study uses the Encuesta de Presupuesto Familiares (EPF, Family Budget Survey in English) by the Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE, National Statistics Institute of Chile). Particularly, this study uses the waves: EPFVII (2011-12) and EPFVIII (2016-17). Both waves are representative of main urban areas in Chile. Firstly, we compared the descriptive statistics of two survey waves by FVs purchasers (purchasers vs. non purchasers). Then, we estimated marginal effects, change in probability, after a set of probit models.

**Measurable Outcome/Analysis:** We compare the socioeconomic characteristics, household income, education of household head, household composition, and consumption characteristics of FV non-purchasers between 2011-12 and 2016-17. After the descriptive analysis, we use a probit model to show how some determinants are associated to the change of probability of purchasing FVs.

**Results:** According to EPFVII (2011-12), 5.0% of households did not purchase FVs (fresh nor processed). Five years later, according to EPFVIII (2016-17), this share increased to 8.1%. Comparing non-zero FV purchases, the average remains close to 4.3 portions in both survey waves. In other words, the FV purchase decrease is associated to more households not purchasing FVs rather than a large number of households purchasing less FVs.

**Conclusion:** The population share of FV non-purchasers have been increasing, while no research has paid attention to define this segment. We expect that our research would help to avoid that more households stop purchasing FVs.

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**Assessing Change in Food Insecurity Status Among People Seeking Emergency Food Assistance During the COVID-19 Pandemic**

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**Background:** Food security is a multidimensional concept consisting of food availability, access, utilization, and stability. However, food security is often measured as a single-dimensional construct with recent considerations for nutrition security.

**Objective:** Using the multidimensional approach as a guiding framework, the purpose of this mixed methods study was to explore how emergency food assistance impacted food security among people seeking food assistance over time during the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Study Design, Settings, Participants:** Adults between ages 18 and 64, English-speaking, and Florida residents were recruited at emergency food distribution sites in West Central Florida. Participants completed initial...
Fung Uy (continued)

(n=129) and follow-up (n=59) surveys with demographic questions, questions about food assistance use, and the Household Food Security Survey Module (HFSSM). Participants that were food insecure and sought food assistance prior to COVID-19 were invited to participate in two, in-depth interviews: one at baseline (n=18) and one after three months (n=16).

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test compared HFSSM scores at baseline and follow-up, and bivariate analysis examined associations for improved food security scores. Applied thematic analysis was conducted to identify emergent themes.

Results: Quantitative results showed improvement in HFSSM scores (higher food security) at follow-up (p < 0.001). The seven emergent themes described processes and challenges in which people experiencing food insecurity must manage to ensure their families have enough food (eg, frequency of pantry visits varied; juggling between food pantries, SNAP, and/or food purchasing; not all pantries are worth going to).

Conclusion: Study findings show that the multidimensional approach to food security is promising to guide nuanced food security measurement. Quantitative and qualitative changes across each food security dimension reveal aspects that can be used to tailor programs to address specific needs in food availability, access, utilization, and stability over time.

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Changes in School Use of USDA Foods Program Funds Following Changes in School Meal Nutrition Standards

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Background: Updates in nutrition standards for USDA’s National School Lunch Program (NSLP) in 2012 required that meals include more fruit and vegetables. Most foods served in school meals come from commercial sources, but USDA also offers foods to schools through the USDA Foods Program. Through this program, states can use entitlement funds provided by USDA’s Food Nutrition Service (FNS) to obtain a wide range of foods including meat, poultry, cheese, fruits and vegetables (primarily canned or frozen), purchased on their behalf by USDA’s Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) for use in the NSLP. States can also use these funds to acquire fresh fruit and vegetables distributed by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) under the USDA DoD Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (DoD Fresh).

Objective: To examine how State-level use of USDA Foods entitlement funds for AMS-purchased foods and DoD Fresh fruit and vegetables changed after changes in NSLP nutrition standards in 2012. We focus on how States making high/low use of DoD Fresh prior to revised nutrition standards changed afterwards.

Continued on page 35