NP40 (continued)

Description: US-Affiliated Pacific Land Grant Colleges and local partners implemented a child obesity prevalence survey and a community randomized environmentally focused intervention trial that supported community agency actions and role models. Obesity prevention degree-providing scholarship and training program was developed and provided by distance to 21 recipients across the Pacific. Graduates and successful activities are being integrated into regional infrastructures. Curriculum is being developed into a sustainable summer institute which will support ongoing efforts to develop and support the Pacific workforce and health monitoring network. Community reports are being generated that provide a comprehensive compilation of all data collected, and findings are being reported in the scientific literature.

Evaluation: Prevalence of obesity was 14.0%, overweight 14.4%, healthy weight 68.9%, and underweight 2.6%, higher in males (16.3%) than females (11.6%), higher among 6-8 years old (yo) (16.3%) than 2-5 yo (12.9%), highest in American Samoa (21.7%) and absent in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Obesity was highly associated with Acanthosis Nigricans (Odds Ratio = 9.25, 95% Confidence Interval = 6.69-12.80), with strongest relationships among Asians, followed by Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI). Preliminary results of the CHL intervention suggest an effect of the policy, system and environmental change program on decreasing waist circumference of children. Pacific-wide data systems among partners monitor and evaluate program activities and health behaviors and outcomes, providing data for evidence, outreach and policy development.

Conclusion and Implications: Alignment of CHL program actions at multiple levels and sectors provided a foundation for sustainable childhood obesity prevention and child health.

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NP41 Strengthening Youth Active and Media Savvy

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Objective: Identifying methods that have salient meaning to the communities we serve is critical to creating effective programs.

Description: This project is designed to strengthen and improve the Youth Active and Media Savvy (YAMS) program. The YAMS summer camp intervention uses positive cultural messages and hands-on activities to empower and motivate youth to improve their diet and lifestyle behaviors. The major goals of the project are to adapt YAMS into an after-school program; conduct train-the-trainer workshops; and develop a multi-institutional research project proposal to test the efficacy of the YAMS curricula.

Working with an anti-poverty non-profit organization that provides after-school and summer programming for disadvantaged children and their families, this summer we pilot the YAMS after-school curriculum as part of their after-noon programming during their June summer camp this summer. If successful, the organization agrees to use the YAMS curriculum for their fall 2016 after-school programming. In addition, four public schools in Davidson County are being recruited as testing sites for the after-school intervention.

Evaluation: Data analyses of pre/post questionnaires and follow-up telephone surveys assess study outcomes and differences among groups (after-school session cohorts).

Conclusions and Implications: Train-the-trainer programs for extension agents are based on the training developed for the YAMS Summer Camp facilitators. Recruitment of Historically Black Colleges and University (HBCU) partners for developing a multi-site research team is on-going.

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NP42 Correspondence Between My Child at Mealtime Responses and Observed Parent Behaviors During Mealtime

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Objective: Assess the correspondence between mother reports of feeding behaviors on the My Child at Mealtime (MCMT) tool and observed behaviors during a family mealtime.

Description: Sixty mothers of preschool aged children completed MCMT and had a family mealtime videotaped in their home. All videotapes were continuously coded for parent behaviors and global ratings of parental warmth and hostility to the parents.

Evaluation: Correlations between observed parent behaviors revealed associations consistent with "parent centered" behaviors measured in MCMT (physical manipulation, assists with eating, feeding child, verbal directives/demands, and bargaining) and "child centered" behaviors (offering food, statements about food/other, modeling eating/drinking, verbal encouragement). These codes were combined and averaged to create an "Observed Parent Centered Behaviors" variable. Bivariate correlations between these combined variables and the MCMT scores for Child Centered and Parent Centered behaviors found significant positive associations between Observed Parent Centered Behaviors and MCMT Parent Centered scores, and between Observed Child Centered Behaviors and global ratings of warmth/sensitivity. A similar pattern emerges when assessing associations between individual Parent Centered MCMT items and individual Observed Parent Centered behaviors.

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NP42 (continued)

Conclusions and Implications: Findings suggest that parent responses to the MCMT items are reflective of parent centered behaviors demonstrated during a sample mealtime. Lack of associations between MCMT Parent Centered items and observed mealtime behaviors may reflect the fact that the child centered behaviors measured by MCMT occur away from the table. Indeed, the positive association between the Child Centered Observed Behaviors and global ratings of warmth rated by separate coders indicates this may be the case. Overall results suggest parent responses to MCMT accurately reflects their behaviors.

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NP43 Supermarket Science: Multipronged Approaches to Increasing Fresh, Frozen and Canned Fruit and Vegetable Purchases

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Objective: This project aims to evaluate the success of promoting fruit and vegetable (FV) purchases in a supermarket setting among low-income and SNAP-eligible families and children living in a rural Maine community.

Description: The project will use a multipronged approach in the supermarket setting, including implementation methods from the highly effective, double value coupon incentive program used at farmers' markets, as well as the Cooking Matters at the Store educational program to incentivize the purchase and consumption of fresh produce, and healthful frozen and canned FV (without syrup or salt), nutrient-rich and affordable year-round alternatives to fresh produce. Education and extension efforts based on our study findings will contribute to meeting USDA Childhood Obesity Prevention Challenge Area Goals. The project team will partner with a large national retail grocery chain, Cooking Matters, University of Maine Cooperative Extension, eXtension Communities of Practice, Maine SNAP-Ed, and The Food Trust.

Evaluation: We will compare our primary outcomes of "per shopping month" FV sales within individuals (pre- to post-intervention), and between individuals (intervention and control arms). Cooking Matters education program attendance between intervention and control arms will be compared. In order to assess FV consumption, we will use a self-administered FFQ, reporting intake for the six months prior to the baseline enrollment, and then again at the end of the intervention period. All research, education and extension activities will be monitored.

Conclusions and Implications: Through research, education and extension, this project will promote fruit and vegetable (FV) purchases and consumption by families in under-resourced communities, thus reducing health disparities, improving human nutrition, and preventing unhealthy weight gain among children.

Funding: USDA Grant #2015-07957

NP44 Using In-Home Behavioral Economic Strategies and Enhanced Food Preparation Skills to Increase Vegetable Intake and Variety Among Children

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Objective: To determine if behavioral economics strategies included as part of Cooking Matters for Families (CMF) improves vegetable intake, variety and liking, and decreases dietary energy density among low-income children (9-12 yrs).

Description: Parent/child pairs (n = 50/group) are being randomized into intervention and control groups and are attending six, weekly, two-hour CMF lessons. Parents in the intervention group are introduced to one behavioral strategy per week to use at home during family meals. Behavioral strategies include serving vegetables first, using a bigger spoon to serve vegetables, etc. To date, 32 parent/child pairs in the intervention group and 36 pairs in the control group have completed the CMF lessons. Most participants are mother/child dyads, are African American or Hispanic, and participate in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and/or free or reduced price school lunch programs. The end of data collection is expected in June 2017.

Evaluation: Baseline, 6-week, 6- and 12-month data are being used to assess changes in dietary energy density, vegetable intake, variety, liking, and home vegetable availability. Primary outcome measurements will utilize children's anthropometric data and dietary intake collected via 3, 24-hour recalls via the Nutrition Data System for Research software at each time point.

Conclusions and Implications: The results will be used to revise and disseminate a family-based intervention to prevent overweight/obesity in children through increasing vegetable intake and variety.

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NP45 Mobilizing Rural Low-Income Communities to Assess and Improve the Ecological Environment to Prevent Childhood Obesity

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Objective: To mobilize capacity in rural, low-income communities to create and sustain an environment and

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