O43 (continued)

defined as being fed “only breastmilk” at each time point. Covariates included race/ethnicity, maternal age, education, parity, nativity, and poverty level.

Results: Prenatal WIC enrollment was associated with a 1.51 (95% CI: 1.08-2.17) and 1.37 (1.01-1.89) increased likelihood of exclusive breastfeeding at 5 and 7 months, respectively, as compared to post-partum enrollment. There were no significant differences at 3 months or by trimester of pregnancy. Mothers who were Hispanic and enrolled during the 2nd trimester had a 0.55 (0.33-0.91) decreased odds of breastfeeding at 3 months, with a similar trend observed ($P = 0.062$) during the third trimester for breastfeeding at 7 months.

Conclusion: Timing of WIC enrollment was associated with mother's infant feeding choice hence, supporting the prenatal period as an opportune time for breastfeeding education. A focus on prenatal breastfeeding education for Hispanic women who enroll during the 2nd trimester or later may be warranted.

Funding: None.

O44 Comparing the Relationship Between Food Parenting Practices and Concern for Child Weight Between Siblings

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Background: Parental concern for child weight can impact food parenting practices utilized; however, most studies only ask parents about 1 child in the family.

Objective: The objective of this study was to compare the difference in food parenting practices based upon parent concern and/or perception of child weight among siblings.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: This quantitative, cross-sectional study recruited U.S. parents ($n = 63$) who had more than 1 child between the ages of 2.5 ($M = 4.12$, $SD = 1.57$) and 10 ($M = 7.52$, $SD = 1.97$) years old to complete an online survey. Parents were mostly White (75%), non-Hispanic (76%) females (79%).

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Each parent completed the Comprehensive Food Parenting Questionnaire, child weight concern and perception items from the Child Feeding Questionnaire for their oldest and youngest child (2.5-10 years old). Parents also reported demographic information. Linear regression was utilized to compare the relationships between parent concern and perception of child weight (independent variable) and food parenting practices (dependent variable) for the oldest and youngest child. Child age and gender were used as control variables.

Results: There were differences in the relationships between food parenting practices and weight concern/perception for younger and older children. For example, for the older child only, parents used more pressure to eat if they were less concerned about their child's weight ($\beta = -0.32$, $SE = 0.15$, $P = 0.034$). Additionally, if parents were highly concerned about their child's weight, they reported more use of restriction for weight control, but this

relationship was stronger for the older child ($\beta = 0.55$, $SE = 0.11$, $P < 0.001$) compared to the younger child ($\beta = 0.34$, $SE = 0.16$, $P = 0.039$).

Conclusion: Parents may use different food parenting practices for children based upon their perception or concern for their child's weight, which may be counterproductive. Concerned parents may be especially important targets for food parenting interventions.

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O45 Perceived Healthfulness of the Environment of Communities with Low Income by Community Stakeholders

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Background: This is a continuation of a previous study assessing Extension nutrition educators' perceptions of the healthfulness of the environment of communities with low income. This next step in the study involved interviewing community stakeholders about their perceived barriers and facilitators to engaging in healthful behaviors in these communities. Understanding how key stakeholders perceive the environment is an important step to developing impactful interventions for populations with low income.

Objective: To determine community stakeholders' perceptions of the healthfulness of their environment in various states.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: Stakeholders ($n = 30$) working in communities with low income were interviewed in Kansas, Florida, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee and West Virginia. Trained researchers used a semi-structured script grounded in Social Cognitive Theory to determine barriers and facilitators related to the healthfulness of the community environment.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Audio recorded interviews were transcribed verbatim and analyzed by 2 researchers using inductive thematic analysis.

Results: Across all states, stakeholders described a healthy lifestyle as multidimensional, specifically reporting healthy eating and physical activity as key characteristics. Overall, stakeholders' perceived barriers to living a healthy lifestyle included limited availability of healthy and affordable foods, lack of knowledge of food preparation