

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

Johann Böhmann, Anna Stumpe. *Kinderklinik Klinikum Delmenhorst, DIG- Delmenhorster Institut Für Gesundheitsförderung, Delmenhorst Germany*

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.275

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

^{1,2}Carolyn Cumpsty-Fowler. ¹Johns Hopkins University School of Nursing; ²Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, USA

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.276

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

¹Anna Stumpe, ^{1,2}Johann Böhmann. ¹Delmenhorster Institut Für Gesundheitsförderung, Germany; ²Klinikum Delmenhorst, Germany

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.277

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.

278 SMART UPBRINGING, RE MUNICIPALITY NORWAY: A NEW MODEL FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH BASED ACTION RESEARCH

Elisabeth S Paulsen. *Leader of Services for Children and Family, Re Municipality, Norway*

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.278

Background In 2011 Re municipality was certified as Safe Community. Re is a small municipality in a rural area in Norway. Over the last 10 to 15 years the development in Re has been of some concern. An increasing number of children and youths struggle to manage their lives. A survey in junior high shows that 20% is depressed. Investment in early childhood can give great results and are well documented in several studies. Programs that take care of the populations physical health has been developed both internationally and in Norway. But when we searched for interdisciplinary programs that address psychological health and prevention during childhood there were none. This lead Re municipality to start a project in 2011, SMART upbringing. **Our vision:** *Resilient children, youths and adults.* SMART has become a model for our municipality to organise a continuously interdisciplinary prevention program that addresses children's mental health in all arenas and prevention levels. Our understanding is that if we affect the children's capacity to be resilient we can prevent mental illness, self harm, drug abuse and falling out of society.

Methods The SMART is inspired by several methods: Values through positive psychology, appreciative action research used to coordinate the efforts on booth micro level and organisational level across all services and social constructions to create a common terminology on strengths through storytelling that identify success in everyday life. Through repeating cycles using appreciative action research together with the children and their family, new knowledge develops. The tools are pictures, stories, films and posters created together with the children. The theoretical fundament is described in 3 books. The tools are used on all arenas in the municipality. Re has hired a sociologist to initiate a study over a period of 3 years to research and develop SMART upbringing.

Results SMART upbringing has become the largest interdisciplinary development project that addresses childhood and prevention of mental health. The culture is changing, and the focus is changing from repairing to preventing. From problems to *strengths*. Teachers, social and health workers reports that they gain better results in their work. SMART is a program that empower the children. We have achieved fewer children need special facilitated teaching from 11.5% to 7.3% (under the average in Norway). Fewer children reports on beeing bullied (under the average in Norway). The children services have received 37% fewer reports on concern of neglect.

Conclusions It is our belief that SMART upbringing can contribute with knowledge on how a municipality can organise continuous interdisciplinary actions that safeguard and promote children's mental health in all services on all childhood arenas.

279 TEAVIISARI – A TOOL FOR BENCHMARKING SAFETY PROMOTION AND INJURY PREVENTION ON LOCAL LEVEL

Vesa Saaristo, Pia Hakamäki, Hanna Koskinen, Kirsi Wiss, Timo Ståhl. *National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Finland*

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.279

Background In Finland, municipalities are responsible for promoting the health and welfare of their residents. Safety promotion and injury prevention are an integral part of health promotion on various fields of municipal action.

Description of the problem Until the launch of TEAviisari, a nationwide benchmarking tool for the management, planning and evaluation of health promotion capacity building (HPCB), there has been very little accurate and comparable nationwide information on health promoting activities in different sectors in Finnish municipalities.

Results Aiming to make measures taken by local authorities visible and to provide information on actions that promote better public health on local level, TEAviisari is based on a generic HPCB framework. The framework consists of seven dimensions: commitment, management, monitoring and needs assessment, resources, common practices, participation and core functions. Safety and injury related topics covered in TEAviisari include but are not limited to prevention of home and leisure accident injuries, inspection of health and safety at schools, home-school collaboration to promote safety, prevention and monitoring of accidents and injuries at school, compiling a local safety plan, evaluating older person's housing safety and having expertise on health and safety technology and assistive devices. The results show that differences between municipalities and schools exist in all topics. The data can be viewed on municipal level or on various geographical or administrative levels. Data for single schools are shown with the permission of the school.

Conclusions TEAviisari shows that it is possible to assess the HPCB of municipalities, serving as a tool for the local government while making it transparent to the residents. Web-based user interface provides a quick access to relevant, interpreted information for decision-makers. TEAviisari is free of charge and available at <http://teaviisari.fi> in Finnish, Swedish and English.

280 KNOWLEDGE BROKERS: COMMUNITY PARTNERS IN YOUTH INJURY PREVENTION RESEARCH

¹Nicole Romanow, ²Megan McKinlay, ³Kyla White, ⁴Lisa Rosengarten, ^{1,5}Brent Hagel, ^{1,5}Carolyn Emery. ¹*Sport Injury Prevention Research Centre, University of Calgary, Canada;* ²*Ever Active Schools, Canada;* ³*WinSport Canada, Canada;* ⁴*Hockey Calgary, Canada;* ⁵*Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary, Canada*

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.280

Background (issue/problem) Building strong partnerships between researchers and the community in youth sport and recreational injury prevention to promote active living and prevent chronic disease is a timely priority. Engaging community partners throughout the research process, from planning to dissemination, is critical to ensure project success, effective knowledge translation (KT) and impact.