P191 Testing Usability of the Dietary Supplement Label Database(DSLD): A Resource for Consumers, Professionals, and Researchers

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Objective: Ensure ease of navigation by clinicians, researchers, and consumers of the website.

Theory and Prior Research: Reports of navigation difficulties can be mitigated by incorporating communication experts' findings after observation of users into streamlined website design.

Description: The DSLD is an educational and research tool that currently contains information extracted from over 65,000 DS product labels. We evaluated the search features and ease of navigation of the current DSLD desktop application among consumers and of the mobile application (in development) among researchers, using a defined protocol involving thinking out-loud while completing tasks on the site. The sessions included eye tracking to determine how participants interacted with the layout and information design.

Evaluation: The information on the site was well-received but the home page was not laid out efficiently, the Advanced Search function was easy to find, but the Quick Search was poorly located and needed to be moved. The search algorithm did not match user expectation, the search results table displayed poorly on the mobile site, the View Label link was poorly located on the mobile site, and clarifying information about the database was lacking and needed to be more prominently located. Changes were made after each testing and testing will continue until only minor issues arise.

Conclusions and Implications: Usability test revealed improvement of the search and layout features of the DSLD site. Usability testing is necessary and a highly valuable for nutrition educators and others who are providing tools and resources for public use.

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P192 The Affordability of MyPlate: An Analysis of SNAP Benefits and the Actual Cost of Eating According to the Dietary Guidelines

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Objective: To estimate the funds required to support a MyPlate diet and to estimate the current budgetary short-

fall in the SNAP program needed for recipients to adhere to healthier diet.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention: Using USDA's MyPlate dietary guidelines that specify recommendations for individuals based on age and gender and retail price data from USDA, we estimated the cost of following USDA's MyPlate guidelines for consuming three meals daily for the following individuals: children, adolescents, female adults, male adults, female seniors, male seniors, and a four-person family.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Cost of consuming MyPlate diet, including canned, frozen, and fresh produce as part of diet. Descriptive analysis of cost of consuming MyPlate diet.

Results: Consuming a MyPlate diet consisting of only fresh fruits and vegetables is the most expensive. The monthly budgetary shortfall on an individual basis is the largest for boys ages 12-17 (\$61/month) and men ages 18-50 (\$65/month), since they have the largest quantity of food consumed compared to all other gender and age groups. Families face a budgetary shortfall of \$546/month to eat a healthy diet.

Conclusion and Implications: The monetary amount of SNAP benefits may be insufficient to help support a healthy diet recommended by federal nutrition guidelines.

Funding: None

P193 Vegetable Tasting Activities Conducted by a SNAP-Ed Program in the Community Motivated Low-Income Participants to Eat and Prepare More Vegetables

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Description: Fruit and vegetables are part of a healthy diet. Vegetables are harder to accept than fruits and its preparation can be perceived as time-consuming. Vegetables tasting activities can help to improve its acceptance and promote its simple preparation. The Hispanic Health Council SNAP-Ed Program in Connecticut has been implementing vegetable tasting activities at a Mobile Market and a Farmer Market serving low-income neighborhoods. Both places accept SNAP benefits. This activity used single vegetable ingredients recipes.

Objective: Make participants to try vegetables; increase participant's wiliness to cook more vegetable at home using a simple recipe; and increase participant's intentions to consume more vegetables. Individuals received one-on-one 10 minutes nutrition education, followed by explanation of the vegetable recipe, and the opportunity to taste it. Then, participants filled out a brief survey to assess their experience. A total of 397 individuals participated, 45% were SNAP recipients, 71% women and 70% Hispanic. Ninety percent of participants rated the recipe as good/excellent, 90% said they will prepare the recipe at home, and 93% said they were planning to

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