



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE & LIFE SCIENCES
Nutritional Sciences

Longitudinal SNAP-Ed Study of Community Coalition Characteristics in Arizona

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Today's Agenda



Background: Coalition Research and SNAP-Ed



Study Design, Setting, Participants



Results



Objective: Community Coalition Characteristics



Outcome & How We Analyzed



Conclusions & Implications

I am happy for you to tweet or photograph the slides from my talk. Please mention us on Twitter @SNAP_Ed_Eval

Background

We know

Community coalitions **help**

- Accelerate progress toward community-level policy & systems changes
- Reduce health disparities

SNAP-Ed: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program–Education, a federal program to support healthy eating and physical activity in lower-resourced populations

We don't know

Specifically **why** community coalitions have these effects, especially those with SNAP-Ed involvement

- Is it a function of day-to-day coalition processes, characteristics or structures?

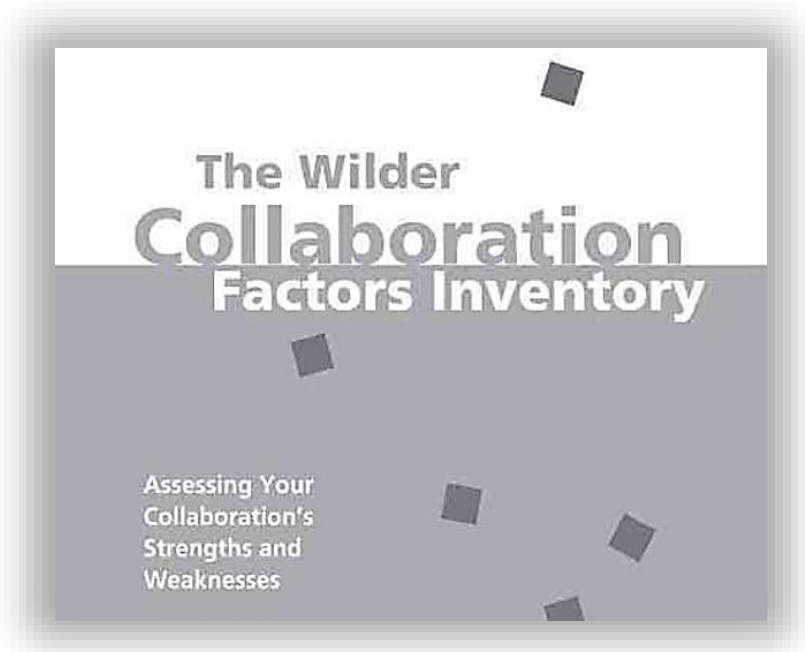
Study Objectives

Measure coalition characteristics for coalitions in Arizona that included a SNAP-Ed staff member

Identify strengths and areas for improvement within each coalition

Study Design: The Tool

Wilder Collaboration Factors Inventory

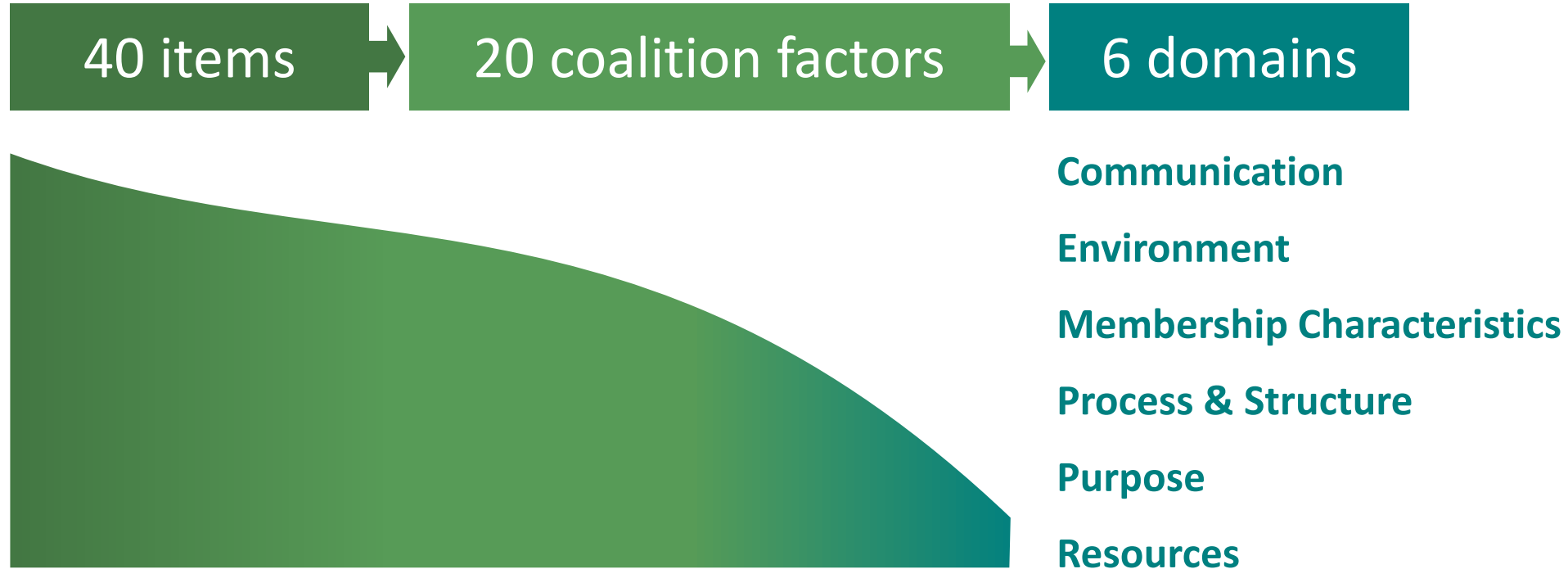


Questionnaire administered to coalition members

Includes **40 items about coalition processes, characteristics & structures**, scored from strongly disagree (1.0) to strongly agree (5.0)

Study Design: The Tool

Wilder Collaboration Factors Inventory



Study Design: Setting & Participants

Pre-Post Assessment

In 2016 (pre) and 2018 (post), trained SNAP-Ed staff administered the **Wilder** with community coalition partners.

Coalition Inclusion Criteria

- ✓ Established for at least 6 months
- ✓ Work in Food Systems (FS) or Active Living (AL) SNAP-Ed focus areas
- ✓ Include at least 5 organizations, and a SNAP-Ed representative

Participants: 7 coalitions (3 FS, 36 members; 4 AL, 37 members)

Outcome and Analysis

Outcome. Within-group change in Wilder factors over time

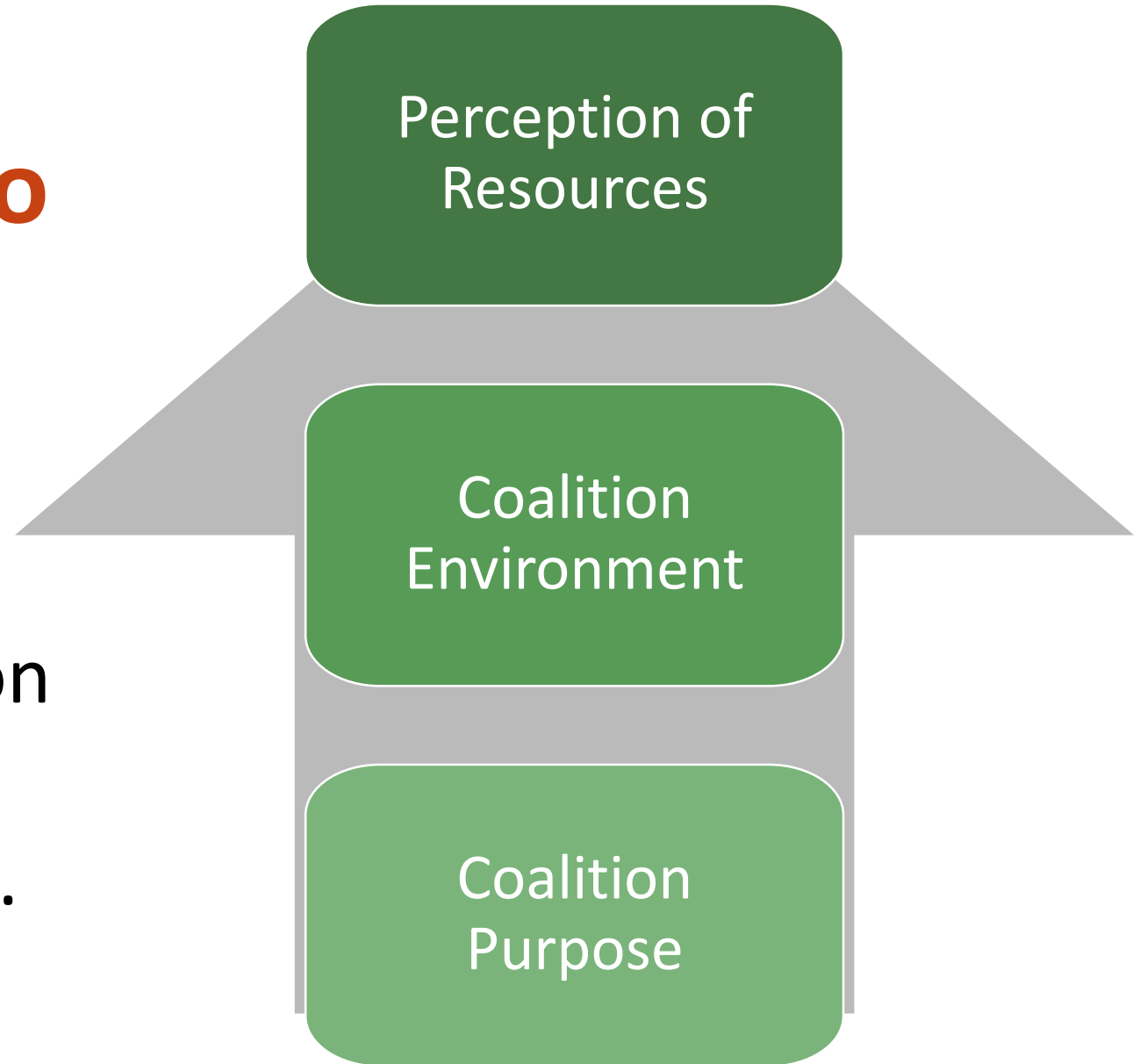
Primary Analysis. Wilcoxon signed-rank tests to *compare* scores for the 20 factors. Descriptive statistics also used for the *% of respondents* whose scores for individual factors decreased.

Secondary Analyses.

- 1) Analyzed by focus area (FS and AL)
- 2) Explored urban vs. rural coalition differences

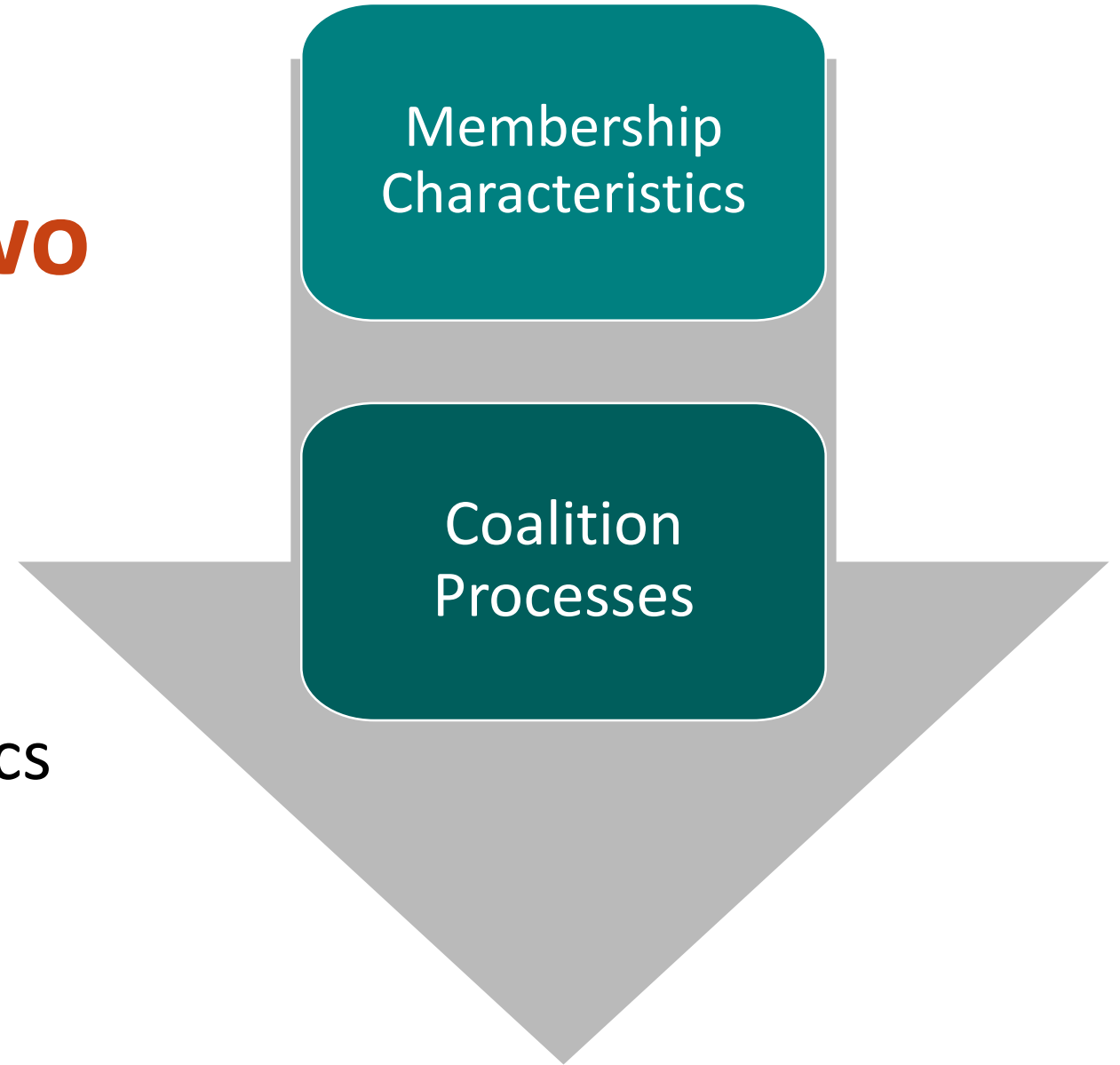
Results Across Two Years

Scores related to coalition purpose, environment, and resources **increased**.

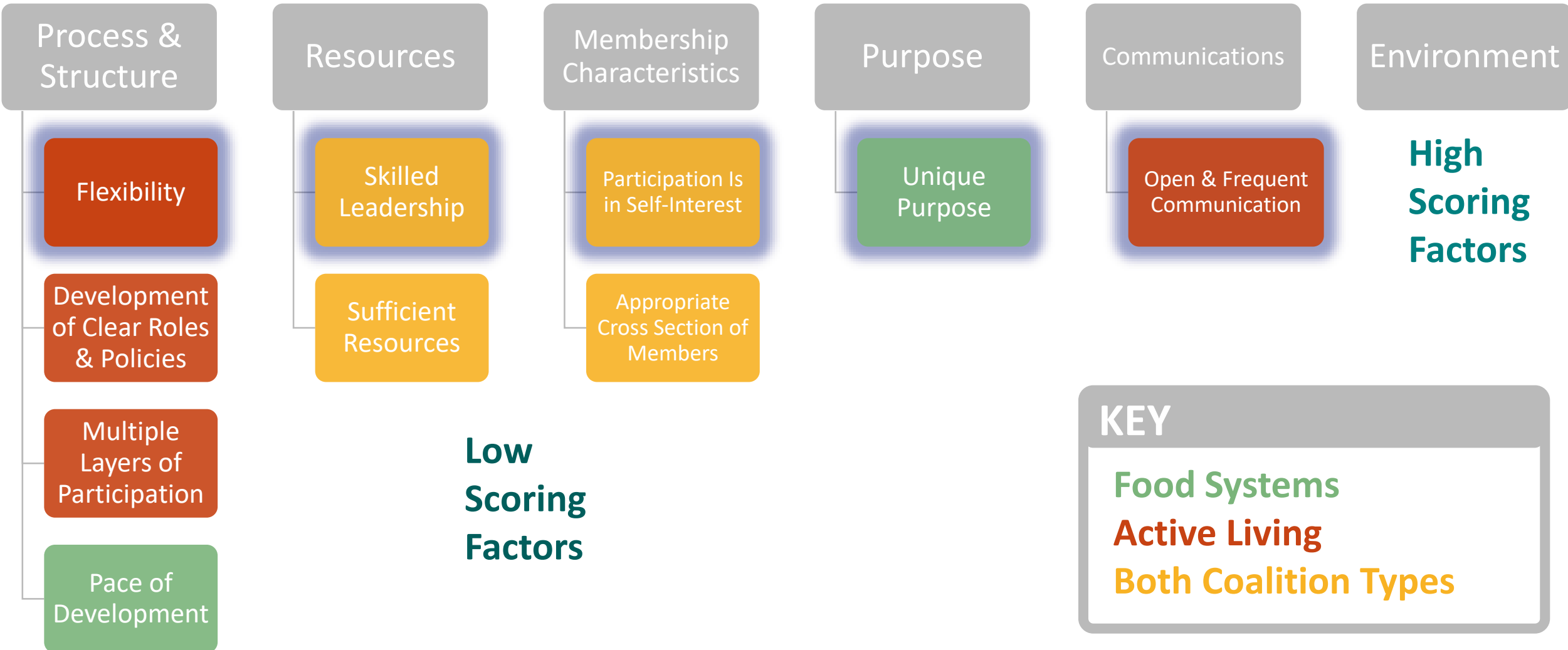


Results Across Two Years

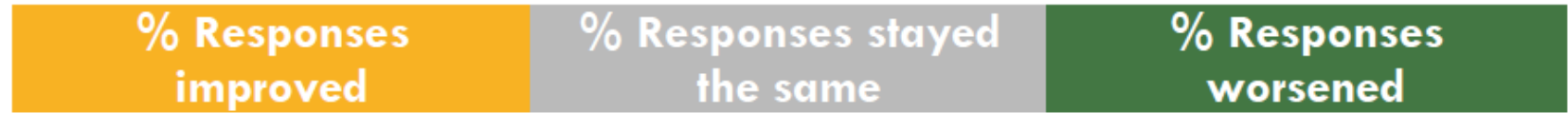
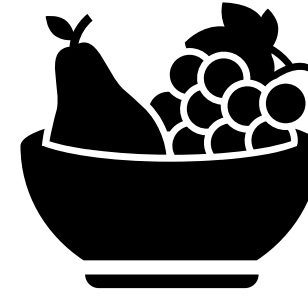
Scores related to coalition membership characteristics and coalition processes **decreased.**



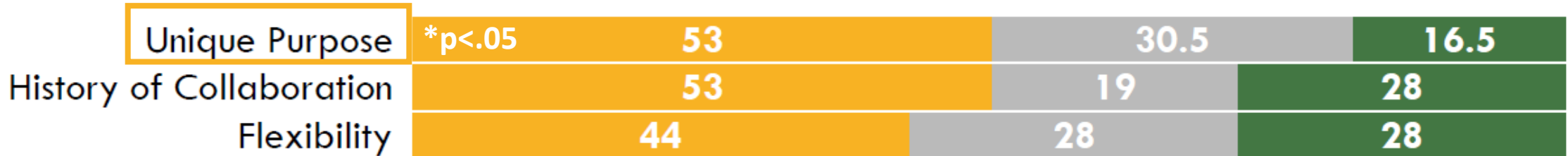
Results by Domain & Coalition Type



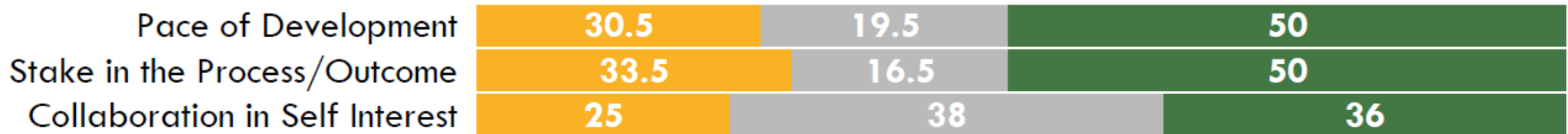
Results for Food Systems Coalitions



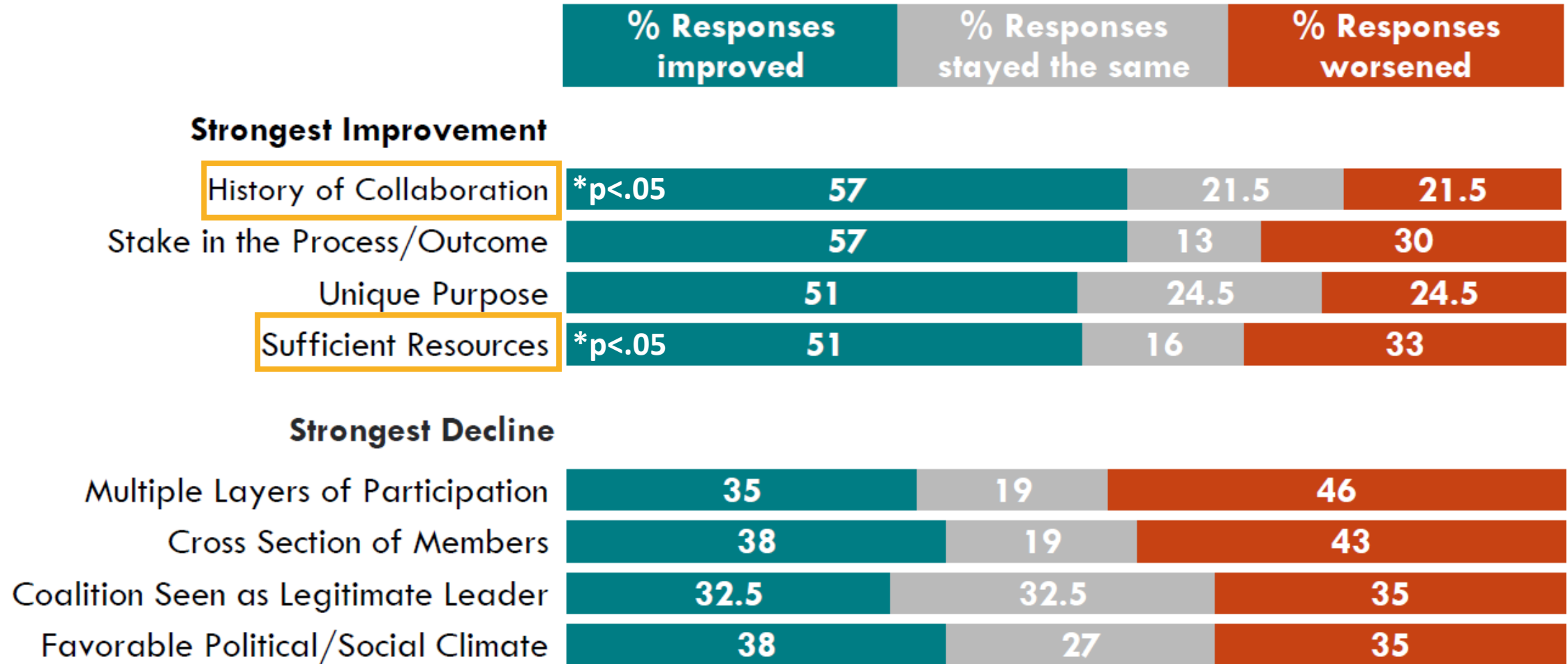
Strongest Improvement



Strongest Decline

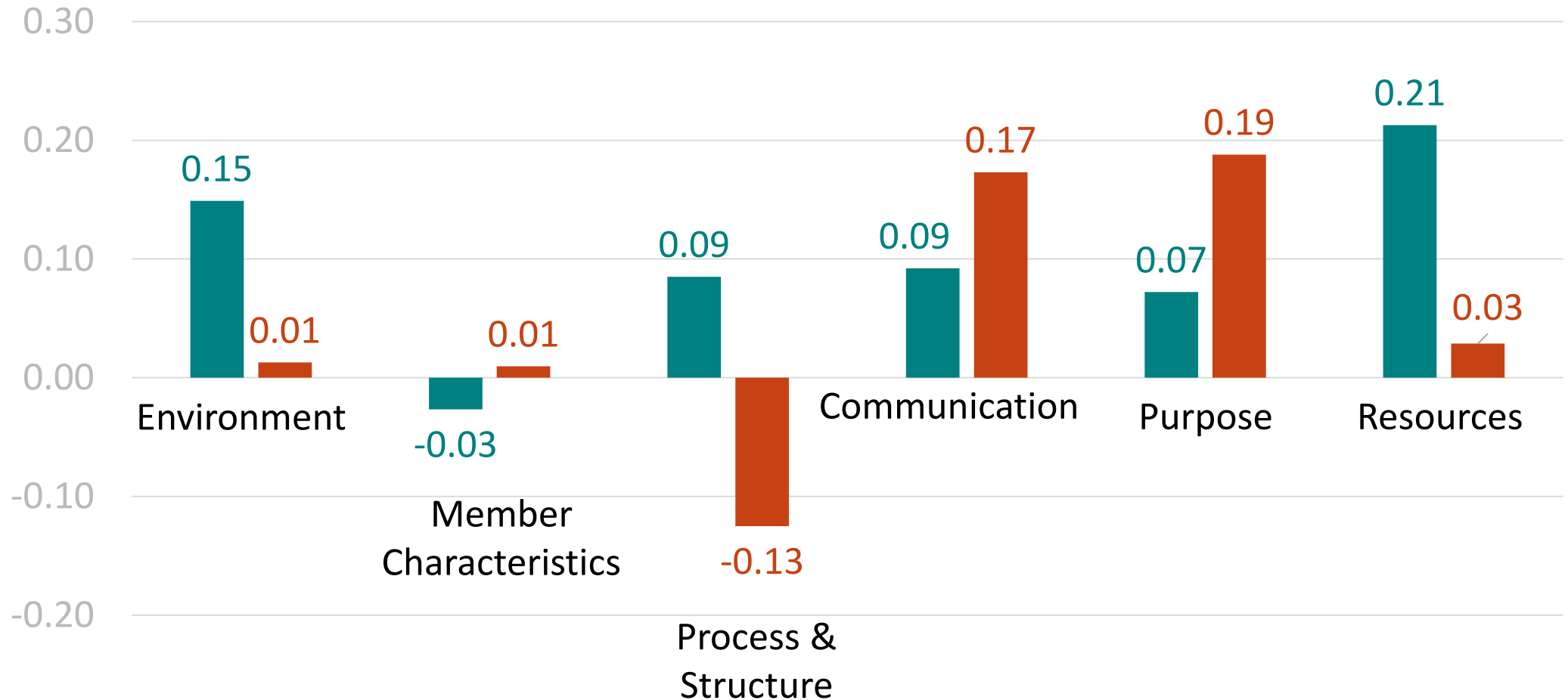


Results for Active Living Coalitions



Results for Urban vs. Rural Coalitions

(Scores range from 1.00 to 5.00)



CONCLUSIONS

Short term changes in coalition outcomes are measurable

Attention to short term outcomes may help longer term goal achievement

Coalitions may increase collaboration, purpose & resource security over time

IMPLICATIONS

There may be FS/AL differences, or rural/urban differences in coalition characteristics

More attention may be needed to internal processes and membership diversity

QUESTIONS?



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