with special age-oriented working conditions and jobs in various professional groups for the most rational employment of aged workers.

Methods We suggest an innovative methodological model for the preparation of jobs for aged workers, including not only modern hygienic requirements, but also criteria for the adequacy of jobs to the needs of aged workers, as well as integral criteria for the assessment of work ability and adaptability of aged workers to the functional, physiological and psycho-physiological work loads. The proposed model «Age-Friendly Workplaces» includes all stages of professional rehabilitation that allows to take into account individual features of the functioning of the organism of aged workers in strict accordance with their age, profession, availability and duration of work, motivation and work ability level.

Results A study of residual work ability among aged workers showed that 57.2% of workers «45+» and 96.7% of workers «60+» need to use ergonomic innovations at work to compensate for the age-related decline in their performance. Cluster analysis revealed reliable differences in the mechanisms of formation of residual work ability among workers «45+» and «60+». The correlations between residual work ability among aged workers «60+» and indicators of their professional amnnesia were proved.

Conclusion The development and implementation of the age management system as one of the most fundamental in solving the employment problems of those in pre-retirement and retirement age will allow a more gentle and smooth approach to the issue of extending the working age in Russia.

1149 THE AGEING WORKFORCE, WOMEN AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

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Introduction The workforce in the EU is ageing; therefore, age-related occupational safety and health (OSH) strategies are crucial. However, men and women face different age-related challenges and are differently affected by issues in the workplace throughout working life. In order to inform policy, debate and future research on sustainable work, it is important to identify and understand these differences.

Methods Published and ‘grey’ literature were reviewed. Case studies on retaining older workers featuring female-dominated work were described and analysed. Input was received from discussion at two European seminars. Issues explored included caring for relatives, the menopause, MSDs and incorporating a gender-sensitive approach into OSH and ageing workforce actions.

Results The key findings were:

- sex- and gender-related differences in working conditions persist throughout the working life; the cumulative physical and emotional impacts of women’s work should not be underestimated;
- support is needed for risk assessments that incorporate the complexities of age and gender;
- long periods in low–level jobs, without career promotion, can lead to long-term exposure to hazards;
- equal access to rehabilitation and vocational training must be addressed;
- simple non-stigmatising workplace measures can support women going through the menopause;
- workplace health promotion strategies need different approaches for male and female audiences; flexible work measures need to be relevant to carers of elderly dependants and to both men and women;
- labour inspectorates should have clear diversity strategies;
- older female workers should be viewed as a valuable asset and the double discrimination that older female workers may face should be addressed through awareness raising.

Conclusion It is important to create sustainable working patterns for older workers, with a specific focus on older female workers, through measures that address workloads, work tasks, flexible working hours, the work-life balance, support in the workplace for specific gender-related health issues and workforce development.