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Objective: To identify key characteristics of an accurate, useful system for large-scale SWP assessment.

Study Design, Settings, Participants: From October 2015–September 2018, the AZ Health Zone State Evaluation Team used a WellSAT scoring process to assess the quality of written school wellness policies (SWPs) from over 120 SNAP-Ed-qualified districts across Arizona's 15 counties. Local SNAP-Ed agencies submitted SWPs for WellSAT scoring and received back results and recommendations to use with districts.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: We conducted a meta-evaluation to improve the WellSAT scoring process. Data from SWP meetings, evaluation meetings, debrief sessions, and interviews with Local SNAP-Ed Agencies were systematically analyzed to identify best practices for large-scale SWP assessment using the WellSAT.

Results: We identified five key characteristics of our scoring system. Use two consistent scorers. We enhanced accuracy by comparing results from two trained, independent scorers to catch errors and resolve discrepancies. Train scorers using state-specific guidelines. We further improved accuracy by developing a state-specific scoring template. Aim for rapid, responsive turnaround. We bolstered the utility of findings by generating results within four to eight weeks, or before district SWP meetings. Offer guidance on interpreting scores. We also enhanced utility by helping users understand how their scores compared to state averages and national trends. Create easy-to-use recommendations. We improved utility by providing users with editable, score-based recommendations on how to revise SWP language.

Conclusion: The accuracy and utility of large-scale SWP assessment can be enhanced using the five practices described above.

Funding: SNAP-Ed Arizona Department of Health Services.

P33 An Exploration of Health Intermediaries Competencies with Nutrition Labelling Information on Supplemented Foods

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Background: In recent years, natural health products in food formats with high levels of added vitamins and minerals, amino acids, herbal ingredients, and/or bioactives, were granted market access in Canada. These Supplemented Food (SF) products may require specific labelling tools and education to ensure that consumers are aware of these products on the market, know how they differ from conventional foods and how to make an informed choice.

Objective: To explore Health Intermediaries (HIs) access, understanding, appraisal and communication of current and draft SF labelling information.

Study Design, Settings, Participants: Ten discussion groups (n = 33) were conducted with registered dietitians, naturopathic doctors, nurses, holistic nutritionists, pharmacists, medical doctors, chiropractors and trainers. Each discussion involved an in-depth assessment of the baseline understanding of HIs assessment of nutrition labeling information specific to SFs using current and mock food packages.

Measurable Outcomes/Analysis: All discussion groups were audio-recorded and transcribed and text was coded by two different researchers using NVivo Qualitative Software Tool. Participants' words were used to summarize themes and sub-themes using core literacy health competencies (access, understanding, appraisal and communication).

Results: A labelling strategy with a SF product identifier with a symbol 'S' and the word supplemented was supported by HIs as a simple way to distinguish products from conventional products in a food category. HIs considered education to be essential to ensure the credibility of a SF identifier as many HIs were distrustful of labelling information of the front of packages, considering most of it to be a marketing tool and not credible.

Conclusion: HIs noted that awareness campaigns and education on SF labelling would be needed to ensure that consumers can recognize, understand and evaluate the benefits/cautions associated with SF products. Key design elements for the SF labelling were identified and adjusted to facilitate consumer research regarding their perceptions of labelling tools for SF.

Funding: Health Canada.

P34 County-Level Associations Between Food Retail Outlet Availability and Violent Crime Rate

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Background: Violent crime is a major public health issue. Currently, information on the relationship between food retail outlet availability and violent crime occurrence is limited.

Objective: Evaluate US county-level associations between the availability of healthy (grocery stores, supercenters, and farmers' markets) and unhealthy (convenience stores and fast food restaurants) and violent crime rate after adjusting for socio-demographic factors. We hypothesized that counties with fewer healthy food retailers would have a higher violent crime rate.

Study Design, Settings, and Participants: Data collected in 2014 on 3,126 counties were obtained from two sources: The United States Department of Agriculture Food Environment Atlas and the United States Department of Justice Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Measures on resident socio-demographics (e.g., % Non-Hispanic black, %

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Hispanic, poverty rate, etc.), per capita food retail outlets, and per capita violent crimes were analyzed.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Violent crime rate reflects the total number of murders, robberies, forcible rapes, and aggravated assaults per 10,000 county residents. The CDC's Modified Retail Food Environment Index (mRFEI) was applied to assess the healthfulness of each county's retail food environment. Multivariable-adjusted linear regression models were used to examine associations between food retail outlet availability and violent crime rate.

Results: After adjusting for socio-demographic measures, increased availability of grocery stores ($P = .01$) and farmers' markets ($P < .0001$) was significantly associated with a lower violent crime rate. Furthermore, a higher mRFEI score ($P = .0002$) was associated with a lower violent crime rate. Increased availability of supercenters ($P < .0001$) and fast food restaurants ($P < .0001$) was associated with a higher violent crime rate.

Conclusion: US counties with fewer healthy food retailers had a higher violent crime rate after adjusting for socio-demographic factors. These findings highlight the need for additional research on the role of the retail food environment in community violence.

Funding: None.

P35 Examining the Feasibility of Selling Whole Grain Snack Packs in New York City Corner Stores Participating in a Healthy Retail Program

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Background: Research suggests that low-income individuals consume fewer whole grains (WG) than their respective counterparts. Given the prevalence of corner stores in impoverished communities, innovative strategies are needed in order to encourage WG purchasing behaviors in these settings.

Objective: To examine the feasibility of pairing a WG snack (e.g., pretzels) with either a fruit or vegetable (FV) and a condiment and marketing this as a WG snack pack in New York City (NYC) corner stores that participate in a healthy retail program.

Study Design, Settings, Participants: Corner stores participating in the NYC City Harvest Healthy Retail Program were recruited. One time store-visits were conducted in order to examine: (a) the availability of WG snacks, FV, and condiments that could be paired together and sold as a WG snack pack (store audit) and (b) perceived motivators and concerns about selling WG snack packs (corner store representative survey).

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Descriptive statistics were used to analyze cross-sectional store audit and survey data.

Results: On average, stores stocked four varieties of WG snacks, nine varieties of FV and two varieties of

condiments. When asked "Do you currently sell any type of snack pack?" 11 representatives said yes. Among those who said no, nine representatives said that they would be interested and 10 said maybe. Store representatives reported several motivators (e.g., improving customers' health, appealing to a new customer base) and concerns (e.g., lack of customer demand, fresh FV spoiling quickly) about selling WG snack packs. Additionally, representatives cited needing additional equipment and storage to sell WG snack packs.

Conclusion: Corners stores participating in the City Harvest Healthy Retail Program stock a variety of WG snacks, FV, and condiments that could be paired together and sold as a WG snack pack. While store representatives were receptive to selling WG snack packs, they may need additional support and resources.

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P36 Examining the Healthiness of Food and Beverage Options at Highway Rest Areas in North Carolina

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Background: Each year, millions of people purchase snacks and beverages at highway rest areas. These venues are a potential food source for commuters and could be a convenient way to access healthier food compared to common highway options like fast food. To our knowledge, there is no research which has systematically examined the healthiness of food offerings at rest areas.

Objective: Determine the healthiness of food and beverages offered at rest areas in North Carolina.

Study Design, Settings, Participants: This was a cross-sectional audit of all rest areas offering foods and beverages in North Carolina in Summer 2018. Research staff identified all rest areas using a state directory, and then drove to each of the Rest Area ($n = 30$) to collect data. The Nutrition Environment Measures Survey-Vending (NEMS-V) was used to record: vending machine location, all foods and beverages (type, price, size), item location, and healthiness of items offered (based on NEMS-V categorization).

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Overall healthiness grades and variability by site location. Two researchers independently double coded all vending machine surveys, and consensus was reached. Geospatial analysis using GIS examined proximity to food stores. Analysis included univariate and bivariate analysis.

Results: Most vending machines (88%) had less than 30% healthy food or 55% healthy beverage choices, though healthy items were available at each site. There was variability between sites, but no significant differences in the percentage of healthy items between urban and

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