Objective: This study examines the relationship between physical activity levels and pro-social behaviors at recess, which few previous studies have done.

Design, Setting, Participants, and Intervention: A cross-sectional study. Second and third grade students from 14 New York City public elementary schools were observed during recess on playgrounds.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Two observation tools: System of Observing Play and Leisure Activity in Youth (SOPLAY) and System of Observing Play Engagement Episodes at Recess (SOPEER). Two days of recess were observed at all schools. Physical activity level was recorded as sedentary, walking, or vigorous. Social behaviors were recorded as positive (“physical sportsmanship” and “verbal sportsmanship”) and negative (“physical conflict” and “verbal conflict”). Percentage of boys and girls playing with each other was also recorded. Correlation coefficients compared physical activity levels and social behaviors for both boys and girls.

Results: In both boys and girls there were significant correlations between vigorous activity and verbal conflict (r=0.48; p<0.001, r=0.30; p=0.01 respectively). Students interacted with the opposite gender significantly more when they were sedentary during recess (r=0.45 p<0.001). Physical conflict and verbal conflict were also highly correlated (r=0.55; p<0.001).

Conclusions and Implications: Recess structured play programs that aim to increase vigorous physical activities and pro-social behaviors should pay careful attention to alleviate verbal conflicts and also work to assure boys and girls play together.

Funding: None

P65 Choice and Location of Food Retailers for Grocery Shopping Among Low-Income Adults Participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education (SNAP-Ed) in Georgia

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Objective: The objective of this study was to understand choice and location of preferred grocery shopping stores among low-income adults.

Design, Setting, and Participants: A self-administered survey was conducted in a convenience sample of 102 adults (mean age 61.0±18.3 years, 80.4% female, 67.6% black) participating in the SNAP-Ed in two urban counties in Georgia.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: The type and reasons of preferred grocery shopping stores and perceived neighborhood food access were assessed. Participant residences and preferred stores were geocoded and the Euclidean distance between them was estimated.

Results: Supermarkets/supercenters were the most preferred grocery shopping stores (49.0%), followed by smaller full service grocery stores (32.4%), and convenience stores/dollar stores/drug stores (18.6%). Participants traveled a wide range of distance to get to their preferred stores (median (min, max)) = 5,920.1 (187.0, 143,531.2) meters, with the shortest distance to convenience stores/dollar stores/drug stores (1,268.9 (187.0, 85,957.1) meters). Participants reported various reasons for choosing the preferred stores including “close to home” (15.1%), “clean” (11.8%), “only place to find certain foods” (11.6%), “less expensive” (9.9%), and “convenient operation hours” (9.9%), which was not significantly different by the type of preferred stores. Majority of participants reported a good variety and quality of fruits and vegetables available in their neighborhood stores irrespective of the type of their preferred stores.

Conclusions and Implications: The findings suggest complex grocery shopping decisions and behaviors of low-income adults and will be used to guide the development of Policy, Systems, and Environmental approaches for the SNAP-Ed in Georgia.

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P66 Teachers’ Perspective and Confidence Level About Nutrition Education in Boys’ Public High Schools In Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

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Objective: This study investigated the perspective and confidence level of teachers in boys’ public high schools.

Design, Setting, and Participants: A total of 80 boys’ public high schools were randomly selected from four areas in Riyadh (20 north, 20 south, 20 east, and 20 west). Teachers who taught nutrition in their curriculum were interviewed using a validated questionnaire.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: A chi-square statistical test was run to test the differences between teachers’ perspective and confidence level, and their demographic variables.

Results: Almost all teachers (97.6%) agreed that health education curriculum should be taught as core for high school students in Saudi Arabia. Most of the teachers (88.8%) were interested in teaching about nutrition. However, almost two third of the teachers (63.8%) did not have adequate nutrition curricular materials. In addition, the majority of the teachers (70%) did not receive adequate training from qualified people on nutrition education. Most of the teachers were (88.8%) confident that if they do a good job teaching nutrition, their students will be interested in nutrition and will change their dietary behaviors. This study found that there were significant differences among teachers according to their major and their perspective and confidence level about nutrition education.

Conclusion and Implications: The results of this study will help identify problems that affected teachers’ confidence level of teaching nutrition in their curricula. The investigators will provide the Saudi ministry of education with recommendations to solve the identified problems.

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