P56 (continued)

limited-resource participants and communities through changes in policies, systems and environments.

Target Audience: Extension agents working with partners at a variety of community sites serving SNAP-Ed audiences.

Theory, Prior Research, Rationale: This program used the socioecological model.

Description: Easy Choices is a collection of tools and resources designed for Extension agents to facilitate change among SNAP-Ed audiences at partner sites. The focus was on providing programs that targeted changes in policies, systems, and environments (PSE) that would increase healthy behaviors for limited-resource audiences. Extension agents worked with agency partners to assess the needs for their site related to active living and healthy eating choices. This assessment informed the type of intervention to be conducted. Extension agents facilitate the process and changes are implemented and sustained by the partners at the site. State SNAP-Ed staff provided ongoing support to educators to assist with implementation issues and concerns.

Evaluation: Extension agents completed surveys at each phase of the project to provide feedback and information about outcomes. Eight sites participated in the project with 141 limited-resource participants actively involved in the program. Sites were primarily senior centers. PSE changes included unwritten policies regarding types of food offered at meetings and gatherings and mapping of walking routes. Additional changes included offering exercise classes and walking groups.

Conclusions and Implications: This program promoted PSE changes with limited-resource audiences. For Extension agents or other professionals to facilitate PSE interventions, programs such as Easy Choices need to provide tools and resources to help agents and other professionals work effectively with partners and participants. This presentation will focus on the materials and training provided, including the assessment tool and implementation guidance and support.

Funding: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program—Education.

P57 Effective Use of Comic Strip Development in an Online Learning Environment

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Objective: To evaluate effectiveness of using comic strip development to review basic management functions through peer evaluation in an online learning module.

Target Audience: Graduate level nutrition and dietetics students participating in a four-week, online nutrition services management course.

Theory, Prior Research, Rationale: While the effective use of comic strip development is more widely acceptable at the elementary and secondary levels, limited research is available on its effectiveness in higher education.

Tenets of the Social Cognitive Theory and the Theory of Instructional Design were incorporated into the development of this interactive comic strip assignment.

Description of Course and Curriculum: The graduate students ($n = 22$) selected a management topic related to food and nutrition services from a pre-determined list and individually designed a four-square comic square using ToonDo. The comic strips were developed then posted in a discussion forum for review and comment by their peers.

Evaluation: Students responded to an 8-question online survey on their perception of the effectiveness of the assignment in assessing knowledge of the management function as well as their level of engagement with this assignment. The majority of students (77%) stated they learned from their classmates' comic strips with 63% of students stating that they enjoyed participating in the peer evaluation. Fourteen students (58%) agreed that comic strips could be utilized to enhance learning with half of the students agreeing that comic strips could be used to assess student learning.

Conclusions and Implications: The inclusion of the comic strip assignment was an effective, engaging, and enjoyable way to assess the practical application of a management function in a creative manner. Nutrition educators could utilize this strategy when having students develop educational presentations or as an ice breaker.

Funding: None.

P58 Effectiveness of Grocery Store Tours to Promote Intention to Consume Fruits and Vegetables (FV): An Application of the Theory of Planned Behavior

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Background (Background, Rationale, Prior Research, and/or Theory): Providing grocery store tours to educate consumers on how to choose healthful food items could improve food choice behaviors and prevent nutrition-related chronic diseases.

Objective: This study was implemented using the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) to examine the effectiveness of a grocery store tour program, using materials developed by the Produce for Better Health Foundation, in changing consumers' intention to consume various forms of FV and to investigate how the program affected the antecedents of intention.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention: This was a cross-sectional study. In, 2017, 147 grocery shoppers who participated in grocery store tours completed a retrospective pre-/post- survey in Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Participants completed a validated instrument measuring TPB variables. Descriptive statistics, independent samples t-tests, and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) were used to analyze the data.

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