Conclusion: Most commercially-available IF apps may not be appropriate or relevant for LGBTQ mothers. More research is needed to assess LGBTQ mothers’ perspectives on IF app quality.

Funding: Northern Illinois University

Assessments of Practices to Support Nutrition and Physical Activity at California SNAP-Ed Eligible Schools Reveal Inequities

Janice Kao, MPH, jankao@ucanr.edu, Nutrition Policy Institute, University of California, Agriculture and Natural Resources; Carolyn Rider, MA, Nutrition Policy Institute, University of California, Agriculture and Natural Resources; Sridharshi Hewawitharana, MPH, Nutrition Policy Institute, University of California, Agriculture and Natural Resources; Angie Keihner, MS, CalFresh Healthy Living, University of California; Amanda Linares, MS, Nutrition Policy Institute, University of California, Agriculture and Natural Resources; Miranda Westfall, MPH, PhD, RDN, Nutrition Policy Institute, University of California, Agriculture and Natural Resources; Gail Woodward-Lopez, MPH, RD, CHES, Nutrition Policy Institute, University of California, Agriculture and Natural Resources

Background: Schools are critical partners in California’s Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education (SNAP-Ed) efforts to improve nutrition and physical activity (nutrition-PA) opportunities for low-income students and families. School nutrition-PA practices were assessed to identify opportunities for SNAP-Ed partnership.

Objective: To determine the nature and extent to which SNAP-Ed-eligible schools are supporting nutrition-PA best practices. Examine differences by school sociodemographics to identify inequities.

Study Design, Settings, Participants: In school-year 2020-21, cross-sectional, comprehensive, validated site-level assessment questionnaires (SLAQs) were completed among a convenience sample of 91 SNAP-Ed-eligible elementary schools in 25 California counties. Respondents were personnel familiar with their school’s nutrition-PA strategies.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: SLAQ scores (0-100%) were generated for each of 8 sections, covering various nutrition-PA best practices (eg, wellness policies, meal programs, PE), and in total. Beta regression was used to examine associations between school-level sociodemographics, urbanicity, and SLAQ scores.

Results: On average, schools scored lowest in Gardens (19%) and Nutrition-Education (40%) and highest in Non-Meal Food/Drinks (76%) and PE (74%) practices. Regression analyses found significant (p<0.05) negative associations between schools with greater proportion of students: experiencing homelessness and Wellness Policies and PE scores; identifying as American Indian/Alaska Native and Parent/Family Involvement score; and classified as English learners and Non-Meal Food/Drinks score. Being located in suburban areas was significantly negatively associated with Nutrition-Education, PE, and Other PA scores, and positively associated with Non-Meal Foods/Drinks score. The final presentation will also include 2021-22 results.

Conclusion: With limited SNAP-Ed resources, comprehensive school assessments are an important tool for program planning. Sociodemographic analyses identify opportunities for reducing inequity. These findings demonstrated that the two sections (Non-Meal Foods/Drinks, PE) with the highest average scores were negatively associated with certain school demographics, highlighting the need to improve equity in nutrition-PA practices. At the site-level, SLAQs are designed to help program implementers work with school partners to assess needs and collaboratively craft action plans. One-size-fits-all programming is inadequate; equity-focused planning and evaluation are critical for reducing health disparities in under-resourced communities.

Funding: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program - Education

Association Between Healthy Food Store Accessibility and Obesity Prevalence Among School-Age Children in Guam

Remedios Perez, BS, perezr6060@triton.uog.edu, University of Guam; Tanisha Aflague, PhD, RDN, University of Guam; Grazyna Badowski, PhD, University of Guam; Rachael Leon Guerrero, PhD, RDN, University of Guam; Ashley Yamanaka, PhD, University of Hawaii at Manoa; Lynne Wilkens, PhD, MSPH, University of Hawaii at Manoa; Rachel Novotny, PhD, RDN, University of Hawaii at Manoa

Background: Food store environment has been associated with child obesity in Guam. Living near a small market was negatively correlated with child BMI z-score, yet a convenience store was positively correlated. No research on the school food store environment, particularly fruit and vegetable availability and access, and child obesity exists for Guam.

Objective: Examine the association of children’s school food store environment and obesity prevalence in Guam.

Study Design, Settings, Participants: Secondary cross-sectional study using data collected by the Children’s Healthy Living Program (2013) and the Guam Department of Education (SY2011-2012) included 8,233 students, 5-19 years old, from 13 public schools and 30 stores within 1 mile of schools. Community of Excellence Food Availability and Marketing Survey (CX3) sub-scores were used to evaluate healthy food availability, cost, and food store access.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Mean obesity prevalence with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated for each school. Multilevel logistic regression tested associations between food store CX3 sub-scores and students’ obesity status. Student-level measures were age, sex, and obesity status; school-level measures were mean CX3 sub-scores.

Results: There were statistically significant differences in obesity prevalence among schools (10.9%-34.2%, P<0.01). Boys had a higher prevalence of obesity compared to girls (24.2% vs. 20.3%, P<0.01). Children attending schools near stores with high fruit (OR=0.94, 95% CI: 0.88-0.96, P<0.05), vegetable (OR=0.92, 95% CI: 0.88-0.96, P<0.001),