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recommended health behaviors. Of those not currently practicing promoted behaviors, 40-100% reported intentions to improve their behaviors.

Conclusions: Single sessions can shape positive behavioral intentions related to diet, FRM, and PA. ITC surveys also provide useful insight for prioritizing education topics that deserve greater emphasis given participants' current behaviors.

Funding: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program - Education.

P70 A Mixed Methods, Multilingual Evaluation of the Neighborhood Produce Market Participant Experience

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Objective: To evaluate the participant experience of the Neighborhood Produce Market (NPM), a mobile fresh food pantry, in a small Mid-Atlantic city.

Use of Theory or Research: A participatory approach used to implement a mixed-methods, cross-sectional study.

Target Audience: Adult NPM participants with children in the household and primary language of English, Spanish, and/or Arabic.

Program Description: Through a collaboration of food bank, university, and hospital community outreach partners, NPM offers fresh, free produce and nutrition education with food samples to families at risk of food insecurity. Since its inception in 2017, NPM has served over 300 families and 500 children in 20 neighborhoods.

Evaluation Methods: Four phases informed by collaborative partners with assistance from Spanish and Arabic interpreters/translators: 16 interviews to inform survey development; survey development with closed- and open-ended items and testing; survey translation and testing; and survey data collection using Qualtrics. Content analysis and descriptive statistics conducted for interview and survey data, respectively.

Results: Among interviewees (14 females; 2 males), half of the interviews were conducted in English, 31% in Spanish, and 19% in Arabic. Major themes categorized by benefits, impact on family fruit and vegetable intake, food access norms, and suggestions. Survey completed by 40 participants (34 females; 6 males) in Spanish (40%), Arabic (32%), English (28%). Over 95% reported NPM connected people in the communities and had a positive impact on physical or financial health of families. Most respondents (97%) were introduced to new foods, with 80% reporting their children tried new foods. Over 85% reported they and their household members ate more fresh vegetables due to the NPM. Only 11% reported being uncomfortable

getting food from the NPM. Suggestions included marketing, accessibility, and variety/quantity of foods.

Conclusions: There may be benefits to using a mobile fresh food pantry model like NPM for multilingual communities. Findings may be useful to nutrition educators to meet participant fruit and vegetable needs in similar communities.

Funding: James Madison University College of Health and Behavioral Studies Collaborative Grant.

P71 Nutrition Education with Incentive at NYC Farmers Markets May Contribute to Longer-Term Increases in Produce Consumption

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Background: Farmers' markets (FMs) present opportunities for health promotion. In New York City (NYC), the Just Say Yes to Fruits and Vegetables Stellar FM Program (Stellar) provides free nutrition and cooking demonstrations for adults from July-November at select FMs coupled with distribution of one \$2 Health Bucks (HB) coupon, redeemable toward fresh produce at all NYC FMs.

Objective: Evaluate the relative impact of Stellar and HB distribution on initial and longer-term changes in produce consumption.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: This quasi-experimental, longitudinal evaluation recruited the following groups from NYC FMs located in neighborhoods with low incomes from July-August 2016: Stellar (n = 110): Stellar attendees from 2 FMs; HB (n = 330): shoppers at 2 non-Stellar FMs who received \$6 HB at recruitment, and \$6 HB/month for 3 months; Controls (n = 325): shoppers at 2 other non-Stellar FMs. Baseline surveys were conducted at recruitment. Phone/mail follow-up surveys were conducted from August-September 2016 (Wave 2) and February-April 2017 (Wave 3). Participant retention at Waves 2 and 3, respectively, were: Stellar 67%/49%; HB 37%/33%; Controls 38%/37%.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Daily fruit and vegetable (FV) consumption were measured using the NHANES Dietary Screener Questionnaire. Linear regression models accounting for participant-level clustering and fixed

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effects for wave, group, wave*group, education, race/ethnicity, and income-assessed adjusted average intake and within-group changes from baseline ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Results: Baseline total FV intake averaged 2.81 times/day (Controls), 2.80 (HB), and 2.63 (Stellar). At Wave 2, all groups had non-significant increases (Controls: 0.04, $P = .734$; HB: 0.22, $P = .088$; Stellar: 0.28, $P = .114$). At Wave 3, Controls and HB had non-significant changes from baseline by -0.22 ($P = .131$) and -0.27 ($P = .054$), respectively, while Stellar significantly increased by 0.41 times/day ($P = .041$).

Conclusions: These findings indicate that Stellar programming, which includes HB, may support sustained increased FV consumption more than HB distribution alone. This study is limited by unexpectedly small sample sizes and seasonal variation between survey waves.

Funding: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

P72 Examining Perceptions of Obesity-Related Training Opportunities and Needs for Head Start Health/Nutrition Managers

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Background: Head Start (HS) health/nutrition managers have identified obesity as the top health concern for their preschool children. However, little information exists related to perceived training needs and professional development (PD) training opportunities available for HS managers around obesity and related measurements.

Objective: To examine perceptions of obesity-related PD training needs and opportunities reported by Ohio Head Start health/nutrition program managers.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: Phenomenology was utilized for this research study. Semi-structured, in-depth telephone interviews ($n = 13$) were conducted with HS Health and Nutrition Managers across Ohio who were recruited via emails distributed by the HS Director of Professional Development.

Outcome Measure/Analysis: Interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed. Open coding of transcripts was conducted by trained qualitative researchers. Significant statements were coded, defined, and organized into themes. Themes enabled the description of the types of opportunities and needs (the “what” and “how”) of the phenomenon.

Results: Researchers identified 5 themes. Themes around professional development opportunities included attending professional health conferences (eg nursing/nutrition/early childhood/health) as part of the professional continuing education requirements; online food and nutrition-focused trainings (eg, webinars) through state and national resources, such as USDA; health-related trainings as part of professional development days organized by

Head Start programs; and networking as informal education from internal staff, RD consultants, and partnerships with local universities and WIC. Participants identified a lack of knowledge and training specific to the understanding of BMI, BMI-for-age growth charts, and skills around BMI measurement.

Conclusions: There are a number of general nutrition, food, and health-related trainings from a variety of sources (professional organizations, USDA, Head Start), but there is a need identified for training to improve knowledge and skills specific to BMI and its measurement (height/weight) in preschoolers, and the interpretation of BMI-for-age growth charts.

Funding: Miami University College of Education, Health & Society.

Nutrition Education Research Methods

P73 Dietetics Experiential Learning at Diabetes Camp: Findings through Photovoice & Qualitative Analysis

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Background: Experiential learning provides an opportunity for students to develop hands-on experience and apply didactic learning to real-life situations. Diabetes camp is a setting that provides experiential learning on a topic that is crucial for future dietitians.

Objective: The objective of this study was to explore whether and how educational experiences at a residential camp for children with type 1 diabetes changes knowledge, perceptions, confidence, and empathy of the disease for dietetics students. Qualitative research methods were used to explore and understand participants' experience of hands-on involvement with type one diabetes.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: This study was a qualitative, 2-year longitudinal case study at Camp Kno-Koma, the Diabetes Camp of West Virginia. Four dietetic students were recruited to participate in this study through convenience sampling. Students were in varying stages of their dietetics education.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Multiple qualitative methods were used to collect data: interviews; observations; Photovoice, a type of participatory action research in which photographs identified significant learning experiences; journaling; and focus groups. Thematic analysis was used to identify emerging themes and summarize findings through triangulation.

Results: Qualitative data analysis revealed that experiential learning at diabetes camp provides an opportunity for dietetics students to experience in-depth learning, including: increase in knowledge of the disease, perceptions of living with the disease, confidence in treating the disease, and empathy for those who have been diagnosed. While attending camp for one week is beneficial for experiential learning, returning for another week the following year

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