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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.

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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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Target Audience: Students (n=11) enrolled in an undergraduate community nutrition course at a small university in New England. All were majoring in either nutrition or public health.

Course/Curriculum Description: Students attended a theatrical performance that addressed everyday experiences of families living in poverty and confronted a wide range of social issues connected to food insecurity. After the performance, students were given a reflection paper assignment.

Evaluation Methods: The evaluation was a mixed methods design with both qualitative and quantitative components. Reflection papers were analyzed for themes. Perceptions on individuals in poverty (pre/post) was assessed by the validated Undergraduate Perceptions of Poverty Tracking Survey (UPPTS) and analyzed using paired t-tests.

Results: After attending the performance, perceptions on those living in poverty improved. Common themes discussed in reflection papers revealed greater awareness of stressors and barriers to accessing resources. Lower mean survey score on Likert-scale of 1-5 indicated greater overall empathy, and likelihood of viewing the underlying causes of poverty related to lack of resources and opportunity (2.2 + 0.4 vs 1.9 + 0.4), $P < .05$.

Conclusions: Theater can provide nutrition students with new insights and perspectives that can potentially broaden their understanding of complex social and environmental factors that influence nutrition-related behaviors.

Funding: None.

P106 The Family Meal Project: Assessing the Relationship Between Family Priorities and Routines to Their Child's Eating Preferences

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Background: Parent-child interactions pose significant influences on their child's dietary behaviors. Family priorities and routines may increase the child's healthy eating preferences. However, few studies analyze how family experience affects child dietary preferences.

Objective: To examine parents' report of family priorities and routines in relation to their child's dietary preferences.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: Seven families, including 12 parents and their children (n=14), aged 2-11, participated in a 6-week family-focused intervention that incorporated parent-child interaction activities and healthy mealtime coaching. Participants were assessed at baseline and at post-intervention with validated questionnaires. Families were predominantly Hispanic/Latino (82%) with married parents (80%), and had 2 or more children (82%).

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Parental program activities were used to assess family priorities and routines. Priorities were ranked from 1-16, ranging from most to least important. Family routines were assessed to indicate whether routine meal planning decisions were healthy/unhealthy. Children completed questionnaires selecting pictures of healthy/unhealthy foods to assess dietary preferences. Descriptive statistics, paired sample t-tests, and correlations tests were analyzed using SPSS version 26.0. Results were considered significant at $P < .05$.

Results: At baseline, approximately 42% of parents scored 75% or higher for practicing "healthy" family routines during meal planning. Healthy child dietary preferences had significant negative correlations with parents who reported high priorities of "Completing HW" ($r = -0.66$, $P = .026$) and "Getting to school on time" ($r = -0.85$, $P = .001$). Healthy family routines such as "Having meals together", "Stop eating when full", and "Saving leftovers" had significant positive correlations to high-ranked, nutrition-related family priorities such as "Healthy dinner" ($r = 0.67$, $P = .009$), "Eating meals together" ($r = 0.58$, $P = .028$), and "Positive family food-interactions" ($r = 0.72$, $P = .006$).

Conclusions: Overall, most parents emphasized nutrition-related priorities for their families; however, less than 50% of parents currently practiced "healthy" family routines. Nutrition-related priorities and routines indicated healthier choices for the child. Positive parent-child interactions, including the practice of healthy, nutrition-related priorities and routines may significantly impact the child's dietary preferences. Further research is needed with larger sample sizes to confirm these findings.

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Food and Nutrition Policy

P107 Grocery Goes Online: Food Marketing in the Digital Age

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Background: USDA allows SNAP participants in select states to purchase groceries online. As grocery sales migrate online, marketing may also migrate, influencing shoppers' purchases.

Objective: To identify marketing strategies that online retailers employ, and assess the healthfulness of groceries they promote.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: We assessed the promotional, pricing, placement, and delivery practices of 6 retailers in the Washington, DC area between February and April 2019. Promotions: On retailers' home and 5 search results pages, we recorded promotions for food and beverages. One month later, we recorded emails with food and beverage promotions. After ordering, we also noted targeted promotions on the homepage linked to previous

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