

## P10. Occupational Diseases and Disadvantaged Groups

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Groups of people deprived of their basic economic, cultural and social resources are called "disadvantaged groups". We can talk about a number of factors that determine which groups of people are "disadvantaged". Some characteristics that individuals have may bring them to an advantageous position in some societies, while in other societies these characteristics may be disadvantageous. Some features are a disadvantage all over the world. We can classify the factors that cause disadvantaged position as:

- a) Innate and unchangeable factors: Race, physical disability, biological sex etc.
- b) Factors built in society and culture: Religion, ethnicity, mother tongue etc.

Disadvantage areas such also diverse, and it is possible to talk about disadvantaged groups in fields.

Competition among unequal individuals reveals disadvantaged groups in the economic arena as well as in every arena. The most important features of disadvantage in the economic field are gender, age, race, ethnicity, health status, belief, ideology, mother tongue and immigration.

Landsbergis et al claimed that there is consistent evidence that workers in lower socioeconomic or social class positions are exposed to greater job insecurity and other work organization hazards than workers in higher socioeconomic positions. Likewise, racial and ethnic minorities and immigrants are exposed to greater job insecurity

In a study made by Stanbury et al, it is found that blacks were at greater risk of silicosis, work-related asthma, and work-related burns than whites, and Hispanics had higher rates of work-related acute fatal injuries and pesticide injury than non-Hispanics.

Steege et al determined independent association between employment in high-injury/illness occupations and being male, black, <=high school degree, foreign-birth, and low-wages. Adjusted fatal occupational injury rate ratios for 2005-2009 were elevated for males and older workers,

These findings highlight the importance of understanding patterns of disparities of workplace injuries, illnesses and fatalities.

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