NP37 (continued)

wellness policies; meaningful/coordinated partnerships, and sharing best/promising practices.

Conclusions and Implication: The success of the HKHF summit was identification of actionable next steps, enhancement of partnerships of organizations coalescing around the issue of childhood obesity prevention, and strengthening of the role of the ECE community in prevention efforts.

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NP38 Healthy Caregivers-Healthy Children: A Train-the-Trainer (TTT) Implemented Childcare Center-Based Obesity Prevention Program

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Objective: The purpose of this project is to evaluate the effectiveness of the train-the-trainer (TTT)-implemented "Healthy Caregivers-Healthy Children" (HC2) obesity prevention toolkit on parent and teacher adoption of healthy lifestyle role modeling behaviors, and policy integration in childcare centers.

Description: A total of 24 Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) childcare centers were randomized to HC2 or an attention control arm. Treatment centers (n=12) are currently receiving the HC2 program via a TTT model that includes menu modifications, a child-centered curriculum for healthy eating and physical activity, and a parent-and teacher-centered curriculum for healthy meal preparation, reinforced through an adult role-modeling curriculum. Control centers (N=12) are receiving an injury prevention (safety) intervention.

Evaluation: Over a quarter of the sample (27%) is overweight/obese. Mean BMI percentile is 60.1% and z score is 0.33. Analysis of the Health Environment Rating Scale showed that at baseline only 59% have water available to drink throughout the day, 13% served vegetables 1x/day (20% never), 40% always serve whole grain snacks, 38% spend at least 1.5 hours doing vigorous activity. Lower child BMI was significantly correlated with more daily vegetable servings ($R=-.55$, $p=0.04$).

Conclusions and Implications: Health Environment Rating Scale baseline center-level analysis showed that most centers are not meeting HC2 policy standards (water as beverage choice, fruits/vegetables served daily, at least 120 minutes of physical activity/day, and < ½ hour of screen time per week). center level nutrition behavior, and serving more vegetables in particular, has a positive impact on child healthy weight. implementing standardized nutrition and physical activity policies in childcare centers can have a significant impact on child healthy growth and development.

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NP39 Impact of a Grocery Store Tour on Parental Perception of Their Adolescent Child's Presence and Role

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Objective: To evaluate perceptions of parents regarding grocery shopping with their children, before and three months after attending a grocery store tour.

Description: Sixty-one parents and their 11- to 14-year-old children were randomly assigned to an adult-led (AL; n=21) or teen-led (TL; n=20) grocery store tour or to a no-intervention group (n=20). Families in AL and TL groups attended one, 90-minute tour. Adult and teen leaders of these tours received identical training on tour curriculum. Before and three months after the tour or no-intervention period, each parent reported their perceptions about grocery shopping with their child on an 8-item semi-quantitative investigator-designed questionnaire.

Evaluation: Parents were primarily Caucasian (77%), female (90%), and aged 43 ± 6.5 years (mean $\pm$ SD), while adolescents were primarily Caucasian (79%), female (55%), and aged 11.9 ± 1.1 years. At baseline, 62% of parents reported that shopping with their children was as desirable as shopping alone, and 78% of parents reported that their children were helpful with the process. Eight percent of parents perceived that shopping with their children was no different than shopping alone, and 6% noted that their purchases were no different. Eighty-three percent of parents indicated that their children requested sweets and snacks while shopping, and 41% reported that their children requested fruits and vegetables. These perceptions did not differ before or three months after the tours and did not differ between groups.

Conclusions and Implications: Peer- or adult-led grocery store tours did not impact parental perceptions regarding their child's engagement in grocery shopping. Participation in a single grocery store tour may not be effective in altering parental perceptions of their child's role in grocery shopping.

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NP40 Year 5 of the Children's Healthy Living (CHL) Program for Remote Underserved Minority Populations of the Pacific Region

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Objective: Prevent child obesity and promote health in the Pacific through capacity building in research, training and outreach.

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