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sponsors and providers from Massachusetts participated during the intervention period (January–August, 2017). Formative and summative evaluation tools were used to measure the effectiveness of each training. Pre- and post-tests assessed the outcomes of the online course.

Evaluation: Evaluations of the online course, train-the-trainer sessions, and live culinary demonstrations indicate that nearly all ($\geq 92\%$) participants met the learning objectives, found the trainings useful, and could apply to their jobs. The online course post-quiz scores improved 11.2 points, a statistically significant ($P < .05$) difference over pre-quiz scores.

Conclusions and Implications: The innovative design of the MassCAMPs components provided CACFP sponsors and providers with professional development that led to increased knowledge that was applicable to their programs. This highly acclaimed suite of resources continues to serve as a valued online resource to early education professionals participating in CACFP across Massachusetts and nationally.

Funding: USDA Team Nutrition.

P176 Measuring Feeding Practices in Early Care and Education: Development of Direct and Indirect Approaches

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Background (Background, Rationale, Prior Research, and/or Theory): Early Care and Education Teachers (ECETs) engage in feeding children up to two thirds of their dietary intake. However, there is limited research on the development and validation of measures to assess ECET feeding.

Objective: This study presents the process for developing and establishing psychometrics for both an observational and self-report assessment of feeding practices of ECETs. Additionally, this study will present a comparison of the measures among a sub-sample.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention: Teachers in 2 southern states participated in mealtime observations by using the Table Talk tool ($N = 75$) and self-reports of feeding practices ($N = 633$) on adapted questions from the Child Feeding Questionnaire and the Child Feeding Styles Questionnaire (combined and named the Educator Feeding Survey, EFS). A sub-sample participated in both Table Talk and EFS ($N = 48$). All observers for Table Talk exhibited 85% reliability with a gold standard observer.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Descriptive statistics summarized the feeding communications captured by Table Talk. For the EFS, analysts compared internal consistency values, means, and ranges to published values of the scales and items in parent samples. Pearson correlations examined associations between Table Talk and EFS scores.

Results: Table Talk documented that ECETs used an average of 8.7 supportive communications and 8.5 unsupportive communications per meal. All EFS scales exhibited similar means, standard deviations, ranges and internal consistency values (>0.70) to published standards. The EFS scale indicated child-centered strategies was marginally associated with both the Table Talk supportive ($r = 0.27$, $P = .06$) and unsupportive communication scores ($r = -0.25$, $P = .097$).

Conclusions and Implications: Both direct and indirect measures provide potential value for assessing ECE feeding practices. However, lack of stronger convergence between measures suggests a need for further study to provide guidance for selection of a direct or indirect assessment of ECET feeding.

Funding: NIH, USDA.

P177 North Carolina Family and Consumer Sciences Teachers' Infant Feeding Education Practices and Attitudes: A Mixed Methods Study

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Background (Background, Rationale, Prior Research, and/or Theory): Despite recommendations by the World Health Organization and UNICEF UK to include infant feeding education in secondary school classrooms, the views and practices of educators regarding this topic have been studied minimally.

Objective: To explore North Carolina (NC) family and consumer sciences (FCS) teachers' infant feeding education practices and attitudes.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention: Using a sequential mixed methods design, researchers conducted interviews and a statewide survey with current NC FCS teachers. The qualitative phase consisted of a purposive sample of 19 teachers. The survey was completed by a convenience sample of 137 teachers.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Semi-structured telephone interviews explored teachers' current infant feeding education practices and their views on incorporating breastfeeding education in FCS classrooms. Transcripts were analyzed using the constant comparative method. Researchers developed a valid and reliable 33-item survey to assess FCS teacher attitudes and practices. Descriptive statistics were conducted for all measures using SPSS.

Results: The majority of NC FCS teachers are supportive of including infant feeding (86.9%) and breastfeeding (84.7%) education in high school. Approximately half agreed with including infant feeding (51.9%) and breastfeeding (46.7%) content in middle school. Teachers reported teaching about infant feeding in both middle

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and high school, with breastfeeding content primarily covered in Parenting and Child Development. Topics most frequently taught in other courses focused on the introduction of solid foods and spoon feeding, infant feeding patterns, food allergies, and safe formula preparation and storage.

Conclusions and Implications: NC FCS teachers are open to teaching about breastfeeding and human lactation at the secondary school level in courses that cover infant development, life cycle nutrition, and childcare. Including information about infant feeding and breastfeeding in schools would improve knowledge of evidenced-based infant feeding recommendations and facilitate a society that is more accepting and supportive of breastfeeding.

Funding: Triangle Breastfeeding Alliance.

P178 Personal and Environmental Factors Associated With Fruit and Vegetable Purchasing Among Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)-Authorized Stores in Pima County, Arizona

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Background (Background, Rationale, Prior Research, and/or Theory): In Pima County, which includes Tucson, AZ, 73% of the population does not meet the U.S. Department of Agriculture guidelines for fruit and vegetable (FV) consumption.

Objective: To identify personal and environmental factors associated with the purchase of FVs.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention: In-person surveys with adult customers (N = 72) were conducted at six independently owned SNAP-authorized food retail outlets in Pima County. The survey used a Likert scale (1–4, 4 being the highest) where participants rated the stores' environmental factors. Survey sites were purposefully selected based on SNAP-authorization, having three or fewer checkouts, and being within a 1-mile radius of a school. All adult customers (≥18 years) were invited to participate.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Bivariate and multiple logistic regression models were used to test for an association between FV purchasing and personal (gender, age, race/ethnicity, SNAP participation) and environmental (FV quality rating, transportation, influence of FV display) factors. Bivariate logistic regression was used to test the associations between seven single independent variables and FV purchasing. Multiple logistic regression was

used to include six independent variables in a single model, excluding SNAP participation.

Results: The majority of respondents were women (68%, n = 49) and Hispanic (60%, n = 43). Among SNAP participants (31%, n = 22), the purchase of FV was low (36%, n = 8). In the bivariate tests, SNAP participation was the only variable not significantly associated with FV purchasing. The multiple logistic model demonstrated that females (OR = 6.97, $P = .02$), travel by car or bus (OR = 6.50, $P = .03$), a positive rating of FV quality (OR = 15.65, $P < .01$) and FV display (OR = 5.31, $P = .03$) were all positively and significantly associated with purchasing FVs. Age and race/ethnicity were not significant in the adjusted model.

Conclusions and Implications: Shoppers, especially women, who rated FV quality positively were strongly associated with purchasing FVs. Pima County grocers may improve the probability of FV purchases by allocating resources to improve fresh FV quality ratings.

Funding: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program—Education.

P179 Pharmacy to Farm Prescriptions Pilot Program in New York City—Baseline Survey Findings

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Objective: This pilot assesses the impact of a pharmacy-based produce prescription program on fruit and vegetable purchases and consumption by low-income New Yorkers at risk for diet-related disease.

Target Audience: New York City residents with hypertension enrolled in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

Theory, Prior Research, Rationale: In 2016, 28% of New Yorkers reported having hypertension. The Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) eating plan, which is rich in fruits and vegetables, can prevent and lower high blood pressure. While fruit and vegetable consumption in New York is generally substandard, households with lower or fixed incomes may experience more barriers to increasing consumption. This is the first program in the country to utilize pharmacies to issue fruit and vegetable prescriptions to low-income residents. It is a novel approach that aligns with the healthcare sector's move toward preventive services.

Description: SNAP participants filling prescriptions for hypertension medication get \$30 each month to spend on fruits and vegetables at farmers' markets from spring 2017 to spring 2020.

Evaluation: At baseline, a 19-question survey in English or Spanish assesses fruit and vegetable consumption. Self-reported consumption is tracked monthly as is voucher

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