HOW TO MANAGE THE IMPACT OF MEGATRENDS ON THE WORLD OF WORK? – CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

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Introduction New trends like globalisation, digitalization, demographic change and social changes characterised by increasing migration and diversity are changing the world of work rapidly. This leads to new demands on employees, with the emergence of new safety and health risks. What are the new risks associated with current and imminent changes in the working environment? And how can occupational safety and health address them?

Methods Work 4.0 will need a Prevention 4.0. DGUV has therefore started research into new forms of work and risks caused by different megatrends on the one hand and monitoring possible future risks for safety and health at work in order to prevent or at least minimise them on the other hand.

Results The following examples show the development observed by the experts
- New forms of work and flexibility of work
- New technologies
- Communication between humans and communication between humans and robots
- New expectations of leadership
- Forms of learning and learning locations
- Skills and behaviour

In addition, DGUV identified prevention priorities with its Risk Observatory at an early stage. In October 2016, as a result of a consultation with some 400 inspectors of the social accident insurance institutions, ten topics were identified which will be important for the prevention work of the social accident insurance in the next five years. Sector-specific measures to face the risks were also identified. The Risk Observatory will start the next survey in 2017.

Discussion The presentation wants to show megatrends and their impact on the future world of work and the challenges for safety and health to avoid occupational accidents and injuries in future with focus on the results of the above mentioned research.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND CONCUSSION INJURY AWARENESS OF IRISH PROFESSIONAL AND SEMI-PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALLERS

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Introduction The purpose of the study was to investigate the occupational safety awareness of a cohort of professional athletes; specifically looking at the risk of concussion, reporting rates, and practices amongst professional and semi-professional footballers.

Methods The study was an empirical quantitative study, in the form of a census, of a particular cohort (n=250) conducted in 2015. Participants were professional or semi-professional footballers playing in the League of Ireland. Footballers undertook a questionnaire on safety awareness and self-reported concussion over the previous five playing seasons. 149 footballers participated (60% response rate, >90% CI). Data was analysed using SPSS.

Results Over two thirds of respondents were unaware if their football club had a formal safety programme. Results indicated footballers had little occupational safety awareness, though they felt that both management and teammates employed good safety practices. 32% of respondents stated they had