

authorities and researchers of occupational accidents are interested in learning about the investigation methods of road accidents, and vice versa. The aim of this study was to analyse past road accidents as occupational accidents, in the hope of gaining a better understanding of the work-related risks involved.

Methods The data collected from the Finnish Motor Insurer's Centre's databases. One quantitative analysis was performed using data from fatal heavy traffic accidents from 1991 to 2011. Two qualitative analyses were performed: the first used data from fatal accidents from 2010 to 2012, while the second covered accidents which led to the death of the driver of a heavy vehicle from 2011 to 2013.

Results Both qualitative analyses indicated that there were a number of work-related risks contributing to the accidents, for example poor planning, excessive work hours and tight timetables. The quantitative analysis contained some indications of driver-related risks that, in the qualitative analyses, might also be seen as work-related risks. For example, one reason for an accident was the driver's fatigue, while the underlying reason might have been poor logistical planning.

Conclusions The qualitative results give more information about work-related risks and verify a new point of view for improving the safety of professional driving in heavy traffic. The work-related risks indicate that safety information is important to include in educational material, not only for drivers, but also for all planners and other people in the logistics chain.

149 IMPROVING SAFETY AWARENESS IN WASTE TRANSPORT WORK

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Background Improving resilience in waste transport is essential for the successful management of operations despite the changes and disruptions that take place during the working day. Waste transfers are an example of work in which unpredictable events occasionally occur, and workers need to make quick decisions on how to operate in order to perform all their work in the given time. Being prepared for disruptions and changes helps workers react and continue working without causing extra delays, and this preparedness increases their safety, health and well-being.

Methods The outcome of the study is a tool for workplaces. This tool was developed after gathering and analysing data from participating companies by present state analysis. Participants also answered a questionnaire on undesired events and waste transport workers' reactions to sudden changes and outcomes.

Results The significance of management for safety in a waste transport worker's everyday work seems substantial. The tool created for improving the safety of waste transport workers requires managers of waste transport companies to present safety issues monthly. These monthly brief information packages include questions to activate waste transport workers to think about, for example, how to handle excessively heavy waste cans, or guidance on working in high temperatures.

Conclusions The importance of safety is appreciated by both foremen and workers. However, the need to perform one's job in a given time may often surpass safety requirements. This is why safety issues need to be regularly addressed and practically communicated to workers. This tool for directly addressing safety

issues on a monthly basis among a particular occupational group was created in order to improve workers' safety.

150 USING LOCAL CONTEXT TO INFORM ROAD TRAFFIC INJURY PREVENTION IN GLOBAL EMPLOYEE WELLNESS PROGRAMS

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Background Multinational corporations (MNCs) can contribute to their employees' wellness through global interventions aimed at road traffic injury prevention, particularly in high risk settings. The purpose of this study was to understand the road use experiences of employees of a large U.S. MNC in India to inform a globally enacted and locally relevant employee road safety platform.

Methods Surveys and focus group interviews were used to elicit road safety perceptions, attitudes and behaviours of employees in MNC offices in the cities of Bangalore and Pune. Survey responses were analysed to describe demographic, vehicular, and behavioural features of a representative sample of employees. Focus group transcripts were coded to develop a thematic framework that described the road traffic experiences of employees in their local environment and perceptions of interventions that would enhance their safety.

Results Seventy-five employees completed surveys and participated in one of six focus group interviews. Participants considered daily road use to be a dangerous and stressful experience. Roadway danger was attributed to vehicle mix, non-adherence to traffic laws, and transportation infrastructure unequipped for the rate of population and commercial growth. Focus groups identified inconsistencies between employee knowledge of safety strategies and their road use behaviours, and policy-level actions that could be instituted.

Conclusions This study uncovered that an employee road safety intervention for MNC employees in the context of urban India should focus on behaviour change and structural interventions that take into account roadway infrastructure, traffic patterns, and enforcement of traffic policies. It further demonstrates how simple strategies can be used to elicit important contextual road safety factors among MNC employees globally in order to identify locally relevant interventions for employee injury prevention.

151 NATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN THE PHILIPPINES: IMPLICATIONS FOR SAFETY PROGRAMS

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Background This study aimed to review and assess the prevalence and incidence of occupational injuries in the Philippines. The study collated and analysed available data from national and international sources. Hospital-based and population-based data on types of injury such as motor vehicle crashes, falls, burns, drowning, poisoning, and suicides were included in the study in order to get a comparative statistics for occupationally related injuries compared to overall injuries in the country.