NP10 (continued)

intervention sites. No improvements were observed in children's BMI. These results indicate that the youth advocacy can contribute toward creating environments that support healthy snacking within rural schools and food stores, which in turn can improve children's snacking behaviors, but that further interventions are needed to change children's BMI.

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NP11 Childcare Center and Provider Factors Impacting Implementation Fidelity in a Childhood Obesity Prevention Program

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Objective: Center-based childcare is an ideal setting for obesity prevention programs. Several factors have the potential to impact childcare centers' ability to implement prevention programs with fidelity, including center quality and readiness for change, as well as provider quality. This study examined these factors and their association with implementation fidelity in a 28-week obesity prevention program in childcare centers.

Description: Teachers from 16 preschool classrooms participated in the program. Provider quality ratings included ratings of positive affect, respect, positive communication and teaching style. Center quality was rated based on observations of the food/nutrition environment (e.g., positive mealtime climate and enriching classroom materials) and physical activity environments (e.g., play spaces and daily opportunities for active play). Implementation fidelity was assessed by trained coaches using a series of checklists and questionnaires. One-on-one interviews were conducted with teachers and center directors to gather feedback on the program, including factors that enable or inhibit curriculum implementation.

Evaluation: Mean center and provider quality ratings were computed and compared to fidelity ratings during the first and second set of observation and coaching visits. Interviews from teachers and center directors will be transcribed and analyzed to identify factors related to intervention uptake and implementation fidelity.

Conclusions and Implications: Preliminary analyses revealed great variability in teacher quality, with most teachers displaying positive teaching characteristics most of the time. The food/nutrition environment for centers was rated as low quality, while the majority of centers had adequate resources to promote active play. Results linking provider- and center-quality ratings to implementation fidelity will be discussed. Along with the results of tailored coaching on implementation fidelity.

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NP12 Measurement of the Consumer and School Food Environment as Factors in Dietary Intake and Obesity Status Among Rural Adolescents

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Objective: Adolescents continue to not meet the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables while continuing to consume high amount of sugar-sweetened beverages. This study aimed to understand how the consumer and school food environment influence dietary intake and body mass index (BMI) and how store choice may be associated with dietary intake and BMI.

Description: A cross-sectional survey was conducted in the fall of 2017 among 8 high schools in rural communities throughout Kentucky and North Carolina. Surveys were administered during the school day and captured where food was purchased, dietary intake, and height and weight. The consumer food environment was captured by conducting Nutrition Environment Measurement Survey - Stores in stores where adolescents reported shopping. To capture the school food environment audits of vending, a la carte, and cafeteria were conducted during the school day among all 8 schools.

Evaluation: Those adolescents who are obese consume less fruits and vegetables, more candy and baked goods compared to their normal weight counterparts. Those who shop in stores with higher availability of healthier foods report higher intake of fruits and vegetables. Additionally, shopping at a gas station or convenience store was associated with higher odds of obesity and overweight status.

Conclusion and Implications: Where adolescents choose to shop for food as well as the consumer food environment influence dietary intake and obesity status. Interventions aiming to improve dietary intake need to focus on the neighborhood food environment as well as where adolescents choose to shop for food.

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NP13 Approaches to Enhancing Wellness Policy Implementation in Schools to Prevent Obesity: Protocol and Measures Development

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