Moore (continued)

2020 and post-intervention survey data (December 2020) and interview data (January 2021).

**Results:** The guide, *Food System Resilience: A Planning Guide for Local Governments,* helps food system actors develop strategies that improve food security despite disruptions. It accomplishes this goal by providing users with six modules and twelve interactive tools. The guide also highlights practical insights from peers, and an equity-centered approach. Key findings from the CoP evaluation include an increase in participants’ food system resilience knowledge and skills.

**Conclusion:** Food system resilience, food security, and nutrition education are key pillars for a system to prepare for and withstand disruptions, and the guide works to improve all three. Equity and social justice are vital in this work, and both are central to the guide. This work helps the field of nutrition education and behavior integrate evidence about the nascent but growing field of food system resilience. It also helps to better understand how to build the capacity of food system actors for transformative change.

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**Resources, Constraints, and Food Security Management and Coping Strategies for Latino/a Parents and Caregivers in Texas**

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**Background:** The U.S. Latino/a population is a large and fast-growing population in the country, which has experienced a disproportionate burden of food insecurity compared with the national average. There is a need to understand how Latino/a parents use different strategies to maintain food security.

**Objective:** To understand the food security management and coping strategies of Latino/a households through in-depth interviews.

**Study Design, Settings, Participants:** A qualitative study with remote in-depth interviews, conducted in Texas (Oct. 2021-Aug. 2022), with Latino/a parents and caregivers living in Central Texas. Trained interviewers used an interview guide (≈75 minutes/interview). Data came from a multi-site study with cognitive and exploratory interviews related to food insecurity.

**Measurable Outcome/Analysis:** Interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim. Data analysis was completed through transcript review, summary sheets, coding, and peer-debriefing. A codebook was developed based on prior experience, the literature, and rounds of initial coding and discussion. The goal of analysis was to identify common patterns and develop themes and subthemes.

**Results:** Twenty Latino/a parents and caregivers completed interviews (16 female and 4 male participants). Most participants were Mexican heritage and spoke primarily English (3 Spanish speakers). Overall, participants described similar food security management and coping strategies, despite differences in life course experiences or household characteristics. Inflation and rising food prices, the COVID-19 pandemic, and global events affected food choices and access to food assistance. Strategies included limiting or rationing food, skipping meals, value food shopping strategies, food assistance from food pantries/banks, churches, and federal food assistance programs, such as SNAP or WIC. Some participants described challenges accessing federal food assistance programs, such as eligibility restrictions.

**Conclusion:** External factors exacerbated food insecurity, but community resources, like food banks/food pantries, and federal programs, like SNAP or WIC, were important to maintain food security. Given reauthorization of important nutrition policies, this study contributes additional evidence for strengthening nutrition and food assistance programs. Future work is needed to understand how management or coping strategies for Latino/a households.

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**Results of a Behavioral Nutrition Program for Mexican-Heritage Children in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas**

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**Background:** Systemic, structural, and social factors negatively influence nutrition for Latino/a children, and there are racial/ethnic disparities in dietary intake of fruits and vegetables (FV) and body mass index (BMI). The ¡Haz Espacio para Papel¡ (HEPP, Make Room for Daddy!) program was a father-focused, family-centered program to support nutrition and physical activity in Mexican-heritage families.

**Objective:** Examine the effects of a behavioral nutrition program on dietary intake of FV and BMI for Mexican-heritage children.

**Study Design, Settings, Participants:** A modified stepped-wedge design was used to evaluate the program, which was conducted from summer 2019 through winter 2020, in five neighborhood clusters along the Texas-Mexico border. Children were 9-11 years at enrollment. Promotoras led in-person group sessions with experiential nutrition education and measurements at pre-test, post-test (6 weeks), and maintenance (3-4 months after post-test).

**Measurable Outcome/Analysis:** Promotoras measured height and weight and used the Veggie Meter® to collect instant skin carotenoid scores (SCS) as a biomarker for dietary FV intake. A SAS macro calculated age- and sex-