V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 19

1. Name of the Planned Program

Global Food Security and Hunger - Families and Youth

☑ 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
604	Marketing and Distribution Practices	3%		0%	
607	Consumer Economics	9%		0%	
608	Community Resource Planning and Development	8%		0%	
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior	30%		0%	
704	Nutrition and Hunger in the Population	9%		0%	
724	Healthy Lifestyle	9%		0%	
801	Individual and Family Resource Management	12%		0%	
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being	9%		0%	
805	Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services	6%		0%	
806	Youth Development	5%		0%	
	Total	100%		0%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2013	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual Paid Professional	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual Volunteer	17.1	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**
540000	0	0	0
1862 Matching	**1890 Matching**	**1862 Matching**	**1890 Matching**
540000	0	0	0
1862 All Other	**1890 All Other**	**1862 All Other**	**1890 All Other**
1255000	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

•Development and introduction of new curricula

•Outreach to families, schools, child care providers, direct assistance, demonstrations, and educational opportunities to food, healthy, eating, exercise, diet, etc.

•Development of surveys, evaluation tools

•Delivery through classes, One-on-One, News Releases/TV/Radio, Participation in Events, Displays

•Provided training and other staff development opportunities to county educators

2. Brief description of the target audience

Families, communities, youth, children, parents, community leaders, teachers, job seakers, businesses

3. How was eXtension used?

eXtension is provided as an educator resource

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

Patent Applications Submitted

Year:	2013
Actual:	0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2013	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	1	1

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- Number of OSU Fact s published

Year	Actual
2013	3

Output #2

Output Measure

- Number of other publications including but not limited to Bulletins, Technical Manuals, Reports as well as PowerPoint presentation and Spreadsheets, etc. distributed for use by others

Year	Actual
2013	8

Output #3

Output Measure

- Number of in-service training sessions

Year	Actual
2013	10

Output #4

Output Measure

- Number of certification Training sessions

Year	Actual
2013	2

Output #5

Output Measure

- Number of other training sessions, workshops, etc. conducted

Year	Actual
2013	14

Output #6

Output Measure

- Number of presentations at Extension organized meetings

Year	Actual
2013	23

Output #7

Output Measure

- Number of presentations at other meetings and events (professional metings, invitations to speak to community groups, etc.)

Year	Actual
2013	8

Output #8

Output Measure

- Number of workshops, conferences, etc. organized

Year	Actual
2013	3

Output #9

Output Measure

- Number of posters or displays

Year	Actual
2013	3

Output #10

Output Measure

- Number of other demonstrations, displays, exhibits, and models

Year	Actual

2013	0

Output #11

Output Measure

- Number of newsletters

Year	Actual
2013	6

Output #12

Output Measure

- Number of website hits
  Not reporting on this Output for this Annual Report

Output #13

Output Measure

- Number of radio and television presentations

Year	Actual
2013	1

Output #14

Output Measure

- Number of newspaper, and magazine articles written

Year	Actual
2013	18

Output #15

Output Measure

- Average number of phone calls and/or email requests responded to on a weekly basis

Year	Actual
2013	13

Output #16

Output Measure

- Number of websites

Year	Actual

2013 6

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Percentage increase in money saving meal planning or food shopping practices
2	Percentage increase in food money management practices
3	Percentage increase growing, producing, hunting, or fishing for some food
4	Percentage decrease in likelihood of using high-risk negative financial practices such as overusing credit, failing to save money or planning for the future
5	Percentage decrease in the risk of default on loans, credit card debt, unpaid bills, mortgage foreclosure, and identity theft
6	Percentage increase in financial planning practices across the life cycle and skills to manage financial risk
7	Percentage increase in readiness for employment opportunities
8	Percentage increase in readiness for life changes
9	Percentage increase in life skills for personal competence
10	Percentage increase in ability to manage personal and family finances
11	Percentage increase in utilization by parents, volunteers, and primary caregivers of best practices that enhance the well-being and life skill development of children and youth
12	Percentage increase in use of creativity and lifelong learning by youth and adults to become resilient in their personal and family life
13	Percentage increase in life skills such as critical thinking, problem solving, nurturing relationships, social skills, responsible citizenship, self-discipline, stress management, and self-esteem
14	Percentage increase in youth giving back to their community through entrepreneurial/service learning projects
15	Percentage increase in the environmental and agricultural literacy of Oklahomans
16	Percentage increase in youth knowledge of plant and animal science concepts
17	Percentage increase in ethical decisions of youth related to animal care and well being

18	Percentage increase in life skills such as setting goals, keeping records, and ethical decision making through project work
19	Percentage increase in partnership of agencies and organizations interested in reducing hunger
20	Percentage increase in action to develop and sustain assets that support employment and economic opportunities
21	Percentage increase in use of creativity and innovation to address social problems
22	Number of Families Positively Impacted by Community Nutrition Education Programs

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Percentage increase in money saving meal planning or food shopping practices

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Condition Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2013	81

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)
According to a recent USDA report, for the 3 year period of 2010-2012 an average of 15.3% of Oklahoma's population was classified as food insecure. Food Banks in Oklahoma serve over 150,000 people each week, over half of whom are children, while serving an additional 72,000 Oklahomans each week through non-emergency food programs. Roughly 16% of Oklahoma's adult population receives benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. Food insecurity and hunger are on the rise across Oklahoma, especially in families with children; 1 in 4 Oklahoma children are at risk of being hungry.

What has been done
In order to advance the socio-economic development of the state, and have an impact on issues that address food insecurity & hunger, educational programs have been created and implemented to educate Oklahomans on how to attain a better quality of life.

Results
In 2013, 377 Oklahomans participated in educational programs that focused on reducing hunger. Programs like Adults Need Dairy, Too were taught to TANF clients at a work preparation class. Loving Your Family, Feeding Their Future offered cooking principles and budget friendly recipes.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
607	Consumer Economics
704	Nutrition and Hunger in the Population
801	Individual and Family Resource Management

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

Percentage increase in food money management practices

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2013	16

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)
According to a recent USDA report, for the 3 year period of 2010-2012 an average of 15.3% of Oklahoma's population was classified as food insecure. Food Banks in Oklahoma serve over 150,000 people each week, over half of whom are children, while serving an additional 72,000 Oklahomans each week through non-emergency food programs. Roughly 16% of Oklahoma's adult population receives benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. Food insecurity and hunger are on the rise across Oklahoma, especially in families with children; 1 in 4 Oklahoma children are at risk of being hungry.

What has been done
In order to advance the socio-economic development of the state, and have an impact on issues that address food insecurity & hunger, educational programs have been created and implemented to educate Oklahomans on how to attain a better quality of life.

Results
In 2013, 377 Oklahomans participated in educational programs that focused on reducing hunger. Programs like Adults Need Dairy, Too were taught to TANF clients at a work preparation class. Loving Your Family, Feeding Their Future offered cooking principles budget friendly recipes.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
607	Consumer Economics
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior
704	Nutrition and Hunger in the Population
801	Individual and Family Resource Management

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

Percentage increase growing, producing, hunting, or fishing for some food

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2013	71

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)
According to a recent USDA report, for the 3 year period of 2010-2012 an average of 15.3% of Oklahoma's population was classified as food insecure. Food Banks in Oklahoma serve over 150,000 people each week, over half of whom are children, while serving an additional 72,000 Oklahomans each week through non-emergency food programs. Roughly 16% of Oklahoma's adult population receives benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. Food insecurity and hunger are on the rise across Oklahoma, especially in families with children; 1 in 4 Oklahoma children are at risk of being hungry.

What has been done
In order to advance the socio-economic development of the state, and have an impact on issues that address food insecurity & hunger, educational programs have been created and implemented to educate Oklahomans on how to attain a better quality of life.

Results
In 2013, 377 Oklahomans participated in educational programs that focused on reducing hunger. Programs like Adults Need Dairy, Too were taught to TANF clients at a work preparation class. Loving Your Family, Feeding Their Future offered cooking principles budget friendly recipes.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
607	Consumer Economics
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior
704	Nutrition and Hunger in the Population
801	Individual and Family Resource Management

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Measures

Percentage decrease in likelihood of using high-risk negative financial practices such as overusing credit, failing to save money or planning for the future

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2013	60

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)
Oklahoma has some of the nation's highest populations of unbanked and underbanked households, families without savings accounts, and consumers with subprime credit. Nearly 44% of Oklahoma households are considered "asset poor", having little or no financial cushion to subsist at the poverty level for three months in the event of unemployment or other emergency. The state ranks 42nd in unbanked households and 44th in consumers with subprime credit. Sixteen percent of Oklahomans have an annual income below the federal poverty threshold. The state ranks 34thin average annual pay. Oklahoma ranks 46th in residents with low-wage jobs. Unemployed Oklahomans may have more than a bad economy working against them; irresponsible use of social media such as Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter can eliminate a job applicant from consideration for employment. A lack of business etiquette can cost not only job applicants but also employers, who can lose profits due to a decrease in business and eventual increase in employee turnover.

Oklahoma ranks among the top 5 in all states for number of divorces. Oklahomans marry an average of 2.5 years younger than the national median age at first marriage, and those marrying under the age of 20 are the most likely to have gotten a divorce. Oklahoma families with children and headed by single mothers are 4.5 times more likely to be in poverty than families headed by married couples.

What has been done
In order to advance the socio-economic development of the state, and have an impact on issues that address financial management and planning skills, jobs and employment, and families, educational programs have been created and implemented to educate Oklahomans on how to attain a better quality of life.

Results
In 2013, 26 programs using various curricula were presented to 886 individuals across Oklahoma. Programs presented include:

Making Sense of Money Management classes offered in partnership with the District Attorney's Bogus Check Division. Participants demonstrate how to balance checking account statements and personal check records. Participants are offered this class as an alternative to having bogus check charges filed in district court.

Dollar Decisions participants work alongside community banks to create spending plans and savings accounts, as well as work alongside bankers to introduce the use of technology to better track their income and expenses.

Oklahoma Cooperative Extension conducted Co-parenting Through Divorce classes in 17 counties and helped 317 parents learn how to reduce the effects of divorce on their children.

66% decrease in adults who plan to use a payday loan company for small loans
78% decrease in adults who plan to have a check returned for insufficient funds
30% decrease in youth who spend money right away when they get it

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
607	Consumer Economics
801	Individual and Family Resource Management
806	Youth Development

Outcome #5

1. Outcome Measures

Percentage decrease in the risk of default on loans, credit card debt, unpaid bills, mortgage foreclosure, and identity theft

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Condition Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2013	60

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)
Oklahoma has some of the nation's highest populations of unbanked and underbanked households, families without savings accounts, and consumers with subprime credit. Nearly 44% of Oklahoma households are considered "asset poor", having little or no financial cushion to subsist at the poverty level for three months in the event of unemployment or other emergency. The state ranks 42nd in unbanked households and 44th in consumers with subprime credit. Sixteen percent of Oklahomans have an annual income below the federal poverty threshold. The state ranks 34thin average annual pay. Oklahoma ranks 46th in residents with low-wage jobs. Unemployed Oklahomans may have more than a bad economy working against them; irresponsible use of social media such as Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter can eliminate a job applicant from consideration for employment. A lack of business etiquette can cost not only job applicants but also employers, who can lose profits due to a decrease in business and eventual increase in employee turnover.

Oklahoma ranks among the top 5 in all states for number of divorces. Oklahomans marry an average of 2.5 years younger than the national median age at first marriage, and those marrying under the age of 20 are the most likely to have gotten a divorce. Oklahoma families with children and headed by single mothers are 4.5 times more likely to be in poverty than families headed by married couples.

What has been done
In order to advance the socio-economic development of the state, and have an impact on issues that address financial management and planning skills, jobs and employment, and families, educational programs have been created and implemented to educate Oklahomans on how to attain a better quality of life.

Results
In 2013, 26 programs using various curricula were presented to 886 individuals across Oklahoma. Programs presented include:
?Making Sense of Money Management classes offered in partnership with the District Attorney?s Bogus Check Division. Participants demonstrate how to balance checking account statements and personal check records. Participants are offered this class as an alternative to having bogus check charges filed in district court.
?Dollar Decisions participants work alongside community banks to create spending plans and savings accounts, as well as work alongside bankers to introduce the use of technology to better track their income and expenses.
?Oklahoma Cooperative Extension conducted Co-parenting Through Divorce classes in 17 counties and helped 317 parents learn how to reduce the effects of divorce on their children.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
607	Consumer Economics
801	Individual and Family Resource Management
806	Youth Development

Outcome #6

1. Outcome Measures

Percentage increase in financial planning practices across the life cycle and skills to manage financial risk

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2013	25

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)
Oklahoma has some of the nation's highest populations of unbanked and underbanked households, families without savings accounts, and consumers with subprime credit. Nearly 44% of Oklahoma households are considered "asset poor", having little or no financial cushion to subsist at the poverty level for three months in the event of unemployment or other emergency.

The state ranks 42nd in unbanked households and 44th in consumers with subprime credit. Sixteen percent of Oklahomans have an annual income below the federal poverty threshold. The state ranks 34thin average annual pay. Oklahoma ranks 46th in residents with low-wage jobs. Unemployed Oklahomans may have more than a bad economy working against them; irresponsible use of social media such as Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter can eliminate a job applicant from consideration for employment. A lack of business etiquette can cost not only job applicants but also employers, who can lose profits due to a decrease in business and eventual increase in employee turnover.

Oklahoma ranks among the top 5 in all states for number of divorces. Oklahomans marry an average of 2.5 years younger than the national median age at first marriage, and those marrying under the age of 20 are the most likely to have gotten a divorce. Oklahoma families with children and headed by single mothers are 4.5 times more likely to be in poverty than families headed by married couples.

What has been done

In order to advance the socio-economic development of the state, and have an impact on issues that address financial management and planning skills, jobs and employment, and families, educational programs have been created and implemented to educate Oklahomans on how to attain a better quality of life.

Results

In 2013, 26 programs using various curricula were presented to 886 individuals across Oklahoma. Programs presented include:
?Making Sense of Money Management classes offered in partnership with the District Attorney?s Bogus Check Division. Participants demonstrate how to balance checking account statements and personal check records. Participants are offered this class as an alternative to having bogus check charges filed in district court.
?Dollar Decisions participants work alongside community banks to create spending plans and savings accounts, as well as work alongside bankers to introduce the use of technology to better track their income and expenses.
?Oklahoma Cooperative Extension conducted Co-parenting Through Divorce classes in 17 counties and helped 317 parents learn how to reduce the effects of divorce on their children.

18% increase in adults who plan to establish or update estate plans
33% increase in adults who plan to regularly write down financial goals

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
607	Consumer Economics
801	Individual and Family Resource Management
806	Youth Development

Outcome #7

1. Outcome Measures

Percentage increase in readiness for employment opportunities

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2013	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)
Oklahoma has some of the nation's highest populations of unbanked and underbanked households, families without savings accounts, and consumers with subprime credit. Nearly 44% of Oklahoma households are considered "asset poor", having little or no financial cushion to subsist at the poverty level for three months in the event of unemployment or other emergency. The state ranks 42nd in unbanked households and 44th in consumers with subprime credit. Sixteen percent of Oklahomans have an annual income below the federal poverty threshold. The state ranks 34thin average annual pay. Oklahoma ranks 46th in residents with low-wage jobs. Unemployed Oklahomans may have more than a bad economy working against them; irresponsible use of social media such as Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter can eliminate a job applicant from consideration for employment. A lack of business etiquette can cost not only job applicants but also employers, who can lose profits due to a decrease in business and eventual increase in employee turnover.

Oklahoma ranks among the top 5 in all states for number of divorces. Oklahomans marry an average of 2.5 years younger than the national median age at first marriage, and those marrying under the age of 20 are the most likely to have gotten a divorce. Oklahoma families with children and headed by single mothers are 4.5 times more likely to be in poverty than families headed by married couples.

What has been done
In order to advance the socio-economic development of the state, and have an impact on issues that address financial management and planning skills, jobs and employment, and families, educational programs have been created and implemented to educate Oklahomans on how to attain a better quality of life.

Results
In 2013, 144 participants attended programs such as:
Second Time Around: Grandparents Raising Grandchildren which provides support for grandparents who are caring for their grandchildren and presents opportunities to learn to balance increased caregiving demands with everyday life - including work, socializing with friends and family time.

PRIDE (Producing Resourceful Informed Dedicated Employees) is a customer service program designed to enhance rural and community development. Frontline employees learn quality customer service techniques and helps employees learn about highlights and tourist attractions in their community, county, region and state.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
801	Individual and Family Resource Management
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being
806	Youth Development

Outcome #8

1. Outcome Measures

Percentage increase in readiness for life changes

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #9

1. Outcome Measures

Percentage increase in life skills for personal competence

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #10

1. Outcome Measures

Percentage increase in ability to manage personal and family finances

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2013	43

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)
Oklahoma has some of the nation's highest populations of unbanked and underbanked households, families without savings accounts, and consumers with subprime credit. Nearly 44% of Oklahoma households are considered "asset poor", having little or no financial cushion to subsist at the poverty level for three months in the event of unemployment or other emergency. The state ranks 42nd in unbanked households and 44th in consumers with subprime credit. Sixteen percent of Oklahomans have an annual income below the federal poverty threshold. The state ranks 34thin average annual pay. Oklahoma ranks 46th in residents with low-wage jobs. Unemployed Oklahomans may have more than a bad economy working against them; irresponsible use of social media such as Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter can eliminate a job applicant from consideration for employment. A lack of business etiquette can cost not only job applicants but also employers, who can lose profits due to a decrease in business and eventual increase in employee turnover.

Oklahoma ranks among the top 5 in all states for number of divorces. Oklahomans marry an average of 2.5 years younger than the national median age at first marriage, and those marrying under the age of 20 are the most likely to have gotten a divorce. Oklahoma families with children and headed by single mothers are 4.5 times more likely to be in poverty than families headed by married couples.

What has been done
In order to advance the socio-economic development of the state, and have an impact on issues that address financial management and planning skills, jobs and employment, and families, educational programs have been created and implemented to educate Oklahomans on how to attain a better quality of life.

Results
In 2013, 26 programs using various curricula were presented to 886 individuals across Oklahoma. Programs presented include:
Making Sense of Money Management classes offered in partnership with the District Attorney?s Bogus Check Division. Participants demonstrate how to balance checking account statements and personal check records. Participants are offered this class as an alternative to having bogus check charges filed in district court.
Dollar Decisions participants work alongside community banks to create spending plans and savings accounts, as well as work alongside bankers to introduce the use of technology to better

track their income and expenses.
Oklahoma Cooperative Extension conducted Co-parenting Through Divorce classes in 17 counties and helped 317 parents learn how to reduce the effects of divorce on their children.

43% increase in adults who plan to regularly make a written spending plan
13% increase in adults who plan to regularly track income and spending
48% increase in youth who know importance of putting money in the bank

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
607	Consumer Economics
801	Individual and Family Resource Management
806	Youth Development

Outcome #11

1. Outcome Measures

Percentage increase in utilization by parents, volunteers, and primary caregivers of best practices that enhance the well-being and life skill development of children and youth

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #12

1. Outcome Measures

Percentage increase in use of creativity and lifelong learning by youth and adults to become resilient in their personal and family life

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #13

1. Outcome Measures

Percentage increase in life skills such as critical thinking, problem solving, nurturing relationships, social skills, responsible citizenship, self-discipline, stress management, and self-esteem

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #14

1. **Outcome Measures**

   Percentage increase in youth giving back to their community through entrepreneurial/service learning projects

   Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #15

1. **Outcome Measures**

   Percentage increase in the environmental and agricultural literacy of Oklahomans

   Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #16

1. **Outcome Measures**

   Percentage increase in youth knowledge of plant and animal science concepts

   Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #17

1. **Outcome Measures**

   Percentage increase in ethical decisions of youth related to animal care and well being

   Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #18

1. **Outcome Measures**

   Percentage increase in life skills such as setting goals, keeping records, and ethical decision making through project work

   Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #19

1. **Outcome Measures**

Percentage increase in partnership of agencies and organizations interested in reducing hunger

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #20

1. **Outcome Measures**

Percentage increase in action to develop and sustain assets that support employment and economic opportunities

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #21

1. **Outcome Measures**

Percentage increase in use of creativity and innovation to address social problems

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #22

1. **Outcome Measures**

Number of Families Positively Impacted by Community Nutrition Education Programs

2. **Associated Institution Types**

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2013	3351

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

?Oklahoma loses an estimated $1.4 billion each year from hunger through illness, increased illness and decreased academic achievement alone.
?Among seniors receiving food through Oklahoma?s Food Bank System, 45% report having to choose between buying food or paying for medicine or medical care.
?In 2012, 24.1% of children under the age of 18 lived in poverty.
?More than 55% of low-income families don?t regularly plan meals before going to the store, and 34 % don?t regularly use a written grocery list.
?During SFY2012, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program participation increased nearly 4% more than the previous year and increased by 37% the amount distributed five years ago.

What has been done

Through the Community Nutrition Education Programs (CNEP), OCES has leveraged state monies to provide more than $2.7 million (FY13) in federal nutrition education program funds. This funding supports 75 jobs in 29 Oklahoma counties. CNEP is a voluntary program for adults participating in federal food assistance programs as well as impoverished youth in qualifying schools and communities. Program participants learn to feed their families in order to promote good health and to plan and budget their food dollars so their family will not go hungry at the end of the month.
Working through OCES county offices, teaching paraprofessionals, known as Nutrition Education Assistants (NEAs), coach participants during weekly lessons to build skills that enable them to stretch their family food dollars, plan and prepare more nutritious meals and increase physical activity. The research-based lessons involve hands-on learning experiences and can take place in participants? homes or in small group settings.

CNEP educates Oklahoma youth on healthy food choices, safe food practices and physical activity with the purpose of reducing obesity and the associated risk of related chronic diseases.

?CNEP staff provided a total of 5,305 hours of nutrition information on healthy eating practices, food preparation and food safety to 22,714 qualifying Oklahoma youth during the 2013 fiscal year.
?The majority of enrolled youth (18,407) were taught through school enrichment programs; while 4,307 children received their nutrition education through short- term community-based programs.

Results

In FY13, CNEP had a positive impact on the health and wellness of 3,351 low-income Oklahoma families. More than 98% of adult graduates demonstrate a positive change towards a healthy diet. In addition, 43% of graduates less often ran out of food by the end of the month and 25% report that their children ate breakfast more often.

In FY13, CNEP and OCES leveraged state monies to bring $2.7 million in federal nutrition education program funds to the state. Based on a 2009 study, estimated potential health care savings associated with nutrition education programs similar to the CNEP were approximately $20 million due to increased prevention of nutrition-related chronic diseases and conditions.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior

704 Nutrition and Hunger in the Population
724 Healthy Lifestyle

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations
- Competing Public priorities

Brief Explanation

Statewide issue team format has changed educator focus and reduced activity in some planned programs.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies)

Evaluation Results

Issue team evaluation items for the above outcomes include:

34 adult respondents to hunger issue team evaluations reported the following planned behavior changes after participating in the program:

- 81% increase in those who plan to use money saving meal planning or food shopping practices
- 16% increase in those who plan to not run out of money for food
- 71% increase in those who plan to grow, produce, hunt or fish for some of their own food

21 adult respondents to finance issue team evaluations reported the following planned behavior changes after participating in the program:

- 71% decrease in those who plan to regularly stress about money matters
- 13% increase in those to plan to regularly track income and spending
- 43% increase in those who plan to regularly make a written spending plan
- 66% decrease in those who plan to use a payday loan company for small loans
- 78% decrease in those who plan to have a check returned for insufficient funds
- 57% decrease in those who do not plan on paying off their credit card balance each month
- 66% decrease in those who do not plan to take steps to prevent identity theft
- 83% decrease in those adults who do not plan to order a copy of their credit report on a regular basis

- 18% increase in those who plan to establish or update estate plans
- 33% increase in those who plan to regularly write down financial goals

39 youth respondents to finance issue team evaluations reported the following planned changes after participating in the program:

- 76% increase in caution in how money is spent
- 30% decrease in those who plan to spend money right away when they get it
- 48% increase in knowing importance of putting money in the bank
- 55% increase in understanding it costs money to make money
- 38% increase in knowledge that the best time to start saving money is now
- 22% increase in those who would rather have $15 a week from now than $10 now

Key Items of Evaluation

In 2013, Issue Team-specific Evaluation Questionnaires were collected after planned program curriculum delivery. These questions utilized a retrospective approach. In 2013 educators were still adapting to new evaluation and reporting process, resulting in lower evaluation numbers.