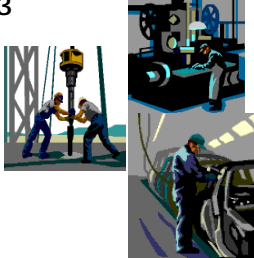


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ARE OUR WORKPLACES SAFE?

(12th of a Series)

Focus on Hotels and Restaurants



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 have 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 twelfth issue profiles statistics on the incidences and seriousness of occupational injuries specific to **hotels and restaurants**. (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

In year 2000, non-agricultural establishments employing at least 20 workers reported a caseload of 69,208 occupational injuries. Most of these cases (61.8%) did not incur any lost workday. The rest (38.2%), however, incurred lost workdays.

Of the total 69,208 cases, about twelve percent (11.9%) were reported

in hotel and restaurant establishments. In actual terms, these were 8,217 cases of 6,860 without workday losses and 1,357 with lost workdays. Though quite far off, this industry was second to manufacturing in terms of the number of occupational injuries.

- **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

Barely twenty percent (16.5%) or 1,357 cases of occupational injuries in hotels and restaurants reported workday losses.

By Employment Size

Majority or 64.3 percent (872 cases) of injury cases with lost work days occurred in establishments employing 200 or more workers. Establishments with 20 - 99 workers accounted for 30.6 percent (415 cases). The least seventy (70) cases or 5.2 percent occurred in establishments with 100 - 199 workers.

By Incapacity for Work

Fatalities recorded were only five (5) cases. The bulk were non-fatal cases resulting to temporary incapacity at 1,331 (98.1%), while the remaining nineteen (1.4%) cases resulted to permanent incapacity.

By Major Occupation Group

Relatively high incidence of occupational injuries resulting to lost

workdays (935 cases or 68.9%) affected service and related workers. Other occupations followed with remarkably lower proportions at less than 10.0 percent, i.e., professionals with 117 cases (8.6%), laborers and unskilled workers with 114 cases (8.4%), etc.

By Type of Injury

Most prevalent injuries were superficial injuries and open wounds with 501 cases or 36.9 percent. Burns, corrosions, scalds and frostbite was second with 262 cases (19.3%). Other types of injuries ranged much lower from 0.4 percent (6 cases on amputations) to 11.9 percent (161 cases on dislocations, sprains and strains).

By Part of Body Injured

Most frequent were injuries to upper extremities with 600 cases (44.2%). Affecting lower extremities were also substantial with 258 injury cases (19.0%). Least injuries were noted on trunk or internal organs (0.7% or 10 cases) and on head (0.8% or 11 cases).

By Cause of Injury

Injuries caused by stepping on, striking against or struck by objects, excluding falling objects reached a total of 385 cases. These accounted for slightly more than one-fourth (28.4%) of the industry's caseload. Exposure to or contact with extreme temperatures resulted to 224 injuries (16.5%). The least number with only eight (8) injuries (0.6%)

were due to exposure to or contact with electric current.

SAFETY PERFORMANCE

Frequency Rate

Occupational injuries with lost workdays posted an all-industry frequency rate of 5.70 or about six (6) injury cases per 500 full-time workers. This meant one (1) injury case for every 88 workers.

The hotel and restaurant sector posted almost the same frequency rate as the all-industry – 5.71 per 500 full-time worker or one out of every 88 worker sustained a work-related injury.

Frequency Rate of Cases of Occupational Injuries With Lost Workdays in Hotels and Restaurants, Philippines: 2000 (per 500 full-time workers)

Industry	Frequency Rate
All Industries	5.70
Hotels & Restaurants	5.71

Fatal incidences were quite infrequent as death occurred to one out of 25,000 workers in this sector. Prevalent were non-fatal temporary incapacity cases with one case per 89 workers or a frequency rate of 5.61. Non-fatal permanent incapacity proportioned to one case in every 6,250 workers.

Severity Rate

Temporary incapacity cases of occupational injuries in all non-agricultural industries posted a severity rate of 43.69 per 500 full-time workers, translating only to 0.09 lost workday for every worker.

In hotels and restaurants, however, less severe injuries on temporary incapacity cases were observed at only 21.49 or 0.04 lost workday for every worker.

Severity Rate of Temporary Incapacity Cases of Occupational Injuries With Lost Workdays in Hotels and Restaurants, Philippines: 2000 (per 500 full-time workers)

Industry	Severity Rate
All Industries	43.69
Hotels & Restaurants	21.49

Average Days Lost

Temporary incapacity cases resulted to an average of eight (8) workdays lost per injury case. Among major industries, hotels and restaurants had the lowest average of only four (4) workdays lost for each occupational injuries of temporary incapacity during the year.

Average Days Lost of Temporary Incapacity Cases of Occupational Injuries With Lost Workdays in Hotels and Restaurants, Philippines: 2000

Industry	Average Days Lost
All Industries	8
Hotels & Restaurants	4

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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Regarding other statistics and technical services contact **BLES DATABANK** at 527-35-77

Or Write to BLES c/o **Databank, 3/F DOLE Bldg. Gen. Luna St., Intramuros, Manila, 1002**

FAX **527-93-25** E mail: lssd@manila-online.net or bleslssd@bles.dole.gov.ph or visit our

Website at <http://www.manila-online.net/bles> or <http://www.bles.dole.gov.ph> for other statistical information

**TABLE 1 - Cases of Occupational Injuries in Hotels and Restaurants
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
Hotels and Restaurants	8,217	1,357	6,860

*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 Hotels and Restaurants Employing 20 or More Workers,
Philippines: 2000**

INDICATOR	ALL INDUSTRIES	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
Cases With Lost Workdays	26,467	1,357
By Employment Size		
20 to 99 workers	4,236	415
100 to 199 workers	3,465	70
200 or more workers	18,766	872
By Incapacity for Work		
Fatal	178	5
Non - Fatal	26,289	1,351
Permanent	179	19
Temporary	26,110	1,331
By Major Occupation Group		
Corporate Executives, Managers, Managing Proprietors and Supervisors	470	58
Professionals	389	117
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,007	53
Clerks	472	48
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	2,330	935
Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen	0	0
Trades and Related Workers	969	19
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	7,972	12
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	12,858	115
By Type of Injury		
Superficial Injuries and Open Wounds	14,925	501
Fractures	1,151	46
Dislocations, Sprains and Strains	2,789	161
Amputations	354	6
Concussion, Internal Injuries	1,963	69
Burns, Corrosions, Scalds, Frostbite	1,944	262
Acute Poisoning and Infections	347	133
Foreign Body in the Eye	1,793	22
Other Injury	1,202	156

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

**TABLE 2 - Cases of Occupational Injuries With Lost Workdays
in Hotels and Restaurants Employing 20 or More Workers,
Philippines: 2000 (cont'd.)**

INDICATOR	ALL INDUSTRIES	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
By Part of Body Injured		
Head	3,486	126
Neck	137	11
Back	651	36
Trunk or Internal Organs	354	10
Upper Extremities	13,678	600
Lower Extremities	6,256	258
Whole Body or Multiple Sites Equally Injured	969	160
Others	934	155
By Cause of Injury		
Falls of persons	1,606	150
Struck by falling objects	2,566	83
Stepping on, striking against or struck by objects, excluding falling objects	8,726	385
Caught in or between objects	4,366	79
Over-exertion or strenuous movements	2,112	115
Exposure to or contact with extreme temperatures	1,401	224
Exposure to or contact with electric current	370	8
Exposure to or contact with harmful substances or radiations	782	113
Others	4,538	199
Frequency Rate per 500 Workers¹		
Fatal	5.70	5.71
Non-Fatal	0.04	0.02
Permanent incapacity	5.66	5.69
Temporary Incapacity	0.04	0.08
	5.62	5.61
Severity Rate per 500 Workers² (Temporary incapacity)		
	43.69	21.49
Average Days Lost (Temporary incapacity cases)		
	8	4

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.