the national to the community level to address IPV. The objective of this study was to describe the views and experiences of women living with HIV/AIDS of a government available system addressing IPV at the community level at Singida Regional Hospital in central Tanzania.

Methods This was a qualitative study involving in-depth interviews (IDIs); content analysis was used to analyse the findings.

Results The study suggests that there is a functional government system starting from the street chairperson, progressing through the police and legal systems up to the national level. IPV survivors were afraid to report their male partners to the police and legal system because of their fear of retaliation, loss of financial support, divorce and death, and their concern about who would care for their children. Also there were no psychosocial services at the community level. However, survivors of IPV end their IPV cases at the lower level of chairperson of the village. The findings suggest that there are no shelter services for IPV survivors in their community to provide for their basic needs.

Discussion Our study showed that women living with HIV/AIDS report IPV to the chairperson of their village, in-laws and their parents rather than the police or legal officer due to fear of retaliation, lack of economic support, concern for their children, lack of support from family and friends, stigma and fear of losing custody of children associated with divorce, and the fear that their partners will kill them.

Conclusions Our study concludes that the government of Tanzania needs to provide health education to communities about using the available government system to address IPV cases, to enhance community empowerment, especially for women living with HIV/AIDS, and to build safe homes for IPV survivors in the communities. We strongly recommend strict policies relating to men who inflict IPV on their female partners and strong action must be taken against them.

433 RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN CASES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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Background The study is part of a European comparative research and development project (JUST/2013/JPEN/AG/4587) which focuses on restorative justice methods and especially victim-offender-mediation in intimate partner violence cases aiming at increasing mutual understanding and awareness of specific protection needs. The starting point for the study was to recognise the critical questions raised particularly in regard to the protection of the victim but not to ignore the potential advantages which were reflected through empirical data.

Methods The results from Finland presented here are based firstly on interviews with victims and offenders. Out of the 12 respondents eight were women and four were men. Secondly, focus group interviews were made with prosecutors and police, who refer cases to mediation. Qualitative semi-structured interviews were conducted.

Results In Finland the vast majority of cases were situational violence connected to alcohol use. The respondents had various reasons for attending VOM. Victims needed their partners to listen to them, understand their feelings, to be taken seriously and to have a dialogue. Both victims and offenders were however hoping to avoid a trial. The mediation process and the mediators' efforts were appreciated by victims and offenders. Almost all

victims felt safe during VOM and parties received information on services. Experiences were mainly positive and resulted in an agreement. Although the results sometimes were temporary, the situation improved in most cases.

Conclusions Developing the training and practices is important. Risk assessment and awareness of IPV phenomena, as well as the case selection with emphasis on the parties' abilities needs to be developed. Handled appropriately and in a victim sensitive manner, VOM can help prevent reoffending, make victims stronger and give parties new angels of thinking.

434 PREVALENCE OF BULLYING VICTIMISATION AMONG STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

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Background Bullying refers to repeated aggression in relationships with an imbalance of power. Children with disabilities experience more bullying than children without disabilities, but research with this population is scarce. The objective of this retrospective, mixed-methods study was to examine the prevalence and characteristics of bullying victimisation among students with disabilities.

Methods Participants were 161 college students with disabilities, who were registered at the university's Disability Resource Centre. The sample was mostly female (78%), White (62%), and full-time students (90%). The mean age of participants was 22.4 years. Participants completed an electronic survey, which queried respondents about frequency of physical, verbal, relational, and cyber bullying victimisation during middle and high school. The survey also included open-ended questions about examples of bullying and a selected sample was interviewed (n = 10).

Results The majority of participants (69%) experienced bullying victimisation during middle and high school. Relational bullying was the most common type of victimisation reported (63%), followed by verbal (38%), cyber (24%), and physical (18%). Approximately 40% of participants reported they believed the aggression was related to their disability. Most of the aggression took place during middle school (35%) or in both middle and high school (26%). Participants with Pervasive Developmental Disorders experienced the highest level of bullying victimisation, followed by Learning Disabilities, Sensory Disorders, and Psychological Disorders. Unexpectedly, some participants reported bullying from teachers and school staff. Examples of bullying are provided.

Conclusions Participants in this study experienced bullying at a rate that is 3 times higher than students from the general population. Suggestions for intervention and further research are discussed.

435 EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTI-COPORAL PUNISHMENT EDUCATION PROGRAM AMONG PARENTS IN CHILD CENTRES IN BANGKOK

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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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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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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.