P117 (continued)

Funding: Texas Department of Health Services Contract with State WIC Program.

P118 Home Food Environment Observations Using a Photo Voice Texting Method With Parents

Lesli Biediger-Friedman, PhD, MPH, RD, lb47@txstate.edu, Texas State University, 601 University Drive, School of Family and Consumer Sciences, San Marcos, TX 78666; K. Lines, BS; S. Crixell, PhD, RD; B. Friedman, PhD, RD

Objective: The nearly ubiquitous use of smartphones provides novel opportunities to assess home environments without significant time commitment or invasion of privacy. This study aimed to describe photo and text observations collected through self-assessments of home food behaviors and the home food environment.

Design, Setting and Participants: Forty-three parents (57% non-Hispanic white; 35.7% Hispanic; 7.3% other) of a preschool aged child were recruited at childcare facilities in central Texas. For two weeks, researchers prompted participants via text to complete a series of self-assessments addressing food in the home and nutrition practices using grounded theory. Topics included: meal preparation, family mealtime, food in the home, goal-setting to improve family food and nutrition behaviors. Utilizing personal mobile phones, participants sent a photo and brief text reflection for each assignment. Participants were assisted in short and long-term goal setting to address identified nutrition barriers.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Photos and reflections were analyzed thematically using NVivo 10.

Results: A common barrier included conflicting family schedules, which interfered with cooking and eating meals at home together. Food preferences for non-nutritional foods were a common barrier to providing fresh fruits and vegetables. Common goals included creating weekly menu plans, involving children in meal preparation and providing balanced meals based on family food preferences of fruits and vegetables.

Conclusions and Implications: Photo reflections prompted participants to increase their awareness of home eating behaviors and to promote positive changes with goal setting. Photo Voice activities may allow researchers and health professionals to connect with busy parents, potentially empowering parent's assessment of their home environments and recognize the need for change.

Funding: Texas State University, Research Enhancement Program.

P119 Assessing the Feasibility of a Mobile Fresh Food Market

Jennifer Walsh, PhD, RD, jenniferwalsh@ufl.edu, University of Florida, Department of Family, Youth and Community Sciences, 1408 Sable Palm Drive, Gainesville, FL 32611; K. Shelmutt, PhD, RD; T. Johns, PhD; M. Scicchitano, PhD; B. Waite, PhD

Objective: Individuals with limited resources living in food deserts lack access to affordable fresh fruits and vegetables and other foods needed for a healthful diet. The purpose of this research was to determine the feasibility of a mobile fresh food market (MFFM) that accepts Electronic Benefits Transfer for residents of food deserts in Gainesville, Florida.

Design, Setting and Participants: An in-person survey was conducted with a convenient sample of 1,200 residents, over 18 years old, of food deserts.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: The USDA Adult Food Security Survey and additional items related to eating behavior, willingness to purchase fresh produce from a MFFM, and demographics. Descriptive statistics were conducted.

Results: Over 70% of respondents reported household incomes < \$25,000; almost half worried monthly whether food would run out before more money was available; 39% indicated their children were not eating enough because they could not afford enough food. Half reported eating fresh fruits and vegetables either every day or most days and almost 80% indicated they would shop for produce at a MFFM at least once a week.

Conclusions and Implications: Food insecurity exists in this population and a MFFM is desired to purchase fresh fruits and vegetables at a low cost. These data may be used to communicate the demand and supply needed for implementation of a MFFM.

Funding: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program - Education.

P120 Paint by Numbers of Incidence: What Depictions of Food in Paintings Can Tell Us About Aspirations and Aesthetics

Brian Wansink, PhD, foodandbrandlab@cornell.edu, Cornell University, 475 Warren Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853; A. Mukund, MS

Objective: Can the frequency a food is depicted in paintings give historical insight into family meals across countries and time? Paintings of large banquets tell us little about everyday food consumption in homes. It is unknown if these depictions represent historical accounts or the extent to which they vary across country and time.

Design, Setting and Participants: While considering secular and religious paintings together, 140 paintings depicting family meals were content analyzed and indexed based on 91 food items from five countries (France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United States) from 1500-2000.

Outcome, Measures and Analysis: The religiosity and economic prosperity of a country were confounding factors. Incidence of each food item was coded and analyzed using χ^2 analysis.

Results: Across countries and time 19.29% of the paintings included a vegetable, 75.71% contained a fruit, 38.57% contained a meat, and 41.43% contained bread. The variety of fruit was more heavily depicted than that of vegetables. Of the meats and indulgences analyzed,

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