O30 (continued)

children using qualitative field observations and the socio-ecological model.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: A convenience sample of families (n=7) with a child 2-5 years of age from Guadalajara, Mexico, participated in one full day of observation inside the family home. Data collected included: anthropometric measurements; observations of the home environment; interviews to capture primary caregiver's nutrition, child feeding and physical activity (PA) practices; and photo observations of food purchasing, market style/condition, and the neighborhood environment related to childhood obesity.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Descriptive data were tabulated. Content analysis of field notes were used to identify themes from observations using the socioecological model as a theoretical framework to identify factors related to an obesogenic environment.

Results: The observed children (n=5 male, n=2 female) had an average BMI of 15.6 ± 1.6 . Caregivers (female; 22-70 years) had an average BMI of 32.8 ± 5.4 . Family socioeconomic status (SES) varied (range <\$112 USD/mo to >\$766 USD/mo). Obesogenic factors identified in the microsystems included: parenting styles; availability of childcare; and the primary caregiver's knowledge of nutrition and PA, i.e. food preparation knowledge and skills, and beliefs about PA. Obesogenic factors identified in the macrosystem included: SES; food availability, i.e. limited access to nutrient dense foods; neighborhood safety, i.e. limited access to safe places for outdoor PA; and accessibility to markets with nutrient dense foods.

Conclusions and Implications: Factors were identified that may contribute to childhood obesity; however, further research is needed to confirm prevalence of these factors across populations in Mexico.

Funding: None

O31 Eat Smart, Move More in Schools: A Comprehensive Program to Improve the School Food Environment Outside of the NSLP Developed Through a Multi-State Collaboration

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Objective: As National School Lunch Program (NSLP) standards have been implemented, some research suggests fruit and vegetable consumption has increased in schools. However, foods brought from home and other foods served outside of the NSLP, such as packed lunches and snacks, are of poorer nutritional quality. The objective of Eat Smart, Move More in Schools is to improve the nutritional quality of foods consumed in schools through comprehensive programming addressing multiple aspects of the school food environment.

Target Audience: Elementary-aged children.

Theory, Prior Research, Rationale: The Eat Smart, Move More in Schools program uses the social ecological model as a conceptual framework.

Description: Eat Smart, Move More in Schools is a program offered in 2017 combining direct education offered through SNAP-Ed, support to parents through the use of a packed lunch cookbook, support to schools for strengthening wellness policies and the nutritional quality of schools snacks, and a social marketing campaign coordinated by SNAP-Ed through Cooperative Extension. Evaluation: The SNAP-Ed Evaluation Framework was used to develop an evaluation plan. Indicators include those addressing individual behavior change as measured through teacher evaluation surveys, environmental changes measured through the potential change in school lunches through the use of the packed lunch cookbook, policy changes measured through school wellness policies, and change agent/school wellness champion perception of the changes in sectors of influence.

Conclusions and Implications: Eat Smart, Move More in Schools is an example of a comprehensive intervention developed through a multi-state collaboration.

Funding: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program - Education

O32 Which School Districts Are Using the Community Eligibility Provision to Offer Free School Meals to All Their Students?

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Objective: The Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) of the Healthy, Hunger-free Kids Act of 2010 allows schools and districts with large numbers of low-income students to offer all students free school meals using administrative data on the percentage of students receiving SNAP (formerly food stamps) and other means-tested assistance (the Identified Student Percentage or ISP). The study objective is to identify school district characteristics associated with CEP adoption.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention: Administrative data on CEP eligibility and participation from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service and state education agencies are matched with National Center for Education Statistics data to estimate a model of school district participation in CEP.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Our outcome measure is school district participation in CEP. We test associations with district size, rural/urban designation, and ISP level using cross-tabulations and logistic regression.

Results: Small school districts, urban districts, and those with ISPs above 60% are most likely to adopt CEP. Controlling for region, ISP most strongly predicts participation. Districts with any school at an ISP of 60-70% are 6 times more likely to participate in CEP compared to other districts, whereas districts where the highest school-level ISP

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