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For better or worse? Changing shift schedules and the risk of work injury among men and women ¹

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Appendix. Comparison of study population [respondents who participated in, and were employed during all six years of their participation in the Survey of Labor and Income Dynamics (SLID) with the full labor force population (respondents who reported being employed any time during their participation in the SLID)

	Full working population N=70 700		Study population N=19 131	
	N	%	N	%
Received workers' compensation o had a work-injury absence >7 days Sex		10.4	2195	11.5
Male	35 198	49.8	9449	49.4
Female	35 502	50.2	9682	50.6
Age group (years)				
16–24	19 349	27.4	2119	11.1
25-34	14 931	21.1	3863	20.2
35–44	15 831	22.4	6095	31.9
45–54	13 774	19.5	5336	27.9
≥55	6815	9.6	1718	9.0
Education				
High school or less	35 583	53.7	7828	41.3
Non-university certificate	19 928	30.1	6880	36.3
University	10 766	16.2	4259	22.5
Annual household income (\$)				
<20 000	13 111	18.5	2196	11.5
20 000-40 000	34 998	49.5	9725	50.8
40 000-60 000	16 698	23.6	5323	27.8
>60 000	5893	8.3	1887	9.9
Weekly working hours				
1–25	15 621	23.1	2469	13.5
26-35	13 112	19.4	3670	20.1
36–40	27 286	40.4	9037	49.6
≥41	11 465	17.0	3060	16.8
Permanent job				
Temporary	15 764	23.1	2823	14.8
Permanent	52 626	76.9	16 287	85.2
Strength minimum				
Limited	28 840	41.9	9828	52.8
Light	19 268	28.0	3929	21.1
Medium	15 765	22.9	3569	19.2
Heavy	5014	7.3	1294	6.9
Number of employees				
<20	18 215	25.8	16 297	43.6
20–99	10 988	15.5	2410	6.4
100–499	8001	11.3	16 297	43.6
500+	33 496	47.4	2410	6.4

¹ Supplementary table

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