Results: In table 1 the recommendations on legal capacity in two regions are presented.
Conclusions: Differences in quantity of residents, for whom rehabilitation of full or diminished capacity was recommended, depend on characteristics of the systems of institutional care in the regions. In the first region a complex system of rehabilitation and deinstitutionalization has been organised. In the second region such system is just organising. Among legally capable and those, for whom rehabilitation of capacity was recommended, there were residents, able to live independently or under community-based services.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: severe mental disorders; National Survey; institutional care; capacity

EPV0310

Peer worker involvement in N. Macedonia: Reflections and lessons learned

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Introduction: For the first time in N. Macedonia we had the experience to include peer workers as an equal members in the newly formed community mental health teams. For the purpose of the RECOVER-e project we engaged 2 patients to be the new peer workers.
Objectives: To evaluate the initial period of peer worker involvement in the community mental health teams and to identify the next steps for them.
Methods: Conducting interviews with the peer workers.
Results: One important aspect that is worth mentioning is their motivation to continue their work in the community mental health teams and continue to improve. Another finding is their will to establish a user led organisation. A user led organisation in the field of mental health in our country is rare to be find, with only a couple of them functioning in N. Macedonia. So if our peer workers can make it, it would be a great step in the right direction.
Conclusions: Overall, taking into consideration all that the peer workers have achieved in the last period, including the ups and downs of being the first official peer workers in N. Macedonia, they are looking forward to improve their knowledge and continue building their practical experience. A great plus of it all is that they have a financial stability for this troubled pandemic period.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: peer worker; N. Macedonia; community mental health; RECOVER-e project

EPV0311

A study of road rage in India

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Introduction: Road rage is a term used to describe driving usually extreme in nature. There seems to be a multifactorial relationship between the situational characteristics of an anger provoking road situation and the feelings of anger and road behaviour.
Objectives: To examine driver anger with regards to various sociodemographic parameter.
Methods: 282 participants completed an internet-based survey including sociodemographic profile, anger assessment while driving using the Deffenbacher Driver Anger Scale, details of the driving. Participants were recruited through networks of authors, institution. The survey was disseminated through social media applications and email by snowball sampling method.
Results: Mean age of the sample was 26.1 years with age group 24-29 years making half of the population. Majority sample were males (62.1%), graduates (53.2%), professionals (45.7%), urban locality based, nuclear family type. People experienced greater anger on Defenbacher likert scale for the following situations, when Someone is driving very close to your rear bumper (mean= 3.09), Someone cuts in right in front of you on the motorway(mean= 3.44), Someone cuts in and takes the parking spot(mean= 3.19), Someone coming towards you does not dim headlights at night(mean= 3.26), driving behind a vehicle smoking badly or giving off fumes(mean= 3.38).
Conclusions: The results revealed a prevalence of high anger scores amongst Indian drivers. The rage didn't vary significantly within gender, locality, type of vehicle, however the anger scores were significantly higher in younger population. Strategies targeting at driving safety and reducing road rage should be implemented by authorities with sensitization of the drivers.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: road rage; Driver anger; Indian Drivers; Aggression

EPV0312

Evidence of substantial heterogeneity in the preventive effect of stricter alcohol policy environments in young Swiss men

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Introduction: The alcohol policy environment was shown to exert a preventive effect on alcohol consumption. However, little is known about the heterogeneity of this effect.
Objectives: To capture the extent of heterogeneity in the relationship between the strictness of alcohol policy environments and heavy drinking and to identify potential effect modifiers.
Methods: Method: Cross-sectional data from 5986 young Swiss men participating in the cohort study on substance use risk factors (C-SURF) in Switzerland was analysed. Self-reported risky single-occasion drinking (RSOD, drinking 6 standard drinks or more on a single occasion at least monthly) in the past 12 months was the outcome of interest. A previously-used index of alcohol policy environment strictness across Swiss cantons was analysed in

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