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ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING WORK-RELATED INJURIES: 1994 – 1995

Conducted annually by the Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics (BLES) since 1991, the Occupational Injuries Survey (OIS) provides statistics on the incidence and seriousness of occupational/work-related injuries across industries, areas and employment sizes. **Occupational or work-related injury, as defined in this survey, is any injury such as cuts, fractures, sprains, amputations, etc., which results from a work accident or from exposure involving a single incident in the work environment. Death resulting from injury incurred in the workplace is also included.** The survey covers establishments employing at least 10 workers in all sectors of the economy except public services in education, medical, dental and health. This issue is the first of two on the results of the 1994 and 1995 OIS.

Establishments with work-related injuries increased significantly

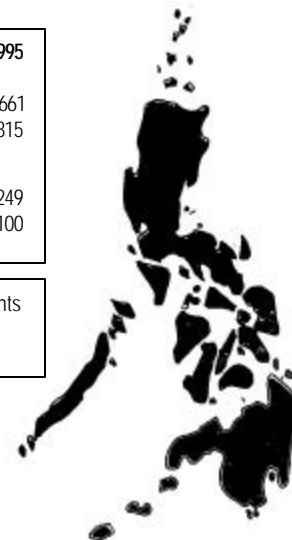
Nationwide, more establishments recorded work-related injuries in 1995 than in 1994. From 9,739 affected establishments, the figure rose by 42.9 percent to 13,915 in 1995. Around 24 percent of 40,226 establishments employing at least 10 workers in 1994 reported injuries. A year after, 34.9 percent of 39,909 establishments had injuries in their workplaces.

There was very little difference between the National Capital Region (49.0%) and the rest of the country (51.0%) in terms of the shares of their establishments with injuries to the nationwide count in 1995. Moreover, more than a third of their respective establishment population reported work-related injuries.

ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING
WORK-RELATED INJURIES, NCR AND
OUTSIDE NCR, PHILIPPINES:
1994 AND 1995

	1994	1995
NCR		
●	19,782	19,661
⊠	5,365	6,815
ONCR		
●	20,444	20,249
⊠	4,374	7,100

● Total Establishments
⊠ Establishments
With Injuries



Close to 40 percent of establishments with injuries were engaged in manufacturing

Among establishments with occupational injuries, manufacturing claimed the largest share at 38.6 percent. This is lower than its 43.0 percent record in 1994. Community, social and personal services followed with 25.0 percent and wholesale and retail trade was third with 19.4 percent.

In 1994, these two industry groups respectively accounted for 22.0 percent (2,141) and 17.6 percent (1,718) of the 9,739 establishments with injury cases. In both years, mining and quarrying had the least share of affected establishments at less than one percent.

**TABLE 1 – ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING WORK-RELATED INJURIES
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, PHILIPPINES: 1995**

Major Industry Group	Total Establishments	Establishments with Work-Related Injuries		
		Number	% Dist'n.	% Share to Industry Total Establishments
TOTAL	39,909	13,915	100.0	34.9
Agriculture, fishery and forestry	735	353	2.5	48.0
Mining and quarrying	149	62	0.4	41.6
Manufacturing	11,220	5,366	38.6	47.8
Electricity, gas and water	352	221	1.6	62.8
Construction	1,090	601	4.3	55.1
Wholesale and retail trade	9,261	2,705	19.4	29.2
Transportation, storage and communication	1,562	516	3.7	33.0
Financing, insurance, real estate and business svcs.	5,057	608	4.4	12.0
Community, social and personal services	10,484	3,484	25.0	33.2

Fewer establishments in agriculture, fishery and forestry; mining and quarrying; electricity, gas and water; and construction experienced work-related injuries in 1995. Nevertheless, these industries recorded large proportions of affected establishments relative to their corresponding establishment population ranging from 41.6 to 62.8 percent.

These industries in 1994 also had large proportional shares ranging

Manufacturing; community, social and personal services; and trade workplaces were most susceptible to disabling injuries

In 1994 as in 1995, less than half of the establishments with disabling injuries were in manufacturing (47.6% and 46.3% respectively). Similarly, these workplaces had the highest proportions relative to establishments with non-disabling cases – 43.1 percent in 1994 then down to 39.2 percent in 1995.

As in manufacturing, the share of community, social and personal services work areas with disabling injuries also slightly declined to 18.4 percent from 19.3 percent in 1994. On the other hand, its proportion to total

from 27.8 to 43.6 percent. The rest of the industries during the same year recorded the following proportional shares to their establishment population --- manufacturing: 37.7 percent; wholesale and retail trade: 18.5 percent; transportation, storage and communication: 25.1 percent; financing, insurance, real estate and business services: 8.7 percent; and community, social and personal services: 20.1 percent.

establishments with non-disabling injuries increased to 26.1 percent in 1995 from 22.2 percent of the previous year.

Wholesale and retail which is the third largest industry in terms of affected establishments registered slight increases in its shares to establishments with disabling (13.1% to 16.1%) and non-disabling cases (18.3% to 19.3%). The rest of the industries posted insignificant changes in their proportions.

**TABLE 2 – ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING DISABLING
AND NON-DISABLING WORK-RELATED INJURIES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
GROUP, PHILIPPINES: 1994 – 1995**

Major Industry Group	1994		1995	
	Disabling	Non-Disabling	Disabling	Non-Disabling
TOTAL¹	3,717	8,545	5,480	12,036
Percent (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, fishery and forestry	3.2	2.2	3.3	2.5
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5
Manufacturing	47.6	43.1	46.3	39.2
Electricity, gas and water	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.5
Construction	6.6	3.9	4.8	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	13.1	18.3	16.1	19.3
Transportation, storage and communication	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.5
Financing, insurance, real estate and business svcs.	4.6	4.4	4.8	3.7
Community, social and personal services	19.3	22.2	18.4	26.1

1 Establishments with disabling (with lost workdays) and non-disabling injuries will not add up to total establishments with injuries as an establishment may have both kinds of injuries.

FOR INQUIRIES:

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

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