providers to create opportunities for healthy eating at home. For FCCH providers, most useful facilitators were communication with parents about what foods children consumed at home and support for parents to make changes and build trust. The most challenging barriers for parents were their work schedule and hurried routines. For FCCH providers most challenging children's home environment factors (eg, food served, parenting practices), limited parental knowledge of healthy eating for young children, and lack of parental support.

**Conclusion:** To promote consistency across different environments where children are cared for, future interventions may consider ways to build trust and transfer knowledge, and target caregivers' behavioral capability and self-efficacy to provide preschoolers with opportunities for HE. Caregiver-specific barriers exist and warrant consideration in future intervention efforts.

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**Food and Physical Activity Workplace Environments of Emerging Adults: Disparities in the Presence of Barriers and Supports**

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**Background:** Research suggests that workplace food availability, access to exercise facilities, and social norms are important influences on health behavior. However, few studies have focused on the workplace environments of emerging adults and addressed equity in supports for health.

**Objective:** Examine the prevalence of workplace barriers and supports for healthy eating and physical activity among emerging adults.

**Study Design, Setting, Participants:** Population-based study (Eating and Activity over Time: EAT 2010-2018) of young people who were recruited from 20 schools in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota in 2009-2010 and completed follow-up in 2017-2018. Follow-up data were available for 1065 participants (57% women, mean age=22.3 years) who reported having paid employment for at least 10 hours per week in a location other than their own home.

**Measurable Outcome/Analysis:** Workplace barriers and supports were self-reported as part of the follow-up survey. Participants also reported characteristics at baseline (eg, ethnicity/race) and follow-up surveys (eg, employment status, educational attainment). The analysis used chi-square tests to examine differences in workplace environments across reported characteristics and incorporated response weights to account for attrition.

**Results:** Nearly half of emerging adult participants reported that it was not easy to buy healthy food at or around their workplace and 64% indicated that coworkers frequently bring high-calorie foods to share. Although 69% of participants indicated it is easy to be physically active at or around their workplace, only 19% of participants had access to low-cost exercise facilities. Only about half of participants indicated their coworkers care about eating healthy food. Disparities in the prevalence of

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