

happiness of individuals to affect the well-being of entire communities.

Results Our strategies are addressed to prevention (at all levels). We deal with violence taking steps to understand the range of factors that put people at risk for violence and protect them from experiencing or perpetrating violence. Our fundamental goal is to stop IPV before it begins. Networks “Violence’s Group: Information, Research, Intervention” (2002), “School Against Violence” (2007), along with the training of 480 professionals (health, other sectors) in our region (2009–2012), in the area of prevention of IPV, are examples of our networking strategy. The Family Violence Unit, UVF (2004) - CHUC, integrates both networks; of the 1400 cases (2/3 women, 1/3 men) at UVF, we did not record any murder to date. Our strategy is recognised at regional and national levels.

Conclusions We believe that prevent efforts associated to investigation and a networking strategy (from micro to macrosystem, throughout the life cycle), at individual, family, community, and political levels, are one of the keys to prevent IPV.

989 THE ONLINE SHELTER – WEB SERVICE FOR EVERYONE CONCERNED OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Tuulia Kovanen. *the Federation of Mother and Child Homes and Shelters, Finland*

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Background The Federation of Mother and Child Homes and Shelters is the national child welfare organisation with 30 member associations around Finland. The aim of the Federation is to support parenthood and families, to prevent violence in families and to safeguard the child’s right to safe development and childhood. The Online Shelter is a web service maintained by the Federation.

Description of the problem The Online Shelter was founded in 2001 and there are about 5000 visitors monthly. The Online Shelter is a web service for everyone concerned of domestic violence. The aim is that everyone has an equal possibility to get help and support for domestic violence. For example living in a small town can limit your possibility to get help. There is also lot of emotions, like shame and guilt, which are related to domestic violence and can affect your possibility to get help. When it comes to children and youth, internet is the place where they search for help. In these cases the online help can be the only possibility to find and get help.

Results The main aim of the Online Shelter is to offer preventative information about domestic violence and to strengthen people to search for help as early as possible. The Online Shelter provides different kind of help services and tools for surviving. The online chat is usually the first place where people tell about the violence in their lives. Safety is the most important thing in the discussions and it is important that people get the feeling that the chat raises their safety and encourages them to search help from the real time services.

Conclusions This presentation introduces the Online Shelters possibilities to help and give information about domestic violence. This presentation also gives some ideas how to work online, what are the main questions in the Online Shelters chats and what is the meaning of the online help.

990 PREDICTORS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL DATING VIOLENCE VICTIMISATION AND PERPETRATION IN MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS

¹Dimitrinka Jordanova Peshevska, ²Nikolina Kenig, ³Jordanova Tamara. ¹Psychologist, WHO Consultant on Violence Prevention, Skopje; ²Assistance Professor, Institute of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy in Skopje; ³MSc Candidate, University of Sheffield, Thessaloniki

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Background Adolescent dating violence is an increasing public health problem, viewed in line with the ecological model of influence of different factor. Studies have found that 16% to 90% of adolescents have experienced some form of violence from a dating partner. The study objective was to examine the predictors for higher level of psychological dating violence victimisation and perpetration groups in male and female adolescents, such as: with substance use, self-esteem, hostility, conflict resolution skills, gender stereotypes and acceptance of violence.

Methods The convenient sample of 410 students from general/vocational high schools responded to a self-administered 7 scales questionnaire. Informed consent and parent consent were provided for adolescents below 18 years prior. The two groups were divided according to the level of prevalence of psychological victimisation and perpetration into mild and higher. The Cronbach’s Alpha of the scales varied from 0.72 to 0.80. Statistical analysis involved descriptive statistics and logistic regression.

Results A logistic regression analysis performed predicted that: lower self-esteem ($r = -0.077, p < 0.05$), hostility ($r = 0.028, p < 0.05$), and acceptance of violence ($r = 0.098, p < 0.05$) increase one time more the likelihood for psychological dating violence victimisation in male adolescents. Psychological dating violence victimisation in female adolescents was significantly predicted by: substance use ($r = 0.161, p < 0.05$) and acceptance of violence ($r = 0.226, p < 0.01$). Psychological dating violence victimisation in male adolescents is significantly distinguished by the predictors such as: substance use ($r = 0.188, p < 0.05$) and acceptance of violence ($r = 0.286, p < 0.01$), while in female adolescents is the acceptance of violence ($r = 0.349, p < 0.01$), increasing the likelihood for 1.4 for times more for psychological dating violence victimisation.

Conclusions Targeting various risk factors should anticipate analysis while designing violence preventive programmes and intervention targeting adolescents.

991 ARE ALCOHOL ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH EXPERIENCE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AMONG PERSON WITH CHILDREN

^{1,2}Marianne Sipilä, ^{1,2}Tuovi Hakulinen, ²Eija Paavilainen. ¹National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland; ²University of Tampere, Finland

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Background Intimate partner violence is a serious problem worldwide and has long been identified as a significant health endangering factor. This study aimed to investigate the associations of intimate partner violence with alcohol abuse and mental health problems among persons with children.

Methods We used population-based cross-sectional data from self-administered questionnaires collected in 2012–2013. The