P24 (continued)

Results: Participants were predominantly white (83%) females (80%); the mean age was 19.2 years old. C was more likely to include women (95%) ($P < .001$), be post-action for EC and GE (43%, 64%) ($P < .001$, $P < .001$) and eat less red meat (77%) ($P < .001$) than L. C (50%) was more concerned about their long-term health than L (24%) ($P < .001$). There was no significant difference between C and L in race, class standing, major, or residence.

Conclusions: Students who consistently thought about the environmental impact of meat consumption differed from those who did not by sex, attitudes, and behavior, but future research is needed to determine if this is associated with a more sustainable lifestyle.

Funding: University of Rhode Island.

Food and Nutrition Policy

P25 Expansion of Fruit And Vegetable Incentives Impacts People with SNAP at NYC Farmers Markets

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Background: Adequate fruit and vegetable consumption is associated with reduced risk of cardiovascular disease but few New York City (NYC) adults report consuming recommended amounts. Both fruit and vegetable consumption have been reported as lower among adults with low income vs high income. Increased availability of financial incentives for farmers' market purchases could reduce barriers to affordable produce, thereby potentially increasing consumption. Research is limited on the factors influencing fruit and vegetable consumption among food assistance program participants, especially for large, urban populations.

Objectives: This study aimed to offer a preliminary evaluation of the Health Bucks year-round expansion to assess possible short-term effects on fruit and vegetable purchasing and consumption.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: Two cross-sectional surveys of NYC farmers market shoppers were conducted, immediately before (June 2016) and 1 year after (June 2017) implementation of year-round expansion of the Health Bucks incentive program. Eligible respondents were individuals aged 18+ enrolled in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and able to complete an interviewer-administered survey in English or Spanish.

A convenience sample of respondents was surveyed each year ($n = 425$ and $n = 453$).

Measured Outcome/Analysis: The survey separately assessed total daily fruit and vegetable consumption among people with SNAP, measured through validated dietary screening questions. Adjusted multivariable logistic regression models, including fixed effects for year, market location and demographics, were conducted. Significance was determined at $P < .05$.

Results: Mean daily intake (servings) of fruit remained constant between years (0.7 vs 0.7, $P = .708$); mean vegetable intake increased (2.3 vs 2.6, $P = .004$).

Conclusions: Expansion of Health Bucks from 5 to 12 months was associated with increased vegetable consumption among people with SNAP at NYC farmers markets. Future program priorities may include additional promotion to increase awareness among people with SNAP and expansion to supermarkets, which may be more opportune venues for utilizing incentives.

Funding: USDA Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive Grant No. 2016-70025-25227.

P26 Identifying Transportation Access Strategies to Advance SNAP-Ed Programming

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Background: Insufficiencies in transportation access are associated with a multitude of disparities among low-income families. SNAP-Ed implementers are encouraged to work with sectors of influence to expand and strengthen transportation to and from programming sites. Currently, evidenced-based, program participant-informed transportation access strategies are limited.

Objective: This exploratory study aimed to understand perspectives from transportation stakeholders and people who are SNAP-Ed eligible on strategies needed to ensure access to transportation for people on a low income.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: In South Carolina, in-depth interviews ($n = 22$) were conducted with transportation stakeholders ($n = 27$), and focus groups ($n = 10$) were conducted with people ($n = 61$) recruited from SNAP-Ed programming sites (health clinics, public libraries). Interviews and focus groups were audio-recorded and transcribed.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Transcripts were qualitatively analyzed separately for interviews and focus groups to identify emergent themes.

Results: Themes among stakeholders included: increasing funding for public transit; creating or strengthening public transit options; changing public and policy maker perceptions of public transit; and increasing collaboration and coordination among stakeholders. Themes among focus group participants included having options outside of individual vehicle ownership (eg, buses, taxis, vans, ride-sharing services) available and affordable where people on a low income live, especially in rural areas, and improving

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