

A photograph showing a business meeting. Two people in business suits are looking at a laptop and several papers on a desk. The papers contain various charts: a donut chart, a bar chart, a line graph, and a pie chart. One person is pointing at a line graph on a paper, while the other holds a pen. The background is a plain white surface.

Workplace Safety and Health Report January – June 2026

— National Statistics —

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NOTATIONS

-	: Nil or negligible
n.a.	: Not applicable/Not available
2026 ^P	: 2026 figures are preliminary.
[N]	: See (II) below, applicable to workplace major and minor injury figures from 2021.
1H	: First Half of the year (January-June)
2H	: Second Half of the year (July-December)

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 2020.
- (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) Since 2022, sub-classification for the Incident Type (Cause) of workplace injuries has been introduced to prioritise the key areas of concern for better interventions. Incident Type (Cause) of workplace injuries are further classified based on their fatality risk. Details of this classification can be found in **Annex B**.
- (IV) Following the enactment of the Platform Workers Act, 2024, platform operators (POs) have been required from 1 January 2025 to report work-related injuries and occupational diseases of their platform workers (PWs). Such data was unavailable prior to 1 January 2025.

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KEY FACTS

SINGAPORE'S WORKPLACE SAFETY AND HEALTH PERFORMANCE IN FIRST HALF OF 2026 REMAINED STABLE WITH MAJOR INJURY RATE REACHING AN ALL-TIME LOW, WHILE GOVERNMENT STEPS UP ACTION ON VEHICULAR INCIDENTS.

Singapore's Workplace Safety and Health (WSH) performance in the first half (1H) of 2026¹ broadly remained stable compared with the same period last year. The annualised major injury rate excluding Platform Workers (PWs) improved from 15.8 per 100,000 workers in 1H2025 to an all-time low of 14.6 in 1H2026 (excluding 2020, when work was disrupted by COVID-19). (See **Figure (ii)**) The annualised fatal injury rate rose from 0.97 in 1H2025 and 0.96 in 2H2025 to 1.1 in 1H2026, with 21 workplace fatalities. (See **Figure (i)**) Vehicular incidents were the leading cause accounting for nine fatalities, followed by five fatalities from drowning/ suffocation².

Improvements were seen in fatal and major injury numbers and rates in 1H2026 mainly from the reduction in Type B (lower fatality risks, e.g. Slips, Trips & Falls and Machinery Incidents) incidents. Including injuries from Platform Workers (PWs), Type B incidents fell 11% from 198 in 1H2025 to 176 in 1H2026, while Type A incidents rose 2.6% from 155 to 159 in the same period. (See **Table (i)**)

Including injuries from PWs, high-risk sectors such as Construction (21%), Manufacturing (19%) and Transportation & Storage (8.1%) remained the key contributors to fatal and major injuries (47%) in 1H2026. However, sustained improvements in overall fatal and major injury numbers and rates continued to be seen in Construction and Transportation & Storage compared to 1H2025. (See **Table (ii)**)

For Construction, its fatal and major injury rate per 100,000 workers saw a substantial decrease from 27.6 in 1H2025 to 24.1 in 1H2026. Type A (higher fatality risk) incidents, which perennially formed the majority of incidents in the sector, improved from 49 injuries in 1H2025 to 38 in 1H2026. In contrast, Type B incidents rose from 26 to 31 over the same period. (See **Table (iii)**) By industry activity, fatal and major injuries contributed by smaller-scale construction works rose slightly from 46 injuries in 1H2025 to 48 in 1H2026, while regular construction worksites saw greater improvement in injury numbers from 26 injuries to 19 over the same period. (See **Table (iv)**)

For Manufacturing, its fatal and major injury rate per 100,000 workers increased slightly from 27.8 in 1H2025 to 28.4 in 1H2026. Type A (higher fatality risk) incidents fell from 18 injuries to 14 over the same period. In contrast, Type B incidents, which perennially formed the majority of incidents in the sector, rose from 41 injuries in 1H2025 to 48 in 1H2026. (See **Table (iii)**) By industry activity, fatal and major injuries in the Metalworking industry increased from 18 injuries in 1H2025 to 28 in 1H2026, while the Food & Beverages industry saw a decrease from 22 injuries in 1H2025 to 15 in 1H2026. (See **Table (iv)**)

For Transportation & Storage, its fatal and major injury rate per 100,000 workers decreased from 21.6 in 1H2025 to 19.8 in 1H2026. The number of Type A incidents rose from 15 injuries to 20 over the same period, while substantial improvements were seen in Type B incidents from 14 injuries in 1H2025 to seven in 1H2026. (See **Table (iii)**)

¹ 2026 figures presented are preliminary. Refer to page 1 for list of notations.

² Out of the five fatalities from drowning/ suffocation, three came from a single water transport accident.

There were three Dangerous Occurrences (DO) in 1H2026, substantially lower than the 14 in 1H2025. Two DOs involved Collapse/Failure of Structures and Equipment while the other was from Fires & Explosion.

There were 620 Occupational Diseases (OD) in 1H2026, higher than 485 in 1H2025. 80% of the ODs were contributed by Noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL) (57%), followed by work-related musculoskeletal disorders (23%). The increase in OD numbers could be attributed to MOM's expansion of OD coverage under the revised Workplace Safety and Health Act (WSHA) and Work Injury Compensation Act (WICA) in December 2025 and ongoing Enhanced Workplace Health Surveillance (WHS+) programme³ which raised awareness leading to increase in reporting of ODs amongst doctors and employers.

³ In 2021, MOM rolled out the Enhanced Workplace Health Surveillance (WHS+) under the national 10-year WSH2028 strategy to minimise hazards that lead to occupational diseases, including Noise-Induced Hearing Loss.

Figure (i): Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries, 1H2022-1H2026

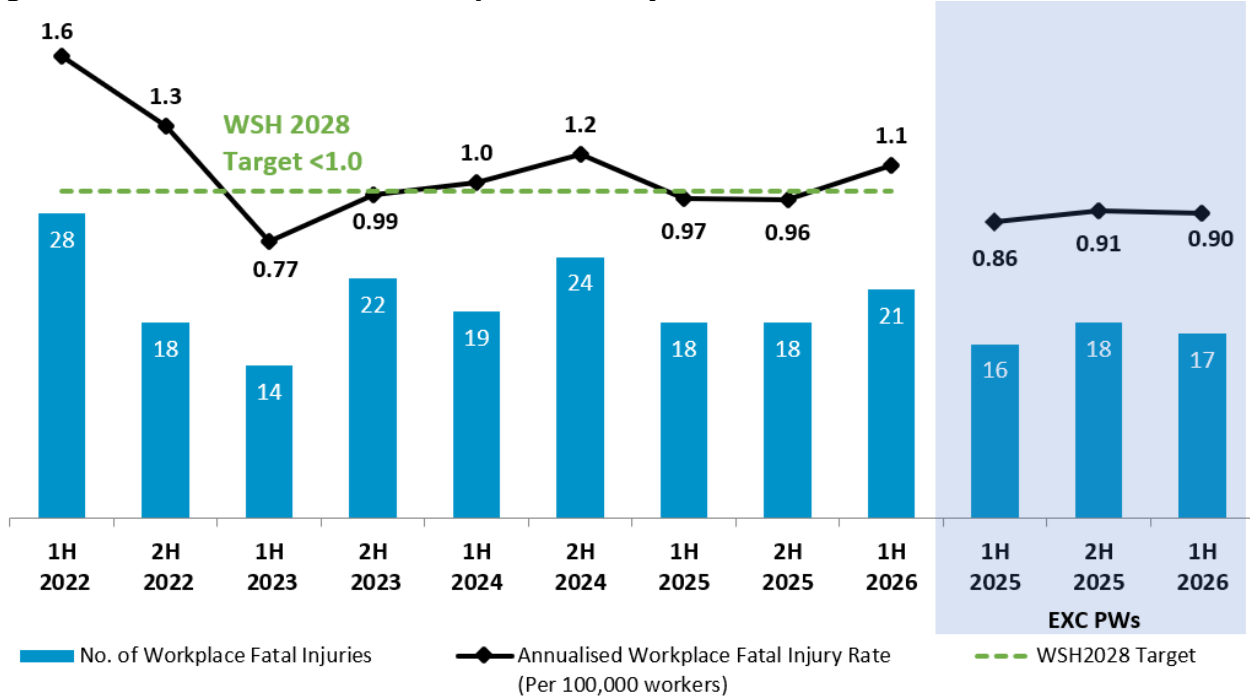


Figure (ii): Number and rate of workplace major injuries, 1H2022-1H2026

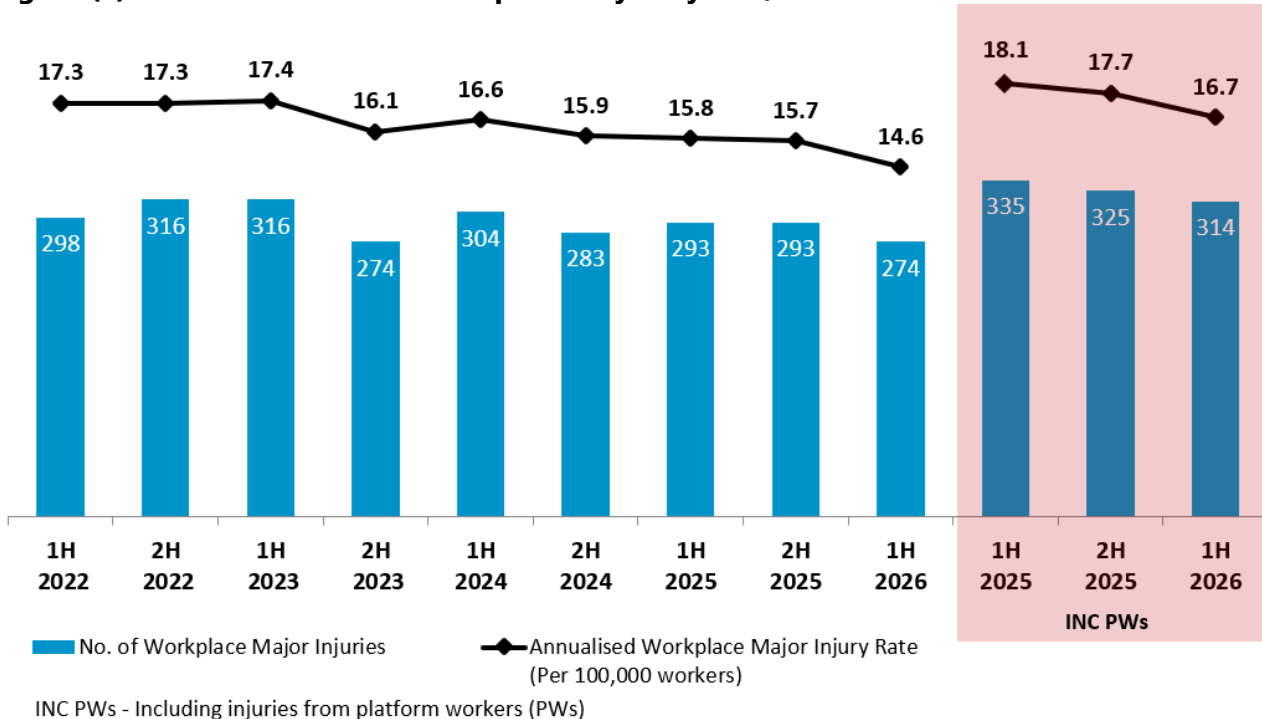


Table (i): Number of fatal and major injuries by incident risk type (Type A/B), 1H2025-1H2026

Incident Risk Type*	1H 2025	2H 2025	1H 2026 ^P	% Change in 1H2026 from 1H2025
Including PW Injuries				
Overall for all industries	353	343	335	- 5.1%
Type A – Higher fatality risk	155	152	159	+ 2.6%
Type B – Lower fatality risk	198	191	176	- 11%
Excluding PW Injuries				
Overall for all industries	309	311	291	- 5.8%
Type A – Higher fatality risk	122	122	120	- 1.6%
Type B – Lower fatality risk	187	189	171	- 8.6%

* Details on Type A and Type B incident types are in **Annex B**.

Table (ii): Number and rate of fatal and major injuries in key sectors, 1H2025-1H2026

Sector	Number of Fatal and Major Injuries (% of Overall)			Annualised Fatal and Major Injury Rates (Per 100,000 workers)		
	1H 2025	2H 2025	1H 2026 ^P	1H 2025	2H 2025	1H 2026 ^P
Overall for all industries – Including PW Injuries	353 (100%)	343 (100%)	335 (100%)	19.1	18.4	17.8
Construction	75 (21%)	73 (21%)	69 (21%)	27.6	26.3	24.1
Manufacturing	59 (17%)	65 (19%)	62 (19%)	27.8	28.8	28.4
Transportation & Storage	29 (8.2%)	35 (10%)	27 (8.1%)	21.6	23.8	19.8

Table (iii): Number of fatal and major injuries in key sectors by incident risk type (Type A/B), 1H2025-1H2026

Sector	Incident Risk Type	1H 2025	2H 2025	1H 2026 ^P
Construction	Overall	75	73	69
	Type A	49	48	38
	Type B	26	25	31
	Leading Incident: Type B – Slips, Trips & Falls	15	17	19
	Type A - Falls from Height	22	21	9
Manufacturing	Overall	59	65	62
	Type A	18	18	14
	Type B	41	47	48
	Leading Incident: Type B - Machinery Incidents	14	23	26
	Type B - Slips, Trips & Falls	20	13	14
Transportation & Storage	Overall	29	35	27
	Type A	15	15	20
	Type B	14	20	7
	Leading Incident: Type A – Vehicular Incidents	6	7	7

Table (iv): Number of fatal and major injuries in key sectors by industry/ activity, 1H2025-1H2026

Sector	Industry/Activity	1H 2025	2H 2025	1H 2026 ^P
Construction	Overall	75	73	69
	Smaller Scale Works (e.g. Addition & Alteration works and Renovation)	46	49	48
	Regular Construction	26	19	19
	Work-related Traffic Accidents (WRTA)	3	5	2
	Overall*	59	65	62
Manufacturing	Metalworking	18	19	28
	Food & Beverages	22	18	15
	Furniture Making	3	9	5
	Wood Products	2	1	3
Transportation & Storage	Overall	29	35	27
	Work-related Traffic Accidents (WRTA)	4	5	5
	Activities Excluding WRTA	25	30	22

* Data do not sum up to sectoral overall as not all Manufacturing industries are featured in the table.

Table (v): Number of workplace injuries, 1H2025-1H2026

	Including PW Injuries			Excluding PW Injuries		
	1H 2025	2H 2025	1H 2026 ^P	1H 2025	2H 2025	1H 2026 ^P
Total Workplace Injuries ⁴ (Total Injuries [N]⁵)	6,016 (11,179)	6,850 (12,884)	6,259 (12,117)	5,608 (10,553)	6,366 (12,157)	5,778 (11,361)
Fatal Injuries	18	18	21	16	18	17
From WRTA*	4	2	7	2	2	3
Excluding WRTA	14	16	14	14	16	14
Major Injuries ⁴ (Major Injuries [N]⁵)	330 (335)	322 (325)	307 (314)	288 (293)	291 (293)	268 (274)
Minor Injuries ⁴ (Minor Injuries [N]⁵)	5,668 (10,826)	6,510 (12,541)	5,931 (11,782)	5,304 (10,244)	6,057 (11,846)	5,493 (11,070)

* Work-related Traffic Accident (WRTA)

Table (vi): Workplace injury rate, 1H2025-1H2026

	Annualised Rate (Per 100,000 workers)					
	Including PW Injuries			Excluding PW Injuries		
	1H 2025	2H 2025	1H 2026 ^P	1H 2025	2H 2025	1H 2026 ^P
Workplace Injury Rate (Workplace Injury Rate [N]⁵)	325 (604)	345 (645)	333 (645)	303 (570)	321 (608)	308 (605)
Fatal Injury rate (Rate excluding WRTA)	0.97 (0.76)	0.96 (0.80)	1.1 (0.75)	0.86 (0.76)	0.91 (0.80)	0.90 (0.75)
Major Injury rate (Major Injury rate [N]⁵)	17.8 (18.1)	17.5 (17.7)	16.3 (16.7)	15.6 (15.8)	15.5 (15.7)	14.3 (14.6)
Minor Injury rate (Minor Injury rate [N]⁵)	306 (585)	326 (626)	316 (627)	287 (553)	304 (592)	292 (589)

Table (vii): Number and rate of occupational diseases and dangerous occurrences, 1H2025-1H2026

	1H 2025	2H 2025	1H 2026 ^P
Number of Occupational Diseases	485	543	620
Annualised Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 workers)	26.2	27.5	33.0
Number of Dangerous Occurrences	14	9	3

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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 include injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duties. Numbers presented under this new series are marked with [N].

The main findings on the workplace safety and health performance for January to June 2026 were:

WORKPLACE INJURIES

- 21 workers were fatally injured, which translated to an annualised rate of 1.1 fatalities per 100,000 workers.
 - Excluding seven fatalities from Work-related Traffic Accident (WRTA), 14 workers were fatally injured with an annualised rate of 0.75 fatalities per 100,000 workers. Four of seven WRTAs involved Platform Workers (PWs).
 - Excluding the four fatalities involving Platform Workers (PWs), 17 workers were fatally injured with an annualised rate of 0.90 fatalities per 100,000 workers.
- Including injuries from PWs, 314 workers sustained workplace major injuries, which translated to an annualised rate of 16.7 injuries per 100,000 workers. Excluding PWs, 274 workers were injured with an annualised rate of 14.6.
- Including injuries from PWs, 11,782 workers sustained workplace minor injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duty, with an annualised rate of 627 injuries per 100,000 workers. Excluding PWs, 11,070 workers were injured with an annualised rate of 589.
- Including injuries from PWs, 5,931 workers sustained workplace minor injuries with at least four days of medical leave or 24 hours of hospitalisation, with an annualised rate of 316 injuries per 100,000 workers. Excluding PWs, 5,493 workers were injured with an annualised rate of 292.

DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES

- 3 dangerous occurrences were reported to MOM.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES (OD)

- There were 620 OD cases with an annualised OD incidence rate of 33.0 per 100,000 workers.
 - Leading OD was Noise-induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) with 354 cases. The second most common OD was Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders (WRMSD) with 142 cases.
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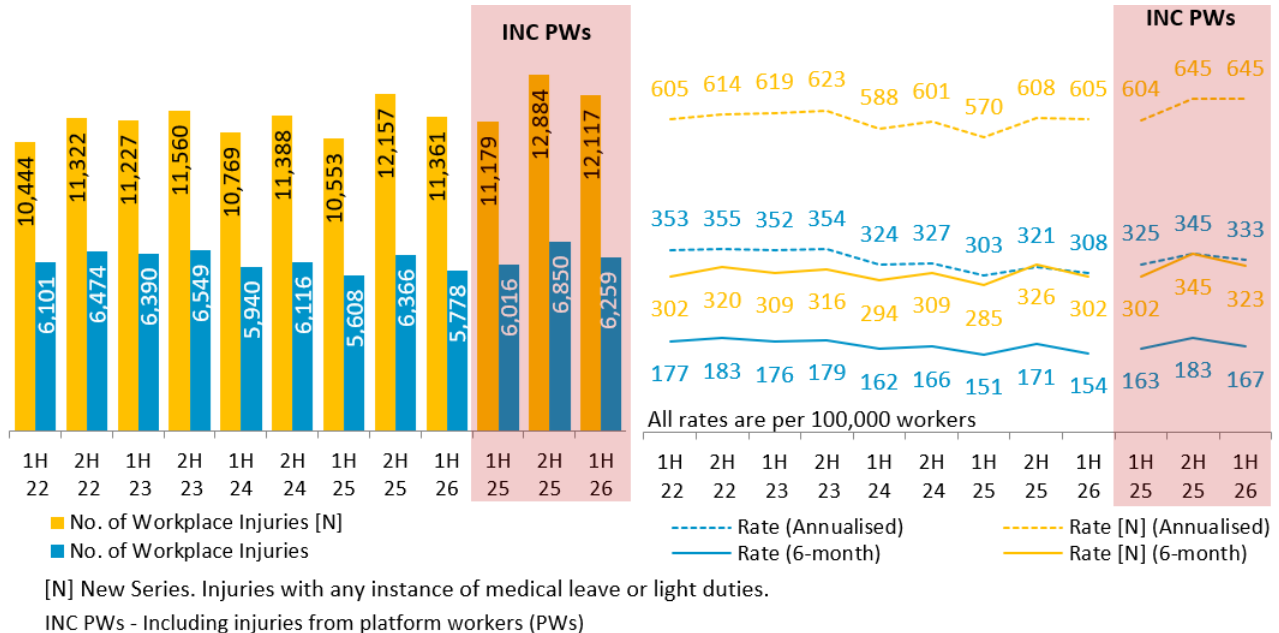
OVERVIEW OF TRENDS

TOTAL WORKPLACE INJURIES

Excluding PWs, the overall number of reported⁶ workplace injuries [N]⁵ in 1H2026 was 11,361, 7.7% more injuries compared to 10,553 in 1H2025. Consequently, the annualised workplace injury rate [N]⁵ increased to 605 injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2026. Similarly, the overall number of reported workplace injuries with at least four days of medical leave or 24 hours of hospitalisation was 5,778 in 1H2026, 3.0% more injuries than 5,608 in 1H2025. The annualised workplace injury rate was 308 injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2026.

From 1 January 2025, Platform Operators (POs) have been required to report workplace injuries and occupational diseases of PWs to MOM. Including injuries from PWs, the overall number of reported workplace injuries in 1H2026 was 12,117, 8.4% more injuries compared to 11,179 in 1H2025. Consequently, the annualised workplace injury rate [N]⁵ increased to 645 injuries per 100,000 workers. For the overall number of reported workplace injuries with at least four days of medical leave or 24 hours of hospitalisation, it was 6,259 in 1H2026, 4.0% more injuries than 6,016 in 1H2025. The annualised workplace injury rate was 333 injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2026.

Figure 1: Number and rate of total workplace injuries, 1H2022-1H2026



⁶ Employer or Occupier has to report work incidents to the Ministry of Manpower under the WSH (Incident Reporting) Regulations.

WORKPLACE INJURIES AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES FROM PLATFORM WORKERS

Following the enactment of the Platform Workers Act, 2024, POs have been required from 1 January 2025 to report work-related injuries and occupational diseases of their PWs. Such data was unavailable prior to 1 January 2025.

There were 44 PW fatal and major injuries in 1H2026, the same number as in 1H2025. The annualised fatal and major injury rate was 92.1 injuries per 100,000 workers. 84% (37/44) of the fatal and major injuries occurred while the PWs were involved in delivery service. In terms of leading cause of injuries, 86% (38/44) of the fatal and major injuries sustained by PWs were due to vehicular incidents.

Half (two out of four) of the ODs sustained by PWs in 1H2026 were Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders.

Table 1a: Number and rate of workplace injuries and occupational diseases from platform workers, 1H2025-1H2026

	No. of Workplace Injury and Occupational Diseases			Annualised Rate (Per 100,000 workers)		
	1H 2025	2H 2025	1H 2026	1H 2025	2H 2025	1H 2026
Fatal Injuries	2	0	4	4.4	2.2	8.4
Major Injuries [N]	42	32	40	91.5	82.4	83.8
Fatal and Major Injuries	44	32	44	95.9	84.6	92.1
Minor Injuries [N]	582	695	712	1,268	1,422	1,491
Occupational Diseases	0	1	4	0	1.1	8.4

Table 1b: Number of platform worker injuries by platform work activity, 1H2025-1H2026

	Delivery Service			Ride-hailing of passenger(s)		
	1H 2025	2H 2025	1H 2026	1H 2025	2H 2025	1H 2026
Fatal Injuries	2	0	3	0	0	1
Major Injuries [N]	36	26	34	6	6	6
Fatal and Major Injuries	38	26	37	6	6	7
Minor Injuries [N]	347	416	435	235	279	277

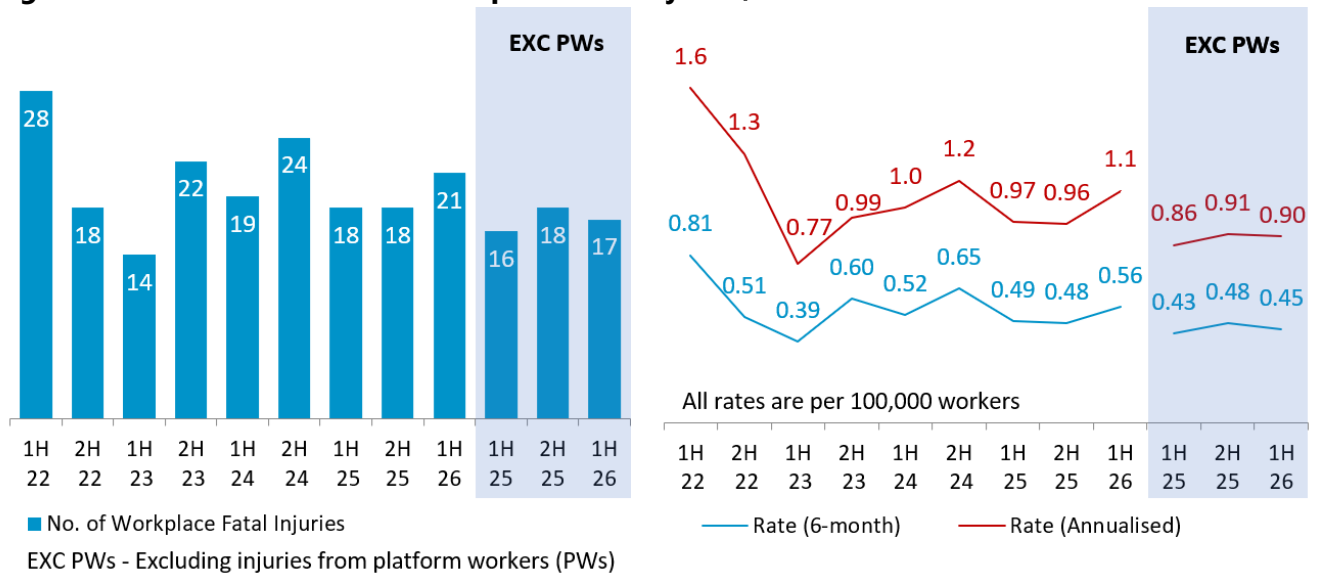
Table 1c: Number of platform worker injuries by top two causes, 1H2025-1H2026

	Vehicular Incident			Slips, Trips & Falls		
	1H 2025	2H 2025	1H 2026	1H 2025	2H 2025	1H 2026
Fatal Injuries	2	0	4	0	0	0
Major Injuries [N]	30	30	34	11	1	4
Fatal and Major Injuries	32	30	38	11	1	4
Minor Injuries [N]	455	565	563	84	83	84

WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES

There were 21 workplace fatal injuries in 1H2026, including seven work-related traffic accidents, four of which involved platform workers. The annualised fatal injury rate in 1H2026 was 1.1 fatalities per 100,000 workers, higher than 0.97 in 1H2025. Excluding injuries from PWs, there were 17 fatal injuries in 1H2026 with an annualised rate of 0.90 per 100,000 workers.

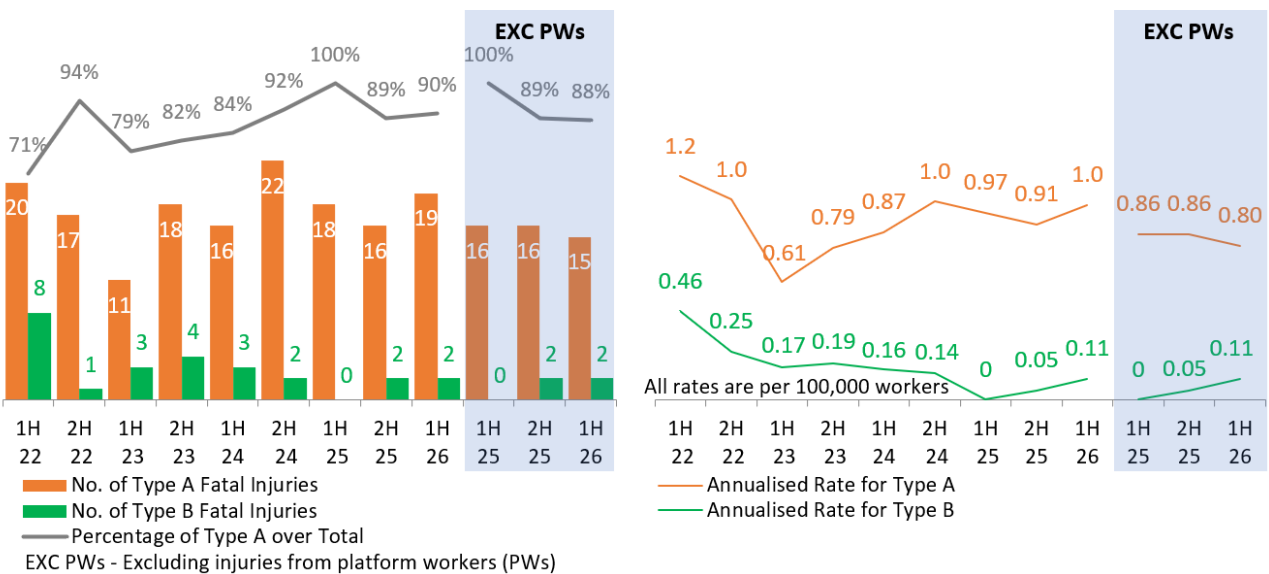
Figure 2a: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries, 1H2022-1H2026



CAUSES OF WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES

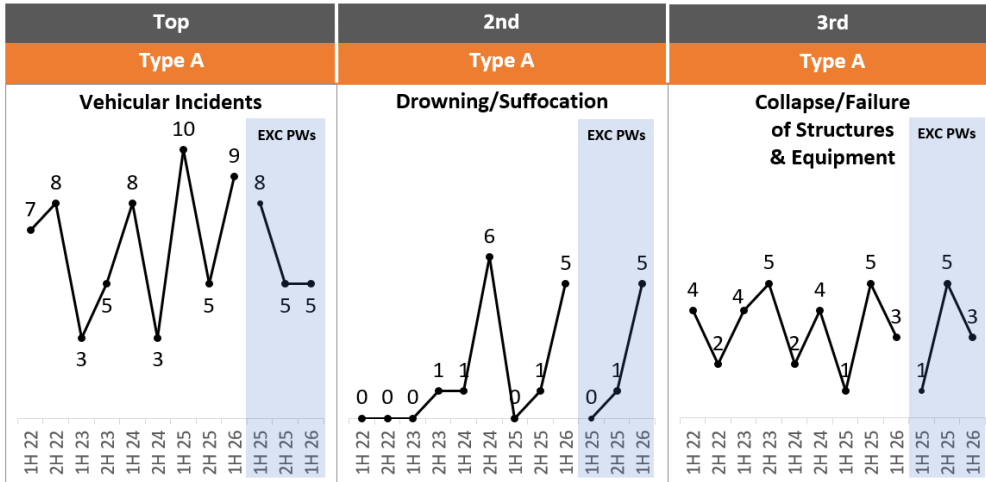
90% (19 out of 21) of fatalities in 1H2026 were caused by Type A incidents which have higher risk of fatality.

Figure 2b: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries by fatality risk, 1H2022-1H2026



The top causes of workplace fatalities in 1H2026 were all Type A incidents including Vehicular Incidents, Drowning/Suffocation and Collapse/Failure of Structures & Equipment. Of the nine Vehicular Incidents in 1H2026, seven were due to work-related traffic accidents, where four involved platform workers.

Figure 2c: Number of workplace fatal injuries by cause of injury, 1H2022-1H2026

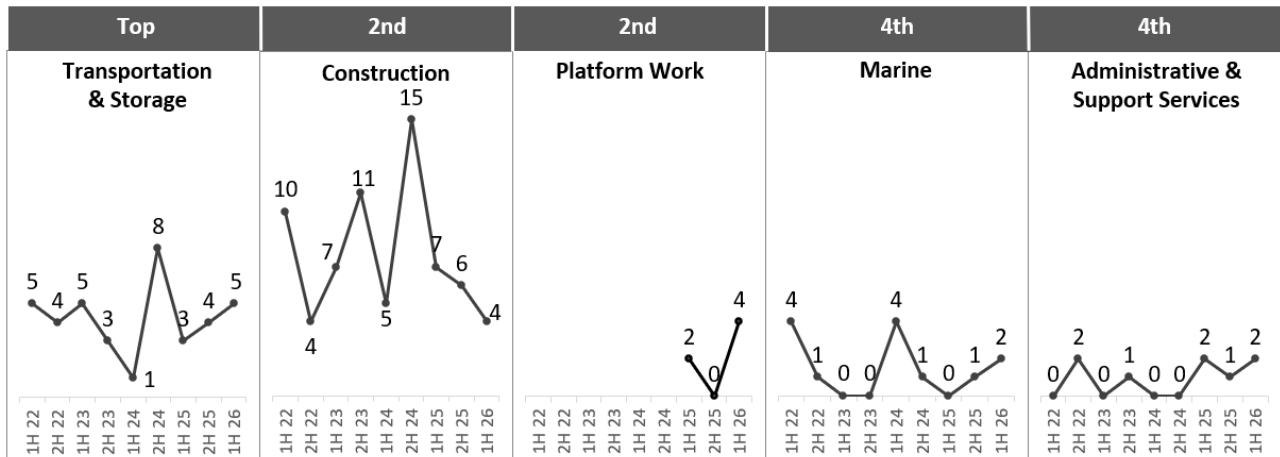


EXC PWs - Excluding injuries from platform workers (PWs)

INDUSTRIES/ WORK ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTING TO WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES

Traditionally high-risk industries accounted for 57% of all fatal injuries in 1H2026. Transportation & Storage, was the top contributor in 1H2026 with five fatal injuries, followed by Construction and Platform Work with four fatal injuries each.

Figure 2d: Number of workplace fatal injuries by industry/work activity, 1H2022-1H2026



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

WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES BY INDUSTRY

CONSTRUCTION

There were four workplace fatal injuries in the Construction sector in 1H2026, three fatalities fewer than in 1H2025. The annualised workplace fatal injury rate decreased from 2.6 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2025 to 1.4 in 1H2026. All four fatal injuries from the sector in 1H2026 came from Type A incidents.

Figure 3a: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Construction sector, 1H2022-1H2026

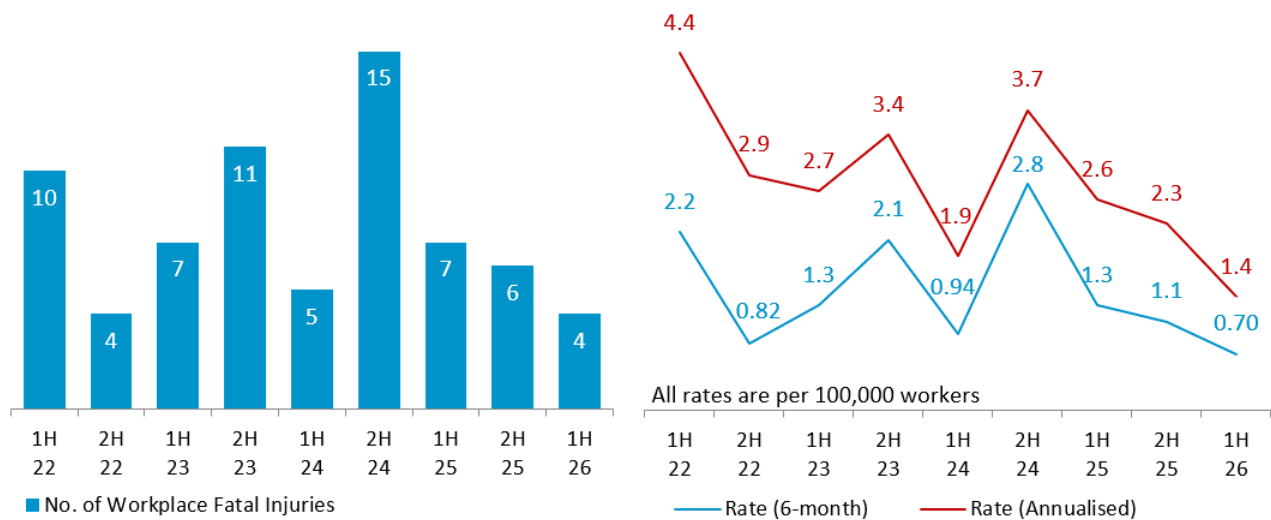
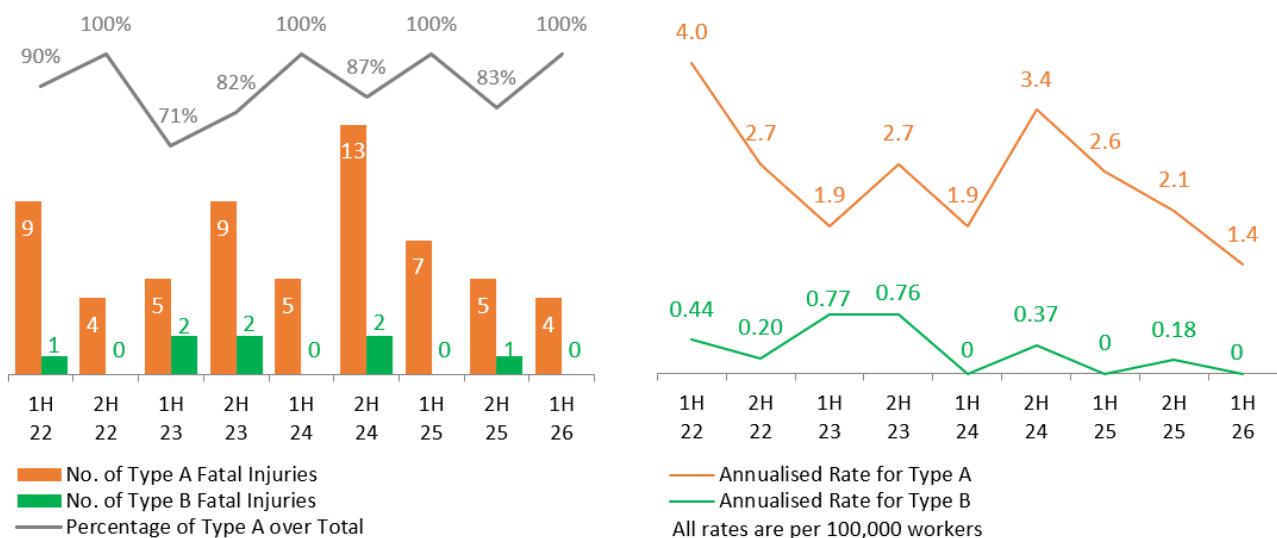


Figure 3b: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Construction sector by fatality risk, 1H2022-1H2026



MARINE

There were two workplace fatal injuries in the Marine industry⁷ in 1H2026, compared to none in 1H2025. The annualised workplace fatal injury rate was at 6.3 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2026. Both fatal injuries in 1H2026 came from Type A incidents.

Figure 3c: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Marine industry, 1H2022-1H2026

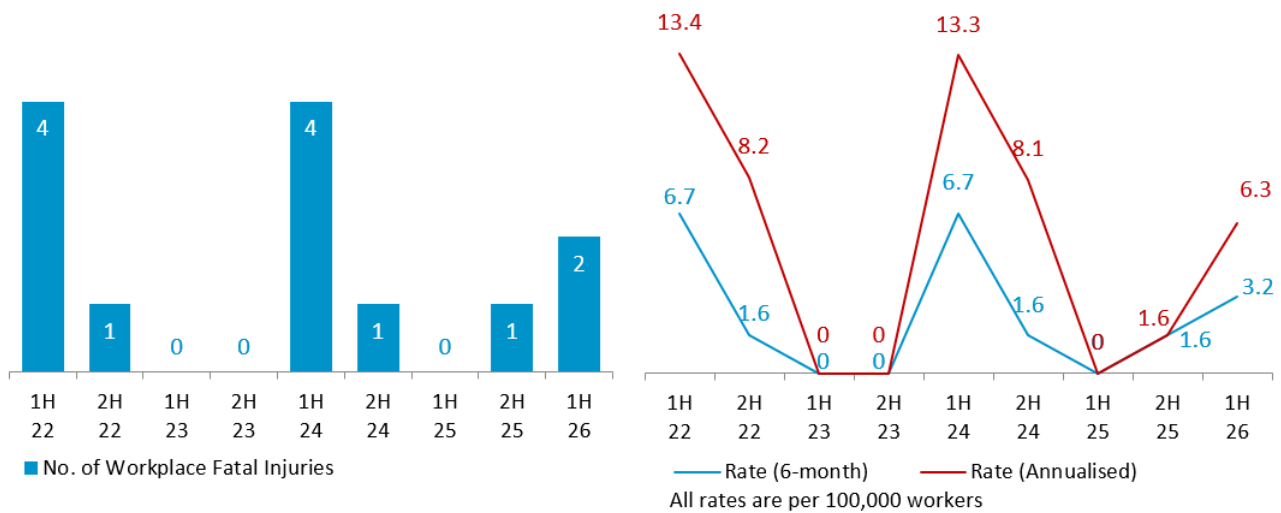
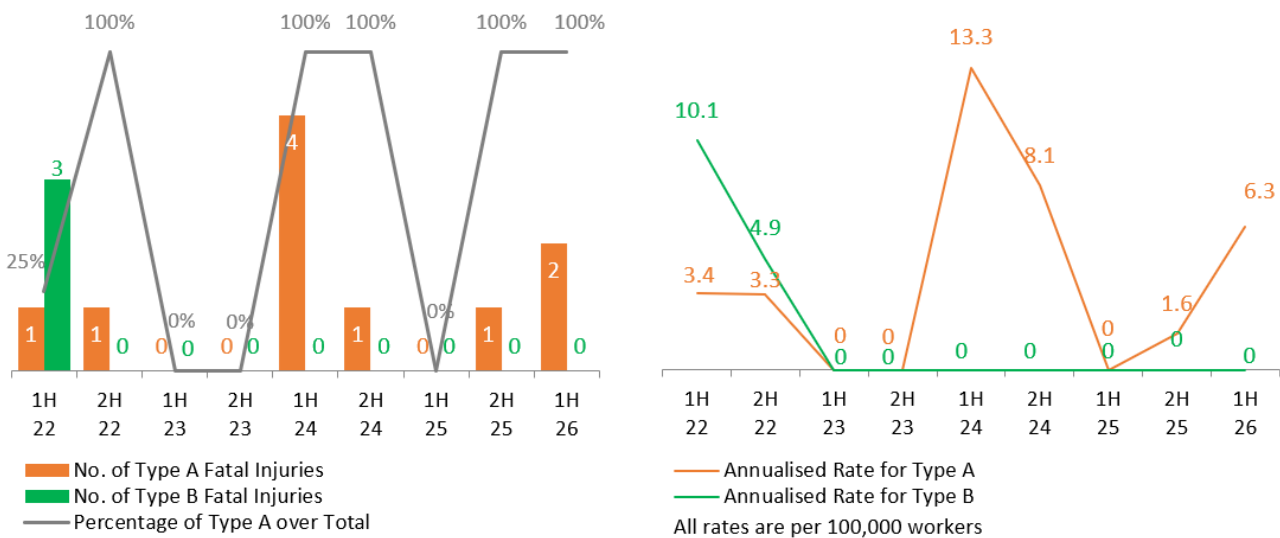


Figure 3d: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Marine industry by fatality risk, 1H2022-1H2026



⁷ 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 injury in the Manufacturing sector in 1H2026, compared to none in 1H2025. The annualised workplace fatal injury rate was at 0.46 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2026. The fatal injury came from a Type B incident.

Figure 3e: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Manufacturing sector, 1H2022-1H2026

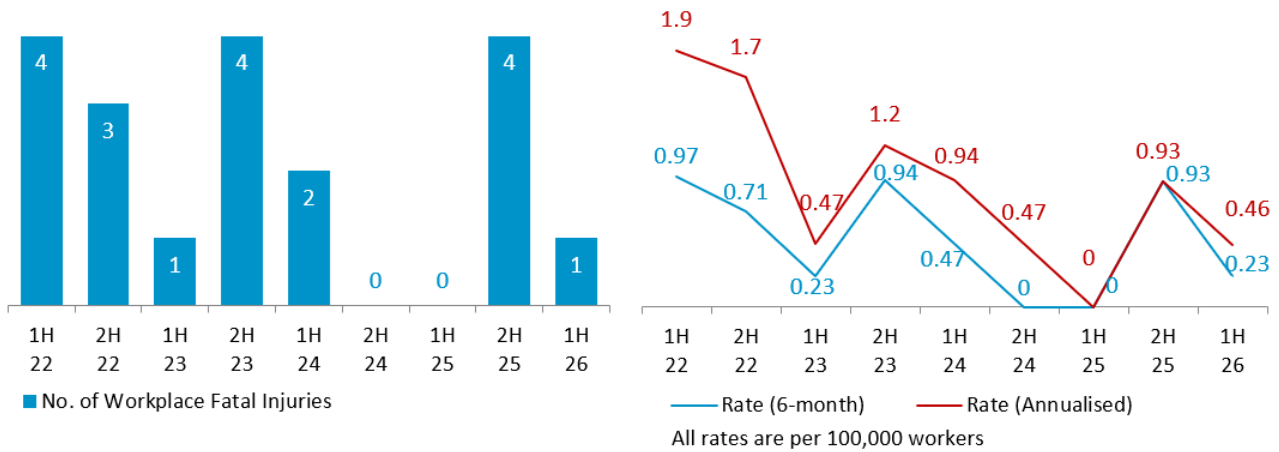
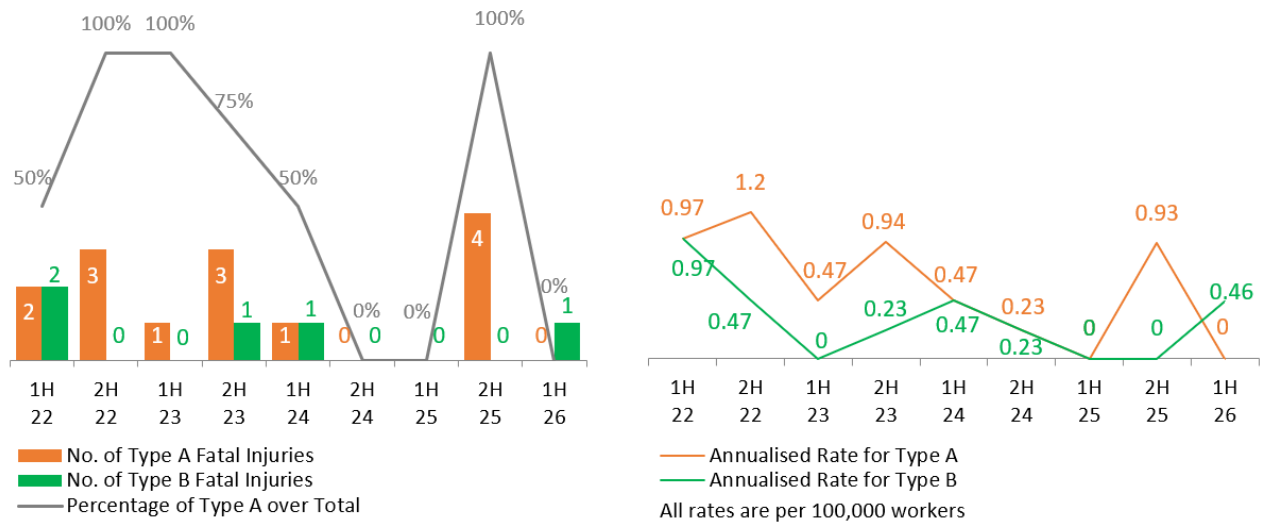


Figure 3f: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Manufacturing sector by fatality risk, 1H2022-1H2026



TRANSPORTATION & STORAGE

There were five workplace fatal injuries in the Transportation & Storage industry in 1H2026, two fatalities more than 1H2025. The annualised workplace fatal injury rate for the industry increased from 2.2 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2025 to 3.7 in 1H2026. All five fatal injuries in 1H2026 were Type A incidents. Of the five fatal injuries from the industry in 1H2026, one was a work-related traffic accident, the same number as in 1H2025.

Figure 3g: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Transportation & Storage industry, 1H2022-1H2026

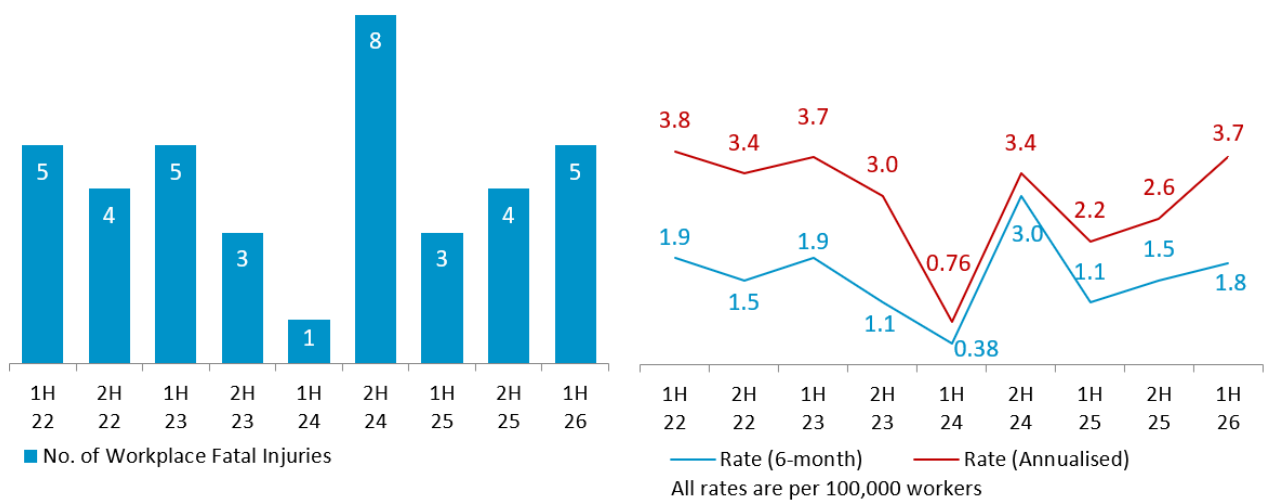
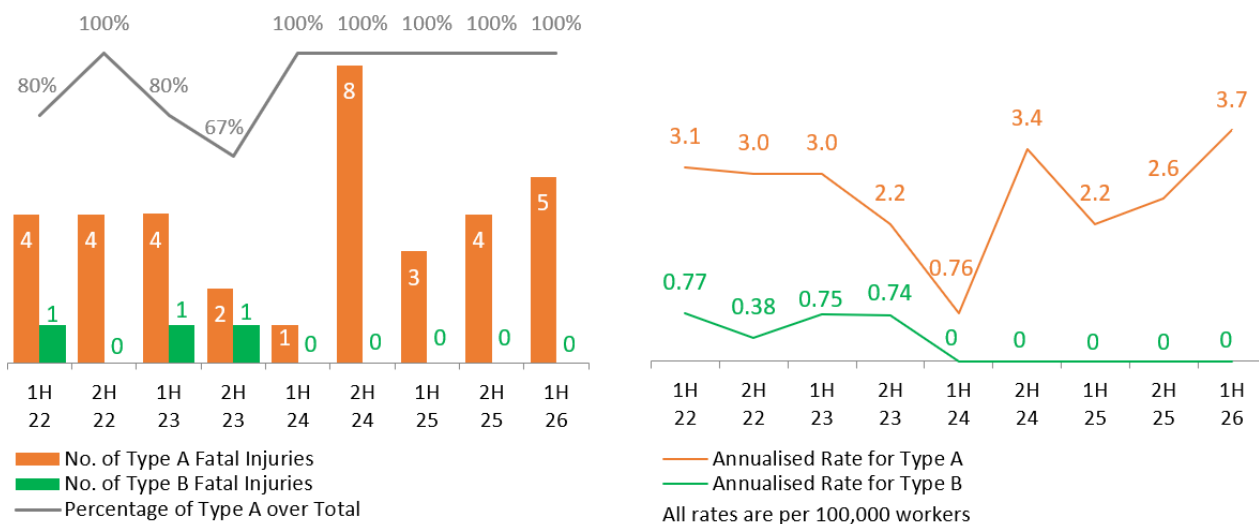


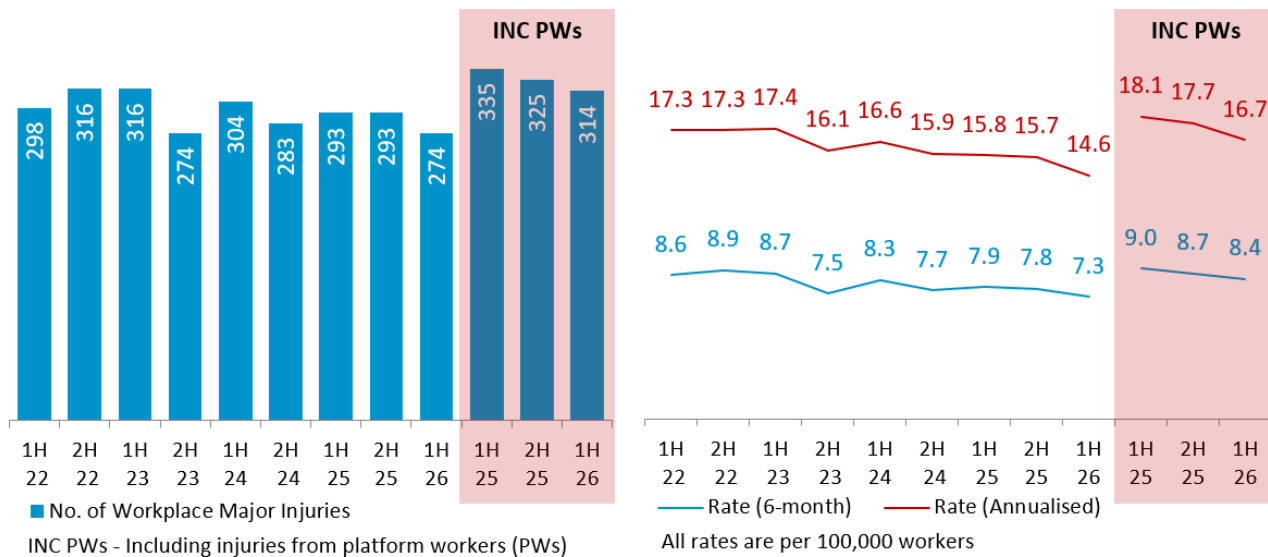
Figure 3h: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Transportation & Storage industry by fatality risk, 1H2022-1H2026



WORKPLACE MAJOR INJURIES

Excluding PWs, there were 274 workplace major injuries in 1H2026, 19 fewer injuries compared to 293 injuries in 1H2025. The annualised workplace major injury rate in 1H2026 was 14.6 injuries per 100,000 workers, lower than 15.8 in 1H2025. Including injuries from PWs, there were 314 major injuries in 1H2026 with a rate of 16.7 injuries per 100,000 workers.

Figure 4a: Number and rate of workplace major injuries, 1H2022-1H2026



CAUSES OF WORKPLACE MAJOR INJURIES

Excluding PWs, incidents with lower fatality risk (Type B) formed more than 60% of all major injuries in 1H2026. Injury rates for Type B incidents decreased in 1H2026 while Type A rate held constant. Including injuries from PWs, the overall proportion of Type B injuries fell to 55%.

Figure 4b: Number and rate of workplace major injuries by fatality risk, 1H2022-1H2026

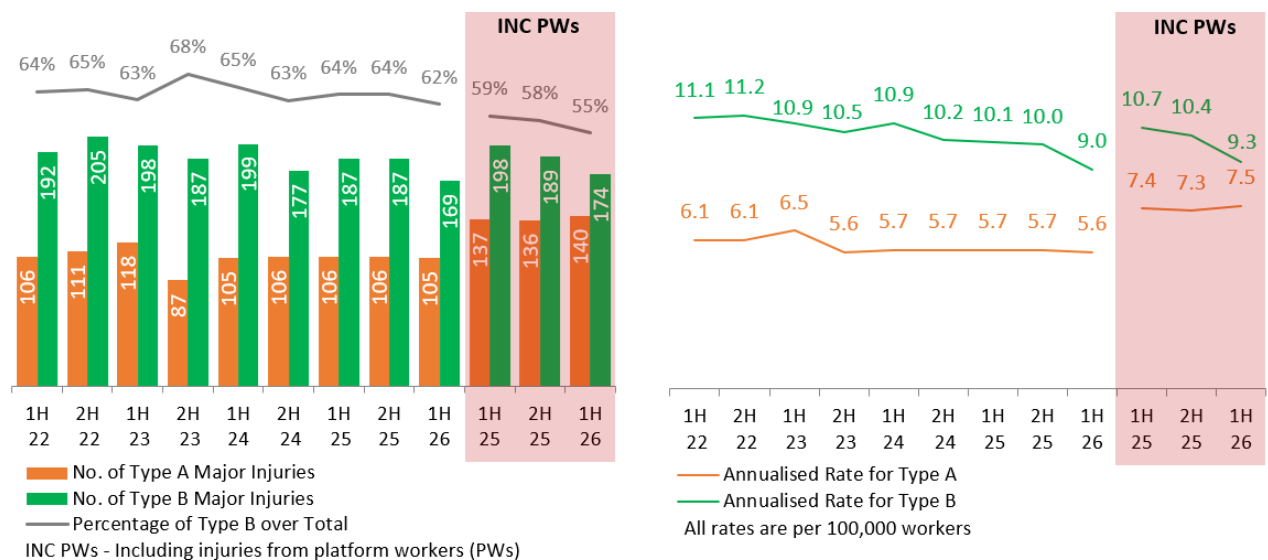
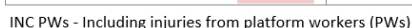


Figure 4c: Number of workplace major injuries by cause of injury, 1H2022-1H2026



Including injuries from PWs, the top contributing sector in 1H2026 for major injuries came from Construction with 65 major injuries, followed by Manufacturing with 61 major injuries, while Platform work contributed to 40 major injuries. These top three contributors collectively accounted for 53% (166 injuries) of overall major injuries in 1H2026.

Top	2nd	3rd	4th	4th	6th																																																																																																
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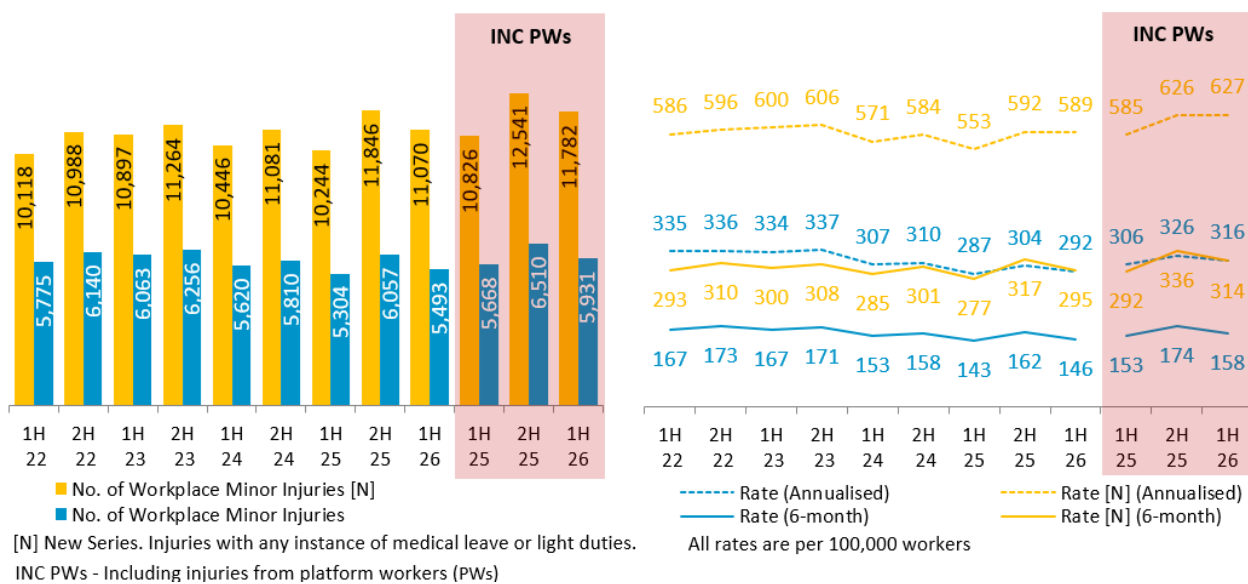
WORKPLACE MINOR INJURIES

Under the new series [N]⁵ (any instance of medical leave or light duties), the overall number of reported minor injuries excluding PWs in 1H2026 was 11,070, 8.1% higher than 10,244 in 1H2025. The annualised minor injury rate in 1H2026 was 589 injuries per 100,000 workers.

Based on the former series (four or more days of medical leave, or at least 24 hours of hospitalisation) and excluding PWs, there were 5,493 minor injuries in 1H2026, 3.6% higher than 5,304 in 1H2025. The annualised minor injury rate in 1H2026 for the former series was at 292 injuries per 100,000 workers.

Including injuries from PWs, the overall number of reported minor injuries under the [N] series in 1H2026 was 11,782, 8.8% higher than 10,826 in 1H2025. The annualised rate in 1H2026 was 627 injuries per 100,000 workers. The overall number of reported workplace injuries with at least four days of medical leave or 24 hours of hospitalisation was at 5,931 in 1H2026, 4.6% higher than 5,668 in 1H2025. The annualised rate in 1H2026 was 316 injuries per 100,000 workers.

Figure 5a: Number and rate of workplace minor injuries, 1H2022-1H2026



CAUSES OF WORKPLACE MINOR INJURIES

Excluding PWs, annualised minor injury rates for Type A incidents remained stable in 1H2026 compared to 1H2025 in both the former series and new series [N]. Including PW injuries, Type A rates rose slightly in 1H2026 compared to 1H2025.

Excluding PWs, Type B incidents formed between 72% to 75% of all minor injuries in both series. Annualised minor injury rates for Type B incidents increased in 1H2026 compared to 1H2025 in both the former and new series, where the new series saw a steeper increase. The trend for Type B with the inclusion of PW injuries were similar, although the proportion of Type B incidents was slightly lower at 69% to 72%.

Figure 5b: Number and rate of workplace minor injuries for the new series by fatality risk, 1H2022-1H2026

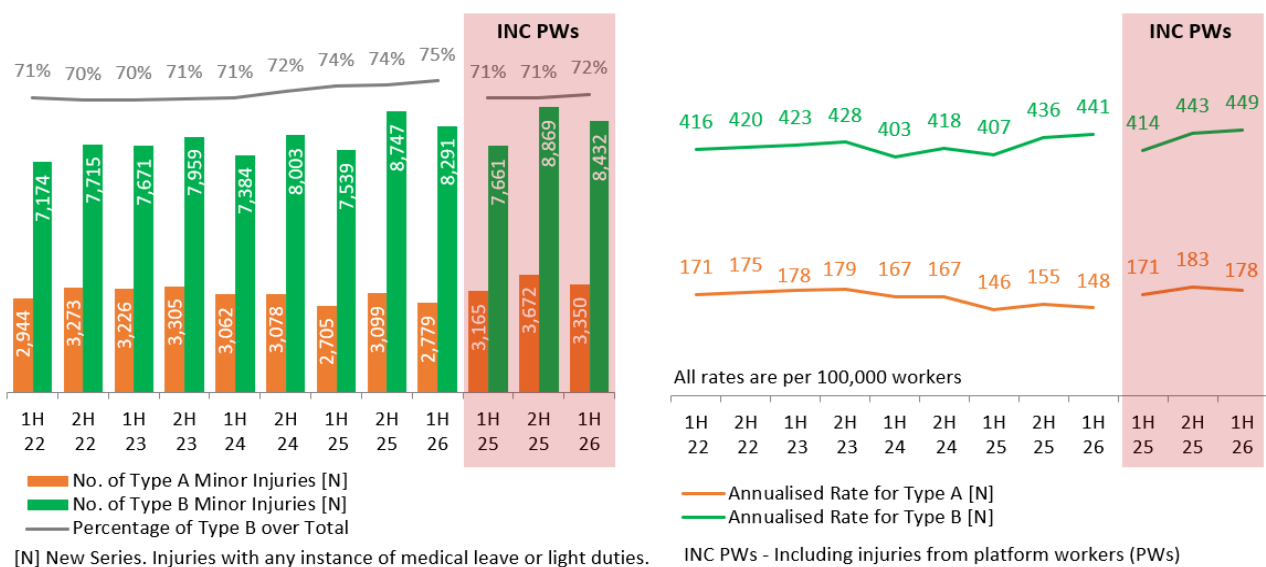
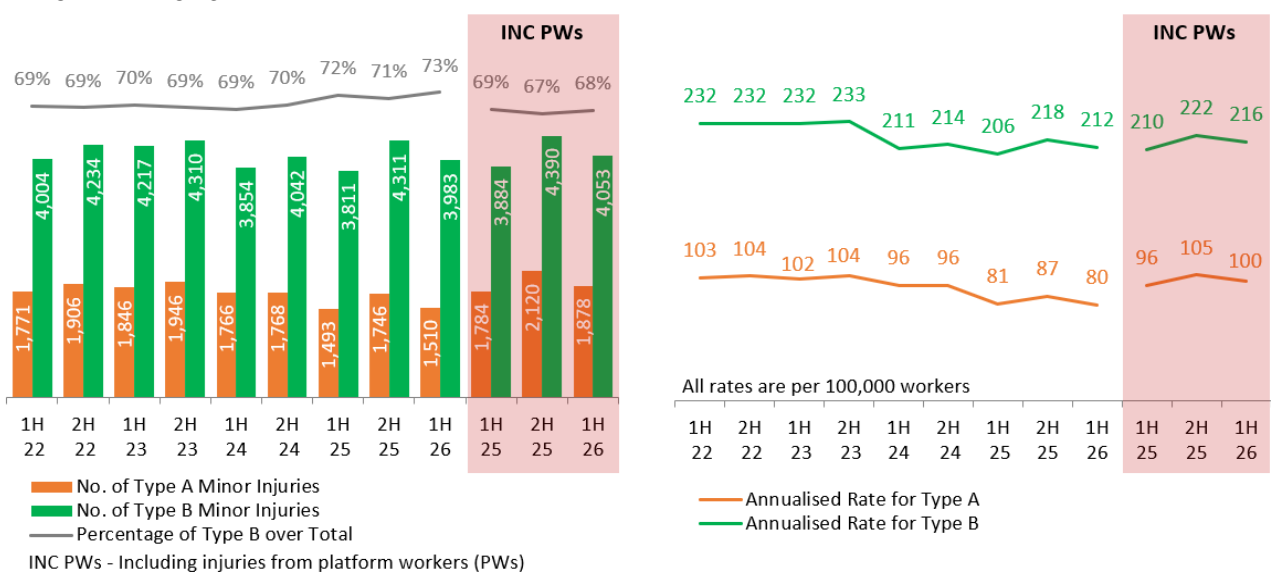
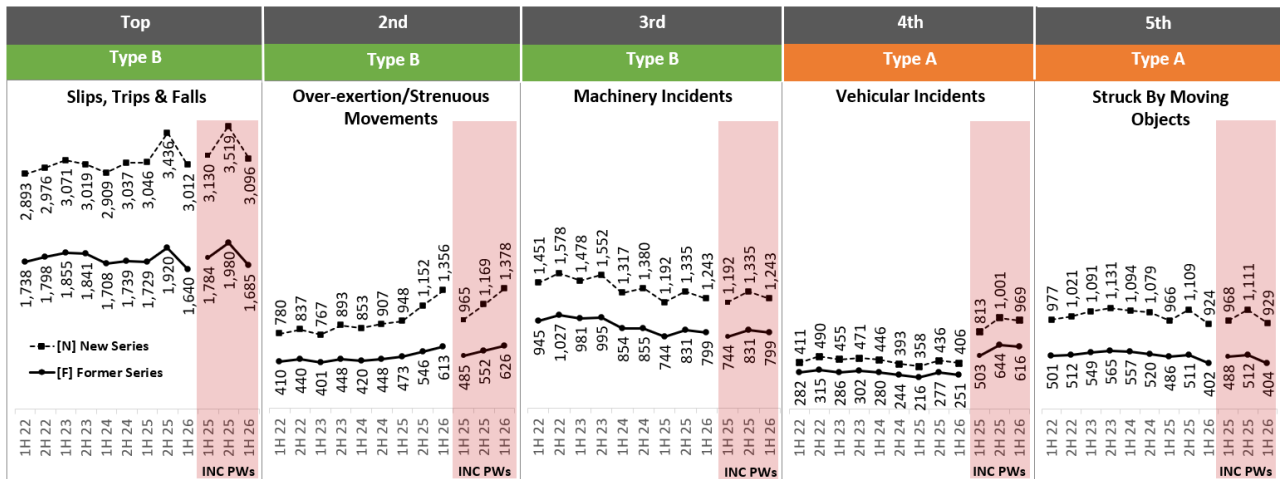


Figure 5c: Number and rate of workplace minor injuries for the former series by fatality risk, 1H2022-1H2026



Including injuries from PWs, Slips, Trips & Falls, Over-exertion/Strenuous Movements and Machinery Incidents, are the top three leading causes of minor injuries and accounted for 49% (5,717 injuries) of 11,782 minor injuries in 1H2026.

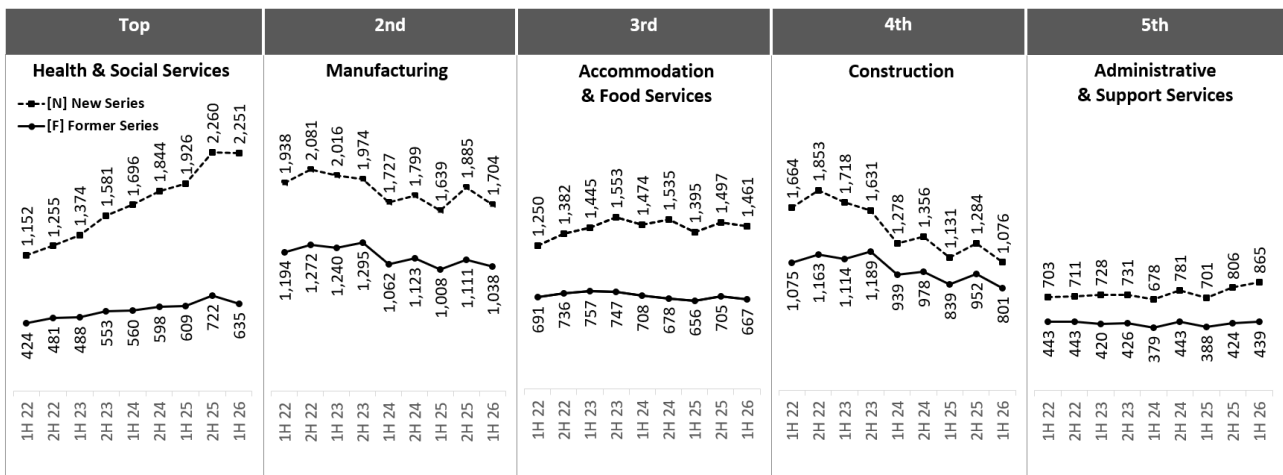
Figure 5d: Number of workplace minor injuries by cause of injury, 1H2022-1H2026



INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO WORKPLACE MINOR INJURIES

Including injuries from PWs, the top three leading industries were Health & Social Services; Manufacturing; and Accommodation & Food Services. These three industries accounted for 46% (5,416 injuries) of 11,782 minor injuries in 1H2026.

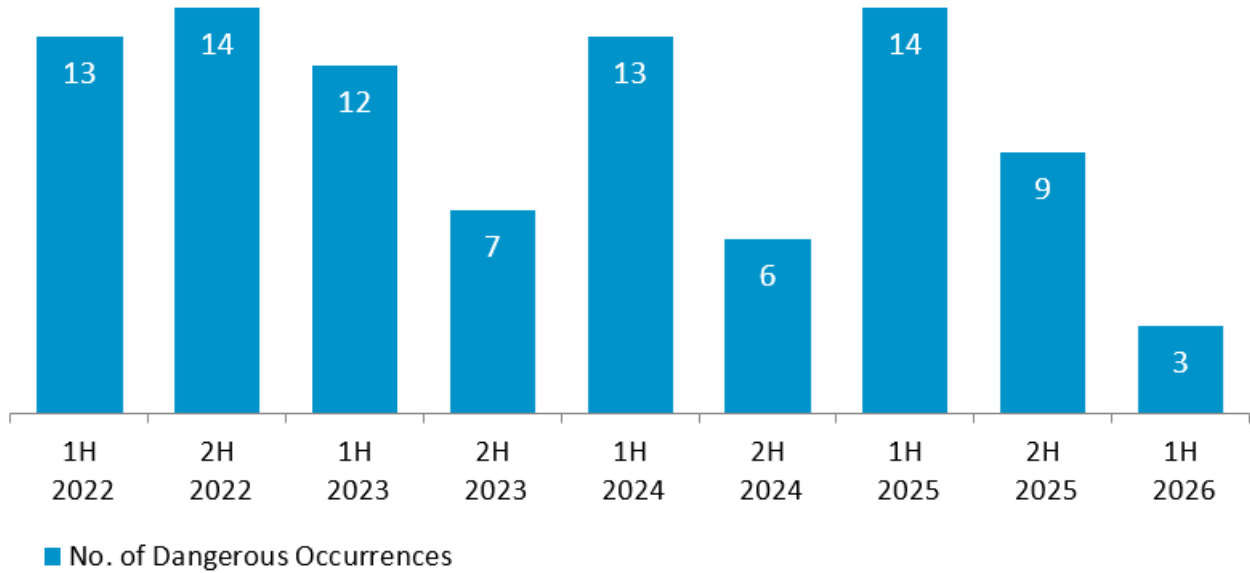
Figure 5e: Number of workplace minor injuries by industry, 1H2022-1H2026



DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES (DO)

There were three cases of DOs reported to MOM in 1H2026, lowest since 2010. Among the DOs, two cases involved Collapse/Failure of Structures & Equipment while one was from Fires & Explosion.

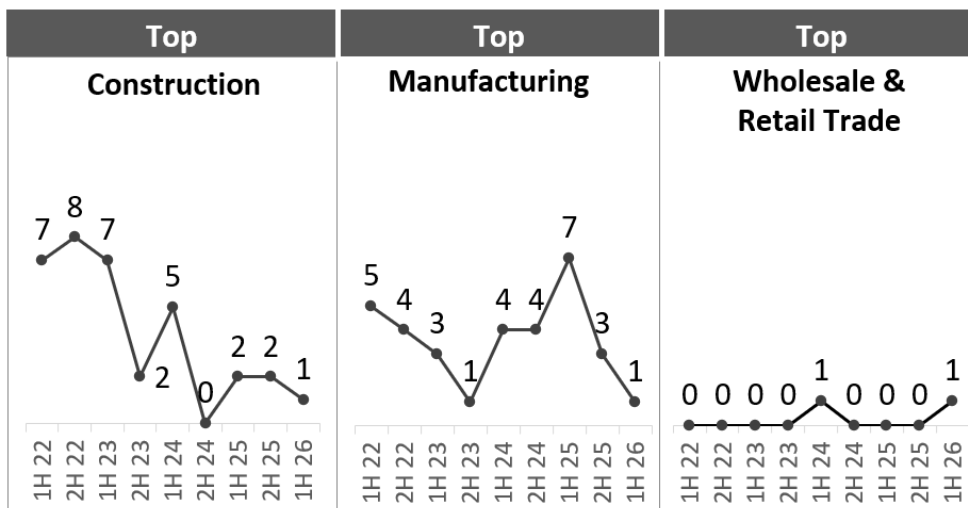
Figure 6a: Number of dangerous occurrences, 1H2022-1H2026



INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES

In 1H2026, the three DOs came from Construction, Manufacturing, and Wholesale & Retail Trade with one case each.

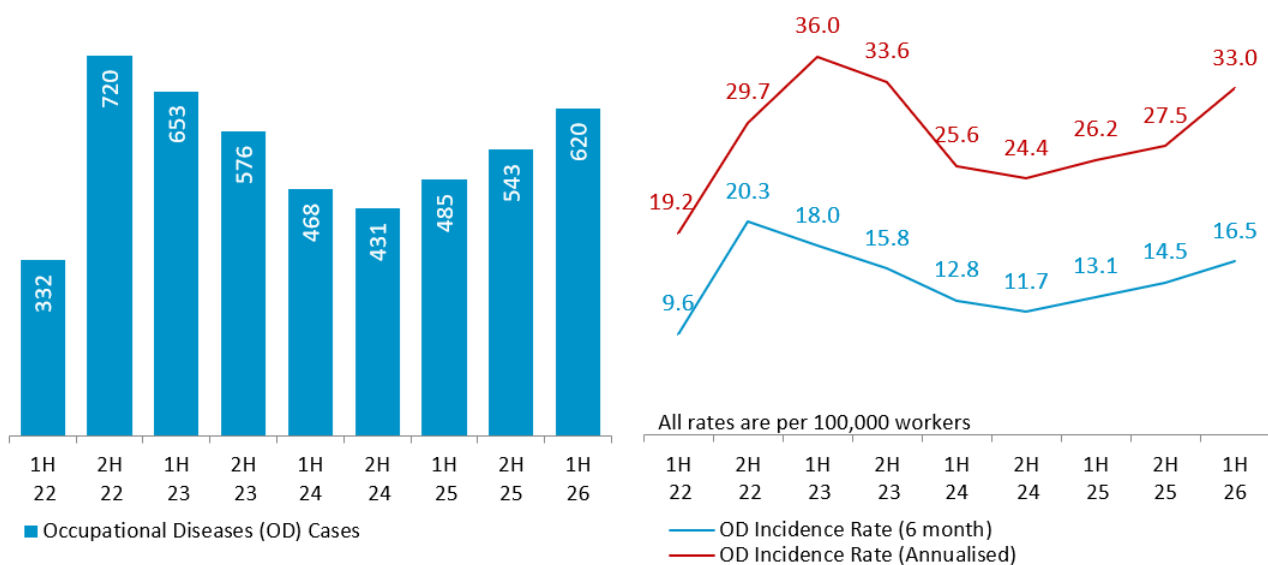
Figure 6b: Number of dangerous occurrences by industry, 1H2022-1H2026



OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

There were 620 cases of ODs in 1H2026⁸, higher than 485 cases in 1H2025. This was inclusive of four ODs from PWs. The increase could be attributed to MOM's expansion of OD coverage under the revised Workplace Safety and Health Act (WSHA) and Work Injury Compensation Act (WICA) in December 2025 and ongoing Enhanced Workplace Health Surveillance (WHS+) programme which raised awareness leading to the increase in reporting of ODs amongst doctors and employers. The higher numbers of OD cases were largely driven by the rise in reported Noise-induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) cases due to the ongoing intervention efforts. The annualised OD incidence rate was 33.0 cases per 100,000 workers in 1H2026.

Figure 7a: Number and rate of occupational diseases, 1H2022-1H2026

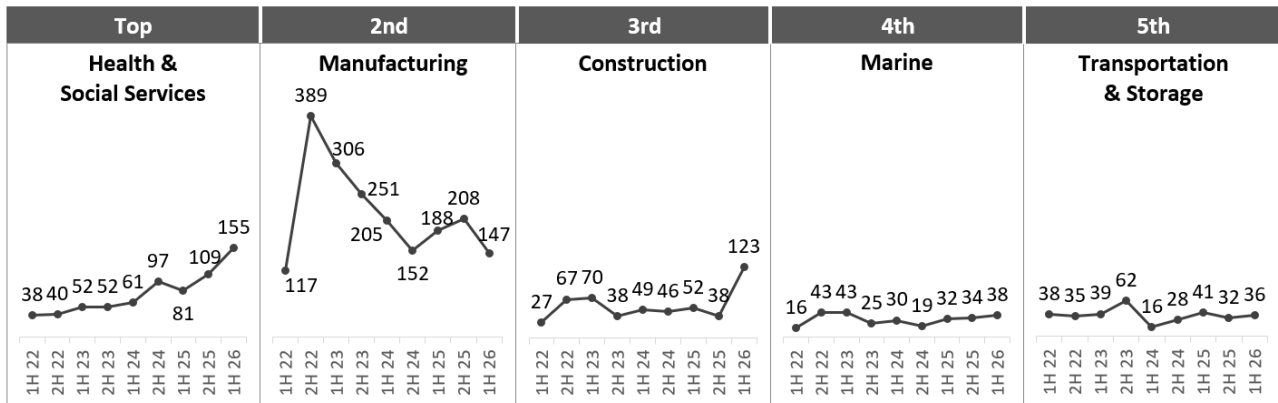


⁸ From 2026, Occupational Disease numbers are based on cases reported by employers and doctors, without additional screening by the Ministry of Manpower

INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Health & Social Services, Manufacturing and Construction were leading contributors in 1H2026. These industries collectively accounted for 69% (425 cases) of all OD cases.

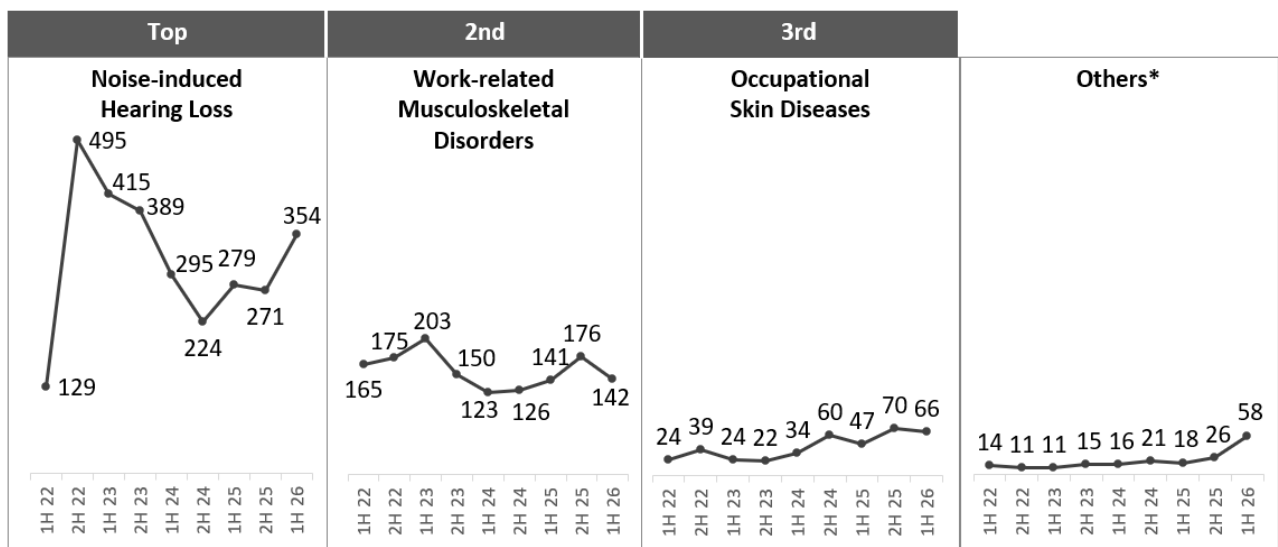
Figure 7b: Number of occupational diseases by industry, 1H2022-1H2026



TYPES OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

The top two OD types were (i) Noise-induced Hearing Loss, and (ii) Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders. They collectively accounted for 80% (496 cases) of all OD cases in 1H2026.

Figure 7c: Number of occupational diseases by type, 1H2022-1H2026



* Others refer to the summation of various OD types with lower incidence in recent years such as diseases caused by excessive heat, compressed air illness, barotrauma and cancers.

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, platform operators, 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 platform workers, and resulting in any instance of medical leave or light duties;
- Workplace and work-related traffic injuries sustained by employees and platform workers, and resulting in at least 24 hours of hospitalisation;
- Workplace and work-related traffic incidents resulting in the death of employees, platform workers 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 Incidents

Lower fatality risk – Type B

- Cut/Stabbed by Objects
- Discharge of Dangerous Substances
- Exposure to/Contact with Biological Materials
- Exposure to/Contact with Electric current
- Exposure to/Contact with Extreme Temperatures
- Exposure to/Contact with 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.

ANNEX C

GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

Term	Description
Dangerous Occurrences	Dangerous Occurrences refer to the prescribed incidents with potential to cause serious damage, injury or death, such as crane collapse and explosion.
Machinery Incidents	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.
Vehicular Incidents	Vehicular Incidents include Struck by Moving Objects and Caught In/Between Objects where the agent(s) is a vehicle.
Workplace Injury	A workplace injury is any personal injury or death resulting from a workplace accident, including work-related traffic injuries. Refer to Annexes A and B for the types of workplace injuries covered.
Work-related Traffic Accident	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.

GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS (CONTINUED)

DEFINITION FOR RATES USED:

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

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