involved multiple communities, had high retention, indicated improved health behaviors, and were well received by participants (n=600 families across two studies). Previous research on this program was guided by social cognitive and family systems theories.

**Target Audience:** The current program targeted Black-feet families with at least one child ages 3-8 years old.

**Program Descriptions:** The intervention was a kit mailed monthly into homes for 12 months. Kits targeted positive health behaviors related to nutrition, physical activity, emotional regulation, and screen time. Each kit contained printed adult-focused lessons, a children’s book, support items (eg, recipes, apple corer, dreamcatcher kit, toothbrush), and family activity ideas. Program delivery was coordinated through Montana State University Extension/SNAP-Ed.

**Evaluation Methods:** Program outputs were tracked through recruitment and retention. Pre- and post- evaluation from participating adults utilized surveys included in previous program research: the Family Nutrition and Physical Activity Scale, Perceived Stress Scale, and Household Food Security Scale.

**Results:** Fifty-seven families enrolled and completed baseline surveys: 75% came from Facebook marketing, where 42% enrolled after initially expressing interest. Additional participants (n=14) were recruited in person by key partners. All 57 families received the full 12-month program. At baseline, participating families with more children had greater risk of food insecurity (r=0.333*), and older caregivers reported a lower risk family environment (r=0.0346*). Additional analysis will explore change in outcomes over the 12-month participation period, self-reported engagement with kits, and significance of demographic controls.

**Conclusion:** These results will inform effective, sustainable delivery strategies as well as determine if adaptations are needed for different participants or partner organizations to maximize impacts of this program, which addresses a significant gap in SNAP-Ed interventions relevant to American Indian families.

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**User Satisfaction of a Nutrition Education Intervention to Teach Older Adults How to Use the “Start Simple With MyPlate App”**

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**Objective:** Explore the feasibility of utilizing the USDA’s “Start Simple with MyPlate” app as part of an 8-week nutrition education program for community-dwelling older adults.

**Use of Theory or Research:** The theoretical lens for this study is Adult Learning Theory, which includes seven principles for teaching older adults how technology can better manage nutrition. The theory emphasizes creating an effective learning environment by basing learning objectives on the end user’s needs, skills, and interests.

**Target Audience:** Community-dwelling older adults 65 years or older recruited from the Rowan Family Medicine Office in Southern New Jersey.

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