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**Objective:** To explore the prevalence and correlates of physical inactivity among housewives in Taiwan.  
**Method:** A telephone survey was conducted using nation-wide samples of housewives aged 25 and older. Data were collected using computer-assisted telephone interview systems by stratified random sampling according to geographic areas. This survey (N=1,068) was conducted from January 20 to 24, 2009. The Chinese short version of the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) was employed to measure the level of physical activity.

**Results:** Roughly 25.9% of the subjects reported engaging in moderate or high level of physical activity, with 46.6% at a low level of physical activity or inactivity. Based on multiple responses, the most frequently reported barriers to exercise were having no leisure time (30.4%), having no partner and instructions (26.7%), and burden of being the family caregiver (26.1%). Multiple logistic regression analyses revealed that those with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 18.5 to 24 (OR=0.50, 95%CI=0.27-0.94), and those with a BMI of 24 to 27 (OR=0.50, 95%CI=0.27-0.94) were significantly correlated to physical inactivity, after controlling for subjects' age, level of education, residential counties/cities, whether one's waist circumference of more than 80 cm, and television viewing time.

**Conclusion:** BMI were associated with physical inactivity. This study suggests that physical activity promotion strategies should be tailored to enhance housewives' willingness to exercise by different BMI value and age groups.

#### FP-187

##### **Satisfaction of the Crisis Management Regarding Sanlu Melamine Milk Powder Incident among Internet Users**

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**Background:** In 2008, the Sanlu milk powder was tested positive on Melamine. This incident revealed problems regarding food safety and health crisis management.  
**Objective:** To explore the satisfaction regarding the crisis communication and management of the Sanlu melamine milk powder incident among internet users.  
**Method:** A self-administered questionnaire survey was conducted using the internet website platform. The data were collected using the nonprofit website in Taiwan. The questionnaire included three major parts, namely basic demographic characteristics, information sources, and the level of satisfaction with the crisis management

by the government. This survey was conducted from April 28 to May 9, 2009.

**Results:** A total of 406 participants were recruited in this survey. Among the participants, 52% were female, 85.7% were aged 20 to 29, and 57.6% were students. Nearly 43.8% of the participants did not satisfy with the honest degree of government to the public. Only 17.7% subjects were satisfied with the government announcements on the Sanlu Melamine news. Only 3.4% subjects thought that the government can resolve their confusing question about Sanlu Melamine milk powder. Generally, the subjects were in the dissatisfaction level with the crisis management by the government.  
**Conclusion:** This study is the large scale investigation to explore the satisfaction with the crisis management and it points the importance of crisis communication and management by government.

#### FP-188

##### **A Six-Year Retrospective Study on Childhood Obesity and Academic Performance**

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**Introduction:** This study was designed to examine the relationship between childhood obesity and academic performance over 6 years.

**Methods:** Data were collected from one school in Taichung from the beginning of grade 1 in 2002 as the baseline data through the end of grade 6 in 2008 (n=409). Academic performance was extracted from the school records including language and mathematics score during grade 1 and grade 6. Weight and height were measured and the International Obesity Task Force criteria were used to determine weight status. Three groups were categorized as 'Never overweight/obese', 'Became overweight/obese', 'Always overweight/obese'. Very few cases (n=9) went from being overweight/obese at grade 1 to not overweight/obese at grade 6. These cases were dropped from analyses due to the insufficient statistical power. Multivariate linear regression models for predicting academic performance were undertaken after adjusting for potential confounders, including gender, parental education, having siblings or not, whether the child belongs to single parent household, Intelligence quotient and absenteeism.

**Results:** There was 17.9% of boys and 12.2% of girls always overweight/obese and 16.9% of boys and 9.5% of girls became overweight/obese. Change in weight status over 6 years was not significantly associated with academic performance among either boys or girls.  
**Conclusion:** This study provided additional support of the lack of independent association of obesity over 6 years, extending the understanding of the relationship between weight change and academic performance.