O8 (continued)

need to understand the impact of the DPP when implemented with fidelity in Extension, as well as implementation barriers and facilitators.

Objective: The objective of the present study was to evaluate barriers and facilitators of DPP implementation in Extension in Georgia.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: The present study was part of a 12-month, multi-site, hybrid type 2 effectiveness-implementation trial. The implementation evaluation utilized 3 qualitative semi-structured interviews (post-recruitment and mid- and post-implementation) with 12 Extension professionals implementing the DPP in 13 counties across all regions of Georgia.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: The Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR) was used to identify barriers and facilitators of DPP implementation in Extension. Interviews were coded deductively by 2 independent analysts based on CFIR constructs. Constructs were then rated (-2 to +2) to indicate their influence on implementation. Constructs with a strong influence on implementation were then evaluated for their influence on RE-AIM (Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, Maintenance) framework domains.

Results: Preliminary analyses suggest that program length (Time [-2]) and the Intervention's Source (+2) from CDC had strong influences on Reach of the program; the DPP's Evidence Strength and Quality (+2) and the Tension for Change (+2) for more evidence-based Extension programming had strong positive influences on Adoption; and Networks and Communications (+2) had a strong positive influence on Implementation, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Conclusion: Extension's infrastructure, culture, and need for evidence-based programming make it well-suited for DPP implementation. Results of this study can inform implementation strategies to improve the public health impact of DPP implementation in Extension in the future.

Funding: University of Georgia Interdisciplinary Seed Grant.

Working with Federal Assistance Programs: SNAP-Ed & EFNEP

O9 Coping with COVID-19: A Qualitative Study with Former SNAP-Ed Nutrition Education Participants

Callie Zimmerman, MPH, CHES, Michigan Fitness Foundation; Lila Gutuskey, PhD, lgutuskey@michiganfitness.org, Michigan Fitness Foundation, 1213 Center St, Lansing, MI, 48906; Jason Forney, MA, Michigan Fitness Foundation; Marci Scott, PhD, RDN, Michigan Fitness Foundation

Background: Little is known about the ways in which evidence-based interventions with established behavior outcomes may have prepared participants in coping with changes to shopping, cooking, and eating during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Objective: This project assesses the extent to which participants maintained health behaviors after nutrition education interventions and how program learnings informed strategies to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: Using a qualitative case-study approach, participants (n = 41) were recruited at least 6 months post-intervention from 5 Michigan Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education (SNAP-Ed) programs. Structured interviews occurred via telephone by 13 trained interviewers in August and September 2020.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Interviews were audio recorded and transcribed. A 5-person evaluation team collaboratively developed inductive codes, double-coded each interview, and analyzed data using NVivo software.

Results: Based on NVivo theming, participants reported to have learned strategies regarding healthier shopping, cooking, and eating that were maintained after the class. Prominent examples included reading food labels, making food substitutions, incorporating a variety of fruits, vegetables, and leaner meats into meals, and reducing sodium intake. New obstacles to shopping, cooking, and eating were identified by participants amid the pandemic. Common obstacles were shopping routine changes, increased cooking at home, and food access and attainability. Most participants reported that new habits established from classes were not only maintained during the pandemic but helped them deal with changing circumstances caused by the pandemic.

Conclusion: Although nutrition education classes occurred before the pandemic, participants gained knowledge and skills that helped them maintain healthy habits during the pandemic and cope with changes to shopping, cooking, and eating. Results from this study were shared back with SNAP-Ed programs that recruited participants. Findings can help future nutrition education programs identify and incorporate coping strategies into future classes, contributing to sustainable outcomes and better preparing participants for the ongoing pandemic and possible future public health crises.

Funding: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program - Education.

O10 Pivoting Amidst COVID-19: Feedback and Behavioral Outcomes Among SNAP-Ed Virtual Nutrition Education Participants

Anna Maria Todaro, MPH, atodaro@phmc.org, Research & Evaluation Group at Public Health Management Organization, 1500 Market St, Philadelphia, PA, 19102; Marin McCoy, BS, Research & Evaluation Group at Public Health Management Organization; Michelle Gross, MS, RD, CLC, Health Promotion Council of Southeastern Pennsylvania; Anita Amin, MPH, LDN, RD, Health Promotion Council of Southeastern Pennsylvania

Objective: To evaluate Health Promotion Council's (HPC) virtual implementation of the Just Say Yes (JSY) curriculum, and assess participants' behavioral outcomes.