

**V(A). Planned Program (Summary)**

**Program # 17**

**1. Name of the Planned Program**

Global Food Security and Hunger

Reporting on this Program

**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	50%		50%	
801	Individual and Family Resource Management	50%		50%	
	<b>Total</b>	100%		100%	

**V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)**

1. Actual amount of FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2012	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual Paid Professional	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual Volunteer	0.0	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
103091	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
103091	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
882098	0	0	0

**V(D). Planned Program (Activity)**

1. Brief description of the Activity

**AgriLife Extension**

Nutrition education was conducted using a variety of methods including group, individual, media, and newsletters. Group methods included single education events that focused on a very specific concept/behavior or a series of lessons that focused on food resource management. Networking with agencies and organizations to expand outreach and identify new audiences will also occur.

**AgriLife Research**

Research was conducted in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East in cooperation with the Gates Foundation, Howard G. Buffett Foundation, local extension services, local universities, Texas Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense and USAID. Examples of planned activities include the Texas Israeli Exchange, Iraq Trade and Development, and the Kurdistan Initiative.

**2. Brief description of the target audience**

**AgriLife Extension**

The target audience for the Better Living for Texans program includes individuals who receive benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance program (SNAP) as well as those who are potentially eligible for benefits. Those eligible for benefits 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 tracks where 50% or more of the population is at 130% of the poverty level or below.

**AgriLife Research**

Target audiences include the United Nations, governments and non-governmenatal organizations in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East.

**3. How was eXtension used?**

eXtension was not used in this program

**V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)**

**1. Standard output measures**

2012	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
<b>Actual</b>	105181	253060	115712	0

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

**Patent Applications Submitted**

Year: 2012  
Actual: 0

**Patents listed**

**3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)**

**Number of Peer Reviewed Publications**

<b>2012</b>	<b>Extension</b>	<b>Research</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Actual</b>	0	0	0

**V(F). State Defined Outputs**

**Output Target**

**Output #1**

**Output Measure**

- # of group educational sessions conducted.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Actual</b>
2012	9508

**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 Condition Outcome Measure

### **3b. Quantitative Outcome**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Actual</b>
2012	14

### **3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement**

#### **Issue (Who cares and Why)**

An estimated 18% of Texas families have been identified as food insecure. Food insecurity has been linked to a number of diet, health, and psychosocial outcomes. Among children, food insecurity has been associated not only with a poor diet but also with iron deficiency anemia, developmental delay, behavioral and emotional problems and poor academic performance. The possible link between food insecurity and obesity has been examined in both children and adult populations but the findings are inconsistent.

#### **What has been done**

BLT teaches participants how to stretch their food resources (cash or SNAP benefits) and prepare low-cost meals so they can get the maximum amount of nutritious food for their families.

#### **Results**

In a sample of 1286 participants, 71% (908) reported they always or sometimes ran out of food before the end of the month. Twenty-three percent (n=295) never ran out of food, and the remaining participants were not sure or did not answer the question. Thirty days after completing the BLT program, the number of participants running out of food always or sometimes had dropped to 698 (54%), and the percentage who never ran out of food rose to 43%. Although the drop in food insecurity is encouraging, it is still a concern that over half of the participants continue to have problems with food security despite the improvements in their food resource management skills.

### **4. Associated Knowledge Areas**

<b>KA Code</b>	<b>Knowledge Area</b>
704	Nutrition and Hunger in the Population
801	Individual and Family Resource Management

## **V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)**

### **External factors which affected outcomes**

- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations
- Competing Public priorities
- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Populations changes (immigration, new cultural groupings, etc.)

### **Brief Explanation**

While we were able to help participants reduce out-of-pocket food expenses and reduce the number of participants who experienced food insecurity, the high percentages of participants who continue to struggle with food insecurity are cause for concern. Many of the risk factors for food insecurity (poverty, loss of a job, being a single parent, unexpected expenses) are well outside the scope of BLT program.

## **V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies)**

### **Evaluation Results**

In a sample of 1286 participants, 71% (908) reported they always or sometimes ran out of food before the end of the month. Twenty-three percent (n=295) never ran out of food, and the remaining participants were not sure or did not answer the question. Thirty days after completing the BLT program, the number of participants running out of food always or sometimes had dropped to 698 (54%), and the percentage who never ran out of food rose to 43%. Although the drop in food insecurity is encouraging, it is still a concern that over half of the participants continue to have problems with food security despite the improvements in their food resource management skills.

### **Key Items of Evaluation**

No additional findings to report.