

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 19

1. Name of the Planned Program

Global Food Security and Hunger

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
704	Nutrition and Hunger in the Population	100%		0%	
	Total	100%		0%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Actual	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
279832	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
279832	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
1891108	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Nutrition education was conducted using a variety of methods including group, individual, media, and newsletters. Group methods were both single education events that focus on a very specific concept/behavior (e.g. safe handling of food to prevent foodborne illness and/or spoilage) or a series of lessons that focus on broader concepts such as label reading or food resource management. Networking with agencies and organizations to expand outreach and identify new audiences occurred. In addition,

Agents promoted federal food programs such as SNAP or WIC to help clientele increase their food security.

AgriLife Research faculty conducted research in Iraq that assisted local farmers to improve wheat production. Additional projects targeted to improve food security were performed in Sudan and South Africa.

2. Brief description of the target audience

The target audience for the Better Living for Texans program is SNAP recipients and applicants. However, Texas has been granted waivers by USDA/FNS that allow us to extend our program to other limited resource audiences. These audiences include: women receiving WIC benefits, children attending schools in which 50% or more of the children receive free or reduce meals; children and parents in Head Start programs; individuals receiving food at a food bank or food pantry; children who participate in the Summer Food Service Program; and individuals living in census tracts where 50% or more of the population is at 130% of the poverty level or below.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Plan	{NO DATA}	{NO DATA}	{NO DATA}	{NO DATA}
Actual	179656	102369	162328	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010

Plan:

Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	0	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group educational sessions conducted.

Year	Target	Actual
2010	{No Data Entered}	13084

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Amount of monthly out-of-pocket food expenses reported saved by program participants.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Amount of monthly out-of-pocket food expenses reported saved by program participants.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	{No Data Entered}	28

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Helping SNAP recipients stretch their food dollars can help keep food on the family table during the month. By adopting sound food resource management behaviors, individuals can save money for use in other areas (housing, clothing, health care, etc).

What has been done

The Better Living for Texas program emphasizes food resource management by teaching participants who to shop with a list, plan meals, and use unit pricing. Low-cost, yet nutritious, foods and food demonstrations are emphasized in the classes.

Results

For the 1266 participants who reported out-of-pocket food expense, the average monthly amount fell by \$27.95. Most of these participants continued to receive benefits from programs such as WIC, TANF, and SNAP and the percentage who needed to use emergency food systems (such as food pantries) rose from 270 (21.3%) pre-BLT to 322 (25.4) post-BLT. Therefore, we must interpret any reduction in out-of-pocket food expenses with caution.

NOTE: This data is also reported under the planned program 'Food and Nutrition Education for Limited Resource Audiences'.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
704	Nutrition and Hunger in the Population

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Economy
- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations

Brief Explanation

Our monthly out-of-pocket food expenses did not drop as much as it had in previous years however this could be due to our current economic climate which includes rising food and fuel prices as well as unemployment. In Texas, about half of those eligible for SNAP benefits actually participate in the program; if those who qualify receive benefits, then it is possible that their food security status could be improved more.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- Before-After (before and after program)

Evaluation Results

On average, participants who graduated from the Better Living for Texans program reported a \$28 reduction in monthly-out-of-pocket food expenses. Assuming that this was not due to a loss of program benefits or other financial problem, if continued over the course of a year a household could save as much as \$336 per year.

Key Items of Evaluation