

Background Several studies reveal that corporal punishment does not facilitate moral internalisation and it has been implicated in the aetiology of criminal and antisocial behaviours. In Thai society, corporal punishment seems to be an acceptable tool for discipline in child rearing. The previous study for children in child care centres of urban poor communities in Bangkok found that the prevalence of corporal punishment by spanking is 83.4% of all children.

Methods An anti-corporal punishment program was developed. It consists of two group conferences. The first group conference was done in the community using the educational package (VDO multimedia, leaflet, and role play). Then 1 month later, a group conference was done, aimed to empower all parents by reviewing all knowledge, and sharing opinions, their stories. The program was implemented in parents and their children in 4 child centres in Bangkok (n = 351). The intervention group is those from 2 child centres (n = 200) and the control group is those from another 2 child centres (n = 151).

Three measurements were done for pre and post intervention; punishment incidences using Punishment Incidence Questionnaire (PIQ) modified from Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scale, injury incidences using Injury Record Form, and child behaviour and emotion using Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ).

Results 52.4% of parents use the severe corporal punishment (SCP) as discipline strategies, 79.5% using minor corporal punishment (MCP), 89.7% using non-violent punishment (NVP), and 90.3% using psychological aggressive punishment (PAP). SCP and PAP in intervention group was significantly more than control group. Our anti-corporal punishment program was shown effectiveness in reducing parental use of all violent discipline strategies (20% reduction in SCP, 7% in PAP, and 12% in MCP).

Conclusions This study demonstrated that our anti-corporal punishment program decreased the corporal punishment in the urban poor communities.

436 COLLABORATION MULTIPLIER: ADVANCING MULTI-SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE

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10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.436

Background Violence poses a serious health challenge, and leads to death, injury and chronic disease. Given the range and complexity of the factors that increase or reduce the likelihood of violence, no single agency can prevent violence on its own. However, it can be challenging to harness the diverse skills, expertise, and assets of so many groups with distinct perspectives and goals. **Objective** This session describes how the Collaboration Multiplier tool supports interdisciplinary approaches that prevent violence and can help coalitions overcome obstacles. Presenters will suggest techniques for recruiting different sectors, describe each sector's unique contributions, and share examples of how Collaboration Multiplier has been applied to expand local partnerships that comprehensively address violence affecting young people and communities.

Results The Collaboration Multiplier tool has a long track record of success, and Prevention Institute has used it to facilitate diverse groups for more than a decade. To adapt this tool for

preventing violence, Prevention Institute conducted a literature review, a scan of municipal websites, and nearly 40 in-depth interviews with practitioners in the U.S. The resulting publication describes the roles and unique contributions of 10 public and private sectors and 12 municipal departments as they relate to preventing violence and features case examples, talking points to persuade others to get involved, and activities for each step of the Collaboration Multiplier tool.

Conclusions Increasingly, practitioners recognise the value of interdisciplinary approaches, and Collaboration Multiplier can serve as the bridge between various sectors that traditionally work in silos. When people collaborate to address the risk and resilience factors for violence, they can accomplish ambitious goals and have an impact that no organisation could achieve through a stand-alone effort.

437 CHILD MALTREATMENT FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE – PREVALENCE, HEALTH, DISCLOSURE AND SUPPORT

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10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.437

Background Child abuse is a major public health problem which is largely hidden in the society. The main aim was to study child maltreatment from the perspectives of children and young people focusing on prevalence, health, disclosure and support.

Methods Quantitative and qualitative data from three Swedish national surveys of child maltreatment in the years 2000, 2006 and 2011, including children in different age groups and young adults, have been analysed.

Results The results showed that child maltreatment is prevalent and there is a large degree of overlap between maltreatment types. Neglect and witnessing intimate partner violence were the types that overlapped most with other types of maltreatment. Child maltreatment was strongly associated to psychosomatic symptoms and impaired quality of life. Young people who have been victims of child maltreatment described the psychological consequences, such as painful memories, low self-esteem and depression. The psychological abuse was described as particularly detrimental. Victims of sexual abuse expressed feelings of shame and guilt. About half of the severely abused children did not disclose the abuse, mainly because of lack of trust in adults. Many children felt that they did not receive adequate support when they disclosed the maltreatment, particularly because they experienced a lack of child perspective among professionals. Children and young people experienced positive support from the school health services which they considered to have a particularly important role in the detection and support of maltreated children.

Conclusions Child abuse is a complex problem where different types of child abuse largely overlap. It is important to consider this overlap when the health outcomes are studied. Child abuse is also a hidden problem since many children do not disclose the abuse. This requires an increased awareness among professionals to recognise and respond to child maltreatment.