Measuring the Impacts of 4-H Youth Engagement on Rural Food Security

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Contribution of 4-H Participation to the Development of Social Capital within Communities: Multi-state project NCERA215



Climate Change in Communities

(JISTINS)



4-H is the youth development program of our nation's Cooperative Extension System.

4-H: 110 Years of Innovation





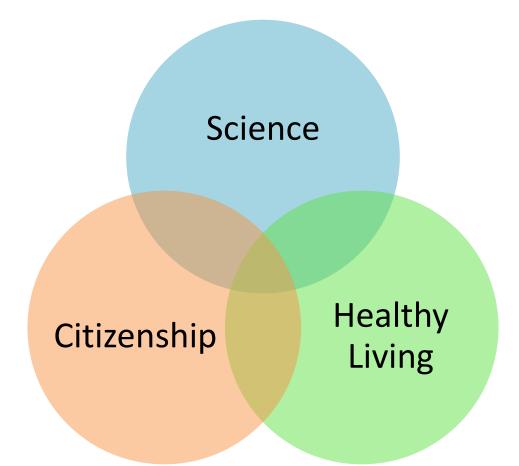








4-H Mission Mandates

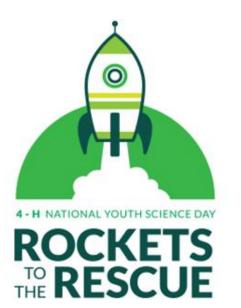


4-H youth are about 4 times more likely to make contributions to their communities (grades 7-12) and 2 times more likely to be civically active (grades 8-12).



Tufts Study (10-Year Longitudinal)

National 4-H Science Day Experiment





USDA Rural Youth Development Program National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)





EYSC Guiding Principles



- Rural communities under 10,000
- Youth and adults share in governance and decision-making
- Rural youth improve their own lives and their communities
- Local community teams, engage same youth over 4-5 years
- Culturally sensitive, inclusive process
- Public issues forums: issues affecting rural youth
- Longitudinal action plans: projects that grow in scope, breadth, and depth over time
- Leverage additional community resources
- Impacts framed in the Community Capitals Model

EYSC Project Evaluation

Common methods:

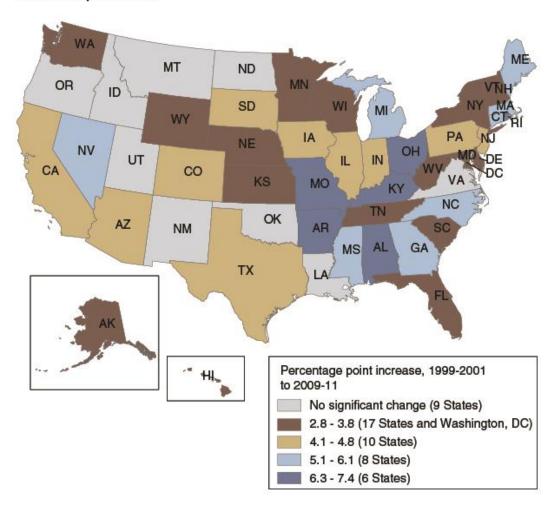
- Leadership skills post-then-pre survey
- Observation of project outcomes survey
- USDA output measures report
- Community project accomplishment report

Site specific:

- Ripple-effect mapping (EYSC toolkit)
- Impact assessment

Food Insecurity

Between 1999-2001 and 2009-2011, food insecurity was essentially unchanged in nine States and up in the rest



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

Food Insecurity

Linked to negative outcomes:

- Adults overweight, obese, higher BMI
- Depression in women with at least one child under age 13
- Parental reports of 8th grader health status
- Developmental effects on non-cognitive skills in school
- Quality of parent-child interactions, parental stress and hardship





EYSC youth/adult training team



- Initial training for community teams
- Intro to community capitals
- Site visits (ripple-effect mapping)
- Videoconferences
- Annual leadership conference
- Guidance with impact assessment

EYSC Food Security Projects

Missouri

- Short-term "relief" projects
- School backpack programs
- Community gardens
- School and community food drives
- Cooking classes for low-income adults
- Food & financial literacy classes for children
- Farm to School initiative
- Invest an Acre program











Lamar, Missouri

















Greenfield, Missouri







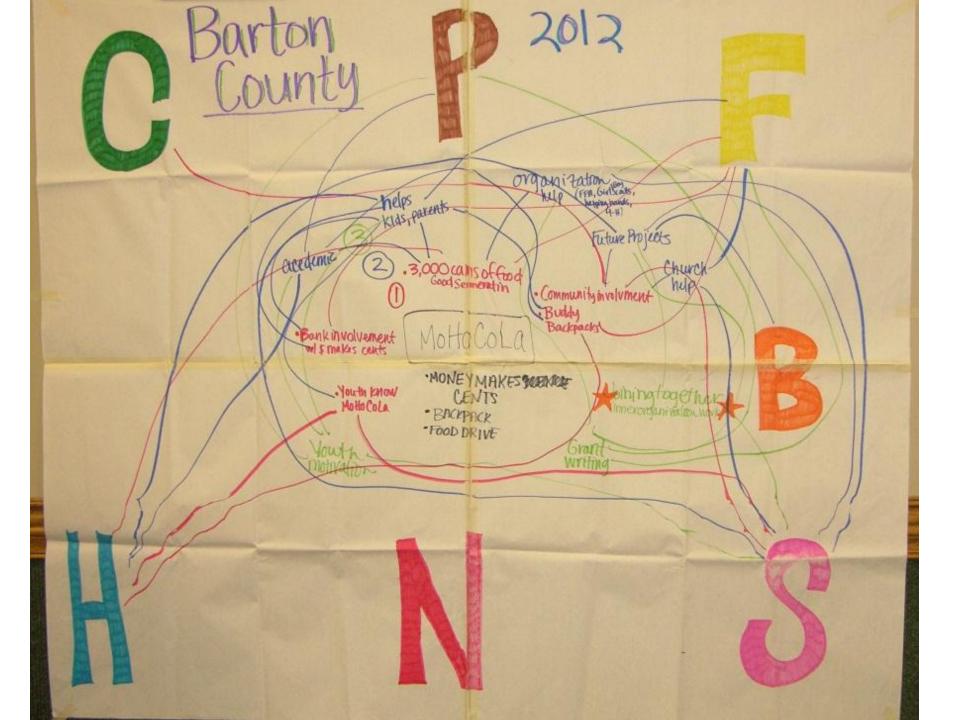


Ripple Effect Mapping

1. What are people doing differently because of the project?

2. Who benefits from the project and how? How does the fact that people are doing things differently make a difference?

3. What changes do you see in the way community groups and institutions do things?





Impact Assessment

Lamar, Missouri

Community food drives

- Dollar valuation of donations (FC)

Community gardens, cooking classes — Changes in healthy eating behavior (HC)

Overall project

 Ripple-effect mapping - changes in supporters, partnerships, new community initiatives (SC)

Adult stakeholder interviews (CC)

Greenfield, Missouri

Brown Bag Buddies Program

- Student well-being and in-school performance (HC)

Greenfield Community Garden

- Dollar valuation of donations (FC)

Overall project

 Ripple effect mapping - changes in supporters, partnerships, new community initiatives (SC)

"Spiraling Up" of Community Human and Social Capital for Food Security



Human capital = knowledge/skills/health Social capital = trusting relationships/reciprocity/networks Bonding – "getting by" Bridging – "getting ahead"

Summary and Lessons Learned

- Framing work in terms of CCF expands awareness of capitals and ripple effects
- Evolution of projects, from charity and "band-aid" to community engagement and capacity-building
- CCF a bridge between external funders and the community – differing views of impact

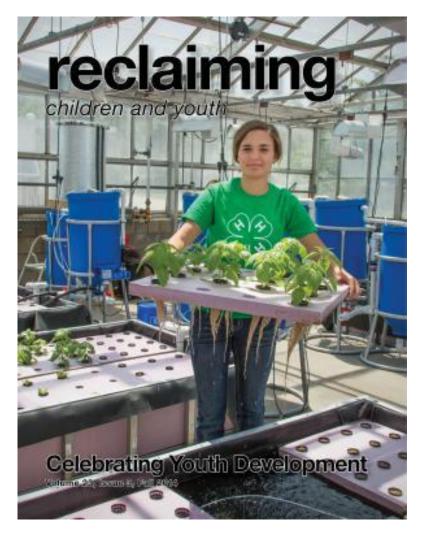
Summary and Lessons Learned

- Youth-led forums and longitudinal action plans: community human and social capital development
- Youth seeing themselves as community "change agents"
- Adults viewing youth as credible partners in change process

(Social) Climate Change in Communities

(Youth) From Community Thermometers to Thermostats

Source: National Youth Leadership Council GSN News & Updates, Oct. 2014



Reclaiming Children and Youth "Celebrating Youth Development" Issue Vol 23, No 3 (2014)

The science of positive youth development provides an evidence-based foundation for building resilience in children, families, and communities. One of the world's leading youth organizations, 4-H, is designing its programs of "transformational education" around the developmental needs of belonging, mastery, independence, and generosity. Leading researchers and practitioners describe these innovative approaches with diverse populations of young people.

https://reclaimingjournal.com/node/1496

Thank You!

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