**What are Condition Changes?**

Condition changes are the long-term benefit to the wider public. These changes represent what happens as a result of your efforts to improve behavior and learning (see Table 1).

**Table 1.** Condition Changes connecting Participant Outcomes to Public Value

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **What is it** | **Example.** Vegetable crops education |
| **Public Value** | Value of a program to those who do not directly benefit from the program | Protecting California’s natural resources |
| **Condition Change** | Long-term outcome: at the environmental, economic or social/health level | Improved air quality |
| **Behavior Change** | Mid-term outcome: participants adopt a method/practice or make a policy change | Growers adopted the recommended practice for ground application of sulfur dust |
| **Learning Change** | Short-term outcome: participants gain knowledge or skill, or have attitudinal change | Growers gained knowledge about chemical control of tomato powdery mildew |
|  | | |
| **Condition Change Indicator** | Documentation/evidence of condition change | #/% increase in acreage treated with sulfur dust (Dept. of Pesticide Regulation database) |

**Why are Condition Changes and Condition Change Indicators Important?**

“Condition Changes” are key to building support for our work by helping communicate the public value of your efforts. “Condition Change Indicators” provide the evidence of how those conditions have actually changed. These indicators can be measured by us or by others, and are often assessed in a sample population with the results extrapolated more broadly. We can then connect how our work contributed to the condition changes, giving the justification that our work has public value.

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**How Do We Use Condition Changes and Condition Change Indicators?**

UCCE work “helped increase adoption” of best management practices for sulfur use, “contributing to” improved air quality; acknowledging that the decision to dust or spray is influenced by multiple economic and logistical factors

* We connect measured participant outcomes to condition changes to explain how our work **“contributes to”** pubic value.
* We use **existing research/condition change indicators** as documentation tosubstantiate our work’scontribution to the larger changes (using a literature search, your research, colleagues’ research, state agencies reports/databases, etc.).
* To help **focus our work**; thinking about which condition changes are most feasible.For example, you might target your efforts towards 1-4 condition changes. More is not better.

**Aligning Your Work with Condition Changes and Public Value**

Use the following table to help you connect your activities and outcomes to the wider UC ANR condition changes and public value statements.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Your Activity** | **Your Participant Outcomes** | **Condition Change Indicators** | **Condition Changes** | **Public Value Statements** |
| **What you do** | The **resulting outcomes you measure**, e.g. learning and behaviors changes | **Identify existing research** that connects your measured outcomes to longer-term benefits | **Select the** **specific economic, societal, or environmental benefits** that potentially result from your work (see next page) | **Select the corresponding UC ANR public value**  (see next page) |

**UC ANR Public Value Statements and associated Condition Changes**

These were generated by UC ANR personnel through a series of workshops and consultations.

**UC ANR: Promoting economic prosperity in California**

1. Improved individual and household financial stability
2. Enhanced community economic development
3. Improved animal management, productivity and efficiency
4. Increased agriculture and forestry efficiency and profitability
5. Increased emerging food economies and markets

**UC ANR: Safeguarding abundant and healthy food for all Californians**

1. Improved food security
2. Improved food safety

**UC ANR: Protecting California’s natural resources**

1. Improved management and use of land
2. Improved air quality
3. Protected and conserved soil quality
4. Increased ecological sustainability of agriculture, landscapes, and forestry
5. Improved water quality
6. Improved water-use efficiency
7. Improved water-supply security

**UC ANR: Promoting healthy people and communities**

1. Improved health for all
2. Improved community health and wellness
3. Improved access to positive built and natural environments

**UC ANR: Developing a qualified workforce for California**

1. Increased workforce retention and competency
2. Increased effective public leaders
3. Improved college readiness and access
4. Increased civic engagement

**UC ANR: Building climate-resilient communities and ecosystems**

1. Increased preparedness and resilience to extreme weather and climate change

**UC ANR: Developing an inclusive and equitable society**

1. Improved living and working conditions for California's food system and farm workers
2. Increased diversity, inclusiveness, and cultural competency in California's workplaces