

standardised interview. Gender, age, residence area and smoking were collected as potential confounders. Multivariate logistic regression was applied.

**Results** Considering all tumours together, we observed large increased risks for wood exposure (OR=6.9, 95% CI=3.0–16.3) and leather (prevalence 24% in tumours, 0% among controls) only. Compared to controls, we observed an increased risk for wood exposure [OR=7.7 (95% CI=2.6–22.5)] in ITAC cases, but not in non-ITAC cases [OR=0.8 (95% CI=0.2–3.1)]. Prevalence of leather exposure was 42% among ITAC and 6% in non-ITAC.

**Conclusions** Our case control study confirmed that ITAC cases but not other histotypes were strongly related to occupational exposures, and in particular to leather and wood dusts. Grouping together all SNC types reduce the causal role of occupation exposures. Larger samples size are needed to investigate other work-related carcinogens.

**0171 DO FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS AFFECT THE EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL WORK ENVIRONMENT IN DANISH 20/21 YEAR OLDS?**

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**Objectives** To describe the work environment of Danish 20/21 year olds and to investigate the influence of family socioeconomic background or individual characteristics at age 14/15 on later experience of physical and psychosocial work environment.

**Method** The study population consisted of 695 young people with primary work affiliation at age 20/21 who were derived from a prospective youth cohort. Outcome information from the questionnaire in 2010 consisted of six questions about psychosocial work environment and two questions about physical work environment. Exposure information about school performance, vulnerability, health and parental socioeconomic status was derived from the questionnaire in 2004 and from registers.

**Results** Overall, the psychosocial work environment of the young people was good but they experienced more repetitive movements and hard physical work than older workers. Individual as well as family factors in late childhood all together only had limited impact on how young people report later work environment. Low self-esteem at age 14/15 was associated with experiencing high demands, low trust and low fairness at work. In girls low self-esteem and low sense of meaningfulness were associated with experiencing low influence at work. Low parental socioeconomic status was associated with poor physical work environment.

**Conclusions** This study showed a social gradient in experiencing poor physical work environment at age 20/21. The psychosocial work environment in young people was on average good, but it seems that vulnerable young people need special intention in order to prevent them from being selected into psychosocial demanding job functions later in life.

**0173 GROUPING STRATEGIES FOR EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT OF THE PSYCHOSOCIAL WORK ENVIRONMENT**

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**Objectives** Individual response style, mood, expectations, and health status may affect reporting of the psychosocial work environment, and bias associations with outcomes. Reporting bias may be avoided by aggregating individual responses, ideally preserving exposure contrast. In this study, we examined the degree of exposure contrast yielded by different grouping strategies.

**Method** In 2007, we enrolled 4489 public employees from Aarhus, Denmark in the PRISME-cohort, with follow-up in 2009. From pay-roll registers we grouped workers at 2 organisational levels: department (n = 22) and work unit (n = 751), and 3 occupational levels: sector (n = 7), profession (n = 46), and job title (n = 77). Exposures, calculated as means of items scored on 5-point Likert scales, included psychological demands, decision latitude, social support, effort, reward, and procedural and relational justice. To assess variance components, we fitted linear mixed effect models with exposures as dependent variables, and id and grouping variables as random effects. Results are reported as the contrast in mean exposure levels e.g. between-group variance/ (between-group variance + within-group variance).

**Results** Within each hierarchy contrasts rose with increasing group-level detail. Grouping by either work unit (wu) or by job title (jt) contrasts were: psychological demands: 0.28(wu); 0.26(jt), decision latitude: 0.24(wu); 0.32(jt), social support: 0.24(wu); 0.06(jt), effort: 0.23(wu); 0.16(jt), reward: 0.19(wu); 0.12(jt), procedural justice: 0.24(wu); 0.14(jt), and relational justice: 0.29(wu); 0.04(jt).

**Conclusions** Grouping by work unit gave the most consistent contrasts (0.19–0.29), while grouping by job title varied considerably (0.04–0.32). These preliminary findings suggest that grouping by work unit provided better exposure contrasts than grouping by job title for all exposures, but decision latitude.

**0182 PREDICTORS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION CLAIM DURATION AMONG WORKERS DISABLED DUE TO LOW BACK PAIN**

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**Objectives** Low back pain (LBP) is a common complaint among workers receiving Workers' Compensation wage replacement benefits. We used the administrative data from the Ontario Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB) to explore the association between baseline characteristics and commonly reimbursed therapies and time to claim closure among workers disabled due to LBP.