Abstracts

Precarious Employment/Migrant Workers

FEMALE LANDFILL WASTE PICKERS AND THEIR HEALTH

Keny Wilson*, 1,2 Tahirah Kwok, 1 Aasi Htibbi, 1,2 Felix Made, 1,2 Nina Naiker.
1 National Institute for Occupational Health, Johannesburg, South Africa; 2 University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

In 2016/17 a national telephone survey examined psychosocial workplace hazards among 1630 migrant and 1051 Australian-born workers. Precarious work (vulnerability and job insecurity) and wellbeing were collected with sociodemographic and employment variables. Higher scores indicate greater vulnerability/insecurity/less wellbeing. Univariate statistics examined the association between precarious work and wellbeing by sex and country of birth. Stratified linear regression modelled the relationship between precarious work and wellbeing by sex.

Results Independent of country of birth, females had higher vulnerability (μ=6.3, σ=3.6) than males (μ=5.5, σ=3.6), in contrast to job insecurity (Women μ=8.4, σ=4.0; Men μ=8.2, σ=3.9). Workers born in the Philippines had higher vulnerability compared with other migrant workers (μ=6.6, σ=3.4 vs μ=5.9, σ=3.6) whereas workers born in India had higher employment insecurity compared with other migrant workers (μ=8.8, σ=4.1 vs μ=8.1, σ=3.9). Increasing vulnerability and insecurity adversely impacted wellbeing most in Australian workers. Compared with men, vulnerability had a greater adverse impact on the wellbeing of women.

Discussion Two dimensions of precarious work impact the wellbeing of men and women differently. Vulnerability impacts women most whereas work insecurity impacts men. For Australian born, the impact of either dimension on wellbeing is greater than for migrant workers.

WOMEN AND MIGRANTS IN AUSTRALIA

1 Curtin University, Bentley, Australia; 2 University of the Sunshine Coast, Sunshine Coast, Australia

Abstracts O4C.2 IMPACT OF PRECARIOUS WORK ON THE WELLBEING OF WOMEN AND MIGRANTS IN AUSTRALIA

Alison Daly*, Alison Reid. Curtin University, Bentley, Australia

Introduction Women and migrants are more likely to be in precarious work than men and native-born workers. Precarious work impacts adversely on work-related injuries, fatalities and health but little is known about how it affects the wellbeing of women and migrant workers. The aims of this study are: (1) to examine whether precarious work differs by migration status and sex and 2) to determine whether the impact of precarious work on the wellbeing of women and migrants differs to that of males and native-born workers.

Methods In 2016/17 a national telephone survey examined psychosocial workplace hazards among 1630 migrant and 1051 Australian-born workers. Precarious work (vulnerability and job insecurity) and wellbeing were collected with sociodemographic and employment variables. Higher scores indicate greater vulnerability/insecurity/less wellbeing. Univariate statistics examined the association between precarious work and wellbeing by sex and country of birth. Stratified linear regression modelled the relationship between precarious work and wellbeing by sex.

Results Independent of country of birth, females had higher vulnerability (μ=6.3, σ=3.6) than males (μ=5.5, σ=3.6), in contrast to job insecurity (Women μ=8.4, σ=4.0; Men μ=8.2, σ=3.9). Workers born in the Philippines had higher vulnerability compared with other migrant workers (μ=6.6, σ=3.4 vs μ=5.9, σ=3.6) whereas workers born in India had higher employment insecurity compared with other migrant workers (μ=8.8, σ=4.1 vs μ=8.1, σ=3.9). Increasing vulnerability and insecurity adversely impacted wellbeing most in Australian workers. Compared with men, vulnerability had a greater adverse impact on the wellbeing of women.

Discussion Two dimensions of precarious work impact the wellbeing of men and women differently. Vulnerability impacts women most whereas work insecurity impacts men. For Australian born, the impact of either dimension on wellbeing is greater than for migrant workers.

O4C.3 JOB STRAIN, EXPOSURE TO CARCINOGENS AND THE WELLBEING OF MIGRANT WORKERS

Alison Daly*, Alison Reid. Curtin University, Bentley, Australia

Introduction Job strain adversely affects wellbeing. It is unclear if job strain increases the risk of exposure to carcinogens. The aim of this study is to examine how high strain jobs influence exposure to carcinogens and wellbeing and whether this varies by migration status.

Methods A national telephone survey conducted in 2016/17 examined exposure to workplace hazards among 1630 migrant workers (born in India, New Zealand and the Philippines). Exposure to carcinogens was assessed an online platform that automates exposure assessment. High job strain and wellbeing was measured using standardised questionnaires. Univariate statistics examined high job strain exposure to carcinogens by country of birth. Models were developed to explore these associations.

Results There were no differences in prevalence of job strain by country of birth with percents ranging from 23.8% [95% CI 18.6,30.0] for India-born workers to 26.5% [95% CI 21.7,31.8] for New Zealand-born. A lower percent of migrants born in India or the Philippines were exposed to any carcinogens at work 55.2% [95% CI 51.2,59.0]) compared New Zealand workers (68.8% [95% CI 63.9,73.4] vs 55.2% [95% CI 51.2,59.0]). Wellness means ranged from 13.6 [95% CI 13.1,14.1] for Filipinos-born workers to 14.3 [95% CI 13.9,14.7] for New Zealand-born. Wellbeing was adversely impacted by high job strain (Coef=2.1 95% CI 1.7,2.6). There was no difference by country of birth. Job strain was not associated with exposure to carcinogens but country of birth was