



Workplace Safety and Health Report January – June 2024

National Statistics

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NOTATIONS

- : Nil or negligible
- n.a. : Not applicable/Not available
- 2024^P : 2024 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 have 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

WORKPLACE SAFETY AND HEALTH PERFORMANCE IN FIRST HALF OF 2024 CONTINUED THE POSITIVE MOMENTUM FROM 2023

Overall, the Workplace Safety and Health (WSH) performance for 1H2024¹ has sustained the progress achieved in 2023, putting us on par with leading WSH countries. The annualised workplace fatal injury rate for 1H2024 maintained at 1.0 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers, since the level was first achieved in 2023 (setting aside 2020 when Covid-19 disrupted work) (See **Figure (i)**). Only four countries from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) – Netherlands, United Kingdom, Sweden, and Germany – have consistently achieved below 1.0 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers on a sustained basis. (See **Figure(ii)**)

The positive momentum was supported by the good progress made by the Multi-Agency Workplace Safety and Health Taskforce (MAST) in implementing SAFE (Safety Accountability, Focus and Empowerment) measures, as well as collective efforts of workers, employers and industries.

The annualised major injury rate for 1H2024 was 16.0 major injuries per 100,000 workers, consistent with the rate in 2H2023 (16.1) and showing an improvement from 1H2023 (17.4) and 1H2022 (17.3). (See **Figure (iii)**)

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 9.3% from 129 in 1H2023 to 117 in 1H2024, while Type B incidents fell 3.0% from 201 to 195 in the same period. (See **Table (i)**)

Higher-risk sectors such as Construction (26%), Manufacturing (19%) and Transportation & Storage (9.0%) remained the top three contributors to fatal and major injuries (54%) in 1H2024. However, sustained improvements were seen in the fatal and major injury numbers and rates for all three sectors compared to 1H2023. (See **Table (ii)**)

For Construction, its fatal and major injury rate per 100,000 workers fell from 33.9 in 1H2023 to 30.5 in 1H2024. Type A (higher fatality risk) incidents, which perennially formed the majority of incidents in the sector, fell from 50 in 1H2023 to 47 in 1H2024. Similarly, Type B (lower fatality risk) incidents fell from 38 to 33 over the same period. (See **Table (iii)**) By industry activity, fatal and major injuries contributed by smaller scale construction works improved from 59 injuries in 1H2023 to 46 injuries in 1H2024, while regular construction worksites saw slight increase in injuries from 28 to 31 injuries over the same period. (See **Table (iv)**)

¹ 2024 figures presented are preliminary. Refer to page 1 for list of notations.

For Manufacturing, its fatal and major injury rate per 100,000 workers saw substantial decrease from 43.0 in 1H2023 to 28.1 in 1H2024., Type A (higher fatality risk) incidents fell from 27 to 17 over the same period. Type B (lower fatality risk) incidents, which perennially formed the majority of incidents in the sector, fell from 65 in 1H2023 to 43 in 1H2024. (See **Table (iii)**) By industry activity, fatal and major injuries in the top contributor Metalworking, improved from 40 injuries in 1H2023 to 22 injuries in 1H2024, while the second largest contributor, Food & Beverages, remained stable with slight decrease in injuries from 19 to 18 injuries over the same period. (**See Table (iv)**)

For Transportation & Storage, its fatal and major injury rate per 100,000 workers remained stable from 21.7 in 1H2023 to 21.3 in 1H2024. Slight improvements were seen in Type A incidents from 16 in 1H2023 to 14 in 1H2024, while number of Type B incidents rose slightly from 13 to 14 over the same period. (See **Table(iii)**)

There were 11 Dangerous Occurrences (DO) in 1H2024, comparable to 12 in 1H2023. The top causes of DOs continued to be Collapse/Failure of Structures and Equipment such as lorry cranes; and Fires and Explosion due to explosives/ flammable materials used in Construction and Manufacturing.

There were 473 Occupational Diseases (OD) in 1H2024, lower compared to 653 in 1H2023 but remained higher than 332 in 1H2022. 64% of the ODs were contributed by Noise-induced deafness (NID), followed by work-related musculoskeletal disorders (26%) and occupational skin diseases (7.0%). 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, 1H2020-1H2024

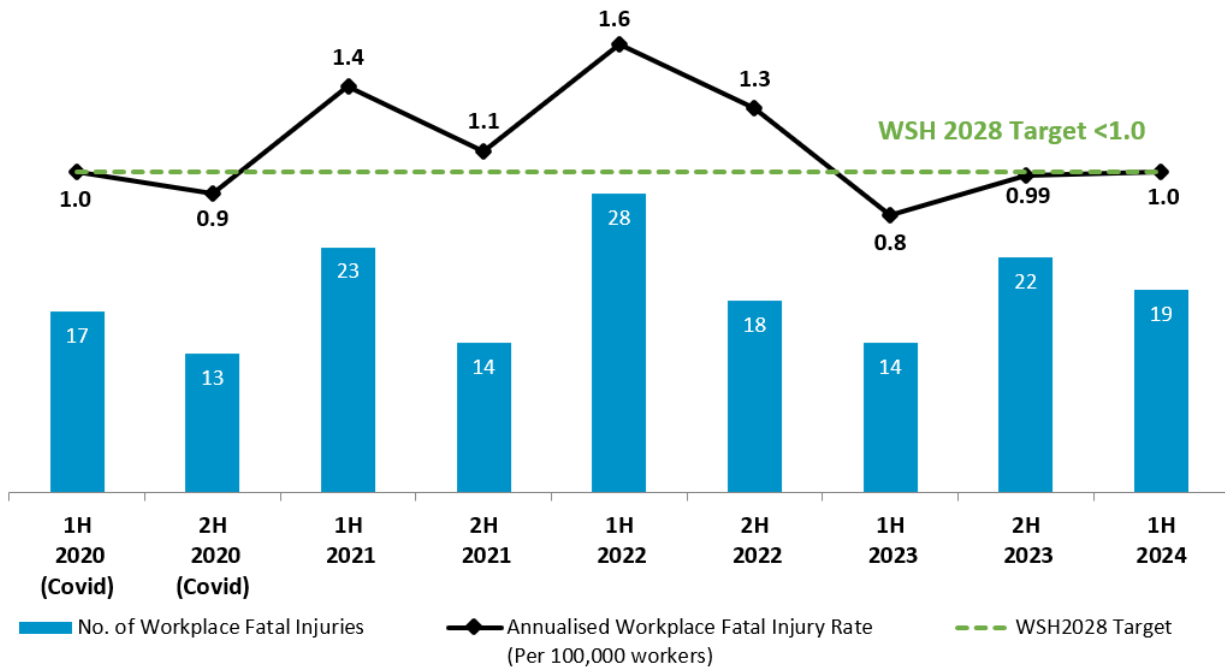
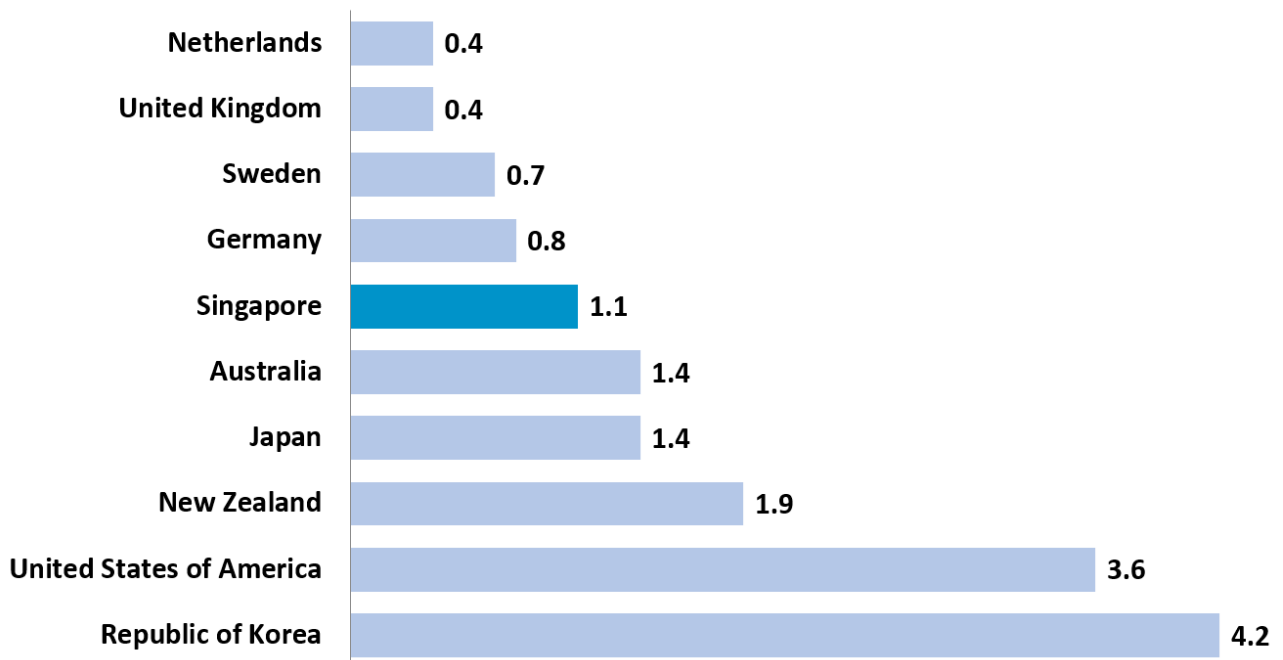


Figure (ii): International comparison of workplace fatal injury rate (3-year average*)



* Published period of fatal injury rate (per 100,000 workers): Netherlands, Sweden, Germany, Australia, United States of America: 2020 – 2022; United Kingdom, Singapore, Japan, Republic of Korea: 2021 – 2023

Source: [1] International Labour Organisation for data on the Netherlands, Sweden, Germany, Japan, and the Republic of Korea; [2] UK Health and Safety Executive for data on the United Kingdom; [3] Safe Work Australia for data on Australia; [4] Stats NZ Tauranga Aotearoa for data on New Zealand; [5] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for data on the United States of America.

Figure (iii): Number and rate of workplace major injuries, 1H2020-1H2024

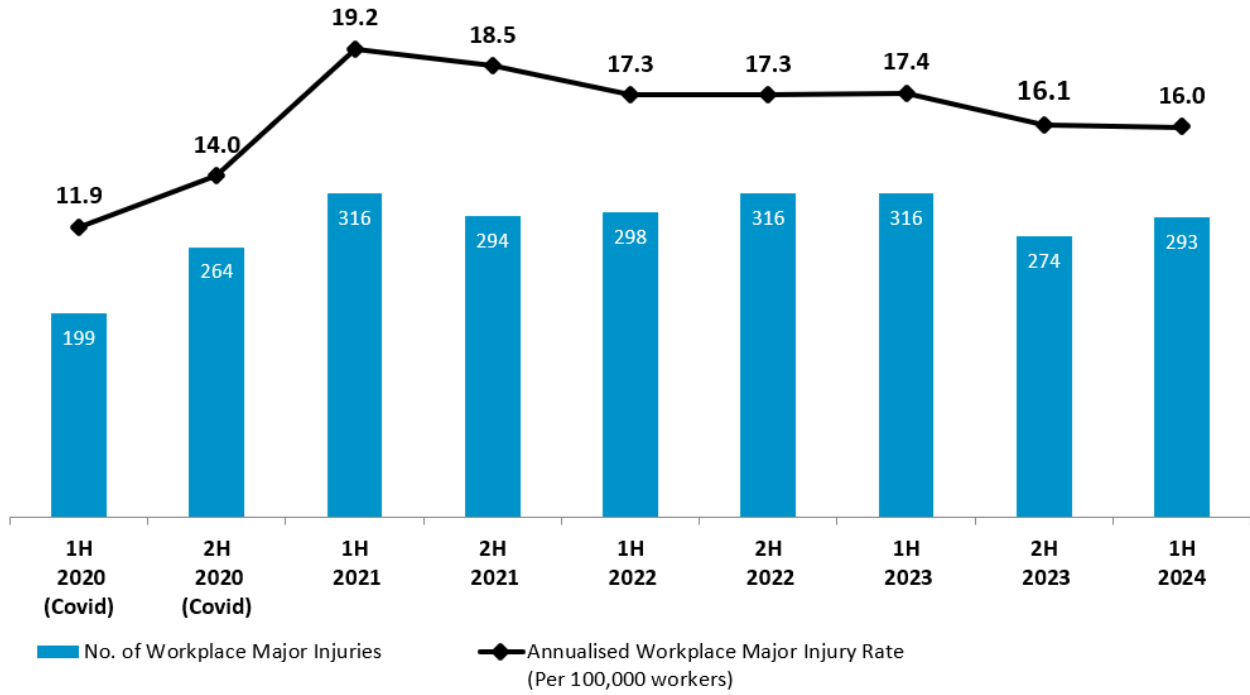


Table (i): Number of fatal and major injuries by incident risk type (Type A/B), 1H2023-1H2024

Incident Risk Type*	1H 2023	2H 2023	1H 2024 ^P	% Change in 1H2024 from 1H2023
Overall for all industries	330	296	312	-5.5%
Type A – Higher fatality risk	129	105	117	-9.3%
Type B – Lower fatality risk	201	191	195	-3.0%

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

Table (ii): Number and rate of fatal and major injuries in top three sectors, 1H2023-1H2024

Sector	Number of Fatal and Major Injuries (% of Overall)			Fatal and Major Injury Rates (Per 100,000 workers)		
	1H 2023	2H 2023	1H 2024 ^P	1H 2023	2H 2023	1H 2024 ^P
Overall for all industries	330 (100%)	296 (100%)	312 (100%)	18.2	17.1	17.1
Construction	88 (27%)	79 (27%)	80 (26%)	33.9	31.9	30.5
Manufacturing	92 (28%)	63 (21%)	60 (19%)	43.0	36.3	28.1
Transportation & Storage	29 (8.8%)	26 (8.8%)	28 (9.0%)	21.7	20.4	21.3

Table (iii): Number of fatal and major injuries in top three sectors by incident risk type (Type A/B), 1H2023-1H2024

Sector	Incident Risk Type	1H 2023	2H 2023	1H 2024 ^P
Construction	Overall	88	79	80
	Type A	50	48	47
	Type B	38	31	33
	Leading Incident: Type A Falls from Height	22	15	17
Manufacturing	Overall	92	63	60
	Type A	27	20	17
	Type B	65	43	43
	Leading Incident: Type B Machinery Incidents Slips, Trips & Falls	31 22	21 11	17 23
Transportation & Storage	Overall	29	26	28
	Type A	16	14	14
	Type B	13	12	14
	Leading Incident: Type B Slips, Trips & Falls	9	10	6

Table (iv): Number of fatal and major injuries in top three sectors by industry/ activity, 1H2023-1H2024

Sector	Industry/Activity	1H 2023	2H 2023	1H 2024 ^P
Construction	Overall	88	79	80
	Smaller Scale Works (e.g. Addition & Alteration works and Renovation)	59	52	46
	Regular Construction	28	26	31
	Work-related Traffic Accidents (WRTA)	1	1	3
	Overall*	92	63	60
Manufacturing	Metalworking	40	21	22
	Food & Beverages	19	19	18
	Furniture Making	9	4	1
	Other Manufacturing	7	1	3
	Petroleum Products & Chemical Products	2	6	3
Transportation & Storage	Overall	29	26	28
	Work-related Traffic Accidents (WRTA)	4	3	2
	Activities Excluding WRTA	25	23	26

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

Table (v): Number of workplace injuries, dangerous occurrences and occupational diseases, 1H2022-1H2024

	1H 2022	2H 2022	1H 2023	2H 2023	1H 2024 ^P
Total Workplace Injuries³ (Total Injuries [N] ²)	6,101 (10,444)	6,474 (11,322)	6,390 (11,227)	6,549 (11,560)	5,839 (10,691)
Fatal Injuries	28	18	14	22	19
From WRTA*	4	3	2	2	3
Excluding WRTA	24	15	12	20	16
Major Injuries³ (Major Injuries [N] ⁴)	298 (298)	316 (316)	313 (316)	271 (274)	290 (293)
Minor Injuries³ (Minor Injuries [N] ⁴)	5,775 (10,118)	6,140 (10,988)	6,063 (10,897)	6,256 (11,264)	5,530 (10,379)
Dangerous Occurrences	13	14	12	7	11
Occupational Diseases (OD)	332	720	653	576	473

* Work-related Traffic Accident (WRTA)

Table (vi): Workplace injury rate and OD incidence rate, 1H2022-1H2024

	Annualised Rate (Per 100,000 workers)				
	1H 2022	2H 2022	1H 2023	2H 2023	1H 2024 ^P
Workplace Injury Rate (Workplace Injury Rate [N])	353 (605)	355 (614)	352 (619)	354 (623)	320 (585)
Fatal Injury rate	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.99	1.0
(Rate excluding WRTA)	(1.4)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(0.9)
Major Injury rate (Major Injury rate [N])	17.3 (17.3)	17.3 (17.3)	17.2 (17.4)	16.0 (16.1)	15.9 (16.0)
Minor Injury rate (Minor Injury rate [N])	335 (586)	336 (596)	334 (600)	337 (606)	303 (568)
OD Incidence Rate	19.2	29.7	36.0	33.6	25.9

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 2024 were:

WORKPLACE INJURIES

- 19 workers were fatally injured, which translated to an annualised rate of 1.0 fatalities per 100,000 workers. Excluding Work-related Traffic Accident (WRTA), 16 workers were fatally injured with an annualised rate of 0.9 fatalities per 100,000 workers.
- 293 workers sustained workplace major injuries, which translated to an annualised rate of 16.0 injuries per 100,000 workers.
- [New Series] 10,379 workers sustained workplace minor injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duty, with an annualised rate of 568 injuries per 100,000 workers.
- 5,530 workers sustained workplace minor injuries with at least four days of medical leave or 24 hours of hospitalisation, with an annualised rate of 303 injuries per 100,000 workers.

DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES

- 11 dangerous occurrences were reported to MOM.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES (OD)

- 473 OD cases were reported with an annualised OD incidence rate of 25.9 per 100,000 workers.
 - Leading OD was Noise-induced Deafness (NID) with 301 cases. The second most common OD was Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders (WRMSD) with 122 cases, including back injury cases due to ergonomic risks.
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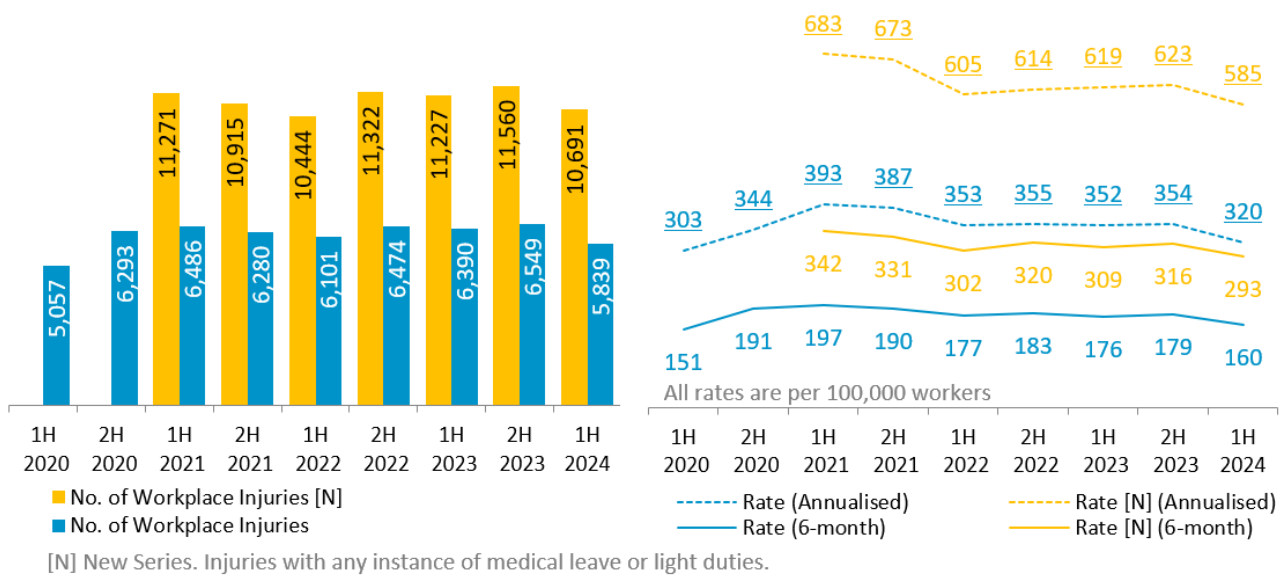
OVERVIEW OF TRENDS

TOTAL WORKPLACE INJURIES

The overall number of reported⁵ workplace injuries [N]⁶ in 1H2024 was 10,691, 7.5% fewer injuries compared to 11,560 in 2H2023 and 4.8% lower compared to 11,227 in 1H2023. Consequently, the annualised workplace injury rate [N] declined to 585 injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2024, 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 5,839 in 1H2024, 11% fewer injuries than 6,549 in 2H2023 and 8.6% lower compared to 6,390 in 1H2023. The annualised workplace injury rate was 320 injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2024.

Figure 1: Number and rate of total workplace injuries, 1H2000-1H2024



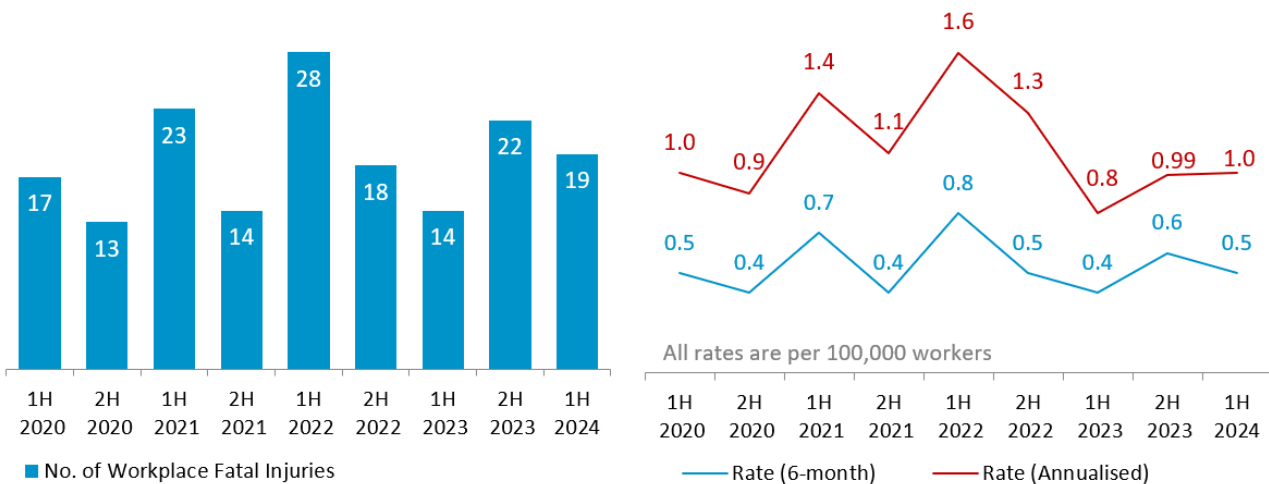
⁵ Employer or Occupier has to report work incidents to the Ministry of Manpower under the WSH (Incident Reporting) Regulations.

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

WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES

There were 19 workplace fatal injuries in 1H2024, including three work-related traffic accidents. The annualised fatal injury rate in 1H2024 was 1.0 fatalities per 100,000 workers, sustained from the rate of 0.99 in 2H2023.

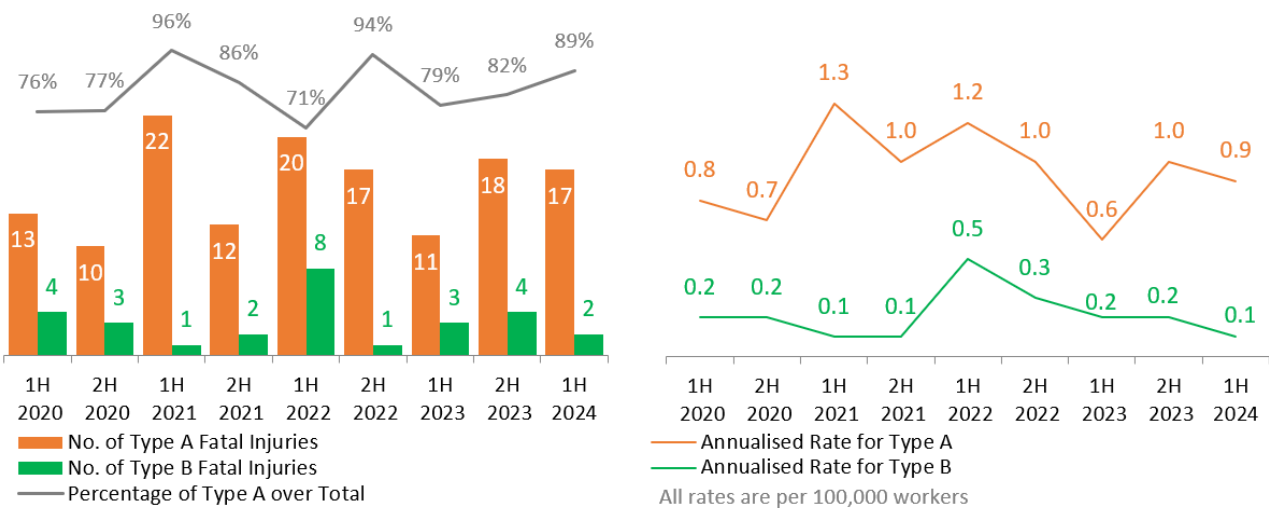
Figure 2a: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries, 1H2020-1H2024



CAUSES OF WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES

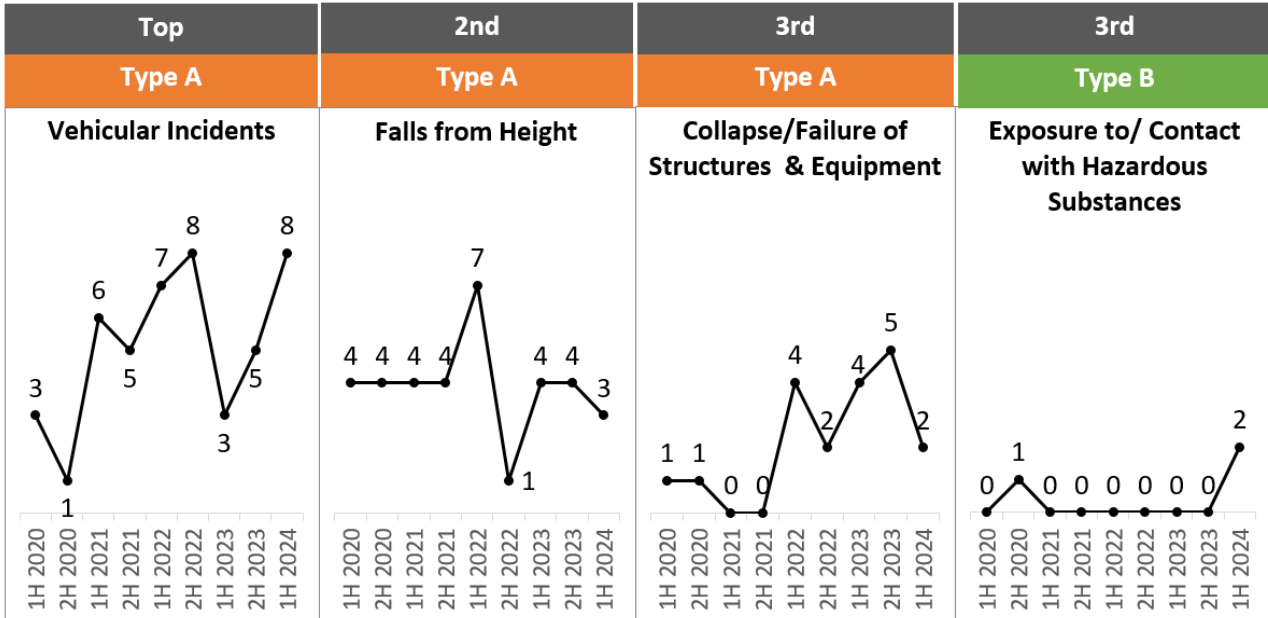
Close to nine in 10 (89%) fatalities in 1H2024 were caused by Type A incidents which have higher risk of fatality.

Figure 2b: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries by fatality risk, 1H2020-1H2024



The top causes of workplace fatalities in 1H2024 were mainly Type A incidents including Vehicular Incidents, Falls from Height and Collapse/Failure of Structures & Equipment.

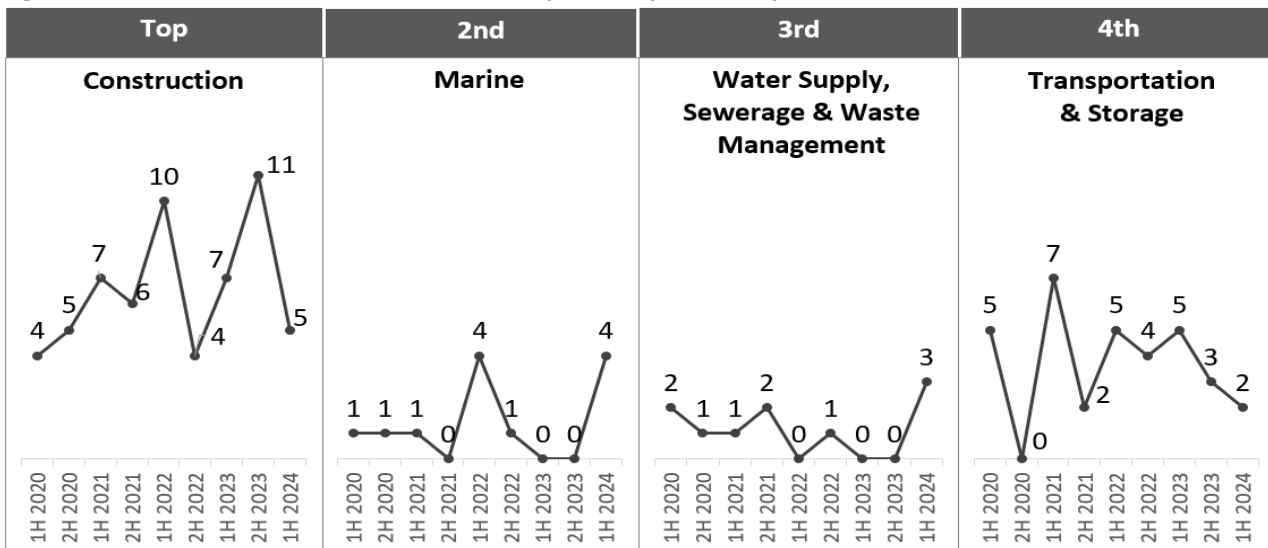
Figure 2c: Number of workplace fatal injuries by cause of injury, 1H2020-1H2024



INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES

Traditionally higher risk industries accounted for 63% of all fatal injuries in 1H2024. These included Construction, which remained the top contributor in 1H2024 with five fatal injuries, followed by Marine (four injuries), Transportation & Storage (two injuries) and Manufacturing (one injury). Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management industry contributed three fatal injuries in 1H2024 from none in 1H2023 and 2H2023.

Figure 2d: Number of workplace fatal Injuries by industry, 1H2020-1H2024



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

WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES BY INDUSTRY

CONSTRUCTION

There were five workplace fatal injuries in the Construction sector in 1H2024, which was fewer than the seven fatalities in 1H2023. The annualised workplace fatal injury rate decreased from 2.7 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2023 to 1.9 in 1H2024. All five fatal injuries from the sector in 1H2024 came from Type A incidents.

Figure 3a: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Construction sector, 1H2020-1H2024

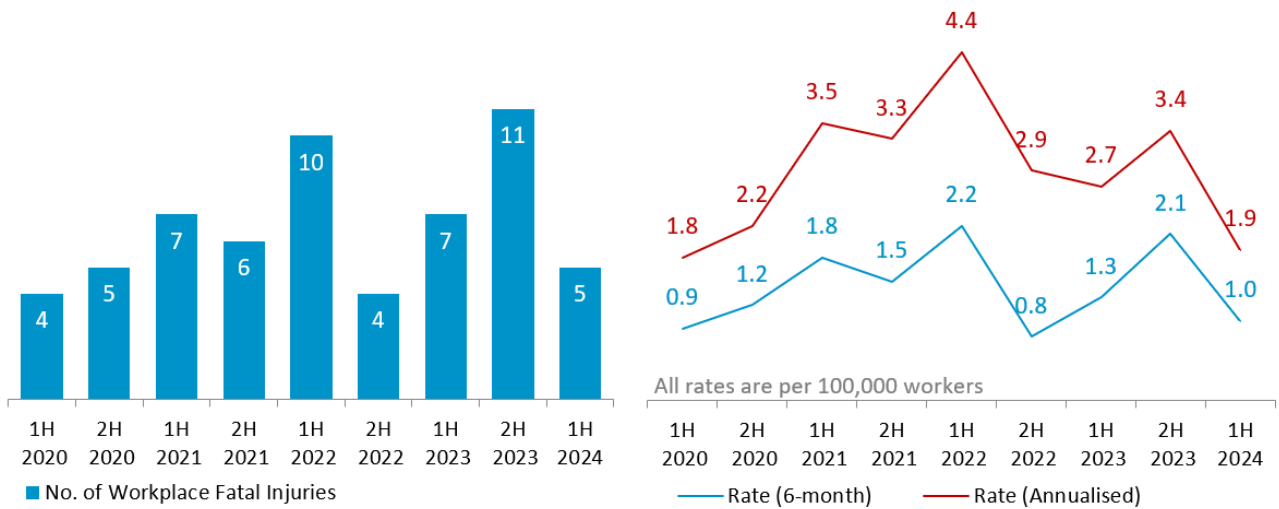
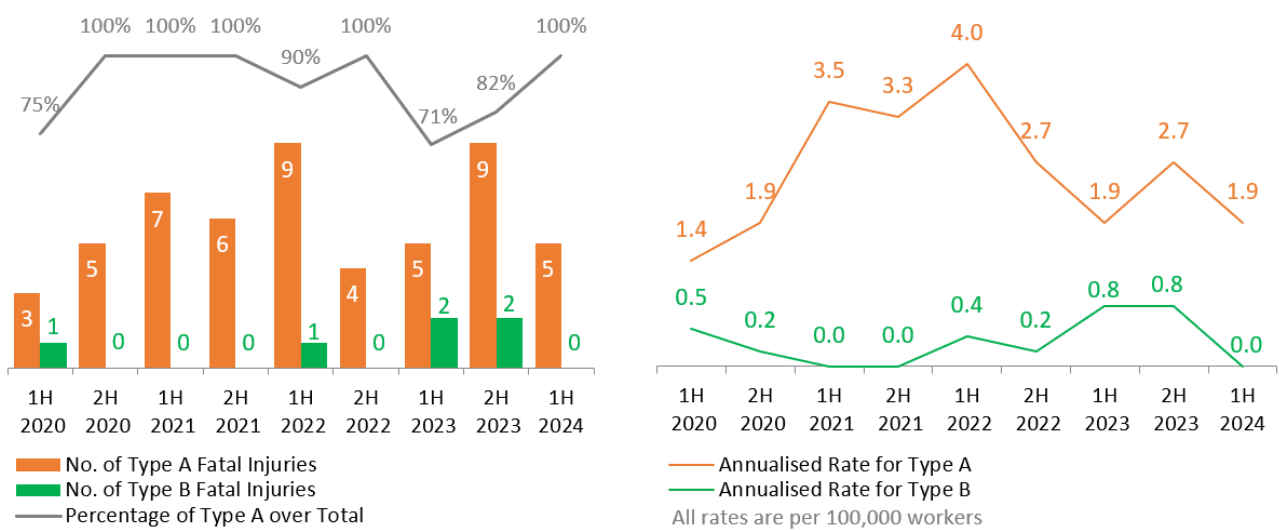


Figure 3b: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Construction sector by fatality risk, 1H2020-1H2024



MARINE

There were four workplace fatal injuries in the Marine industry⁷ in 1H2024, compared to none in 1H2023. The annualised workplace fatal injury rate consequently rose to 13.6 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2024. All four fatal injuries from the industry in 1H2024 came from Type A incidents.

Figure 3c: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Marine industry, 1H2020-1H2024

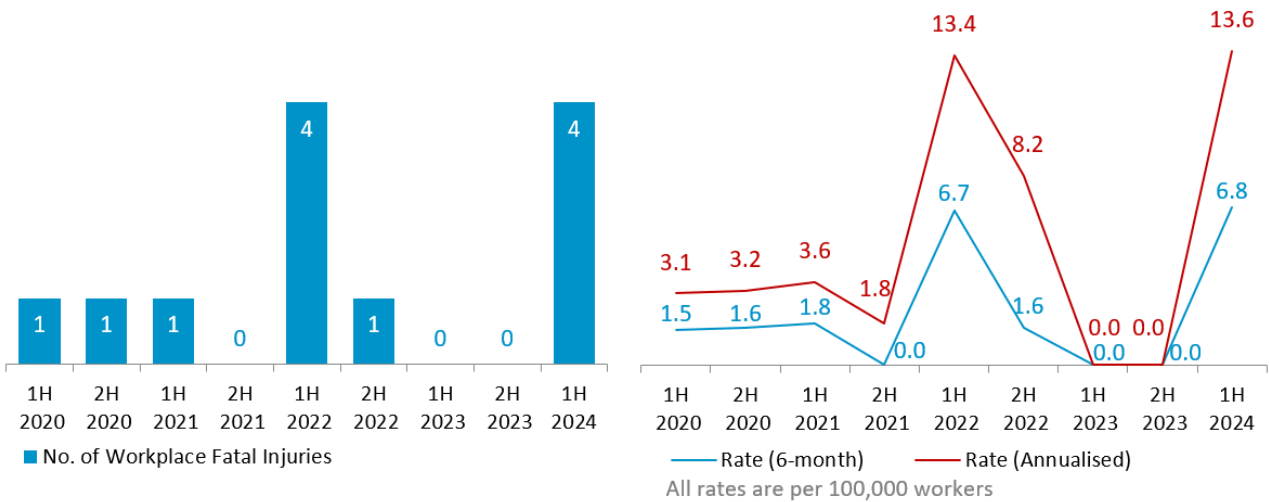
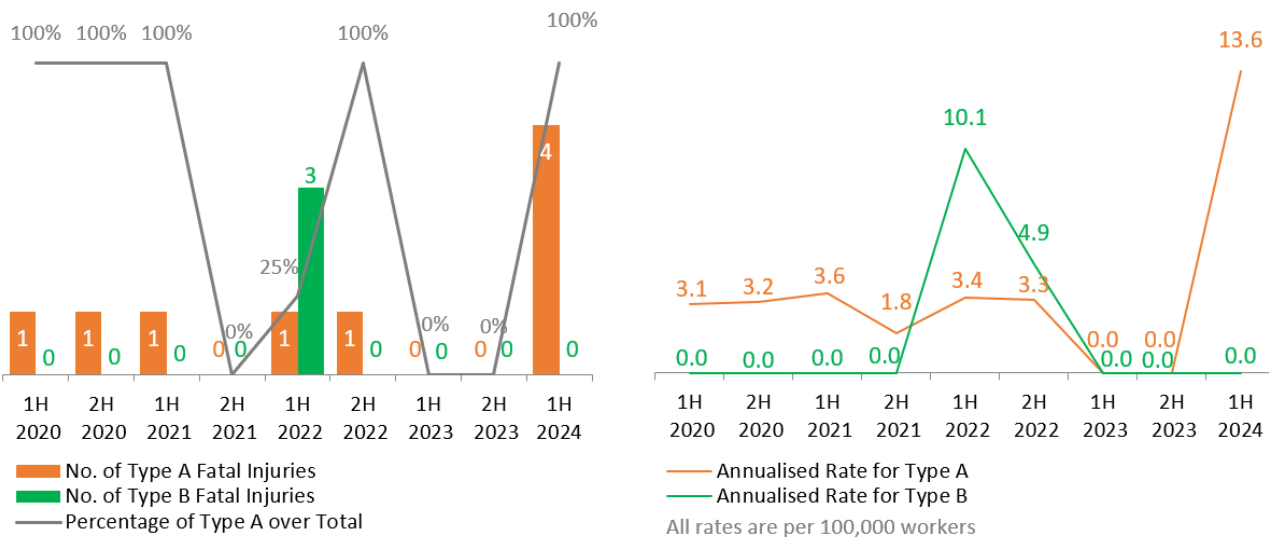


Figure 3d: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Marine industry by fatality risk, 1H2020-1H2024



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 1H2024, same number as 1H2023. The annualised workplace fatal injury rate remained at 0.5 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2024, the same compared 1H2023. The fatal injury in 1H2024 was a Type A incident.

Figure 3e: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Manufacturing sector, 1H2020-1H2024

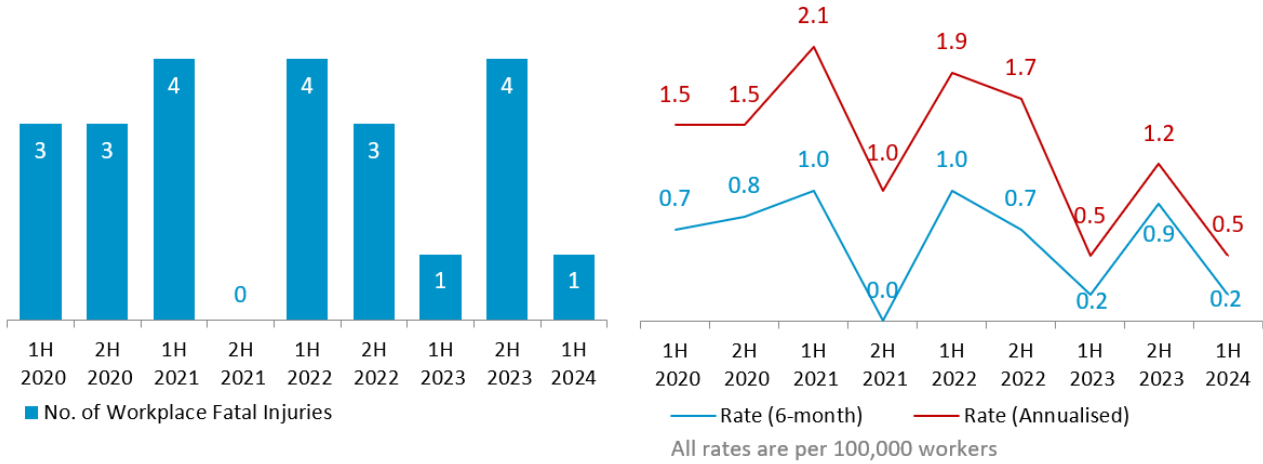
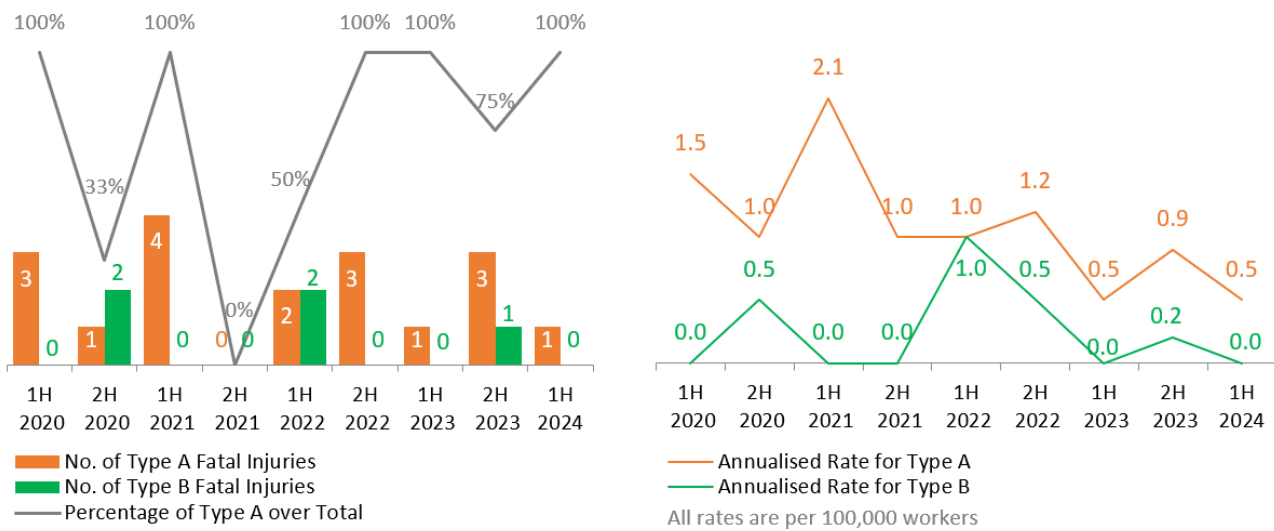


Figure 3f: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Manufacturing sector by fatality risk, 1H2020-1H2024



TRANSPORTATION & STORAGE

There were two workplace fatal injuries in the Transportation & Storage industry in 1H2024, fewer than 2H2023 (three injuries) and 1H2023 (five injuries). None of the fatal injuries in 1H2024 were work-related traffic accidents, compared with two in 1H2023 and one in 2H2023. The annualised workplace fatal injury rate for the industry decreased to 1.5 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2024 from 3.7 in 1H2023. The two fatal injuries in 1H2024 were Type A incidents.

Figure 3g: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Transportation & Storage industry, 1H2020-1H2024

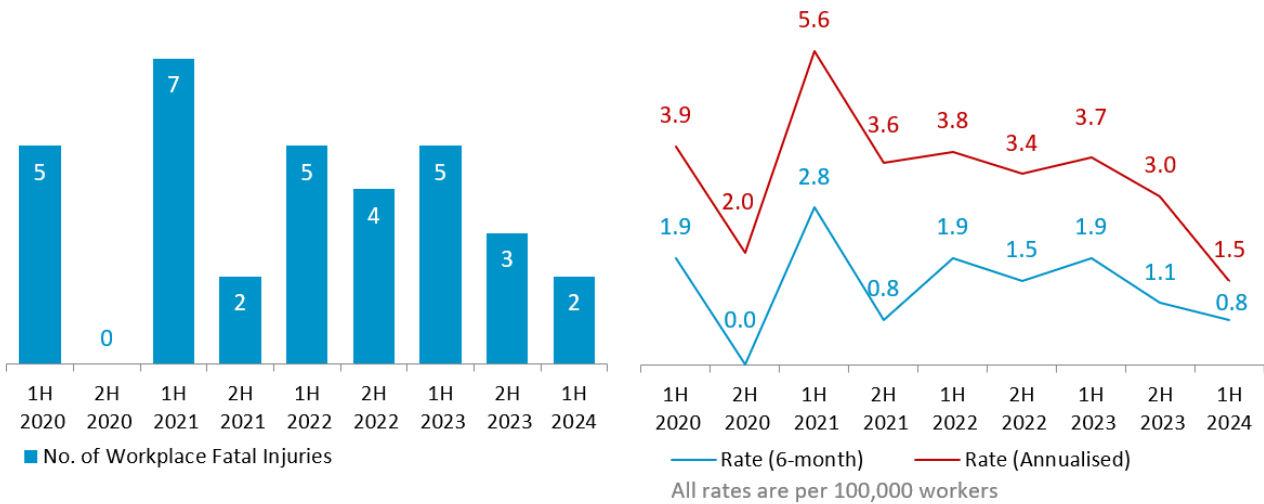
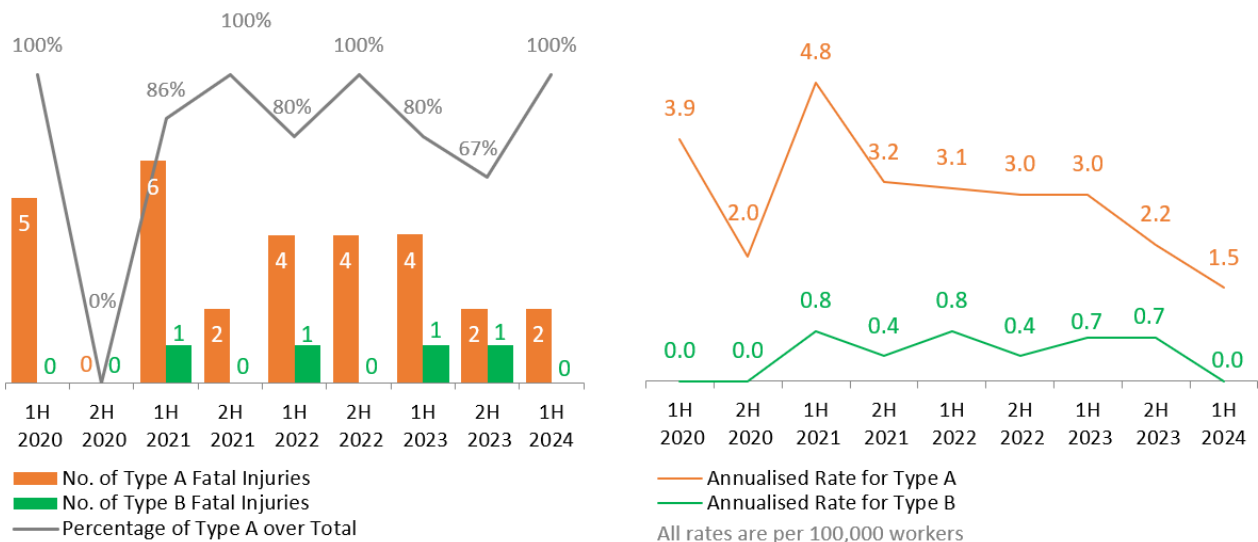


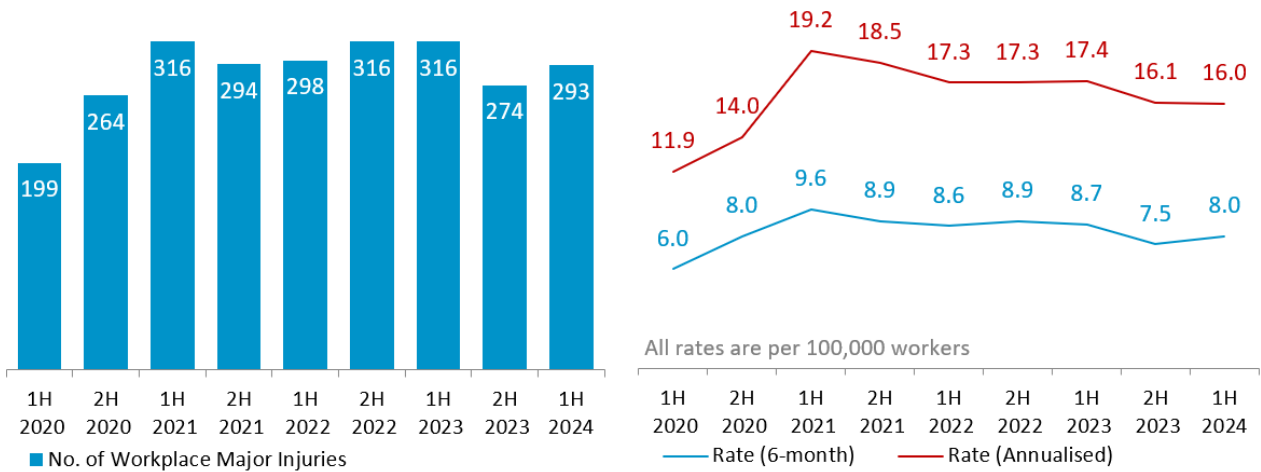
Figure 3h: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Transportation & Storage industry by fatality risk, 1H2020-1H2024



WORKPLACE MAJOR INJURIES

There were 293 workplace major injuries in 1H2024, fewer injuries compared to 316 injuries in 1H2023. The annualised workplace major injury rate was 16.0 injuries per 100,000 workers, sustained from the year end rate of 16.1 in 2H2023, and lower than 17.4 in 1H2023.

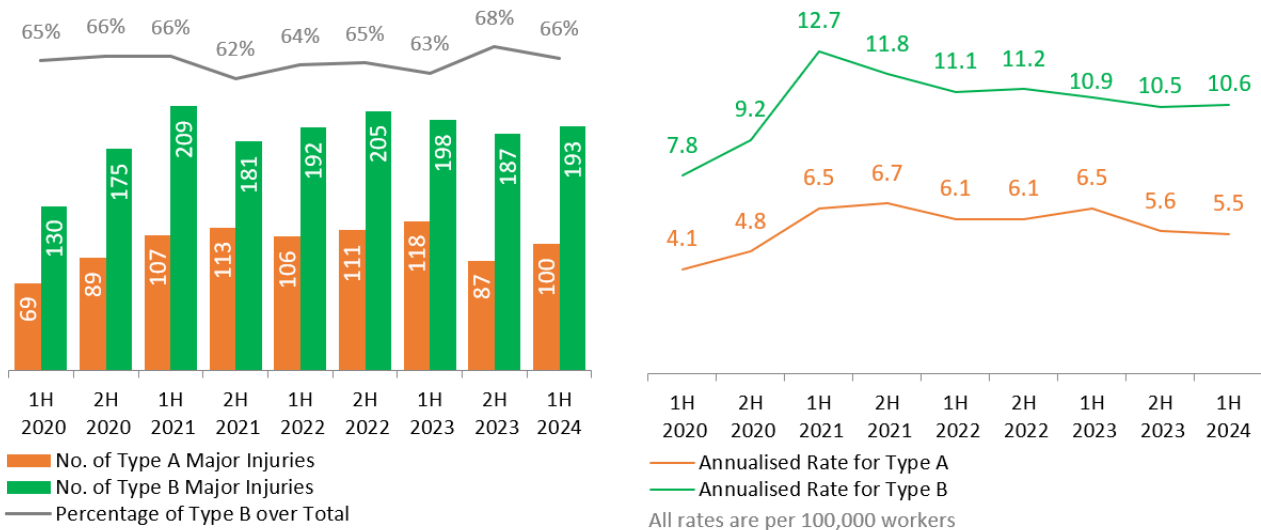
Figure 4a: Number and rate of workplace major injuries, 1H2020-1H2024



CAUSES OF WORKPLACE MAJOR INJURIES

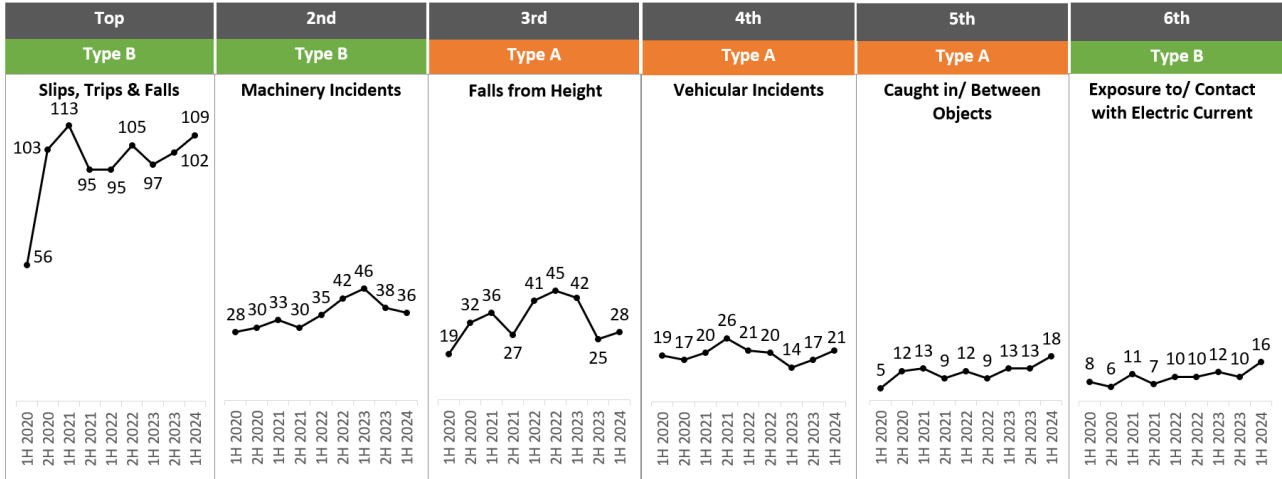
Incidents with lower fatality risk (Type B) formed closed to two-thirds of all major injuries in 1H2024. Injury rate for Type B incidents hovered around 11.0 major injuries per 100,000 workers since 2022.

Figure 4b: Number and rate of workplace major injuries by fatality risk, 1H2020-1H2024



The top three causes of workplace major injuries were (i) Slips, Trips & Falls; (ii) Machinery Incidents; and (iii) Falls from Height. These collectively accounted for 59% (173 injuries) of the total number of workplace major injuries in 1H2024.

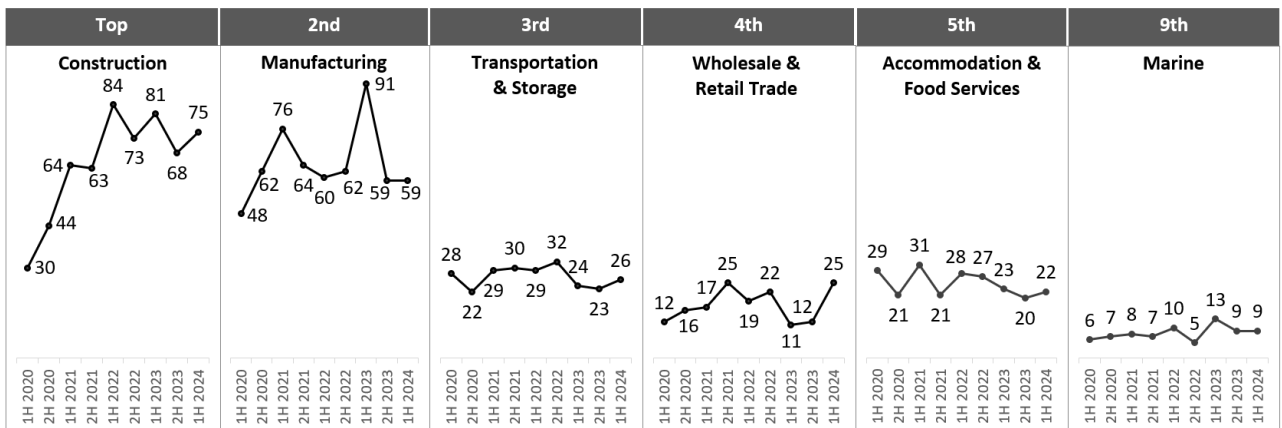
Figure 4c: Number of workplace major injuries by cause of injury, 1H2020-1H2024



INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO WORKPLACE MAJOR INJURIES

In 1H2024, the top contributing sector for major injuries came from Construction with 75 major injuries, followed by Manufacturing with 59 major injuries. These top two contributing sectors collectively accounted for 46% (134 injuries) of the total major injuries in 1H2024.

Figure 4d: Number of workplace major injuries by industry, 1H2020-1H2024

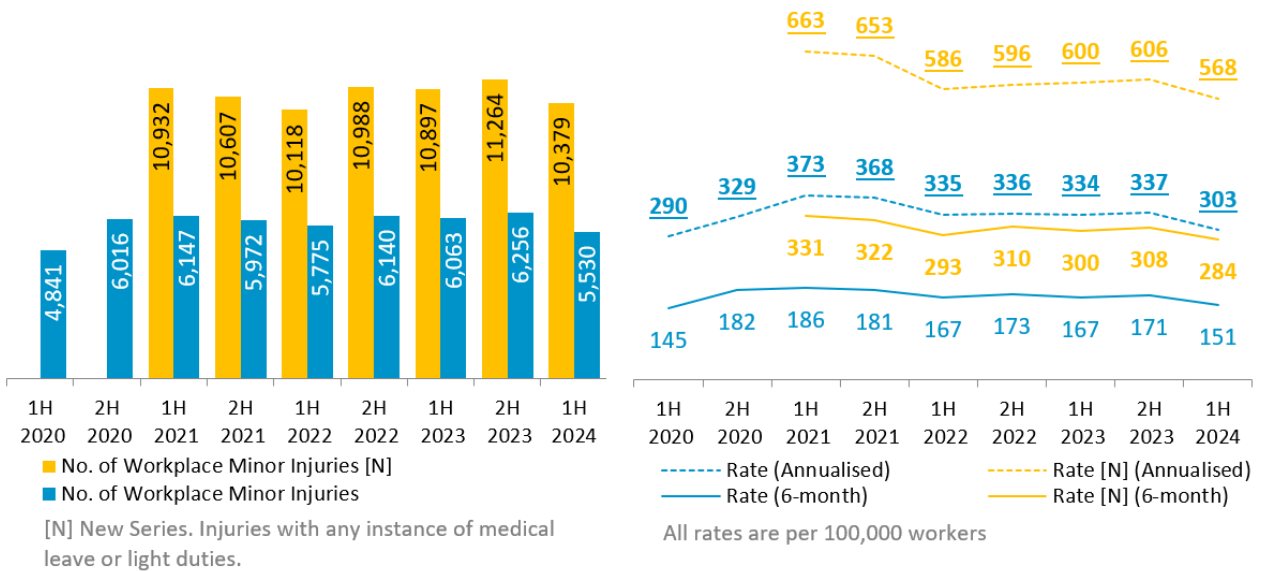


WORKPLACE MINOR INJURIES

Under the new series [N] (any instance of medical leave or light duties), the overall number of reported minor injuries in 1H2024 was 10,379, 4.8% lower than 10,897 in 1H2023 and 7.9% lower than 11,264 in 2H2023. The annualised minor injury rate for 1H2024 hit a new low of 568 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 only), there were 5,530 minor injuries in 1H2024, 8.8% lower than 6,063 in 1H2023 and 12% lower than 6,256 in 2H2023. The annualised minor injury rate in the former series decreased to 303 injuries per 100,000 workers in 1H2024, lower than the rates in 1H2023 (334) and 2H2023 (337).

Figure 5a: Number and rate of workplace minor injuries, 1H2020-1H2024



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% (5,282 injuries) of 10,379 minor injuries in 1H2024.

Figure 5b: Number and rate of workplace minor injuries for the new series by fatality risk, 1H2020-1H2024

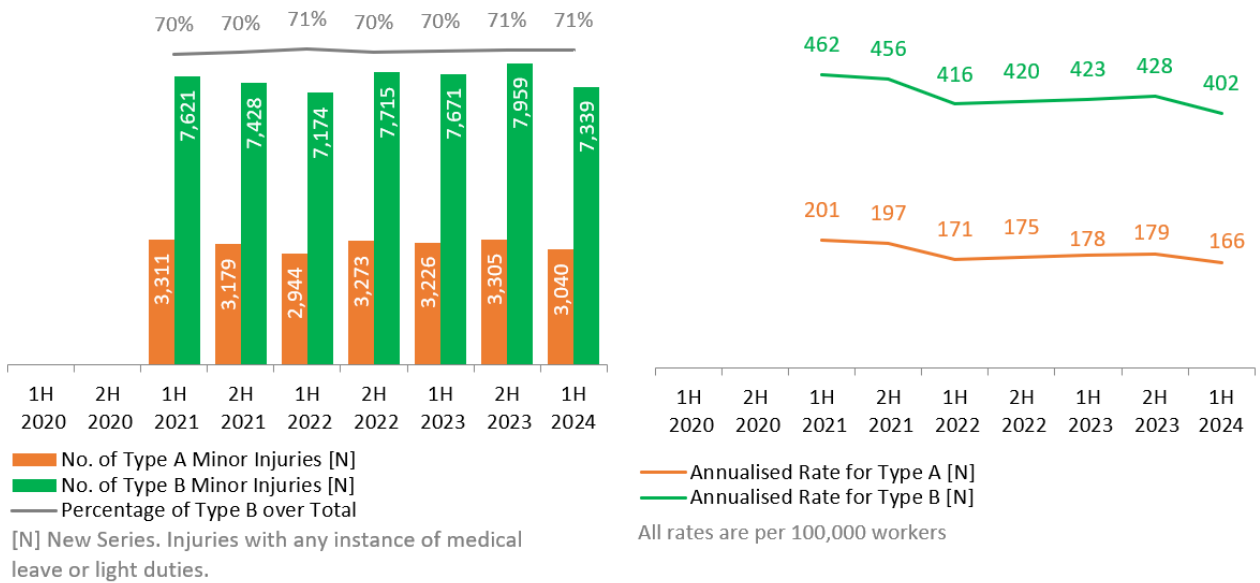


Figure 5c: Number and rate of workplace minor injuries for the former series by fatality risk, 1H2020-1H2024

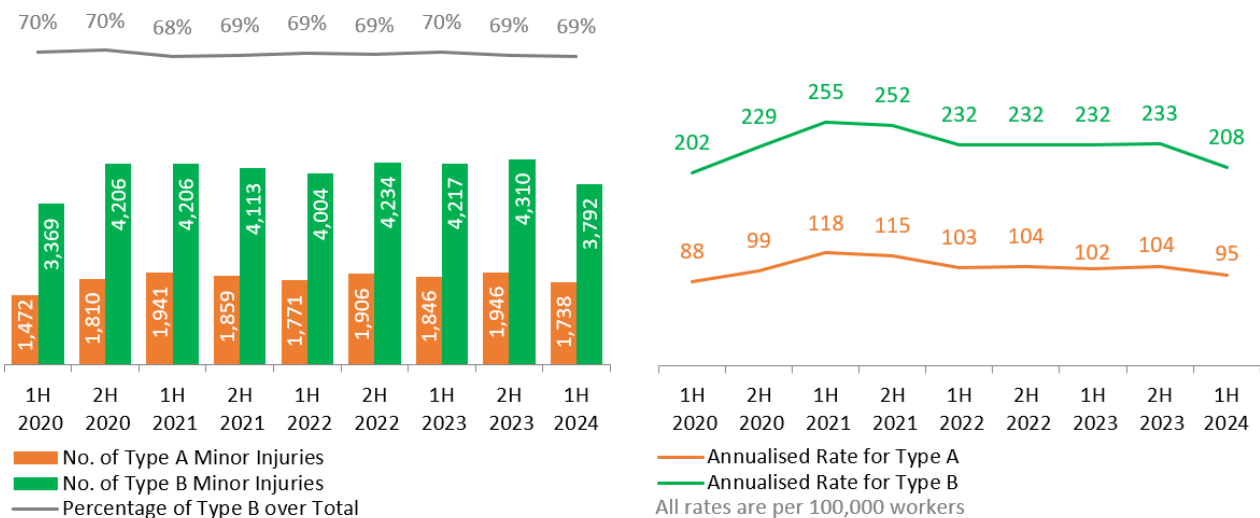
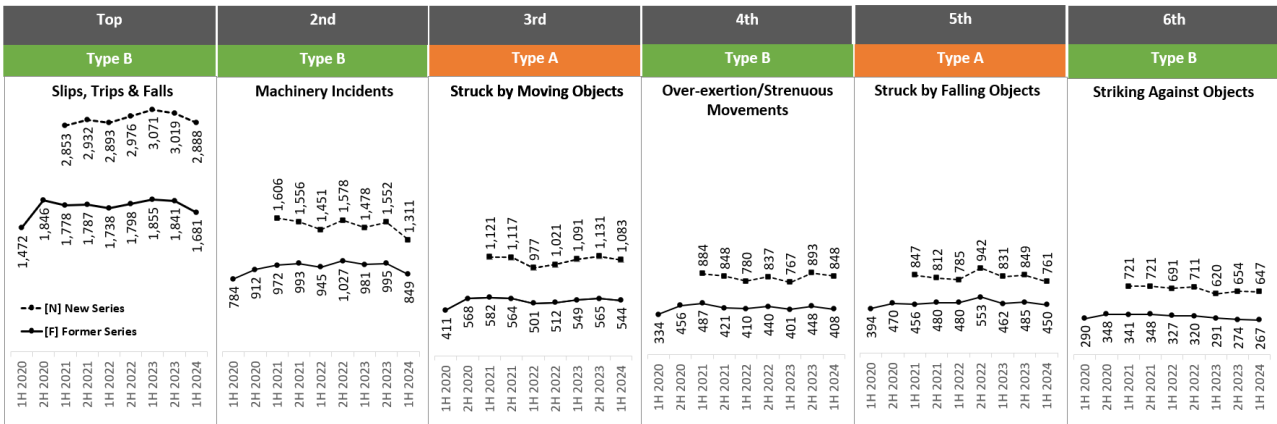


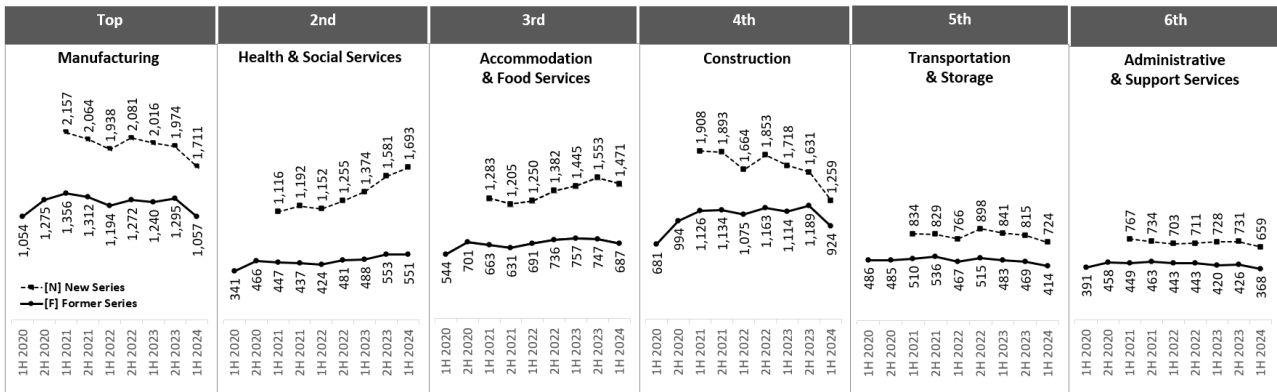
Figure 5d: Number of workplace minor injuries by cause of injury, 1H2020-1H2024



INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO WORKPLACE MINOR INJURIES

With the new series, the relative rankings for the top three leading industries were Manufacturing (1,711), Health & Social Services (1,693) and Accommodation & Food Services (1,471). These three industries accounted for 47% (4,875 injuries) of 10,379 minor injuries in 1H2024.

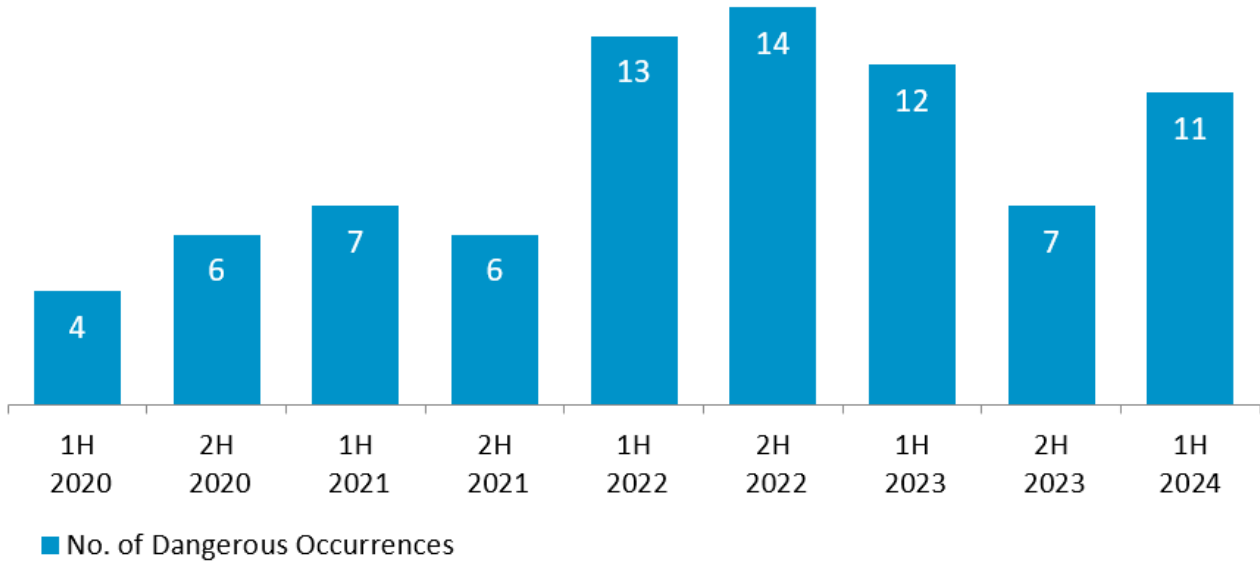
Figure 5e: Number of workplace minor injuries by industry, 1H2020-1H2024



DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES (DO)

There were 11 cases of DOs reported to MOM in 1H2024, fewer compared to 12 cases in 1H2023. Among the DOs, eight cases involved Collapse/Failure of Structures & Equipment and three involved Fires & Explosion.

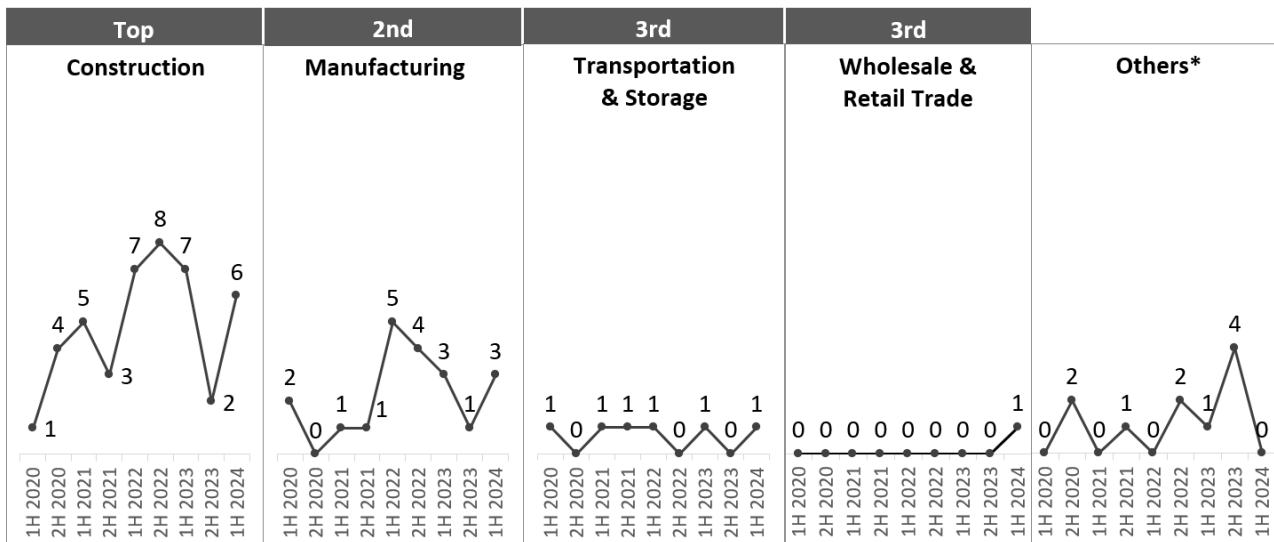
Figure 6a: Number of dangerous occurrences, 1H2020-1H2024



INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES

In 1H2024, Construction was the top contributor accounting for 55% (six cases) of all DO cases. The second top contributing sector was Manufacturing at 27% (three cases).

Figure 6b: Number of dangerous occurrences by industry, 1H2020-1H2024

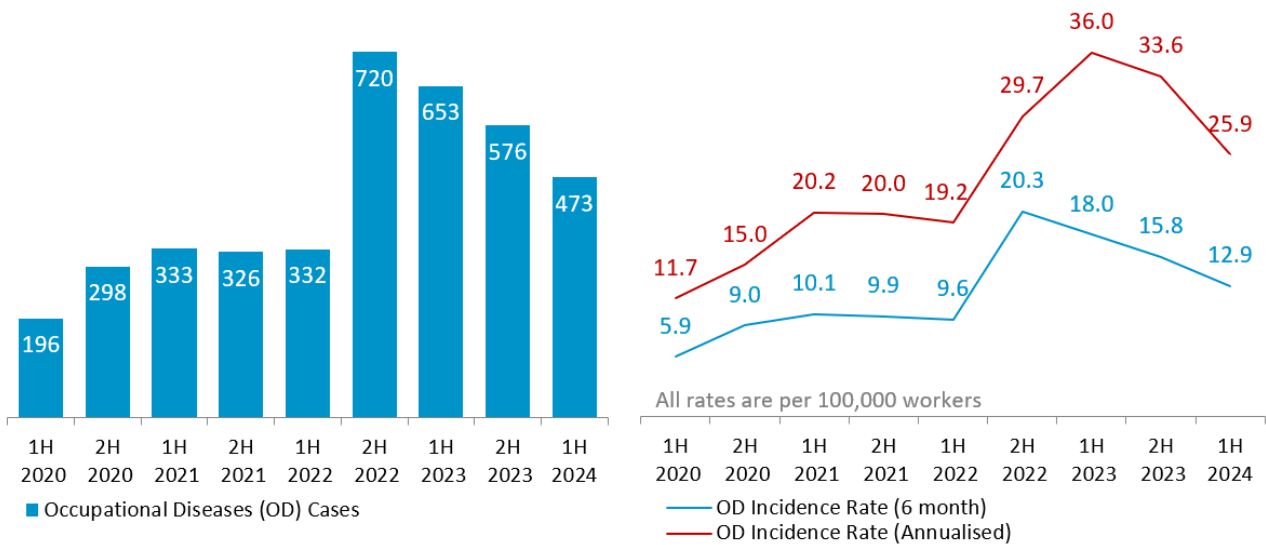


*Others refer to the summation of various industries with lower incidence of DOs in recent years.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

There were 473 cases of ODs reported in 1H2024, fewer cases compared to the 653 cases in 1H2023. However, numbers continued to remain elevated compared to earlier years, due to the on-going Enhanced Workplace Health Surveillance (WHS+) programme which increased the awareness in reporting of ODs amongst doctors and employers. Specifically, 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 25.9 cases per 100,000 workers in 1H2024.

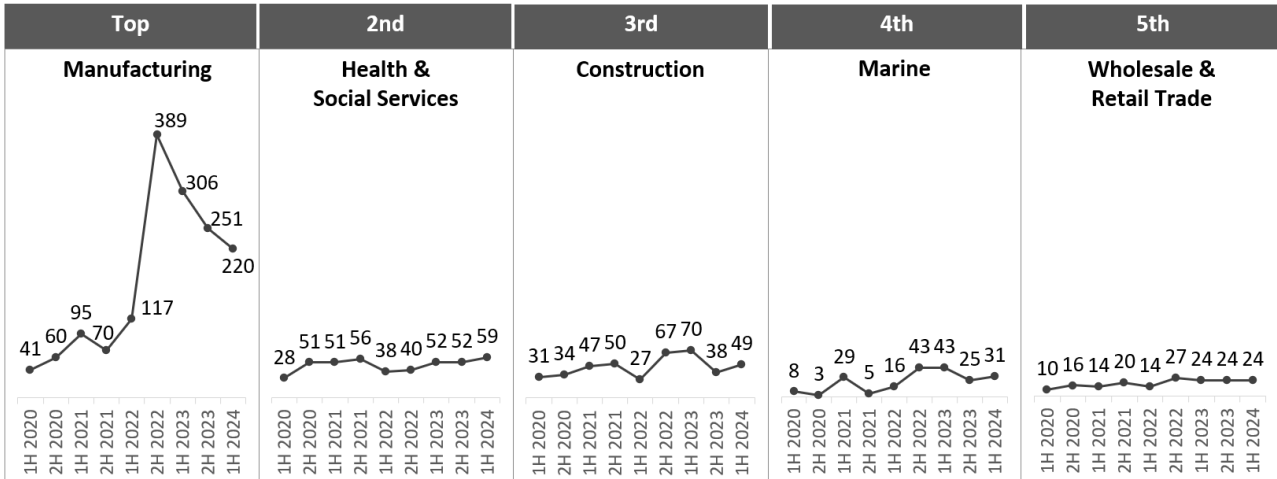
Figure 7a: Number and rate of occupational diseases, 1H2020-1H2024



INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Manufacturing was the top contributor in 1H2024 with 220 OD cases, followed by Health & Social Services and Construction with 59 and 49 reported cases, respectively. These industries collectively accounted for 69% (328 cases) of all reported OD cases in 1H2024.

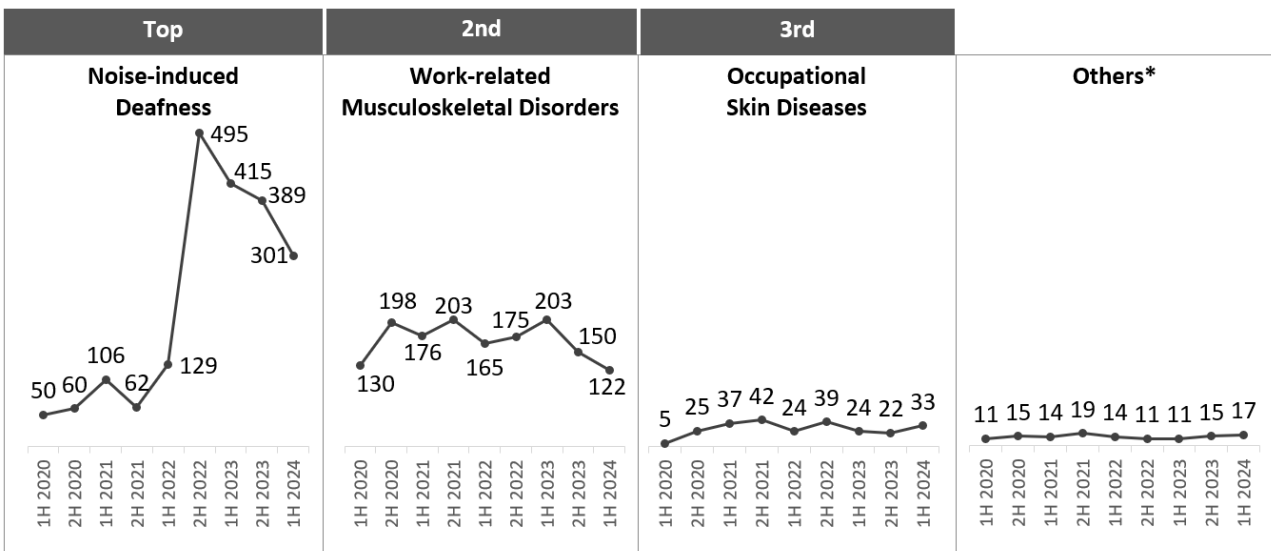
Figure 7b: Number of occupational diseases by industry, 1H2020-1H2024



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 89% (423 cases) of all OD cases reported in 1H2024.

Figure 7c: Number of occupational diseases by type, 1H2020-1H2024



* 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.
Man-days Loss	For the purpose of this publication, MOM considers man-days loss computations similar to the U.S. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)'s table of scheduled charges. For instance, a fatal injury and permanent total incapacity will be equivalent to the loss of 6,000 man-days, while other injuries will be based on factors including - body parts injured, degree of incapacity and number days of medical leave.
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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