

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?

DR Shapira, Y Zisk Rony, S Shimony Kanat. *Hadassah Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-SAVIR.22

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

¹Y-S Nam, ¹M McFalls, ¹C Calvert, ¹A Hernandez, ²S Adkins, ¹A Iwan, ¹M Ramirez. ¹University of Minnesota School of Public Health, Minneapolis, USA; ²Augusta School, Augusta, USA

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-SAVIR.23

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

D Daniel, G Gillespie, S Brammer. *University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, USA*

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-SAVIR.24

Statement of purpose The impact of workplace violence (WPV) to emergency department (ED) workers' psychological well-being 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

basic human structure (wellbeing), lines of resistance (coping), and stressors (WPV).

Methods/Approach We used a cross-sectional survey design with ED workers from six Midwestern EDs. A convenience sample completed the Coping Resources Inventory (CRI) and Freidman Wellbeing Scale (FWBS). Survey domains were coded using instrument guidebooks including reverse coding to generate overall survey scores. Sample scores were compared to national normative scores (CRI female: 176.96, CRI male: 1701.6, FWBS: 63.34) using two-tailed t-tests.

Results The majority of the 208 respondents were registered nurses (58.3%), full-time employees (79.1%), female (74.5%), and White (89.9%). Their mean years of experience was 12 years and age was 37 years. The sample's CRI score was 123.05. After comparing sample scores to their national normative sex-based scores, the sample's mean difference of 52.17 was significantly lower than the national normative score, $t(207)=34.011$, $p<0.001$. The FWBS score for the sample was 68.31, which was significantly higher than the national normative score, $t(207)=4.829$, $p<0.001$.

Conclusion Although use of coping skills after experiencing WPV was significantly lower than the general population, participants' overall wellbeing remained high. These findings can be explained by Neuman's System Model where wellbeing is part of the basic human structure, which develops across the lifespan and would remain intact following intermittent WPV incidents.

Significance Our findings represent ED workers' need to learn effective coping skills prior to and after exposures to WPV in order to maintain wellbeing. Stress inoculation training can aid EDs in developing workers' skills.

Occupational safety

0042 WORK PRODUCTIVITY AND STRESS OF EMERGENCY NURSES WORKING WITH TRAUMA PATIENTS

J Jobe, G Gillespie, D Schwytzer. *University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, USA*

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-SAVIR.25

Statement of purpose Our research purpose was to examine the effects on the productivity and stress of emergency nurses working with acute trauma patients in the emergency department (ED) setting.

Methods/Approach A cross-sectional survey design was used. Participants were recruited from three trauma center EDs in the Midwest United States. Participants completed the Impact of Events Scale—Revised (IES-R) and Healthcare Productivity Scale (HPS) based on a trauma care experience within the preceding 30 days. Item responses to IES-R and HPS were summed to yield stress and work productivity scores. Descriptive statistics were calculated to describe the study sample. A 2-tailed Pearson correlation was calculated to explore the relationship between stress impact of providing trauma care and emergency nurses' work productivity.

Results Of the 255 respondents, the majority was White ($n=231$, 90.9%), female ($n=206$, 86.2%), treated both adult and pediatric patients ($n=190$, 74.5%), and had access to employer-provided Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) ($n=147$, 59%). About a third reported high stress ($n=97$, 38%) and 72 (28.2%) reported decreased work productivity. The correlation between stress and work productivity was not significant ($r=-0.005$, $p=0.933$).

Conclusions Although only mild to moderate stress and work productivity changes due to caring for trauma patients were reported, more research is needed to capture real-time stress/response or data reflecting the stress/work productivity changes immediately following the caring for a trauma patient. The availability of CISD may have been a protective factor to mitigate the negative impact of stress. Further investigation is warranted to study the impact of CISD and training on self-reported stress levels of emergency nurses.

Significance Identifying characteristics of trauma patient care leading to increased stress, particularly when coupled with decreased work productivity, is important for the safety of the trauma patients receiving clinical care.

TweetHandle Emergency nurses globally are committed to the care of traumatically injured patients. This care can adversely impact the mental health of emergency nurses and their overall work productivity. @gillespie2 @UCnursing

Homicide/Assault

0044 ASSESSING THE ACCEPTABILITY, FEASIBILITY, AND UPTAKE OF A COLLECTIVE IMPACT MODEL TO ADDRESS GUN VIOLENCE: A CASE STUDY OF CODE RED PA

¹S Solomon, ¹D Wiebe, ²R Abaya. ¹University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA; ²City of Philadelphia Department of Public Health, Philadelphia, USA

10.1136/injuryprev-2021-SAVIR.26

Statement of purpose Gun violence is a multi-faceted, complex public health problem, historically underfunded in research. With an uptick in funding gun violence research, we are better able to build the evidence around impactful community-based interventions, state laws, and policies. The collective impact model offers a promising strategy to implement change at a large scale with broad, cross-sector collaboration. Evidence suggests that in order for collective impact initiatives to be successful, five conditions must be in place: a common agenda, shared measurement systems, mutually reinforcing activities, continuous communication, and backbone support organizations.

Methods/Approach The current study applies implementation research methods to examine the success or failure of applying the collective impact model to address gun violence at a large scale. To do this, we use Code Red PA, a cross-sector, state-wide initiative in Pennsylvania with the collective goal of reducing gun violence in PA, as a case study. Given the diverse gun culture in Pennsylvania, and the overall complexity of the problem, a collective impact approach is well justified. We will collect data from in-depth, key-informant interviews, observations, and relevant documents, and examine outcomes related to the acceptability, uptake, and feasibility of adopting the tenants of collective impact.

Results/Conclusions Results from this study will inform how Code Red PA is successfully adopting a true collective impact model. Broadly, results will also inform how the collective impact model can be effectively applied to gun violence efforts in other states and municipalities.

Significance This is the first known study to examine the feasibility of a collective impact model to reduce gun violence. As new evidence related to the effectiveness of gun violence strategies become available, we need to understand how to best implement these strategies using the tenants of collective impact that are often required to address complex problems.