

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 9

1. Name of the Planned Program

Families, Youth, and Communities--research

Reporting on this Program

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%	10%	
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being	0%	0%	20%	
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities	0%	0%	20%	
804	Human Environmental Issues Concerning Apparel, Textiles, and Residential and Commercial Structures	0%	0%	10%	
805	Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services	0%	0%	20%	
806	Youth Development	0%	0%	20%	
	Total	0%	0%	100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2012	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Actual Paid Professional	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0
Actual Volunteer	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	17726	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
0	0	17726	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
0	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Conduct Research Experiments

2. Brief description of the target audience

Families
 Youth
 Family support groups
 Schools
 community leaders
 Businesses (public and private_

3. How was eXtension used?

{No Data Entered}

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2012	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	0	0	0	0

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

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2012

Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2012	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	84	84

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	Improve individual and family resource management
3	Improve community institutions that lead to better quality of life.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Decrease crime and violence in youth populations

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

Improve individual and family resource management

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2012	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Need: In 2006, consumers coped with dropping home prices for existing housing and large increases in energy prices. The unemployment rate remained fairly stable at around 4.7% in 2006. Credit card delinquencies were starting to creep back up from the recently lower levels. Inflation edged slightly higher but was expected to moderate in 2007 (Strauss & Engel, 2007). Continuing a decade long trend, the rate of personal saving of American households is declining. In June 2007, personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income was 0.6 percent (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2007). Saving from current income may be near zero or negative when outlays are financed by borrowing (including borrowing financed through credit cards or home equity loans), by selling investments or other assets, or by using savings from previous periods. Families that lack adequate savings can find it difficult, if not impossible, to achieve and maintain long-term financial stability. Without a financial cushion, families have little protection against the adverse effects of income loss due to unemployment, long-term illness, or disability or death of a primary income earner (Schuchardt, 2002). Insufficient savings can also have adverse consequences for the community. Home or business ownership, important elements in the economic viability of local communities, are difficult to achieve without savings (Schaeffer, 2002). In times of economic downturn, loan default or bankruptcy become more likely among those who have not been savers, shifting the burden of economic loss to the community.

What has been done

Furthermore, this study relates directly to Community Vitality, a national research priority of the Agricultural Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy. Financially secure families are better able to contribute to their local economy by owning homes, starting businesses, and avoiding bankruptcy. In this respect, family financial security is a cornerstone of community economic viability
Outcomes or projected Impacts: Understanding of savings behavior in low and moderate income households
Understanding of specific factors that contribute to ability and/or willingness in low and moderate income households to save
Improved educational programming to empower low and moderate income households to start saving or increase their savings.

Results

Impact: Impact Statements: The number of discussions about personal finance parents have with offspring while they are being reared increases the likelihood of respondents planning their spending and having written goals, practicing recommended financial management behaviors and a low level of anxiety are likely to encourage saving regularly. Saving regularly is a predictor in whether low to moderate income consumers have life insurance. Economic and sociological factors explained whether respondents had a savings or investment account
Economic factors impacting the likelihood of having a saving account included age and using selected financial practices; while education, gross income and net worth, impacted the likelihood of having both a savings account and an investment account
The sociological factor associated with saving was the increased number of information sources used in making financial decisions
No psychological factors were significant to having a savings and investment account

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
801	Individual and Family Resource Management
806	Youth Development

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

Improve community institutions that lead to better quality of life.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
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2012

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.

What has been done

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.

Results

Impact: Although this project did not serve as the primary motivator, the US Forest Service recently assembled a Florida National Scenic Trail Advisory Council, which is designed to more strategically plan the Florida National Scenic Trail (FNST). The FNST visitor assessment showed that although the Trail hosts many visitors, agencies would like to diversify this audience to include more families, tourists, and non-traditional type users. Data from this study are being used to identify existing use levels and the types of use, which then allows the Advisory Council to focus in on specific research objectives. Using this study's data, a Florida National Scenic Trail Symposium was conducted with approximately 150 attendees. The symposium alerted volunteers and hikers to upcoming planning options for the FNST and enlisted their input in the process.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being
804	Human Environmental Issues Concerning Apparel, Textiles, and Residential and Commercial Structures
805	Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

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

Florida is still being heavily impacted by the economic situation. Public higher education in Florida has lost more than 50% of state funding and research has been impacted by other losses caused indirectly by the economic down turn including a reduction of funding opportunities available at the national level. In some cases faculty who leave or retire are not being replaced because of economic issues. Changes in state, county and federal appropriations can also affect the outcomes related to the Florida research land-grant mission. Because of limited resources in Florida and continuing devolution research projects can always be affected by changing public and governmental priorities policies, regulations and laws.

Natural and national disasters can also affect research field studies and multistate research. Natural disasters such as tropical storms and hurricanes are common annual occurrences in this state and often cause severe damage to plants and the environment in which active research is taking place.. Severe weather conditions such as droughts frequently led to large-scale fires which can also impact studies. In 2012 we were heavily impacted by severe storms and fires. We also had other weather extremes such as floods leading to large scale damage especially along the coastal regions and the panhandle of the state. All of these can have a direct and indirect impact on research.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies)

Evaluation Results

Communities and the needs of communities has been identified in the Research and Extension roadmaps as a majority priority in getting Florida back to an economically viable level. For this reason most research could fit into this priority area if it leads to a better economy or jobs. Much more research will be taking place in t his area in the future.

Key Items of Evaluation

Community Health

The research team is currently completing the final year of the Rural Lifestyle Intervention Treatment Effectiveness Trial (Rural LITE), which is a follow-up to the Treatment of Obesity in Underserved Rural Settings (TOURS) study (2003-07), which was successful in reaching weight loss goals and improving health parameters such as blood

lipids, blood glucose, and blood pressure. **A refereed journal article evaluating the cost-benefit of TOURS was published in the Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics September 2012.** Rural LITE (2008-13) is examining three levels of intensity of treatment to identify the minimum intensity required to produce clinically meaningful, long-term weight reduction, and therefore, the most viable and effective program that can be widely applied in the Extension setting.