

Poster Presentation

Psychosocial

0184 CONSIDERING GIVING UP GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT AS PREDICTOR FOR EARLY EXIT FROM THE LABOUR FORCE

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Introduction Ill health, socio-economic status and working conditions are important determinants for labour market participation. But this perspective neglects the subjective view of individuals and the role of cognitive processes. The aim of the present study is to investigate the contribution of these considerations for the prediction of subsequent exit from the labour force.

Method The sampling frame is defined by all German employees being subject to social security contributions and born between 1951 and 1980. The sample consists of 4511 survey participants of whom 4182 employees are with full- or part-time employment. At the time of the first interview they were asked how often they have thought about giving up gainful employment within the last year. The analysis focusses on the prediction of employment status five years later.

Results At baseline 8% of female and of 7.2% male employees reported having “sometimes thoughts within the last year” and 4.4% of the female and 3.7% of the male employees reported a frequency up to “every day”. The follow-up interviews are currently underway and are expected to end May 2017. Results on associations between considerations at baseline and status of employment at follow-up and will be presented at the conference.

Discussion Research on the association between cognitive processes and subsequent behaviour is very limited. We assume that the inclusion of these aspects will improve the prediction of labour force participation. However, there are strong limitations by the sample size and the number of observations at the second wave of assessment.

Poster Presentation

Cancer

0186 WOMEN EPIDEMIOLOGY LUNG CANCER (WELCA) STUDY: REPRODUCTIVE, HORMONAL, OCCUPATIONAL RISK FACTORS AND BIOBANK

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Background Very few studies have examined occupational exposures in jobs that are typically performed by women. WELCA study aims at investigating the aetiology of lung cancer in women, focusing particularly on hormonal and occupational risk factors.

Methods WELCA is a population based case-control study in progress (1000 ca/1000 co) ending in 2017. Cases are women with incident lung cancer, living in the Ile de France area and aged up to 75 years. The control group is a random sample of the population living in the same area, frequency-matched for age and additionally stratified on the distribution of socio-professional categories of women residing there. Subjects are interviewed face-to-face using a standardised questionnaire (CAPI) collecting information on reproductive and hormonal factors, tobacco, residential history and a detailed description of occupational lifetime history. Specific questionnaires have been developed concerning jobs and sectors that are frequently considered of particular interest for the study: house cleaning, dry cleaning and laundry, hairdressing, catering and cooking, health, beauty therapist, nail salons. Blood samples and tumours are also collected, to establish a biobank for molecular epidemiology studies. To date 670ca/450co are already included.

Discussion The large number of women should allow to uncover occupational exposures more specific of their professional activities. In addition information on many non-occupational risk factors is available, and the study will provide an excellent framework for numerous studies in various fields. Preliminary results on participation rates, biobank, socio-demographic characteristics or number of job periods described will be presented.

Oral Presentation

Policy/Impact

0187 DISABILITY AND WORKPLACE HARASSMENT AND DISCRIMINATION AMONG CANADIAN FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYEES

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Purpose To examine the impact of disability on workplace harassment and discrimination.

Methods Cross-sectional data from the 2014 Canadian Public Service Employee Survey was analysed (n=175,742) using logistic regression to investigate the relationship between self-reported disability and workplace harassment and discrimination in the last two years. Age, gender, and ethnicity were included as potential confounders and interaction terms. Additive and multiplicative interactions were examined using linear binomial and logistic regression respectively.

Results Disability was significantly associated with increased odds of harassment (odds ratio [OR]=2.80, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 2.68–2.92) and discrimination (OR=4.97, 95% CI: 4.72–5.23) in models adjusted for confounders. A significant positive additive interaction was observed between disability and 1) age in the harassment and discrimination models and 2) ethnicity in the discrimination model. Excess