01 Using Stakeholder Input to Design an Implementation Process to Promote Community Health Through Collective Impact

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Objective: To conduct in-depth interviews with community members and compare results with national models to identify aspirational benchmarks for organizations to align with health promotion goals of a county-wide initiative.

Design, Setting and Participants: Using qualitative methods, semi-structured interviews with 11 community stakeholders were audio-recorded and transcribed verbatim.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Thematic analysis, independently conducted by two researchers, used codes reflecting the phases of participatory research (Cargo & Mercer) and program evaluation framework (CDC).

Results: Key results included programs' progress with physical activity, healthy foods, and stress management efforts across the lifespan and unanimous appreciation of the health department as the convener for community involvement. Community participation largely consisted of engagement and formalization stages of partnerships and goals identification. Positive findings included participants' desire for reliable resources and the desire to reach the next level of collaboration with responsibility and accountability for health goals within and between community groups. Areas for improvement included volunteer training to learn how to engage co-workers and upper management. Also, specific targets to meet health goals within different types of organizations emerged.

Conclusions and Implications: From these results, benchmarks for community organizations to demonstrate their support of the county health goals included three levels of participation (bronze, silver, and gold) and four categories of organizations: schools, businesses, municipalities, and community groups (e.g. community gardens or faith-based groups). Implementation resources include a roadmap for community groups to become actively engaged in support of health initiatives. Also, innovative steps to establish a collective impact statement can highlight the reciprocal benefits from joining together to promote healthy lifestyles.

Funding: Kane County Health Department.

02 An Innovative Decentralized Statewide Approach to Deliver SNAP Education (SNAP-Ed)

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Objective: To elucidate an innovative approach for statewide delivery of SNAP-Ed and describe the evaluation framework and early successes in Maine.

Target Audience: The target audience for this intervention is low-income SNAP-eligible Mainers. Young mothers with children are a special target audience for statewide efforts.

Theory, Prior Research, Rationale: Maine's relatively new SNAP-Ed delivery model, used since 2013, delivers direct education through statewide community-based coalitions funded to improve local policies and environments to support healthy lifestyles since 2000. This SNAP-Ed delivery model is based on the success of community-based participatory approaches as well as the social ecological model supporting the use of multiple settings for successful population behavior change. Recently, the delivery of SNAP-Ed has required the incorporation of Policy, Systems and Environmental (PSE) supports for population behavior change, providing a unique opportunity for synergy at the local level. There is much evidence of success in the public health arena to support multi-level community-based intervention, but little or no evidence yet for the success of this approach in SNAP-Ed.

Description: Twenty-four Healthy Maine Partnership Coalitions hired nutrition educators to deliver SNAP-Education tailored to local needs and work on PSE supports for behavior change locally.

Evaluation: Evaluation of direct education is accomplished through participant and provider surveys and regular tracking of PSE efforts and results utilizing customized Excel worksheets.

Conclusions and Implications: Successful evaluation implementation and early results indicate promise for this innovative, decentralized approach. Other states or implementing agencies could apply lessons learned to their implementation and/or evaluation efforts.

Funding: None.

03 A Quantitative Study Examining Compliance to the Saudi Policy and IOM Standards in Boys' Public High Schools in Riyadh, SA

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Objective: This study assessed the Saudi school nutrition policy and its implementation by comparing it to the Institute of Medicine standards.

Design, Setting and Participants: A total of 76 boys' public high schools were randomly selected from four areas in Riyadh (19 north, 19 south, 19 east, and 19 west). Principals and canteen managers were interviewed using validated questionnaires. Schools were observed using a food checklist. A scoring system was used to determine the level of compliance in implementing the Saudi policy, while the IOM standards were used to assess the nutritional compositions of food offered in schools.

Outcome, Measures and Analysis: Food offered in Saudi's schools comes prepackaged with minimal cooking in schools. Alignment scores that assessed the Saudi policy

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O3 (continued)

were categorized in 4 levels as categories with the lowest showing 0%-25% compliance and the highest showing 75%-100% compliance. For the Saudi policy, 44.7% (34) of the schools scored in category 2, 50% (38) scored in category 3, and only 5.3% (4) scored in the highest category 4. For the IOM standards, 96.1% (73) of the schools scored in category 1, and only 3.9% (3) scored in category 2.

Results: The IOM focuses on nutrients of food that should be offered in schools, while the Saudi policy focuses on food sanitation, and identifying foods that should not be offered in school and not what should be offered.

Conclusion: Because the Saudi dietary guidelines are based on the American guidelines, the Saudi Ministry of Education supported this study. The investigators will provide the ministry with a designed policy and recommendations.

Funding: The Saudi Arabian Cultural Mission (SACM).

O4 The Influence of Community Food Security Initiatives and Diet-Related Social Cognitive Factors on Dietary Intake in Low-Income Individuals

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Objective: Around the US, communities are implementing food security initiatives to sustainably address food insecurity. In Dayton, Ohio, initiatives such as subsidized community-supported agriculture, community gardens, and farmers' markets have been implemented to increase healthy food access to low-income populations. In the present study, researchers compared fruit and vegetable intake and diet-related social cognitive factors among participants and non-participants of community food security initiatives.

Design, Setting and Participants: The research team identified the 10 zip codes in Dayton, Ohio, with the lowest income. Participants (>18 years old) were recruited through community food security initiatives and community events identified within the target zip codes. Each participant completed the Eating at America's Table fruit and vegetable food screener, Dewar's social cognitive questionnaire for dietary behaviors and a socio-demographic questionnaire. Participants were divided into one of three groups based on community food security initiative participation: > 2 community food security initiatives (n=41), 1 initiative (n=44) or no initiatives (n=34).

Outcome Measures and Analysis: A multiple regression was utilized to determine predictors of fruit and vegetable intake among groups controlling for age, education and income. Independent variables included social cognitive score for dietary behavior and community food security initiative participation.

Results: The model was significant at $R^2=.09$, $F(4, 117) = 2.85$, $p=.03$. The social cognitive score was positively associated with fruit and vegetable ($p < .01$) intake although community food security initiative participant did not show a significant correlation.

Conclusions and Implications: Increasing diet-related social cognition in participants of community food security initiatives may be an important factor in promoting fruit and vegetable intake.

Funding: University of Dayton.

O5 Utilizing Technology to Assess Local Food Needs: Interactive Maps of Food Pantry Locations Identify Gaps in Area Served

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Objective: Food for Thought is a mobile food pantry located in Toledo, OH that hosts 24 mobile pantries in the surrounding area. The purpose of this project was to map the Food for Thought service area in relation to USDA defined food deserts to determine if the mobile sites were serving the areas of most need of food resources.

Design, Setting and Participants: To determine the distribution of new and existing mobile sites Food for Thought used Geographical Information System (GIS) to map the location of each pantry site with known food deserts.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Using ArcGIS, the location of the food pantry sites were geocoded and examined compared to USDA defined food deserts. Multiple maps have been created to include a 1 mile and 5 mile radius surrounding each mobile pantry to gain insight on realistic coverage for clients with barriers to transportation. This has allowed for evaluation of the existing food pantry locations and offers ideas for establishing additional sites.

Results: Based on results, Food for Thought determined a number of current mobile food pantries are in areas that are not food deserts, while other areas of food desert lack pantry coverage.

Conclusions and Implications: Food for Thought has implemented a plan to ensure that there is coverage in all existing food deserts in the surrounding area. GIS mapping can ensure that community efforts to increase food access are placed in the locations with greatest need.

Funding: None.

O6 The Healthy Diva Beauty Salon Pilot Project

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Objective: To evaluate if the beauty salon intervention had a positive impact on the health knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of low-income African-American women through social marketing and environment changes coupled with the use of text messaging and online components.

Target Audience: African American women who frequent beauty salons.

Theory, Prior Research, Rationale: Research shows that African American women's hairstyles can be a barrier