O20 (continued)

with social eating, meal planning, and the food environment.

Evaluation: Efficacy was evaluated in an 18-month randomized controlled trial of 136 youth with type 1 diabetes and their parents. Youth in the intervention condition demonstrated greater intake of whole plant foods and conformance to US dietary guidelines.

Conclusions and Implications: The CHEF program demonstrated improved diet quality in youth with type 1 diabetes, and could be incorporated into a variety of other settings and populations. Program materials are available at no charge.

Funding: NIH

O21 Development of a Farmers Market Based SNAP-Ed Nutrition Education Curriculum-Food Talk: Farmers Market

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Objective: To develop a culturally relevant evidence-based nutrition education program provided at both mobile and stationary farmers markets for SNAP-Ed eligible individuals.

Priority Audience: SNAP-Ed eligible Georgian adults who attend farmers markets.

Theory: Health Belief Model.

Description: Food Talk: Farmers Market (FTFM) includes eight 30 minute stand-alone lessons taught by paraprofessionals focusing on making healthy, budget-friendly choices regarding food and physical activity. The curriculum was adapted from a Georgia-based, validated nutrition education curriculum titled Food Talk. Lesson topics focus on: menu planning, sodium reduction, fruit and vegetable consumption, food safety, and physical activity. Each session includes a didactic lesson with dialogue based interactive component and a cooking demonstration/tasting. A choice of 16 recipes featuring Georgia grown fruits and vegetables are interchangeable, allowing for seasonal variability. Participants receive recipe cards and nutrition education extenders to enhance healthful practices at home.

Evaluation: A qualitative formative evaluation was conducted to assess acceptability of the content and format of the preliminary version of FTFM among SNAP-Ed eligible participants, paraprofessional, and county extension agent participating in a mobile farmers market in one pilot county (DeKalb County). Process and outcome evaluation was undertaken based on program administrative data and a self-administered post-lesson survey.

Conclusions and Implications: The development of FTFM is based on a validated curriculum for low-income Georgians and includes rigorous evaluation methods. FTFM will be used statewide to promote healthy eating, increase access to fresh produce, and serve as a foundation to

develop Policy, Systems, and Environmental change interventions available for SNAP-Ed eligible Georgians.

Funding: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program - Education

O22 Lessons Learned: A Survey of Farmers Who Received Funding from a Locally Grown Produce Initiative

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Objective: The objective of the survey was to evaluate the effectiveness of the Locally Grown Produce Initiative from the perspective of key stakeholders so they can be better served by similar initiatives in the future.

Target Audience: In 2015, a telephone survey of New York State farmers who received HPNAP Locally Grown Produce Initiative funds was conducted. Farmers from a food bank region in Upstate New York were asked to provide feedback about what they perceived to be the strengths and limitations of the HPNAP Locally Grown Produce Initiative.

Theory, Prior Research, Rationale: Increasing access to locally grown produce for patrons of emergency food programs may improve health in vulnerable populations while stimulating the farming economy.

Description: The Hunger Prevention and Nutrition Assistance Program (HPNAP) provides New York State funds to food banks and other organizations within the emergency food network. In 2012, HPNAP received a one-time \$2 million funding allocation for a Locally Grown Produce Initiative, which was divided among eight regional food banks to make purchases between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013.

Evaluation: Likert scale questions were analyzed with simple statistical analyses to determine the range and frequency of responses. Open-ended questions were analyzed using a systematic analysis of recurring themes.

Conclusions and Implications: The results of the survey indicate that future initiatives to promote locally grown produce need to account for the seasonality of produce by being implemented in a manner that allows farmers to have adequate time to make produce projections.

Funding: None

O23 Evaluation of a Food Waste Reduction Campaign in a University Dining Hall

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Objective: The purpose of this study is to determine the efficacy of a student-centered food waste reduction

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O23 (continued)

campaign in an all-you-care-to-eat university dining setting.

Study Design and Setting: Consumer plate waste was collected, sorted, and weighed during lunch in two dining halls for a 13-week period in Fall 2016. An education campaign was introduced in the treatment dining facility during week 8 of the data collection effort to assess the impact of the campaign on the quantity and quality of food waste. The education campaign provided messaging on the economic, environmental, and social aspects of food waste and presented diners with feedback on their own waste behavior. The second dining hall served as a comparison.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Plate waste was sorted into three categories: meat protein, fruits and vegetables, and "other." An average daily waste per student was calculated for each dining hall. Ordinary least squares regression was used to model the impact of the education campaign on the average food waste per student, including controls for dining hall, day of week, and menu week cycle.

Results: Preliminary results reveal that the education campaign had a modest, but insignificant, impact on waste behavior, with waste reductions primarily occurring in the "other" (as opposed to protein or fruit/vegetable) waste category.

Conclusions and Implications: The education campaign worked in the intended direction, yet results suggest education alone may not be an effective intervention strategy for reducing plate waste. Foodservice managers may want to combine education efforts with changes to the dining environment (e.g., pricing strategy, menu size, pre-portioning food items).

Funding: NIFA

O24 It's Easy to Just Toss it Because You Can Get Something Else - Young Adults Perceptions of Wasted Food

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Objective: Consumers are one of the largest sources of preventable wasted food in developed countries, and age is negatively correlated with quantity of wasted food. This study sought to explore the perceptions, beliefs and behaviors related to wasted food among 18-24 year old adults.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: Nine, 75-minute focus groups were conducted with young adults on a university campus. Fifty-eight individuals (63.8% female) with an average age of 20.2 y (± 1.6) who lived in a residence where they had control over some food purchases (excluding co-op or Greek housing or living with parents) participated in focus groups during spring of 2016. Thirty participants lived in dormitories at a

land-grant university and the remaining 28 lived in dwellings off campus.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Before focus group participation, interested participants completed online questionnaires to provide sociodemographic characteristics and frequency of domestic food behaviors. Focus groups were digitally recorded, transcribed verbatim, reviewed for accuracy, and then analyzed for themes by two investigators using the constant-comparative approach.

Results: Inductive thematic analyses provided insights that were broadly categorized into: knowledge of wasted food, factors that impact food waste behaviors, motivations for addressing wasted food, suggested intervention to reduce wasted food, and challenges to address when working with young adults on this issue. Additionally, results provide evidence of heterogeneity in perceptions, beliefs, and behaviors related to wasted food based on residential dwelling type.

Conclusions and Implications: Insights from the current study may be used to inform and tailor interventions focused on reducing wasted food in young adults.

Funding: USDA

O25 Building Capacity of the South Carolina SNAP-Ed Program to Implement Policy, Systems, and Environmental Strategies for Healthy Eating and Active Living in Conjunction with Delivery Direct Nutrition Education

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Objective: SNAP-Ed Implementing Agencies (IA) have varying levels of capacity to meet federal rules requiring working to change policy, systems, and environments (PSE) for healthy eating and active living in conjunction with delivering nutrition education. This evaluation aimed to identify barriers and opportunities for building capacity of IAs to work with SNAP-Ed partners on PSE strategies.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention: This study took place in South Carolina and included three components of data collection. Pre- and post-interviews with IA staff (n=19; n=19); interviews with current or potential partners of SNAP-Ed (n=84); and SNAP-eligible participant focus groups (n=165). IA interviews explored knowledge of PSE requirements, and barriers and opportunities for capacity building. Partner interviews explored preferred PSE strategies, and barriers and opportunities for implementation. Focus groups explored barriers to healthy foods and preferred PSE strategies.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Interviews and focus groups were analyzed using NVIVO11 software, focused on

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