

educational activities; some of them are also involved in volunteer activities regarding education of children and adolescents for injury prevention and safety promotion, such as programs developed by the Organisation of Medical Students or the Department of Community Medicine from the university. Training and involvement in the field of research, capacity building and cooperation have several weaknesses, but examples of some activities of research developed by few medical students can be also presented.

Conclusions The presentation underlines the strengths and weaknesses and makes recommendations for future improvements regarding the presented issues.

1003 GROUP AND ORGANISATIONAL SAFETY CLIMATE IN THE FIRE SERVICE: PSYCHOMETRIC PILOT STUDY RESULTS

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Objectives Research related to safety climate in fire service organisations is limited. The researchers initiated a large-scale safety climate study in the fire service in the eastern and western United States.

Methods The researchers have completed extensive qualitative research to identify and refine the dimensions of safety climate in the fire service and to refine the model guiding the research. Pilot data were collected from 208 firefighters in Georgia. Psychometric analyses were completed to assess reliability and validity.

Results Psychometric analyses identified reliable scales. Group-level factors derived include supervisor support ($\alpha = 0.91$), vertical cohesion ($\alpha = 0.92$), and horizontal cohesion ($\alpha = 0.94$). Key organisational factors derived include management commitment ($\alpha = 0.95$) and programs/policies ($\alpha = 0.95$). Other organisational factors included human resource management ($\alpha = 0.85$) and incident command ($\alpha = 0.92$). Safety behaviour scales were also derived, including safe work practices ($\alpha = 0.79$), personal protective equipment use ($\alpha = 0.85$), safety citizenship behaviour ($\alpha = 0.96$), safety voice ($\alpha = 0.87$) and employee rights and responsibilities ($\alpha = 0.79$). Correlations between these latent factors were mostly highly significant. The only relationships not significant were between human resource management and safety citizenship behaviour and human resource management and personal protective equipment.

Discussion Research within fire service organisations has been limited. This novel work provides some initial exploration into safety climate factors within the American fire service. The initial factors, which were psychometrically determined and analysed, provide initial guidance for future safety climate research in the fire service and provide information that practitioners can use to explore safety climate within fire and emergency service organisations.

1004 KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE REGARDING WORK SAFETY CULTURE AMONG STAFF IN A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY IN MALAYSIA

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Background Safety culture of an institution is the reflection of actions, attitudes and behaviour of its members concerning safety. A good safety culture in an academic institution impacts on the quality of work and improves organisational performance. This paper aims to explore the knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) on work safety culture (WSC) among a sample of academic and non-academic staffs in a university in Malaysia.

Methods A cross-sectional study using self-administered questionnaire was conducted among 215 academic and non-academic staffs in a medical faculty in Malaysia.

Results In general, 73.8% have good knowledge regarding WSC, 54.5% reported positive attitude regarding WSC and 74.1% practiced good WSC. Bivariate analysis was performed to examine the association between participants' KAP and several socio-demographic characteristics, as well as employment factors, followed by multivariate analysis to identify the predictors of KAP. Knowledge level on WSC was significantly associated with length of services, where participants who worked for less than eight years reporting better knowledge on WSC compared to their colleague with longer service duration (adjusted odds ratio, AOR = 1.76; 95% confidence interval, CI: = 1.21, 3.53). Positive attitude regarding WSC was significantly associated with being permanently employed compared to temporary employment (AOR = 2.72; 95% CI: = 1.11, 6.64), whereas the practice of good WSC was significantly associated with having good knowledge on WSC (adjusted OR = 4.91, 95% CI: 2.42, 10.75), having good attitude towards WSC (adjusted OR = 2.22, 95% CI: 1.07, 4.62) and being married (adjusted OR = 2.64, 95% CI: 1.13, 6.16)

Conclusions This study concludes that good knowledge and positive attitude being important factors in determining good safety practice among the participants. While employment characteristics have shown significant association with knowledge and attitude, these did not determine the participants' practice on WSC. Therefore, appropriate education and safety promotion need to be given to all members of the faculty regardless of their socio-demographic and employment status to ensure optimum safety practices in the organisation.

1005 PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SMES) IN DELHI CITY OF INDIA

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Background Great efforts are directed towards the advancement of Small and medium Enterprises (SME) in developing countries. SMEs are considered as the driving force for the economic growth of a developing country like India. According to WHO, over 1000 million people worldwide are employed in SME industries. In India about 70% workforce are working in SMEs of unorganised sector. It provides employment for both men and women, mainly those from the lower socioeconomic classes.

These SMEs are mostly run by private enterprises in unorganised sector to avoid legal obligations of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) provisions. Basic OSH provisions are not maintained in such establishments. This study was conducted in Delhi city of India for the accidents took place between 2011 to 2014. The objective of the study is to analyse the type of accidents and to establish a relationship between training/experience of workers to occurrence of accidents. At the end of the study it is aimed to design a Participatory Action Oriented Training (PAOT) programme.

Methods Survey and Data analysis methods, followed by applying simple statistical techniques were used for this study. The accident related data for the study period, collected from the labour department and Police stations, were analysed for the study. The study was completed in April-2015

Results It was found that most of the accidents took place in SMEs situated in unorganised/Non industrial areas in Delhi. The causes of accidents are predominantly unsafe machinery or working conditions and lack of training of worker.

Conclusions Adequate training to workers and managing safe and healthy workplace are fundamental responsibility of every employer for prevention of accidents. There is no safety culture in SMEs in India. It has been revealed from this study that two critical points for ultimate results of accidents in SMEs are: unsafe machinery/equipment or working condition and lack of workers training and experience. High emphasis needs to be given to develop safe workplace and workers training. This is possible in large extent by Participatory Action Oriented Training (PAOT), easily available and low cost solutions.

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THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTS AND PEERS ON ADOLESCENT ATTITUDES TOWARD HELMET USE IN THE UNITED STATES

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Background Bicycling is a common form of recreation and physical activity for adolescents. The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends the use of helmets to decrease the chance of injury during wheeled activities. Despite these recommendations, helmet-use rates in the United States are low (i.e., 5%–20%). One reason may be that adolescents fear that helmet-use may be viewed negatively by peers. The purpose of the study was to examine adolescent attitudes toward helmet use among hypothetical peers and determine whether parent and peer helmet-use influenced adolescents' decisions to wear helmets.

Methods Participants were 40 males aged 10–14 ($M = 12.03$, $SD = 1.48$) from a school in the Midwestern United States. The sample included African American (40%), Caucasian (30%), Bi-racial (18%), and Hispanic (5%) youth. All youth reported riding bicycles on a weekly basis. Youth were presented with a series of photographs of same-age, same-sex peers riding bicycles with or without helmets. Perceptions of the hypothetical peer were measured using the Revised Adjective Checklist.

Results The majority of youth (60%) reported "never" or "rarely" wearing a helmet. Participants selected significantly more positive adjectives (e.g., smart, healthy, honest) to describe the helmeted hypothetical peer ($M = 27.32$, $SD = 3.78$) than the peer without a helmet ($M = 24.66$, $SD = 5.75$), $t(39) = 2.60$, $p = .01$; moderate effect size $d = 0.55$. Youth's self-reported helmet-use was significantly higher when their parents required

helmet-use, $r(38) = 0.63$, $p < 0.01$, and when friends wore helmets, $r(38) = 0.65$, $p < 0.01$.

Conclusions Youth in this study were more likely to wear helmets when friends wore helmets and when parents required helmet use. Contrary to expectations, participants in this study viewed a hypothetical peer wearing a helmet more favourably than a peer who was not wearing a helmet. Future research should examine the disconnect between adolescents' favourable perceptions of helmet-use and their low rates of use.

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MONITORING REGIONAL ACCIDENTAL INJURY SITUATION IN FINLAND

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Background Official Statistics of Finland (OSF) are a wide collection of statistics describing society's development and state and must have common quality criteria, which are compatible with European Statistical System quality criteria. However, there is no OSF statistics focused solely on injuries, nor a database on the subject.

The National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) produces information on Finland's injury statistics. For monitoring regional injury situation, THL produces national injury reports, published since 2009, divided into rescue regions and health care districts. National injury reports are released once a year and are intended to improve regional and local safety planning.

Methods Data is collected from the THL Injury Database which contains all deaths and hospital care periods for injuries and external causes of mortality from 1996 to 2013 (ICD-10 codes S00-T983 and V00-Y98). THL Injury Database's data originates from Finland's National Hospital Discharge register and Statistics Finland's Causes of Death register.

Standardised mortality/morbidity rate based on indirect age- and gender standardisation is used for comparing regional accidental injury deaths, hospital care periods, number of patients and hospital care days.

Results Injuries leading to hospital care periods happens more often in Northern and Eastern Finland than in Southern and Western Finland. Most injuries occur in leisure and free time. Falls are the most common cause of death and reason for hospital care periods in the whole country.

Regional differences are explained among other things by varying alcohol consumption, local care practices and population structure.

Conclusions Regional national injury reports provide up-to-date information on municipalities' injury situation. Injury reports guide local officials involved in safety planning to the right direction.

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WHAT FACTORS PREDICT SAFETY BEING VALUED AT WORK?

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Background Interest is growing in safety as a value in business life. However, there is no generally accepted definition of safety