P143 (continued)

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention: Themes derived from four focus groups involving administrative assistants who order foods ($n = 27$) at a large university were used to develop a 114-question survey which was administered to 203 administrative assistants and completed by 138.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Principal component analyses were run to explore the constructs. Confirmatory factor analysis was used to confirm structure validity. Test-retest reliability was performed after a subset of participants ($n = 30$) repeated the survey after two weeks.

Results: The final scale included 19 items within three factors. All factor loadings were above .3, and no cross-loadings. Three factors explained 55.5% of the variance. Cronbach's alpha values of .846 for supervisor/coworker attitudes about health (6 items), .838 for restrictions on ordering (10 items), .893 for personal values regarding ordering healthy foods (3 items), and .831 for the total, affirmed reliability. Cronbach's alpha for the second test was .767. Test-retest reliability was acceptable $r = .780$, and paired samples t -test indicated no significant differences between the first and second assessment, mean difference = -0.062 , with a standard deviation 0.29 , $t(30) = -1.18$, $P = .247$. Structure equation modeling indicated a good fit between the proposed three-factor model and the observed data, comparative fit index (CFI) = .921, Tucker-Lewis fit index (TLI) = .897, and Root Means Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) = .074.

Conclusions and Implications: As supervisors/coworkers attitudes, restrictions on ordering (e.g. policies, vendors, feedback), and personal values on health affected decisions, future interventions to improve ordering should consider these factors.

Funding: None.

P144 Quality of School Wellness Policies may not Reflect Participation in Health Promotion Programs

Joel Komakech, MPH, BSHS, Oklahoma State University; Jeremy Humphries, MS; Deana Hildebrand, PhD, RDN, SNS, deana.hildebrand@okstate.edu, Oklahoma State University, 301 Human Sciences, Stillwater, OK 74078

Background (Background, Rationale, Prior Research, and/or Theory): Schools are an optimum environment to address youth's health outcomes. Schools participating in federal Child Nutrition Programs are required to have a school wellness policy (SWP). Numerous organizations have developed health promotion programs to address school health environments through various approaches including nutrition services, nutrition and physical activity education and policy adoption.

Objective: To assess quality of SWP and determine differences in SWP quality based on districts' participation in school health promotion programs.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention: Cross-sectional study conducted of 344 school districts

(63%) in Oklahoma. WellSAT-2.0 was used to evaluate strength and comprehensiveness of SWP collected during the 2015 and 2016 school years. School districts' participation in health promotion programs during the same time period were collected from program websites and contact persons and state agency offices.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Dependent variables were SWP comprehensiveness and strength scores. Independent categorical variables included geographical location, type of district, number of health promotion programs in a district, and types of health promotion programs. Frequency statistics described key aspects of the variables. ANOVA compared means of SWP scores for each of the independent variables. Statistical significance was set at $P \leq .05$.

Results: Policies had a mean comprehensiveness score of 43.71% and mean strength score of 21.83%. Districts participated in a mean of 1.9 programs. There were no significant differences in comprehensiveness or strength scores for district location ($P = .676$, $P = .997$, respectively) or type ($P = .229$, $P = .940$, respectively); or number ($P = .502$, $P = .442$, respectively) or types ($P > .107$, $P > .075$, respectively) of health promotion programs.

Conclusions and Implications: Overall quality of SWP was low (strength) to moderate (comprehensiveness). Presence of health promotion programs did not explain differences in quality of districts' written SWP. When reviewing and revising SWP, districts should ensure that policies reflect practices and programming within the district to improve SWP quality.

Funding: Oklahoma State Department of Education, USDA.

P145 SNAP-Ed Programming Improves Nutrition and Physical Activity Environments at Out-of-School Time Sites in Philadelphia, PA

Vanessa Karamanian, MPH, MD, vkaramania@phmc.org, Health Promotion Council, Center Square East, 1500 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102; Hamzeh Abuyounis, MPH; Brian Zepka, MPH; Michelle Gross, MS, RD

Objective: To improve nutrition and physical activity environment at Out-of-School Time (OST) programs by expanding SNAP-Ed capacity to implement and support sites with adopting the National Afterschool Association Healthy Eating and Physical Activity (HEPA) Standards.

Target Audience: Program directors and staff from 52 Philadelphia OST sites.

Theory, Prior Research, Rationale: In Philadelphia, agencies providing afterschool and summer meal programs reach over 18,000 youth presenting an opportunity to provide multi-level interventions to influence childhood obesity. The National HEPA Standards and SNAP-Ed utilize an evidence-based, socio-ecological model to

Continued on page S77