

WORKPLACE SAFETY AND HEALTH

Source of Data

Data on workplace safety and health are compiled by the Occupational Safety and Health Division of the Ministry of Manpower in the administration of legal requirements under the Workplace Safety and Health Act.

Data on workplace safety and health are compiled based on incident reports made by employers, occupiers and medical practitioners in the fulfilment of their obligations under the Workplace Safety and Health (Incident Reporting) Regulations which was enacted on 1 March 2006. With effect from 4 January 2014, reporting was also required for work-related traffic injuries.

The Occupational Safety and Health Division monitors and enforces safety and health standards in workplaces. It also promotes self-regulation in workplaces and the management of safety and health through industry ownership and good risk management.

Coverage

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

- Workplace injuries sustained by employees and resulting in more than three days of medical leave, regardless of whether these were consecutive days; or
- Workplace injuries sustained by employees and resulting in at least 24 hours of hospitalisation;
- Workplace incidents resulting in the death of employees, self-employed persons and persons not at work (includes members of the public);
- Occupational diseases listed in the Second Schedule of the Workplace Safety and Health Act.

Concepts and Definitions

Workplace Incident refers to an unexpected and unplanned occurrence, arising out of or in connection with work which results in one or more workers incurring a personal injury, disease or death.

Workplace Injury refers to any personal injury, disease or death resulting from a workplace incident.

Occupational Disease refers to a disease (chronic) contracted as a result of an exposure over a period of time to risk factors arising from work activity.

Workplace Injury Rate refers to the number of fatal and non-fatal workplace injuries per 100,000 persons employed.

Workplace Fatal Injury Rate refers to the number of workplace fatal injuries per 100,000 persons employed.

Workplace Accident Frequency Rate refers to the number of workplace accidents per million man-hours worked.

Workplace Accident Severity Rate refers to the number of man-days lost to workplace accidents per million man-hours worked.

Occupational Disease Incidence refers to the number of cases of chronic occupational diseases confirmed by the Ministry of Manpower per 100,000 persons employed.

The degree of injury of a workplace injury is defined as:

- **Fatal** if it results in death;
- **Major** if it is an injury, other than fatal injuries, which are more severe in nature based on the nature of injury, part of the body injured, incident type and duration of medical leave. These

injuries include: amputation, blindness, deafness, paralysis, crushing, fractures and dislocations, exposure to electric current, acute illness requiring medical treatment or loss of consciousness from exposure to chemical and/or biological agents, asphyxia/ drowning, hypothermia, burns and concussion with more than 20 days of medical leave; and

- **Minor** if it is an injury, other than fatal injuries and major injuries, which results in more than three days of medical leave, or at least 24 hours of hospitalisation.

Confirmed Case Of Occupational Disease refers to one where there is definite evidence that the worker suffers from a disease which is related to his occupation.