

# NUTRITION EDUCATION PROGRAM 2016 ANNUAL REPORT

## OUR FOCUS

The Kentucky Nutrition Education Program works in all 120 counties to improve the lives of limited-resource Kentuckians through education and changes in behavior and in community. Through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education (SNAP-Ed) and the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP), the University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service has agents and nutrition assistants across the state who are dedicated to improving lives in their communities.



## OUR CHALLENGE

### Poverty

In Kentucky, household median income is **\$45,215**, which is much lower than the U.S. median of **\$55,775**.<sup>1</sup> Kentucky has high rates of poverty and food insecurity when compared to the United States as a whole.<sup>1</sup>

	Kentucky	U.S.
<b>Total Poverty</b>	18.5%	14.7%
<b>Child Poverty</b>	25.9%	20.7%
<b>Food Insecurity</b>	17.6%	13.7%
<b>Very Low Food Secure</b>	7.3%	5.4%

In 2014, an estimated **2,733** Bath County residents lived in poverty, and **1,020** of them were children. This is a **0.3%** increase in total poverty and **2.3%** increase in child poverty since 2007.<sup>2</sup>

### SNAP benefits

Participation in the SNAP program among those who are eligible for its benefits is higher in Kentucky than in the U.S. as a whole.<sup>1</sup>

In 2015, **2,862** Bath County residents received SNAP benefits, a **27.4%** increase since 2007.<sup>3</sup>

	Kentucky	U.S.
<b>SNAP Participation</b>	91%	83%



### Obesity

Nearly half of all American adults experience one or more preventable, diet-related chronic conditions, such as high blood pressure, cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, and obesity.<sup>4</sup> Kentucky has a high prevalence of hypertension, diabetes, and obesity, ranking in the top 10 when compared to other states.<sup>5</sup> A large body of evidence shows that healthy eating habits and regular physical activity can help people achieve and maintain good health and reduce the risk of chronic disease throughout life.<sup>4</sup>

In 2013, **2,651** Bath County residents were considered obese, representing **30.4%** (**35.6%-25.8%**) of the county's population.<sup>6</sup>

## OUR SOLUTION

Provide hands-on, nutrition education to limited-resource audiences, focusing on:

- Buying and preparing healthy foods
- Developing new meal planning and cooking skills
- Adopting new healthy lifestyle behaviors
- Managing SNAP resources

In 2016, 3,206 Bath County residents with limited resources participated in nutrition education lessons.

## OUR RESULTS

### IN KENTUCKY

#### Lifestyle improvements

In 2016, 95% of adult participants made a positive change in food group choices and 71% showed improvement in one or more food safety practices. In addition, 65% began to plan meals in advance more often and 71% used the “Nutrition Facts” on food labels to make food choices more often. Youth participants also experienced behavior changes, with 83% improving their ability to choose healthy foods.

## OUR SUCCESS

### Families improve quality and quantity of food supply

Food insecurity is a problem in Kentucky. According to Feeding America statistics for 2014, 16.8% of Kentuckians lack the resources to consistently provide food for themselves and their family. The percentage is even higher (17.5%) for Bath County residents.

To help address this issue, the Bath, Menifee, and Montgomery County Agriculture/Natural Resource agents worked together to plan and conduct a series of Home Garden and Fruit Production classes based on the needs expressed by their clients. The programs in this six-part series were rotated between the three counties involved. All topics were taught by the ANR agents and Family and Consumer Science agents in those counties. The classes covered garden planning, planting, care, maintenance, food storage, and preservation. Participants also received an introduction to home fruit production with a hands-on grafting demonstration and an onsite fruit tree pruning demonstration.

The six-week program met one night a week. There was an average attendance of 15-20 at each meeting. In follow-up evaluations, all participants indicated that they learned practices that would benefit their home operations and improve the quality and quantity of their family’s food supply.



#### SOURCES:

1. [Frac.org/reports-and-resources/national-and-state-program-data-2](http://Frac.org/reports-and-resources/national-and-state-program-data-2), accessed December 2016
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates
3. Kentucky Department for Public Health, Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Statewide Summaries, December 2007, 2013, 2015
4. 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans
5. [Stateofobesity.org](http://Stateofobesity.org), accessed September 2016
6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), County Data Indicators, Obesity Prevalence

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