



GEORGIA

2020

**SNAP-ED PROGRAMS
OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2020 was an unprecedented year, in which Georgia's implementing agencies for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program–Education (SNAP-Ed), and indeed the nation, faced previously unimagined difficulties due to the novel coronavirus (SARS CoV-2). To prevent exposure to the virus the State announced restrictions on activities at schools and other community settings where SNAP-Ed is implemented and Governor Brian Kemp declared a public health emergency, issuing an executive order for Georgians to shelter in place, within their homes. While COVID-19 posed a new threat to Georgia's most vulnerable residents it also presented substantial barriers for Georgia's SNAP-Ed program to continue serving vulnerable Georgians.

Georgia SNAP-Ed worked quickly to adapt programming to virtual platforms and coordinate with partners delivering essential services. Georgia's SNAP-Ed implementing agencies accepted the task of tracking effects of the pandemic on their community-based work in addition to completing their regular evaluation activities for the year. All four Georgia SNAP-Ed IAs, **HealthMPowers**, **Open Hand Atlanta**, the **Georgia Department of Public Health**, and the **University of Georgia**, submitted FFY 2020 evaluation data to the state's lead agency for SNAP-Ed, the **GEORGIA DIVISION OF FAMILY & CHILDREN SERVICES**.

The effectiveness of their efforts is borne out in the results of this report. In total, 168,137 low-income Georgians participated in SNAP-Ed direct-education classes in FFY 2020. This represents only a 2.1% decrease in the numbers served in the previous year. Furthermore, Georgia SNAP-Ed expanded its number of community-based policy, systems, and environmental (PSE) changes by more than 25%, relative to FFY 2019. The implementing agencies reported that a total of 544 PSE changes were implemented at 259 sites across eight Georgia congressional districts.

Results of Georgia's FFY 2020 evaluation of its direct-education classes indicated that Georgia's programming was associated with positive improvements in adults' self-reported healthy eating and food resource management behaviors. Adults met benchmarks for improvement across the following five healthy eating and food resource management behaviors:

- Eating more than one kind of fruit.
- Eating more than one kind of vegetables.
- Drinking fewer sugar-sweetened beverages.
- Reading nutrition facts labels or nutrition ingredients lists.
- Comparing prices before buying foods.

To continue to build upon the program's impressive results for FFY 2020, and to continue making strides in its evaluations, the following recommendations are offered:

- Invest resources in PSE efforts to reach more SNAP-Ed eligible families in communities across Georgia as a cost-effective intervention.
- Implement a statewide social marketing campaign and track common evaluation indicators.
- Continue refining evidence-based programming for children and teens.

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- Require race and ethnicity data be collected from SNAP-Ed participants to improve evaluation and explore tailored programming.
- Use the Program Evaluation And Reporting System to capture common statewide indicators when feasible.
- Continue to work towards a common survey tool used by implementing agencies for adult participants.

Capture additional qualitative data regarding PSE and multi-level interventions to complement the quantitative statewide data.

BACKGROUND

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as Food Stamps, is the largest federal food safety net program in the country for income qualifying Americans. SNAP offers nutrition assistance benefits to millions of eligible, low-income individuals and families to reduce hunger and help put healthy food on the table. SNAP-Education (SNAP-Ed) is the nutrition education program of SNAP implemented in every state and United States territory, that empowers low-income families and communities with the knowledge and skills they need to make healthy food choices on a budget and be physically active with limited resources based on the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* (DGA 2020) and the *Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans* (2018) respectively. SNAP-Ed is a comprehensive nutrition education program that delivers services across three primary channels direct education, social marketing and policy, systems, and environmental changes.

Direct-education interventions, which consist of in-person, interactive classes and hands-on activities are aimed at teaching healthy eating behaviors and skills to cook and eat healthier and practical strategies to stretch limited food dollars. Social marketing campaigns are defined as being multi-level, coordinated initiatives that combine education, marketing, and public health approaches that provide a call to action for specific behavior changes. Policy, systems, and environmental (PSE) changes are healthy organizational and community changes that aim to make the healthy choose the easier choose where participants live, learn, work, shop, and play.

Georgia's SNAP-Ed program is administered by the **GEORGIA DIVISION OF FAMILY & CHILDREN SERVICES** and aims to improve the health of low-income Georgians by providing nutrition education, social marketing campaigns, and increasing access to healthy foods through PSE changes. SNAP-Ed empowers low-income families with the skills they need to make healthy food choices and be more physically active.

According to the *American Health Rankings* report (United Health Foundation 2020), 33.1% of adults in Georgia are obese. Further disparities are seen in obesity rates in Georgia when looking at racial and ethnic groups (Black 40.9%, Hispanic/Latino 41.3%) and lower income groups (less than \$25,000 income annually 40.8%, and between 25,000-49,999 income annually 39%). Only 7.6% of Georgian adults are meeting the recommended daily fruit and vegetable consumption with the lowest consumption seen in households with incomes between \$25,000-49,999 annually (5.6%) and households with incomes less than \$25,000 (6.4%). This data highlights the continued need for and importance of Georgia's SNAP-Ed work to improve nutrition and health outcomes for its low-income residents. It also supports the flexibility of local SNAP-Ed programs which are tailored to meet the specific needs of the people who are served including providing cultural adaptations.

The **GEORGIA DIVISION OF FAMILY & CHILDREN SERVICES** partners with four implementing agencies (IA), **HealthMPowers**, **Open Hand Atlanta**, the **Georgia Department of Public Health**, and the **University of Georgia** to promote healthy eating and nutrition, increase food security through food resource management strategies, and increase levels of physical activity in low-income communities across the state where families live, learn, work, shop, and play.

Fiscal year 2020 was an unprecedented year due to COVID-19 posing new challenges to reaching Georgia's most vulnerable residents. With the need for social distancing, stay at home orders, and school closures, traditional SNAP-Ed programming was interrupted. However,

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Georgia worked to quickly adapt and address programming needs to virtual platforms and working with partners delivering essential services to reach low-income Georgians. The Georgia SNAP-Ed program worked closely with Food and Nutrition Services throughout the pandemic to seek guidelines on SNAP-Ed allowable activities and meet the needs of its agencies. This also had an impact on the evaluation this year. There was a reduction in the number of pre and post intervention surveys that Georgia IAs were able to collect this year due to the pandemic. Additionally, IAs were asked to report PSE activities that are new, postponed, or discontinued because of COVID-19.

Each implementing agency implements a unique mix of programs that consist of direct nutrition education, social marketing campaigns, and PSE changes to reach the audiences that they serve. The implementing agencies individually evaluate and track their individual program efforts and outcomes. However, there is a need to evaluate the SNAP-Ed program from a statewide lens in Georgia to look at common measures of success and areas of opportunity. This allows the state to prioritize intervention and maximizes its resources to implement evidence-based strategies and effective services to low-income communities in Georgia. The Georgia Division of Family & Children Services collaborated with its four implementing agencies to select common indicators from the *SNAP-Ed Evaluation Framework* that all agencies would report on in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2020. This evaluation focuses on common direct education indicators and PSE indicators that were selected for the statewide evaluation. Currently, there is not a common social marketing campaign implemented statewide, so no social marketing indicators were selected.

The following tables identify all the indicators (direct education and PSE) on which an IA could report, but not all IAs reported on every indicator:

Table 1. Direct Education Common Indicator (MT1, MT2)

Indicator	Definition	Reported by IA
MT1: Healthy Eating		
MT1c	Ate more than one kind of fruit throughout the day or week	Open Hand Atlanta, University of Georgia, HealthMPowers, Georgia Department of Public Health
MT1d	Ate more than one kind of vegetable throughout the day or week	Open Hand Atlanta, University of Georgia, HealthMPowers, Georgia Department of Public Health
MT1g	Drinking water more frequently	Open Hand Atlanta, University of Georgia, HealthMPowers, Georgia Department of Public Health
MT1h	Drinking fewer sugar-sweetened beverages	Open Hand Atlanta, University of Georgia, HealthMPowers, Georgia Department of Public Health
MT1i	Consuming low-fat or fat-free milk (including with cereal) and milk products (e.g. yogurt or cheese)	Open Hand Atlanta, Georgia Department of Public Health
MT1l	Cups of fruit consumed per day	University of Georgia, Georgia Department of Public Health
MT1m	Cups of vegetables consumed per day	University of Georgia, Georgia Department of Public Health

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Indicator	Definition	Reported by IA
MT2: Food Resource Management		
MT2a	Choose healthy foods for my family on a budget	Georgia Department of Public Health
MT2b	Read nutrition facts labels or nutrition ingredients lists	Open Hand Atlanta, University of Georgia, Georgia Department of Public Health
MT2g	Not run out of food before month's end	University of Georgia, Georgia Department of Public Health
MT2h	Compare prices before buying foods	Open Hand Atlanta, University of Georgia, Georgia Department of Public Health
MT2i	Identify foods on sale or use coupons to save money	Open Hand Atlanta, University of Georgia, Georgia Department of Public Health
MT2j	Shop with a list	Open Hand Atlanta, University of Georgia, Georgia Department of Public Health

Table 2. PSE Common Indicators (MT5, MT6)

Indicator	Definition
MT5: Nutrition Supports	
MT5b	Total number of policy changes
MT5c	Total number of systems changes
MT5d	Total number of environmental changes
MT5e	Total number of promotional changes
MT5f	Reach - Total potential number of persons who encounter the improved environment or are affected by the policy change on a regular basis and are assumed to be influenced by it
MT6: Physical Activity and Reduced Sedentary Behavior Supports	
MT6b	Total number of policy changes
MT6c	Total number of systems changes
MT6d	Total number of environmental changes
MT6e	Total number of promotional changes

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Indicator	Definition
MT6f	Reach - Total potential number of persons who encounter the improved environment or are affected by the policy change on a regular basis and are assumed to be influenced by it

METHODS

Using the indicators selected by the Georgia implementing agencies (IA) and data collected by the IAs in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2020, the Public Health Institute Center for Wellness and Nutrition (PHI CWN) conducted analyses to evaluate Georgia's direct-education and policy, systems, and environmental (PSE) activities during that fiscal year.

Participants and Procedure

Participants are from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program–Education (SNAP-Ed) eligible population in Georgia and are at or below 185% of the federal poverty level. Each IA delivers direct education programming for varying age groups including children, teens, adults, and seniors. Age group and other demographic information are reported by IAs with direct-education survey response data.

Data Sources

Data were provided by all four IAs in Georgia. The data were collected from SNAP-Ed direct-education and PSE interventions targeting children, teens, adults, and seniors. Interventions were evidence based and developed to address the specific needs of each age group. The interventions were targeted toward the *SNAP-Ed Evaluation Framework* Healthy Eating Behaviors (MT1) and Food Resource Management Behaviors (MT2), as well as PSE Nutrition Supports (MT5) and Physical Activity and Reduced Sedentary Behavior Supports (MT6) SNAP-Ed indicators (USDA-FNS, 2016). All IAs used evidence-based curricula, although the exact curricula used by each site varied.

Direct Education

Data were collected at each site conducting direct education using pre- and post-surveys that measured Healthy Eating (MT1) and Food Resource Management (MT2) behaviors. Pre-surveys were delivered on the first day of the intervention and post-surveys on the last day of the intervention. In accordance with the *Interpretive Guide to the SNAP-Ed Evaluation Framework* (USDA-FNS, 2016), IAs used validated surveys to collect information about the MT1 (7) and MT2 (6) indicators. To collect this information, IAs used one of nine surveys resulting in a variety of questions used and responses received. To account for differences between instruments, PHI CWN developed guidelines for recoding survey responses for the MT1 and MT2 indicators. PHI CWN previously reviewed each survey question to determine its fit for evaluating direct-education in accordance with the *SNAP-Ed Evaluation Framework* (USDA-FNS, 2016). For healthy eating behavior (MT1) changes, responses will be recoded to identify whether the participant meets or does not meet the standards set by the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* (DGA). For food resource management (MT2), PHI CWN will use its previously determined benchmarks for the indicators related to food security and food resource management. Participant responses will be coded as meeting or not meeting those benchmarks.

Each IA used these standards/benchmarks to recode participant responses to each question from pre- and post-surveys to indicate whether the participant meets or does not meet guidelines defined by PHI CWN based on the DGA and reviewed by nutrition evaluation experts

regarding content validity for each question. This method will be referred to as PHI CWN scoring throughout the plan.

Each question used was evaluated by PHI CWN staff to determine whether it met criteria for the indicators of interest to Georgia SNAP-Ed Indicators. If it met the criteria, the responses to each question were recoded dichotomously by the IAs so that they could be standardized across sites.

In an Excel template, each IA indicated whether a participant's response at pretest either met or did not meet dietary guidelines. The same procedure was used for coding post-test responses. There was an exception to this procedure for two indicators, MT1l and MT1m, for which the exact numbers of reported cups of fruit and cups of vegetables were recorded by the IAs (continuous variable).

Descriptive analyses included all pre-test and post-test responses. Direct-education participants' responses were included in inferential analyses if both a pre-test and a post-test response was present. A total of 3,496 participants were included in the analyses.

Policy, Systems, and Environmental Changes

Evaluation data for MT5 were collected using direct observation, repeated assessments or surveys, and photographic evidence, as recommended by the *Interpretive Guide to the SNAP-Ed Evaluation Framework* (USDA-FNS, 2016). With the IAs, PHI CWN developed a standardized template and definitions for reporting PSE sites and changes, as well as promotional efforts associated with PSEs in Georgia. The IAs used this standardized Excel template to ensure that the information collected was uniform. The template provided drop down menus to indicate the PSE change and promotional effort used. Any duplicated items reported for a site were deleted and not included in analyses. No other items were excluded from analysis. The items in each list were derived from options provided by the Program Evaluation and Reporting System (PEARS) that was developed by Kansas State University Research Foundation (KSURF). By using the PSE changes list from PEARS, it allowed for data entered into the templates to be combined with data entered into PEARS.

IAs reported reach (MT5f) as the "total potential number of persons who encounter the improved environment or are affected by the change on a regular (typical) basis and are assumed to be influenced by it," as recommended in the *Interpretive Guide* (USDA-FNS-2016). There was no limit on how many PSE changes or promotional efforts the IAs could report at each site, but the reach of the PSE change at each site was only counted once. For example, if one site reported one policy change with a reach of 100 children and one system change with a reach of 150 children, then the site would be reported as having completed two PSE changes with a reach of 150 children.

Additionally, IAs were asked to report on PSE activities that were new, postponed, or discontinued because of COVID-19 on the template so that these items could be tracked.

Data from each Georgia IA were combined into two datasets for analysis. One dataset for direct-education and a second dataset for PSE changes.

Outcomes

The primary outcome related to healthy eating behaviors was whether a significant difference was observed for participants who met the recoding standards from pre- to post-test for Healthy Eating Behaviors (MT1) and Food Resource Management Behaviors (MT2). Additionally, descriptive statistics are provided by IA, language, and congressional district, identifying the proportion of those who met or did not meet the guidelines set by PHI's coding rules.

Eight outcomes related to PSE changes were analyzed: number of policy changes (MT5b and MT6b), number of systems changes (MT5c and MT6c), number of environmental changes (MT5d and MT6d), and number of promotional changes to support PSE (MT5e and MT6e). A sum was computed for reach (MT5f and MT6f).

ANALYSIS

Individual Behavior Changes

Two statistical analyses were used for direct-education data. For binary outcomes, as reported for indicators related to healthy eating (MT1) and food resource management (MT2), multi-level logistic regression was used to determine the odds ratio that individuals will meet the established guidelines after completing a direct education intervention based on the responses from post-test surveys, compared to pre-test surveys. For continuous outcomes, related to cups of fruit (MT1l) and cups of vegetables (MT1m) consumed per day, hierarchical linear regression was used to test for differences in self-reported cups of fruits or vegetables on post-tests surveys compared to pre-tests surveys. The odds ratio (OR), beta estimates, p-values ($p < 0.05$), and 95% confidence interval (CI) will be used to determine statistical significance. For statistically significant results on hierarchical linear regression or logistic regression, a measure of effect size will be calculated to report the magnitude of differences between post-test and pre-test.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program–Education programs are targeted for specific age groups to address different dietary needs for each age group. Therefore, all statistical analyses for direct education will be conducted by age group and not combined. By analyzing each age group separately, this will account for the different curricula and programing used for each age group. All analyses were conducted using R and SPSS statistical software.

Policy, Systems, and Environmental Changes

No statistical comparisons were used in the analysis of policy, systems, and environmental (PSE) changes. Instead, descriptive statistics (counts and proportions) were provided to represent the work conducted by the implementing agencies. Counts were computed for all PSE types (policy, systems, environmental) as well as promotional efforts and a sum was computed for Reach. The total numbers of PSE changes taking place in each PSE setting (e.g. worksites, schools, food stores) were also counted.

RESULTS

Direct Education

Descriptives

The implementing agencies (IA) reported that 168,137 low-income Georgians participated in direct-education classes in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2020. Table 3 provides a breakdown by IA. IAs collected 3,496 surveys measuring nutrition consumption and food and resource management behaviors along with demographic information. This is a 70.6% decrease in participants surveyed compared to last year and is likely the result of limited access during the pandemic. Among surveyed participants who provided information on race and ethnicity, 42.5% were black, 16.8% were white, and 7.8% were Hispanic. For 49.5% of participants, race was either not collected or it was not disclosed by the participant. A full breakdown is provided in Table 4. The IAs surveyed 1,013 adults; 2,355 teens, aged 12 to 17; and 128 school-age children, aged 6 to 11 years. Of the direct-education interventions provided, 1,356 (39.0%) were provided in English, 19 (0.5%) were provided in Spanish, and 2,113 (60.6%) did not report the language. Georgia Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program–Education (SNAP-Ed) served low-income people in all 14 of Georgia’s congressional districts. Table 5 indicates how many Georgians SNAP-ed IAs served in each of the 14 districts out of the 3,467 surveyed.

Table 3. Number of direct education participants served by implementing agency

Implementing Agency	Total	Percent
HMP	161,744	96.20
UGA	3,424	2.04
Open Hand	2,885	1.71
GDPH	84	0.05
Total	168,137	100

Descriptive statistical analyses below are grouped by participant age group: adults, teens (12-17), and children (6-11). Although the tests of statistical significance, which follow this section, could only include responses that could be matched at pre-test and post-test, here we present descriptions of all Georgians surveyed, regardless of whether their responses could be matched for further analysis. Additional tables are presented in the appendix that provide the number and percent of direct-education participants who met dietary recommendations at pre-test and post-test, broken down by ethnicity and race for adults. Race and ethnicity information was not collected for preschool-age children.

Table 4. Direct education demographics

Demographics	Categories	Count (Percent)
Ethnicity	<i>Hispanic/Latino</i>	273 (7.8%)
	<i>Non Hispanic/Latino</i>	1089 (31.2%)
Race	<i>Black</i>	1484 (42.5%)
	<i>White</i>	585 (16.8%)
	<i>Asian</i>	17 (0.5%)
	<i>Native American</i>	10 (0.3%)
	<i>Pacific Islander</i>	6 (0.2%)
	<i>Two or more races</i>	76 (2.1%)

Table 5. Number of direct education participants surveyed, by congressional district

Congressional District	Total	Percent
1	236	6.8
2	843	24.1
3	41	1.2
4	208	5.9
5	688	19.7
6	65	1.9
7	296	8.5
8	320	9.2
9	92	2.6
10	235	6.7
11	38	1.1
12	33	0.9
13	313	9.0
14	88	2.5

Analyses – Comparisons from Pre- to Post-Survey

To examine the extent to which pre- and post-survey reports of behavior changes differed, analyses were conducted on all indicators for each of the three age groups: Adults, Teens, and Children. These analyses compare the pre-survey and post-survey responses using either a mixed effects logistic regression or a mixed effects linear regression. Only matched cases that included responses for both pre- and post-survey were included in analyses

RESULTS FROM MT1 ANALYSES

Mixed effects logistic regression results for children that participated in Georgia Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program–Education (SNAP-Ed) direct-ed interventions are reported in Table 6. Results showed no statistically significant changes for children meeting guidelines for drinking water (MT1g) or fewer sugar-sweetened beverages (MT1h). Pre- and post-survey results for MT1 indicators related to eating more than one kind of fruit (MT1c) and more than one kind of vegetable (MT1d) per day are not reported for child participants due to limited sample size.

Table 6. Mixed effects logistic regression results for MT1 indicators among child participants

MT1g (N = 112)			MT1h (N = 128)		
<i>Odds Ratio</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Odds Ratio</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>
1.11	0.59 – 2.10	0.746	1.12	0.61 – 2.07	0.715

CI = 95% Confidence Interval, p = p-value

Note: Meets guidelines compared to does not meet guidelines on post- compared to pre-surveys

Mixed effects logistic regression results for teens that participated in Georgia SNAP-Ed direct-ed interventions are reported in Table 7. Results showed no statistically significant changes for teens meeting guidelines on MT1 indicators related to eating more than one kind of fruit (MT1c), eating more than one kind of vegetable (MT1d), drinking water (MT1d), or drinking fewer sugar-sweetened beverages (MT1g).

Table 7. Mixed effects logistic regression results for MT1 indicators among teen participants

MT1c (N = 2,311)			MT1d (N = 2,311)			MT1g (N = 2,282)			MT1h (N = 2,355)		
<i>Odds Ratios</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Odds Ratios</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Odds Ratios</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Odds Ratios</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>
1.04	0.90 – 1.19	0.594	1.15	0.99 – 1.35	0.072	0.88	0.75 – 1.01	0.077	0.90	0.76 – 1.06	0.216

CI = 95% Confidence Interval, p = p-value

Note: Meets guidelines compared to does not meet guidelines on post- compared to pre-surveys

Mixed effects logistic regression results for adult participants in Georgia SNAP-Ed direct-ed interventions are reported in Table 8. Based on adult self-reports, after participating in SNAP-Ed direct-ed interventions adults were statistically significantly more likely to meet guidelines for eating more than one kind of fruit (MT1c, OR = 1.76, 95% CI: 1.31 – 2.35), eating more than one kind of vegetable (MT1d, OR = 2.43, 95% CI: 1.84 – 3.20), and drinking fewer sugar-sweetened beverages (MT1h, OR = 2.19, 95% CI: 1.43 – 3.36). There was no significant change for adults drinking water (MT1g).

Table 8. Mixed effects logistic regression results for MT1 indicators among adult participants

MT1c (N = 900)			MT1d (N = 899)			MT1g (N = 622)			MT1h (N = 657)		
Odds Ratios	CI	p	Odds Ratios	CI	p	Odds Ratios	CI	p	Odds Ratios	CI	p
1.76	1.31 – 2.35	<0.001*	2.43	1.84 – 3.20	<0.001*	1.40	0.96 – 2.04	0.078	2.19	1.43 – 3.36	<0.001*

CI = 95% Confidence Interval, p = p-value, *statistically significant at p ≤ 0.05

Note: Meets guidelines compared to does not meet guidelines on post- compared to pre-surveys

Mixed effects logistic regression results for SNAP-Ed food resource management indicators are reported in Table 9 and Table 10. Based on adult self-report, after participating in SNAP-Ed direct-ed interventions adults were statistically significantly more likely to read nutrition facts labels or nutrition ingredients lists (MT2b, OR = 2.21, 95% CI: 1.60 – 3.05) and compare prices before buying foods (MT2h, OR = 1.45, 95% CI: 1.06 – 1.97). Pre- and post-survey results for MT2 indicators related to “choosing healthy foods for my family on a budget” (MT2a) are not reported due to limited sample size. There were no significant differences for adults on the indicators for “identifying foods on sale or using coupons to save money” (MT2i) and “shopping with a list” (MT2j).

Table 9. Mixed effects logistic regression results for MT2 indicators among adult participants

MT2b (N = 927)			MT2g (N = 523)			MT2h (N = 730)		
Odds Ratios	CI	p	Odds Ratios	CI	p	Odds Ratios	CI	p
2.21	1.60 – 3.05	<0.001	1.38	0.88 – 2.18	0.161	1.45	1.06 – 1.97	0.020

CI = 95% Confidence Interval, p = p-value, *statistically significant at p ≤ 0.05

Note: Meets guidelines compared to does not meet guidelines on post- compared to pre-surveys

Table 10. Mixed effects logistic regression results for MT2 indicators among adult participants

MT2i (N = 725)			MT2j (N = 728)		
Odds Ratios	CI	p	Odds Ratios	CI	p
1.25	0.91 – 1.73	0.169	1.25	0.84 – 1.84	0.271

CI = 95% Confidence Interval, p = p-value, *statistically significant at p ≤ 0.05

Note: Meets guidelines compared to does not meet guidelines on post- compared to pre-surveys

Mixed effects linear regression results for adults that participated in Georgia SNAP-Ed direct education interventions are reported in Table 11. Results showed no statistically significant changes related to how many cups of fruit (MT1l) and cups of vegetables (MT1m) adults ate per day.

Table 11. Mixed effects linear regression results for MT1 indicators among adult participants

MT1l (N = 517)			MT1m (N = 517)		
β Estimates	CI	p	β Estimates	CI	p
0.03	-0.09 – 0.15	0.611	-0.01	-0.18 – 0.16	0.932

CI = 95% Confidence Interval, p = p-value

Note: post- compared to pre-surveys

Summary of Results

A total of 17 analyses were conducted, of which, five were statistically significant and all significant results were for adults. Three of the significant results were for the healthy eating behaviors and two of the significant results were for the food resource management behaviors (Table 12).

Table 12. Indicators with significant differences

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Indicator	Description	Age	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval
MT1c	Ate more than one kind of fruit	Adults	1.76	1.31 – 2.35
MT1d	Ate more than one kind of vegetable	Adults	2.43	1.84 – 3.20
MT1h	Drinking fewer sugar-sweetened beverages	Adults	2.19	1.43 – 3.36
MT2b	Compare prices before buying foods	Adults	2.21	1.60 – 3.05
MT2h	Read nutrition facts labels or nutrition ingredients lists	Adults	1.45	1.06 – 1.97

There were substantial limitations due to the nature of the data. For example, response options were recoded from four or more options to a dichotomous scale of met guidelines or doesn't meet guidelines. This recoding reduces the sensitivity of the analyses and obscures changes that don't cross the threshold met guidelines or doesn't meet guidelines. This, however, is likely to result in false negatives and not false positives. So, while there might be changes that cannot be detected due to the recoding, the statistically significant changes that were detected, are likely the result of a true effect. Other limitations include small sample sizes and use of pre- and post-survey self-report data. These are described in more detail in the Limitations section.

These limitations mean that the results should be interpreted cautiously and do not necessary tell the full story. However, planned enhancements will improve analyses and the interpretations that can be made from them. Starting in Federal Fiscal Year 2022, IAs will begin using a standardized survey for adult participants. Using a standardized survey will mean that responses do not need to be recoded and analyses will be more sensitive to detect change.

POLICY, SYSTEMS, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

Policy, systems, and environmental (PSE) changes are used to improve the nutrition and physical activity through healthful changes in the community locations where people live, work, shop, eat, play, and learn. In Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2020, implementing agencies (IA) implemented several Nutritional Supports (MT5) and Physical Activity and Reduced Sedentary Behavior Supports (MT6) throughout Georgia (*Table 13*).

Combined there were a total of 537 PSE changes that were implemented at 259 sites and reached people 136,449 times. IAs also reported the impact of COVID-19 on their PSE work. All COVID-19 impacted activities were classified into one of four categories: new, postponed, modified, or canceled/not completed due to COVID-19. Approximately 27 of activities were modified and 14 were canceled or not completed. Below are the details for nutritional supports and physical activity.

Table 13. Policy, systems, and environmental changes by congressional district

Congressional District	Policy	Systems	Environmental	Total	Percent*
1	2	2	1	5	1.0
2	10	63	53	126	24.4
3	0	12	11	23	4.4
4	2	29	14	45	8.7
5	1	45	27	73	14.1
6	0	12	4	16	3.1
7	0	16	11	27	5.2
8	1	13	2	16	3.1
9	1	27	11	39	7.5
10	0	23	6	29	5.6
11	0	8	4	12	2.3
12	1	12	6	19	3.7
13	1	56	28	85	16.4
14	0	1	1	2	0.4
All Districts	19	319	179	517	99.9

*Sum of percentages is less than 100 due to rounding.

Nutrition Supports Implementation (MT5)

PSE changes that served as nutrition supports were documented using direct observation, photographic evidence, and repeated assessments or surveys as recommended in the *SNAP-Ed Evaluation Framework*.

A total of 338 PSE changes were implemented across 183 sites. Of those changes, there were 7 policy, 214 systems, and 117 environmental changes. The most common policy change was “improved hours of operation to improve access/convenience” ($n = 33$), followed by

“improvements in hours of operations/time allotted for meals or food service” ($n = 8$) and “established or improved a nutrition policy” ($n = 8$).

Table 14. Counts and percentages of policy changes (MT5b)

Description of Policy Change	Frequency	Percent
511 Policy restrictions on using food as a punishment	3	42.9
503 Healthy retail policy	2	28.6
504 Established or improved food/beverage or nutrition related policy (childcare wellness, school wellness, workplace wellness, etc.)	2	28.6
Total	7	100

The most common systems change was “improvements in free water access, taste, quality, smell, or temperature” ($n = 46$), followed by “prioritized farm-to-table/increase in fresh or local produce” ($n = 43$). In addition to the systems changes provided in the Excel drop-down menu, IAs filled in an additional change of nutrition education being integrated into lesson plans and other GELD domains ($n = 8$).

Table 15. Counts and percentages of systems changes (MT5c)

Description of Systems Change	Frequency	Percent
116 Initiated or expanded farm-to-table/use of fresh or local produce	35	16.4
521 Initiated, improved or expanded professional development opportunities on nutrition	18	8.4
6 Improved menus/recipes (variety, quality, etc.)	17	7.9
8 Initiated, improved or expanded implementation of guidelines for healthier snack options	16	7.5
438 Initiated, improved or expanded opportunities for parents/students/community to access fruits and vegetables from the garden	14	6.5
88 Initiated, improved or expanded use of standardized, healthy recipes	14	6.5
16 Improved free water access, taste, quality, smell, or temperature	13	6.1
7 Improved child feeding practices (e.g. served family style, adults role model healthy behaviors, staff sit with children, children decide when they are full, etc.)	13	6.1
210 Childcare staff include nutrition education as a learning standard	10	4.7
11 Improved or increased healthy beverage options	9	4.2
13 Initiated, improved or expanded implementation of guidelines on use of food as rewards or during celebrations	9	4.2

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Description of Systems Change	Frequency	Percent
115 Initiated or expanded a mechanism for distributing onsite garden produce to families or communities	8	3.7
440 Initiated, improved or expanded opportunities for parents/students/community to work in the garden	6	2.8
133 Expanded or improved food system transportation options (to increase food access opportunities)	5	2.3
134 Initiated or expanded the collection or gleaning of excess healthy foods for distribution to clients, needy individuals, or charitable organizations	5	2.3
173 Implemented nutrition standards for foods distributed (at food pantries)	5	2.3
74 Implemented new or improved standards for healthier eating across the organization	4	1.9
31 Began, expanded, or promoted acceptance and use of SNAP/EBT/WIC	3	1.4
43 Implemented price manipulation/coupons/discounts to encourage healthy choices	2	0.9
454 Clients have the opportunity to choose at least some foods they would like to take from food pantries, food banks, or soup kitchens (i.e. a client-choice model)	2	0.9
210 Staff include nutrition education as a learning standard for children	1	0.5
30 Initiated, improved or expanded use of federal food programs (CACFP, TEFAP, summer meals, NSLBP, etc.) including improvements in enrollment procedures	1	0.5
32 Improved food purchasing/donation specifications or vendor agreements towards healthier food(s)/beverages	1	0.5
50 Offered on-site enrollment in federal food programs	1	0.5
516 Initiated, improved or expanded a clinical screening tool for food insecurity	1	0.5
9 Implemented guidelines for healthier competitive foods options	1	0.5
Total	214	100

The most common environmental change was “edible gardens (establish, reinvigorate, or maintain food gardens)” ($n = 79$), followed by “improved appeal, layout or display of foods to encourage healthy and discourage unhealthy selections” ($n = 24$).

Table 16. Counts and percentages of environmental changes (MT5d)

Description of Environmental Change	Frequency	Percent
91 Edible gardens (establish, reinvigorate or maintain food gardens)	41	35.0
118 Initiated or expanded use of the garden for nutrition education	18	15.4

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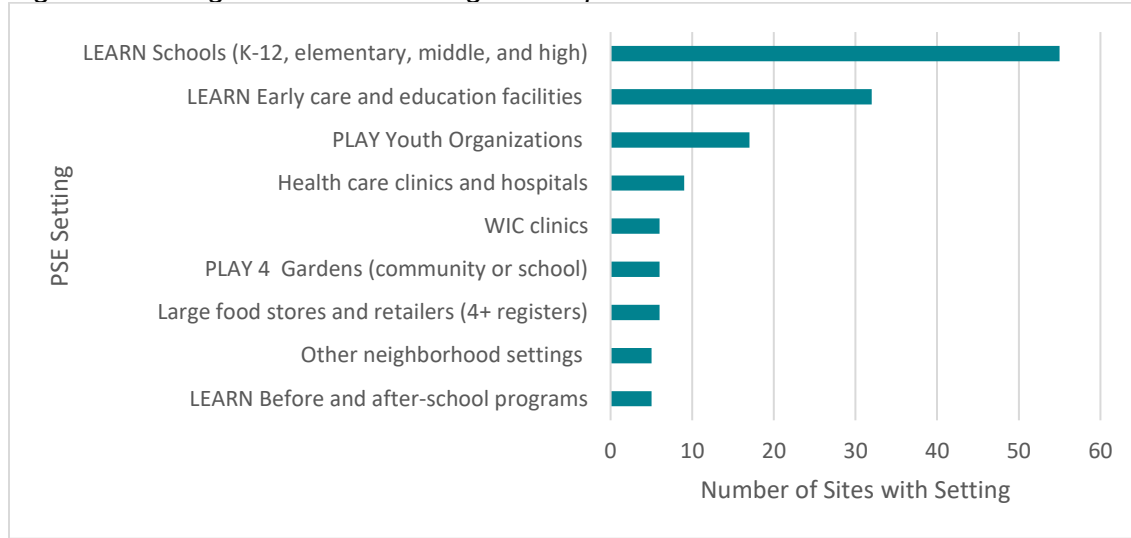
Description of Environmental Change	Frequency	Percent
92 Initiated or expanded lactation supports or dedicated lactation space	12	10.3
41 Improved or expanded cafeteria/dining/serving areas or facilities	8	6.8
117 Initiated or expanded use of onsite garden produce for meals/snacks provided onsite	6	5.1
138 Established healthy food/beverage defaults (whole wheat bread, salad, or fruit instead of fries, water instead of soda, etc.)	6	5.1
517 Expanded, improved, or implemented storage for fresh produce	6	5.1
66 Increased space/amount/variety of healthy options (includes shelf space, number of booths, options on menus)	6	5.1
151 Improve appeal, layout or display of snack or competitive foods to encourage healthier selections	4	3.4
190 Improved appeal, layout or display of meal food/beverages to encourage healthy and discourage unhealthy selections	4	3.4
65 Created or enhanced healthy check out areas	2	1.7
187 Established a new food bank, pantry or distribution site	1	0.9
40 Eliminated or reduced amount of competitive foods/beverages	1	0.9
42 Established or improved salad bar	1	0.9
93 Healthier vending machine initiatives (e.g. access to healthier foods and beverages)	1	0.9
Total	117	100

PSE changes were supported by 68 promotional efforts. The most common promotion was “using posters/visual displays, taste testing, live demonstrations, audiovisuals, celebrities” ($n = 50$), followed by point-of-purchase/distribution prompts ($n = 17$).

Table 17. Counts and percentages of promotions (MT5e)

Description of Promotions	Frequency	Percent
183 Used interactive educational display (that will stay at the site), other visual displays, posters, taste testing, live demonstrations, audiovisuals, celebrities, etc. to prompt healthy behavior choices close to the point of decision	39	54.9
160 Took steps to improve the appeal of the school meal program in order to increase meal participation	26	36.6
48 Ensured meal service staff encourage healthy selections	4	5.6
132 Initiated or enhanced limits on marketing/promotion of less healthy options	2	2.8
Total	71	100

Figure 1. Settings where MT5 changes took place



Note: Only settings that occurred at five or more sites are depicted in the figure. There is a total of 20 settings where MT5 changes took place.

Physical Activity and Reduced Sedentary Behavior Supports (MT6)

Like PSE changes that supported improved nutrition among Georgians, PSE changes that served as physical activity supports were documented using direct observation, photographic evidence, and repeated assessments or surveys as recommended in the *Framework*.

A total of 199 physical activity PSE changes were conducted across 170 sites. Of those changes, there were 11 policy, 119 systems, and 69 environmental changes. The most common policy change was “increase time spent doing physical activity” ($n = 7$), followed by “restrictions on physical activity as a punishment” ($n = 2$).

Table 18. Counts and percentages of policy changes (MT6b)

Description of Policy Change	Frequency	Percent
510 Policy to increase time spent doing physical activity	7	63.6
501 Policy restrictions on physical activity as a punishment	2	18.2
505 Established or improved physical activity policy (childcare wellness, school wellness, workplace wellness, etc.)	2	18.2
Total	11	100

The most common systems change was, “Incorporated physical activity into the school day or during classroom-based instruction (not recess/free play or PE)” ($n = 42$), followed by “Improved quality of physical education ($n = 28$).”

Table 19. Counts and percentages of systems changes (MT6c)

Description of Systems Changes	Frequency	Percent
36 Incorporated physical activity into the school day or during classroom-based instruction (not recess/free play or PE)	42	35.3
52 Improved quality of physical education	28	23.5
522 Initiated, improved or expanded professional development opportunities on physical activity	19	16.0
34 Increased or improved opportunities for unstructured physical activity time/free play	17	14.3
515 Initiated, improved and/or expanded strategies to decrease screen time	12	10.1
153 Implemented new or expanded restrictions on use of physical activity as punishment	1	0.8
Total	119	100

The most common environmental change was “increased or improved opportunities for structured physical activity” (n = 38), followed by “new or expanded access to facilities for after-hours recreation or shared use” (n = 13).

Table 20. Counts and percentages of environmental changes (MT6d)

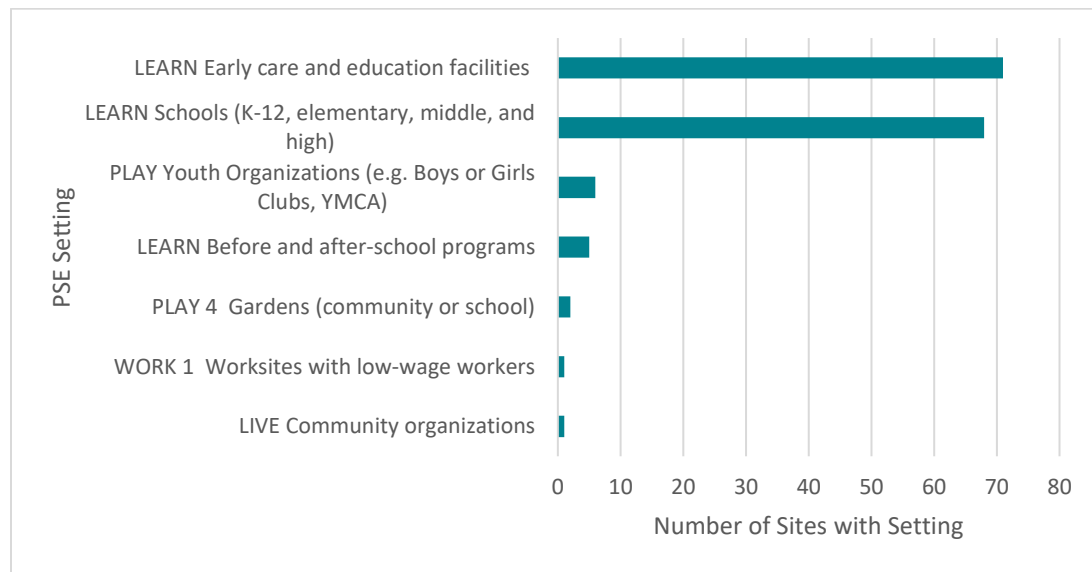
Description of Environmental Changes	Frequency	Percent
126 Increased or improved opportunities for structured physical activity	38	55.1
135 Initiated new or expanded access to facilities for after-hours recreation or shared use	13	18.8
39 Improved or expanded physical activity facilities, equipment, structures, or outdoor space	5	7.2
129 Increased, improved, or incorporated physical activity/reduced sitting during usual, on-going site activities and functions	4	5.8
155 Improved quality of structured physical activity	4	5.8
110 Improvements in access to exercise or recreation facilities	2	2.9
56 Increased access or safety of walking or bicycling paths	2	2.9
520 Implemented complete streets environmental change (e.g. street trees, accessibility, buffer/barrier between sidewalk and street, crosswalks, intersection improvements)	1	1.4
Total	69	100

PSE changes were supported by five promotional efforts. The only promotional effort used to support the PSE changes was “installed signage and prompts for use of walking, stairs, and bicycle paths.”

Table 21. Counts and percentages of promotions (MT6e)

Description of Promotions	Frequency	Percent
125 Installed signage and prompts for use of walking, stairs, and bicycle paths	5	100

Figure 2. Settings where MT6 changes took place



LIMITATIONS

This evaluation and interpretation of its results are limited by characteristics of the data used. First, this study used self-report data for the pre- and post-surveys to measure healthy eating and food resource management behaviors. As with all self-reported data, responses may have been subject to systematic biases in memory or reporting such as recall bias and social desirability bias.

Second, data were only included in analyses if there was a matched set of pre- and post-survey responses for a question. Participants who only completed one survey were not included in the analyses and analyses for each question only included matched pairs of responses. If participants did not complete a post-survey because they did not finish the series, or if participants who did not respond to specific items at pre-test and post-test differed from those who did complete the items at both times, results may have been affected.

Third, analyses were limited by having a small number of completed questionnaires for some of the planned analyses. Children's responses for eating more than one kind of fruit (MT1c) and more than one kind of vegetable (MT1d) were not reported due to small sample size. Analyses of adults' responses were also affected by small sample size and "choosing healthy foods for my family on a budget" (MT2a) was not reported.

Fourth, most of the responses to questions assessing healthy eating and food-resource management had to be recoded dichotomously. This was because the survey instruments used by the implementing agencies (IA) varied in type and contained different questions and response options. Recoding was necessary so that responses could be combined. However, the cost of recoding is loss of sensitivity in analyses. That is, the analyses that can be used with such data are mathematically less able than other types of analyses to detect a change from pre to post. So, a change could have occurred, but gone undetected, because it did not cross the threshold of meeting the guidelines.

Fifth and finally, the policy, systems, and environmental (PSE) data analyzed for this report were limited to already implemented and documented PSE changes, as they were reported by the implementing agencies, using different methods for recording data. Despite precautions taken to ensure data quality, there is some subjectivity inherent in the reporting of PSEs and PSE reach. PSE reach frequently relies on estimates and any estimation error in individual IAs' data would have been aggregated when reach was aggregated. Guidance was given to IAs on how to estimate reach in most settings. PSE reach in this report, should therefore be interpreted as a subjective estimate.

CONCLUSIONS

As Georgia and the nation faced the COVID-19 pandemic, Georgia Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program–Education (SNAP-Ed) agencies and partners proved to be adaptable and dedicated to find ways to reach low-income families throughout the year. These interventions included a focus on policy, systems, and environmental (PSE) and effective adult education results. It proved to be difficult to reach teens and children directly, thus limiting what we can report on for these populations this year.

Georgia's SNAP-Ed direct education programming is associated with positive improvements in self-reported healthy eating and food resource management behaviors among adults. Participants met benchmarks for improvement across five behaviors: eating more than one kind of fruit (MT1c), eating more than one kind of vegetable (MT1d), drinking fewer sugar-sweetened beverages (MT1h), reading nutrition facts labels or nutrition ingredients lists (MT2b), and comparing prices before buying foods (MT2h). As noted above, the need to recode data limited analyses. However, those limitations were more likely to result in this evaluation's inability to detect a change when there really was one than its likelihood of incorrectly finding healthful differences between pre and post. This means that we can be reasonably sure that the statistically significant results that were observed for adults indicate positive changes in nutrition and food resource management behaviors. Through extensive discussion and collaboration, Georgia's implementing agencies (IA) will use a standardized survey by Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2022, which will no longer require for the response data to be recoded and will reduce these limitations.

Georgia's SNAP-Ed IAs delivered evidence-based direct education to 168,137 low-income Georgians in FFY 2020. By comparison, in the previous fiscal year, Georgia's IAs reported that 171,721 low-income Georgians participated in direct-education classes. This means that Georgia's direct-education reach decreased by 2.1% between FFY 2019 and FFY 2020. A decrease of only 2.1% stands out as a remarkable accomplishment in the context of the extraordinary challenges that were present in FFY 2020. Delivery of services was made difficult by the necessary precautions taken to protect Georgians against exposure to the novel coronavirus (SARS CoV-2). These precautions included school closures, limitations on large gatherings, and shelter-in-place orders for some groups of people. Despite the substantial limitations brought on by the state's response to COVID-19, Georgia's IAs continued delivering direct-education services to residents in all 14 congressional districts.

Remarkably, Georgia SNAP-Ed also expanded its PSE changes in FFY 2020. The IAs reported a total of 544 PSE changes that were implemented at 259 sites across 14 congressional districts. This represents more than a 25% increase relative to the 432 PSE changes reported in FFY 2019. The IAs only cancelled 14 PSE activities due to COVID-19 which is impressive given the implementation challenges provided by the pandemic. The IAs reported a lower PSE reach in 2020 than in 2019, 136,449 versus 244,956, respectively. However, decreased reach is unsurprising given major changes in people's accessing the public spaces where many PSEs are implemented, and likely reflects carefulness in the IAs' estimation of reach for the evaluation. This also indicates that IAs are successful with getting sites to implement multiple PSE changes, which may provide more healthy options for people at these sites potentially having a greater impact on behavior changes. Evaluators in FFY 2019 observed that Georgia could boast a thriving program of PSE nutrition and physical activity interventions and the same can be said in 2020, notwithstanding the year's substantial challenges.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings and conclusions of this report the following recommendations should be considered:

- Require race and ethnicity data be collected from Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program–Education (SNAP-Ed) participants. This could assist with looking at differences across groups and could help determine if tailored programming may be needed.
- Utilize the Program Evaluation And Reporting System to capture common statewide indicators when feasible, reducing the need for implementing agencies to report on the Excel template and potentially reducing double entry of data.
- Continue to work towards a common survey tool used by implementing agencies for adult participants, so that there is no longer a need to recode results into dichotomous variables. This will provide the ability to capture incremental changes in the data reported.
- Invest resources in policy, systems, and environmental (PSE) efforts to reach more SNAP-Ed eligible families in communities across Georgia as a cost-effective intervention. PSE can impact behavior change and reduce inequities even in the absence of direct education.
- Capture additional qualitative data regarding PSE and multi-level interventions to complement the quantitative statewide data. This could be in the form of success stories, quotes, or other anecdotal evidence.
- Implement a state-wide social marketing campaign with common evaluation indicators that can be reported on as part of the statewide annual report in future years.
- Although, this was an atypical year, we did not see significant changes in teen or children's behaviors (in part due to sample sizes). However, we recommend continued refinement of child and teen evidence-based programming and related evaluation planning. This may allow for common data collection to be used for teen and children interventions in the future reducing the need to recode this data.

APPENDIX 1

Descriptive Analyses: Adults

All Indicators

Table 1 presents the counts and proportions of adults who met dietary recommendations at pre- and post-survey, for each of the 11 direct-education indicators.

Table 1. All Adults for All Indicators

Indicator	Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
MT1c	915	249	27.2%	587	206	35.1%
MT1d	911	389	42.7%	587	344	58.6%
MT1g	634	413	65.1%	406	286	70.4%
MT1h	665	366	55.0%	436	290	66.5%
MT1i	426	57	13.4%	313	54	17.3%
MT2a	29	15	51.7%	9	9	100.0%
MT2b	944	272	28.8%	581	229	39.4%
MT2g	529	83	15.7%	277	52	18.8%
MT2h	734	370	50.4%	509	284	55.8%
MT2i	730	236	32.3%	509	177	34.8%
MT2j	734	293	39.9%	510	204	40.0%

Race and Ethnicity

Table 2 presents the counts and proportions of adults who met the dietary recommendations for pre- and post-survey, by ethnicity and race.

Table 2. All Adults Pre-Survey for all Indicators by Ethnicity and Race

Indicator			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
MT1c								
	Ethnicity							
		Hispanic or Latino	886	51	5.8%	572	31	5.4%
		Not Hispanic or Latino	886	835	94.2%	572	541	94.6%
	Race							
		American Indian	386	2	0.5%	319	2	0.6%
		Asian	915	6	0.7%	587	2	0.3%
		Black	915	513	56.1%	587	348	59.3%
		Pacific Islander	915	2	0.2%	587	1	0.2%
		White	914	339	37.1%	587	200	34.1%
		Other Race	914	12	1.3%	587	6	1.0%
		More than 1 Race	915	27	3.0%	587	18	3.1%
MT1d								
	Ethnicity							
		Hispanic or Latino	882	51	5.8%	572	31	5.4%
		Not Hispanic or Latino	882	831	94.2%	572	541	94.6%
	Race							
		American Indian	385	2	0.5%	320	2	0.6%
		Asian	911	6	0.7%	587	2	0.3%

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Indicator			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
		Black	911	511	56.1%	587	348	59.3%
		Pacific Islander	911	2	0.2%	587	1	0.2%
		White	910	337	37.0%	587	200	34.1%
		Other Race	910	12	1.3%	587	6	1.0%
		More than 1 Race	911	27	3.0%	587	18	3.1%
MT1g								
	Ethnicity							
		Hispanic or Latino	621	51	8.2%	400	26	6.5%
		Not Hispanic or Latino	621	570	91.8%	400	374	93.5%
	Race							
		American Indian	410	2	0.5%	311	2	0.6%
		Asian	634	5	0.8%	406	1	0.2%
		Black	634	399	62.9%	406	268	66.0%
		Pacific Islander	634	1	0.2%	406	1	0.2%
		White	633	193	30.5%	406	111	27.3%
		Other Race	633	7	1.1%	406	5	1.2%
		More than 1 Race	634	17	2.7%	406	11	2.7%
MT1h								
	Ethnicity							
		Hispanic or Latino	649	57	8.8%	428	32	7.5%
		Not Hispanic or Latino	649	592	91.2%	428	396	92.5%
	Race							
		American Indian	445	2	0.4%	340	2	0.6%
		Asian	665	5	0.8%	436	1	0.2%
		Black	665	422	63.5%	436	291	66.7%

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Indicator			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
		Pacific Islander	665	1	0.2%	436	1	0.2%
		White	664	197	29.7%	436	115	26.4%
		Other Race	664	9	1.4%	436	7	1.6%
		More than 1 Race	665	17	2.6%	436	10	2.3%
MT1i								
	Ethnicity							
		Hispanic or Latino	425	40	9.4%	312	22	7.1%
		Not Hispanic or Latino	425	385	90.6%	312	290	92.9%
	Race							
		American Indian	397	2	0.5%	304	2	0.7%
		Asian	425	3	0.7%	313	0	0.0%
		Black	426	295	69.2%	313	231	73.8%
		Pacific Islander	426	0	0.0%	313	0	0.0%
		White	425	105	24.7%	313	64	20.4%
		Other Race	426	7	1.6%	313	5	1.6%
		More than 1 Race	426	10	2.3%	313	7	2.2%
MT2a								
	Ethnicity							
		Hispanic or Latino	29	6	20.7%	9	1	11.1%
		Not Hispanic or Latino	29	23	79.3%	9	8	88.9%
	Race							
		American Indian						
		Asian	29	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%
		Black	29	14	48.3%	9	3	33.3%
		Pacific Islander	29	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%

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Indicator		Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
		Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
	White	28	13	46.4%	9	5	55.6%
	Other Race	29	2	6.9%	9	1	11.1%
	More than 1 Race	29	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%
MT2b							
	Ethnicity						
	Hispanic or Latino	918	59	6.4%	568	28	4.9%
	Not Hispanic or Latino	918	859	93.6%	568	540	95.1%
	Race						
	American Indian	423	2	0.5%	318	2	0.6%
	Asian	944	7	0.7%	581	1	0.2%
	Black	944	533	56.5%	581	352	60.6%
	Pacific Islander	944	2	0.2%	581	1	0.2%
	White	943	348	36.9%	581	194	33.4%
	Other Race	943	12	1.3%	581	6	1.0%
	More than 1 Race	944	27	2.9%	581	17	2.9%
MT2g							
	Ethnicity						
	Hispanic or Latino	505	20	4.0%	266	7	2.6%
	Not Hispanic or Latino	505	485	96.0%	266	259	97.4%
	Race						
	American Indian	24	0	0.0%	14	0	0.0%
	Asian	529	3	0.6%	277	1	0.4%
	Black	529	243	45.9%	277	125	45.1%
	Pacific Islander	529	2	0.4%	277	1	0.4%
	White	528	250	47.3%	277	134	48.4%

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Indicator			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
		Other Race	528	7	1.3%	277	2	0.7%
		More than 1 Race	529	17	3.2%	277	11	4.0%
MT2h								
	Ethnicity							
		Hispanic or Latino	721	46	6.4%	503	27	5.4%
		Not Hispanic or Latino	721	675	93.6%	503	476	94.6%
	Race							
		American Indian	404	2	0.5%	336	2	0.6%
		Asian	734	5	0.7%	509	1	0.2%
		Black	734	431	58.7%	509	324	63.7%
		Pacific Islander	734	1	0.1%	509	0	0.0%
		White	733	258	35.2%	509	157	30.8%
		Other Race	734	12	1.6%	509	7	1.4%
		More than 1 Race	734	18	2.5%	509	13	2.6%
MT2i								
	Ethnicity							
		Hispanic or Latino	717	47	6.6%	503	27	5.4%
		Not Hispanic or Latino	717	670	93.4%	503	476	94.6%
	Race							
		American Indian	402	2	0.5%	336	2	0.6%
		Asian	730	5	0.7%	509	1	0.2%
		Black	730	427	58.5%	509	323	63.5%
		Pacific Islander	730	1	0.1%	509	0	0.0%
		White	729	259	35.5%	509	158	31.0%
		Other Race	730	12	1.6%	509	7	1.4%

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Indicator			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
		More than 1 Race	730	18	2.5%	509	13	2.6%
MT2j								
	Ethnicity							
		Hispanic or Latino	721	45	6.2%	504	27	5.4%
		Not Hispanic or Latino	721	676	93.8%	504	477	94.6%
	Race							
		American Indian	404	2	0.5%	336	2	0.6%
		Asian	734	5	0.7%	510	1	0.2%
		Black	734	432	58.9%	510	324	63.5%
		Pacific Islander	734	1	0.1%	510	0	0.0%
		White	733	257	35.1%	510	158	31.0%
		Other Race	734	12	1.6%	510	7	1.4%
		More than 1 Race	734	18	2.5%	510	13	2.5%

Implementing Agency

Table 3 presents the counts and proportions of adults who met the recommendations at pre- and post-survey by implementing agency (IA). Not all implementing agencies collected data for each indicator and therefore may not be represented in each area of the table.

Table 3. All Adults all Indicators by Implementing Agency

Indicator			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met recommendations	Percent
MT1c								
	IA							
		GDPH	29	10	34.5%	11	4	36.4%
		OH	361	121	33.5%	304	137	45.1%
		UGA	525	118	22.5%	272	65	23.9%
MT1d								
	IA							
		GDPH	29	13	44.8%	11	4	36.4%
		OH	360	164	45.6%	305	183	60.0%
		UGA	522	212	40.6%	271	157	57.9%
MT1g								
	IA							
		GDPH	29	24	82.8%	9	7	77.8%
		OH	397	277	69.8%	304	223	73.4%
		UGA	208	112	53.8%	93	56	60.2%
MT1h								
	IA							
		GDPH	29	4	13.8%	11	1	9.1%
		OH	432	323	74.8%	333	262	78.7%
		UGA	204	39	19.1%	92	27	29.3%
MT1i								

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Indicator			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met recommendations	Percent
	IA							
		GDPH	29	12	41.4%	9	4	44.4%
		OH	397	45	11.3%	304	50	16.4%
		UGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT2a								
	IA							
		GDPH	29	15	51.7%	9	9	100.0%
		OH	-	-	-	-	-	-
		UGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT2b								
	IA							
		GDPH	28	11	39.3%	9	7	77.8%
		OH	397	88	22.2%	304	101	33.2%
		UGA	519	173	33.3%	268	121	45.1%
MT2g								
	IA							
		GDPH	27	2	7.4%	9	8	88.9%
		OH	-	-	-	-	-	-
		UGA	502	81	16.1%	268	44	16.4%
MT2h								
	IA							
		GDPH	27	4	14.8%	9	6	66.7%
		OH	391	168	43.0%	328	158	48.2%
		UGA	316	198	62.7%	172	120	69.8%
MT2i								
	IA							

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Indicator			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met recommendations	Percent
		GDPH	29	6	20.7%	9	4	44.4%
		OH	390	93	23.8%	328	95	29.0%
		UGA	311	137	44.1%	172	78	45.3%
MT2j								
	IA							
		GDPH	26	9	34.6%	9	4	44.4%
		OH	391	115	29.4%	328	104	31.7%
		UGA	317	169	53.3%	173	96	55.5%

Language

Table 4 presents the counts and proportions of adults who met the recommendations at pre- and post-survey by language spoken (English or Spanish).

Table 4. All Adults for all Indicators by Language

Indicator	Language	Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
		Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
MT1c							
	Language						
	English	912	249	27.3%	586	206	35.2%
	Spanish	3	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
MT1d							
	Language						
	English	908	389	42.8%	586	344	58.7%
	Spanish	3	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
MT1g							
	Language						
	English	617	401	65.0%	402	282	70.1%
	Spanish	17	12	70.6%	4	4	100.0%
MT1h							
	Language						
	English	648	353	54.5%	431	286	66.4%
	Spanish	17	13	76.5%	5	4	80.0%
MT1i							
	Language						
	English	409	56	13.7%	309	52	16.8%
	Spanish	17	1	5.9%	4	2	50.0%
MT2a							
	Language						

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Indicator			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
		English	26	14	53.8%	9	9	100.0%
		Spanish	3	1	33.3%	0	0	0.0%
MT2b								
	Language							
		English	928	271	29.2%	577	228	39.5%
		Spanish	16	1	6.3%	4	1	25.0%
MT2g								
	Language							
		English	528	83	15.7%	277	52	18.8%
		Spanish	1	0	0.0%	-	-	-
MT2h								
	Language							
		English	719	365	50.8%	505	281	55.6%
		Spanish	15	5	33.3%	4	3	75.0%
MT2i								
	Language							
		English	713	231	32.4%	505	176	34.9%
		Spanish	17	5	29.4%	4	1	25.0%
MT2j								
	Language							
		English	720	288	40.0%	506	201	39.7%
		Spanish	14	5	35.7%	4	3	75.0%

Congressional District

Table 5 presents the counts and proportions of adults who met the recommendations at pre- and post-survey by congressional district.

Table 5. All Adults for all Indicators by Congressional District

Indicator	Congressional District	Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
		Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
MT1c							
	1	51	25	49.0%	35	20	57.1%
	2	10	3	30.0%	5	2	40.0%
	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	27	8	29.6%	16	4	25.0%
	5	298	58	19.5%	205	82	40.0%
	6	26	12	46.2%	6	4	66.7%
	7	15	10	66.7%	8	5	62.5%
	8	159	39	24.5%	123	38	30.9%
	9	90	32	35.6%	55	19	34.5%
	10	51	11	21.6%	39	6	15.4%
	11	31	9	29.0%	9	2	22.2%
	12	12	3	25.0%	1	0	0.0%
	13	64	28	43.8%	34	17	50.0%
	14	81	11	13.6%	51	7	13.7%
MT1d							
	1	51	25	49.0%	35	22	62.9%

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			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
		2	10	4	40.0%	5	2	40.0%
		3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4	27	10	37.0%	16	10	62.5%
		5	297	120	40.4%	206	111	53.9%
		6	26	12	46.2%	6	4	66.7%
		7	15	11	73.3%	8	5	62.5%
		8	159	64	40.3%	123	74	60.2%
		9	90	45	50.0%	55	36	65.5%
		10	51	23	45.1%	38	22	57.9%
		11	30	15	50.0%	9	8	88.9%
		12	12	4	33.3%	1	0	0.0%
		13	63	33	52.4%	34	24	70.6%
		14	80	23	28.8%	51	26	51.0%
MT1g								
	Congressional District							
		1	42	34	81.0%	24	17	70.8%
		2	5	5	100.0%	-	-	-
		3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4	23	21	91.3%	14	11	78.6%
		5	266	188	70.7%	188	146	77.7%
		6	0	0	0.0%	-	-	-
		7	30	24	80.0%	12	10	83.3%
		8	110	63	57.3%	75	46	61.3%
		9	17	7	41.2%	7	4	57.1%
		10	26	13	50.0%	19	12	63.2%

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			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
		11	10	4	40.0%	9	3	33.3%
		12	2	2	100.0%	1	1	100.0%
		13	52	29	55.8%	25	17	68.0%
		14	51	23	45.1%	32	19	59.4%
MT1h								
	Congressional District							
		1	53	24	45.3%	34	17	50.0%
		2	10	3	30.0%	5	3	60.0%
		3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4	27	23	85.2%	15	13	86.7%
		5	262	160	61.1%	187	135	72.2%
		6	8	4	50.0%	7	4	57.1%
		7	30	29	96.7%	12	12	100.0%
		8	110	75	68.2%	75	55	73.3%
		9	17	4	23.5%	8	4	50.0%
		10	26	2	7.7%	19	3	15.8%
		11	9	4	44.4%	9	3	33.3%
		12	2	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
		13	59	28	47.5%	32	31	96.9%
		14	52	10	19.2%	32	10	31.3%
MT1i								
	Congressional District							
		1	42	9	21.4%	24	6	25.0%
		2	5	3	60.0%	-	-	-

GEORGIA 2020 SNAP-ED PROGRAMS OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT

			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
		3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4	23	3	13.0%	14	1	7.1%
		5	182	21	11.5%	162	30	18.5%
		6	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7	30	4	13.3%	12	4	33.3%
		8	109	12	11.0%	75	10	13.3%
		9	3	1	33.3%	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-
		11	-	-	-	-	-	-
		12	2	1	50.0%	1	0	0.0%
		13	30	3	10.0%	25	3	12.0%
		14	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT2a								
	Congressional District							
		1	15	11	73.33%	-	8	-
		2	5	1	20.00%	-	-	-
		3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5	-	-	-	-	-	-
		6	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7	-	-	-	-	-	-
		8	-	-	-	-	-	-
		9	3	1	33.33%	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-
		11	-	-	-	-	-	-

GEORGIA 2020 SNAP-ED PROGRAMS OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT

			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
		12	2	2	100.00%	-	1	-
		13	-	-	-	-	-	-
		14	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT2b								
	Congressional District							
		1	42	13	31.0%	24	12	50.0%
		2	5	3	60.0%	-	-	-
		3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4	23	10	43.5%	14	6	42.9%
		5	345	102	29.6%	246	92	37.4%
		6	18	7	38.9%	-	-	-
		7	30	8	26.7%	12	6	50.0%
		8	163	18	11.0%	105	27	25.7%
		9	89	42	47.2%	54	32	59.3%
		10	51	21	41.2%	38	20	52.6%
		11	31	8	25.8%	9	6	66.7%
		12	12	4	33.3%	1	1	100.0%
		13	57	8	14.0%	27	5	18.5%
		14	78	28	35.9%	51	22	43.1%
MT2g								
	Congressional District							
		1	19	1	5.3%	8	7	87.50%
		2	5	1	20.0%	-	-	-
		3	-	-	-	-	-	-

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			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
		4	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5	156	32	20.5%	86	21	24.42%
		6	18	0	0.0%	-	-	-
		7	-	-	-	-	-	-
		8	51	8	15.7%	31	5	16.13%
		9	85	3	3.5%	52	6	11.54%
		10	51	15	29.4%	37	11	29.73%
		11	31	5	16.1%	9	0	0.00%
		12	11	0	0.0%	1	1	100.00%
		13	26	6	23.1%	2	0	0.00%
		14	76	12	15.8%	51	1	1.96%
MT2h								
	Congressional District							
		1	37	13	35.1%	26	13	50.0%
		2	5	1	20.0%	-	-	-
		3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4	23	12	52.2%	14	9	64.3%
		5	263	137	52.1%	215	123	57.2%
		6	18	12	66.7%	-	-	-
		7	30	14	46.7%	12	8	66.7%
		8	161	69	42.9%	125	61	48.8%
		9	75	46	61.3%	46	38	82.6%
		10	25	13	52.0%	19	13	68.4%
		11	21	14	66.7%	-	-	-
		12	12	9	75.0%	1	1	100.0%

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		Pre-Survey			Post-Survey			
		Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	
		13	35	10	28.6%	32	5	15.6%
		14	29	20	69.0%	19	13	68.4%
MT2i								
	Congressional District							
		1	37	6	16.2%	26	6	23.1%
		2	5	1	20.0%	-	-	-
		3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4	23	2	8.7%	14	1	7.1%
		5	260	77	29.6%	215	83	38.6%
		6	18	10	55.6%	-	-	-
		7	30	12	40.0%	12	6	50.0%
		8	162	53	32.7%	124	38	30.6%
		9	76	32	42.1%	47	23	48.9%
		10	25	11	44.0%	19	8	42.1%
		11	21	9	42.9%	-	-	-
		12	10	2	20.0%	1	0	0.0%
		13	35	6	17.1%	31	4	12.9%
		14	28	15	53.6%	19	8	42.1%
MT2j								
	Congressional District							
		1	37	11	29.7%	26	8	30.8%
		2	5	0	0.0%	-	-	-
		3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4	23	8	34.8%	14	4	28.6%

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			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
		5	264	95	36.0%	215	78	36.3%
		6	18	13	72.2%	-	-	-
		7	30	14	46.7%	12	7	58.3%
		8	162	47	29.0%	125	45	36.0%
		9	74	52	70.3%	47	39	83.0%
		10	25	10	40.0%	19	8	42.1%
		11	21	10	47.6%	-	-	-
		12	12	6	50.0%	1	1	100.0%
		13	35	12	34.3%	32	6	18.8%
		14	28	15	53.6%	19	8	42.1%

APPENDIX 2

Descriptive Analyses: Teens

All Indicators

Table 1 presents the counts and proportions of teens who met the recommendations at pre- and post-survey for all indicators.

Table 1. All Teens for All Indicators

Indicator	Total	Pre-Survey		Total	Post-Survey	
		Met Recommendations	Percent		Met Recommendations	Percent
MT1c	2309	995	43.1%	2290	1003	43.8%
MT1d	2309	718	31.1%	2290	757	33.1%
MT1g	2280	930	40.8%	2265	876	38.7%
MT1h	2350	682	29.0%	2312	639	27.6%

Race and Ethnicity

Table 2 presents the counts and proportions of teens who met the recommendations at pre- and post-survey by ethnicity and race. Ethnicity and race data were not available for the majority of teens.

Table 2. All Teens for all Indicators by Ethnicity and Race

Indicator			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
MT1c								
	Ethnicity							
		Hispanic or Latino	187	26	13.9%	169	22	13.0%
		Not Hispanic or Latino	187	161	86.1%	169	147	87.0%
	Race							
		American Indian	2309	0	0.0%	2290	0	0.0%
		Asian	2309	2	0.1%	2290	1	0.0%
		Black	2309	122	5.3%	2290	108	4.7%
		Pacific Islander	2309	0	0.0%	2290	0	0.0%
		White	2309	40	1.7%	2290	38	1.7%
		Other Race	2309	11	0.5%	2290	8	0.3%
		More than 1 Race	2309	7	0.3%	2290	8	0.3%
MT1d								
	Ethnicity							
		Hispanic or Latino	187	26	13.9%	169	22	13.0%
		Not Hispanic or Latino	187	161	86.1%	169	147	87.0%
	Race							
		American Indian	2309	0	0.0%	2290	0	0.0%
		Asian	2309	2	0.1%	2290	1	0.0%
		Black	2309	122	5.3%	2290	108	4.7%

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			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
		Pacific Islander	2309	0	0.0%	2290	0	0.0%
		White	2309	40	1.7%	2290	38	1.7%
		Other Race	2309	11	0.5%	2290	8	0.3%
		More than 1 Race	2309	7	0.3%	2290	8	0.3%
MT1g								
	Ethnicity							
		Hispanic or Latino	118	11	9.3%	103	8	7.8%
		Not Hispanic or Latino	118	107	90.7%	103	95	92.2%
	Race							
		American Indian	2280	0	0.0%	2265	0	0.0%
		Asian	2280	2	0.1%	2265	1	0.0%
		Black	2280	70	3.1%	2265	58	2.6%
		Pacific Islander	2280	0	0.0%	2265	0	0.0%
		White	2280	35	1.5%	2265	32	1.4%
		Other Race	2280	3	0.1%	2265	3	0.1%
		More than 1 Race	2280	6	0.3%	2265	7	0.3%
MT1h								
	Ethnicity							
		Hispanic or Latino	187	28	15.0%	150	19	12.7%
		Not Hispanic or Latino	187	159	85.0%	150	131	87.3%
	Race							
		American Indian	2350	0	0.0%	2312	0	0.0%
		Asian	2350	2	0.1%	2312	1	0.0%
		Black	2350	120	5.1%	2312	97	4.2%
		Pacific Islander	2350	0	0.0%	2312	0	0.0%

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			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
		White	2350	42	1.8%	2312	31	1.3%
		Other Race	2350	11	0.5%	2312	7	0.3%
		More than 1 Race	2350	7	0.3%	2312	8	0.3%

Implementing Agency

Table 3 presents the counts and proportions of teens who met the recommendations at pre- and post-survey by implementing agency.

Table 3. All Teens for all Indicators by Implementing Agency

Indicator	IA		Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Meets Recommendations	Percent	Total	Meets Recommendations	Percent
MT1c								
	IA							
		GDPH						
		HMP	2121	932	43.9%	2121	925	43.6%
		OH	188	63	33.5%	169	78	46.2%
		UGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT1d								
	IA							
		GDPH						
		HMP	2121	651	30.7%	2121	680	32.1%
		OH	188	67	35.6%	169	77	45.6%
		UGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT1g								
	IA							
		GDPH						
		HMP	2162	856	39.6%	2162	820	37.9%
		OH	118	74	62.7%	103	56	54.4%
		UGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT1h								
	IA							
		GDPH						

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		Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
		Total	Meets Recommendations	Percent	Total	Meets Recommendations	Percent
	HMP	2162	610	28.2%	2162	586	27.1%
	OH	188	72	38.3%	150	53	35.3%
	UGA	-	-	-	-	-	-

Language

Table 4 presents the counts and proportions of teens who met the recommendations at pre- and post-survey by language (English or Spanish).

Table 4. All Teens for all Indicators by Language

Indicator	Language	Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
		Total	Meets Recommendations	Percent	Total	Meets Recommendations	Percent
MT1c							
	Language						
	English	188	63	33.51%	169	78	46.15%
	Spanish	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT1d							
	Language						
	English	188	67	35.64%	169	77	45.56%
	Spanish	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT1g							
	Language						
	English	157	104	66.24%	144	90	62.50%
	Spanish	2	2	100.00%	-	-	-
MT1h							
	Language						
	English	227	91	40.09%	191	73	38.22%
	Spanish	2	1	50.00%	-	-	-

Congressional District

Table 5 presents the counts and proportions of teens who met the recommendations at pre- and post-test by language (English or Spanish).

Table 5. All Teens for All Indicators by Language

		Pre-Survey			Post-Survey			
		Total	Meets Recommendations	Percent	Total	Meets Recommendations	Percent	
Indicator								
MT1c								
	Congressional District							
		1	167	69	41.3%	161	61	37.9%
		2	833	371	44.5%	832	350	42.1%
		3	23	14	60.9%	23	17	73.9%
		4	172	66	38.4%	171	81	47.4%
		5	306	154	50.3%	303	144	47.5%
		6	18	6	33.3%	14	10	71.4%
		7	255	94	36.9%	253	101	39.9%
		8	153	60	39.2%	151	71	47.0%
		9	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	131	55	42.0%	131	53	40.5%
		11	-	-	-	-	-	-
		12	20	13	65.0%	20	11	55.0%
		13	231	93	40.3%	231	104	45.0%
		14	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT1d								
	Congressional District							
		1	167	61	36.5%	161	53	32.9%
		2	833	235	28.2%	832	246	29.6%

GEORGIA 2020 SNAP-ED PROGRAMS OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT

			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Meets Recommendations	Percent	Total	Meets Recommendations	Percent
		3	23	10	43.5%	23	11	47.8%
		4	172	60	34.9%	171	69	40.4%
		5	306	97	31.7%	303	98	32.3%
		6	18	6	33.3%	14	10	71.4%
		7	255	78	30.6%	253	79	31.2%
		8	153	53	34.6%	151	67	44.4%
		9	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	131	32	24.4%	131	43	32.8%
		11	-	-	-	-	-	-
		12	20	8	40.0%	20	6	30.0%
		13	231	78	33.8%	231	75	32.5%
		14	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT1g								
	Congressional District							
		1	145	77	53.1%	215	63	29.3%
		2	827	304	36.8%	827	305	36.9%
		3	26	16	61.5%	26	15	57.7%
		4	171	71	41.5%	171	67	39.2%
		5	307	127	41.4%	304	117	38.5%
		6	2	2	100.0%	2	1	50.0%
		7	257	106	41.2%	253	111	43.9%
		8	154	63	40.9%	152	55	36.2%
		9	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	148	65	43.9%	148	60	40.5%
		11	-	-	-	-	-	-
		12	20	12	60.0%	20	9	45.0%

GEORGIA 2020 SNAP-ED PROGRAMS OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT

			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Meets Recommendations	Percent	Total	Meets Recommendations	Percent
		13	219	86	39.3%	219	70	32.0%
		14	4	1	25.0%	4	3	75.0%
MT1h								
	Congressional District							
		1	165	44	26.7%	143	36	25.2%
		2	833	185	22.2%	832	183	22.0%
		3	26	8	30.8%	26	10	38.5%
		4	180	85	47.2%	178	79	44.4%
		5	307	85	27.7%	304	67	22.0%
		6	20	11	55.0%	15	8	53.3%
		7	257	100	38.9%	253	92	36.4%
		8	154	42	27.3%	152	38	25.0%
		9	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	148	29	19.6%	148	26	17.6%
		11	-	-	-	-	-	-
		12	20	3	15.0%	20	3	15.0%
		13	236	86	36.4%	237	94	39.7%
		14	4	4	100.0%	4	3	75.0%

APPENDIX 3

Descriptive Analyses: School-Age Children

All Indicators

Table 1 presents the counts and proportions of children who met the recommendations at pre- and post-survey for all indicators.

Table 1. All Children for All Indicators

Indicator	Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
MT1c	16	9	56.3%	15	11	73.3%
MT1d	16	6	37.5%	15	6	40.0%
MT1g	112	76	67.9%	112	78	69.6%
MT1h	127	62	48.8%	127	64	50.4%

Race and Ethnicity

Table 2 presents the counts and proportions of children who met the recommendations at pre- and post-survey by ethnicity and race. Ethnicity and race data were not available for the majority of children.

Table 2. All Children for All Indicators by Ethnicity and Race

Indicator			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
MT1c								
	Ethnicity							
		Hispanic or Latino	13	4	30.8%	12	3	25.0%
		Not Hispanic or Latino	13	9	69.2%	12	9	75.0%
	Race							
		American Indian	16	0	0.0%	15	0	0.0%
		Asian	16	0	0.0%	15	0	0.0%
		Black	16	9	56.3%	15	9	60.0%
		Pacific Islander	16	0	0.0%	15	0	0.0%
		White	16	1	6.3%	15	1	6.7%
		Other Race	16	2	12.5%	15	1	6.7%
		More than 1 Race	16	3	18.8%	15	3	20.0%
MT1d								
	Ethnicity							
		Hispanic or Latino	13	4	30.8%	12	3	25.0%
		Not Hispanic or Latino	13	9	69.2%	12	9	75.0%
	Race							
		American Indian	16	0	0.0%	15	0	0.0%
		Asian	16	0	0.0%	15	0	0.0%

GEORGIA 2020 SNAP-ED PROGRAMS OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT

			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
		Black	16	9	56.3%	15	9	60.0%
		Pacific Islander	16	0	0.0%	15	0	0.0%
		White	16	1	6.3%	15	1	6.7%
		Other Race	16	2	12.5%	15	1	6.7%
		More than 1 Race	16	3	18.8%	15	3	20.0%
MT1g								
	Ethnicity							
		Hispanic or Latino	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Not Hispanic or Latino	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Race							
		American Indian	112	0	0.0%	112	0	0.0%
		Asian	112	0	0.0%	112	0	0.0%
		Black	112	0	0.0%	112	0	0.0%
		Pacific Islander	112	0	0.0%	112	0	0.0%
		White	112	0	0.0%	112	0	0.0%
		Other Race	112	0	0.0%	112	0	0.0%
		More than 1 Race	112	0	0.0%	112	0	0.0%
MT1h								
	Ethnicity							
		Hispanic or Latino	12	4	33.3%	12	3	25.0%
		Not Hispanic or Latino	12	8	66.7%	12	9	75.0%
	Race							
		American Indian	127	0	0.0%	127	0	0.0%
		Asian	127	0	0.0%	127	0	0.0%
		Black	127	8	6.3%	127	9	7.1%

GEORGIA 2020 SNAP-ED PROGRAMS OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT

			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
		Pacific Islander	127	0	0.0%	127	0	0.0%
		White	127	1	0.8%	127	1	0.8%
		Other Race	127	2	1.6%	127	1	0.8%
		More than 1 Race	124	3	2.4%	127	3	2.4%

Implementing Agency

Table 3 presents the counts and proportions of children who met the recommendations at pre- and post-survey by implementing agency.

Table 3. All Children for All Indicators by Implementing Agency

Indicator			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
MT1c								
	IA							
		HMP	-	-	-	-	-	-
		OH	16	9	56.3%	15	11	73.3%
MT1d								
	IA							
		HMP	-	-	-	-	-	-
		OH	16	6	37.5%	15	6	40.0%
MT1g								
	IA							
		HMP	112	76	67.9%	112	78	69.6%
		OH	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT1h								
	IA							
		HMP	112	52	46.4%	112	56	50.0%
		OH	15	10	66.7%	15	8	53.3%

Language

Table 4 presents the counts and proportions of children who met the recommendations at pre- and post-survey by language (English or Spanish).

Table 4. All Children for All Indicators by Language

Indicator	Language	Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
		Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
MT1c							
	Language						
	English	16	9	56.3%	15	11	73.3%
	Spanish	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT1d							
	Language						
	English	16	6	37.5%	15	6	40.0%
	Spanish	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT1g							
	Language						
	English	112	76	67.9%	112	78	69.6%
	Spanish	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT1h							
	Language						
	English	127	62	48.8%	127	64	50.4%
	Spanish	-	-	-	-	-	-

Congressional District

Table 5 presents the counts and proportions of children who met the recommendations at pre- and post-survey by congressional district.

Table 5. All Children for All Indicators by Congressional District

Indicator	Congressional District	Pre-Survey				Post-Survey			
		Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent		
MT1c	1	14	8	57.1%	13	9	69.2%		
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	6	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	7	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	8	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	9	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	10	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	11	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	13	2	1	50.0%	2	2	100.0%		
	14	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	MT1d	Congressional District							
1		14	5	35.7%	13	5	38.5%		

GEORGIA 2020 SNAP-ED PROGRAMS OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT

			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
			Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent
		2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5	-	-	-	-	-	-
		6	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7	-	-	-	-	-	-
		8	-	-	-	-	-	-
		9	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-
		11	-	-	-	-	-	-
		12	-	-	-	-	-	-
		13	2	1	50.0%	2	1	50.0%
		14	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT1g								
	Congressional District							
		1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3	15	7	46.7%	15	11	73.3%
		4	1	1	100.0%	1	1	100.0%
		5	22	13	59.1%	22	11	50.0%
		6	17	15	88.2%	17	15	88.2%
		7	9	5	55.6%	9	6	66.7%
		8	-	-	-	-	-	-
		9	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	31	22	71.0%	31	24	77.4%

GEORGIA 2020 SNAP-ED PROGRAMS OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT

			Pre-Survey			Post-Survey		
		Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	Total	Met Recommendations	Percent	
		11	6	4	66.7%	6	3	50.0%
		12	-	-	-	-	-	-
		13	9	7	77.8%	9	6	66.7%
		14	2	2	100.0%	2	1	50.0%
MT1h								
	Congressional District							
		1	13	9	69.2%	13	7	53.8%
		2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3	15	8	53.3%	15	8	53.3%
		4	1	1	100.0%	1	1	100.0%
		5	22	10	45.5%	22	12	54.5%
		6	17	6	35.3%	17	5	29.4%
		7	9	5	55.6%	9	4	44.4%
		8	-	-	-	-	-	-
		9	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	31	12	38.7%	31	15	48.4%
		11	6	4	66.7%	6	5	83.3%
		12	-	-	-	-	-	-
		13	11	5	45.5%	11	5	45.5%
		14	2	2	100.0%	2	2	100.0%

APPENDIX 4

HealthMPowers – Additional Demographics

Table 1 presents the counts and proportions of children and teens who participated in HealthMPowers direct education interventions. This information was not tied to the survey response data so no breakdowns by indicator could be calculated.

Table 1. HealthMPowers children and teen demographics

			Total	Percent
	Ethnicity			
		Hispanic or Latino	350	15.7%
	Race			
		American Indian	3	0.1%
		Asian	3	0.1%
		Black	1483	66.7%
		Pacific Islander	2	0.1%
		White	306	13.8%
		Other Race	0	0.0%
		Missing	77	3.5%

[SAVED SPACE FOR BACK COVER]



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