



COMMUNITY NUTRITION EDUCATION (CNE) LOGIC MODEL DETAIL

INTRODUCTION

The goal of Community Nutrition Education is to provide learning experiences that increase the likelihood of people making food choices consistent with current dietary advice as reflected in the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and the Food Guidance System—with special attention to people with limited budgets.

For the overview diagram to this model, visit www.nifa.usda.gov/nea/food/fsne/logicmodeloverview.pdf

1 SITUATION

DESCRIPTION OF CONDITIONS THAT GIVE RISE TO THE NEED FOR NUTRITION EDUCATION AND PRIORITY AREAS OF EMPHASIS

- consider the targeted population
- provide brief statements that explain each core element's issues of greatest concern within your state

2 PRIORITY AREAS

- DIET QUALITY AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
- FOOD SECURITY
- FOOD SAFETY
- FOOD RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
- OTHER (IDENTIFY)

3 INPUTS

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

- public cash contributions (university extension, public health, other)
- public in-kind contributions
- private cash contributions
- Indian tribal organization contributions
- federal contributions
- other (identify)

PLANNING PROCESSES/METHODS OF NEEDS ASSESSMENT

- research findings
- federal, state, and/or local data
- interviews, focus groups, surveys
- community meetings
- state and/or local advisory boards
- other (identify)

MATERIALS (INCLUDING SOURCE, AUDIENCE, LANGUAGE)

- curricula
- other educational resources
- social marketing campaign resources

PEOPLE—ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL

- personnel: responsibilities, expertise, and time commitment
- volunteers: roles and time commitment
- reporting and accountability
- types of intra-institutional and inter-organizational relationships (network, cooperator, coordinator, coalition, or collaboration)

FILTER OF ASSUMPTIONS

CONSIDER:

- Why do you believe the program will work this way? Are your ideas and beliefs based on research, best practice, or experience?
- Is there evidence that supports the theory of action you've laid out, such as: programming and change strategies proven effective in similar communities or situations; research literature; and/or evaluation reports?

EXAMPLES OF ASSUMPTIONS YOU MIGHT MAKE:

- participants have access to specific foods—resources are adequate and available
- participants consume specific foods
- participants will have no negative side effects from following recommendations
- a culturally appropriate curriculum is available and can be delivered effectively

- targeted audiences are willing and able to participate
- knowledge change and improved skills lead to behavior change
- people will be motivated to learn/change
- partners are willing to form coalitions to address problems
- environments that support positive food and activity choices will make healthy choices easier and more likely

- funding will be secure throughout the course of the project
- information on best practices exists and is accessible
- external funds and agents can serve as catalysts for change
- staff with necessary skills and abilities can be recruited and hired

4 FOCUS



INDIVIDUALS & FAMILIES



ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING



SECTORS OF INFLUENCE

5 OUTPUTS

FOCUS	MODE	ACTIVITIES	PARTICIPANTS
 INDIVIDUALS & FAMILIES	DIRECT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location—number of sites by type • personnel time—amount of effort directed to different educational formats (single session, multi-sessions, interactive media) • format—time and number of sessions delivered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • actual/estimated reach (number of participants/contacts—age, gender, ethnicity, race)
	INDIRECT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location—number of sites by type • numbers of communications by types—mass communications, print materials, incentive items with messages, electronic messages, public events • number of communications distributed—PSAs, articles, signage, airings/postings, or items/information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • estimated reach (number of participants/contacts—age, gender, ethnicity, race)
	SOCIAL MARKETING CAMPAIGNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • types of effort—planning, developing, implementing, tracking/evaluating • intervention strategies—broadcast, print, electronic media/technology; community/school events; retail/point-of-purchase; other • description of efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • actual/estimated reach (number of contacts—age, gender, ethnicity, race)
 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	SPECIFIC STRATEGIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • types of effort—assessing situation, creating awareness, organizing efforts, integrating services, other • intervention strategies—changes in agency policies/guidelines, built environment, other • description of efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number and types of local organizations involved • level of involvement—interagency agreements, memoranda of understanding, community based efforts, integrated service plans, other
	SOCIAL MARKETING CAMPAIGNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • types of effort—planning, developing, implementing, tracking/evaluating • intervention strategies—broadcast, print, electronic media/technology; community/school events; retail/point-of-purchase; other • description of efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • actual/estimated reach (number of contacts—age, gender, ethnicity, race)
 SECTORS OF INFLUENCE	SPECIFIC STRATEGIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • types of effort—providing expert review or comment on federal, state, and/or local public policies; facilitating/participating in public forums; other efforts to inform elected officials, food industry leaders (processors and retailers), producers, educators, and other influential leaders • description of efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number and types of universities, government agencies, non-profit agencies, private sector, professional associations, public health, healthcare systems, media, etc., involved in multi-sector efforts
	SOCIAL MARKETING CAMPAIGNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • types of effort—planning, developing, implementing, tracking/evaluating • intervention strategies—broadcast, print, electronic media/technology; community/school events; retail/point-of-purchase; other • description of efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • actual/estimated reach (number of contacts—age, gender, ethnicity, race)

INFLUENCE OF EXTERNAL FACTORS

CONSIDER:

- Which external factors are likely to influence the program’s ability to achieve expected results? When? How?
- Which factors can you influence and which factors are outside of your control?
- What risk management strategies or contingency plans need to be put into place?
- What external factor(s) is the program likely to influence? When? How?
- How might these dynamics affect program implementation and outcomes?

<p>OUTCOMES & INDICATORS BY PRIORITY AREA:</p>	<p>DIET QUALITY & PHYSICAL ACTIVITY</p>	
<p>FOCUS 1 OF 3:</p>	<p>INDIVIDUALS & FAMILIES</p>	

6 OUTCOMES

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES GAIN AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved attitudes about healthy eating and physical activity increased knowledge of healthy food choices improved skill in selection of healthy foods increased awareness/knowledge of benefits of physical activity (achieve/maintain a healthy weight, increase stamina, improve cardiovascular health, reduce risk of disease—cancer, diabetes, etc., improve personal appearance) increased awareness/knowledge of physical activity recommendations for health 	<p>INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES APPLY SKILLS AND/OR CHANGE BEHAVIORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased adoption of healthy food practices increased adoption of recommended diet-related practices for disease prevention and management participation in regular physical activity participation in community events involving physical activity (informal activities—sports, entertainment) 	<p>INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES EXPERIENCE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fewer risk factors for nutrition-related health problems and chronic diseases affected by diet and physical activity fewer complications of chronic diseases affected by diet and physical activity

7 INDICATORS

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>____ (NUMBER) OF ____ (TOTAL NUMBER) INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES DEMONSTRATE INCREASED KNOWLEDGE AND ABILITY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> plan menus and choose healthy, low-cost foods according to the Dietary Guidelines and associated tools/resources, such as MyPlate and Supertracker adjust recipes and/or menus to achieve certain goals (reduced calories, fat, sodium, etc., or increased nutrients and fiber) write a personal physical activity plan for health and fitness <p>____ (NUMBER) OF ____ (TOTAL NUMBER) INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES INDICATE INTENT TO CHANGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prevent and/or reduce overweight and obesity through improved eating and physical activity behaviors adjust recipes and/or menus to achieve healthful goals (reduce calories, fat, sodium, etc., or increase nutrients and fiber) begin or increase physical activity 	<p>____ (NUMBER) OF ____ (TOTAL NUMBER) INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES REPORT/DEMONSTRATE ADOPTION OF HEALTHY EATING PRACTICES NEARER TO DIETARY GUIDELINES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> eat at least half of all grains as whole grains eat more fruit and vegetables—especially dark-green, red, and orange vegetables—and beans and peas increase intake of fat-free or low-fat milk and milk products choose a variety of protein foods, including seafood, lean meat and poultry, eggs, beans and peas, soy products, and unsalted nuts and seeds reduce intake of calories from solid fats and added sugars maintain appropriate calorie balance during each life stage improve intake of selected nutrients reduce daily sodium intake to recommended levels increase frequency of eating breakfast <p>____ (NUMBER) OF ____ (TOTAL NUMBER) INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES REPORT/DEMONSTRATE ADOPTION OF INCREASED TIME IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PRACTICES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> engage in regular physical activity, such as walking, hiking, bicycling, etc. increase participation in games and play that involve physical activity reduce time spent in sedentary activities (such as watching TV and playing video games) engage in level of physical activity recommended by the Dietary Guidelines 	<p>DATA SHOW IMPROVEMENTS IN NUTRITION-RELATED HEALTH CONDITIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduced number/percentage of individuals/families with chronic disease risk factors reduced number/percentage of individuals/families with chronic disease complications increased number/percentage of individuals/families who move toward/achieve/maintain healthy weight

<p>OUTCOMES & INDICATORS BY PRIORITY AREA:</p>	<p>DIET QUALITY & PHYSICAL ACTIVITY</p>	
<p>FOCUS 2 OF 3:</p>	<p>ENVIRONMENTAL SETTINGS</p>	

6 OUTCOMES

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS GAIN AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE, AND/OR INTEREST:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased awareness among private and public sector leaders about nutrition/physical activity-related challenges of low-income individuals and families increased involvement of community groups to address nutrition/physical activity-related challenges/issues of low-income individuals and families 	<p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS COMMIT TO CHANGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identification of barriers and enhancements to improve community diet quality development and implementation of plans to improve diet quality increased community activities/facilities that encourage physical activity 	<p>COMMUNITIES EXPERIENCE IMPROVED DIETARY QUALITY/PHYSICAL ACTIVITY CONDITIONS; CULTURE EXISTS FOR RESOLVING CONCERNS AND TAKING ACTION ON MULTI-ORGANIZATION/COMMUNITY LEVEL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> leaders/citizens are empowered to solve community food/nutrition challenges environmental barriers to adopt healthy nutrition/physical activity practices are reduced

7 INDICATORS

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS DEMONSTRATE INCREASED AWARENESS AND INVOLVEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hold discussions on dietary quality/physical activity challenges and opportunities for low-income populations that can be addressed from a community context commit to collaborate to address identified needs conduct needs assessment to determine extent of concern and potential for resolution form partnership or coalition 	<p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS DEMONSTRATE COMMITMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> partnership/coalition adopts a written plan that contains specific objectives and action steps <p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IMPLEMENT SPECIFIC ACTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> facilitate use of more nutritious foods at organization and community events, food fairs, and public meetings expand learning opportunities through schools, worksites, community programs, and electronic media implement consistent messaging and/or local branding develop access to community-supported agriculture shares reduce disparities in policies that encourage healthy eating change organizational policies, practices, and physical environment (e.g., workplace, health care setting, school/daycare, faith organization, restaurant, or other public eating site) to support and improve quality of foods offered expand opportunities for increased physical activity through planned community games, sports, programs, competitions, safe walking and biking trails, etc. organize and implement neighborhood/community walking programs, gardens, etc. reduce disparities to access and use of community sports and other physical activity programs change organization and community policies, practices, and/or physical environments (e.g. worksites, schools/daycares, city planning of businesses, neighborhoods, etc.) to facilitate increased physical activity 	<p>COMMUNITIES REFLECT IMPROVED CONDITIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> nutrient-dense foods are offered in schools, restaurants, grocery stores, farmers markets, worksites, food pantries, and other locations transportation infrastructures support access to grocery stores, farmers markets, food assistance offices, etc. school and worksite wellness policies have been developed and are implemented to provide healthier foods at school and worksite events, in vending machines, etc. a family-friendly physical activity environment exists as a result of revitalization of existing parks, trails, playgrounds, and other means policies supporting increased physical activity at schools, worksites, and other public buildings are in place and are followed community infrastructures include safe walking paths, biking trails, and school routes; readily accessible bicycle racks, lighted stairwells

<p>OUTCOMES & INDICATORS BY PRIORITY AREA:</p>	<p>DIET QUALITY & PHYSICAL ACTIVITY</p>	
<p>FOCUS 3 OF 3:</p>	<p>SECTORS OF INFLUENCE</p>	

6 OUTCOMES

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>EDUCATORS, MEDIA, AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE REPRESENTATIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hold discussions regarding policies, regulations, and industry practices that are barriers to dietary quality and physical activity 	<p>EDUCATORS, MEDIA, AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE REPRESENTATIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> work toward needed changes in laws, policies, and practices related to diet quality and physical activity 	<p>LAWS, POLICIES, AND PRACTICES ARE REVISED/ADOPTED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that support sustained improvement of diet quality and physical activity

7 INDICATORS

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES IDENTIFY AND DEFINE RELEVANT ISSUES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> participate in discussions with sector representatives regarding potential impact of practices, structures, regulations, and policies on low-income audiences convene taskforces, expert committees, or advisory groups to determine extent of concern and potential for resolution commit to collaborate and communicate within and across sectors to address identified needs and determine respective roles of responsibility 	<p>SECTORS TAKE ACTION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> adopt an informed plan that contains specific objectives and action steps <p>SECTORS IMPLEMENT SPECIFIC ACTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish local or statewide food policy councils to inform key decisionmakers and to facilitate change across sectors of influence conduct social marketing campaigns that promote healthy eating environments communicate respective actions taken by sectors of influence to improve diet quality and public's response make healthier food options more available and accessible to low-income populations bring affordable grocery stores, farmers markets, etc., to low-income neighborhoods provide healthier food options at schools, daycare centers, worksites, universities, hospitals, faith organizations, social events, etc. adopt statewide policies for providing physical activity education in schools and daycare centers conduct social marketing campaigns that promote environments that support physical activity communicate actions taken by sectors of influence to improve physical activity and public's response work together to increase safe and affordable facilities for walking and bicycling, such as sidewalks, greenways, bike lanes, etc., that are accessible to low-income populations/neighborhoods adapt national initiatives to state and local situations 	<p>CONDITIONS IMPROVE WITHIN AND ACROSS STATES AS PRACTICES, STRUCTURES, POLICIES, AND/OR LAWS ARE REVISED OR ADOPTED TO SUPPORT SUSTAINED IMPROVEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> adequate age-appropriate food and nutrition education is available for all K-12 students, statewide state-sponsored events reflect a shift to offering more nutrient-dense foods nutrient-dense foods are more readily available statewide where food is purchased/served smaller portions and lower-calorie options are more readily available statewide where food is purchased/served adequate physical activity education is available to all K-12 students, statewide physical activity options for low-income populations are inviting, safe, and readily available, and are reinforced through zoning and land-use policies and practices non-motorized transit is supported through transportation policies and infrastructure development

OUTCOMES & INDICATORS BY PRIORITY AREA:	FOOD SECURITY *	
FOCUS 1 OF 3:	INDIVIDUALS & FAMILIES	

6 OUTCOMES

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES GAIN AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE, AND/OR SKILLS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased knowledge of what to do when individual or family resources are inadequate for food security 	<p>INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES APPLY SKILLS AND/OR CHANGE BEHAVIORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased availability of personal/family food resources 	<p>INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES EXPERIENCE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a reliable food supply that is nutritionally adequate, safe, and acquired in socially acceptable ways

7 INDICATORS

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>_____ (NUMBER) OF _____ (TOTAL NUMBER) INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES DEMONSTRATE INCREASED KNOWLEDGE AND ABILITY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify emergency food programs (food pantries, soup kitchens, and food banks) and describe where/how to get emergency food assistance obtain food from emergency food assistance programs to alleviate food insecurity describe non-emergency food assistance community food resources and assistance programs (SNAP, child nutrition programs, WIC, etc.), including where/how to apply for assistance <p>_____ (NUMBER) OF _____ (TOTAL NUMBER) INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES INDICATE INTENT TO CHANGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> adopt one or more beneficial food security practices 	<p>_____ (NUMBER) OF _____ (TOTAL NUMBER) INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES REPORT/DEMONSTRATE ADOPTION OF PRACTICES TO INCREASE FOOD SECURITY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enroll in non-emergency food assistance programs (SNAP, child nutrition program, WIC, senior nutrition programs) rely less on emergency food sources (food pantries, food banks, soup kitchens) have fewer hungry/food-insecure days 	<p>INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES REPORT/DEMONSTRATE IMPROVEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> economic means supporting food security <p>DATA SHOW IMPROVEMENTS IN FOOD SECURITY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fewer individuals/families that are hungry or food insecure maintenance of food security over time (based on USDA Current Population Survey Food Security Survey)

* There is a strong relationship between food resource management and food security. For this logic model, food resource management has been distinguished by what people can do in terms of personal, family, and social supports; food security has been distinguished by what formal community systems are in place to assist individuals - i.e. emergency and non-emergency food support mechanisms.

<p>OUTCOMES & INDICATORS BY PRIORITY AREA:</p>	<p>FOOD SECURITY *</p>	
<p>FOCUS 2 OF 3:</p>	<p>ENVIRONMENTAL SETTINGS</p>	

6 OUTCOMES

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS GAIN AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE, AND/OR INTEREST:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased knowledge of food insecurity, including factors that limit food security increased awareness of food insecurity throughout community increased involvement of community groups to address local food security issues 	<p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS COMMIT TO CHANGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> coordination of efforts to address food security and economic issues that impact food security development and implementation of plans to improve food security 	<p>COMMUNITIES EXPERIENCE IMPROVED FOOD SECURITY; CULTURE EXISTS FOR RESOLVING CONCERNS AND TAKING ACTION ON MULTI-ORGANIZATION/COMMUNITY LEVEL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> leaders/citizens are empowered to solve food insecurity challenges environmental barriers to food insecurity are reduced

7 INDICATORS

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS DEMONSTRATE INCREASED AWARENESS AND INVOLVEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hold discussions on food security challenges and opportunities for low-income populations that can be addressed from a community context commit to collaborate to address identified needs conduct needs assessment to determine extent of concern and potential for resolution form partnership or coalition 	<p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS DEMONSTRATE COMMITMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> partnership/coalition adopts a written plan that contains specific objectives and action steps <p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IMPLEMENT SPECIFIC ACTION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase donations of food, money, or volunteer time by people in the community to emergency food programs increase quantity and quality of foods in emergency food programs increase visibility and access to non-emergency food assistance programs monitor changes in household and community food security, and conditions that impact food security (such as unemployment and housing costs) in order to implement targeted programs facilitate increased support and involvement in community anti-hunger programs 	<p>COMMUNITIES REFLECT IMPROVED CONDITIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> emergency and non-emergency food assistance programs are well known and used, as needed emergency and non-emergency food assistance programs have sufficient healthy food options information is available on selecting and preparing foods provided through emergency and non-emergency food sources for a healthy and adequate diet emergency and non-emergency systems coordinate efforts to increase access and participation

* There is a strong relationship between food resource management and food security. For this logic model, food resource management has been distinguished by what people can do in terms of personal, family, and social supports; food security has been distinguished by what formal community systems are in place to assist individuals - i.e. emergency and non-emergency food support mechanisms.

<p>OUTCOMES & INDICATORS BY PRIORITY AREA:</p>	<p>FOOD SECURITY *</p>	
<p>FOCUS 3 OF 3:</p>	<p>SECTORS OF INFLUENCE</p>	

6 OUTCOMES

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>EDUCATORS, MEDIA, AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE REPRESENTATIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hold discussions regarding policies, regulations, and industry practices that are barriers to food security 	<p>EDUCATORS, MEDIA, AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE REPRESENTATIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> work toward needed changes in laws, policies, and practices related to food security 	<p>LAWS, POLICIES, AND PRACTICES ARE REVISED/ADOPTED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that support sustained improvement in food security

7 INDICATORS

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES IDENTIFY AND DEFINE RELEVANT ISSUES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> participate in discussions with sector representatives regarding potential impact of practices, structures, regulations, and policies on low-income audiences convene taskforces, expert committees, or advisory groups to determine extent of concern and potential for resolution commit to collaborate and communicate within and across sectors to address identified needs and determine respective roles of responsibility 	<p>SECTORS TAKE ACTION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> adopt an informed plan that contains specific objectives and action steps <p>SECTORS IMPLEMENT SPECIFIC ACTIONS, SUCH AS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> coordinate among emergency and non-emergency food assistance agencies, anti-hunger organizations, and other sectors to improve program access and participation facilitate the availability of resources to efficiently and effectively support food security needs adapt national initiatives to state and local situations 	<p>CONDITIONS IMPROVE WITHIN AND ACROSS STATES AS PRACTICES, STRUCTURES, POLICIES, AND/OR LAWS ARE REVISED OR ADOPTED TO SUPPORT SUSTAINED IMPROVEMENTS, SUCH AS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> coordination exists across food assistance programs for increased access and participation healthier foods are provided at food pantries and soup kitchens statewide

* There is a strong relationship between food resource management and food security. For this logic model, food resource management has been distinguished by what people can do in terms of personal, family, and social supports; food security has been distinguished by what formal community systems are in place to assist individuals – i.e. emergency and non-emergency food support mechanisms.

OUTCOMES & INDICATORS BY PRIORITY AREA:	<p style="text-align: center;">FOOD SAFETY</p>	
FOCUS 1 OF 3:	<p style="text-align: center;">INDIVIDUALS & FAMILIES</p>	

6 OUTCOMES

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES GAIN AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE, AND/OR SKILLS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve personal hygiene, such as hand washing • improve kitchen cleanliness • cook foods adequately • avoid cross-contamination • keep foods at safe temperatures • avoid foods from unsafe sources 	<p>INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES APPLY SKILLS AND/OR CHANGE BEHAVIORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve personal hygiene such as hand washing • improve kitchen cleanliness • cook foods adequately • avoid cross-contamination • keep foods at safe temperatures • avoid foods from unsafe sources 	<p>INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES EXPERIENCE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fewer incidents of foodborne illness associated with unsafe food handling practices

7 INDICATORS

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>____ (NUMBER) OF ____ (TOTAL NUMBER) INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES DEMONSTRATE INCREASED KNOWLEDGE AND ABILITY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clean hands • wash vegetables and fruits • clean food contact surfaces and kitchen • identify and select safe foods • separate raw, cooked, and ready-to-eat foods while shopping, storing, and preparing foods • cook foods to a safe temperature • chill (refrigerate) perishable foods promptly • avoid raw or undercooked foods that pose a high risk of foodborne illness, such as raw milk, raw sprouts, undercooked animal foods, and some ethnic foods <p>____ (NUMBER) OF ____ (TOTAL NUMBER) INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES INDICATE INTENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clean hands, food contact surfaces, vegetables, and fruits • separate raw, cooked, and ready-to-eat foods while shopping, storing, and preparing foods • cook foods to a safe temperature • chill (refrigerate) perishable foods promptly • avoid raw or undercooked foods that pose a high risk of foodborne illness, such as raw milk, raw sprouts, undercooked animal foods, and some ethnic foods 	<p>____ (NUMBER) OF ____ (TOTAL NUMBER) INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES THAT REPORT/ DEMONSTRATE ADOPTION OF FOOD SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clean hands, food contact surfaces, vegetables, and fruits • separate raw, cooked, and ready-to-eat foods while shopping, storing, and preparing foods • cook foods to a safe temperature • chill (refrigerate) perishable foods promptly • avoid raw or undercooked foods that pose a high risk of foodborne illness, such as raw milk, raw sprouts, undercooked animal foods, and some ethnic foods 	<p>DATA SHOWS IMPROVEMENTS IN FOOD HANDLING-RELATED HEALTH CONDITIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduced incidence (number/percentage of individuals) of foodborne illness caused by unsafe food handling practices • reduced mortality (number/percentage of individuals) due to unsafe food handling practices

<p>OUTCOMES & INDICATORS BY PRIORITY AREA:</p>	<p>FOOD SAFETY</p>	
<p>FOCUS 2 OF 3:</p>	<p>ENVIRONMENTAL SETTINGS</p>	

6 OUTCOMES

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS GAIN AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE, AND/OR INTEREST:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased awareness among private and public sector leaders about community challenges and issues that threaten the food safety of low-income individuals/families increased involvement of community groups to address food safety challenges/issues of low-income individuals/families 	<p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS COMMIT TO CHANGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> development and implementation of hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) plans to improve food safety 	<p>COMMUNITIES EXPERIENCE IMPROVED FOOD SAFETY CONDITIONS; CULTURE EXISTS FOR RESOLVING CONCERNS AND TAKING ACTION ON MULTI-ORGANIZATION/COMMUNITY LEVEL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> leaders/citizens are empowered to solve community food safety challenges environmental barriers preventing food safety are reduced

7 INDICATORS

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS DEMONSTRATE INCREASED AWARENESS AND INVOLVEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hold discussions on food safety challenges and opportunities for low-income populations that can be addressed from a community context commit to collaborate to address identified needs conduct needs assessment to determine extent of concern and potential for resolution form partnership or coalition 	<p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS DEMONSTRATE COMMITMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> partnership/coalition adopts a written plan that contains specific objectives and action steps <p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IMPLEMENT SPECIFIC ACTION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> facilitate safe food handling practices at organization and community events and programs that involve low-income populations establish a monitoring, evaluation, and prevention system based on a systematic preventative approach (such as HACCP) to improve food safety education for organizations and community partners that serve low-income individuals and families conduct an audience-appropriate social marketing campaign on family and community food safety in low-income communities 	<p>COMMUNITIES REFLECT IMPROVED CONDITION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> food handling factors that negatively impact the safety of foods in a community (such as selling or distributing unsafe foods) have declined environmental factors that negatively affect the safety of foods in a community (such as contamination, residue, etc.) have declined foodborne illness outbreaks among low-income populations, especially those at increased risk, such as pregnant women and young children, have declined

<p>OUTCOMES & INDICATORS BY PRIORITY AREA:</p>	<p>FOOD SAFETY</p>	
<p>FOCUS 3 OF 3:</p>	<p>SECTORS OF INFLUENCE</p>	

6 OUTCOMES

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>EDUCATORS, MEDIA, AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE REPRESENTATIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hold discussions regarding policies, regulations, and industry practices that are barriers to food safety 	<p>EDUCATORS, MEDIA, AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE REPRESENTATIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> work toward needed changes in laws, policies, and practices related to food safety 	<p>LAWS, POLICIES, AND PRACTICES ARE REVISED/ADOPTED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that support sustained improvements in the safety of the food supply

7 INDICATORS

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES IDENTIFY AND DEFINE RELEVANT ISSUES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> participate in discussions with sector representatives regarding potential impact of practices, structures, regulations, and policies on low-income audiences convene task forces, expert committees, or advisory groups to determine extent of concern and potential for resolution commit to collaborate and communicate within and across sectors to address identified needs and determine respective roles of responsibility 	<p>SECTORS TAKE ACTION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> adopt an informed plan that contains specific objectives and action steps <p>SECTORS IMPLEMENT SPECIFIC ACTION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> facilitate safer food practices by patrons and food handlers wherever food is offered develop social marketing campaigns that promote safer food handling environments communicate actions taken by sectors of influence to improve food security and public's response reinforce safer food handling at schools, daycare centers, worksites, universities, hospitals, faith organizations, social events, etc. develop practices and policies to ensure safe food handling in local food service and temporary food service offerings (e.g., church dinners, fairs, etc.) adapt national initiatives to state and local situations 	<p>CONDITIONS IMPROVE WITHIN AND ACROSS STATES AS PRACTICES, STRUCTURES, POLICIES, AND/OR LAWS ARE REVISED OR ADOPTED TO SUPPORT SUSTAINED IMPROVEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> public venues such as festivals and fairs use safe food handling practices food safety certification in food service establishments is more universally implemented hand-washing facilities and hand sanitizers are more readily available and accessed wherever food is served

<p>OUTCOMES & INDICATORS BY PRIORITY AREA:</p>	<p>FOOD RESOURCE MANAGEMENT*</p>	
<p>FOCUS 1 OF 3:</p>	<p>INDIVIDUALS & FAMILIES</p>	

6 OUTCOMES

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES GAIN AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE, AND/OR SKILLS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identification of personal, family, and community resources • recognition of the best strategies for stretching food resources for self and family • ability to plan a healthy diet, using low-cost, nutrient-dense foods 	<p>INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES APPLY SKILLS AND/OR CHANGE BEHAVIORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using a variety of food resources to reduce food costs • increasing personal/family food availability • providing culturally acceptable meals that are balanced for cost as well as nutritional value • making safe, nutritious, economical food choices away from home 	<p>INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES EXPERIENCE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eating nutritious and culturally acceptable foods on a limited budget using food resources appropriately

7 INDICATORS

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>____ (NUMBER) OF ____ (TOTAL NUMBER)</p> <p>INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES DEMONSTRATE INCREASED KNOWLEDGE AND ABILITY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • list available food resources (time, money, kitchen equipment, food preparation skills, gardening skills, and family and social network supports) • use beneficial shopping techniques (menu planning, shopping list, food price comparisons, coupons, etc.) • compare food costs at different food outlets (grocery stores, farmers markets, restaurants, vending machines, fast food chains, school environment, etc.) • try new, low-cost foods/recipes • evaluate use of convenience foods and prepare some foods from basic ingredients • reduce food waste through proper storage techniques • demonstrate ability to prepare food (measure food correctly, follow a recipe, use kitchen equipment safely, etc.) • select/use food preparation techniques to conserve nutrients, reduce fat, reduce salt, and/or improve taste • use proper storage techniques to preserve nutrient value and keep food safe <p>____ (NUMBER) OF ____ (TOTAL NUMBER)</p> <p>INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES INDICATE INTENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adopt one or more beneficial food resource management practices 	<p>____ (NUMBER) OF ____ (TOTAL NUMBER)</p> <p>INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES REPORT/DEMONSTRATE ADOPTION OF DESIRABLE FOOD RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use one or more beneficial shopping techniques (menu planning, shopping list, compare food prices, use coupons, etc.) • hunt, fish, and/or garden to increase food access options • make some foods from basic ingredients • purchase/prepare/preserve and store food for later use • apply appropriate food preparation skills (measure food correctly, follow a recipe, use kitchen equipment safely, etc.) • store food properly to preserve nutrient value and keep food safe 	<p>DATA SHOW IMPROVEMENTS IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduced reliance on family, friends, and social support networks for food (in cultures where sharing among friends and family is important, the intent of this indicator is to move from dependency to interdependency—having the capacity to share) • food is readily available for self and family for emergency, short-, and longer-term needs

* There is a strong relationship between food resource management and food security. For this logic model, food resource management has been distinguished by what people can do in terms of personal, family, and social supports; food security has been distinguished by what formal community systems are in place to assist individuals - i.e. emergency and non-emergency food support mechanisms.

<p>OUTCOMES & INDICATORS BY PRIORITY AREA:</p>	<p>FOOD RESOURCE MANAGEMENT*</p>	
<p>FOCUS 2 OF 3:</p>	<p>ENVIRONMENTAL SETTINGS</p>	

6 OUTCOMES

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS GAIN AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE, AND/OR INTEREST:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased awareness among private and public sector leaders about food resource management-related opportunities and challenges of low-income individuals and families increased involvement of community groups to address food resource management challenges and opportunities for low-income individuals and families 	<p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS COMMIT TO CHANGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> coordination of efforts to address issues and identify food resource management opportunities development and implementation of plans to improve food resource management 	<p>COMMUNITIES EXPERIENCE IMPROVED FOOD RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS; CULTURE EXISTS FOR RESOLVING CONCERNS AND TAKING ACTION ON MULTI-ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY LEVEL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased community-initiated efforts to solve food resource management challenges decreased barriers to adoption of effective food resource management strategies

7 INDICATORS

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS DEMONSTRATE INCREASED AWARENESS AND INVOLVEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hold discussions on food resource management challenges and opportunities for low-income populations that can be addressed from a community context commit to collaborate to address identified needs conduct needs assessment to determine extent of concern and potential for resolution form partnership or coalition 	<p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS DEMONSTRATE COMMITMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> partnership/coalition adopts a written plan that contains specific objectives and action steps <p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IMPLEMENT SPECIFIC ACTION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish grocery stores, farmers markets, and neighborhood/community gardens in low-income neighborhoods increase food resource management education through schools, faith organizations, worksites, community centers, and other public places change policies, practices, and/or physical environments of organizations (e.g. schools, community centers, faith organizations, and other public sites) to encourage family and community food production, preparation, and storage 	<p>COMMUNITIES REFLECT IMPROVED CONDITION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> food deserts have been reduced or eliminated nutritious and affordable foods are more readily available where food is purchased or grown (corner stores, grocery stores, supermarkets, gas stations, farmers markets, community gardens, etc.) food preparation education is a component of school standard requirements community members have sufficient food and water supplies and skills to prepare and use such supplies in the event of an emergency or disaster

* There is a strong relationship between food resource management and food security. For this logic model, food resource management has been distinguished by what people can do in terms of personal, family, and social supports; food security has been distinguished by what formal community systems are in place to assist individuals - i.e. emergency and non-emergency food support mechanisms.

<p>OUTCOMES & INDICATORS BY PRIORITY AREA:</p>	<p>FOOD RESOURCE MANAGEMENT*</p>	
<p>FOCUS 3 OF 3:</p>	<p>SECTORS OF INFLUENCE</p>	

6 OUTCOMES

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>EDUCATORS, MEDIA, AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE REPRESENTATIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hold discussions regarding policies, regulations, and industry practices that are barriers to food resource management opportunities 	<p>EDUCATORS, MEDIA, OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE REPRESENTATIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> work toward needed changes in laws, policies, and practices related to food resource management 	<p>LAWS, POLICIES, AND PRACTICES ARE REVISED/ADOPTED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that support sustained improvement of food resource management opportunities

7 INDICATORS

SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
<p>SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES IDENTIFY AND DEFINE RELEVANT ISSUES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> participate in discussions with sector representatives regarding potential impact of practices, structures, regulations, and policies on low-income audiences convene taskforces, expert committees, or advisory groups to determine extent of concern and potential for resolution commit to collaborate and communicate within and across sectors to address identified needs and determine respective roles of responsibility 	<p>SECTORS TAKE ACTION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> adopt an informed plan that contains specific objectives and action steps <p>SECTORS IMPLEMENT SPECIFIC ACTION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use local or statewide food policy councils to inform key decisionmakers and to facilitate change across sectors of influence develop social marketing campaigns that promote more resilient families and communities communicate actions taken by sectors of influence to improve food resource management and public’s response adapt national initiatives to state and local situations 	<p>CONDITIONS IMPROVE WITHIN AND ACROSS STATES AS PRACTICES, STRUCTURES, POLICIES, AND/OR LAWS ARE REVISED OR ADOPTED TO SUPPORT SUSTAINED IMPROVEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fruit and vegetable stands, farmers markets, etc., are more readily available statewide in low-income areas through incentives, zoning, taxation and other policies and practices food deserts are reduced or eliminated through taxation and other incentives, zoning, land-use policies, etc. food resource management education is broadly available through schools and adult learning programs

* There is a strong relationship between food resource management and food security. For this logic model, food resource management has been distinguished by what people can do in terms of personal, family, and social supports; food security has been distinguished by what formal community systems are in place to assist individuals – i.e. emergency and non-emergency food support mechanisms.