P105 (continued)

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.

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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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