



## ARE OUR WORKPLACES SAFE?

(6<sup>th</sup> of a Series)

### Focus on Financial Intermediation



*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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 sixth issue profiles statistics on incidences and seriousness of occupational injuries specific to **financial intermediation** industries. (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

The financial intermediation is one of the sectors that posted a low count of occupational injuries with a total of 185 cases, merely 0.27% of the total cases reported in 2000. This sector is comprised of the banking institutions; non-bank financial

- 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.

intermediation; insurance and pension funding and the activities auxiliary to financial intermediation. Of the total cases of occupational injuries in this sector, half accounts for the banking institutions (94 cases). This was distantly followed by insurance and pension funding with 25.9 percent (48 cases) and non-bank financial intermediation with 20.0 percent (37 cases). Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation posted a meager 3.2 percent (6 cases).

### **CASES WITH LOST WORKDAYS**

More than half (118 or 63.8%) of the total cases in this industry resulted to lost workdays while the rest of the injuries did not incur any loss in workdays.

#### **By Employment Size**

Almost 60 percent (68) of cases with lost workdays occurred in establishments employing 200 or more workers. This was followed by the establishments employing 20-99 workers with 28 percent share (33 cases). Those with 100-199 workers posted only 13.6 percent share (16 cases).

#### **By Incapacity for Work**

Almost all cases (99.2%) with lost workdays were non-fatal; 116 were of temporary incapacity and only a single case of permanent incapacity.

On the other hand, one case of fatality was reported.

#### **By Major Occupation Group**

Contrary to the overall result of the survey, clerks were the most affected workers involving 44.1 percent (52 cases) of the total injuries in this sector. Other occupations posted relatively lesser cases; service and sales workers, (17 cases or 14.4%), corporate executives and professionals (16 cases or 13.6%) and laborers and unskilled workers (14 cases or 11.8%). Other occupations recorded less than 10 percent each.

#### **By Type of Injury**

Most prevailing injuries were superficial injuries and open wounds with 35 cases or 29.7 percent. This was closely followed by fractures with 32 cases (27.1%) and dislocations, sprains and strains with 30 cases (25.4%). Other injuries recorded less than six percent each.

#### **By Part of Body Injured**

Upper and lower extremities were revealed as the commonly affected part of the body at 37 cases (31.4%) each. Considerable share of head injuries was also recorded at 24.6 percent (29 cases).

#### **By Cause of Injury**

Almost half or 49 cases of the work-related injuries were due to stepping on, striking against or struck by objects, excluding falling objects. Some 26 cases (22.0%) were caused by being caught in or between objects and 16 cases (13.6%) of falls of persons.

## SAFETY PERFORMANCE

### Frequency Rate

Frequency rate of injuries in the financial intermediation industry with lost workdays was listed at 0.60 per 500 full-time workers or one out of 833 workers had an injury while at work.

Insurance and pension funding rated highest at 1.08 or one case of injury for every 462 workers. This was closely followed by non-bank financial intermediation with 1.04 or one injury case for every 480 workers.

#### Frequency Rate of Cases of Occupational Injuries With Lost Workdays in Financial Intermediation Industry , Philippines: 2000

Industry	Frequency Rate (per 500 full-time workers)
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>5.70</b>
<b>Financial Intermediation</b>	<b>0.60</b>
Banking Institutions except Central Banking	0.39
Non-Bank Financial Intermediation	1.04
Insurance and Pension Funding, except Compulsory Social Security	1.08
Activities Auxiliary to Financial Intermediation	0.34

### Severity Rate

Severity rate was at 6.09 or 0.01 workday lost per worker in this sector.

#### Severity Rate of Temporary Incapacity Cases of Occupational Injuries With Lost Workdays in Financial Intermediation Industry, Philippines: 2000

Industry	Severity Rate (per 500 full-time workers)
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>43.69</b>
<b>Financial Intermediation</b>	<b>6.09</b>
Banking Institutions except Central Banking	4.32
Non-Bank Financial Intermediation	16.15
Insurance and Pension Funding, except Compulsory Social Security	3.37
Activities Auxiliary to Financial Intermediation	1.55

### Average Days Lost

On the average, temporary incapacity cases resulted to 10 workdays lost per injury case. Non-bank financial intermediation had the highest average with 16 lost workdays. Banking institutions came second with an average of 11 lost workdays. The others are as follows: activities auxiliary to financial intermediation (5 workdays) and insurance and pension funding (3 days).

#### Average Days Lost of Temporary Incapacity Cases of Occupational Injuries With Lost Workdays by Specific Financial Intermediation Industry, Philippines: 2000

Industry	Average Days Lost
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Financial Intermediation</b>	<b>10</b>
Banking Institutions except Central Banking	11
Non-Bank Financial Intermediation	16
Insurance and Pension Funding, except Compulsory Social Security	3
Activities Auxiliary to Financial Intermediation	5

<b>DEFINITION OF TERMS</b>	
<b>Incapacity for Work</b>	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.
<b>Case of Permanent Incapacity for Work</b>	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"> <li>✦ 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;</li> <li>✦ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Case of Temporary Incapacity for Work</b>	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"> <li>✦ 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;</li> <li>✦ 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;</li> <li>✦ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>1,000,000 Employee-Hours of Exposure</b>	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 Financial Intermediation Establishments  
Employing 20 or More Workers, Philippines: 2000**

INDUSTRY	Cases of Occupational Injuries		
	Total	With Lost Workdays	Without Lost Workdays
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>69,208</b>	<b>26,467</b>	<b>42,742</b>
<b>Financial Intermediation</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>67</b>
Banking Institutions except Central Banking	94	44	50
Non-Bank Financial Intermediation	37	37	0
Insurance & Pension Funding, except Compulsory Social Security	48	31	17
Activities Auxiliary to Financial Intermediation	6	6	0

*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 Financial Intermediation Establishments  
Employing 20 or More Workers, Philippines: 2000**

INDICATOR	ALL INDUSTRIES	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	Banking Institutions except Central Banking	Non-Bank Financial Intermediation	Insurance & Pension Funding except Compulsory Social Security	Activities Auxiliary to Financial Intermediation
<b>Cases With Lost Workdays</b>	<b>26,467</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>By Employment Size</b>						
20 to 99 workers	4,236	33	12	19	0	2
100 to 199 workers	3,465	16	15	0	1	0
200 or more workers	18,766	68	17	18	30	4
<b>By Incapacity for Work</b>						
Fatal	178	1	1	0	0	0
Non – Fatal	26,289	117	43	37	31	6
Permanent	179	1	0	0	0	1
Temporary	26,110	116	43	37	31	5
<b>By Major Occupation Group</b>						
Corporate Executives, Managers, Managing Proprietors and Supervisors	470	16	6	0	10	0
Professionals	389	16	14	0	0	2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,007	2	1	0	0	1
Clerks	472	52	19	16	16	0
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	2,330	17	2	8	3	3
Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trades and Related Workers	969	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	7,972	1	1	0	0	0
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	12,858	14	0	12	2	0

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

**TABLE 2 - Cases of Occupational Injuries With Lost Workdays in Financial Intermediation Establishments  
Employing 20 or More Workers, Philippines: 2000 (Cont'd.)**

INDICATOR	ALL INDUSTRIES	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	Banking Institutions except Central Banking	Non-Bank Financial Intermediation	Insurance & Pension Funding except Compulsory Social Security	Activities Auxiliary to Financial Intermediation
<b>By Type of Injury</b>						
Superficial Injuries and Open Wounds	14,925	35	12	12	8	3
Fractures	1,151	32	7	19	4	2
Dislocations, Sprains and Strains	2,789	30	11	6	12	1
Amputations	354	1	1	0	0	0
Concussion, Internal Injuries	1,963	7	7	0	0	0
Burns, Corrossions, Scalds, Frostbite	1,944	6	6	0	0	0
Acute Poisoning and Infections	347	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign Body in the Eye	1,793	6	0	0	6	0
Other Injury	1,202	1	0	0	1	0
<b>By Part of Body Injured</b>						
Head	3,486	29	12	6	11	0
Neck	137	0	0	0	0	0
Back	651	13	0	0	13	0
Trunk or Internal Organs	354	0	0	0	0	0
Upper Extremities	13,678	37	6	24	3	4
Lower Extremities	6,256	37	24	7	4	2
Whole Body or Multiple Sites Equally Injured	969	2	2	0	0	0
Others	934	0	0	0	0	0
<b>By Cause of Injury</b>						
Falls of persons	1,606	16	8	6	0	1
Struck by falling objects	2,566	2	0	0	2	0
Stepping on, striking against or struck by objects, excluding falling objects	8,726	49	14	27	5	2
Caught in or between objects	4,366	26	16	3	7	0
Over-exertion or strenuous movements	2,112	2	0	0	0	2
Exposure to or contact with extreme temperatures	1,401	10	2	0	8	0
Exposure to or contact with electric current	370	6	1	0	5	0
Exposure to or contact with harmful substances or radiations	782	4	0	0	4	0
Others	4,538	3	2	0	0	1
<b>Frequency Rate per 500 Workers<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>0.34</b>
Fatal	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-Fatal	5.66	0.60	0.38	1.04	1.08	0.34
Permanent incapacity	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
Temporary Incapacity	5.62	0.59	0.38	1.04	1.08	0.29
<b>Severity Rate per 500 Workers<sup>2</sup> (Temporary incapacity)</b>	<b>43.69</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>16.15</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>1.55</b>
<b>Average Days Lost (Temporary incapacity cases)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>

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

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.