O3 (continued)

were categorized in 4 levels as categories with the lowest showing 0%-25% compliance and the highest showing 75%-100% compliance. For the Saudi policy, 44.7% (34) of the schools scored in category 2, 50% (38) scored in category 3, and only 5.3% (4) scored in the highest category 4. For the IOM standards, 96.1% (73) of the schools scored in category 1, and only 3.9% (3) scored in category 2.

Results: The IOM focuses on nutrients of food that should be offered in schools, while the Saudi policy focuses on food sanitation, and identifying foods that should not be offered in school and not what should be offered.

Conclusion: Because the Saudi dietary guidelines are based on the American guidelines, the Saudi Ministry of Education supported this study. The investigators will provide the ministry with a designed policy and recommendations.

Funding: The Saudi Arabian Cultural Mission (SACM).

O4 The Influence of Community Food Security Initiatives and Diet-Related Social Cognitive Factors on Dietary Intake in Low-Income Individuals

Diana Cuy Castellanos, PhD, RD, dcuycastellanos1@udayton.edu, University of Dayton, 300 College Park, 646N Fitz Hall, Dayton, OH 45469; J. Keller, BS; E. Majchrzak

Objective: Around the US, communities are implementing food security initiatives to sustainably address food insecurity. In Dayton, Ohio, initiatives such as subsidized community-supported agriculture, community gardens, and farmers' markets have been implemented to increase healthy food access to low-income populations. In the present study, researchers compared fruit and vegetable intake and diet-related social cognitive factors among participants and non-participants of community food security initiatives.

Design, Setting and Participants: The research team identified the 10 zip codes in Dayton, Ohio, with the lowest income. Participants (>18 years old) were recruited through community food security initiatives and community events identified within the target zip codes. Each participant completed the Eating at America's Table fruit and vegetable food screener, Dewar's social cognitive questionnaire for dietary behaviors and a socio-demographic questionnaire. Participants were divided into one of three groups based on community food security initiative participation: > 2 community food security initiatives (n=41), 1 initiative (n=44) or no initiatives (n=34).

Outcome Measures and Analysis: A multiple regression was utilized to determine predictors of fruit and vegetable intake among groups controlling for age, education and income. Independent variables included social cognitive score for dietary behavior and community food security initiative participation.

Results: The model was significant at $R^2=.09$, $F(4, 117) = 2.85$, $p=.03$. The social cognitive score was positively associated with fruit and vegetable ($p < .01$) intake although community food security initiative participant did not show a significant correlation.

Conclusions and Implications: Increasing diet-related social cognition in participants of community food security initiatives may be an important factor in promoting fruit and vegetable intake.

Funding: University of Dayton.

O5 Utilizing Technology to Assess Local Food Needs: Interactive Maps of Food Pantry Locations Identify Gaps in Area Served

Jessica Kruger, MS, jessica.sloan2@rockets.utoledo.edu, University of Toledo, 2801 W. Bancroft, MS 119, Toledo, OH 43606; J. Luke, MS; D. Boardley, PhD, RD, LDN; J. Bungee, BA, Food for Thought

Objective: Food for Thought is a mobile food pantry located in Toledo, OH that hosts 24 mobile pantries in the surrounding area. The purpose of this project was to map the Food for Thought service area in relation to USDA defined food deserts to determine if the mobile sites were serving the areas of most need of food resources.

Design, Setting and Participants: To determine the distribution of new and existing mobile sites Food for Thought used Geographical Information System (GIS) to map the location of each pantry site with known food deserts.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Using ArcGIS, the location of the food pantry sites were geocoded and examined compared to USDA defined food deserts. Multiple maps have been created to include a 1 mile and 5 mile radius surrounding each mobile pantry to gain insight on realistic coverage for clients with barriers to transportation. This has allowed for evaluation of the existing food pantry locations and offers ideas for establishing additional sites.

Results: Based on results, Food for Thought determined a number of current mobile food pantries are in areas that are not food deserts, while other areas of food desert lack pantry coverage.

Conclusions and Implications: Food for Thought has implemented a plan to ensure that there is coverage in all existing food deserts in the surrounding area. GIS mapping can ensure that community efforts to increase food access are placed in the locations with greatest need.

Funding: None.

O6 The Healthy Diva Beauty Salon Pilot Project

Amy DeLisio, MPH, RD, amy.delisio@phi.org, Public Health Institute, 1825 Bell Street, Suite 102B, Sacramento, CA 95825

Objective: To evaluate if the beauty salon intervention had a positive impact on the health knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of low-income African-American women through social marketing and environment changes coupled with the use of text messaging and online components.

Target Audience: African American women who frequent beauty salons.

Theory, Prior Research, Rationale: Research shows that African American women's hairstyles can be a barrier