

**DETERMINING HEALTH PROBLEMS OF CHILD WORKERS WITH THE
OMAHA SYSTEM: EXAMPLE FROM A SUBURB OF ISTANBUL**

Ozlem Koseoglu ORNEK*
Nurcan KOLAC**
Saadet OZDEMIR***

ABSTRACT

Objective: This study assessed health problems of migrant and non-migrant child workers in lower-secondary schools from suburb of Istanbul with the Omaha system.

Method: This descriptive and observational study was conducted in Istanbul. It comprised child workers. Descriptive Characteristics Assessment Form and Nightingale Notes Software based on the terminology of the Omaha System were used for data collection.

Results: The participants were 81 child workers aged 10–13 years, 86% were male, and 12% were migrants from Syria. Eighty-five percent worked to contribute their family income. The most common health problems were mental health, neglect, low income, oral health, nutrition, personal care, physical activity, sleep and rest patterns, and neighbourhood/workplace safety. There was an association between mental health problems and family health status; between individual health status and oral health as well as role change; between maternal education level and oral health as well as personal care and between nutrition and paternal education level ($p < .05$).

Conclusion: The Omaha system was found suitable for determining health problems of migrant and non-migrant juvenile labor. However, it is necessary to prevent poverty, develop the understanding of the social state, and comply with legal norms. We recommend that researchers examine the health of child workers in long-term and mixed-method observational studies.

Key words: The Omaha system, child labor, mental health, neglect, income, oral health, secondary school children

**ÇOCUK İŞÇİLERİN SAĞLIK SORUNLARININ OMAHA SİSTEMİ İLE
BELİRLENMESİ: İSTANBUL'UN BİR KENAR MAHALLESİNDEN ÖRNEK****ÖZ**

Amaç: Bu çalışmada, İstanbul'un kenar mahallelerinde bulunan ortaokullarda öğrenim gören göçmen ve göçmen olmayan çocuk işçilerin sağlık sorunlarının Omaha sistemiyle değerlendirilmesi amaçlandı.

Yöntem: Tanımlayıcı ve gözlemsel çalışma olarak planlanan bu çalışma kapsamına İstanbul'da yaşayan çocuk işçiler alındı. Verilerin toplanmasında Tanımlayıcı Özellikler Değerlendirme Formu ve Omaha Sistemi terminolojisine dayalı Nightingale Notes yazılımı kullanıldı.

*Institute and Clinic for Occupational, Social and Environmental Medicine, University Hospital, LMU Munich, Munich/Germany ozlem.koseoglu62@gmail.com, Orcid: 0000-0002-9101-6256

**Nursing Department, Faculty of Health Sciences Marmara University, Istanbul/Turkey nkolac@hotmail.com Orcid: 0000-0002-8258-0998

*** Istanbul/Turkey, ORCID: 0000-0001-8045-6152 saadetozdemir36@gmail.com

Bulgular: Katılımcılar; 10-13 yaş arası 81 çocuk işçiden oluşmaktaydı. Çocuk işçilerin %86'sı erkek ve %12'si Suriye'den göç etmişti. Çocukların %85'i ailelerinin gelirine katkıda bulunmak için çalıştığını ifade etti. Çocuklarda en sık görülen sağlık sorunları ruh sağlığı, ihmal, düşük gelir, ağız sağlığı, beslenme, kişisel bakım, fiziksel aktivite, uyku ve dinlenme düzeni ve mahalle/iş yeri güvenliği gibi sorunlardı. İstatistiksel değerlendirmede, ruh sağlığı sorunları ile aile sağlığı arasında; bireysel sağlık durumu ile ağız sağlığı ve rol değişikliği arasında; anne eğitim düzeyi ile ağız sağlığı ve kişisel bakım arasında; ve beslenme ile baba eğitim düzeyi arasında ilişki bulundu.

Sonuç: Göçmen ve göçmen olmayan çocuk işçilerin sağlık sorunlarının belirlenmesinde Omaha Sistemi'nin uygun olduğu bulundu. Ancak bu kesimin sağlık sorunlarının çözümü için yoksulluğun ve çocuk işçiliğinin önlenmesi ve hukuk normlarına uyulması önerilmektedir. Ayrıca geniş örneklem gruplarında, uzun süreli ve karma yöntemli gözlemsel çalışmalarla çocuk işçilerin sağlığının incelenmesi önerilebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Omaha sistemi, çocuk işçiliği, ruh sağlığı, ihmal, düşük gelir, ağız sağlığı, ortaokul çocukları

1. INTRODUCTION

Education has important effects on the physical and psychosocial development of children. A healthy society requires that all children have access to healthy, efficient education. However, 1 in 10 children (in total, 63 million girls and 97 million boys) worldwide engage in child labour, and over one-third of child workers aged 5 to 17 years do not attend school (International Labour Organization, 2022; UNICEF, 2021a). The highest prevalence of child labour is in sub-Saharan Africa, while the lowest is in Europe and North America. Among European countries, Turkey has the highest prevalence of child labour (International Labour Organization, 2022; Turkish Statistical Institute, 2021). The reasons that children work differ. However, poverty, migration, and lack of schooling opportunities are reported as the most common reasons for non-schooling (International Labour Organization, 2018, 2022; UNICEF, 2021a). Recent studies have shown that economic contribution to family is a common reason that children work (Enebe et al., 2021; Turkish Statistical Institute, 2021). In of Turkey, both immigrant and non-immigrant children with low socioeconomic status are victims of socio-political problems resulting from unplanned migration due to the war in Syria. According to the latest (2019–2020) TUIK data, Turkey had over 5 million students in secondary school (Ministry of National Education, 2019) but also over 700 thousand child and adolescent workers in 2019. Overall, 80% of these workers were 15–17 years of age, 16% were 12–14 years of age, and 4% were 5–11 years of group. Among them, 71% were boys, and 68% were both working and continuing formal education. Almost 31% of child workers laboured in agriculture, 24% in industry, and 45.5% in the service sector (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2021). There may be more child workers than is reported, as it is forbidden to employ children under the age of 14 according to regulations in Turkey. Beyond that, the COVID-19 pandemic may have a high impact in increase of the child workers' prevalence, especially in low-middle income countries such as Turkey, due to its large impact on economies, working conditions, and education systems (Kaur & Byard, 2021).

Child labour gravely impacts physical health (Batomen Kuimi, Oppong-Nkrumah, Kaufman, Nazif-Munoz, & Nandi, 2018; Pérez-Herrera et al., 2019; Scott & Pocock, 2021), mental health (Meyer, Yu, Rieders, & Stark, 2020; Ornek, 2017; Ornek & Esin, 2018; Scott & Pocock, 2021; Sturrock & Hodes, 2016), childhood maltreatment such as abuse and neglect (Dhakal et al., 2019; Jonsson et al., 2021; Pandey et al., 2020; Thi, Zimmerman, Pocock, Chan, & Ranganathan, 2022), and nutritional status (Batomen Kuimi et al., 2018). According to recent studies, levels of depression and anxiety among children are already high, and they are

increasing (Meyer et al., 2020; Sturrock & Hodes, 2016; Wickham, Whitehead, Taylor-Robinson, & Barr, 2017). Suicide ideation and attempts are also on the rise (UNICEF, 2021b). However, child labourers are under higher risk of health problems due to unequal life and working conditions (Ornek & Sevim, 2018). Children who have to work may also have difficulties in acquiring and maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviours such as healthy eating and exercise (Batomen Kuimi et al., 2018). In addition, they are more likely to be exposed to labour violations, fatal and non-fatal work accidents, and injury at the workplace compared to adults or peer groups attending school full-time (Batomen Kuimi et al., 2018; Habib et al., 2021; Thi et al., 2022). For example, nearly 2,500 workers lost their lives in 2020 due to work accidents in Turkey, among whom 3% were younger than 17 years of age (22 workers were younger than 14, and 46 were 15–17 years in age). In the same year, 101 migrant workers lost their lives in a work accident (Health and Safety Labour Watch, 2021). Recent studies have also shown a significant association between the prevalence of occupational accidents and injuries and child labour (Batomen Kuimi et al., 2018; Schlick, Joachin, Briceño, Moraga, & Radon, 2014), but migrant child workers experience accidents and injuries more frequently (Habib et al., 2021). It is known that these children, who are exposed to conditions and responsibilities that are not suitable for their biopsychosocial developmental period, experience malnutrition, low levels of academic success, and greater difficulty in establishing a healthy future (Nurcan Kolaç, Ayşe Ergün, & Saime Erol, 2006; Ornek, 2017; Ornek & Esin, 2018).

Every child should have healthy living conditions and free, accessible educational opportunities, which are their most basic rights from birth. However, some children, especially those with low socioeconomic status (whether displaced immigrants or non-immigrants), seem to be deprived of these basic rights (Habib et al., 2021; Khatab, Raheem, Sartorius, & Ismail, 2019; Punch, 2007). On the other hand, migrant child workers are much more vulnerable relative to non-migrant child workers due to linguistic and other barriers, such as lack of residency and lack of knowledge regarding occupation, education, and health systems (Habib et al., 2021). Work has a multifaceted, negative effect on children's health and quality of life (Nurcan Kolaç et al., 2006; Ornek, 2017; Ornek & Esin, 2018). However, according to a literature review conducted in the relevant field, studies examining the multifaceted health status of migrant and non-migrant child workers with a valid, reliable measurement tool, especially in Turkey, are limited. The current study was carried out because it is essential to identify the problems of children working in countries such as Turkey, which has recently experienced rapid socio-political and economic changes and has an increasing immigrant population, and to develop preventive programmes and initiatives. As mentioned, Turkey has the highest prevalence of child workers among European countries (International Labour Organization, 2022; Lordoglu & Aslan, 2018). In this context, the Omaha System was used to determine the physiological and psychosocial health behaviours and environmental problems of working children in order to follow up and find solutions. This system is comprehensive and evidence based, and it is currently used by nurses, physicians, and other health staff internationally in schools, clinics, and community and occupational health centres. It is a standardised taxonomy providing a systematic approach to identifying the health problems and sociodemographic characteristics of individuals, families, and communities for the planning of reliable interventions. The Omaha System consists of the Problem Classification Scheme, Intervention Scheme, and Problem Rating (Martin, 2005; Ornek & Ardic, 2019) (Figure 1).

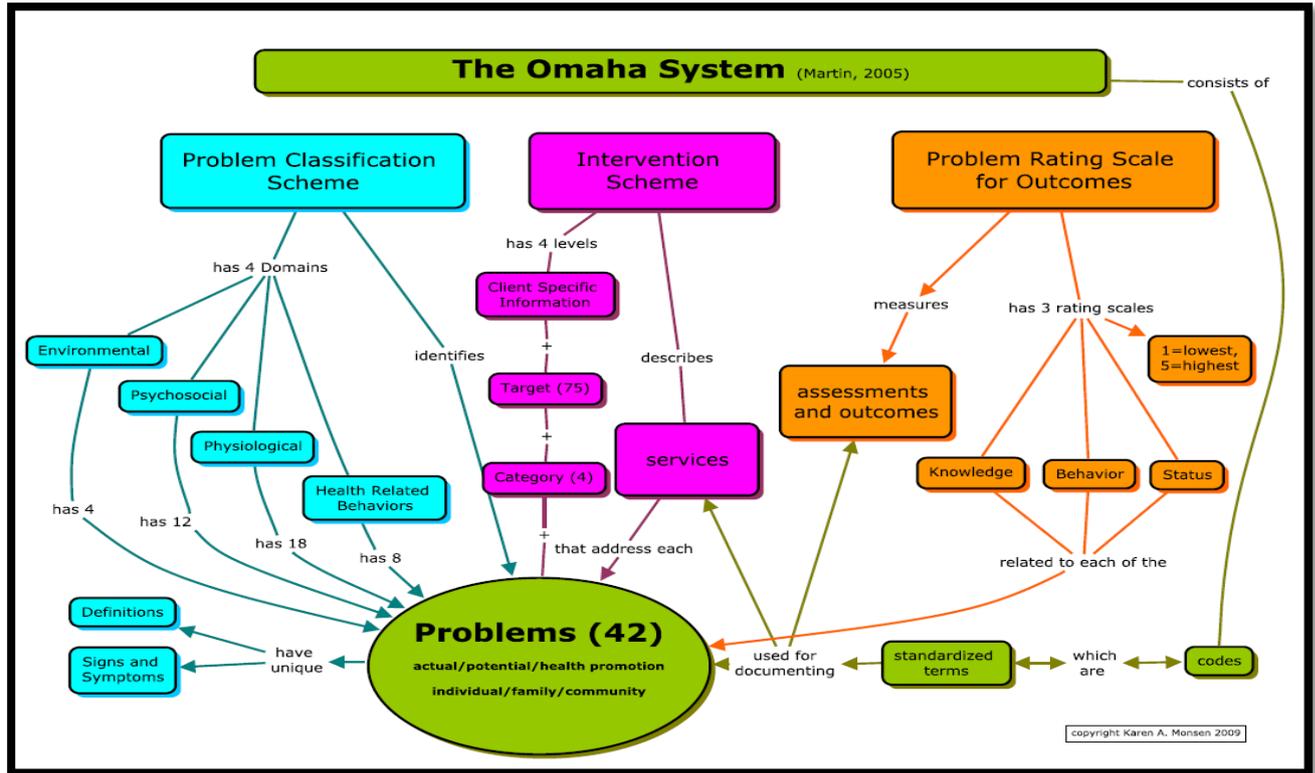


Figure 1: The Omaha System concept(Martin, 2005)

The aim of present study was to determine the physiological, psychosocial, and health-related behaviours and the environmental problems of child workers in lower-secondary schools in a suburb of Istanbul, Turkey, using the Omaha System Problem Classification Scheme.

The following research questions were addressed in this study:

Research question 1: What are the health problems of child workers in lower-secondary schools residing in a suburb of Istanbul, Turkey?

Research question 2: Is the Problem Classification Scheme of the Omaha System suitable for defining the health problems of child workers?

Research question 3: Is there an association between sociodemographic characteristics and health problems?

2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

2.1. Sample and Settings

This descriptive-correlational study was conducted in the district of Istanbul where is an attractive region for internal and international migrants, such as people from Syria. The majority of the residents who live in this region have a low socioeconomic level.

The population of study comprised migrant and non-migrant child workers from two lower-secondary schools from this region. The sample was selected using a purposive sampling

method. The sample was determined during interviews conducted during the screening process for mental health and healthy lifestyle behaviours during the "School Health" project. Children who volunteered and spoke fluent Turkish, Kurdish, or Arabic were included in the study.

We informed all students who also work, their families, school administrators, and teachers regarding the aims and procedures of the study. All participated in the study. Public health nurses collected data and followed the child workers between September 2019 and May 2020. The follow-up process was terminated at end of May 2020 due to obstacles during the Covid-19 pandemic.

2.2.Measurements

2.2.1. Descriptive Characteristics Assessment Form

The researcher modified the Descriptive Characteristics Assessment Form according to similar academic studies, research, and literature. It consisted of the following characteristics: sociodemographic, family, health, and work. An initial version of the form was piloted using 10 children in one school.

2.2.2. Nightingale Notes Software, developed by Champ Software (Mankato, MN), is an electronic reporting system based on the terminology of the Omaha System. It is international and used in a variety of health-related disciplines (Martin, 2005; Monsen, Schenk, Schleyer, & Schiavenato, 2015). The software consists of two parts. The first records demographic and health information. The second part comprises three components of the Omaha System. Of them, the Problem Classification Scheme and the Intervention Scheme were used in the present study. The Problem Rating Scale could not be used due to the limited time allowed by the school curriculum. The Problem Classification Scheme consists of four domains (environmental, psychological, physiological, health-related behaviours), with 42 defined health- and environment-related problems and 335 signs and symptoms. The Intervention Scheme consists of four categories (teaching, guidance, and counselling; treatments and procedures; case management; surveillance), with 76 targets (Figure 1). The validity and reliability of the Turkish Omaha System were verified in 2006 (Erdogan & Esin, 2006). Data reports from Nightingale Notes Software can be downloaded in Excel, PDF, or graphic formats.

FIGURE 2

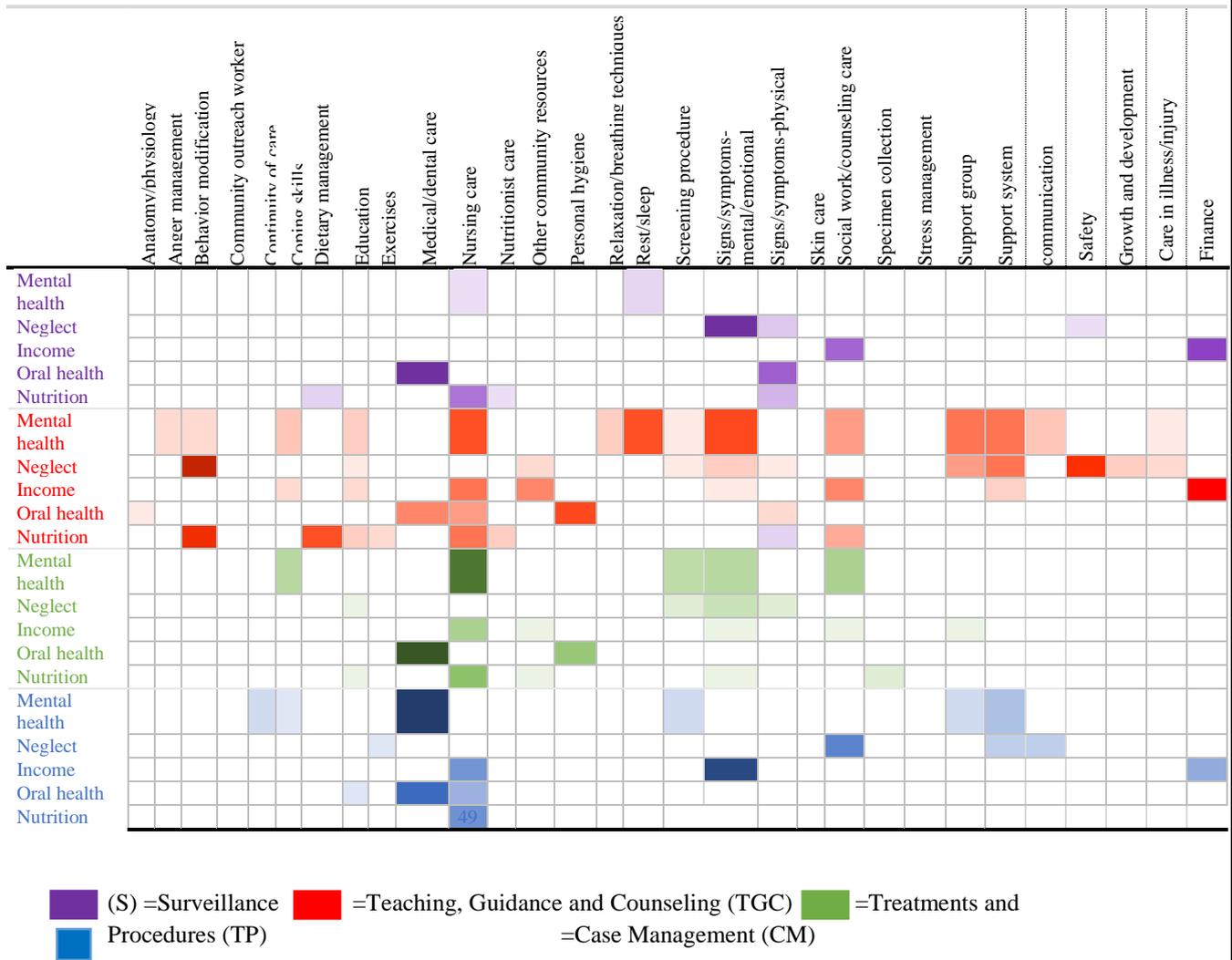


Figure 2 shows the matrix visualization for problems and interventions for one patient having five problems. The problems are shown on the Y axis, including all categories represented by color, Targets shown on the X axis. Shading indicates number of interventions (darker =more)

2.3. Data Collection

The data collection process was started after the students were invited to the school infirmary, and necessary explanations were made while the students were at school. Each data collection process was approximately 25 minutes in duration. The data were collected between September 2019 and May 2020 by public health nurses.

2.4. Ethical statement

The Ethical Committee of Clinical Research, Marmara University approved the study phase (no:09.2019.388) before the study was conducted. All methods were performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Written and oral informed consent was obtained from the children and their families.

2.5. Data Analysis

The data entered into the Nightingale Notes Software system were reported in Excel (Microsoft, Redmond, WA) format and imported into SPSS 25.0 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY). Descriptive statistics were used to summarise the demographic data and outcome variables; chi-square test and independent *t* test were used for comparative analysis. "Matrix visualisation" graphic was used in visualisation of the data (Lee, Kim, & Monsen, 2015).

3. RESULTS

3.1. Sociodemographic Characteristics

The participants were 81 child workers aged 10–13 years. Most (86%) were male and were non-migrant (88%). Overall, 57% expressed their (family) economic status as "good", and nearly 50% (39 children) had a health problem (disease); 46 of the participants spoke Kurdish, and 15% (12) spoke Arabic as second language. The majority (81%) had a relative or acquaintance at the workplace; 85% worked to support their family income, and 25% (20) had had an accident at work. In all, 41% (33) reported having a mother who was illiterate, and 21% (17) a father who was illiterate; only 10% (8) reported that their father had a high school diploma. Their ages at work commencement were between 7 and 13 years (mean: 9.8±1.3 years), and their working hours per week were between 8 and 64 (Table 1).

Table 1: Characteristics of the Child Workers (n:81)

Characteristics	N	%
Age(year)		
10	19	23.5
11	29	36
12	17	21
13	16	20
Gender		
Male	70	86
Female	11	14
Nationality		
Turkey	67	88
Syria	14	12
School degree		
5 th class	21	26
6 th class	30	37
7 th class	22	27
8 th class	8	10
Health problems of children (diseases)		
Yes	39	48
No	42	52
Work accident		
Yes	20	25
No	61	75
Education Status of Mother		
Illiterate	33	41
Primary	48	59
Education Status of Father		
Illiterate	17	21
Primary	56	69
High school	8	10
Perceived economic status (family)		
Good	46	57
Bad	35	43
	M±SD	Min-Max.
Age to start work(years)	9.8±1.31	7-13
Working hours/week	18.2±9.7	8-64
Working experience(year)	1.7±1	0.3-4

3.2.Problems According to the Problem Classification Scheme

Of the 42 health problems of the Problem Classification Scheme of the Omaha System, 27 were diagnosed among the participants. These health problems were diagnosed a total of 570 times. More than two-thirds of the problems were diagnosed as actual, and 88% of all problems were at the individual level. These health problems were related mostly to the psychosocial domain (38% [9]) and physiological domain (34% [8]), followed by the health-related behaviours domain (25% [6]) and environmental domain (9.5% [4]). The most common health problems diagnosed in the present study were as follows in descending order: mental health (13% [72]), neglect (11% [63]), income (11% [61]), oral health (9% [51]), nutrition (7.5% [43]), personal care (6.5% [37]), physical activity (7% [166]), sleep and rest patterns (6% [35]), and neighbourhood/workplace safety (5% [26]). The signs-symptoms were used 922 times, and the 13 most common signs-symptoms were low/no income (7% [64]), cariosity (5% [45]), lack of necessary supervision/oversight (4.5% [42]), sadness/hopelessness/lower self-esteem (4% [40]), taking on a new role (4% [35]), being able to buy only basic necessities (3.5% [33]), somatic complaints/fatigue (3% [32]), difficulty in managing stress (3% [31]), anxiety/unidentified fears (3% [30]), unwanted role change (3% [26]), inappropriately left alone (3% [25]), lack of physical care (2% [20]), and insufficient sleep/rest for age/physical development (2% [19]).

TABLE 2

Table 2 Domains, Health and Sign-Symptoms according to Omaha System Problem Classification List of Child Workers (n: 81)

Domains	Problems	n	(%)	Sign/Symptoms	n	%
Physiological	Oral health	51	8.9	Cariosity	45	5
				Other (tartar, sensitivity to cold or hot, injured/swelling/bleeding gums etc.)	27	3
	Pain	12	2.1	Expressing uncomfortable-pain	14	1
Environmental	Income	61	10.7	Low/no income	81	9
				Only be able to buy basic necessities	33	3
				Inability to buy basic necessities	18	2
				Lack of health insurance	12	1
	Neighborhood/workplace safety	26	4.6	Physical hazards	14	1
				Other (environmental pollution, insufficient/unsafe play/exercise areas, threats/reports of violence, high crime rate etc.)	39	4
	Residence	15	2.6	Insufficient heating/cooling system	11	1
unsafe and/or undersized house				18	2	
Psychosocial	Mental health	72	12.6	Sadness/hopelessness/lower self-esteem	40	4
				Anxiety/unidentified fears	30	3
				Somatic complaints/fatigue	32	3
				difficulty in managing stress	31	3
				Difficulty in anger management, suicidal thoughts, thoughts of harming others, self-injury, difficulty concentrating /attention, blunted emotions, etc.	28	3
	Abuse	4	.7	Harsh/over-discipline, verbal attack, cowardly/timid behavior, constant exposure to negative criticism/messages etc.	14	1
	Role change	45	7.9	Unwanted role change	26	3
				Taking on a new role	38	4
	Interpersonal relationship	26	4.6	Few shared activities	12	1
				Difficulty in establishing and maintaining relationships	5	.5
				Lack of interpersonal communication skills	6	.6
				Inability to solve problems without conflict	4	.4
	Neglect	63	11.1	Lack of emotional care/support	51	5
Lack of physical care				20	2	
Lack of necessary supervision/oversight				42	4	
Inappropriately left alone				25	3	
Inadequate/delayed medical care				10	1	
Health-related Behaviors	Nutrition	43	7.5	Malnutrition	45	5
				Lower weight: BMI 5 th percentile or below in children	3	.3
				Over weight: BMI 95 th percentile or more in children	2	.2
	Personal care	37	5.5	Lack of physical care (bathing, hand-washing, hair care etc.)	12	1
	Substance use	35	5.1	Difficulty in fulfilling daily routines, behavioral changes	2	.2
				Insufficient sleep/rest for age/physical condition	20	2
Sleep and rest patterns	35	5.1	Insomnia	19	2	
			Having nightmares	6	.6	

3.3. Nursing Interventions for Child Workers According to the Intervention Scheme

Figure 2 summarises the four most common health problems of the children and their recorded categories, targets, and frequency of interventions. We used 43 of the 76 targets in the Omaha System Intervention Scheme. We applied a total of 14,586 interventions based on the targets. The six most frequently used targets were as follows: nursing care (28% [987]), signs/symptoms-mental/emotional (8% [271]), behaviour modification (6% [198]), support system (5% [190]), personal care (7% [242]), services consulting (7% [277]), medical/dental care (6% [277]), and sleeplessness/restlessness (5% [168]). The interventions were most frequently applied in the teaching, guidance, and counselling category (49%), followed by the case management category (21%).

3.4. Relationship Between the Health Problems of the Problem Classification Scheme of the Omaha System and Sociodemographic Characteristics

Table 3 shows the relationship between the health problems and sociodemographic characteristics of the child workers. There was a significant association between mental health problems ($p < .05$) and family health status; between individual health status and oral health ($\chi^2(1) = 8.924, p < .05$) as well as role change ($\chi^2(1) = 5.389, p < .05$); between maternal education level and oral health ($\chi^2(1) = 7.190, p < .05$) as well as personal care $\chi^2(1) = 5.270, p < .05$; and between nutrition $\chi^2(1) = 6.144, p < .05$ and paternal education level. However, there was no significant association between health problems and nationality (Turkish/Syrian), education and work status of the parents ($p > .05$), except residence problem ($p < .05$). In addition, there was a significant association between family economic conditions and neighbourhood/workplace safety ($p < .05$).

TABLE 3

Table 3: The relationship between the health problems of the problem classification Scheme of the Omaha System and Sociodemographic characteristics of the child workers (n:81)

Problems/statistics	Results (n/% ^a)	Characteristics										
		Nationality		Individual Health problem/s		Family's health problem/s		Education status of mother		Education status of father		
		Turkey	Syria	Yes	No	Yes	No	Primary	Illiterate	Primary	High school	Illiterate
Oral health	Yes	38/81	9/19	16/34	31/66	13/28	34/72	22/47	25/53	29/62	5/11	13/28
	No	29/85	5/15	23/68	11/32	8/23.5	26/76.5	26/76.5	8/23.5	27/79	3/9	4/12
		$\chi^2 = .27$ 2 df:1	.602	$\chi^2 = 8.924$ df:1 p=.003		$\chi^2 = .175$ 5 df:1	.675	$\chi^2 = 7.190$ 0 df:1	P=.007	$\chi^2 = 3.297$ df:2	p=.181	
Nutrition	Yes	36/86	6/14	21/50	21/50	12/29	30/71	21/50	33/79	21/50	1/2	8/19
	No	31/79.5	8/20.5	18/46	21/54	9/23	30/77	27/69	12/31	23/59	7/18	9/23
		$\chi^2 = .54$ 8 df:1	.459	$\chi^2 = .120$ df:1 p=.729		$\chi^2 = .318$ 8 df:1	.573	$\chi^2 = 3.09$ 8 df:1	P=.07	$\chi^2 = 6.144$ df:2	P=.039	
Income	Yes	53/83	11/17	28/44	36/56	16/25	48/75	38/59	26/41	41/64	8/12.5	15/23

	No	14/82	3/18	11/65	6/35	5/29	12/71	10/59	7/41	15/88	-	2/12
	<i>b</i>			$\chi^2=.2$ 364	df:1 p=.124	$\chi^2=.13$ 6 df:1	.712	$\chi^2=.002$ df:1	P=.967	$\chi^2^b=3.4$ 99df:2	P=.170	
Neglect	Yes	53/81. 5	12/12.5	31/48	34/52	17/26	48/74	40/61.5	25/38.5	45/69	7/11	13/20
	No	14/87. 5	2/12.5	8/50	8/50	4/25	12/75	8/50	8/0	11/69	1/6	4/25
	<i>b</i>			$\chi^2=.0$ 27	P=.829	B	.600	$\chi^2=.708$ df:1	P=.400	$\chi^2^b=.40$ 9 df:2	P=.910	
Personal care	Yes	26/81	6/19	14/44	18/56	11/34	21/66	14/44	18/56	21/66	2/6	9/28
	No	41/84	8/16	25/51	24/49	10/20	39/80	34/69	15/31	35/71	6/12	8/16
			$\chi^2=.08$ 0 df:1	.778	$\chi^2=.4$ 10	P=.522	$\chi^2=.1.9$ 66 df:1	P=.161	$\chi^2=.5.27$ 0 df:1	P=.022	$\chi^2^b=.1.9$ 96	p=.394
Mental health	Yes	55/81	13/19	35/51. 5	33/48.5	21/31	47/69	39/57	29/43	44/65	8/12	16/23.5
	No	12/92	1/8	4/31	9/69	-	13/100	9/69	4/31	12/92	-	1/8
			.448 ^b		$\chi^2=.1$ 873	P=.171	B	P=.017	$\chi^2=.638$ df:1	P=.425	$\chi^2^b=.3.1$ 44 df:2	P=.200
Sleep/rest	Yes	33/85	6/15	23/59	16/41	11/28	28/72	24/61.5	15/38.5	26/67	3/8	10/26
	No	34/81	8/19	16/38	26/62	10/24	32/76	24/57	18/43	30/71	5/12	7/17
			$\chi^2=.19$ 0 df:1	.663	$\chi^2=.3$ 531	P=.06	$\chi^2=.20$ 3 df:1	P=.652	$\chi^2=.162$ df:1	P=.687	$\chi^2^b=.1.2$ 16	p=.530
Role change	Yes	41/82	9/19	19/38	31/62	14/28	36/72	27/54	23/46	33/66	5/10	12/24
	No	26/84	5/16	20/64. 5	11/35.5	7/23	24/77	21/68	10/32	23/74	3/10	5/16
			$\chi^2=.04$ 7 df:1	.829	$\chi^2=.5$ 389	P=.02	$\chi^2=.29$ 3 df:1	P=.589	$\chi^2=.1.49$ 7 df:1	P=.221	$\chi^2^b=.76$ 7	p=.772
Residence	Yes	9/60	6/40	10/67	5/33	3/20	12/80	10/67	5/23	11/73	-	4/27
	No	58/88	8/12	29/44	37/56	21/26	60/74	38/58	28/42	45/68	8/12	13/20
	<i>b</i>		.019		$\chi^2=.2$ 529	P=.112	B	P=.748	$\chi^2=.418$ df:1	P=.518	$\chi^2^b=.1.8$ 32	P=.435

4. DISCUSSION

The main purpose of this study was to determine the health-related behaviours and the psychosocial, physiological, and environmental health problems of migrant and non-migrant child workers in lower-secondary schools in a suburb of Istanbul via the Omaha Problem Classification Scheme. The study also investigated the suitability of the Omaha System in the evaluation and follow-up of health problems among the children, and to present scientific data regarding any associations between the sociodemographic characteristics of the child workers and health problems.

The Omaha System has been used in a variety of medical fields, such as ageing health (İlgaz & gözümlü, 2021), school health (İlgaz, 2022), occupational health (Kesgin & Kublay, 2014), and clinical care (Ornek & Ardic, 2019), and in education and research (Erdogan et al., 2013). The results showed that the system was very successful in detecting the health problems of individuals and families, as well as society-based problems. However, this is the first study in which the Omaha System was used to detect and monitor the health problems of migrant and non-migrant children who work but are trying to continue schooling. According to the results of this study, the Omaha System seemed to be suitable for diagnosis and follow-up of the health problems of migrant and non-migrant working children, the implementation of public health nursing interventions, targets, and the re-evaluation of the problems of the children. It provides many benefits, such as holistic evaluation of the health of child workers, follow-up, and data

storage. It was found to be a very time-saving program, preventing repetition and effectively expediting follow-up for the health problems of each child. Thus, the use of this electronic-based information system may also facilitate the achievement of desired goals by increasing the work motivation and job satisfaction of specialists such as nurses and physicians working in the field.

The results of this study once again showed that children should be kept away from the work environment. Although work is thought to be effective in the development of children's self-confidence and assertiveness, it seems very difficult to commit to a "healthy work environment" for children in families and communities with low socioeconomic status. It can be traumatic for children, especially in countries like Turkey that have difficulty implementing international conventions and national legal regulations. As a matter of fact, this study indicated that children who attend school full- or part-time try to make economic contributions to their families by working, instead of playing or resting. The main reason for this is that all the children have parents who are poor and/or working in precarious, unstable jobs. Parents with precarious work conditions and in poverty are under higher risk of unhealthy life conditions. This result was similar to those of other studies conducted in this area of Turkey, and it seems that there has been no changes regarding the reasons for child labour in Turkey (Karadeniz, Akın, & Abacı, 2021; Nurcan Kolaç et al., 2006; Ozmen & Dönmez, 2021) or abroad (Enebe et al., 2021; Kaur & Byard, 2021; Kim, Rana, Lee, Haque, & Yoon, 2020).

The present study indicated that the child workers had a significant proportion of the 42 problems identified in the Omaha System (64%). Two-thirds of these problems were found to be active. This may be interpreted as an alarming rate because the study was conducted in public health, not in hospital. This rate of active problems, signs, and symptoms was above expectations. The most common problems among the children seemed to be psychosocial, such as mental health, neglect, and abuse. However, it seems that such results are not specific to the present study; they are very common among child workers, according to recent studies (Dhakal et al., 2019; Habib et al., 2021; Jalili Moayad et al., 2021; Khatab et al., 2019; Schlick et al., 2014). However, the prevalence of abuse and neglect may be increased in cases of low social economic status and among international or domestic migrants. Although there was no statistical difference between migrant and non-migrant children in neglect or abuse, many in the sample (Kurdish students) of the present study were exposed to political or economic oppression and therefore expatriated to Istanbul, which was similarly reported by Kolaç (Nurcan Kolaç et al., 2006).

The present study showed that although the incidence rates for the problems experienced by immigrant and non-immigrant working children differed, no statistically significant difference was found beyond residence. However, it is important to note that a significant number of families of the non-immigrant children have also migrated to Istanbul due to political or economic reasons, have serious problems in adapting to the metropolitan city, and have precarious living conditions. Perhaps, this compulsory internal migration made Turkish child workers more vulnerable. On the other hand, it was observed that the probability of experiencing personal care and oral health problems, which are among basic health behaviours, was increased with having an illiterate mother. This study also showed that there is a significant relationship between paternal education level and nutrition. These results are in line with those in the study of variety of child and adolescents (Calderon & Mallory, 2019; Manning, Garvis, Fleming, & Wong, 2017) which show once more the importance of the education of parents for the health of their children.

4.1. Strengths and limitations

The strength of this study is its application of the internationally reliable electronic-based Omaha System in public health nursing care in the fields of occupational and school health. The Omaha System provides a standardised language between experts such as nurses and physicians in the mentioned fields. The program allows experts and researchers to determine the health problems of children in a holistic approach. The present study reported important scientific data regarding migrant and non-migrant child workers' health problems and sociodemographic characteristics. Although the sample consisted of child workers who speak Kurdish and/or Arabic as a mother tongue, they were also fluent in Turkish. Therefore, there was no need for interpreters during the study process. However, the results of the study are limited to the participants. Because this is the first known study to evaluate the health problems of child workers via the Omaha System, the results cannot be compared to others. Other limitations are due to its descriptive and observational study design.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The present study reported many health problems of child workers via the Omaha System, which is widely used in research, education, and public health. The Omaha system was found suitable for determining, planning an intervention for, following up, and re-evaluating the problems of migrant and non-migrant children. The electronic version of this system is time-saving, provides an easily accessible data and archive and facilitates the follow-up of the workers. Therefore, it can be easily used by public health nursing at the field work.

The most frequent health problem among the children was income, followed by psychosocial health problems such as mental health issues and neglect. The study also showed that a majority of participants had health problems associated with nutrition, sleep/rest, personal care, and residence, which are related to the basic needs/rights of every child from birth. It is also important to note that the frequency of neglect and abuse among the children requires the attention of authorities. Beyond that, there was no statistically significant difference between the migrant and non-migrant children regarding health problems. However, the important rate of the non-migrant child workers was also so vulnerable, while most were exposed to harsh, precarious life conditions in the suburb of Istanbul after migrating from the east of Turkey (where Kurdish people are the majority) due to political oppression and poor economic conditions. In addition, the present study reported that the education of parents is likely to make a positive difference in the health and quality of life of their children. Therefore, social sensitivity and awareness should be raised by keeping on the agenda, with public advertisements, that child labour has multidimensional, negative effects on the development and health of children, and that health problems experienced especially in childhood become more severe in advanced ages. However, for the basic solution of the problem, it is necessary to prevent poverty, develop the understanding of the social state, and comply with legal norms. For short-term solutions, the development of child- and immigrant-friendly policies and the enforcement of existing laws are urgently needed. We recommend that researchers examine the health of child workers in long-term and mixed-method observational studies.

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Author Contributions: O.K.O. conceptualized the study and developed the method, search strategy, and study design. O.K.O., S.O. and N.K. reviewed the children, evaluated health problems and made a plan for nursing interventions. O.K.O. and N.K. entered the data into a web-based electronic Omaha program (Nightingale Notes Software). O.K.O. analysed and synthesized the data, and drafted the manuscript. All authors contributed to the manuscript and approved its final version.