



ARE OUR WORKPLACES SAFE?

(4th of a Series)

**Focus on Health and Social Work except Public,
Medical, Dental and Other Health Services**



This series of the LABSTAT Updates is a presentation of thirteen issues on the results of the 2000 Occupational Injuries Survey (OIS). This survey has been redesigned to better serve its objective to generate statistics on occupational injuries that are useful to labor administrators in their formulation of effective policies and decision making on the enforcement of safety and health standards and to safety practitioners of the private sector in their development and implementation of programs on accident prevention.

In 1990-1996, the OIS that has been conducted annually nationwide then followed the classification by extent of disability (fatal, permanent total disability, permanent partial disability and temporary disability) set under the Employees Compensation Program for compensation and insurance purposes.

Starting with OIS 2000, changes undertaken has been in line with the Resolution Concerning Statistics of Occupational Injuries Resulting from Occupational Accidents adopted by the 16th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1998. Data coverage has been expanded to include injuries by occupation, part of body injured and cause of injury. It has also adopted the concept of incapacity for work (permanent and temporary) of the International Labor Organization (ILO) in lieu of the previous classification by extent of disability. Establishment coverage has also been changed to include only those non-agricultural establishments employing at least 20 workers.

*This fourth issue profiles statistics on incidences and seriousness of occupational injuries specific to **health and social work except public medical, dental and other health services**. (An **Occupational Injury** is any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident. It is distinct from an occupational disease, which is a disease contracted as a result of an exposure over a period of time to risk factors such as contact with asbestos, lead, inhaling cotton dust, carrying out repetitive movement arising from work activity).*

CASES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

A total of 69,208 occupational injury cases occurred in non-agricultural establishments with at least 20 workers in 2000. Most of these cases or 61.8 percent (42,742 cases) had no workday losses. Less than 40.0 percent reported lost workdays during the year.

Only 0.4 percent (282 cases) of total cases occurred in private health and social work. Almost three-fourths of the cases in the industry did not result to lost workdays.

- **A case of occupational injury** is the case of one worker incurring an occupational injury as a result of one occupational accident. 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. Where more than one person is injured in a single accident, each case of occupational injury shall be counted separately.

CASES WITH LOST WORKDAYS

At least 25.0 percent or 73 injury cases in private health and social work resulted to lost workdays.

By Employment Size

Bulk or 76.7 percent (56 cases) were found in establishments with at least 200 workers. Less than 20 percent (13 cases) occurred in establishments with 20-99 workers. Only three (3) cases or 4.1 percent were found in establishments with 100-199 workers.

By Incapacity for Work

Only one fatal case occurred in the industry during the year. The rest of the 72 cases were non-fatal, resulting to temporary incapacity only.

By Major Occupation Group

There was a relatively high incidence of occupational injuries resulting to lost workdays among service workers, accounting for 26.0 percent (19 cases).

Affecting corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors and supervisors were 17 injury cases or about 23.0 percent. Cases involving clerks numbered 13 or almost 18 percent. The incidence in other occupation groups stood at less than 10.0 percent each.

By Type of Injury

The most frequent types of injuries were dislocations, sprains and strains as noted in 33 cases (45.2 %) and superficial injuries and open wounds found in 27 cases (37.0 %). Least common types of injuries were burns, corrosions, scalds and frostbite; foreign body in the eye and fractures.

By Part of Body Injured

The body parts commonly injured were upper and lower extremities, each with 25 injury cases (34.2 % each). Least affected body parts were back and trunk or internal organs.

By Cause of Injury

About one-third (23 cases) of the injury cases were due to striking against or struck by objects (excluding falling objects). Injuries caused by falls of persons accounted for 16.4 percent (12 cases). Least common cause of injuries were exposure to or contact with extreme temperatures and exposure to or contact with harmful substances or radiations.

SAFETY PERFORMANCE

Frequency Rate

The frequency rate of occupational injuries with lost workdays in all non-agricultural industries was six (6) injury cases per 500 full-time workers or one (1) injury case per 88 workers.

The incidence of occupational injuries was less frequent in private health and social work as frequency rate stood at only 0.6 or less than one (1) injury case per 500 full-time workers, suggesting that only one (1) injury case occurred in every 833 workers.

Frequency Rate of Cases of Occupational Injuries with Lost Workdays in Health and Social Work except Public Medical, Dental and Other Health Services, Philippines: 2000

Industry	Frequency Rate (per 500 full-time workers)
All Industries	5.70
Private Health and Social Work	0.60

Severity Rate

The all-industry severity rate was estimated at 43.69 lost workdays on temporary incapacity cases per 500 full-time workers. This means that 0.09 workday was lost for every worker.

In private health and social work, however, injury cases were less severe, translating only to 5.11 or 0.01 lost workday for every worker.

Severity Rate of Temporary Incapacity Cases of Occupational Injuries With Lost Workdays in Health and Social Work except Public Medical, Dental and Other Health Services, Philippines: 2000

Industry	Severity Rate (per 500 full-time workers)
All Industries	43.69
Private Health and Social Work	5.11

Average Days Lost

During the year, an average of nine (9) days was lost to occupational injuries on temporary incapacity.

Average Days Lost of Temporary Incapacity Cases of Occupational Injuries With Lost Workdays in Health and Social Work except Public Medical, Dental and Other Health Services, Philippines: 2000

Industry	Average Days Lost
All Industries	8
Private Health and Social Work	9

DEFINITION OF TERMS	
Incapacity for Work	inability of the victim due to an occupational injury to perform the normal duties of work in the job or position occupied <i>at the time</i> of the occupational accident.
Case of Permanent Incapacity for Work	refers to an injured person who was unable to work from the day after the day of the accident and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ was <i>never</i> able to perform again the normal duties of work in the job or position occupied at the time of the occupational accident causing injury; ✦ will be able to perform the same job but his/her total absence from work is expected to <i>exceed a year</i> from the day of the accident.
Case of Temporary Incapacity for Work	refers to an injured person who was unable to work from the day after the day of the accident but: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ was able to perform again the normal duties of work in the job or position occupied at the time of the occupational accident causing the injury; ✦ will be able to perform the same job but his/her total absence from work is expected <i>not to exceed a year</i> from the day of the accident; ✦ 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.
1,000,000 Employee-Hours of Exposure	the number of hours worked of 500 full-time workers, each exposed to 2,000 hours per year.

FOR INQUIRIES:

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**TABLE 1 - Cases of Occupational Injuries in Health and Social Work except
Public Medical, Dental and Other Health Services Establishments
Employing 20 or More Workers, Philippines: 2000**

Industry	Cases of Occupational Injuries		
	Total	With Lost Workdays	Without Lost Workdays
All Industries	69,208	26,467	42,742
Health and Social Work except Public Medical, Dental and Other Health Services	282	73	210

Note: Details will not add up to totals due to rounding of figures.

Source of data: Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics, 2000 Occupational Injuries Survey.

**TABLE 2 - Cases of Occupational Injuries With Lost Workdays in Health and Social Work
Except Public Medical, Dental and Other Health Services Establishments
Employing 20 or More Workers, Philippines: 2000**

INDICATOR	ALL INDUSTRIES	HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK EXCEPT PUBLIC MEDICAL, DENTAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES
Cases With Lost Workdays	26,467	148
By Employment Size		
20 to 99 workers	4,236	13
100 to 199 workers	3,465	3
200 or more workers	18,766	56
By Incapacity for Work		
Fatal	178	1
Non - Fatal	26,289	72
Permanent	179	0
Temporary	26,110	72
By Major Occupation Group		
Corporate Executives, Managers, Managing Proprietors and Supervisors	470	17
Professionals	389	7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,007	5
Clerks	472	13
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	2,330	19
Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen	0	0
Trades and Related Workers	969	3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	7,972	1
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	12,858	6

Note: Details will not add-up to totals due to rounding of figures.

**TABLE 2 - Cases of Occupational Injuries With Lost Workdays in Health and Social Work
Except Public Medical, Dental and Other Health Services Establishments
Employing 20 or More Workers, Philippines: 2000 (cont'd.)**

INDICATOR	ALL INDUSTRIES	HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK EXCEPT PUBLIC MEDICAL, DENTAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES
By Type of Injury		
Superficial Injuries and Open Wounds	14,925	27
Fractures	1,151	3
Dislocations, Sprains and Strains	2,789	33
Amputations	354	0
Concussion, Internal Injuries	1,963	0
Burns, Corrosions, Scalds, Frostbite	1,944	4
Acute Poisoning and Infections	347	0
Foreign Body in the Eye	1,793	4
Other Injury	1,202	2
By Part of Body Injured		
Head	3,486	11
Neck	137	0
Back	651	1
Trunk or Internal Organs	354	3
Upper Extremities	13,678	25
Lower Extremities	6,256	25
Whole Body or Multiple Sites Equally Injured	969	5
Others	934	3
By Cause of Injury		
Falls of persons	1,606	12
Struck by falling objects	2,566	4
Stepping on, striking against or struck by objects, excluding falling objects	8,726	23
Caught in or between objects	4,366	8
Over-exertion or strenuous movements	2,112	4
Exposure to or contact with extreme temperatures	1,401	2
Exposure to or contact with electric current	370	5
Exposure to or contact with harmful substances or radiations	782	2
Others	4,538	12
Frequency Rate per 500 Workers¹	5.70	0.60
Fatal	0.04	0.01
Non-Fatal	5.66	0.59
Permanent incapacity	0.04	0.00
Temporary Incapacity	5.62	0.59
Severity Rate per 500 Workers² (Temporary incapacity)	43.69	5.11
Average Days Lost (Temporary incapacity cases)	8	9

Note: Details will not add-up to totals due to rounding of figures.

a Less than 0 .005

1 Number of cases of occupational injuries with lost workdays per 1,000,000 employee - hours of exposure .

2 Number of lost workdays of temporary incapacity cases of occupational injuries per 1,000,000 employee hours of exposure.

Source of data: Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics, 2000 Occupational Injuries Survey.