making simple water safety devices that could be acquired in the community such as empty plastic 1-gallon containers, empty plastic water bottles, long sticks, and ropes, and the other without any water safety signboards or devices. Data were collected using a questionnaire and an interview form, and then analysed to determine percentages and standard deviations; and ANOVA was also performed.

Results The residents in the communities with the water safety measures for high-risk natural water settings by installing warning signboards had a higher average score on knowledge, understanding, and perception about drowning risks than that in the communities without such measures. However, the difference was not statistically significant. In the communities with such measures, 68.75% of the people realised that warning signboards were useful for child drowning prevention, while 87.07% regarded the water safety devices as useful for reducing drowning risk – the difference being significant, compared with that in the communities without such devices.

Conclusion and discussion The management of high-risk natural water settings undertaken by the community by installing warning or advice signboards and making available water safety devices made of locally available materials is regarded by community members as useful and effective in reducing child drowning risk.

Thematic Conference “From Occupational Safety and Health Strategies to Practice”

Cost of Lost Labour Input

273 UNDERREPORTING OF WORK INJURIES – ESTIMATING REALISTIC STATISTICS IN THE BALTIC SEA COUNTRIES

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10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.273

Background The Baltic Sea Network on Occupational Health and Safety (BSN) (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Northwest Russia, Norway, Poland, Sweden) has paid attention to a problem related to national monitoring systems that provide statistical indicators of work injuries.

In Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and the Russian Federation, the rates of fatal work injuries have been much higher than the EU-15 average. Yet, the incidence rates of non-fatal work injuries have been very low at the same time. A high rate of fatal work injuries in combination with a low rate of non-fatal work injuries suggests that much of the non-fatal work injuries remain unregistered.

Underreporting of work injuries is known to be widespread in many countries. However, the actual size of underreporting has largely remained unquantified. The present study made an effort to estimate the order of magnitude and the level of reporting of non-fatal work injuries (>3 days absence from work) in the BSN countries.

Methods Semi-quantitative analyses were conducted based on official statistical indicators that the national authorities had

submitted to the International Labour Organisation between 2003 and 2007. Statistical indicators from Finland, Germany, and the EU-15 average were used as benchmarks against which the indicator data of work injuries of other countries were compared. The analyses used two separate schemes of semi-quantitative estimation and three different benchmark countries or regions.

Results The results indicated that in several BSN countries the reporting of non-fatal work injuries was less than 10 to 20% of the estimated true level.

Conclusions The decision makers of several countries may have at their disposal very deceptive statistical information when setting policy objectives, estimating economical loss, or defining priorities on the national agenda.

Parallel Sessions Tuesday 20.9.2016 14:30–16:00

Safe Communities, ESCON

Parallel Tue 2.1

274 POSITIVE EVIDENCES FOR BUILDING SAFE AND COHESIVE COMMUNITIES

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Background Närpes is a small Swedish-speaking town in Finland that became well-known for its multiculturalism, successful integration of immigrants and very low levels of violence. This paper explores evidences of different components existing within Närpes municipality that contribute to successful integration, life satisfaction of people and nonviolence. The aim of this paper is to exhibit violence prevention efforts within Närpes example and to discuss this small community's accomplishments, actions and applicability in similar settings elsewhere.

Methods The research method consists of ethnographic participant observations, purposive sampling and analysis of archives. Ongoing participant observations have been conducted since 2013. For the sampling, six key informants were chosen that participated in the semi structured interviewing. Archival research includes collection of records, newspapers and various governmental and academic publications that are related to Närpes local culture, migration and crime statistics.

Results The Närpes example comprehends five main components: imbedded tradition of emigration and immigration, socio-economic equality and stability, pragmatic openness and tolerance to different cultures and religions, personality, values and multi-social identities of Närpes inhabitants and a tight cooperation between the municipality organisations, CSOs, employers and people themselves that create a positive circle of successful actions.

Conclusions Närpes has been able to create an environment where people can successfully integrate and manage their social lives nonviolently. By looking at this example, economic security,

social interdependence and cohesion within the inhabitants of small towns not only contribute to a successful integration but also to the low levels of violence and crime. For this example to work elsewhere, equal working and education opportunities as well as social and cultural activeness of people should be considered.

275 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INJURIES BY ACCIDENTS AND VIOLENCE IN CHILDREN UNDER THE ASPECT OF THE NEW "PREVENTION LAW" IN GERMANY

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Background Unintentional and intentional Injuries are not quite different and do not obligatory require different approaches particularly concerning their Prevention. This has to be explained and discussed under the new German "Kinderschutzgesetz" as well as the "Präventionsgesetz".

Methods Common determinants for injuries and violence are highlighted. Fatal examples are described. Consequences on the local (community) level are pointed out by analysing the different networks in 6 different communities in northern Germany, one of them is the first German "Safe community" of Delmenhorst.

Results The Differences between the two "systems": The medical system and the general community service and child protection services are fundamental. There is not only a general deficiency of information and professional routines but even more important differences in attitudes and engagement. This becomes more obvious by comparing networks in different communities. Unfortunately these differences seem to be state aided by the concurrent jurisdiction.

Conclusions Abstract The systemic problem can only be solved on a community level. Local experiences have to be expanded to a regional or national level.

276 FOSTERING INQUIRY AND MULTI-SECTORAL HUMILITY USING THE MULTI-SECTORAL INFLUENCES MATRIX

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Background Daniel Boorstin believed: "The greatest obstacle to discovery is not ignorance, it is the 'illusion of knowledge'". As the scope and complexity of injury and violence prevention and control challenges have grown, it has become evident that no single discipline can provide the solution. Effective public-private and non-traditional partnerships are needed both to understand and address the problem; and to remove the many obstacles posed by competing priorities and opposing interests. Each sector of a community, and even sub-groups of sectors, have their own culture, priorities and "language". Even if we know that a stakeholder group exists, we may not appreciate how much we do not know about their culture.

Objectives 1. Describe the concept of multi-sectoral humility. 2. Introduce the Multi-Sectoral Influences Matrix. 3. Illustrate the relevance of the matrix in education, research and practice.

Results The need for the Multi-Sectoral Influences Matrix was inspired by practitioners. Its design and application has been honed over 15 years with feedback from hundreds of students in various disciplines and training settings. This presentation will include examples of breakthrough insights cited by students, as well as opportunities discovered through assets-focused inquiry.

Conclusions Challenging assumptions is a key component of critical thinking. No matter where we work in the world, the focus of our injury and violence prevention and control efforts, our level of training, or perceived need for resources and collaboration, we need to develop multi-sectoral humility. Until we do, we will not recognise the full potential of multi-sectoral collaboration.

277 INSIGHT AND TOP VIEW: ANALYSING CHILD SAFETY NETWORKS IN SIX GERMAN MUNICIPALITIES IN 2014

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Background Networking is evidently a crucial way to promote safety in municipalities. Constructivistic theories suppose that people adjust their behaviour to their own experiences rather than to explicit rules. Within the project "Safety for children in and by day-care centres and municipalities" ("Kindersicherheit in Kita und Kommune"; KiKuK) which ran from 2013 to 2014 individual behavioural patterns as well as underlying attitudes were analysed to learn more about how safety is promoted in communities using networks and how promotion is approved within the target group. KiKuK covered 33 municipalities in northern Germany.

Methods Six German municipalities, five of them rural and one city, were analysed focusing on the implicit child safety networks. 216 stakeholders working in the field promoting child safety were interviewed to identify the structure and quality of the existing networks. In order to capture the real structure rather than the organisational chart we used an innovative systemic sample approach.

Additionally, we interviewed 105 parents and stakeholders to learn more about their individual attitudes towards different stakeholders.

Results The surveyed networks differ from the allocated organisational charts. Stakeholders and families clearly distribute their sympathy and work closer with the ones they like rather than with the ones they are supposed to work with. We found that there are subtle structures in municipalities that use specific stakeholders as pivots. We also found that families have a different idea of how stakeholders should act by means of safety promotion.

Conclusions To push safety promotion forward it is not sufficient to tell stakeholders and families what to do but it is necessary to also listen to them in order to meet their sympathies. If they may do what they enjoy and with whom it suits them, they will be more likely to do it. We suggest that networking should take the individual stakeholder more into account and be less of a top down process.