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and know the serving sizes of FV ($p=.011$) at baseline compared to follow-up. The focus group responses revealed that environmental and monetary barriers hindered their purchase of healthy foods, but that social enablers such as cooking together helped them eat healthier.

Conclusions and Implications: Results demonstrated that a nutrition intervention can promote a positive change in dietary/purchasing habits and revealed important information about the homeless individuals' nutritional lifestyle. Further research will be necessary to discover the degree to which positive nutrition knowledge and behavioral changes are retained by transitional populations.

Funding: None

P166 Road to a Healthy Alabama: Policy, System and Environmental Strategies to Increase Access and Appeal of Healthy Foods

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Objective: According to Social Ecological Model tenets, policy, system and environmental (PSE) strategies have the potential to further the impact of direct education traditionally implemented in nutrition education. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program - Education (SNAP-Ed) in Alabama is implementing broad scale, yet coordinated, PSE strategies to facilitate positive changes to state and local food and physical activity environments serving low-income individuals.

Description and Evaluation: To increase access and appeal of healthy foods, more than 90% of the 32 Alabama SNAP-Ed educators fostered at least one PSE change in 2016 with more than 170 efforts being initiated. Alabama SNAP-Ed launched 39 healthier retail efforts focused on improvements in product placement and inclusion of point-of-purchase prompts, reaching more than 20,000 residents each day. Another strategy established new gardens, reinvigorated current gardens and supported existing gardens. A total of 37 raised bed or row gardens now provide access to healthy foods for almost 5,000 residents in rural communities. A variety of policy, system and promotional changes were accomplished in 37 farmers markets, reaching more than 5,000 residents each week. Policies influencing location and hours of operation were key strategies as well as a system change to support vendor acceptance of SNAP benefits. Point-of-decision prompts were included in packages distributed by 58 emergency food assistance sites, reaching more than 12,000 Alabama residents.

Conclusions and Implications: A consistent approach to engage, assess, plan, implement, evaluate, celebrate and sustain was important. State level coordination of resources, assessment and evaluation are key to ensuring collective impact to benefit the health of Alabamians.

Funding: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program - Education

P167 Using GIS Mapping to Pinpoint and Plan Nutrition Education Sites

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Objective: To use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to map SNAP recipient addresses to determine SNAP-Ed programming locations.

Rationale: GIS mapping can be a useful tool to identify target areas for SNAP-Ed programming based on SNAP recipient population density.

Description: The University of Florida/IFAS Extension Family Nutrition Program (FNP) (Florida's SNAP-Ed program), conducted GIS spatial analysis and mapping to determine SNAP recipient population density in Miami-Dade County, where 20% of the SNAP recipients in Florida reside. SNAP recipient household addresses and FNP education sites were displayed on county maps.

Evaluation: Maps were analyzed to determine whether current FNP programming was offered where SNAP recipients live and to identify future FNP programming sites based on SNAP household density. The GIS mapping displayed various patterns of spatial distribution between FNP programming and SNAP household density. FNP programming was split between the southern and northern regions of Miami-Dade County while most of the SNAP households were in the northern region. The southern region's sites demarcated SNAP household density average of about 100 households in close proximity. The northern region's sites average 500 households in the same area.

Conclusion: GIS mapping visually displayed ranges of FNP programming locations in relationship to SNAP household density. Based on these data, FNP has targeted more education efforts in the northern region. FNP will utilize this valuable resource for strategic planning to reach more SNAP recipients throughout Florida.

Funding: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program - Education

P168 Worksite Wellness: Assessment of Need and Readiness for Policy, Systems, and Environmental Change

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Objective: Identify priority areas for policy, systems, and/or environmental change (PSE) at low-wage worksites participating in Michigan's SNAP-Ed Program to improve

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nutrition and to increase physical activity among employees.

Theory, Prior Research, Rationale: Via formative research, an extensive review of the worksite literature and existing programs; interviews and focus groups with business leaders; and focus groups with low- and middle-income working Californian adults was conducted on the California Fit Business Kit (Kit), a tool for assessing organizational need and readiness for PSE change.

Description: Target audience were employees at worksites that qualify for SNAP-Ed programming. Based upon preliminary findings from formative research, promising strategies to promote healthy eating and physical activity at worksites were identified. The Michigan Fitness Foundation is currently implementing the Kit, an emerging intervention, among low-wage worksites participating in SNAP-Ed programming.

Evaluation: This intervention is being conducted among 12 worksites using the Kit's Check for Health Scorecard, which is based on 12 wellness components related to nutrition and physical activity. Quantitative and qualitative results will be reported as basic descriptive statistics and themes using SPSS and NVivo, respectively.

Conclusions and Implications: There are few tools available to date designed to prioritize PSE strategies to promote healthy eating and physical activity at low-income worksites. The preliminary findings from the use of the Kit at California worksites will be compared to priority PSE strategies identified in Michigan worksites. This tool may be useful in assisting employers with improving employee health and reducing health care costs related to poor nutrition and sedentary behaviors among low-income populations.

Funding: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program - Education

P169 Barriers of Culture, Acculturation and Religion on Nutrition Behaviors of Arab Muslim Mothers of Young Children in the US

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Objective: To explore the relationships among acculturation, cultural/religious barriers, eating patterns and physical activity (PA) levels.

Design, Setting, Participants, and Intervention: An online questionnaire including a food frequency questionnaire and questions related to leisure time PA, acculturation, food choices, barriers to eating habits and PA, and religious strength was distributed. Arab Muslim mothers of young children living in the US (n=477) from 13 Arab countries participated in the survey.

Measures and Analysis: Factor analysis was used to categorize barriers to healthy eating and PA and to determine dietary patterns. Correlation and regression analysis were conducted to evaluate the relationships among barriers, acculturation, dietary patterns, strength of religious faith, and PA levels where appropriate.

Results: Cost, feeling hungry and low self-control, negative attitude towards healthy eating, family preference and disorganization were barriers to eating healthy. Four dietary patterns were identified: fruits/vegetables; animal products; saturated fat foods; and beverages/grains. Acculturation significantly influenced fruit/vegetable, saturated fat foods and beverages/grain intake ($P<0.01$) and barriers related to cost significantly influenced consumption of foods rich in saturated fat ($p<0.05$). Dress code and negative perception, lack of motivation and stress, and responsibilities were barriers to PA. Barriers significantly influenced PA levels ($p<0.001$) but strength of religious faith did not. Acculturation and the barriers of lack of motivation and stress, and responsibilities were associated with higher PA levels ($R^2=0.178$, $p<0.001$).

Conclusions and Implications: Understanding the influences of barriers and acculturation on Arab Muslim women will help nutrition educators develop culturally appropriate strategies to prevent overweight and obesity in this growing community.

Funding: None

P170 Evaluation of Current Educational Materials to Prevent Early Childhood Obesity: A Content Analysis

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Objective: Educational materials available in print or printable download on topics related to feeding, activity and childhood obesity prevention intended for parents with children ages birth to 2 years (B-24) were collected and evaluated to determine appropriateness and accuracy of content.

Study Design and Analysis: Sources of materials were recommended by a child nutrition advisory committee, key leaders, parents and health and education providers. Materials were collected from pediatrician offices, WIC, family/community centers, nutrition education programs, government, hospitals, and Early Head Start from a Northeast US state. Materials were screened for relevance, duplication and then inventoried and coded (n=136). An adapted version of the previously validated "Developing and Assessing Nutrition Education Handouts" (DANEH) tool was used for analysis by two trained researchers.

Results: Main topics of the materials included breastfeeding or formula feeding (29%); mealtime or food topics (23%); complementary feeding (15%); physical activity or sedentary behavior (9%) or multiple topics

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