

iterations, the algorithm identified OUD with >90% sensitivity and 67% specificity. The OUD ICD codes had 59% sensitivity and 93% specificity, underscoring the extent underestimation.

Conclusions This is the first study to measure the sensitivity and specificity of OUD ICD codes and develop an algorithm to address OUD underestimation. This work can be used in future research on OUD prevention and management.

Significance Strategies to address the opioid epidemic have primarily focused on prevention of overdose deaths. Underdiagnoses of OUD may contribute to frequent failure in connecting patients to treatment. From an injury pyramid perspective, preventing OUD development or escalation would reduce overdoses and improve quality of life for patients with OUD.

Youth violence

0109 DO ANTI-BULLYING LAWS WORK? A 26 YEAR ANALYSIS OF LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES

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Statement of purpose Although all 50 states have enacted anti-bullying legislation, research is limited on the effectiveness of these laws. The goal of this study is to evaluate whether these laws prevent bullying and other forms of youth violence.

Methods/Approach We linked 1991–2017 student-level reports of youth violence collected through the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) with 1999–2017 data on codified anti-bullying policies and their amendments developed by the Public Health Law Research Center (Temple University). We employed survey-weighted logistic regression models that examined time-varying state policies to compare the annual rates at which bullying and physical fighting change over time in states with and without anti-bullying policies. The effects of specific policy components (e.g., definitions, scope, funding, training) were also individually assessed. We additionally examined one-, two-, and three- year lagged effects.

Results We observed a modestly more rapid reduction over time in the occurrences of physical fighting at school within states that enacted anti-bullying policies relative to those that did not (Ratio of Odds Ratios (ROR): 0.971, 95% CI: (0.965, 0.977)), which corresponded to a predicted 2600 fewer physical fights per million students. However, we did not observe comparable protective effects for bullying. Results for lagged effects were similar in magnitude. Effect sizes for individual policy components ranged from ROR = 0.952 to ROR = 1.035 among models corresponding to physical fighting, and ROR = 0.974 to ROR = 1.022 among those corresponding to bullying. Policies that enforced training for prevention programs had the strongest protective effect for physical fighting (ROR=0.952).

Conclusion Although anti-bullying policies overall have modest impacts on school violence, these effects are associated with reduced burden at a population-level. Policy makers may want to focus on individual components, such as requiring training for prevention programs, which may play a larger role in reducing violence outcomes.

Health equity

0110 EMOTIONAL/BEHAVIORAL DIFFICULTIES AND RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISCRIMINATION AMONG YOUTH AND FAMILIES: RESULTS FROM A PILOT STUDY

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Statement of purpose Racial discrimination presents a lifelong chronic stressor and has been found to impact mental health outcomes for individuals and their families. In a sample of families receiving before- and after-school services, we surveyed children and parents on their experiences with racial discrimination and correlated results to children's emotional and behavioral difficulties.

Methods/Approach Using a community-engagement approach, children and parent dyads were recruited from Twin Cities Boys and Girls Clubs. Parents and children completed questionnaires on their experiences with racial discrimination along with the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire for children. Linear regression adjusted for gender and race to compare racial discrimination scales to both parent- and self-reported emotional and behavioral difficulties for children.

Results 32 racially diverse child-parent dyads were enrolled into the study and returned the cross-sectional survey. Overall, 91% of parents and 80% of children reported some form of racial discrimination in their lifetime, such as receiving unfair treatment at work or school, experiencing threats or harm, or being insulted, devalued, or excluded because of their race or ethnicity. An increase in children's emotional/behavioral difficulties was observed with each additional experience of racial discrimination reported by children ($\beta=1.5$, 95% CI 0.4–2.5) as well as with each unit increase in the lifetime racial discrimination scale for parents ($\beta=5.0$, 95% CI 0.8 – 9.2).

Conclusions Racial discrimination, including the effects of lifetime racism experienced by their parents, can impact the emotional and behavioral health of children. Early intervention is critical to reducing the adverse effects of transgenerational racism and ethnic discrimination.

Significance This pilot study underscores the importance of preventing childhood trauma among racially and ethnically-diverse communities. Community-based injury research may benefit from considering both the experiences of children and parents in relation to children's injury or mental health outcomes.

Occupational safety

0111 AN ANALYSIS OF FORKLIFT RELATED FATALITIES IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 2001 TO 2017

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Statement of purpose The recent growth of online retailing has been reflected in similar growth in the transportation and warehousing industry. There is concern that online retailers are jeopardizing worker safety in order to speed up product delivery. The safety of workers around forklifts—ubiquitous in