P133 (continued)

Results: 61 mother-child dyads (51.7% male) participated, including mainly Caucasian (63.9%), and married mothers (77%). On average, children were 5.7 ± 0.7 years old, with a BMI percentile of 60.4 ± 31.0 , 64.4 ± 9.4 HEI total score, and 1187 ± 273.7 CPM. Total FNPA score and Child and Family Activity/Involvement construct were positively associated with CPM in boys only. In boys, Beverage Choices construct was positively associated with BMI percentile. Healthy Environment construct was negatively associated with weekday HEI in girls, while the Food Choices and Family Meals constructs were positively associated with kcal/age in boys.

Conclusions and Implications: In this sample, family environment influenced child health behaviors, mainly in boys. The relationship between FNPA score and child outcomes had not been observed previously in a sex-stratified sample. These findings suggest there may be sex-related differences in the degree to which children are influenced by family behaviors.

Funding: College of Allied Healthy Student Research and Creativity Grant, OUHSC Department of Nutritional Sciences.

P134 Toddler Caregiver Responses to Novel Food Acceptance and Rejection

Tracey Ledoux, PhD, RD, FAND, taledoux@uh.edu, University of Houston, 3875 Holman Street, Garrison Gym Room 104, Houston, TX 77204; Matthew Cross, MS; Abigail Adaramola; Asra Aslam; Lina Edwar; Arianne Felicitas; Sophia Jacobs; Hejal Soni

Background (Background, Rationale, Prior Research, and/or Theory): Parent responses to toddler hunger and satiety influence eating behavior development. However, little is known about parent responses to general food acceptance and rejection.

Objective: Describe the associations between parent responses to toddler (12–36 months) food acceptance and rejection, feeding practices, and toddler eating behaviors.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention: In this cross-sectional observation study, parents of toddlers were recruited from the community. Participants recorded one family meal with a new food, in their home, and completed the Toddler Feeding Behavior (Hurley et al., 2013) and the Toddler-Parent Mealtime Behavior (Horodyski et al., 2008) questionnaires.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Trained coders identified eight parent responses (i.e. reward, validate, encourage, non-judgment, coercion, indulge, punish, model) following toddler food acceptance (i.e. eating a bite) and rejection (e.g. spitting out, pushing away) episodes. Kruskal Wallis analyses tested differences in the eight parent responses across toddler age groups (12–18 months, 19–24 months, 25–30 months, and 31–36 months). Spearman Rho analyses tested the associations between the eight parent responses and feeding practices and toddler eating behaviors.

Results: 40 primarily white (73%) mothers (100%) from middle socioeconomic conditions (75% college educated, 70% earn >\$50,000) participated. Parent use of rewards ($P = .01$), validations ($P < .01$), and modeling ($P = .03$) differed by toddler age. Reward responses were related to parent centered feeding ($r = .32, P < .05$) and to toddler picky eating ($r = -.36, P < .05$). Validating responses were related to parent socialization at meals ($r = .32, P < .05$). Coercive responses were related to TV watching during meals ($r = .44, P < .01$). Toddler food rejection was related to reward responses ($r = -.45, P < .01$), coercive responses ($r = .47, P < .01$), parent centered feeding ($r = -.38, P < .05$), forceful feeding ($r = .40, P < .05$), and toddler picky eating ($r = .55, P < .001$).

Conclusions and Implications. Parent responses to toddler food acceptance and rejection were related to feeding practices and toddler eating behaviors. Research should determine whether changes in parent responses may influence toddler eating behaviors.

Funding: University of Houston College of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences.

P135 Using the Theory of Planned Behavior to Understand College Student Snack Choices

Georgianna Mann, PhD, grmann@olemiss.edu, University of Mississippi, PO Box 1848, Sorority Row, University, MS 38655; Laurel Lambert, PhD, LD, RDN; Yunhee Chang, PhD; Mariana Jurss, MPH, RD, LD

Background (Background, Rationale, Prior Research, and/or Theory): Healthy snacks are an important avenue to improve the dietary quality of college students.

Objective: The purpose of the present study was to determine reasons why students do or do not select healthy snacks for purchase on a college campus.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention: College students ($N = 780$) living in campus housing at a southern university completed the survey. Framework for the survey was driven by the Theory of Planned Behavior to predict students' intention to select healthy snacks on a campus setting as determined by direct and indirect measures of attitude, subjective norms and the perceived behavioral control.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Pairwise correlation coefficients and multiple linear regressions assessed relationships between determinants and intention to purchase healthy snacks.

Results: All three determinants, attitude ($t = 4.24, P < .001$), subjective norm ($t = 4.92, P < .001$), and perceived behavioral control ($t = 5.11, P < .001$) were strong predictors of intention to select a healthy snack. When measured directly, attitude ($\beta = .373, P < .001$) was the strongest predictor of intention to purchase, yet perceived behavioral control ($\beta = .253, P < .001$) was the strongest predictor of intention when observing indirect measures. Most students (59.7%) indicated that they were likely to select a healthy snack and a vast majority of students (89.1%) were confident that they could select a healthy snack.

Continued on page S72