0836

THE IMPACT OF A PEER-LED PARTICIPATORY HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING PROGRAM FOR LATINO DAY LABOURERS IN CONSTRUCTION

Q Williams*, M Ochsner, E Marshall, L Kimmel, C Martino *Correspondence: Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences, University of Illinois, School of Public Health (MC 922), 2121 West Taylor Street, Chicago, IL 60612, USA*

10.1136/ip.2010.029215.836

Background Immigrant Latino day labourers working in residential construction are at particularly high risk of fatal and non-fatal traumatic injury and benefit from targeted training.

Objective To understand the impact of a participatory, peer-facilitated health and safety awareness training customised to the needs of Latino day labourers.

Methods Baseline surveys exploring exposures, PPE use, attitudes, work practices and work-related injuries were collected from more than 300 New Jersey Latino day labourers in construction prior to their participation in a 1 day (minimum of 6 h) Spanish language health and safety training class. The classes, led by trained worker trainers, engaged participants in a series of tasks requiring teamwork and active problem solving focused on applying safe practices to situations they encounter at their worksites. Follow-up surveys were collected from 70 of these day labourers (22% response rate) 2–6 months following training.

Results Changes from baseline to follow-up revealed significant differences in the use of certain types of PPE (hard hats: $\alpha=0.02$; work boots with steel toes: $\alpha=0.008$; safety harnesses: $\alpha=0.002$ and visible safety vests: $\alpha=0.04$), and in the frequency of trying to self-educate about job hazards: $\alpha=0.008$). There was also a suggestive decrease in self-reported injuries (serious injuries the prevent completion of the work day: $\alpha=0.07$) post-training based on small numbers.

Conclusions Participatory, peer led training tailored to the needs of construction day labourers can have a positive effect on Latino immigrant workers attitudes, work practices and self reported injury rates.