What Risk Factors Are Associated With Young Workers Experiencing Disproportionate Injuries in WRT Sectors?

Vern P. Anderson, Ph.D.¹, Heekyoung Chun, Sc.D.², Anasua Bhattacharya, Ph.D.¹
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health¹ and Associate for Prevention, Teaching and Research-CDC fellow²

Abstract

The wholesale and retail trade (WRT) sectors employ a large percentage of young workers. This analysis focused on the demographic features and characteristics of fatal/non-fatal injuries of young WRT workers from 2005–2009. The data sets were drawn from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), including Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), and Current Population Survey (CPS). The findings include the 4-NAICS codes, designating the industry group, and primary subsector of the NAICS industry, respectively. Table 1 shows a gradual decrease in nearly all measures of WRT burden from 2005 through 2009. Figure 1 shows that although the Education/Health Sector (EHS) has the largest burden of nonfatal injuries/illnesses at 21.6%, they constitute just 16.5% of the private sector work population, as compared with 20.7% burden for the WRT sector, and nearly 19% of the work population. Figure 2 shows for each age category WRT workers experience a disproportionately percentage of nonfatal injury/illness. Figure 3 shows that workplace violence in retail and motor injury in wholesale are the two events that are most responsible for fatalities in the WRT sectors. Figure 4 shows that the combination of WRT sectors exceeds the nonfatal injuries for all WRT workers age 16–19. Figure 5 shows the percent change in injuries over the years 2003–2009 for all aged workers as compared to those workers under age 24 years in the private sector. Figure 6 shows the source of serious injuries/illnesses for workers age 16–19 is worker motions or position, floor ground surface, containers, hand tools. Figure 7 shows young workers have a risk of contact with object/equipment, overexertion injuries and falls on same level. Figure 8 shows those categories of injury and illness of young workers. This analysis focused on the demographic features and characteristics of fatal/non-fatal injuries of young WRT workers from 2005–2009. The data sets were drawn from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), including Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), and Current Population Survey (CPS). The findings include the 4-NAICS codes, designating the industry group, and primary subsector of the NAICS industry, respectively.

Table 1. WRT Burden, 2005–2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fatality</th>
<th>Nonfatal [A]</th>
<th>Lost time [B]</th>
<th>MSD</th>
<th>Overexertion</th>
<th>Lost time/A</th>
<th>MSD/B</th>
<th>Overexertion/B</th>
<th>Wholesale injury/illness rate per 100 FTE</th>
<th>Retail injury/illness rate</th>
<th>Private injury/illness rate per 100 FTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>609.0</td>
<td>849,700</td>
<td>256,100</td>
<td>837,100</td>
<td>687,500</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>584.9</td>
<td>820,050</td>
<td>238,650</td>
<td>814,800</td>
<td>672,570</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
<td>34.2%</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>555.5</td>
<td>822,000</td>
<td>24,020</td>
<td>768,500</td>
<td>627,500</td>
<td>29.4%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>555.5</td>
<td>751,300</td>
<td>21,820</td>
<td>694,100</td>
<td>570,100</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>481.4</td>
<td>675,100</td>
<td>19,940</td>
<td>660,500</td>
<td>543,900</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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