state-trait anxiety inventory were passed for the assessment of depression and anxiety.

Results Among the 50 students questioned, 68% met the criteria of binge viewers and 64.7% of them adopted this behaviour at least once a week with an overall average of screen exposure of 3.8 hours in one sitting. Before the binge watching, 35.3% reported excitement and 29.4% boredom and have used it mostly to pass time (47.1%) and for fun (44.1%). Participants have felt more relaxed and happier after the viewing. Mild depression was found in 10 cases and moderate depression in 5 cases. Anxiety scores averaged 35.38 for state anxiety and 40.32 for trait anxiety. An inverse relationship was found between depression and anxiety scores and the frequency of the binge watching and its exposure duration. The correlation was hover non significant.

Conclusions Could it be that the binge watching is a means of fighting against anxiety and depression rather than an evidence of emotional difficulties? Further studies are needed.

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EV0834

Emotional and personal development of preschool age children with speech disorders: Drawing test study

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Introduction Drawing tests provide good opportunity to research potential risks in emotional and personal development of a child with speech disorder, because drawing tests almost do not involve speech.

Aims and objects The research was aimed at detecting potential risks in emotional and personal development of children with speech disorders. The study involved 28 children (15 girls and 13 boys) with moderate speech disorders and 30 normally developing children. All the children attended kindergarten and were of age 5.5 years at the moment of the research.

Methods The following methods were used: non-participant and participant observation, expert assessment, structured interview with educators, individually conducted family drawing test.

Results Most children (86%) expressed willingness to perform a task, in some cases (14%) children failed to perform a task because of emotional numbing. The children's perception of a specialist was marked by increased anxiety and stress, in some cases it was expressed in a drawing by filled areas (38%) or by barely visible figures (62%). Most children (87%) tried to demonstrate their abilities and were diligent, but their drawings were generally poorer than that of normally developing children. This phenomenon reflects deficit of skills, imagination deficit and low level of aspiration. Quality of drawings and their visible from differ from the drawings of normally developing children that indicates low self-esteem and feeling of personal incapacity formed by speech disorder.

Conclusion Increased anxiety, constriction and imagination deficit characterize children with speech disorders. Their emotional attitude to speech behavior influences their graphical self-fulfilment.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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Mental health of roofless and squatter population in north Catalonia

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Introduction Homelessness is a phenomenon, which is hard to limit, as it contemplates different situations including roofless and squatters.

Objective To determine the presence of these homeless categories in the city of Girona and examine the prevalence of diagnosed mental pathology and its principal socio-demographic characteristics.

Methods Transversal, observational and analytic study of the population of roofless people and squatters. The registers of the outreach street work team, the local police and the public shelter were used in order to detect the cases and their basic socio-demographic characteristics. The clinical record of the mental health and addiction public network was accessed to determine their diagnosis.

Results During the 6 years of registers, 781 cases of people in situation of roofless and squatters were detected. In total, 83.2% ($n = 630$) of the cases were men and 16.8% ($n = 131$) women. The average age was 44.8 (ED = 11.2) and no differences were found regarding gender (Men = 45.3, ED = 11.0 vs. Women = 42.9, ED = 12.2; $t = 1.7$, df = 405, $P = 09$). However differences were found regarding origin (Immigrants = 42.2 years, ED = 10.3 vs. Natives = 46.8 years, ED = 11.4; $t = -4.2$, df = 402, $P < .001$). A total of, 52.9% of the cases ($n = 412$) displayed diagnosed mental pathology and 15.8 ($n = 123$), dual pathology.

Conclusion Mental pathology is more prevalent among this typology of homeless people than in general population, as other studies prove.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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What happened with the homeless during economical crisis? Evolution of the prevalence of homelessness in north-Catalonia (2006–2015)

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Introduction There exists a great number of empirical studies which refer as causes of homelessness not only individual factors such as mental disorders or addictions, but also structural factors such as poverty rates or unemployment.

Objective To describe the evolution of the prevalence of homelessness in Girona from 2006 to 2015, and compare it with the evolution of unemployment in the same region.

Methods The absolute number of homelessness is obtained from the official records in the city of Girona, which include the data of the open medium intervention team, the local police, and the specific municipal hostel. The rates are calculated on the annual totals of population. Correlations are used to compare quantitative variables.

Results The yearly homelessness rates increased progressively from 2006 to 2014, the year in which they began to decrease. Similarly, unemployment both in Spain and in the city of Girona in particular evolves in a similar way, with the burden of the world-