



ARE OUR WORKPLACES SAFE?

(5th of a Series)

Focus on Private Education 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 fifth issue profiles statistics on incidences and seriousness of occupational injuries specific to **private education 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

Occupational injury cases in non-agricultural establishments with at least 20 workers totaled 69,208 in 2000. About 62.0 percent or 42,742 cases did not entail lost workdays while workday losses were noted in 38.0 percent or 26,467 cases.

Less than two percent or 980 cases occurred in private education services. Of this total, bulk or 84.9 percent (832 cases) had no workday losses.

- **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

In private education services, only 15.1 percent or 148 occupational injury cases resulted in lost workdays.

By Employment Size

Occupational injury cases with lost workdays were more predominant in establishments employing at least 200 workers (90 cases or about 61.0 percent of these cases). Close to 21.0 percent (31 cases) were found in establishments with 20-99 workers and less than 20.0 percent (27 cases) occurred in establishments with 100-199 workers.

By Incapacity for Work

All occupational injury cases with lost workdays were non-fatal. Further, almost all cases (147 cases) were temporary in nature.

By Major Occupation Group

More than one-third or 36.5 percent (54 cases) of injury cases with lost workdays involved laborers and unskilled workers.

Professionals accounted for 27.7 percent (41 cases), followed by service workers at 14.2 percent (21 cases).

The rest of the major occupation groups each shared less than 10.0 percent of total cases in the industry.

By Type of Injury

Superficial injuries and open wounds were the most common type of injury as noted in 56 cases, representing 37.8 percent of total cases. This was followed by 28 cases (18.9%) of dislocations, sprains and strains and 26 cases (17.6%) of fractures. Least common, with only three cases (2.0%) were concussion and internal injuries.

By Part of Body Injured

Nearly 38.0 percent or 56 cases were injuries to lower extremities. Injuries affecting upper extremities were found in 47 cases or 31.8 percent of these cases. Head injuries followed with 24 cases or 16.2 percent. Least common were injuries to the trunk or internal organs (2 cases).

By Cause of Injury

Almost one-third (31.1%) or 46 cases were due to stepping on, striking against or struck by objects (excluding falling objects). Injuries caused by falls of persons were noted in 26 cases or 17.6 percent. Over exertion or strenuous movements accounted for 12.8 percent or 19 cases.

SAFETY PERFORMANCE

Frequency Rate

The frequency rate in private education services was estimated at less than one non-fatal injury case (0.40) per 500 full-time workers or one injury case for every 1,250 workers. All of these cases resulted to temporary incapacity only.

This was substantially lower than the all-industry frequency rate of six injury cases per 500 full-time workers or one injury case for every 88 workers.

Frequency Rate of Cases of Occupational Injuries with Lost Workdays in Private Education Services , Philippines: 2000

Industry	Frequency Rate (per 500 full-time workers)
<i>All Industries</i>	5.70
Private Education Services	0.40

Severity Rate

Less than four workdays per 500 full-time workers (.007 workdays per worker) were lost due to occupational injuries in the industry.

In all non-agricultural industries, severity rate was relatively high at almost 44 lost workdays per 500 full-time workers.

Severity Rate of Temporary Incapacity Cases of Occupational Injuries With Lost Workdays in Private Education Services, Philippines: 2000

Industry	Severity Rate (per 500 full-time workers)
<i>All Industries</i>	43.69
Private Education Services	3.59

Average Days Lost

In 2000, an average of nine workdays was lost to occupational injuries in private education services.

Average Days Lost of Temporary Incapacity Cases of Occupational Injuries With Lost Workdays in Private Education Services, Philippines: 2000

Industry	Average Days Lost
<i>All Industries</i>	8
Private Education Services	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.

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TABLE 1 - Cases of Occupational Injuries in Private Education 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
Private Education Services	980	148	832

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 Private Education Services Establishments Employing 20 or More Workers, Philippines: 2000

INDICATOR	ALL INDUSTRIES	PRIVATE EDUCATION SERVICES
Cases With Lost Workdays	26,467	148
By Employment Size		
20 to 99 workers	4,236	31
100 to 199 workers	3,465	27
200 or more workers	18,766	90
By Incapacity for Work		
Fatal	178	0
Non - Fatal	26,289	148
Permanent	179	1
Temporary	26,110	147
By Major Occupation Group		
Corporate Executives, Managers, Managing Proprietors and Supervisors	470	9
Professionals	389	41
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,007	9
Clerks	472	7
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	2,330	21
Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen	0	0
Trades and Related Workers	969	0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	7,972	8
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	12,858	54

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

TABLE 2 - Cases of Occupational Injuries With Lost Workdays in Private Education Services Establishments Employing 20 or More Workers, Philippines: 2000 (cont'd.)

INDICATOR	ALL INDUSTRIES	PRIVATE EDUCATION SERVICES
By Type of Injury		
Superficial Injuries and Open Wounds	14,925	56
Fractures	1,151	26
Dislocations, Sprains and Strains	2,789	28
Amputations	354	0
Concussion, Internal Injuries	1,963	3
Burns, Corrossions, Scalds, Frostbite	1,944	9
Acute Poisoning and Infections	347	8
Foreign Body in the Eye	1,793	11
Other Injury	1,202	7
By Part of Body Injured		
Head	3,486	24
Neck	137	0
Back	651	14
Trunk or Internal Organs	354	2
Upper Extremities	13,678	47
Lower Extremities	6,256	56
Whole Body or Multiple Sites Equally Injured	969	0
Others	934	5
By Cause of Injury		
Falls of persons	1,606	26
Struck by falling objects	2,566	8
Stepping on, striking against or struck by objects, excluding falling objects	8,726	46
Caught in or between objects	4,366	5
Over-exertion or strenuous movements	2,112	19
Exposure to or contact with extreme temperatures	1,401	7
Exposure to or contact with electric current	370	2
Exposure to or contact with harmful substances or radiations	782	7
Others	4,538	27
Frequency Rate per 500 Workers¹		
Fatal	0.04	0.00
Non-Fatal	5.66	0.40
Permanent incapacity	0.04	a
Temporary Incapacity	5.62	0.40
Severity Rate per 500 Workers² (Temporary incapacity)		
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.