



SICKNESS ABSENCE IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY- A CASE STUDY OF MYSURU CITY

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ABSTRACT - Sickness absence means non-attendance by workers at work due to various reasons when the employer expects attendance. **Objectives of the Study:** The present study has attempted to discover the causes of the sickness absence among the worker in the building construction industry. **Methods and Materials:** The cross-sectional study has been conducted. The data collection was done through the Interview schedule. The data collected by the researcher has been computed in factors analysis. **Results and Discussion:** The first and second components have identified two factors. The other components have identified only one factor. Manual materials handling, psychological fatigue and dissatisfaction with work are identified under component one. Static work postures are identified under component two. Therefore, Manual materials handling, Lack of Social supports and dissatisfaction with work are the major reasons for the sickness of absence in the building industry. **Conclusion:** Managing absenteeism can be a helpful measure in understanding the reasons for sickness absence in the workplace. Furthermore, the effective management of leaves reduces sick leave time and puts an end to stress-induced illness. The building construction industry focuses to improve occupational health and employ prevention methods in the working site.

Keywords: *Sickness Absence, Building Construction Industry, Construction Worker*

I. INTRODUCTION

Sickness absence means non-attendance by workers at work due to a (certified) health complaint when the employer expects attendance. Despite the unambiguous definition, sickness absence has proved to be a composite phenomenon.

In addition to illness, it has been associated with, for example, demographical and socioeconomic factors, organisational features, job content and

attitudes to work. (Taimela et al., 2007). Sickness absence, defined as non-attendance by a worker at work due to a health complaint, places a major economic burden on employers, the healthcare system and society as a whole. (Taimela et al., 2007).

The key psychosocial predictors of sickness absence include individuals' perceptions of health and working ability. (Nwaru et al., 2018). The building construction industry is known as one of the most hazardous activities. Therefore, sickness absence is a common factor among building construction workers for various causes. (HASSAN et al., 2007). The building construction workers tend to a range of health disorders that result in absence from work is well documented, and it is recognised that building construction workers are at greater risk of developing certain health disorders than are the general population and workers in other industries. (Brenner, 2000). In sickness absence can be approached through the general possibility of factors causing work disability. The work disability may be perceived as an area that incorporates not only the individual and the disease-causing work disability, but also the work environment, the health care and social security systems, social factors, and the broader societal context. (Leinonen et al., 2018). Sickness related problems there are still gaps in our knowledge of the subject. The observations that work in the building industry have more sickness absence than other industry. (Taylor, 1967). Musculoskeletal injuries mostly related to back pain workplace stress and accounted for all workplace injuries among the top causes of sickness absences in the building industry. (Gabriele Kaier, 2017). The optimal occupational health intervention strategy for workers with a high risk of sickness absence remains uncertain.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

(Ferguson, 1972)The study revealed that some characteristics of repeated sickness absence. The study discovered that the frequency of absence attributed to sickness is not distributed randomly



but tends to follow the negative binomial distribution, and taken to support the concept of 'proneness' to such absence. The study stated that Individual and group differences in absence attributed to sickness need not be the result of the difference in disease such absence is usually the result of several factors, only one or none of which may be medical. Many non-medicals personal, social, industrial, and organizational factors and considered that almost any personnel practice may influence absenteeism by affecting the desire to work.

(Coenraads & Nater, 1984) the study discovered that occupational skin disease in building construction and building workers probably are the most important of skin disease cause of sickness and absence of work in the building industry. The study stated that information on the real medical and social importance of these diseases is rare. The study explained that many working days are lost with important financial consequences. The study observed that workers, despite more or less extensive skin disease problems, sometimes try to continue their work without even consulting a physician.

(Arai & Thoursie, 2004)The study found that workers are a group in an industry facing similar working environments. The study indicated that working conditions, defined as job characteristics, information on the many interesting establishment-level characteristics that may influence sickness absence. The study revealed that an important feature of an establishment is, for example, its economic performance and profitability. The study discovered that the industries of work and workplace social norms are likely to be another important decisive factor for both the psychosocial working conditions in the workplace and the sickness absence behaviour are the major reasons for the sickness of absence.

(Brenner, 2000)the study found that disability among building construction workers leading sickness absence to worker leaving the building industry. The study revealed that sickness and absence from work in the construction industry due to skin diseases, occupational dermatoses, and workers sometimes continue to work without consulting a physician.

(Hernando-Rodriguez et al., 2020)The study revealed that increasing life expectancy and job insecurity disturbs the stability in the building industry. The study examined that unstable employment a trodden path might entail the loss of economic resources, a lower likelihood of future employability when unemployed, and most

importantly, loss of health. The study found that experiences during working life are usually characterised as changes in employment and working conditions, the changes in employment status that may influence an individual's future health course.

(Ashleigh Webber, 2018) The study found that the Office for National Statistics revealed that the total number of days lost to sickness absence increased by 7% between 2017 and 2018. Last year 141.4 million sick days were taken compared with 131.5 million in 2017 when they began. The study revealed four most common reasons for sickness absence in 2018 were minor illnesses such as coughs and colds (responsible for 27.2% of days lost); musculoskeletal problems (19.7%); "other" reasons including accidents, diabetes, infectious diseases and poisonings (13.7%) and mental health conditions including stress, anxiety and depression (12.4%).

(Jamie Jenkins, 2014) The study found that the most common reason given for sickness absence in 2013, accounting for 30%, was minor illnesses that cover sicknesses such as cough and colds. The study expressed that kind, of illness incline to have shorter durations and accounted for around 27.4 million days lost, whereas the greatest number of days lost was actually due to musculoskeletal problems in 2013 at 30.6 million days lost. The study also revealed that mental health problems such as stress, depression and anxiety also contributed to a significant number of days of work lost in 2013 at 15.2 million days. The study focused that mental health problems exclude things such as manic depression and schizophrenia which are grouped as serious mental health problems and accounted for just 1% of the reasons given for sickness.

(Nwaru et al., 2018)The study found that investigates whether sickness absence during participation in a subsidized re-employment program in the building industry influenced the future employability of long-term unemployed people. The Findings suggested that an increased risk of poor labour market attachment among unemployed people with sickness absence, especially among young adults with >30 days of sickness absence. The study concluded that sick unemployed people may require extra support in terms of healthcare and rehabilitation.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

This study is significant to ascertain the cause of the sickness absence among the building



construction workers in building construction industries

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- 1) To ascertain the cause of the sickness absence in the various building construction industries.
- 2) To discover the major cause of the sickness absence among the building construction workers

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

This study aims to ascertain the major sickness reasons in the building construction industries and discover the necessary solutions to tackle the sickness absence among the building workers. The extent of the current study named “Sickness of absence” is limited only to selected building construction industries in Mysuru city.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Methodology	
Research work	Empirical Study
Primary data	Interview method, direct observation and also by a structured questionnaire
Secondary data	E-journals, E Thesis and websites
Sampling Methods	Stratified Radom Sampling methods
Sample area	Mysuru city (Building construction Industries Selected Randomly)
Study Population	96 building Construction Industries Selected for the Study
Analysis	SPSS package, Factor Analysis employed
Respondents	Building construction workers Male and female
Valid sampling Size	360 worker from Building Construction Industries
Scaling technique	5 point Scale
structured questionnaire Design	1th - 6 the questions contain the Demographic Profile of workers. The remaining 15 questions contain the opinion of respondents related to welfare furnished in the building construction workers

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Sickness Absence:

The Labour and workers being engaged in the building industry have been expressing the threat of sickness absence due to health. In the present analysis, an attempt made to identify major sickness absence being associated with the building industry.

The Major Sickness Absence Considered for The Present Study is:

- Manual Materials Handling
- Awkward Back Postures
- Static Work Postures
- Whole-Body Vibration and Hand-Arm Vibration
- Work Characters
- lifting and Motionless Muscular Loading
- Lack of Support at Work

The principal component analysis is a data reduction techniques that give a combination of factors that are jointly contributing to absence due to sickness of labour and workers. The following descriptive statics explain the score for each absence due to sickness in the building industry.

Table: 1 Sickness of Absence

Factors	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N
Manual Materials Handling	4.19	.868	360
Awkward Back Postures	3.85	.729	360
Static Work Postures	4.06	.831	360
Whole-Body Vibration and Hand-Arm Vibration.	4.53	.914	360
Work Characters	4.27	1.052	360
lifting and Motionless Muscular Loading	4.64	.900	360
Lack of Support at Work	4.46	.84684	360
Dissatisfaction with Work	4.21	1.010	360
Lack of Control	4.52	.984	360

Source: Results are computed by using primary data.

The scope for factors of Sickness absence is presented in the above table. It has been found from the table that the highest score is found for lifting and motionless muscular loading and the



lowest score was found for awkward back postures. The standard deviation explains the inconsistency in the average score.

From the correlation matrix, it is found that the diagonal matrix is a unit matrix and gives a solution for factor analysis. The highest correlation coefficient value is found between manual material handling and work dissatisfaction, and the highest correlation coefficient value is also found between manual material handling and awkward back postures. It is also proven with many other factors that the correlation coefficient between the factors is other than zero. Therefore, factor analysis is advisable for the present concept of the sickness of absence.

Table:2
Sickness of Absence

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	of	.399
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1256.669
	df	105
	Sig.	.000

Source: Results are computed by using primary data.

The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin and Bartlett's tests were conducted to identify the adequacy of the sample for factor analysis of the absence of sickness. The KMO value is 0.399 and it greater than 0.5. Hence, samples are adequate for factor analysis. The Chi-square test value is 1256.669 and it is significant at one per cent level. Therefore, there are strong relations among the factor.

Table: 3
Commonalities for Sickness of Absence

Factors	Initial	Extraction
Manual Materials Handling	1.000	.676
Awkward Back Postures	1.000	.836
Static Work Postures,	1.000	.730
Whole-Body Vibration and Hand-Arm Vibration.	1.000	.432
Work Characters	1.000	.722
lifting and Motionless Muscular Loading	1.000	.585
Lack of Support at Work	1.000	.854
Dissatisfaction with Work	1.000	.834
Lack of Control	1.000	.542
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Source: Results are computed by using primary data.

The communalities for factors of the absence of sickness has calculated and found that initial value the factors are one and extraction factors are other than zero. It indicates that each factor individually

and jointly impart in determining the absence of sickness. Accordingly, the present factor analysis of the absence of sickness will identify at least one component which represents more than one factor.

Table: 4
Total Variance Explained for Factors Sickness of Absence

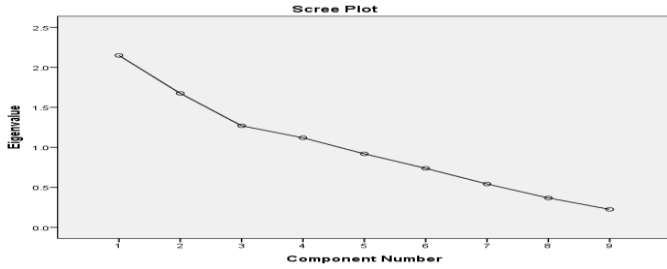
Components	Extraction Sum of Squared Lodgings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.148	23.872	23.872
2	1.674	18.604	42.476
3	1.269	14.098	56.574
4	1.119	12.434	69.008
5	.919	10.208	79.216
6	.738	8.195	87.411
7	.541	6.016	93.427
8	.367	4.079	97.506
9	.224	2.494	100.000
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis			

Source: Results are computed by using primary data.

The Total Eigenvalue for the factors of the absence of sickness and the percentage of variance explained by each component has been estimated and presented in the above table. Based on the Eigenvalue; four components are extracted for the absence of sickness. The first components explain 23.872 per cent of the variation in total variation explained by all the variables. The second components explain 18.604 percent of variations. The third component explains 14.098 percent of variations. The fourth component explains 12.434 percent of the variation. To gather four components have explained 69.008 per cent of variations.

The following scree plot also presents the identification of components of factors of an absence of sickness for which, Eigen value is greater than one.

Graph 4.2: Scree Plot for Components of Factors of Absence of Sickness



Identification of Factors in Components of Sickness of Absence

Using varimax rotated components matrix for illness has identified the specific factors under each component for which values are greater than 0.7 (A factor loading approximately 0.7 is considered to be sufficient).

Table: 5
Varimax Rotated Component Matrix for Sickness of Absence

Factors	Component			
	1	2	3	4
Manual Materials Handling	.795	.030	-.060	.435
Awkward Back Postures	-.064	-.029	-.028	.911
Static Work Postures,	-.145	.809	-.047	-.227
Whole-Body Vibration and Hand-Arm Vibration.	.154	.313	.515	.211
Work Characters	.089	.805	.182	.184
lifting and Motionless Muscular Loading	-.206	.163	.716	-.057
Lack of Support at Work	.855	-.197	.179	-.230
Dissatisfaction with Work	.899	.097	-.125	-.041

Lack of Control	.059	-.137	.716	-.088
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.				
a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.				

Source: Results are computed by using primary data.

The principal component analysis (PCA) for factors of the absence of sickness has performed and found that factors have shown their intuition for more than one component. Hence, the varimax rotation method has been performed and identified the specific factors for each component.

The PCA has identified the factors for all four components. At the same time, it is also confirmed that there is no overlapping of factors and components. The first and second components have identified two factors. The other components have identified only one factor. Manual materials handling, psychological fatigue and dissatisfaction with work are identified under component one. Static work postures are identified under component two. Therefore, Manual materials handling, Lack of Social supports and Dissatisfaction with work are the major reasons for the sickness of absence in the building industry.

V. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

- It has been found that the highest score is found for lifting and motionless muscular loading and the lowest score was found for awkward back postures. The standard deviation explains the inconsistency in the average score.
- The highest correlation coefficient value is found between manual material handling and work dissatisfaction, and the highest correlation coefficient value is also found between manual material handling and awkward back postures.
- It has been found that based on the Eigenvalue; four components are extracted for the absence of sickness. The first components explain 23.872 per cent of the variation in total variation explained by all the variables.
- The second components explain 18.604 percent of variations. The third component explains 14.098 percent of variations. The fourth component explains 12.434 percent of



the variation. To gather four components have explained 69.008 percent of variations.

- The first and second components have identified two factors. The other components have identified only one factor. Manual materials handling, psychological fatigue and dissatisfaction with work are identified under component one. Static work postures are identified under component two. Therefore, Manual materials handling, Lack of Social supports and Dissatisfaction with work are the major reasons for the sickness of absence in the building industry.

VI. SUGGESTIONS

- The building construction industries should ensure that the Personnel Protective Equipment is provided in the working place to reduce hazards that leads to sickness absence.
- The building construction industries should implement some employee's wellness programme including a recreational programme to reduce the work dissatisfied among the worker.
- The builder requires emphasizing social supports from the supervisor, safety officers, and other professionals to decrease the sickness absence.
- The building construction industry is labour intensive, hence the adoption of modern innovate technology is required to reduce the possible sickness absence among the worker.

VII. CONCLUSION

The building construction industries are recognized most pressure industry to accomplish the work in the schedule. The building construction workers often similarly tend to sickness absence most of the reasons. There are various factors linked to including manual materials handling, awkward back postures, lack of support at work and dissatisfaction with work. Therefore, the employer required to adopt more intervention programme to reduce sickness absence. The employer must provide the Personnel protective equipment's to the building worker to reduce the workload and sickness absence.

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