

Methods/Approach Snowball sampling was used to identify 7 participants for individual interviews. Data from the interviews were coded and categorized for thematic analysis.

Results Eleven themes emerged from the data analysis which highlighted the importance of officer demeanor and trust-building abilities. Findings also suggested that single mothers in HCCs should be regarded by police agencies as critical portals of information regarding youth gun crime.

Significance The implications for social change and injury and violence prevention science include informing law enforcement policy makers of best practices for collaborating with single mothers in HCCs to prevent youth gun violence. Implementing these practices can help reduce the loss of life as a result of youth gun violence and reduce the number of youth arrested for gun crimes annually.

Child maltreatment

0013 COMMUNITY-LEVEL PREVENTION FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

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Statement of purpose One in eight children is estimated to experience child abuse and neglect (CAN) before 18 years of age. Ohio has a drug overdose death rate nearly twice that of the United States (19.8 per 100,00). Prior research demonstrates that parents who misuse substances are more likely to engage in abusive and neglectful parenting. However, there is a significant variation in rates of drug overdoses and CAN across neighborhood areas. Therefore, understanding how neighborhood structural characteristics and social processes can impact the relationships between opioid misuse and CAN is pivotal. This study aims to provide a greater understanding of the environmental and social mechanisms that support or hinder maltreating behaviors by caregivers.

Methods/Approach In the first phase of this study, to analyze the role of opioid overdoses on CAN, Bayesian space-time models were conducted using data from Ohio's Statewide Integrated Child Welfare Information System, naloxone administration data obtained by the Ohio Emergency Medical Services Incident Reporting System, and information on opioid dispensing practices from the Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System. We have selected 16 census block groups in Ohio, that have at least 500 children in them (CBGs), providing equal representation from urban, suburban, rural, and Appalachian communities. Each of the 4 regions contributes 2 CBGs with higher (high risk) and lower (low risk) than model-based CAN rates. In the current phase of this study, we are interviewing caregivers residing in the CBGs and key informants who serve those in the CBGs to discuss neighborhood social processes, resources available to families, their view on the impact of the opioid crisis in the community, their view on parenting practices within the community, and sociodemographic variables.

Significance We believe that one way of creating and sustaining safer environments for children is to develop CAN prevention efforts that focus on strengthening neighborhood structures and social processes.

Firearms

0018 NEIGHBORHOOD GUN VIOLENCE IS ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED MENTAL HEALTH-RELATED PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT UTILIZATION

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Statement of purpose Community violence exposure is known to have adverse effects on children's long-term mental health. We aimed to examine the association between episodes of neighborhood gun violence and subsequent acute mental health-related pediatric emergency department (ED) utilization.

Methods/Approach This location-based neighborhood study included children living in Philadelphia, PA who presented to a children's hospital ED from 1/1/2014–12/31/2018. We included children in the study if they had one or more ED visits within 7, 30, and 60 days of a neighborhood shooting and lived within 660 feet (2–3 city blocks) of where the incident occurred. Mental health-related presentations were identified using ED chief complaint data. We used multivariable logistic regression to compare odds of mental health-related ED utilization before and after neighborhood shootings.

Results There were 4,217 episodes of gun violence in the study area from 2014–2018, and 54,465 children living near a shooting had one or more ED visits in the 60 days before or after this shooting. Most of these children were Black (84.5%) and Medicaid-insured (78.2%). After adjusting for age, race, ethnicity, insurance status, and zip code, children residing within 660 feet of an episode of gun violence had greater odds of mental health-related ED presentations in the subsequent 7 days (aOR 1.49, 95% CI, 1.08–2.04), 30 days (aOR 1.25, 95%CI 1.05–1.48), and 60 days (adjusted odds ratio (aOR) 1.14, 95%CI 1.01–1.29). In stratified analyses, this effect was strongest for Black children (7-day aOR 1.52, 95% CI 1.08–2.14) and children ages 11–19 (7-day aOR 1.60, 95%CI 1.08–2.39).

Conclusions and Significance Neighborhood gun violence has immediate adverse effects on children's mental health. Recognizing the potentially triggering event and mitigating these health impacts will require both community-based support for children exposed to violence, and trauma-informed approaches during and after ED visits.

Child passenger safety

0020 THE IMPACT OF FOCUSED CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY (CPS) EDUCATION ON PEDIATRIC NURSES' KNOWLEDGE OF CPS

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Statement of purpose Motor vehicle traffic crashes are one of the top mechanisms of injury for children in New York City and throughout the United States. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP, 2019) encourages hospitals to provide child passenger safety (CPS) programming and resources to ensure