

parents' out-migrating for work in last 12 months did not influence the use of any form of CPV. CPV by parents was possibly widespread in rural areas of China, especially the severe CPV. Programs aimed to change parents' corporal punishment concept and improve their parenting skills are urgently needed in China, particularly in rural areas.

PW 0591

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS TO REDUCE VIOLENCE IN THE WORKPLACE

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10.1136/injuryprevention-2018-safety.281

Background Workplace violence is a leading cause of occupational death and injury worldwide, impacting all industries and occupations. Businesses can reduce the burden of violence by implementing comprehensive prevention programs. However, the majority of businesses globally have not implemented these. One successful model uses an interdisciplinary threat management team to prioritize prevention strategies and to identify, investigate, and respond to potential threats.

Objective Using data from a wide range of work settings in the United States, we examined characteristics of violent events, types of existing prevention strategies, a model for a comprehensive threat management program, and an evaluation of this model.

Methods Data were collected from several study phases. To describe types of violent events and their outcomes, workplace violent event data were collected from a large multinational company and a large University. To identify the types of prevention strategies implemented, 164 large and mid-sized businesses in the US were surveyed. A model strategy for threat management was developed and evaluated in a large multinational company in the United States.

Results The most common types of workplace events included threatening behavior/bullying (43.2%), behavioral issue/suicidal (27.8%), assault (21.5%), and partner violence/stalking (6.1%). Smaller businesses reported a higher prevalence of bullying, while communicated threats were more common in large businesses. Large businesses were more likely to have violence prevention programs in place than mid-sized businesses. For example, more than 90% of large businesses reported having threat management teams compared with 74% of mid-sized businesses. Training in a model strategy for threat management led to significant increases in investigated events, leading to referrals for support and corrective action to remedy the threat.

Conclusion Violence prevention strategies can reduce the burden of workplace violence. Filling gaps in small and mid-sized businesses is a priority, as is understanding dynamics of workplace violence globally.

PW 0661

ESTIMATING THE FINANCIAL COSTS OF ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES (ACES) IN EUROPE

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10.1136/injuryprevention-2018-safety.282

We present findings from a study to estimate the economic costs of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs, e.g. child abuse, neglect, exposure to domestic violence). By utilising international literature on the prevalence of ACEs and their association with increased risk of major health conditions we calculate ACE-attributable fractions for major health conditions and convert these into financial costs for countries using a DALY/GDP based model.

Following our recent systematic review and meta-analysis on the health consequences of multiple ACEs, we expanded search criteria to allow calculations of relative risks of key health conditions (e.g. cardiovascular disease, diabetes, mental health disorders, cancers) in adulthood associated with exposure to no, one and two or more ACEs. Searches have retrieved over 3 800 unique studies of which more than 800 have been reviewed to identify data for inclusion in the analysis. From studies that meet the criteria, the most reliable estimates have been extracted for prevalence and health outcome risk estimates. We developed a model to calculate proportionate attributable fractions for each outcome based on retrieved estimates and subsequently estimate the DALYs lost. We use established health economics methods to convert DALYs into annual financial costs to countries.

Results of the systematic review and attributable fractions for major health conditions identify that substantive proportions of each major non-communicable disease and other health condition are related to exposure to ACEs in childhood. Such relationships are consistent across a number of countries and suggest high financial costs to countries resulting from a legacy of ACEs. There is a strong and cost effective case for policy changes that invest more in safe and nurturing childhoods in order to reduce long term ill health and overall costs to the public purse.

PW 0668

ABSTRACT WITHDRAWN

PW 0695

FACTORS ASSOCIATED TO MORTALITY DUE TO SUICIDE AMONG ADULTS IN BRAZIL

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10.1136/injuryprevention-2018-safety.283

Suicide is a complex phenomenon, influenced by several factors and, therefore, generalizations of risk factors are counterproductive. Thus, contextual analyses can point out situations of greater risk and contribute to the formulation of policies to prevent attempts and deaths due to this cause. In order to describe and analyze both the individual and context factors associated with suicide deaths among adults (twenty years old or over), in Brazil from 2010 to 2015, the model of social health determinants proposed by Dahlgren and Whitehead was adopted. Crude suicide mortality rates were calculated using data from the Mortality Information System, according to individual and context variables, and a hierarchical and multilevel approach was performed, with the crude mortality rate by suicide as the outcome variable. A total of 60 440 deaths due to suicide were recorded, with a

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