

PRESS RELEASE

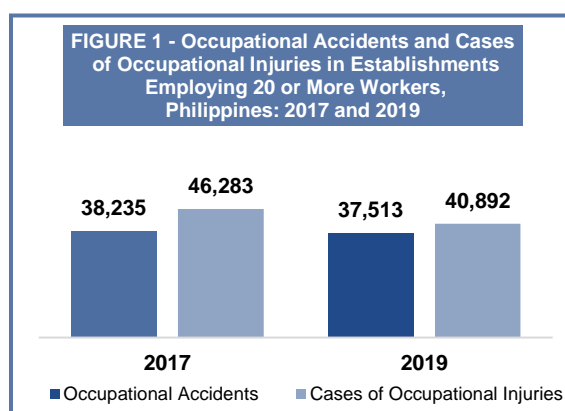
Highlights of the 2019/2020 Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment (ISLE) - Module on Occupational Injuries and Diseases (OID): 2019

Date of Release: 17 June 2022

Reference No. 2022-107

- A total of 37,513 occupational accidents were reported in all industries in the Philippines in 2019. Around 10.9 percent (4,186) of the total 38,305 establishments employing 20 or more workers experienced work-related accidents. (*Table 1*)

- These occupational accidents resulted to roughly 40,892 cases of occupational injuries in 2019. Notably, both the number of occupational accidents and cases of occupational injuries decreased compared to the 2017 data by -1.9 percent and -11.6 percent, respectively. (*Figure 1 and Table 1*)



Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019/2020 Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment.

- Among cases of occupational injuries, around one percent were fatal cases while about 42.7 percent were reported as non-fatal cases with lost workdays. A great majority (56.6%) of all occupational injuries were cases without lost workdays or those cases that required first-aid or medical treatment only on the day of the accident and was able to perform again duties of the job one day after the accident. (*Table 1*)
- By major industry group, manufacturing contributed the highest share of occupational injuries at 42.7 percent of the total cases. The administrative and support service activities came next at 11.1 percent and was followed by construction services at 9.5 percent share. (*Table 2*)

MEASURES OF SAFETY PERFORMANCE OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

- The country's safety performance of the workplace is measured through the frequency incidence and severity rates of occupational injuries. In 2019, the frequency rate was posted at 1.26. This translates to only 1 case of occupational injuries with workdays lost reported per 1,000,000 employee-hours of exposure. (*Table 3*)
- The incidence rate on the other hand, was recorded at 3.07. This implies that there were around 3 cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost per 1,000 workers.
- The severity rate was registered at 7.61. This indicates that there were about 8 workdays lost in cases of occupational injuries resulting to temporary incapacity per 1,000,000 employee-hours of exposure. On the average, about 6 workdays were lost for every case of occupational injury resulting to temporary incapacity.

CASES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES WITH WORKDAYS LOST BY CLASSIFICATION

TYPE OF INJURY

- Of the total 17,762 cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost in 2019, open wounds was recorded as the most common type of occupational injuries which accounted for 40.5 percent of the total cases reported. Other common types were superficial injuries at 22.4 percent; and burns and corrosions at 7.6 percent. (Figure 2 and Table 4)

PART OF BODY INJURED

- Due to work-related injuries, wrist and hand (39.8%) were greatly harmed and considered as the most injured part of the victim's body. This was followed by lower extremities (15.0%) and head (11.9%).

CAUSE OF INJURY

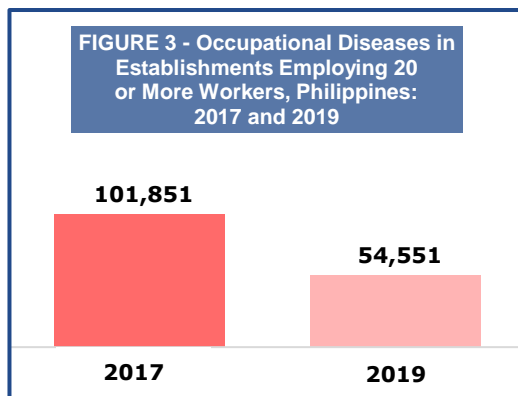
- The leading cause of occupational injury in establishments was caught by or in between objects contributing for about 28.5 percent of the total cases with workdays lost. Other top causes of injury include stepping on, striking against or struck by objects, excluding falling objects at 22.1 percent and falls of persons at 15.4 percent.

AGENT OF INJURY

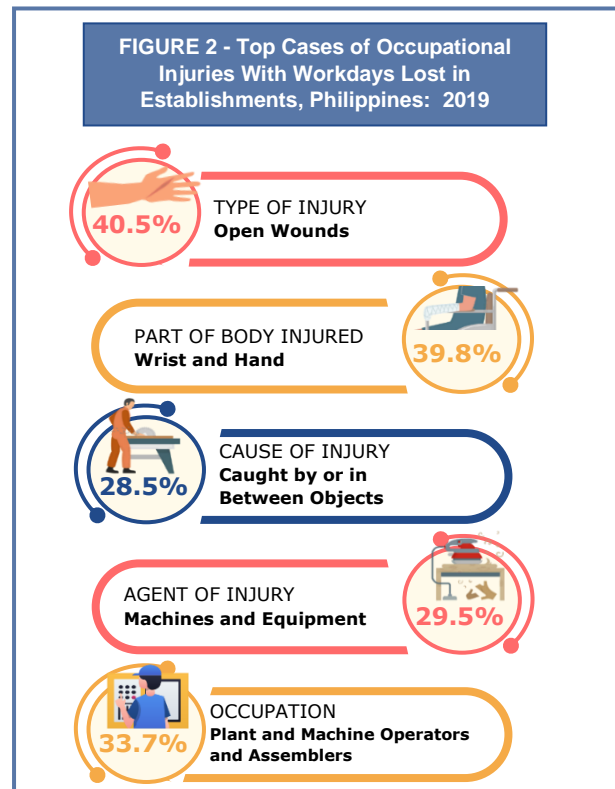
- Machines and equipment (29.5%); hand tools (21.6%); and materials and objects (21.2%) were among the most common agents of injuries in the workplace during the period.

BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP

- Among occupations, plant and machine operators and assemblers (33.7%) were the most prone to injuries. Elementary occupations and service and sales workers were also at high risk with 17.2 percent and 13.8 percent of the total occupational injuries, respectively.



Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019/2020 Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment.

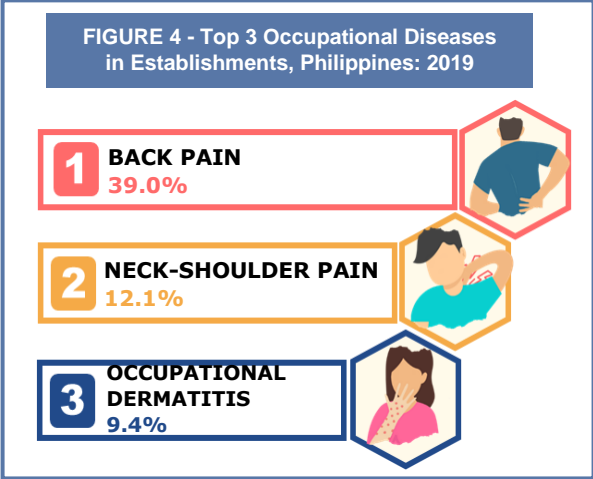


Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019/2020 Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment.

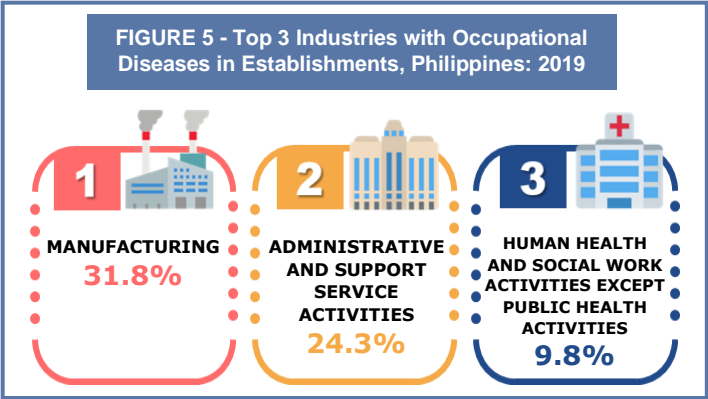
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

- A total of 54,551 occurrences of occupational or work-related diseases in establishments employing 20 or more workers were reported in 2019, a significant drop of about -46.4 percent from 101,851 reported cases in 2017. (Figure 3 and Table 5)

- The most common work-related disease experienced and suffered by workers was back pain contributing to roughly 39.0 percent of the total cases. Other predominant occupational diseases include neck-shoulder pains at 12.1 percent and occupational dermatitis at 9.4 percent. (Figure 4 and Table 5)
- Workers engaged in manufacturing industry had the biggest share of cases with work-related diseases at 31.8 percent. This was followed by administrative and support service activities (24.3%) and human health and social work activities except public health activities (9.8%). (Figure 5 and Table 6)



Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019/2020 Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment.



Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019/2020 Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment.

- Meanwhile, repair of computers and personal and household goods; other personal service activities; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; and real estate activities were the least industries exposed to risk factors associated with work activity.

COMMUTING ACCIDENTS

- A total of 5,899 accidents occurred on the habitual routes of workers to/from their place of work, place of work-related training, place where the worker usually takes his/her meals or the place where he/she usually receives his/her remuneration. These resulted to 6,170 workers injured during the time of the commuting accidents. (Figure 6)



Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019/2020 Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment.

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 Undersecretary
 National Statistician and Civil Registrar General

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 WAG/AAM/CSA/AJDC

TABLE 1 - Number and Percent Distribution of Cases of Occupational Accidents and Occupational Injuries With and Without Workdays Lost, Philippines: 2017 and 2019

(In Establishments Employing 20 or More Workers)

Indicator	2017	2019
Total Establishments	32,288	38,305
Establishments with Occupational Accidents	5,260	4,186
Total Occurrence of Occupational Accidents	38,235	37,513
CASES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES		
Total Cases	46,283	40,892
Cases Without Workdays Lost	25,485	23,130
Cases With Workdays Lost	20,797	17,762
Fatal Cases	469	310
Non-Fatal Cases	20,328	17,452
Permanent Incapacity Cases	223	75
Temporary Incapacity Cases	20,105	17,377

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

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019/2020 Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment.

TABLE 2 - Percent Distribution of Cases of Occupational Injuries by Major Industry Group, Philippines: 2019

(In Establishments Employing 20 or More Workers)

2009 PSIC Code	Major Industry Group	Cases	Percent Distribution
	ALL INDUSTRIES	40,892	100.0
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,144	2.8
B	Mining and Quarrying	244	0.6
C	Manufacturing	17,454	42.7
D	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	628	1.5
E	Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	136	0.3
F	Construction	3,870	9.5
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	3,341	8.2
H	Transportation and Storage	1,767	4.3
I	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3,824	9.4
J	Information and Communications	172	0.4
K	Financial and Insurance Activities	378	0.9
L	Real Estate Activities	49	0.1
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	136	0.3
N	Administrative and Support Service Activities	4,538	11.1
P	Education Except Public Education	1,433	3.5
Q	Human Health and Social Work Activities	965	2.4
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	807	2.0
S95/S96	Repair of Computers and Personal and Household Goods; Other Personal Service Activities	7	a

Notes: 1. Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

2. PSIC – Philippine Standard Industrial Classification.

a Less than 0.005.

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019/2020 Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment.

**TABLE 3 - Measures of Safety Performance of Occupational Injuries
With Workdays Lost, Philippines: 2019**

(In Establishments Employing 20 or More Workers)

Injury Rates Indicator	2017	2019
Frequency Rate	1.75	1.26
Incidence Rate	4.27	3.07
Severity Rate	9.68	7.61

Note: 1. Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

2. Frequency Rate refers to cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost including fatalities per 1,000,000 employee-hours of exposure.

3. Incidence Rate refers to cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost including fatalities per 1,000 workers.

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

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019/2020 Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment.

**TABLE 4 - Percent Distribution of Cases of Occupational Injuries With Workdays Lost
by Classification, Philippines: 2019**

(In Establishments Employing 20 or More Workers)

Classification	Cases	Percent Distribution
TOTAL CASES WITH WORKDAYS LOST	17,762	
Type of Injury	17,762	100.0
Open Wounds	7,185	40.5
Superficial Injuries	3,970	22.4
Burns and Corrosions	1,343	7.6
Dislocations, Sprains and Strains	1,203	6.8
Fractures	1,184	6.7
Injury of Muscles and Tendons	733	4.1
Foreign Body Entering Through Natural Opening (Eyes, Ears, Respiratory Tract, GIT, GUT)	728	4.1
Injury of Nerve/s of Part of Body Injured	491	2.8
Crushing Injury	489	2.8
Injury of Blood Vessel/s of Part of Body Injured	185	1.0
Traumatic Amputations	146	0.8
Toxic Effect of Substances (Non-Medicinal)	82	0.5
Other Type of Injury	23	0.1
Total Part of the Body Injured	17,762	100.0
Wrist and Hand	7,065	39.8
Lower Extremities	2,665	15.0
Head	2,122	11.9
Shoulder and Upper Arm	1,704	9.6
Elbow and Forearm	1,458	8.2
Abdomen, Lower Back, Lumbar Spine, Pelvis	1,123	6.3
Hip and Thigh	962	5.4
Trunk	302	1.7
Whole Body or Multiple Sites Equally Injured	265	1.5
Neck	96	0.5

**TABLE 4 - Percent Distribution of Cases of Occupational Injuries With Workdays Lost
by Classification, Philippines: 2019 (Cont'd)**
(In Establishments Employing 20 or More Workers)

Classification	Cases	Percent Distribution
Total Cause of Injury	17,762	100.0
Caught by or in Between Objects	5,066	28.5
Stepping on, Striking Against or Struck by Objects, excluding Falling Objects	3,928	22.1
Falls of Persons	2,735	15.4
Over-exertion or Strenuous Movement	1,785	10.0
Exposure to or Contact with Extreme Temperatures	1,633	9.2
Struck by Falling Objects	1,429	8.0
Exposure to or Contact with Harmful Substances	824	4.6
Exposure to or Contact with Electric Current	267	1.5
Exposure to Radiation	56	0.3
Others	40	0.2
Total Agent of Injury	17,762	100.0
Machines and Equipment	5,233	29.5
Hand Tools	3,829	21.6
Materials and Objects	3,764	21.2
Conveying/ Transport/ Packaging Equipment or Vehicles	1,706	9.6
Buildings and Structures	1,664	9.4
Chemical Substances	474	2.7
Human, Animals, Plants, etc.	386	2.2
Distribution Systems	382	2.2
Prime Movers	274	1.5
Others	50	0.3
Total Major Occupation Group	17,762	100.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	5,986	33.7
Elementary Occupations	3,048	17.2
Service and Sales Workers	2,444	13.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,904	10.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	1,662	9.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,597	9.0
Professionals	556	3.1
Clerical Support Workers	460	2.6
Managers	106	0.6

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

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019/2020 Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment.

**TABLE 5 - Percent Distribution of Cases of Occupational Diseases
by Type of Disease, Philippines: 2019**

(In Establishments Employing 20 or More Workers)

Type of Disease	Cases	Percent Distribution
Total Occupational Diseases	54,551	100.0
Back Pain	21,264	39.0
Neck-Shoulder Pain	6,621	12.1
Occupational Dermatitis	5,112	9.4
Other Work-Related Musculoskeletal Diseases	4,372	8.0
Shoulder Tendinitis	3,195	5.9
Occupational Asthma	3,080	5.6
Tuberculosis	2,477	4.5
Other Infections	1,805	3.3
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	1,637	3.0
Cardio-Vascular Diseases	1,486	2.7
Other Diseases	1,185	2.2
Occupational Lung Diseases	821	1.5
Heat Stroke, Cramps, Exhaustion	773	1.4
Occupational Kidney Disease Caused by Heavy Metals Or Organic Solvents	214	0.4
Deafness	211	0.4
Other Diseases Caused by Chemicals	131	0.2
Cataract	113	0.2
Chilblain, Frostbite, Freezing	55	0.1

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

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019/2020 Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment.

**TABLE 6 - Percent Distribution of Cases of Occupational Diseases
by Major Industry Group, Philippines: 2019**

(In Establishments Employing 20 or More Workers)

2009 PSIC Code	Major Industry Group	Cases	Percent Distribution
	ALL INDUSTRIES	54,551	100.0
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	784	1.4
B	Mining and Quarrying	1,508	2.8
C	Manufacturing	17,372	31.8
D	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	2,094	3.8
E	Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	25	a
F	Construction	2,043	3.7
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	2,395	4.4
H	Transportation and Storage	2,963	5.4
I	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,763	3.2
J	Information and Communications	195	0.4
K	Financial and Insurance Activities	2,079	3.8
L	Real Estate Activities	139	0.3
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	215	0.4
N	Administrative and Support Service Activities	13,265	24.3
P	Education Except Public Education	1,974	3.6
Q	Human Health and Social Work Activities	5,337	9.8
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	393	0.7
S95/S96	Repair of Computers and Personal and Household Goods; Other Personal Service Activities	5	a

Notes: 1. Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

2. PSIC – Philippine Standard Industrial Classification.

a Less than 0.005.

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019/2020 Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment.

Survey Information

Occupational Injuries and Diseases (OID) is one of the primary and regular modules of the Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment (ISLE) conducted every two (2) years. ISLE is a nationwide survey that covers establishments in both agricultural and non-agricultural industries with a total employment of at least 20 persons.

The OID of the 2019/2020 ISLE will collect and generate data that will provide a comprehensive information on the occurrence of occupational accidents, injuries and diseases in establishments. The data generated from the OID measures the safety performance of the country which is computed using frequency rates, incidence rates and severity rates. Statistics on occupational injuries is essential for the better management of safety and health in the workplace and for formulation of effective policies and programs for the prevention of occupational accidents.

Data on fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries are included in the Sustainable Development Goals indicators being monitored under Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

DEFINITION OF TERMS:

Occupational accident is 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, or 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 is 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.

Case of occupational injury refers to case of one worker incurring an occupational injury as a result of one occupational accident; also refers to a person injured (or persons injured) brought by an accident related to work.

Fatal cases are defined as cases 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.

Non-fatal cases with workdays lost refers to cases of either permanent incapacity cases or temporary incapacity cases

Permanent incapacity case is 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 is 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.

Non-fatal cases without workdays lost is 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.

Occupational disease is defined as an abnormal condition or disorder aside from one resulting from an occupational injury caused by exposure over a period of time to risk factors associated with work activity such as contact with certain chemicals, inhaling coal dust, carrying out repetitive movements. This refers to a new case recognized, diagnosed, and recorded during the year

Hours actually worked includes (a) normal or regular hours of work; (b) overtime; (c) time spent at the place of work such as the preparation of workplace, repairs, maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools and preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports; (4) time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by for reasons such as lack of supply of work, breakdown of machinery or accident, or time during which no work is done but for which payment is made; and (5) time corresponding to lunch/meal breaks of less than one (1) hour and to short rest periods at the workplace including tea and coffee breaks/meriendas.

Hours actually worked excludes (a) hours paid for but not worked due to vacation, sick, maternity, paternity, service incentive leave and other paid leaves, rest days, special days and regular holidays; and (b) lunch/meal breaks of one hour or more and time spent on travel from home to workplace and vice versa

Commuting accidents is an accident which results to death or personal injury occurring on the habitual route of a worker, in either direction, between the place of work or work-related training and the worker's principal or secondary residence, the place where the worker usually takes his/her meals or the place where he/she usually receives his/her remuneration.

Measures of Safety Performance:

Frequency rates is computed as cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost including fatalities per 1,000,000 employee-hours of exposure or expressed by *(Occupational Injuries with workdays lost / Total hours actually worked) * 1,000,000 hours of exposure*.

Incidence rates is computed as cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost per 1,000 workers or expressed by *(Occupational Injuries with workdays lost / Total employment) * 1,000 workers*.

Severity rates is computed as workdays lost of cases of occupational injuries resulting to temporary incapacity per 1,000,000 employee-hours of exposure or expressed by *(Workdays lost due to temporary incapacity / Total hours actually worked) * 1,000,000 hours of exposure*.

Average workdays lost refer to workdays lost of temporary incapacity cases per occupational injury or expressed by *(Workdays lost due to temporary incapacity / Occupational injuries resulting to temporary incapacity)*.