A photograph showing two people in business attire reviewing documents with various charts and graphs on a desk. One person is pointing at a line graph, and the other is holding a pen. A laptop keyboard is visible in the background.

Workplace Safety and Health Report January – June 2025

National Statistics

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NOTATIONS

-	: Nil or negligible
n.a.	: Not applicable/Not available
2025 ^P	: 2025 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**.

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KEY FACTS

SINGAPORE'S WORKPLACE SAFETY AND HEALTH PERFORMANCE IN FIRST HALF OF 2025 REFLECTS CONTINUED PROGRESS

Singapore's Workplace Safety and Health (WSH) performance continued to improve in the first half (1H) of 2025¹ making Singapore workplaces among the safest globally. The annualised workplace fatal injury rate per 100,000 workers fell to 0.92 compared to 1.0 in 1H2024. (See **Figure (i)**). The annualised major injury rate per 100,000 workers for 1H2025 was 15.5, showing sustained improvements from 16.6 in 1H2024. This was an all-time low, continuing the downward trend in recent years. (excluding 2020 where projects were disrupted by COVID-19) (See **Figure (ii)**)

The improvement in fatal and major injury numbers and rates came from reduction in both Type A (higher fatality risks, e.g. Falls from Height, and Vehicular Incidents) and Type B (lower fatality risks, e.g. Slips, Trips & Falls and Machinery Incidents) incidents. Out of all fatal and major injuries, Type A incidents fell 3.3% from 121 in 1H2024 to 117 in 1H2025, while Type B incidents fell 7.9% from 202 to 186 in the same period. (See **Table (i)**)

High-risk sectors such as Construction (25%), Manufacturing (18%) and Transportation & Storage (9.2%) remained the key contributors to fatal and major injuries (52%) in 1H2025. However, there were sustained improvements in the fatal and major injury numbers and rates for all three sectors compared to 1H2024. (See **Table (ii)**)

For Construction, its fatal and major injury rate per 100,000 workers fell from 30.6 in 1H2024 to 28.2 in 1H2025. Type A (higher fatality risk) incidents, which perennially formed the majority of incidents in the sector, remained stable from 49 injuries in 1H2024 to 48 in 1H2025. In contrast, Type B (lower fatality risk) incidents fell from 32 to 28 over the same period. (See **Table (iii)**) By industry activity, fatal and major injuries contributed by smaller scale construction works remained stable from 47 injuries in 1H2024 to 46 in 1H2025, while regular construction worksites saw greater improvement in injury numbers from 31 injuries to 27 over the same period. (See **Table (iv)**)

For Manufacturing, its fatal and major injury rate per 100,000 workers saw substantial decrease from 30.6 in 1H2024 to 25.9 in 1H2025. Type A (higher fatality risk) incidents remained stable from 18 injuries to 17 over the same period. In contrast, Type B (lower fatality risk) incidents, which perennially formed the majority of incidents in the sector, fell from 47 injuries in 1H2024 to 38 in 1H2025. (See **Table (iii)**) By industry activity, fatal and major injuries in the Metalworking industry improved from 24 injuries in 1H2024 to 17 in 1H2025, while Food & Beverages industry, remained stable at 19 injuries in both 1H2024 and 1H2025. (See **Table (iv)**)

For Transportation & Storage, its fatal and major injury rate per 100,000 workers decreased slightly from 21.2 in 1H2024 to 20.9 in 1H2025. The number of Type A (higher fatality risk) incidents rose slightly from 14 injuries to 16 over the same period, while slight improvements were seen in Type B (lower fatality risk) incidents from 14 injuries in 1H2024 to 12 in 1H2025. (See **Table (iii)**)

¹ 2025 figures presented are preliminary. Refer to page 1 for list of notations.

There were 14 Dangerous Occurrences (DO) in 1H2025, comparable to 13 in 1H2024. The top causes of DOs involved Fires and Explosion due to explosives/ flammable materials, followed by Collapse/Failure of Structures and Equipment such as mobile cranes used in Construction and Manufacturing.

There were 465 Occupational Diseases (OD) in 1H2025, comparable to 468 in 1H2024. 60% of the ODs were contributed by Noise-induced deafness (NID), followed by work-related musculoskeletal disorders (26%), and occupational skin diseases (10%). The increase in OD numbers was largely due to the expansion of the enhanced workplace health surveillance programme², where companies with noisy work environments or other processes involving exposure to hazardous substances are required to send their workers for regular examinations, thus facilitating early detection of ODs such as NID.

² 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 Deafness.

Figure (i): Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries, 1H2021-1H2025

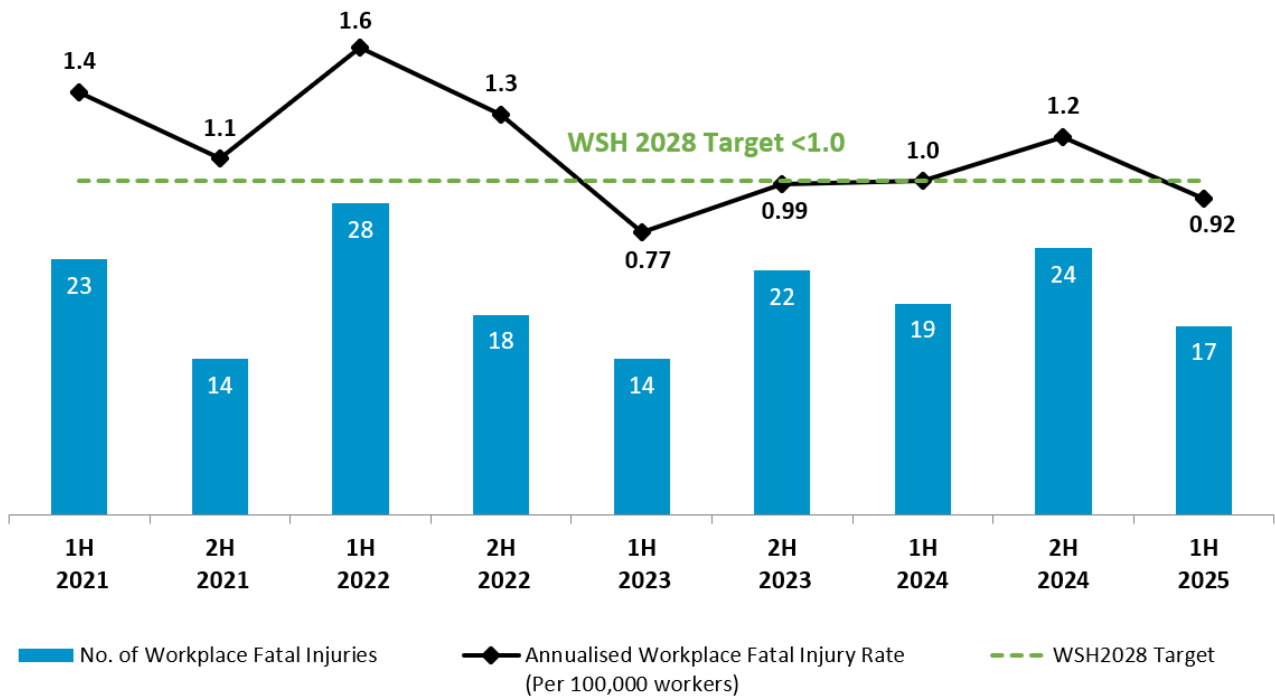


Figure (ii): Number and rate of workplace major injuries, 1H2021-1H2025

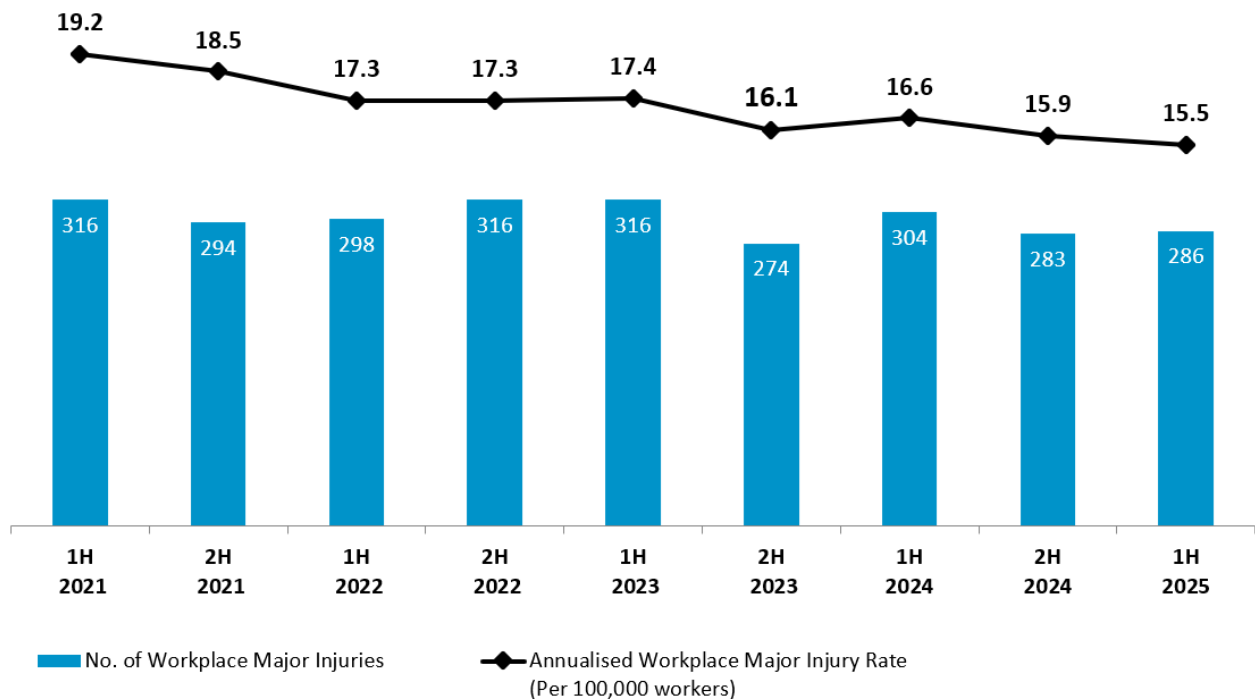


Table (i): Number of fatal and major injuries by incident risk type (Type A/B), 1H2024-1H2025

Incident Risk Type*	1H 2024	2H 2024	1H 2025 ^P	% Change in 1H2025 from 1H2024
Overall for all industries	323	307	303	-6.2%
Type A – Higher fatality risk	121	128	117	-3.3%
Type B – Lower fatality risk	202	179	186	-7.9%

* 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, 1H2024-1H2025

Sector	Number of Fatal and Major Injuries (% of Overall)			Fatal and Major Injury Rates (Per 100,000 workers)		
	1H 2024	2H 2024	1H 2025 ^P	1H 2024	2H 2024	1H 2025 ^P
Overall for all industries	323 (100%)	307 (100%)	303 (100%)	17.6	17.1	16.4
Construction	81 (25%)	85 (28%)	76 (25%)	30.6	31.0	28.2
Manufacturing	65 (20%)	60 (20%)	55 (18%)	30.6	29.3	25.9
Transportation & Storage	28 (8.7%)	21 (6.8%)	28 (9.2%)	21.2	18.4	20.9

Table (iii): Number of fatal and major injuries in key sectors by incident risk type (Type A/B), 1H2024-1H2025

Sector	Incident Risk Type	1H 2024	2H 2024	1H 2025 ^P
Construction	Overall	81	85	76
	Type A	49	57	48
	Type B	32	28	28
	Leading Incident: Type A - Falls from Height	19	25	20
	Overall	65	60	55
Manufacturing	Type A	18	16	17
	Type B	47	44	38
	Leading Incident: Type B - Slips, Trips & Falls	24	12	20
	Type B - Machinery Incidents	19	23	12
	Overall	28	21	28
Transportation & Storage	Type A	14	14	16
	Type B	14	7	12
	Leading Incident: Type B - Slips, Trips & Falls	6	6	7
	Type A – Vehicular Incidents	4	2	7
	Overall	28	21	28

Table (iv): Number of fatal and major injuries in key sectors by industry/ activity, 1H2024-1H2025

Sector	Industry/Activity	1H 2024	2H 2024	1H 2025 ^P
Construction	Overall	81	85	76
	Smaller Scale Works (e.g. Addition & Alteration works and Renovation)	47	56	46
	Regular Construction	31	29	27
	Work-related Traffic Accidents (WRTA)	3	0	3
	Overall*	65	60	55
Manufacturing	Metalworking	24	24	17
	Food & Beverages	19	14	19
	Furniture Making	1	5	3
	Computer, Electronic & Optical Products	4	1	3
Transportation & Storage	Overall	28	21	28
	Work-related Traffic Accidents (WRTA)	2	1	5
	Activities Excluding WRTA	26	20	23

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

Table (v): Number of workplace injuries, dangerous occurrences and occupational diseases, 1H2023-1H2025

	1H 2023	2H 2023	1H 2024	2H 2024	1H 2025 ^P
Total Workplace Injuries³ (Total Injuries [N]⁴)	6,390 (11,227)	6,549 (11,560)	5,940 (10,769)	6,116 (11,388)	5,477 (10,415)
Fatal Injuries	14	22	19	24	17
From WRTA*	2	2	3	1	3
Excluding WRTA	12	20	16	23	14
Major Injuries³ (Major Injuries [N]⁴)	313 (316)	271 (274)	301 (304)	282 (283)	282 (286)
Minor Injuries³ (Minor Injuries [N]⁴)	6,063 (10,897)	6,256 (11,264)	5,620 (10,446)	5,810 (11,081)	5,178 (10,112)
Dangerous Occurrences	12	7	13	6	14
Occupational Diseases (OD)	653	576	468	431	465

* Work-related Traffic Accident (WRTA)

Table (vi): Workplace injury rate and OD incidence rate, 1H2023-1H2025

	Annualised Rate (Per 100,000 workers)				
	1H 2023	2H 2023	1H 2024	2H 2024	1H 2025 ^P
Workplace Injury Rate (Workplace Injury Rate [N])	352 (619)	354 (623)	324 (588)	327 (601)	297 (564)
Fatal Injury rate (Rate excluding WRTA)	0.77 (0.66)	0.99 (0.88)	1.0 (0.87)	1.2 (1.1)	0.92 (0.76)
Major Injury rate (Major Injury rate [N])	17.2 (17.4)	16.0 (16.1)	16.4 (16.6)	15.8 (15.9)	15.3 (15.5)
Minor Injury rate (Minor Injury rate [N])	334 (600)	337 (606)	307 (571)	310 (584)	280 (548)
OD Incidence Rate	36.0	33.6	25.6	24.4	25.2

³ 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.

⁴ 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 2025 were:

WORKPLACE INJURIES

- 17 workers were fatally injured, which translated to an annualised rate of 0.92 fatalities per 100,000 workers. Excluding Work-related Traffic Accident (WRTA), 14 workers were fatally injured with an annualised rate of 0.76 fatalities per 100,000 workers.
- 286 workers sustained workplace major injuries, which translated to an annualised rate of 15.5 injuries per 100,000 workers.
- 10,112 workers sustained workplace minor injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duty, with an annualised rate of 548 injuries per 100,000 workers.
- 5,178 workers sustained workplace minor injuries with at least four days of medical leave or 24 hours of hospitalisation, with an annualised rate of 280 injuries per 100,000 workers.

DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES

- 14 dangerous occurrences were reported to MOM.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES (OD)

- 465 OD cases were reported with an annualised OD incidence rate of 25.2 per 100,000 workers.
 - Leading OD was Noise-induced Deafness (NID) with 279 cases. The second most common OD was Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders (WRMSD) with 122 cases, including back injury cases due to ergonomic risks.
-

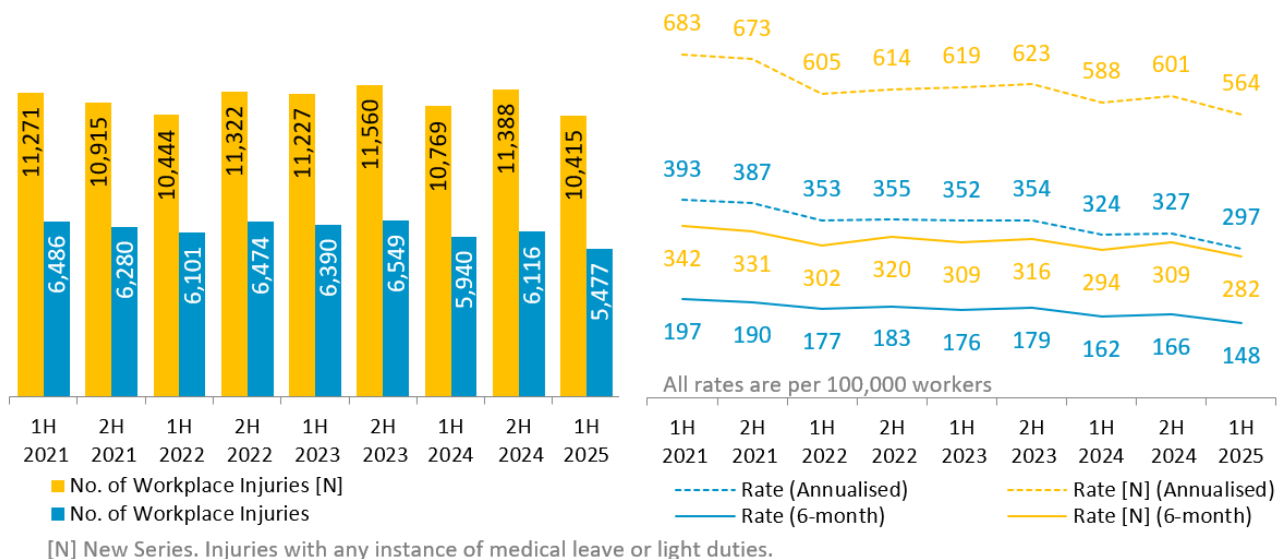
OVERVIEW OF TRENDS

TOTAL WORKPLACE INJURIES

The overall number of reported⁵ workplace injuries [N]⁶ in 1H2025 was 10,415, 3.3% fewer injuries compared to 10,769 in 1H2024. Consequently, the annualised workplace injury rate [N] declined to 564 injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2025, lowest in recent years.

Similarly, the overall number of reported workplace injuries with at least four days of medical leave or 24 hours of hospitalisation, was 5,477 in 1H2025, 7.8% fewer injuries than 5,940 in 1H2024. The annualised workplace injury rate was 297 injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2025.

Figure 1: Number and rate of total workplace injuries, 1H2021-1H2025



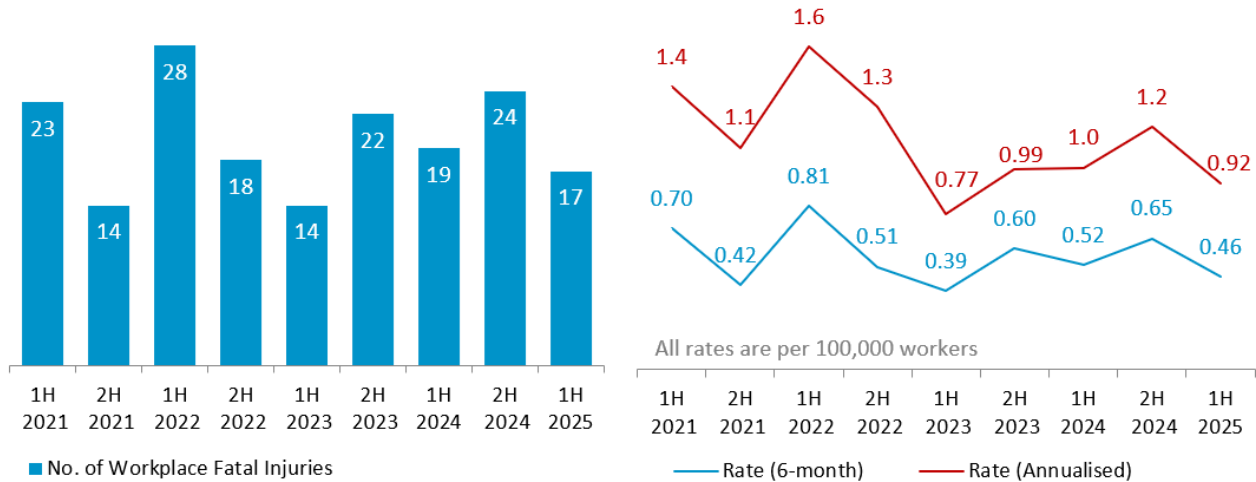
⁵ Employer or Occupier has to report work incidents to the Ministry of Manpower under the WSH (Incident Reporting) Regulations.

⁶ Refer to Note (II) on Page 1 for changes to coverage for non-fatal injuries from 2021.

WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES

There were 17 workplace fatal injuries in 1H2025, including three work-related traffic accidents. The annualised fatal injury rate in 1H2025 was 0.92 fatalities per 100,000 workers, lower than 1.0 in 1H2024.

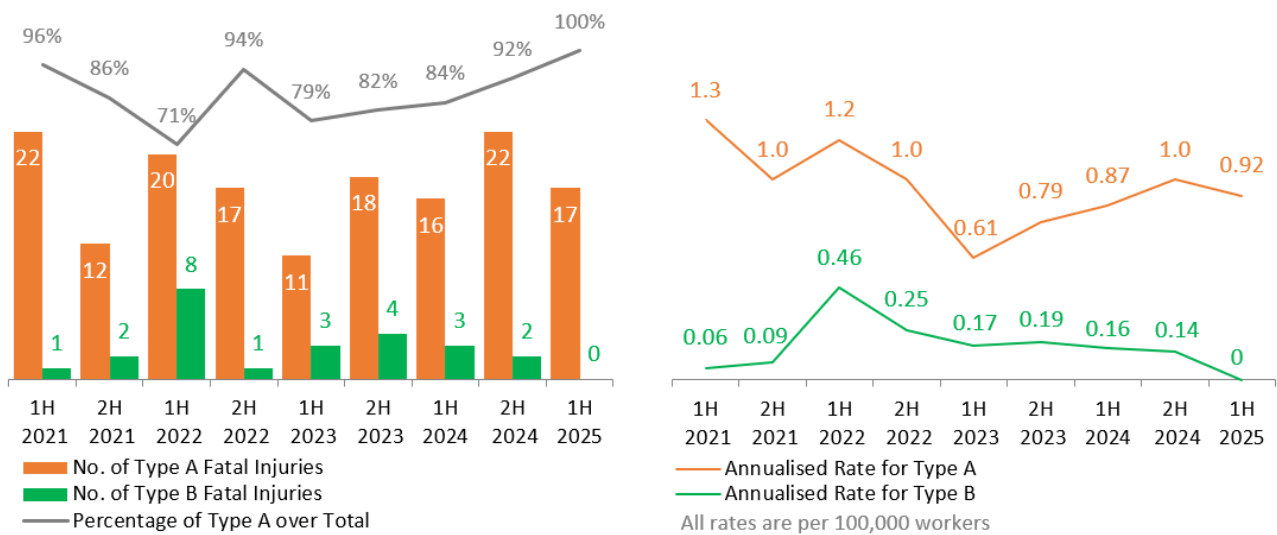
Figure 2a: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries, 1H2021-1H2025



CAUSES OF WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES

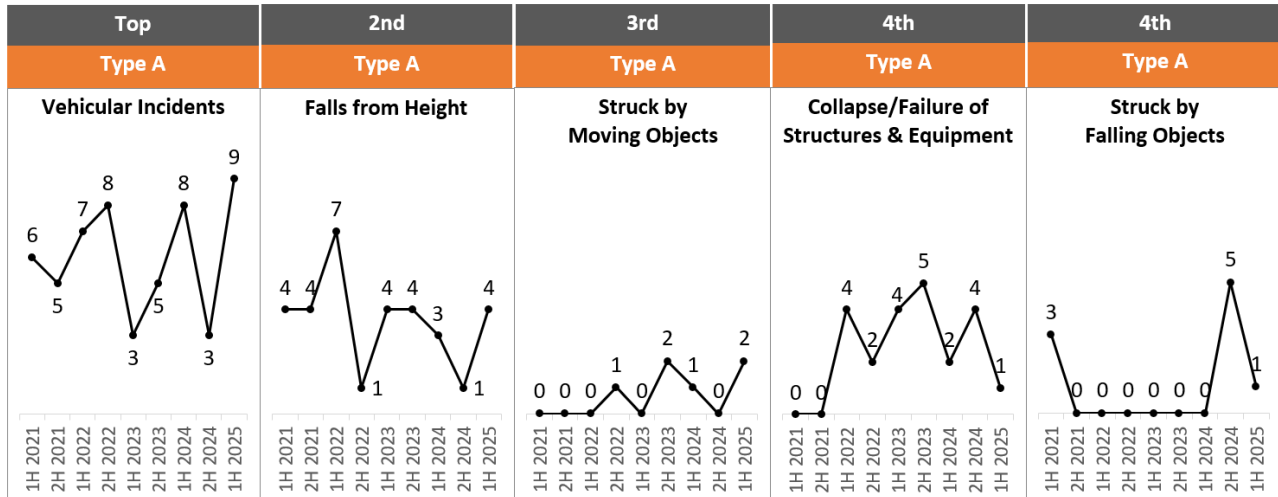
All 17 fatalities in 1H2025 were caused by Type A incidents which have higher risk of fatality.

Figure 2b: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries by fatality risk, 1H2021-1H2025



The top causes of workplace fatalities in 1H2025 were all Type A incidents including Vehicular Incidents, Falls from Height and Struck by Moving Objects.

Figure 2c: Number of workplace fatal injuries by cause of injury, 1H2021-1H2025



INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES

Traditionally high-risk industries accounted for 65% of all fatal injuries in 1H2025. These included Construction, which remained the top contributor in 1H2025 with seven fatal injuries, followed by Transportation & Storage with four injuries.

Figure 2d: Number of workplace fatal injuries by industry, 1H2021-1H2025



Traditionally high-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 1H2025, two fatalities more than in 1H2024. The annualised workplace fatal injury rate increased from 1.9 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2024 to 2.6 in 1H2025. All seven fatal injuries from the sector in 1H2025 came from Type A incidents.

Figure 3a: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Construction sector, 1H2021-1H2025

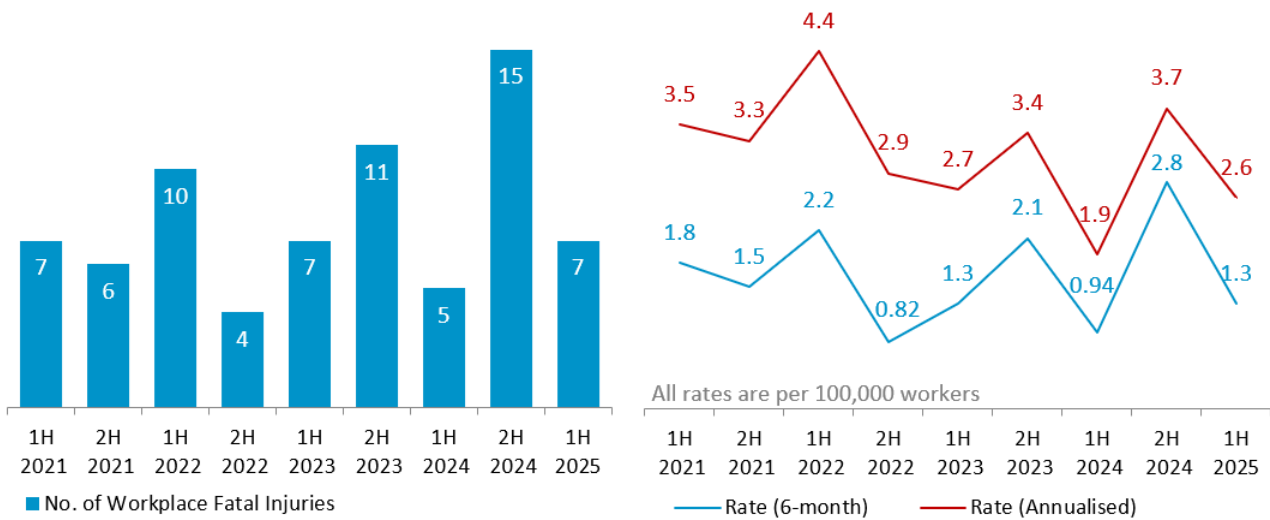
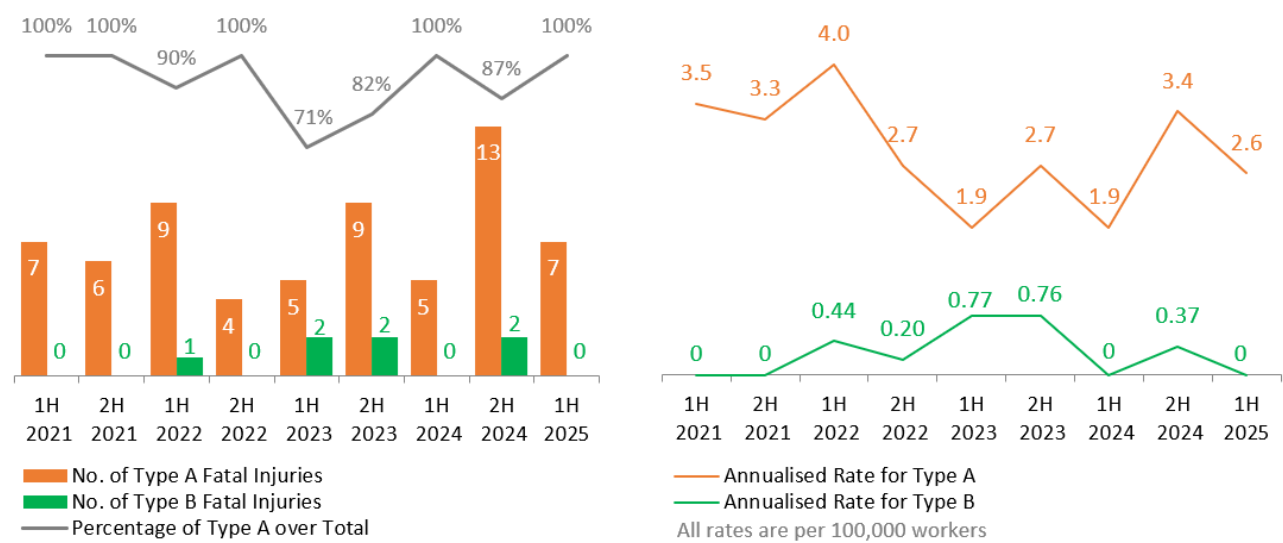


Figure 3b: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Construction sector by fatality risk, 1H2021-1H2025



MARINE

There were no workplace fatal injuries in the Marine industry⁷ in 1H2025, compared to four in 1H2024. The annualised workplace fatal injury rate consequently stood at zero fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2025.

Figure 3c: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Marine industry, 1H2021-1H2025

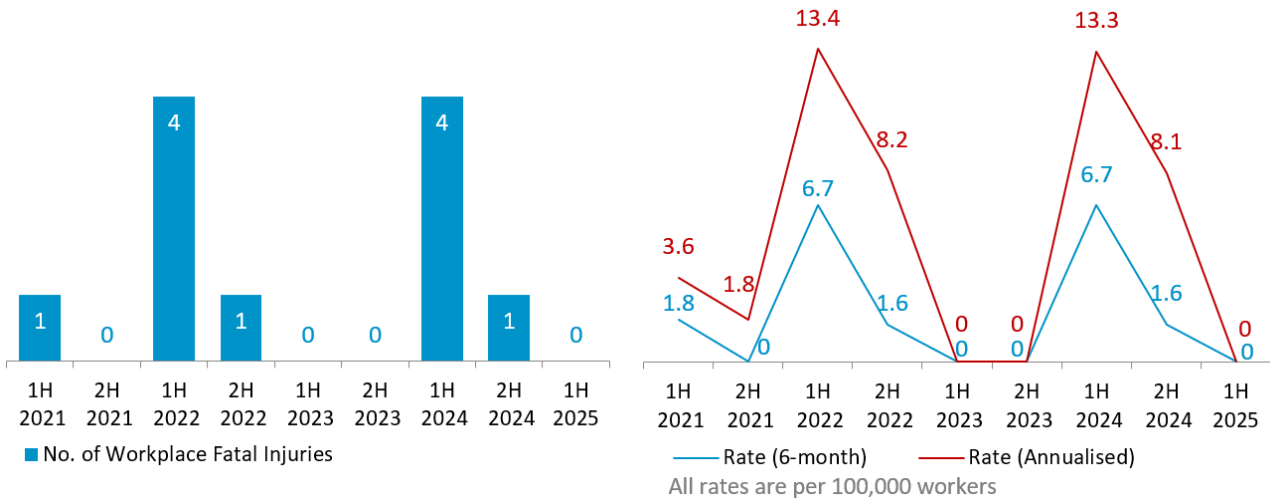
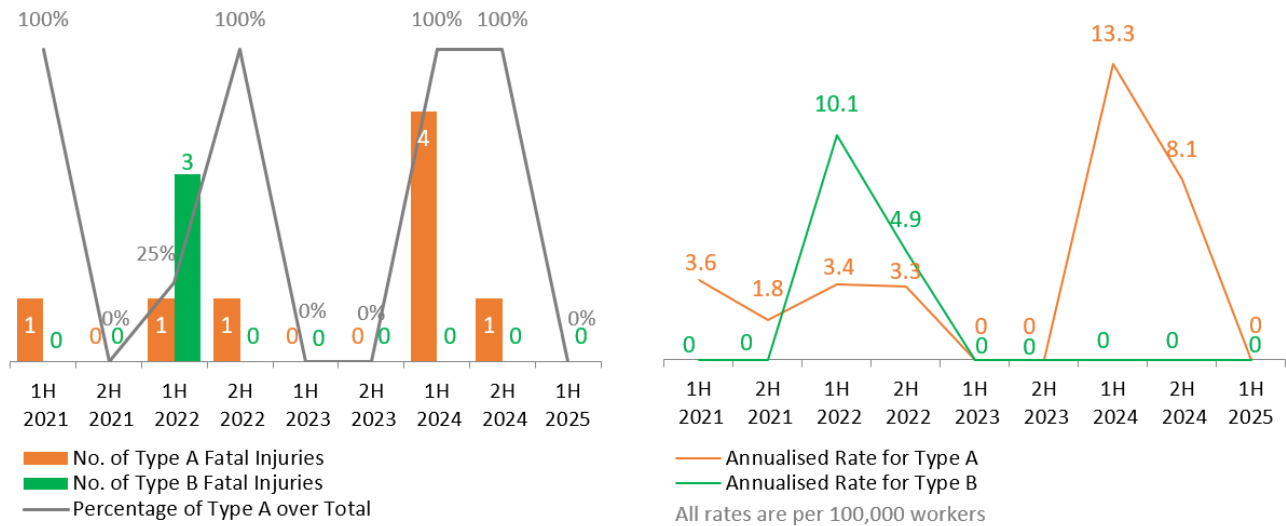


Figure 3d: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Marine industry by fatality risk, 1H2021-1H2025



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 were no workplace fatal injuries in the Manufacturing sector in 1H2025, compared to two in 1H2024. The annualised workplace fatal injury rate consequently stood at zero fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2025.

Figure 3e: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Manufacturing sector, 1H2021-1H2025

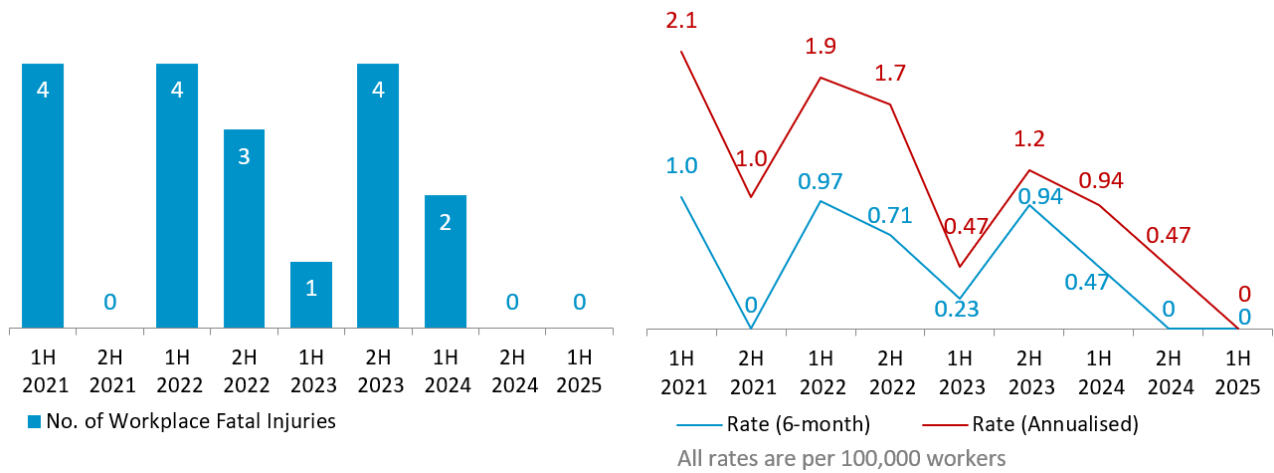
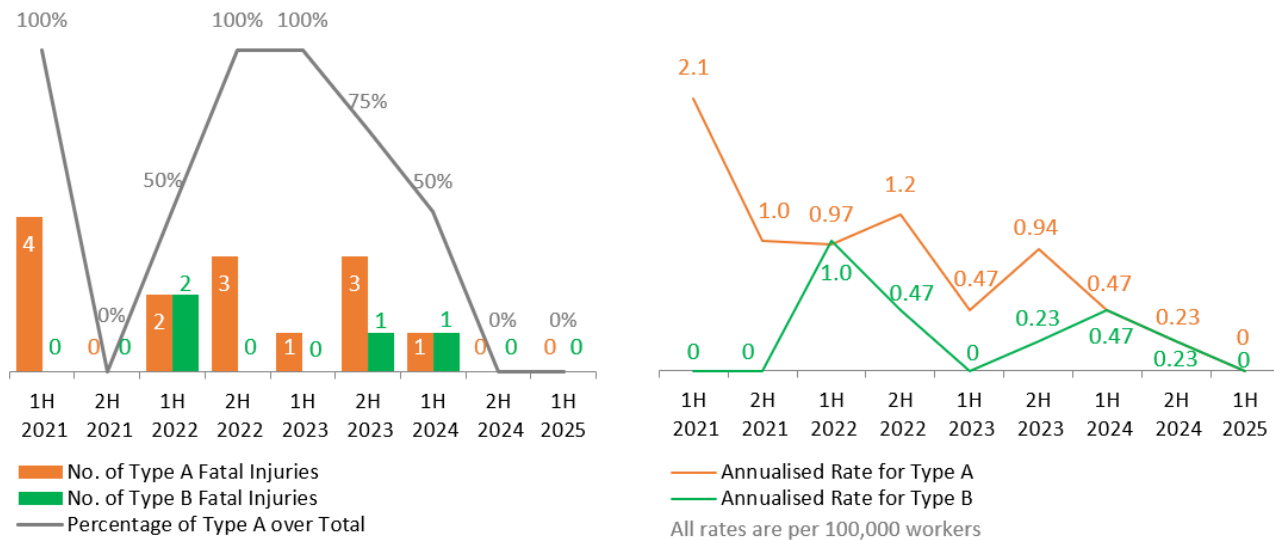


Figure 3f: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Manufacturing sector by fatality risk, 1H2021-1H2025



TRANSPORTATION & STORAGE

There were four workplace fatal injuries in the Transportation & Storage industry in 1H2025, three fatalities more than 1H2024. Of the four fatal injuries in 1H2025, two were work-related traffic accidents, compared to none in 1H2024. The remaining two fatal injuries in 1H2025 were Type A incidents. The annualised workplace fatal injury rate for the industry increased to 3.0 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2025 from 0.8 in 1H2024.

Figure 3g: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Transportation & Storage industry, 1H2021-1H2025

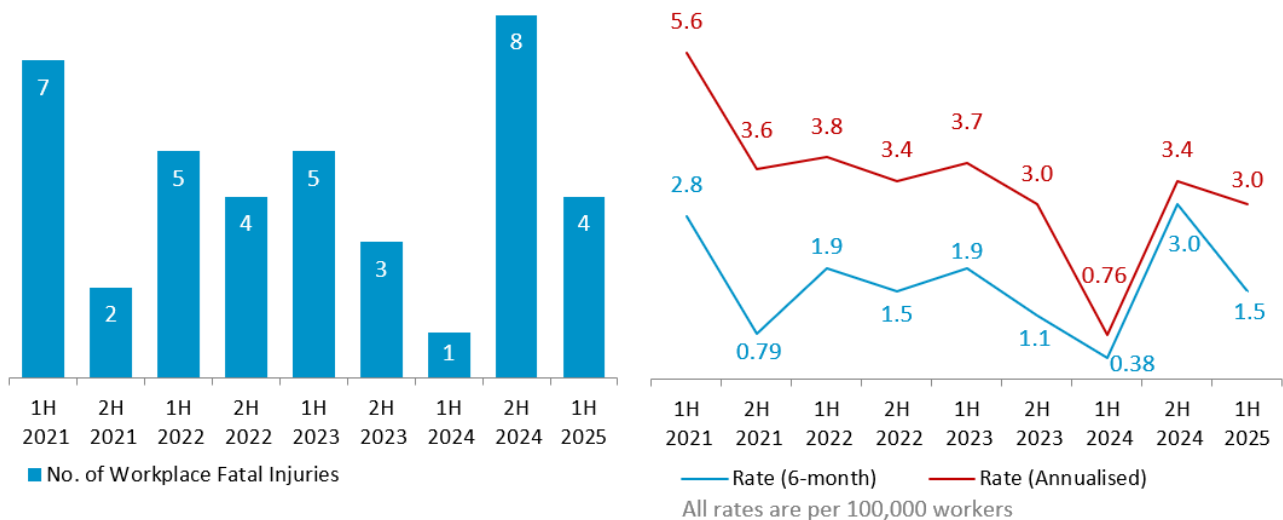
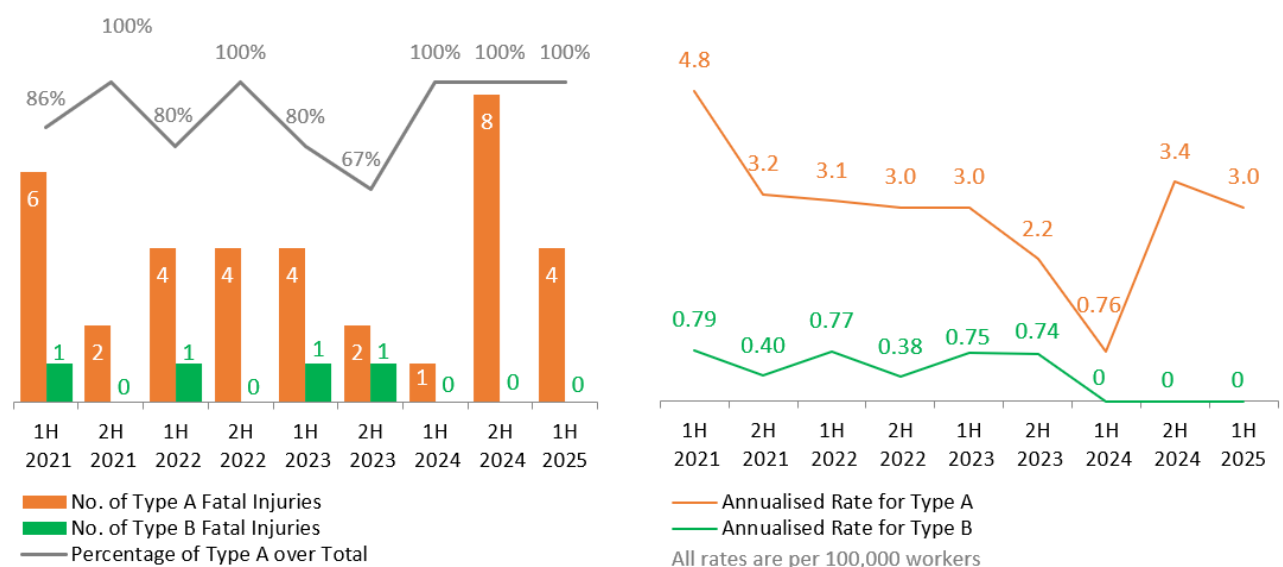


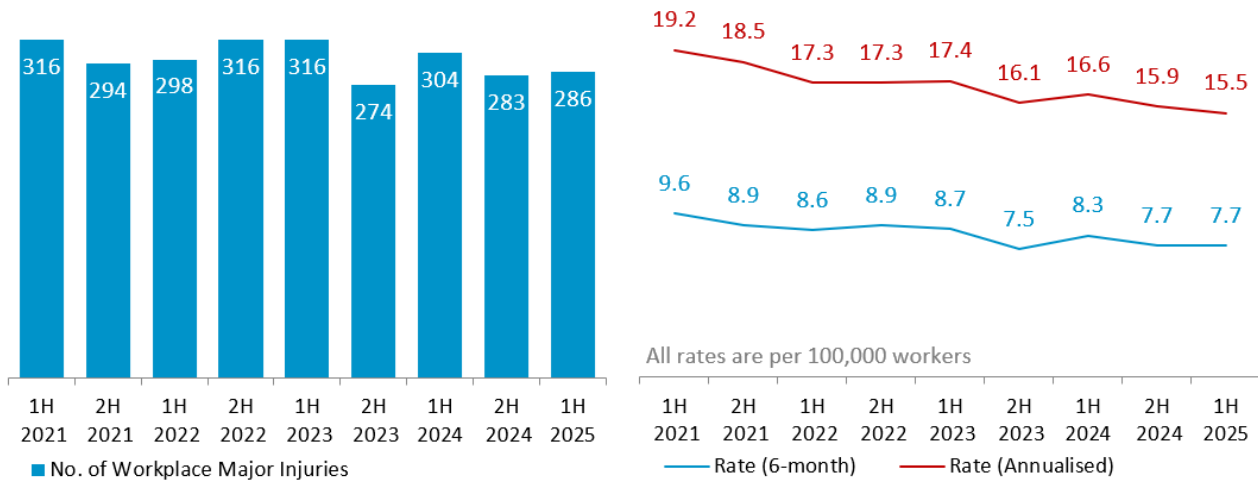
Figure 3h: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Transportation & Storage industry by fatality risk, 1H2021-1H2025



WORKPLACE MAJOR INJURIES

There were 286 workplace major injuries in 1H2025, fewer injuries compared to 304 injuries in 1H2024. The annualised workplace major injury rate was 15.5 injuries per 100,000 workers, sustained from the year end rate of 15.9 in 2H2024, and lower than 16.6 in 1H2024.

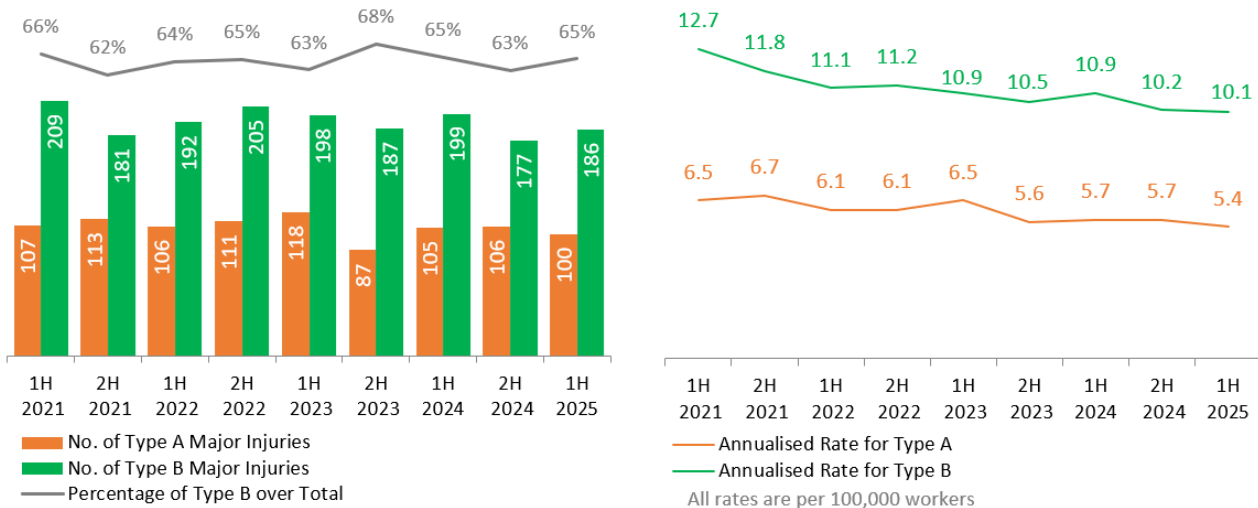
Figure 4a: Number and rate of workplace major injuries, 1H2021-1H2025



CAUSES OF WORKPLACE MAJOR INJURIES

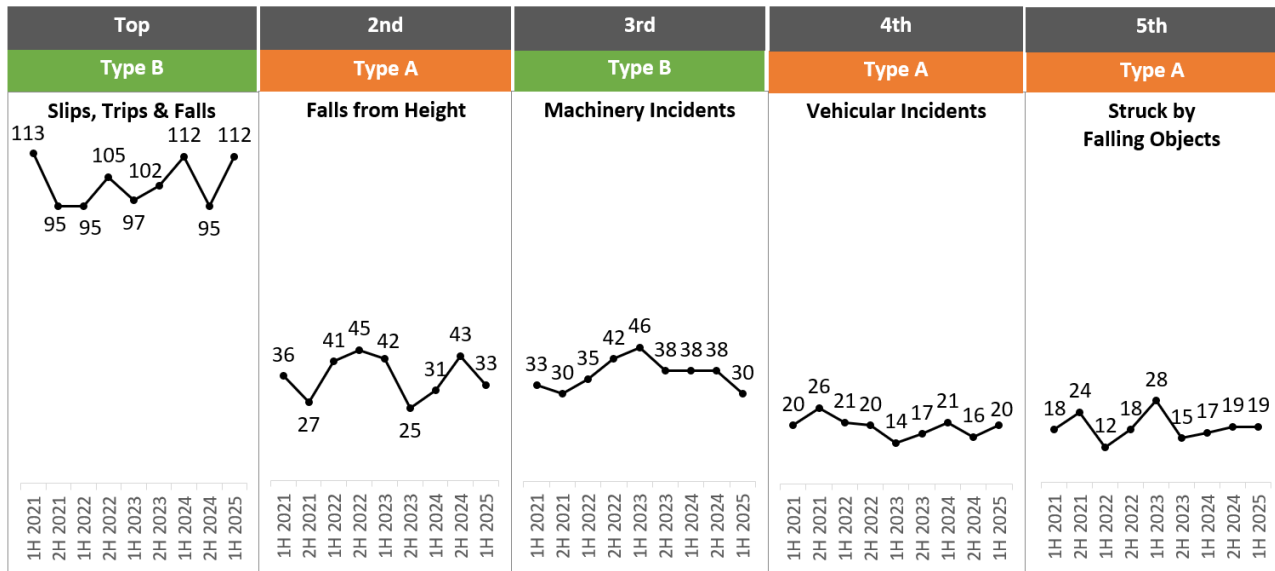
Incidents with lower fatality risk (Type B) formed close to two-thirds of all major injuries in 1H2025. Injury rates for both Type A and Type B incidents decreased since 2021.

Figure 4b: Number and rate of workplace major injuries by fatality risk, 1H2021-1H2025



The top three causes of workplace major injuries were (i) Slips, Trips & Falls; (ii) Falls from Height; and (iii) Machinery Incidents. These collectively accounted for 61% (175 injuries) of the total number of workplace major injuries in 1H2025.

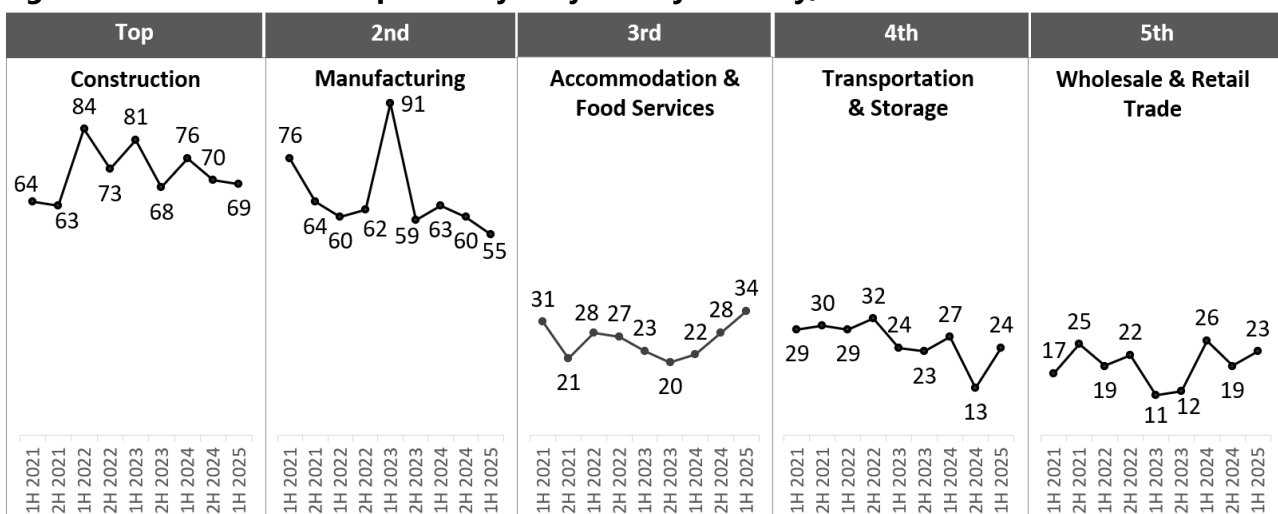
Figure 4c: Number of workplace major injuries by cause of injury, 1H2021-1H2025



INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO WORKPLACE MAJOR INJURIES

In 1H2025, the top contributing sector for major injuries came from Construction with 69 major injuries, followed by Manufacturing with 55 major injuries. These top two contributing sectors collectively accounted for 43% (124 injuries) of the total major injuries in 1H2025.

Figure 4d: Number of workplace major injuries by industry, 1H2021-1H2025

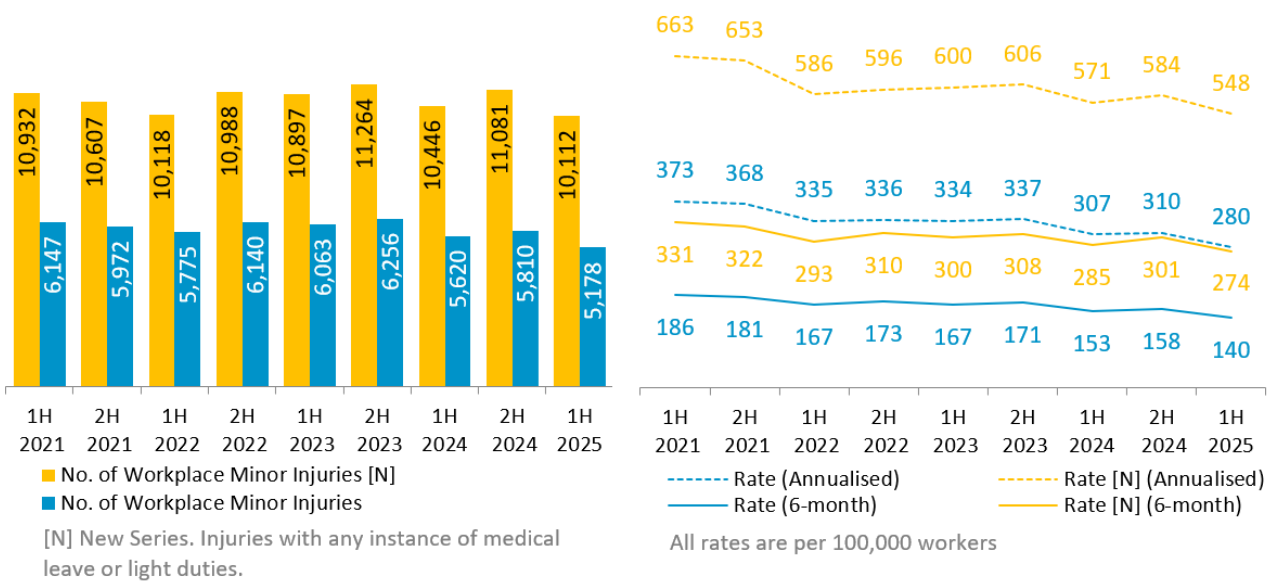


WORKPLACE MINOR INJURIES

Under the new series [N] (any instance of medical leave or light duties), the overall number of reported minor injuries in 1H2025 was 10,112, 3.2% lower than 10,446 in 1H2024. The annualised minor injury rate for 1H2025 recorded a new low of 548 injuries per 100,000 workers since the new series started from 1H2021.

Based on the former series (four or more days of medical leave, or at least 24 hours of hospitalisation), there were 5,178 minor injuries in 1H2025, 7.9% lower than 5,620 in 1H2024. The annualised minor injury rate in the former series similarly saw a new low in 1H2025 since 1H2021, with 280 injuries per 100,000 workers.

Figure 5a: Number and rate of workplace minor injuries, 1H2021-1H2025



CAUSES OF WORKPLACE MINOR INJURIES

Annualised minor injury rates for both Type A and Type B incidents improved for both the former series and new series [N] since the new series started from 1H2021. Type B incidents generally formed about 70% of all minor injuries in both series. Slips, Trips & Falls, Machinery Incidents, and Struck by Moving Objects remained the top three leading causes of minor injuries and accounted for 51% (5,149 injuries) of 10,112 minor injuries in 1H2025.

Figure 5b: Number and rate of workplace minor injuries for the new series by fatality risk, 1H2021-1H2025

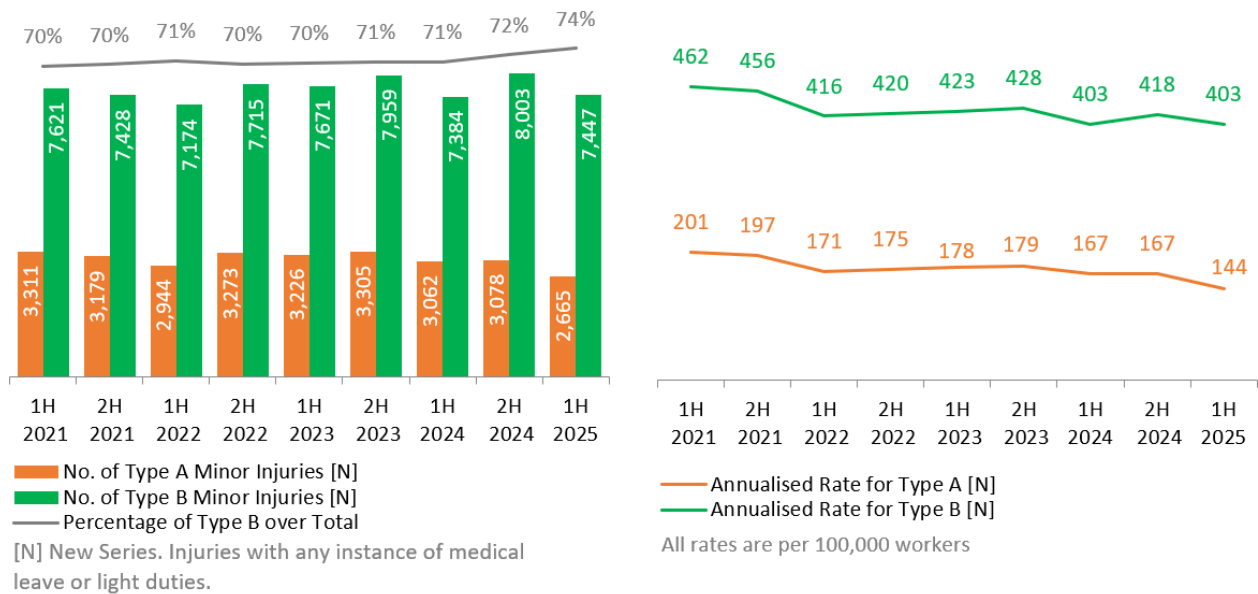


Figure 5c: Number and rate of workplace minor injuries for the former series by fatality risk, 1H2021-1H2025

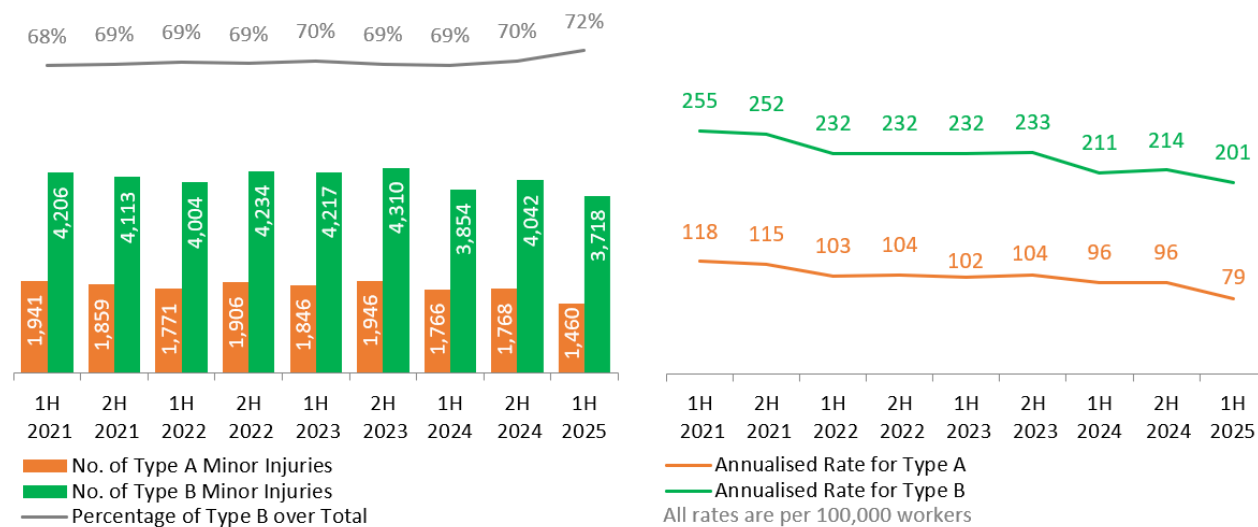
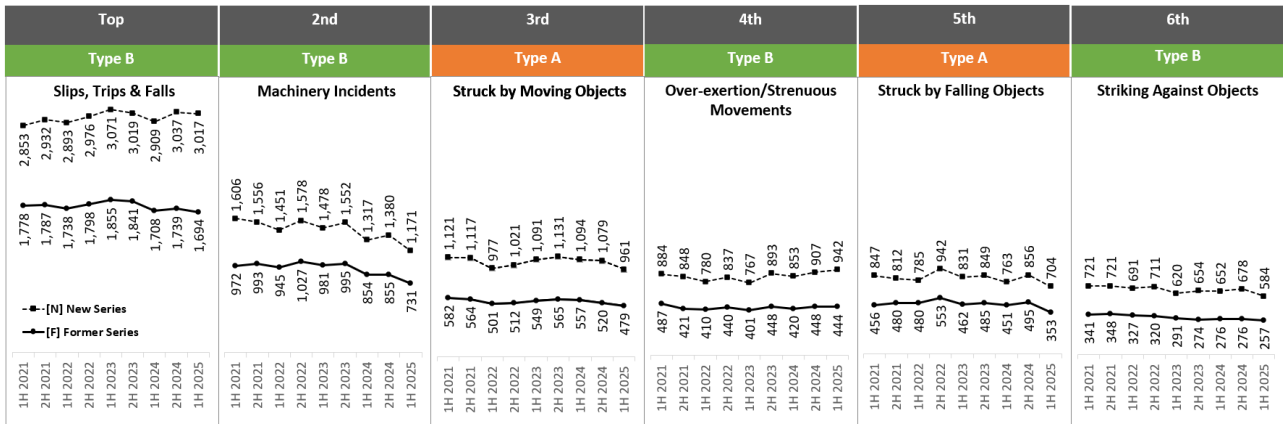


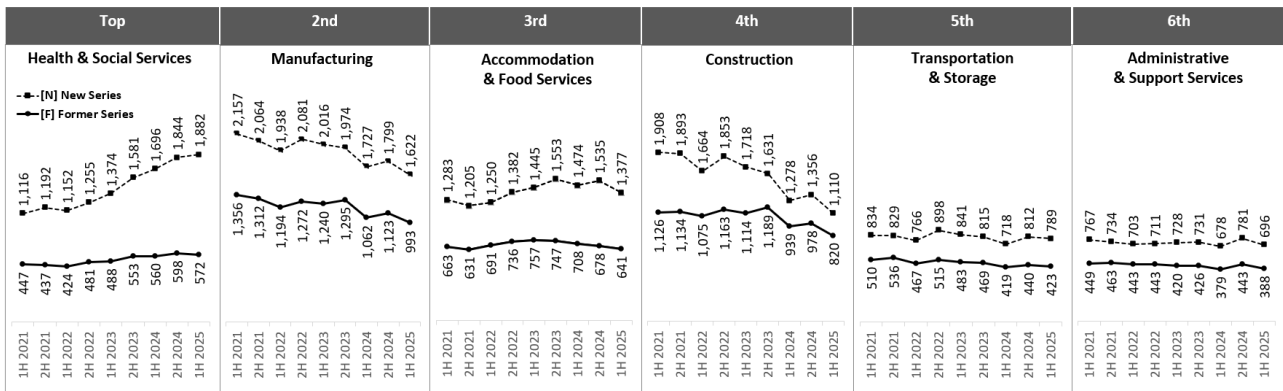
Figure 5d: Number of workplace minor injuries by cause of injury, 1H2021-1H2025



INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO WORKPLACE MINOR INJURIES

With the new series, the relative rankings for the top three leading industries were Health & Social Services (1,882); Manufacturing (1,622); and Accommodation & Food Services (1,377). These three industries accounted for 48% (4,881 injuries) of 10,112 minor injuries in 1H2025.

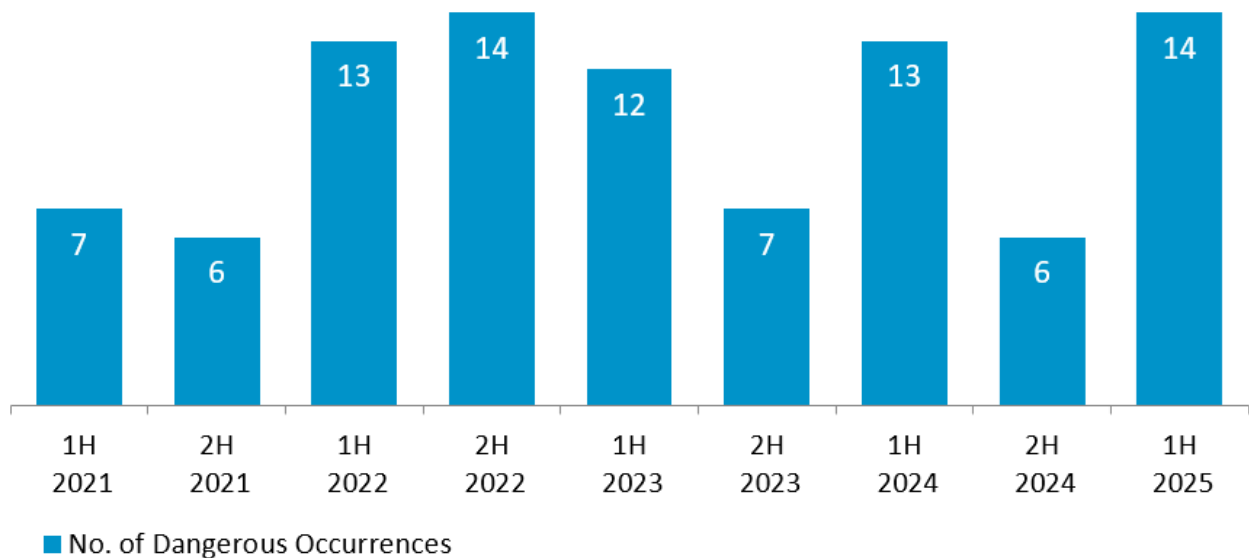
Figure 5e: Number of workplace minor injuries by industry, 1H2021-1H2025



DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES (DO)

There were 14 cases of DOs reported to MOM in 1H2025, comparable to 13 cases in 1H2024. Among the DOs, nine cases involved Fires & Explosion, and five involved Collapse/Failure of Structures & Equipment.

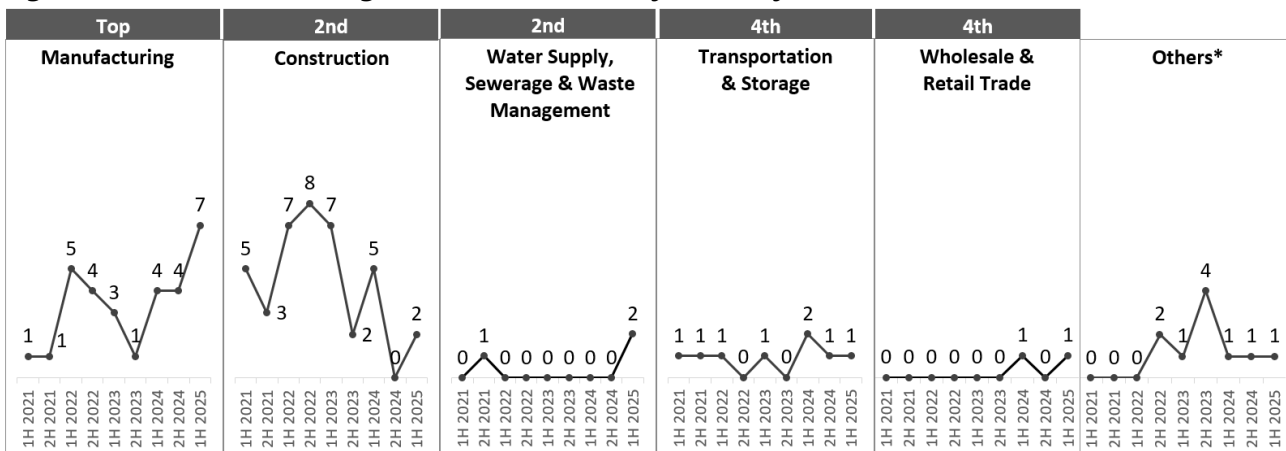
Figure 6a: Number of dangerous occurrences, 1H2021-1H2025



INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES

In 1H2025, Manufacturing was the top contributor accounting for 50% (seven cases) of all DO cases. The second top contributing sectors were Construction and Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management with two cases each.

Figure 6b: Number of dangerous occurrences by industry, 1H2021-1H2025

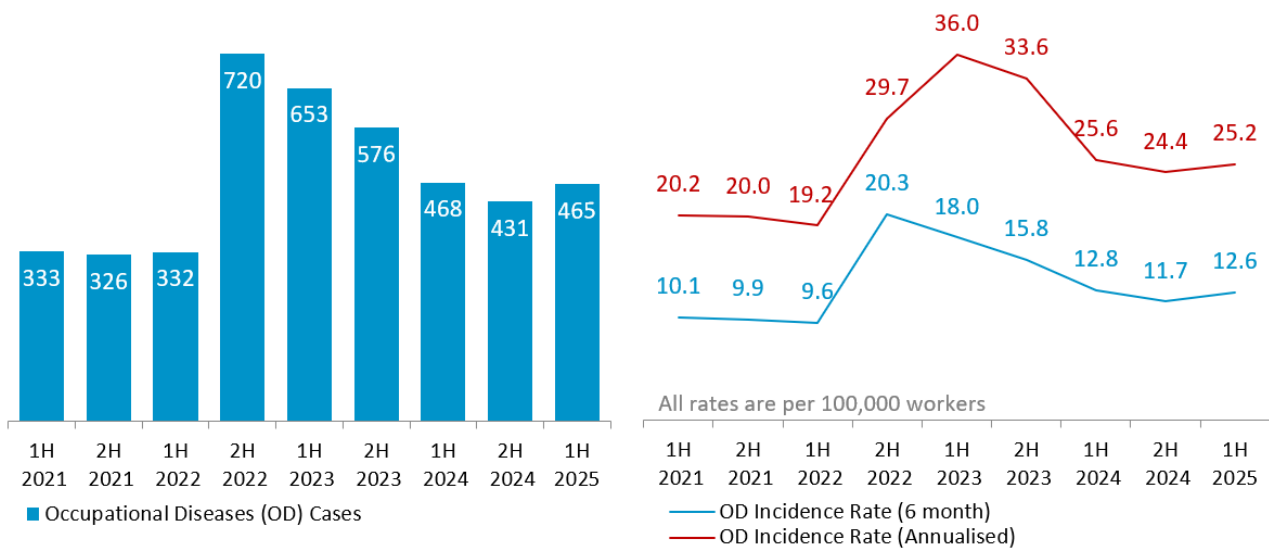


*Others refer to the summation of various industries with lower incidence of DOs in recent years.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

There were 465 cases of ODs reported in 1H2025, comparable to the 468 cases in 1H2024. However, numbers continued to remain elevated compared to earlier years (pre-2022), due to the on-going Enhanced Workplace Health Surveillance (WHS+) programme which increased the awareness in reporting of ODs amongst doctors and employers. The higher numbers of OD cases were largely driven by the rise in reported Noise-induced Deafness (NID) cases due to the on-going intervention efforts. The annualised OD incidence rate was 25.2 cases per 100,000 workers in 1H2025.

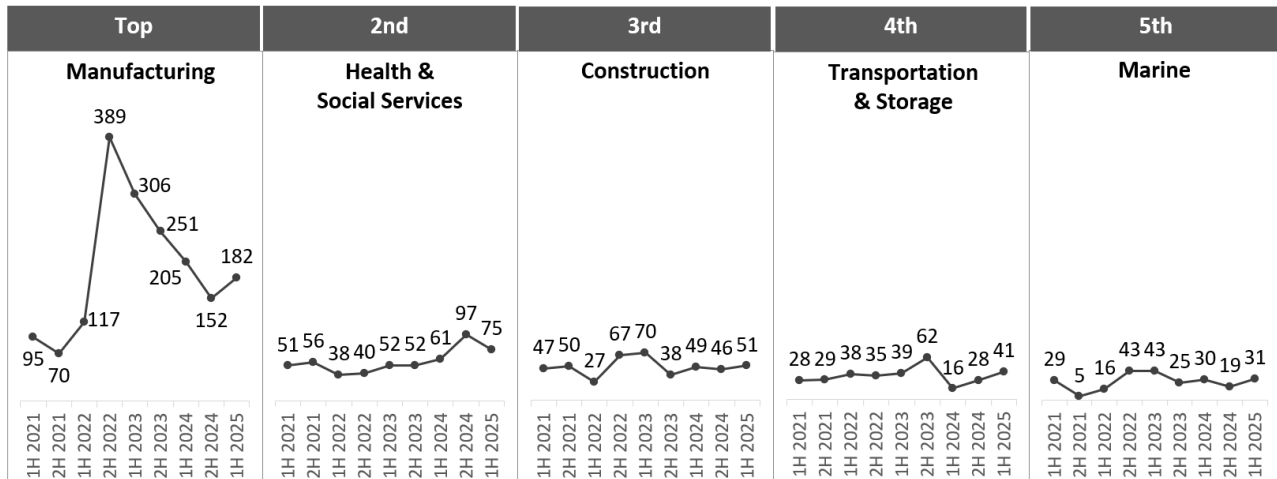
Figure 7a: Number and rate of occupational diseases, 1H2021-1H2025



INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Manufacturing was the top contributor in 1H2025 with 182 OD cases, followed by Health & Social Services and Construction with 75 and 51 reported cases, respectively. These industries collectively accounted for 66% (308 cases) of all reported OD cases in 1H2025.

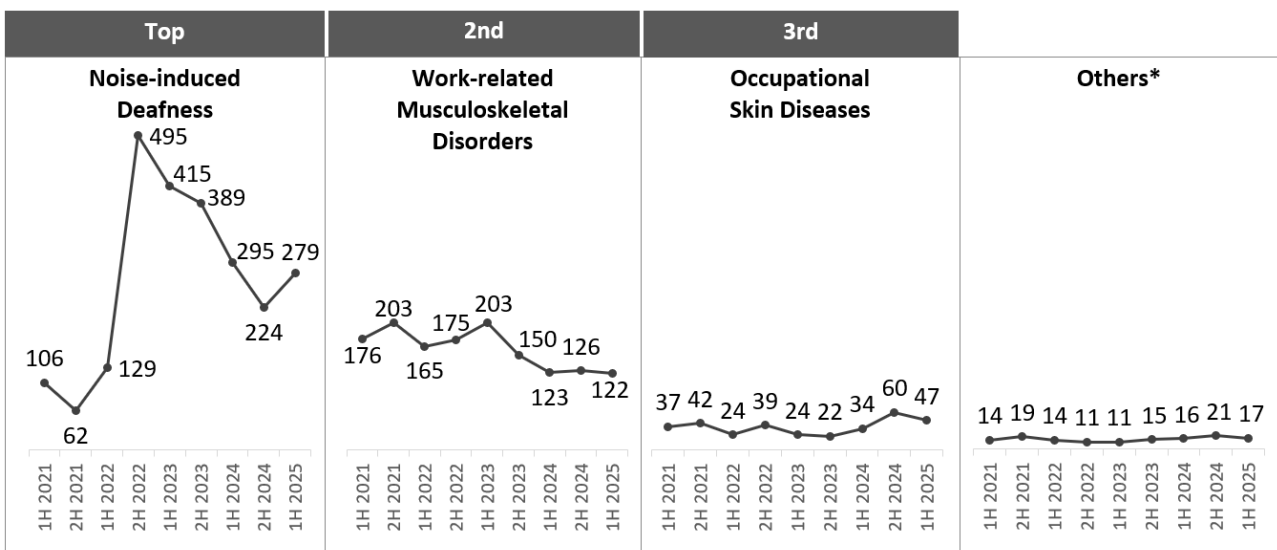
Figure 7b: Number of occupational diseases by industry, 1H2021-1H2025



TYPES OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

The top two OD type reported were (i) Noise-induced Deafness, and (ii) Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders⁸. They collectively accounted for 86% (401 cases) of all OD cases reported in 1H2025.

Figure 7c: Number of occupational diseases by type, 1H2021-1H2025



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

⁸ 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 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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