Methods Document analysis and interviews were conducted to various duty of care bearers.

Results The high incidence in occupational accidents, injuries and diseases is a manifestation that the battle towards decent work and safe work environments in the Philippines has a long way to go. The discrepancy on the law versus practice of OSH Standards in the Philippines is evident. The number of establishments, the archipelagic nature of the country’s geography, the low awareness on OSH, and the lack of manpower from government agencies are just some major reasons why managing OSH in the Philippines is a very daunting task.

Conclusions The nature of prevention measures on OSH in the Philippines can be described as a combination of both reactive and proactive policies. Considering the complexity of the challenges, issues and concerns involved, a holistic, integrated approach is therefore needed to upgrade the OSH situation in the Philippines.

153 ORGANISATIONAL SOCIAL CAPITAL: THE MISSING LINK BETWEEN ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE AND SAFETY AWARENESS

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Introduction Occupational Health and Safety has known several waves to prevent injuries and worker’s drop out. First, mainly technical measures were implemented. In the 1990’s management systems introduced organisational measures. More recently, one became aware of the vital role of the individual (who uses the techniques according to the management system). The worker’s behaviour (safety awareness) is the missing link between technical and organisational measures. The aim was to explore the relation between organisational culture and safety awareness.

Methods 17400 employees, working in 128 (private and public) organisations (79.0% participation), filled out a self-completed questionnaire. Group level analyses on company level were performed to explore the relationship between organisational social capital (OSC) and 4 safety parameters: importance of safety in the organisation, presence of clear safety rules, recognition of working practices and knowing whom to turn to.

Organisations were divided according to size (<50, 50–99, 100–199, ≥200 employees). 113 organisations were grouped into 10 similar activity groups.

Prevalence rates of the considered safety parameters were calculated by organisation size and activity group.

Relationships between OSC and safety parameters were explored within same activity groups by correlation coefficients.

Results Analyses by company size revealed similar patterns in safety parameters: companies with <50 employees scored best, followed by companies with 100–199 employees, companies with 50–99 employees and worst in companies with ≥200 employees.

Safety parameters scored best in construction and industries, while information and communication companies scored worst.

Depending on activity group and considered safety parameter highly significant correlations were found with OSC ($R^2$ reaching up to 0.87).

Discussion The results indicated a clear link between organisational culture and safety awareness according to company size, but regardless of activity group. The strong relationship between OSC and safety parameters indicates a predominant role of OSC within a preventative approach in safety management.

1543 THE VALUE OF SAFETY AND HEALTH TO SOCIETY – NEW GLOBAL AND EUROPEAN ESTIMATES OF ECONOMIC IMPACT

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Introduction Establishing a reliable and comprehensive estimate of the cost to society of all occupational accidents and work-
related illnesses or acquired disabilities is a complex task. However, it is vital that policy-makers be aware of the scope and scale of poor or non OSH in order to implement effective measures in this policy area. If we do not value life and health impacts, we will implicitly make a trade-off or these values may get even assigned zero-weight.

Methods The first phase of the large-scale study commissioned by EU-OSHA in 2015, consisting of an identification and assessment of the available data relevant to costing models that is available in each of the Member States. We concluded that the development of a comprehensive, comparable estimate covering all EU member states would not be feasible at present due to the lack of data at national level. Therefore it was decided that the second phase of the project would consist of two strands.

Results First, EU-OSHA collaborated in the development of updated ILO estimates, based on available data at international level, to calculate an approximate cost estimation for each EU member state including Norway and Iceland. The findings reveal that work-related injury and illness result in the loss of 3.7% of GDP globally (EU28 3.1%), at an annual cost of roughly €2.206 billion (EU28 €446 billion) Second we commissioned research to develop a comprehensive cost estimate for five member states, where sufficient data for such a calculation is available. These results can also be used to validate and refine the ILO estimates for the European level.

Discussion The results confirm earlier research that a high level of prevention contributes to the productivity and wealth of a country. Lower prevention results in higher costs to society.

Discussion and result After discussions and interviews, meetings, it was decided that along with other tactics, also the services of the software development companies required to be hired to design a system of our ideas for the communication and promotion of safety messages to our staff in real time.

WORK ACCIDENTS/INJURIES REGISTERED IN IRAQ FOR THE YEAR 2016

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Introduction The existing legislation for occupational accidents diseases and injuries did not make us gain real information about the magnitude of the problem in Iraq.

Methods The emergency clinics in all Iraqi governorate hospitals filled up a questionnaire paper prepared for this purpose and then sent them to the MoH and then to the NCOSH – CIS centre, where a special electronic program was prepared to enter the information of the questionnaire papers, then studied statically and gain the needed results.

Results and discussion The yearly numbers of the registered cases according to the legislations and since more than 40 years was around 200 cases only. While according to the new program the number became between 4000 to 7000 cases each year for the last 5 years.

The yearly numbers of the registered cases were male worker. 49.5% of the age group 15–29 years, while 36.8% of the age group 30–44 years of age. 76.4% of the work injuries happened to workers in the private sector.

81.4% happened in the work place while 18.9% were commuting accidents.

67.1% happened during morning work shifts.

30.9% caused by machines and instruments, and 21.9% because of falls.

18.4% affected the workers heads, 18.1% the left upper limbs and 17.4% affected the right upper limbs.

2014 registered work accidents caused wounds to the injured workers, 1135 caused only bruises and scratches, and 601 fractures to the affected workers.

The total registered number of workers deaths was 17 cases during the year 2017.

41.1% of them were from governmental sector, 47% were because of terrorists, 23.5% because of electric shocks and also 23.5% because of lifting and transport media while 5.8% because of exposure to chemicals.

Aim Gaining and building the basic information about the magnitude and epidemiology of work accidents and injuries in Iraq, so that to improve the national planes to reduce and trying to stop them.