

115.6% respectively), followed by NH Asians ages 15–24 (90.7% increase), Hispanics ages 24–34 (57.2% increase), and NH blacks ages 15–24 (54.5% increase). Mechanism differed by age and race, though firearms were most common (22.2%–80.8%).

Conclusions Although most suicides occur among NH whites, rates of suicide are increasing among youth across all groups, and more rapidly among youth of color. Prevention efforts are needed to address suicide among these populations that incorporate culturally appropriate messaging and variations in mechanisms.

Significance Analysis of multiple demographics at the state level is often overlooked due to small numbers. Use of rolling rates and other analytical methods are useful and necessary to understand disparities across demographic groups.

Child maltreatment

0076 TEXT-AND CHAT-BASED HOTLINES: A NOVEL APPROACH TO PROVIDE CHILD MALTREATMENT-RELATED SUPPORT

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Statement of purpose The purpose of this study is to describe how people seek child maltreatment-related support from a text- and chat-based crisis hotline. Ultimately, this study will provide the foundation for the Childhelp National Child Abuse Hotline practice model and training.

Methods/Approach We conducted a qualitative content analysis of 300 conversations from a text- and chat-hotline, selected through stratified random sampling. After the first round of coding was complete, we compared the characteristics of the initial sample to all conversations. Then, we purposefully sampled additional conversations from underrepresented groups, including perpetrators, young people, and maltreated children.

Results We identified six groups who seek support, as defined by their relationship to the maltreated child: family members, peers/friends, maltreated children (self), distressed children (self), other known adults, and persons unknown to the child. Many people used the hotline as a source of information for referral to CPS. Children often sought resources for coping with maltreatment or supporting a friend who was being maltreated. Overall, the conversations progressed through five stages: introduction/clarification of hotline role, exploring the issue, problem-solving, working towards a resolution, and conclusion. Across these stages, crisis counselors used empathy/active listening to build rapport.

Conclusions Text- and chat-based hotlines may be one way to reach young people and others who need child maltreatment-related support. In a recent survey of text- and chat-based users, 90% of chat-based and 50% of text-based hotline users reported that they would not call a phone hotline, suggesting that this service fills a critical gap in available services.

Significance As text- and chat-based hotline services become increasingly popular, it is critical to understand how to provide adequate and appropriate support to individuals seeking child maltreatment-related help.

Occupational safety

0077 MENTAL HEALTH AMONG FIREFIGHTERS: UNDERSTANDING THE MENTAL HEALTH HAZARDS, TREATMENT BARRIERS, AND COPING STRATEGIES

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Statement of purpose The purpose of this qualitative study is to explore potential risk factors, treatment barriers, and coping mechanisms that may influence mental health outcomes in Minnesota firefighters.

Methods/Approach This study employed a two-phased, sequential qualitative design consisting of in-depth interviews followed by focus group discussions with both fulltime and volunteer firefighters in Minnesota. Fifty-two interviews were conducted with open-ended questions designed to identify themes and main areas of concern about Minnesota firefighters' mental health, then presented to focus groups (n=10, with 3–15 participants per group) to obtain feedback and initiate open discussion. Audio recordings were analyzed for codes and themes developed after each interview and focus group session.

Results The major contributor to mental health stress perceived by Minnesota firefighters involves the personal impact of the call. Coping mechanisms varied among institutions and individuals, and included Employee Assistance Programs, Critical Incident Stress Management, departmental debriefs, peer support groups, family, and exercise. However, barriers to treatment were equally as diverse, and included departmental and individual stigma, lack of personal and institutional support, and lack of knowledge about mental health.

Conclusions Our study identified potential pathways to mental health conditions in firefighters. The findings should be leveraged to improve current strategies to protect the health and well-being of firefighters.

Significance Major themes identified contribute to literature gaps regarding the perceived factors influencing psychological injuries in firefighters, in addition to the perceived barriers to treatment that would mitigate or prevent these injuries. However, the burden to each of the concepts, themes, and mental health issues are currently being assessed in a statewide survey completed by Minnesota firefighters. Study findings warrant future research to consider assessing the mental health in firefighters from other states, regionally, nationally, and globally.

Child maltreatment

0078 UNDERSTANDING IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD DEATH REVIEWS IN THE UNITED STATES UNDERSTANDING IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD DEATH REVIEWS IN THE UNITED STATES

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Statement of purpose Child death review (CDR) teams provide insight into why child deaths occur by conducting systematic