P23 (continued)

years;) at two public and two private universities in the New York City area.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Frequencies, t-tests, and correlational analyses were performed to understand the changes in food consumption and reasons for the change. Multiple regression analysis was performed to predict attitudes toward the U.S. food system.

Results: Students eat more processed foods since coming to the U.S. The longer they stay ($t = -2.74$, $p < .01$), the more acculturated they become ($r = .173$, $p < .001$), and the more processed foods they eat. Reasons are convenience, wide availability, and good taste. They eat less whole foods since coming to the U.S. Reasons are time constraints, inconvenience, and expensive price. They make their choices based on nutrition, convenience, and price, but have little concern about ethics and the environment. When attitudes are favorable toward convenience, they choose more processed foods ($F = 3.96$, $p < .05$). When attitudes are favorable toward environmental concerns ($F = 7.03$, $p < .01$) and food safety issues ($F = 6.22$, $p < .05$), they choose more whole foods.

Conclusions and Implications: Overall, students choose foods mostly based on nutrition, health, and price and least due to environmental concerns. Therefore, raising students' awareness of food system issues when providing nutrition education is needed.

Funding: None

P24 Knowledge, Perception, and Risk Reducing Behaviors Among Female College Students with Family History of Osteoporosis

Krishna Patel, MS, RD, kpatel14@kent.edu, Kent State University, 6817 Thornwood Street, Canton, OH 44718; Eun-Jeong Ha, PhD, Kent State University

Objective: Family history of osteoporosis (FHO) has been recognized as one of the most important risk factors for osteoporosis development. The objective of this study was to compare modifiable risk factors, knowledge and perception about osteoporosis and risk reducing behaviors between female college students with FHO and without FHO.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: A convenience sample of 579 female college students attending a Midwestern state University were recruited. Participants completed an online survey with 67 potential questions.

Outcomes Measured and Analysis: Knowledge, perception, risk perception of osteoporosis, and perception in risk reducing behaviors were analyzed through independent t-tests. Chi-square test was performed to analyze differences in modifiable risks of osteoporosis including calcium intake, sun exposure, smoking, physical activity, and beverage consumption in two groups.

Results: Overall, 16.4% of respondents reported a FHO. Participants with FHO had significantly better knowledge, higher perception and risk perception of osteopo-

rosis. They also perceived they were actively practicing osteoporosis risk reducing behaviors ($p \leq 0.05$). However, no significant difference was observed in preventative behaviors against osteoporosis including calcium intake, physical activity, caffeinated beverage consumption, sun exposure and smoking between the two groups.

Conclusions and Implications: Students with FHO had more knowledge about osteoporosis, and had higher perception and risk perception of osteoporosis, however were not engaging in adequate preventive behaviors. This study emphasizes the importance of intervention to reduce the disparity between actual and perceived engagement in preventive behaviors against osteoporosis in this population. Electronic reminders such as daily intake/activity trackers can be an effective tool to provide users with a consistent way of monitoring their intake and activities.

Funding: None

P25 A Mixed-Methods Approach to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Rural Community Health Coalitions: Comparing Coalition Capacity and Social Network Analysis

Jennifer Mansfield, BS, jmansfi@purdue.edu, Purdue University, 700 West State Street, West Lafayette, IN 47907; Lindley McDavid, PhD, Purdue University; Donna Vandergraff, MS, RD; Krystal Lynch, PhD; Dennis Savaiano, PhD

Objective: To determine how multiple indicators of coalition capacity (robustness, strength, sustainability, and growth) may predict effectiveness of community health coalitions in rural settings.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention: Community coalitions in two rural Midwestern counties focusing on building capacity to reduce obesity participated in this study. Local community facilitators were hired to assist coalitions in forming partnerships, creating mission statements and goals, and identifying/addressing community needs. We are taking a novel mixed-methods approach to assess associations across indicators of coalition capacity within and between counties to determine which variables are most salient to coalition effectiveness. Participants are completing interviews and surveys over a two-year period that measure the study variables.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Indicators of coalition capacity are being assessed using social network analysis and factor analysis to determine how assessment approaches converge. We are comparing network robustness, density, and centrality to coalition growth, health, and sustainability.

Results: We expect to demonstrate the unique and shared power of coalition capacity indicators and determine which indicators may serve as instrumental predictors of coalition effectiveness.

Continued on page S33