O39 (continued)

affect over 30% of students. While research to determine FI prevalence is growing, little research is being conducted on best practices to address student FI. As more campuses seek to address FI, resources are needed to bridge the gap between measuring FI prevalence and identifying appropriate responses.

Objective: This study aimed to validate the Campus Food Aid Self-assessment Tool (C-FAST). C-FAST is a survey-based tool, designed to gauge college campus performance in 6 dimensions associated with student FI: student services and supports; involvement; advocacy; campus culture and awareness; education and training; and research, scholarship, and creative works.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: Researchers conducted expert panel review and cognitive interviewing. Five expert reviewers evaluated the tool and provided feedback. Researchers then partnered with 10 four-year colleges and universities in Alabama to facilitate completion of C-FAST by campus representatives.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Institutions completed C-FAST and provided feedback on the tool. C-FAST submissions were evaluated to identify areas of strength and opportunities for growth for each campus then aggregated to reflect the state of FI resources and culture at Alabama institutions.

Results: Survey and interview feedback support the validation of C-FAST. Aggregated C-FAST results and follow-up interview themes will be presented, describing the validity of C-FAST along with a comprehensive overview of campus responses to student FI in Alabama.

Conclusion: This study supports validation of C-FAST as a tool for campuses to assess culture and resources relating to FI and provides statewide data on Alabama campus FI responses. Next steps include piloting C-FAST with additional campuses across the United States and validating the tool for use among 2-year institutions, so it can be used to identify appropriate campus responses to FI across a variety of campus contexts.

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040 A Comparison of Food Security Screeners in a Metropolitan Primary Care Center

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Background: Partnerships between primary care providers and food banks are novel approaches to improving food security. These prescriptive pantry programs include food security screening during clinical visits and food assistance based on current level of food insecurity. Food security screeners sensitive to differences in level of household food security are vital to success of these programs.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the clinical impact of a food security screener used to categorize households as high/moderate, low, or very low food secure

(USDA 6-SF) in comparison to a screener that only dichotomizes households as food secure or insecure (USDA 2-item).

Study Design, Setting, Participants: In February 2020, 137 individuals were screened for food security during clinical visits at a metropolitan primary care center in Kentucky. The study was conducted over a 4-week period.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: The 2-item screener ranked 15 (11%) of individuals as having high/marginal food security and 122 (85%) as having low food security. However, the USDA 6-SF categorized 54 (44%) of the 122 as having very low food security.

Results: In this prescriptive pantry program, individuals who were screened as food insecure were previously receiving 1 box of food. However, following the implementation of the USDA 6-SF, individuals who screened as having low food security received 1 box of food while those screened as having very low food security received 2 boxes of food. In this sample screened within a 1 month period, 54 (39.4%) individuals were given an additional bag of food based on their assessed food security status.

Conclusion: Individuals with very low food security would not have received adequate food supplies following assessment with the 2-item screener. Appropriate screening and provision of adequate food assistance for those who screen low or very low food secure can decrease the negative mental health impact and risk of chronic disease associated with food insecurity.

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Early Childhood Care & Education and School-Based Programs

041 Client Acceptability of School-Based Food Pantry Program for Rural Families in Southeast Tennessee

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Background: School-based food pantries (SBFP) are 1 way to address food insecurity among low-income families with children by offering nutritious food at a known, trusted, and easily accessible location. Although implementation has increased, there is still limited data on the client acceptability of SBFP compared to other school-based food program models, especially among rural schools.

Objective: To compare client acceptability, satisfaction, and preference between pilot SBFP and Sack Pack (SP) programs across 3 rural elementary schools in Southeast Tennessee.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: In this cross-sectional study, a convenience sample (n = 25) of adult