

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.



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

How Do We Use Condition Changes and Condition Change Indicators?

- We connect measured participant outcomes to condition changes to explain how our work “contributes to” public value.
- We use **existing research/condition change indicators** as documentation to substantiate our work’s contribution 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