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2011/2012 INDUSTRY PROFILE: TOURISM

(Third of a series)



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

EMPLOYMENT

1. Number of establishments
2. Category of workers
3. Specific groups of workers
 - Young workers
 - Female workers
 - Time-rated workers
4. Establishments engaged in subcontracting
5. Job vacancies
 - Hard-to-fill vacancies
 - Reasons why hard to fill

UNIONISM AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

6. Unionism
7. Collective Bargaining

RECRUITMENT AND HIRING PRACTICES FOR ENTRY-LEVEL JOBS

8. Number of entry-level job vacancies
9. Criteria in the recruitment of applicants for entry-level jobs
10. Other criteria in the recruitment of applicants for entry-level jobs
11. Important skills for entry-level jobs
12. Skills aptitude of entry-level applicants
13. Sources of applicants for entry-level jobs
14. Basis of entry-level salaries

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PRACTICES

15. Preventive and control measures against work safety and health hazards
16. Work safety and health related trainings/ seminars

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND DISEASES

17. Measures of safety performance
18. Cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost
19. Cases of occupational diseases

BACKGROUND

This LABSTAT Updates is the third in a series of industry profiles that features key industries with strong employment generation potentials. Statistics in this report were culled from the results of the 2011/2012 BLES Integrated Survey (BITS) - a nationwide sample survey of establishments with at least 20 workers.

EMPLOYMENT

Establishments engaged in tourism and other related industries totaled to 4,815

- A total of 411,663 workers were employed by establishments engaged in tourism-related activities as of end of June 2012. Majority of the establishments were in hotel and restaurant business (70.7% or 3,404).

Bulk of the total workforce were classified as employees at 97.8% or 402,409

- Five out of every six employed in this industry were rank and file workers (83.9% or 345,338). Majority of them were regular workers (69.5% or 239,876) and the rest were non-regular workers (30.5% or 105,462). Nearly half of non-regular workers were contractual/project-based workers (44.8% or 47,208).
- Collectively, managers/executives and supervisors/foremen accounted for a small share of the total workforce (13.9% or 57,070).
- A smaller share comprised of working owners/unpaid workers (2.2% or 9,254).

Total workforce consisted mostly of full-time workers (89.5% or 368,458)

- By basis of payment, more than half of the total employed were paid monthly (52.4% or 215,537) while 28.9% were paid on a daily basis (118,985) and 8.2% on an hourly basis (33,936).
- Only a small portion of workers were on part-time employment (5.5% or 22,714) and purely on commission (2.9% or 11,989).
- Three in every seven workers were women (43.3% or 178,112); one in every five workers were young, i.e., aged 15 to 24 years (18.3% or 75,232).

Nearly half of the total establishments (46.6% or 2,244) were engaged in subcontracting

- Around 44,000 workers were hired through agencies by almost half of the total establishments, mostly for security and janitorial services (53.2% or 23,646).
- Only 5.8% or 280 establishments outsourced their jobs/services outside the premises of their establishments, e.g., finance/accounting.

A total of 63,077 job vacancies were reported from January 2011 to June 2012

- The bulk of vacancies or 86.8% were easy-to-fill occupations (54,764) and the rest were hard-to-fill occupations (13.2% or 8,313).

- The top five hard-to-fill occupations were: medical technologists (*health and wellness*) (1,078); waiters, waitresses and bartenders (901); service crew (728); bet bookmakers and croupiers (430); pharmacists (*health and wellness*) (420); and production and operations managers in restaurants and hotels (420).
- According to establishments which reported hard-to-fill vacancies, the primary reason for this was few or no job applicants for the job (31.6% or 814).

UNIONISM AND COLECTIVE BARGAINING

Approximately 12% of paid employees in the industry were members of unions in 2012; 12.5% covered by CBAs

- The tourism industry reported a total union membership of 49,152 or a union density rate (*proportion of union membership to total paid employees*) of 12.2%. By sub-industry, other tourism-related industries registered a higher union density rate of 19.2% while accommodation and food service activities posted a low rate of 4.2%.
- Almost three-fifths (57.7% or 28,353) of the total union membership were men; and the women at 42.3% (20,799).
- CBA coverage rate (*proportion of employees covered by CBAs to total paid employees*) was at 12.5% or a total of 50,243 workers covered by CBAs. This indicates an additional

1,091 non-union members covered by collective bargaining agreements, primarily from other tourism related industries which reported a CBA coverage rate of 19.7% (42,535).

- Like union membership, there were more men (57.2% or 28,733) than women covered by CBAs (42.8% or 21,509).

RECRUITMENT AND HIRING PRACTICES FOR ENTRY LEVEL JOBS

Entry-level job vacancies reached 41,258 in 2011; 73.4% were reported in accommodation and food service activities

- Slightly more than half or 51.0% (2,458) of the establishments in the industry had entry-level jobs, with a total of 41,258 reported vacancies in 2011. The bulk of these vacancies (73.4%) were in accommodation and food service activities.
- More than half (55.9% or 23,052) of these vacancies were non-regular positions; the remaining 44.1% (18,206) were regular positions.

Nearly 60% of entry-level vacancies were for young workers

- Close to three-fifths (58.0%) of entry-level job vacancies were mainly for young job seekers belonging to age groups 15-24 years; 24.0% for those aged 25-30 years.

- Nearly one-third (32.5% or 13,404) of the job vacancies required college undergraduates. Those who completed secondary education and those with college degree were preferred in 30.9% (12,764) and 28.2% (11,617) of the vacancies, respectively.

Majority (73.6% or 30,347) of the entry-level job vacancies did not have gender preference in the hiring of applicants

- Depending on the nature of the job, however, gender preference were reported in some 10,911 vacancies. In these vacancies with gender preference, a little over three-fifths (62.9% or 6,859) preferred male applicants while a lesser proportion had preference for women (31.1% or 4,052).

Work experience (73.8%) topmost among the other criteria considered in the hiring of applicants

- Other factors looked into by establishments were the applicant's location of residence (65.4% or 1,607); college degree (47.5% or 1,169) and character references (43.3% or 1,064).

Teamwork including interpersonal skills are regarded as "important to extremely important" for entry-level jobs according to 99.7% of the establishments

- Similarly essential were flexibility and adaptability skills (99.6%); oral and written communication skills (97.6%) and mathematical skills (89.7%).

Entry-level job applicants with at least "adequate" skills in teamwork

- A large proportion of the establishments rated applicants with at least "adequate" skills particularly on the top skills they considered important for entry-level jobs.
- These include teamwork (97.6%); flexibility and adaptability; and ability to work independently (96.5% each); oral communication (93.9%); numerical (94.5%); and writing skills (93.9%)

Almost 90% of the establishments relied on walk-in applicants and referrals of employees, in filling-up entry-level job vacancies

- Establishments filled-up entry-level job vacancies primarily from walk-in applicants (88.4%) and from referral of employees (73.2%).
- Four out every seven establishments (58.6%) had applicants who knew of the vacancy by word of mouth.

Minimum wage basis of entry-level salaries in great majority of the establishments

- Of the establishments with entry-level jobs, about 85.2% (2,095) based their entry-level salaries on the minimum wage set by the Regional Tripartite Wage and Productivity Boards (RTWPB) of the Department of Labor and Employment.

- Three out of every 10 establishments had their standard internal pay scale (31.1%) while one-fifth (19.5%) based the starting salary on the qualifications of the employee.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY HEALTH PRACTICES

Posting of safety signage or warnings topmost preventive and control measures implemented in establishments at 88.5%

- Establishments in the tourism industry implemented various prevention and control measures/activities against work safety and health hazards in 2010-2011.
- More than four-fifths of establishments (83.4%) likewise conducted periodic/annual medical exam to its workers; and worker's orientation on safety and health hazards at work (83.0%). Monitoring and control of safety/health hazards in work areas were reportedly implemented in 78.4% of the establishments.

Four out of every five establishments provided fire safety trainings to employees

- Fire safety trainings ranked first among the work-safety and health-related trainings/seminars provided to employees. This was provided by 79.7% (3,868) of the industry's total establishments. Far second and third were emergency preparedness (56.0%) and 1-day occupational safety and health orientation (30.8%), respectively.

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND DISEASES

Five cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost for every 1,000 workers

- Results of the 2011/2012 BITS showed that there was a total of 5,745 cases of occupational injuries in the tourism industry in 2011. The bulk (59.9%) of these cases was in the accommodation and food service activities.
- On the other hand, the other tourism-related activities accounted for more than half (51.1% or 921) of the 1,802 cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost in the whole tourism industry for the period.
- The frequency rate (FR) of cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost in the said industry was registered at 1.86 with accommodation and food service activities recording a higher FR at 1.97 than other tourism-related industries at 1.78.
- The incidence rate (IR) for the whole industry was recorded at 4.52 which meant that there were about five cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost for every 1,000 workers. The most number of incidences were temporary incapacity cases at 4.37 IR.
- Higher severity rate (SR) or workdays lost of cases of occupational injuries resulting to temporary incapacity per 1,000,000 employee-hours of

exposure was posted at 20.17 in the other tourism-related industries. Overall, SR was recorded at 14.03.

- An average of 7.78 workdays was lost per temporary incapacity case in the whole industry in 2011.

Two out of every five injured were service workers and shop and market sales workers

- Bulk of the occupational injuries with workdays lost in the industry was reported among service workers and shop and market sales workers (41.0% or 739) and laborers and unskilled workers (25.5% or 459). The rest of the cases were distributed among other occupation groups ranging from 0.1% (farmers, forestry and fishermen) to 12% (technicians and associate professionals).
- For accommodation and food service activities, mostly affected workers were the service workers and shop and market sales workers (607 cases) while laborers and unskilled workers accounted for the bulk of the cases (339) in other tourism-related industries.

Two out of every five injured workers suffered superficial injuries and open wounds

- Superficial injuries and open wounds (39.8% or 717 cases) were the most common type of occupational injuries with workdays lost in the tourism industry.

- This was followed by burns, corrosions, scalds and frostbites at 23.3%. With the nature of the activities in the accommodation and food service activities, it accounted for 90.5% (380) of the 420 cases of the said type of injury.
- Dislocations, sprains and strains made up 20.7% of the total cases for the period while the rest of the types of injuries accounted for the remaining 16.2%.

Most of the injuries affected the upper body parts

- Consequently, the wrist and hand were the most injured body part in the industry at 38.8% (699), bulk of which were from the accommodation and food service activities (67.7% or 473 cases).
- This was followed by the arm and shoulder at 22.6% (407), mostly coming from the other tourism-related industries (64.6% or 263).

Three out of every 11 cases caused by stepping on, striking against or struck by objects

- The most common cause of injury in the industry was stepping on, striking against or struck by objects, excluding falling objects (27.6% or 498).

- Two other common causes of occupational injuries in the tourism industry included falls of persons (23.3% or 420) and exposure to or contact with extreme temperatures (16.9% or 305).

A quarter of the injuries caused by materials, objects

- One out of every four cases of occupational injuries with workdays lost was brought about by materials, objects (25.4% or 458) followed by machines and equipment (22.8% or 410) and buildings and structures (16.0% or 289).

Back pain was the most common type of occupational disease

- There were 10,280 cases of occupational diseases reported in the tourism industry in 2011.
- About three out of every 10 workers (31.3% or 3,220) in the said industry suffered from back pain.
- This was followed by neck-shoulder pain (15.7% or 1,610), essential hypertension (11.7% or 1,199) and peptic ulcer (10.2% or 1,049).

FOR INQUIRIES

Regarding this report contact **LABOR RELATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION** at 527-3000 local 319
 Regarding other statistics and technical services contact **BLES DATABANK** at TELEFAX: 527-9311
 Or Write to BLES c/o **Databank**, 3/F DOLE Bldg. Gen. Luna St., Intramuros, Manila, 1002
 FAX 527-55-06 E-mail: bles_lrsd@dole.gov.ph Website at <http://www.bles.dole.gov.ph>

Selected Labor and Employment Indicators on Tourism, Philippines

INDICATOR	Total	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Tourism-Related Industries
1. Number of Establishments (2012)	4,815	3,404	1,410
▪ Total Employment (2012)	411,663	190,164	221,499
2. Category of Workers			
Working owners/Unpaid workers	9,254	3,238	6,017
Employees	402,409	186,926	215,482
▪ Managers/Executives	26,404	15,201	11,203
▪ Supervisors/Foremen	30,666	13,480	17,186
▪ Rank and file workers	345,338	158,245	187,093
• Regular	239,876	86,795	153,081
• Non-regular	105,462	71,450	34,012
– Probationary workers	28,198	16,697	11,501
– Casual workers	22,391	15,033	7,358
– Contractual/Project-based workers	47,208	36,502	10,706
– Seasonal workers	2,710	743	1,967
– Apprentices/Learners	4,955	2,475	2,480
3. Specific Groups of Workers			
▪ Young workers (15 - 24 years old)	75,232	49,189	26,043
▪ Female workers	178,112	75,616	102,496
▪ Time-rated workers	391,172	185,936	205,236
• Full-time workers	368,458	164,968	203,491
– Hourly	33,936	33,351	585
– Daily	118,985	71,373	47,612
– Monthly	215,537	60,243	155,294
• Part-time workers	22,714	20,969	1,745
▪ Purely commission-paid workers	11,989	189	2,058
4. Establishments Engaged in Subcontracting			
▪ <u>Within</u> the premises of the establishment	2,244	1,526	719
– Number of agency-hired workers	44,431	21,224	23,206
▪ <u>Outside</u> the premises of the establishment	280	177	102
5. Total Vacancies (January 2011-June 2012)	63,077	45,862	17,216
▪ Easy-to-fill	54,764	41,662	13,102
▪ Hard-to-fill	8,313	4,199	4,114

INDICATOR	Total	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Tourism-Related Industries
Top 5 hard-to-fill vacancies			
Medical technologists	1,078	-	1,078
Waiters, waitresses and bartenders	901	901	-
Service crew	728	728	-
Bet bookmakers and croupiers	430	-	430
Pharmacists	420	-	420
Production and operations managers in restaurants and hotels	420	420	-
Other business professionals	390	390	-
Cooks	296	296	-
Professional nurses	243	-	243
Medical doctors	228	-	228
Top 3 reasons why hard to fill			
No/few applicants applied for the job	814	310	504
Applicants lack needed competency/skill	618	402	216
Applicants expect high salary	279	-	279
Applicants lack years of experience	238	238	-
6. Unionism (2012)			
Union density rate (%)	12.2	4.2	19.2
Union membership	49,152	7,771	41,381
– Men	28,353	5,115	23,238
– Women	20,799	2,656	18,143
7. Collective Bargaining			
Collective bargaining coverage rate (%)	12.5	4.1	19.7
CBA coverage	50,243	7,709	42,535
– Men	28,733	5,137	23,597
– Women	21,509	2,572	18,938
8. Number of Entry-Level Job Vacancies (2011)	41,258	30,282	10,976
▪ Non-regular	23,052	20,550	2,502
▪ Regular	18,206	9,732	8,474

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

Definitions:

Union density rate – proportion of union membership to total employees.

Collective bargaining coverage rate – proportion of employees covered by CBAs to total paid employees.

Source of data: Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics, 2011/2012 BLES Integrated Survey.

Selected Labor and Employment Indicators on Tourism, Philippines

INDICATOR	Total	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Tourism-Related Industries
9. Criteria in the Recruitment of Applicants for Entry-Level Jobs	41,258	30,282	10,976
▪ Minimum Educational Requirement			
College Undergraduate	13,404	12,547	857
Secondary	12,764	11,600	1,164
College Graduate	11,617	3,433	8,183
Technical/Vocational	2,364	1,675	688
Post-Secondary	1,004	961	43
Primary	24	-	24
Masters/Postgraduate	16	-	16
No Preference	66	66	-
▪ Age Preference			
15-24 years	23,928	20,168	3,759
25-30 years	9,882	4,922	4,960
More than 30 years	652	281	371
Others	3,082	2,023	1,058
No preference	3,715	2,888	826
▪ Sex Preference			
Male	6,859	5,537	1,323
Female	4,052	2,536	1,515
No Preference	30,347	22,209	8,138
10. Other Criteria in the Recruitment of Applicants for Entry-Level Jobs ¹	2,458	1,829	629
Work experience	1,815	1,320	495
Location of residence	1,607	1,254	353
Degree	1,169	686	483
Character references	1,064	784	280
Professional license	387	86	301
Grades	361	189	172
Awards/Recognition	188	131	57
Religion	106	94	12
School/ University	69	40	29
Membership	63	27	36
Ethnicity	12	11	1
Others	102	74	28

INDICATOR	Total	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Tourism-Related Industries
11. Important Skills for Entry Level Jobs ¹	2,458	1,829	629
Teamwork including interpersonal skills	2,450	1,828	622
Flexibility and adaptability skills	2,399	1,775	624
Communication skills (oral and written)	2,371	1,743	627
Computing/Mathematical skills	2,206	1,607	600
Leadership, critical and creative thinking skills	2,203	1,637	566
Problem-solving and decision-making skills	2,190	1,599	591
Organization, managing and planning skills	2,044	1,499	545
Negotiation skills	2,011	1,462	549
Machine and equipment operation skills	1,708	1,204	503
IT and computer skills	1,625	1,106	519
12. Skills Aptitude of Entry-Level Applicants ¹			
Teamwork	2,399	1,774	625
Flexibility and adaptability skills	2,372	1,759	613
Ability to work independently	2,372	1,758	615
Oral communication skills	2,341	1,719	622
Numerical skills	2,322	1,702	620
Writing skills	2,308	1,692	615
Ability to apply knowledge learned in school to work environment	2,291	1,694	597
Extent of educational training	2,268	1,681	587
Leadership, critical and creative thinking skills	2,211	1,646	565
Problem-solving and decision-making skills	2,194	1,646	564
Technical skills	2,169	1,563	606
Machine and equipment operation skills	2,146	1,545	602
Organization, managing and planning skills	2,136	1,629	544
IT and computer skills	2,118	1,508	611
13. Sources of Applicants for Entry-Level Jobs ¹			
Walk-in	2,173	1,661	512
Employee referral	1,798	1,280	518
Word of mouth	1,440	1,067	373

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: Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics, 2011/2012 BLES Integrated Survey.

Selected Labor and Employment Indicators on Tourism, Philippines

INDICATOR	Total	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Tourism-Related Industries
13. Sources of Applicants for Entry-Level Jobs (cont'd)	2,458	1,829	629
Postings in job portal	894	630	264
– Jobstreet	701	502	199
– Jobsdb	384	294	90
– Phil-Jobnet	54	24	30
– Others	80	52	28
On the Job Trainees/Apprentices	884	584	300
Jobs fair	860	602	258
PESO	839	580	259
Posting in school	644	448	196
Newspaper Ads	590	359	231
Online advertisements	367	224	143
On site campus	331	264	66
Head hunters	152	107	45
Union recommendation	13	6	7
Others	102	74	28
14. Basis of Entry-Level Salaries ¹			
Minimum wage	2,095	1,585	510
Standard internal pay scale	765	482	283
Qualifications of employee	479	314	165
Prevailing rate	241	154	87
Others	3	-	3
15. Preventive and Control Measures Against Work Safety and Health Hazards (2010-2011) ¹	4,856	3,430	1,426
Posting of safety signage or warnings	4,299	3,072	1,228
Periodic/annual medical exam of workers	4,049	2,910	1,139
Workers' orientation on safety and health hazards at work	4,030	2,918	1,113
Monitoring and control of safety/health hazards in work areas	3,805	2,794	1,011
Emergency response preparedness program/activities	3,593	2,426	1,167
Appointed safety/health officers and/or- first-aiders	3,568	2,445	1,123
Dissemination of info materials on safety and health	3,518	2,528	989

INDICATOR	Total	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Tourism-Related Industries
15. Preventive and Control Measures Against Work Safety and Health Hazards (2010-2011) (cont'd)	4,856	3,430	1,426
Training on safety and health for officers and workers	3,514	2,577	938
Organized safety and health committee	3,401	2,387	1,014
Tobacco control policies/programs (e.g., designated smoking areas)	3,069	2,108	961
Policy on random drug testing procedure	2,792	2,156	636
Measures to control effect of work safety and health hazards (e.g., administrative controls, engineering controls, use of PPE)	2,482	1,859	622
Submission of required reports on illness/injuries to DOLE	2,020	1,454	567
Installation of machine guards on moving parts/equipment	1,974	1,499	475
Work accommodation for workers with pulmonary tuberculosis	1,562	1,029	533
Policy on non-mandatory HIV testing of employees	1,535	1,054	481
Construction safety and health policy/program	17	1	16
Others	22	16	6
16. Work Safety and Health-Related Trainings/ Seminars(2010-2011) ¹			
Fire Safety Training	3,868	2,713	1,155
Emergency Preparedness	2,717	1,880	837
1-Day Occupational Safety and Health Orientation	1,497	1,032	465
Workers' Health Training	1,374	914	460
Safety Audit/ Accident Investigation	1,256	957	299
40-Hour Occupational Safety and Health Training	1,175	739	437
Industrial Hygiene	906	771	135
Chemical Safety Training	903	702	201
Work Safety Training	759	534	225
Work Improvement in Small Enterprises	520	364	156
40-Hour Construction Safety Training	165	112	53
Others	189	143	47

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

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

Source of data: Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics, 2011/2012 BLES Integrated Survey.

Selected Labor and Employment Indicators on Tourism, Philippines

INDICATOR	TOTAL	Total	With Workdays Lost			Without Workdays Lost	
			Fatal	Non-Fatal			
				Total	Permanent Incapacity		Temporary Incapacity
17. Measures of Safety Performance (2011)							
Cases of Occupational Injuries							
Total	5,745	1,802	5	1,797	54	1,743	3,944
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3,443	881	-	881	-	881	2,562
Other Tourism Related Industries	2,303	921	5	916	54	862	1,381
Frequency Rates							
Total		1.86	0.01	1.86	0.06	1.80	
Accommodation and Food Service Activities		1.97	-	1.97	-	1.97	
Other Tourism Related Industries		1.78	0.01	1.77	0.10	1.66	
Incidence Rates							
Total		4.52	0.01	4.50	0.14	4.37	
Accommodation and Food Service Activities		4.79	-	4.79	-	4.79	
Other Tourism-Related Industries		4.28	0.02	4.26	0.25	4.01	
Severity Rates							
Total						14.03	
Accommodation and Food Service Activities						6.93	
Other Tourism Related Industries						20.17	
Average Workdays Lost							
Total						7.78	
Accommodation and Food Service Activities						3.52	
Other Tourism Related Industries						12.13	

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-hoursof exposure.

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

INDICATOR	Total	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Tourism-Related Industries
18. Cases of Occupational Injuries with Workdays Lost (2011)	1,802	881	921
By Major Occupation			
Corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors and supervisors	65	57	8
Professionals	172	5	166
Technicians and associate professionals	216	64	152
Clerks	54	9	45
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	739	607	132
Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen	1	1	-
Craft and related trades workers	13	8	5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	83	9	74
Laborers and unskilled workers	459	121	339
By Type of Injury			
Superficial injuries and open wounds	717	266	452
Fractures	165	50	116
Dislocations, sprains and strains	373	136	237
Traumatic amputations	4	-	4
Concussions and internal injuries	33	15	19
Burns, corrosions, scalds and frostbites	420	380	40
Acute poisonings and infections	4	-	4
Foreign body in the eye	84	34	49
Others	1	-	1
By Part of the Body Injured			
Head	191	66	126
Neck	23	15	8
Back	49	35	15
Trunk or internal organs	30	4	26
Arm and shoulder	407	145	263
Wrist and hand	699	473	226
Lower extremities	364	143	221
Whole body or multiple sites equally injured	39	1	37

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

Source of data: Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics, 2011/2012 BLES Integrated Survey.

Selected Labor and Employment Indicators on Tourism, Philippines

INDICATOR	Total	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Tourism-Related Industries
19. Cases of Occupational Injuries with Workdays Lost (2011) (cont'd)	1,802	881	921
<i>By Cause of Injury</i>			
Falls of persons	420	120	301
Struck by falling objects	105	23	82
Stepping on, striking against or struck by objects, excluding falling objects	498	221	277
Caught in or between objects	238	94	144
Over-extension or strenuous movements	95	44	51
Exposure to or contact with extreme temperatures	305	289	16
Exposure to or contact with electric current	55	26	29
Exposure to or contact with harmful substances or radiations	53	32	21
Others	32	32	-
<i>By Agent of Injury</i>			
Buildings, structures	289	104	185
Prime movers	42	8	34
Distribution systems	24	24	-
Hand tools	273	175	98
Machines, equipment	410	246	164
Conveying/Transport/Packaging equipment or vehicles	114	29	85
Materials, objects	458	177	280
Chemical substances	117	78	38
Human, animals, plants, etc.	66	33	33
Others	9	5	3

INDICATOR	Total	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Other Tourism-Related Industries
20. Cases of Occupational Diseases (2011)	10,280	4,143	6,137
Occupational dermatitis	192	102	90
Occupational asthma	494	136	358
Acute poisonings	1	-	1
Heat stroke, cramps, exhaustion	131	49	82
Chillblain, frostbite, freezing	1	1	-
Deafness	11	1	10
Tuberculosis	344	73	271
Other infections	652	103	548
Cataract	5	1	4
Cardio-vascular diseases	255	45	210
Essential hypertension	1,199	255	944
Peptic ulcer	1,049	189	860
Work-related musculoskeletal -disorders			
– Carpal tunnel syndrome	274	185	89
– Shoulder tendinitis	663	558	105
– Neck-shoulder pain	1,610	1,052	558
– Back pain	3,220	1,392	1,828
– Other work-related musculoskeletal disorders	147	-	147
Others	32	-	32

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

Source of data: Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics, 2011/2012 BLES Integrated Survey.