Kim (continued)

cantly affect the intention toward adopting plant-based diets.

**Funding:** None

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**Exploring the Willingness to Reduce Meat Consumption Among Young Korean Adults in Their 20s**

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**Background:** High meat consumption is associated with adverse impacts on sustainable food system.

**Objective:** We aimed to explore young Korean adults’ willingness to reduce meat consumption.

**Study Design, Settings, Participants:** An online survey was conducted during April 2022 among young Korean adults in their 20s and 1,478 responses were collected. A survey questionnaire was developed to include participants’ willingness to reduce meat consumption, meat attachment (Hedonism, Affinity, Entitlement, Dependence), and socio-demographics.

**Measurable Outcome/Analysis:** Respondents were divided into two groups according to their willingness to reduce meat consumption (Yes- or No-willingness group). The distributive differences among these two groups were analyzed using a chi-squared test across participants’ socio-demographics. Independent samples t-test was used to analyze the differences in meat attachment among these two groups. Hierarchical logistic regressions were conducted to predict the associations between the willingness to reduce meat consumption and meat attachment, controlling for participants’ socio-demographics. SPSS was used for the analyses at $\alpha \leq 0.05$.

**Results:** The results showed that those who were females, college/university graduated or employed were more likely to have the willingness to reduce meat consumption. The averages of meat attachment scored the highest in Hedonism followed by Entitlement > Dependence > Affinity. Among the “Yes-willingness” group, Hedonism, Entitlement, and Dependence were significantly lower, whilst Affinity was higher. The results of hierarchical logistic regressions revealed that the willingness to reduce meat consumption was significantly influenced by participants’ gender, and meat attachment. Females were generally more than two times as likely as males to have the willingness to reduce meat consumption. Those who highly perceived Hedonism, Entitlement, and Dependence were less likely to have such willingness (0.496, 0.550, and 0.486 times, respectively), while those who highly perceived Affinity were more likely to do so (2.235 times).

**Conclusion:** The results imply that gender and meat attachment tend to significantly affect the willingness to reduce meat consumption among young Korean adults.

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**Farm Clinic (F2C): A Food Recovery Produce Rx Model to Reduce Food Loss Connecting Under-Resourced Patients With Local Produce**

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**Objective:** Improve access to diverse local produce for under-served communities through the Farm2Clinic (F2C) food recovery produce prescription model.

**Use of Theory or Research:** Previous studies have estimated more than 50% of commercial farm crops are of edible and nutritious quality but unmarketable and may be left unharvested in the field. Tax deductions are available to incentivize farmers to work with food recovery groups and donate produce. However, organizations overseeing the logistics of connecting donated food to under-resourced communities are limited.

**Target Audience:** Uninsured patients at risk for poor nutrition, food insecurity, or a chronic disease who receive care at safety-net clinics in rural Eastern North Carolina.

**Program Description:** The F2C model founded in 2019, seeks to recover and connect unharvested, fresh, local produce with under-resourced communities at risk for poor nutrition and related health disparities. Produce is recovered through collaboration with the Society of St. Andrew, a gleaning and food recovery group. Recovered produce is connected to patient participants via a range of F2C implemented programs including home delivery, pick-up on-site at clinics, and community-based nutrition education classes.

**Evaluation Methods:** F2C record logs were reviewed regarding the type and quantity of produce connected to patients, number of patients, clinics, and counties served and annual program survey results regarding use of food.

**Results:** Since the founding of F2C, over 100,000 pounds of produce including: sweet potatoes, strawberries, bell peppers, tomatoes, zucchini, squash, collards, kale, turnips, green beans, and cabbage were recovered and connected with over 1000 patients across 6 clinics serving 13 counties. F2C participants consistently report consuming the majority of produce (All or > 75%).

**Conclusion:** The F2C model has recovered a substantial diversity and quantity of produce and connected it directly to individuals with lower resources while mitigating food loss from the field. The F2C model aligns with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Environmental Protection Agency 2030 Food Loss and Waste Reduction Goal and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 12.

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**Imperial County Farm-to-School Community Engagement Initiative**

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**Objective:** To bring together stakeholders from the distinct parts of the food system to increase the capacity for...