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Eating Competence Status May Moderate Nutrition Education Needs Of Low-Income Males With Childcare Responsibilities. Annual Meeting of the International Society for Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity. Austin, Texas; May 23-26, 2012

Abstract

Purpose: Eating competence (EC), a bio-psychosocial model of eating behavior, was examined in male Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program participants with childcare responsibilities to identify EC-linked nutrition education needs.

Methods: Data were collected by telephone interview from a geo-stratified sample. Surveys measured EC, food security, weight satisfaction, nutrition interests, technology usage, and preferred education strategies.

Results/Findings: Males (n=101; 26% black) were from disparate living arrangements. Mean age was 37.4 ± 13.4 years. Food insecurity was evident; 59% had a high school education or less. Most (92%) made snacks/meals for children. 58% were eating competent (ECt); mean EC score was 31.4 ± 8.2 . EC scores were higher with weight satisfaction (P=0.008). Males interested in learning to cook tended toward higher EC scores (P=0.056). Physical activity interest was greatest in the highest EC tertile (P=0.05). Those with whole/2% milk available had higher EC Attitude subscale scores (P=0.025) and tended toward higher EC (P=0.08). Fewer ECt than non-ECt males denoted not enough money to buy food as a healthful eating barrier (P=0.006). Number of healthful eating barriers was lower in ECt males (P=0.04). Males using Facebook often (compared to never) had higher EC scores (P=0.042). Among those with more than a high school education, print materials were preferred by more ECt (than non-ECt) males (P=0.005), but preference was not related to EC status for those with less education.

Conclusions: Consideration of EC as a moderator of nutrition behavior and influence on nutrition education planning appears prudent. Funded