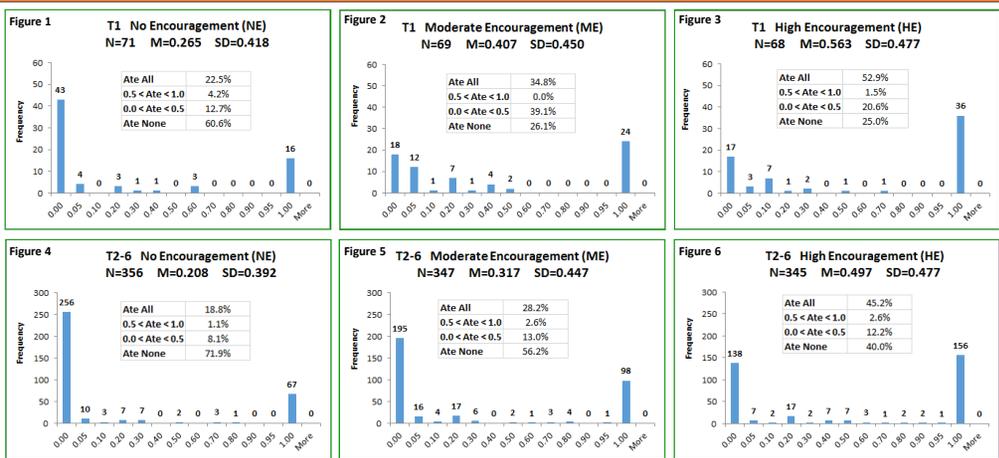


TOMATO CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS



INTRODUCTION

Background
 This poster builds on the previous two posters using the same data to further investigate factors that influence children's consumption of free vegetables served in school for afternoon snack. Figures 1-18 present histograms of the consumption distributions for a more detailed look behind the means and standard deviations. We also use a series of regression analysis models to examine if the condition effects shown in graphical/statistical comparisons are robust to the inclusion of control variables (See Tables 1-4). These analyses are limited to serving 1 and servings 2-6 for each vegetable respectively.

REGRESSION ANALYSIS RESULTS

Table 1: Regression Independent Variables
Half_1 \ Indicator for ate at least half on serving 1
 0 = Else, 1 = Ate half or more
CondME \ Indicator for moderate encouragement condition
 0 = Else, 1 = Moderate encourage
CondHE \ Indicator for high encouragement condition
 0 = Else, 1 = High encourage
DiffSL \ Time between lunch and snack
 In hours
Male \ Indicator for gender
 0 = Female, 1 = Male
Age \ Child's age
 In years
Minority \ Indicator for minority race/ethnicity
 0 = Not minority, 1 = Minority

OLS Regression Dependent Variable
 = proportion consumed
 Min = 0, Max = 1
 Continuous

Probit Regression Dependent Variable
 = 1 for none consumed = 0 else
 Discrete

Table 2: OLS - Vegetable Consumption Serving 1

Variable	Tomato	Carrot	Pepper
CondME	0.131*	0.104	0.215***
CondHE	0.291***	0.228***	0.239***
DiffSL	-0.077	-0.038	0.072
Male	-0.153**	-0.019	-0.105*
Age	-0.014	0.029	0.032
Minority	0.004	-0.210	-0.025
Constant	0.623*	0.508*	-0.053
R2	0.099	0.074	0.073
N	208	214	212

*** p<0.01** p<0.05, * p<0.10



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PEPPER CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS

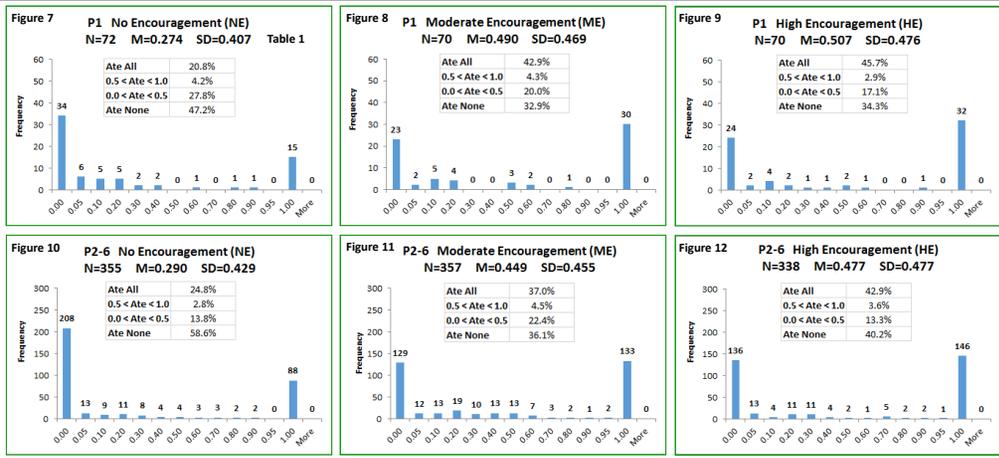


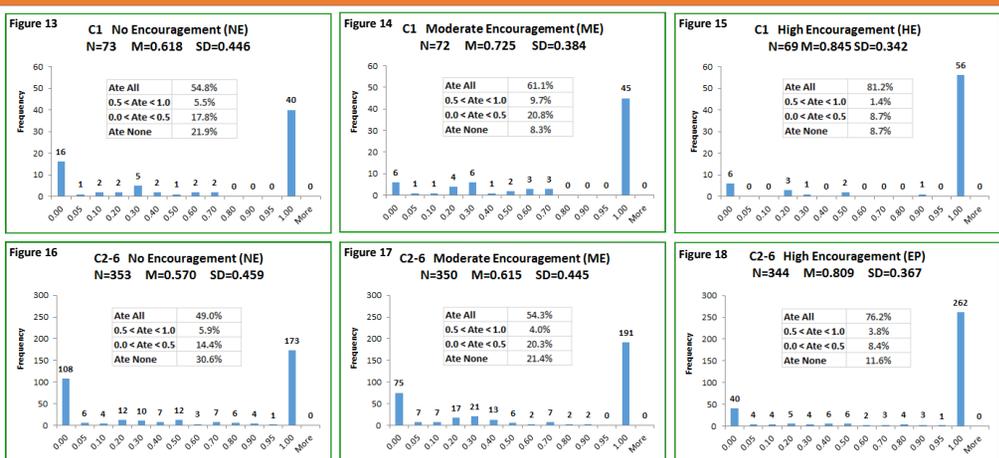
Table 3: Probit - Vegetable Consumption Serving 1

Variable	Tomato	Carrot	Pepper
CondME	-0.313***	-0.103**	-0.138*
CondHE	-0.333***	-0.104**	-0.135*
DiffSL	0.079	0.010	-0.093
Male	0.128*	0.051	0.094
Age	-0.018	-0.022	-0.032
Minority	0.162	0.215	0.131
Pseudo R2	0.107	0.068	0.027
N	208	214	212

Table 4: OLS / Probit Tomato Consumption Servings 2-6

Variable	Tomato (OLS)	Tomato (Probit)
Half_1	0.742***	-0.827***
CondME	0.800**	-0.282**
CondHE	0.081**	-0.313**
DiffSL	-0.019	-0.189
Male	-0.008	-0.063
Age	-0.008	0.004
Minority	-0.102	0.363
Constant	0.105	
R2 / P-R2	0.759	0.554
N	208	208

CARROT CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS



CONCLUSION & DISCUSSION

Overview
 Looking at the vegetable consumption distributions provides a more detailed view of the impact of encouragement on children's consumption of free vegetables served for afternoon snack at school. Our results confirm that moderate encouragement positively influenced consumption, while high encouragement had an even greater effect. Specifically, children in both encouragement conditions were significantly less likely to eat none of the vegetable snacks they were served. Moreover, high encouragement appears to have had a lasting influence with higher consumption persisting even after encouragement activities were removed more so than moderate encouragement.
 Our findings from basic graphical and statistical comparisons are robust to the more rigorous regression analysis. These results show consumption for the first serving of all three vegetables was significantly influenced by encouragement condition. Moreover, we also find evidence that consumption for the first serving of vegetables was a significant determinant of consumption for later servings. Boys also tended to eat less vegetables compared to girls.