

policies that provide a solid base for taking SDG 16.1 seriously and making the case for the necessary build up to escalate their application.

**Conclusions** We currently have much of the needed knowledge to drastically reduce death rates everywhere and to start building killing-free societies, as sought by SDG 16.1. Failure to seize this opportunity may not only prove an strategic failure in the efforts to reduce violence, but may also jeopardise other development goals. SDGs are interdependent, and failure to address certain targets will obstruct advances in others. Disregarding violence prevention as an integral part of the solution could undermine the process and even lead to unwarranted harmful practices.

### 341 SEVERE VIOLENCE IN EASTERN JUTLAND, DENMARK, 2003–2014

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**Background** We set out to study some aspects of the nature of severe violence in the Danish region of Eastern Jutland (Oestjylland) over a twelve-year period (2003–2014).

**Methods** Retrospective register study. Victims of non-fatal, non-sexualised, interpersonal violence in Eastern Jutland between 2003 and 2014 were included, if they were 15 years or older. For cases in 2003 through 2014 patterns in gender, age and trauma force were evaluated. For cases in 2003, 2004, 2013 and 2014 severity was studied using the variables threat-to-life, Shepherd's severity score as well as the necessity of hospitalisation, medical intervention and surgery whilst injury patterns were studied using the variables lesion type and topographic location.

**Results** There were 389 cases in 2003 through 2014, of which 122 (31%) were in 2003–2004 and 2013–2014. Males were more likely than females to sustain injuries from sharp force ( $p = 0.013$ ), whilst the opposite was the case for strangulation ( $p < 0.001$ ). Lesions in women were almost exclusively caused by blunt trauma or strangulation, and a difference between females and males was found in the distribution of lesions by trauma force ( $p < 0.001$ ). No difference in topographic distribution of lesions was found between females and males ( $p = 0.154$ ). The ratio between the number of forensic clinical examinations and police cases with a suspect showed a downward trend ( $p = 0.060$ ). Neither differences in severity between cases with female and male victims ( $p = 0.129$ ) nor temporal changes in severity ( $p = 0.464$ ) were found. Finally, the number of cases involving other tools decreased ( $p = 0.045$ ) whilst the number of cases involving knives showed an upward trend ( $p = 0.061$ ).

**Conclusions** Victims in this study were older, the severity of their injuries greater, and the topographic lesion distribution different than what is seen in other studies. One explanation may be that most studies include victims of violence altogether whilst this study focused on victims of severe violence. More and larger-scale research is warranted to allow for comprehensive data collection, further study the nature of violence, and elucidate injury patterns, to continuously develop and strengthen the evidence base of (clinical) forensic medicine.

### 342 COMMUNITY SAFETY BY DESIGN: PREVENTING VIOLENCE THROUGH LAND USE

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**Background** Violence is preventable, and land use strategies can enhance community safety. A growing evidence base, grounded in research and community practice, describes the factors that affect the likelihood of violence. Many of these factors are impacted by how land is used, by whom and for what purposes. Even though community safety is essential for a thriving neighbourhood, land use decisions are rarely made with violence prevention in mind and have historically done great harm to communities of colour and low-income groups. Too often, contemporary land use decisions criminalise behaviour when they could expand access and opportunities instead. Reframing the issue to focus on preventing violence rather than crime and incorporating a greater focus on safety in land use decisions holds immense promise for increasing community safety.

**Objective** This session explores the relationship between land use and community safety as an emerging topic in research and practice and delineates the roles of multiple sectors in enhancing safety.

**Results** Land use decisions across diverse sectors can have transformative impacts on community health and practitioners and researchers are searching for ways to think more deeply about these connexions. The Spectrum of Prevention, a signature Prevention Institute tool for developing comprehensive community health strategies, offers a framework to develop mutually-reinforcing strategies across levels ranging from policy and legislation to individual knowledge and skills. These recommendations offer the opportunity to shift norms around land use and community safety and build capacity among practitioners and researchers to make land use decisions that help prevent violence before it occurs.

**Conclusions** Land use decisions made with community safety as an explicit desired outcome can prevent violence, transform and revitalise public spaces, expand opportunities, and foster connexion and hope within communities.

### 343 ADDRESSING COMMUNITY VIOLENCE THROUGH TRAINING: RUKAJUU BEEKEEPING PILOT INTERVENTION IN DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

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**Background** More than half of DSM, Tz. homicides are a result of community violence. In 2005, it was found, those most at risk for homicide death are: male Tanzanians, aged 20–35 years, lack of employment/education, caught stealing sale-able goods such as cell phones, purses, and domestic meat animals. Most deceased had family responsibilities.

The most malleable variable is: lack of employment/occupation. The objective of this research is to gain insight into ways to operationalize interventions designed to improve income generation of at-risk youth.

**Methods** This pilot study will use pre-test post-test design with four interventions: