

will decrease without substantial changes to product design, regulation, and/or legislation.

Significance and Contribution to the Field Understanding the patterns of golf cart-related injuries, especially to children and seniors, is critical as their use and injuries are increasing.

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MALADAPTIVE MECHANISMS FOR COPING WITH THE DIRECT COSTS OF INJURIES: FOREGOING MEDICAL CARE IN VIETNAM AND KENYA

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Statement of Purpose Uninsured patients may attempt to cope with the costs of an injury through various financial and non-financial coping mechanisms. Certain coping mechanisms, such as reducing health care utilization, may minimize direct medical costs while increasing indirect costs.

Methods/Approach The Health, Economic and Long-term Social Impact of Injuries (HEALS) project was a hospital-based longitudinal study of patients conducted in four countries, including Vietnam and Kenya, in 2015–2016. Using baseline survey data, we compared differences in length of hospital stay by health insurance status using a multivariable linear regression, and conducted a multivariable logistic regression to evaluate the relationship between insurance and foregoing additional health care.

Results The sample included 1022 patients in Vietnam and 994 in Kenya. Of these, 56.2% and 68.8% lacked insurance and 21.5% and 3.7% left against medical advice in Vietnam and Kenya, respectively. In Vietnam, uninsured patients left 2.4 days earlier than those with insurance, controlling for injury severity and mechanism; patient demographics; pre-injury household poverty status and the patient's contribution to household income ($\beta = -2.441$, $p < 0.001$). Compared to insured patients, uninsured patients in Vietnam had 2.3 times the odds of leaving against medical advice, controlling for the same set of variables. (OR = 2.327, $p < 0.001$). In Kenya, those without insurance left on average 0.5 days earlier and had over 3 times the odds of leaving against medical advice, compared to insured patients, although neither estimate was statistically significant ($\beta = -0.592$, $p = 0.838$ and OR = 3.190, $p = 0.124$).

Conclusions Patients without health insurance may be foregoing health care in order to avoid additional direct health care costs, and in the process increasing indirect costs if leaving against medical advice prolongs a period of disability.

Significance and Contributions to Injury and Violence Prevention Science Improving the breadth of health insurance can protect against both direct and indirect costs of injuries.

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EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN APP USAGE AND INJURY PREVENTION BEHAVIOR CHANGE

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Purpose Safety in Seconds (SIS) is a smartphone app that has demonstrated effectiveness at changing injury prevention behaviors. The aim of this analysis was to understand how parents engaged with each component of the app and determine if there was an association between app usage and behaviors.

Methods Parents of children aged 4–7 visiting the pediatric emergency room in the two participating sites (regardless of the reason for the visit) were recruited. Study participants downloaded the SIS app onto their smartphone and were randomized receive car seat or fire safety information. Both groups completed a 10-minute assessment about their safety knowledge and behaviors and received tailored feedback relevant to their study group. The app contained a portal with educational links and sent monthly push notification reminders for parents to interact with the app. Parents completed follow-up assessments at 3- months and 6-months.

Results Among the 602 parents completing all follow up points, 37% visited each page of the report, 19% emailed the report to themselves or someone else, and 33% visited the Parent Portal. Among 555 parents reporting at least one unsafe behavior at baseline, 130 (23.5%) changed their safety behaviors and reported no unsafe behaviors at the 6-month follow up. Those changing their behavior had more mean clicks (24 vs. 18; $p < 0.0001$), were more likely to have visited all pages of the report (48% vs. 32%; $p < 0.01$) and emailed the report (29% vs. 15%; $p < 0.001$) than those who did not change their behavior. In a multivariable logistic regression, those visiting all pages of the report (OR 1.58; 95% CI 1.00, 2.50) or emailing the report (OR 1.77; 95% CI 1.07, 2.94) were more likely to have changed their behavior at six months than those not.

Conclusion Smartphone applications hold potential for changing behaviors that are known to improve child passenger safety.

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EXAMINING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN REJECTION SENSITIVITY AND AGGRESSION IN MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Statement of Purpose As violence remains a persistent problem in schools, it is crucial to better understand factors that predict aggressive behavior in youth. Previous research has shown that rejection can elicit aggressive behavior, particularly in individuals who report high levels of rejection sensitivity. Rejection sensitivity refers to the tendency to expect and over-react to rejection.

Methods/Approach The study sample includes 697 students recruited from middle schools in Miami, FL and Los Angeles, CA. Students completed two surveys on school climate during the 2018–2019 school year as part of a school safety program evaluation. We used linear regression to determine the correlates of aggressive behavior at Time 2. Covariates in the model included rejection sensitivity, age, gender, race, and victimization at Time 2, aggressive behavior at Time 1, location, and school.

Results Findings reveal that higher levels of rejection sensitivity were associated with more engagement in aggressive behavior ($\beta = 0.18$; 95% CI: 0.01, 0.35). We also found that Time 1 aggressive behavior ($\beta = 0.35$; 95% CI: 0.16, 0.53), age

($\beta=1.06$; 95% CI: 0.29, 1.83), previous victimization ($\beta=0.33$; 95% CI: 0.22,0.44), and location ($\beta=1.08$; 95% CI: 0.21,1.95) were significantly associated with aggressive behavior at Time 2.

Conclusions Previous engagement in aggressive behavior, victimization, and age are all known predictors of aggressive behavior in youth. Youth who report higher levels of rejection sensitivity are more likely to report engagement in aggressive behaviors in the last 3 months.

Significance and Contributions to Injury and Violence Prevention Science Similar to other cognitive behavioral approaches to understanding and reducing youth violence, changing how youth frame and respond to experiences of rejection could reduce engagement in aggressive behaviors.

183 STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF LOCKDOWN DRILLS

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Statement of Purpose Lockdown or active shooters have become a regular part of youths' school experience, but little research has been done on how these drills affect schools both in terms of preparedness for incidents and effects on the wellbeing of students. We seek to examine correlates of lockdown drill perceptions among a sample of middle school youth.

Methods/Approach As part of a school safety program evaluation, we asked a sample of 6th and 7th grade students a series of questions about lockdown drills in their school. We calculated descriptive statistics to examine the distribution of responses to each item. We plan to conduct further analyses to explore potential correlates of lockdown drill perceptions including victimization, aggressive behavior, rejection sensitivity, depressive symptoms, and demographics.

Results Nearly 90% of participants agreed that lockdown drills are important to keep students safe. 45% believed that their peers took the drills seriously and 88% believed that teachers took the drills seriously. 37% of students reported that lockdown drills scared them. 80% of students felt confident that they knew where to go to stay safe in an active shooter emergency. 71% of students believed that lockdown drills made their school more safe.

Conclusions Overall students had positive perceptions of lockdown drills and their preparedness for an active shooter incident. It is noteworthy that over a third of the sample felt scared by lockdown drills.

Significance and Contributions to Injury and Violence Prevention Science Lockdown drills are conducted to mitigate potential harm in an active shooter event but their effects on reducing or preventing incidents and on student experiences have not been well established. Lockdown drill procedures and components can vary by school district and more research is needed on the implications of different components.

200 THE HISTORY OF MASS SHOOTINGS

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Statement of Purpose Though mass shootings do not account for the greatest number of gun deaths, these incidents garner a great deal of public attention; particularly in light of the disparate media coverage which varies according to victim, location and perpetrator characteristics. The perceived increase in mass shooting incidents may be due to the lack of a standardized definition among media, researchers and law enforcement and consequently, the general population.

Methods/Approach We conducted a narrative review of the literature to understand the evolving definition of mass shooting, the history of the term and specific events that led to paradigm shifts. We coded content for characteristics and patterns of mass shooting events that made them newsworthy.

Results The first documented mass shooting occurred in 1949. The phenomena did not exist before because there was no access to semi-automatic weaponry. The first notable modern mass shooting took place at Columbine High School, an event that remains the most reported mass shooting to date. Over the last 5 years, the use of the term mass shooting has outpaced the true increase in number of events though variation in measurement accounts for the lack of agreement on exactly how much. For example, in 2015, there were either 7, 65, 322, or 371 mass shootings.

Conclusions There is an increased public perception of mass shootings because of a lack of understanding of their real prevalence or their determinants, trends, social costs, and policy implications.

Significance and Contributions to Injury and Violence Prevention Science In order to understand the change in mass shootings over time, a formal definition of the term needs to be established using the same victim, event, location, and perpetrator characteristics to capture the majority of mass shooting events.

209 APPLICATION OF A RACIAL EQUITY FRAMEWORK FOR GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION

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Statement of Purpose Evidence-based gun violence prevention (GVP) policy reduces firearms-related injury and death by applying research to craft and implement effective policy. This effort to make communities safer must consider and seek to minimize potential unintended outcomes that might negatively impact historically marginalized groups. Making significant impacts in health equity outcomes requires multi-stakeholder engagement. Research forms the foundation of evidence-based interventions and should consider racial equity as it concerns subsequent applications of the work.

Methods/Approach The Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence (Ed Fund) is a GVP think tank and advocacy organization. We developed a racial equity framework that includes committing ourselves to identifying and addressing inequities across GVP policy and programs as well as evaluating our own organization. We work closely with researchers and encourage a racial equity framework across all areas of work in GVP policy.

Results The Ed Fund: began applying our racial equity framework and process for policy-related work; engaged external