($\beta=1.06$; 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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10.1136/injuryprev-2020-savir.131

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

consultants for assistance in the review and implementation of our framework; provided initial racial equity training for our staff and board; created a blog series highlighting the gun violence epidemic in communities disproportionately affected by gun violence; applied findings in policy development work with researchers.

Conclusions A racial equity framework will help mitigate potentially harmful inequities in GVP, and instead will promote social justice.

Significance/Contributions Equity is an established and necessary component of public health that has received little attention in GVP. The Ed Fund's self-evaluation, training, and development/application of a racial equity framework for GVP provides guidance and context for researchers, advocates, partner organizations, and policymakers to consider and advance in their own work. This framework is modifiable for a variety of violence and injury topics.

210 CHARACTERISTICS OF HOSPITALS THAT CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH FIREARM INJURIES: EVIDENCE FROM THE NATIONWIDE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT SAMPLE

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Statement of Purpose Firearm injury is a public health crisis in the United States, but little is known about the distribution of firearm injury care among health systems. We examined national estimates of ED visits and hospital admissions to describe the hospitals that care for patients with firearm injuries. This research aims to identify areas of focus for practice improvement and hospital-based violence prevention.

Methods Data was collected from the Nationwide ED Sample (NEDS) for 2016. The NEDS is a 20% stratified sample of all U.S. EDs weighted to provide national estimates. We identified firearm-related injuries using ICD-10 external cause-of-injury codes. We described the distribution of firearm injuries among hospitals and characterized hospitals that treat an average of 2 firearm injuries per week (100/year) according to hospital size, ownership, region, teaching status, urban-rural location, and region.

Results Of the 953 hospitals in the NEDS, 818 hospitals weighted to represent 3,892 hospitals nationally treated a total of 97,608 firearm injuries in 2016. The median firearm injuries treated was 8 (interquartile range 3, 19). The 226 hospitals (5.8%) that treated ≥ 100 firearm injuries cared for 47.4% of all firearm injuries, 69.0% of 26,812 admissions, 60.3% of 12,775 severely injured patients, and 58.3% of 7,626 deaths. Eighty-two percent were Level I or II trauma centers and 91% were metropolitan, teaching hospitals, with 57% located in major urban centers. Forty-six percent were in the South, 37% in the West, 29% in the Midwest, and 8% in the Northeast.

Conclusions Most U.S. hospitals care for firearm injuries, but care is concentrated in a small minority of hospitals, primarily in metropolitan trauma centers in the South and West.

Significance and Contributions to Injury and Violence Prevention Science Hospitals treating substantial numbers of gunshot wound patients may be the most appropriate sites for hospital-based violence intervention programs.

213 CREDIT SCORES AS A NOVEL MEASUREMENT TOOL TO EXAMINE VIOLENCE INEQUITIES IN PHILADELPHIA, PA

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10.1136/injuryprev-2020-savir.133

Statement of Purpose Neighborhood Violence is a major social and public health issue throughout the United States and specifically in urban areas. Credit scores are an emerging novel measurement tool to examine violence across communities. Area-level credit scores reflect elements of neighborhoods' economic structure that is not captured by traditional socioeconomic position measures.

Methods/Approach Our ecological cross-sectional study obtained Census Block Group (CBG) Equifax Vantage 3.0 credit score averages for all CBGs (n=1,325) in Philadelphia, PA from 2013–2017. We joined credit score data with geocoded data from 78,184 individual violent crime incidents between 2013–2017 and across Philadelphia CBGs. We created five separate analytic datasets for each year of our study time period by combining credit score and violence CBG data with covariates from the US Census. We used Poisson regression to determine associations between CBG credit scores and CBG violent crime counts, after controlling for population density and percentages of home ownership, vacant houses, black residents, female-headed households, and poverty.

Results Across the five-year period, 27%–32% of CBGs had poor/fair credit score averages, 56–57% had good, and 12%–16% had excellent credit score averages. Moreover, violent crime counts per CBG across the five-year period ranged from 0–93 with a median of 8–10 incidents per CBG. CBGs with good credit scores had 18%–28% less risk of violent crime compared to poor/fair credit CBGs. Furthermore, CBGs with excellent credit scores had a 36%–46% less risk of violent crime compared to poor/fair credit CBGs.

Conclusions Excellent and good credit score averages by CBG are associated with lower violent crime counts compared to CBGs with poor/fair averages across Philadelphia.

Significance and Contributions to Injury and Violence Prevention Science Credit scores have potential for improving the understanding of violence inequities and what contributes to violence, over and above traditional socioeconomic position measures.

216 THE RISK OF WATCHING A SUNSET – EPIDEMIOLOGIC FEATURES OF A COHORT OF COASTAL CLIFF-RELATED TRAUMATIC INJURY

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Statement of Purpose California coastal cliffs are known for scenic views, natural beauty inviting the public to explore, but are also known for environmental risks. An increase of falls from cliffs with severe outcomes, combined with risky behaviors, was identified. A review describing cliff-related falls from two geographically different coastal regions was done.

Methods/Approach All trauma admissions 2010–2018 from two trauma centers (TC) was reviewed for unintentional falls at coastal cliffs. Study sites have coastline catchments with