

Human Health, Environment, Family, Youth, Society and Community

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V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

1. Name of the Planned Program

Human Health, Environment, Family, Youth, Society and Community

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
702	Requirements and Function of Nutrients and Other Food Components	3%		10%	
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior	1%		5%	
711	Ensure Food Products Free of Harmful Chemicals, Including Residues from Agricultural and Other Sources	2%		2%	
712	Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins	5%		5%	
723	Hazards to Human Health and Safety	3%		15%	
724	Healthy Lifestyle	16%		20%	
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being	19%		8%	
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families and Communities	0%		3%	
805	Community Institutions, Health and Social Services	17%		12%	
806	Youth Development	34%		20%	
Total		100%		100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

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

Year: 2007	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	54.0	0.0	12.0	0.0
Actual	75.0	0.0	11.0	0.0

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

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c 3329775	1890 Extension 0	Hatch 593839	Evans-Allen 0
1862 Matching 3329775	1890 Matching 0	1862 Matching 595717	1890 Matching 0
1862 All Other 0	1890 All Other 0	1862 All Other 5759677	1890 All Other 0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Research activities undertaken in 2007 were conducted primarily to provide new or enhanced knowledge. Key research included:

- Determining the requirements and functions of nutrients and other food components such as dietary fat, zinc, n-3 and polyunsaturated fatty acids, as well as exploring the effects of dietary chemicals on human health and the effects of anti-inflammatory nutrients on obesity-induced systemic inflammation.
- Reducing human health and safety hazards by: determining the biological mechanisms that affect the quality and safety of meat food products; improving methods to assess the allergen-causing potential of foods; developing a model to address pulmonary fibrosis among agricultural workers; understanding how environmental pollutants -- especially ozone and endocrine disruptors -- affect human health; and developing new techniques that are fast, efficient, and easy to use and interpret to detect toxins in foods, especially Listeria, Salmonella, E. coli O157:H7 and Campylobacter.
- Supporting healthy lifestyles by understanding the relationship between: diet and cancer; obesity and family meals/lifestyle factors; education, food choices and general health; environmental influences and obesity/general health/physical activity; the value of dairy and dairy-based products and diet; and parent/household influences and calcium intake among adolescents.
- Promoting human development and family well-being by: developing intervention models for children living with a family member with a serious mental illness; analyzing the relationships among social support, public policy and family characteristics and how they affect the function and well-being of rural low-income families; improving the healthcare system through packaging; developing new programs and policies to help young people move successfully from foster care to independent living; and enhancing the decision-making capacity of communities.
- Protecting food from contamination by pathogenic microorganisms by reducing the transmission of food-borne pathogens and enhancing the microbial safety of foods.
- Increasing knowledge about sociological and technological changes affecting individuals, families and communities such as: the effect of spatial patterns of wildlife habitat use in human-modified ecosystems; constructing and evaluating a knowledge management system in resource-based recreation management; and evaluating rural sustainable environmental management.

Educational/Outreach activities in 2007 aimed at:

- Teaching people how to choose healthy food, physically active lifestyles and behaviors consistent with dietary guidelines.
- Teaching consumers to keep their food safe by offering programs on food safety, home food preservation and healthy, hygienic food-handling practices.
- Teaching people with chronic medical conditions to manage their condition effectively.
- Preparing individuals to manage their finances in anticipation of retirement.
- Teaching caregivers and parents how to prepare children for school.
- Increasing access to affordable, high-quality childcare and preparing communities for the health care, housing and transportation needs of its seniors.
- Educating citizens and public officials about funding methods, service provision and intergovernmental cooperation.
- Providing counties and municipalities with technical assistance related to intergovernmental contracting, consolidating services and financial and strategic planning.
- Assisting government officials in leadership, conflict management, communication and engaging the public in policy development.
- Preparing youth with knowledge and skills needed for life and employment, and working to enhance the physical, social, emotional and cognitive health and well-being of youth.

2. Brief description of the target audience

Michigan private citizens, state agencies, farmers, food processors, commodity groups and agricultural industry representatives are targets of research programs. Individuals of all ages and life stages are targeted for healthy lifestyle and food-safety education programs. Human development and family well-being programs target parents and caregivers of preschool children, people living with chronic medical conditions and senior citizens. Community institutions, health and social services programs target citizens and public/government officials. Youth aged 9 to 18 are targets of youth development programs.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons (contacts) reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
Plan	3836	7672	4423	6659
2007	5530	11061	4695	9390

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

Patent Applications Submitted

Year Target

Plan: 0

2007: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

	Extension	Research	Total
Plan			
2007	0	37	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs**Output Target****Output #1****Output Measure**

Number of research programs on human health, environment, family, youth, society and community.

Year	Target	Actual
2007	7	39

Output #2**Output Measure**

Number of adult participants trained in healthy lifestyles.

Year	Target	Actual
2007	1449	3303

Output #3**Output Measure**

Number of youth participants trained in healthy lifestyles.

Year	Target	Actual
2007	1342	2120

Output #4**Output Measure**

Number of adult participants trained in human development and family well-being.

Year	Target	Actual
2007	1758	3303

Output #5**Output Measure**

Number of youth participants trained in human development and family well-being.

Year	Target	Actual
2007	845	3042

Output #6**Output Measure**

Number of adult participants trained in community institutions, health and social services.

Year	Target	Actual
2007	138	162

Output #7**Output Measure**

Number of adult participants trained in youth development.

Year	Target	Actual
2007	491	2359

Output #8**Output Measure**

Number of youth participants trained in youth development.

Year	Target	Actual
2007	2236	3674

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

O No.	Outcome Name
1	Number of research programs to develop an understanding of the function of vitamin A and how it is metabolized in the body.
2	Number of research programs to determine whether and how phytochemicals and probiotic bacteria can reduce the development of cancer cells and chronic diseases.
3	Number of research programs to develop an understanding of how dietary fat affects cell function.
4	Number of research programs to develop an understanding of how zinc affects human immune response.
5	Number of research programs to develop an understanding of how n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids affect human health and disease, especially cardiovascular disease and inflammation.
6	Number of research programs to develop a stage-based program to increase fruit and vegetable consumption by young adults.
7	Number of research programs to determine the relationship between obesity and family meals/lifestyle factors.
8	Number of research programs to determine the relationship between family lifestyle factors/education and food choices and general health.
9	Number of research programs to determine the relationship between environmental influences and obesity/general health/physical activity.
10	Number of research programs to determine the biological mechanisms that affect the quality and safety of meat food products.
11	Number of research programs to develop improved methods to assess the allergen-causing potential of foods.
12	Number of research programs to develop new techniques that are fast, efficient, easy to use and easy to interpret to detect toxins in foods, especially Listeria, Salmonella, E. coli O157:H7 and Campylobacter.
13	Number of research programs to develop processing techniques to optimize the safety of processed protein-based foods.
14	Number of research programs to develop new methods to reduce the transmission of food-borne pathogens.
15	Number of research programs to develop new methods to control pests in foods that reduce or eliminate chemical residues on food.
16	Number of research programs to understand how environmental pollutants, especially ozone and endocrine disruptors, affect human health.
17	Number of research programs to develop new programs and policies to help young people move successfully from foster care to independent living after they are too old for foster care.
18	Number of research programs to analyze the relationships among social support, public policy and family characteristics and how they affect the function and well-being of rural low-income families.
19	Number of adult participants with increased knowledge about healthy lifestyles.
20	Number of youth participants with increased knowledge about healthy lifestyles.
21	Number of adult participants with increased knowledge of human development and family well-being.
22	Number of youth participants with increased knowledge of human development and family well-being.
23	Number of adult participants with increased knowledge of community insitutions, health and social services.
24	Number of adult participants with increased knowledge of youth development.
25	Number of youth participants with increased knowledge of youth development.
26	Number of research programs to develop agricultural and standards.
27	Number of research programs to increase understanding and develop more effective environmental management systems.
28	Number of research programs to develop better models for the human health and human services sectors.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Not reporting on this Outcome for this Annual Report

2. Associated Institution Types

3a. Outcome Type:

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
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3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

What has been done

Results

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
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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 new format and integration of this report has prompted a review and refinement of how we will determine and report outcome measures moving forward. Our goal in this and the 2008 Annual Report is to combine research programs in a more aggregate way to minimize extraneous text and emphasize results reporting. For this reason, some outcome measures have been folded into broader outcome measure categories. Further, the targets in this report (and for 2008 if we're not allowed to modify them) compared to actuals aren't necessarily due to unmet goals, but rather a reconfiguration of goal associations and knowledge areas.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

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

Comparisons between different groups of individuals or program participants experiencing different levels of program intensity.

Comparison between locales where the program operates and sites without program intervention

Evaluation Results

Key Items of Evaluation