

Description of the problem Involvement of community stakeholders in research often includes pre-grant solicitation of support or end-phase KT activities. To facilitate optimal and timely input from key stakeholders at all stages of research, the Alberta Program in Youth Sport and Recreational Injury Prevention developed a Knowledge Broker (KB) model.

Results (effects/changes) In alignment with research priorities, KBs were identified in relevant community partner organisations (Ever Active Schools, Hockey Calgary, WinSport). KBs bridge the gap between research, education and KT priorities within the academic institution and the community. KB activities include contributing to research questions, intervention development, subject recruitment, implementation and dissemination of findings. Linking researchers and knowledge users facilitates collaboration, a greater understanding of common and diverse goals, and new partnerships. The ideal outcome of these partnerships includes optimal knowledge exchange to maximise the uptake of research evidence for the greatest public health impact. A financial contribution from the research program helps support the commitment of KBs.

Conclusions The integrated nature of the research program with academic and community stakeholder partnerships, creates an ideal setting for enhancing the impact of KT. KB involvement contributes significantly to achieving research objectives. KB contributions optimise the translation of research findings into injury prevention practice, programs and policies.

281 SAFE COMMUNITY IN MALAYSIA: A WISH AND A DREAM

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Background Safe Community has benefited many countries which adopted it for many years. Malaysia has been exploring this initiative since year 2012 under the Ministry of Housing and Local Government then. Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) is championing this initiative with a high hope to have a serious buying in from any interested community.

Methods The approach undertaken by UPM is by identifying possible community. We took both (top-down and also bottom-up approach) approach in our attempt to win the hearts of the stakeholders. For the 'top-down' approach, we presented to two government authorities – Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the next one Putrajaya Corporation the Safe Community Concept. For the 'bottom-up' approach, we are working closely with a community in Kajang, Selangor.

Results The initial feedback are positive from this two local authorities for the 'top-down approach'. However we have not moved much and far as we detailed down the operational part. The 'bottom-up' approach also is giving us the initial positive sign as we erode into a segment of the community (school children, teachers, parents and organisation that supports children betterment). For the 'bottom-up' approach with the Kajang Community, UPM has embarked and facilitated few safety programs namely: 1) Medical Camps and Health Screening including Dental Services and Pharmacy, 2) Weekly Swim Safety Classes for Children, Parents and Teachers, 3) Pedestrian Safety Intervention

for the entire community, 3) Eye Project to Improve Children Vision, 4) Fire and Electrical Safety Demonstration for a segment of the community, 5) Importance of Food Safety and Healthy Food for School Community, 6) Lab Safety for the community who deals with lab and finally 7) Crime Prevention talks and session with the Kajang Police Station Officials.

Conclusions In Safety 2016 Conference, we would be able to share more information on bringing in Safe Community to Malaysia and it is our wish to announce that we have the first community who is interested and applied to join the Safe Community movement.

Child Maltreatment

Parallel Tue 2.2

282 CHILD PROTECTION AND DISABILITY IN SCOTLAND: A CAUSE FOR CONCERN

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Background Disabled children are at least four times more likely to be abused than their non-disabled peers. This abuse is likely to be of longer duration and be more severe. Despite this heightened risk, the abuse of disabled children often goes undetected and underreported. This qualitative study investigated the specific issues faced by practitioners in Scotland in supporting disabled children at risk of significant harm.

Methods The aim of this study, commissioned by the Scottish Government, was to assess how public services (including social work, health care, education, police and other related services) identify and support disabled children at risk of significant harm, whether neglect or abuse.

This study focused on children and young people with a wide range of impairments, including physical, sensory, cognitive and communication impairments and those with mental distress, all of whom are disabled by external barriers. The study involved four concurrent components: telephone interviews, focus groups with Child Protection Committees (CPCs), practice case studies and the development of systems and response models. Interviews were held with participants from six local authority areas and across five different services. We also held five focus groups with Child Protection Committees (61 participants in total). Inductive analysis following framework design was undertaken.

Results There were positive messages about putting the child at the very heart of child protection assessment and intervention, regardless of any impairment a child may have. However, there was also concern that practice was at times parent-centred. Some participants appeared to be 'muddling through' in practice and many practitioners lacked confidence when working with disabled children. Data from this study suggests that thresholds for disabled children may be higher than for non-disabled children. Participants reported high levels of interagency working and saw this as inherently positive, although they recognised some failings and tensions.

Conclusions There is widespread commitment across the child protection system to putting the child at the centre. However, getting it right for every child does not mean treating every child the same.