P103 (continued)

cafeteria, with the goal of encouraging healthier food choices and exploring factors that influence patrons' food choices.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: We employed an interrupted time series, quasi-experimental design. During the 10-day baseline phase, patrons were asked to complete a survey. During the intervention, 3 copies of healthy injunctive signs were placed in the cafeteria and patrons were asked about the signage.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Within each survey, we collected the patrons' food choices, noting how many and what type of side items each purchased to compare the proportion of patrons purchasing at least 1 healthy side item using a 2-sample proportion test. During the intervention, we asked patrons if they saw the sign and what they remembered. Several items from a modified version of The Eating Motivation Survey was also asked to determine what influenced patrons' food choices.

Results: The 2-sample proportion test for 200 baseline participants and 170 intervention participants ($z = -1.55$, $P = .12$) did not indicate a difference in the proportion of patrons purchasing at least 1 healthy side-item during the experimental weeks. Approximately 40% of the patrons during intervention week remembered seeing the signage and 24% recalled some detail of the signage.

Conclusions: This study sought to determine if employing social norms through food signage influenced patron's side-item choice. While the results did not show a significant difference in choosing healthier items, the patrons' recall of the sign shows promise for how colleges can implement and encourage healthier eating habits on their campuses.

Funding: None.

P104 Theory-Informed Predictors of Fruit and Vegetable Intake Among Cost-Offset Community Supported Agriculture Enrollees

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Background: In cost-offset, community-supported agriculture (CO-CSA), low-income households receive subsidized shares of locally-grown produce with the aim of improving their access to and consumption of fruits and vegetables (FV). Social Cognitive Theory (SCT) is a commonly leveraged behavior change theory and informed the design of a CO-CSA plus nutrition education intervention trial for low-income households.

Objective: To examine the cross-sectional relationships between SCT-related variables and FV intake among

CO-CSA enrollees at baseline. We hypothesized that nutrition-related attitudes, beliefs, and self-efficacy as well as perceived FV availability and accessibility would be significant predictors of FV intake.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: In Spring 2016 and 2017, adult enrollees ($n = 305$) completed a baseline questionnaire containing study-specific and validated questions to measure nutrition-related psychosocial (knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs), environmental (FV availability and accessibility), and behavioral factors (self-efficacy) in relation to self-reported and proxy measures of FV intake (National Cancer Institute's All-Day FV Screener and resonance Raman spectroscopy to assess dermal carotenoid status).

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Descriptive statistics and multiple regression models were completed in SPSS. Models controlled for demographic characteristics.

Self-efficacy to prepare and eat FV ($\beta = 0.27$, $P \leq .001$) and in-home FV availability ($\beta = 0.13$, $P = .04$) were significant predictors of self-reported daily FV intake ($R^2 = 0.121$, $P \leq .001$). In-home FV availability ($\beta = 0.20$, $P \leq .001$), accurate knowledge of FV recommendations ($\beta = 0.15$, $P = .008$), and perceived geographic access to FV ($\beta = 0.11$, $P = .046$) were significant predictors of carotenoid status ($R^2 = 0.227$, $P \leq .001$).

Conclusions: Among a set of SCT-related variables, knowledge of FV recommendations, geographic access to FV, in-home availability of FV, and self-efficacy to prepare and eat FV were significant predictors of FV intake. However, these only explained 22-23% of outcome variability among a sample of CO-CSA adult enrollees. SCT alone may not be the most appropriate theory through which to understand potential levers of FV intake among adults participating in CO-CSA programs.

Funding: USDA

P105 Using Theater to Explore Poverty and Food Insecurity Issues in an Undergraduate Community Nutrition Course

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Objective: To explore the potential of theater as part of an undergraduate community nutrition course in shaping students' attitudes, beliefs, and empathy toward individuals experiencing food insecurity and living in poverty.

Use of Theory or Research: The benefits of arts-based curricula has been well-documented in other health and social service disciplines. Theater, poetry, and art can broaden students' understanding of complex social problems, foster engagement, and promote empathy. These skills and capabilities are important for nutrition educators. However, few studies have investigated the potential role of arts-based education in nutrition/dietetics coursework, and to our knowledge, no studies have been published to-date on the use of theater.

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