P168 (continued)

providers, educators, community service providers, and community leaders. Respondents (N=188) age categories in years were: 18-26 (12%); 27-39 (33%); 40-64 (51%) and 65+ (4%). Survey respondents to gender were 68% female, 32% male (N=191). Ethnicity of respondents was diverse (N=189): 34% White, 28% Hispanic or Latino, 22% Black or African American, 12% Asian, 2% American Indian, and 2% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander. To assess their educational needs, respondents were asked to choose topics from a list of 19 health topics, and 20 nutrition and food safety topics. Respondents also provided other topics.

Results: Our findings indicate nutrition and health educational needs for this audience include: understanding a nutrition fact label, vitamin and mineral supplements, diabetes and stress management, food storage; health insurance, immunization, flu/germs/bacteria, mental health, oral health and personal hygiene, respectively.

Conclusions and Implications: Based on survey findings, and in line with the goal to prevent health and nutritional problems, project partners are directing educational programs to priority topics needed by Foreign-born in McDonald County.

Funding: Missouri Foundation for Health

P169 Development and Evaluation of the Children's Sugar Intake Reduction Program

Mi-Hyun Kim, PhD, mhkim1129@ut.ac.kr, Korea National University of Transportation, 50, Daehak-ro, Daesowon-myeon, Chungju-si, Chungcheongbuk-do, South Korea; J. Yeon, PhD, Seowon University; N. Kim, PhD, Kangwon National University

Objective: We aimed to develop and evaluate a sugar intake reduction program (SIRP) that is designed to increase knowledge, attitude, and skills regarding sugar intake reduction among Korean children.

Target Audience: Korean children aged 5-6 years and their parents.

Theory, Prior Research, Rationale: SIRP was developed based on social cognitive theory. Increasing sugar intake among Korean children is a nutritional concern. Development and implementation of nutrition education program for reducing sugar intake for Korean children is urgently needed.

Description: A total of 101 children aged 5-6 years from 6 preschools participated in SIRP. SIRP consisted of 4 sessions including 10 activities (e.g., story-telling, arts, experiment, checking nutrition facts, pledge) to increase the knowledge, attitude, and skills for reducing sugar intake and was delivered to children at preschools by nutritionists over one month. Three letters were sent to parents throughout the program to inform children's activities at preschools and to provide information on reducing children's sugar intake. A total of 90 children completed the program and 83 parents of these children completed SIRP evaluation survey, which included 5-point scale (1-strongly

disagree to 5-strongly agree) on attitude and behavior changes of their children after this program.

Evaluation: Parents agreed to improve their children's attitude on reducing sugar intake (mean point=4.0) and to decrease children's behaviors related to sugar intake (mean point=3.8).

Conclusions and Implications: The SIRP was well received by children and parents and improved attitude and skills to reduce sugar intake of children aged 5-6 years. Future studies should examine whether SIRP reduces actual sugars intake among children.

Funding: MFDS

P170 Current Status of Food-Related Educational Activities in School Lunch Programs in South Korea

Youngmi Lee, PhD, zeromi@mju.ac.kr, Department of Food and Nutrition, Myongji University, 116 Myongji-ro, Cheoin-gu, Yongin, Gyeonggi-do, 449-728, Korea; O. Kim, PhD, Jangnan University; S. Kwon, PhD, Honam University; J. Yang, BS, Myongji University; B. Kang, BS; D. Goo, MS, Gyeonggi provincial office of education; J. Choi, BS, Myongji University

Objective: This study investigated food-related educational activities related to school lunch program conducted by nutrition teachers or dietitians in South Korea.

Design, Setting, Participants, and Intervention: In December 2015, we conducted a survey with nutrition teachers or dietitians in 112 schools in Gyeonggi Province, South Korea. The self-administered questionnaire comprised questions pertaining to food-related educational activities related to the school lunch programs that had been conducted for the past year. Ninety-one completed questionnaires (43 elementary schools, 33 middle schools, and 15 high schools) were used for the analysis.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: The frequency of educational activities was analyzed and the differences among the elementary, middle, and high schools, with regard to the frequency of the activities as well as other aspects of the activities, were investigated using a χ^2 test or ANOVA.

Results: Food-related educational programs were regularly conducted in only 36 (39.6%) out of the 91 schools. Further, there was a significant difference with regard to the frequency/regularity of the program, according to school level ($p = 0.003$). From among the 15 high schools, regular educational programs were conducted in only three. Information about the nutrition values of the school lunch was provided once a week in all the schools. However, information about the ingredients, recipes, hygiene and safety, and cultural aspects of the school meals was provided less frequently than once a month.

Conclusions and Implications: These results showed that food-related education related to school lunch programs is not adequate in South Korea. There is a need for government support policies to encourage food-related educational activities in schools.

Funding: Gyeonggi Provincial Office of Education