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SAFETY AND HEALTH IN THE WORKPLACE

... Measures of Safety Performance

(3rd of a Series on Occupational Injuries and Diseases)

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 a 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 presents the results of the 2015/2016 ISLE. Specifically, this third issue on the module "Occupational Injuries and Diseases" discusses the measures of safety performance – frequency rates, incidence rates, and severity rates; and average days lost of temporary incapacity cases of occupational injuries by industry covering the period 2015 compared with 2013. An occupational injury is defined as any injury which results from a work-related event or a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment (occupational accident).

The metadata and statistical tables of the survey are posted at the PSA website at www.psa.gov.ph

Frequency rate of cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost lower in 2015

- The frequency rate of cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost in 2015 was posted at 1.94, lower by 0.09 percentage point from the 2.03 frequency rate in 2013. This translates to around two (2) cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost per 1,000,000 employee-hours of exposure in both survey years. (Table 1)
- Of the 1.94 frequency rate in 2015, 1.91 was classified as non-fatal cases while fatal cases remained at a low of 0.03 percentage point in both 2013 and 2015.
- By category of incapacity among non-fatal cases, temporary incapacity cases

recorded a frequency rate of 1.87 in 2015, lower by 0.12 percentage point than the 1.99 rate in 2013.

- On the other hand, the frequency rate of permanent incapacity cases slightly increased to 0.04 in 2015 from 0.02 in 2013.

TABLE 1- Frequency Rates of Cases of Occupational Injuries with Workdays Lost by Category, Philippines: 2015 and 2013

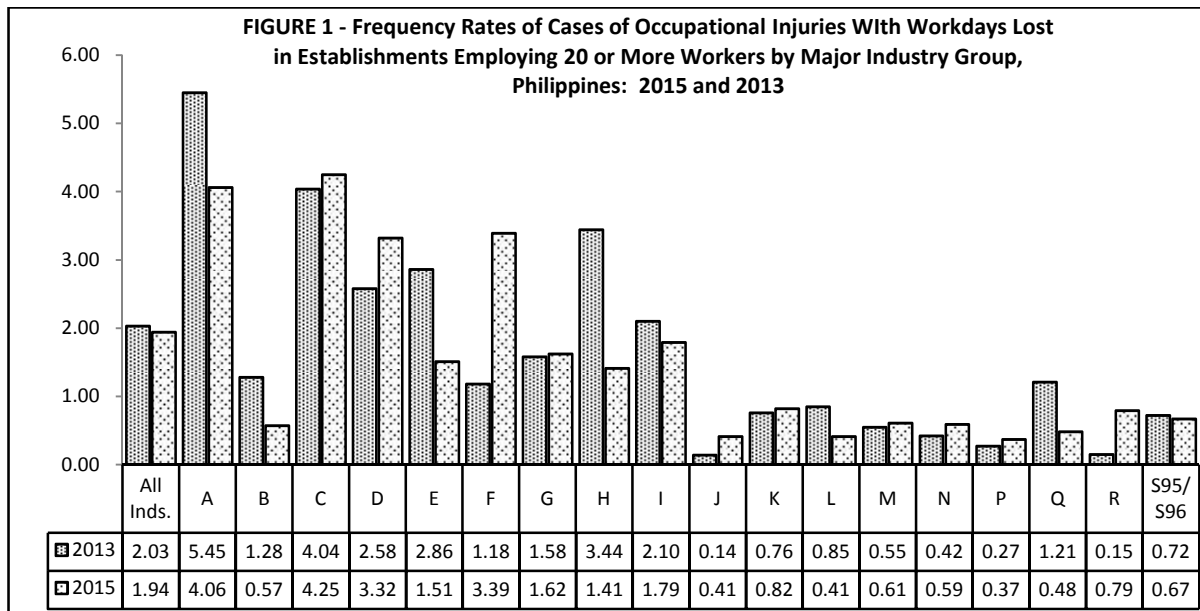
Category	2015	2013	Difference
TOTAL	1.94	2.03	- 0.09
Fatal	0.03	0.03	-
Non-Fatal	1.91	2.01	- 0.10
Permanent Incapacity	0.04	0.02	0.02
Temporary Incapacity	1.87	1.99	- 0.12

Note: Frequency rate is computed as follows: (Occupational Injuries with workdays lost / Total hours actually worked) * 1,000,000 hours of exposure.

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

Manufacturing posted the highest frequency rate of cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost in 2015

- By major industry group, four (4) industry groups in 2015 posted frequency rates higher than the all-industry frequency rate of 1.94. (Figure 1)
- Manufacturing registered the highest frequency rate at 4.25, an increase of 0.21 percentage point from 4.04 in 2013.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing followed at 4.06 frequency rate, lower by 1.39 percentage point from 5.45 in 2013.
- Construction ranked 3rd among industries with a frequency rate of 3.39, an increase of 2.21 percentage points from 1.18 in 2013.
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply came next with a frequency rate of 3.32, slightly higher by 0.74 percentage point from 2.58 in 2013.
- Meanwhile, frequency rates lower than the all-industry frequency rate ranged from 0.37 in education except public education to 1.79 in accommodation and food service activities.



A - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
 B - Mining and Quarrying
 C - Manufacturing
 D - Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply
 E - Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities
 F - Construction
 G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles
 H - Transportation and Storage
 I - Accommodation and Food Service Activities
 J - Information and Communications
 K - Financial and Insurance Activities
 L - Real Estate Activities
 M - Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities
 N - Administrative and Support Service Activities
 P - Education except Public Education
 Q - Human Health and Social Work Activities except Public Health Activities
 R - Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
 S95/S96 - Repair of Computers and Personal and Household Goods; Other Personal Service Activities

Note: Frequency rate is computed as follows: (Occupational Injuries with workdays lost / Total hours actually worked) *1,000,000 hours of exposure.

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

Incidence rate of cases of occupational injuries also highest in manufacturing

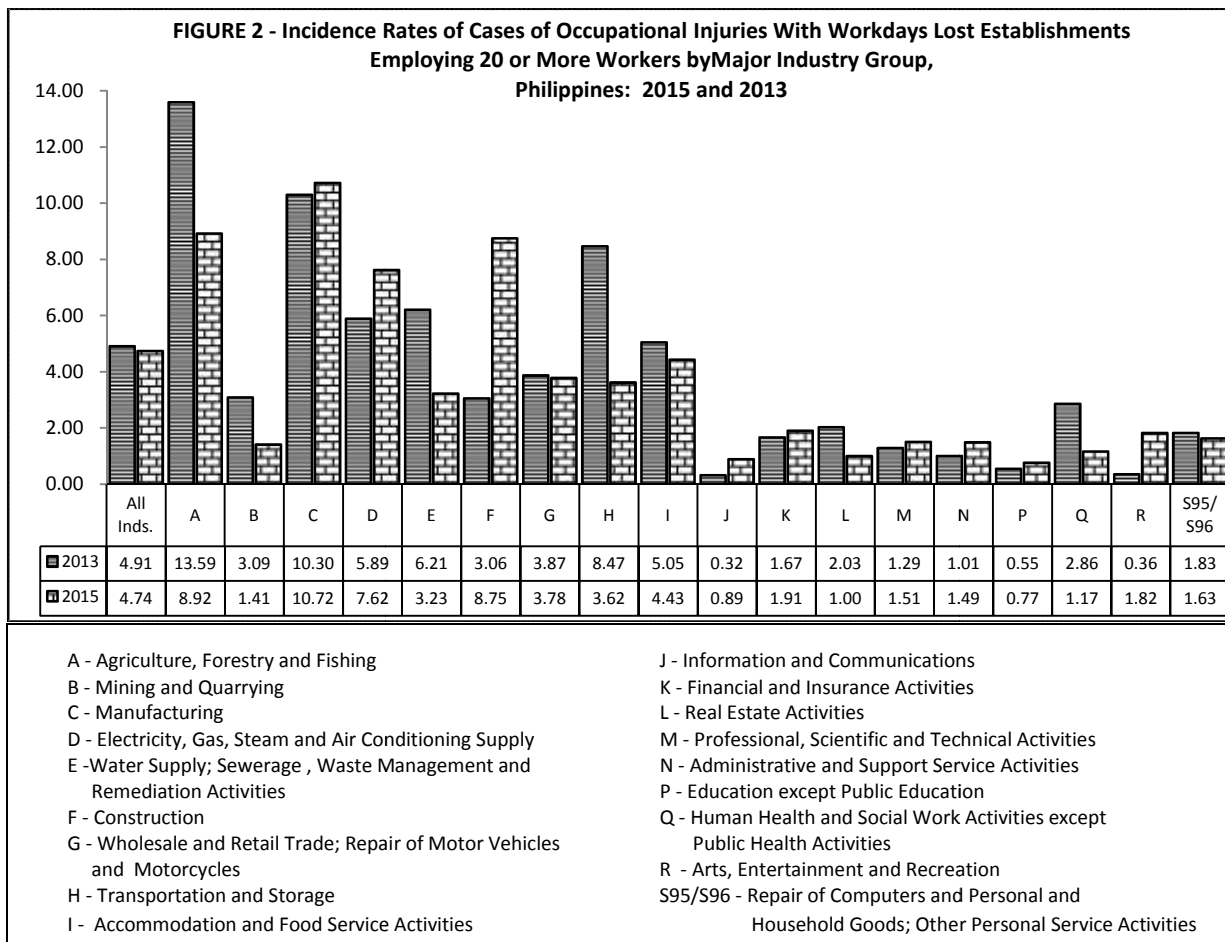
- The total incidence rate of cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost in 2015 was recorded at 4.74 percentage points. This indicates a decline of 0.17 percentage point from the 4.91 incidence rate reported in 2013. These figures means that there were about 5 cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost for every 1,000 workers in 2015 and 2013. (Table 2)
- By type of incapacity, injuries with workdays lost in 2015 were mostly temporary incapacity cases at 4.56, 0.24 percentage point lower compared to the 4.80 posted in 2013. Meanwhile, permanent incapacity cases increased to 0.09 percentage point compared to 0.04 percentage point in 2013.
- On the other hand, fatal incidence rate slightly increased to 0.09 in 2015 from 0.06 in 2013.
- There were four (4) major industry groups that posted higher rates than the all-industry incidence rate of 4.74 percentage points in 2015. Of these, manufacturing recorded the highest incidence rate of 10.72. This was higher by 0.42 percentage points from the incidence rate of 10.30 in 2013. (Figure 2)

TABLE 2 –Incidence Rates of Cases of Occupational Injuries with Workdays Lost, Philippines: 2015 and 2013

Category	2015	2013	Difference
TOTAL	4.74	4.91	- 0.17
Fatal	0.09	0.06	0.03
Non-Fatal	4.65	4.84	- 0.19
Permanent Incapacity	0.09	0.04	0.05
Temporary Incapacity	4.56	4.80	-0.24

Note: Incidence rate is computed as follows: (Occupational Injuries with workdays lost / Total employment) *1,000.

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, Integrated Survey



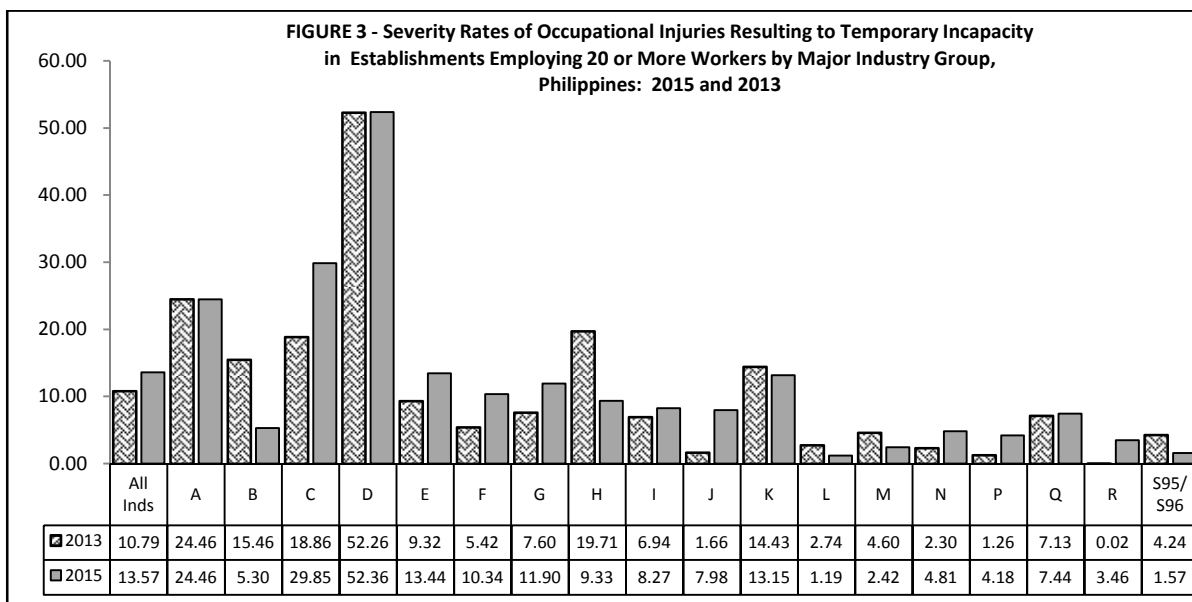
Note: Incidence rate is computed as follows: (Occupational Injuries with workdays lost / Total employment) *1,000.

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

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing ranked 2nd at 8.92, a decrease of 4.67 percentage points from 13.59 incidence rate in 2013.
- Construction came in 3rd at 8.75, an increase of 5.69 percentage points from 3.06 in 2013.
- Electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply ranked 4th with 7.62 incidence rate in 2015, higher by 1.73 percentage points from 5.89 in 2013.
- The rest of the industries reported incidence rates below the national incidence rate of 4.74 in 2015 ranging from 0.77 (private education) to 4.43 (accommodation and food services activities).

Severity rate increased in 2015; highest increase (11.00) in manufacturing; highest decline (10.37) recorded in transportation and storage

- The overall severity rate or workdays lost of cases of occupational injuries resulting to temporary incapacity per 1,000,000 employee-hours of exposure was posted at 13.57 in 2015. This is an increase of 2.78 percentage points from 10.79 in 2013. (Figure 3)
- The highest severity rate for both 2015 and 2013 was registered in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply at 52.36 percentage points and 52.26 percentage points, respectively.
- Meanwhile, the lowest severity rate was recorded in real estate activities at 1.19 in 2015, lower by 1.55 percentage points from 2.74 in 2013.
- Aside from electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, two (2) other industry groups likewise posted higher severity rates than the overall severity rate of 13.57 in 2015, manufacturing (29.85); and agriculture, forestry and fishing (24.46).



A - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	J - Information and Communications
B - Mining and Quarrying	K - Financial and Insurance Activities
C - Manufacturing	L - Real Estate Activities
D - Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	M - Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities
E - Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	N - Administrative and Support Service Activities
F - Construction	P - Education except Public Education
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	Q - Human Health and Social Work Activities except Public Health Activities
H - Transportation and Storage	R - Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
I - Accommodation and Food Service Activities	S95/R96 - Repair of Computers and Personal and Household Goods; Other Personal Service Activities

Note: Severity rate is computed as follows: (Workdays lost due to temporary incapacity / Total hours actually worked) * 1,000,000 hours of exposure.
Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, Integrated Survey on Labor and Employment.

Average workdays lost of temporary incapacity cases increased in 2015

- The growth in the severity rates posted in 2015 also translated to a commensurate increase in the average number of workdays lost due to temporary incapacity cases from 5.42 days in 2013 to 11.17 days in 2015. This means that a case of temporary incapacity in 2015 resulted to an average of 11 workdays lost compared to 5 workdays lost in 2013. (Table 3)
- Longer duration in average workdays lost were observed in the following industries: information and communications (41.45); electricity gas, steam and air conditioning supply (22.34); administrative and support service activities (18.36); human health and social work activities except public health activities (18.14); and private education (16.85).
- In terms of difference, decrease in average workdays lost from 2013 to 2015 were noted in financial and insurance activities (6.12 days); repair of computers and personal and household goods, other personal service activities (2.70 days); and mining and quarrying (1.69 days).
- Meanwhile, considerable increase in workdays lost were noted in information and communications with 27.36 days difference.

Table 3 - Average Workdays Lost of Temporary Incapacity Cases of Occupational Injuries with Workdays Lost by Major Industry Group, Philippines: 2015 and 2013

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP	2015	2013	Difference
ALL INDUSTRIES	11.17	5.42	5.75
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	8.70	4.66	4.04
Mining and Quarrying	12.84	14.53	-1.69
Manufacturing	10.13	4.72	5.41
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	22.34	20.82	1.52
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	13.19	3.40	9.79
Construction	7.09	4.60	2.49
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	12.43	4.83	7.60
Transportation and Storage	12.35	6.22	6.13
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	5.41	3.38	2.03
Information and Communications	41.45	14.09	27.36
Financial and Insurance Activities	12.92	19.04	-6.12
Real Estate Activities	15.51	3.24	12.27
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	11.03	10.00	1.03
Administrative and Support Service Activities	18.36	5.52	12.84
Education except Public Education	16.85	4.79	12.06
Human Health and Social Work Activities except Public Health Activities	18.14	5.95	12.19
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	3.37	1.00	2.37
Repair of Computers and Personal and Household Goods; Other Personal Service Activities	3.17	5.87	-2.70

Note: Average workdays lost is computed as follows: Workdays lost due to temporary incapacity / Occupational injuries resulting to temporary incapacity.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

Average Workdays Lost – refer to workdays lost for every case of occupational injury resulting to temporary incapacity.

FOR INQUIRIES

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Or visit our website at <https://www.psa.gov.ph/labstat-updates>
