Results predicted employment status at follow up after adjusting for socio-economic factors (defined as continuous drunkenness of two or more days during the past year, hangover, excessive drunkenness, sleeping in clothes because of drinking without food, drinking alone and drinking before noon). Logistic regression was used to examine the relationship between alcohol use and employment status. The study objectives were to investigate alcohol intake, drinking behaviour and drinking patterns as predictors of employment status in a longitudinal study of working-age men in Izhevsk, Russia.

Methods Participants were 1217 men aged 25–54 resident in Izhevsk, Russia in regular paid employment at baseline (2003–6) who were followed up and re-interviewed (2008–9). Alcohol use was measured by total volume of ethanol consumed from beverage alcohol, drinking behaviour (abstainers, beverage alcohol drinkers with no problem drinking behaviour, beverage alcohol drinkers with problem drinking behaviour and non-beverage alcohol drinkers (e.g. eau de cologne)), and three aspects of drinking pattern (drinking spirits without food, drinking alone and drinking before noon). Problem drinking was defined as twice weekly or more frequency of hangover, excessive drunkenness, sleeping in clothes because of drunkenness or one or more episodes of zapoi in the past year (defined as continuous drunkenness of two or more days during which participants were withdrawn from normal life). Logistic regression was used to examine the relationship between alcohol use at baseline and predicted employment status at follow up after adjusting for socio-demographic variables.

Results Total volume of ethanol from beverage alcohol at baseline did not predict whether men were still in regular paid employment at follow-up (P value for linear trend=0.21). Problem drinkers (adjusted odds ratio 2.82 95% CI 1.23, 6.46) and non-beverage alcohol drinkers (adjusted odds ratio 2.42 (95% CI 1.18, 4.93) were more likely not to be in regular employment at follow-up than non-problem beverage alcohol drinkers. Among drinkers drinking spirits without food (adjusted odds ratio 2.13 95% CI 1.28, 3.54), drinking alone (adjusted odds ratio 1.65 95% CI 1.09, 2.50) and drinking before noon (adjusted odds ratio 2.49 95% CI 1.65, 3.78) all predicted employment status at follow-up. Conclusion Drinking behaviour and drinking patterns predicted future employment status in a sample of working-age men in Izhevsk, Russia. However the volume of alcohol consumed per year did not, suggesting how alcohol is consumed and whether it leads to problem behaviour is more important than the overall amount consumed when considering the impact of alcohol on employment.

Background Hazardous alcohol consumption and unemployment are both associated with high mortality in Russia. Unemployment adversely affects mental and physical health. The relationship between alcohol and employment is complex as alcohol consumption may lead to unemployment but unemployment may also increase hazardous consumption. Very few longitudinal studies have investigated the effects of alcohol use on employment status. The objectives of this study were to investigate alcohol intake, drinking behaviour and drinking patterns as predictors of employment status in a longitudinal study of working-age men in Izhevsk, Russia.

Methods Participants were 1217 men aged 25–54 resident in Izhevsk, Russia in regular paid employment at baseline (2003–6) who were followed up and re-interviewed (2008–9). Alcohol use was measured by total volume of ethanol consumed from beverage alcohol, drinking behaviour (abstainers, beverage alcohol drinkers with no problem drinking behaviour, beverage alcohol drinkers with problem drinking behaviour and non-beverage alcohol drinkers (e.g. eau de cologne)), and three aspects of drinking pattern (drinking spirits without food, drinking alone and drinking before noon). Problem drinking was defined as twice weekly or more frequency of hangover, excessive drunkenness, sleeping in clothes because of drunkenness or one or more episodes of zapoi in the past year (defined as continuous drunkenness of two or more days during which participants were withdrawn from normal life). Logistic regression was used to examine the relationship between alcohol use at baseline and predicted employment status at follow up after adjusting for socio-demographic variables.

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Background Maternal employment in the UK has increased significantly in recent years, but evidence of its relationship with child socio-emotional behaviour is mixed. Given the policy importance of both family employment and children’s wellbeing, this relationship needs to be better understood. This study seeks to investigate whether cumulative exposure to maternal employment is associated with socio-emotional behaviour at age 7.

Methods The study comprises a longitudinal analysis of the United Kingdom Millennium Cohort Study (MCS), based on 10,723 singleton children who participated in all four sweeps of the study (at ages 9 months, 3, 5 and 7 years). Socio-emotional behaviour was measured using total Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) scores, dichotomised using an established cut-off for borderline / abnormal behaviour. Risk ratios (RR) were estimated using Poisson regression for borderline / abnormal SDQ scores at age 7 according to cumulative maternal employment over four sweeps of the MCS (at 9 months, 3, 5 and 7 years), unadjusted (uRR) and adjusted (aRR) for confounders (age at first live birth, ethnicity, family size, lone parenthood, and maternal psychological distress, all recorded at 9 months). In order to disentangle whether there was a differential impact of earlier and current employment, additional analyses estimated the risk associated with employment up to age 5 years, adjusting for employment at age 7.

Results The risk of borderline/abnormal scores decreased linearly by number of MCS sweeps that mothers were in employment; after adjustment for confounders the gradient attenuated but remained significant. Children growing up in households where mothers were employed in all MCS sweeps were significantly less likely to display borderline / abnormal behaviour at age 7 (compared to never in paid employment): uRR=0.57 (0.32–0.94), aRR=0.68 (0.56–0.81). Analyses differentiating early employment (between ages 9 months and 5 years) and current employment (at age 7) suggest that the cumulative impact of prior non-employment may be ameliorated once a mother gains employment. After adjusting for current employment and confounders, there was no increased risk of borderline / abnormal socio-emotional behaviour associated with non-employment in all earlier sweeps up to age 5 compared to being in paid employment continuously (baseline): aRR=1.01 (0.82–1.23).

Conclusion This longitudinal analysis supports an association between maternal employment and child socio-emotional behaviour. Possible explanations and implications will be discussed.
inequality over this period and four measures of individual health: Objectively measured grip strength and lung function, and subjectively reported physical limitation and depressive symptoms.

Results

We found that, after adjusting for individual and country-level covariates, exposure to higher average levels of inequality over the long-term was significantly negatively related to objectively measured grip strength and lung function, but unrelated to self-reported physical limitations or depressive symptoms.

Conclusion

Our results show that long-term exposure to income inequality may indeed be detrimental to the physical health of older people. However, we found no evidence of an effect of inequality on subjectively reported limitations or depressive symptoms. This may be an effect of unmeasured covariates, or it may be due to the greater accuracy afforded by the objective health measures. To our knowledge this study represents the first direct evidence linking experience of inequality to the health of older people which has made use of either objective measures of health at the individual level, or a measure of inequality exposure over the long-term.

Public Health Interventions: Smoking

OP53 DEFINING THE LONG-TERM TREND IN A PUBLIC HEALTH INTERVENTION STUDY: A CAUTIONARY TALE

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Background

Numerous studies have reported on the impact of comprehensive smoke-free laws on population health. Many early studies have ignored the potential effect of the long-term trend of the health outcome, and when included, subsequent studies have focused on either linear or non-linear trends. However, the choice of appropriate trend is not always straightforward. We illustrate this by investigating the short-term impact of smoke-free legislation in England, introduced on 1st July 2007, on myocardial infarction mortality.

Methods

We investigate the impact of the legislation using weekly counts of all cases aged 18 years or older residing in England with a primary cause of death of a myocardial infarction (ICD–10 I21) between July 2002 to December 2010 (providing 5 years pre-legislative and 3 years and 6 months post-legislative data). We compare a number of models based on an interrupted time series design with a quasi-Poisson generalised additive model that adjusts for seasonality and region-specific, non-linear, long-term trends.

Results

After adjusting for the long-term trend in admissions, we observed a 4.9% (95% CI. 0.6, 9.0) reduction in admissions for asthma immediately after introduction of smokefree legislation in the population as a whole. This implies that almost 1900 emergency admissions for asthma were prevented during the first year of the legislation. The reduction in admissions did not vary significantly across regions.

Conclusion

Our finding, based on the largest study to date, adds to the expanding body of evidence that smokefree legislation is associated with positive health outcomes. Further research evaluating the impact of legislation on asthma admissions in other jurisdictions is needed in order to support these findings.

OP55 SOCIOECONOMIC INEQUALITIES IN CHILDHOOD EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE BEFORE AND AFTER SMOKE-FREE LEGISLATION IN THREE UK COUNTRIES

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Background

Secondhand smoke (SHS) exposure is higher among children from lower socioeconomic status (SES) families, contributing to the intergenerational reproduction of health inequalities. Legislation prohibiting smoking in enclosed public places was introduced in all UK countries between 2006 and 2007. Although opponents argued that it would displace smoking into the home, legislation has been associated with reduced childhood SHS exposure and increased prevalence of smoke-free homes. In some UK countries however, trends towards widening inequality in childhood SHS exposure have been reported following legislation. This paper combines datasets from 3 UK countries to examine socioeconomic patterning in childhood SHS exposure and smoking restrictions in homes and cars pre- and post-legislation.

Methods

We conducted a repeat cross-sectional survey of 10,867 schoolchildren in 304 primary schools in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Children provided saliva for cotinine assay, completing questionnaires before and 12-months after legislation, including the Family Affluence Scale (a measure of socioeconomic status), and reports of smoking restrictions in homes and cars. Multinomial regression analyses assessed differences between survey years in SHS exposure and private smoking restrictions, with interaction terms to assess SES patterning in changes.

Results

SHS exposure was highest, and private smoking restrictions least frequent, among lower SES children pre- and