

Workplace Injuries Dashboard



Purpose

Workplace Health and Safety (WSH) officers can make use of the dashboard to

- Identify the top causes of workplace injuries specific to the companies they work for
- Communicate to employers on the importance of allocating resources to WSH
- Communicate to employees on the risks and measures

Workplace Injury Compensation Act (WICA)

SOURCE: MOM.GOV.SG

Employees can make claims for work-related injuries or diseases without having to file a civil suit under common law

- Lump sum compensation for permanent incapacity, current incapacity or death.

Compensation for non-permanent work injuries consists of:

- Medical leave wages for working days covered by doctor-granted MC, light duty or hospitalisation leave, up to one year from the date of the accident.
- Medical expenses related to work accident for medical treatment received within one year from the date of the accident, or up to a maximum of \$45,000, whichever is reached first.

It is compulsory for employers to get work injury compensation insurance for all employees doing manual work, as well as all employees earning \$2,100 or less a month.

Accidents are costly

- Direct (insured) costs vs indirect/hidden (uninsured) costs
- Loss of production time
- Costs of repairing damaged equipment
- Lower staff morale
- Employers' claims history affects insurance premium pricing
- Demerit points systems for construction sector, could be debarred from employing foreign workers

Data Collection

WORKPLACE INJURIES

SOURCE: DATA.GOV.SG

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.

Managed By	Ministry of Manpower
Last Updated	May 14, 2019, 18:00 (SGT)
Created	June 8, 2016, 12:00 (SGT)
Coverage	January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2018
Frequency	Annual
Source(s)	Ministry of Manpower
Source URL	http://www.mom.gov.sg/workplace-safety-and-health/wsh-reports-and-statistics
Licence	Singapore Open Data Licence

Data Collection

- 1) Figures are victim-based.
- 2) 2013 onwards data are not strictly comparable with previous years as data exclude work-related back injuries due to ergonomic risks and include work-related traffic injuries.

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, 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.

Data Preparation

- Remove duplicate records
- Correct spelling errors
- Filter data from 2013 onwards

How to manage risks?

5-STEP GUIDE

1. Identify what might cause harm
2. Evaluate the risks
3. Implement measures to control the risks
4. Communicate and educate employees
5. Review risk assessment regularly

UPSTREAM RISK CONTROLS

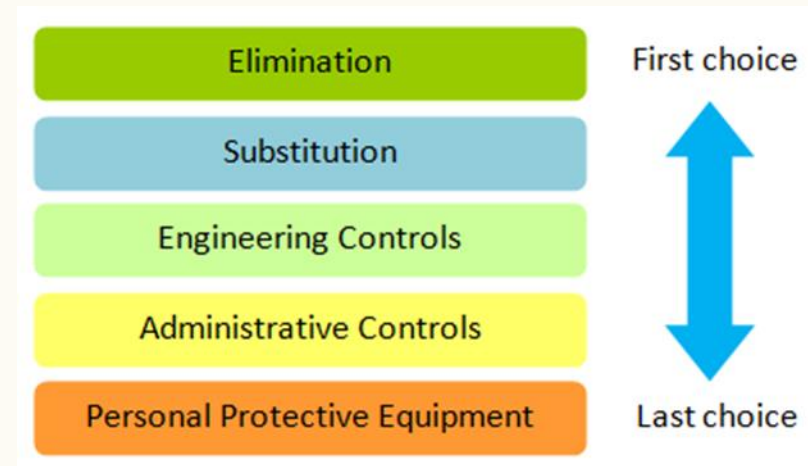
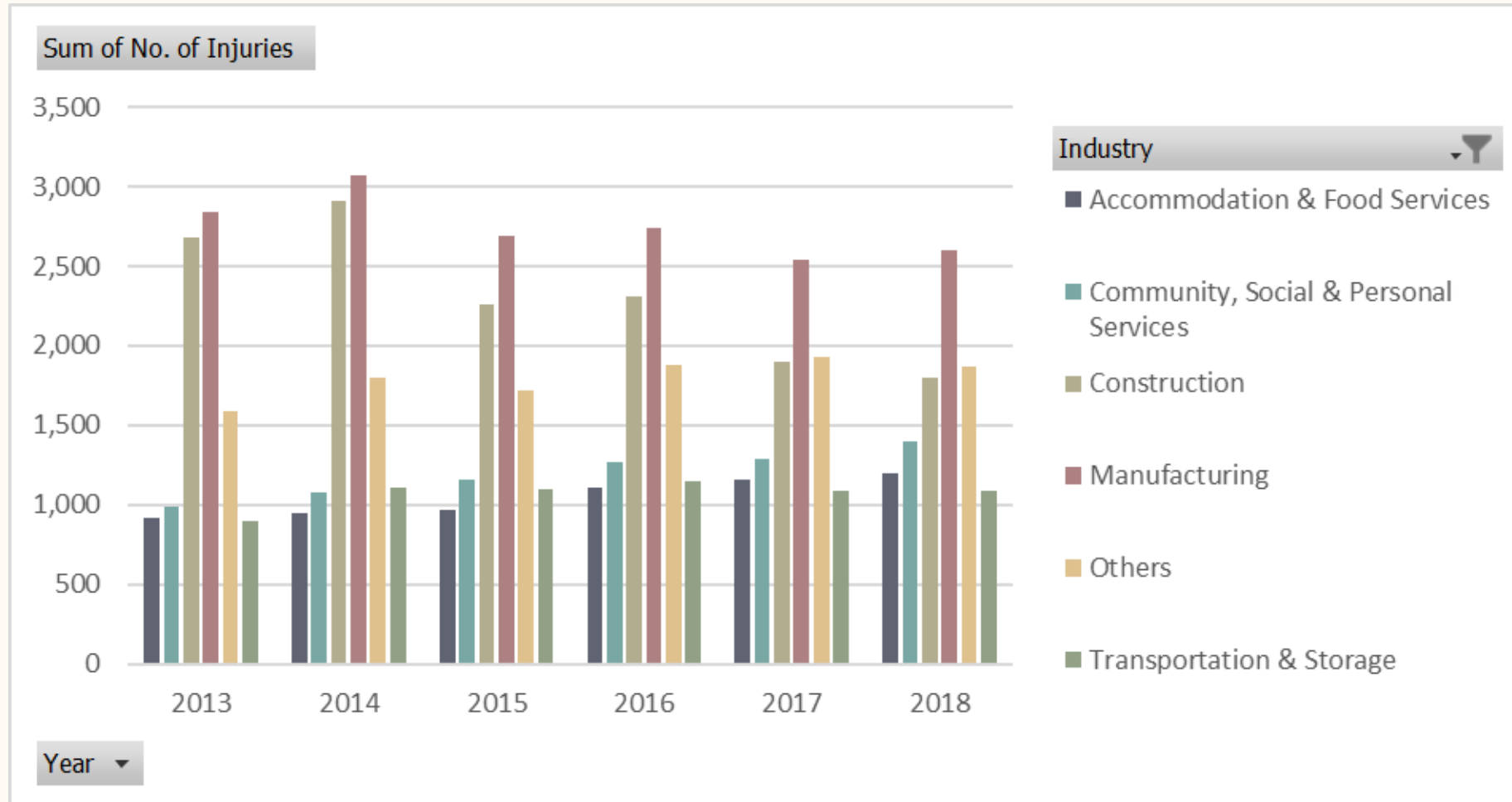


IMAGE SOURCE: WSHC.SG

Dashboard

Top 5 Industries



Top Cause of Fatal Injuries: Falls from Height

- From 2013 to 2018, 19.3% of fatal injuries result from falls from height



IMAGE SOURCE: WSHC.SG

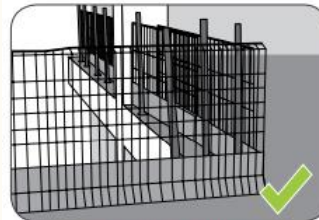


Figure 6.1: Perimeter guard-railing.



Figure 6.2: Unprotected stairways pose a falling hazard.

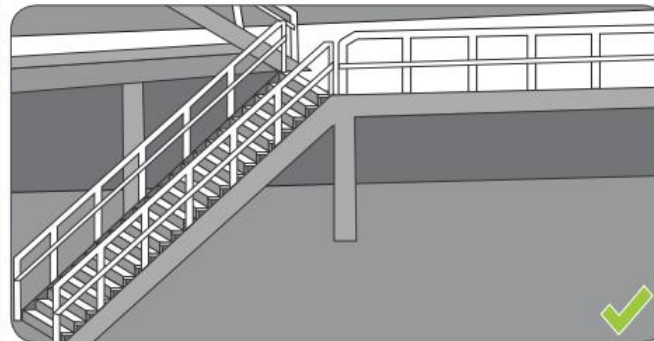


Figure 6.3: Stairways fitted with handrails.

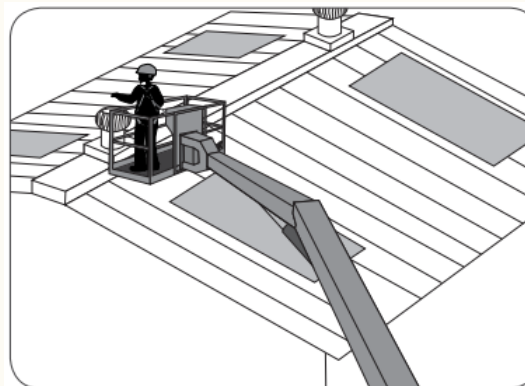


Figure 12.4: Use of MEWP to eliminate the need for workers to stand on fragile roof surfaces.

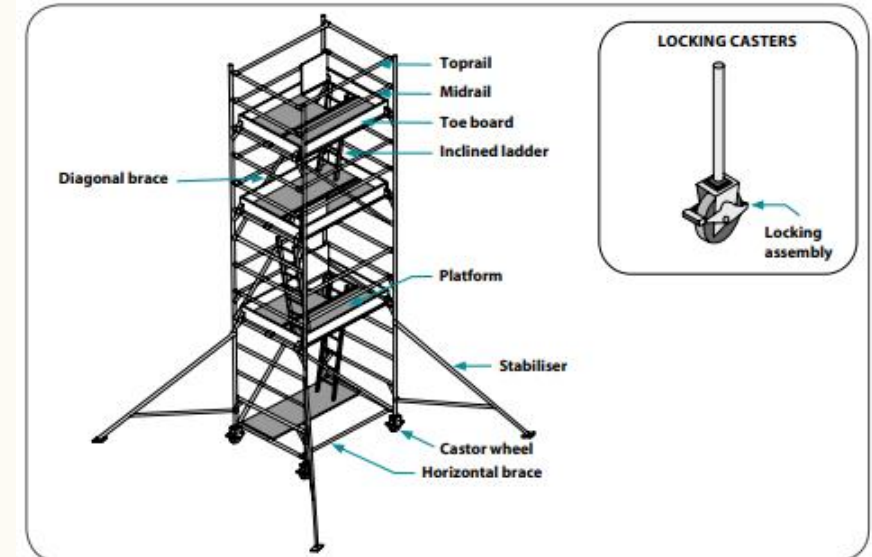


Figure 6.10: A mobile scaffold with access ladder, opening and other features to provide a hazard-free working platform.

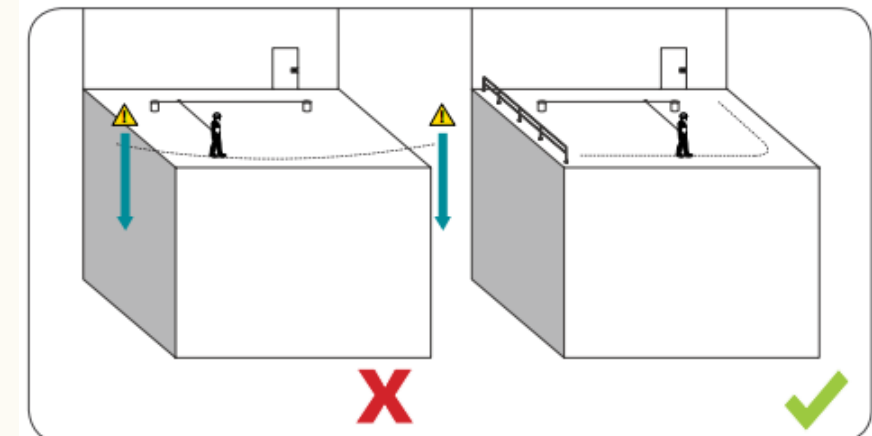


Figure 8.1: Example of incorrect use (left) and correct application (right) of a travel restraint

Top Cause of Workplace Injuries: Slips, Trips & Falls

- From 2013 to 2018, 25.5% of all injuries result from slips, trips and falls
- Largely due to human factors, judgement error, people tend to perceive such hazards as a lot less risky
- Employees must adhere to safe work procedures and not endanger themselves through unsafe behaviour
- Housekeeping, routine inspections and near miss incident reporting are essential



IMAGE SOURCE: WSHC.SG