

National Center for Productive Aging and Work PPOP

What are our priorities?

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) National Center for Productive Aging (NCPAW) seeks to advance the safety, health, and well-being of workers throughout the working life. NCPAW works with partners in industry, labor, trade associations, professional organizations, academia, and other government agencies to protect workers as they age.

What do we do?

- Conduct research in the areas of:
 - Health effects and mechanisms of aging.
 - Evidenced-based practices and interventions.
 - Use and improvement of surveillance methods.
- Use age-related research findings in collaboration with other NIOSH programs to develop a broad range of
 - communication products for workers, organizations, and sectors.
 - Build and foster partnerships with a range of stakeholders, including industry, labor, trade associations, professional organizations, academia, and other government agencies.
 - Engage in communication and outreach efforts with partners to enhance the impact of NCPAW research and products.

What have we accomplished?

- Published article “[The relationship between age and workers’ compensation claims for musculoskeletal disorders related to overexertion](#)” in the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. This study of construction workers showed that claims were more costly and resulted in more days away from work for workers aged 45-64 years compared to other age groups.
- Published editorial “[Advancing safe and healthy work for all ages](#)” in the journal *Industrial Health* about the center’s approach to productive aging.
- Conducted pilot phase of research about the safety and health of grocery store workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. Age was one of the disparities studied.
- Chaired two sessions on age-related topics and presented on organizational strategies for managing an aging and age diverse workforce at the 36th Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology (SIOP) Annual Conference.
- Gave keynote presentation for the Midwest Center for Occupational Health and Safety entitled “Productive aging and work: Creating an age-friendly workplace.”

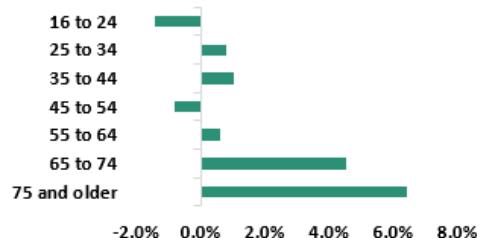
What's next?

- Launch a four-year project to develop and evaluate an e-Tool called iAGE (interactive Age-Friendly Guidance and Evaluation) which will help design age-friendly workplaces in the manufacturing sector.
- Conduct fourth webinar installment of the Productive Aging and Work/Total Worker Health® webinar series.
- Develop and submit for publication manuscripts based on analyses of data from national health surveys. Topics will cover
 - workplace age discrimination (NIOSH Quality of Work Life Survey), job lock (Health and Retirement Study), and subjective cognitive decline (Behavioral Risk Factor and Surveillance System).
 - Publish manuscript on diabetes in workers across the lifespan.
 - Develop educational documents that focus on a range of topics affecting the aging workforce (e.g., working with arthritis, job design for older workers).

At-A-Glance

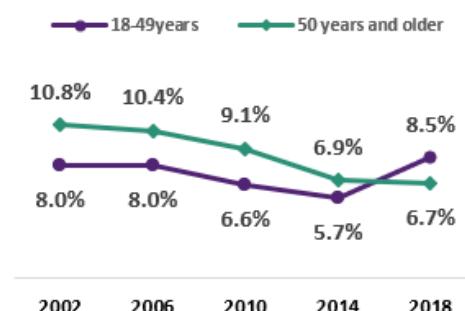
The National Center for Productive Aging and Work seeks to advance lifelong well-being for workers of all ages and supports productive aging across the working life. NCPAW is hosted by the NIOSH Office for *Total Worker Health®*. This snapshot shows recent accomplishments and upcoming activities.

Annual growth rate in labor force by age group, projected 2014-24 (percent)



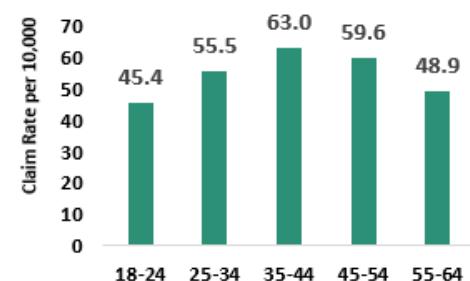
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Percent of U.S. workers reporting workplace age discrimination in age groups



Source: NIOSH Quality of Worklife Questionnaire

Rate of work-related musculoskeletal disorder claims per 10,000 FTE due to overexertion among Ohio construction workers by age group, 2007-2017



Source: MMWR

To learn more, visit
www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/productiveaging/
September 2021



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Mention of any company or product does not constitute endorsement by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention