P96 (continued)

ciated with having an overweight/obese child as communication barriers. HS (eg, consulting dietitian) and community-based (eg, WIC) educational/counseling opportunities for families were identified as supportive of Manager efforts to communicate about children's weight status.

Conclusions: Participating HS programs acknowledged the importance of communicating with parents about their children's weight status. However, findings also indicated parents' personal feelings about their child's weight status may influence the type of communication they receive and their willingness to utilize other educational/counseling opportunities. More research is needed to explore parents' perceptions of HS communication methods, as well as effective strategies for supporting and educating parents about healthy weight in childhood.

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P97 Mealtime Emotional Climate and Child Health: A Systematic Review

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Background: Positive mealtime emotional climate (MEC) has been linked to better nutrition, psychosocial, literacy and academic outcomes, and fewer behavior problems. However, MEC has been defined in a variety of ways across studies, limiting the ability to synthesize findings and plan future research.

Objective: To determine how previous studies have measured MEC, and to identify which child characteristics are associated with MEC.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: We searched 3 databases (1980-2018) for peer-reviewed articles measuring MEC. Inclusion criteria required at least 1 child-level outcome related to physical, nutritional, or developmental health; children aged 0-18 years old; and quantitative data using cohort, case-control, intervention, or experimental designs.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: To address the first objective, we extracted data about the measures and definitions of MEC from each included article. To address the second aim, we used a previously published taxonomy to categorize child/adolescent characteristics according to the amount of evidence linking them to MEC. A characteristic was categorized as a "correlate" (positive or negative association) or "non correlate" (no association) if >3 studies assessing that characteristic found consistent results. If >3 studies assessing a characteristic had inconsistent results, the construct was classified as "unclear." If <2 studies assessed a characteristic, then it was not categorized due to an inadequate amount of evidence.

Results: Out of 561 unique studies identified in the initial search, 13 met inclusion criteria, and only 3 used the same measure of MEC. Healthful dietary intake, disordered eating behaviors, and weight/BMI were categorized as correlates of MEC, but links to unhealthy dietary intake are unclear. Several characteristics (eg, temperament, academic success) were examined in only 1 study.

Conclusions: More research is needed to understand the relationship between MEC and child developmental outcomes and physical activity. These findings aid in conceptualizing how MEC has been defined and measured and illuminate the importance of MEC on children's health.

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P98 Student Perceptions of Food and Climate Change

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Background: Many recent reports recommend shifting from a meat-centric diet to a plant-based diet to support sustainability and carbon emission goals. More research is needed to assess whether college students' concerns regarding climate change influence their food selection and whether they have the knowledge and willingness to make dietary changes to reduce their carbon footprint.

Objective: To determine the attitudes and perceptions of food and climate change of college freshmen attending a military college and to examine ways they are willing to change their diet.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: College freshmen (99 males, 19 females; ages 18-21) attending a military school were selected from a required health class to participate in a 60-item questionnaire, before any topics regarding nutrition were taught. Data collected included eating habits, willingness to adopt various diets, concerns regarding food availability, and knowledge/perceptions of climate change.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Results: Many students surveyed (83%) feel they have an average or better understanding of climate change; however, only 44% agreed that the selection/consumption of certain foods contribute to climate change. Over half the students surveyed were concerned how climate change will impact them. A majority of those surveyed consume beef either daily (36%) or weekly (57%). The primary reason for eating beef was to meet protein requirements and most respondents (73%) felt adopting a plant-based diet would not sufficiently meet those needs. Despite cattle having a large carbon footprint, respondents want to be able to consume beef (42%) and dairy (48%) whenever they want, without restrictions. Survey respondents are more willing to replace beef with poultry, fish, or game rather than adopt a vegan, vegetarian, or partially plant-based diet.

Continued on page S63