P106 (continued)

were recruited. A parent questionnaire and child food preference interview were conducted.

Outcome, Measures and Analysis: Twenty-six items on a questionnaire captured parent feeding practices: 10 autonomy support, 6 structure, 8 coercion and 2 open ended items. Children were presented with 4 foods from each food group that represented varying textures, flavor profiles and visual appearance (tomato, bell pepper, quinoa, and lentils). Children were asked to taste and rate each food using a 5 point facial response scale. Based on the composite preference score calculated across the four foods (range 4-20) children were assigned to the following three groups: limited variety (<32 percentile) moderate variety (33-72 percentile) and wide variety (>72 percentile). A one-way between subjects ANOVA was conducted to examine the difference between child preference for a variety of foods and parent feeding practices followed by an ANCOVA to further examine significant dependent variables.

Results: Children's preference for a variety of foods and parent report of autonomy supportive feeding practices [$F(2,36)=3.356$, $p=.046$] was significantly different, but no significant difference was found for coercive control [$F(2,36)=1.810$, $p=.178$] or structure [$F(2,36)=.210$, $p=.812$]. An ANCOVA that included coercive control and structure as covariates showed an increased significance [$F(4,33)=4.580$, $p=.005$].

Conclusions and Implications: Parenting practices that support children's feeding autonomy may increase their consumption of a variety of healthful foods.

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P107 "It's Slimy"- Exploring Perceptions of School Lunch With Low-Income Hispanic Youth in New York City

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Objective: To explore the social, financial and environmental barriers and facilitators to healthy eating in the school environment for Hispanic youth residing in low-income urban neighborhoods, utilizing photovoice.

Design, Setting, and Participants: Study participants comprised of 32 Hispanic youth (11 males, 23 females; aged 10 to 14 years) from East Harlem, Washington Heights, and South Bronx, New York, who participated in a community-based food justice afterschool program in Fall 2013/Winter 2014. The youth conducted a community food assessment to explore social, financial and environmental influences related to food choices within various food environments, such as the school cafeteria, through photovoice assignments.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Youth photos guided individual in-depth interviews. Inductive and

deductive processes were used to identify codes (ideas emerging from text). Similar codes were grouped into themes related to perceptions of barriers, facilitators and solutions to healthy eating in the school lunch environment.

Results: Preliminary analysis revealed three major themes: youth thought school lunch was "unhealthy" and expressed dissatisfaction with the taste of school food options, youth acknowledged the poor tasting food was likely due to inadequate quality ingredients and poor food preparation practices, and to improve their school food environment, youth made various suggestions such as organizing peers to boycott school lunch and improving the food options by using fresher ingredients.

Conclusions and Implications: Photovoice is a creative way to engage youth around healthy eating as it provides an opportunity for critical reflection and increased awareness of the influences and challenges low-income urban youth confront. These data could help to inform public health interventions aimed at improving the school food environment.

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P108 The Relationship Between Self-Efficacy and Physical Activity Behaviors in 6th to 8th Grade, Rural, Limited-Resource Adolescents in Kansas

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Objective: To examine the relationship between self-efficacy (SE) and physical activity (PA) behaviors, explore the facilitators and barriers associated with PA behaviors, and compare differences in PA behaviors between adolescents from the control and the intervention rural ethnic communities in Kansas.

Design, Setting, and Participants: Cross-sectional evaluation at baseline.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: This study assessed adolescents' perceived level of SE for PA and the personal, social and environmental determinants that contributed to adolescents' PA behavior. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) examined whether PA-related variables differed by communities; Pearson correlation assessed the relationship between SE and PA behaviors.

Results: There were no demographic differences ($P \geq .05$) between the control and intervention communities ($n1 = 115$ and $n2 = 142$, respectively). Hispanic was identified as the major ethnic population ($n1 = 70\%$ and $n2 = 61\%$). Adolescents' PA behavior and perceived facilitators and barriers for PA were similar. Interpersonal influence was positively associated with PA participation ($r = .34$; $P < .01$). SE was associated with both active and sedentary

Continued on page S51