implementing and evaluating public policies. It could also serve as an initial stimulus to create strong national and regional occupational monitoring systems.

0-311 SETTING PRIORITIES IN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH IN EUROPE

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Background Employment is an essential component of adult life, and occupation is a major determinant of health. Despite profound changes in working life, there has been little coordinated European occupational health research.

Objectives We present results from the HERA international project funded by the EU Horizon2020 program, to set priorities for an environment and health research agenda in the EU for 2020–2030.

Methods We contacted hundreds of researchers in Europe through an online survey. We also identified major policy needs in the health and environment/occupation nexus by contacting national, regional, and European stakeholders representing authorities, intergovernmental organizations, civil society, and the private sector through surveys and regional meetings. We applied a priori defined criteria to examine novelty, public health importance, importance to the environment, impact on policies, and potential for innovation within the sustainable development goals.

Results

Main research gaps identified include (i) Climate change and worker health; (ii) Ageing workers; (iii) New technologies and chemicals; (iv) Working time; (v) Changing employment patterns and precarious employment; (vi) Mixed exposures and biomonitoring; (vii) Work-life-balance; and (viii) Neglected occupational diseases. In addition, priority actions related to occupational health were identified such as commuting to work, tools, and infrastructure such as the development of big data, biobanks, occupational cohorts, and large population cohorts with occupational information, development of exposure type approaches, and approaches examining societal aspects on employment and productivity.

Conclusions We will discuss challenges in the identification of key areas in occupational health research that will benefit from new scientific evidence and challenges in strategies to ensure the engagement of stakeholders. This large initiative in Europe has systematically evaluated priorities through the engagement of a wide spectrum of stakeholders across the continent. A consultation process will continue over the next year to raise additional research gaps and calibrate recommendations.

0-329 EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION OF A REGULATORY TRAINING STANDARD TO PREVENT FALLS FROM HEIGHTS IN CONSTRUCTION

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Objective The effectiveness of a regulatory training standard to prevent falls from heights in construction in the province of Ontario, Canada was evaluated. The standard specifies a full day of working-at-heights safety training, including both theoretical and practical elements, delivered by a government-approved training provider. Once the regulatory requirements were in full effect in fall 2017, over 400,000 workers were trained to the standard.

Methods A comprehensive effectiveness evaluation of the working-at-heights training standard was undertaken, including a longitudinal survey of over 600 workers who underwent the training, collection of their pre-post-training knowledge test scores, and a quasi-experimental analysis of lost-time injury claims for work disability insurance.

Results A large increase in mean knowledge test score (out of 10 points) was observed for workers on their day of training: from 6.8 to 9.5 points (p Follow-up after two years, showed a large decline in knowledge test scores (to mean score 7.5). In contrast, the work practice improvements had been sustained. The incidence rate of lost-time claim injuries due to falls targeted by the training (e.g. falls from roofs) declined by 21.0% from 2012–2014 to 2017–2018 in the Ontario construction sector. In comparison, the rate due to falls not targeted by the training (e.g. falls at the same level) increased by 2.9%; and the rate due to non-fall traumatic injuries decreased by 7.3%. These differences in incidence rate changes were statistically significant. (Analyses are currently being updated to include injuries from 2019.)

Conclusion The evaluation findings provide consistent support for a conclusion that the mandatory training standard was effective in reducing the incidence of injuries targeted by the training.

0-483 GEOGRAPHIC VARIATION IN WORK DISABILITY DURATION IN 5 CANADIAN WORKERS' COMPENSATION JURISDICTIONS

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Introduction Prior research has focused on individual or employer-level factors that influence work disability duration. A smaller number of studies identified differences in work disability duration by province or state and the urban-rural spectrum. Variations may also occur across smaller units of geography due to place-based factors, such as labour market characteristics and healthcare access, that play an important role in work disability duration.

Objectives The purpose of this study is to describe geographic variation in work disability duration within five work disability jurisdictions in Canada and examine if variation differs by injury type and jurisdiction.

Methods Using Canadian workers' compensation data, we examined variability in disability days by calculating the coefficient of variations (CVs) across standardized units of geography in cohorts of workers with low back, shoulder and knee injuries.

Results Preliminary results suggest shoulder injuries had the longest disability duration with a mean of 50.10 days (SD

67.94), followed by knee injuries with a mean of 44.77 days (SD 62.03). Low back injuries had the shortest duration with a mean of 27.31 days (SD 45.49). There were different patterns of regional variation within jurisdictions. In three jurisdictions, British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario, higher CV values were observed for shoulder injuries (10.98, 12.03 and 15.65 respectively) and lower CVs observed for knee injuries (6.34, 9.77, 14.19 respectively). In contrast, in Alberta and Saskatchewan CVs were lower for shoulder injuries (4.47 and 4.92 respectively) and higher for low back injuries in Alberta (CV=8.27) and knee injuries in Saskatchewan (CV=13.49).

Conclusion Findings suggest that variation across regions differs by jurisdiction and injury cohorts. This variation may reflect differences in approaches to treatment for specific injuries across jurisdictions. Further analysis will examine the association between work disability duration and workers' compensation healthcare utilization and spending in these cohorts.

Psychosocial-1

0-38

'IT'S LIKE JUGGLING, CONSTANTLY TRYING TO KEEP ALL BALLS IN THE AIR': A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF THE SUPPORT NEEDS OF WORKING CAREGIVERS TAKING CARE OF AN OLDER ADULT

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Introduction Many informal caregivers of older adults combine their caregiving tasks with a paid job. Adequate support is important to enable them to combine paid work with caregiving, while maintaining their health and wellbeing. To date, however, knowledge about working caregivers' support needs is fragmented.

Objectives This study therefore aimed to obtain more insight into support needs of working caregivers of older adults.

Methods We conducted six online semi-structured focus group interviews with in total 25 working caregivers of older adults living at home. Data were complemented with information from seven working caregivers participating in the study's advisory board. Data were analyzed using inductive and deductive thematic analysis.

Results Six themes related to working caregivers' needs were identified: 1) Recognition of caregivers including the challenges they face; 2) Attention for caregivers' health, wellbeing and ability to cope; 3) Opportunities to share care responsibilities; 4) Help with finding and arranging care and support; 5) Understanding and support from the work environment; and 6) Technological support tailored to the needs and capacities of caregivers and older adults. To address these needs, working caregivers' suggested several options in multiple domains of life (i.e. work, home life, personal health and wellbeing).

Conclusion To successfully support working caregivers, a multi-faceted approach including actors from multiple settings, is needed.

0-59

RELATIONS BETWEEN WORK-RELATED FACTORS AND DEPRESSION AND INJURY AMONG JANITORS

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Introduction While there is a body of literature that identifies relations between injury occurrence and resulting depression, literature relevant to a relation between work factors and depression and injury occurrence is limited.

Objectives To identify the potential relations between: 1) work-related factors and depression diagnosis and 2) depression diagnosis and injury outcome and consequences in a high-risk, understudied population.

Methods Specially designed questionnaires were disseminated to 1,200 full-time janitors in the SEIU Local 26 union to collect information on their injury occurrences, personal characteristics, health history, and work-related exposures, for two sequential six-month periods. Risk ratios (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using multivariable Poisson regression with robust error variances, and included bias adjustment for non-response and adjustment for within-person correlation using general estimating equations (GEEs).

Results A total of 527 observations among 390 janitors identified associations between work environment factors (range = 1, terrible/unhappy/mostly dissatisfied; 2, mixed feelings; 3, mostly satisfied/pleased delighted) and diagnosed depression (n=48): how they felt about people they worked with (1 versus [vs] 3 - RR 3.86; CI 1.31, 11.36); how they felt about the work itself (2 vs 3 - RR 2.54; CI 1.36, 4.77); resources available for their job (1 vs 3 - RR 2.93; CI 1.27, 6.75). Associations were also identified between high (4,5 very much, often) vs low (1-3 sometimes, very little, not at all) frequency of stress and depression (RR 4.79; CI 2.22, 10.36) and between depression diagnosis and risk of injury-related persistent problems (RR 5.19; CI 1.40, 19.24).

Conclusions This analysis enabled identification of work-related factors associated with diagnosed depression, the relation between stress and depression, and the risk of injury and consequences among those with depression. These findings serve as a basis for future research and relevant interventions to facilitate optimal working environments.

0-172

LONG-TERM EMPLOYMENT STATUS AMONG PATIENTS WITH SUSPECTED WORK-RELATED MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS: A 5-YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

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Objective Little is known about the long-term prognosis for employees with suspected work-related mental health problems. Are they employed 5 years after consulting a department of occupational medicine in Denmark, or do they have no or low labor-market attachment? The aim of the study was to examine long-term employment status among patients referred to Danish departments of occupational medicine in the period 2000–2013 due to suspected work-related mental health problems.