

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

<sup>1</sup>Janne Leinonen, <sup>2</sup>Nina Juurakko-Vesikko, <sup>1</sup>Veijo Kaján. <sup>1</sup>Tampere Regional Rescue Department, Finland; <sup>2</sup>Central Finland Police Department, Tampere Head Police Station, Finland

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

<sup>1</sup>Marja Nyrhinen, <sup>1</sup>Sirpa Räsänen, <sup>2</sup>Nina Juurakko-Vesikko, <sup>3</sup>Valtteri Väyrynen. <sup>1</sup>City of Tampere, Finland; <sup>2</sup>Central Finland Police Department, Tampere Head Police Station, Finland; <sup>3</sup>Tampere Regional Rescue Department, Finland

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

Cross and Metsätähti (private operator). The units are e.g. in disused apartment houses, elderly homes or schools: tents have not been needed. Since the EHUs has been set up urgently, the hygienic and health facilities are not optimal. The major infectious risks in crowded facilities were considered to be tuberculosis and measles. Common diseases, e.g. influenza and acute gastroenteritis, would be largely transmitted in the circumstances. Also parasites, such as scabies, were likely to be seen.

**Effects/changes** The staff was informed and offered the recommended vaccines. Guidelines for infectious diseases were set. A nurse and a doctor visited in the EHUs in regular basics, and emergency cases were referred to hospital. The people with symptoms of tuberculosis were screened. All the children and pregnant women were offered the same health care services as Finnish citizens.

**Conclusions** As of January 2016, no imminent health risks have been seen. By the conference we will have some data available of the process and health in our emergency centres.

## Self-Harm and Drunk Driving

MON W AP 3

### 53 INJURIES AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS – SELF-HARM AND DRUNK DRIVING

<sup>1</sup>Emma Honkala, <sup>1</sup>Tjede Funk, <sup>2</sup>Timo Partonen, <sup>3</sup>Inkeri Parkkari. <sup>1</sup>*EUPHANxt, The Netherlands*; <sup>2</sup>*University of Helsinki and National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland*; <sup>3</sup>*Finnish Transport Safety Agency, Finland*

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.53

Deliberate self-harm has received considerable attention during the last years. Researchers consider it to be a coping strategy used to manage emotional distress and release tension. University students often encounter these feelings. Studies also suggest that self-harm might be more common than previously expected, one study indicating that 14% of the sample of 500 university students had engaged in self-harm at least once during their lifetime. In addition to self-harm, alcohol impaired driving is also common among university students, and maybe unsurprisingly, driving under the influence of alcohol is one of the main causes of road traffic accidents among young drivers. Such risky and self-destructive behaviours deserve attention.

The aim of this workshop is to give more insights into the types of injuries young adults and university students in particular are likely to encounter. Two keynote speakers will provide the background for this workshop. Timo Partonen, adjunct professor of Psychiatry at the University of Helsinki and a research professor at National Institute for Health and Welfare, will talk about the ways in which direct and indirect self-harm can be detected and what are the most common risk factors behind these incidents. He will also give suggestions on how to deal with such cases and where to find help. The second speaker, M.Sc. (Psychology) Inkeri Parkkari, Chief Adviser at Finnish Transport Safety Agency, is going to discuss the types of risk factors that contribute to traffic accidents among young people by giving examples of different case studies. She will also address young people's perceptions of the most effective interventions to reduce

these casualties. The workshop will provide several opportunities for participants to interact with speakers and with each other.

### 54 SUICIDE PREVENTION AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS

Timo Partonen. *National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Finland.*

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.54

**Background** In Finland the suicide mortality has decreased by 51% from 1990 to 2014 (from 30.0 to 14.6 per 100,000). However, within Finland, there are still disparities in the distribution of deaths from suicide by age, gender and region.

Current activities for suicide prevention among children, adolescents and young adults are, e.g., KiVa school which includes about 90% of all comprehensive schools in Finland and targets against bullying, Good Hunting Mate! which provides psychosocial support targeted at members of hunting clubs, and Time Out! which provides psychosocial support targeted at men exempted from military or civil service. In addition, the Current Care Guidelines by the Finnish Medical Society DUODECIM which in 2013–2015 have been published for bipolar disorder, borderline personality disorder, depression, eating disorders, insomnia, post-traumatic stress disorder, and schizophrenia support these activities. Further support has been provided by EUGENAS which exchanged the best practices for suicide prevention in 2012–2014 and produced the general and school-based guidelines, and the toolkits for the workplace and for media professionals.

The aim of this workshop is to meet and have discussion on problems and suicide prevention measures which target at adolescents and young adults. The most effective interventions to reduce deaths from suicide are also to be discussed.

### 55 RISK FACTORS AMONG YOUNG DRIVERS IN FINLAND

Inkeri Parkkari. *Finnish Transport Safety Agency, Finland.*

10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.55

**Background** It is commonly known that young drivers, especially male drivers, have a higher risk of being involved in an accident. In Finland, all fatal motor vehicle accidents are investigated in-depth by multi-professional Road Accident Investigation Teams. An investigation folder is compiled from each accident and the data is also coded into a fatal accident data base. Members of the investigation teams use standardised investigation forms, which ensures the systematic acquisition of data. Based on this data, the background factors of young male and female driver's accidents differ from each other in several ways, e.g. accident type, time of year, time of week, driving under the influence of alcohol, speeding, previous traffic offences and vehicle characteristics.

The aim of this workshop is to have discussion of the types of risk factors that contribute to road accidents among young people by giving examples of different case studies. The most effective interventions to reduce these casualties are also to be discussed.