INTRODUCTION
Understanding the social factors which might impact CV health and may be helpful to public health policy makers.

OBJECTIVES
To evaluate baseline:
• Lifestyle and CV health
• Social factors of lifestyle and CV health

METHODS
• 635 adults
  o 38.0 ± 11.5 yo; 83% females
  o January 2016- May 2017
  o Harlem: Head Start preschools
• Baseline assessment
  o Demographic/social questionnaires
  o FFQ, IPAQ
  o BMI, BP measurements
• Statistical analysis:
  o Pairwise univariate/multivariate linear regression
  o Fisher’s exact test

RESULTS
The 5 BEWAT components were categorized as being ideal (3), intermediate (1-2) or poor (0); and subjects classified as having poor, intermediate or ideal CV health [BEWAT overall] based on the total number of ideal components (0-1 poor, 2-3 intermediate, 4-5 ideal)

• Majority of FAMILIA participants show a poor/intermediate cardiovascular health BEWAT score.
• Alimentation and weight scored the lowest, implying obesity and poor diet are major challenges for this population, reflective of the trend nation and worldwide.
• Higher frequency of food labeling was associated with a better BEWAT score.

CONCLUSIONS
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