

illness. Different facilities are available according to the degree of psychosocial disability, functionality and family and social support network. Thus, residential structures, home support teams, and socio-occupational units are available to reintegrate these users into society and their families.

Objectives: To assess discharge destinations according to the MH-LTC typology (home care teams, residential structures and socio-occupational units).

Methods: We conducted a national retrospective observational study to analyse the MH-LTC discharge destinations using secondary data publicly available. The following discharge destination categories were considered in the analysis: home (with or without support), social facilities, nursing home, other typologies from the long-term care network (LTC), and others. The analysis included the discharge destinations between May 2018 and March 2024.

Results: A total of 119 discharges were recorded, with 50 patients (42.0 %) going home, four (3.3%) to social facilities, 46 (38.7%) to other LTC typologies and 19 (16.0%) to unspecified destinations. Regarding discharge to home, 27 (54.0%) came from home care teams, 14 (28.0%) from socio-occupational units and 9 (18.0%) from residential facilities. The remaining discharge destinations included 34 (49.3%) from home care teams, 13 (18.8%) from socio-occupational units and 22 (31.9%) from residential facilities.

Conclusions: Although these results do not allow us to gauge the level of disability before and after joining the MH-LTC, they raise some questions. Firstly, the number of discharges is small considering the span of more than five years. In addition, non-residential facilities have the highest number of discharges compared to residential facilities. On the other hand, less than half of the discharge destinations are to the patient's homes, which may lead us to question whether the MH-LTC fulfils its purpose of psychosocial rehabilitation or whether it is a transitional structure aimed at responding to social issues.

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EPP571

"Hidden" Voices

Marginalised community perspectives on policing and community safety; an international scoping systematic review

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Introduction: Community safety is about everyone having the right to be and feel safe in their community. People from marginalised communities (including people with mental illness, intellectual disability, migrants, and homeless) are over-represented in policing contacts. Yet, little is known about the real world perspectives of these

marginalised groups in respect of perceived safety and interventions that work to improve this.

Objectives: To systematically review the published literature concerning the experiences of people from marginalised communities on policing and community safety.

Methods: Research database SCOPUS (inception to 1 January 2024) was searched for English-language publications using key words. The electronic search was augmented by manual searching through reference lists and websites of governmental and non-governmental organisations. Published studies with information about the experiences of persons from marginalised communities on policing and community safety were included. Opinion articles or reviews that did not contain qualitative data were excluded, as were studies that focused on law enforcement professionals views.

Results: Of the 857 papers identified, 17 studies met eligibility criteria with a total of 1254 participants from 5 countries. A recurring theme from different marginalised communities was "greater fear" and "less trust" of police and a reluctance to report crime. Those with physical disabilities were less likely to use public transport. Latin migrants feared speaking Spanish in America. African refugees in Australia felt targeted by the police because of their ethnicity. Muslims in England reported they were under increased police surveillance. Homeless youths in Canada with early negative experiences with law enforcement personnel were less likely to seek police involvement if needed in future. Conversely both Mexican-origin residents and Chinese immigrants living in America identified police as having a critical role in making them feel safe.

Conclusions: This study scoped the experiences of people from marginalised communities in respect of policing and community safety. To the author's knowledge, this is the largest scoping study of this type, to date. It is evident from this review that there are voices, sometimes "hidden voices", from marginalised communities that perceive policing approaches differently. This guides not only their future interactions with police but also their social outlook. Working closely and proactively with individuals within these marginalised communities will help find the balance between "over policing" and "under policing" to help contribute to the overall community safety. A key recommendation from this review would be for authorities to meaningfully incorporate these voices when developing or reviewing policies relating to community safety.

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Exploring the link between exposure to sexual interpersonal violence and subsequent child sexual offending: Insights from a Danish Study

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