

the identification of hazards (e.g., chemical exposures, physically demanding work), it typically does not address work environment/organisational factors that can also impact health and safety (e.g., long hours/fatigue, reluctance to speak up, low decision-making authority). Promoting U through Safety and Health (PUSH) expands the NIOSH Talking Safety: Youth@Work curriculum to incorporate Total Worker Health components.

**Methods** Young workers participated in a multi-step evaluation of the online training. First a randomised control trial was conducted with parks and recreation employees and food service workers who completed either PUSH or a control training. Additional cohorts were then recruited to evaluate a revised training that included updated videos and images that more clearly demonstrated Total Worker Health concepts.

**Result** This was the first job for most parks and recreation employees (68%); however, only 19% of the food service workers were working their first job. There were no differences between the groups on their pre-test knowledge scores (75%). Groups completing the PUSH training demonstrated significant increases in knowledge at post-test compared to participants completing the control training ( $p < 0.001$ ). The majority felt young workers should be required to take a training like PUSH and would recommend the training to their co-workers. The revised training demonstrated a 30% increase in knowledge from pre- to post-test.

**Discussion** Online programs have been successful in educating and altering behaviours of adults and adolescents. Although widely used to promote health behaviours, there is limited information on training addressing workplace hazards, particularly among young workers. This evaluation demonstrates the efficacy of a Total Worker Health training for young workers.

#### 1724c WORKING AND NON-WORKING CHILDREN'S PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING: WHAT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE?

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**Introduction** We lack tangible arguments on how work affects psychological functioning in children and adolescents: is it always deleterious or can it be favourable in some areas? The International Labour Organisation has been engaged in a study on the impact of work in brick kilns on psychosocial well-being of persons under 18 years. What are the aspects of psychological functioning that significantly differ when comparing working children to their non-working peers?

**Methods** In this study, a group of 900 children aged 11 to 17 who work in brick factories in four Asian countries is compared to a group of 650 children of the same age and socio-demographic status but who are not working. Each child was given an individual interview and administered a 31 item psychosocial questionnaire for children (the IPAW). A Classification Tree Analysis (CTA) was then performed on the data searching for segmentation items between workers and non-workers.

**Results** The study finds a significant difference between children who work and those who do not. The main psychosocial items which account for the difference are:

- acceptance by other families around them,
- a sense of confidence,

- feeling safe in daily life, and
- hope for a better life in future.

To a lesser extent, two other variables – friends' support and engagement in sports and games (leisure time) – are also affected in the case of working children. In all cases, the scores are significantly less favourable for working children, and indicate a deleterious link between work and psychosocial development of children working in brick kilns.

**Discussion** Although the CTA cannot confirm causality, the potential deleterious impact of work on self-concept, on social integration and on hopefulness in children is of great concern. The uniqueness of children's psychosocial well-being, methods capable of assessing it, and conclusions about the risk factors are discussed. These data can be persuasive in campaigns to eliminate hazardous work and to improve health and psychosocial well-being of children and adolescents.

#### 1724d STRESSORS AND MOTIVATORS IN INFORMAL WORKERS IN MORELOS AND THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH BURNOUT, ENGAGEMENT AND PERCEIVED HEALTH

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**Introduction** Despite the fact that the workforce in the Latin-American region is mainly characterised by informal work, few studies have been carried out in order to explore job psychosocial exposure and health issues. Whereas there are no standardised and validated questionnaires to explore specific psychosocial stressors in informal work, the objective of this study is to explore with a mixed method strategy (qualitative and quantitative) the psychosocial stressors and motivators in informal workers and to explore their associations with burnout, engagement and perceived health.

**Methods** 116 informal workers from street and small shops in Cuernavaca Morelos México were recruited so as to obtain information about psychosocial factors and health. Open questions were used to explore stressors and motivators and were qualitatively categorised. Association of these factors with burnout, engagement, mental health problems, and perceived health were analysed.

**Results** The most common stressors were poor physical environment, dealing with customers, and low sales. The most common motivators were comfort and pleasure, autonomy, gratifying tasks, sharing with others and attending clients. 40% of informal workers had high levels of burnout, and 49.1% have high levels of engagement. Results showed a significant association between 'dealing with customers' and burnout; gratifying tasks and autonomy were protector variables for burnout. Attending clients was protector for mental health problems and sharing with others with respiratory and digestive disorders.

**Conclusion** Given the prevalence of illnesses and diseases in this sample, engagement levels seemed to be contradictory in terms of wellbeing and comprehensive health. Particular stressors and motivators were found in this sector, which are not included in standardised questionnaires of stress. Many motivators had a substantial role as protective factors (gratifying tasks, autonomy and attending clients). Further studies are needed to understand psychosocial risks factors and motivators in informal workers.