



Safety and Health in the Workplace ... Cases of Occupational Injuries (First of a Series)

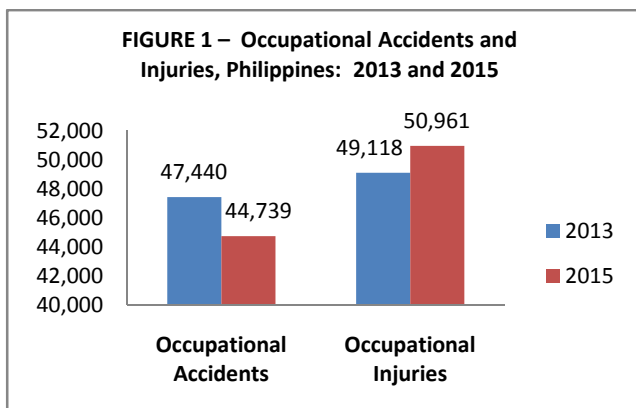
The 2015/2016 Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment (ISLE) is one of the regular establishment-based surveys of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) which is conducted every two (2) years. The survey covered a total of 12,926 agricultural and non-agricultural establishments employing 20 or more workers nationwide. The main objective of the survey is to generate integrated data sets on employment of specific groups of workers; occupational shortages and surpluses; training of workers; productivity-based incentive schemes; occupational safety and health practices; and occupational injuries and diseases. These data are valuable inputs to studies on industry trends and practices and serve as bases for the formulation of policies on employment, conditions of work and industrial relations. To some extent, the survey results will also be used to assess the progress of decent work in the country.

This series of LABSTAT Updates highlights the results of the 2015/2016 Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment (ISLE). Specifically, this first issue highlights the results of the module on "Occupational Injuries and Diseases" focusing on the number of occupational accidents and its resulting cases of occupational injuries by type of injury covering the period Calendar Year 2015.

The metadata and the statistical tables on the survey results of the 2015/2016 ISLE are posted at the PSA website at www.psa.gov.ph.

Cases of occupational accidents decreased by 5.7 percent but resulted to an increase in occupational injuries by 3.8 percent

- The number of occupational accidents reached a total of 44,739 in 2015, a decline of 5.7 percent from the 47,440 occupational accidents reported in 2013. Despite this reduction, the resulting occupational injuries as an aftermath of these occupational accidents in 2015 grew by 3.8 percent from 49,118 in 2013 to 50,961. (Figure 1)
- Across industries, manufacturing accounted for the highest shares of total occupational injuries in 2015 and 2013 at 50.4 percent (25,667) and 48.1 percent (23,641), respectively. (Table 1)
- This was followed by wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles with 11.4 percent and 11.7 percent in 2015 and 2013, respectively.
- The least share of occupational injuries for 2015 and 2013 was registered in repair of computers and personal and household goods and other personal service activities at 0.2 percent (96 cases) and 0.3 percent (136 cases), respectively.
- Compared with 2013, work-related injuries decreased in ten (10) industry groups, with the highest percentage decline posted in both real estate activities and water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (51.8%). Large decline was likewise reported in administrative and support services activities with 47.7 percent drop in 2015.



Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment.

Almost all cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost in 2013 and 2015 resulted to temporary incapacity only

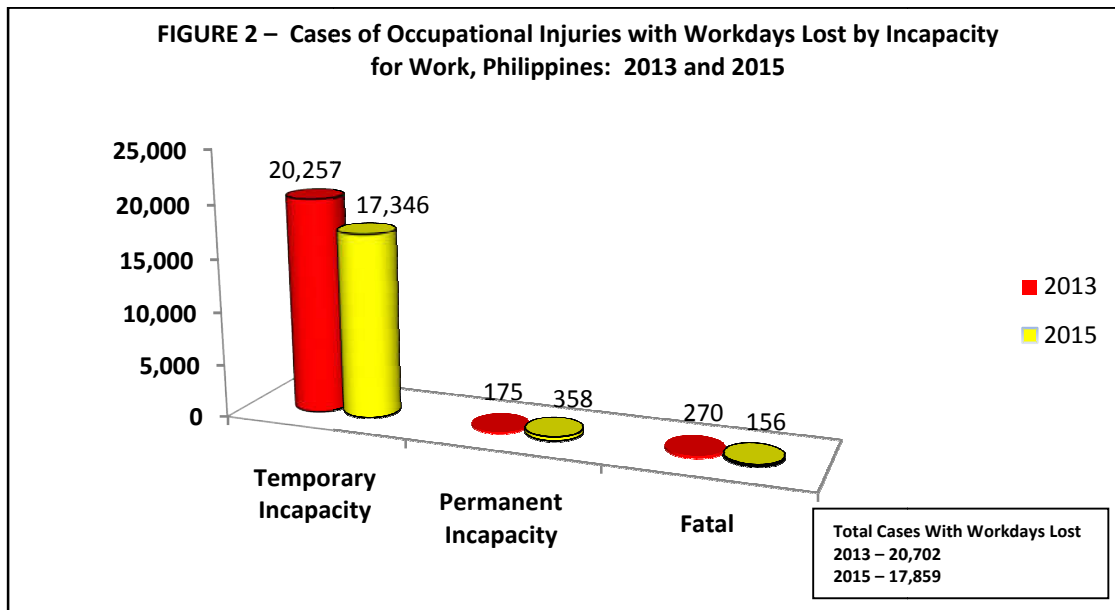
- Cases of occupational injuries without workdays lost or those cases that only required first aid treatment and did not result to absence from work were higher compared to cases with workdays lost in both 2013 (28,416 vs. 20,702) and 2015 (33,102 vs. 17,859). (Table 1)
- Classified by incapacity for work, almost all occupational injuries with workdays lost resulted to only temporary incapacity of workers in both 2013 at 97.9 percent (20,257 out of 20,702) and 2015 at 97.1 percent (17,346 out of 17,859), respectively. (Figure 2)
- Meanwhile, cases that resulted to permanent incapacity more than doubled from 175 (0.8%) in 2013 to 358 (2.0%) in 2015.
- Fatal cases for work-related injuries, on the other hand, had the lowest share among the cases at 0.9 percent (156) in 2015 and the second least share in 2013 at 1.3 percent (270).

8 out of every 10 cases of occupational injuries in financial and insurance activities involved cases with workdays lost

- In terms of shares of cases with workdays lost to total cases of occupational injuries per industry, financial and insurance activities among major industry groups accounted for the highest share of cases with workdays lost at 83.0 percent (283 out of 341). (Table 1)
- This was followed by electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and agriculture, forestry and fishing with 59.6 percent and 58.0 percent, respectively.
- For 2013, transportation and storage had the highest share of cases with workdays lost to total cases of occupational injuries in the industry at 71.4 percent (1,163 cases out of 1,628).

2 out of every 3 cases of occupational injuries involved cases without workdays lost

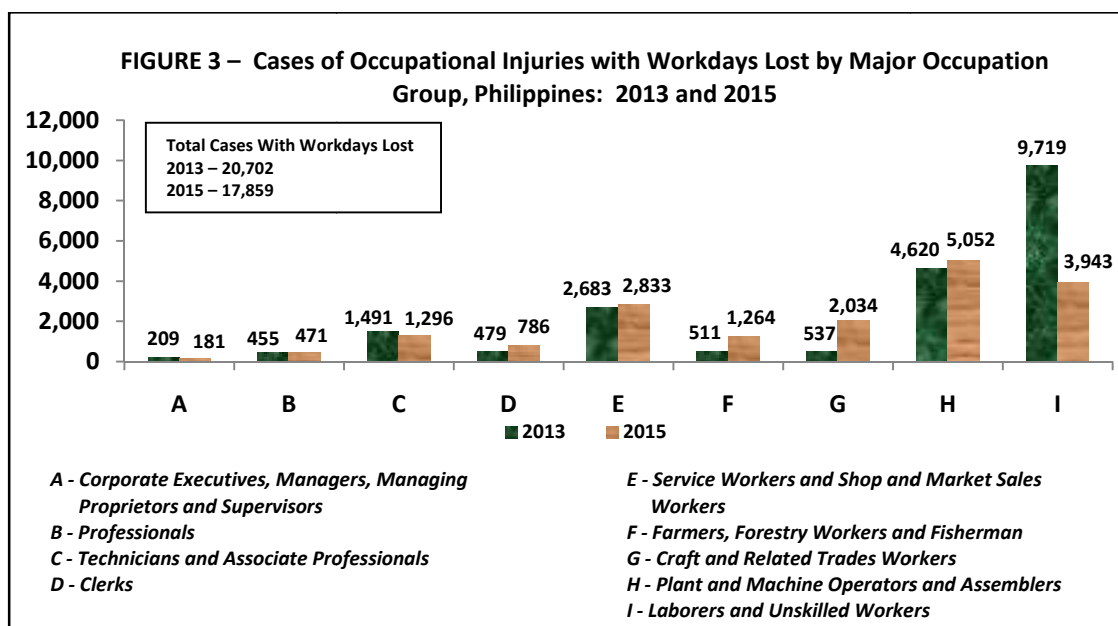
- Nearly two-thirds or 65.0 percent (33,102) of total cases of occupational injuries in 2015 were without workdays lost. This is comparatively higher by 7.1 percentage points from the 57.9 share posted in 2013.
- Across industries, mining and quarrying had the highest share of work-related cases without workdays lost in 2015 at 88.5 percent of the total (468 out of 528 cases). This was followed by education except public education at 80.5 percent (1,281 out of 1,591).



Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment.

3 out of every 10 occupational injuries with workdays lost were experienced by plant and machine operators and assemblers

- Among occupation groups, plant and machine operators and assemblers accounted for the highest share of occupational injuries with workdays lost in 2015 at 28.3 percent (5,052 cases out of 17,859). (Figure 3)
- This was followed by laborers and unskilled workers (22.8%) and service workers and shop and market sales workers (15.9%).
- For 2013, laborers and unskilled workers had the largest share of occupational injuries with workdays lost at 46.9 percent (9,719 cases).
- Meanwhile, corporate executives managing proprietors and supervisors had the least shares of work-related injuries with workdays lost in both 2015 (181 or 1.0%) and 2013 (209 or 1.0%).



Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment.

Definition of Terms:

Occupational accident – an unexpected and unplanned occurrence, including acts of violence arising out of or in connection with work which results in one or more workers incurring a personal injury, disease and death. It can occur outside the usual workplace/premises of the establishment while the worker is on business on behalf of his/her employer, i.e., in another establishment or while on travel, transport or in road traffic.

Occupational injury – an injury which results from a work-related event or a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment (occupational accident). Where more than one person is injured in a single accident, each case of occupational injury should be counted separately. If one person is injured in more than one occupational accident during the reference period, each case of injury to that person should be counted separately. Recurrent absences due to an injury resulting from a single occupational accident should be treated as the continuation of the same case of occupational injury not as a new case.

Fatal case – case where a person is fatally injured as a result of occupational accident whether death occurs immediately after the accident or within the same reference year as the accident.

Permanent incapacity – case where an injured person was absent from work for at least one day, excluding the day of the accident, and 1) was never able to perform again the normal duties of the job or position occupied at the time of the occupational accident, or 2) will be able to perform the same job but his/her total absence from work is expected to exceed a year starting the day after the accident.

Temporary incapacity – case where an injured person was absent from work for at least one day, excluding the day of the accident, and 1) was able to perform again the normal duties of the job or position occupied at the time of the occupational accident or 2) will be able to perform the same job but his/her total absence from work is expected not to exceed a year starting the day after the accident, or 3) did not return to the same job but the reason for changing the job is not related to his/her inability to perform the job at the time of the occupational accident.

Workdays lost – refer to working days (consecutive or staggered) an injured person was absent from work, starting the day after the accident. If the person is still absent from work by the end of the reference year, his/her workdays lost cover the period from the day after the accident up to the end of the reference year. Temporary absences from work of less than one day for medical treatment are not included in workdays lost.

Case without workdays lost – where the injured person required only first aid or medical treatment on the day of the accident and was able to perform again, on the day after the accident, the normal duties of the job or position occupied at the time of the occupational accident.

FOR INQUIRIES

Regarding this report, contact **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>

**TABLE 1 – Cases of Occupational Injuries With and Without Workdays Lost
by Major Industry Group, Philippines: 2013 and 2015**

Major Industry Group	2013			2015		
	TOTAL	With Workdays Lost	Without Workdays Lost	TOTAL	With Workdays Lost	Without Workdays Lost
All Industries	49,118	20,702	28,416	50,961	17,859	33,102
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3,770	2,846	924	3,236	1,877	1,358
Mining and Quarrying	789	136	653	528	59	468
Manufacturing	23,641	10,126	13,515	25,667	8,602	17,065
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	838	399	439	684	408	276
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	514	184	330	248	115	133
Construction	2,115	525	1,590	2,115	715	1,399
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	5,734	2,155	3,579	5,799	2,045	3,754
Transportation and Storage	1,628	1,163	465	2,452	1,037	1,415
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	4,487	1,199	3,288	4,995	1,015	3,979
Information and Communications	163	42	121	135	45	89
Financial and Insurance Activities	495	363	132	341	283	58
Real Estate Activities	309	80	229	149	44	105
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	316	119	197	159	54	105
Administrative and Support Service Activities	2,490	868	1,622	1,303	669	633
Education except Public Education	932	156	776	1,591	310	1,281
Human Health and Social Work Activities except Public Health Activities	645	288	357	750	270	481
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	156	12	144	674	250	424
Repair of Computers and Personal and Household Goods; Other Personal Service Activities	136	59	77	96	41	55

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

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment.