

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 3

1. Name of the Planned Program

Food Access--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
601	Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management	0%		32%	
602	Business Management, Finance, and Taxation	0%		5%	
603	Market Economics	0%		5%	
606	International Trade and Development	0%		18%	
609	Economic Theory and Methods	0%		5%	
610	Domestic Policy Analysis	0%		17%	
611	Foreign Policy and Programs	0%		5%	
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior	50%		0%	
704	Nutrition and Hunger in the Population	50%		0%	
901	Program and Project Design, and Statistics	0%		5%	
902	Administration of Projects and Programs	0%		3%	
903	Communication, Education, and Information Delivery	0%		5%	
	Total	100%		100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2013	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Actual Paid Professional	8.6	0.0	3.9	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
221154	0	125834	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
221154	0	125834	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
332983	0	874754	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Food accessibility is a major component of the LSU AgCenter's effort in the Global Food Security and Hunger area in Louisiana. The SNAP program provides the primary mechanism for delivering this program. Using a systems-based approach, this program targets the youth in the state that often do not have access to healthy foods for regular consumption. The overall goal is to create an environment of healthy, hunger-free kids. Sixteen (16) paraprofessionals support the work of extension faculty in delivering this program.

Activities include extension outreach using group and individual methods and mass media, all incorporating the latest technological advances and use of social media.

Note: Field crops, livestock, commercial fruits and vegetables and aquaculture programs, the other major components of the Global Food Security and Hunger effort, are included in separate sections of this report with Global Food Security and Hunger subtitles to better reflect the actual in-state programming and align with our data collection process.

2. Brief description of the target audience

Louisiana families and individuals living in poverty with limited access to fresh fruits and vegetables.

3. How was eXtension used?

eXtension was not used in this program

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2013	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	64559	1737410	71287	0

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

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2013
Actual: 2

Patents listed

Water Soluble Drug-Solubilizer Powders and Their Uses
Thiol Acrylate Nanocomposite Foams

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2013	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	11	11

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- Number of Web page views

Year	Actual
2013	14779

Output #2

Output Measure

- Number of Web page visits

Year	Actual
2013	13287

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Percentage of Louisiana individuals below poverty level who adopt 3 or more practices regarding the use of limited resources to prepare and consume healthier foods.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Percentage of Louisiana individuals below poverty level who adopt 3 or more practices regarding the use of limited resources to prepare and consume healthier foods.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2013	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Eighteen percent of Louisiana families with children and 26% of adults without children live in poverty. Poverty rates are higher among African Americans (45%) and Hispanics (40%) and for children 18 and under (20%). Louisiana ranks 16th in the country for SNAP participation in the following demographics: 60% Black, 31% White, and 3% Hispanic. For school lunch programs, 68% are represented by free and reduced-price students. Only 25% of adults eat five servings of fruits and vegetables daily and 39% are physically active. Louisiana ranks 48th in infant mortality rate in the U.S.

What has been done

SNAP-Ed agents and educators reached 45,616 youth and 30,208 adults through direct education and 808,667 through indirect methods such as mass media including social media. Over 2548 youth and 794 adults were involved in classes on dietary guidelines; 3342 youth and 706 adults in food safety classes; 685 youth and 1391 adults in physical health classes; 1740 youth and 810 adults in garden-based nutrition classes; and 2550 youth and 2417 adults in food budgeting workshops. Pre- and post-test measures with participants in series of classes were used to collect data for a pedometer-determined physical activity portion of the evaluation. Pre- and post-test measures were also used to collect data for self-reports on knowledge gained and attitudes changed with regard to healthier food choices

Results

An analysis of data collected from adult audiences revealed a statistically significant increase from pre-test to post-test on the following variables: belief that they could make healthy fruit and vegetable choices; attitude about healthy food choices; belief that physical activity was within their control; perception of social support (subjective norms); and attitude about physical activity.

The analysis of data from youth audiences revealed no significant difference from pre-test to post-test on the following variables: belief that they could make healthy fruit and vegetable choices; affective attitude about physical activity; and instrumental attitude about physical activity. However, youth audience responses did reveal a significant difference between pre-test and post-test on: Participants' attitude about healthy food choices; and perception of social support relative to changes in healthy habits and choices (subjective norms).

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior
704	Nutrition and Hunger in the Population

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Competing Programmatic Challenges

Brief Explanation

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies)

Evaluation Results

An analysis of data collect from adult audiences revealed a statistically significant increase ($t_{84}=3.251$, $p<.01$) in participants' belief that they could make healthy fruit and vegetable choices (PBC) from pre-test ($M=3.32$; $SD=.697$) to post-test ($M=3.58$; $SD=.515$). Participants' attitude about healthy food choices also showed a statistically significant improvement ($t_{84}=2.125$, $p<.05$) from pre-test ($M=2.97$; $SD=.783$) to post-test ($M=3.14$; $SD=.766$). Analysis revealed a statistically significant increase ($t_{84}=5.911$, $p<.001$) in participants' belief that physical activity was within their control (PBC) from pre-test ($M=2.77$; $SD=.753$) to post-test ($M=3.16$; $SD=.632$). The change in perception of social support (subjective norms) was also statistically significant ($t_{84}=2.621$, $p<.05$) from pre-test ($M=2.12$; $SD=.900$) to post-test ($M=2.37$; $SD=.905$). Participants' attitude about physical activity also showed a statistically significant improvement ($t_{83}=3.424$, $p<.01$) from pre-test ($M=.67$; $SD=.742$) to post-test ($M=.98$; $SD=.819$).

The analysis of data from youth audiences revealed no significant difference ($t_{119}=-0.042$, $p>.05$) in participants' belief that they could make healthy fruit and vegetable choices (PBC) from pre-test ($M=3.18$; $SD=.710$) to post-test ($M=3.17$; $SD=.733$). However, participants' attitude about healthy food choices showed a statistically significant improvement ($t_{119}=3.288$, $p<.01$) from pre-test ($M=2.26$; $SD=.784$) to post-test ($M=2.48$; $SD=.761$). The change in perception of social support relative to changes in healthy habits and choices (subjective norms) was statistically significant ($t_{118}=2.595$, $p<.05$) from pre-test ($M=2.73$; $SD=.732$) to post-test ($M=2.91$; $SD=.743$). Participants' affective attitude about physical activity also showed no significant difference ($t_{117}=-0.296$, $p>.05$) from pre-test ($M=.41$; $SD=.979$) to post-test ($M=.38$; $SD=1.043$). Participants' instrumental

attitude about physical activity also showed no significant difference ($t_{117}=-0.436$, $p>.05$) from pre-test ($M=1.32$; $SD=.750$) to post-test ($M=1.28$; $SD=.812$).

Key Items of Evaluation