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.

**Abstracts**

**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...