P106 (continued)

Conclusions and Implications: This research suggests interventions that promote use of canned foods in students' diets may result in more favorable attitudes towards canned foods, which may lead to closer alignment with dietary recommendations about fiber (from canned legumes) and vegetables. Canned foods don't spoil quickly and often are less expensive than fresh, thus overcoming possible barriers to consumption of fruits and vegetables.

Funding: None.

P107 Parent-Child Attitudes Toward Shared Mealtimes and Cooking

Amanda Oakley, BS, aroakle2@illinois.edu, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 260 Bevier Hall MC-182, 905 S. Goodwin Avenue, Urbana, IL 61801;
C. Nikolaus, BS; S. Nickols-Richardson, PhD, RD

Objective: To evaluate the relationship between parents' and their adolescent children's attitudes toward the importance of meal-time socialization, enjoyment of family meals and learning new things while cooking.

Design, Setting and Participants: Using a cross-sectional design, parents of at least one child, aged 11 to 14 y (n=135, n=41 males, n=94 females), and their 11 to 14 year-old child (n=135, n=61 males, n=74 females) completed an on-line survey (Qualtrics). Parents and children were asked to respond, using a 7-point Likert scale, to the following valid and reliable statements: "Shared mealtimes are important for socializing;" "I enjoy eating together with family;" and "I like to learn new things in cooking."

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Spearman correlation coefficients were computed for the association between parents' and children's responses to each statement. **Results:** Parental attitude toward importance of shared meals as a way of socializing was positively correlated with adolescent attitude (parent=5.9±1.4, child=5.3±1.4, r=0.51, p<0.001), as was attitude toward enjoyment of family meals (parent=6.3±1.2, child=5.6±1.3, r=0.242, p<0.001) Parent and child responses to the statement, "I like to learn new things in cooking," were not significantly correlated (parent=4.8±2.1, child=3.9±2.0, r=0.10 p=0.239).

Conclusions and Implications: Parent-adolescent dyads have similar attitudes toward enjoyment of family meals and mealtimes as an avenue for socializing. Parents and their adolescent children have discordant attitudes toward learning new things in cooking, suggesting an opportunity for food-based nutrition education programs to harmonize parent-child dyad experiences in cooking.

Funding: None.

P108 Electronic Benefit Transfer: Food Choices, Food Insecurity and Type 2 Diabetes

Diana Malkin-Washeim, MPH, RD, CDE, CD-N, offthewind@hotmail.com, Walden University, 31 Brand Drive, Huntington, NY 11743; S. Gerrior, PhD, RD

Objective: To examine food security status among Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) recipients with prediabetes, in relation to food choices and coping strategies over a 30-day benefit cycle that potentially increase risk of type 2 diabetes.

Design, Setting and Participants: Cross-sectional design based on the food choice process model. Data was from demographics, health perception, food frequency (NCI Diet Health Questionnaire II) and food security (Current Population Survey: Food Security Supplement). Adult sample (n=36); aged 21-70 years from Bronx Lebanon Hospital, NY.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Main outcomes included, food security status and coping strategies, variation in 11 food categories of food choices over a 30-day cycle, and food security status and use of coping strategies that effected food choices. Chi-square tests, Friedman and Wilcoxon tests, and logistic regression models were analyzed. Statistical significance set at P<0.05.

Results: Sample, low (5%) or very low food security (95%). Food security status and coping strategies, not statistically significant (P=.724), however, food security status and type of coping strategy, associated (P<0.01; r=.60), a moderate relationship. Food choices of 11 food categories change over a 30-day cycle with greatest variation for week 1 compared to weeks 2-4 (P<.005).

Conclusions and Implications: Coping strategies to minimize food insecurity and hunger were limited, indicating nutrition education is needed to ensure variety of food choices during the 30-day benefit cycle to improve food security status and lower risk of type 2 diabetes.

Funding: None.

P109 Assessing Culturally Appropriate Food Choices: A Need for Hispanic Specific Food Choices as Illustrated by GIS Mapping

Jackie Luke, MA, jacqueline.luke@rockets.utoledo.edu, University of Toledo, 2801 W. Bancroft, MS 119, Toledo, OH 43606; J. Sloan Kruger, MS; D. Boardley, PhD, RD, LDN; J. Bungee, BA, Food for Thought

Objective: Food for Thought is a mobile food pantry located in Toledo, Ohio that hosts 24 mobile food pantries in the Toledo metropolitan statistical area. Toledo has several areas with higher population of Hispanic individuals. The purpose of this project was to use GIS (Geographical Information System) mapping of Toledo food deserts that have high percentage of Hispanic populations so that Food for Thought can ensure the pantries in these areas offer Hispanic culturally appropriate food and recipes.

Design, Setting and Participants: To determine the distribution of Hispanic populations that utilize Food for Thought mobile sites.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: ArcGIS was utilized to map U.S. Census Bureau demographic data of Toledo, Ohio to compare with the USDA defined food deserts.

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