V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 3

1. Name of the Planned Program

FA2-Sustaining Rural Communities

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KA Code</th>
<th>Knowledge Area</th>
<th>%1862 Extension</th>
<th>%1890 Extension</th>
<th>%1862 Research</th>
<th>%1890 Research</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>610</td>
<td>Domestic Policy Analysis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802</td>
<td>Human Development and Family Well-Being</td>
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<td></td>
<td>98%</td>
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<tr>
<td>804</td>
<td>Human Environmental Issues Concerning Apparel, Textiles, and Residential and Commercial Structures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
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V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year: 2009</th>
<th>Extension</th>
<th>Research</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1862</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
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2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extension</th>
<th>Research</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smith-Lever 3b &amp; 3c</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862 Matching</td>
<td>1890 Matching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862 All Other</td>
<td>1890 All Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
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</table>

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.

- determine factors that drive the decisions of educated rural householders to move to an urban locality (fueling "brain drain") through surveys
- examine factors to explain why low human capital people are attracted to rural places or otherwise reluctant (or unable) to leave them (thru surveys)

We will develop an econometric model to study rural-urban migration and rural residential choice.

We will carry out chemical and thermal analyses of agricultural products to determine chemical constitution and physical...
features for insulation and allergic sensitivity.

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.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Direct Contacts Adults</th>
<th>Indirect Contacts Adults</th>
<th>Direct Contacts Youth</th>
<th>Indirect Contacts Youth</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>100000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10000</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2009
Plan: 0
Actual: 0
3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Extension</th>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
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<td>20</td>
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</table>

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- OTHER SCHOLARLY ACHIEVEMENTS: panel, awards, presentations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
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</table>

Output #2

Output Measure

- EFFECTS ON AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND COMMUNITIES. Examine rural health and communities through development and testing of econometric and other models and the compilation and analysis of data on communities, families and individuals: a) Develop models about human capital in rural places. One model will examine the factors that lead highly educated householders to migrate from rural to urban places. A second model will investigate the determinants of rural residential choice among householders with low educational attainment. b) Compile most comprehensive data set on low-income rural family well being available in the U.S. and conduct analyses of community contextual data. c) Develop conceptual models to 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output #3

Output Measure

- EFFECTS ON AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND COMMUNITIES. Examine rural health and communities through development and testing of environmentally friendly agricultural products for textiles. a) Conduct laboratory experiments to characterize and assess the fibers' chemical, physical and performance properties that are relevant to textile thermal insulation applications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### V(G). State Defined Outcomes

#### V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>O. No.</th>
<th>OUTCOME NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1     | Improved understanding about rural human capital:  
|       | a) understand why people are more likely to be poor if they live in a nonmetropolitan than in a metropolitan area  
|       | - provide evidence on the degree to which the disproportionate poverty in nonmetro areas is explained by low social and economic opportunities in rural communities or a sorting into rural places of people with low human capital.  
|       | b) inform local and state policy discussion about rural brain drain and outmigration |
| 2     | Models developed and refined:  
|       | a) Econometric models will explain the sorting of people with low human capital into rural places.  
|       | b) 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     | Demonstrate that poplar seed hair fibers possess properties are suitable for textile thermal insulation applications.  
|       | - high-end bulk thermal insulation material |
| 4     | Trained scholars and extension educators |
| 5     | Improved strategies in rural policies for  
|       | - rural family and community welfare  
|       | - local community vitality  
|       | - anti-poverty  
|       | - combinations of human-capital and community-strengthening policies that are most likely to reduce nonmetro poverty and its unfavorable consequences.  
|       | - maximize physical activity and physical and mental health of rural youth and adults |
| 6     | Improved outreach, education, and professional practice in serving the needs of rural low-income families  
|       | - improved well-being and functioning of rural low-income families  
|       | - programmatic interventions that reduce the physical inactivity and promotes well-being of lower-income and ethnic minority youth across rural America |
| 7     | Affect governmental decisions about rural areas  
|       | - service cuts and revenue alternatives  
|       | - reallocations of service responsibilities among state and local governments  
|       | - revenue sharing formulas |
| 8     | Value-added use of poplar seed fibers (e.g., for insulating textiles) will benefit the environment and increase total utilization of this resource |
| 9     | Improved well-being of lower-income and ethnic minority youth across rural America |
| 10    | Use of poplar seed fibers will positively impact the poplar industry and provide environmentally friendly textiles |
Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Improved understanding about rural human capital: a) understand why people are more likely to be poor if they live in a nonmetropolitan than in a metropolitan area - provide evidence on the degree to which the disproportionate poverty in nonmetro areas is explained by low social and economic opportunities in rural communities or a sorting into rural places of people with low human capital. b) inform local and state policy discussion about rural brain drain and outmigration

2. Associated Institution Types

● 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantitative Target</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)
The PI seeks to understand how social support and other factors shape parent confidence among rural low-income Mexican immigrant mothers living in newly settled as compared to more established destinations.

What has been done
The PI and a graduate student used a mixed methods approach to examine the relationships between parenting support and community context (newly settled versus established destinations for Mexican immigrant families) and the mother’s feelings of confidence in her own parenting.

Results
Quantitative analyses revealed that parenting support was more strongly related to parent confidence for mothers living in newly settled, rather than established destinations. Qualitative analysis of targeted subsamples both supported quantitative findings and demonstrated that assimilation, transnational motherhood (having children both in the US and in Mexico), childhood risk (e.g. poverty, deprivation and harsh parenting practices), and source of social support were also relevant factors. A manuscript is being revised for publication.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KA Code</th>
<th>Knowledge Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>610</td>
<td>Domestic Policy Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802</td>
<td>Human Development and Family Well-Being</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

Models developed and refined: a) Econometric models will explain the sorting of people with low human capital into rural places. b) 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
3a. **Outcome Type:**

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. **Quantitative Outcome**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3c. **Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement**

**Issue (Who cares and Why)**
Current research focus on two questions: a) do social support and other factors shape parent confidence among rural low-income Mexican immigrant mothers living in newly settled as compared to more established destinations and 2) why do rural low-income families from some of the more prosperous states sampled have persistently higher rates of food insecurity than similar families from less prosperous states?

**What has been done**

a) Sarah Feeney, an HDFS student completed her master's thesis by using a mixed methods approach to examine the relationships between parenting support and community context (newly settled versus established destinations for Mexican immigrant families) and the mother's feelings of confidence in her own parenting.

b) A mixed methods analysis of the longitudinal data revealed that families living in states with persistently high rates of food insecurity did not have lower median incomes or life satisfaction, but they did experience higher material hardship and greater housing costs than did families in food secure states.

**Results**
Results of both studies indicate place influences on health and family skills. Under study a) Quantitative analyses revealed that parenting support was more strongly related to parent confidence for mothers living in newly settled, rather than established destinations. Qualitative analysis of targeted subsamples both supported quantitative findings and demonstrated that assimilation, transnational motherhood (having children both in the US and in Mexico), childhood risk (e.g. poverty, deprivation and harsh parenting practices), and source of social support were also relevant factors.

Under study b) Families in food insecure states used high-risk consumption reduction strategies to cope with their food insecurity, whereas families in food secure states employed more positive use of their human capital.

4. **Associated Knowledge Areas**

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<tr>
<td>802</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Outcome #3**

1. **Outcome Measures**

Demonstrate that poplar seed hair fibers possess properties are suitable for textile thermal insulation applications. - high-end bulk thermal insulation material

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure
Outcome #4

1. Outcome Measures

Trained scholars and extension educators

2. Associated Institution Types

● 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantitative Target</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

**Issue (Who cares and Why)**

Agricultural subsidies lead to a higher consumption of calorie dense, nutritionally vacant foods which leads to higher rates of obesity and higher medical expenditures.

**What has been done**

Empirically estimate via elasticity analysis the extent to which agriculture subsidies decrease commodity prices; lower commodity prices in turn lead to a reduction in retail food prices; and a decrease in retail food prices leads to increases in BMI and increases in medical expenditures.

**Results**

Specifically, we find that medical expenditures are .072 to .116 percent higher and pharmaceutical expenditures are .126 to .203 percent higher than they would otherwise be without US farm subsidies.

Results were disseminated at the American Public Health Association Meeting and through an academic paper under review "The Twisted Path from Farm Subsidies to Health Care Expenditures" Under review Journal of Public Health Policy. Two research studies exploring young adult food choice and factors influencing eating behaviors, including behaviors associated with consumption of calcium rich foods resulted in two successfully defended M.S. degrees.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KA Code</th>
<th>Knowledge Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>610</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>804</td>
<td>Human Environmental Issues Concerning Apparel, Textiles, and Residential and Commercial Structures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outcome #5

1. Outcome Measures

Improved strategies in rural policies for - rural family and community welfare - local community vitality - anti-poverty - combinations of human-capital and community-strengthening policies that are most likely to reduce nonmetro poverty and its unfavorable consequences. - maximize physical activity and physical and mental health of rural youth and adults

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure
Outcome #6

1. Outcome Measures

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

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #7

1. Outcome Measures

Affect governmental decisions about rural areas - service cuts and revenue alternatives - reallocations of service responsibilities among state and local governments - revenue sharing formulas

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #8

1. Outcome Measures

Value-added use of poplar seed fibers (e.g., for insulating textiles) will benefit the environment and increase total utilization of this resource

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #9

1. Outcome Measures

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

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #10

1. Outcome Measures

Use of poplar seed fibers will positively impact the poplar industry and provide environmentally friendly textiles

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

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 and Data Collection)

1. Evaluation Studies Planned
   - Retrospective (post program)
   - During (during program)

Evaluation Results

Key Items of Evaluation