

methods that can be used to most effectively answer research questions pertaining to interactions between vehicles and pedestrians as well as other vulnerable road users in the future.

Interpersonal Violence

Parallel Tue 1.4

251 STRENGTHENING HEALTH SYSTEM RESPONSE TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN IN 6 EU COUNTRIES

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Background Health care systems remain a key entry point for support and care for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), yet their involvement in disclosure and referral remain low. Some of the reasons may be lack of referral systems and/or lack of training and resources.

Methods An environmental scan was conducted as part of the EU funded IMPLEMENT project in six European countries (Austria, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Italy, Romania) to orient the implementation of health system capacity building seminars aiming to empower health care providers in increasing specialised support to survivors of GBV. The environmental scan focused on identifying baseline information on leadership, infrastructure and capacity of the health care system where the seminars were to be implemented, i.e. in one setting (emergency departments and obstetric clinics) in each participating country.

Results In France, Italy and Germany, certain health providers already receive some training on GBV and victim protection during their residency or medical/nursing school, but in Austria and Bulgaria there is no specific training. In Romania, only resident doctors receive 1–2 hours training on risk assessment of GBV victims, as there is a referral system that allows early identification and rapid response to GBV. In Austria, Bulgaria and Germany there is no referral system in place yet, while in France and Italy, similar to Romania, there is a system but only for cases participating in the project. Networks of GBV prevention practitioners that could provide support for implementing referral systems were identified in all participant countries.

Conclusions The implementation of a direct referral system between health professionals and specialised GBV services creates the link needed to strengthen the health system response to gender-based violence in the EU. Examples of effective referral system are well needed in order to reduce the burden of GBV.

252 NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR COLLABORATIVE POLICE ACTION TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (IPV) IN CANADA

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Background The Canadian Observatory on the Justice System's Response to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is an international network of academics, governments, and community-based organisation providing enhanced understanding of how justice responses to IPV operate. Since 2007 the Canadian Observatory conducted policy reviews; engaged governments in dialogue to share data collection strategies and facilitate research collaborations; and developed mechanisms to mobilise knowledge. In 2012, the Canadian Observatory initiated a reflection on police intervention in IPV situations that led to create a national dialogue on police practices and to provide evidence-based research on police response to IPV. In this perspective a national think tank was held in June 2014 with 35 ranking police from across Canada to discuss best practices implemented in different Canadian communities in regards to intimate partner violence. The event led to the creation of a working group of experts that is developing a national framework on police proaction and intervention to IPV.

Description In June 2015, the group of experts comprised of researchers, communities and police agencies met to determine the different steps for the development of a national framework. The creation of a national framework will provide: A foundation for consistent language, standards and policy for Canadian Police Agencies, to guide police *proaction* and intervention on IPV; Resources for collaborative education, prevention, intervention, and supports for victims, abusers and communities; The creation of visual and narrative reference model on proactive IPV response to be used by all Canadian police. The group of experts is to complete their work by the end of March 2016.

Results The development of a national framework encompasses a dialogue with police forces, communities and academics, including working sessions with the group of experts, consultations with community stakeholders, police forces and other professionals involved in the area of IPV intervention. In this presentation, we will discuss the process that led to the development of a national framework on Proactive Community-Policing Responses to IPV in Canada and how such process led to a supported dialogue among police agencies on the issue.

253 NEW LEGISLATION IN FINLAND – STATE FUNDING FOR SHELTERS FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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Background (issue/problem) The roots of the shelter movement in Finland are strongly connected to child protection. Federation of Mother and Child Homes and Shelters opened the first Shelters in 1979. The service was primarily targeted for women with children.

Description of the problem Earlier it was up to the municipality if they had money to send a victim of domestic violence to a shelter or not. It was not an obligation for the municipality because we had no legislation on shelter services. Many of the shelters had financial problems to run the services. Because the services were targeted for women with children the entry of single women into shelters was not possible or was complicated.

Results (effects/changes) In 2014 the Government decided that the responsibility for the shelter services belongs with the state instead of the municipalities. The Act on reimbursement out of State funds for providers of shelters for victims of domestic violence (1354/2014) took effect on 1 January 2015. The