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**

So-Young Kim, PhD, soonyah@sch.ac.kr, Soonchunhyang University; Min Hyun Maeng, Tomorrow's Table

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

**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 distributional 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.

**Funding:** The National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) grant funded by the Korea government (MSIT)

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

Brandon Stroud, BS, CHES, East Carolina University; Lauren Sastre, PhD, LDN, RDN, sastrel18@ecu.edu, East Carolina University

**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.

**Funding:** None

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

Yu Meng, PhD, epimonica@gmail.com, University of California, Agriculture and Natural Resources

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

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Farm-to-School (FTS) activity by holding a School-Farm Conference and an Imperial Valley Agriculture Tour.

**Use of Research:** My county is a rural county with large agricultural lands. However, its community has to pay more to purchase locally produced fresh vegetables through supermarkets because of a shortcoming in direct marketing and food supply chain. School and food pantries play important roles in supporting under-resourced families. Research showed Farm-to-School activities benefit all partners in a way to build a healthy food system.

**Target Audience:** Teachers, nutrition educators, school food service directors and staff, food bank and food pantry staff, farm bureau director and growers were recruited through flyers, social media posts, direct emails, and personal contacts.

**Program Description:** Conference workshops topics and agricultural tour sites were decided by stakeholder advisory committee and participants survey results. Conference provided experiential learning opportunities for participants to engage in nutrition curriculum exploring, gardening, and increase their agricultural and food literacy.

**Evaluation Methods:** Post-workshop and post-agricultural tour evaluation surveys were administered.

**Results:** We had 40 participants in our county’s first farm-to-school conference representing teachers, food service directors, and administrators from 7 school districts, 7 organizations, 2 state government representatives, and 2 ag industry representatives. According to our post-conference survey, 96% of participants felt their FTS knowledge increased; 88% learnt a variety of curriculums; 96% felt more resourceful; 84% feel confident in engaging and facilitating farm-to-school activities; 88% said they plan to start integrate what they learnt to work; 66% indicated they planned to apply for a farm-to-school grant; 87% better understood local agriculture after the tour and 93% learned a variety of crops and research, and 72% increased confidence in finding community partners to collaborate.

**Conclusion:** We achieved our goal of bringing together stakeholders from the distinct parts of the food system to increase the capacity for farm-to-school activities.

**Funding:** NIFA

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**Resilient Rural Food Access**

*Brianna Routh, PhD, MPH, LD, RDN, brianna.routh@montana.edu,* Montana State University Extension; *Sarah Feeney, PhD, CFLE,* Central Washington University; *Bradford Wiles, PhD,* Kansas State University Extension; *Maeve Intaqlbhai,* MS, Kansas State University; *Doris Cancel-Tirado, PhD, MPH,* Western Oregon University; *Dawn Contreras, PhD,* Michigan State University Extension; *Leah Pylate, PhD,* Mississippi State University; *Yoshie Sano, PhD,* Washington State University; *Kimberly Greder, PhD,* Iowa State University Extension

**Objective:** To identify factors rural community key informants (CKI) used towards resilient food systems in rural communities in times of stress.

**Study Design, Settings, Participants:** CKI from family and food serving organizations in rural (RUCA 7+) communities across 13 states throughout the US were identified by local partners and recruited by the data collection team. Forty-three CKI participated in audio-recorded, open-ended, semi-structured interviews. Kansas State University’s IRB approved this study.

**Measurable Outcome/Analysis:** Interview questions and sample selection were informed by Food Systems Theory (Misselhorn et al., 2012) and Social Organizational Theory of Action and Change (Mancini & Bowen, 2013). Transcript analysis used the constant comparative method (Glaser & Strauss, 2017) focusing on axial codes identifying resilient food system navigation. Codes were used to identify themes explaining resilient rural food systems under stress. County Health Rankings data provided further context and linkage to themes identified in data.

**Results:** Preliminary findings indicate rural food serving organizations experienced the following changes to functioning that supported resilience in their rural food systems during COVID-19: new collaboration strategies and community capacity building with existing and previous partners, uniquely influenced by relationships, rural community factors, and the nationwide influx of funding resources and increased focus on wrap-around supports (WAS) including partner organization or resource referral, and direct education opportunities.

**Conclusion:** Some organizations formed new partnerships and many with extant connections pivoted partnership strategies. Partnerships proved critical to connecting clients to WAS necessary for navigating community stressors. Community stressors resist complete identification yet building partnerships in advance helped food systems resiliently adapt. We will include a list of partners with whom rural organizations found value.

**Funding:** Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; Kansas State HATCH

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**Senior’s Perceived Barriers to Accessing an Urban Charitable Food Assistance Program**

*Zitong Wang, BS, San Jose State University; Susan Chen, PhD, MS, susan.chen@sjsu.edu,* San Jose State University

**Background:** With the increasing rate of senior populations with low-incomes across the United States, charitable food assistance (CFA) programs are a vital resource to address food access needs among this population. Seniors with food insecurity may face unique challenges that limit their ability to access nutritious food.

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