P181 (continued)

and vegetables, how to select and prepare produce, and suggested “healthy” recipes. As well, recipe sampling at the farmers’ market was positively associated with intent to purchase fruits and vegetables. Nutrition educators have the unique opportunity to share health-promoting recipes with those in their community.

Funding: USDA.

P182 Relationship Between Educator Experience and Participant Outcomes in a Cancer Prevention Educational Intervention

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Background (Background, Rationale, Prior Research, and/or Theory): The Cooking for a Lifetime (C4L) Cancer Prevention Cooking School educates women on nutrition and physical activity (PA) for cancer prevention and screening guidelines for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer. All agents undergo the same program training, but the relationship between Extension agent characteristics and participant outcomes has not been explored.

Objective: To explore the relationship of educator (Extension Agent) characteristics (years of experience with Extension, the county, the program) and C4L participant outcomes (intention to meet cancer preventive nutrition and PA guidelines).

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention: C4L is a 2.5-hr Extension educational intervention designed to improve intention to get screened for cancer and implement cancer preventive nutrition and PA behaviors among women ages 21 to 65.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Educator characteristics were assessed via phone interview and explored as categorical variables (i.e. < 5, 5 – 9, 10+). Participant demographics and intention to meet guidelines before and after the intervention (Likert type scale 1 – 5: 1 “Not at all likely” to 5 “Extremely likely”) were assessed using a researcher-designed, retrospective questionnaire. Changes in intention to meet guidelines were assessed with Wilcoxon signed rank tests. Relationships between agent characteristics and changes in intention were explored with Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis tests.

Results: Participants (n = 116) were 100% female, 51.6 ± 11 y, 61% African American, 16% Hispanic, and 92% had at least a high school education. Intention to meet all nutrition and PA guidelines improved from pre- to post-intervention (all *P* < .001). Preliminary analyses suggest no differences in change in intention to meet guidelines based on agent characteristics.

Conclusions and Implications: Initial results suggest participant outcomes are not associated with educator experience. Thus, program training and materials may be sufficient for successful implementation, but further analyses are needed to confirm these results considering other variables that may influence outcomes (e.g. participant education).

Funding: American Cancer Society.

P183 State-Wide Impact of a School Based Family Engagement Strategy to Influence “Food Hero” Health Behaviors at Home

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Objective: The federally-funded Oregon Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program—Education (SNAP-Ed) utilizes social marketing to amplify individual education and influence higher levels of the socio-ecological model through policy, systems and environmental change activities. The Food Hero (FH) campaign was developed to increase fruit and vegetable (FV) intake/access among low-income Oregon families per their levels being below USDA recommendations. The FH commitment to provide research-based tools and strategies has made it a national resource; 42 states use FH campaign materials in their programs.

Target Audience: Low-income families.

Theory, Prior Research, Rationale: In 2017, FH educators worked within 143 schools aiming to increase FV intake within the school community and homes of families by emphasizing evidence backed behaviors associated with increased FV intake. FH bingo was developed to engage students/families in these health behaviors at home during spring break and then diffuse the results throughout the school community. The campaign uses the social cognitive and diffusion of innovation theories. FH bingo consisted of 25 nutrition and physical activity activities including 11 directly related to FH.

Evaluation: During spring break 2017, the bilingual Spanish-English front and back bingo card was piloted with four schools. Over 200 were returned (13% return rate), with an average of 15 tasks per card completed. FH health behaviors reported included 187 breakfasts eaten, 185 family dinners eaten together, 144 students ate a cup of fruit for a snack, 112 students ate 1 cup of vegetables, 99 students helped plan a dinner, and 88 students helped cook at dinner.

Conclusions and Implications: The 2017 formative evaluation supported further development and expansion of the tool in 2018 and inclusion in the online, open access Food Hero Community Toolkit. This poster will share impact evaluation from implementing the updated spring break bingo project with >16,325 SNAP-Ed Oregon youth in 2018.

Funding: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program—Education.