

representative sampling strategy to examine civil protective order processes and outcomes.

Results In our sample ($n=406$), there was evidence of gun related IPV in one out of four cases ($n=101$, 25.6%). Specifically, perpetrators had verbally threatened to harm their partner with a gun (22%, $n=84$), displayed or discharged a gun in a threatening manner (10%, $n=42$), or physically used a gun to shoot at or hit a survivor in (0.6%, $n=3$). More severe abuse (including physical abuse, sexual abuse, stalking, etc.) was associated with increased odds of gun related IPV (OR = 2.01, 95% CI: 1.5, 2.7), controlling for defendant age, race, county rurality, and marital status.

Conclusions Survivors of IPV who seek protective orders experience high levels of violence, and the incidence of gun related IPV in this sample was disturbingly common. Furthermore, gun related IPV co-occurs with other severe abusive behaviors.

Significance We must ensure that existing legal mechanisms to restrict abuser access to firearms for DVPO cases are properly implemented and enforced.

Pediatric injuries

0039 DO MOTHERS WITH HEALTHIER LIFESTYLES MAINTAIN SAFER HOME ENVIRONMENT FOR THEIR TODDLERS?

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Statement of purpose The home is a primary setting for toddlers' injuries. Home safety and characteristics of a family's daily life have scarcely been studied. This study aimed to examine the association between a safe home environment for toddlers and the variables in their mothers' daily healthy lifestyle.

Methods/Approach This was a cross-sectional study, during 2019 in Israel. Mothers of toddlers aged 1–4 years old ($n=100$) completed a questionnaire, including a safe home checklist (BETEREM), a healthy lifestyle questionnaire (HLPCQ), and socio-demographic information. Questionnaires were collected through two community mother-child enrichment centers.

Results Mothers reported having a moderately safe home environment and low daily health habits (mean 58.9, 34.1 respectively on 0–100 scale). Mothers with higher safe home environment score reported less child injuries at home ($p<0.01$); additionally, mothers with higher healthy lifestyle score reported less child injuries at home ($p<0.01$). Safe home environment score is positively associated with mothers' daily healthy lifestyle score ($r=0.791$, $p<0.01$). A hierarchical regression demonstrated that of the five HLPCQ scales, mental balance predicted 79% of home safety; moreover, a mother's religious definition predicted 7% ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion Home safety is associated with mothers' daily healthy lifestyle. To promote child home safety there is a need to further study differences in parents' and in families' daily healthy lifestyle in diverse populations.

Significance Home safety interventions for parents of toddlers need to be embedded with general daily healthy lifestyle and health promotion initiatives (sleep, stress management, diet etc.).

Youth violence

0040 'BULLYING OR NOT BULLYING...IT PUTS US IN AN UNCOMFORTABLE SITUATION': CHALLENGES AND FACILITATORS TO IMPLEMENTING A STATEWIDE ANTI-BULLYING POLICY

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Statement of purpose Anti-bullying policies targeting bullying behavior in schools are now adopted across all 50 states; however, their effectiveness depends on their implementation. This study illustrates how Maine schools implemented their district's anti-bullying policies and presents facilitators and challenges to implementing these policies.

Methods/Approach Semi-structured interviews were conducted among 22 school personnel involved in implementing anti-bullying policies (administrators, counselors, teachers, and support staff). These 22 school personnel came from six school districts selected from four rural and two urban schools representing the children's cabinet regions of the state. Interview transcripts were analyzed using content analysis methods. Respondents were asked to recount how bullying allegations are reported, their experience investigating bullying allegations, how safety measures and responses plans are implemented, and the content of the anti-bullying training provided.

Results Implementation of anti-bullying policies varied across schools. Respondents provided examples of how school district resources assisted in establishing bullying reporting systems and creating a safety measures for all parties involved. Other resources such as school resource officers and community partnerships supported local policy implementation. Respondents discussed lack of funding to carry out the policy, time constraints to investigate bullying allegations, and limited training to conduct investigations as challenges to upholding the policy requirements.

Conclusions The challenges and facilitators to implementing anti-bullying policies reported by school staff identify where policy implementation practices can be improved to reduce bullying victimization.

Significance This study highlights how the challenges and facilitators to implementing statewide policy enhances our understanding of the potential connections between anti-bullying policies, policy implementation, and bullying incidents.

Occupational safety

0041 COPING AND WELLBEING FOR EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT WORKERS WHO EXPERIENCE WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

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Statement of purpose The impact of workplace violence (WPV) to emergency department (ED) workers' psychological wellbeing and coping is not known. Our study purpose was to describe coping and wellbeing of ED workers who have experienced WPV. The theoretical framework guiding our research was Neuman's Systems Model, specifically the constructs of