Occupational Health and Safety In A Mobile And Hard-To-Reach Worker Population: National Survey of U.S. Long-Haul Truck Driver Health and Injury

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- I. Survey Objectives and Development
- **II. Survey Conduct**
- **III. Some Results**
- **IV. Future Directions**
- V. NIOSH Transportation Topic Pages and Information Resources



NIOSH Transport Strategic Goal #3

Improve health and reduce premature mortality through workplace programs and practices that:

- Enable workers to engage in healthy behaviors.
- Reduce work-related physiological and psychological stressors.
- Improve healthcare utilization.



Survey Objectives

- Provide baseline data about long-haul truck drivers' health and safety, including prevalence of selected health conditions and risk factors.
- <u>Describe prevalence of risk factors</u> associated with poor health and safety outcomes within the long-haul truck driver population.
- Provide information to drivers, the trucking industry, and the transportation research community that will guide health and safety promotion, interventions, and future research needs.



Survey Plan



- Intercept study of long-haul truck drivers stopping at truck stops.
- Nationally representative 3 stage probability sample.
- Truck driver eligibility:
 - Truck driving is the main occupation.
 - Drives a truck with three or more axles (a heavy truck).
 - Has driven a heavy truck 12 months or longer.
 - Takes at least one mandatory 10-hour rest period away from home during each delivery run.



Study Plan at Truck Stops

Select 32 truck stops along U.S. freight corridors.

<u>Preliminary interview</u> to determine eligibility for survey. Drivers selected at random.

Driver eligible and agrees to participate:

Administration of entire questionnaire Driver refuses participation or not at truck stop long enough:

<u>Short non-respondent</u> <u>questionnaire to gather</u> <u>basic data</u>



Survey Interview

- Face-to-face interview by trained interviewers.
- Data collection at 32 truck stops in 20 States.
 Conducted October through December 2010.
- 1,670 drivers interviewed.
 - 1,265 completed the full survey and 405 completed only a non-respondent questionnaire.



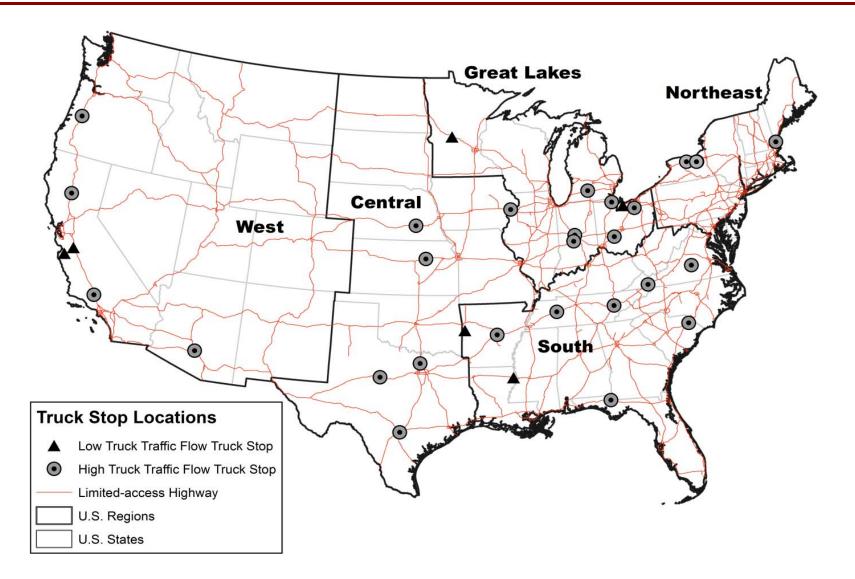


Statistical Analysis of Survey Data

- Descriptive characteristics and prevalence estimates for health conditions and risk factors.
- Prevalence was sex- and age-adjusted to the 2010 U.S. employed population. Results were compared to those from working adults included in the 2010 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).
- The NHIS is a national household, multistage probability sample survey conducted annually by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).



Truck Stop Locations





Demographics (1)

Description	Weighted National Estimate*
Male	94%
Female	6%
Age Range: 20-29 years	5%
Age Range: 30-39 years	17%
Age Range: 40-49 years	33%
Age Range: 50-59 years	29%
Age Range: 60-69 years	15%
Age Range: 70-80 years	1%



Demographics (2)

Description	Weighted National Estimate*
Hispanic or Latino	9%
White	74%
African American	17%
Other or multiple race	7%
Unknown	3%



Employment (1)

Description	Weighted National Estimate*
Mean number of years as a long-haul truck driver	16.4
Employment: Company Employee	65%
Employment: Owner-operator	35%
Type of company working or contractor for:	90%
For-hire	
Type of company working or contractor for: Private carriage	8%
Type of company working or contractor for: Both for-hire and private	1%
Type of company working or contractor for: Don't know/refused/missing	0.5%



Employment (2)

Description	Weighted National Estimate*
Type of freight shipment on current trip:	16%
Less than truckload freight	
Type of freight shipment on current trip:	75%
Truckload freight	
Type of freight shipment on current trip:	9%
Unknown/refused/missing	
Methods of work compensation: By-the-mile	66%
Methods of work compensation: Percentage of revenue	20%
Methods of work compensation: By-the-load	10%
Methods of work compensation: By-the-hour	3%
Methods of work compensation: Salaried	1%



Work and Driving Practices

Description	Weighted National Estimate*
Mean number of hours worked in the last 7 days	61
Driving practice on trip:	78%
Driving alone	
Driving practice on trip:	22%
Driving with others	
Driving with second job	2%
Drivers with union membership	3%
0 days slept at home in the last 30 days	18
1-6 days slept at home in the last 30 days	45
7 or more days slept at home in the last 30 days	37



Findings of Concern

Compared to the national working population, we found that for long-haul truck drivers:

- Prevalence of obesity is twice as high (69% vs. 31%).
- Prevalence of morbid obesity is twice as high (17% vs. 7%).
- Prevalence of current cigarette smoking is more than double (51% vs. 19%).
- Prevalence of self-reported diabetes is elevated (14% vs. 7%).
- Over twice as many drivers are not covered by health insurance or a health care plan (38% vs. 17%).
- A lower percentage of drivers perceived their health status as excellent, very good, or good (84% vs. 94%).



Self-Reported Risk Factors

Risk Factor Reported	Truck Driver National	2010 NHIS National
	Prevalence*	Prevalence*
Hypertension	26%	24%
High cholesterol	22%	Unavailable
 BMI: Normal (20 < = BMI < 25) 	8%†	30%
 BMI: Overweight (25 < = BMI < 30) 	23%†	35%
 BMI: Obese (BMI > = 30) 	69%†	31%
 BMI: Morbid obesity (BMI > =40) 	17%†	7%
No physical activity for 30 minutes	27%	Unavailable
Current cigarette smoker	51% [†]	19%
 Average: 6 hours or less sleep in 24 hours 	27%	30%
 Average: 6–8 hours of sleep in 24 hours 	51%†	64%
 Average: More than 8 hours of sleep in 24 hours 	22%*	5%

* Estimates are weighted and sex- and age-adjusted to 2010 population $^{\dagger}\,\text{P}$ < 0.01



Hypertension, Smoking, and Obesity

Number of Risk Factors Reported (Hypertension, Smoking, Obesity)	Truck Driver National Prevalence*	2010 NHIS National Prevalence*
1 or more risk factor	88%	54%
All 3 risk factors	9%	2%

* Estimates are weighted and sex- and age-adjusted to 2010 working population



Self-Reported Health Conditions

Self-Report Health Condition	Truck Driver National Prevalence*	2010 NHIS National Prevalence*
Heart Disease	4%†	7%
Diabetes	14%†	7%

* Estimates are weighted and sex- and age-adjusted to 2010 population

[†]P < 0.01



Self-Reported Health Care Coverage

Self-Report Health Care Coverage	National Prevalence* per Truck Drivers	National Prevalence* per 2010 NHIS
Perceived Health: Excellent, Very Good, or Good	84%†	94%
Perceived Health: Fair or Poor	16%†	6%
Not Covered by Health Insurance or Health Care Plan	38%†	17%
Delayed/did not receive needed health care in 12 months	18%	10%
Did not receive flu shot in 12 months	80%†	67%

* Estimates are weighted and sex- and age-adjusted to 2010 population $^{\dagger}P < 0.01$

P < 0.01



Epworth Sleepiness Scale¹: Eight item scale to measure general level of daytime sleepiness. Responses are 'Would never doze' to 'High chance of dozing'.

Multivariable Apnea Risk Index (MAP)²: Index based on frequency of: loud snoring, breathing cessation, and snorting and gasping per week. Incorporates body mass index (BMI), age, and gender. Models probability of respiratory disturbances.

¹© 1990-1997 MW Johns. Used under license. ² Maislin et al [1995].



Sleepiness Disturbance (Preliminary)

Screening Index	Mean Index Value Cutpoint	Drivers Above Cutpoint
Epworth Sleepiness Scale*	9	15%
Multivariate Apnea Risk Index [†]	0.47	38%

* ©1990-97 MW Johns. Used under license. † Maislin et al. [1995], Pack et al. [2001].



Highway Safety Outcomes

Occurrence	Weighted National Estimate*
Near miss in the past 7 days:	24%
At least one near miss	
Near miss in the past 7 days:	12%
Two or more near misses	
Nodding off/falling asleep/drowsiness:	34%
Drivers who have nodded off or fallen asleep while driving	
Nodding off/falling asleep/drowsiness:	7%
Drivers feeling very drowsy almost every day driving	



Highway Safety Outcomes

Description	Weighted National
	Estimate*
Ever had DOT-reportable truck crashes:	35%
At least one DOT reportable crash	
Ever had DOT-reportable truck crashes:	12%
Two or more DOT reportable crashes	
Truck crash injury:	15%
Injured in most recent crash	
Moving violations in the past 12 months:	17%
At least one moving violation in the last 12 months	
Moving violations in the past 12 months:	5%
At least two or more moving violations in the last 12 months	



Strengths and Limitations

<u>Strengths:</u>

- Nationally representative population-based sample.
- National prevalence estimates of illness and injury.
- Methodology designed for hard-to-reach, mobile workers.
- Standardized questions used.
- Non-response bias assessed.

Limitations:

- Cross-sectional design.
- Self-reported data is subject to recall and interviewer bias.



Continuing Research

Other research suggested by survey results:

- Dissemination of safety and health information to truck drivers and managers.
- Longitudinal studies of truck drivers.
- Workers compensation analyses.
- Owner-operators as a group.
- Sleep apnea, fatigue.
- Age and driving.
- Public health burden.



NIOSH Topic Pages and Information Resources



NIOSH Internet Site http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA) http://www.cdc.gov/NIOSH/NORA/

Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities Sector http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/nora/sectors/twu/

Motor Vehicle Safety http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/motorvehicle/

Traumatic Occupational Injuries http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/injury/



NIOSH Topic Pages

Truck Driver Safety and Health http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/truck/ Motor Vehicle Safety http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/ncmvs/default.html **National Occupational Mortality Surveillance (NOMS)** http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/NOMS/ Silica http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/silica/SILICA **Noise and Hearing Loss Prevention** http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/noise/ Nanotechnology http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/nanotech/ **EMF (Electric and magnetic fields)** http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/emf/



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