



2015/2016 INDUSTRY PROFILE:

Electronics

(Second of a series)

This industry profile covers the following topics on labor and employment:

EMPLOYMENT (June 30, 2016)

1. Number of establishments
2. Employment
3. Category of workers
4. Specific groups of workers
 - Young workers
 - Female workers
 - Persons with disabilities (PWDs)
 - Workers paid the exact minimum wage
 - Time-rated workers
 - Output-rated workers
 - Graveyard Shift workers
5. Subcontracting
6. Job vacancies (Jan. 2015-June 2016)
 - Easy-to-fill vacancies
 - Hard-to-fill vacancies
 - Reasons why vacancies are hard-to-fill

UNIONISM AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING (June 30, 2016)

7. Unionism
8. Collective bargaining

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PRACTICES (2015)

9. Prevention and Control Measures/Activities
10. Occupational Safety and Health Policies/Programs
11. Trainings/Seminars
12. Designated Health and Safety Personnel

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND DISEASES (2015)

13. Measures of Safety Performance
14. Cases of Occupational Injuries with Workdays Lost
15. Occupational Diseases

Background

This issue of LABSTAT Updates is the second in a six-part series of industry profiles that features key industries with strong employment generation potentials. Statistics in this report were culled from the results of the 2015/2016 *Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment (ISLE)* – a nationwide sample survey covering 12,926 establishments with 20 or more workers.

EMPLOYMENT

Number of Establishments

- There were 214 establishments belonging to the electronics industry as reported in June 30, 2016. Sixty-five percent (65.0%) or 139 of these establishments were engaged in manufacture of semi-conductor devices and other electronic components.

Employment

- The estimated number of persons employed in the electronics industry was placed at 189,361. Of these total 99.96% or 189,286 were hired or paid employees. The remaining 0.04% or 75 were working owners and unpaid workers.

Category of Workers

- Rank and file workers recorded the largest proportion to the total employment at 92.0% or 174,066. The supervisor/foremen (5.6% or 10,520) and managers/executives (2.5% or 4,700) shared the remaining 8 percent.
- More than seventy percent of the rank and file workers (72.6% or 126,402) were regular workers. The rest (27.4% or 47,664) were non-regular workers.
- Moreover, the composition of the non-regular workers in electronics industry were: contractual/project-based workers (45.8% or 21,815); probationary workers (22.8% or 10,873); apprentices/learners (16.4% or 7,821); casual workers (12.1% or 5,756); and seasonal workers (2.9% or 1,399).

Specific Groups of Workers

- Of the total employment, a total of 132,393 female workers (69.9%) while 117,873 young workers aged 15-30 (62.2%) were recorded during the period.
- Nearly one-fourth (24.8% or 46,889) of the total paid employees were workers paid the exact minimum wage. Persons with disabilities accounted for a less than one percent (0.03% or 50) to the total employment.
- Majority of the total employed were time-rated workers (99.9% or 189,156), bulk of which were full-time workers (91.5% or 173,022).
- Six out of ten persons (60.0% or 103,901) hired in full-time basis in this industry were daily paid workers. Workers paid on monthly basis shared more than one-third (34.4% or 59,437) while those paid on hourly basis shared about five percent (5.6% or 9,684).
- Part-time workers were registered at less than ten percent (8.5% or 16,134) of the total paid employees. Only 0.07% or 130 were output-rated workers in this industry.
- Four out of 15 (27.0% or 51,187) persons employed in this industry worked on evening/graveyard shifts.

Subcontracting

- As of June 2016, a total of 56,176 workers were employed in the establishments through manpower agencies.
- Nearly three-fourths (73.8% or 158) of total establishments hired

the services of sub-contractors. Only 4.2% or nine establishments outsourced jobs or services outside their premises.

Job Vacancies

- During the period from January 2015 to June 2016, a total of 35,425 job vacancies were available in the electronics industry. Most of these job openings were easy-to-fill occupations (90.4% or 32,036) while the rest were hard-to-fill occupations (9.6% or 3,389).
- Two out of eight (26.9% or 912) of hard-to-fill occupations were electronics engineers. The other top hard-to-fill occupations were electronics engineering technicians (846); industrial and production engineers (381); manufacturing supervisors (228); electrical engineers (158); and production clerks (155).
- The main reasons why job vacancies considered hard-to-fill by establishments were the following: applicants lack needed competency/skill; no/few applicants applied for the job; applicants expect high salary; and applicants lack years of experience.

UNIONISM AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING: 2016

- The electronic industry reported a total union membership of 4,919 in 2016 or a union density rate (*proportion of union membership to total paid employees*) of 2.6%.
- Union membership was dominated by women at 53.7% or 2,642 of the total union membership while men accounted for the remaining 46.3% or 2,276.

- Meanwhile, the industry reported a collective bargaining agreement coverage rate (*proportion of employees covered by CBAs to total paid employees*) of 2.7% (5,147) or an additional 228 non-union members covered by CBAs.
- Consistent with union membership, there were more women covering about three-fifths (53.8% or 2,769) of total CBA coverage compared to men (46.2% or 2,379).

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PRACTICES: 2015

Almost all of the 213 establishments in electronics industry appoint safety/health officers and/or first aiders

- To protect workers from various work safety and health hazards in the workplace, majority of the establishments appointed safety/health officers and/or first aiders (95.3%) and conducted emergency response preparedness activities for earthquake, fire, chemical spills, etc. (93.4%).
- Other measures also adopted by establishments were periodic/annual medical examination of workers and practice on the proper handling of chemicals/hazardous materials (92.7%); maintenance of mechanical and electrical facilities (92.5%); posting of signages or warnings (92.2%); and trainings on safety and health for officers and workers (both 91.9%); and dissemination of info materials on safety and health (91.8%).

Seven out of every eight establishments implement Emergency Response Preparedness Program

- About 190 or 89.2 percent establishments conducted Emergency Response Preparedness Program as part of its occupational safety and health policies and programs.
- Other programs carried out were Fire Prevention and Control Program (88.8%); Drug-Free Workplace Policy and Program (84.7%); Accident Prevention Program (83.8%); and Monitoring/Surveillance of Occupational and Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (82.7%).

Fire Safety Training topmost Work Safety and Health-Related Trainings/Seminars availed by employees

- Of the various work safety and health-related trainings and seminars attended by employees, Fire Safety Training was the most common (87.8% or 187) of total establishments in electronics industry in 2015.
- This was followed by Emergency Preparedness (75.1%); 40-Hour Basic Occupational Safety and Health Training (73.7%) and Chemical Safety Training (64.8%).

Majority of establishments designate Safety Officers as its health and safety personnel

- Eight out of every nine establishments (89.2% or 190) had a Safety Officers as its designated health and safety personnel in the workplace.

- Meanwhile, other establishments assigned Trained First-Aiders (77.9% or 166); Occupational Health Registered Nurses (63.4% or 135); and Occupational Health Physicians (51.1% or 109).

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND DISEASES: 2015

A total of 1,569 cases of occupational injuries recorded in electronics industry in 2015

- Most of the total occupational injuries posted were without workdays lost accounting for about five out of every six cases (84.4% or 1,325) while one out of every seven cases (15.5% or 243) were temporary incapacity with workdays lost. There was also one case of fatal occupational injury reported in the electronic industry.
- Among sub-industry groups, the manufacture of semi-conductor devices and other electronic components placed the highest number of cases of injuries with 1,016 (64.7%).
- The frequency rate (FR) of cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost in the industry was registered at 1.5 percent. This means that there was around two cases of occupational injury with workdays lost per 1,000,000 employee-hours of exposure in 2015.
- The incidence rate (IR) was recorded at 3.3 percent. This translates to three cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost for every 1,000 workers.
- Meanwhile, the severity rates (SR) or workdays lost for cases of occupational injuries resulting to temporary incapacity per 1,000,000 employee-hours of exposure was listed at 17.0 percent or 17 days.
- An average of 10.7 workdays was lost per temporary incapacity case per occupational injury. The manufacture of consumer electronics showed the highest workdays lost at 18.5 days per occupational injury.

Plant and machine operators and assemblers are the most injured occupations among establishments

- Two out three of the cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost in the industry during the period were reported among plant and machine operators and assemblers (61.0% or 149).
- Other occupation groups were technicians and associate professionals (12.7%) and laborers and unskilled workers (12.3%). The least share posted were clerks and service and sales workers (0.4%).

Superficial injuries and open wounds account for more than one-half of cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost

- More than one-half of the occupational injuries reported were superficial injuries and open wounds which accounted for 55.3 percent of the total cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost.
- Other types of occupational injuries include foreign body in the eye (13.1%); fractures (8.25%); dislocations, sprains and strains (7.8%); concussions and internal injuries (7.4%); and burns, corrosions, scalds and frostbites (6.1%).

One of out of three cases of occupational injuries affects wrists and hands

- Wrists and hands were the most injured parts of the body among the majority of workers (37.3%) of the total cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost.
- This was followed by head (34.8%); arms and shoulders (10.2%); and lower extremities (9.4%).

More than one-fourth of the cases were brought by caught in or between objects

- Many cases of occupational injuries were mainly caused by caught in or between objects (29.5% or 72).
- Other causes of injuries were stepping on, striking against or struck by objects, excluding falling objects (24.2%); exposure to or contact with harmful substances (15.6%); and falls of persons (12.3%).

Machines, equipment are the common agents of occupational injuries

- The top agent of occupational injuries with workdays lost in electronics industry was machines, equipment (32.4% or 79). This was followed by hand tools (21.3% or 52); chemical substances (18.0% or 44); materials, objects (13.1% or 32); and buildings (9.0% or 22).

Back pain tops the list of occupational diseases

- The survey revealed a total of 4,812 cases of occupational diseases in electronics industry. First in the list was back pain which accounted for 49.1 percent of the total cases.
- Other types of occupational diseases common to workers in the industry were other work-related musculoskeletal disorders (16.0%); essential hypertension (11.5%); occupational dermatitis (8.8%) and tuberculosis (4.8%).

FOR INQUIRIES

Regarding this report, contact **EMPLOYMENT DEMAND STATISTICS DIVISION** at 376-1952 and **LABOR STANDARDS AND RELATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION** at 376-1921

Regarding other statistics, contact **KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION** at 462-6600 local 834

Or visit our website at <http://www.psa.gov.ph>

Selected Labor and Employment Indicators on Electronics Industry in the Philippines: 2015-2016

INDICATOR	Total	Manufacture of semi-conductor devices and other electronic components	Manufacture of computers & peripheral equipment & accessories	Manufacture of communication equipment	Manufacture of consumer electronics
1. Number of Establishment (2016)	214	139	36	8	30
2. Total Employment (2016)	189,361	121,822	53,659	4,519	9,360
3. Category of Employment					
Working owners/Unpaid workers	75	29	10	6	29
Paid Employees	189,286	121,794	53,648	4,513	9,331
• Managers/Executives	4,700	3,335	1,084	99	182
• Supervisors/Foremen	10,520	7,327	2,801	109	283
• Rank and File Workers	174,066	111,132	49,764	4,305	8,865
• Regular	126,402	76,225	39,521	3,412	7,244
• Non-Regular	47,664	34,907	10,243	893	1,621
- Probationary Workers	10,873	6,484	3,708	131	550
- Casual Workers	5,756	5,370	118	-	268
- Contractual/Project-based Workers	21,815	15,513	5,033	742	527
- Seasonal Workers	1,399	179	1,220	-	-
- Apprentices/Learners	7,821	7,360	165	20	277
4. Specific Groups of Workers					
• Young workers (15 - 30 years old)	117,873	73,249	35,828	3,366	5,430
• Female workers	132,393	81,927	39,656	3,536	7,274
• Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)	50	36	6	1	6
• Workers paid the exact minimum wage	46,889	34,640	7,043	1,211	3,995
• Time-rated Workers	189,156	121,664	53,648	4,513	9,331
• Full-time Workers	173,022	105,568	53,610	4,513	9,331
- Hourly	9,684	3,232	6,305	-	147
- Daily	103,901	65,141	30,711	3,731	4,317
- Monthly	59,437	37,195	16,594	781	4,867
• Part-time Workers	16,134	16,096	39	-	-
• Output-rated Workers	130	130	-	-	-
• Graveyard Shift Workers	51,187	31,878	16,052	1,078	2,179
5. Establishments Engaged in Subcontracting					
<u>Within</u> the premises of the establishment	158	103	34	7	14
- Number of agency-hired workers	56,176	38,404	15,020	683	2,068
<u>Outside</u> the premises of the establishment	9	5	1	-	3

INDICATOR	Total	Manufacture of semi-conductor devices and other electronic components	Manufacture of computers & peripheral equipment & accessories	Manufacture of communication equipment	Manufacture of consumer electronics
6. Total Vacancies (January 2015-June 2016)	35,425	16,622	16,485	1,302	1,016
• Easy-to-fill	32,036	13,852	15,900	1,286	997
• Hard-to-fill	3,389	2,770	585	15	18
Top hard-to-fill vacancies					
Electronics Engineers	912	857	54	1	.
Electronics Engineering Technicians	846	768	77	.	.
Industrial and Production Engineers	381	318	60	.	2
Manufacturing Supervisors	228	175	51	2	.
Electrical Engineers	158	156	1	.	.
Production Clerks	155	155	.	.	.
Mechanical Engineers	137	94	43	.	.
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	76	6	70	.	.
Electronics Mechanics and Servicers	72	13	59	.	.
Top reason why vacancies are hard-to-fill					
Applicants lack needed competency/skill	83	65	11	6	1
No/few applicants applied for the job	59	49	7	1	2
Applicants expect high salary	58	47	7	1	3
Applicants lack years of experience	45	25	18	2	0

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

¹ *Details do not add up to totals due to multiple responses.*

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015/2016 ISLE.

Selected Labor and Employment Indicators on Electronics Industry in the Philippines: 2015-2016

INDICATOR	TOTAL	Manufacture of semi-conductor devices & other electronic components	Manufacture of computers & peripheral equipment & accessories	Manufacture of communication equipment	Manufacture of consumer electronics
Number of Establishments (2016)	214	139	36	8	30
7. Unionism (2016)					
Union density rate (%)	2.6	2.9	0.7	-	11.2
Union membership	4,919	3,478	393	-	1,047
- Men	2,276	1,679	175	-	422
- Women	2,642	1,799	218	-	625
8. Collective Bargaining (2016)					
Collective bargaining coverage rate (%)	2.7	3.0	0.7	-	11.5
CBA coverage	5,147	3,682	393	-	1,072
- Men	2,379	1,757	175	-	447
- Women	2,769	1,926	218	-	625
Number of Establishments (2015)	213	139	37	8	30
9. Preventive and Control Measures/Activities Against Work Safety and Health Hazards (2015)¹					
Appointed safety/health officers and/or first aiders	203	129	37	7	30
Emergency response preparedness activities for earthquake, fire, chemical spills, etc.	199	125	37	8	29
Periodic/annual medical exam of workers	197	126	35	6	30
Practice proper handling of chemicals/hazardous materials (appropriate labels, handling and storage)	197	127	36	6	29
Maintenance of mechanical and electrical facilities	197	126	36	7	29
Posting of safety signages or warnings	196	124	36	7	30
Trainings on safety and health for officers and workers	196	124	36	7	29
Dissemination of info materials on safety and health	196	125	35	7	28
Use of safety manuals, labels or maintenance procedures	195	127	33	7	28
Perform corrective action programs and audits	194	122	36	7	30
Regular inspection and maintenance of equipment	192	122	34	7	29
Use of Safety Data Sheet for chemicals	191	121	34	6	30
Organized safety and health committee	191	118	37	7	29

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

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Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015/2016 ISLE.

Selected Labor and Employment Indicators on Electronics Industry in the Philippines: 2015-2016

INDICATOR	TOTAL	Manufacture of semi-conductor devices & other electronic components	Manufacture of computers & peripheral equipment & accessories	Manufacture of communication equipment	Manufacture of consumer electronics
9. Prevention and Control Measures/ Activities Against Work Safety and Health Hazards (2015)¹ (Cont'd)					
Provision of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as hard hat, safety shoes, safety goggles, gloves, etc.	190	120	36	6	29
Workers' orientation on safety and health hazards at work	187	115	35	8	29
Submission of required reports on illnesses/injuries to DOLE	185	115	36	6	29
Regular monitoring of hazards such as chemicals, noise and heat in work areas	184	115	34	7	28
Advocacy, education and training on drug-free workplace	182	121	34	5	23
Installation of machine guards on moving parts/equipments	170	104	32	6	28
Provision of work accommodation measures to support workers with tuberculosis (e.g., flexible leave/work schedule)	169	108	34	6	21
Smoke-free workplace	163	106	26	8	23
Random drug testing of officers and employees	162	109	30	4	20
Hepatitis B Education in the workplace	157	104	30	5	19
HIV and AIDS Education in the workplace	152	105	24	6	18
Adoption of DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course) in management or referral of workers with tuberculosis	148	104	23	2	18
10. Work Safety and Health Policies and Programs (2015)					
Emergency Response Preparedness Program	190	126	37	6	22
Fire Prevention and Control Program	189	123	37	6	24
Drug-Free Workplace Policy and Program	180	117	33	7	24
Accident Prevention Program	179	119	33	6	20
Monitoring/Surveillance of Occupational and Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses	176	118	33	6	19
Policy on Non-discrimination of Workers confirmed/suspected/ perceived to have HIV infection	165	110	32	5	18
Policy on Non-discrimination of Workers confirmed/suspected/ perceived to have Hepatitis B infection	164	111	32	4	18
Hepatitis B Prevention and Control Policy and Program	161	105	31	6	19
Tuberculosis Prevention and Control Program	161	106	32	5	18
Policy on Non-discrimination of Workers who have/had PTB	160	106	33	5	17

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Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015/2016 ISLE.

Selected Labor and Employment Indicators on Electronics Industry in the Philippines: 2015-2016

INDICATOR	TOTAL	Manufacture of semi-conductor devices & other electronic components	Manufacture of computers & peripheral equipment & accessories	Manufacture of communication equipment	Manufacture of consumer electronics
10. Work Safety and Health Policies and Programs (2015) (Cont'd)					
Chemical Safety Program such as provision of Globally Harmonized System (GHS) labels and safety data sheet	160	98	32	5	25
Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy	156	99	33	6	18
Anti-Sexual Harassment Program	155	98	32	6	19
Healthy Lifestyle Program such as smoking cessation, regular physical exercise, good nutrition and stress management	154	104	30	4	17
HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Policy and Program	152	97	32	5	18
Indoor Air Quality Program	141	96	25	4	17
Ergonomics Program	134	92	29	4	9
Employee Assistance Program related to substance abuse, to include treatment, rehabilitation and referral services	129	87	23	4	16
Hearing Conservation Program	104	70	26	2	6
DOLE Approved Construction Safety and Health Program	85	57	18	2	8
11. Work Safety and Health-Related Trainings/Seminars (2015)¹					
Fire Safety Training	187	125	35	5	21
Emergency Preparedness	160	104	33	5	18
40-Hour Basic Occupational Safety and Health Training	157	106	31	4	16
Chemical Safety Training	138	92	30	1	14
Safety Audit/Accident Investigation	121	81	30	1	9
Safe Work Procedures/Lock Out Tag Out Training	115	82	25	2	6
Tuberculosis Prevention and Control in the Workplace	109	65	30	4	11
Drug-Free Workplace Training	109	67	26	4	12
Hepatitis B Prevention and Control in the Workplace	102	63	29	2	8
Family Planning and Reproductive Health	101	60	29	2	9
OSH Management System	100	66	22	1	11
HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control in the Workplace	99	59	26	4	9
Smoke-Free Workplace/Tobacco Control in the Workplace	98	58	26	2	12
Ergonomics Training	97	65	26	1	5
1-Day Occupational Safety and Health Orientation	96	57	25	2	12

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

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Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015/2016 ISLE.

Selected Labor and Employment Indicators on Electronics Industry in the Philippines: 2015-2016

INDICATOR	TOTAL	Manufacture of semi-conductor devices & other electronic components	Manufacture of computers & peripheral equipment & accessories	Manufacture of communication equipment	Manufacture of consumer electronics
11. Work Safety and Health-Related Trainings/Seminars (2015)¹ (Cont'd)					
Industrial Hygiene (ventilation, work environment measurement, etc.)	94	57	25	2	9
Stress Management	79	46	25	1	7
Prevention and Control of Lifestyle-Related Disease/Healthy Lifestyle	70	39	21	2	7
40-Hour Construction Safety Training	68	33	19	2	13
Scaffolding Safety Training	41	20	16	1	5
12. Designated Health and Safety Personnel in the Establishment (2015)					
Safety Officer	190	118	37	7	28
Trained First-Aider	166	113	29	5	19
Occupational Health Registered Nurse	135	92	30	2	11
Occupational Health Physician	109	71	21	4	13
Dentist	57	35	18	1	4
Industrial Hygienist	8	7	1	-	-

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Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015/2016 ISLE.

Selected Labor and Employment Indicators on Electronics Industry in the Philippines: 2015-2016

INDICATOR	TOTAL	Total	With Workdays Lost				Without Workdays Lost
			Fatal	Non-Fatal			
				Total	Permanent Incapacity	Temporary Incapacity	
13. Measures of Safety Performance (2015)							
Cases of Occupational Injuries							
Total	1,569	244	1	243	-	243	1,325
Manufacture of semi-conductor devices & other electronic components	1,016	157	1	156	-	156	859
Manufacture of computers & peripheral equipment & accessories	374	85	-	85	-	85	289
Manufacture of communication equipment	41	-	-	-	-	-	41
Manufacture of consumer electronics	138	2	-	2	-	2	136
Frequency Rates							
Total		1.53	0.01	1.53	-	1.53	
Manufacture of semi-conductor devices & other electronic components		1.89	0.01	1.89	-	1.89	
Manufacture of computers & peripheral equipment & accessories		1.72	-	1.72	-	1.72	
Manufacture of communication equipment		-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacture of consumer electronics		0.06	-	0.06	-	0.06	
Incidence Rates							
Total		3.31	0.01	3.30	-	3.30	
Manufacture of semi-conductor devices & other electronic components		3.94	0.02	3.92	-	3.92	
Manufacture of computers & peripheral equipment & accessories		4.25	-	4.25	-	4.25	
Manufacture of communication equipment		-	-	-	-	-	
Manufacture of consumer electronics		0.17	-	0.17	-	0.17	
Severity Rate							
Total						16.95	
Manufacture of semi-conductor devices & other electronic components						24.60	
Manufacture of computers & peripheral equipment & accessories						5.27	
Manufacture of communication equipment						-	
Manufacture of consumer electronics						0.47	
Average Workdays Lost							
Total						10.77	
Manufacture of semi-conductor devices & other electronic components						8.58	
Manufacture of computers & peripheral equipment & accessories						16.59	
Manufacture of communication equipment						-	
Manufacture of consumer electronics						18.50	

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Definitions:

Frequency Rate – cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost including fatalities per 1,000,000 employee hours of exposure.

Incidence Rate - cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost per 1,000 workers.

Severity Rate – workdays lost of cases occupational injuries resulting to temporary incapacity per 1,000,000 employee-hours of exposure.

Average Workdays Lost – workdays lost of temporary incapacity cases per occupational injury.

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015/2016 ISLE.

Selected Labor and Employment Indicators on Electronics Industry in the Philippines: 2015-2016

INDICATOR	TOTAL	Manufacture of semi-conductor devices & other electronic components	Manufacture of computers & peripheral equipment & accessories	Manufacture of communication equipment	Manufacture of consumer electronics
14.Cases of Occupational Injuries with Workdays Lost (2015)	244	157	85	-	2
By Major Occupation					
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	149	104	44	-	1
Technicians and associate professionals	31	31	-	-	-
Elementary Occupations	30	2	27	-	1
Professionals	28	14	14	-	-
Craft and related trades workers	4	4	-	-	-
Clerical support workers	1	1	-	-	-
Service and sales workers	1	1	-	-	-
By Type of Injury					
Superficial injuries and open wounds	135	86	49	-	-
Foreign body in the eye	32	21	11	-	-
Fractures	20	14	5	-	1
Dislocations, sprains and strains	19	12	7	-	-
Concussions and internal injuries	18	15	4	-	-
Burns, corrosions, scalds and frostbites	15	8	7	-	-
Acute poisonings and infections	2	-	2	-	-
By Part of the Body Injured					
Wrist and hand	91	64	26	-	1
Head	85	47	39	-	-
Arm and shoulder	25	15	9	-	-
Lower extremities	23	16	6	-	1
Back	10	8	1	-	-
Whole body or multiple sites equally injured	7	4	2	-	-
Trunk or internal organs	2	1	1	-	-
Neck	1	1	-	-	-

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015/2016 ISLE.

Selected Labor and Employment Indicators on Electronics Industry in the Philippines: 2015-2016

INDICATOR	TOTAL	Manufacture of semi-conductor devices & other electronic components	Manufacture of computers & peripheral equipment & accessories	Manufacture of communication equipment	Manufacture of consumer electronics
14. Cases of Occupational Injuries with Workdays Lost (2015) (Cont'd)	244	157	85	-	2
By Cause of Injury					
Caught by or in between objects	72	52	19	-	1
Stepping on, striking against or struck by objects, excluding falling objects	59	25	34	-	-
Exposure to or contact with harmful substances	38	22	15	-	-
Falls of persons	30	18	12	-	-
Struck by falling objects	23	22	-	-	1
Over-exertion or strenuous movements	10	9	1	-	-
Exposure to or contact with extreme temperatures	7	4	4	-	-
Exposure to or contact with electric current	2	2	-	-	-
Exposure to radiation	2	2	-	-	-
Others	1	1	-	-	-
By Agent of Injury					
Machines, equipment	79	56	22	-	1
Hand tools	52	27	25	-	-
Chemical substances	44	23	21	-	-
Materials, objects	32	22	9	-	-
Buildings, structures	22	17	4	-	1
Conveying/Transport/Packaging equipment or vehicles	7	5	2	-	-
Prime movers	5	4	1	-	-
Human, animals, plants, etc.	2	2	-	-	-
Distribution systems	1	1	-	-	-

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015/2016 ISLE.

Selected Labor and Employment Indicators on Electronics Industry in the Philippines: 2015-2016

INDICATOR	TOTAL	Manufacture of semi-conductor devices & other electronic components	Manufacture of computers & peripheral equipment & accessories	Manufacture of communication equipment	Manufacture of consumer electronics
15. Cases of Occupational Diseases (2015)	4,812	4,457	332	5	20
Back pain	2,363	2,282	81	-	-
Other work-related musculoskeletal disorders	769	769	-	-	-
Essential hypertension	553	458	94	-	1
Occupational dermatitis	424	368	53	4	-
Tuberculosis	229	161	53	1	14
Neck-shoulder pain	226	192	34	-	-
Occupational asthma	97	90	2	-	4
Carpal tunnel syndrome	77	73	5	-	-
Shoulder tendinitis	32	29	2	-	-
Deafness	12	9	2	-	-
Occupational lung diseases	11	9	1	-	-
Other diseases caused by chemicals	7	5	2	-	-
Heat stroke, cramps, exhaustion	6	3	2	-	-
Other infections	2	2	-	-	-
Occupational kidney disease caused by heavy metals or organic solvents	-	-	-	-	-
Chilblain, frostbite, freezing	-	-	-	-	-
Cataract	-	-	-	-	-
Cardio-vascular diseases	-	-	-	-	-
Others	6	6	-	-	-

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015/2016 ISLE.