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perceived questionnaire items and to explore their personal experiences with FI. Interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim. Two researchers used inductive open coding procedures to analyze interviews. Qualitative responses were compared to FI classifications derived from the questionnaire.

Results: Participants, on average, were 19.5 years old (± 1.2), predominantly female (70%), and 67% were classified as food insecure with the AFSSM. College students' interpretations of questionnaire items reflected their diverse personal experiences (familiarity with FI, familial economic hardships, etc). Confidence in response choices were complicated for students given the range of both formal and informal food and financial resources they had access to (university meal plans, support from social circles, savings, etc.). Among those reporting FI, consequences of and coping responses to perceived shortcomings in food were widely heterogeneous.

Conclusions and Implications: The results of this qualitative study provide indications that university students' perceptions of traditional FI assessment questions are influenced by their personal experiences and resources. Results indicate that future work should investigate modified FI classifications and assessment methods among university students to account for the nuanced perspectives in this sample.

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P174 Lessons Learned: Challenges of Nutrition-Related Outcome Evaluations in an Urban Farmers Market Intervention

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Background (Background, Rationale, Prior Research, and/or Theory): Research about the outcome measures of farmers markets' potential impact on improving access to and intake of fresh produce is limited.

Objective: To examine perceived barriers and fresh produce intake-related behaviors among customers at the beginning and after implementation of a farmers' market.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention: Face-to-face surveys were conducted in a convenience sample of adult customers at the beginning of a new farmers' market (T1 $n = 129$) in urban New Brunswick, NJ, in summer of 2009. Multi-year follow up surveys were conducted in fall (end of market season) of 2015 (T2 $n = 73$), 2016 (T3 $n = 142$), and 2017 (T4 $n = 99$).

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Demographic characteristics, 11-item perceived barriers scale for fruits and vegetables, vegetable intake frequency. Descriptive statistics, Chi Square, independent samples t- and Mann-Whitney U tests were used for analyses.

Results: Participants were racially and ethnically diverse. For example, for T1 vs. T4, 31.0% vs. 23.2% were Hispanic, 17.8% vs. 14.1% were Black, 41.9% vs. 47.5% were White; about 28.7% vs. 21.2% reported having less than college education. Majority of participants at T4 used the market for less than three years. About 39.5% (T1) vs. 32.3% (T4) of the participants reported experiencing two or more barriers to eating fruits or vegetables ($P = .262$). The specific barrier of lacking variety of fruits and vegetables in the area stores was reported by more participants at T1 vs. T4 (32.3% vs. 19.2%, $P = .028$). Mean vegetable intake ranged from 2.6 ± 1.9 (T1) to 2.1 ± 1.2 times/d (T4) ($P = .131$).

Conclusions and Implications: Transient nature or self-selection of market customers and seasonality can challenge the efforts to measure longitudinal and individual behavioral changes in urban farmers market settings. Perceived barriers can be a viable proxy, and additional environmental assessments might be needed to differentiate the potential effects of a farmers' market and other environmental changes.

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P175 MassCAMPS: A National Training Model

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Objective: To offer Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) sponsors and providers with free training and assistance to create and maintain a healthier childcare environment in line with the Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010.

Target Audience: Massachusetts early education professionals participating in the CACFP.

Theory, Prior Research, Rationale: A needs assessment revealed a knowledge gap on how to prepare, serve, and convey the importance of healthy foods in the CACFP. Additionally, completion of professional development hours each year are required for CACFP certification. Adult learning theory was used to design a complete set of interactive online and engaging in-person trainings to meet the needs of early education professionals.

Description: The MassCAMPS (Massachusetts Children's Access to Meals Planned Smart) team developed the project components over a 1.5 year period. Components included: an online course containing six modules; five in-person train-the-trainer sessions incorporating the Growing Healthy Habits training manual; two live culinary demonstrations; a 15-minute culinary video; and a webpage to host all materials. A total of 1,589 CACFP

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