O32 (continued)

in the district is 90-100% are 10 times more likely to participate than those without any schools with ISPs between 90% and 100%.

Conclusions and Implications: Understanding district characteristics associated with CEP participation informs discussion of school meal program effectiveness as part of upcoming Federal reauthorization of child nutrition programs. It also helps target strategies to encourage CEP participation by eligible districts that may benefit from CEP.

Funding: USDA

O33 Formative Research: Key Drivers Affecting Diet Quality of Home-Packed Lunch in Parents of Young School Children

Perrine Nadaud, MS, pnadaud@umd.edu, University of Maryland, College Park, 0112 Skinner Building, College Park, MD 20742; Hee-Jung Song, PhD, University of Maryland

Objective: Although existing studies suggest that home-packed lunches (HPL) fall short of dietary guidelines and need nutritional improvement, there have been relatively little studies focusing on dietary quality of HPL. This study examined key determinants affecting parents' lunch packing behaviors and their associations with their child's diet quality.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: For this formative research, parents of kindergartener and first grade children who regularly consume home-packed lunches (n=56) were recruited from eight public schools in Maryland.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Using a semi-structured survey, parents' decisional balance to prepare HPL, their food packing behavior and key psychosocial variables affecting their child's diet quality were collected. Parents reported their child's food intake using the Automated Self-Administered 24-hour Recall (ASA24-2016) and the diet quality of HPL was measured using the Healthy Eating Index-2010 (HEI). Multiple linear regression models adjusted for confounders were used to determine these associations.

Results: The mean HEI score was 61. Parents' self-efficacy for helping their child have healthy eating behavior was positively associated with their child's diet quality ($\beta = 0.67$, $p = 0.02$) while spouse unemployment was negatively associated with their child's diet quality ($\beta = -45.2$, $p < 0.0001$). Reportedly, the main reasons for not buying school meals were that parents wanted to choose what their child ate (53.7%), and perceived that the school meals are unhealthy (46.3%) and their child will not eat them (40.7%).

Conclusions and Implications: Future interventions are required to help parents and children bring HPL in line with recommend dietary guidelines and should incorporate parents' key psychosocial variables including self-efficacy to enact healthy lifestyles in their children.

Funding: None

O34 Parent Perceptions of School Breakfast in Three States with Low Participation

Natoshia M. Askelson, PhD, MPH, natoshia-askelson@uiowa.edu, University of Iowa, 145 North Riverside Drive, Iowa City, IA 52242; Lori Andersen Spruance, PhD, Brigham Young University; Zainab Rida, PhD, RD, LMNT, Nebraska Department of Education

Objective: To determine parents' perceptions of school breakfast in the lowest school breakfast participation states, Utah, Nebraska and Iowa.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: Parents of school-aged children were recruited via email to participate in an online survey: Utah (n=489) Nebraska (n= 756), and Iowa (n= 8,982).

Outcome Measures and Analysis: The survey asked parents about their knowledge of the program, attitudes, benefits to their family, child's participation, and perceptions of school breakfast.

Results: When asked about benefits school breakfast might have for their families, parents reported breakfast would be convenient (Utah 42.94%, Nebraska 36.00%, and Iowa 40.7%), make their morning less stressful (Utah 27.61%, Nebraska 18.50%, and Iowa 21.0%), and their child would not be hungry in the morning (Utah 20.45%, Nebraska 15.9%, and Iowa 17.2%). Parents saw school breakfast as an opportunity for their child to have a nutritious meal (Utah 20.25%, Nebraska 11.4%, and Iowa 15.5%). Many parents saw no benefit for their families (Utah 33.54%, Nebraska 42.50%, and Iowa 21.8%). Parents believed school breakfast was for parents who did not have enough money (Utah 70.35%, Nebraska 55.4%, Iowa 44.20%) and for parents who did not care enough (Utah 43.35%, Nebraska 39.8%, 29.50%).

Conclusions and Implications: The results from this study suggest more efforts need to be made to increase positive perceptions of school breakfast among parents. These strategies may include emphasizing the benefits of the program and decreasing stigma around the program through efforts such as social marketing campaigns and including breakfast in school wellness policies.

Funding: None

O35 WITHDRAWN

O36 School Cafeteria Noise is Associated with Fruit and Vegetable (FV) Consumption at Lunch Among Elementary School Students

Matthew M. Graziose, MS, mmg2198@tc.columbia.edu, Columbia University, 525 West 125th Street, Box 137, New York, NY 10027; Pamela Koch, EdD, RD, Columbia University; Randi Wolf, PhD; Heewon Lee Gray, PhD, RD; Isobel Contento, PhD, RD