



# Workplace Safety and Health Report January – June 2023

— National Statistics —



MINISTRY OF  
MANPOWER

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## NOTATIONS

- : Nil or negligible
- n.a. : Not applicable/Not available
- 2023<sup>P</sup> : 2023 figures are preliminary.
- [N] : See (II) below, applicable to workplace major and minor injury figures from 2021.

### Note:

- (I) Data presented in this report reflect revised methodology and improved classification of entities by industries, including the revision due to Singapore Standard Industrial Classification 2015 (version 2018). Data prior to 2013 is strictly not comparable.
- (II) Prior to January 2021, workplace major and minor injury numbers pertain to injuries sustained by employees that resulted in four or more days of medical leave, or at least 24 hours of hospitalisation. Following the amendments to the Work Injury Compensation Act (WICA) which took effect from September 2020, employers need to report all work injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duties. From January 2021, major and minor injury numbers shared in this report include injuries with any instance of light duty or medical leave issued. Numbers presented under this new series are marked with [N].
- (III) Occupational Disease cases contributed by workplace COVID-19 infections that were previously reported in 2020 and 2021 were removed due to low number of iReports submitted by employers.
- (IV) Since 2022, a new sub-classification for the Incident Type (Cause) of workplace injuries have been introduced to reprioritise the key areas of concern for better interventions. Incident Type (Cause) of workplace injuries will be further classified based on their fatality risk. Details of this classification can be found in **Annex B**.

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**KEY FACTS****RATE OF WORKPLACE FATALITIES IMPROVED IN FIRST HALF OF 2023, WHILE RATE OF MAJOR INJURIES REMAINED STABLE**

The Workplace Safety and Health performance remained stable in 1H2023 compared to 2H2022 — fatal injury rate per 100,000 workers (annualised) improved to 0.8 for 1H2023, from 1.3 for 2H2022 and 1.6 for 1H2022; while major injury rate per 100,000 workers (annualised) remained stable at 17.2 in 1H2023, comparable to 17.3 for both 2H2022 and 1H2022. This reflects positive outcomes from the Heightened Safety Period (HSP), which ended on 31 May 2023. While MOM ended the HSP in May 2023, there has been no let-up in the measures taken. Most of the measures implemented during HSP have been retained. Following the HSP, the Multi-Agency Workplace Safety and Health Taskforce (MAST) introduced a set of SAFE (Safety Accountability, Focus and Empowerment) measures to instil greater safety accountability and culture at the sector, company and individual levels. These are being progressively rolled out.

In absolute numbers, there were 14 workplace fatal injuries in 1H2023, fewer than 18 in 2H2022 and 28 in 1H2022. Excluding the two fatal Work-related Traffic Accidents (WRTA) in 1H2023, there were 12 workplace fatal injuries. Unlike conventional workplaces, workers on the road are subjected to external elements (e.g. wet weather and other road users' actions) that employers and platform companies have limited control over.

In terms of sectoral performances, Manufacturing and Construction contributed 54% of the fatal and major injuries in 1H2023 (*Table 3a*). Injuries in Construction were driven by smaller scale works such as Addition & Alteration (A&A), Renovation and Facility Management (FM), whereas in Manufacturing, it was from the Metalworking subsector (*Table 3b*). From further analysis of the fatal and major injuries by incident Types A and B (*Table 3c*), where Type A incidents have higher risk of fatality, majority of the increase in injuries from 2H2022 to 1H2023 in Manufacturing and Construction were from Type B incidents, with lower risk of fatality.

There were 12 Dangerous Occurrences (DO) in 1H2023, lower than 14 in 2H2022 and 13 in 1H2022. The top causes of DOs were collapse/ failure of structures and equipment such as lorry cranes; and fires and explosion due to explosives/ flammable used in Construction and Manufacturing. The improvement in DO numbers from higher-risk industries was likely due to the overall increase in safety awareness, extending from the HSP measures targeted at higher-risk industries.

There were 671 Occupational Diseases (OD) in 1H2023 – slightly lower than 720 in 2H2022 but higher than 332 in 1H2022. 65% of the ODs were contributed by Noise-induced deafness (NID), followed by work-related musculoskeletal disorders (29%) and occupational skin diseases (4%). The increase in OD numbers was largely due to the expansion of the enhanced workplace health surveillance programme, where companies with noisy work environments or other hazardous processes are required to send their workers for annual examinations, thus facilitating early detection of ODs such as NID.

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**Table 1: Number of workplace injuries, dangerous occurrences and occupational diseases, 2021-2023**

	1H 2021	2H 2021	1H 2022	2H 2022	1H 2023 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Workplace Injuries<sup>1</sup></b> <b>(Workplace Injuries [N]<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>6,486</b> <b>(11,271)</b>	<b>6,280</b> <b>(10,915)</b>	<b>6,101</b> <b>(10,444)</b>	<b>6,474</b> <b>(11,322)</b>	<b>6,347</b> <b>(11,222)</b>
<b>Fatal Injuries</b>	23	14	28	18	14
From WRTA*	4	2	4	3	2
From Non-WRTA	19	12	24	15	12
<b>Major Injuries<sup>1</sup></b> <b>(Major Injuries [N]<sup>2</sup>)</b>	316 (316)	294 (294)	298 (298)	316 (316)	308 (311)
<b>Minor Injuries<sup>1</sup></b> <b>(Minor Injuries [N]<sup>2</sup>)</b>	6,147 (10,932)	5,972 (10,607)	5,775 (10,118)	6,140 (10,988)	6,025 (10,897)
<b>Dangerous Occurrences</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Occupational Diseases (OD)</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>671</b>

\* Work-related Traffic Accident (WRTA)

**Table 2: Workplace injuries rate and OD incidence rate, 2021 – 2023**

	Annualised Rate (Per 100,000 workers)				
	1H 2021	2H 2021	1H 2022	2H 2022	1H 2023 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Workplace Injury Rate</b> <b>(Workplace Injury Rate [N])</b>	<b>393</b> <b>(683)</b>	<b>387</b> <b>(673)</b>	<b>353</b> <b>(605)</b>	<b>355</b> <b>(614)</b>	<b>352</b> <b>(622)</b>
Fatal Injuries rate	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.3	0.8
Fatal Injuries rate (Non-WRTA)	(1.2)	(0.9)	(1.4)	(1.1)	(0.7)
Major Injuries rate (Major Injury rate [N])	19.2 (19.2)	18.5 (18.5)	17.3 (17.3)	17.3 (17.3)	17.1 (17.2)
Minor Injuries rate (Minor Injury rate [N])	373 (663)	368 (653)	335 (586)	336 (596)	334 (604)
<b>OD Incidence Rate</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> Prior to January 2021, workplace major and minor injury numbers only included injuries sustained by employees that resulted in four or more days of medical leave, or at least 24 hours of hospitalisation.

<sup>2</sup> Following the amendments to the Work Injury Compensation Act (WICA) which took effect from September 2020, employers need to report all work injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duties. From January 2021, major and minor injury numbers will include injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duties. Numbers presented under this new series are marked with [N]

**Table 3a: Top two sectors with most number of fatal and major injuries in 1H2023**

Sector	1H 2023 (% of Total)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>325 (100%)</b>
Manufacturing	88 (27%)
Construction	87 (27%)

**Table 3b: Number of fatal and major injuries in Construction and Manufacturing by industry activity, 2H2022 – 1H2023**

Sector	Subsector/Activity	2H 2022	1H 2023
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Construction</b>	A&A, Reno & FM*	48	58
	Regular Construction	28	28
	WRTA	1	1
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	Metalworking	18	38
	Food & beverage	26	18
	Furniture making	0	9
	Other manufacturing	5	7
	Other Subsectors	16	16

\* Addition & Alteration (A&A) works, Renovation and Facility Management (FM)

**Table 3c: Number of fatal and major injuries in Construction and Manufacturing by Type A/B incidents, 2H2022 – 1H2023**

Sector	Incident Type	2H 2022	1H 2023
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Construction</b>	Type A	48	49
	Type B	29	38
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	Type A	17	26
	Type B	48	62

The main findings on the workplace safety and health performance for January to June 2023 were:

### **WORKPLACE INJURIES**

- 14 workers lost their lives due to workplace accidents in the first six months of 2023. Excluding work-related traffic accidents (WRTA), there were 12. The annualised fatal injury rate as at end June 2023 was projected to be 0.8 fatalities per 100,000 workers, half of the rate as at end June 2022 at 1.6.
- 311 workers sustained workplace major injuries in the first six months of 2023. The annualised major injury rate is projected to be at 17.2 injuries per 100,000 workers, comparable to the rate as at end June 2022 at 17.3.
- New Series [N]: 10,897 workers sustained workplace minor injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duty in the first six months of 2023. The annualised minor injury [N] rate is projected to be at 604 injuries per 100,000 workers, higher than 586 in the first half of 2022.
- Former Series: 6,025 workers sustained workplace minor injuries with at least four days of medical leave or 24 hours of hospitalisation in the first six months of 2023. The annualised minor injury rate is projected to be at 334 per 100,000 workers, comparable to 335 in the first half of 2022.

### **DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES**

- 12 dangerous occurrences were reported to MOM in the first six months of 2023.

### **OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES (OD)**

- 671 OD cases were reported in the first six months of 2023. The annualised OD incidence rate is projected to be at 37.2 per 100,000 workers, higher than 19.2 in in the first half of 2022.
  - Leading OD was Noise-induced Deafness (NID) with 438 cases. The second most common OD was Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders (WRMSD) with 197 cases, including back injury cases due to ergonomic risks.
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OVERVIEW OF TRENDS

TOTAL WORKPLACE INJURIES

The overall number of reported<sup>3</sup> workplace injuries [N]<sup>4</sup> in 1H2023 was 11,222, comparable to 11,322 in 2H2022 and slightly more than 10,444 in 1H2022. The annualised workplace injury rate [N] stood at 622 injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2023.

Similarly, the overall number of reported workplace injuries with at least four days of medical leave or 24 hours of hospitalisation, was 6,347 in 1H2023, lower than 6,474 injuries in 2H2022 and 4% more than 6,101 in 1H2022. The annualised workplace injury rate stood at 352 injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2023.

Figure 1: Number and rate of total workplace injuries, 2019-2023



<sup>3</sup> Employer or Occupier has to report work incidents to the Ministry of Manpower under the WSH (Incident Reporting) Regulations.

<sup>4</sup> Refer to Note (II) on Page 1 for changes to coverage for non-fatal injuries from 2021.

### WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES

There were 14 workplace fatal injuries in 1H2023, and excluding work-related traffic accidents, there were 12. The annualised fatal injury rate in 1H2023 was projected to be 0.8 fatalities per 100,000 workers, half of the rate as at end June 2022 at 1.6.

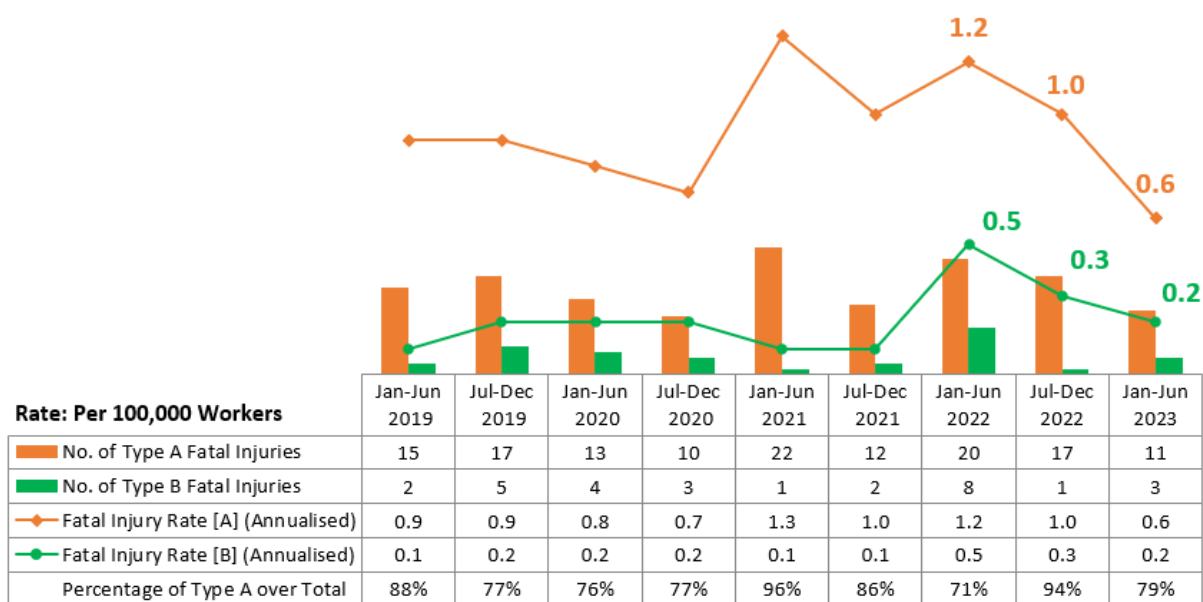
**Figure 2a: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries, 2019-2023**



### CAUSES OF WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES

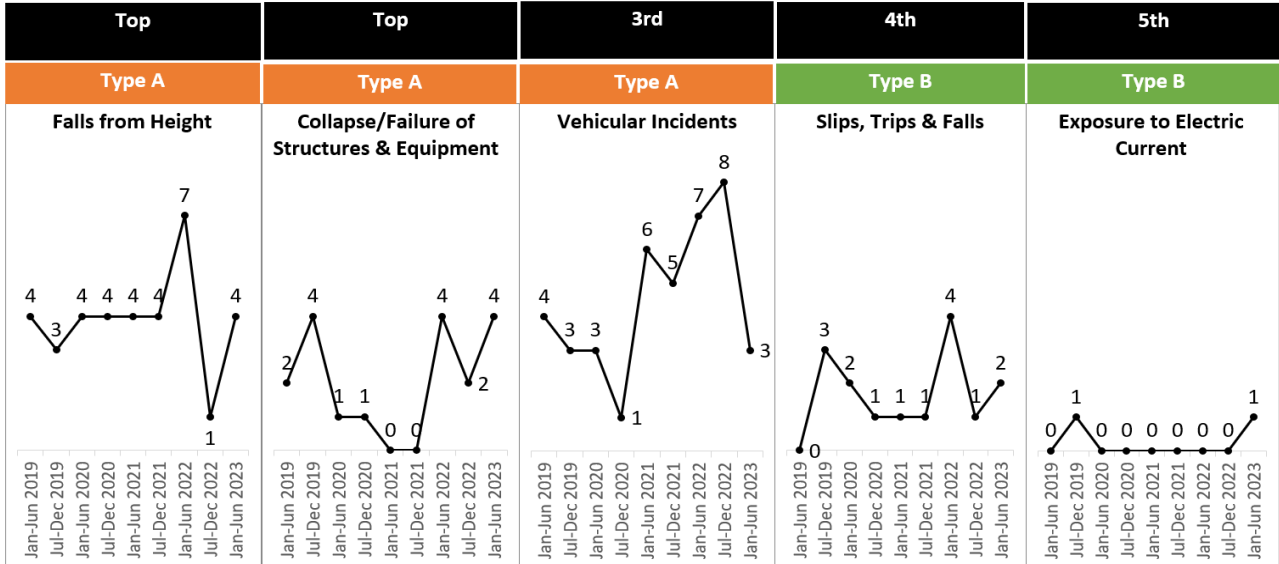
Close to eight in 10 (79%) fatalities in 1H2023 were caused by Type A incidents which have higher risk of fatality.

**Figure 2b: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries by Type A/B incidents, 2019-2023**



These Type A incidents were Falls from Height (four injuries) and Collapse/Failure of Structure & Equipment (four injuries) and vehicular incidents (three injuries).

**Figure 2c: Number of workplace fatal injuries by cause of injury, 2019-2023**



**INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES**

The traditionally higher risk industries accounted for 93% of all fatal injuries in 1H2023. These were namely, Construction which remained the top contributor in 1H2023 with seven fatal injuries, followed by Transportation & Storage (five injuries) and Manufacturing (one injury). Wholesale and Retail Trade industry contributed to one fatal injury.

**Figure 2d: Number of workplace fatal injuries by industry, 2019-2023**



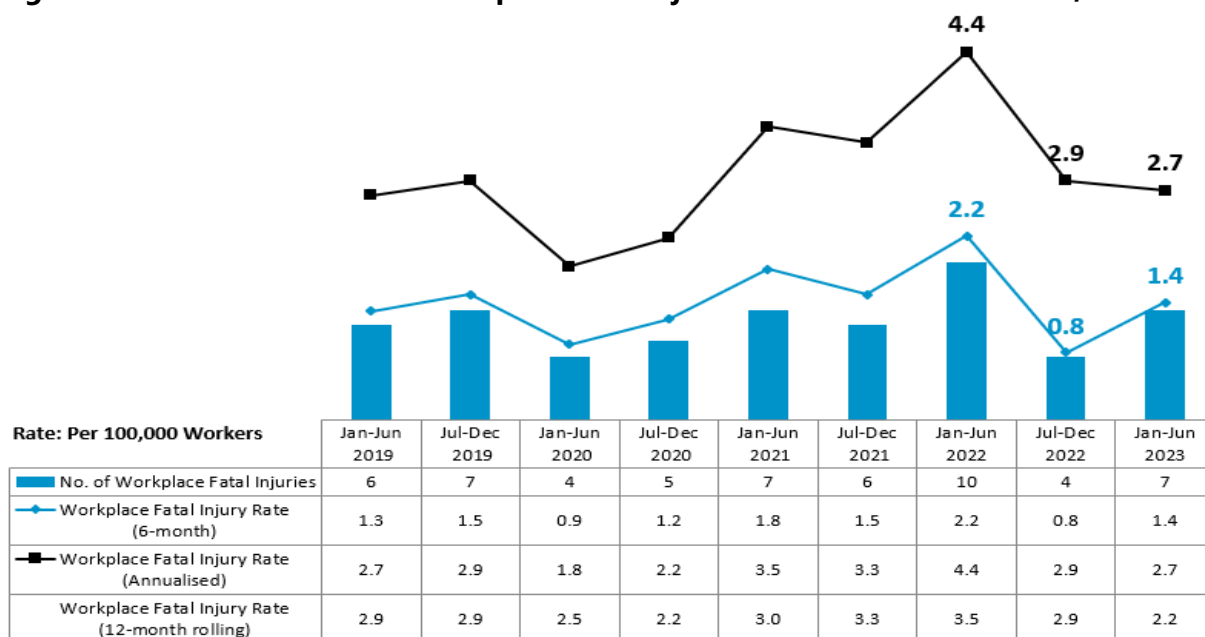
Traditionally higher risk industries refer to Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation & Storage and Marine industries.

**WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES BY INDUSTRY**

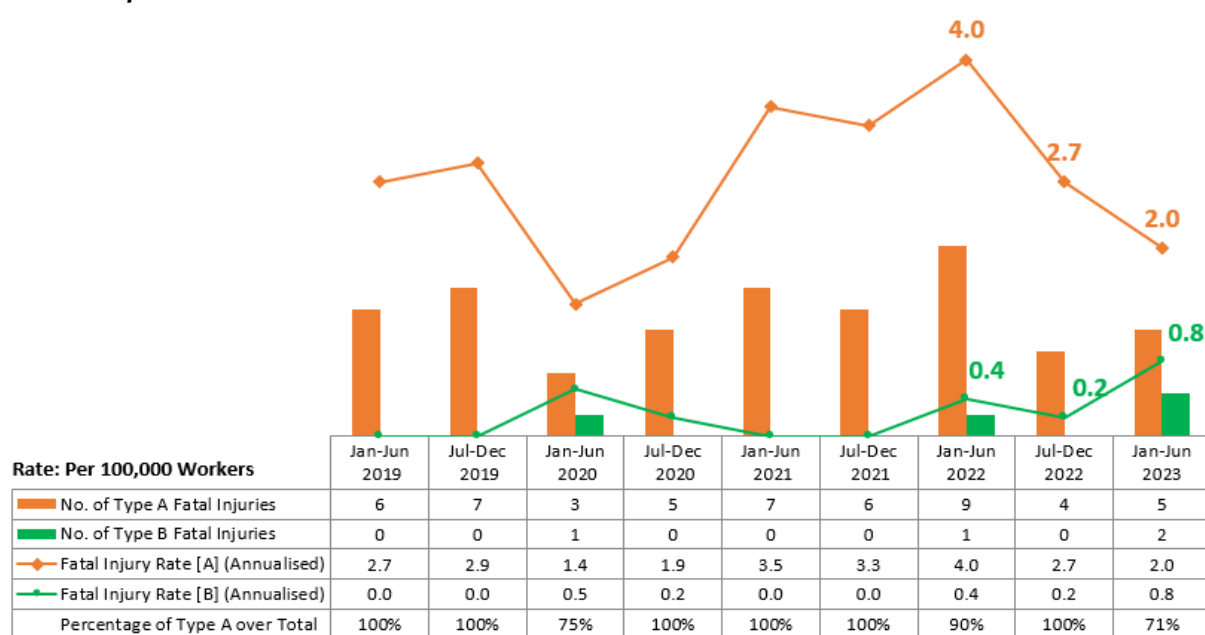
CONSTRUCTION

There were seven workplace fatal injuries in the Construction sector in 1H2023, which was fewer than the 10 fatalities in the same period last year (1H2022). The annualised workplace fatal injury rate decreased from 4.4 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2022 to 2.7 in 1H2023. More than seven in 10 of fatal injuries from the sector in 1H2023 were contributed by Type A incidents.

**Figure 3a: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Construction sector, 2019-2023**



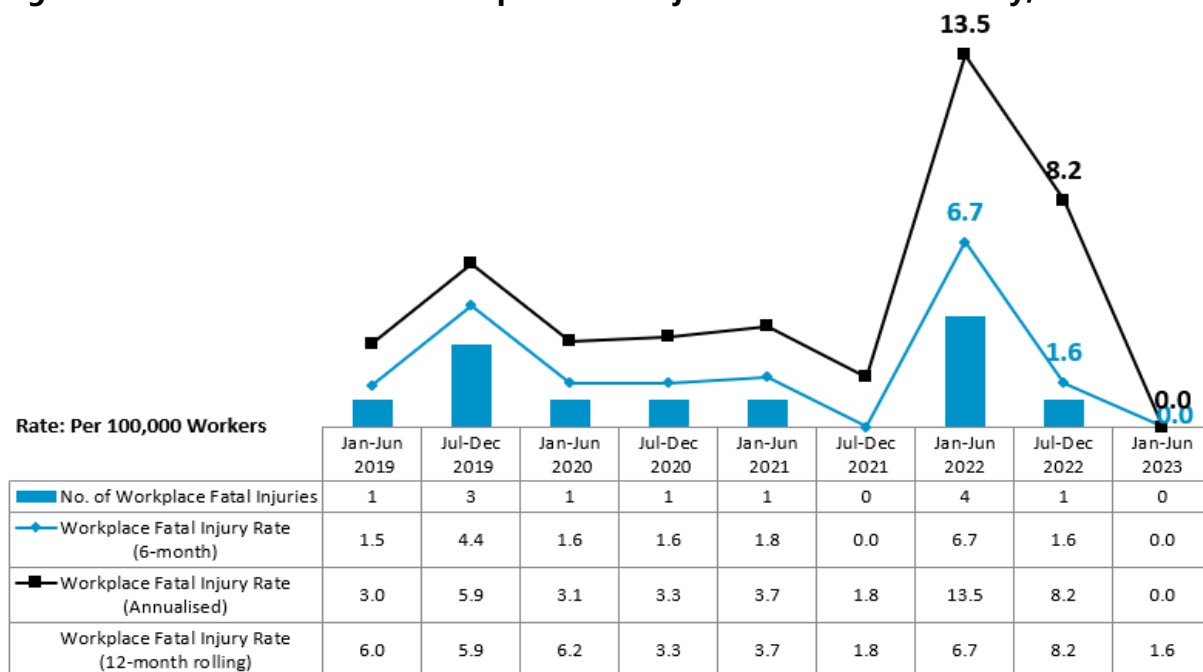
**Figure 3b: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Construction sector by Type A/B Incidents, 2019-2023**



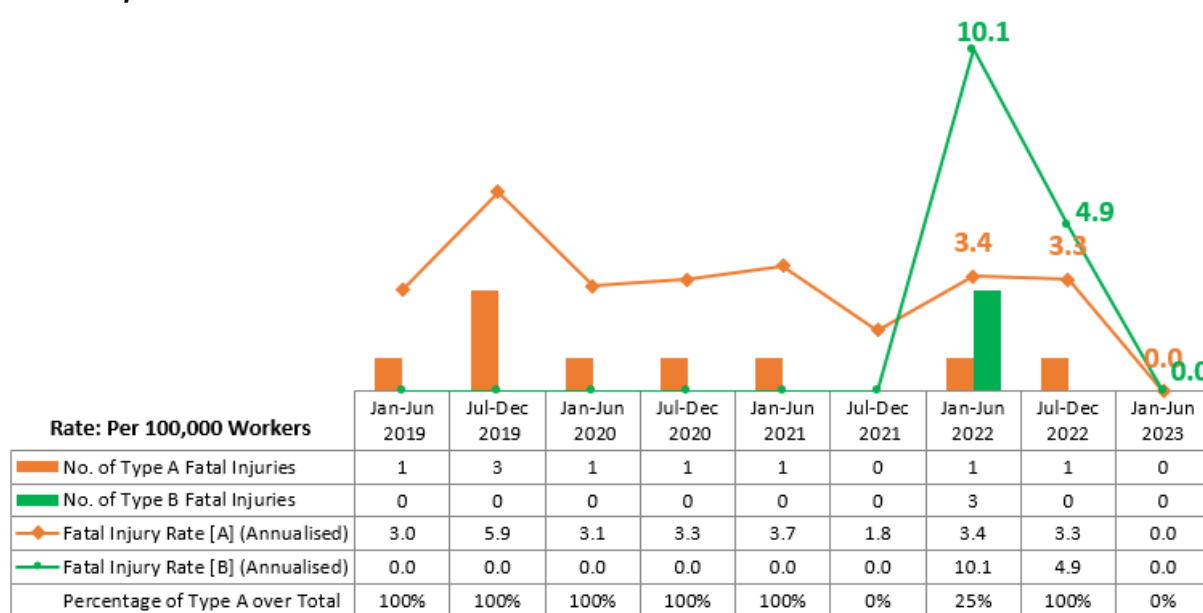
**MARINE**

There were no workplace fatal injuries in the Marine industry<sup>5</sup> in 1H2023, compared with the four injuries suffered by the industry in the same period last year (1H2022). The annualised workplace fatal injury rate consequently dropped to zero fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2023, compared to 13.5 in 1H2022. In previous years, majority of fatal injuries from the industry were contributed by Type A incidents, except for 2022 where there were more Type B (three injuries) incidents than Type A (two injuries).

**Figure 3c: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Marine industry, 2019-2023**



**Figure 3d: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Marine industry by Type A/B incidents, 2019-2023**



<sup>5</sup> The marine industry includes the following activities:

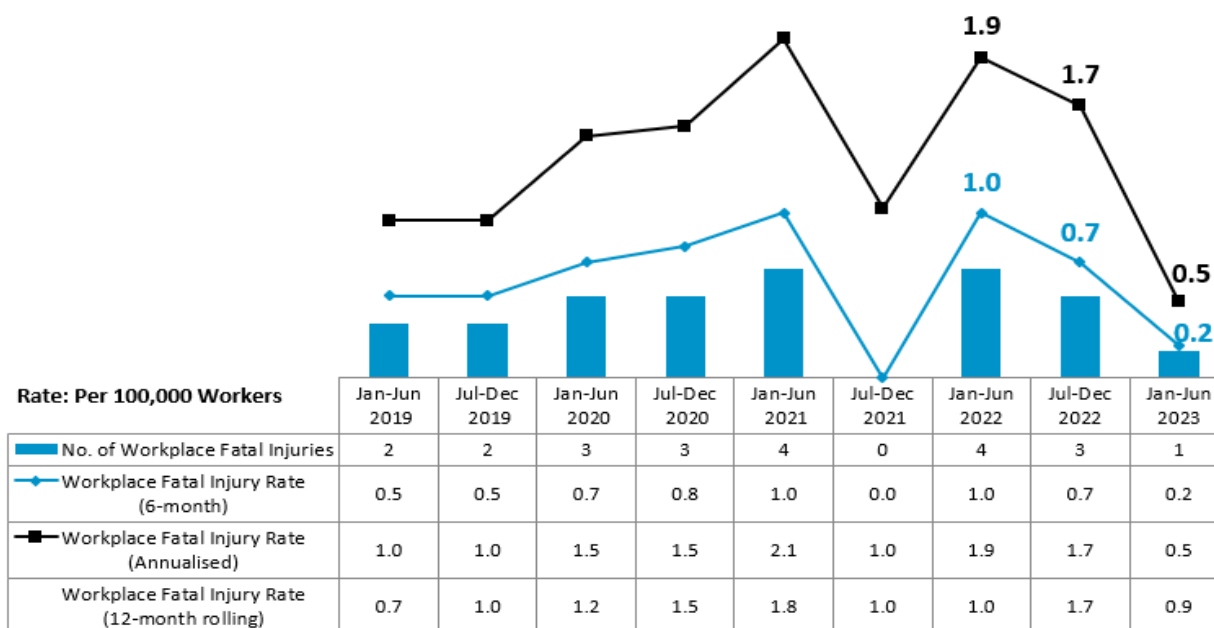
- Shipbuilding and Ship Repair
- Marine Surveying Services (other than classification societies)
- Salvaging of distressed vessels and cargo

Works carried out in the anchorage are also included.

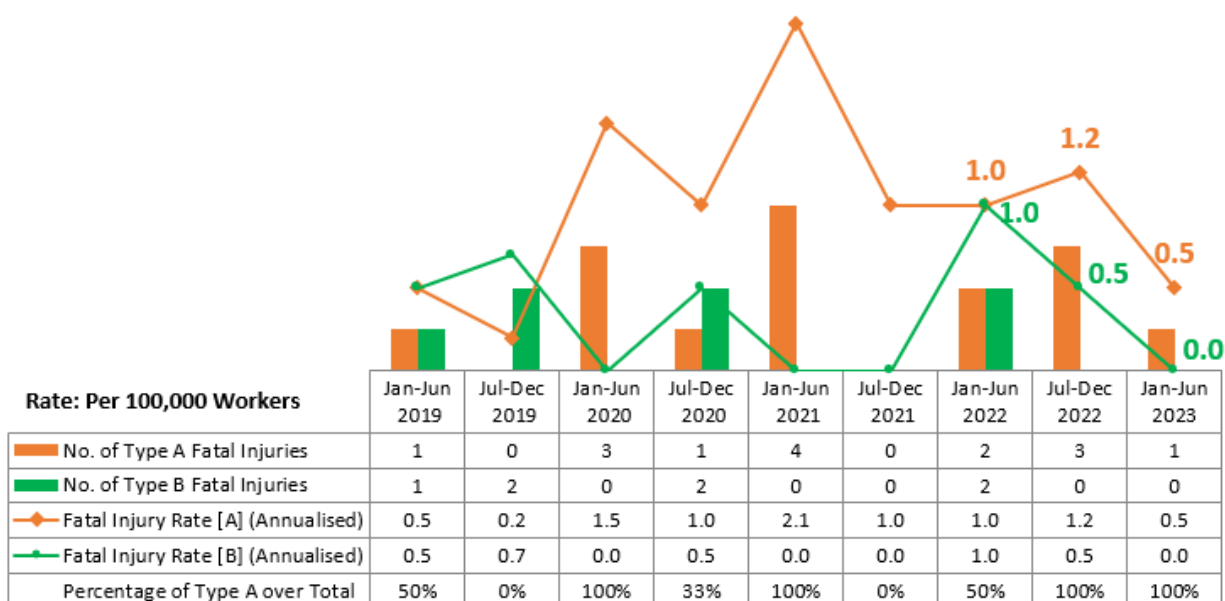
**MANUFACTURING**

There was one workplace fatal injuries in the Manufacturing sector in 1H2023, fewer than the four fatal injuries in the same period last year (1H2022). The annualised workplace fatal injury rate consequently dropped to 0.5 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2023, compared to 1.9 in 1H2022. In the last 12 months, all fatal injuries suffered by the sector were from Type A incidents.

**Figure 3e: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Manufacturing sector, 2019-2023**



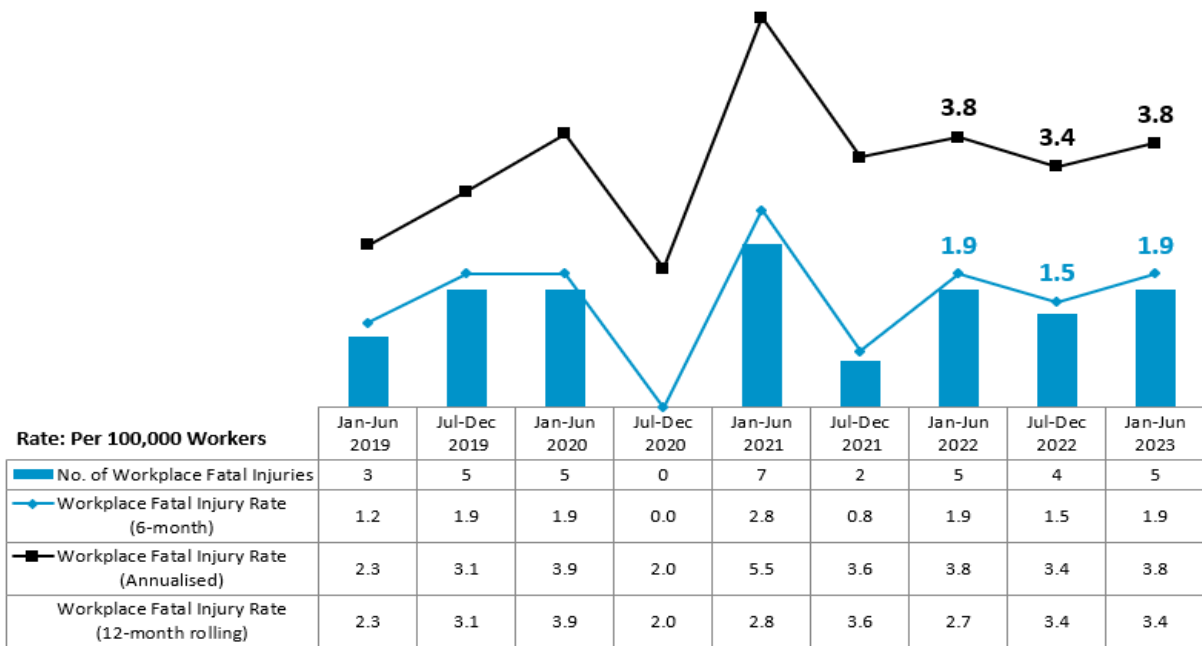
**Figure 3f: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Manufacturing sector by Type A/B incidents, 2019-2023**



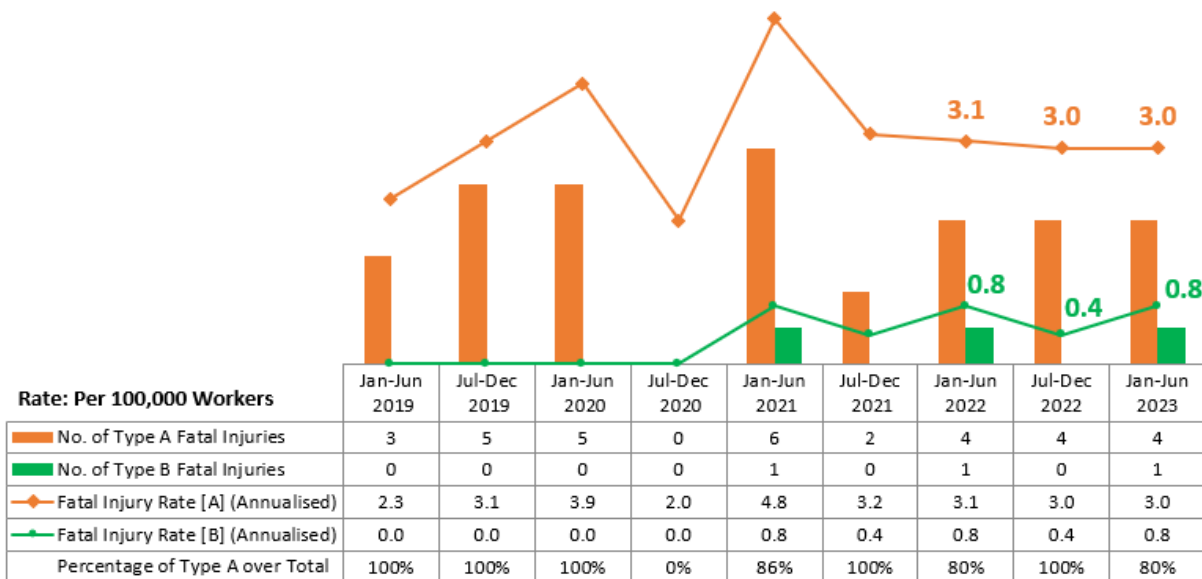
TRANSPORTATION & STORAGE

There were five workplace fatal injuries in the Transportation & Storage industry in 1H2023, same number as 1H2022 (five injuries). Excluding work-related traffic accidents (WRTA), there were three fatalities in 1H 2023 and one fatality in 1H 2022. The annualised workplace fatal injury rate for the industry remained at 3.8 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2023 and 1H2022. Majority of fatal injuries from the industry were contributed by Type A incidents.

**Figure 3g: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Transportation & Storage industry, 2019-2023**



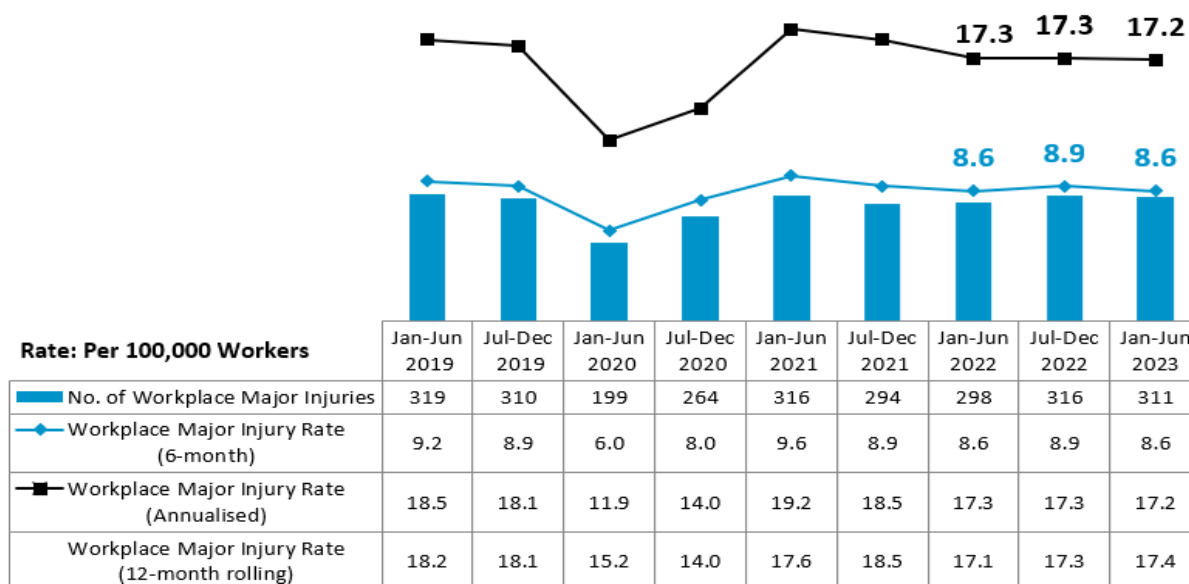
**Figure 3h: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Transportation & Storage industry by Type A/B incidents, 2019-2023**



### WORKPLACE MAJOR INJURIES

There were 311 workplace major injuries in 1H2023, comparable to 316 injuries in 2H2022. The annualised workplace major injury rates stabilised and hovered around 17injuries per 100,000 workers since 1H2022.

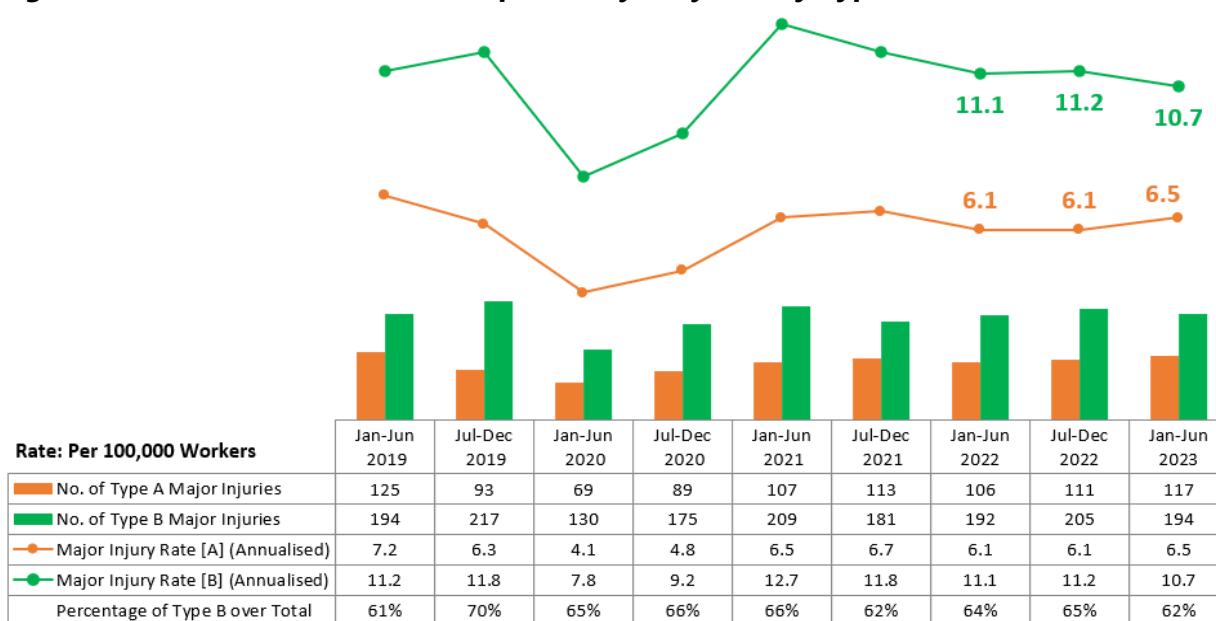
**Figure 4a: Number and rate of workplace major injuries, 2019-2023**



### CAUSES OF WORKPLACE MAJOR INJURIES

Incidents with lower fatality risk (Type B) formed more than 60% of all major injuries in 1H2023. Injury rate for Type B incidents has hovered around 11.0 major injuries per 100,000 workers since 2021.

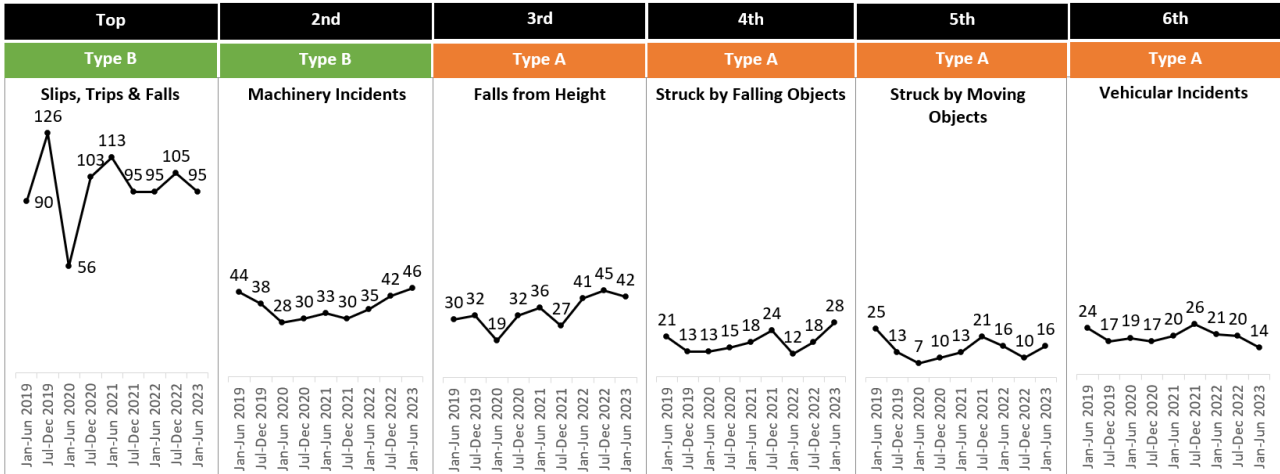
**Figure 4b: Number and rate of workplace major injuries by Type A/B incidents, 2019-2023**





The top three causes of workplace major injuries were (i) Slips, Trips & Falls; (ii) Machinery Incidents; which were Type B incidents, and (iii) Falls from Height. These collectively accounted for 59% (183 injuries) of the total number of workplace major injuries in 1H2023.

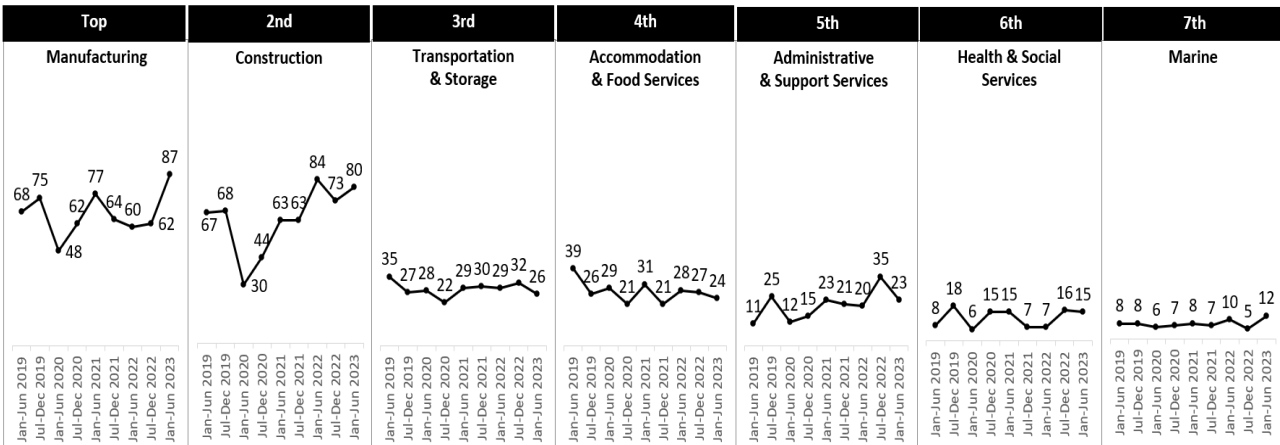
**Figure 4c: Number of workplace major injuries by cause of injury, 2019-2023**



**INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO WORKPLACE MAJOR INJURIES**

In 1H2023, the top contributing sector for major injuries came from Manufacturing with 87 major injuries, followed by the Construction sector with 80 major injuries. These top two contributing sectors collectively accounted for 54% (167 injuries) of the total major injuries in 1H2023.

**Figure 4d: Number of workplace major injuries by industry, 2019-2023**

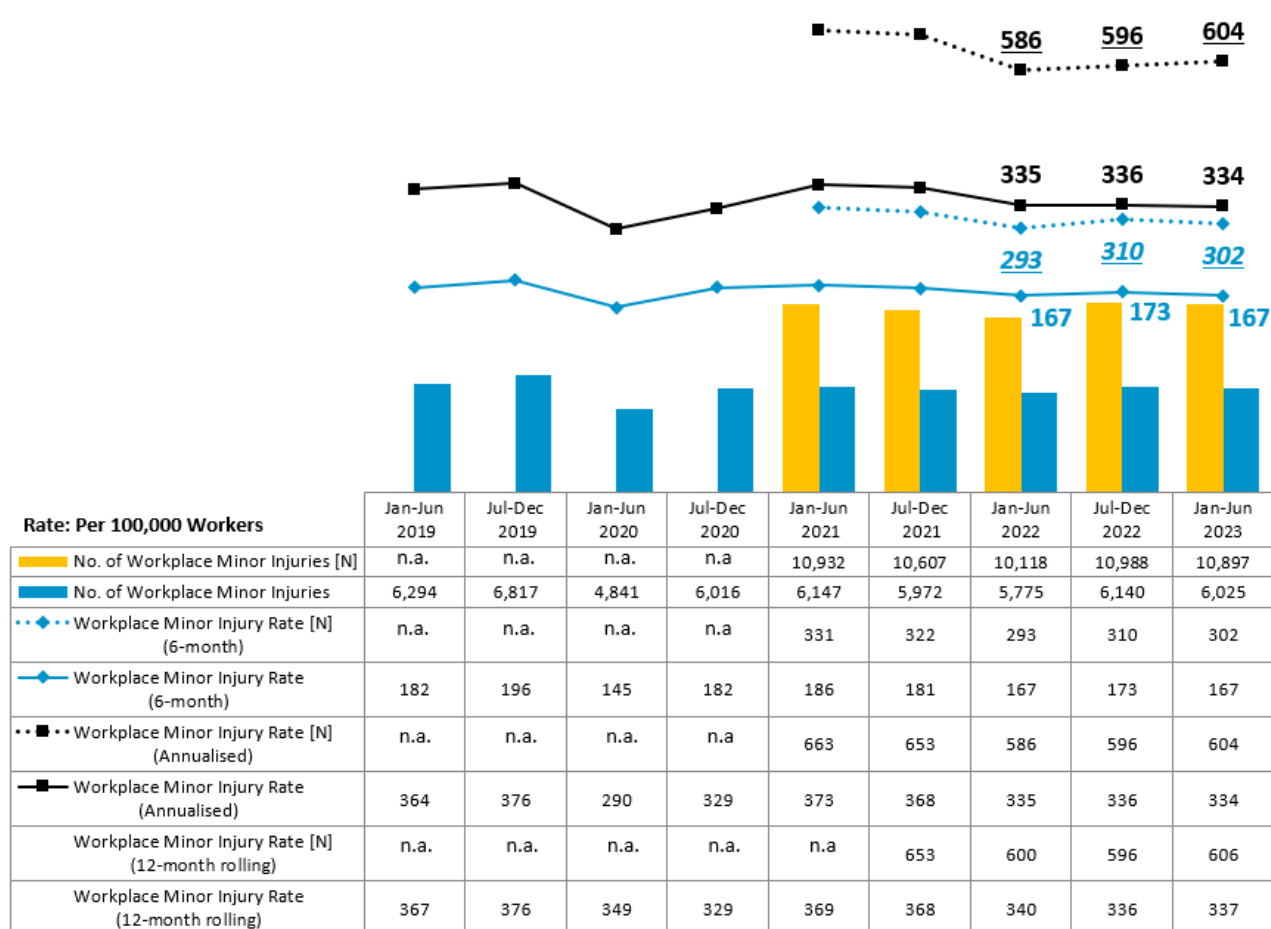


### WORKPLACE MINOR INJURIES

Under the new series [N] (any instance of medical leave or light duties), the overall number of reported minor injuries in 1H2023 was 10,897, 1% lower compared to 10,988 in 2H2022 but 8% more than 10,118 in 1H2022. The corresponding annualised minor injury rate for 1H2023 was at 604 injuries per 100,000 workers.

Based on the former series (four or more days of medical leave, or at least 24 hours of hospitalisation only), there were 6,025 minor injuries in 1H2023, 2% lower than 6,140 in 2H2022 but 4% more than 5,775 in 1H2022. The corresponding annualised minor injury rate in the former series stabilised at around 335 injuries per 100,000 workers since 1H2022.

**Figure 5a: Number and rate of workplace minor injuries, 2019-2023**



CAUSES OF WORKPLACE MINOR INJURIES

Annualised minor injury rates for both Type A and Type B incidents have stabilised for the former series and have increased slightly in the new series [N] since 1H2022. Type B incidents formed about 70% of all minor injuries in both series since 2021. Slips, Trips & Falls, Machinery Incidents, and Struck by Moving Objects remained the top three leading causes of minor injuries, accounting for 52% (5,642 injuries) of 10,897 minor injuries in 1H2023.

Figure 5b: Number and rate of workplace minor injuries by Type A/B incidents, 2019-2023

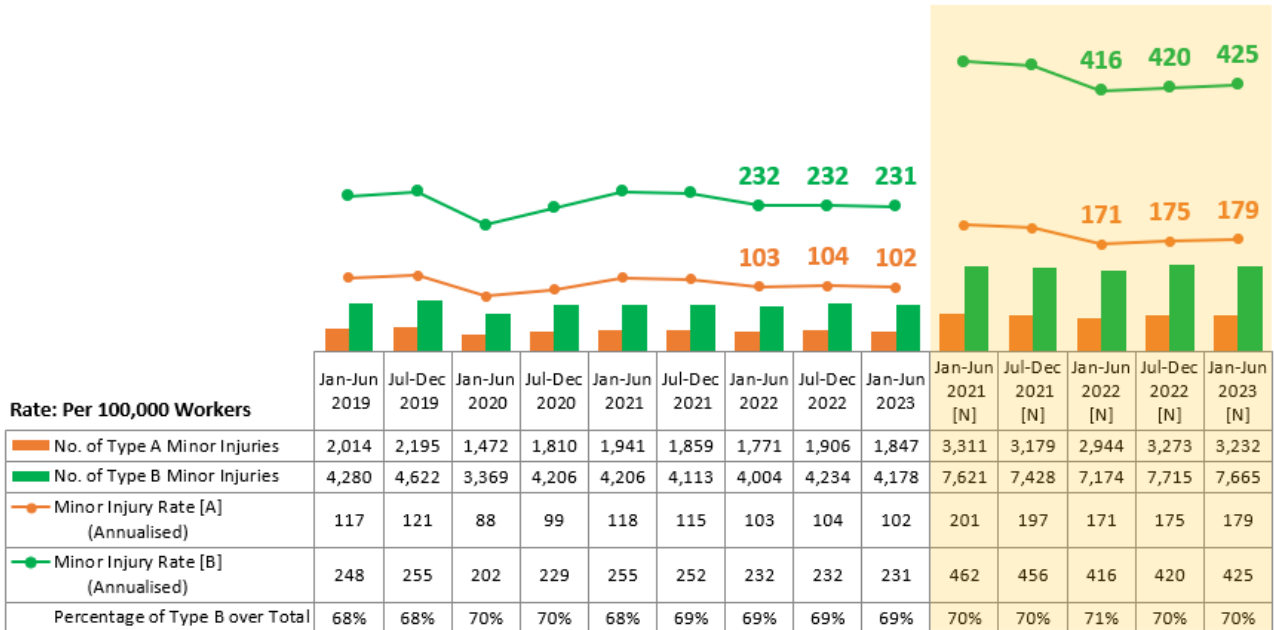
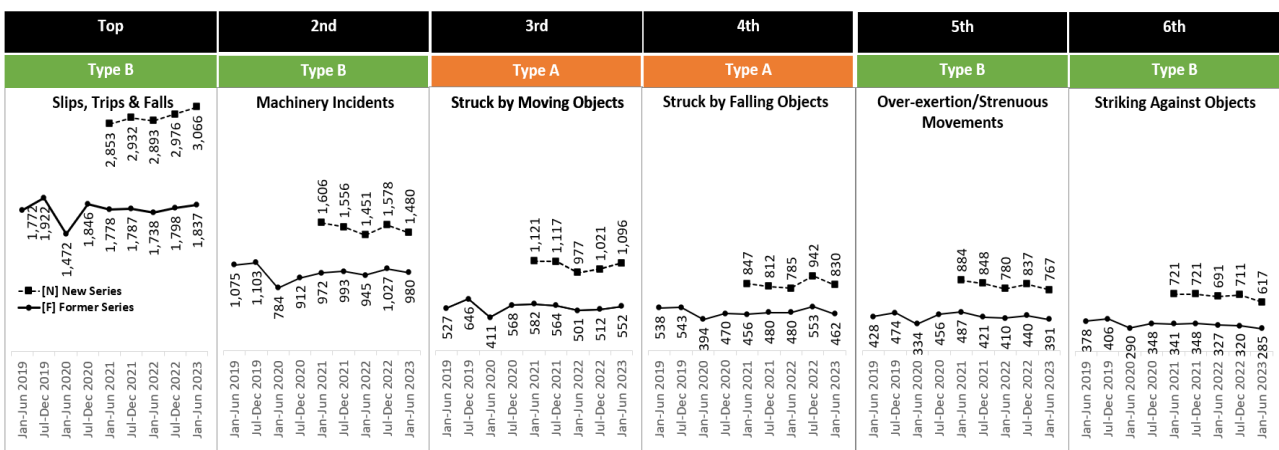


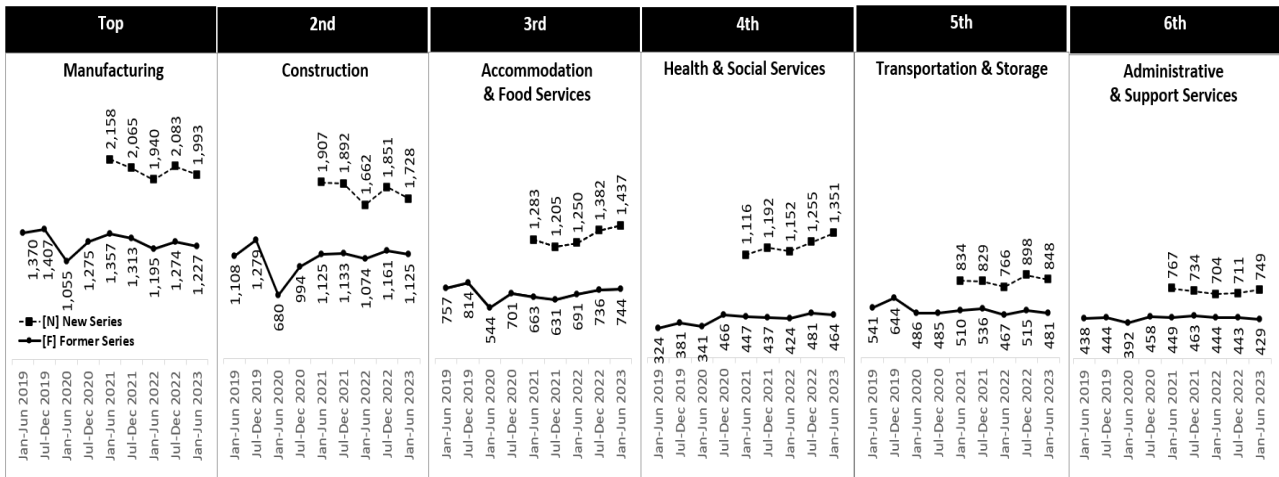
Figure 5c: Number of workplace minor injuries by cause of injury, 2019-2023



INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO WORKPLACE MINOR INJURIES

With the new series, the relative rankings for the top three leading industries were Manufacturing (1,993), Construction (1,728) and Accommodation & Food Services (1,437). These three industries accounted for 47% (5,158 injuries) of 10,897 minor injuries in 1H2023.

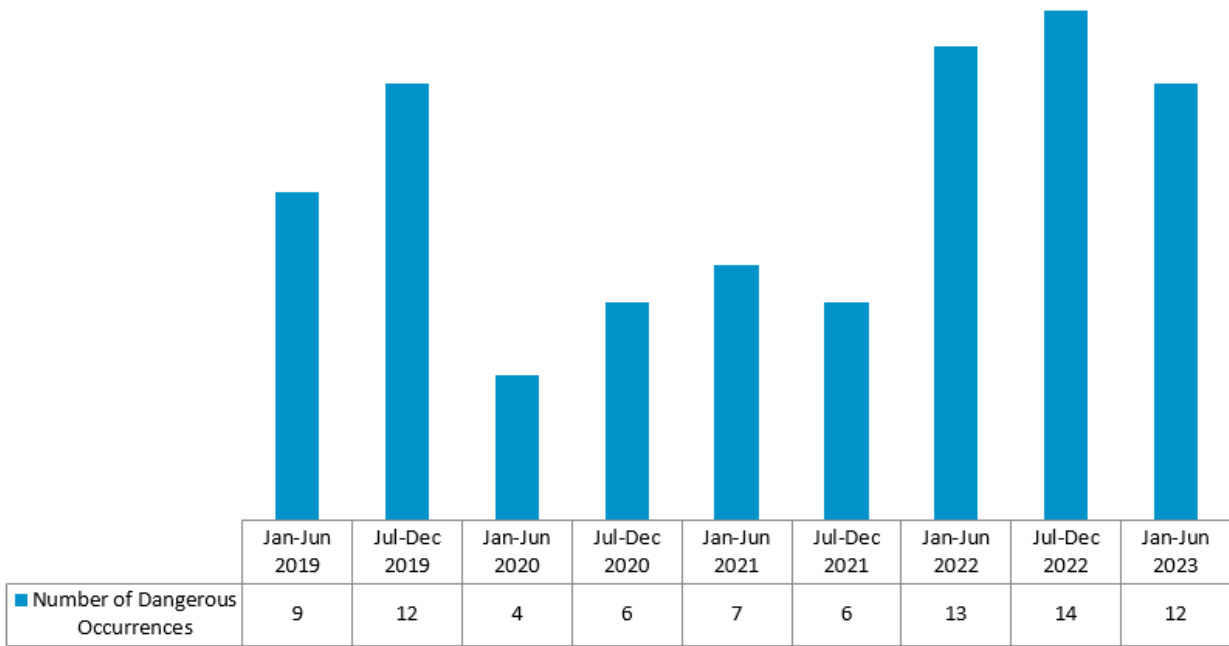
**Figure 5d: Number of workplace minor injuries by industry, 2019-2023**



**DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES (DO)**

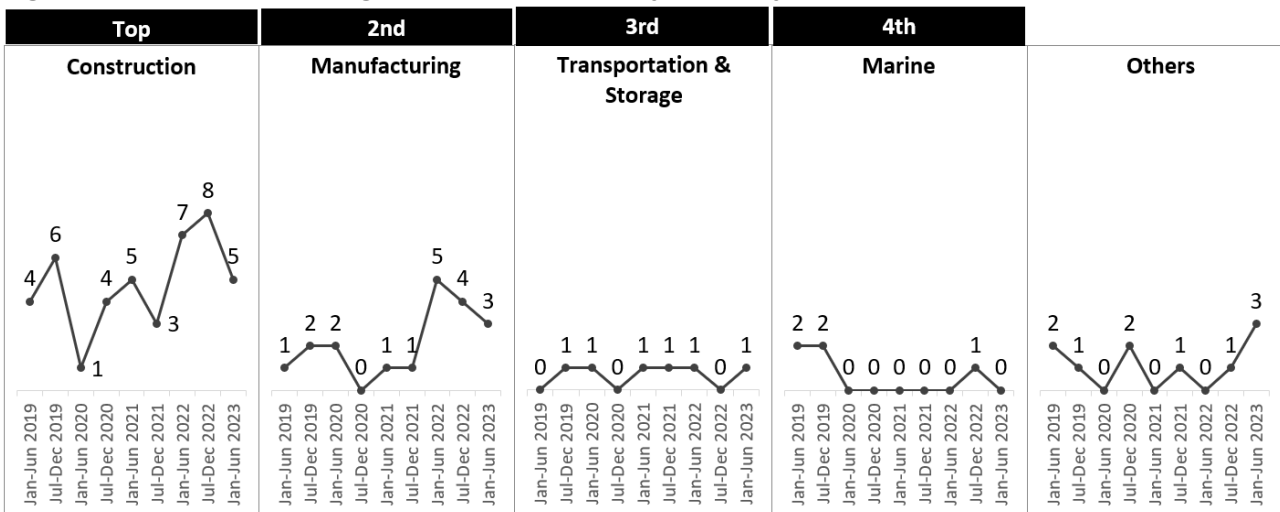
There were 12 cases of DOs reported to MOM in 1H2023, fewer compared to 1H2022 and 2H2022. Among the DOs, eight cases involved Collapse/Failure of Structures & Equipment and four involved Fires & Explosion.

**Figure 6a: Number of dangerous occurrences, 2019-2023**



In 1H2023, Construction was the top contributor accounting for 42% (five cases) of all DO cases. The second top contributing industry was Manufacturing at 25% (three cases).

**Figure 6b: Number of dangerous occurrences by industry, 2019-2023**

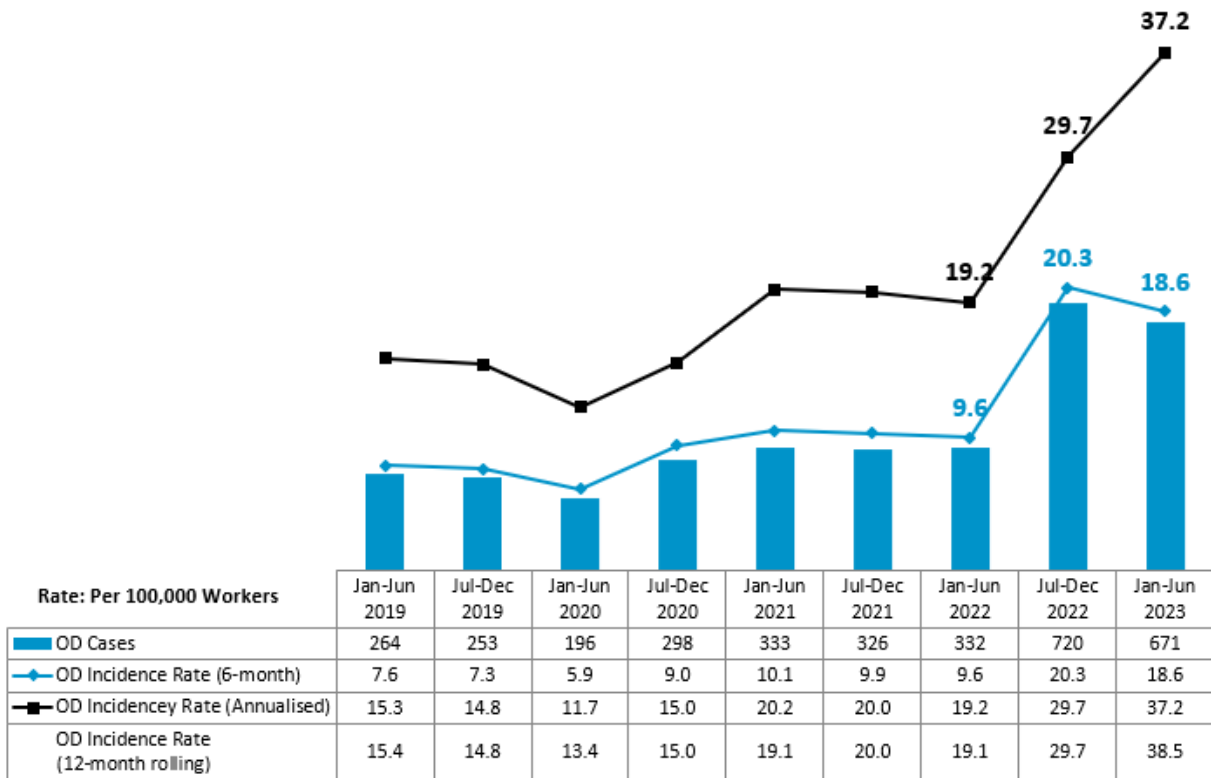


Others refer to the summation of various industries with lower incidence of DOs in recent years.

**OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES**

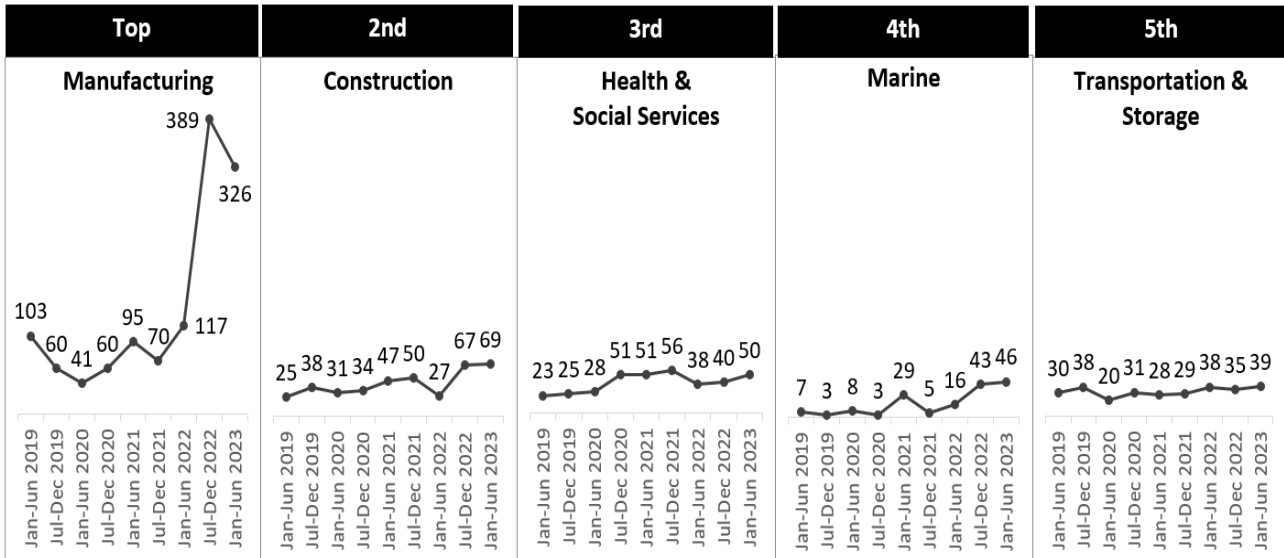
There were 671 cases of ODs reported in 1H2023, 7% fewer compared to the 720 cases in 2H2022, but twice as many cases compared to 332 cases in 1H2022. The annualised OD incidence rate consequently increased to 37.2 cases per 100,000 workers in 1H2023. The higher number of OD cases since 2H2022 was largely driven by the rise in reported Noise-induced Deafness (NID) cases due to the ongoing Enhanced Workplace Health Surveillance (WHS+) efforts and increased awareness in reporting amongst doctors and employers.

**Figure 7a: Number and rate of occupational diseases, 2019-2023**



Manufacturing was the top contributor in 1H2023 with 326 OD cases, followed by Construction and Health & Social Services with 69 and 50 reported cases, respectively. These industries collectively accounted for 66% (445 cases) of all reported OD cases in 1H2023.

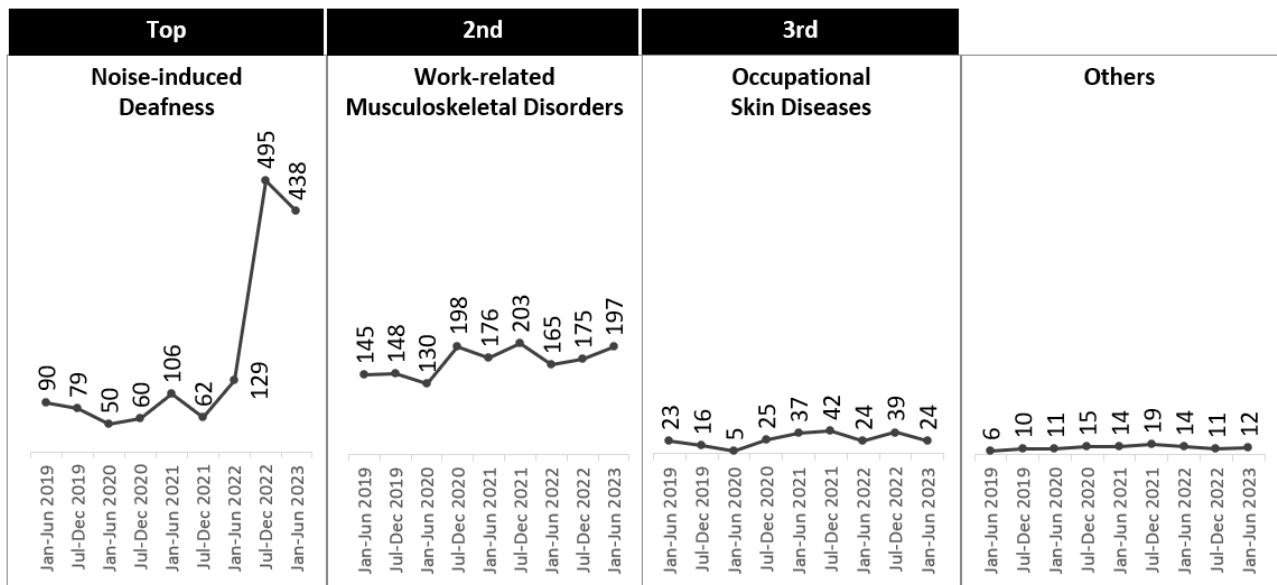
**Figure 7b: Number of occupational diseases by industry, 2019-2023**



TYPES OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

The top two types of OD cases reported were (i) Noise-induced Deafness and (ii) Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders<sup>6</sup>, collectively accounting for 95% (635 cases) of all OD cases reported in 1H2023.

**Figure 7c: Number of occupational diseases by type, 2019-2023**



Others refer to the summation of various OD types with lower incidence in recent years such as Compressed Air Illness, Barotrauma and Cancers.

<sup>6</sup> Back injuries due to ergonomic risks were considered as Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders and included as an occupational disease since 2013.

## ANNEX A

### **SOURCE OF DATA**

Data on workplace and work-related traffic injuries, dangerous occurrences and occupational diseases were collated from incident reports made by employers, occupiers, medical practitioners and private insurers in fulfilment of their obligations under the Workplace Safety and Health Act and Workplace Safety and Health (Incident Reporting) Regulations.

Employment data used in the computation of workplace fatal, injury and occupational disease incidence rates were extracted from records within the Ministry of Manpower.

### **DATA COVERAGE**

The types of workplace and work-related traffic injuries and occupational diseases covered in the reported statistics include the following:

- Workplace and work-related traffic injuries sustained by employees and resulting in any instance of medical leave or light duties;
  - Workplace and work-related traffic injuries sustained by employees and resulting in at least 24 hours of hospitalisation;
  - Workplace and work-related traffic incidents resulting in the death of employees and self-employed persons;
  - Workplace and work-related traffic incidents resulting in the injury of self-employed persons who have to be taken to the hospital for treatment; and
  - Occupational diseases listed in the Second Schedule of the Workplace Safety and Health Act and Work Injury Compensation Act.
-



## ANNEX B

### CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

**Incident Agent** refers to the object or physical environment, which due to its hazardous nature/condition, leads to the occurrence of a particular type of incident. It is related to the incident, not injury.

**Incident Type (Cause)** refers to the type of event which resulted in the injury of a victim. Where the event involves a chain of incidents, the incident type should be the one that triggered the chain of other incidents. From 2022, a new sub-classification for Incident Type (Cause) have been introduced based on their fatality risk profile as shown below.

#### Higher fatality risk – Type A

- Caught in/between Objects
- Collapse/Failure of Structures & Equipment
- Crane-related Incidents
- Falls from Height
- Fires & Explosion
- Suffocation/Drowning
- Struck by Falling Objects
- Struck by Moving Objects
- Vehicular related injuries

#### Lower fatality risk – Type B

- Cut/Stabbed by Objects
- Discharge of Dangerous Substances
- Exposure to Biological Materials
- Exposure to Electric current
- Exposure to Extreme Temperatures
- Exposure to Hazardous Substances
- Machinery Incidents
- Physical Assault
- Over-exertion/Strenuous Movements
- Slips, Trips & Falls
- Stepping on Objects
- Striking against Objects
- Others

**Major Injuries** refer to non-fatal injuries which are more severe in nature. Major injuries are defined using a combination of factors, including the nature of injury, part of the body injured, incident type and duration of medical leave. These include:

- amputation
- blindness
- deafness
- paralysis
- crushing, fractures and dislocations: head, back, chest and abdomen, neck, hip and pelvis
- exposure to electric current
- asphyxia/drowning
- burns with more than 20 days of medical leave
- concussion with more than 20 days of medical leave
- mosquito borne diseases with more than 20 days of medical leave
- virus outbreak with more than 20 days of medical leave

**Minor injuries** refer to non-severe injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duties.

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## ANNEX C

### GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

Term	Description
<b>Dangerous Occurrences</b>	Dangerous Occurrences refer to incident where no person is injured, but which had the potential to cause serious injury and death.
<b>Heightened Safety Period</b>	Arising from the spate of workplace fatalities in 1H 2022, MOM progressively rolled out interventions to increase enforcement, engagement and penalties; and introduced Heightened Safety Period (HSP) measures from 1 Sep 2022, to instil a stronger safe operations culture and place greater accountability on senior management. <a href="https://www.mom.gov.sg/workplace-safety-and-health/heightened-safety-period">https://www.mom.gov.sg/workplace-safety-and-health/heightened-safety-period</a>
<b>Machinery Incidents</b>	Machinery Incidents include Struck by Moving Objects, Caught In/Between Objects and Cut/Stabbed by Objects where the agent(s) is an industrial machine, industrial hand tool or other machines and tools.
<b>Man-days Loss</b>	For the purpose of this publication, MOM considers a fatal injury as equivalent to the loss of 6,000 man-days, similar to the U.S. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)'s table of scheduled charges.
<b>Vehicular Incidents</b>	Vehicular Incidents include Struck by Moving Objects and Caught In/Between Objects where the agent(s) is a vehicle.
<b>Workplace Injury</b>	A workplace injury is any personal injury or death resulting from a workplace accident, including work-related traffic injuries. Refer to <b>Annexes A &amp; B</b> for the types of workplace injuries covered.
<b>Work-related Traffic Accident</b>	A work-related traffic accident (WRTA) is any unintended event that causes bodily injury to a vocational driver while he or she is driving any vehicle in the course of work.

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**GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS (CONTINUED)**

DEFINITION FOR RATES USED:

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>6-month Injury / Incidence Rate</b>	$\frac{\text{No. of Workplace Injuries/Occupational Diseases for the past 6 months}}{\text{No. of Workers}} \times 100,000$
<b>12-month (rolling) Injury / Incidence Rate</b>	$\frac{\text{No. of Workplace Injuries/Occupational Diseases for the past 12 months}}{\text{No. of Workers}} \times 100,000$
<b>Annualised Rate</b>	Annualised Rate is an estimated rate should the current 6-month rate be sustained throughout the year.
<b>Occupational Disease Incidence Rate</b>	$\frac{\text{No. of Occupational Disease Cases}}{\text{No. of Workers}} \times 100,000$
<b>Total Workplace Injury Rate</b>	$\frac{\text{No. of Fatal and Non-Fatal Workplace Injuries}}{\text{No. of Workers}} \times 100,000$

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