

Slips, Trips and Falls among the workers in a garment industry in Dhaka, Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Slips, trips, and falls (STFs) lead to considerable accidents and injuries with a large financial consequence. In garment industries, occupational accidents and injuries are not uncommon and slips, trips, and falls are the major contributory factors. It aimed to find out the contributing factors of slips, trips, and falls among the garment workers in Bangladesh.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted in a garment industry to find out the factors responsible for slips, trips, and falls among the workers. The study participants were garment workers with one year of experience, regardless of age and sex. A total of 208 workers was selected by simple random sampling. The study was conducted from July 2018 to June 2019.

Results: Among the total 208 respondents, 130 (62.5%) were female and the mean age was 27.49±7.18 years. The majority of the respondents (57.2%) had a primary level of education and had work experience up to five years (71.6%). Of the total respondents, 62 (29.8%) had the experience of slips, trips, and falls (STFs) in the last six months. Among them, slips were experienced by 34(16.3%), trips by 43(20.7%) and falls by 40(19.2%) respondents. Poor housekeeping 23(53.6%), mopped wet floor 18(52.9%), slopped and slippery floors 14(35.0%), improper storage 14(32.6%), uneven floor 12(30.0%) and spilling of drinks 9(26.5%) in a higher proportion were responsible for slips, trips and falls. The ergonomic factors which were reported to contribute to slips, trips and falls in a higher proportion were working posture 30(69.8%) and load-bearing 24 (60%). Workplace stress, on the other hand, was found to be the most common 37(92.5%) contributing factor to slips, trips and falls.

Conclusion: Nearly two-thirds of garment workers experienced slips, trips and falls in their workplace. To prevent slips, trips and falls, steps should be taken to reduce the contributing factors, especially the workplace stress among the workers.

Key words: Bangladesh, Garment Worker RMG, Slips, Trips and Falls (STFs)

Introduction

According to a recent International Labour Organization (ILO) report, each year, more than 2.78 million people die as a result of work-related injuries and 2.4 million (86.3%) die as a result of work-

related diseases. Also, there are about 374 million non-fatal work-related injuries and illnesses each year, resulting in absences from work for more than four days. The expenditure of this everyday injury and illness is enormous and the financial burden of poor occupational health and safety practices is estimated at 3.94 percent of the worldwide Gross Domestic Product.¹⁻⁴ As per the Labor Force Survey 2013 of Bangladesh, around 49 percent of people experiencing occupational injuries, 27 percent experienced dislocation, sprain, strain, and amputation, while 11 per cent confronted fracture.⁵ ILO estimation in 2017, revealed that in Bangladesh every year, more than 11,000 workers get fatal accidents and

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24,500 die due to work-related diseases and 8 million workers experience work-related injuries.⁶

Occupation-related slips, trips and falls (STFs) are a challenging issue, with considerable accidents and financial consequences revealed all over the world. STFs are considered the major sources of workplace injuries. Workers are influenced by STFs, leading to loss workdays, depending on their occupation and even the type of work equipment.⁷⁻⁹ Occupational STFs which include falls on the same level, and to a lower level, and slips, trips, and loss of balance without fall are the significant contributor to the national burden of occupational injury and costs paid in compensation. In the USA, STFs occurrences were the second most prevalent (24.2%) cause of lost workdays (LWD) injury among workers in the private industry.¹⁰ In Canada, more than 42000 are injured as a result of falls each year, which contributed to 18% of time-loss injuries.¹¹ STFs reported to cause about one-quarter of all on-the-job injuries and contribute about 67% of the top ten disabling workplace injuries like strains, sprains, and overextension injuries.¹² According to the European Commission report among 1.16 million non-fatal occupational accidents, 17.4% were due to fall on the same level causes on average 10 work-days lost. Also, 4.4% were without fall but had slips and trips leading to injuries like a back injury resulting average of 11 work-days lost.⁷

Bangladesh is now in a mega-development system in which the economy of the country has to depend more on the industry. But this development is linked to various challenges, including the scope of occupational health and safety issues. Nature and degree of occupational accident and injuries is an important indicator of the state of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) in the industrial sector. A recent report revealed an increased workplace death due to accidents in Bangladesh. It was reported that in 2016 the worker's death due to workplace accidents was 699 which had been increased to 784, 1020 and 1200 in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively.¹³ Many accidents and injuries could be avoided if the conceivable hazards of a work environment could be identified ahead of time and if proper preventive measures are taken.^{5,11,14}

The ready-made garment industry in Bangladesh started its excursion in 1978. Presently trading ready-made apparels including woven, knit, and sweater pieces of clothing which developed terrifically to turn into a multi-billion USD export sectors and a significant

source of foreign exchange, account for about 80% of the total export and 17% of the GDP of the country.^{15,16} There are about 5400 garment industries, employs about 4.5 million workers, of whom about 85% are women.¹⁵ Bangladesh became one of the main exporters of ready-made garments worldwide and hence this area gives the stature commitment to expanding the economy of Bangladesh.¹⁷

In Bangladesh, laborers are legally ensured against occupation-related accidents and injuries through Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006, and Bangladesh Labour (Amendment) Act, 2013. The Labour Act 2013 has made a big number of amendments to the Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006. It has likewise presented several arrangements for improving workplace safety. At the point when a physical injury happens, the compensation is not always adequate to cover the misfortune, either loss of working hours, outcomes of minor or significant injuries or even demise. In studies, the garment workers perceived that they have to work in several hazardous conditions, and they are at risk of various occupational accidents and injuries and illnesses due to exposure to hazardous conditions in the garment industry.^{15,16,18} Bangladesh is moving with rapid industrialization for its economic development, but workplace safety must be ensured which cannot be disregarded. This study was an endeavor to find out the contributing factors of STFs among the garment workers, the result can be used to undertake preventive measures to provide safety to some extent.

Methods

This cross-sectional study was carried out in a selected garment industry located in Narayanganj, Dhaka, Bangladesh. The study was conducted from July 2018 to June 2019. Garment workers who had at least one year of working experience in the selected industry were the study population. A list of garment workers having one year of experience was obtained from the authority. The sample size was calculated by using the formula $n = z^2pq/d^2$, with 14.4% prevalence.¹⁹ The final sample size was 208 with the addition of a 10% non-response rate. From the list, 208 respondents, regardless of age and sex were selected by simple random sampling technique. Data were collected through face to face interview by using a pre-tested questionnaire. Respondent workers were asked if they experienced any STFs in the workplace in the previous six months. The collected data were

analyzed according to the objectives of the study and predesigned variables. Frequency, mean and standard deviation were performed for descriptive statistics. To find out the association between STFs and socio-demographic characteristics and job experience, chi-square was done. For the level of significance, the p-value was set at 0.05. The ethical approval of the study was obtained from the ethical review committee of the Bangladesh University of Health Sciences.

Results

Among the total 208 respondents, 62.5% were female and 37.5% were male. Among them, the majority were 25 years and above, and overall, the mean age was 27.49 ± 7.18 years. A majority (57.2%) of the respondents had a primary level of education (Table-1). Among the respondents, 71.6% had working experience up to 5 years and the mean was 5.00 ± 2.673 years. Of them, a majority (62.0%) were found to work in the swing section and 12% to 13% were found to work at the cutting, finishing and ironing section. Around two-thirds (64.4%) of the respondent had to work in sitting posture and the rest (35.6%) had to work in standing posture. More than one-third (39.4%) worked daily 10 hours and above (Table-2).

Of the total respondents, 29.8% had experience of STFs in the previous six months. Among them slips were 16.3%, trips were 20.7%, and falls was 19.2%. (Table-3). Five percent (3) of the STFs, were reported to be hospitalized for not more than 3 days and 8% (5) received outdoor treatment because of injuries.

Regarding socio-demographic characteristics, it was found that the occurrence of STFs (44.9%), slips (25.6%), trips (35.9%), and falls (33.4%) were significantly higher among the male workers and more common in the younger age group (up to 24 years), while among the respondents who had primary levels of education the occurrence was low. For the respondents who had monthly income up to Taka 13000, the occurrence was significantly high and for those who had income >13000 to 18000, the occurrence was significantly less. The respondents with an overweight significantly higher proportion had the experience of STFs (36.5%), slips and trips (21.2%). On the other

hand trips (27.9%) and falls (25.2%) were significantly higher among the respondents with normal weight (Table-4).

Concerning job experience, STFs were found comparatively higher among the respondents who had a job year more than 5, while among the respondents up to five years job, the occurrence of slips was high (19.3%). Respondents worked in ironing section STFs (53.8%), slips (26.9%) and trips (34.6%) were found significantly higher and falls (35.7%) was found higher among the workers working in the finishing section. The respondents worked daily 10 hours and more, the occurrence of STFs (69.0%), slips (33.7%), trips (37.3%) and falls (44.6%) was significantly higher. Further, the respondents who worked in standing posture, the STFs (44.6%), slips (24.3%), trips (32.4%) and falls (32.4%) were also found significantly higher (Table-5).

The factors responsible for the occurrence of slips, trips, and falls as reported by the respondents were categorized as physical, ergonomic, and psycho-social factors. The ergonomic and psycho-social factors were common in all the occurrences. However, slips (67.6%) and trips (69.8%) were found common among the workers who worked in long working posture (long standing and sitting posture) and falls (60.0%) were common in load-bearing. The most common psycho-social factor was stress, found in a higher proportion in all the incidents of slips (90.1%), trips (72.1%) and falls (92.5%), while fatigue was only found in those who had trips (4.7%) (Table-6). The common physical factors which were responsible to cause slips were mopped the wet floor (52.9%), spillage of drinks on the floor (26.5%), footwear without slip resistance (14.7%) and wet floor due to rainwater (11.7%). The most common physical factors to cause trips was poor housekeeping (53.5%), and the next factors were improper storage/stacks (32.6%) and obstacle walkway (18.6%). The common physical factors responsible to cause falls were sloped surface and slippery surface (35.0%), uneven and floor holes (30.0%), poor illumination (17.5%), and unprotected edges/unmarked (15.0%) (Table-7).

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents (n=208)

Variables		Frequency	Percentage
Sex	Male	78	37.5
	Female	130	62.5
Age (Years)	Upto 24	86	41.3
	25 – 29	42	20.2
	30 – 34	36	17.3
	≥ 35	44	21.2
	Mean ± SD	27.49 ± 7.18 years	
Education Level	Primary Level	119	57.2
	Secondary Level	89	42.8
Monthly income (Taka)	Mean ± SD	12864.42 ± 5119.026	

Table 2: Job experiences of the respondents (n=208)

Job experiences		Frequency	Percentage
Years of Job	Up to 5 years	149	71.6
	Above 5 years	59	28.4
	Mean ± SD	5.00 ± 2.673 years	
Working Sections	Cutting	25	12.0
	Swing	129	62.0
	Finishing	28	13.5
	Ironing	26	12.5
Working Posture	Standing	74	35.6
	Sitting	134	64.4
Working Hours	Up to 9	126	60.6
	≥10	82	39.4

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by occurrence of Slips, Trips and Falls

Incident	Frequency	Percent
STFs*	62	29.8
Slips	34	16.3
Trips	43	20.7
Falls	40	19.2

*Multiple Occurrences

Table 4: STFs, Slips, Trips and Falls of the respondents by Socio-demographic characteristics

Characteristics	Slips n=34	Trips n=43	Falls n=40	STFs† n=62	Significance Test	
Sex	Male	20 (25.6)	28 (35.9)	26 (33.4)	35 (44.9)	p=.000*
	Female	14 (10.8)	15 (11.5)	14 (10.8)	27 (20.8)	
Age (Years)	Upto 24	18 (20.9)	23 (26.7)	22 (25.6)	31 (36.0)	p=.119
	25-29	6 (14.3)	7 (16.7)	5 (11.9)	11 (26.2)	
	30-34	7 (19.4)	6 (16.7)	8 (22.2)	12 (33.3)	
	≥35	3 (6.8)	7 (15.9)	5 (11.4)	8 (18.2)	
Education	Primary	18(15.1)	23 (19.3)	22 (18.5)	33 (27.7)	p=.449
	Secondary	16 (18.0)	20 (22.5)	18 (20.7)	29 (32.6)	

Monthly Income (Taka)	≤ 13000	27 (21.4)	29 (23.0)	28 (22.2)	44 (34.9)	p=.025*
	13000-18000	4 (8.2)	6 (12.2)	5 (10.2)	7 (14.3)	
	18000 +	3 (9.1)	8 (24.2)	7 (21.2)	11 (33.3)	
BMI	Under Weight	2 (4.4)	1 (2.2)	2 (4.4)	4 (8.9)	p=.002*
	Normal Weight	21 (18.9)	31 (27.9)	28 (25.2)	39 (35.1)	
	Over Weight	11 (21.2)	11 (21.2)	10 (19.2)	19 (36.5)	

† Test of significance was done within STFs

* Significant

Table 5: Distribution of STFs, Slips, Trips and Falls of the respondents by their job experiences

Job experiences		Slips n=34	Trips n=43	Falls n=40	STFs† n=62	Significance Test
Job Years	Up to 5	29 (19.3)	30 (20.0)	28 (18.7)	42 (28.0)	p=.359
	Above 5	05 (8.6)	13 (22.4)	12 (20.3)	20 (34.6)	
Working Section	Cutting	4 (16.0)	5 (14.7)	7 (28.0)	9 (36.0)	p=.010*
	Swing	17 (13.2)	19 (14.7)	17 (13.2)	29 (22.5)	
	Finishing	6 (21.4)	10 (35.7)	7 (25.0)	10 (35.7)	
	Ironing	7 (26.9)	9 (34.6)	9 (34.6)	14 (53.8)	
Working Hours	Up to 9	6 (4.8)	6 (4.8)	9 (7.2)	13 (10.4)	p=.000*
	≥10	28 (33.7)	37 (44.6)	31 (37.3)	49 (69.0)	
Working Posture	Standing	18 (24.3)	24 (32.4)	24 (32.4)	33 (44.6)	p=.001*
	Sitting	16 (11.9)	29 (14.2)	16 (11.9)	29 (21.6)	

† Test of significance was done within STFs

* Significant

Table 6: Distribution of respondents by ergonomic and psycho-social factors by Slips, Trips and Falls

Factors		Slips n=34	Trips n=43	Falls n=40
Ergonomical	Load bearing	11 (32.4)	13 (30.2)	24 (60.0)
	Work posture	23 (67.6)	30 (69.8)	16 (40.0)
Psycho-Social	Stress	30 (90.1)	31 (72.1)	37 (92.5)
	Weakness	4 (11.8)	10 (23.2)	3 (7.5)
	Fatigue	-	2 (4.7)	-

Table 7: Distribution of the respondents by physical factors responsible for Slips, Trips and Falls

Factors	Slips n=34	Trips n=43	Falls n=40	
Physical Factor	Spillage of drinks	9 (26.5)	Poor housekeeping 23 (53.5)	Slippery/ Sloped surface 14 (35.0)
	Spillage of oily substance	3 (8.8)	Improper storage/ stack 14 (32.6)	Floor holes/ uneven 12 (30.0)
	Mopped wet floors	18 (52.9)	Obstacle pathway 8 (18.6)	Unprotected edges 6 (15.0)
	Wet floors by Rain water	4 (11.7)	Other 2 (7.5)	Poor illumination 7 (17.5)
	Footwears without slip resistant	5 (14.7)	-	Unsafe position of ladder 2 (5.0)

* Multiple response

Discussion

STFs are common incident within the workplace, which can lead to minor to fatal accidents and injuries, as well as permanent disability of the workers. The majority

of those are caused by falls at the same level, as a result of slipping on wet, oily, or powdery or hazardous surfaces or floors, tripping on the objects, or keeping wrong steps on uneven surfaces or obstruction in walkways, poor lighting and poor housekeeping.

Sprains of the hand, wrist, or ankle and back strains, are the most common injuries caused by falls. Falls to a lower floor, such as from loading docks, stairways, ladders or height, etc. may result in far more severe injuries, including fractures and death.^{11,12,14,20} This cross-sectional study was conducted among 208 garment workers in a selected factory showed that near two-thirds (29.8%) had the experience of STFs. Among the STFs, the occurrence of trips (20.7%) and falls (19.2%) was more common than slips (16.3%). Factors that were identified as a cause for STFs were categorized as physical factors, ergonomic factors and psycho-social factors. Stress was found to be the most common factor contributing to STFs (90.1%, 72.1% and 92.5% respectively). This study further revealed that the long working posture was also a common contributing factor to STFs (67.6%, 69.8% and 40.0% respectively). Among the physical factors, mopped wet floors (52.9%) was the most common factor responsible for slips. Other factors responsible for slips were spillage of drinks on the floor (26.5%) and footwear without slip resistance (14.7%). The common factors responsible to cause trips were poor housekeeping (53.5%) and improper storage/stack (32.6%). Factors that led to falls included sloped surface and slippery surface (35.0%), uneven and floor holes (30.0%) and poor illumination (17.5%). Moreover, this study revealed that a few of the respondents got injuries because of STFs and none of the injuries was severe. Studies revealed that STFs are preventable in the workplace if measures are taken for good housekeeping, the good order of floor surface, slip-resistant footwear, immediate elimination of spilled liquids including water, obstacles fewer walkways, and a good stack of materials.^{11,12,14,20}

In Bangladesh's garment factories, the majority of the workers are females and young adults and have minimum education.^{7,18} In the current study, female workers were also more (62.5%) and more than half being over 25 years and had primary education. Employers of garment factories did not prefer the aged-experienced workers in the factories. According to studies, since the salary of the experienced workers is higher whereas the salary of new workers is lower, thus lowering the cost. Additionally, employers could pay female workers less than male workers, because female workers with minimal education are easily

available.^{21,22} However, studies found that females had a higher rate of occurrence of slips, trips, and fall than males, and STFs were significantly higher among older experienced workers than younger workers.^{7,23,24} But this study revealed the more common occurrence of STFs among the male workers and within the younger age groups, the reasons are not clear and that needs to be explored further. This study also found that the garment workers who had obesity or overweight had a significant tendency to increased occurrence of STFs (36.5%). In the studies also, a similar tendency of occurrence of STFs among the obese, with an increased rate of STFs with increased BMI were reported.^{25,26}

Regarding job factors, the present study showed that daily working hours, working sections and working posture were all associated with the increased occurrence of STFs. Further, this study revealed that workers except for the swing section, workers worked daily 10 hours and above, and workers worked in long-standing posture, all had significantly an increased tendency to STFs. Job factors such as working hours, working sections and working posture, have been documented elsewhere to cause job stress among workers.²⁷⁻²⁹ Workplace stress on the other hand was reported to contribute and increase the STFs incidents.²⁸ For preventions of STFs within the garment factory, also, to get rid of physical, ergonomic and psychosocial contributing factors, special measures should be undertaken to prevent workplace stress.

Conclusion

In this study, STFs in the workplace were reported among near two-third of the garment workers. A variety of factors that contribute to STFs had been reported, but workplace stress was found to be the most common factors. It was found that male and younger workers comparatively had more experience of STFs. Workers working daily ten hours or more and in long-standing posture had a higher contribution in the occurrence of STFs. To prevent STFs within the garment factory, measures should be undertaken to remove the contributing factors revealed in this study, especially the workplace stress among the workers.

Conflict of Interest: None

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