

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 14

1. Name of the Planned Program

Families, Youth, and Communities--research

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
801	Individual and Family Resource Management	0%	0%	20%	
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being	0%	0%	20%	
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities	0%	0%	10%	
804	Human Environmental Issues Concerning Apparel, Textiles, and Residential and Commercial Structures	0%	0%	20%	
805	Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services	0%	0%	20%	
806	Youth Development	0%	0%	10%	
	Total	0%	0%	100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Actual	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
0	0	35117	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
0	0	35117	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
0	0	35117	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Faced with the variety of economic, social, and environmental issues present in Florida, the need to provide better information to address community issues is vital to the long-term viability and sustainability of our communities and cultures. The cornerstone of effective community development is the active involvement of local citizens in planning, decision-making, and efforts to enhance local well-being. The development of volunteers, leadership, and social change mechanisms is best facilitated by community action but research can improve leadership, the quality of training, finding the best volunteers and other needs for healthy communities. Community action serves as a catalyst for transforming routine interaction into purposive efforts that contribute to the emergence of community. This adaptive capacity is reflected in a better understanding of the types of people needed to manage, utilize, and enhance those resources available to them in addressing local issues. These issues may include improving the economic situation or developing ways to improve retention of employees for businesses.

Along with the community itself is the need to better understand the family unit. The areas that need research are too numerous to count but may include anything from dealing with stressful situations and reducing violence in youth, to understanding budgets and providing better understanding the needs of homeownership.

2. Brief description of the target audience

- Families
- Family support groups
- Schools
- community leaders
- Businesses (public and private)
- government agencies

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Plan	0	0	0	0
Actual	0	0	0	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010
 Plan: 0
 Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Plan	0	30	
Actual	0	30	30

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- {No Data Entered}

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Decrease crime and violence in youth populations
2	Identify characteristics of curricula and programs that might facilitate or hinder educational outcomes in grades k-12
3	Investigate connections between outdoor recreation, human health and well being
4	Set research priorities for multi-state and national work on emerging issues relevant to the economic well-being of families.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Decrease crime and violence in youth populations

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

Identify characteristics of curricula and programs that might facilitate or hinder educational outcomes in grades k-12

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	{No Data Entered}	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

It is widely believed that the prosperity of the nation's people and economy rests, in large part, on the availability of human capital. Since most human capital is generated through formal education, the quality of public K-20 education is of paramount importance in preparing America's youth to be productive professionals and engaged citizens. Furthermore, the need for skilled professionals in science and math-oriented jobs is increasing in the technology-driven global economy, and policymakers are concerned that the supply of skilled workers will fall short of demand. The quality of public education also is critical to maintaining agricultural and natural resource-based industries in increasingly competitive regional and global markets. An educated and skilled pool of workers is the key feature supporting America's effort to progress in the technologically sophisticated global environment. Though public schools are the primary factor in math and science education, there also is evidence that families and communities share responsibility for promoting students' academic success. Considerable effort has been directed at understanding educational outcomes and assessing the efficacy of interventions inside and outside the school, but significant gaps remain. These include limited understanding of how attributes of curricula and programs affect educational outcomes and how family, school, and community factors moderate or mediate these affects. This gap is especially apparent when the scope and rigor of the research is considered. For example, few large-scale, systematic studies

have examined how well Career and Technical Education (CTE) students' achievement compares with those enrolled in other academic curricula and whether the former are prepared to compete for science and math-oriented positions in college and industry. In a similar manner, more attention has been devoted to reading achievement than to math and science at the elementary level. In addition, despite the well-documented effects of community resources, there are few studies that have examined the mechanisms of how rural location moderates the relationship between educational programs and student outcomes. This research project examines characteristics of curricula and programs that might facilitate or hinder educational outcomes during the K-12 years. These relationships are assessed in the context of social structures and processes that occur within families, schools, and communities. Obtaining a better understanding of the effects of curricula, family, school, and community factors on educational outcomes can help school officials, parents, and local leaders identify policies and programs that are likely to be effective in enhancing educational achievement.

What has been done

This research project examines characteristics of curricula and programs that might facilitate or hinder educational outcomes during the K-12 years. These relationships are assessed in the context of social structures and processes that occur within families, schools, and communities. Obtaining a better understanding of the effects of curricula, family, school, and community factors on educational outcomes can help school officials, parents, and local leaders identify policies and programs that are likely to be effective in enhancing educational achievement. Key objectives for the research project are twofold: 1) to identify educational curricula and processes that are effective in increasing student achievement, high school completion, college attendance and employment opportunities, and 2) to develop conceptual and statistical models, including multi-level models using HLM, to identify attributes of families and communities that mediate or moderate the effects of curricula and processes on educational outcomes. The results from this project will be disseminated using a multi-faceted approach. The researchers plan to publish manuscripts in appropriate refereed journals such as *Sociology of Education*, *Rural Sociology*, *Southern Rural Sociology*, and *Journal of Research in Rural Education*. Summaries of the research findings will be prepared for distribution to educational agencies and/or Extension organizations in the form of trade journal articles (e.g., *School Business Affairs*, *Phi Delta Kappan*), policy briefs (e.g., *Rural Realities*) and fact sheets. Finally, the researchers will work with UF/IFAS communication services to develop press releases for the mass media. The findings from this research can have an important impact on educational policy and practice.

Results

Research continued on the project involving a partnership with the Florida Department of Education (FDOE). FDOE provided data from its data warehouse to allow the PIs to conduct studies on Career & Technical Education (CTE) students ($n = \sim 75,000$) and a sample of non-CTE students ($n = \sim 75,000$) in high schools. After obtaining the data, work was conducted to explore the data, create composite variables, and merge data elements into multi-level (i.e., community, school, student) analytic files. A study was completed, which compared student achievement on Florida's FCAT science test across CTE participants in the agriculture, health science, and technology education (STEM) occupational clusters. Later, a fourth cluster, Education and Training was added to the analysis. The data analysis revealed that students in agriculture programs scored slightly lower on the FCAT science test than those in health programs and somewhat lower than those in STEM programs. On the other hand, concentrators in agriculture programs scored on par with those in health programs and slightly lower than those in STEM programs after controlling for student and school factors. This study was presented at the conference of the Southern Agricultural Education Research Conference and published in the proceedings. A second study which explores the science achievement of CTE and Non-CTE

students across Florida's rural and urban areas also was conducted. The purpose was to examine the effects of community location on 11th grade standardized science test scores, as well as mediating compositional and structural attributes of schools and communities for CTE and non-CTE students in Florida. Using hierarchical linear modeling, we find that students living in the most rural locations (non-metropolitan counties with a town of less than 20,000 residents) scored on par with peers residing in more populous metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties. In addition, CTE students who complete an occupational concentration showed higher achievement than non-concentrators and non-CTE students. The study, "Rural location effects on high school achievement," was presented at the conference of the Rural Sociological Society.

PARTICIPANTS: Nothing significant to report during this reporting period.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being
806	Youth Development

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

Investigate connections between outdoor recreation, human health and well being

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	{No Data Entered}	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Managers, policy-makers, and communities need science-based strategies to address societal trends that affect outdoor recreation. This multi-state project proposal puts forth a comprehensive research agenda focused on balancing natural resource recreation management, human well-being, and community resilience. By using state-of-the-art social science research methods integrated with ecological and spatial data, researchers will be able to discover new concepts and improve existing theory that improves the efficiency and effectiveness of natural resource recreation management. The specific outputs of this multi-state project is to enhance the capacity of outdoor recreation researchers by promoting collaboration and striving to provide science-based knowledge that leads to sustainable outdoor environments, recreation experiences, and

healthier communities.

What has been done

To attain the objectives of this project, a wide variety of research methods are available. Due to the interdisciplinary nature of ecotourism and wildland recreation, it is expected that social and bio-physical research will be needed. To ensure successful collaboration with resource decision-makers, resource planners and managers will assist in all phases of the research. Also, researchers in associated disciplines (e.g., economics, community sciences, ecology, wildlife management) will be recruited to participate and collaborate in appropriate studies. Specific scientific methods to be used include on-site visitor questionnaires, which will elicit recreation users' attitudes, values, perceptions, and beliefs. Also, traditional quantitative questionnaires will be used to understand community residents, stakeholders, and decision-makers attitudes, values, and beliefs towards recreation. Descriptive and multi-variate statistics will be used to analyze data to test hypotheses. Qualitative methods will also be used to elicit new theories and concepts related to the study objectives. Integrating recreation into community management and planning to ensure sustainable benefits for economies, residents, and the environment is still relatively unknown and qualitative research is appropriate to answer these new questions. Methods such as focus group meetings, individual interviews, nominal group meetings, the delphi technique, among others will be used.

Results

This multi-state project is in its infancy and the multi-state collaborators have just begun to meet. Research related to recreation management, human well-being, and community resilience continues in Florida. Mostly this work relates to research conducted on the Florida National Scenic Trail. Also, research has recently begun on recreation use of Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission lands. The multi-state project is still in the early stages of development, and is in process of developing outputs. This will be reported as they are developed.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Measures

Set research priorities for multi-state and national work on emerging issues relevant to the economic well-being of families.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	{No Data Entered}	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Several emerging family economics issues exist. Communities and families today face critical economic issues in increasingly complex and diverse environments. Rural and urban families struggle to maintain economic stability in a changing economy. The population is aging and becoming more racially and ethnically diverse. Financial concerns exist across the lifespan. Young adults face escalating costs of higher education, increasing indebtedness, and a rising number of bankruptcies. Midlife adults and elders are concerned with retirement income adequacy, rising health care costs, and management of elder care. A major purpose of this committee is facilitating collaboration among family economics researchers nationally and internationally. The committee provides a forum to examine research methodology and family economic issues in depth from a multidisciplinary perspective. The committee fosters development of research related to the economic well-being of individuals and families that is of interest to multiple institutions around the nation. For example, this committee recently served as a catalyst to launch two major regional research projects, NC 1011: Rural Low-Income Families: Tracking their Well-being and Function in an Era of Welfare Reform, and NC 1013: The Economic and Psychological Determinants of Household Savings.

What has been done

a. Set research priorities for multi-state and national work on emerging issues relevant to the economic well-being of families. b. Identify strategies to increase the rigor of the research methodology and empirical techniques used in the field of family economics. c. Provide an opportunity for scholars to build partnerships and develop grantsmanship skills to secure research funding from competitive grant programs. d. Develop methods for measuring and communicating impacts of family economic research through policy and practice changes. e. Assist in the dissemination of family economic and related research, via traditional Extension and new outreach opportunities, thereby educating professionals on issues relevant to improving family economic well-being and the sustainability of family and community systems.

Results

The committee's anticipated activities for 2006-2007 include: 1. Creating a 1-page flyer identifying (a) the key research focus areas, (b) who we are, and (c) who to contact for more information. List serves and personal websites would be used to disseminate the flyer. The objective is to communicate and disseminate research priorities to family economists and possibly expand the network. 2. Placing the three research focus areas on each committee member's personal website. 3. Writing research briefs. During 2006-2007, all committee members will submit a research brief written by themselves and/or their colleagues. The briefs will be distributed to the family and consumer economics network and other stakeholders including: other colleagues, Agricultural Experiment Station Directors, educators (extension and resident instructors), funders/partners, government, and private institutions. 4. Organizing a session related to using large data sets at the 2007 NCCC052 meeting to expand researchers opportunities for conducting more rigorous research in the three focus areas. 5. Present research at relevant and

appropriate conferences. Look for opportunities to host special research sessions in the three focus areas. 6. Set guidelines/benchmarks for measuring the aggregate impact and rigor of research being conducted at committee members institutions (i.e., quality of publications, presentations, grants).

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
801	Individual and Family Resource Management

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)
- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations
- Competing Public priorities
- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Populations changes (immigration, new cultural groupings, etc.)

Brief Explanation

The weak economy and reduction of funding in the state continues to impact research. Also, weather conditions common to the tropics including hurricanes, weather extremes from drought to flooding have impacted Florida over the past year.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- After Only (post program)
- Retrospective (post program)
- Before-After (before and after program)
- During (during program)
- Time series (multiple points before and after program)
- Case Study
- Comparisons between program participants (individuals, group, organizations) and non-participants

Evaluation Results

Key Items of Evaluation

