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This last issue of a two-part series on the results of the 1994 and 1995 Occupational Injuries Survey focuses on the number and severity of workplace injuries by industry, area and employment size. Annually, survey data are collected nationwide from a sample of about 7,000 private sector establishments employing 10 or more workers. The first issue on this subject (Vol. 2 No. 7) dealt on establishments reporting work-related injuries for the same period.

Increase of 50,120 in work-related injuries from 1994 level; the bulk in manufacturing sector

Work-related injuries totalling 299,760 in 1995 upped by 20.1 percent over the 1994 caseload of 249,640.

Despite the decline in the number of work-related cases from 162,060 in 1994 to 160,940 in 1995, the National Capital Region (NCR) still accounted for more than half of the total cases (64.9% in 1994 and 53.7% in 1995).

However, the share of cases outside NCR (ONCR) to national total substantially went up from 35.1 percent to 46.3 percent. In absolute terms, the ONCR caseload increased from 87,580 in 1994 to 138,820 in 1995.

Across industries, the manufacturing sector again posted the highest percentage of work-related injuries (58.9% in 1994 and 64.3% in 1995). Mining and quarrying as in 1994 accounted for the fewest injuries at the workplace (0.6%) in 1995.

DISABLING INJURIES

DISABLING INJURY - any work-connected injury resulting to death, or any non-fatal injury, except medical treatment, which results in permanent total disability (PTD), permanent partial disability (PPD), or temporary total disability (TTD). It is charged with corresponding lost workday/s.

Only one disabling case in every six work-related injuries

The 1995 caseload of disabling work-related injuries went up by 6.2 percent to 48,700 from 45,840 in 1994. Of the total work-related injuries less than one-fifth were disabling cases (18.4% in 1994 and 16.2% in 1995) or a ratio of one in every six.

Relative to area totals, disabling injuries in ONCR posted a larger share compared to that of NCR in 1994, 20.1 percent vs. 17.4 percent, and 20.4 percent vs. 12.7 percent in 1995. This means that while more injuries occur in NCR, establishments in other parts of the country have higher occurrence of disabling injuries.

Manufacturing still reported highest caseload

Manufacturing reported the most number of disabling work-related injuries than any other industry at 30,690 in 1994 and 30,660 in 1995, while mining and quarrying had the least with 230 and 480, respectively.

In relation to respective industry totals in 1994, agriculture, fishery and forestry reported the highest share of disabling cases at 35.3 percent followed by transportation, storage and communication at 25.4 percent and manufacturing at 20.9 percent. Both agricultural and transportation sectors likewise led in 1995 at 44.9 percent and 40.0 percent, respectively. Mining and quarrying came third with 25.3 percent.

Cases mostly recorded were temporary total disabilities

The two-year account of work-related disabilities were mostly temporary total disability (TTD) cases - 97.3 percent in 1994 and 95.1 percent in 1995. Such cases mostly involved manufacturing workers. The share of cases of permanent partial disability (PPD) increased to 4.0 percent from 2.1 percent, while PTD remained almost unchanged from 0.2 percent to 0.3 percent.

Extent of Disabling Injuries <i>(in percent)</i>		
<i>Extent of Injury</i>	1994	1995
Fatal	0.5	0.5
Permanent Total Disability	0.2	0.3
Permanent Partial Disability	2.1	4.0
Temporary Total Disability	97.3	95.1

About 0.5 percent of work injuries resulted to fatalities in both years. The deaths largely occurred in manufacturing and community, social and personal services in 1995 and wholesale and retail trade in 1994.

Disabilities remained high in establishments with 200 or more workers

Disabling cases took place mostly in establishments employing at least 200 workers (49.3% in 1994 and 63.3% in 1995).

Establishments employing 10-99 workers followed with respective shares of 41.6 percent and 28.3 percent. The least percentage of disabling cases were reported in establishments with 100-199 workers at 9.2 percent and 8.4 percent, respectively.

Disabling Injuries in Establishments by Employment Size <i>(in percent)</i>		
Employment Size	1994	1995
10-99 workers	41.6	28.3
100-199 workers	9.2	8.4
200 or more workers	49.3	63.3

Cuts, lacerations, ... more predominant

By nature of injury, cuts, lacerations, punctures, avulsions were the most identified form of disabilities (43.9% in 1994 and 51.6% in 1995).

Nature of Disabling Injuries <i>(in percent)</i>		
Nature of Injury	1994	1995
Cuts, lacerations, punctures, avulsions	43.9	51.6
Contusions, bruises, hematoma, abrasions	23.9	16.8
Strains, sprains, dislocations, fractures	13.5	11.7
Burns and scalds (thermal / chemical)	7.5	6.6
Foreign body in the eye	7.4	5.8
Others	4.1	7.6

Such cases were prevalent in manufacturing with 68.5 percent in 1994 and 61.4 percent in 1995.

Frequency of disabling cases relatively the same during the period

Workers faced a lot of risk while at work. In 1995, one out of every 89 employed persons suffered a disabling work-related injury while one injury was reported out of every 87 employed in 1994. These indicate frequency rates of 5.62 in 1995 and 5.72 in 1994.

<p><i>FR</i> is the number of disabling injuries per 500 full-time workers each working 2,000 hours per year. It can be translated as follows:</p> <p>1994: 5.72 injuries per 500 workers or 1 injury per 87 workers (ie. 500 / 5.72)</p> <p>1995: 5.62 injuries per 500 workers or 1 injury per 89 workers (ie. 500/5.62)</p>

In 1994, the frequency of work-related disabilities were almost the same in NCR with one case for every 88 workers and ONCR with one case for every 86 workers. The following year, safety performance in NCR improved as there was one injury case for every 127 workers compared to ONCR with one case for every 62 workers. This is attributed to the higher number of disabling cases recorded in ONCR than in NCR in 1995. This implies that safety performance of establishments in ONCR during the year deteriorated.

Industry incidence of disabling injuries in 1995 was highest among agriculture, fishery and forestry with one case for every 27 workers. Previously, these were reported most frequent at one case for every 44 workers in manufacturing. The lowest frequency rates were registered in financing, insurance, real estate and business services with one case for every 823 workers in 1995 and one case for every 625 in 1994.

Most incidences of work-related disabilities were temporary total disabilities (one case per 90 workers in 1994 and one case per 93 workers in 1995).

Establishments employing 200 or more workers reported the highest frequency rate with one disabling injury for every 68 workers in both years.

Cuts, lacerations, punctures, avulsions were the most common injuries accounting for one case out of every 199 workers in 1994 and one case per 172 workers in the following year.

Barely one working day lost per disabling injury maintained

The severity rate for all work-connected disabilities was 337 lost workdays or equivalent to 0.7 lost workday per worker in 1995. In 1994, severity rate remained unchanged as 0.6 workday was lost per worker.

S R is the number of lost workdays due to disabling injuries per 500 full-time workers each working 2,000 hours per year. It can be translated as follows:

1994 : 276 lost workdays per 500 workers
or
0.6 lost workday per worker (ie., 276/500)

1995 : 337 lost workdays per 500 workers
or
0.7 lost workday per worker (ie., 337/500)

During the period under review, the ONCR has consistently reported higher severity rates than NCR - in 1994: 0.7 vs. 0.5 lost workday per worker and in 1995: 1.2 vs. 0.3 lost workday per worker.

Industry-wise, mining and quarrying reported the longest duration of work-related disability at two (2) lost workdays per worker in 1994 and 4.5 lost workdays per worker in 1995. The shortest duration at 0.2 lost workday per worker were each noted in community, social, and personal services in 1994 and in financing and related services in 1995.

NON-DISABLING INJURIES

NON-DISABLING INJURY - any work-related injury which requires first-aid or medical attention of any kind and which does not result in lost workdays.

Eight non-disabling cases in every ten work-related injuries

Non-disabling cases made up the bulk of workplace injuries at 81.6 percent in 1994 and at 83.8 percent in 1995. Their number went up by 23.2 percent to 251,060 from 203,800 a year ago. This indicates that although work-related injuries increased in 1995, these were largely medical treatment cases.

More than half (57.1% in 1994 and 64.5% in 1995) of total medical

treatment cases occurred in manufacturing.

On the other hand, relative to respective industry totals of work-related injuries, the 1995 shares of non-disabling cases ranged from 55.1 percent (agriculture, fishery and forestry) to 92.1 percent (community, social and personal services). In 1994, the shares ranged from 64.7 to 91.0 percent.

FOR INQUIRIES:

Regarding this report contact **Labor Standards Statistics Division** at 527-3489

Regarding other statistics and technical services contact **BLES Databank** at 527-3577

Or write to BLES c/o Databank, 3/F DOLE Bldg., Gen. Luna St., Intramuros, Manila 1002

FAX 527-3579 E-mail: Issd@manila-online.net Website: <http://www.manila-online.net/bles>

TABLE 1 – Work-Related Injuries in Establishments Employing 10 or More Workers, Philippines: 1994-1995

Indicator	Total Work Related Injuries (TWRI)				Disabling Injuries				Non-Disabling Injuries			
	1994		1995		1994		1995		1994		1995	
	Number	% Distribution	Number	% Distribution	Number	% Share to TWRI	Number	% Share to TWRI	Number	% Share to TWRI	Number	% Share to TWRI
PHILIPPINES	249,640	100.0	299,760	100.0	45,840	18.4	48,700	16.2	203,800	81.6	251,060	83.8
<i>Area</i>												
National Capital Region	162,060	64.9	160,940	53.7	28,230	17.4	20,430	12.7	133,830	82.6	140,510	87.3
Outside National Capital Region	87,580	35.1	138,820	46.3	17,610	20.1	28,270	20.4	69,970	79.9	110,550	79.6
<i>Major Industry Group</i>												
Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry	4,730	1.9	11,780	3.9	1,670	35.3	5,290	44.9	3,060	64.7	6,490	55.1
Mining and Quarrying	1,440	0.6	1,900	0.6	230	16.0	480	25.3	1,210	84.0	1,420	74.7
Manufacturing	147,090	58.9	192,610	64.3	30,690	20.9	30,660	15.9	116,400	79.1	161,950	84.1
Electricity, Gas and Water	2,460	1.0	3,630	1.2	360	14.6	480	13.2	2,100	85.4	3,150	86.8
Construction	19,300	7.7	8,870	3.0	2,440	12.6	1,740	19.6	16,860	87.4	7,130	80.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15,630	6.3	28,830	11.5	2,560	16.4	3,760	13.0	13,070	83.6	25,070	87.0
Transportation, Storage and Communication	5,700	2.3	6,720	2.2	1,450	25.4	2,690	40.0	4,250	74.6	4,020	59.8
Financing, Insurance Real Estate and Business Services	8,730	3.5	6,070	2.0	790	9.0	490	8.1	7,940	91.0	5,580	91.9
Community, Social and Personal Services	44,550	17.8	39,380	13.1	5,660	12.7	3,100	7.9	38,890	87.3	36,270	92.1

Source of data: Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics, 1994 and 1995 Occupational Injuries Survey.

TABLE 2 - Frequency and Severity Rates of Disabling Work-Related Injuries, Philippines: 1994-1995

Indicator	Frequency Rates		Severity Rates	
	1994	1995	1994	1995
PHILIPPINES	5.72	5.62	276	337
<i>Area</i>				
National Capital Region	5.65	3.95	227	171
Outside National Capital Region	5.82	8.11	357	585
<i>Major Industry Group</i>				
Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry	4.94	18.46	406	472
Mining and Quarrying	3.15	5.79	1,019	2,226
Manufacturing	11.32	10.24	158	297
Electricity, Gas and Water	3.16	4.61	705	910
Construction	7.06	3.84	383	598
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2.39	3.77	708	358
Transportation, Storage and Communication	2.93	9.16	194	734
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	0.80	0.50	288	114
Community, Social and Personal Services	2.99	1.26	118	270
<i>Extent of Injury</i>				
Fatal	0.03	0.03	-	-
Permanent Total Disability	0.01	0.02	-	-
Permanent Partial Disability	0.12	0.23	-	-
Temporary Total Disability	5.56	5.35	-	-
<i>Employment Size</i>				
10-99 workers	4.57	3.84	278	418
100-199 workers	5.57	4.71	183	304
200 or more workers	7.30	7.33	296	275
<i>Nature of Injury</i>				
Cuts, lacerations, punctures avulsions	2.51	2.90	-	-
Contusions, bruises, hematoma, abrasions	1.35	0.94	-	-
Strains, sprains, dislocations, fractures	0.77	0.66	-	-
Burns and scalds (thermal/chemical)	0.43	0.37	-	-
Foreign body in the eye	0.42	0.33	-	-
Others	0.23	0.56	-	-

Source of data: Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics, 1994 and 1995 Occupational Injuries Survey.