

438 PERCEPTION OF PHYSICAL CHILD ABUSE IN A FRENCH EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT IN 2013–2014

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Background The perception of abuse might explain why France has not prohibited all forms of corporal punishment; it has potential important implications on uses of corporal punishment, intention to report abuse cases and acceptability of laws or prevention programs. The aim of our study was to compare perception of physical child abuse between professionals and parents in an emergency department and determine which characteristics are associated with this perception.

Methods A cross-sectional study was conducted from November 2013 to October 2014 in the emergency department of the Bordeaux paediatric university hospital, France. An anonymous self-questionnaire, including vignettes describing hypothetical situations of potential physical child abuse and items related to socio-demographic and family characteristics, was administered to professionals and parents. Vignettes included varying child's age, child's behaviour, frequency of caregiver's behaviour, hitting with/without an object, and child's target body part. Respondents were asked to rate the acceptability of situations of eight random vignettes on a 100-mm visual analogic scale. Analyses were multivariate mixed Poisson regressions.

Results One thousand and one participants assessed the vignettes. Participants were predominantly female (64%), married or living with a partner (87%), with a median age of 34 years. Professionals significantly assessed vignettes as more acceptable than parents (mean rating multiplied by 2.8; $p < 0.001$). Parents who had a child under one-year-old (multiplied by 0.7), those who had consulted many times in the past year (multiplied by 0.7), and those who had less children, were less tolerant. All vignette characteristics were significantly associated with the acceptability.

Conclusions Such differences indicate the need for additional research to better appreciate consequences and severity of physical violence toward children, and the need to educate parents and professionals.

439 PERCEPTIONS AND PERSPECTIVES OF CHILD MALTREATMENT IN BANGLADESH: A PILOT STUDY

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Background Child maltreatment is a complex issue, and defining the phenomenon is a great challenge. While the definitions used in literature today are mostly intended to operationalize in western societies, are less understood to developing country contexts. This study aims to explore the perceptions of child maltreatment by children, parents, school teachers, owners of workplace and child right professionals in Bangladesh, and to understand psychological, physical and social consequences of maltreatment.

Methods Qualitative semi-structured interviews and key informant interviews were used to collect data materials. The study population was strategically selected from designated areas comprising samples of school going vs non-school going, urban vs rural, low vs high socioeconomic combinations. A total of 51 persons participated in interviews (24 children, 16 parents, 6

school teachers, and 5 owners); 1 professional participated in key informant interview. Qualitative content analysis is used to analyse the data.

Results A strong cultural difference in child abuse was indicated in child perception. Children were abused repeatedly in various forms, with abuse in childhood shifted from home to workplace when becoming adolescent. It seems as not firstly being physical punished, but instead; they were being used/exploited with no or very little salary, late payments and/or threatened not to be paid, notice to quit the job, deduction of salary, and accusations for being lazy, broken things/glasses, etc. without reason. Poverty and strict disciplinary actions taken by caregivers found to be associated with school dropout.

Conclusions This study accomplishes two goals: it highlights the cultural context in defining the child maltreatment in a developing country's perspective. More importantly, the study addresses an area that has formerly been ignored and less understood in countries such as Bangladesh, and brings the issue in a public health perspective.

440 DIVERSITY, MIGRATION AND CHILD PROTECTION

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Background Child maltreatment is a major global public health and safety issue, with short and long term adverse consequences for individuals, communities and society generally. Children and families affected by migration are more vulnerable to maltreatment due to numerous reasons including reduced resources, increased psychosocial pressures, trauma, displacement and bereavement. Policymakers and practitioners sometimes struggle to find a balance between respect for diverse cultural customs and keeping a child safe. Numerous child homicides occur across the world where cultural sensitivity and fear of repercussion meant that early warnings of maltreatment were missed and opportunities to prevent child maltreatment or deaths were lost. At the same time, blanket policies addressing issues particularly pertinent to some migrant children, for example radicalization, female genital cutting, may provoke further distancing between some ethnic groups and services that might address children's safety needs.

Methods An integrative review of child maltreatment reports was undertaken from selected available serious case reviews, child death reports and child protection databases. Major literature on diversity, migration and child protection was examined for critical comment and best practice examples. Relevant policy documents were also scrutinised. Five diverse exemplar case studies were interrogated in depth to consider the linkages between diversity, migration and child protection. Inductive thematic analysis organised emergent themes within a human factors and safety framework.

Results Extant literature is myriad, multidisciplinary and diverse. There is a paucity of empirical research addressing the linkages between migration, diversity and child protection. Whilst there is a difference between the needs of refugee and asylum-seeking children and young people and those of settled first or second generations, there are more commonalities than might be thought. Thematic overviews of significant cases illuminate tensions in responding adequately to issues of child maltreatment where cultural difference prevents helpful dialogue in enhancing child safety.

Conclusions Migration is a contemporary global issue that can exacerbate child vulnerability to maltreatment. There is a need to tackle issues of diversity head on in order to protect children adequately. Lessons from recent cases have not been learned and whilst potentially uncomfortable, pragmatic guidance is required.

441 POLICY ACTION TO PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD MALTREATMENT PREVENTION ACTION PLANS IN EUROPE

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Background Child maltreatment is common in globally and in the European Region. In the *European facts and the Global status report on violence prevention*, 78% of the countries participating reported that they had developed action plans to prevent child maltreatment. Investing in Children: the European Child Maltreatment Prevention Action Plan 2015–2020 adopted by Member States has an aspirational target to reduce child maltreatment by 20% by 2020. To determine whether these plans are likely to result in programme implementation, a content analysis was undertaken.

Methods National data coordinators from the 41 countries in the WHO European Region that took part in the global survey were contacted to request copies of national action plans (NAPs). Internet searches were also conducted on the official government web sites. On this basis, 35 NAPs were identified, of which four were sub-national. A content analysis was conducted using an established methodological framework (Schopper et al).

Results Almost all NAPs (97%) described multisectoral engagement. Whereas all NAPs had clearly stated objectives, in only one was there a quantified target. All NAPs had achieved government approval; however only 43% had a clearly stated budget for implementation and 66% had a clearly stated lead agency for coordinating the actions of the different actors. Whereas 94% had clearly outlined interventions and activities aimed at achieving the corresponding objectives, all focused on child protection interventions (such as detection, helplines), and fewer had an emphasis on primary prevention activities such as home visiting and parenting support. Countries with NAPs were more likely to have primary prevention interventions than those without.

Conclusions This analysis shows that progress is being made in developing action plans for child maltreatment prevention, but inadequate attention is being given to preventive interventions and most of the focus is on child protection. Governance mechanisms need to be strengthened to ensure more concerted national actions. It is proposed that one way forward would be the development of more NAPs with a clearly defined lead agency, budget and quantified targets. These findings will be discussed in the light of policy success stories from other areas such as road safety.

Safe Communities, Suicide and Self-harm Prevention

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442 COLLECTING PERCEPTIONS: REACHING THE HARD TO REACH

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Background Research and statistics on safety and injury in Australia are readily available as they are routinely collected and collated by government authorities, academics and other professionals; however obtaining local perception data proves more challenging. Perception data paints a vital picture of safety in a community, as people's perceptions drive their actions. Cardinia Shire Council is working towards designation as an International Safe Community, and understanding community perceptions is critical in establishing the strategic direction to improving safety and reducing injury.

Methods A comprehensive consultation process was created, focussing on inclusion of the most commonly hard to reach groups such as kindergarten children, non-English speaking residents, gay, lesbian and transgender people, disengaged youth and farmers. Deviating from traditional consultation methods, a range of creative activities were developed including youth debates, storytelling and colouring-in, photo-language, visual art sessions and world cafes, each aimed at increasing participation and generating deeper thoughts and feelings.

Results By altering normal processes, and providing creative alternative methods aimed at the most hard to reach, a far greater number of the population were engaged, representative of the full diversity within the community. Information gathered was then used in conjunction with existing research and data to develop a set of priority areas which will help to create a safer community.

Conclusions Standard consultation activities aren't always suitable for every occasion. Hard to reach groups within the community need a fresh and creative approach in order to add value to any community engagement process. Local Government must place value on genuine consultation with all sectors of the community, and be open to adjusting normal consultation processes.

443 EXPANSION FROM ONE TO THREE: THE AUSTRIAN SAFE CHILDREN COMMUNITY GROWS

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