when children are in a heightened positive mood. In previous research, framed safety messages have consisted of behaviorally targeted messages that emphasize avoiding risk behaviors leading to specific injuries and outcomes. The current study examined whether more general warning messages in framed contexts had a differential effect on reducing risk taking in children when in a heightened positive mood.

**Methods/Approach** 39 children (7–9 years) were exposed to a safety message (gain- or loss-frame) regarding play behaviors on an obstacle course. Children’s risk-taking running the obstacle course was measured before and after a positive mood induction.

**Results** Participants who were exposed to loss-framed safety messages in both the general and behaviorally targeted groups demonstrated a significantly lower level of risk taking compared to baseline, whereas participants who were exposed to gain-framed safety messages in both groups performed at baseline levels. Regardless of whether children were exposed to general or behaviorally specific messages, gain and loss messaging counteracted the increase in risk taking when in a positive mood, but loss messages produced greater reductions in risk taking than gain messages.

**Conclusion** The results indicate that general messages can be as effective as behaviorally specific messages. Moreover, the loss-framed safety message had a greater effect on reducing risk-taking in children when in a heightened positive mood than the gain-framed safety message.

**Significance and Contributions** The results suggest that placing an emphasis on specific risk-taking behaviors and outcomes is not necessary in order to reduce risk-taking behaviours in school-aged children during play situations. This makes this intervention approach feasible to apply in situations in which there are a variety of potential risk behaviors which makes targeting a specific one likely to limit effectiveness of the intervention.
to train and equip on-scene responders, and to coordinate responses to take advantage of the complementary skill sets of on-scene and EMS responders.

**Statement of Purpose**

Emergency medical services (EMS) often respond to injuries sustained during team athletics and sports. The interval between injury and EMS arrival allows on-scene responders to provide immediate care.

**Methods/Approach**

We identified EMS runs associated with team or group sports (ICD-10 activity code Y93.6x), to a school or an athletic field or facility, using National Emergency Medical Services Information System (NEMSIS) 2017 data. We calculated EMS response times to scene as the difference between dispatch time and on-scene time. Initial patient acuity was defined as ‘green’ (lower acuity), ‘yellow’ (emergent), ‘red’ (critical), or ‘black’ (deceased). We compared mean response time by patient acuity group.

**Results**

Of 1107 EMS runs identified, initial acuity for the majority was green (764, 70.2%), with a substantial yellow group (302, 27.8%), and relatively few red cases (22, 2.0%); there were no on-scene fatalities. Response times did not differ significantly by acuity. Approximately one quarter (292, 27.0%) of EMS responses were within five minutes, with greater proportions in the 5–10 minute (472, 43.6%) and 10 + minute (319, 29.5%) range; all but 76 responses (7%) were greater than two minutes.

**Conclusions**

In over 90% of EMS responses identified in the 2017 NEMSIS data involving response to a team sporting or athletic event, response time was greater than 2 minutes; approximately 75% were greater than 5 minutes. For every injury, but particularly for emergent and critical injuries, this represents an important interval during which patient assessment, stabilization, treatment, and packaging by on-scene responders could improve outcomes. Emergency action plans can formalize pre-EMS on-scene emergency response in athletic settings.

**Significance and Contributions to Injury and Violence Prevention Science**

The presence of trained and equipped on-scene responders (e.g. athletic trainers, coaches) would enable effective initial care during the interval until EMS arrival, and improve patient outcomes.

**A META-ANALYSIS ASSESSING THE OUTCOME OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURY BY MINORITY EMPLOYEE RACE**

**Statement of Purpose**

Literature suggests that racial disparities in the prevalence of occupational injury exist, but the magnitude of these disparities has not been summarized or well-described. The purpose of this meta-analysis was to examine differences of experienced workplace injury between White and Black employees.

**Methods**

Our study population of interest was employees, teens to adults, who identified as non-Hispanic Black or non-Hispanic white, and who experienced an unintentional injury in the workplace. PubMed and Embase were searched, which resulted in a total of 488 published articles. Articles were identified and reviewed using search terms related to workplace injuries and racial ethnic disparities. Standard meta-analysis tools were used to rate the quality of the studies and data combined using generic inverse variance pooling. Random effects models were used to account for the heterogeneity between the studies.

**Results**

A total of 5 articles met eligibility criteria and included workplace injury information from both national databases and smaller assessments. Publication dates ranged from 2003 to 2017 with cross sectional and cohort studies present. When assessing the outcome of injury for those who are a racial/ethnic minority, individuals who were African American were