

Statement of purpose The purpose of this study was to explore how land parcel maintenance is associated with positive mental health outcomes using data collected during community greening efforts conducted in Flint, MI in 2017–2018. Unmaintained vacant land in urban areas is associated with a number of negative outcomes for residents of urban areas, including mental and physical health, safety, and quality of life. Community programs which promote land parcel maintenance in urban neighborhoods have been found to reverse some of the effects that unmaintained land has on nearby residents.

Methods/Approach Trained observers assessed the maintenance of approximately 7200 land parcels and surveyed 691 residents (57% Female, 53% Black, M age = 51). We grouped land parcels and aggregated resident data to 397 street segments and compared three structural equation models (SEM) to estimate the relationships between parcel maintenance, fear of crime, and mental distress for residents when controlling for a set of individual-, neighborhood-, and Census-level variables.

Results We found a negative association between parcel maintenance values and fear of crime, and a positive association between fear of crime and mental distress at the street segment level.

Conclusions Our results supported our hypothesis that the general land maintenance is related to mental distress through its relationship with residents' fear of crime.

Significance Continued development and support of community greening programs are likely to be associated with positive health and safety outcomes for residents in maintained neighborhoods.

Acute care

0103 COMPARING THE PERFORMANCE OF TWO SHORT PREDICTIVE SCREENERS TO ASSESS FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF PTSD AND DEPRESSION: RESULTS FROM A COHORT STUDY OF SERIOUSLY INJURED ADULTS

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Statement of purpose To appraise the ability of two short clinical screeners designed to predict future development of post-injury depression and PTSD in traumatically injured patients.

Methods/Approach This study is part of a prospective longitudinal cohort study to improve the health of urban Black men after serious injury. The sample consisted of English-speaking, self-identified Black men at least 18 years old, residing in the Philadelphia metropolitan area, who were hospitalized for an acute traumatic injury. The two screeners used were the Penn Richmond Screener (PRS) and the Posttraumatic Adjustment Screen (PAS).

Results A total of 623 participants completed baseline interviews. Over 80% completed the 3-month follow-up interview and had complete data for depression (n = 502) and PTSD (n = 501). Of these, 177 (35.3%) met criteria for depression and 145 (28.8%) for PTSD; 116 participants met criteria for

both depression and PTSD (23.2%). Both screeners have similar positive predictive values (PPV) for depression. PAS performs slightly better in PPV for PTSD. Both screeners have high negative predictive values for PTSD and depression, so they will adequately identify individuals who will not develop symptoms. The area under the curve for PTSD and depression in both screeners is similar, so they similarly classify those with and without future risk of symptom development.

Conclusion PRS and PAS, developed through different methods and with different populations, show comparable predictive ability within the study population. Thus, mental health outcomes can be predicted in various populations using screeners the clinician values for brevity over the similarity of patient population to the screener's test population.

Significance ACS-COT encourages screening all patients for depression and PTSD risk. Integrating a predictive screener prior to discharge is critical to identifying those at risk and targeting patients who would benefit from post-discharge concurrent screening.

Health communication

0104 SOCIALIZATION OF SAFETY VALUES IN CHILDREN: THE ROLE OF PARENT AND CHILD GENDER

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Statement of purpose Little is known about the role of fathers in the socialization of safety values in children. Here, we examine how parent and child gender influence the socialization of safety values.

Methods/Approach Thirty-six parent-child dyads, with 8- to 10-year-old children (18 females, 27 mothers), jointly discussed and rated a set of 12 photographs depicting a child engaged in various physical activities (eg, reaching over a hot burner to pick up a pan). Conversations were coded for measures of who provided the initial rating, disagreements about safety, dangerous features and potential outcomes used to support ratings, and the final rating.

Results Mixed-effects regressions included fixed effects of parent and child gender, a random intercept of dyad, and a covariate of child age. Mothers were 1.90 times more likely to provide the first rating with daughters, whereas fathers were 3.49 times more likely to do so with sons, $z = 1.96$, $p = 0.04$. Mothers and sons were 1.75 times more likely to disagree when compared to mother-daughter dyads, whereas fathers and daughters were 2.27 times more likely to disagree with one another compared to father-son dyads, $z = -2.70$, $p = 0.01$. While gender did not significantly predict references to dangerous features or potential outcomes, dyads with fathers rated the activities as being safer compared to dyads with mothers, $t(31) = -2.13$, $p = 0.04$.

Conclusions Allowing children to provide the first safety rating is critical for understanding their perspective, yet parents in same-gender dyads did so more often than opposite-gender dyads. Disagreements are important in parents' efforts to socialize safety values, but again same-gender dyads disagreed less than opposite-gender dyads.

Significance Fathers may be underplaying riskiness relative to mothers and therefore increasing risk of childhood injury.