

EVALUATION OF FASD PREVENTION AND FASD SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Participant Outcomes: Food Security

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Food Security

Introduction

Presented below is a chart containing <u>examples</u> of outcomes, indicators, outputs, and data collection methods and tools related to <u>Food Security and Nutrition</u>. Following this chart are examples of tools and/or survey/questionnaire items that have been used in evaluations to assess these participant outcomes. All these tools and questions may be adapted for use in focus groups, semi-structured interview guides, questionnaires or surveys. As well, references are included for the evaluation-related resources used to create this document.

We recognize that every program and every program evaluation is unique - differing as a function of a program's specific goals, setting and resources, as well as the community's context, history, and so forth. Thus, every program evaluation will have its own ideas about the outcomes, indicators, data collection methods and tools that are most appropriate and feasible – and you need to decide what is best for you.

Examples of program activities related to this outcome:

- o Providing nutritional education, counselling and support, including breastfeeding education and support for mothers
- o Providing hot meal programs, nutritional snacks, and supplements
- o Providing emergency food and food vouchers

Food security - Participant Outcomes and Indicators

Participant Outcomes				
Early positive response (participation, increased knowledge)	Intermediate active engagement, attitude change, behaviour change	Long term desired outcome	Outputs/Indicators	Data Collection Methods and tools
Participants learn about healthy nutrition Participants learn how to access nutritional foods for themselves and families	 Participants take steps to have: food security e.g., can list available food sources access to entitlement programs if qualified, e.g. seek food in emergencies healthy nutritional practices e.g., eat regularly, choose healthy foods, can plan healthy menus 	Participants engage in positive nutritional practices for themselves and their families/children Participants (and their families) have improved health and well-being	# participants receiving hot meal/day # of food vouchers provided # of meals provided # group sessions re: nutrition and food security # participants attending per group # participants referred to food bank # participants who report having enough food to eat daily	 (Pre/post) interviews/ Focus groups with: Participants Families/caregivers ; Program staff/managers; Community partners
Participants (and their children) participate in meal programs Participants take part in nutrition and food security group information sessions	Participants actively work with their support networks and staff to ensure they have adequate food and nutrition, e.g, participate in community kitchen programs, traditional food gathering activities Participants demonstrate understanding of the importance of healthy nutrition for their infant/children	Participants are connected to resources in their community to support healthy eating and access to nutritional food Participants have food security	# participants who can identify 4+ ways they maintain healthy nutrition, e.g. eat fruits/vegetables 5+ times/ day # participants eating traditional foods # participants with nutritional/food security concerns – pre and post For pregnant participants: # of women initiating breastfeeding and duration	Participant self ratings Staff ratings of participant outcomes Documentary review Output data

	Average weight gain of mothers	
	during pregnancy	

Possible tools and Survey/questionnaire items:

1) Participant Outcomes questions

Source: Ellis, D. (2009) Report to BC Association of Pregnancy Outreach Programs (BCAPOP): Program Logic Model development for POP/CPNP programs. http://www.docstoc.com/docs/41780695/Worksheet---Program-Logic-Model-for-BC-POP-Programs

. Things I do to eat well – good nutrition
Because of coming to this program I know or do these things: (Please look at the list and check the items that are true for you)
☐ I take prenatal or multi vitamin regularly
☐ I eat regularly through the day
☐ I eat from each of 4 Canada Food Guide food groups daily
\square I choose a wider variety of healthy foods to eat; $\begin{bmatrix} \overline{1} \\ \overline{55} \end{bmatrix}$
☐ I drink 6-8 glasses of water, milk, 100% juice/day
☐ One "unhealthy" food I have reduced or stopped eating is:
\square I know where to find food assistance if I need to $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ ss \end{bmatrix}$
☐ I know the importance of eating iron-rich food and/or taking an iron supplement if my hemoglobin level becomes low
☐ If there are other things you learned about eating well/good nutrition from coming to this program – go ahead and tell
us!
2. Feeding my baby
As a result of coming to this program I know or do these things: (Please look at the list and check the items that are true for
vou)
☐ I know that solids should be introduced to my baby no earlier than 6 months
☐ I know that iron-rich foods can be introduced to my baby at 6 months

y mix baby f	ormula.			
ı Prenatal N	lutrition	Program (CPNP) and	d the
-	or the eva	luation of (CAPC and C	CPNP
Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Doesn't apply
o <u>each</u> youth	in the prog	gram, and, <u>fc</u>	or each yout	t <u>h</u> , please
	Questions [fanada. Strongly agree ach Program	Questions [for the evaluations] Strongly agree Agree Pach Program, Final Evaluation	Prenatal Nutrition Program (Questions [for the evaluation of Canada. Strongly agree Agree Disagree Pack Program, Final Evaluation Reference Strongly agree Agree Agree Disagree Disagree Disagree Disagree Agree Disagree Disagree Agree Disagree Disagree Agree Disagree Disagree Agree Disagree Disagree Disagree D	Prenatal Nutrition Program (CPNP) and Questions [for the evaluation of CAPC and Canada. Strongly agree Disagree Di

	Strong positive change	Some positive change	No chg/ impact that I see	Some negative change	Strong negative change	Don't know/ can't tell
Participant improved their nutrition (made healthier food choices, accessed healthier food)						
Participant have more knowledge about and/or use other community resources						
Other						

References

Best Babies Program Logic Model - April 2010

Community Action Program For Children (CAPC) Program Participant Survey (PPS) - Maritime Region

First Nations Regional Longitudinal Health Survey. First Nations Regional Health Survey: Our Voice, Our Survey, Our Reality. Adult Questionnaire May 1, 2008. P. 23-25. www.rhs-ers.ca.

Ellis, D. (2009) Report to BC Association of Pregnancy Outreach Programs (BCAPOP): Program Logic Model development for POP/CPNP programs. http://www.docstoc.com/docs/41780695/Worksheet---Program-Logic-Model-for-BC-POP-Programs

Provincial Health Services Authority. (2010). *Implementing Food Security Indicators: Phase II: Food Security Indicators Project*. Province of BC. http://www.phsa.ca/HealthProfessionals/Population-Public-Health/Food-Security/default.htm

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Funding for this project has been received from the Public Health Agency of Canada, Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) National Strategic Project Fund. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of the Public Health Agency of Canada.

Suggested Citation:

Nota Bene Consulting Group and BCCEWH. (2013). Participant Outcomes: Food Security. In *Evaluation of FASD Prevention and FASD Support Programs*. Vancouver, BC: British Columbia Centre of Excellence for Women's Health.

For more tools and resources related to evaluating community-based FASD prevention programs for women including pregnant women and recent mothers, supportive intervention programs for adults and older youth with FASD, and FASD programs in Aboriginal communities, please visit: www.fasd-evaluation.ca