

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 Condition Changes

These were generated by UC ANR personnel and updated in 2025.

People

- Improved mental and physical well-being across an individual's lifespan
- Improved community health and wellness
- Improved built environment, landscaping, and access to green spaces
- Increased community disaster preparedness and resilience to extreme weather and change in climate
- Improved readiness and access to post-secondary education and career opportunities
- Increased civic engagement
- Increased public engagement and confidence in science
- Improved living and working conditions
- Increased equitable access to resources (e.g., information, education, technology, services, land, capital, clean air and water, healthcare)
- Improved food and nutrition security, food sovereignty, and access to culturally relevant foods
- Improved food safety
- Enhanced regional-based food supply chains

Planet

- Improved land stewardship (e.g., equitable land access, land use planning, restoration, and management strategies)
- Increased ecological sustainability of agriculture, working landscapes, and natural ecosystems
- Improved air quality
- Improved soil health and productivity
- Improved water quality
- Improved water use efficiency and water supply security
- Improved biodiversity (e.g. protected, restored)
- Increased ecosystem resilience to extreme weather and change in climate
- Increased agriculture and food system resilience to extreme weather and change in climate
- Increased carbon sequestration and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions
- Enhanced waste reduction, recovery, and economic reuse
- Reduced reliance on fossil fuels

Prosperity

- Increased stability, efficiency, and profitability of agriculture and working landscapes
- Improved animal management (e.g., welfare, profitability, and sustainability)
- Enhanced food systems and markets (e.g., crops/products, supply chains, diversified/niche markets)
- Improved workforce development for individuals, communities, and industry
- Enhanced business and community leadership
- Improved individual and household financial stability
- Enhanced community and economic development