

address this issue, the IWH Library provides a current awareness service called Research Alert. This weekly email provides a listing of recent OHS literature. The alert was originally disseminated to internal researchers but due to popularity is now distributed to external researchers and is posted on the Institute's website. The purpose of this poster is to describe our approach to provide OHS researchers with current, relevant OHS literature as well as highlight and disseminate IWH authored literature. The poster will also describe key elements of the literature retrieved for these alerts.

Methods We conducted a citation analysis of an internal database containing the references of literature cited in Research Alert from 2011 – 2016. We note sources for identifying this literature, journals that appear most frequently, journal impact factors. Additional analyses will be conducted on the distribution of these alerts.

Results 4997 references were analysed over the six-year period. The alerts average 70 articles per month. JOEM, OEM, JOR, SJWEH, and JCE were the top cited journals.

The main methods of identifying literature were hand-searching of journals (n=3331), followed by journal alerts of new issues (n=712), saved database searches (n=563), and suggestions by internal scientists (n=287).

Conclusion IWH's Research Alert highlights and disseminates recent OHS literature from various sources for IWH researchers. While the literature may be located through a number of different mechanisms, we found some specific OHS journals are most relevant for this field. The methods we use to locate and disseminate the literature may be used by others in their field.

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THE CONTRIBUTION OF RESEARCH TO THE FUTURE OF WORK: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

¹D Gagliardi*, ¹BM Rondinone, ¹M Mirabile, ²P Ellwood, ³P Paszkiewicz, ⁴M Hery, ¹G Buresti, ¹A Valenti, ¹D Vasselli, ¹S Iavicoli. ¹Department of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Epidemiology and Hygiene, INAIL, Rome, Italy; ²Foresight Centre, Health and Safety Executive, Buxton, UK; ³Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the German Social Accident Insurance (IFA), Sankt Augustin, Germany; ⁴Foresight Unit, National Institute for Research and Safety (INRS), Paris, France

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Introduction Between 2014 and 2016, within the project 'Futures' developed by the Partnership for European Research in Occupational Safety and Health (PEROSH), the authors surveyed a panel of more than 100 European OSH researchers using a modified Delphi technique. The study aimed at providing an overview of knowledge gaps to be filled by OSH research in the forthcoming years to address the effects of societal, economic and technological change on working conditions and to make the research in this field able to contribute to the European sustainable development strategies.

With the present study, the authors will try to understand if and how the OSH research priorities identified at European level are consistent with OSH research needs in other geographical areas.

Methods The questionnaire developed for the European study will be submitted to a panel of researchers identified among different networks of OSH institutions, such as the Global

network of WHO Collaborating Centres for Workers' Health, the Asia-Pacific Occupational Safety and Health Organisation, the Asian Occupational Safety and Health Research Institutes network and others covering different regions of the world.

The researchers will be asked to assess and rate the importance of the OSH research priorities identified in the European study on a scale from 0 to 5. An open-ended question will be added to the survey to allow participants to identify other OSH research priorities specific to their geographical area and development scenario.

Results and discussion The results of this study will allow a comparison between OSH research needs in different geographical areas. It will also provide some insightful information both to draft a global OSH research agenda for the next years and to highlight eventual specific areas of OSH where joint efforts at global level can support the improvement of working conditions within the frame of a sustainable development.

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BUILDING RESISTANCE TO HAZARDOUS WORK AMONG CHICAGO'S CONTINGENT WORKERS

¹Tessa Bonney, ¹Linda Forst, ²Samara Rivers, ¹Marsha Love, ¹Preethi Pratap, ³Tim Bell, ⁴Sean Fulkerson. ¹University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA; ²Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, USA; ³Chicago Workers Collaborative, Chicago, IL, USA; ⁴Warehouse Workers for Justice, Chicago, IL, USA

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Introduction The temporary workforce in the United States, which experienced a 161% increase from 2009 to 2016, now numbers nearly three million. Metropolitan Chicago is a hub in the increasingly industrial temporary services industry (TSI), with a plethora of temporary staffing agencies providing domestic and multinational corporations with a pool of immigrant and African American employees who work in low paying, hazardous factory and warehouse jobs.

The goals of this project were to enhance the capacity of grassroots non-profit worker advocacy organisations known as workers centres to identify workplace hazards encountered by such temporary workers, raise workers' awareness of their rights to a healthy and safe workplace, and take action to achieve safer working conditions.

Methods In 2015 two Chicago area worker centres, collaborating with university partners, trained fourteen temporary worker-member activists on workplace safety rights and how to conduct surveys of worksite hazards with other temporary workers.

Results Ninety eight workers were surveyed over six weeks. Respondents reported serious hazards, including repeated and heavy lifting, inadequate machine guarding and unsafe forklifts, as well as issues with discrimination and unfair wages. 20% had been injured and 40% had not received any job-task or general health and safety training.

Discussion Through this project, the worker centres expanded their database of working conditions and employment abuses in the local TSI, began building a corps of worker leaders to educate peers about safety issues, supported workers in taking legal action to address these conditions, and planned future safety organising campaigns.