

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 5

1. Name of the Planned Program

Childhood Obesity

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
608	Community Resource Planning and Development			5%	
701	Nutrient Composition of Food			20%	
702	Requirements and Function of Nutrients and Other Food Components			20%	
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior			25%	
704	Nutrition and Hunger in the Population			20%	
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being			10%	
	Total			100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2013	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Actual Paid Professional	0.0	0.0	4.0	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	47435	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
0	0	305971	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
0	0	230238	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

We will survey rural Oregon communities and carry out statistical analyses using primary and secondary data sources to better understand the barriers and opportunities in rural places for low-income and high-income workers, the migration patterns that flow from their work and location decisions, the implications of these changes for rural community vitality, and the effectiveness of public policies in strengthening the viability of rural places.

We will also a) determine factors that drive the decisions of educated rural householders to move to an urban locality through surveys, and b) examine factors to explain why low human capital people are attracted to rural places or otherwise reluctant (or unable) to leave them (thru surveys)

Further, we will develop an econometric model to study rural-urban migration and rural residential choice.

In summary:

- Conduct surveys
- Conduct data analyses
- Conduct mixed-methods longitudinal research (interviews,
- Conduct Research Experiments
- Develop models
- Develop Products, Curriculum, Resources.

- Provide Training.
- Assessments.
- Partnering.

2. Brief description of the target audience

The primary target audiences for this research/extension effort are (1) federal, state, and local government officials and their staff members; (2) those working in the media who cover federal, state and local economic and social trends and conditions; (3) state and local community leaders who are involved in local public affairs; (4) social scientists who want to understand economic and social transformation of rural people and places.

- extension educators.
- commercial producers.
- youth aged 13-18.
- elderly residents
- rural residents
- Latino populations
- economists.
- policy makers.

3. How was eXtension used?

eXtension was not used in this program

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2013	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	50	100	44	80

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

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2013

Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2013	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	8	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- OTHER SCHOLARLY ACHIEVEMENTS: panel, awards, presentations

Year

Actual

2013 0

Output #2

Output Measure

- EFFECTS ON AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND COMMUNITIES ...Rural health and communities models and data sets regarding a) determinants of rural residential choice b) processes that account for physical activity and the associated health outcomes among youth across ethnic and class boundaries in the context changing rural communities

Year	Actual
2013	0

Output #3

Output Measure

- EFFECTS ON AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH ...Obesity intervention strategies or measures * Identify strategies (message, pricing, foods) that will increase choosing healthful food choices among adolescents and young adults * Identify key parent-child relationships that contribute to childhood overweight and resiliency in various populations. * Identify opportunities for preventive interventions * Identify objective, physiological-based measures for tailoring interventions for specific groups and subgroups. * Develop new or improved intervention strategies targeted to childhood overweight in low income families.

Year	Actual
2013	0

Output #4

Output Measure

- EFFECTS ON AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH...Avenues developed for better access to healthy foods

Year	Actual
2013	0

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	1 - Improved understanding about rural populations a) health, social, and economic opportunities in rural communities b) rural human capital in and outmigration
2	2 - Conceptual model will promote understanding of the processes that account for physical activity and the associated health outcomes among youth across ethnic and class boundaries in the context changing rural communities
3	A1 - Improved strategies in rural policies for - rural family and community welfare, local community vitality, poverty reduction - maximizing physical activity and physical and mental health of rural youth and adults
4	3 - Improved outreach, education, and professional practice in serving the needs of rural low-income families to improve the well-being and functioning of these families, including programmatic interventions that reduce the physical inactivity and promotes well-being of lower-income and ethnic minority youth across rural America
5	A2 - Improved governmental decisions about rural areas
6	Change...Improved well-being of lower-income and ethnic minority youth across rural America
7	4 - Understanding human health and nutritional behaviors * Understand the relationship between farm subsidy program and increasing obesity rates in the United States * Identify new or improved obesity intervention strategies in the community setting * Identify objective, physiological-based measures that correspond to target behaviors (bio-behavioral markers) for use later as measures of intervention progress and success or means for tailoring effective interventions * Identify key parent-child relationships that reflect resiliency and the interaction of these relationships with targeted nutritional behaviors * Understand various inputs and interactions of family and child, SES, nutrition, physiology and behavior * Identify strategies (message, pricing, foods) that will increase choosing healthful food choices among adolescents and young adults
8	A3 - Improved nutrition * More schools offer/encourage healthful foods * More effective programs and student experiences related to healthful foods * Markers and strategies become the standards of methods and measurement of childhood overweight and resiliency. * Policies consider health and financial implications of the farm subsidy program.
9	A4 - Families, children, and youth have access to healthy foods

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

1 - Improved understanding about rural populations a) health, social, and economic opportunities in rural communities b) rural human capital in and outmigration

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2013	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Rural people want to understand how to improve labor market outcomes and to prepare for changes in demographic trends affecting rural America. They also want to understand how to revitalize economies and to decide what investments are most effective in improving rural economic well-being. Most poor households have working adults, and current anti-poverty policies emphasize work-related avenues out of poverty. Oregon state and local policymakers have made a priority of reducing hunger in Oregon, and promoting economic conditions favorable to reducing hunger and poverty, without a clear knowledge about which economic conditions are most important. There is particular interest in whether community-based policy can play an important role. A multi-disciplinary team of researchers at Oregon State University and the Rural Policy Research Institute Rural Poverty Research Center examined a number of factors thought to be related to hunger and poverty in Oregon and nationally, using both Oregon and national data. Research findings suggest that job growth speeds poverty reduction nationally, and that high housing costs are positively related to food insecurity among low-income families in Oregon.

What has been done

The policy of protecting natural capital through implementation of the NWFP appears to have increased community wealth, as measured in real property value per capita of the communities close to the NWFP land, except if they were dependent on logging. Not surprisingly perhaps, Federal forest policy appears to have affected the prosperity of logging and mill towns differently than other types of rural communities. In the 1990s, NWFP had a negative effect on the wealth and income of communities whose economic base had historically been tied to the wood products industry, including mill towns and other logging dependent communities. After 2000, however, negative logging- and mill-related NWFP impacts appear to have subsided, and the NWFP induced amenity-migration effects continued: NWFP-adjacent communities experienced higher growth in community wealth than communities more than 10 miles from NWFP-protected land, even among those that were dependent upon logging. The NWFP appears

to have redistributed the benefits associated with the federal forestland, and the impact has evolved during the almost two decades since implementation. For timber dependent communities, the mill towns and logging towns. The implementation of the NWFP reduced growth in community wealth and median income during the initial decade of implementation due to reduced timber harvest in federal forestland. But in the longer run, NWFP appears to have had a more positive impact on the wealth creation in rural Oregon communities, even in those timber-dependent communities that initially went through difficult economic transformations. It is possible, of course, that there were also important within-community shifts in well-being between original residents and newcomers as has been found in other studies of amenity-related development, where growth in real property values has priced original residents out of local housing.

Results

These findings have been cited in local, state and national media and used in policy discussions about hunger and poverty reduction. They are being used by regional foundation leadership to support locally-driven community strategies to create better opportunities for low income workers and their families.

The primary impact of much of the research on the impact of federal forest policy and rural-urban interdependence is on Oregon citizens, business leaders and policymakers who seek to understand these issues. This information informs and changes the nature and content of civic discussion around these issues. One primary form of impact comes with the journalists who come to OSU to seek the research-based knowledge about forest policy impacts and rural-urban linkages. In 2011, 5 national and Pacific Northwest reporters for both television and print media (an AP reporter in Iowa and newspaper reporters in Oregon and Washington) interviewed project investigators for stories on the termination of the SRS funding and the future of rural communities.

Results of the research conducted under this project has been sought by the Oregon Legislature and the U.S. Congress. Oregon House Speaker Tina Kotek ordered copies of *Toward One Oregon* for each of the 100 Oregon legislators, and she has indicated an interest in having the co-editors of this book testify before the legislature later this session.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
608	Community Resource Planning and Development
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior
704	Nutrition and Hunger in the Population
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

2 - Conceptual model will promote understanding of the processes that account for physical activity and the associated health outcomes among youth across ethnic and class boundaries in the context changing rural communities

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2013	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)
{No Data Entered}

What has been done
{No Data Entered}

Results
{No Data Entered}

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

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

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

A1 - Improved strategies in rural policies for - rural family and community welfare, local community vitality, poverty reduction - maximizing physical activity and physical and mental health of rural youth and adults

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2013	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

{No Data Entered}

What has been done

{No Data Entered}

Results

{No Data Entered}

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

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

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Measures

3 - Improved outreach, education, and professional practice in serving the needs of rural low-income families to improve the well-being and functioning of these families, including programmatic interventions that reduce the physical inactivity and promotes well-being of lower-income and ethnic minority youth across rural America

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
------	--------

2013 0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)
 {No Data Entered}

What has been done
 {No Data Entered}

Results
 {No Data Entered}

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

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

Outcome #5

1. Outcome Measures

A2 - Improved governmental decisions about rural areas

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2013	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)
 Since its inception in 1985, there has been concern that retirement of farmland from production will adversely affect at least some sectors in nearby communities as demand for local agricultural inputs and marketing services declines. Congress attempted to address this concern by limiting enrollment in the program to 25 percent of a county's cropland. Yet, particularly in farm-dependent counties, many have wondered whether such limits can cushion the negative impacts of the CRP on rural businesses, civic organizations, community services (education,

public safety, roads and other infrastructure), and, ultimately, on community viability.

What has been done

Much economic research has been conducted to look at effects on local communities and a comprehensive review of this literature was conducted this year. Research on the economic and social impact of the CRP on rural counties has concluded that "the adverse impacts of CRP are generally small and fade over time." [T]he negative impacts on rural communities anticipated in the early reports appear to have been moderated as community economies have adjusted. If the CRP program decreases or is downsized, there would, of course, be some business in rural communities that would be negatively affected. The size of these impacts is expected to vary across different types of businesses and communities.

Results

The 2012 research on the Conservation Reserve Program was featured in a Congressional Briefing examining the impacts of reduction of CRP on rural communities and the environment. The briefing was hosted by the Council on Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics in early 2013.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
608	Community Resource Planning and Development
704	Nutrition and Hunger in the Population
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being

Outcome #6

1. Outcome Measures

Change...Improved well-being of lower-income and ethnic minority youth across rural America

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Condition Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2013	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

{No Data Entered}

What has been done

{No Data Entered}

Results

{No Data Entered}

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

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

Outcome #7

1. Outcome Measures

4 - Understanding human health and nutritional behaviors * Understand the relationship between farm subsidy program and increasing obesity rates in the United States * Identify new or improved obesity intervention strategies in the community setting * Identify objective, physiological-based measures that correspond to target behaviors (bio-behavioral markers) for use later as measures of intervention progress and success or means for tailoring effective interventions * Identify key parent-child relationships that reflect resiliency and the interaction of these relationships with targeted nutritional behaviors * Understand various inputs and interactions of family and child, SES, nutrition, physiology and behavior * Identify strategies (message, pricing, foods) that will increase choosing healthful food choices among adolescents and young adults

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2013	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

{No Data Entered}

What has been done

{No Data Entered}

Results

{No Data Entered}

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

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

Outcome #8

1. Outcome Measures

A3 - Improved nutrition * More schools offer/encourage healthful foods * More effective programs and student experiences related to healthful foods * Markers and strategies become the standards of methods and measurement of childhood overweight and resiliency. * Policies consider health and financial implications of the farm subsidy program.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2013	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

{No Data Entered}

What has been done

{No Data Entered}

Results

{No Data Entered}

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
----------------	-----------------------

802 Human Development and Family Well-Being

Outcome #9

1. Outcome Measures

A4 - Families, children, and youth have access to healthy foods

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Actual
2013	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

{No Data Entered}

What has been done

{No Data Entered}

Results

{No Data Entered}

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

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

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

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies)

Evaluation Results

Amenity related growth has been enthusiastically pursued as an alternative way of promoting rural growth. A descriptive analysis of rural recreation population trends in the U.S. reveals that population has become relatively more concentrated at the county level. We provide an explanation by developing a two-region model with mobile labor, production externalities and endogenous natural amenities. We find that strong preferences for natural amenities generally foster population dispersion. However, it also can lead to population concentration when ecological degradation is low and manmade capital is a relatively scarce input into natural amenity production. Investments that enhance natural amenities are found to reduce the divergence between the steady state and optimal outcomes.

Key Items of Evaluation

Under the context of amenity related growth, ecosystem management in the presence of a threshold is more challenging because the ecosystem management policies can potentially induced unintended behavioral responses by the economic agents. The essential policy challenge is to achieve optimal levels of ecosystem services and urbanization given that improvements to ecosystem service will induce additional migration and urbanization in the region with attendant ecological impacts. We show that policies that ignore the recursive relationship between urbanization and ecosystem service unintentionally exacerbate boom-bust cycles of regional growth and decline and risk pushing the system towards long-run economic decline.