following treatment in an emergency department or as a hospital admission.

Results There were 29,770 injury cases aged ≥ 18 years included in the analysis. Results will be provided by individual and grouped ICD10 codes and the GBD 2013 and EU Injury Data Base categorisations. For most injury groups DWs revealed greater health loss than previously published estimates and differ from those used in the GBD project. There were marked differences in DWs for cases hospitalised vs those not.

Conclusions Injury VIBES has produced sets of empirically derived DWs that will useful to the injury research community in measuring the population burden of injury.

Early Morning Sessions Monday 19.9.2016

Research to Practice: The Global Road Safety Program

MON W AP 2

48 RESEARCH TO PRACTICE: THE GLOBAL ROAD SAFETY PROGRAM

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.48

Background Road traffic injuries (RTIs) are a major public health threat that disproportionately affects low-and-middle income countries. As a response to this escalating public health problem, Bloomberg Philanthropies initiated the Global Road Safety Program to help ten low-and-middle-income cities implement evidence-based road safety interventions. This five-year project (2015–2019) is carried out by a consortium of partners with an overall goal of reducing the burden of road traffic injuries and fatalities in the targeted cities.

Description This panel will focus on the key lessons learned from the first year of the Global Road Safety Program. Emphasis will be placed on how research can be used to inform practice.

Session chair Dr. Adnan A Hyder, Johns Hopkins International Injury Research Unit, USA

- **Talk 1: Monitoring and Evaluation** - Dr. Abdulgafoor M Bachani, Johns Hopkins International Injury Research Unit, USA
  - Abstract: This talk will discuss the process and activities involved in the development of road safety risk factor data collection infrastructure in low-and-middle-income cities. It will also draw attention to the need for continuous assessment of program rollout to order to ensure effective implementation.
- **Talk 2: Enhancing Enforcement** - Gayle Dipietro, Global Road Safety Partnership, Switzerland.
  - Abstract: This talk will focus on lessons learned from engaging with and training of traffic police on road safety laws. This presentation will also shed light on the importance of data led enforcement.
- **Talk 3: Strengthening Road Safety Legislation** - Dr. Margie Peden, World Health Organization, Switzerland.
  - Abstract: This talk will present the challenges and opportunities associated with strengthening and changing of road safety legislations in low-and-middle-income settings. It will also highlight the role research can play in this process.
- **Discussion and Q&A** The session will end with a discussion on the implications of these lessons to the implementation of other road safety projects in low-and-middle-income settings.

49 IMPROVING SAFETY AND SECURITY IN TESOMA NEIGHBOURHOOD

Tanja Koivumäki, Nina Mustikkamäki. *City of Tampere, Finland*

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.49

Background Tesoma is a typical Finnish suburb in western part of Tampere, built in the 1960s and 1970s. The total sphere of influence reaches almost 20 000 residents. Income and education levels in the area are lower than the city average. Residents of the area face several social challenges: unemployment, interruptions in education and even social exclusion. Also the housing prices are among the lowest in Tampere.

The city of Tampere is running a development project called "Own Tesoma". The project is divided into subprojects and the aim is to achieve well-being and attractiveness in the whole Tesoma area. Residents have been involved in the project straight from the start and have taken concrete part in the planning and the developing of their neighbourhood.

Description of the problem Safety issues attribute heavily to Tesoma's poor imago. This creates several challenges when strengthening attractiveness and vitality of the area and investing in urban infill.

Effects In 2015 the Own Tesoma -project mapped security and safety issues in Tesoma based on criminal statistics and residents' experiences. During spring 2015 six guided walking tours were arranged and residents could in groups find out the challenging parts and places of the area. After mapping the most problematic places, city officials together with residents considered possible solutions for a safer living environment.

According to statistics and residents Tesoma is a safe place to live. Security challenges are typical and common to other similar suburbs. Clear challenges from residents' point of view are growing traffic, poor traffic behaviour and accessibility as well as the uncleanliness and vandalism, which create an experience of the unsafe surroundings.

Safety issues will be developed in the future through cooperation between residents, businesses and other actors in the area. In 2016 there will be several different experiments aiming to increase safety through new partnership models. The main target is to increase traffic security and strengthen the sense of community and belonging.

Conclusions By the conference we will have more information available of the process and security in the neighbourhood of Tesoma.

50 IMPROVING THE FIRE SAFETY OF ELDERLY PEOPLE AND REDUCING FIRE DEATHS

Seppo Männikkö, Markku Suominen, Tytti Oksanen. *Tampere Regional Rescue Department, Finland*

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.50

Background In Finland (population 5.4 million), an average of 73 fatal building fires take place each year. A third of the casualties are elderly people (over 65 years old). They make up 18% of the population at the moment, but the share will increase to 26%

in 15 years time. At the same time, society is attempting to promote independent living by the aged in example by improving in-home services and safety devices. In practice, this means that the number of people with a somewhat reduced functional ability living independently at home will increase notably over the years to come. This will be challenging in terms of fire safety. New types of preventive measures are required in order to improve the fire safety and reduce the fire deaths of elderly people living at home.

The Tampere Region is rising to the challenge by improving cooperation between the authorities by means of training, joint home visits, and jointly developed assessment criteria for the functional ability of the elderly. In addition to the authorities, training is also provided to pension organisations and groups, family caregivers and residents of senior buildings.

Finnish legislation dictates that perceived fire hazards must be reported to the rescue authorities. Reporting has been made as easy as possible and the process efficient. On the basis of the reports, rescue authorities have made visits to assess the fire safety risks and to propose improvements to the home owner and authority in charge.

Description of the problem As for elderly people, the main reason for fire deaths is their reduced functional ability. A lack of or weakened functional ability often increases fire risks and, on the other hand, reduces the ability to escape or even prevents escaping. The rescue department is preparing assessment criteria, together with the home help service of the City of Tampere, based on the areas of functional ability, which play a role in the fire safety of a resident. The criteria are used to assess a person's functional ability from three viewpoints: mobility, comprehension and perceptual ability. The person's need for fire safety related support measures is determined on the basis of the assessment.

Results Training, home visits and the assessment of the functional ability are used to improve the fire safety of homes and to prevent fires. It is equally important to come up with operations models and technical solutions for situations in which a fire breaks out despite preventive measures. The Tampere Region Rescue Department has developed an automatic, portable fire-extinguishing system for private homes, in cooperation with a private company. The fire-extinguishing system is used to prevent a fire from escalating and becoming dangerous. This will minimise personal injuries and material damage.

Conclusions The above actions and matters constitute a whole, the ongoing assessment and development of which is necessary in order to improve the fire safety of elderly people and to reduce fire deaths.

51 COOPERATION BETWEEN THE AUTHORITIES BRINGS SAFETY, SECURITY AND OPERATING MODELS TO DAILY LIFE

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10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.51

Background Along with the changing operating environment, the citizens' need to feel safe and secure has increased. This has increased the need for cooperation between the authorities in risk assessments and in practical safety and security work. Consequently, over recent years, the authorities and the organisations in the field have actively developed their forms of cooperation.

Objective The objective of the cooperation between the authorities is to increase the safety and security knowledge amongst the population, as well as affect people's attitudes.

Results The authorities use various channels of communication in their operations in a versatile way.

The conventional training events and drills for pupils and other population groups, as well as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter provide an opportunity to convey information in the way that best suits the person concerned. In addition, the authorities support the forming of the safety and security culture of both public and private organisations by steering, instructing, and giving statements.

The forming of the safety and security culture is also produced by carrying out active cooperation between the authorities, which is concretised by various campaigns and training events.

Conclusion The cooperation between the authorities and a shared communication strategy are the best ways to support the maintained and increased feeling of safety and security amongst the citizens, their skills to identify safety and security risks in their environments, and their ability to recognise their own responsibilities.

52 SAFETY AND HEALTH SECURITY OF ASYLUM SEEKERS IN EMERGENCY HOUSING, CASE FINLAND AND TAMPERE

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10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.52

Background The police, Tampere Regional Rescue Department, the authorities of the City of Tampere, and the third sector have worked closely together in issues related to the asylum situation, particularly as far as safety and security are concerned. On the basis of propositions made by the City and the third sector, the Rescue Department has assessed the suitability of the proposed premises as emergency accommodation facilities from the viewpoint of fire safety. The police and the Rescue Department have visited the emergency accommodation facilities, together and separately, to ensure their safety. The Rescue Department has also visited emergency accommodation facilities and reception centres to speak to the immigrants about Finnish safety usage and the operation of rescue services and emergency medical care. In addition, the personnel were educated about fire safety issues. To support the integration of asylum-seekers, Tampere Regional Rescue Department will provide safety training as part of a more extensive integration plan.

The Finnish Immigration Service received >32000 asylum applications in 2015. In previous years the total has been between 2000 to 4000. The number of asylum seekers coming to Finland via new routes (from Sweden around the Gulf of Bothnia, by ferries from Germany and by bike from Russia) increased rapidly in September. Most came without registration in other countries.

The sudden inflow of migrants urged emergency solutions in Finland. A registration centre opened in Tornio. Registration within 24 hours of those who enter Finland at Tornio helped, but lack of housing spaces caused problems to both the government and municipal officials.

Description of the problem Tampere and its surroundings are now housing about 1000 asylum seekers in emergency housing units (EHU) governed by Tampere municipality, The Finnish Red