development of health interventions or resources. Challenges with heterogeneity of tenets, time and resources required are tempered by a realistic, functional, evidenced-based resource which meets the needs of older drivers and their social support networks.

8B – Drowning – Program and Campaign, March 25, 2021

**88.001 BUSH NIPPERS: FEASIBILITY OF AN INLAND LIFESAVING PILOT PROGRAM FOR VICTORIAN CHILDREN**

Grace Steugnëll*, Rhiannon Birch, Trudy Micaleff, Kate Simpson, Bernadette Matthews. Life Saving Victoria, Port Melbourne, Australia

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.191

**Background** In 2018–19, residents in regional Victoria, Australia were almost twice as likely to drown compared to those in metropolitan Melbourne. ‘Nippers’ programs provide lifesaving and water safety knowledge and skills to children aged 5–14 years in coastal locations. However, a 49% increase in inland waterway drowning compared with the 10-year average, highlights the need to provide a similar program to children in inland regions.

**Aim** To determine the feasibility of the Bush Nippers pilot program in inland regions.

**Methods** The existing Nippers program was adapted for inland settings. Three programs delivered content at river and/or pool locations. Evaluation included two age groups; with skills assessed by program instructors, and independent researchers conducting pre-post program quizzes, and parent and instructor surveys.

**Results** This study is nearing completion; with final results presented at the conference. Preliminary results indicate over 400 children participated in Bush Nippers. Participants’ lifesaving and water safety knowledge increased 11% (Under 9, n=26) and 7% (Under 12, n=23); and they attained skills, particularly rescues, survival swimming, lifejackets and rescue boards.

Parents (100%, n=49) and instructors (89%, n=9) would recommend the program and parents (92%) thought their child would participate again.

**Conclusion** The high regard and demand for the program, and importance of lifesaving skills, provision of a scalable lifesaving program in inland regions may address the drowning trend and improve aquatic participation. State-wide adoption by schools and other providers is possible. Content, delivery and training should be location-specific, flexible and economically sustainable.

**88.003 THE VALUE OF DROWNING PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR ‘HIGH-RISK’ POPULATIONS IN AUSTRALIA**

1Stacey Willow-Pidgeon, 2Richard Franklin, 3Peter Leggatt, 5Sue Devine, 6Justin Scan. 1Royal Life Saving Society – Australia, Sydney, Australia; 2James Cook University, Townsville, Australia

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.193

**Context** Drowning is a public health challenge worldwide; however, not everyone has access to prevention programs. In Australia, people from migrant backgrounds have been identified as being at greater risk for drowning with 26% of drowning deaths being people born outside of Australia and 81% male. This study explores adult migrant experiences with targeted swimming and water safety programs in Sydney, Australia.

**Process** A qualitative study using semi-structured focus groups were conducted in November-December 2019 among adults from migrant backgrounds, who had recently completed a subsidised swimming and water safety program. Focus groups were recorded, transcribed and thematically analysed.

**Outcomes** Study participants were female, aged over 25 years, first generation, and living in Australia for ≥10 years. Most were non-swimmers and were fearful of water prior to the program. Key themes were: perceived benefits of the program (health, well-being, social inclusion), motivation for and barriers to participating, addressing community needs, and attitudes toward drowning and water safety.

**Conclusion** These programs were highly valued by the participants. Recommendations for sustainability and continued participation include: developing policies addressing social determinants (cost, transport, cultural factors); and designing programs specifically for adults with limited swimming experience overcoming a fear of water. Creating mechanisms that enable both women and men from migrant backgrounds to access programs are vital for reducing drowning among this ‘high-risk’ population.

**88.002 GETTING LOCAL OWNERSHIP OF THE DROWNING PROBLEM IN THE BAY OF PLENTY**

Neil McIntyre*. Water Safety New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.192

**Context** The Bay of Plenty (BoP) has one of the highest regional drowning rates in New Zealand. In 2017 Water Safety New Zealand (WSNZ) embarked on the development of a regional water safety strategy for BoP. This strategy was focused on reducing drowning deaths and injuries and building a culture of safe enjoyment around water in BoP.

**Process** The development of the BoP regional water safety strategy was underpinned by direct engagement to build a consensus view on water safety interventions for BoP. A Project Leadership Group of representatives from regional organisations with interest in water safety was established to act as the owners of the BoP strategy development process.

**Analysis** Regional water safety strategies seek to identify the priority work streams and investment priorities for water safety. To achieve this, WSNZ had to ensure greater community ownership of drowning prevention/water safety activities. This meant facilitating regional ownership of both the development and implementation of regional strategy.

**Outcomes** In June 2019 a BoP water safety strategy document was launched and in September 2019 a strategy manager was recruited to implement the BoP water safety strategy with funding provided by local and national funders. Initiatives that address the priority actions of the strategy were implemented.

**Learning Outcomes** The most important lesson for WSNZ was the importance of ‘hand holding’ maintaining a regional profile even after the strategy was being locally implemented, and being seen to continue to support the recruitment of funders and identification of initiatives.
Learning Outcomes While some migrant communities readily engage in programs that provide multiple benefits, the impact on reducing inequalities within drowning will be limited unless broader multi-strategic approaches are undertaken.

88.004 REDUCING DROWNING MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY THROUGH SCHOOL AWARENESS PROGRAM IN RURAL BANGLADESH
Centre For Injury Prevention and Research Bangladesh (ciprb), Dhaka, Bangladesh
10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.194

Context Drowning is a leading cause of death globally. Fatal drowning among children is more than twice that of the overall drowning mortality and mortality among school-aged children is more than adult. To reduce drowning morbidity and mortality among school-aged children, an awareness program implemented where increasing water safety knowledge among them.

Process Water-related safety messages sessions were conducted in classrooms by a School Educator from grade I to VIII with support of Coordinator. He monitored the sessions and analyzed monitoring data. A total of 266 schools were covered from 2018 to 2019 in three sub-districts of Barishal Division.

Analysis Coordinator has organized 97% pretest amongst students. 45% Boys & 55% Girls were participated in the pretest session. The Educator has showed water safety messages flipchart in 95% sessions. About 95% students were engaged in feedback sessions and which was interactive. The Educator has provided hands-on training in 98% times through the students on demonstration session. The approach of Educator was equal to the students during session delivery. At 95% times, the session delivery speech was understandable. The School Educator operates the session functionally in 97% sessions and he wore with uniform in 98% times while conducting school session for awareness of the students.

Outcomes The interactive sessions were conducted for the students where briefing water safety messages of drowning prevention. The students have encouraged for disseminating the water safety information amongst the communities.

Learning Outcomes If the students work individually in local communities for disseminating the water safety information, it will play a pivotal role for increasing mass awareness of the whole community.

88.005 ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING PASSIVE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM FOR DROWNING PREVENTION IN COASTAL BANGLADESH
Centre For Injury Prevention and Research Bangladesh (ciprb), Dhaka, Bangladesh
10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.195

Background Some water bodies of Barishal become the cause of drowning point, which is a major killer where death occurs as up to 19,500 each year. Among them, 14,500 are children (0–17 years). Barishal has the highest rate of drowning mortality, which is nine deaths per day.

Methods In spite of the huge number of fatal drowning was public health threat, it often goes unregistered in government MIS system. Passive drowning surveillance system is to develop a data generation system within government setting to obtain number of fatal drowning in the intervention sites.

Results Passive drowning surveillance system has slightly developed based on local government death registration system exist at the union level. The key findings of Union Council register book in Kolapara, Talotti and Betagi areas, it has found only 17 drowning death case recorded partially. The CIPRB staffs have collected 41 drowning death information’s from the local communities during 2017 to 2019. The Union council Secretary & Information officer does not usually record any death case on register book regularly. So unrecorded death notification has hampered on the track of actual drowning status in Barisha areas.

Conclusion Due to lack of fulfil effectiveness, drowning death information was received partially from the death register book of the Union councils. However, the community level information showed discrepancy in both number of deaths information.

Learning Outcomes The Government should have a mechanism about actual magnitude of the drowning death, there would be strengthen passive surveillance system to reduce drowning situation in Barishal areas.

8C – WHS, March 25, 2021

8C.001 TOWARDS DECENT, SAFE WORK: LEARNINGS FROM WORK-RELATED FATAL INJURY IN NEW ZEALAND
1Rebecca Lilley*, 1Browen McNee, 1Gabrielle Davie, 1Simon Horsburgh, 1Tim Driscoll.
1University of Otago, New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand; 2University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
10.1136/injuryprev-2021-safety.196

Decent and safe work for all are key tenants of the Sustainable Development Goals. New Zealand’s (NZ) workplace fatality record is high compared to similar OECD countries, with the reasons for its substandard performance unclear and limited by a lack of detailed data. This study aims to inform injury prevention efforts for NZ by: i) enumerating the work-related fatal injury burden; and ii) identifying high risk groups

Methods A work-related fatal injury dataset spanning the period 2005–2014 was created by: 1) identifying possible cases aged 0–84 years from mortality records using selected external cause of injury codes, 2) linking these to Coronal records and 3) reviewing and coding work-related cases. Work-related deaths were classified as workers, bystanders, commuters or students. Frequencies and rates per 100,000 workers were calculated.

Results Of 7,730 injury fatalities reviewed, 1,924 (24%) were work-related, of which 955 were workers. This corresponds to an overall rate of fatal injury of 4.8 (95% CI 4.5, 5.1) per 100,000 workers. Rates of fatal injury were highest for indigenous Māori (7.7, 95% CI 6.6, 8.7), workers aged >70 years (18.1, 95%CI 14.8, 21.8) and males (8.1, 95% CI 7.7, 8.5). The ‘Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries’, and ‘Transport, Postal, Warehouse’ sectors both had a high burden of fatal injury.

Conclusions Work-related injury makes a substantial contribution to the overall burden of fatal injury. To deliver decent...