P60 (continued)

tional online survey distributed via social media to parents/caregivers of children aged 3 to 8 years. The questionnaire included the ecSI 2.0, CEBQ and demographic items. Pearson's correlations were used to examine relationships between the ecSI 2.0TM and CEBQ subscale scores.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Ellyn Satter's 16-item Competence Inventory (ecSI 2.0TM), includes 4 subscales: eating attitudes, food acceptance skills, internal regulation skills and contextual skills of adults. The 35-item Child Eating Behavior Questionnaire (CEBQ) parent report measure assesses picky eating using 8 subscales; food responsiveness, emotional over-eating, enjoyment of food, desire to drink, satiety responsiveness, slowness in eating, emotional undereating and food fussiness. Chi-square, analysis of variance (ANOVA) and *t* tests were used to analyze ecSI 2.0TM and CEBQ subscale scores with demographics variables.

Results: The majority of respondents (*n* = 186) were female (93.5%), White (82.3%) and married (88.7%). Half (49.5%) were ≥ 36 years of age and most (75.8%) held college degrees. Half (53.2%) of the children were female, and child age was evenly distributed. The adults deemed eating competent differed by parent age and household income, $\chi^2(5,186) = 12.57$, $P = 0.03$ and $\chi^2(1, 186) = 6.27$, $P = 0.01$, respectively. There was a significant difference in child's enjoyment of food, $t(184) = -2.30$, $P = 0.003$, with higher scores found in eating competent parents. A significant difference in a child's desire to drink was found, $t(184) = 2.59$, $P = 0.01$, with lower scores among eating competent parents.

Conclusion: Findings suggest eating competence among parents may play a role in their child's eating behavior. Suggested relationships between parent eating competence and perceived child eating behavior warrant additional research and these can be used to provide insight on perceived child eating behavior studies.

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P61 Relationship Between Adults' Dietary Habits and Food Security Status Amid COVID-19

Aljazi Bin Zarah, MS, University of Florida; *Juliana Enriquez-Marulanda*, University of Florida; *Jeanette Andrade, PhD, LDN, RDN, FAND*, jandrade1@ufl.edu, University of Florida, 572 Newell Dr, Gainesville, FL, 32611

Background: COVID-19 rapidly spread throughout the United States (US) early in 2020. In March, the US federal government mandated that all residents and citizens remain in quarantine to reduce the spread and ease the burden on the healthcare system, which unwillingly impacted the rise in unemployment. Even though these preventative measures were necessary, it may have unwillingly shifted dietary habits based on food security status.

Objective: To identify adults' demographics, dietary habits, and its relationship with food security status amid COVID-19.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: An online cross-sectional study was conducted between April – June 2020 throughout the United States. Participants (*n* = 3,133) completed a demographic questionnaire, the modified Dana-Farber's Cancer Institute Eating Habits Questionnaire and USDA Food Security Module once during the study period.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Frequency counts and percentages were tabulated for demographics, dietary habits, and food security scores. One-way ANOVAs were conducted to evaluate relationships between dietary habits and food security status and correlations among demographics using STATA v14 at a statistical significance level of $P < 0.05$.

Results: Participants were White (84.5%), female (79.4%), and between the ages of 30 to 49 years old (30.2%). Participants increased their consumption of sweets (43.8%) and salty snacks (37.4%) and decreased their consumption of fruit (33.4%), poultry products (31%) and non-starchy vegetables (28.2%). Average scores for food security were 0.69 ± 1.77 . Per each month, there was a relationship between dietary habits and food security status; April ($P < 0.02$), May ($P < 0.000$) and June ($P < 0.03$). A significant negative correlation was found for female sex ($P = 0.009$), race ($P < 0.001$), and age range ($P < 0.001$) with total dietary habits score.

Conclusion: COVID-19 continues to affect individuals, which influences the relationship between dietary habits and food security status. Future population studies are recommended in the US to help public health authorities frame actions to alleviate the impact of COVID-19 has on dietary habits and food security to minimize the risk factors today and in future inevitable pandemics.

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P62 Resilient Despite Poor Support: Breastfeeding Among Maltreated Young Mothers

Amara Channell Doig, MPH, acdoig@umd.edu, University of Maryland, Department of Behavioral and Community Health, 4200 Valley Dr, College Park, MD, 20742; *Michelle Jasczynski, EdM*, University of Maryland, Department of Behavioral and Community Health; *Emily Hillig*, University of Maryland, Department of Nutrition and Food Science; *Chloe Perez, LCSW-C, LICSW*, Hearts & Homes for Youth, Inc.; *Elizabeth M. Aparicio, PhD, MSW*, University of Maryland, Department of Behavioral and Community Health

Background: In the US, young mothers are the least likely to breastfeed their children. Mothers who have a history of child abuse and neglect also face barriers when trying to breastfeed their children and are less likely to do so. Little is known about the experiences that young mothers who have a history of maltreatment face when making decisions around infant feeding.