P163 (continued)

carotenoids and changes over time by race, age, and gender.

Results: One hundred and twelve children from 3 HS centers participated. On average, children were 4.1 years old, African American (AA) (81.3%), and male (57%). Mean (SE) skin carotenoids across time were 266.0 (7.8); at Time 1, 266 (7.8); Time 2, 277 (8.1); and Time 3, 248 (7.6). Skin carotenoids varied among ethnic groups ($P = .67$) with Hispanics having the highest skin carotenoid average 297 (19.7), followed by white 281 (37.4), AA 265 (8.8), and other races 234 (35.8). Significant differences were observed between ages ($P = .01$) with mean skin carotenoids 3-year-olds, 241 (13.6); 4-year-olds, 267 (8.3), and 5-year olds 340 (48.5); and gender ($P = .01$) with males having higher mean skin carotenoids 282 (9.3) vs females 243 (12.8).

Conclusions: Findings suggest skin carotenoids in preschoolers vary over time and by age, gender, and race. More research is needed to explore skin carotenoid changes over a full year's time to establish baseline levels among a diverse sample of preschoolers.

Funding: East Carolina University Graduate Thesis Award.

Nutrition Education Program Design Implementation and Evaluation

P164 Rewiring Texas WIC: Informing the Development of a Chatbot to Strengthen Enrollment in Texas

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Background: Mirroring national trajectories, participation in Texas WIC has declined incrementally since 2015. In an attempt to mitigate this issue, Texas State University researchers have partnered with Texas WIC to support existing clients and facilitate enrollment of new applicants by developing a user-friendly, Texas WIC Chatbot. The success of any technological interface is predicated upon engaging stakeholders and intended users during the development process, involving a theoretical framework known as User-Centered Design. Soliciting perceptions from WIC staff on optimization of chatbot features is a crucial step in the design process.

Objective: Assess perceptions of facilitators and barriers among Texas WIC staff regarding user acceptance of a chatbot.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: Perception of chatbot user acceptance was studied through 8 group interviews, conducted via Zoom. Participants included WIC directors and clinic staff. A semi-structured interview guide was designed to solicit discussion regarding facilitators and barriers to optimal chatbot acceptance and usage among staff and clients. Interviews focused on perceptions of technology among WIC staff and clients.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Interview data were recorded, transcribed, and themed.

Results: Perceived facilitators of chatbot use among staff included: providing adequate training and information regarding the chatbot, a shared plan of chatbot management, and formally promoting benefits of staff chatbot use. Perceived barriers to chatbot use among staff included: lacking general technology knowledge, lack of experience with chatbots or similar technologies, and older age. Perceptions of client facilitators to chatbot acceptance included: familiarity with chatbots or similar technologies, perceptions of low time/effort investment, and a successful initial chatbot use. Finally, perceptions of client barriers to chatbot acceptance included: anxiety towards chatbot/technology use, demographically/culturally insensitive technology, and inability of chatbot to perform touted features.

Conclusions: User input from WIC staff indicated that staff perceive many benefits of chatbot implementation, staff are confident that clients will accept a chatbot, and staff barriers may be addressed with comprehensive chatbot training, prior to rollout.

Funding: USDA, Texas Health and Human Services Commission.

Physical Activity

P165 Physical Activity: What Do Older Adults Need and Want?

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Background: Physical activity (PA) is an integral part of successful aging. However, many older adults (OAs) are not meeting current PA recommendations.

Objective: To assess the PA needs, preferences, and practices of community-residing OAs.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: This qualitative study assessed the PA needs and preferences of 117 community-residing OAs. Thirteen focus groups (FG) were held in Iowa (IA, 5 FG) and Washington, DC (DC, 8 FG). FG discussions centered on perceived PA needs, motivators and barriers, and preferred PA programming attributes. Each FG was audio-recorded. Participants also completed a sociodemographic survey. IA participants

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