

ANNUAL REPORT FOR FY 84-87

PEOPLE'S PLAN '87

North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service

A&T and N.C. State Universities



Chester D. Black
Associate Dean and Director





Daniel D. Godfrey
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NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

1986 ANNUAL REPORT

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OVERVIEW - "PEOPLES PLAN 87"

This has been a year of opportunity for the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service. The serious farm financial situation provided the organization with the teachable moment for helping people put knowledge to work in farm businesses and rural communities. Knowledge continued to be the essential and paramount feature of the 4-H educational program as it reached 100,000 young people. The quality of life of the state's farm and urban families was assisted by programs stressing food and nutrition and family resource management. New resources were added to the Agricultural Extension Service program to initiate new efforts in technology transfer, and major steps were undertaken to build electronic technology capabilities that will serve the people of the state and its agricultural industry in the future.

Extension Highlights

Farm families across the state experienced serious fiscal and emotional stress during the past year. Twenty-five percent of the state's farm families were in severe financial distress, with debt to asset ratios of 40 percent or more. The combination of drought, unfavorable prices, declining land values, and uncertainty regarding the government's role in farm programs created a difficult management situation for the state's farm operators.

The Agricultural Extension Service intensified its efforts to assist farm families by shifting additional resources into farm management and marketing programs. Marketing was presented as an integral part of the farm business, requiring planning and quality control to achieve maximum benefits. Over 600 producers became acquainted with marketing tools such as hedging, forward pricing, agricultural options, and direct marketing. Further, educational programs conducted by county Extension agents and specialists supported this program for individual commodities.

Nearly 600 small, part-time and limited-resource farmers received one-on-one on-the-farm assistance from 22 agricultural technicians. The primary focus was on assisting the small farmers in improving their farm management skills, agricultural leadership ability and their environment as it pertains to natural resources.

Included in the marketing-for-profit concept was the state's first fruit and vegetable marketing school, conducted by specialists from the Economics and Business and Horticultural Sciences departments. Using outside resources and concentrating on case studies, the specialists focused on the potential of quality control, postharvest physiology, and economics strategies and practices for the benefit of the 25 producers attending.

Thirty-five new "TeleTip" tapes were prepared and utilized to help many farmers cope with the serious fiscal situation. The three to five minute tapes, which can be heard by calling TeleTip's free "800" number, were used by over 300 families in three months. The topics included bankruptcy, tax implications, credit services, lawyer's fees and responsibilities, foreclosure effects, and other subjects of current importance.

As the fiscal situation deteriorated for farm families during the year, other measures were undertaken to provide more direct and effective educational assistance. Six additional area farm management agents were added to the field faculty serving eastern North Carolina counties with specialized assistance. Supported with funds allocated by the state Legislature, these agents undertook economic and management meetings, private consultations, and specialized media programs, and they provided assistance in the area of economics for other agents' programs. Their efforts were supported by farm management specialists, who provided materials and training and also served as special consultants.

A statewide farm family distress hot line was initiated to provide a contact point for those families who desired information confidentially. The number 1-800-7NC-FARM was publicized by farm organizations and commodity groups in addition to the traditional Extension Service outlets such as the mass media and newsletters. Retired Extension economists funded by the Agricultural Foundation managed the telephone lines and provided counseling and referral services. Extension specialists formed "management assistance teams" that made follow-up visits to distressed farm families to evaluate farm finances and assist in farm planning.

In an effort to maximize the services needed at the county level for distressed farm families, the Extension Service trained 200 of its agents in financial and emotional counseling techniques. Fifty county Extension programs are anticipated in support of farm family adjustments and emotional counseling.

Helping limited-resource families and individuals to become proficient in managing their resources is a major focus of the family education program. This year through the efforts of the family education aides (paraprofessionals) approximately 1,000 limited-resource persons improved their skills in marketplace strategies, financial management, and management of resources.

Extension expanded its efforts to reach and assist rural and urban audiences with management skills for family living. Over 10,000 families reported learning one or more skills that were helpful toward improving their family's stature in the market place. These included record keeping, buying skills, budgeting techniques, and credit management. An innovation,

a family financial counseling and budgeting center, was funded and approved for the Winston-Salem area. This program will concentrate on mass media and educational programs in addition to counseling.

Thousands of North Carolinians enhanced their family income by learning new skills needed to start home businesses and to produce or renovate the items needed by their families. Training in furniture refinishing and home repair provided by Extension agents saved families money, enhanced their comfort, and helped them restore family heirlooms. Thousands of families used safe food preservation practices taught by the Extension Service to lower food purchase expenses and improve their nutritional standards. Gardens produced a bounty of vegetables and fruits, providing self-satisfaction and nutritious meals. Training in clothing and home furnishing construction helped many families save money through garment renovation and remodeling. The production of crafts and other products for sale provided an additional \$1.5 million to family income. Extension educational programs in marketable craft production were supplemented by economic programs which included records, tax management, marketing skills, and organizational techniques.

"Eat Right for Life" is an educational program receiving strong support by North Carolina families and professional organizations. A survey of participants indicates that 80 percent now use less salt in food preparation, 67 percent limit their intake of sugar, 81 percent have reduced their use of frying as a method of food preparation, and 68 percent select leaner cuts of meat.

Over 7,000 families were involved in Extension's Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP). The program concentrates on the 22 percent of North Carolina households that are below the poverty level and have inadequate nutrition. Poor dietary habits often accompany meager resources, resulting in health problems. Educational programs on the four food groups help improve diets and promote improved nutritional habits.

Agricultural programs by the Extension Service concentrated on helping producers lower the cost of production and increase net profits. Agricultural waste management has the potential of reducing farm fertilizer bills by 30 to 50 percent. Educational programs concentrate on nutrient content analysis, soil testing, waste collection facilities, and treatment and utilization methods that can enhance productivity and protect the environment. Turkey breeders reported an increase of 1 percent in egg numbers and fertility with the use of new technology. This means that an additional 400,000 poults were hatched for the same amount of money expended. Sanitation and contamination monitoring are key elements in the program. Extension's "Four Feed Program" developed by specialists in the Poultry Science department has saved turkey producers milling costs of \$1.50 to \$1.75 per ton. Savings of up to \$225,000 are possible for an average to large mill through use of this program.

Postharvest handling of fruits and vegetables has potential for income improvement by maintaining product quality. Two new state-of-the-art precooling facilities were developed from Extension demonstration efforts. Precooling equipment generated a premium of \$1 per box for two grower-packers demonstrating new technology for the Extension Service. The combined volume resulted in increased income of \$200,000.

Christmas tree sales of approximately 3 million trees marked another high point for one of North Carolina's premier young industries. Over 1,500 producers attended Extension cultural meetings in 45 counties. Soil testing of trees is up 216 percent, and three companies now blend fertilizers for Christmas trees. USDA-graded trees were marketed for the second year by a cooperative established with Extension assistance.

Integrated pest management helps producers confront their pest problems and lessen their impact through regular monitoring and prudent management decisions. Extension maintains an educational program in both plant and animal pest management. Over 4 million broiler breeders and half a million layers are monitored by fieldmen trained by Extension programs in 35 counties. Over 70 scouts working with agents and consultants monitored fields for 1,000 growers. Soybean producers averaged a 22 percent reduction in insecticide costs and 18 percent in herbicide costs at no reduction in yield. Forty percent of the major swine producers adopted nutritional practices to improve feed efficiency recommended by the Extension Service. Practices recommended included feed analysis, aflatoxin monitoring, and feeder adjustment. Surveys indicate that feed required for 100 pounds of gain has dropped from 430 to 415 pounds.

Extension assistance has been provided to help communities use land treatment methods for disposal of home, municipal, and industrial waste. Currently, there are 150 wastewater spray irrigation systems and 450 residential management systems using land treatment. Training for operators of these systems and encouragement of environmentally sound systems is an ongoing goal of the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service.

Economic development was stressed in an educational program aimed at helping with the problem of a declining economic base in rural communities. Twenty-four counties and over 200 leaders received assistance through workshops on economic development.

One hundred thousand young people acquired knowledge through 4-H programs in North Carolina last year. Goals of the volunteer-led program were to help youth gain skills in coping, competency, and contribution. Coping skills center on developing self-esteem, a major element in preventing substance abuse. A new curriculum, "I've Gotta Be Me," focuses on learning experiences through a strong self-concept. Competency was acquired through the involvement of youth in 230,000 educational projects developed by Extension Service specialists. Contributory skills were practiced by

over 2,000 teen leaders and many community service projects conducted by organized 4-H clubs.

The number of youth 6, 7 and 8 years of age participating in Extension youth programs increased by 35 percent. Program visibility increased among public housing communities which resulted in a 10 percent increase in youth involvement. Subject matter curriculum for both program areas, Partners-In-Learning and Public Housing, continued to expand. More involvement by other educational agencies increased the resources available to the public housing communities.

Resources Added

In addition to educational programs, the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service took action to enhance its delivery of technology through electronic transmission. Through funds supplied by the state Legislature, new computers were purchased for each county and several departments, increasing the capacity by 150 percent. A Computer Services Unit has been established within the Extension Administration to provide training, develop a systemwide electronic communications network, and promote the development of educational software. A major grant has been received to establish a computer network that will allow the county units and subject-matter departments to communicate and interchange information rapidly.

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORTS - 1986

No.	Title of Major Program for which Accomplishment Report is attached
NC04	Systems Approach to Feed Grain Production in North Carolina (1862)
NC06	Improved Technology for Soybean Production in North Carolina (1862)
NC09	North Carolina Forage Systems (1862)
NC11	Turfgrass Management in North Carolina (1862)
NC13	Integrated Pest Management for Field Crops, Horticultural Crops, Poultry and Livestock in North Carolina (1862)
NC14	Prudent Use and Management of North Carolina Soils for Agriculture, Forestry, and Urban Development. (1862)
NC15	Improved Diversity, Quality and Production Efficiency of North Carolina Grown Floral and Nursery Crops (1862)
NC16	Improved Production and Marketing of Vegetable Crops (1862)
NC17	Improved Production Efficiency and Fruit Quality in North Carolina (1862)
NC22	The North Carolina Master Beekeepers Program: A System to Upgrade Skills of N. C. Beekeepers and Increased Awareness of Beekeeping (1862)
NC24	Farm Structures in North Carolina (1862)
NC31	Agricultural Waste Management in North Carolina (1862)
NC37	Breeding, Management and Marketing of Equine in North Carolina (1862)
NC38	Market and Breeder Turkeys in North Carolina (1862)
NC39	Broiler Chick Production in North Carolina (1862)
NC41	Commercial Eggs and Pullets in North Carolina (1862)
NC42	Farm Management and Marketing of North Carolina Agricultural Commodities (1862)
NC43	Natural Resource Economics (1862)
NC44	Agribusiness Management and Marketing (1862)

- NC52 North Carolina Agricultural Policy Education (1862)
- NC56 Introducing New Processing Technology into the North Carolina Food Industry (1862)
- NC64 North Carolina Christmas Tree Marketing and Production (1862)
- NC67 Computer Development in the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service (1862)
- NC68 North Carolina Grain Drying and Storage (1862)
- NC74 Farm Machinery Management, Crop Production Mechanization and Improved Chemical Application Efficiency in North Carolina (1862)
- NC75 Farm Safety in North Carolina (1862)
- NC75a Pesticide Education in North Carolina (1862)
- NC75c Farm Opportunities Program-Farm Management (North Carolina) (1890)
- NC75D Farm Opportunities Program - County Organization for Small/Limited Resource Farmers, North Carolina (1890)
- NC75E Farm Opportunities Program - On-The-Farm Assistance, North Carolina (1890)
- NC75F Farm Opportunities Program - Home Gardening, North Carolina (1890)

CONTACT

Dr. J. R. Anderson, Jr., N. C. Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C. 27605
 Crop Science Laboratory (Room 2000)
 Box 2850, N. C. State University
 Raleigh, N. C. 27605-2850
 (919) 329-2850

- TITLE
- NC52 North Carolina Agricultural Policy Education (1862)
- NC56 Introducing New Processing Technology into the North Carolina Food Industry (1862)
- NC64 North Carolina Christmas Tree Marketing and Production (1862)
- NC67 Computer Development in the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service (1862)
- NC68 North Carolina Grain Drying and Storage (1862)
- NC74 Farm Machinery Management, Crop Production Mechanization and Improved Chemical Application Efficiency in North Carolina (1862)
- NC75 Farm Safety in North Carolina (1862)
- NC75a Pesticide Education in North Carolina (1862)
- NC75c Farm Opportunities Program-Farm Management (North Carolina) (1890)
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- NC75F Farm Opportunities Program - Home Gardening, North Carolina (1890)

CONTRACT

Dr. J. R. Anderson, Jr., M. S. Walker, R. E. Lammie,
 Crop Research Laboratory (Corn and Soil) Dept.,
 Box 7850, N. C. State University,
 Raleigh, N. C. 27695-7850

(919) 737-2546 x 737-2558

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC04

Systems Approach to Feed Grain Production in North Carolina

TEXT**SITUATION**

Corn and small grains are grown on 2.5 million acres annually in NC with respective values of 292 million and 75 million dollars. High costs of production and low prices have forced feed grain producers to increase crop production efficiency by minimizing inputs while maintaining high levels of production.

***OBJECTIVES**

1. To increase irrigation efficiency by adopting computer scheduling on 10,000 acres.
2. To apply maximum economic yield principles to increase small grain yield by 4 bu/Ac (net income of \$10 per acre).
3. To increase labor efficiency and reduce soil erosion by applying conservation tillage to 300,000 acres of corn and wheat.

***RESOURCES**

Agricultural Extension Staff in 80 counties with the support of 19 specialists and researchers. Additional effort was provided by graduate students, field technicians, and part-time employees. The program was enhanced further by support from commodity groups, foundations, and industry.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Unique irrigation scheduling software was evaluated in field situations in 1985 and 1986. It is anticipated that the 10,000 acre goal for software use will be met in 1987. Acreage estimates indicate that the 300,000 acre goal for no-tillage production was obtained in 1985 and surpassed in 1986. The acreage was influenced by the Corn Extension program's participation in a series of workshops attended by 800 producers. Increased interest in small grain/doublecropping and adoption of maximum economic yield concepts increased wheat yield by 1 bu/Ac(\$2.50/acre) in a very dry year. Profitable production systems were emphasized through strong ties with corn and a newly-formed small grains grower's association. 9,000 copies of "Corn Production Systems in North Carolina" were distributed; it is being widely used as a reference by all segments of the corn industry in NC.

***EVALUATION**

Wheat and corn yield contest applications indicate that producers are using viable maximum economic yield principles, irrigation equipment, and conservation tillage production systems. Strong support of commodity associations indicate that feed grain production programs are reaching growers.

***FUTURE IMPLICATIONS**

The rapid adoption of no-tillage, irrigation, and intensive small grain management technology suggests that growers are striving to produce higher yields, thereby reducing unit costs and improving feed grain production profitability.

***CONTACT**

Drs. J. R. Anderson, Jr., M. G. Waggoner, R. E. Jarrett
Crop Science Extension (Corn and Small Grains)
Box 7620, N. C. State University
Raleigh, N.C. 27695-7620

(919) 737-2246 & 7737-3331 & 737-2325

Keywords are words and phrases that others will use when searching the database. The keywords list can be used as a guide for selecting words. In addition, words not appearing on the keyword list may also be used. Separate each distinct word or phrase with a comma - do not abbreviate keywords.

***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC04
 State NC
 Fiscal Year(s) 1984-86
 Program Analyst Agriculture and Natural Resources

Subject Matter Area Feed Grain Production Systems

Commodity/Subject Irrigation scheduling, Problem field diagnosis, No-tillage production systems, wheat

Audience Farmers, professionals, agribusiness, consultants

Methods Computer-assisted programs, demonstrations, publications, large-group presentation, workshops, newspaper, radio, TV

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable results of your work (quantitative)

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - (economic or social)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Irrigation improved	20,000 acres; computer software improved, set for release in 1987
Soil erosion reduced	300,000 acres corn planted without primary tillage; 100% of 1985 goal
Wheat productivity improved	30 vs 29 bu/ac
Wheat income earned (based on yields)	1.1 million additional income

***EXPENDED FTE**

***VOLUNTEER**

***SCOPE**

Expended Time (FTE) on Program			*VOLUNTEER			*SCOPE	
Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollar	Co in St	100	
10	1.8	.25	33	\$3300	In Rept	85	
11	2.8	.25	37	\$3750			
11	2.8	.25	37	\$3700	Other		

***TITLE** Program Title (include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC06

Improved Technology for Soybean Production in North Carolina

***TEXT**
***SITUATION**

North Carolina grows 1.65 million acres of soybeans with a farm value of almost \$300 million. Developments in new technology and understanding of soybean growth have raised potential soybean profits to well above the level that most growers achieve. Profit consequences of marketing and production alternatives, especially in pest management, were the focus of the educational efforts.

***OBJECTIVES**

1. To increase the number of soybean varieties grown on 1% or more of the state's acreage, to decrease the percentage of the acreage planted to varieties which were released 10 years or more ago, and to decrease the reliance on resistant varieties as a sole nematode control practice.
2. To increase the percentage of soybeans grown in rows narrower than 36 inches.
3. To increase the percentage of soybeans grown as part of a planned rotation, to decrease erosion from soybean acres, and to decrease acres of soybeans grown on unproductive soils.
4. To increase understanding of soybean productivity and profits, and interactions among management decisions.

***RESOURCES**

County Agricultural Extension in 85 counties, with support from 15-20 Specialists and a limited number of special project technicians and part-time IPM scouts, represent the major manpower resource. No special funds were involved except as this program interfaced with IPM and pesticide education activities.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

From 1984 to 1985, number of varieties grown on 1% or more of the acreage increased from 12 to 15, and the percentage of acreage grown to 10-year old varieties decreased from 51% to 44%. Percentage of acreage grown in rows 30 inches wide or less increased from 46% to 52%, and the percentage grown as part of a planned rotation increased from 56% to 60%.

***EVALUATION**

Practices and varieties used are from annual county agent surveys (100% response). Variety yields are from N. C. Official Variety Test long-term averages, 1985 soybean and seed prices are from N. C. Agricultural Extension Service and N. C. Crop Reporting Service, and yields for various row widths are from N. C. Extension On-Farm Test results.

***FUTURE IMPLICATIONS**

The greater production potential of the 1985 combination of varieties represented \$1,270,000 more income, at an increased seed cost of \$361,000. The greater yield potential of narrower row soybeans represented \$1,737,000 more net income. It is uncertain whether the increase in planned rotation acreage represented an increase in rotated acres or in planning, but either should improve profits. More profit potential remains to be developed from continuing this effort. No immediate changes in the existing Plan of Work are planned.

***CONTACT**

E. James Dunphy
Crop Science Extension Specialist (Soybeans)
Box 7620, N. C. State University
Raleigh, N. C. 27695-7620

(919) 737-2326

Keywords are words and phrases that others will use when searching the data base. The keywords list can be used as a guide for choosing words. In addition, words not appearing on the keyword list may also be used. Separate each distinct word or phrase with a comma - do not abbreviate keywords.

***KEYWORDS**

County No. NCO6
 State NC
 Fiscal Year 1986
 Program Area(s) Agriculture and Natural Resources
 Subject Matter Area Variety selection, cultural practices, pest management, soil erosion, farm management
 Commodity/Subject Soybeans
 Audience Farmers, young farmers, small farmers, agribusiness, non-Extension professionals
 Methods On-farm tests, demonstrations, computer assisted programs, meetings, slides, television, newspaper, radio, publications, individual conferences

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic contribution

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter Quantity - (numerical value)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Acres impacted (variety numbers)	-15,062 acres
Acres impacted (old varieties)	129,916 acres
Profit increased (varieties used)	\$908,660
Acres impacted (row width)	128,033 acres
Profit increased (row width)	\$1,737,119
Acres impacted (rotation)	64,017 acres

*EXPENDED FTE			*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollar	Co in St 100 In Rept 85
13.1	1.8		193	15,152.80	
13.6	1.8		199	15,160.00	
13.4	1.6		192	14,628.00	

These figures are based on the following information: []
 Crop Extension Extension Specialist(s) []
 Box 7810 Raleigh, N.C. 27605-7810
 (919) 737-2328

*TITLE: Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO. NC09 North Carolina Forage Systems

*TEXT:

SITUATION

Forage crops are a major feed component of ruminant livestock production systems in North Carolina, accounting for 50% to 90% of the feed units fed. Nevertheless, serious problems routinely occur in three general areas: forage yield, forage quality, and seasonal distribution of forage.

*OBJECTIVES

To provide technology transfer necessary to improve forage yield, quality and seasonal distribution. Resources Involved: publications (bulletins, leaflets, newsletters), mass media (radio, t.v., newspapers), video tapes, computer programs, field days, production meetings, field demonstrations, and training sessions. Special funding obtained for fescue endophyte program (forage quality). Cooperating agencies: SCS and NCDA.

*ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Hay yields increased by 20% and acres harvested by 5%. Perennial warm-season grasses planted in over 30 counties for improvement of seasonal distribution of forage. The N.C. Endophyte Testing Service established. Over 400 pastures in 65 counties have been sampled. An increase in awareness of forage quality as evidenced by a 25% increase in forage samples submitted to Forage Testing Lab.

*EVALUATION

Change in crop yields from NCDA Crop Reporting Service. Forage quality trends from sample numbers submitted to NCDA Forage Testing Service and Endophyte Testing Service. Seasonal distribution of forage from verbal feedback from county agents and farmers indicating a high level of interest in warm-season grasses.

*FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

There will be an increasing need for management systems that have potential for maintaining or increasing output while reducing production costs. Maximizing the use of efficient, low cost grazing systems has much to offer livestock producers in the Southeast. Emphasis will be placed on intensive grazing management in the future.

*CONTACT

Dr. J. P. Mueller and Dr. J. T. Green
 Crop Science Extension Specialists (Forage)
 Box 7620, N. C. State University
 Raleigh, N. C. 27695-7620 (919) 737-2246

Key words, key words and phrases that others will use when searching the data base. The key words list can be used as a guide for selecting words. In addition, words not appearing on the key word list may also be used. Separate each distinct word or phrase with a space - do not abbreviate keywords.

***KEYWORDS :**

Agency Div: NCO9
 State: NC
 Fiscal Year: 1983-1986
 Program Area(s): Agriculture and Natural Resources
 Subject Matter Area: Forage Crops
 Community Subject: Forage yield, quality, distribution of forage
 Audience: Farmers and ranchers, landowners, non-extension professionals and small farmers
 Format: Computer assisted programs, demonstrations, publications and videos

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable impact and results of the activity

Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Measurable Impacts/Results - Objectives

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Acres impacted	500,000
Forage yield increase	20% increase
Forage quality	10% increase
Soil erosion reduced	200,000 acres

Estimated Total FTE on Program

Scope of Program
 Number of States

***EXPENDED FTE**

***VOLUNTEER**

***SCOPE**

Year	Estimated Total FTE on Program			Year	*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
	Prof	Para	Vol		Pers	Dollar	
1984	2.0	1.0		1984			Co in St 100 In Rept 100
1985	2.0	1.0		1985			
1986	2.0	1.0		1986			
1987	2.0	1.0		1987			

Group Science Extension Specialist (401) 735-5250
 Box 7870
 Raleigh, N. C. 27676

***TITLE:** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC11 Turfgrass Management in North Carolina

***TEXT**

***SITUATION**

Turfs comprise about 1,000,000 acres in North Carolina with minimum annual maintenance costs of \$500 million. North Carolinians rely on turf for aesthetics, recreational and functional purposes. Timely and accurate information must be disseminated to encourage turf managers and homeowners to employ practices that result in efficient use of pesticides and natural resources. Service support groups must be informed of latest turf research. School athletic fields are typically poorly managed.

***OBJECTIVES**

1. Promote use of adapted grasses and pest management practices.
2. Demonstrate value of adapted grasses and proper management practices.
3. Provide service support groups with pertinent turf information.
4. Encourage use of IPM and conservation practices in turf.

***RESOURCES**

Extension Agents, lawn care service personnel, golf course superintendents, commercial turf managers and sod producers.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Publications, jointly developed by Departments of Crop Science, Entomology and Plant Pathology, released include:

1. Pest Management Manual - 64 page pest management guide for professionals;
2. Carolina Lawns - 32 page lawn care publication;
3. Overseeding Bermudagrass Turf - (16 pages);
4. Control of Moss and Algae;
5. Diseases of Cool Season Grasses and
6. Diseases of Warm Season Grasses

Newsletters for golf course superintendents and athletic field personnel written on an as-needed basis. Demonstration areas developed or improved in 12 counties and state fairgrounds.

Workshops and demonstrations presented at N. C. Turf Conference and Field Day with 800 and 700 participants respectively.

***FUTURE IMPLICATIONS**

Efforts will be made to expand the audience receiving bulletins. Additional publications will be developed. Demonstration plots will be initiated in other counties and support publications developed. Additional research and demonstration plots planned to further refine the annual bluegrass management program.

***CONTACT**

Dr. Arthur H. Bruneau
 Crop Science Extension Specialist (Turf)
 Box 7620
 Raleigh, N. C. 2769-57620

(919) 737-2326

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*KEYWORDS	
Division Key	NC11
State	NC
Fiscal Year(s)	1984, 1985, 1986
Program Area(s) <i>(List as many as apply)</i>	Agriculture and Natural Resources
Subject Matter Area	Turfgrass
Commodity/Subject	Turfgrass Management
Audience	Adults, adult volunteers, cooperatives, distributors, farmers, homeowners, managers, non-extension professionals
Methods	Computer assisted programs, demonstrations, meetings, newsletters, newspapers, publications, radio, TV, slides

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

State Measurable Impact Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - (numeric or order)

*QUANTIFIED IMPACTS	
Improved Turf Management	12,000 acres
Turf Managers' trained	500 individuals
Service Support Personnel trained	25 individuals

*EXPENDED FTE	*VOLUNTEER			*SCOPE		
	Prof	Para	Vol		Pers	Dollar
1984	5	1		1284	16	In Rept 100
1985	5	1		1085	12	
1986	5	1		1486	12	
				1987		

Department of Agriculture - NARS Extension
 Extension Staff Coordinator
 Date: _____
 for Year _____
 Raleigh, N.C. 27605-7000

***TITLE:** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC13

Integrated Pest Management for Field Crops, Horticultural Crops, Poultry and Livestock in North Carolina

TEXT:**SITUATION**

Profitability for producers continues to decrease due to increasing cost of production and losses due to pests. With proper planning and monitoring, grower expenses could be minimized while maintaining or increasing production. Pest problems in poultry and livestock decrease egg, milk, and meat production and increases production costs. Swine are impacted via less pigs reared per sow and less weight gain with poor feed efficiency.

***OBJECTIVES**

To help producers use management tactics to minimize potential pest problems and increase profitability. Use monitoring and economic thresholds as the basis upon which pesticide decisions are made.

***RESOURCES**

Professional staff involvement equals 10 FTE; paraprofessionals time equals 30 FTEs. Funding support is from Smith-Lever 3 (d) allocations; state CES funds, commodity group grants and grower contributions.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Commodities include alfalfa, apples, Christmas trees, corn, cotton, Irish potatoes, peanuts, small grains, soybeans, tobacco, tomato, horticultural crops, Urban, poultry and livestock. There were 32 counties involved in IPM training and demonstration. Demonstration projects were conducted on 26,000 acres of crops, 62 homesites, and 850 turfsites. Over 300 poultry and swine site contacts were made to train producers in IPM techniques. Field training was held for soybean and peanut agents at IPM plots. The number of county grower meetings, discussing pest management, has increased. Agents report that the number of growers scouting and treating as needed has increased (up to 80% in some counties).

Between 5-70% of growers are using one or more IPM practice in field crops. In one county on potatoes 100% of the growers were using up to three IPM techniques resulting in a savings of \$128,000. Implementation of an automated leafspot forecasting system resulted in a \$10-15/acre savings (1-2 treatments of fungicides) in peanuts. Up to \$25/acre savings on fertility programs and \$15/acre on diseases in peanuts. Nematode and fertility sampling has increased (in one county by 400%). Savings on nematocides of up to \$40/acre on tobacco due to sampling and treating according to need. Growers using IPM techniques in field crops report savings of \$4-20/acre. One county grower survey reported that 65% of the growers saved \$4-10/acre and 24% saved \$11-20/acre on pesticide costs.

***EVALUATION**

Grower surveys, agent reports, direct observation.

***FUTURE IMPLICATIONS**

Additional emphasis is necessary on yield improvement within the IPM program. The continued inclusion and strengthening of crop management will be stressed to improve yields and prevent pest problems.

***CONTACT**

H. Michael Linker
Extension IPM Coordinator
Department of Crop Science
Box 7620
Raleigh, N C 27695-7620

Key words are words and phrases that others will use when searching the data base. The keywords list can be used as a guide for selecting words. In addition, words not appearing on the keyword list may also be used. Separate each distinct word or phrase with a comma -- do not abbreviate keywords

***KEYWORDS:**

Control No: NC13
 State: NC
 Fiscal Year(s): 84-87
 Program Area(s): Agriculture and Natural Resources
 (List all major activities)
 Subject Matter Area: Integrated Pest Management, IPM, Pest Management, Pest Control
 Commodity/Subject: Field Crops, Horticultural Crops, Poultry, Livestock, Pesticides
 Audience: Extension Agents, Farmers, Poultry Producers and Fieldmen, Livestock Producers
 Methods: Publications, In-service training, slide sets, videotapes, demonstrations, microcomputer programs

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keyword(s)

Enter quantity - frequency or units

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Pesticide savings (Field Crops)	\$4-65/acre (total savings of \$6-20,000,000)
Profitability increased	3-8%
Use of IPM techniques	Increased 10-80%

Excluded Time (FTE) on Program

*EXPENDED FTE			*VOLUNTEER		Scope of Program
Prof	Para	Vol	Year	Pers	Dollar
10	30		1984		
10	30		1985		
10	30		1986		
10	30		1987		

***SCOPE**
 Co in St
 In Rept
 Number of other Extension Agents participating in program

***TITLE:** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC14 Prudent Use and Management of North Carolina Soils for Agriculture, Forestry, and Urban Development

***TEXT**

***SITUATION**

Because of N.C. soils in their natural uncropped state are infertile, large amounts of lime and fertilizer nutrients have been applied to produce profitable crops. Some fields will continue to need selected nutrients and lime; most fields need to be evaluated to establish modifications in fertilization programs for several years.

***OBJECTIVES**

The primary objective of the soil science extension program is to assist farmers, foresters, landowners and other publics with implementation and continuation of wise land use practices. Specifically, farmers will be strongly encouraged to complete wise fertilization and liming practices for maximum net income and production efficiency and preservation of a high level of environmental quality. It is also expected that income from crops and livestock will be increased.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Soil sampling trends, supplied by NCDA show that sampling (and soil testing) have increased:

Year	Number	Year	Number
78-79	155,000	82-83	210,000
79-80	176,000	83-84	230,000
80-81	220,000	84-85	229,145
		85-86	207,661 (17.2% Home Ground)

Since 1980, potash material has increased from 235,913 tons to 245,030 tons. Lime use is as follows: 80-81, 1,530,287T; 81-82 1,029,332T; 82-83, 602,655T (PIK program); 83-84, 866,668T; 84-85, 918,116T; 85-86, 666,000T. Conservation tillage (CT) for crop production has increased. In 1985 there were 1,524,243 acres or 29.4% of the crop acres in N.C. in some form of CT.

***CONTACT**

Jack V. Baird
 Soil Science Extension
 Box 7619, N. C. State University
 Raleigh, NC 27695-7619 (919) 737-3285

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***KEYWORDS**

County: NC14
 State: NC
 Fiscal Year: 1986
 Program Areas: Agriculture and Natural Resources
 Subject Matter Area: Agronomy
 Comprehensive Subject: Soils, soil fertility, land use
 Language: Farmers, agribusiness
 Methods: Demonstrations, meetings, newsletters, slide/tapes, tours, news media

Measurable Impacts Results — Measurable number or quantity of output

Enter Measurable Impacts Results — Keywords

Enter quantity — Focus on the objective

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Soil sampling	207,661 samples
Potash	9,000 tons increase
Lime use	666,000 tons
Conservation tillage	1,524,243 acres

Expanded Type (FTE) in Program			*VOLUNTEER		Scope of Program
Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollar	*SCOPE
					Co in St 100
			1984		Continued in Report
			1985		In Rept 100
5			1986		
			1987		

***TITLE:** Program Title (include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC15

Improved Diversity, Quality and Production Efficiency of North Carolina Grown Floral and Nursery Crops

TEXT**SITUATION**

The combined wholesale value of floral and nursery crops in North Carolina is approximately \$150 x 10⁶ dollars per year. These crops are produced by over 1,300 greenhouse operators and 2,100 nurserymen. Production area for floral crops is in excess of 14x10⁶ft.² of greenhouse space and over 5,000 acres for nursery crops. Both industries are suitable for small or part-time farmers and are therefore attractive means for providing supplemental income. These disciplines are very competitive and the costs of labor, energy and supplies continues to spiral upward. Emphasis must be directed toward mechanization, increased plant quality, increased diversity, marketing and market expansion and increased productivity of these farming ventures are to remain viable.

***OBJECTIVES**

1. Increase basic knowledge of pest identification and control.
2. Increase adherence to quality standards (AAN).
3. Decrease production costs for containerized nursery crops by 10% and field grown plants by 15%.
4. Reduce hand labor costs by 5%.
5. Promote computerization of record keeping.
6. Increase availability of production technology.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

The Flower Growers Shortcourse, Holiday Pot Plant Day and Bedding Plant Field Day had a combined attendance of over 600 greenhouse operators and employees. The Nursery Crops Nutrition Workshops had combined attendance of over 170 people. Baling and Burlapping workshops were attended by 63 nurserymen and shearing demonstrations were held at four locations. In-service training for agents had an attendance of 23 agents. Budding workshops held in Marshall and Carthage were attended by 36 nurserymen and seedbed demonstrations were attended by 118 nurserymen and prospective nurserymen. A marketing workshop was attended by over 50 growers and agents.

***CONTACT**

Drs. V. P. Bonaminio, J. W. Love, W. A. Skroch, Mr. R. Bir, Mr. M. A. Powell
Extension Horticulture Specialists
Box 7609, N. C. State University
Raleigh, N. C. 27695-7609 (919) 737-3113

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***KEYWORDS:**

County: NC15
 State: NC
 Fiscal Year: 1986
 Program Area: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Subject Matter Area: Cultural Practices

Component/Subject: Floral Crops, Ornamentals, Nursery Crops

Audience: Farmers, Nurserymen, Greenhouse Operators, Extension Agents

Methods: Workshops, meetings, shortcourse, on-farm demonstrations and tests
 publications, Proceedings

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impact/Result - Keywords

Enter quantity - (optional)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Increased efficiency	118 nurserymen learned how to maximize seedling production
Improved skills in budding	36 nurserymen can now bud own nursery crop plants
Increased plant availability	7 nurserymen producing liners and seedlings for sale
Improved plant quality	63 nurserymen aware of AAN standards

Expend Time (FTE) on Program

***EXPENDED FTE**

***VOLUNTEER**

Scope of Program

***SCOPE**

*EXPENDED FTE			*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollar	Co in St
1984			1984		In Rept
1985			1985		
3.1	1.5		1986	3	
			1987		

Project of County: _____

Project of State: _____

Project of Federal: _____

*TITLE: Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC16 Improved Production and Marketing of Vegetable Crops

*TEXT:

*SITUATION

North Carolina produces about 25 different vegetable crops on an estimated 186,000 acres. The crop is valued at approximately \$194 million. Increases in total value of vegetables is expected to continue at about 10% each year. Major problems are poor stands, poor quality transplants, excessive guesswork in fertilizer and pest control and a lack of postharvest knowledge. Very little attention is given to optimizing yield and minimizing costs. Drought has been a problem for the past two years.

*OBJECTIVES

1. Improve production and marketing technology; increase production efficiency.
 - a. Increase by 50% acreage grown with plastic mulch.
 - b. Increase by 25% acreage grown from container-grown transplants.
 - c. Increase fertilization by soil test by 20%
2. Increase acreage under improved water management practices.
 - a. Increase acreage under irrigation by 100%.
 - b. Increase acreage of vegetables planted on raised rows.
3. Increase by 30% the number of packing facilities with cooling capabilities.
4. Improve pest control procedures and costs.
 - a. Increase acreage of vegetables under Integrated Pest Management by 15%.
 - b. Reduce the costs of pest control by 15%

*ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Vegetables grown on plastic mulch and trickle irrigation has increased 50% from 1555 acres in 1984 to 2340 in 1985, with an estimated value of \$1.2 million. Integrated pest control has resulted in:

1. Controlling cercospora leafspot in asparagus; increased income by \$180 per acre over 800 acres for a total increase of \$144,000.
2. Increase of 10% of potato acreage (1600 acres) utilizing IPM procedure resulting in a \$60 per acre savings in spraying for a total of \$576,000.

The number of new crop-cooling facilities has increased by more than 18% for a current total of 45. The value of the increased volume of precooled produce is estimated to be 1.0 million dollars. Acreage of vegetables grown from container-grown transplants have increased from 3276 to 3796 in a single year for an increase of 16%, valued at \$400,000. The number of growers fertilizing by soil tests has increased by 5%. The percent of vegetables planted on raised bed increased by 5% for an increase of 8900 acres.

*CONTACT

D. C. Sanders, L. G. Wilson, Larry Bass, W. J. Lamont, A. R. Bonanno, E. A. Estes,
C. W. Averre, K. A. Sorensen.
Box 7609, N. C. State University
Raleigh, N. C. 27695-7609 (919) 737-3283

***TITLE:** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.:

Improved Production Efficiency and Fruit Quality in North Carolina

NC17

TEXT:**SITUATION**

The number of N. C. grape vineyards declined from 282 in 1976 to 160 in 1983. Further reductions are expected as average yield per acre remains at about 3½ tons. High quality western CA apples, along with intensive promotions, have recently exerted pressure on N. C. apple growers to improve their fruit quality and marketing strategies or face potential 50% loss of production within five years. North Carolina blueberry growers face a similar prospect from new blueberry acreage in Florida, Georgia and Arkansas. Spring frosts have reduced yields of fruit crops in the past six years (1980-86). There have been only two crops for peaches, --100% in 1984 and 50% in 1986. Spring frost in 1982, 1983, 1985 and 1986 limited apple production to an average of 50%. Small fruit production and frost/freeze damage are similar. In 1986, severe spring and summer drought conditions further reduced yields for all fruit crops.

***OBJECTIVES**

1. Increase by 40% the percentage of pre-cooled blueberries by 1987.
2. Increase frost and freeze protection systems by 25% by 1987.
3. Increase yield of grapes and blueberries 15% by 1987.
4. Increase number of producers who implement pest management technology.
5. Improve quality of apples.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

1. 60% of harvested blueberries received precooling in 1986.
2. Blueberry irrigation increased from 150 acres in 1983 to 400 acres in 1986. Irrigated yields were about 8000 lb/A compared with 1500 lb/A without irrigation.
3. Muscadine grape pruning costs reduced by 50% with mechanical pruning (90 ha. impacted directly).
4. IPM monitoring of blueberry maggot flies eliminated one spray at a cost of about \$10/acre. Apple acreage under the AMAS program in Haywood increased 8%. In Henderson County, two computer-assisted pest forecasting systems were established in 1986.
5. The apple maturity program was continued in the four major apple producing areas of North Carolina. Seven growers are participating in a cost-of-production study.

***EVALUATION**

Agent surveys to determine:

1. Blueberry preshipment cooling.
2. Systems for frost protection in orchards and berry plantings.
3. Producers implementing pest management practices.
4. Yields of grapes and blueberries.
5. Pack out percentages of USDA grades in apples and impact of maturity program.

***FUTURE IMPLICATIONS**

Consistent crop production, improved and uniform quality and orderly marketing are major challenges facing North Carolina fruit growers. Grower acceptance of approved production practices needs to be emphasized in future extension efforts.

***CONTACT**

Drs. F. B. Poling, K. M. Williams, C. M. Mainland
 Department of Horticultural Science
 Box 7509, N. C. State University
 Raleigh, N. C. 27695-7609 (919) 737-3283

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO. NC22 The North Carolina Master Beekeepers Program: A System to Upgrade Skills of N. C. Beekeepers and Increase Public Awareness of Beekeeping

TEXT**SITUATION**

North Carolina has the 4th largest number of beehives (187,000) and probably the largest number of beekeepers (22,000) in the U.S. The annual value of honey and beeswax production is \$5.6-\$6 million and the value of pollination services to crops is over \$30 million. The N.C. Master Beekeeper Program was initiated in 1983 to serve as an umbrella for all NCAES programs in apiculture and to maximize the effectiveness of available resources. The N.C. Master Beekeeper Program is a 4-step program which provides interested beekeepers with classroom and hands-on practical experience in a progressive sequence that allows each individual to progress at his own rate to his own level of expertise. Individuals must pass standardized written and practical tests at each level of the program before advancing to the next step. In addition, higher level participants are required and are performing public service work under the guidance of the NCAES before they may advance to the highest levels of the program. The program is cosponsored and supported by the NCAES, the N.C. Department of Agriculture, and the N.C. State Beekeepers Association.

***OBJECTIVES**

To increase educational offerings of the NCAES without increasing allocated resources while creating a cadre of trained volunteers through the N.C. Master Beekeepers Programs who will service both the beekeepers and the general public.

***RESOURCES**

Over 90% of second level have indicated a willingness to serve as ongoing volunteers. Over 60% completing the first level volunteer their time and knowledge. Both the N.C. Department of Agriculture and the N.C. State Beekeepers Association provide manpower in administering the educational activities of the program.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- 1,824 individuals enrolled in the N. C. Master Beekeepers Program
- 893 beekeepers completed first level of program (Certified Level) and 3/4 of those participants have opted to continue in program and to become volunteers for NCAES.
- Skills and knowledge of 319 beekeepers have been raised to Journeyman Level (second level) of the Master Beekeeper Program and all have volunteered their time and knowledge to other beekeepers and the general public.
- Eight individuals completed all requirements of Master Level (third level) of program and actively involved in volunteer work to provide information on bees and beekeeping to public and school children.
- Beekeepers completing Master Beekeeper Programs have performed a total of 2,424 units of public service work, involving over 11,500 hours of volunteer service and reaching an audience of over 37,000 beekeepers and non-beekeepers (excluding programs at mass gatherings such as the N.C. State Fair).

***IMPLICATIONS**

- Three states have adopted the program almost in its entirety.
- Eight Master Level involved in extension programs with an emphasis on programs to school groups.
- Over 200 non-N.C. residents broaden the scope of the program outside North Carolina.

***CONTACT**

Dr. John T. Ambrose
 Extension Apiculturist
 Box 7625, N. C. State University
 Raleigh, N.C. 27695-7626 (919) 737-3140

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC22
 State NC
 Fiscal Year 1986
 Program Area Agriculture and Natural Resources, 4-H Youth
 (Use appropriate only)

Subject Matter Area Beekeeping
 Commodity/Subject Entomology, Beekeeping
 Audience Beekeepers, associations, non-Extension professionals, volunteers, adults, youth
 Methods Classroom instruction, large group presentations, workshops, newsletters, leader training.

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable impact or condition to be achieved

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - quantity of results

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Volunteers trained	627
Knowledge gained	1,220
Programs presented	2,424
Skills learned	1,220

*EXPENDED FTE				*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
Year	Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollar	Co in St
1984	1.0			147		In Rept
1985	1.0			352		
1986	1.6			627		
1987						

Department of Agriculture, North Carolina
 Raleigh, NC 27619

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO. NC24 Farm Structures in North Carolina

***TEXT**

***SITUATION**

Proper housing facilities and environmental management maximizes production output of farm animals. For example, although 18 pigs per year is a reasonable number for swine production, North Carolina averages only 13 pigs per sow per year. Swine and poultry losses can be reduced with properly heated, ventilated, and constructed facilities. At the same time energy requirements can be reduced, with renewable (wood) resources used in many cases.

***OBJECTIVES**

Producers will improve livestock facilities, and thereby

- 1) decrease losses of livestock by 10%, and
- 2) decrease energy costs for livestock housing by 10%.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Approximately 800 producers remodeled swine facilities.
 Over 300 new buildings were constructed.
 Three building plans were revised.
 Two popular articles were written.
 A 10% increase in pig production was achieved.

***CONTACT**

L. Bynum Driggers, Extension Specialist (919) 737-2675
 Biological and Agricultural Engineering
 Box 7625, N. C. State University
 Raleigh, NC 27695

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***KEYWORDS**

County: **NC 24**
 State: **NC**
 Fiscal Year: **1986**
 Program Area: **Agriculture and Natural Resources**

Subject Matter Area: **Farm Structures**

Commodities/Subject: **Swine**

Audience: **Extension agents, producers, agribusiness and other agencies**

Methods: **Publications, demonstrations, farm visits, mass meetings, direct communication**

Measurable Impacts/Results -- Measurable impacts, results, and objectives

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results -- Keywords

Enter quantity -- if applicable/available

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Remodeled swine facilities	10% of producers or approximately 800
New buildings constructed	Over 300
Building plans	Revised 3 plans
Other publications	2 popular articles
Pig production	10% increase

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER			*SCOPE	
Prof.	Para	Vol		Pers	Dollar	Co in St	100	
			1984					
			1985			In Rept	100	
0.55			1986			Other		
			1987					

Approved by: _____
 Date: _____
 Title: _____

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC31 Agricultural Waste Management in North Carolina

TEXT**SITUATION**

N. C. is one of the nation's leaders in livestock and poultry production. About 21 million wet tons of manure are produced annually containing 162,000 tons of N, 105,000 tons of P_2O_5 and 98,000 tons of K_2O . As more urban growth occurs in outlying rural areas, a premium is placed on land, air and water resources. Economically depressed livestock and crop farmers also need to consider every opportunity to reduce their costs of production.

***OBJECTIVES**

To develop, refine and implement livestock waste collection, handling, treatment and utilization methods to provide improved waste management systems which optimize farm production while avoiding excessive degradation of air and water quality.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

About two million dollars have been spent by farmers in three designated nutrient-sensitive watersheds (15 counties) to improve their waste management system or install conservation practices. About 160 farmers (45% increase over 1984-85) had over 340 (161% increase) livestock and poultry waste samples analyzed for nutrient content through the NCDA lab. About 300 dairy farms now have liquid manure storage systems in place. By using these containment systems in conjunction with sound land application and agronomic practices, a 100-cow dairyman can realize an annual \$3-5000 savings in fertilizer expenditures. 20% of those dairy farms would have saved roughly \$260,000 in fertilizer during the past year. About 30-50 dairy farms now have vegetative filters in place for feedlot runoff control and wastewater treatment. Assuming 1/3 of these systems were installed this past year, about \$110,000 less was spent when compared to alternative runoff control systems. An estimated 100 swine producers have installed underfloor pit recharge systems for an improved in-house environment and improved animal performance worth roughly \$500,000.

In-service training workshops were conducted for a total of 65 extension agents and 55 SCS engineers and agribusiness leaders in the areas of swine manure management, nutrient sensitive watershed conservation and pollution control, and land application of wastes through travelling irrigators. Completed waste management related publications include six refereed articles, one professional paper, two extension publications, two conference proceedings articles, one newsletter article and two magazine articles.

***FUTURE IMPLICATIONS**

Emphasis will continue to be put on increasing the amount of agricultural cost share monies for conservation and expanding this program to other parts of the state. More custom application of manure to land will be encouraged. Efforts will continue to focus on how to reach an estimated 10,000 farms in N. C. that need to upgrade their waste management systems and practice proper land application procedures.

***CONTACT**

Dr. James C. Barker
Biological & Agricultural Engineering
Box 7625, N. C. State University
Raleigh, N. C. 27695-7625 (919) 737-2675

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC31
 State NC
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program Area(s) Agriculture and Natural Resources
 (List all major activities)

Subject Matter Area Waste management and utilization, water quality protection, quality of rural living
 Commodity/Subject Dairy, beef, swine, poultry
 Audience Extension professionals, non-extension professionals, farmers, agri-business
 Methods Demonstrations, meetings, workshops, tours, committee action, publications, computer-assisted programs

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable results or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - (economic or social)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Waste analyses	340
Dairy manure storages constructed	65
Dairy farm fertilizer savings	\$260,000
Dairy vegetative filter constructed	15
Value of underfloor swine pit recharge improvements	\$500,000
Publications	6 refereed, 1 professional paper, 4 extension/proceedings, 3 newsletter

Expenditure Type (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE				
Year	Prof	Para	Vol	Year	Pers	Dollar	Co	In	St	100
1984				1984						
1985				1985						
1986	0.75	0.50		1986						
1987				1987						

Request for Extension Work - Service Contract # []
 * Total number of hours worked on comparable work - minimum wage - national []

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC37

Breeding, Management and Marketing of Equine in North Carolina

***TEXT**
***SITUATION**

The N C Horse Industry is a major agricultural enterprise consisting of a diversified breed population in excess of 200,000 head on over 53,000 farms. Management skills are limited in a large percentage of the business and hobby horse owners. Limited knowledge in feeding, breeding, health, marketing and selection has contributed to management problems which affects the productivity, size, number and potential earnings or money saved in business and hobby horse operations. The more than 5,800 youth horse projects contributes substantially to the growth of the N C Horse Industry.

***OBJECTIVES**

To increase level of production and business management of horse owners by 15% by educating 6,000 horsemen from 1984-87 in a series of educational conferences.

RESOURCES

Equine owners, breeders, trainers, farm managers, veterinarians, tack shop owners, equipment manufacturers, volunteer 4-H leaders.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

1. 18,351 horsemen contact horses logged in 70 conferences
2. Percentage of horsemen adopting new practices --- 62%
3. Percentage of horsemen improving management ---- 58%
4. Potential money saved or earned --- \$406,000.00

***EVALUATION**

Survey of conference participants.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

Conferences offered by counties for three or more years will be taught advanced management techniques emphasizing money saving practices. Educational conferences will continue to expand into non-participating, heavily populated horse counties.

***CONTACT**

Dr. Robert A. Mowrey, Jr.
Extension Horse Specialist
Box 7621, N. C. State University
Raleigh, N. C. 27695-7621 (919) 737-2761

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC37
 State NC
 Fiscal Year 1986
 Program Area(s) Agriculture, 4-H Youth, Adults
 (List as many as apply)

Subject Matter Area Equine Production and Marketing
 Geographic Subject Equine Management

Audience Adult and youth horsemen, Agribusiness, 4-H Volunteer Leaders and members
 Methods Conferences, demonstrations, large group presentations, meetings, visuals, publications

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social, economic, educational

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - include units where appropriate

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Practice adopted	62% of audience contacted (2,441 horsemen)
Skills learned	39% of audience contacted (1,535 horsemen)
Management improved	58% of audience contacted (1,063 horsemen)
Income increased	27% of audience contacted (2,284 horsemen)
Potential money saved or earned	\$406,000.00
Youth and adult horsemen	3,937
Participation increased	2.4%

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER		Scope of Program Course of Courses
*EXPENDED FTE	Prof	Para	Vol	Year	No. of Hours Per Year	Dollar Value of Volunteer Service
					Pers	Dollar
1984	1.0			1984		
1985	1.0	.3		1985		
1986	1.0	.3		1986		
1987				1987		

Scope of Program: Co in St 100
 Covered by this Project: In Rept 28
 Number of 4-H Units Producing Comparable Program Results: 0/1/2/3

Extension of work... (faint text)

***TITLE:** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.:

NC38

Market and Breeder Turkeys in North Carolina

TEXT**SITUATION**

One primary turkey breeder supplies 95% of turkey breeding stock to North Carolina producers. During the past three years, through genetic selection, this strain of turkey has experienced an increase in body weight of 2-3 pounds at normal market age. At the same time, reproductive performance of this strain has declined by 3-5 eggs/hen. These genetic changes have resulted in changing requirements for housing space per bird, nutrient requirements and management to prevent "leg disorders." During 1986, the North Carolina turkey industry expanded by approximately 20% to 39 million turkeys. This increase necessitated construction of 2.6 million square feet of new production facilities.

***OBJECTIVES**

1. Improved housing, increased amounts of insulation, addition of fans and foggers;
2. Maintaining or improving reproductive efficiency through improved housing, increased floor space for breeding stock;
3. Conduct an applied research program designed to improve performance of market turkeys.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Ninety percent of all turkey facilities constructed during 1986 included fans, foggers, and increased insulation.

Conducted three applied-type studies related to improved performance of meat-type turkeys.

1. An evaluation of corn, wheat, and barley in turkey diets;
2. Effects of treated vs untreated corn (mold inhibitors) in turkey diets;
3. Bacitracin and Flavomycin as growth promotants in market turkey diets.

Results of these studies have significantly reduced feed costs per pound of live weight (approximately 1.0¢/lb. or \$3.8 million).

***EVALUATION**

Production data obtained from individual and integrators involving 12 million turkeys.

***FUTURE IMPLICATIONS**

Continued emphasis in these areas will further reduce costs of producing market turkeys.

***CONTACT**

Charles E. Brewer
Extension Turkey Specialist
Box 7608, N. C. State University
Raleigh, N. C. 27695-7608

(919) 737-2621

Keywords are words and phrases that others will use when searching the data base. The keywords list can be used as a guide for selecting words. In addition, words not appearing on the keyword list may also be used. Separate each distinct word or phrase with a comma - do not abbreviate keywords.

***KEYWORDS:**

Project No. NC38
 State NC
 Fiscal Year 1986
 Program Area Agriculture and Natural Resources

Subject Matter Area Animal nutrition, cultural practices, selection and breeding
 Commodity/Subject Poultry, turkeys, feed quality, residues, feed milling
 Audience Agribusiness, farmers
 Methods Demonstrations, newsletters, small group sessions

Measurable Impacts/Results - *(Faint text)*
 Other Measurable Impacts/Results - *(Faint text)*

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS:**

Practices improved Improved turkey housing 2.2 million square feet
 Productivity improved 0.5-1.0¢/lb. live weight or 10%/bird = \$3.8 million

Expanded Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE	
Year	Prof	Para	Vol	Year	Pers	Dollar	
1984				1984			Co in St In Rept
1985				1985			
1986	2.0			1986			
				1987			

Approved by: _____
 Title: _____
 Date: _____

***TITLE:** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC39

Broiler Chick Production in North Carolina

TEXT**SITUATION**

Success in genetic improvement of rate of growth and feed conversion of broiler strains in recent years has altered reproductive performance of broiler parent flocks. Higher parental antibody titers and better flock biosecurity have become avenues to broiler health. Increased attention to hatchery management is necessary. Since North Carolina produces more than 20% of the nation's broiler hatching eggs and more than 10% of her broiler chicks, the potential impact of Extension programs therefore is significant.

***OBJECTIVES**

Conduct a coordinated extension program in broiler chick production to:

1. Have 45% broiler breeder flocks in North Carolina fed to specific nutrient needs;
2. Have 95% of broiler breeder flocks utilize improved lighting programs to maximize reproductive stimulation;
3. Establish hatching egg quality assurance programs;
4. Establish biosecurity and vaccine programs to improve broiler health; and
5. Assist with and provide information exchange for field testing egg handling practices that minimize labor and contamination.

***RESOURCES**

Poultry growers, integrated broiler companies, and equipment companies.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

There were increased use of biosecurity and vaccine programs by five integrators in central North Carolina. Ninety percent of the breeder flocks utilize the blackout program increasing net income over \$5.5 million. Five hatcheries have improved hatching egg quality assurance programs to maintain and/or improve chick productivity. Field tests were initiated on mechanical nesting equipment to help in labor efficiency.

***EVALUATIONS**

Personal, informal, and confidential survey

***FUTURE IMPLICATIONS**

Continued emphasis on recommended practices will maintain or increase net income to broiler producers.

***CONTACT**

Michael J. Wineland
Extension Poultry Specialist
Box 7608, N. C. State University
Raleigh, N. C. 27695-7608 (919) 737-2621

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***KEYWORDS**

County No: NC39
 State: NC
 Fiscal Year(s): 1986
 Program Area(s): Agriculture and Natural Resources
 Subject Matter Area: Animal nutrition, cultural practices, building and equipment, farm management
 Component Subject: Poultry, broiler breeders
 Activity: Farmers, agribusiness
 Methods: Computer-assisted programs, meetings, newsletters, publications, demonstrations

Measurable Impacts/Results - (Use separate column for each measurable impact)

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords Enter quantity - (Enter only if applicable)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Blackout of breeders \$5,576,400 net increase
 Practices adopted Increased biosecurity and quality assurance

*EXPENDED FTE			*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollar	Co in St In Rept
2.8			2	400	
2.5			2	971	
2.3			4		

Approved by: [Signature] Date: [Date]
 Title: [Title]
 Extension County Director

***TITLE:** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC41

Commercial Eggs and Pullets in North Carolina

TEXT:**SITUATION**

Genetic changes in commercial strains of leghorns have resulted in earlier maturing pullets. These changes have not been compensated for by changing nutrition and/or management.

When multi-age layer flocks are exposed to *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* (MG), it is difficult to eradicate without clean up, vaccination, and isolation. A few MG positive multi-age layer flocks exist in North Carolina and are reservoirs of MG to potentially spread to other poultry flocks.

Production and processing of table eggs is highly capital intensive; consequently, there is considerable potential impact of Extension programs in investment analysis, business management, flock replacement schedules, and housing and equipment management.

***OBJECTIVES**

1. Increase growth uniformity and egg quality of layers;
2. Reduce the incidence of MG in commercial pullets and layers from 5% to 1%;
3. Improvements in performance, product quality and profitability of layer strains in different house type, equipment, management, and market combinations so that profit is optimized.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Higher pullet phosphorus levels have been shown to increase early egg production. Area, statewide and natural meetings have been used to implement this improved practice. Several subtle strain and environmental response to induced molting have become evident. Individual producer contact and field evaluation of modified programs have indicated a need for improved molting recommendations in some situations. A survey of electrical usage by the layer industry revealed lighting as the major energy use. Fluorescent lighting has a potential of 25% savings in electrical usage. Newsletters, area, and state programs are being used to inform producers of this improved service.

***EVALUATION**

Survey of producers and industry

***FUTURE IMPLICATIONS**

Increased emphasis will be given to the promotion of practices to improve the productivity of commercial egg and pullet producers.

***CONTACT**

John B. Carey
Extension Poultry Specialist
Box 7608, N. C. State University
Raleigh, N. C. 27695-7608

(919) 737-2621

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***KEYWORDS**

NC41
 NC
 1986
 Agriculture and Natural Resources

Subject Matter Area: Poultry Management, Nutrition, Health

Community/Subject: Pullets, Layers, Poultry

Activities: Farmers, Producers, Poultry integrators, Financial Institutions, and Agribusiness Firms

Methods: Field tests, conferences, publications, computer programs, and individual conferences

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable results of completed assignments

Enter Measurable impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - (Component of total)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Improved management 2 eggs per hen from higher phosphorus = \$100,000

Improved management Reduced lighting costs on 8 farms = \$8,000

Standard Type - FTE/Program				Scale of Program			
Year	*EXPENDED FTE			Year	*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
	Prof	Para	Vol		Pers	Dollar	
1984	1.45			1984			Co in St
1985	1.45			1985			In Rept
1986	1.45			1986			Other
1987				1987			

Partnership Organization: _____

Project: _____

***TITLE:** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC42 Farm Management and Marketing of North Carolina Agricultural Commodities

TEXT:**SITUATION**

U. S. farmers face decreasing prices, increased costs and dwindling profits. For the next several years, the farm sector will be confronted with acreage restrictions, record farm debt, stable or decreasing land values and severe cash flow problems. Farmers need to improve their farm management ability to survive.

***OBJECTIVES**

Adoption of business and financial management by producers.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Managing for Tomorrow has 4 major thrusts: awareness for agencies within government and community, county level training, agent and specialist training, and information and media support.

1. In two 3-day training meetings, 171 agents trained in farm and family financial management. Resource notebook and slide sets developed. Slide-tape set won Outstanding Packaged Program Award.
2. 25 area and county agents and specialists trained (2 days) in taxation of bankruptcy, foreclosure, and liquidation.
3. 26,792 persons attended 589 county training meetings in eastern half of N. C. on financial management; material presented to 863 members of 12 statewide organizations.
4. Total of 2,073 phone calls received via toll-free Teletip system requesting 3-minute recorded message on financial management topics and referral agencies. N. C. Farm Hotline received 574 calls handled by management assistance teams.
5. County referral networks established: lawyers, employment agencies, lenders, ministers, and Extension staffs.
6. In a 4-county area, 20 farmers began or improved record keeping; 130 grain farmers saved over \$380,000 in land rentals due to Cost of Production Analysis training; 119 tobacco farmers saved over \$1.3 million in rental fees because of Cost of Production Analysis meetings.
7. 1500 tax preparers attended 2 days of training. Improvement in 400,000 federal tax returns resulted, according to District IRS representatives.

***EVALUATION**

Survey, records, and data by clientele.

***CONTACT:**

Charles L. Moore, Sr., Extension Economist in Charge
Box 8109, N. C. State University
Raleigh, N. C. 27695-8109 (919) 737-3107

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***KEYWORDS :**

Control No: NC42
 State: NC
 Fiscal Year(s): 1986
 Program Area(s): Agriculture and Natural Resources
 (2 or more may be applied)
 Subject Matter Area: Economics
 Summary/Subject: Grain, tobacco, soybeans, cotton, peanuts, vegetables, fruit, ornamentals, nursery, dairy, livestock, poultry
 Audience: Farmers, families, lenders, agribusiness
 Methods: Workshops, audiovisuals, microcomputers, news releases, notebook

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable impact or change over time

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Financial management	171 agents trained
Bankruptcy/liquidation	25 agents trained
Financial stress management	26,790 trained
Tax management	1500 prepares trained
Land rent saved	\$380,000
Tobacco rent saved	\$1,300,000
Bankruptcy avoided	11 farmers

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER		Scope of Program Number of Counties
*EXPENDED FTE				*SCOPE		
Year	Prof	Para	Vol	Year	No. of Volunteer Persons	Dollar Amount (if available)
1984				1984		
1985				1985		
1986	26.1	2.5		1986	350	\$50,187
1987				1987		

Co in St 100
 Covered by the Report
 In Rept 100

Programs are listed in the Series (CR0000) _____
 Program(s) may be used for completion of the report.

*TITLE: Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO. NC43 Natural Resource Economics

*TEXT:

*SITUATION

Extension assists with several land- and water-based resource problems/opportunities, including a large commercial mountain trout industry in western N. C., the potential for culturing salt water species, commercial fishing industry on the N. C. coast, land drainage in coastal N. C., soil and water conservation, and agribusiness management for resource-based firms. Specific problems include

1. Growth of mountain trout industry from a recreational market to food-fish markets,
2. Insufficient information regarding payoff to draining coastal soils for tree or crop production and accompanying potential environmental costs, and
3. Private and social costs to managing soil erosion.

*OBJECTIVES

1. Increased sales and distribution areas for mountain trout.
2. Clientele will make informed production and policy decisions regarding land clearing and drainage and soil conservation.

*ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Two training sessions for directors of Trout Growers Association on evaluation of profitability, securing grower support, and expanding market opportunities. Trout is leading income producer in 4-6 mountain counties. Trained Division of Marine Fisheries staff in economic analysis of bay scallop industry and presented study results: resulted in hearings of Marine Fisheries Commission to delay opening of fishing season in N. C. waters. Potential impact \$250,000 annually for N. C. fishermen. Trained 100 agents and 445 ASCS, SCS, FmHA, and FCS personnel on conservation provisions of 1985 Farm Bill. Worksheets to assist in calculating bid prices were developed and used by agents. Trained 50 agents in 15 counties in nutrient-sensitive watersheds on conservation practices to prevent pollution. Expansion in 18 more counties has resulted. Trained 25 agents on economic incentive programs and trained 280 farmers on land use policy in 5 N. C. counties. Assisted TVA in distributing over \$86,000 to 17 mountain counties to be used for conservation practices, no till pasture renovation, aerial application of fertilizers.

*EVALUATION

County agent, client response, and personal observation.

*CONTACT

Charles L. Moore, Sr., Extension Economist in Charge
 Box 8109, N. C. State University
 Raleigh, N. C. 27695-8109 (919) 737-3107

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***KEYWORDS**

County: NC43
 State: NC
 Project Year(s): 1986
 Program Area(s): Agriculture and Natural Resources
 Subject Matter Area: Watershed management, crop production, aquaculture, business management/ marketing, land reclamation
 Commodity/ Subcommodity: Fish and crustaceans, wetlands, land use
 Audience: Fish farmers, commercial fishermen, forest landowners, private landowners, government agencies, county agents
 Methods: Workshops, meetings, individual conferences, applied analysis

Measurable Impacts/ Results - Measurable results or performance characteristics

Enter Measurable Impacts/ Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - (if continuous or ongoing)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Directors trained

10

Increased income

\$250,000

Agents trained (Farm Bill)

175

***EXPENDED FTE**

***VOLUNTEER**

***SCOPE**

Prof

Para

Vol

Pers

Dollar

Co in St 100
 In Rept 100

1984

1985

1986

2.0

***TITLE:** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC44

Agribusiness Management and Marketing

***TEXT:**

***SITUATION**

Production agriculture depends upon the complex and interrelated services of the agribusiness sector. The agribusiness sector is vital to the efficient functioning of rural communities and the rest of the food and fiber processing industry in the state. Cooperatives form a specialized and highly organized sub-sector of agribusiness. Educational needs of this sector lie in business management techniques, taxation, transportation and financial management.

***OBJECTIVES**

Agribusiness managers and decision-makers will

1. Understand principles of business management, finance, personnel, taxation, transportation, and strategic decision-making
2. Understand agribusiness functioning and interrelationships with the general economy
3. Apply principles as appropriate to their situation

RESOURCES

N. C. Cooperative Council, agribusiness firms, local cooperatives.

***ACCOMPLISHMENT**

1. Educational programs with craft persons resulted in increased information on personal business and tax management. Most craft persons reported net savings of \$200-\$500. Estimated total increase in expendable income of \$300,000. Estimated training cost \$5,000.
2. Twenty-eight new vo-ag teachers received training in cooperative business and teaching materials for classroom use. Estimated cost \$50. Over 2000 students will be reached by these teachers.
3. Sixty-two cooperatives in North Carolina serve over 600,000 members. Provision of educational programs to employees, directors, and members should result in at least \$1 per member saving during the year. Savings - \$600,000. Cost of training - \$20,000.

Forty-three new employees trained in basic cooperative principles indicated on their evaluations that the course greatly improved their skills and would result in improved job performance.

4. Publications on product pricing and how to start a new business were published and used with new business clientele and county extension staff.

***EVALUATION**

Records and data provided by clients.

***FUTURE IMPLICATIONS**

Continuing emphasis on management practices will be given to emerging clientele groups, such as rural small business, local business development groups and craft persons.

***CONTACT**

Robert D. Dahle, Extension Economist, Business Management
 Extension Economics and Business
 Box 8110, N. C. State University
 Raleigh, N. C. 27695-8110 (919) 737-2885

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***KEYWORDS**

Contract No.	NC44
Title	NC
Fiscal Year(s)	1986
Program Area(s)	Agriculture
Subject Matter Area(s)	Small Business Cooperatives, Management, Financial Management, Feasibility, Cooperatives.
Community/Subject	
Activities	All adults, agents, managers, directors, members
Methods	Workshops, demonstrations and speeches

Measurable Impacts/Results -- Measurable and directly related to the program objectives

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results -- Keywords in the space provided to the right of the line.

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Cooperative employees trained	43
Increased income for craft producers	\$300,000
Vo-ag teachers trained	28

Expended Time (FTE) on Program			*VOLUNTEER		Special Program
*EXPENDED FTE			Year	Pers	*SCOPE
Prof	Para	Vol		Dollar	Co in St
1984			1984		Governor's Report
1985			1985		In Rept
1986	2.1	.3	1986		Number of other Programs
1987			1987		Programs Completed

Approved: _____
 Title: _____
 Date: _____

***TITLE:** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

North Carolina Agricultural Policy Education

NC52

***TEXT:**

***SITUATION**

The mid-1980's are years of significant agricultural policy changes. Federal tobacco and peanut programs are under heavy fire. The federal dairy support program is currently under review, and program changes seem likely. Federal outlays for farm programs have been increasing each year since 1982. The 1985 Farm Bill is likely to introduce changes in farm policy that will affect the ability of N. C. farmers to survive financially.

***OBJECTIVES**

1. To provide information about current and proposed agricultural policy and programs.
2. To provide economic analyses of agricultural commodity programs and policy alternatives.
3. To educate North Carolinians about costs and benefits of various commodity programs and agricultural policies.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

1985 Farm Bill educational programs were conducted before 38 audiences. Wheat and feed grain provisions were discussed before over 500 farmers in 10 locations. An additional 140 lenders, agribusinessmen, and Extension agents attended state Outlook and Policy Conferences. Microcomputer software was developed and distributed to all 100 counties to evaluate participation decisions. Three newsletter issues, with over 3000 circulation, were devoted to Farm Bill and Agricultural Policy. Educational material on utilization of PIK certificates has just been developed and distributed to all agents with such commodity responsibilities. Tobacco policy training was conducted in 19 locations for over 1600 producers where it is reported that over \$350,000 was saved in evaluating tobacco rents. Fifty dairy agents were trained in provisions of the Milk Production Termination Program. Twelve regional training meetings were attended by 700 lenders, farmers and agents. Forty percent of the Grade A dairymen attended MPTP training (480). Worksheets and computer routines for bid calculations developed nationally were used to assist producers with MPTP decisions: 50 agents trained.

***EVALUATION**

Clientele and agent responses and seminar attendance.

***CONTACT:**

Charles L. Moore, Sr., Extension Economist in Charge
 Box 8109, N. C. State University
 Raleigh, N. C. 27695-8109 (919) 737-3107

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***KEYWORDS**

State: NC52
 NC
 1986

Program Area(s): Agriculture and Natural Resources, CRD

Subject Matter Area: Public Policy Education

Community/Subject: Agricultural Policy

Audience: Farm Organizations, Commodity Groups, Farmers, Agribusinesses, County Extension Staffs, Individual Conferences

Methods: Conferences, Group Presentations, News Releases, Microcomputers

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Tobacco rents	1600 farmers trained \$350,000 saved
Farm Bill Education	640 farmers trained
Milk Production Termination Program	700 lenders & farmers trained
Milk Production Termination Program	50 agents trained

Expanded Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
Prof	Para	Vol	FTE	Pers	Dollar	Co in St 100
			1984			Covered by this Report
			1985			In Rept 100
6.1			1986			
			1987			

Percent of Clientele who is served reported

***TITLE:** Program Title (include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO

NC56

Introducing New Processing Technology into the North Carolina Food Industry

***TEXT:**

***SITUATION**

Numerous small food firms in North Carolina require technical assistance from Extension personnel. Even though larger firms have technical staffs, they also depend on assistance in specific areas. Many are "making-do" with old equipment and processing systems. New processing methods have been introduced to industry for improving product quality and/or productivity. Establishing quality assurance programs are needed. Management requires encouragement for the needs and requirements of quality assurance programs.

***OBJECTIVES**

Small food firms to which technical assistance is given will:

1. improve product yields, process efficiencies, employee performance, raw and finished product acceptability, utilization and conservation,
2. maintain a quality and economical food supply and decrease the man hours required to produce each unit of finished product.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Food processing firms including management and employees benefit through workshops (55) that recommend inplant process changes. Benefits were improved yields (.5%), increased plant operating efficiency (10% less man hours) etc. Also employees were recognized with certificates (1561) for their participation in certification and food training programs. Economic studies and surveys encouraged food firms to conserve energy and other natural resources that reduce processing costs (increased profitability by 10-15%) and at the same time improved product quality (0.5%) and food safety.

***CONTACT**

Fred R. Tarver, Jr.
 Extension Food Science
 Box 7624, N. C. State University
 Raleigh, N C 27695-7624 (919) 737-2956

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***KEYWORDS**

Country: NC56
 State: NC
 Fiscal Year(s): 1984-87
 Program Area(s): Agriculture and Natural Resources
 Subject Matter Area: Food Processing
 Commodity/Subject: Processing of foods - fish, poultry, livestock - dairy, fruits and vegetables products
 Audience: Food processing personnel, food handlers, and limited resource audience.
 Methods: Conference demonstrations, meetings, newsletters, publications, workshop surveys

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable level or number of beneficiaries
 Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords
 Enter quantity - (units) or % of result

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Yields improved	0.05% and up
Productivity improved	10% less manhours
Profitability increased	10-15% gross increase
Quality enhanced	0.5% and up
Educational material developed	55 programs
trained	1561

*EXPENDED	Expanded Time (FTE) on Program			Year	*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
	FTE	Prof	Para		Pers	Dollar	
			Vol				Co in St 100
1984	4	.3		1984			In Rept 100
1985	4	.3		1985			
1986	4	.3		1986			None
1987	4	.3		1987			

Report on Extension Program - North Carolina State University
 Extension Program - Agriculture and Natural Resources
 Box 2608, Raleigh, N.C. 27695-2608

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC64 North Carolina Christmas Tree Marketing and Production

***TEXT**

***SITUATION**

Continued strong demand for N. C. Christmas Trees has developed an industry of some 3500 growers in 60 counties. Approximately 100 are full time. Artificial trees continue to erode the real tree market due to price and quality at the consumer level. Direct on farm sales and local delivery of fresh trees to retail lots is having a positive impact on regaining real-tree markets in North Carolina. It is estimated that 80 percent of future harvests must compete in national markets. To develop new markets growers must be able to communicate with retailers, consumers; determine competitive quality and price relationships and insure the market of a long-term stable supply.

***OBJECTIVES**

1. Reduce the time it takes to produce marketable trees by adopting best available cultural practices.
2. Penetrate new regional markets.
3. Improve the managerial skills of farmers to make timely, most cost-effective decisions on production and marketing of Christmas trees.

***RESOURCES**

University Research and Extension Specialists in Soils, Entomology, Pathology, Weed Science, Agricultural Engineering, Horticulture, Economics and Forestry; personnel from N. C. Forest Service, N. C. Dept. of Agriculture.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

1. All saleable quality trees were marketed (approximately 3.5 million) at 5% increases in prices and increased returns of 20%.
2. 875 attended NCCTA meetings. 1500 attended summer meetings in 45 counties.
3. Soil testing is up 254% in last 4 years and 15.4% this past year. A total of 7190 samples were submitted. Over 50% of farmers are following recommendations.
4. Third year of shipping certified USDA grades trees through Co-op members was successful. Quality of all trees shipped has improved 5%.
5. Nursery production of Fraser Fir seedlings and transplants has stabilized for growers demand of some 7 million field plants in the next 4 years.

***EVALUATIONS**

Attendance at meetings, survey information on sales, records of soil tests. Reports of Agents and buyers of N. C. trees.

***FUTURE IMPLICATIONS**

Continued efforts required to market increased plantings in a cost effective manner. Growers must become more knowledgeable in accessing national markets, pricing strategies and promotion of their product.

***CONTACT**

William T. Huxster, Jr.
 Extension Forest Resources Specialist
 Box 8003, N. C. State University
 Raleigh, N. C. 27695-8003 (919) 737-3386

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***KEYWORDS**

County: NC64
 State: NC
 Fiscal Year: 1986
 Program Areas: Agricultural and Natural Resources
 Subject Matter Area: Christmas Trees
 Commodity Subject: Fraser Fir; White and Virginia Pine; Red Cedar; Production Practices, Marketing; Grades; Fertilization; Weed and Insect Control
 Audience: Farmers, Production Associations, Wholesalers, Retailers, Consumers
 Methods: Personal Contacts, Demonstrations, Tours, Meetings, Publications, Newsletters, Surveys, Mass Media, Video Tapes

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable, specific, and time oriented

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Improved sales of harvested trees	From \$35-\$42 million up 20%
Soil samples	7190 up 253% in 4 years; up 15.4% last year
Grade quality of trees marketed	25% USDA #1 & BTR
Planting vs. harvesting ratio	3:1

Expenditure (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER			Scope of Program
*EXPENDED FTE	Prof	Para	Vol	Year	Pers	Dollar	*SCOPE
1984	7	1		1984			Co in St 100 Covered in Report In Rept 100
1985	7	1.5		1985	227	14,350	
1986	7	1.5		1986	282	21,520	
				1987			

TITLE Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO. **NC67** Computer Development in the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service

TEXT

SITUATION

The N. C. Agricultural Extension Service can enhance its basic function by utilizing the computer as a delivery mechanism. It also can provide expertise and leadership to clientele as they adopt computer technology. The N. C. Agricultural Extension Service, since 1980, has placed microcomputers in all 100 county extension offices. Effective use of this hardware requires training for both county and state staff, user support, and software development and refinement.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

1. Development of software for extension educational programs.
2. Development, selection, implementation and maintenance of hardware systems.
3. Coordination of training on computers and extension uses of computers for specialists and other campus staff.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Twelve new computer applications were written for county office use. Four of these have been released and eight are near release. Eighteen programs were developed to assist in administration of extension programs or in extension office automation. Approximately eighty programs were converted to run on county office computers. Approximately 350 county staff were supplied with introductory and advanced microcomputer training. Approximately 30 state staff members received advanced microcomputer training. A host computer system was designed and purchased (supported by contribution from R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Corp.). High speed MODEMS were purchased for each county office.

STATE	FISCAL YEAR	AMOUNT	PERCENT	STATUS
NC	1984	100	100	100
NC	1985	100	100	100
NC	1986	100	100	100
NC	1987	100	100	100

CONTACT

Dr. Edward Mrozek, Jr.
 Extension Specialist, Supervisor Extension Computer Services
 Box 7626, N. C. State University
 Raleigh, N. C. 27695-7626 (919) 737-3727

Key words are words and phrases that others will use when searching the data base. The key words list can be used as a guide for selecting records. In addition, words not appearing on the keyword list may also be used. Separate each distinct word or phrase with a comma - do not abbreviate KEYWORD.

***KEYWORDS**

County: NC67
 State: NC
 Fiscal Year: 1986
 Program Area: Agriculture, 4-H, Home Economics, CRD

Subject Matter Area: All
 Commodity/Subject: All

Activities: State Extension Administration, State Staff, Specialists, County Staff, Public Clientele
 Methods: Training, Software development, hardware acquisition

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable and/or quantifiable accomplishments

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords	Enter quantity or percentage of results
*QUANTIFIED IMPACTS	
Computer software developed	12 programs, 4 delivered
Computer office tools developed	18 programs
County staff trained	350
State staff trained	30
MODEMS acquired	110
Computers acquired	1 mini, 25 microcomputers

*EXPENDED FTE			*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollar	Co in St 100
3			1984		In Rept 100
3			1985		
3			1986		

Program of Extension Activities in Schools Worksheet

Approved by: _____

Approved by: _____

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC68 North Carolina Grain Drying and Storage

***TEXT**

***SITUATION**

North Carolina has many small farmers who grow grain. Much of this on-farm grain drying is done in the storage bin, placing a strain on the capacity of the dryer. If the grain, especially corn, is not dried in a reasonable time, it may mold and develop aflatoxin in the bin. Many farmers still are not storing grain properly to prevent damage. High aflatoxin levels are detrimental to livestock, especially swine and poultry. Grain farmers are faced with rising production and harvesting costs along with low grain prices. The cost of energy for drying farm corn, soybeans, peanuts and small grain is a significant portion of the total harvest and marketing cost, and a reduction in fuel cost would help increase profits.

***OBJECTIVES**

1. Teach farmers the proper selection of drying and storage equipment and the correct use of this equipment.
2. Study ways of reducing the energy requirements for crop drying.
3. Conduct training workshops for county extension agents in proper drying and storage methods for grain.
4. Conduct meetings for farmers on the proper operation of drying and storage of grain.

***RESOURCES**

1. Publications, extension agents, radio, and farmer contacts are used to distribute the educational material.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

1. A 80,000 storage and batch drying and handling system built by hog producer.
2. More farmers following recommendations and reducing storage losses.
3. Individual agent conferences; drying and storage training.
4. Aeration for several flat storage facilities designed.
5. Drying and storage farmer meetings were conducted.
6. A test was carried out to detoxify aflatoxin contaminated grain with ammonia.

***EVALUATION**

Quality of grain in storage on farms is being monitored through contacts with farmers and extension agents.

***CONTACT**

John W. Glover, Extension Specialist
 Biological & Agricultural Engineering
 Box 7625, N. C. State University
 Raleigh, N. C. 27695-7625 (919) 737-2675

Keywords are words and phrases that others will use when searching the data base. The keywords list can be used as a guide for selecting words. In addition, words not appearing on the keyword list may also be used. Separate each distinct word or phrase with a comma - do not abbreviate keywords.

***KEYWORDS**

Date: Nov 1986
 Title: NC68
 NC
 Fiscal Year: 1986
 Program Area: Agriculture
 Subject Matter Area: Crop drying, crop storage, peanut curing
 Anticipated Subject: Corn, soybeans, small grain, peanuts
 Other: Farmers, extension agents, agribusiness
 Remarks: Radio, demonstrations, publications, meetings

Measurable Impacts/Results - Major projects and/or products developed

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - units, number, etc.

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Facilities improved	150,000 bushels
Losses reduced	1%
Extension agents trained	10

Expenditures Total FTE on Program

***EXPENDED FTE**

***VOLUNTEER**

Scope of Program

***SCOPE**

Prof	Para	Vol	*VOLUNTEER		Scope of Program
			Pers	Dollar	
					Co in St 100
					In Rept
.4					

Biological and Agricultural Engineering
 Box 7528, N. Carolina State University
 Raleigh, N. C. 27695-7528
 (919) 737-4265

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC74
 State NC
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program / Activity Agriculture
 Subject Matter Area Farm machinery, crop production mechanization, conservation tillage and planting, chemical application equipment and methods
 Commodity / Subject Field crops, horticultural crops, tree crops, ornamentals and turf
 Audience Farmers, agribusiness associations, extension agents, equipment dealers and manufacturers
 Methods Demonstrations, on-farm tests, meetings, workshops, in-service training, publications, training aids, media

Measurable Impacts/Results - (Use separate sheet for more than one measure)

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Key words Enter quantity - Use appropriate units

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Pesticide applicators trained	1400
Conservation tillage practiced	25,000 acres
Fuel saved	25,000 gallons
Soil erosion reduced	100,000 tons

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER			Scope of Program
*EXPENDED FTE				Year	No. Dollars	Costs/Value	*SCOPE
Prof	Para	Vol			Pers	Dollar	In the State
1984				1984			Co in st 100
1985				1985			Covered by this Report
1986	.75	.3		1986			In Rept 100
1987				1987			Number of Acres Practiced Pesticide Use Fuel Saved Soil Erosion Reduced

Report on District(s) not to be Selected (optional) _____

Any questions regarding this accomplishment report should be directed to the NARS office at the address below.

(NARS) (1987)

***TITLE:** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.:

NC75 Farm Safety in North Carolina

***TEXT:**

***SITUATION**

While pursuing a living in the farming occupation, North Carolina farmers are exposed to a wide variety of injuries, either of minor effect or very disabling. These injuries are caused by unsafe procedures being used to operate harvest, forage and loading equipment.

Emergency medical personnel who respond to farm accident situations need to be familiar with various types of machinery to provide the most efficient and safe extrication method for the victim.

***OBJECTIVES**

1. Reduce incidence of farm accidents;
2. Reduce severity of farm accidents, including reduced loss of life and reduced insurance claims.

***ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Home economists in over 500 clubs utilized prepared slide sets on hazards in the home to be aware of and to reduce accidental poisoning and falling. A new fire safety manual was written to update information.

As a result of these programs, increased participation is being noticed in this program area. Trained farm leaders are providing workshops at the local level to volunteer service areas. Extension homemaker groups are also coordinating cleanup projects for hazards removal.

***CONTACT:** Name and title • Address (include zip code) • Telephone (include area code) • E-mail (include ID number)

Robert L. McLymore, Extension Specialist
 Biological and Agricultural Engineering
 Box 7625, N. C. State University
 Raleigh, N C 27695-7625

(919) 737-2675

*TITLE Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO. NC75a Pesticide Education in North Carolina

*TEXT

SITUATION

Pesticides are essential in the production of most agricultural crops and necessary to protect human and animal health. A continuing educational program in safe and proper use is needed to protect human health and the environment. Comprehensive federal and state laws enacted in the early 1970's insure safe and proper use of pesticides. Dealers selling restricted use pesticides and commercial pesticide applicators, public operators and consultants applying or giving advice on any pesticide must be licensed. Farmers who use restricted use pesticides must be certified. The N. C. Agricultural Extension Service has developed programs and trained over 2000 dealers, 12,000 commercial applicators and public operators and 52,000 private applicators since 1974.

*OBJECTIVES

1. Conduct 18-25 two-day schools annually to train 800-1,000 new dealers and commercial applicators.
2. Recertify all dealers and commercial applicators on a five-year basis (aerial applicators every two years).
- 3) Conduct classes on county level for new farmers who use restricted use pesticides.

*ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During 1986 1040 private pesticide applicators were trained in local county meetings using a 4-hour classroom or Programmed Instruction method. An estimated 18,000 farmers attended extension functions involving education in pest control and related projects. During 1986, 955 commercial, public pesticide applicators and dealers attended 15 Regional 2-day schools for training (were actually licensed). 1750 persons attended recertification credits. We completed a recertification program for 1280 dealers in 1986.

Data kept by the N. C. Department of Human Resources show that deaths from pesticides are at an all time low. Fewer people are being treated for severe pesticide poisoning. A manual, slide set and video tape were completed on private applicator recertification program. Assistance was also given in developing a slide set to inform the general public about pesticides.

*CONTACT

John H. Wilson, Jr., Pesticide Coordinator
 Dept. of Horticulture
 Box 7609, N. C. State University
 Raleigh, N C 27695-7609

(919) 737-3556

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC75a
 State NC
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program Area(s) Pesticide Applicator Training (PAT)

Subject Matter Area Pest, Pesticides, Labels, Safe/Proper use, etc.

Cont'd. of Subject Pesticide Education

Activities Private/Commercial Applicator, Dealer, Consultant

Methods Classroom, self study

Measurable Impacts/Results - (Insert words and phrases that describe the results of the program)

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keyword Entry Quantity - (Insert quantity)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Private applicators	1040 trained
Commercial applicators	955 trained
Commercial recertification	1750 attended
Dealers recertified	1250
Pesticide poisonings	fewer
Interest in pesticides	up
Training materials	for 52,000

Expended Time (FTE) in Program				*VOLUNTEER		Scope of Program
Year	Prof	Para	Vol	Year	No. of Volunteer Persons	Scope of Program in Counties
1984	3.4			1984		Co in St 100
1985	3.2			1985		Co in St 100
1986	3.0	1/2		1986		Co in St 100
1987	5.0	1/2		1987		Co in St 100

Program was funded by the following sources:

*TITLE Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO. |

NC75C Farm Opportunities Program - Farm Management (North Carolina)
 *TEXT

SITUATION DESCRIPTION

Small/limited resource farmers are affected by managerial problems perpetuated by their failure to develop and implement a farm record/budget system.

This problem causes budgeting, tax, labor and accounting difficulties as well as preventing small farmers from being able to secure sufficient operating capital.

OBJECTIVES

- 1) acquaint small/limited resource farmer with various kinds of farm record/budget system
- 2) reduce farmers expenditure by 20%
- 3) encourage 95% of the program participants to establish implement and maintain farm record/budget systems.

RESOURCES INVOLVED

Over 500 cooperators in 18 counties were involved in Farm Opportunities Program. All these programs have a farm management focus. Many of the farmers (number unknown) use record books distributed by R.J. Reynolds.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Accomplishment reports for seventeen of the counties were available. They reported a total of 169 farmers have adopted better business management practices. They also reported recordkeeping practices improved by 162 participants and use of written cashflow by 100 cooperators

EVALUATION

Evaluation was accomplished with data collected in the Benchmark form and by an accomplishment survey.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

Opportunities for future activities remain very high. One on one assistance and participation in the FOP appear to be effective means of teaching management to limited resource farmers.

*CONTACT • Name and title • Address (include Zip Code) • Telephone (include area code & extension) • Electronic mail ID (when appropriate)

Dr. John M. O'Sullivan, Farm Management & Marketing Specialist
 P.O. Box 21928
 Greensboro, NC 27401-1928

FY 84-87 Accomplishment Report - NARS

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***KEYWORDS**
 Control No. NC75C
 State North Carolina
 Fiscal Year(s) 1985
 Program Area(s) Agriculture
 (List as many as apply)
 Subject Matter Area Farm Management
 Commodity/Subject Record/Budget System
 Audience Small limited resource farmers
 Methods Illustration, meeting, seminars, demonstrations, radio and television programs

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords	Enter quantity - (economic or social)
*QUANTIFIED IMPACTS	
Expenditures reduced	not reported
Management improved	169 farmers in 17 FOP counties
Record/budget system implemented	262 farmers in 17 FOP counties

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER			Scope of Program Number of Counties *SCOPE
Year	Professional Prof	Paraprofessional Para	Volunteer (Optional) Vol	Year	No. Different Persons Pers	Dollar Value* (of volunteer time) Dollar	In the State
1984	.25	.20		1984			Co in St 100
1985	.25	.20		1985			Covered by this Report In Rept 17
1986	.25	.20		1986	158		Number of other Counties Producing Comparable Program Results Other
1987	.25	.20		1987			

Percent of Clientele yet to be Served (optional)

*Average local hourly wage for comparable work—not necessarily minimum wage—multiplied by hour equals dollar value.

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

Farm Opportunities Program - County Organizations for Small/Limited Resource Farmers, North Carolina

NC75d

***TEXT**

SITUATION

Economic conditions demand that many small/limited resource farmers seek off-farm employment to supplement farm income. Although off-farm employment is economically advantageous, diverse hours of employment have made it difficult for them to maintain a viable communication linkage with other farmers and community leaders.

This critical void in communication has made it difficult for small/limited resource farmers to attend regular farmers' meetings to discuss and/or obtain information about equipment maintenance, new agricultural practices and technology, and general agricultural policies that could assist them in solving their home, farm and community problems.

OBJECTIVES

To form small/limited resource farmers' organizations to: (1) provide a group setting where 90% of small farmers can share ideas on agricultural technology; (2) acquaint 75% of members with local agriculture, business, civic, and community leaders; (3) involve 90% of members in social businesses and political activities in their counties; (4) increase by 25% the small/limited resource farmers' input in planning and conducting workshops, seminars and other Extension educational programs.

RESOURCES

180 small farmers participated in and assisted with the conducting of meetings associated with the county Small Farmers' Associations. Resources included contributions from businesses for refreshments and demonstrations.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Data collected from the agricultural technicians in the counties reveals that there is a need for a Small Farmers/FOP Association in their county. Although all counties have not formed an association, data submitted by the technicians reveal that (1) 150 small farmers assisted with program planning; (2) 231 farmers were involved in planning workshops; (3) 130 farmers participated in committee work; and (4) 125 farmers assisted with program evaluation. Four counties have made plans and have conducted a meeting to organize a Regional Small Farmers' Association.

EVALUATION

Data collected for evaluation purposes were obtained from a pre-accomplishment narrative survey instrument. The instrument was administered by the agricultural technicians.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

The need for Small Farmers' Associations appear to be on the increase. Observation tends to point to the regional concept.

***CONTACT** • Name and title • Address (include Zip Code) • Telephone (include area code & extension) • Electronic mail ID (when appropriate)

Dr. Daniel M. Lyons, Coordinator of Agriculture & Natural Resources
 NCA&T State University
 P. O. Box 21928
 Greensboro, NC 27420-1928
 (919) 334-7957

FY 84-87 Accomplishment Report - NARS

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*KEYWORDS	
Control No.	NC75d
State	North Carolina
Fiscal Year(s)	1986
Program Area(s) <i>(List as many as apply)</i>	Agriculture
Subject Matter Area	Leadership Development
Commodity/Subject	Community Leadership Development
Audience	Small/Limited Resource Farmers
Methods	Meetings, tours, radio, tv, newspapers, workshops, seminars, classes

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords	Enter quantity - (economic or social)
*QUANTIFIED IMPACTS	
Small farmers assisted with program planning	150 farmers assisted with program planning
Small farmers involved in planning workshops	231 farmers involved in planning workshops
Small farmers participated in committee work	130 farmers participated in committee work
Small farmers assisted with program evaluation	125 farmers assisted with program evaluation

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER			Scope of Program
*EXPENDED FTE				*VOLUNTEER			Number of Counties in the State
Year	Professional Prof	Paraprofessional Para	Volunteer (optional) Vol	Year	No. Different Persons Pers	Dollar Value* (of volunteer time) Dollar	*SCOPE
1984				1984			100
1985				1985			100
1986	4	23		1986			100
1987				1987			100

Percent of Clientele yet to be Served (optional)

*Average local hourly wage for comparable work—not necessarily minimum wage—multiplied by hour equals dollar value.

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO. |

Farm Opportunities Program - On-The-Farm Assistance
North Carolina

***TEXT**

SITUATION

Latest information provided by the U.S. Office of Census revealed that two-thirds of the farms in North Carolina may be classified as small farms. General data pertaining to the farm operators indicate that they possess a minimum amount of education, limited capital, have been farmers all of their life, prefer to follow traditional rather than proven practices, and are unfamiliar with the services available from public agricultural agencies. These characteristics, plus other numerous variables, contribute to the problems of managerial, marketing and production which drastically affect their yield, efficiency and income. Past experiences indicate that one-on-one on-the-farm assistance has been effective in reaching small/limited resource farmers.

OBJECTIVES

The FOP components consist of horticulture, farm management, animal science and marketing. Overall objectives of this program are to: (1) increase the farmer's income by 50%; (2) acquaint program participants with major public agricultural agencies; (3) encourage 95% of the participants to establish and maintain a budget and record system; (4) acquaint participants with practices and technologies that will increase their annual yield by 12%; and (5) acquaint 25% of the participants with the feasibility of producing non-traditional commodities.

RESOURCES

Nearly six-hundred cooperators received regular one-on-one on-the-farm visits from 22 agricultural technicians employed at the county level. Data provided by the technicians revealed that each participant was visited 2.3 times per month (range 1.5 to 4.5 hours) for an average of 1.9 hours per visit (range 1 to 4.5 hours). Each technician worked an average of 40 hours (range 40 to 50 hours per week). Community leaders, lay persons, agribusinesses and volunteers all assisted with the programming efforts. The counties reported that 118 volunteers contributed 145 days that were valued to be worth \$7,979.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Data compiled by the 22 counties reporting indicated that the number of farmers declaring bankruptcy were 3 FOP vs. 67 non-FOP. Information provided also revealed that: (1) 17 farmers increased their income by diversifying their enterprise mix; (2) 24 Alternative Crop demonstrations were conducted for the purpose of acquainting the farmers with alternative enterprises; (3) 31 farmers produced new commodities; (4) 297 cooperators increased their management abilities by developing/improving their recordkeeping skills and/or by using cashflow or some other written techniques; (5) 194 cooperators demonstrated improved management practices.

EVALUATION

Data collected for evaluation purposes were obtained from a pre-accomplishment narrative survey instrument. The instrument was administered by the agricultural technicians.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

The one-on-one approach appears to be accomplishing the task of reaching and assisting non-traditional Extension participants. The proposed cuts and travel reduction will

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Dr. Daniel M. Lyons, Coordinator of Agriculture & Natural Resources
P. O. Box 21928
Greensboro, NC 27420-1928
(919) 334-7957

FY 84-87 Accomplishment Report - NARS

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC75e Farm Opportunities Program - On-The-Farm Assistance, North Carolina

***TEXT**
 greatly affect the effectiveness of the program. Personnel at all levels are trying to identify ways of providing effective service on a reduced budget.

FARM MANAGEMENT		AGRICULTURE		NATURAL RESOURCES	
Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value
1984		1984		1984	
1985		1985		1985	
1986		1986		1986	
1987		1987		1987	

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 P. O. Box 21928
 Greensboro, NC 27420-1928
 (919) 334-7957

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC75e
 State North Carolina
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program Area(s) Agriculture
 (List as many as apply)

Subject Matter Area Farm management, crop production, cultural practices, marketing
 Commodity/Subject Agriculture
 Audience Small/limited resource farmers, urban gardeners
 Methods One-on-one contact, demonstrations, tours, mass media, meetings, newsletters, publications

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - (economic or social)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Bankruptcy of farmers	Only 3 FOP farmers filed for bankruptcy vs. 67 non-FOP farmers
Increased income by diversifying alternative crop demonstrations	17 farmers increased their income by diversifying their enterprise mix. 24 alternative crop demonstrations were conducted for the purpose of acquainting the small farmers with new crops.
Increased managerial abilities	297 cooperators increased their management abilities by developing/improving their recordkeeping skills, & by using cashflow or some other written technique.

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER			Scope of Program Number of Counties
*EXPENDED FTE							*SCOPE
Year	Professional Prof	Paraprofessional Para	Volunteer (optional) Vol	Year	No. Different Persons Pers	Dollar Value* (of volunteer time) Dollar	In the State Co in St
1984				1984			Covered by this Report In Rept
1985				1985			Number of other Counties Producing Comparable Program Results Other
1986				1986			
1987				1987			

Percent of Clientele yet to be Served (optional)

*Average local hourly wage for comparable work—not necessarily minimum wage—multiplied by hour equals dollar value.

FY 84-87 Accomplishment Report - NARS

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC75e
 State North Carolina
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program Area(s)
 (List as many as apply)
 Subject Matter Area
 Commodity/Subject
 Audience
 Methods

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords	Enter quantity - (economic or social)
*QUANTIFIED IMPACTS	
Demonstrated improved management practices	194 cooperators demonstrated improved management practices

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER			Scope of Program
*EXPENDED FTE				*SCOPE			Number of Counties
Year	Professional Prof	Paraprofessional Para	Volunteer (optional) Vol	Year	No. Different Persons Pers	Dollar Value* (of volunteer time) Dollar	In the State
1984				1984			Consist 100
1985				1985			Covered by this Report In Report
1986	4	23		1986	118	7,979	Number of other Counties Producing Comparable Program Results Other
1987				1987			

Percent of Clientele yet to be Served (optional)

*Average local hourly wage for comparable work—not necessarily minimum wage—multiplied by hour equals dollar value.

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC75f Farm Opportunities Program - Home Gardening, North Carolina

***TEXT**

SITUATION

Current data indicate that limited-resource families use nearly a third of their total income to purchase food. This percentage is expected to increase as retail prices of food increase. These factors, combined with high unemployment, limited budgets, reduced food stamps, and general inflation have severely restricted limited-resource families' abilities to purchase high quality food and wholesome vegetables.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this program are to: (1) increase the amount of vegetables grown; (2) encourage and assist rural and urban families in producing and conserving vegetables; and (3) acquaint new home gardeners with basic vegetable production.

RESOURCES

The home garden plans of work were highlighted in two counties by anonymous contributors who contributed nearly \$3,000 to a garden contest. Several vegetable seed companies also donated seeds that had an estimated value of \$150.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(1) 236 program participants demonstrated new gardening skills that consisted of using irrigation, the planting of new crops, soil sampling, maintaining production records, and mapping; (2) 25 gardeners used chemical or an integrated pest management system to reduce or prevent disease losses in their garden.

EVALUATION

Data collected for evaluation purposes were obtained from a pre-accomplishment narrative survey instrument. The instrument was administered by the agricultural technicians.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

Interest in vegetable gardening continues to increase. Several urban sites have expressed interest in trying to establish community gardens.

***CONTACT** • Name and title • Address (include Zip Code) • Telephone (include area code & extension) • Electronic mail ID (when appropriate)

Daniel M. Lyons, Coordinator of Agriculture & Natural Resources
 P. O. Box 21928
 Greensboro, NC 27420-1928
 (919) 334-7957

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*KEYWORDS	
Control No.	NC75f
State	North Carolina
Fiscal Year(s)	1986
Program Area(s) <i>(List as many as apply)</i>	Agriculture
Subject Matter Area	Horticulture
Commodity/Subject	Vegetable production/home gardens
Audience	Limited-Resource
Methods	Demosntrations, meetings, workshops, seminars, tv and radio programs, tours, publications

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords	Enter quantity - (economic or social)
*QUANTIFIED IMPACTS	
New garden skills	236 program participants learned & demonstrated new gardening skills
Disease & insect control	25 gardeners used chemical or an IPM system to control insects & diseases.

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER			Scope of Program
*EXPENDED FTE				No. Different Persons			Number of Counties
Year	Professional	Paraprofessional	Volunteer (optional)	Year	Dollar Value* (of volunteer time)	Dollar	SCOPE
1984	Prof	Para	Vol	1984			In the State
1985				1985			Covered by this Report
1986	3	23		1986	Not available		In Report
1987				1987			Number of other Counties Producing Comparable Program Results
							Other

Percent of Clientele yet to be Served (optional)

* Average local hourly wage for comparable work—not necessarily minimum wage—multiplied by hour equals dollar value.

HOME ECONOMICS ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORTS

No.	Title of Major Program for which Accomplishment Report is attached
NC93	Family Economic Stability and Security in North Carolina - Summary (1862)
NC94	Family Economic Stability and Security - Financial Management in North Carolina (1862)
NC95	Family Economic Stability and Security - Financial Management (1890)
NC96	Family Economic Stability and Security - Marketplace Strategies in North Carolina (1862)
NC97	Family Economic Stability and Security - Marketplace Strategies (1890)
NC98	Family Economic Stability and Security - Home Production and Renovation in North Carolina (1862)
NC99	Family Economic Stability and Security - Home Production and Renovation in North Carolina (1890)
NC100	Family Economic Stability and Security - Management of Resources in North Carolina (1862)
NC101	Family Economic Stability and Security - Management of Resources in North Carolina (1890)
NC102	Family Economic Stability and Security - Legal Concerns in North Carolina (1862)
NC104	Foods, Nutrition and Health in North Carolina Summary (1862)
NC105	Foods, Nutrition and Health - Dating Right for Life in North Carolina (1862)
NC107	Foods, Nutrition and Health - Food Buying and Food Management in North Carolina (1862)
NC109	Foods, Nutrition and Health - Food Preservation and Safety in North Carolina (1862)
NC111	Foods, Nutrition and Health - North Carolina Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (1862)

- NC111A Foods, Nutrition and Health - North Carolina Expanded Food and Nutrition Program Directive: Senate Report (98-566) (1862)
- NC112 Energy and the Living Environment in North Carolina - Summary (1862)
- NC113 Energy and the Living Environment - Lifestyles and Energy Management in North Carolina (1862)
- NC114 Energy and the Living Environment - Energy Retrofits in North Carolina (1862)
- NC115 Energy and the Living Environment - Energy Efficient Design in North Carolina (1862)
- NC116 Energy and the Living Environment - Physiological Environment: North Carolina Homes (1862)
- NC117 Energy and the Living Environment - Psychological Environment: North Carolina Homes (1862)
- NC118 Family Strengths and Social Environment in North Carolina - Summary (1862)
- NC119 Family Strengths and Social Environment - Family Interpersonal Relationships: North Carolina (1862)
- NC120 Family Strengths and Social Environment - Stress: North Carolina (1862)
- NC121 Family Strengths and Social Environment - Stress Management: North Carolina (1890)
- NC122 Family Strengths and Social Environment - Self-Esteem: North Carolina (1862)
- NC123 Family Strengths and Social Environment - Parenting Education: North Carolina (1862)
- NC124 Family Strengths and Social Environment in North Carolina - Parenting Education (1890)
- NC125 Family Strengths and Social Environment: Adult Growth and Development: North Carolina (1862)
- NC126 Family Strengths and Social Environment: Adult Growth and Development: North Carolina (1890)
- NC127 Volunteerism/Leadership Development in North Carolina - Summary (1862)

NC128	Volunteerism/Leadership Development in North Carolina: Volunteer Visibility and Recognition (1862)	NC128
NC129	Volunteerism/Leadership Development in North Carolina: Volunteer Leadership Development and Expertise (1862)	NC129
NC130	Volunteerism/Leadership Development in North Carolina - North Carolina Extension Homemakers Association, Inc. (1862)	NC130
	Energy and the Living Environment - Energy Efficiency Design in North Carolina (1982)	NC131
	Energy and the Living Environment - Physiological Environment: North Carolina Homes (1982)	NC132
	Energy and the Living Environment - Psychological Environment: North Carolina Homes (1982)	NC133
	Family Structure and Social Environment in North Carolina - Summary (1982)	NC134
	Family Structure and Social Environment - Family Interaction Relationships: North Carolina (1982)	NC135
	Family Structure and Social Environment - Stress: North Carolina (1982)	NC136
	Family Structure and Social Environment - Stress Management: North Carolina (1982)	NC137
	Family Structure and Social Environment - Self-Help: North Carolina (1982)	NC138
	Family Structure and Social Environment - Parenting: North Carolina (1982)	NC139
	Family Structure and Social Environment in North Carolina - Research: North Carolina (1982)	NC140
	Family Structure and Social Environment: Adult Growth and Development: North Carolina (1982)	NC141
	Family Structure and Social Environment: Adult Growth and Development: North Carolina (1982)	NC142
	Volunteerism/Leadership Development in North Carolina - Summary (1982)	NC143

*TITLE: Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

Family Economic Stability and Security in North Carolina -
 Summary

NC93

*TEXT

SITUATION

Securing and maintaining adequate family income and resources were identified by county/state Extension Advisory Committees in Spring, 1983, as major problems for North Carolina families' including the limited resources. Specific problems cited were: the families' concerns with meeting daily expenses; providing for a financially secure future; how to be effective buyers and/or sellers of consumer goods and services; and how to stretch economic resources through the utilization of personal resources (time, human energy, creativity). Too, the impact of law on North Carolina families was identified as a concern as it relates to family law, property ownership, estate planning, bankruptcy, consumer law and small business law.

PROGRAM SEGMENTS

a) Financial Management, b) Marketplace Strategies, c) Home Production and Renovation, d) Management of Resources, and e) Legal Concerns.

OBJECTIVES

1) Families and individuals are adopting financial management practices to provide for current needs and future financial security. 2) Families and individuals are supplementing their income by developing profitable home enterprises based on sound business management principles. 3) Individuals are extending their income and resources in production and renovation to provide for family needs. 4) Families are practicing appropriate skills and knowledge to extend personal and economic resources. 5) Families and individuals are developing an understanding of their legal rights and responsibilities as family members, property owners and renters, consumers, or home business owners.

RESOURCES - Volunteer leaders

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - 616,000 individuals/families learned skills in financial management. 31,981 persons adopted food buying practices, valued at \$32,513. 4,910 persons increased income by \$1,472,956 from selling crafts. 2,483 persons learned business management/legal aspect of craft/sewing businesses. 37,656 adults/youth developed home production/renovation skills in clothing, home furnishings and crafts, extending income by \$1,050,315. Family income was extended through food preservation by \$4,066,308. 31,981 persons practiced food buying skills, valued at \$32,513. 11,653 persons developed clothing buymanship/care practices, valued at \$97,691. 6,772 persons developed home furnishings/housing options decisionmaking skills. 11,573 adults developed home improvements, remodeling, decorating skills. Better utilization of personal resources extended family income by \$1,210,145. 2,031 adults wrote/revised wills or made decisions on estate planning.

EVALUATION

Mailed questionnaires, county accomplishment reports, interviews.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

Emphasis will be to help families promote economic stability and security.

*CONTACT

Harriet Tutterow Jennings
 Extension Specialist, Clothing & Textiles
 Box 7605, NCSU
 Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2770

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. **NC93**
 State **North Carolina**
 Fiscal Year(s) **1986**
 Program Area(s) **Home Economics**
 (List as many as apply)
 Subject Matter Area **Family Economic Stability and Security - Financial Management, Marketplace Strategies, Home Production/Renovation, Management of Resources, Legal Concerns.**
 Commodity/Subject
 Audience **Individuals, youth, volunteer leaders**
 Methods **Workshops, meetings, video, slide/tape, publication, home study packets, computer assisted programs.**

Measurable Impacts/Results - (If appropriate, state the percentage completion)

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - (economic or social)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

New/improved skills	747,616 persons/families increased financial, consumer, resource, home production & home improvement skills.
Extended Income	\$6,489,447 dollar value through increased buying power, home improvement, care/maintenance, savings.
Increased Income	4,910 persons increased family income by \$1,472,956 from selling crafts.
Increased Knowledge	4,414 persons increased business & legal knowledge.

Expenditure (FTE) on Program

***EXPENDED FTE**

	Prof	Para	Vol
1984			1984
1985			1985
1986			1986
1987			1987

***VOLUNTEER**

	Pers	Dollar
1984		
1985		
1986		
1987		

Scope of Program
Number of Counties
in the State

***SCOPE**

Co in St	100
In Rept	
Number of Home Economics Production Centers in Program Areas Other	

Report - Check box for the correct format:

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO. Family Economic Stability and Security - Financial Management
 in North Carolina

NC94

***TEXT**

SITUATION

Increasing requests for financial management information and individual counseling, a high debt level, and a low level of savings indicate that individuals/families experience difficulty with daily expenses and in building financial security for the future.

OBJECTIVES

Individuals/families will optimize returns from financial resources for goal attainment of financial security. Results expected, 1984-1987 include: 100,000 families budget financial resources; 50,000 children learn skills in managing money; 50,000 teenagers apply management skills to everyday activities; and 20,000 adults build financial management.

RESOURCES

Extension personnel, professionals from banking, insurance and investment firms, and volunteers have contributed knowledge and time to teaching others about financial management.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 91 counties, one or more financial management skills or practices were learned by more than 616,000 adults and youth by means of: publications, home study courses, special classes, individual/couple consultations, seminars, and the news media. Mail questionnaires from 316 respondents indicated the following impacts:

- (a) Identified ways to improve their financial situation (79%).
- (b) Practices adopted included: plan and shop carefully to get money's worth (48%), make and regularly follow a plan for spending and saving (35%), eliminate habits that waste money (35%), keep records of money used (32%), set immediate and long range financial goals (26%), increase savings and investments for future goals (26%) and reduce money paid in credit costs (19%).
- (c) Rewards resulting from improved financial management practices included: reduced financial worries (38%); increased funds for emergencies, retirement and other goals (27%); improved quality of family life (25%); and increased net worth (16%).
- (d) Respondents' average monthly dollar value accruing from the use of better money management practices was \$165.

EVALUATION

A mail questionnaire and county Home Economics Agents' reports were used to measure the impact of financial management educational efforts.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

Particular audiences need help with family financial management; farm and rural families with reduced income; single heads of households; older citizens. Debt control is an increasing problem for young people and dual-income households. Health care costs continue to challenge future financial security plans.

***CONTACT**

Mrs. Janice Holm Lloyd
 Family Resource Management Specialist
 Box 7605, NCSU
 Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2770

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***KEYWORDS**

County No. **NC94**

State **North Carolina**

Fiscal Year(s) **1986**

Program Analyst **Home Economics**

Subject Matter Area **Family Economic Stability and Security**

Commodity/Subject **Financial Management**

Category **Adult, youth, and volunteers -- families, individuals, displaced homemakers, single-parents, farm families, and low-income families.**

Methods **Publications, homelearning packets, meetings, classes, computer assisted programs, consultations, and Master Volunteers.**

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable, trend or non-trend, or percentage

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords Enter quantity - for months or a year

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Skills Learned	616,000 individuals/families including youth
Practices Adopted	48%
Savings Increased	26%
Debt Reduced	19%
Net Worth Increased	16%

Expended Time (FTE) on Program			*VOLUNTEER		Scope of Program Number of Classes
Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollar	*SCOPE
1984			1984		Co in St 100
1985			1985		In Rept
1986			1986		Other
1987			1987		

Use this table to enter the number of persons (Prof, Para, Vol) and the dollar amount of volunteer services (Pers, Dollar) for each year from 1984 to 1987. The scope of the program is indicated by the number of classes and the type of report (Co in St, In Rept, Other).

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO. | Family Economic Stability and Security-Financial Management - 1890
 NC95

***TEXT**

SITUATIONAL STATEMENT: Financial management remains a crucial area of importance for the limited-resource family in North Carolina. Since 1975, the number of people living in poverty increased by 157,000 persons. The number of poor and near poor population in the state reached 1,172,000 people or one out of five persons. Minorities accounted for nearly half of the poverty households in North Carolina during 1981. The annual income for 333,000 persons within the state was not more than 25 percent above the federal poverty level for a family of four.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES: Limited-resource families and individuals will apply and utilize financial management skills and knowledge to meet family goals. Expected results include: (1) 1,100 families and individuals acquire skills and experience in budgeting income and maintaining financial records, (2) 1,100 families and individuals improve their skills to manage financial resources to meet current and future living costs, (3) 300 families and individuals develop their credit management skills to reduce debts and protect their credit rights, (4) 100 families and individuals educate their children in basic money management principles.

RESOURCES INVOLVED: Government and county agencies, financial institutions and other businesses, volunteers, advisory committees, community service groups.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS/EVALUATION: Limited-resource families participated in workshops on such topics as family recordkeeping, children and money and basic family budgeting. Many received instruction one-on-one through in home teaching.

State developed questionnaires mailed to participants, telephone surveys and direct observation were evaluation methods used to collect results.

	1984	1985	1986
Number of participants	407	414	546
Number reporting improvements:			
Made a written budget	134 (32%)	109 (26%)	123 (23%)
Money management skills improved	79 (19%)	93 (22%)	271 (50%)
Improved recordkeeping practices	222 (54%)	107 (25%)	166 (30%)
Use of credit improved	8 (1%)	9 (2%)	33 (6%)
Increased funds for emergencies	28 (6%)	43 (10%)	69 (13%)

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS: Managing family income continues to be a problem for limited-resource families. Efforts to increase the number of families that make a budget will continue to be a prime concern.

***CONTACT** • Name and title • Address (include Zip Code) • Telephone (include area code & extension) • Electronic mail ID (when appropriate)
 Claudette L. Smith, Family Resource Management Specialist
 P. O. Box 21928
 Greensboro, NC 27420-1928
 (919) 334-7956

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC95
 State North Carolina
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program Area(s) Home Economics
 (List as many as apply)

Subject Matter Area Family Economic Stability and Security
 Financial Management

Commodity/Subject

Audience Limited-resource families, individuals, adults, young families and youth
 Methods Seminars, workshops, demonstrations, special interest meetings, bulletins, classes

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - (economic or social)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Practices Adopted	123 made written budgets
Practices Adopted	107 improved recordkeeping practices
Skills Developed	271 improved money management skills
Skills Developed	69 increased funds for emergencies
Behavior Changed	33 use of credit improved

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER			Scope of Program Number of Counties
*EXPENDED FTE				*SCOPE			
Year	Professional	Paraprofessional	Volunteer (optional)	Year	No. Different Persons	Dollar Value* (of volunteer time)	
	Prof	Para	Vol		Pers	Dollar	
1984				1984			In the State Co in St 100
1985	1	2		1985			Covered by this Report In Rept 11
1986				1986			Number of other Counties Producing Comparable Program Results Other
1987				1987			

Percent of Clientele yet to be Served (optional)

*Average local hourly wage for comparable work—not necessarily minimum wage—multiplied by hour equals dollar value.

***TITLE**

Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

Family Economic Stability and Security - Marketplace Strategies
in North Carolina

NC96

TEXT*SITUATION**

North Carolina families and individuals are concerned with how to be effective buyers and/or sellers in today's marketplace. Recent studies forecast continued fluctuations in consumer prices. Families also face quality variation in goods and services. To extend family enterprises and the marketing of products, consumers need to know how to better use their economic resources to provide for current needs.

OBJECTIVES

North Carolina families and individuals learn to cope with marketplace strategies to enhance their economic status and security. Results expected include: 150,000 individuals realize more for money spent through improved shopping skills, 60,000 families become more proficient in food buying, 30,000 families increase awareness of housing options and selection criteria, 30,000 families utilize decision making skills to maximize housing dollars, 5,000 young consumers recognize quality construction in furniture and 90% increase their confidence level when buying furniture, 7,000 young families become more aware of the value and adaptability of furniture, 60,000 family members practice appropriate wardrobe planning and selection skills to extend clothing allowance by \$30,000. 64,000 adults/youth develop craft marketing and business management skills to help supplement family income by \$5 million, and 500 home sewers develop sufficient business management knowledge/skills to begin/maintain home sewing enterprises to contribute to their families' incomes.

RESOURCES - Volunteer leaders

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Fifty-five counties had food buying educational programs reaching 31,981 persons with a value of \$32,513,000. 1,996 in 24 counties gained knowledge in selecting quality home furnishings. 46 counties reported 3,248 persons increased awareness of housing options including mortgage conversions. 343 families used Extension House Plans, valued at \$1,715. 50 counties reported 8,466 persons developing skills in wardrobe planning, extending income by \$97,691. 31 persons starting a Sewing For Pay business. 4,910 persons learned skills in producing/marketing crafts, increasing income by \$1,472,956.

EVALUATION

Mailed questionnaires (EV-2: F2, F4, C6 and EV4-1) county accomplishment reports, interviews, site observations and telephone surveys were used as the data base.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

Families will need help in making consumer decisions to meet their needs.

***CONTACT**

Harriet Tutterow Jennings, Chm., Fam. Eco. Stab. & Secur. Subcommittee
Extension Specialist, Clothing & Textiles
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2770

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***KEYWORDS**

Contract No. **NC96**

State **North Carolina**

Fiscal Year(s) **1986**

Program Area(s) **Home Economics**

Subject Matter Area **Family Economic Stability and Security**

Community/Subject **Marketplace Strategies**

Audience **Adults, youth, families, individuals, young families, limited-resource families, volunteer leaders.**

Methods **Special interest meeting/classes, workshops, seminars, videocassettes, television, newsletter, slide/tape, leader/agent training, publications.**

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable results of your program

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - (if applicable)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Decisionmaking	31,981 persons, food savings \$32,513; 8,466 persons Wardrobe planning, clothing savings, \$97,691.
Knowledge Gained	6,529 persons home furnishings, housing options/mortgage; 343 families House plans, \$1,715.
Increased Marketing Skills	4,941 persons craft/sewing business management skills.
Income Increased	\$1,472,956 marketing crafts.

*EXPENDED FTE			* VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollar	Co in St
1984			1984		100
1985			1985		In Rept
1986			1986		Other
1987			1987		

Percent of Clientele Served by Gender: _____

Percent of Clientele Served by Ethnicity: _____

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO. NC97 Family Economic Stability and Security - Marketplace Strategies - North Carolina, 1890

***TEXT** SITUATION: For many limited-resource persons, cultural and educational barriers impede their abilities to operate as competent and responsible consumers. Nearly 80% of households at the poverty threshold and below are headed by persons with less than a high school education. Other factors play a role in denying this audience access to knowledge of the marketplace. A few are: unwillingness to change traditional shopping habits, avoidance of new experiences which could produce embarrassing or risk situations, inexperience with marketplace terminology and operation, poor reading and math skills, and a means of transportation to get to market areas.

OBJECTIVES: Limited-resource families and individuals develop buying skills to be confident consumers in the marketplace by: (1) improving their consumer knowledge of marketplace terminology and operation, and their consumer rights, (2) exercising sound buying skills in the marketplace, and (3) utilizing shopping skills and knowledge.

RESOURCES: City and County Parks and Recreation Departments, Public Libraries, and Churches.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: Wardrobe planning and consumer buying skills were taught to 475 limited-resource families and individuals. Follow-up evaluation with 350 people indicates:

	1984	1985	1986
<u>Consumer Buying Skills (general)</u>			
No. of participants	102	104	97
No. reporting improvements:			
Practice comparison shopping	90(88%)	102(98%)	82(85%)
Made a shopping list	90(88%)	102(98%)	15(15%)
<u>Consumer Buying Skills (clothing)</u>			
No. taught wardrobe planning/ consumer buying skills	-	263	378
No. responding to evaluation	-	263	268
No. gaining new knowledge	-	208(79%)	322(85%)
No. developing clothing budgets	-	139(53%)	219(58%)
No. developing wardrobe plans	-	139(53%)	241(64%)

EVALUATION: Follow-up visits, telephone surveys and state developed evaluation forms were used to collect data.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS: Limited-resource people need to carefully consider necessary additions to their family wardrobes. By learning to plan in advance and how to shop for the best buys, family income can be extended. Continuous follow-up with families and individuals and training for field staff is essential.

***CONTACT** • Name and title • Address (include Zip Code) • Telephone (include area code & extension) • Electronic mail ID (when appropriate)
 Ellen P. Smoak, Clothing Specialist, Claudette L. Smith, Family Resource Management Specialist
 P. O. Box 21928
 Greensboro, NC 27420-1928
 (919) 334-7956

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*KEYWORDS	
Control No.	NC97
State	North Carolina
Fiscal Year(s)	1986
Program Area(s) <i>(List as many as apply)</i>	Home Economics
Subject Matter Area	Family Economic Stability and Security
Commodity/Subject	Marketplace Strategies
Audience	Limited-resource audiences, adults, homemakers, young families, youth
Methods	Home teaching visits, meeting, in-service training, workshops, publications

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords	Enter quantity - (economic or social)
*QUANTIFIED IMPACTS	
Knowledge Gained	by 322 limited-resource people
Clothing Budgets Developed	by 219 limited resource people
Wardrobe Plans Developed	by 241 limited-resource people
Practice Adopted	82 practice comparison shopping
Practice Adopted	15 made a shopping list

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER			Scope of Program Number of Counties
*EXPENDED FTE							*SCOPE
Year	Professional Prof	Paraprofessional Para	Volunteer <i>(optional)</i> Vol	Year	No. Different Persons Pers	Dollar Value* <i>(of volunteer time)</i> Dollar	In the State
1984				1984			Covered by this Report In Rept 11
1985				1985			Number of other Counties Producing Comparable Program Results Other
1986	2	2		1986			
1987				1987			

Percent of Clientele yet to be Served (optional)

* Average local hourly wage for comparable work - not necessarily minimum wage - multiplied by hour equals dollar value.

*TITLE Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

Family Economic Stability and Security - Home Production
and Renovation in North Carolina

NC98

*TEXT

SITUATION

With the costs of goods and services continuing to rise, North Carolina families are finding it increasingly difficult to substitute and stretch resources to meet their needs. Without proper knowledge and skills of such home production techniques as construction, refurbishing and renovation, food preservation, and home repairs, families are unable to extend their incomes by do-it-yourself money-saving projects.

OBJECTIVES

North Carolina families and individuals extend income and resources in home production and/or renovation to provide for family needs. Results expected include: 1) 75,000 improve home sewing skills, saving approximately \$1,000,000, 2) 425,000 garments repaired, saving \$212,500, 3) 1,125,000 people are utilizing safe food preservation procedures, 4) 75,000 families are making home repairs, 5) 3,000 families are refinishing old and/or unfinished furniture, saving 1,500,000, 6) 10,000 young families complete one or more do-it-yourself decorating projects, saving 2,000,000, and 7) 132,000 people are producing crafts.

RESOURCES

Volunteer leaders

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Seventy-nine counties reported that 5,217 adults constructed 6,945 garments and accessories, valued at \$158,197; 75% improved sewing skills. Forty-three counties stated that 1,070 youth constructed 1,175 garments, valued at \$17,657. 265 youth and adult clothing leaders were trained and shared skills with others. Twelve counties reported 134 garments were tailored, valued at \$14,190. Twenty counties stated that 1,019 garments were repaired or renovated for a dollar value of \$24,121. Nine counties reported 230 persons refinished 335 pieces of furniture for a total dollar value of \$82,410; 552 persons in 32 counties refinished 828 pieces of furniture valued at \$203,688. 3,525 people in 45 counties completed do-it-yourself projects extending family income by \$514,650. 5,790 persons in 32 counties made 1,328 home repairs, extending family income by \$35,402. The utilization of safe and approved food preservation methods resulted in a dollar value of \$4,066,308. 24,473 persons learned new skills in making crafts; 10,503 volunteers were trained to teach crafts.

EVALUATION

Mailed questionnaires (EV-2: C-1, C-2, C-5, F-3, H-1, H-2, H-6), county accomplishment reports, interviews, site observations and telephone surveys were used as the data base.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

Extension home production/renovation programs continue to be needed by families who have difficulty in extending the family income. Literature also suggests that learning these skills can help reduce stress.

*CONTACT

Harriet Tutterow Jennings, Chm., Fam. Eco. Stab. & Secur. Subcommittee
Extension Specialist, Clothing & Textiles
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2770

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. **NC98**
 State **North Carolina**
 Fiscal Year(s) **1986**
 Program Area(s) **Home Economics**

Subject Matter Area **Family Economics Stability and Security**

Commodity/Subject **Home Production and Renovation**

Audience **Adults, elderly, families, homemakers, volunteer leaders, young families, youth**
 Methods **Leader training, workshops, seminars, in-service training, videocassettes, meetings, television.**

Measurable Impact/Results - Applicable to this category of operations

Enter Measurable Impact/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - include units if applicable

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Income Extended \$5,116,623

Skills Learned 16,649 adults/youth developed skills in construction, household repairs, furniture refurbishing, do-it-yourself projects. 24,473 persons learned new skills in making crafts; 10,503 volunteers were trained to teach crafts.

Extended Time (FTE) on Program

Score of Program
Number of Copies

***EXPENDED FTE**

***VOLUNTEER**

***SCOPE**

Year	Extended Time (FTE) on Program			Year	*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
	Prof	Para	Vol		No. of Volunteer Persons	Dollar Value* of volunteer time	
1984				1984			Go in St 100 Covered by this Report
1985				1985			In Rept
1986				1986			Other
1987				1987			

Percent of Client to be Served (optional):

*Vol. val. can be only used for comparative work - if necessary, type minimum wage - multiplied by hours equals dollar value.

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO. NC99 Family Economic Stability and Security-Home Production and Renovation - North Carolina, 1890

***TEXT** **SITUATION:** The continuing increase in the cost of goods and services is making it nearly impossible for the limited-resource families and individuals in North Carolina to substitute and stretch resources to meet their needs. It is crucial that these families develop skills in such home production techniques as clothing construction, refinishing and renovation in an effort to extend their limited incomes.

OBJECTIVES: Limited-resource families and individuals in North Carolina extend income and resources in home production and/or renovation to provide for family needs. Results expected are: (1) 8,000 people gain or improve home sewing skills saving \$120,000, (2) 1,100 families renovate or repair clothing items, saving \$3,200, and (3) income is extended by \$133,200.

RESOURCES: County and City Parks and Recreation Departments, Youth Councils, 4-H Leaders, Fabric Manufacturers, County Schools, Public Libraries, Churches, Advisory Leadership Councils, and Volunteer Leaders.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: Clothing Construction was taught to 592 people. Garment repair/renovation was taught to 72 people. Evaluation of all participants indicated:

	1984	1985	1986
1. Clothing Construction			
No. of participants	320	395	592
No. of garments completed	317	536	892
Dollar value/savings	\$6521	\$8043	\$14,534
No. developing clothing construction skills	298(93%)	363(92%)	527(89%)
No. improving thinking ability	147(46%)	233(59%)	479(81%)
No. completing additional garments after workshops	250(78%)	253(64%)	408(69%)
Total no. of garments completed	721	778	1289
2. Garment Repair/Renovation	1984	1985	1986
No. of participants	20	79	72
No. of garments	100	194	181
Dollar value/savings	\$1800	\$3158	\$3280
3. Total Income Extended	1984	1985	1986
Construction and repairs	\$8321	\$11,201	\$17,814

EVALUATION: Methods used include: content/process analysis, pre- and post-testing, state developed evaluation forms, home visits, personal consultations, and observation.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS: Limited-resource clientele need continued development of their clothing construction and renovation skills. Family income can be extended as evidenced by reported accomplishments. Family Education Agents and Aides need continuous training in both Clothing Construction and garment renovation in an effort to help limited-resource people realize even greater savings.

***CONTACT** • Name and title • Address (include Zip Code) • Telephone (include area code & extension) • Electronic mail ID (when appropriate)
 Ellen P. Smoak, Clothing Specialist
 P. O. Box 21928
 Greensboro, NC 27420-1928
 (919) 334-7956

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*KEYWORDS	
Control No.	NC99
State	North Carolina
Fiscal Year(s)	1986
Program Area(s)	Home Economics
<i>(List as many as apply)</i>	
Subject Matter Area	Family Economic Stability and Security
Commodity/Subject	Home Production and Renovation
Audience	Limited-resource audiences, adults, youth
Methods	Home teaching visits, small group sessions, workshops, publications

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords	Enter quantity - (economic or social)
*QUANTIFIED IMPACTS	
Garments Constructed	1289
Skills Developed or Improved	by 527 limited-resource people
Improved Thinking Ability	by 479 limited-resource people
Garments Repaired/Renovated	181
Total Dollar Value/Savings	\$17,814

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER			Scope of Program
*EXPENDED FTE							*SCOPE
Year	Professional	Paraprofessional	Volunteer (optional)	Year	No. Different Persons	Dollar Value* (of volunteer time)	In the State
	Prof	Para	Vol		Pers	Dollar	Co in St
1984				1984			100
1985				1985			Covered by this Report
1986				1986			In Rept 9
1987				1987			Number of other Counties Producing Comparable Program Results
							Other

Percent of Clientele yet to be Served (optional)

*Average local hourly wage for comparable work—not necessarily minimum wage—multiplied by hour equals dollar value.

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)
CONTROL NO. | Family Economic Stability and Security - Management of
NC100 | Resources in North Carolina

***TEXT**

SITUATION

North Carolinians are facing critical decisions on how to best manage their their personal and economic resources. With 51 percent of the state's labor force being women with children under 6 years of age, the factors of time and work efficiency become important issues. With limited discretionary income, appropriate care, maintenance, and improvement practices for extending family resources to meet basic needs are crucial.

OBJECTIVES

Families and individuals develop and improve their management skills to fully utilize and extend their personal and economic resources. Expected results include: 1) 24,000 families practice care and maintenance skills to extend their apparel and footwear life, 2) 5,000 families save \$500,000 on home improvements through knowledge and skills development, 3) 15,000 consumers utilize quick-change decorating ideas to save money in redecorating their homes, and 4) 25,000 two pay check families practice time management and work simplification procedures to lessen pressures of family, home, and job responsibilities.

RESOURCES

Volunteer leaders

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Twelve counties reported 3,187 adopted practices to better care for apparel and footwear, extending income by \$5,665. 1,738 persons gained knowledge in the care of home furnishings, including spot and stain removal. 9,067 persons in 73 counties developed knowledge and skills in home improvements resulting in dollar value of \$993,798. Fifteen counties involving 768 families indicated that one or more home improvement changes had been completed for a dollar value of \$210,682. One-third of the changes/improvements were in the kitchen or bathroom.

EVALUATION

Mailed questionnaires (EV2-H4), county accomplishment reports, survey, and personal contacts.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

There needs to be a continued effort to educate individuals and families on better management practices, particularly in time management and work simplification for two pay check families and single heads of families. New program materials being developed in Family Resource Management, Clothing and Textiles, and Housing and House Furnishings should stimulate county programs in management of resources.

***CONTACT**

Harriet Tutterow Jennings, Chm., Fam. Eco. Stab. & Secur. Subcommittee
Extension Specialist, Clothing & Textiles
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2770

Keywords are words and phrases that others will use when searching the data base. The keywords list can be used as a guide for selecting words. In addition, words not appearing on the keyword list may also be used. Separate each distinct word or phrase with hyphens - or abbreviate keywords.

***KEYWORDS**

Contract No. **NC100**

State **North Carolina**

Fiscal Year(s) **1986**

Program Area(s) **Home Economics**

Subject Matter Area **Family Economic Stability and Security**

Commodity/Subject **Management of Resources**

Audience **Families, two pay-check families, individuals, and consumers.**

Methods **Seminars, workshops, demonstrations, special interest meetings, bulletins, classes.**

Measurable Impacts/Results -- Measurable results, outcomes and consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results -- Keywords

Enter quantity -- (numeric or percent)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Skills Developed	3,187 families developed clothing care skills; 2,738 persons developed home furnishings care skills, including spot & stain removal, 9,067 persons developed home improvement skills.
Practices Adopted	768 families remodeled kitchens or bathrooms.
Income Extended	\$1,210,145 through use of resources.

*EXPENDED FTE			*VOLUNTEER	*SCOPE
Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Co in St
1984			1984	100
1985			1985	
1986			1986	
1987			1987	

Co in St = 100
 Covered by this Report
 In Rept
 Other

Percent Change (to be filled in):

Percent Change (to be filled in):

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO. | Family Economic Stability and Security - Management of
 NC101 Resources - North Carolina, 1890

***TEXT**

SITUATION: Limited-resource families and individuals in North Carolina are faced with critical decisions and challenges on how best to manage their scarce personal and financial resources. Seventy-seven percent of the households below poverty are headed by a person with less than a high school education. Most of these persons lack the income, skills and confidence to successfully manage their available resources in an efficient manner. It becomes crucial that they develop and improve practices that maintain and extend these resources to meet basic family needs.

OBJECTIVES: Limited-resource families and individuals develop and improve their management abilities to fully utilize and extend personal and economic resources. Results should include: 2500 families and individuals practice proper laundry care techniques of their garments extending garment life by two years.

RESOURCES: Local YMCA'S, City and County Parks and Recreation Departments, Churches, and Public Libraries.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: Proper laundry techniques and procedures were taught to 348 limited-resource people. Evaluation of 216 of the people involved in the teaching indicated:

	1984	1985	1986
No. of participants	143	185	348
No. responding to evaluation	87(61%)	148(80%)	216(62%)
No. gaining new knowledge	65(75%)	136(92%)	271(78%)
No. adopting proper laundry practices	64(74%)	117(79%)	240(69%)
Dollar value/savings	-	-	\$621 (by 18 people)

EVALUATION: Follow-up visits, in-home observations, telephone surveys and a state developed evaluation form were used to collect data.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS: Using proper laundry techniques is crucial to all families, regardless of income, but more so with limited-resource families. Improper laundry procedures can quickly ruin garments, forcing strain on the budget if the garment must be replaced. With more women (including those with limited-resources) in the work force, it is becoming essential for the children in the family to learn proper laundry techniques in order to help with some of the clothing maintenance tasks.

***CONTACT** • Name and title • Address (include Zip Code) • Telephone (include area code & extension) • Electronic mail ID (when appropriate)
 Ellen P. Smoak, Clothing Specialist, 1890
 P. O. Box 21928
 Greensboro, NC 27420-1928
 (919) 334-7956

FY 84-87 Accomplishment Report - NARS

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*KEYWORDS	
Control No.	NC101
State	North Carolina
Fiscal Year(s)	1986
Program Area(s) <i>(List as many as apply)</i>	Home Economics
Subject Matter Area	Family Economic Stability and Security
Commodity/Subject	Management of Resources
Audience	Limited-resource families and individuals
Methods	Seminars, workshops, demonstrations, special interest meetings, bulletins

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords	Enter quantity - (economic or social)
*QUANTIFIED IMPACTS	
Knowledge Gained	by 271 limited-resource people
Laundry Practices Adopted	by 240 limited-resource people
Dollar Value/Savings	\$621 by 18 people

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER			Scope of Program Number of Counties *SCOPE 100
Year	Professional Prof	Paraprofessional Para	Volunteer (optional) VOL	Year	No. Different Persons Pers	Dollar Value* (of volunteer time) Dollar	In the State Co in St 5
1984				1984			Covered by this Report In Rept
1985				1985			Number of other Counties Producing Comparable Program Results Other
1986				1986			
1987				1987			

Percent of Clientele yet to be Served (optional)

*Average local hourly wage for comparable work—not necessarily minimum wage—multiplied by hour equals dollar value.

***TITLE**

Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC102

Family Economic Stability and Security - Legal Concerns
in North Carolina***TEXT****SITUATION**

The rising rate of lawsuits and the impact of law on North Carolinians have stimulated a demand for information on family law, property ownership, estate planning, bankruptcy, consumer law, and small business law. Such information is needed to enable individuals to recognize and prevent potential legal problems, and to ascertain when to seek legal advice.

OBJECTIVES

- A. 5,000 adults plan for their estate distribution.
- B. 3,000 adults gain knowledge about divorce, property division and child support laws.
- C. 2,000 adults make informed decisions about bankruptcy and other legal debtor/creditor concerns.
- D. 3,000 adults gain knowledge about consumer law.
- E. 1,000 small businesses avoid legal problems of managing home enterprises.

RESOURCES

Volunteer leaders.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1985-86 23 counties enrolled 2031 adults in estate planning workshops. Ten counties using state-developed questionnaires reported as a result of the workshop that 74% of the participants reported getting answers to questions, 62% improved their planning techniques, 62% received help in decision making and almost 40% either wrote or revised their will. In 1985-86 approximately 4000 sets of estate planning factsheets were distributed upon request to county clientele.

In 1985-86 over 2483 adults participated in workshops on starting a small crafts business. Over \$572,956 was generated from the sale of crafts in 51 counties.

EVALUATION

State developed surveys (EV2M-5 Estate Planning) were mailed to participants in ten county estate planning seminars and 140 persons responded. In addition, thirteen counties developed their own evaluation procedure of estate planning. State developed questionnaires (EV2M-6 Small Business) and state developed surveys were used.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

Clients continue to display strong interest in estate planning and good percentages are changing behaviors as a result of the estate planning program. Increased requests for legal information about small business enterprises indicate expansion and follow-up is needed.

***CONTACT**

Barrie Balzli Stokes
Extension Specialist, Family Resource Management
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2770

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***KEYWORDS:**

Control No. NC102

State North Carolina

Fiscal Year(s) 1986

Program Area(s) Home Economics

Subject Matter Area Family Economic Stability and Security

Commodity Subject Legal Concerns

Audience Families, elderly, individuals

Methods Workshops, programs, literature

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable impact in economic development

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - (N/A if not applicable)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS:**

Practices Adopted	812 persons wrote or revised a will.
Income Generated	1259 improved planning techniques. Over \$572,956 generated from sale of crafts in 51 counties.
Knowledge Gained	1503 adults received answers to specific estate planning questions. 2483 adults learned business management techniques.

Expanded Time (FTE) in Program

Scope of Program

*EXPENDED FTE	Expanded Time (FTE) in Program			*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
	Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollars	
1984				1984		Go in St 100
1985				1985		In Rept
1986				1986		Other
1987				1987		

Percent of Counties that to be served (optional)

*Average work hours wage for comparable work - (N/A) - (optional) minimum wage - (optional) by local authority (optional)

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO. | **Foods, Nutrition and Health in North Carolina**
 NC104 | **Summary**

***TEXT**

SITUATION - The incidence of many diet-related diseases in North Carolina is higher than the national average. Infant mortality rate is high. One of five poverty households shows inadequate nutrition. Children, teens, and the elderly present unique nutritional needs. Food buying and management are major problems. Shifting household roles are impacting on food management. There is renewed interest in home food preservation. Consumers have concerns about food safety.

PROGRAM SEGMENTS

- . Eat Right for Life
- . Food Preservation and Safety
- . Food Buying and Management
- . EFNEP

OBJECTIVES

The incidences of diet-related diseases will decline and the health status of North Carolinians will improve. Teens and adults will increase their awareness of the relationship between nutrition status and the misuse of dietary supplements, alcohol, drugs, and caffeine. North Carolina families will maximize food dollars. The incidence of foodborne disease in North Carolina will decrease. EFNEP families will improve their nutritional status and become more effective users of available resources.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND EVALUATION - Data from county accomplishment reports and other sources show as a result of nutritional programs: 1) 34,627 participants are better able to make food choices for themselves and family members. Of these, 4,295 learned the importance of food health practices in preventing or lessening the severity of osteoporosis. 2) 32,087 individuals changed eating habits consistent with USDA Dietary Guidelines and 937 adults and youth are aware of relationship between abuse and nutrition.

In Food Buying, county accomplishment reports show 31,981 individuals participated in food buying programs to maximize food dollars, yielding an estimated value of \$883,980; 28,743 individuals changed one or more food buying practices. Food buying information was also delivered via radio to an estimated 539,135 listeners. 1,208 Best Food Buys teletip calls were received. County accomplishment reports from counties indicated 29,466 individuals/families utilized safe and appropriate food preservation methods. The average dollar value of food preserved was \$128., which gives a calculated value of \$4,066,308 worth of food preserved by safe and appropriate methods. Nine additional counties trained 55 Master Food Preserver volunteers, who averaged 53 contacts each.

Entry and exit recalls of EFNEP homemakers reveal that only 51% of homemakers entering program compared to 77% of homemakers exiting program had one or more servings of four food groups. Six percent of entering homemakers compared to 28% of exiting homemakers reported consuming the recommended servings of the four food groups.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS - Dietary habits appear to be changing; however, there is a need for more intensive efforts in wellness education. Unsafe and nonrecommended food preparation and preservation practices need correcting. Food buying and management remains important with changes, decreased farm incomes and changing family roles. New EFNEP curriculum.

***CONTACT**

Nadine F. Tope
 Specialist in Charge, Foods and Nutrition
 Box 7605, NCSU
 Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2770

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC104

State North Carolina

Fiscal Year 1986

Program Analysis Home Economics

Subject Matter Area Foods, Nutrition and Health

Commodity/Subject Foods, Nutrition and Health

Audience Families, adult volunteers, elderly, 4-H youth, youth, limited resource audiences, paraprofessionals, EFNEP families, working women, young families with children.

Methods Teletip, classes, seminars, point of purchase programs, food expo, kits, packaged programs, videocassettes, computer programs, newspaper, radio, television, and master volunteer program.

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable impact or outcome objectives

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - Economic or social

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Improved food buying practices	28,143 individuals changed 1 or more food buying practices.
Dietary practices improved as a result of "Eat Right for Life" program	76% (N=32,081) use less salt in food preparation; 69% are limiting sweets & candies. 71% are eating more fiber, 45% are eating a variety of food
Nutritional status improved	25% (N=42,361) report decreased blood pressure, 38% lost weight and 51% increased physical fitness
Food safely preserved	\$4,066,308.
Volunteers trained, Master Food Preservers	55
EFNEP enrollment	7,103 homemakers enrolled in EFNEP programs

*EXPENDED FTE			*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollar	Co in St 100
1984			1984		In Rept
1985			1985		Other
1986			1986		
1987			1987		

To test on-line, see this page, bottom left

Report on the use of this information should be sent to the NARS office.

***TITLE**

Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTRACT NO.

Foods, Nutrition and Health - Eating Right for Life in
North Carolina

NC105

TEXT*SITUATION**

Heart disease, atherosclerosis, diabetes, hypertension, obesity and dental disease are major health problems in North Carolina. Our infant mortality rate is one of the highest in the country. The growing elderly population has unique nutritional needs including diet and drug interactions and substance abuse.

OBJECTIVES

1) 150,000 individuals make food choices that comply with the 1980 RDA's.
2) 150,000 individuals modify their eating habits consistent with USDA's Dietary Guidelines. 3) 50,000 youth and adults become knowledgeable of the relationship between substance abuse and nutrition. 4) 50,000 individuals become evaluators of nutrition information.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND EVALUATION

A nutrition education campaign aimed at preventive nutrition was initiated in 1983 entitled "Eat Right for Life." Evaluation of the program included questionnaires (EV2F2) mailed to 1,019 individuals with 406 returned. Results indicate that 76% use less salt in food preparation, 69% limit their sweets, 74% use less fat in seasoning vegetables, 70% select leaner cuts of meat, 77% decreased amount of fried foods, and 71% used more high fiber foods. Data indicates nutritional status improved as well--33% lost weight and 25% decreased their blood pressure. Of 60 respondents to a "Motion for Life" program questionnaire, 42% lost weight and 40% increased their level of physical fitness. A new "Fitness for Life" adult fitness program evaluation indicates 74% of 34 respondents increased physical fitness, 50% lost weight and 35% lowered blood pressure. Evaluation results from 80 pregnant women participating in Maternal and Infant programs indicate 64% improved dietary habits.

Data from county accomplishment reports and other sources show: 1) as a result of participating in nutrition sessions, computer dietary analyses, Maternal and Infant and Preschool Nutrition Education programs, 34,627 participants are better able to make food choices for themselves and family members that meet the 1980 RDA's, of these 4,295 participated in programs on Osteoporosis; 2) 32,081 individuals have modified their eating habits consistent with USDA's Dietary Guidelines as a result of programs such as "Motion for Life," "Fitness for Life," "Cooking Light," "Microwave and Eat Right for Life;" and 3) 937 adults and youth have become aware of the relationship between substance abuse and nutrition.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

Dietary habits appear to be changing; however, there is a need for more intensive efforts in overall wellness education. Continued emphasis needs to be placed on weight control, and control of dietary factors such as sodium, cholesterol, fat, sugar and fiber.

***CONTACT**

Nadine F. Tope
Specialist in Charge, Foods and Nutrition
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919)737-2770

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No: **NC105**

State: **North Carolina**

Fiscal Year: **1986**

Program Area(s): **Home Economics**

Subject Matter Area: **Foods, Nutrition and Health**

Community/Subject: **Nutrition and Health**

Audience: **Young families with children, working women, EFNEP families, elderly, adolescents, families, low-income persons.**

Methods: **Computer assisted program, demonstrations, leader training, workshops, radio, television, publications, small group sessions.**

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - (requirement social)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Attitude changes based on maternal and infant programs	64% (N-357) expectant women had improved feeling of satisfaction - they ate a good diet during pregnancy
Dietary practices improved as a result of "Eating Right for Life" programs	76% (N-32,081) use less salt in food preparation. 69% are limiting sweets & candies. 71% are eating more fiber. 45% are eating a variety of food.
Nutritional status improved	25% (N-32,081) report decreased blood pressure; 33% lost weight and 51% increased physical fitness
Volunteers assisting with foods programs	(N-1,541)

Expenditure Total (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER		Scope of Program
Prof	Para	Vol	FTE	Pers	Dollar	*SCOPE
			1984			Co in St 100
			1984			In Rept
			1985			
			1986			
			1987			Other

Report prepared by: _____

Date: _____

***TITLE**

Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC107

Foods, Nutrition and Health -
Food Buying and Food Management in North Carolina***TEXT****SITUATION**

A major problem of North Carolina families is food buying and food management. Increased numbers of women in the labor force, low income families, shifting household roles, and changing food technology have increased consumer's need for help with meeting dietary changes.

OBJECTIVES

1) 60,000 families will manage and maximize food dollars through selection of nutrient dense foods. 2) 20,000 elderly and 30,000 employed homemakers will utilize management skills in food selection, preparation, and storage. 3) 10,000 individuals will distinguish conventional foods and new food products in the marketplace in selecting foods that meet their needs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND EVALUATION

Food Buying programs were evaluated by mailed questionnaires (EV2F4 and EV2F7), County accomplishment reports and Teletip calls. Results from the mailed questionnaires indicated 63% of 137 participants surveyed in Meat Buying programs purchase large pieces of meats and do some cutting at home to save money. The 137 participants surveyed reported that 72% considered the amount of bone or waste in selecting meat and 58% read label information and observed texture, color and marbling. 80% received new ideas and 88% improved planning and management. 67% developed greater skills and improved decision making when buying meat. The participants of the meat buying programs reduced their grocery bill by an average of \$28.00 per month. 51% of 406 respondents of mailed questionnaires "Eat Right for Life" (EV2F2) reported decreased grocery bills.

A new program on Food Buying (Cart \$marts) mailed questionnaires (EV2F7) preliminary data from 11 respondents reported 82% prepare a grocery list and read labels. 64% compare prices and 91% check foods on hand. 55% reduced grocery bill less than \$20 monthly while 18% decreased \$21-\$40 and 27% \$41-\$60.

Data from county accomplishment reports show 31,981 individuals in 55 counties participated in food buying programs to maximize food dollars through selection of nutrient dense foods with an estimated net value of \$883,980. Radio programs on food buying were presented over 42 local stations with 539,135 listeners. 1,208 Best Food Buys teletip calls were received. This bi-weekly message is used by state news media to advance its coverage.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

Shifting household roles, changing dietary habits and new food technology suggests more intensive efforts in helping consumers meet their dietary needs with minimum dollars.

***CONTACT**

Rachel K. Kinlaw, Extension Foods Specialist
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919)737-2770

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***KEYWORDS:**

Control No. NC107
 State North Carolina
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program Area(s) Home Economics
 (List as many as apply)
 Subject Matter Area Foods, Nutrition and Health
 Commodity/Subject Food buying, food management
 Audience Families, adult volunteers, elderly, 4-H youth, youth, limited resource audiences, paraprofessionals, professionals
 Methods Teletip, computer assisted program, conferences, demonstrations, newsletter, Lunch & Learn, workshops, special interest groups, pilot projects, video

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable impact or economic consequence

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords Enter quantity - (numeric or social)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Improved buying management 9,594 individuals changed 2 or more food buying practices.
 Improved planning decisions 18,549 individuals changed 1 or more purchase decisions.
 Volunteers assisting with food buying programs 1,541

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				Year	*VOLUNTEER		Scope of Program
EXPENDED FTE	Professional	Paraprofessional	Volunteer (part-time)		No. Different Persons	Dollar Value (of volunteer time)	*SCOPE
	Prof	Para	Vol		Pers	Dollar	In the State Covered by the Report In Rept Name of other County Production Grantable Program Results Other
1984				1984			60 in St
1985				1985			100
1986				1986			
1987				1987			

Persons or Clientele yet to be Served (optional) _____

*Average cost per hour was for non-paid work - not necessarily minimum wage - multiplied by your equal dollar value.

***TITLE**

Program Title (include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC109 Foods, Nutrition and Health
Food Preservation and Safety in North Carolina***TEXT****SITUATION**

The Agricultural Extension Service is an identified reliable source of home food preservation information. With renewed interest in home preservation due to inflation and energy constraints, the need for updated and reliable information is critical. Also, concerns regarding additives, processing procedures, naturally occurring toxicants, sanitation and safe energy conservation are being voiced by consumers. Increased efforts by Extension educators to aid clientele in interpreting this information and applying it to daily living will help consumers to obtain benefits from science and technology.

OBJECTIVES

- 5,000 families preserving food at home follow correct procedures.
- 40,000 individuals follow safe food handling procedures in home and at group meal preparation sites.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND EVALUATION

Education in food preservation and safety focused on proper use of food preservation equipment, use of safe food preservation procedures, and selection of preservation preparations for reduced calorie and sodium dietary needs. Accomplishment data were collected in three ways: 1) A questionnaire (EV2F3) was mailed to 382 participants of selected food preservation education events. 42 percent (160) returned usable questionnaires. 81% gained answers to questions, 62% received new ideas, 49% reported greater skills, 52% reported increased confidence as benefits of the experience. 51% continued to use proper procedures for processing meats/vegetables, while 30% indicated a change to the proper technique. 57% reported continued use of proper processing of pickles/relishes with an additional 28% indicating a change to the recommended procedure. 35% reported prior use of processing for jelly and jam with 30% planning to adopt the procedure. 69% used proper processing times/procedures for tomatoes. 2) Individual county accomplishment reports contained data that at least 29,466 individuals/families utilized safe and approved food preservation methods. This data, with EV2F3 data, where the average dollar value of preserved food per respondent was \$128, gave a calculation of \$4,066,308 of food preserved by safe and approved methods. 3) Nine additional counties trained Master Food Preserver (MFP) volunteers. 57 volunteers entered the program with 55 (96%) graduating as MFP volunteers. In the first three months of volunteer work, 54 volunteers averaged 20 hours of volunteer time with 61 hours being the greatest time for a volunteer. Volunteers averaged 53 contacts.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

Unsafe and nonrecommended food preservation practices are still being followed by some clientele. Nineteen percent of the respondents to the EV2F3 evaluation continued to use unsafe practices for meat/vegetables, and 31% were using outdated tomato processing times. Continued emphasis on changing these practices will be addressed in the food preservation area.

***CONTACT**

Carolyn J. Lackey, Extension Food & Nutrition Specialist
Nadine F. Tope, In-Charge, Extension Foods & Nutrition
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2770

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No.	NC109
State	North Carolina
Fiscal Year(s)	1986
Program Area(s)	Home Economics
Subject Matter Area	Foods, Nutrition and Health
Community Subject	Food Preservation and Safety, Foods and Nutrition
Audience	Families, adult volunteers, elderly, 4-H youth, youth, limited resource audience, paraprofessionals, professionals.
Methods	Teletips, workshops, conferences, demonstrations, newsletters, Lunch & Learn, special interest workshops, television, slide tape, radio

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - (range or average)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Food safely preserved	\$4,066,308.00
Practices adopted	81% of EV2F3 respondents (N=160) processing meats/vegetables properly
Volunteers trained, Master Food Preservers	55

Expenditures - FTE on Program

***EXPENDED FTE**

***VOLUNTEER**

***SCOPE**

Year	Prof			Para			Vol			Pers		Dollar		Co in St	100
	Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollar	Pers	Dollar	Co in St	100						
1984															
1985															
1986															
1987															

Percent of Community to be Served (indicate in box)

***TITLE**

Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

USFUND NO.

NC111 Foods, Nutrition and Health
North Carolina Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program***TEXT****SITUATION**

Twenty-two percent of North Carolina households below the poverty level have indicated inadequate nutrition. Meager resources and low-income lifestyles carry the potential for poor dietary habits and related health problems. Milk, fruits, and vegetables are most often lacking in their diets. The State EFNEP program is presently conducted in 43 units with 158 aides employed on a three fourth's time basis to work with low income families and youth to improve their diets in normal nutrition.

OBJECTIVES

1) 40,000 enrolled EFNEP families consume diets that meet minimum number of recommended servings of each food group. 2) 40,000 youth, 6 to 19, participate in activities to improve dietary habits. 3) 6,000 volunteers develop leadership skills. 4) EFNEP units, a) increase participation parity, b) utilize EFNEP users in advisory capacities, and c) develop communication and cooperative relationships with relevant agencies.

RESOURCES

Volunteer leaders and cooperating agencies.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND EVALUATION

Based on 1985-86 annual EFNEP reports, 7,103 enrolled EFNEP families were involved in learning experiences focusing on improving their nutritional status. Entry and exit recalls revealed that only 51% of homemakers entering the program, compared to 77% of homemakers exiting the program, had one or more servings of the four food groups. Six percent entering, compared to 28 percent exiting, reported consumption of recommended servings from each of the four food groups. 10,200 youth 6 to 19, participated in learning experiences designed to improve dietary habits. The EFNEP program was supported by 2,945 volunteers who received training and contributed their 32,421 hours and other resources to the development of youth and adult groups. Findings from comprehensive reviews conducted in one-fourth of the existing units this fiscal year revealed 90% have utilized EFNEP users in advisory capacities and all have established or designed a plan of action to communicate and cooperate with relevant agencies.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

To increase the cost effectiveness of EFNEP, future efforts will be directed towards implementing more frequent family visits for graduation within 12 months, more group teaching for adults, use of a standardized curriculum and utilization of innovative program delivery methods such as adult day camps, newsletters and area meetings. Integration of EFNEP families into ongoing Extension program by group and media oriented experiences will be emphasized.

***CONTACT**

Mary J. Whitmore, EFNEP Coordinator
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2782

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***KEYWORDS:**

Contract No. NC111
 State North Carolina
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program Area(s) Home Economics
 (List as many as apply)

Subject Matter Area Foods, Nutrition and Health

Commodity/Subject Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program

Audience EFNEP families, volunteers, 4-H EFNEP youth, professionals, paraprofessionals

Methods Video, workshops, district, area and multi-county meetings, conference, computer assisted program, and home teaching visits

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - (economic or social)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS:**

Participants 7,103 homemakers; 10,200 youth

Dietary practices improved 77% of homemakers exiting the program had one or more servings of the four food groups. 28% of homemakers exiting the program consumed recommended food group servings.

Expended Time (ETE) on Program

Support Program

***EXPENDED FTE**

***VOLUNTEER**

***SCOPE**

Prof

Para

Vol

Pers

Dollar

Co in St 100

Covered by 43/Units
 In Rept 55 Co.

Number of the Other
 Programs Funded in
 Program's State

Other

1984				1,934		
1984				1984		
1985				1985		
1986				1986	2,945	
1987				1987		

Percent of Clientele who are Served (optional)

*A State's total number of units should not include units that would be covered by other reports in the system.

***TITLE**

Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC111A Foods, Nutrition and Health - North Carolina Expanded Food and Nutrition Program Directive: Senate Report (98-566)

***TEXT**

SITUATION

The Senate Report (98-566) Appropriation Bill 1985 cited the Committee's concern for increased emphasis for nutrition advice for low-income families. The committee expects the Expanded Food and Nutrition Program to place more emphasis on assuring that all eligible individuals are made aware of the various federal nutrition programs.

OBJECTIVES

6,000 EFNEP families and other eligible individuals/families to be made aware of various federal nutrition programs.

RESOURCES

Cooperating agencies included WIC, Food Stamps, School Lunch and Commodity Food Programs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND EVALUATION

EFNEP professionals in 43 units made contacts with food stamp offices to review benefits, regulations and requirements and establish a structured referral system between agencies. Brochures entitled "Is EFNEP for You" were made available to WIC and Food Stamp offices. All EFNEP aides received in-service training on federal nutrition programs and distributed flyers "Facts about Food Programs" to all enrolled and potential EFNEP clientele. A pamphlet "EFNEP... Nutrition Education That Is Helping Families in North Carolina" was made available to agency representatives for public relations.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

EFNEP units will continue to maintain mutual referral system with relevant agencies and keep updated on food program benefits and regulations. Food Stamp and other nutrition program personnel will be asked to participate in orientation and in-service training for aides on a regular basis.

***CONTACT**

Mary J. Whitmore, EFNEP Coordinator
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2782

*TITLE Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC112 Energy and The Living Environment in North Carolina -
Summary

*TEXT

SITUATION

County Advisory Committees have identified several problems which affect how North Carolina families manage the environment in which they live. These include: high energy costs and increasing energy demand, using energy conservation strategies that are compatible with lifestyles, using available resources for energy retrofits and home designs, utilization of space to meet the needs of family members, and limited understanding of the value and appreciation of a well-designed home.

PROGRAM SEGMENTS - (a) Lifestyles and Energy Management, (b) Energy Retrofits, (c) Energy Efficient Design, (d) Physiological Environment, and (e) Psychological Environment.

OBJECTIVES - 1) North Carolina families will use energy conservation strategies that are compatible with family lifestyles. 2) North Carolina families will plan and use energy-efficient and cost-effective conservation measures for existing homes.

3) North Carolina families will plan and select energy-efficient and cost-effective conservation measures for new homes. 4) North Carolina families select materials, styles, designs and plan arrangements for more efficient use of space in the home.

5) North Carolina families develop an understanding and appreciation for the value of a well-designed home to the psychological well being of all family members.

RESOURCES - Volunteers, NCSU Solar Research and Demonstration House, N. C. Department of Energy, utility companies, local government weatherization agencies and Councils on Aging.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1) 15,732 families used energy conservation strategies such as installing auxiliary heating devices and energy-saving window treatments, improved energy habits and management skills, and reduced water consumption for a dollar value of \$6,020. 2) 20,402 families and youth implemented conservation measures in existing homes, used energy audits to increase knowledge, and gained knowledge of passive solar retrofit options resulting in dollar values of \$46,445 and a 10-20% reduction in consumption. 3) 42,232 families and youth built or bought new homes with at least one energy-cost efficient feature and increased their knowledge of passive solar designs and other alternative energy applications resulting in dollar values of \$12,500. 4) 28,919 families gained knowledge or used space stretching techniques, improved storage and kitchens to make their homes look and live larger for a dollar value of \$74,200. 5) 4,138 families completed do-it-yourself decorating projects such as painting, rearranging and refinishing furniture, constructing window treatments to improve the interior of the home for a dollar value of \$800,748.

EVALUATION - County accomplishment reports, site observations, interviews, Extension Plan Service records, mailed surveys, telephone surveys, face-to-face contacts, and end-of-program surveys.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS - More program emphasis on limited-resource families and elderly families. Families need additional help with decisionmaking in energy management, solar retrofits, applications and interiors, small space living, and planning space for children's needs.

*CONTACT

Glenda M. Herman, Sandra A. Dellinger, Wilma S. Hammett,
Harriet T. Jennings, Judieth Mock
Home Economics Extension Specialists
Box 7605, NCSU, Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2770

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***KEYWORDS:**

Contract No. NC112
 State North Carolina
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program Area(s) Home Economics
 (List as many as apply)

Subject Matter Area Energy and the Living Environment

Commodity/Subject Lifestyles and Energy Management, Energy Retrofits, Energy Efficient Design, Physiological Environment, and Psychological Environment

Audience Families, elderly, limited-resource families, 4-H and other youth, young families

Methods Conferences, special interest series workshops, demonstrations, Lunch and Learn series, computer assisted program, area meetings, multi-county meetings, video cassettes

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable result or goal with a time component

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keyword

Enter quantity - (number or word)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Knowledge gained	73,930 families, youth, elderly & limited-resource.
Attitudes/behavior changed	1,132 families, elderly
Decision-making improved	19,696 families
Practices adopted	11,364 families, limited-resource or elderly
Habitat improved	17,797 families, youth
Dollar value	\$939,913

*EXPENDED FTE			*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollar	Co in St 100
1984			1984		In Rept
1985			1985		
1986			1986		Other
1987			1987		

Percent of Clients to be Served (optional)

Additional information for number and work hours (optional)

*TITLE: Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTRACT NO.

Energy and The Living Environment - Lifestyles and Energy Management in North Carolina

NC113

*TEXT

SITUATION - Recent surveys indicate that many families would like to reduce home energy use through measures that don't compromise family lifestyles or well-being. The elderly and limited-resource families are especially concerned with the reduced energy or alternative energy choice. With any energy conservation measure or alternative energy choice, the family is faced with compromises based on economics, safety and quality of the home environment.

OBJECTIVE - Families will become more proficient in investigating, evaluating and implementing energy management strategies that are compatible with family lifestyles. Expected results include: 1) 25,000 families will increase their knowledge about selection, use, and energy efficiency of auxiliary heating devices. 2) 40,000 families will implement one or more energy conservation measures to improve the thermal characteristics of windows in the home. 3) 10,000 elderly and limited-resource families will select energy conservation measures and use energy management practices appropriate to maintain family well-being. 4) 10,000 families will increase their knowledge of the thermal properties of textiles to better select thermally comfortable clothing suited to their environment conditions. 5) 25,000 households will practice energy saving laundry methods that result in achieving acceptably clean laundry.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - 1) 1,678 families in 19 counties become more knowledgeable about selection and use of auxiliary heating devices. 50 families in two different counties reported safe installation practices and a 5-10% energy cost reduction from use of auxiliary devices. 92 families in five counties took measures to improve the air quality of their residences, and 718 families gained knowledge about residential air quality. 1,594 families in 12 counties became more knowledgeable about moisture control for their residences and 300 families made improvements valued at \$5,000 in moisture damages to homes. 2) 2,609 families in 20 counties gained knowledge, learned skills and increased the energy efficiency in windows in their homes through interior and exterior insulating and shading applications. 15 families in one county made energy improvements to 45 windows that resulted in a value of \$1,020. 3) 1,360 elderly and limited-resource families selected and used appropriate energy management skills to maintain well-being. 4) 630 elderly North Carolinians increased their knowledge about space heating requirements and clothing practices to prevent hypothermia. 5) 2,735 families in 14 counties gained knowledge of water conservation and 437 families in seven counties reduced consumption by water-saving practices.

EVALUATION - Mailed questionnaires, county accomplishment reports, face-to-face contacts, and surveys used at end of programs.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS - Additional programming emphasis should be directed toward limited-resource families and the aging. Air quality and moisture control programming needs to be increased, with evaluation tools needed to aggregate data in these areas. Water conservation programming should be increased.

*CONTACT

Sandra A. Dellinger, Wilma S. Hammett
Harriet T. Jennings, Judieth Mock
Home Economics Extension Specialists
Box 7605, NCSU, Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2770

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***KEYWORDS**

Contract No. NC113
 State North Carolina
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program Area(s) Home Economics
 Subject Matter Area Energy and The Living Environment
 Comprehensive Subject Lifestyles and Energy Management
 Title(s) Families, elderly, limited-resource families
 Method(s) Conferences, special interest series, workshops

Measurable Impacts/Results - Use 1986 fiscal year data unless otherwise indicated.

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - (numeric or word)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Knowledge gained	9,814 families
Decision-making improved	2,533 families
Practices adopted	3,385 families

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER		Scope of Program
*EXPENDED FTE	Prof.			Year	No. Different Persons	*SCOPE
	Para	Vol				
1984				1984		Co in St 100
1985				1985		In Rept
1986				1986		Other
1987				1987		

Percent of Expenditures to be derived from NARS: []
 Average age of individuals who participated in the work should necessarily indicate a representative sample of the population's characteristics.

***TITLE** Program Title (Includes State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

Energy and The Living Environment - Energy Retrofits
in North Carolina

NC114

***TEXT**

SITUATION - The U. S. Bureau of Labor indicated that energy costs increased 288.88% from 1970 to 1982. County problem reports cite increasing energy costs as a major problem for young families, the elderly, and those with limited resources. Families need to improve decision-making skills for energy conservation strategies that stabilize or reduce home energy costs or consumption.

OBJECTIVES - Families will become more proficient in investigating, evaluating and implementing energy conserving measures in existing residences. Expected results include: 1) 20,000 families will implement one or more cost-effective energy conservation measure in the home to reduce energy consumption or increase energy savings. 2) 15,000 elderly and limited-resource families will implement one or more appropriate low-cost or no-cost conservation measure in the home. 3) 20,000 families and 3,500 youth will increase their knowledge or measuring home energy use before and after implementing energy conservation measures. 4) 30,000 families will increase their knowledge of passive solar retrofit applications for the home.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1) 12,904 families in 45 counties learned about and/or made cost-effective energy conservation measures for their homes. 2,415 families in 20 counties completed one or more weatherization project. In two counties, 368 mobile home residents insulated and weatherized their homes, with a resulting 10% reduction in energy costs. In five counties, home energy projects such as insulating the water heater and improving space heating systems were completed by 1,149 families and resulted in an estimated dollar value of \$33,245. 437 families in seven counties installed water-saving devices and 2,735 families gained knowledge about water conservation. 2) 1,096 elderly and 313 limited-resource families used at least one low-cost or no-cost conservation measure in their homes. In one county, 444 Extension Volunteer hours resulted in 75 homes of limited-resource families being insulated and weatherized, with \$6,700 energy reduction resulting. 461 elderly in two counties made weatherization improvements that resulted in a 10% drop in energy consumption, or \$4,500 in energy savings. 3) 1,005 families and 127 youth gained knowledge of home energy use, with 300 families in one county reducing consumption 10-15% after seminars on energy management. 30 families in this group enrolled in time-of-use programs offered by utilities; 60 enrolled for water heater control management, while 40 others insulated their water heaters. 72 youth learned meter-reading skills and monitored home energy use before and after making energy improvements. 4) 990 families in 9 counties increased knowledge of passive solar retrofit applications for homes. 30 families in 6 counties made appropriate decisions about the most effective passive solar improvement for their homes, with an estimated \$2,000 energy reduction resulting from the retrofit projects.

EVALUATION - Mailed questionnaires, county accomplishment reports, telephone surveys, interviews, site observations, and end-of-program surveys.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS - Additional programs are needed for limited-resource families and the aging. Families need further assistance with evaluating passive solar retrofit options. A series of statewide solar seminars is being developed.

***CONTACT**

Sandra A. Dellinger
Extension Housing Specialist
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2770

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***KEYWORDS**

County No. NC114
 State North Carolina
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program Area(s) Home Economics
 (List all major activities)

Subject Matter Area Energy and the Living Environment

Commodity/Subject Energy Retrofits

Audience Families, elderly, limited-resource families, youth

Methods Conferences, demonstrations, Lunch and Learn Special Interest Series, workshops, computer assisted program

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords Enter quantity - (See instructions)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Energy management behavior changes	1,132 families
Low-cost, no-cost or cost-effective conservation practices adopted	5,375 families, limited-resource families and elderly
Decision-making about conservation or solar retrofits improved	13,895 families

Expanded Time (ETE) on Program			*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
*EXPENDED FTE			Pers	Dollar	Co in St 100
Prof	Para	Vol			In Rept
1984			1984		
1985			1985		
1986			1986		Other
1987			1987		

Percent of Total Available to the States: National

***TITLE**Program Title *(Include State Name in Title)*

CONTRACT NO.

Energy and The Living Environment - Energy Efficient Design
in North Carolina

NC115

***TEXT**

SITUATION - Space conditioning, water heating, and air infiltration account for at least 80% of North Carolina home energy costs. These costs could be substantially reduced in new homes by the use of energy efficient design and building practices. County reports document that families need to improve decision-making skills to incorporate energy efficient and cost-effective design strategies in new homes.

OBJECTIVES - Families will become more proficient in investigating, evaluating and implementing energy efficient design strategies in new homes. Expected results include: 1) 15,000 families building new homes will include one or more energy and cost efficient design features in the home. 2) 20,000 families and 3,500 youth will increase their knowledge of alternative energy applications to new home design. 3) 5,000 families will live successfully with passive solar designs so that the designs function efficiently, are attractive and livable and the furnishings and their arrangement are appropriate. 4) 20,000 families buying new homes will select a home with one or more energy and cost efficient design features.

RESOURCES - Volunteers, NCSU Solar Research and Demonstration House, North Carolina Department of Energy.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - 1) 1,531 families in 19 counties built homes that incorporated at least one energy and cost efficient design feature. 10 families in one county estimated a dollar value of \$12,500 as a result of Extension information. 14 families specified Extension energy-efficient house plans to be built and 10 families in 9 counties incorporated solar features in their homes as a result of Extension information. Two counties have Demonstration House projects underway. 2) 2,802 families, including 517 older adults, and 225 youth in 14 counties increased their knowledge of alternative energy applications to new home design. 84 out of 337 families in 7 counties who participated in Extension alternative housing tours indicated plans to incorporate techniques and ideas learned from the tours in the construction of their homes. 3) 935 people in 9 counties have increased their knowledge of passive solar design and its functional application to interior spaces. 27,000 persons increased their knowledge of passive solar design by touring the NCSU Passive Solar Demonstration House. 4) 1,073 families who bought new homes selected a house that had one or more energy and cost efficient design feature. One county held a 4-part series for 61 potential homebuyers. Housing tours in 7 counties helped 337 families gain new ideas about energy conserving features for new homes.

EVALUATION - County accomplishment reports, site observations, interviews, Extension Plan Service records, NCSU Solar House records.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS - Additional information on solar livability and decision-making about solar features is needed. Programming on energy-efficient house design that minimizes moisture and air quality problems is being developed. An evaluation tool needs to be developed in this area.

***CONTACT**

Sandra A. Dellinger, Extension Housing Specialist
Wilma S. Hammett, Extension Interior Design Specialist
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2770

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC115
 State North Carolina
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program Area(s) Home Economics
 (List all multi-year years)
 Subject/Matter Area Energy and the Living Environment
 Commodity/Subject Energy Efficient Design Applications
 Audience Families, youth
 Methods Conferences, special interest series, area meetings, multi-county meetings, workshops, computer assisted programs

Measurable Impacts/Results — Measurable results or specific accomplishments

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results — keywords

Enter quantity — occurrence or result

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Increased knowledge of energy-efficient design features	36,360 families
Decision-making on conservation and solar applications improved	3,268 families
Conservation and solar practices used	2,604 families

Expended Time (FTE) on Program			*VOLUNTEER		Scope of Program
Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollar	In or Out of State
1984			1984		100 Covered by this Report In Rept
1984			1984		
1985			1985		
1985			1985		
1986			1986		
1987			1987		Other

Percent of Clients as to be Served (optional)

Percent of Clients as to be Served (optional)

***TITLE**

Program Title (include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.
NC116Energy and The Living Environment - Physiological Environment:
North Carolina Homes***TEXT****SITUATION**

Housing decreased in size 9% between 1978 and 1980. By the mid-80's the average size house will be 1,400-1,500 sq. ft. This downsizing increases the importance of functional, efficient and attractive interiors. Many families who move into downsized housing especially older adults find adapting to the reduced space physiologically difficult.

OBJECTIVES

1) 20,000 families use one or more techniques to make the space in their home appear larger and/or become more efficient through the selection and arrangement of furnishings, through decorating techniques and through improved management or addition of storage. 2) 15,000 elderly adults adapt physically to the reduced living space in downsized housing. 3) When buying furniture for their home 5,000 families choose furniture that is multi-functional and adapts well to their changing needs.

RESOURCES - NCSU Solar Research and Demonstration House, volunteers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2,431 families in 14 counties gained knowledge of techniques to make the space in their homes function more efficiently and appear larger. In two counties 325 people participated in a program on "Small Space - How To Make It Look Bigger." Over 62% or 201 people had improved their storage space by adding or converting storage space through building or remodeling and 26% or 85 people by adding storage devices. Over 50% or 165 people had improved the living space by rearranging furniture in one or more rooms to make better use of the space. After making improvements 50% or 163 people indicated they use the living space more and can have more activities in the same area. In decorating to improve the look of spaciousness over 44% or 143 selected window treatments to blend or match wall color, 41% or 133 painted the walls a light color and 32% or 104 selected simple window treatments to keep the windows from looking heavy. In another county 24 people reorganized the space, donated or sold unused items at yard sales and earned \$3,000.

Over 25,000 people who toured the NCSU Passive Solar Research and Demonstration House gained knowledge of how multi-purpose furniture, small scale furniture and small patterns can make small rooms look larger and be more functional.

Over 712 families in nine counties improved their kitchen or bathroom storage for an estimated dollar value of \$100/family.

EVALUATION

EV-2, H-8 mailed survey was used in two counties. County accomplishment reports were used in all other counties.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

A program on small space living for the elderly is in the developmental stage. Fewer counties are using EV-2 instruments to evaluate data.

***CONTACT**

Wilma S. Hammett, Extension Interior Design Specialist
Sandra A. Dellinger, Extension Housing Specialist
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2770

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***KEYWORDS**

County No. NC116
 State North Carolina
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program Area(s) Home Economics
 Subject Matter Area Energy and the Living Environment
 Community/Subject Living environment, storage, decorating small spaces
 Audience Families, older adults
 Methods Special interest meetings, series of classes

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social/economic/educational accomplishments

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - (economic or social)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Gained knowledge - larger space use and looks 27,756 families
 Improved kitchen 712 families
 Improved storage 451 families

*EXPENDED FTE			*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
Prof.	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollar	Co in St 100 In Rept Other
1984			1984		
1985			1985		
1986			1986		
1987			1987		

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

Energy and The Living Environment - Psychological Environment:
North Carolina Homes

NC117

TEXT*SITUATION**

Technological advances in the 80's will make it possible to live, work, play, and shop at home. Thus, the home is emerging as the main arena, yet its size is decreasing. Creating a functional, yet aesthetically pleasing and comfortable environment will be a challenge. Primary concerns will include the quality of the interior environment, space for privacy, space to encourage growth and development of children and the psychological adjustments of older adults to smaller spaces.

OBJECTIVES

- 1) 5,000 young families with children develop space(s) in the home to accommodate the personal needs and growth of both parent(s) and children.
- 2) 30,000 families make decorating changes in the interior of their home and recognize the importance of an attractive and comfortable environment to their own well-being.
- 3) 2,500 older adults adapt psychologically to the reduced living space in downsized housing.

RESOURCES - Volunteers.**ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

782 people in 42 counties refurbished 1,163 pieces of furniture and 79% or 618 used the furniture to make their home more attractive. The dollar value of their efforts is estimated at \$268,098. Over 3,520 people in 45 counties completed do-it-yourself projects to improve the interior of their home and make it more livable. Over 65 families in four counties redecorated the den or family room while 55 families redecorated the kitchen. The most noticeable changes were changing the paint color (30%) and rearranging the furniture (9%).

Approximately 2,100 people in 14 counties developed decorating skills to make their home more attractive.

Two counties reached 517 older adults with housing options information, i.e. living in smaller spaces, ways to make spaces safer and more comfortable. In one county where 360 older adults were reached, 67% or 241 adopted two or more practices. Over 50 older adults reported using the information to make housing decisions.

EVALUATION

Surveys EV-2, H-1; EV-2, H-6; EV-2, H-8 and county accomplishment reports were used.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

A program on children's rooms is being developed presently.

***CONTACT**

Wilma S. Hammett
Extension Interior Design Specialist
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2770

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC117

State North Carolina

Fiscal Year/1986

Program Award/ Home Economics

Subject Matter Area/ Energy and the Living Environment

Commodity/Subject/ Psychological Environment

Activities/ Families, elderly, youth

Methods/ Conference, workshops, special interest series

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable results/ accomplishments/ consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - (numerical or verbal)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Used refinished furniture in home	618 people
Completed do-it-yourself projects	3,520 people
Savings	\$800,748

Expended Time - FTE on Program			*VOLUNTEER	Scope of Program Number of Counties
*EXPENDED FTE				
Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Co in St 100
1984			1984	Covered by this Report In Rept Number of other Counties Producing Comparable Program Results Other
1985			1985	
1986			1986	
1987			1987	

Percent of Counties must be covered (optional) _____

Percent of total population must be covered (optional) _____

***TITLE**

Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC118

Family Strengths and Social Environment in North Carolina
Summary***TEXT**

SITUATION - In spite of a general history of continuity for North Carolina families, the pace of social change makes it necessary to improve educational efforts to strengthen families and the social environment. Economic stress has devastated many of our farm families. The divorce rate is still high, and the number of one-parent families continues to increase. Other problem areas for families are poverty, adolescent pregnancy, drug abuse, poor relationships within families, and the growing number of older dependent parents or relatives. Educational programs must provide skills for interpersonal relationships in all types of changing families and households. Parenting knowledge and skills, child care, skills to deal with stress, and skills to prolong independent living for older adults are all pressing needs for families in the '80's.

PROGRAM SEGMENTS - 1) Family Interpersonal Relationships, 2) Stress, 3) Self-Esteem, 4) Parenting, and 5) Adult Growth and Development.

OBJECTIVES - 1) North Carolina couples and families use recommended communication skills to improve interpersonal relationships, 2) Families practice stress management and coping skills, 3) Families and household members enhance their own and others' self-esteem, 4) Working parents, child care workers, youth and community leaders deal effectively with family-work related problems and gain knowledge and skills in child care, growth and development, 5) Adults plan and adjust to retirement and the elder years.

RESOURCES - Volunteer leaders, cooperating agencies and groups.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - 1) Out of 10,921 participants in 45 counties, 8,024 gained knowledge, and 2,698 changed some behavior related to interpersonal relationships. 2) Reports of stress programs from 56 counties showed 12,857 participants, 6,560 using skills, 8,803 gaining knowledge, and 4,773 changing attitudes. 3) Knowledge related to self-esteem was gained by 2,428 persons out of 5,958 participants in 26 counties. Behavior was changed by 1,534. 4) Parenting knowledge was gained by 11,731, skills were used by 7,013, and 2,140 changed behavior. 10,427 were reached through newsletters. 5) 5,646 adults gained some knowledge about retirement, with 3,023 changing some behavior. 4,822 gained knowledge about independent living, while 1,240 used at least one new skill for independent living. 10,468 adults took part in programs in this adult growth and development area. In all five segments a total of 2,001 volunteer leaders were trained to help.

EVALUATION - County accomplishment reports, EV-1 forms, EV-2 mailed questionnaires, telephone surveys and personal contact were all used to evaluate programs.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS - 1) In spite of some excellent work being done in many areas of the state, the task of strengthening families through education is always new and challenging. 2) The areas of parent education, family stress, and helping families cope with aging dependent relatives are great challenges for the next few years.

***CONTACT**

Leo F. Hawkins, Human Development Specialist
Cynthia E. Johnson, Human Development Specialist
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2770

***TITLE**

Program Title (include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO. |

NC119 Family Strengths and Social Environment
Family Interpersonal Relationships: North Carolina***TEXT****SITUATION**

North Carolina's marriage and divorce rate seems to have stabilized, but the ratio of divorces to marriages is still around 50/100. More young adults are choosing to delay marriage, not get married, or not to have children. The number of one-parent families continues to increase and an increase is noted in households headed by divorcees, young people and the elderly. Two-career households have increased rapidly. The fastest growing group in the labor force is women.

All these changes mean that a workable marriage or a healthy relationship between individuals in a household depends upon skills that develop a satisfying relationship and not upon obligations involved in a traditional marriage. The necessity of teaching the skills of interpersonal relationships is greater than ever.

OBJECTIVES

4,000 persons learn and 3,000 family or household members utilize recommended skills related to communication and interpersonal relationships.
RESOURCES - Volunteer leaders, cooperating agencies and groups.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

45 counties conducted educational programs on interpersonal relationships including Extension Homemaker programs, classes conducted in a series, seminars conducted for young adults and teen-agers, and special programs designed for widow groups and civic clubs. 10,921 participants took part in these programs and 8,024 reported gaining some knowledge. 4,872 learned a skill and 2,698 reported a change in behavior. 502 leaders were trained to prepare for and conduct these programs. 36,450 newsletters were mailed and 135,892 people were reached through radio and newspapers.

EVALUATION

In some counties a questionnaire was mailed to participants approximately two months after the program. In all counties agents completed an accomplishment report from data collected at meetings and from telephone surveys.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

Personal life satisfaction studies still show that the majority of people depend upon intimate relationships in a family or household for primary life satisfaction. At the same time family and household changes make it difficult for many people to reach a desired level of interpersonal security and satisfaction. Extension educational efforts in this area must seek creative ways to help fill part of this gap.

***CONTACT**

Leo F. Hawkins
Human Development Specialist
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2770

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC119

State North Carolina

Fiscal Year(s) 1986

Program Area(s) Home Economics

Subject Matter Area Family Strengths and Social Environment

Community/Subject Interpersonal relationships, communication, human development

Audience Homemakers, families, elderly adults, single adult groups, couples, adolescents, women, church groups

Methods Classes, seminars, retreats, area meetings, newlywed packet

Measurable Impacts/Results -- Measurable impact in terms of number of persons

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results -- Keywords

Enter quantity -- (in column on right)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Participants in interpersonal relationship program	10,921
Knowledge gained in program	8,024
Skills learned in program	4,872
Behavior changed in program	2,698
Leaders trained in program	502
Newsletters mailed	36,450
Persons reached thru mass media, radio, newspaper	135,892

*EXPENDED FTE	Expended Time of FTE on Program			*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
	Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollar	
1984				1984		Co in St 100 In Rept 45
1985				1985		
1986	4.3			1986	502 \$2510.	Other
1987				1987		

Part of the program was carried out under the supervision of the NARS staff.

COPIES OF THIS REPORT ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE NARS OFFICE.

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

Family Strengths and Social Environment
Stress: North Carolina***TEXT****SITUATION**

The number of North Carolina farms has dropped from 90,000 in 1981 to 73,000 in 1986 - a 19% drop in five years. A February, 1986 survey by the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service shows that about 19% more farmers are under financial stress. An economic analysis shows that by January, 1987, perhaps 1/3 of North Carolina farmers could have a debt/asset ratio of 40% or more and/or have cash flow problems. If this assumption is valid, 23,000 North Carolina farmers could be experiencing some form of financial distress.

In addition to economic stress among farm families, there are fewer jobs in the textile industry than at any time since records were kept in 1947. The North Carolina average rate of unemployment remains slightly below the national average, but in some specific counties the unemployment rate is above 20%.

Other evidence of stress upon North Carolina families are divorce, one-parent families, teenage pregnancy, aging dependent relatives, human abuse and drug abuse.

OBJECTIVES

7,500 family and household members use coping skills to reduce or to deal with personal and social stresses of life.

RESOURCES

Volunteer leaders, cooperating agencies and groups.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Out of a reported participation of 12,857 in organized programs, classes and special seminars dealing with family stress, there were 6,560 who used some coping skill to reduce or deal with personal and social stresses in life. In addition, 8,803 gained knowledge about dealing with stress and 4,773 changed some attitude. The entire program trained 704 volunteer leaders who helped with the programs. Specific farmers who were identified as helped in these programs were 1,263 in meetings and 225 by telephone. In one specific sample of 68 respondents, 47% changed behavior related to exercise, 68% adopted meditation, 74% improved communication, and 69% reported lower stress.

EVALUATION

Agents used: 1) county accomplishment reports, 2) EV-1 forms for programs when they were presented, 3) EV-D2 forms mailed some weeks after the programs, 4) telephone checks, and 5) personal observation and reports.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

The problem of family stress, especially farm family stress is not expected to be eased for several years. Economic stress on farms, change of jobs away from industry, family change, and the pace of current living are expected to provide a challenge for new approaches to this problem in the near future.

***CONTACT**

Leo F. Hawkins
Human Development Specialist
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 919-737-2770

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***KEYWORDS:**

Control No. NC120

State North Carolina

Fiscal Year(s) 1986

Program Area(s) Home Economics
(List as many as apply)

Subject Matter Area Family Strengths and Social Environment

Commodity/Subject Stress, family stress, farm family stress

Activities Adults, farmers, families, working women, homemakers

Methods Seminars, organized group meetings, special classes, professional groups, special interest meetings, computer assisted programs

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - numeric or ratio

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Participants in programs related to stress in 56 counties	12,857
Skills used to reduce or deal with stress	6,560
Knowledge gained about stress problems	8,803
Attitudes changed about stress	4,773
Volunteer leaders trained	704
Farmers helped in meetings	1,263
Farmers helped by telephone	225

Expanded Time (FTE) on Program

***EXPENDED FTE**

***VOLUNTEER**

Scope of Program
Number of Counties

Year	Expanded Time (FTE) on Program			*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
	Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollar	Co in St 100
1984				1424		Covered by this Report
1985				1007		In Rept 56
1986	5.1			1032		Number of other Counties Producing Contribution Program Report Other
1987				1027		
1986				7040	\$35,200	Other

Percent of Client(s) yet to be Served (optional)

*FTE may include full or part-time work - not necessarily minimum wage - full or part-time work - not equity - full or part-time

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO. | Family Strengths and Social Environment - Stress Management,
 NC121 | North Carolina, 1890

***TEXT**

SITUATION: A major problem of families and individuals in North Carolina, as identified by the Extension Advisory Leadership Committee, was the inability to cope with stress resulting from social and economic pressures. Mental and physical abuse between family members, alcohol and drug abuse and low self-esteem were cited as problems associated with family stress. The literature suggests that the poor experience comparatively more stress and that the impact of that stress is more severe for poor families than for middle and upper income families. Family members need to develop an awareness of stress as a factor influencing the quality of life and to learn and practice wholesome stress management skills.

OBJECTIVES: Four thousand limited-resource family members practice wholesome stress coping and management skills to minimize or reduce family and personal stresses.

RESOURCES: Public Libraries, Churches, Recreation Departments, Community Centers and Organizations.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: Four hundred thirty-six individuals (125 prison inmates and 310 limited-resource persons) participated in a variety of small group and one-to-one learning experiences on stress management. Follow-up evaluations revealed the following.

	1985	1986
Number increased knowledge	233 (72%)	327 (75%)
Number improved skills	233 (72%)	318 (73%)
Number practiced skills learned	185 (57%)	283 (65%)

EVALUATION: Evidence of accomplishments was acquired through pre and post tests, telephone interviews with samples of participants, and a state prepared evaluation form (EVI).

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS: Since stress can have a significant impact on the quality of life, continued emphasis will be placed on helping families to better manage their stress.

***CONTACT** • Name and title • Address (include Zip Code) • Telephone (include area code & extension) • Electronic mail ID (when appropriate)

Thelma J. Feaster
 Family Education Coordinator/Human Development Specialist
 P. O. Box 21928, Greensboro, NC 27420-1928
 (919) 334-7956

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC121
 State North Carolina
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program Area(s) Home Economics
 (List as many as apply)

Subject Matter Area Family Strengths and Social Environment

Commodity/Subject Stress Management

Audience Limited-resource youth and adults

Methods Home visits, small group session, special interest workshops

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords	Enter quantity - (economic or social)
*QUANTIFIED IMPACTS	
Stress Management Knowledge Increased	327 youth and adults
Stress Management Skills Improved	318 youth and adults
Stress Management Skills Practiced	283 youth and adults

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER			Scope of Program Number of Counties
*EXPENDED FTE				*SCOPE			
Year	Professional Prof	Paraprofessional Para	Volunteer (optional) Vol	Year	No. Different Persons	Dollar Value* (of volunteer time) Dollar	In the State Co in St 100
1984				1984			Covered by this Report In Rept 8
1985				1985			Number of other Counties Producing Comparable Program Results
1986	2	5		1986			Other
1987				1987			

Percent of Clientele yet to be Served (optional)

*Average local hourly wage for comparable work—not necessarily minimum wage—multiplied by hour equals dollar value.

***TITLE**

Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

Contract No.

NC122

**Family Strengths and Social Environment
Self-Esteem: North Carolina*****TEXT****SITUATION**

Perhaps the largest factor in causing low self-esteem in North Carolina, is poverty. The proportion of the state's population in poverty has been growing, from 15% in 1980 to 17% in 1984, and by 1986 including one of every four children. The chairman of a special report (7-6-86) said, "The consistent theme you see throughout the spectrum of poverty is people who are losing hope." In a success oriented society one of the most humiliating situations for children is to live in poverty.

Another factor is the difficulty adolescents have in growing toward maturity. An alarming proportion of North Carolina teenagers drop out of school, commit crimes, are unemployed, become pregnant, abuse drugs and alcohol, commit suicide or die of injuries.

At the other end of the age groups, about 192,000 of the state's residents over 62 years of age have incomes below the poverty level.

OBJECTIVES

2,000 family and household members practice specific techniques to enhance the self-esteem of themselves and others.

2,000 family and household members gain knowledge designed to help enhance the self-esteem of themselves and others.

RESOURCES

Volunteer leaders, cooperating agencies and groups.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

County accomplishment reports show that 5,958 adults and youth participated in programs related to self-esteem. Of that number, 2,428 gained knowledge that was helpful and 1,541 practiced some skills to enhance self-esteem. Some behavioral change was reported for 1,534 persons. 26 counties participated in self-esteem programs and trained 327 leaders for volunteer help in teaching groups. 30,000 people were reached by radio. An example of 62 participants in two counties were sampled and revealed 68% worked on a specific developmental task, 50% enhanced their own self-esteem, and 37% helped another person to improve self-esteem.

EVALUATION

Participant responses at meetings, telephone surveys, and questionnaires mailed weeks after the programs, were used for evaluation.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

Self-esteem will continue to be important in Human Development programs, but it will probably be incorporated into programs such as The Rearing of Children, Intergenerational Relationships, and Adolescent Issues.

***CONTACT**

Leo F. Hawkins
Human Development Specialist
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605

(919) 737-2770

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KEYWORDS

Control No.	NC122
State	North Carolina
Fiscal Year(s)	1986
Program Area(s) (List 2 max. of app.)	Home Economics
Subject Matter Area	Family Strengths and Social Environment
Commodity Subject	Self-Esteem
Audience	Family and household members
Methods	Leader training, organized group meetings, special interest meetings, radio

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable results - economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords (Enter quantity - % or other unit)

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS

Participants in programs on self-esteem	5,958
Knowledge gained about self-esteem	2,428
Skills practiced to enhance self-esteem	1,541
Behavior changed related to self-esteem	1,534
Leaders trained	327
Reached by radio	30,000
Counties participating	26

EXPENDED FTE				*VOLUNTEER*		*SCOPE*	
Prof.	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollar	Co in St	100	
1984			1984			In Rept	26
1985			1985			Number of other Counties Producing Comparable Program Report	
1986	2.4		1986	327	\$1635.00	Other	
1987			1987				

Percent of Clientele yet to be Served (optional) _____
 Percent of total available community work - not necessarily available - (optional) _____

***TITLE**

Program Title (include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

Family Strengths and Social Environment
Parenting Education: North Carolina***TEXT**

SITUATION - The continuing need for parent education in North Carolina is clearly indicated by the high rates of teenage births, infant mortality, child abuse and neglect, divorce, drug usage, single-parent families, stepfamilies, and working mothers with children under age 18. The vast majority of individuals and couples who bring a new child home have received very little or no training in the complicated art of parenting. In order that families be better prepared to socialize members, more educational programs in child development and child care are needed.

OBJECTIVES - 12,000 youth, expectant parents, parents with children of all ages, parents rearing children in limited resources or non-nuclear families and volunteer leaders acquire skills and gain knowledge in child care, growth and development.

4,500 parents, grandparents, youth and adolescent parents increase knowledge in child care, growth and development and practice skills in effective parenting.

RESOURCES - Volunteer leaders, cooperating agencies and groups.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - Knowledge was gained by 11,731 parents, expectant parents, youth and volunteer leaders in child care, child development and effective parenting through classes in parenting, expectant parent classes, human abuse seminars, training for leaders to help latchkey children and scheduled classes of pre-release prisoners and incarcerated individuals. Of this number, 3,867 individuals reported acquiring skills of effective parenting while 2,140 individuals reported behavioral changes as a result of participating in parent education programs. 1001 parents, youth and teachers participated in programs on adolescent pregnancy, human sexuality and adolescent maturity.

Skills in parenting were also learned by 2,291 youth through 4-H projects in babysitting and child care and other special interest programs. 1,419 children were fingerprinted as part of the volunteer program in human development.

10,427 parents were reached through newsletters. 76 leaders were trained to teach parent education and 855 individuals improved parenting leadership skills.

Surveys of parenting classes for parents of infants and toddlers showed that 72% changed expectations of their children, 70% changed attitudes and habits, 72% increased knowledge of the principles of child growth and development and 54% increased their confidence as parents.

EVALUATION - County accomplishment data followed by mailed questionnaires (EV-2 D-1) and a special evaluation that combined mailed questionnaires and telephone contacts were used.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS - Because of working mothers and those without transportation who cannot attend courses or classes, it still appears that more parents can be reached in prenatal and infancy stages of development whether they work or not. Newsletters, home study courses and other media approaches seem to be effective ways to reach parents and will need to be increased to reach specific groups of parents.

***CONTACT**

Cynthia E. Johnson
Human Development Specialist
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2770

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***KEYWORDS:**

Control No: NC123
 State: North Carolina
 Fiscal Year(s): 1986
 Program Area(s): Home Economics, 4-H
 (List as many as apply)

Subject Matter Area: Family Strengths and Social Environment

Commodity/Subject: Parenting education in North Carolina

Audience: Youth, expectant parents, parents in non-nuclear families, working parents, child care workers, community leaders

Methods: Classes, computer assisted programs, workshops, Teletip, radio, newspapers, newsletters, independent study, projects, volunteer education

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social/economic consequences - (Keywords)

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - (Use Roman Numerals)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Knowledge gained	11,731
Skills used	7,013
Behavior changed	2,140
Reached through newsletters	10,427

*EXPENDED FTE				*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
Prof	Para	Vol	Year	Pers	Dollar	Co in St
			1984			100
			1985			53
	6		1986	76	\$380	Other
			1987			

Percent of Clients yet to be Served (optional):

*All wages and salaries should be comparable with local wages - not exceed 15% of local wage - built-in by the program for inflation.

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO. | Family Strengths and Social Environment in North Carolina - Parenting
 NC124 | Education, 1890

***TEXT**

SITUATION: The Extension Advisory Committee ranked lack of effective parenting skills among the top 10 problems of limited-resource families in North Carolina. Research has shown that a basic knowledge of child care, growth and development helps parents understand their children better, that parents can learn more constructive methods and techniques for handling child rearing concerns and problems, and that parenting education reduces problems such as educational and failure and child abuse.

Limited-resource parents, especially those with young children, need information on child care, growth and development, and successful parenting practices.

OBJECTIVES: Four thousand five hundred parents, grandparents, youth and adolescent parents increase knowledge in child care, child growth and development and practice skills in effective parenting.

RESOURCES: Advisory Leadership Committee, Health and Social Services Department personnel, National Committee for Preventing of Child Abuse, Family Life Council.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS/EVALUATION: A total of 582 individuals (378 or 65% limited-resource persons) participated in a variety of learning experiences in parenting and child development. Of the total number, 441 parents and grandparents (277 or 63% limited-resource persons) participated in a series of sessions on child care, guidance, behavior, abuse and neglect and effective parenting. Immediate feed-back, general observations, and pre and post tests revealed that 367 or 81% of the participants increased their knowledge and skills in effective parenting and preventive child abuse and neglect techniques. Also, 194 or 44% of the participants indicated that they are practicing the skills learned.

Fifty-two pregnant teens participated in a series of learning experiences on infant growth and development. Pre and post tests revealed that 44 or 85% of the teens increased their knowledge of infant growth and development.

Of the 89 youth who participated in a series of baby-sitting learning experiences, 77 or 87% increased their knowledge of characteristics and responsibilities of a baby-sitter, activities for small children, and safety and emergency techniques (evaluated by pre/post tests). A telephone survey of the participants revealed that 54 or 61% of the youth used the information learned.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS: Efforts in this area will be continued.

***CONTACT** • Name and title • Address (include Zip Code) • Telephone (include area code & extension) • Electronic mail ID (when appropriate)

Thelma J. Feaster
 Family Education Coordinator/Human Development Specialist
 P. O. Box 21928, Greensboro, NC 27420-1928
 (919) 334-7956

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC124
 State North Carolina
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program Area(s) Home Economics
 (List as many as apply)

Subject Matter Area Family Strengths and Social Environment

Commodity/Subject Parenting education; child care, growth and development

Audience Young families with children, limited-resource families, youth, and adolescent parents

Methods Home teaching visits, small group sessions

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - (economic or social)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Child Development Knowledge/Skills Increased	367 parents, grandparents
Parenting Skills Improved and Practiced	194 parents, grandparents
Preventive Child Abuse/Neglect Techniques Practiced	194 parents, grandparents
Infant Growth and Development Knowledge Increased	44 pregnant teens
Baby-sitting Knowledge/Skills Improved	77 youth
Baby-sitting Skills Practiced	54 youth

Expended Time (FTE) on Program

***EXPENDED FTE**

***VOLUNTEER**

Scope of Program
Number of Counties

***SCOPE**

Year	Professional Prof	Paraprofessional Para	Volunteer (optional) Vol	Year	No. Different Persons Pers	Dollar Value* (or volunteer time) Dollar	In the State
1984				1984			Co in St 100
1985				1985			Covered by this Report In Rept 8
1986	2	5		1986			Number of other Counties Producing Comparable Program Results Other
1987				1987			

Percent of Clientele yet to be Served (optional)

*Average local hourly wage for comparable work—not necessarily minimum wage—multiplied by hour equals dollar value.

***TITLE**

Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

Family Strengths and Social Environment
Adult Growth and Development: North Carolina

NC125

***TEXT**

SITUATION - By the year 2,000 the 60 and over population in North Carolina is expected to increase by 25% to 1,244,624 from 992,809. The 80 and above population will swell by 71%. The percentage of older citizens in poverty is still above their proportion in the population. The state does not have adequate programs and money to serve the current population of elderly residents, and state officials, according to a task force study, have no comprehensive plan to cope with the increase. The middle-age population (age 40-60) will soon reach above 1,500,000. These midlife citizens need to be better prepared for retirement and older adults need to develop the health and relationship skills to prolong independent living.

OBJECTIVES

- *7,000 adults gain information about financial, social and emotional preparation for retirement, and 2,000 adults use such information about retirement.
- *3,000 older adults use management, health and relationship skills to prolong independent living.
- *40 county groups cooperate to help improve services related to alternatives to institutional care.

RESOURCES - Volunteer leaders, cooperating agencies and groups.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - 54 counties reported 10,468 participants in classes and organized group programs related to adult growth and development. 5,646 of these gained some knowledge about retirement, with 3,023 using the information by changing some behavior. 4,822 adults gained knowledge about independent living, and 1,240 used some skill to prolong independent living. 54 counties cooperated with programs sponsored cooperatively by the Extension Service, the County Councils on Aging, and the area agencies on aging. Three counties in turn organized a "Coalition on Aging," a "Council on Aging," and a Senior Citizens Commission. In the total program of adult growth and development, 392 volunteer leaders were trained. 4,000 newsletters were mailed and 158,000 were reached through radio and newspaper. In a careful sample of 34 older adults, 86% gained knowledge and 68% used skills to prolong independent living.

EVALUATION - Evaluation forms were used in a variety of ways with some counties reporting shortly after the events and others waiting weeks or months. Data was gathered on accomplishment reports and on forms planned for computer calculations. Telephone surveys and observation reporting were used in a few situations.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS - Data from the State Data Center and reports from program participants indicate that more emphasis in the next long-range plan of work will need to be given to the problem of aging dependent parents or relatives. Approximately 12 county home economics groups have conducted educational programs on this concern during 1986.

***CONTACT**

Leo F. Hawkins
Human Development Specialist
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2770

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*KEYWORDS	
Control No.	NC125
State	North Carolina
Fiscal Year(s)	1986
Program Area(s)	Home Economics
Subject Matter Area	Family Strengths and Social Environment
Commodity Subject	Adult Growth, Retirement
Audience	Adults, midlife adults, elderly
Methods	Workshops, small group session, leader training, senior citizens celebrations, organized group meetings, radio and newspaper.

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences
 Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords Enter Quantity - (A general or social)

*QUANTIFIED IMPACTS	
Participants, Adult Growth and Development	10,468
Gained knowledge related to retirement	5,646
Changed behavior related to retirement	3,023
Gained knowledge about independent living	4,822
Used skills related to independent living	1,240
Leaders trained	392
County groups cooperate to improve services	54

*EXPENDED FTE	Expended Time (FTE) on Program			*VOLUNTEER	*SCOPE
	Prof	Para	Vol		
1984				392	Co in St 100
1985					In Rept 54
1986	4.2			392	Other
1987					
					Dollar \$1960.

Approved/Disapproved by the Survey Department: _____
 Title: _____

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***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO. | Family Strengths and Social Environment - Adult Growth and Development
 NC126 | North Carolina, 1890

***TEXT**

SITUATION: According to the census data North Carolina is not only a growing state, but it is a growing older state. In March 1980 there were 792,420 persons over 60 in North Carolina. Three-fourths of these individuals are in the "young-old" age category of 61 to 75 years of age. There are 1,234,043 persons between the ages of 40 and 60 or 22.5 percent of the state's population. Aging is a natural process of life, yet, few people are prepared to deal with the emotional and social problems which accompany retirement and the process of growing old. There is a need for people, especially the adult population, to learn more about the process of aging, the needs and problems of the lederly and social and emotional preparation for retirement.

OBJECTIVES: 3,500 young adults, middle aged and older adults acquire knowledge and adopt practices recommended for a satisfying and enjoyable retirement and senior years of life.

RESOURCES: Health and Social Services Department Personnel, Experience and Self Reliance Agency Personnel, Legal Aid, Parks and Recreation Department Personnel, Funeral Directors.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: A total of 969 individuals (649 or 67% limited-resource persons and 183 or 14% youth) participated in a variety of learning experiences and programs which focused on adult growth and development, retirement and independent living, death and bereavement and crime prevention. Follow-up evaluations and feed-back revealed the following.

	1985	1986
Number of program participants	411	558
Number increased knowledge of aging (adults)	296(72%)	413(74%)
Number increased knowledge of aging (youth)	75(41%)	87(45%)
Number increased knowledge retirement planning	284(69%)	440(79%)
Number increased recreation skills for older adults	308(75%)	446(80%)
Number increased knowledge planning for funeral costs	218(53%)	362(65%)
Number increased awareness of crime prevention for older adults	321(78%)	441(79%)

EVALUATION: Evidence of accomplishments was acquired through immediate feed-back, general observations and pre and post tests.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS: The rapidly increasing number of senior adults suggests that more work is needed to help individuals become better prepared for this stage of life.

***CONTACT** • Name and title • Address (include Zip Code) • Telephone (include area code & extension) • Electronic mail ID (when appropriate)

Thelma J. Feaster
 Family Education Coordinator/Human Development Specialist
 P. O. Box 21928, Greensboro, NC 27420-1928
 (919) 334-7956

FY 84-87 Accomplishment Report - NARS

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC126
 State North Carolina
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program Area(s) Home Economics
 (List as many as apply)

Subject Matter Area Family Strengths and Social
 Commodity/Subject Adult Development, Retirement
 Audience Limited-resource adults, elderly
 Methods Home teaching visits, small group sessions and other appropriate
 Extension teaching methods

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords	Enter quantity - (economic or social)
*QUANTIFIED IMPACTS	
Knowledge of Aging Increased	413 adults 87 youth
Knowledge of Retirement Planning Increased	440 adults
Recreation Skills for Older Adults Developed	446 adults
Funeral Planning Knowledge Increased	362 adults
Crime Prevention Awareness Increased	441 adults

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER			Scope of Program Number of Counties
*EXPENDED FTE				*SCOPE			
Year	Professional Prof	Paraprofessional Para	Volunteer (optional) Vol	Year	No. Different Persons Pers	Dollar Value* (of volunteer time) Dollar	In the State Co in St
1984				1984			100
1985				1985			8
1986	1	3		1986			Other
1987				1987			

Percent of Clientele yet to be Served (optional)

*Average local hourly wage for comparable work--not necessarily minimum wage--multiplied by hour equals dollar value.

*TITLE Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CENTRAL NO.

NC127 Volunteerism/Leadership Development in North Carolina - Summary

*TEXT

SITUATION - North Carolina has developed a strong Extension Home Economics volunteer leadership program through North Carolina Extension Homemakers, Advisory Leadership Systems, Master Volunteer Programs, 4-H Youth Leaders, EFNEP, CVU, VEEP Programs, etc. However, 1) Volunteers need to be made more visible and contributions made by volunteers need to be recognized. 2) Volunteers do not receive adequate training to carry out specific jobs and/or responsibilities, and there is no method of matching volunteers with their specific interests and skills. 3) Volunteers may not recognize personal growth that takes place through volunteer efforts and often fail to understand the role and relationship between the volunteer and the professional staff members. 4) The present Extension Homemaker structure is not designed to encourage membership of the young, middle-aged and working homemaker groups.

PROGRAM SEGMENTS: 1) Volunteer Visibility and Recognition, 2) Volunteer Leadership Development and Expertise, and 3) North Carolina Extension Homemakers Association.

OBJECTIVES - 1) Citizens in North Carolina will increase awareness of the leadership opportunity, outreach efforts and educational information provided through Home Economics Extension volunteer programs and recognition of volunteer contributions will be expanded. 2) Extension Home Economics volunteers will have a high level of expertise in dissemination of educational information toward improving the quality of life of North Carolina citizens. 3) The Extension Homemakers Association will build flexibility in the present organizational structure to encourage involvement of new leadership and full participation of present members.

RESOURCES - Volunteer leaders

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - Approximately 3,836,127 persons in North Carolina have had the opportunity to be made aware of the Extension Home Economics Volunteer Programs through mass media. Special emphasis has been placed on recognition of the volunteer and 15,265 volunteers have been recognized publicly. 85,386 volunteers were involved in home economics program planning, implementation and/or evaluation. 9,231 volunteers completed and used group leadership skills. 10,913 volunteers improved skills and demonstrated expertise at local Extension Homemaker meetings. The North Carolina Extension Homemakers Association has reviewed its current structure and is continuing to adapt the Extension Homemaker/Extension Service Task Force recommendations. Official handbook revisions are completed.

EVALUATION - Home Economics survey reports (EV-3), agents' accomplishment reports, a mailed questionnaire, telephone interviews, group discussions and individual conferences.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS - Continue to support and emphasize highly visible Extension Home Economics Volunteer Program with emphasis on recognition, Master Volunteers and Family Community Leadership Programs and Extension Homemaker Programs that will meet need of homemakers of all ages.

*CONTACT

Linda Flowers McCutcheon
Associate State Leader, Home Economics
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2782

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC127
 State North Carolina
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program Area(s) Home Economics
 (List all numbers if any)

Subject Matter Area Volunteerism/Leadership Development

Commodities/Subject Volunteer Visibility and Recognition

Audience General public, Extension Homemakers Association volunteers, key leadership

Methods Set up task force, mass media campaign, Master Volunteer program, seminars, etc.

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable results are those which can be quantified.

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords Enter Quantity - (If applicable)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Volunteers completing program	85,386 persons
Citizen awareness	3,836,127 persons
Volunteers recognized	15,265 persons
Volunteer expertise improved	20,144 persons
Involvement of new Extension Homemakers leadership	1,308 persons

Expended Time (FTE) on Program			*VOLUNTEER		Scope of Program Number of Counties
Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollar	*SCOPE
1984			1984		Co in St 100
1985			1985		In Rept
1986			1986		Number of other Counties Programs Completed Programs To Be
1987			1987		Other

Percent of Total Expenditures Covered (Percent):

Percent of Total Expenditures Covered (Percent):

Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

***TITLE**

CONTROL NO. | Volunteerism/Leadership Development in North Carolina
NC128 | Volunteer Visibility and Recognition

TEXT*SITUATION**

Volunteerism has been identified nationally as a major program emphasis. In North Carolina progress has been made but there continues to be a lack of statewide working documentation of volunteerism and leadership development. Volunteers need to be made visible in Extension home economics programs and contributions made by volunteers to improve the quality of life need to be recognized. Volunteers need to be actively involved in program planning, program implementation and evaluation in home economics at all levels.

OBJECTIVES

1) 1,000,000 North Carolina citizens will become aware of Home Economics volunteer programs, 2) 260,000 Home Economics volunteers will be recognized and participate in opportunities involved with the Extension Home Economics programs.
RESOURCES - Mass media/public service - newspaper articles, radio programs/spots, TV programs/spots, volunteer time, etc.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Reported opportunities for awareness through the mass media of the Extension Home Economics Volunteer Programs were made for 3,836,127 persons. Over eighty-five thousand (85,386) volunteers were involved and participated in home economics program planning, implementation and/or evaluation through Advisory Leadership Systems, Master Volunteer programs, lay leaders, Extension Homemakers, EFNEP, etc. 9,231 volunteers were recognized through special recognition activities and events for one or more achievements in the area of leadership development, membership, volunteer hours expended, outreach efforts and other individual special achievements.

Three Master Volunteer Programs (MVP) were implemented across the state with recognition of graduates. Fifty-seven (57) volunteers entered the Master Food Preserver (MFP) with 55 (96%) graduating. Twenty-two (22) graduates were recognized for completing the Master Money Manager (MMM) Programs. 152 graduates were recognized for completing the Master Volunteer in Yarn Skills Program.

From 26 counties, home economics agents reported recognizing volunteers through publicized volunteer resource profiles. 3,245 volunteers were recognized with special expertise in various areas of home economics. Thirty-four (34) volunteers received Certified Volunteer Unit (CVU) recognition totaling 28,000 hours. Currently over one thousand (2,000) volunteers are recording volunteer hours for recognition.

EVALUATION

Home Economics Evaluation survey reports (EV-3) with agent reported data and agent accomplishment reports were utilized to obtain data for evaluation purposes.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

Continue to support and implement highly visible Extension Home Economics Volunteer Program such as the "Master Volunteer Concept" and "Family Community Leadership" program with emphasis on increasing expertise and recognition of individual volunteers.

***CONTACT**

Linda Flowers McCutcheon
Associate State Leader, Home Economics
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919)737-2781

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC128
 State North Carolina
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program Area(s) Home Economics
 (List all areas to apply.)
 Subject Matter Area Volunteerism/Leadership Development
 Community Subject Volunteer Visibility and Recognition
 Audience General public, volunteers, lay public
 Method Mass media, resource profiles, informed key leadership

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable indicator of program assignments

Quantified Impacts/Results - Keywords

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Volunteers completing programs	85,386
Citizen awareness	3,836,127
Volunteers recognized	9,231

Expanded Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE	
Prof	Para	Vol	Year	No. Different Persons	Dollar Value - (by cost center time)	Co in St - 100	
			1984			In Rept	
			1985			Other	
			1986				
			1987				

Percent of Direct salary to the Service (optional) _____
 *Available only if salary wage for that position, work hours, essential functions, and other factors are used to justify equal pay.

***TITLE**

Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.
NC129Volunteerism/Leadership Development in North Carolina -
Volunteer Leadership Development and Expertise***TEXT****SITUATION**

North Carolina utilized volunteer leadership involvement through the Advisory Leadership System, Master Volunteer programs, 4-H youth leaders, Extension Homemakers and EFNEP, as well as many volunteers who serve as resource people to the programs. Each network of volunteers provide opportunity to develop leadership skills. However, volunteers do not receive adequate training to carry out specific jobs and/or responsibilities and there is no method for matching volunteers with their specific interests and skills.

OBJECTIVES

1) 10,000 Volunteers complete Master Volunteer program in specific home economics subjects; 2) 24,000 leaders trained in group leadership skills; and 3) 48,000 leaders improve their skills in home economics subject matter.

RESOURCES - Volunteer leaders.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Three Master Volunteer Programs (MVP) were implemented across the state. Nine additional counties trained Master Food Preserver (MFP) Volunteers. 57 volunteers entered the program with 55 (96%) graduating as MFP Volunteers. In the first three months of volunteer work, 54 volunteers averaged 20 hours of volunteer time with 61 hours being the greatest time for a volunteer. The Master Money Manager (MMM) Program was piloted with four counties participating with 22 volunteers completing the program. Return hours for the Master Money Manager Program are currently being recorded. Nine additional counties are initiating the program. North Carolina participated in a national pilot effort involving Master Volunteer in Yarn Skills with excellent interest and participation. 152 volunteers in 23 counties have completed the program, contributing 4,822 hours of volunteer time.

A fourth Master Volunteer Program on "Grandparenting" has been written and previewed by agents. This program is planned to be implemented in Spring of 1987.

9,231 volunteers have completed group leadership skills training including effective group interaction, group dynamics, parliamentary procedure, motivation techniques, etc., and practice one or more of these concepts in Extension Homemakers, EFNEP, public and community service organizations, city and county government, etc. 80,913 volunteer leaders improved their skills in home economics subject matter areas through leader training efforts and demonstration expertise at local and county Extension Homemaker meetings.

EVALUATION

Home Economics survey reports (EV-3) with agents reported data and agent accomplishment reports were utilized to obtain data for evaluation purposes.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

Emphasis to be placed on promotion and implementation of Master Volunteer Programs and Family Community Leadership Programs in four program areas, group leadership training seminars, and Extension Homemaker leadership training efforts.

***CONTACT**

Linda Flowers McCutcheon
Associate State Leader, Home Economics
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2782

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*KEYWORDS	
County (City)	NC129
State	North Carolina
Fiscal Year(s)	1986
Program (Area(s)) (List as many as apply)	Home Economics
Subject Matter Area	Volunteerism/Leadership Development
Continuity/Subject	Volunteer Leadership Development and Expertise
Audience	Home Economics Volunteer Leaders
Measures	Training in Leadership Development

Measurable Impacts/Results — Measureable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results — Keywords

Enter quantity — (Economic or Social)

*QUANTIFIED IMPACTS	
Leadership skills improved	9,231 leaders
Volunteers completing "Master" program	229 persons
Subject matter skills improved	80,913 persons

Expended FTE on Program			*VOLUNTEER		Scope of Program
Prof	Para	Vol	Pers	Dollar	*SCOPE
1984			1984		Co in St 100
1985			1985		In Rept
1986			1986		Other
1987			1987		

Percent of total (state or Bureau function) _____
 Percent of total (state or community) _____

*TITLE Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC130 Volunteerism/Leadership Development in North Carolina - North Carolina Extension Homemakers Association, Inc.

*TEXT

SITUATION

The North Carolina Extension Home Economics program has developed strong volunteer leadership through the Extension Homemakers Association. The Extension Service recognizes this organization as an important vehicle for the delivery of home economics information to North Carolina families. However, volunteers may not recognize personal growth that takes place through volunteer efforts and often fail to understand the role and relationship between the volunteer and the professional staff members. Almost 75% of Extension Homemakers are 50 years old or older. Implications from the 1982 research report conducted in North Carolina indicated that there is a need toward increasing membership of the young, middle-aged and working homemaker group. The present Extension Homemakers Association structure even though improved still needs to promote leadership by these groups.

OBJECTIVES

1) 1,600 Key Extension Homemaker leaders recognize the need for increased flexibility in the present Extension Homemakers organizational structure. 2) 400 Different and younger (less than 50 years of age) Extension Homemakers will hold key leadership roles at the county, district and state levels.

RESOURCES

Volunteer leaders

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Board of Directors (135) have studied and addressed the issues of flexibility with the Extension Homemakers organization. Limited progress has been recognized. However, Extension Homemakers Handbook has been revised. 1,308 different and younger (less than 50 years of age) are providing leadership at the county, district and state levels. In addition, a vigorous membership campaign has been launched entitled "Golden Key Club" with 79 members completing requirements for special recognition.

EVALUATION

A mailed questionnaire, telephone interviews, group discussion and input and an open forum at Extension Homemakers State Council meeting have been utilized.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

Identify potential new and younger Extension Homemakers by meeting their needs as well as continuing to meet the needs and interests of the traditional homemaker. Support and implement recommendations from Extension Homemaker/Extension Service Task Force.

*CONTACT

Linda Flowers McCutcheon
Associate State Leader, Home Economics
Box 7605, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7605 (919) 737-2782

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC130
 State North Carolina
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program Area(s) Home Economics
 (List as many as apply)

Subject Matter Area Volunteerism/Leadership Development

Community/Subject North Carolina Extension Homemakers Association

Audience North Carolina Extension Homemakers

Methods Developing a memorandum of understanding, defining of agents' roles and expanding leadership and involvement.

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords Enter quantity - (columns to record)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Involvement of different and younger Extension Homemaker members 1,308 Extension Homemakers

*EXPENDED FTE	Expenditure Type - FTE on Program			Year	*VOLUNTEER		*SCOPE
	Prof	Para	Vol		Pers	Dollar	
1984				1984			Co in St 100
1985				1985			In Rept
1986				1986			Other
1987				1987			

Percent of Clientes yet to be served (optional):

*A wage rate is indicated for general work that necessarily minimum wage-mandated by law and is not in effect

4-H & YOUTH DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORTS

No.	Title of Major Program for which Accomplishment Report is Attached
NC131	Developing Life Skills Through 4-H in North Carolina (1862)
NC132	Building Self Concept (1862)
NC133	Developing 4-H Adult and Youth Volunteers in North Carolina (1862)
NC136	North Carolina 4-H Expansion Program (1862)
NC139	4-H for Six-to-Eight Year-Old Youth in North Carolina (1890)
NC141	4-H in Public Housing in North Carolina (1890)
NC143	Public Awareness and Support: Marketing 4-H (1862)

Youth presenting demonstration speeches at district level
 Coping indicators
 Participation in special interest activities
 Community indicators
 4-H youth leaders
 Youth leaders receiving training
 Evaluation
 Data collected from Youth Leadership Development Program and reports from Youth Leadership Development Program
 The report is prepared based on data collected from Youth Leadership Development Program and reports from Youth Leadership Development Program. The report is prepared based on data collected from Youth Leadership Development Program and reports from Youth Leadership Development Program. The report is prepared based on data collected from Youth Leadership Development Program and reports from Youth Leadership Development Program.

CONTACT:
 Sharon Sutton-Robert, Extension 4-H Specialist
 Box 1606, WCMR
 Raleigh, NC 27695-1606
 (919) 371-3312

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC 131 DEVELOPING LIFE SKILLS THROUGH 4-H IN NORTH CAROLINA

***TEXT**

SITUATION

Development of life skills is the goal of 4-H. The life skills that research indicates are most critical could be classified as: (1) Competency - developing skills and knowledge, (2) Coping - dealing with stress, (3) Contributory - increasing sharing skills. Experts agree that secondary schools are not meeting the challenge of providing transitional skills for adolescents in our post-industrial society. Life skills are learning through participation in one or more of the delivery modes used in North Carolina. These include community clubs, project clubs, special interest groups, camping and retreats. The special interest mode is used primarily for outreach and recruitment of new members. Emphasis must continually be placed on organizing new community and project units and maintaining existing units to have a quality program statewide.

OBJECTIVES

1. 100% of 4-H club members to participate in life skills programs by 1987.
2. At least 50% of the state's 4-H club members to learn the three basic life skills (competency, coping, contributory) by 1987.
3. One-third of 4-H members to learn a more complex level of skill category as tenure in 4-H increases.

RESOURCES

Development of the 4-H Discovery Curriculum Package and use of packaged curriculum in the Teens Reaching Youth Program has heightened emphasis in life skill development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Through participation in project work related to agricultural and home economics subject matter areas, youth developed primary life skills in categories of competency, coping, and contributory.

Competency Indicators

	1984	1985	1986
Youth enrolled in 4-H projects	143,388	230,643	266,928*
* Animal Science 30,018			
* Plants and Soils 11,843			
* Environmental Awareness 29,094			
* Home and Family 46,450			
	Leadership, Citizenship, Discovery, & Careers	43,293	
	Communications, Arts	21,870	
	Mechanical Science	24,032	

Youth presenting demonstrations/
speeches at district level

1,172 1,111 913

Coping Indicators

Participation in special
interest activities

70,220 85,323 78,512

Contributory Indicators

4-H youth leaders

3,221 3,958 3,926

Youth leaders receiving training

737 949 1,528

EVALUATION

Data summarized from Federal ES-237 reports, district activity day summaries, and reports from Teens Reaching Youth Program.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

The impact of curriculum based lessons in relevant subject matter that can be utilized across delivery systems cannot be measured until said packages have been utilized for one year. However, most indicators in counties are increasing significantly to suggest development of competency and coping skills. The introduction of "Teens Reaching Youth," a pilot effort supported by Kellogg Funds, can be attributed for the increase in contributory skills.

***CONTACT** • Name and title • Address (include Zip Code) • Telephone (include area code & extension) • Electronic mail ID (where appropriate)

Sharon Runion Rowland, Extension 4-H Specialist
Box 7606, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7606
(919) 737-3242

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***KEYWORDS**

Contract No: 131

State: North Carolina

Fiscal Year(s): 1986-87

Program Area(s):

Method(s):

Subject Matter Area:

Component Subject:

Activities:

Methods:

Measurable Impacts/Results - (Number of students, number of employees)	
Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords	Enter quantity -- (e.g., number of students)
*QUANTIFIED IMPACTS/RS	
Youth participating in relevant programs/ competency or coping	266,928
Youth develop skills in leadership/ contributory	3,926
Youth develop positive self concept	1,528

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER		Scope of Program Number of Counties
Year	Professional	Para	Volunteer (100% paid)	Year	No. Different Persons	Dollar Value* (of volunteer time) Dollar
	Prof	Para	Vol			
1984				1984		in the State Co in St
1985				1985		Covered by the Report In Rept
1986				1986		Number of other Counties Producing Comparable Program Results
1987				1987		Other

Percent of Client(s) yet to be Served (optional)

*Average local hourly wage for comparable work—not necessarily minimum wage—multiplied by hour equals dollar value.

*TITLE Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC 132 BUILDING SELF CONCEPT

*TEXT

SITUATION

Needs assessment activities conducted with a cross section of youth professionals, 4-H volunteers, and teams charted the lack of self esteem as a top priority problem of young people. Indicators that support their beliefs include the high incidence of substance abuse and teenage pregnancy. Social science research supports that self concept is acquired through relationships with others. This affirms that social learning experiences are programming factors that contribute to the development of self esteem. Forty-three counties indicate a need to address the problem of self esteem. Many 4-H curricula have an element of self esteem already designed into the program. However, it was felt that a special curriculum designed specifically to enhance self esteem would have the potential to bring about more sustained change in levels of self esteem.

OBJECTIVES

1. For 75% of 4-H youth participating in the "I've Gotta Be Me" self concept program to change self esteem in a positive direction.
2. For 100% of adults who give leadership to the self concept program to change their self esteem in a positive direction.
3. For 10,000 youth to participate in the "I've Gotta Be Me" special interest program and 30,000 to complete the self concept project by 1987.

RESOURCES

Kellogg Grant for 4-H Teens Reaching Youth has heightened visibility of the "I've Gotta Be Me" curriculum package.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. 100% of the youth participating in "I've Gotta Be Me" program and had a positive growth experience. Agents reported 3,945 participants improve self esteem.
2. 75% of counties in North Carolina are aware of the "I've Gotta Be Me" curriculum package and are using part or all of the program with 4-H audiences.
3. 4,000 youth participated in "I've Gotta Be Me" special interest programs.
4. 668 adults and youth volunteers developed leadership skills to plan and implement the self esteem program.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

The "I've Gotta Be Me" curriculum guide is a core element of the 4-H Teens Reaching Youth Program. Approximately 50% of the youth teachers in this program have expressed an interest in teaching this curriculum to younger youth audiences. The program will also be a core element of the 1986-87 State 4-H Council project that is undertaken by the 4-H youth leaders in clubs.

*CONTACT • Name and title • Address (include zip code) • Telephone (include area code or extension) • Electronic mail ID (where applicable)

Judy M. Groff, Extension 4-H Specialist
Box 7606, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7606
(919) 737-3242

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. **132**
 State **North Carolina**
 Fiscal Year(s) **1986-87**
 Program Area(s)
 (List as many as apply)

Subject Matter Area

Commodity-Subject

Audience

Methods

There are approximately 30,000 4-H adult volunteers in North Carolina who function in about 100,000 4-H units. These are also approximately 2,500 4-H programs. The number has grown and continues to grow in North Carolina for a 10 year period with a 15% increase in 1984. A survey of counties indicates that all volunteers need systematic education and service training to develop self confidence in the field job and to become committed to 4-H. Another survey indicates that only 60% of district level volunteers actually receive formal leader training. Youth volunteers function primarily in formal leadership roles through the county, district, and state 4-H councils. This group offers much potential to develop organizational, project, marketing, and advisory leadership roles in the 4-H program, however, more leadership training is needed to develop these roles.

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable youth or community participation
 Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords Enter quantity or percentage value

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Self esteem improved	3,945
Leadership skills developed	668

1. Leader to member ratio of 10 to 1
 2. 75 counties reported 100 volunteers to participate in summer volunteer training on the "New Leaders Only" curriculum package.
 3. 100 counties reported 1,000 new leaders trained and improved their leadership skills to deliver a quality 4-H program.
 4. 100 counties reported 100 leaders being trained in leadership skills.

Year	*EXPENDED FTE		*VOLUNTEER	*SCOPE
	Professional	Paraprofessional		
1984				Co. in St. In Rept.
1985				Other
1986				
1987				

Percent of Charter year to be served (month)
 Average total hours (month)

*TITLE

Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

NC 133 DEVELOPING 4-H ADULT AND YOUTH VOLUNTEERS IN NORTH CAROLINA

*TEXT

SITUATION

There are approximately 20,000 4-H adult volunteers in North Carolina who function in direct support of 4-H members or indirect service to the 4-H program. There are also approximately 2,500 youth volunteers or about 12% of the total. This number has remained relatively constant in North Carolina for a 10 year period with a 15% increase in 1984. A survey of counties indicated that all volunteers need systematic orientation and in-service training to develop self confidence to do their job and to foster commitment to 4-H. Another survey indicates that only 68% of direct service volunteers actually receive formal leader training.

Youth volunteers function primarily in formal leadership roles through the county, district, and state 4-H councils. This group offers much potential to perform organizational, project, activity, and advisory leadership roles in the 4-H program, however, more leadership training tailored to their needs must be developed.

OBJECTIVES

1. For the leader/member ratio to remain constant at a 1 to 6 level over a 4 year period.
2. By 1987 all club project and special interest volunteer leaders will be able to plan, sequence on a calendar, implement and evaluate an educational program.
3. By 1987 youth volunteers will represent 25% of the total volunteer leadership system and will be able to organize units or activities and teach subject matter.

RESOURCES

1. R.J. Reynolds support of master volunteers.
2. Farm Bureau support for literature.
3. New Leaders Only (curriculum package for recruitment and orientation).
4. Kellogg Grant to implement the 4-H Teens Reaching Youth program.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Leader to member ratio of one to four
2. 75 counties recruited 140 volunteers to participate in master volunteer training on the "New Leaders Only" curriculum package. Agents reported 3,085 new leaders received training and improved their leadership skills to deliver a quality 4-H program.
3. 8 counties reported 422 leaders being actively involved in decision making.
4. 7 officers of the North Carolina 4-H Council attended "Profiles for Tomorrow" and later conducting an educational program for 120 teen state project coordinators.
5. 65 teens attended the Western District 4-H Leadership Conference. 60 youth wrote contracts to practice leadership skills.
6. In the 4-H TRY Program 43 teen and 24 adult trainers have trained 101 youth and 30 adult coaches who are teaching 4-H curriculum. 19 teens are writing 4-H curriculum following a standard format and incorporating principles of nonformal education and youth development.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

Master volunteers in the New Leaders Only program and trainers in the 4-H TRY program are committed to a two year contract.

*CONTACT

Judy M. Groff, Extension 4-H Specialist
Box 7606, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7606
(919) 737-3242

*TITLE Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

NC 133 DEVELOPING 4-H ADULT AND YOUTH VOLUNTEERS IN NORTH CAROLINA

*TEXT

SITUATION

There are approximately 20,000 4-H adult volunteers in North Carolina who function in direct support of 4-H members or indirect service to the 4-H program. There are also approximately 2,500 youth volunteers or about 12% of the total. This number has remained relatively constant in North Carolina for a 10 year period with a 15% increase in 1984. A survey of counties indicated that all volunteers need systematic orientation and in-service training to develop self confidence to do their job and to foster commitment to 4-H. Another survey indicates that only 68% of direct service volunteers actually receive formal leader training.

Youth volunteers function primarily in formal leadership roles through the county, district, and state 4-H councils. This group offers much potential to perform organizational, project, activity, and advisory leadership roles in the 4-H program, however, more leadership training tailored to their needs must be developed.

OBJECTIVES

1. For the leader/member ratio to remain constant at a 1 to 6 level over a 4 year period.
2. By 1987 all club project and special interest volunteer leaders will be able to plan, sequence on a calendar, implement and evaluate an educational program.
3. By 1987 youth volunteers will represent 25% of the total volunteer leadership system and will be able to organize units or activities and teach subject matter.

RESOURCES

1. R.J. Reynolds support of master volunteers.
2. Farm Bureau support for literature.
3. New Leaders Only (curriculum package for recruitment and orientation).
4. Kellogg Grant to implement the 4-H Teens Reaching Youth program.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Leader to member ratio of one to four
2. 75 counties recruited 140 volunteers to participate in master volunteer training on the "New Leaders Only" curriculum package. Agents reported 3,085 new leaders received training and improved their leadership skills to deliver a quality 4-H program.
3. 8 counties reported 422 leaders being actively involved in decision making.
4. 7 officers of the North Carolina 4-H Council attended "Profiles for Tomorrow" and later conducting an educational program for 120 teen state project coordinators.
5. 65 teens attended the Western District 4-H Leadership Conference. 60 youth wrote contracts to practice leadership skills.
6. In the 4-H TRY Program 43 teen and 24 adult trainers have trained 101 youth and 30 adult coaches who are teaching 4-H curriculum. 19 teens are writing 4-H curriculum following a standard format and incorporating principles of nonformal education and youth development.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

Master volunteers in the New Leaders Only program and trainers in the 4-H TRY program are committed to a two year contract.

*CONTACT

Judy M. Groff, Extension 4-H Specialist
Box 7606, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7606
(919) 737-3242

Keywords are words and phrases that others will use when searching the data base. The keywords list can be used as a guide for selecting words. In addition, words not appearing on the keyword list may also be used. Separate each distinct word or phrase with a comma.

Abbreviate keywords.

***KEYWORDS**

133
 North Carolina
 1986-87

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Counties reporting	75
New leader leadership skill development	3,085
Involvement in decision making	422 leaders, 8 counties

***EXPENDED FTE**

***VOLUNTEER**

***SCOPE**

Coastal

Coastal

Coastal

Coastal

Coastal

Coastal

Coastal

Coastal

Coastal

Coastal

Coastal

Coastal

Coastal

Coastal

Coastal

Coastal

*TITLE Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC 136 North Carolina 4-H Expansion Program

*TEXT

Situation: The 4-H Expansion effort in North Carolina is primarily centered around: programming in SMSA's, family involvement, six to eight year old programs, latch key programs, 4-H work in public housing, and 4-H EFNEP programs. 4.7% of youth public housing audience participates in 4-H. 52% of N. C. youth population reside in SMSA counties. Youth professionals rate lack of parent support as the number 1 youth problem. 4,977 six-eight year old youths participate in the 4-H program. Latch-key programming is necessary because N. C. ranks first in the nation in the percentage of mothers who work. 4-H EFNEP has a target audience of youths ages 5-17 of 219,846 whose household income is below federal poverty standards.

Objectives: By 1987: 15,000 youths in public housing, 48,000 youths in SMSA counties, 10,622 youths in after school settings, 40,000 low income youths to be involved in 4-H programs, and 17,000 youth ages 6-8 will be involved in Partners in Learning programs.

Resources: Community grant funds, community schools, civic clubs, governmental agencies, media, volunteers, and extension program support.

Accomplishments: In 1986 more than 10,200 low income youths were involved in 514 4-H EFNEP groups. 2,228 public housing youths participated in 4-H. 15,627 youths from SMSA counties were enrolled in 4-H. Forty-nine counties reported involving 5,974 six to eight year old youths in their 4-H program. Eleven counties reported new involvement in family activities of 4100 families. Thirty counties reported organizing 200 new 4-H clubs.

Evaluation Procedures: ES-237 reports. Sampling of county accomplishment reports.

Future Implications: More targetting of expansion audiences needs to occur. Funding for expansion efforts must be provided to programs offering promise of specific, measurable program results.

*CONTACT Person • Name and title • Address (include Zip Code) • Telephone (include area code & extension) • Electronic mail ID (when appropriate)

Michael A. Davis
Associate Extension State 4-H Leader, Specialist in Charge
Box 7606 NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7606 919/737-3242

Key words are words or phrases that others will use when searching the database. The keywords list can be used as a guide for selecting words. In addition, words not appearing on the keyword list may also be used. Separate each distinct word or phrase with a comma - do not use special keywords.

***KEYWORDS** 4-H and Youth, 4-H EFNEP, Nutrition, Latch-Key youth, After-school meetings
 Control No.
 State **North Carolina** Six to eight year olds, involving families in 4-H, SMSA youth, Urban programs, expansion, youth in public housing
 Fiscal Year(s)
 Program Area(s) **4-H and Youth**
 (List in order of priority)
 Subject Matter Area **4-H EFNEP, Latch-Key, Six to eight year olds, SMSA, Urban Programs**
 Community/Subject **Nutrition, after-school meetings**
 Audience **Six to eight year olds, families, urban youth, youth in public housing**
 Methods

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measure the social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords	Enter quantity - (economic or social)
*QUANTIFIED IMPACTS	
Family projects completed	4,300
New groups organized	199
Volunteers utilized	\$580,075
New leaders trained	361
Life skills developed in new youth	3900

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER		Scope of Program Number of Counties
Year	Professionals FTE	Paraprofessionals FTE	Volunteers FTE	Year	No. Different Persons	Dollar Value (at volunteer time) Dollar
1984	16.87	42.82	80.1	1984	17,362	563,753
1985	15.7	34.6		1985	10,513	243,505
1986	18.9	36.4	36	1986	7,518	580,075
1987				1987		

In the State
 *SCOPE
 Co in St 101
 Covered by this Report
 In Rept 30
 Number of other Counties
 Producing Comparable
 Program Results
 Other

Percent of Clientele yet to be Served (optional)

*Average local hourly wage for comparable work—not necessarily minimum wage—multiplied by hour equals dollar value.

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO.

NC 139

4-H FOR SIX- TO EIGHT-YEAR-OLD YOUTH IN NORTH CAROLINA

***TEXT**

SITUATION:

Research indicates the six- to eight-year-old youth needs more interaction with adults. The Partners-In-Learning program was designed with these objectives as a foundation. There are 245,000 youth between the ages of six and eight in N.C. Two thirds of the state's one hundred and one county units reported the involvement of an excess of fifteen thousand youth in their youth programming efforts.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

One hundred percent of the six- to eight-year-old youth learn about 4-H, learn simple subject matter, improve social skills, and exhibit attitudes of independence.

RESOURCES:

Fifty-three county 4-H agents; 5,000 parents, 1,500 adult volunteers, 225 youth volunteers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Over 10,000 youth learned about 4-H through the Partners-In-Learning program. They learned the meaning of the pledge, motto and colors. Volunteers indicated that there was a significant change in the social behavior of youth that participated in small group settings. The most significant change was their ability to share with others. The curriculum for this age group continued to expand. Youth were involved in acquiring simple subject matter through small community groups, county-wide special interest programs and through 4-H/P-I-L mini projects. Outdoor activities (play, exploring and collecting), small muscular developmental skills and safety were major curriculum emphasis for the past fiscal year.

EVALUATION:

Data reported was acquired through the ES237 Report form, a supplemental report form for Partners-In-Learning, personal interviews with volunteers and parents of youth involved in the Partners-in-Learning program.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS:

Participation level in the Partners-In-Learning program continues to increase. Reporting discrepancies showed a decrease during the past fiscal year; however, more valid information obtained since the submission of the report showed an increase in participation. By 1987, we estimate reaching at least 10% of the potential youth in the state through this program effort. The subject matter being taught will continue to expand and become more diverse, thus enhancing the growth and development of youth involved, we anticipate an increase in the number of small units being organized, therefore, increasing the likelihood of improving social behavior.

***CONTACT** • Name and title • Address (include Zip Code) • Telephone (include area code & extension) • Electronic mail ID (when appropriate)

Sheilda B. McDowell, 4-H Specialist
 P. O. Box 21928
 Greensboro, NC 27420-1928
 919/334-7956 AGS1775

FY 84-87 Accomplishment Report - NARS

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No.	NC 139
State	North Carolina
Fiscal Year(s)	1984, 1985, 1986, 1987
Program Area(s) <i>(List as many as apply)</i>	4-H and Youth
Subject Matter Area	Youth Development, 6 to 8 years old
Commodity/Subject	Expansion
Audience	6 to 8 year olds, parents, other volunteers
Methods	Small groups, parenting workshops, leadership workshops

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords	Enter quantity - (economic or social)
*QUANTIFIED IMPACTS	
Learning About 4-H	10,000
Improving Social Skills	3,000
Learning Simple Subject Matter	15,232
Learning Skills Improved	2,500

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER			Scope of Program Number of Counties *SCOPE 41
Year	Professional Prof	Paraprofessional Para	Volunteer (optional) Vol	Year	No. Different Persons Pers	Dollar Value* (of volunteer time) Dollar	In the State
1984	X.X	X.X	X.X	1984	XXX	\$X.XXX	Co in St 100
1985	X.X	X.X	X.X	1985	XXX	\$X.XXX	Covered by this Report In Rept
1986	X.X	X.X	X.X	1986	XXX	\$X.XXX	Number of other Counties Producing Comparable Program Results Other
1987	X.X	X.X	X.X	1987	XXX	\$X.XXX	

Percent of Clientele yet to be Served (optional)

*Average local hourly wage for comparable work—not necessarily minimum wage—multiplied by hour equals dollar value.

***TITLE** Program Title (Include State Name in Title)

CONTROL NO. |

NC141 4-H IN PUBLIC HOUSING IN NORTH CAROLINA

***TEXT**

SITUATION:

Youth in public housing have special needs due to their relative income status and their general feeling of alienation from society as a whole. This audience was identified by the 4-H program committee as being in need of the 4-H program. Currently there are 7,025 youth or 4.7 percent of the potential who are actually involved in the 4-H program. Participation is primarily in the special interest delivery mode with 25 percent being involved in community club programs.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

1. By 1987, 15,000 youth in public housing will be involved in the 4-H program (40 percent in community clubs and 60 percent in special interest.)
2. Each year 60 percent of the new 4-H units organized to be renewable so that by 1987 the total 4-H program will expand by 17 percent.

RESOURCES INVOLVED:

Over 1,000 adult and youth volunteers in 35 counties have been involved in program development to reach limited-resource audiences in urban public housing and targeted low-income areas. Funds from CBA have also been utilized.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

10,134 youth have been involved with 4-H public housing clubs (2300) and 4-H public housing special-interest programs (7,720.) This data indicates a 20 to 80 percent club/special interest ratio; over 5,500 youth volunteers have been involved in leadership development training; 26,000 public housing youth have been made aware through 4-H activities of 4-H opportunities and 310 new units established; data not available on units renewed for 1985.

EVALUATION:

Evaluation and accountability formats to supplement the ES237 reporting is being developed. Additional expansion will utilize impact data for reporting accomplishments

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS:

The overall reporting will be developed to create access data of accomplishments in the areas of (a) staff development for volunteers; (b) total enrollment in clubs and special-interest groups; (c) curriculum development--learning experience project enrollment workshop--of a random sample of clientele involvement.

***CONTACT** • Name and title • Address (include Zip Code) • Telephone (include area code & extension) • Electronic mail ID (when appropriate)

Henry Revell, Jr., 4-H Program Coordinator/Specialist
 P. O. Box 21928
 Greensboro, NC 27420-1928
 919/334-7956 AGS1775

FY 84-87 Accomplishment Report - NARS

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***KEYWORDS**

Control No. NC141
 State North Carolina
 Fiscal Year(s) 1986
 Program Area(s) 4-H and Youth
 (List as many as apply)
 Subject Matter Area Youth Development
 Commodity/Subject Expansion
 Audience Youth in Public Housing
 Methods Committee action, volunteers, leader training

Measurable Impacts/Results - Measurable social or economic consequences

Enter Measurable Impacts/Results - Keywords

Enter quantity - (economic or social)

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Youth Participation	10,030
New 4-H Clubs	310

Expended Time (FTE) on Program

***EXPENDED FTE**

***VOLUNTEER**

Scope of Program

Number of Counties
***SCOPE**

Year	Professional Prof	Paraprofessional Para	Volunteer (optional) Vol	Year	No. Different Persons Pers	Dollar Value* (of volunteer time) Dollar	In the State
1984				1984			Co in St 101
1985	5	10	.6	1985			Covered by this Report In Rept 8
1986				1986		18,000	Number of other Counties Producing Comparable Program Results Other
1987				1987			

Percent of Clientele yet to be Served (optional)

*Average local hourly wage for comparable work—not necessarily minimum wage—multiplied by hour equals dollar value.

*TITLE Program Title (through State Name in Title)

CONTRACT NO.

NC 143 PUBLIC AWARENESS AND SUPPORT: MARKETING 4-H

*TEXT

SITUATION: Successful marketing of 4-H requires a continuing and well programmed effort in the utilization of four basic forms of communicating the value of the 4-H program to present and potential 4-H'ers, volunteers, sponsors, and salaried staff. Those forms are mass media, targeted media, community and social gatherings, and one-on-one contacts. These four forms of communicating program value result in six basic outcomes; program awareness, knowledge, positive feelings, preference, conviction, and commitment. These forms of communicating and related outcomes occur in the context of four marketing dimensions: program design, place/delivery mode, promotion, and price/time-resources.

OBJECTIVES

1. By 1987, 100% of counties to be aware of and have access to "Public Awareness and Support: Marketing 4-H" resource materials package.
2. By 1987, 100% of 4-H agents be oriented to basic 4-H agent marketing competencies.
3. By 1987, have established key groups for 4-H marketing network.

RESOURCES

MARKETING 4-H: A State Position Paper
 Teens Reaching Youth: A model curriculum/staffing
 Marketing Package
 You'll Love 4-H: Outdoor Advertising Campaign
 "Pumpkins in the Snow": 4-H greeting cards
 4-H For You For America - Television Production

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Forty-eight counties reported 4-H public awareness/marketing in county accomplishment reports representing an increase of eighteen from 1985.

1. Most counties report integrated awareness/marketing programs including print, radio, and t.v. media.
2. Many 4-H and Youth Committees and county 4-H councils have taken on increased marketing responsibility.
3. Ten counties have developed "Chris Clover" characters for general promotion purposes.
4. Inter-agency networking for promotion is increasing.
5. Club/unit level involvement in marketing efforts is increasing.
6. National 4-H Week and National Volunteer Week promotions are growing more "targeted."

EVALUATION

Most counties with a stable 4-H program manage an integrated marketing program. These programs are becoming much more "focused" as resources expand and marketing of network develops.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

1. A November 4-H In-Service session will focus on integrating the 4-H Marketing Model "outcomes" with basic curriculum/staff development program design.
2. The outdoor advertising design will be continued.

*CONTACT Name and title • Address (include Zip code) • Telephone (include area code & extension) • Electronic mail ID (when appropriate)

Thearon T. McKinney
 Extension Specialist, 4-H
 Box 7606, NCSU
 Raleigh, NC 27695-7606
 919-737-3242

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***KEYWORDS** 8

Control No. **NC 143**
 State **NORTH CAROLINA**
 Fiscal Year for **1984-87**
 Program Area(s) **4-H and Youth**

Subject Matter Area **Program Support**
 Community/Subject **Public Awareness**
 Approaches **Mass Media, Targeted Media, Social Gatherings, One-On-One Contact**
 Methods **Outcomes - Awareness, Knowledge, Positive Feelings, Preference, Conviction, Commitment**

Measure(s) Impact/Results - *(Measure number or name in this column)*

Enter quantity - *(Enter unit or symbol)*

***QUANTIFIED IMPACTS**

Print Pieces/Promotion	20,000
Radio Programs	2,400
TV Promotion	750
Newspapers	18,000

Expended Time (FTE) on Program				*VOLUNTEER R			Scope of Program Number of Counties
Year	*EXPENDED FTE		Volunteer (person-hrs)	Year	No. Different Persons	Dollar Value* (at volunteer time)	*SCOPE
	Professional	Paraprofessional					In the State
	Prof	Para					Co in St
1984	4.8	2.8	4.6	1984	1610	52,668	Covered by the Report In Rept
1985	8.5	4.4		1985			Number of other Counties Producing Comparable Program Results
1986	10.5	5.0		1986	2020	64,668	Other
1987				1987			

Percent of Client(s) yet to be Served (optional):

*Average local hourly wage for comparable work—not necessarily minimum wage—multiplied by hour equals dollar value.

Form-B
Summary Sheet for Impact Study

State North Carolina Institution NCA&TSU FY 85-86

<input type="checkbox"/> Planned	Estimated Dates	
	Start	Completion

<input type="checkbox"/> Completed	Date _____
-------------------------------------------	-------------------

Impact Study Title (Include State Name in Title)

NC154IS The Farm Opportunities Program (North Carolina A&T State University)

Narrative Abstract

RESOURCES INVOLVED
 The conducting of this study will involve resources available from NCA&TSU Agricultural Extension Program, NCSU Agricultural Extension Service, selected NCA&TSU academic departments, and NCA&TSU computer center. NCA&TSU Agricultural Extension Program will also arrange for the use of part-time employees to assist with the collection, compiling and analysis of data.

PROCEDURES/METHODS
 The population of this study will consist of present and former Farm Opportunities Program participants that reside in each of the three regions of the state. Study participants will be randomly selected. The researchers will use the personal interview method of collecting data.

Contact Person:

Name and Title Daniel M. Lyons, Coordinator of ANR

Address P. O. Box 21928, NCA&T State University
 Greensboro, NC 27420-1928

Telephone (919) 334-7957

Keywords:

Form-C

Civil Rights/Equal Opportunity
Plan of Work/ReportState NORTH CAROLINAInstitution N.C. STATE UNIVERSITY Plan
 Report**Civil Rights Narrative for**
(Check appropriate box(s))

- Program Planning and Participation
 Administrative Civil Rights Requirements
 Equal Opportunity Employment

Program Area

(Check appropriate box (s))

- ANR
 HE
 Combined report, all program areas
 4-H
 CRD

Title PROGRAM PLANNING AND PARTICIPATION

Text: Because of Civil Rights litigation currently in appeal status, the N.C. Agricultural Extension Service is not required to provide data on Civil Rights Programs as set forth by Title VI. However, the following information is provided on the basis of commitment to these principles. Sex discrimination is being addressed in an effort to comply with Civil Rights laws.

SITUATION DESCRIPTION: The NCAES continues to enhance program access and opportunity for all socio-economic groups regardless of race, color, national origin, age, sex, handicap, or religion. The Long Range Program, "People's Plan '87", was developed by a 23,000 lay-member Advisory Leadership System, representative of the citizens of N.C. A five percent increase in minority representation has been achieved since 1982 in the lay-member Advisory Leadership System.

PROGRESS: An Affirmative Action Task Force is continuing to review and evaluate procedures in employment opportunity and program delivery at the county level. Affirmative Action training has been provided to 530 county faculty. This training focused on the expansion of: procedures to be used by county faculty to assure representativeness in the selection of Advisory Leadership System members; procedures to eliminate discrimination, including informing minorities of program opportunities, developing leadership among minorities, adjustments of programs, meeting schedules and locations, removal of economic barriers and adjustments of individual consultations.

Increased efforts to involve minorities included the Small & Parttime Farmers Program, the Managing for Tomorrow Program, the Minority Women's Leadership Program, the EFNEP Program, and, the 4-H Teen Volunteer Program.

Contact Person: Dr. Elizabeth U. Meldau
Name and Title District Extension Chairman
 Box 7604
Address N. C. State University, Raleigh, N. C. 27695-7604
Telephone (919) 737-2789

Form-C

Civil Rights/Equal Opportunity
Plan of Work/ReportState NORTH CAROLINAInstitution N. C. STATE UNIVERSITY Plan
Report
 ReportCivil Rights Narrative for
(Check appropriate box(s))

- Program Planning and Participation
 Administrative Civil Rights Requirements
 Equal Opportunity Employment

Program Area
(Check appropriate box (s))

- ANR
 HE
 Combined report, all
 program areas
- 4-H
 CRD

Title

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Text: Because of Civil Rights litigation currently in appeal status, the N.C. Agricultural Extension Service is not required to provide data on Civil Rights Programs as set forth by Title VI. The following information is provided on the basis of the organization's commitment to the principles of equal employment opportunity as set forth by Titles VII and IX.

SITUATION DESCRIPTION: The employment goal for all position groups--professional, paraprofessional, secretarial...has been for all employment-related decisions to reflect a commitment to racially and sexually representative human resource management within the NCAES.

PROGRESS: Within the non-professional positions, this has been achieved through a public notification plan and adherence to AA guidelines of the state and counties in hiring, training, and promoting. A statewide hiring freeze on non-professional positions was in effect for eight months of this period.

For all county professional positions, the NCAES recruited at the following universities who have degree programs in agriculture or home economics, and traditionally have a large number of minority students: A & T State Un., N.C. Central Un., Pembroke State Un., and Bennett College. A NCAES hiring freeze on county agent positions was initiated this year authorizing only certain positions deemed critical, to be released.

All applicants received equal access to employment opportunities as position vacancy notices were mailed monthly to all applicants for a period of six months after receipt of their application. Further, a TELETIP job vacancy listing was provided for anyone to call to receive a monthly update of vacancies. Training was designed and offered on the basis of equal opportunity for preparation for positions of greater responsibility. In-service training offered a free choice of training for employees for up to five days during State Training Conference.

Contact Person:

Dr. Susan Y. Lyday

Name and Title

Extension Personnel Development Specialist

Address

Box 7602

N. C. State University, Raleigh, N. C. 27695-7602

Telephone

(919) 737-2814

Form-C

**Civil Rights/Equal Opportunity
Plan of Work/Report**

State NORTH CAROLINA

Institution N.C. STATE UNIVERSITY

Plan
 Report

<p>Civil Rights Narrative for (Check appropriate box(s))</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Program Planning and Participation</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Administrative Civil Rights Requirements</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Equal Opportunity Employment</p>	<p>Program Area (Check appropriate box (s))</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ANR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> HE</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combined report, all program areas</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4-H</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> CRD</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Title ADMINISTRATIVE CIVIL RIGHTS

Text: Because of Civil Rights litigation currently in appeal status, the N.C. Agricultural Extension Service is not required to provide data on Civil Rights Programs as set forth in Title VI. However, the following information is provided on the basis of commitment to these principles. Sex discrimination is being addressed in an effort to comply with Civil Rights Laws.

SITUATION DESCRIPTION: The NCAES remains committed to the principles, as well as the laws, regulations, and guidelines of the nation regarding Affirmative Action. As an educational institution, the NCAES provides equal opportunities in programs and employment, regardless of race, color, national origin, age, sex, handicap, or religion.

PROGRESS: An Affirmative Action Task Force is continuing to review and evaluate the organization's procedures in employment opportunity and program delivery at the county level. Affirmative Action training has been provided all 530 county faculty members in 101 units. County AA data was reviewed as part of county Extension chairmen performance appraisals, and as part of the bi-annual county program review process with the entire county faculty.

County Extension chairmen have the responsibility for training new employees in AA. An AA training program is in place for training new agents, including a series of video tapes in Agr., CRD, HE, 4-H, and county personnel, addressing AA issues. Affirmative Action information was provided 63 new agents and specialists during two State Extension Orientation Conferences.

A new State Grievance Coordinator was named with the responsibility of coordinating all activities related to the NCAES' grievance procedures.

Contact Person: Dr. Elizabeth Meldau

Name and Title District Extension Chairman

Address Box 7604

N. C. State University, Raleigh, N.C. 27695-7604

Telephone (919) 737-2789

Statistical Information.
Complete Table III, p. 24

Impact Studies completed
See page 18 for instructions.

Cover Sheet Listing

- Titles of major programs included in the report package. If a major program involves more than one program area, indicate this on the cover sheet list. **Major program narratives will not necessarily reflect 100% of resources.**

Civil Rights/EEO Report

The Civil Rights/EEO report should be a self-contained section of the state Plan of Work. Table VII must be submitted **annually.**

Major program accomplishment information report

Use Form D, pp. 26-27, to describe each major program reported.

- Earmark funded programs should be separately identifiable for reporting purposes. Use a separate Form D, pp. 26-27 for each.
- Annual reports required for the following programs also include:
 - pest management, Table IV, p. 28
 - pesticide applicator training, Table V, p. 29
 - pesticide impact assessment, Table VI, p. 30

**Table III
Expended Professional/Paraprofessional Staff Years
By Program Area¹**

Fiscal Year 1985-1986

State North Carolina **Institution** North Carolina State University (1862)
(1862, 1890, Tuskegee)

Program Area	Professional	Paraprofessional
AG & NR	369.7	2.1
NR		
CRD	34.4	.1
HE	174.9	90.2
4-H	137.8	34.5
Total	716.8	126.9

¹Staff year allocations account for total available FTE's. Calculate to one decimal place. Staff resources allocated to administration, management, staff development, etc. are to be allocated to relevant program areas. This table should account for all staff years available in 1862 and 1890 Institutions.

Statistical Information:
Complete Table III, p. 24

Impact Studies completed
See page 18 for instructions.

Cover Sheet Listing

- Titles of major programs included in the report package. If a major program involves more than one program area, indicate this on the cover sheet list. Major program narratives will not necessarily reflect 100% of resources.

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 - pesticide impact assessment, Table VI, p. 30

Civil Rights/EEO Report

The Civil Rights/EEO report should be a self-contained section of the state Plan of Work. Table VII must be submitted annually.

Table III Expended Professional/Paraprofessional Staff Years By Program Area¹

Fiscal Year 86

State North Carolina

Institution 1890

(1862, 1890, Tuskegee)

Program Area	Professional	Paraprofessional
AG	4.8	17.0
NR	1.0	1.0
CRD	1.30	
ME	8.0	4.0
4-H	6.0	7.0
Total	21.1	29.0

¹Staff year allocations account for total available FTE's. Calculate to one decimal place. Staff resources allocated to administration, management, staff development, etc are to be allocated to relevant program areas. This table should account for all staff years available in 1862 and 1890 institutions.

Table IV
Pest Management Programs—Annual Report
FY 1986

State N.C.

Program Costs (\$):	Commodities or Other Project Designations					Total
	1. Field* Crops	2. Tree** Fruits	3. Christ- mas trees	4. Urban & Turf	5. Livestock & Poultry	
1. Smith-Level 3(d)	133,040	8,024	3,160	8,900	85,623	235,647
2. Other CES Funds	210,000	12,000	8,000	6,000	42,000	278,210
3. Grower Payments to						
a. Extension Programs	96,523	4,245	630	1,860	500	103,758
b. Private Consultants/firms	1,500,000	75,000				1,575,000
c. Grower Organizations/co-ops	11,200					11,200
4. Others	75,000					75,000
Acres or Units Handled by:				62 Homesites 850 turfsites		
1. Extension Sponsored Programs	26,111	598	15		675,000	N/A
2. Private Consultants/firms	175,000	5,000				180,000
3. Growers Organizations/co-ops	2,800					2,800
4. Industry Fieldmen	10,000	1,000			5,000,000	N/A
5. Others Influenced by Extension	Remainder					
CES Staff-Years:						
1. State Specialists	12	3	3	1	.70	19.7
2. Multi-County Staff	1				2	3
3. County Staff	11	2	1	.5		14.5
Number of Scouts Trained	172	1	1	22	35	231
Number of Producers Trained	1,500	12	15	850	260	2,637
Number Providing IPM Service:						
1. Extension Sponsored Programs	9	1	1	4		15
2. Private Consultants/firms	14	1				14
3. Grower Organizations/co-ops	2					2
4. Industry Fieldmen					32	
5. Others Influenced by Extension						
Number of Clientele Served:						
1. Extension Sponsored Programs	150	15	15	912	1350	5079
2. Private Consultants/firms	14	1				15
3. Growers Organizations/co-ops	2					2
4. Industry Fieldman	100				1200	1300
5. Others Influenced by Extension						
State Advisory Committee:						
No. People on Committee	18					18
No. Agencies and Departments Represented	12					12
No. Times Committee Met	10					10

*Alfalfa, corn, cotton, I.Potatoes, soybean, tobacco, small grains, peanuts

**Apples, blueberries

Note: An accomplishment information report is to be submitted with Table IV.

ML:sr

Form D
Accomplishment Information Report

Table V
Pesticide Applicator Training Program—Annual Report
FY. 1986

State North Carolina

Applicators Trained 8,845 Numbers to be Trained 22,229

	For Initial Certification	For Recertification* (Applicable)
		<u>Yes</u> No
Private Applicators	<u>1,520</u>	<u>18,000</u>
Commercial Applicators	<u>959</u>	<u>1,750</u>

Expenditures for FY 81 86

Source	Total Available for Fiscal Year	Expended	Balance Remaining
State Fund	<u>\$146,400</u>	<u>\$146,400</u>	-0-
EPA Funds	<u>26,481</u>	<u>26,481</u>	-0-

See Science and Education/Extension Service Administrative Handbook

*If recertification through training is not systematically required, check the box "no". Estimate the number of applicators expected to take enroll.

*States must provide 50 percent or more of the cost of the Pesticide Applicator Training Program provided from non-EPA sources in order to receive EPA pass through funds.

*For FY 82 up to 100 percent of the EPA available funds from FY 82 can be carried over into FY 83. Carryover funds in excess of 100 percent will be charged against the FY 81 allocation.

NOTE: A narrative accomplishment report is to be submitted with Table V.

Contact Person:
Name and Title: John H. Wilson, Jr., Pesticide Coordinator
Address: Box 1007, Dept. of Horticulture, N. C. State University,
Raleigh, N. C. 27695
Telephone: 719/133-1232

Form D
Accomplishment Information Report

Brief Title (Include State Name in Title)

PESTICIDE EDUCATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Text:

During 1986 1040 private pesticide applicators were trained in local county meetings using a 4 hour classroom or Programmed Instruction method. Recertification classes will begin July 1, 1987 for over 50,000 persons certified since 1976 and must be completed by 1990. Hereafter, 2 hours of update training will be provided every 3 years. An estimated 18,000 farmers attended extension functions involving education in pest control and related projects.

During 1986, 955 commercial, public pesticide applicators and dealers attended 15 Regional 2 day schools for training (were actually licensed). 1750 persons attended recertification classes at over 200 locations to receive recertification credits. We successfully completed a recertification program for 3628 commercial applicators in 1985 and for 1280 dealers in 1986. Recertification of our 218 aerial applicators is completed every two years.

Data kept by the N. C. Department of Human Resources show that deaths from pesticides are at an all time low. Fewer people are being treated for severe pesticide poisoning, although more persons are responding about minor and possible effects of pesticides at the Duke Poison Control Center, Extension offices and at N. C. State University (a result of education?).

Extension specialists, county agents and others working with pesticide applicators report more selective and proper use of pesticides in North Carolina. Interest in calibration, equipment, pest control and safe use are at an all time high-especially with garden clubs, environmental groups, industrial companies, public health agencies and other public service organizations.

A manual, slide set and video tape were completed for use in our upcoming private applicator recertification program. Assistance was also given to our Pesticide Association in North Carolina in developing a slide set to inform the general public about pesticides.

Contact Person:

Name and Title John H. Wilson, Jr., Pesticide Coordinator

Address Box 7609, Dept. of Horticulture, N. C. State University,
Raleigh, N. C. 27695

Telephone 919/733-3556

Form D

Keywords are words and phrases that others will use when searching the data base of accomplishment reports. The keywords list can be used as a guide for selecting words. In addition, words not appearing on the keyword list may also be used. Separate each distinct word or phrase with a comma, do not abbreviate keywords.

State North Carolina

Fiscal Year(s) 1986

Program Area(s) Pesticide Applicator Training (PAT)
(List as many as apply)

Subject Matter Area Pest, Pesticides, Labels, Safe/Proper use, etc.

Commodity/Subject Pesticide Education

Audience Private/Commercial Applicator, Dealer, Consultant

Methods Classroom, self study

Impact/Results Safe Use, Proper Use, Legal Use

Accountability/Evaluation (Cost-Effectiveness Information)

Qualified Impacts Measurable social or economic consequences		Scope of Program
Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)	No. of Counties in the State
Private applicators	1040 trained	100
Commercial applicators	955 trained	No. of Counties Covered by this Program:
Commercial recertification	1750 attended	
Dealers recertified	1250	100
Pesticide poisonings	fewer	No. of Other Counties Producing Comparable Program Results:
Interest in pesticides	up	
Training materials	for 52,000	
		0

Year	Estimated Time (FTE)		Volunteers (Optional)		
	Professional	Paraprofessional	FTE	No. Different Persons	Dollar Value* (of volunteer time)
1984	3.4	0			
1985	3.2	0			
1986	3.0	1/2			
1987	5.0	1/2			

Percent of Clientele yet to be Served (optional)

*Average local hourly wage for comparable work—not necessarily minimum wage—multiplied by hour equals dollar value.

Table VI
Pesticide Impact Assessment Program—Annual Report
 FY 1986

	Budget	Expended	Balance
Federal Funds	<u>\$66,956.87</u>	<u>\$51,741.77</u>	<u>\$15,215.10</u>
State Funds	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	<u> </u>	<u>\$51,741.77</u>	<u> </u>

Expenses	Staff Year Equivalents	Amount
Personnel		
Professional M. Tooley, Ent.	<u>1.0</u>	<u>\$24,492.40</u>
Clerical and Secretarial	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Technicians	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Others (Specify) Temporary Labor	<u> </u>	<u>5,000.00</u>
Fringe Benefits	<u> </u>	<u>1,369.19</u>
Travel	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Supplies	<u> </u>	<u>1,812.86</u>
Equipment	<u> </u>	<u>12,985.86</u>
Printing	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other (Specify) Current Services	<u> </u>	<u>1,142.23</u>
Fixed Charges	<u> </u>	<u>939.23</u>
Total	<u>1.0</u>	<u>\$51,741.77</u>

Year	Personnel	Supplies	Equipment	Printing	Other	Total
1984	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	1.0	1,812.86	12,985.86	1,142.23	939.23	51,741.77

Table VII
Total Clientele Contacts by Racial-Ethnic Groups by Program Area¹

State NORTH CAROLINA Check One: Professional
 Paraprofessional

Institution 1862
(1862, 1890, Tuskegee)

FY 85-86 *

Program Area		Racial-Ethnic Composition							Total		Total Data by Sex		OTHER RACE
		White Not of Hispanic Origin	Black Not of Hispanic Origin	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	M	F					
ANR	No.	451,774	47,007	3,336	181	103	502,542	380,900	121,642			141	
	%	89.89	9.35	0.66	0.036	0.02	100.0	.76	.24			0.028	
CRD	No.	79,322	15,491	1,117	4	9	95,985	51,230	44,755			42	
	%	82.63	16.139	1.164	0.004	0.009	100.0	.53	.47			0.041	
HE	No.	339,631	88,865	2,756	121	229	431,890	69,903	361,987			288	
	%	78.6	20.6	.6	0.03	0.1	100.0	.16	.84			.1	
4H	No.	286,761	98,550	3,976	129	219	389,913	165,115	224,798			278	
	%	73.5	25.27	1.019	0.033	0.056	100.0	.42	.58			0.071	

¹The number of face to face contacts made in conduct of programs including consultations, workshops, conferences and seminars. The intent is to identify people whose race is discernible who have personal contact with Extension programs. *To be submitted annually.

**Table VII
Total Clientele Contacts by Racial-Ethnic Groups by Program Area¹**

State NORTH CAROLINA Check One: Professional Paraprofessional

Institution 1862 (1862, 1890, Tuskegee)

FY 85-86

Program Area	Racial-Ethnic Composition							Total	Total Data by Sex		OTHER RACE
	White Not of Hispanic Origin	Black Not of Hispanic Origin	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Hispanic	Aasian or Pacific Islander	Total Data by Sex			M	F	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%					
ANR	1637	4.59	9	0	0	2,105	1,586	519	0		
	77.77	21.80	.43	0	0	100.0	75	25	0		
CRD	44	21	0	0	0	65	55	10	0		
	67.69	32.31	0	0	0	100.0	85	15	0		
HE	35,740	71,678	3,820	192	41	111,698	12,660	99,038	227		
	32.0	64.2	3.4	.2	.03	100.0	.11	.89	.2		
4-H	58,207	41,080	1,394	177	84	101,038	37,900	63,138	96		
	57.61	40.66	1.379	.175	.08	100.0	38	.63	.09		

¹The number of face to face contacts made in conduct of programs including consultations, workshops, conferences and seminars. The intent is to identify people whose race is discernible who have personal contact with Extension programs. To be submitted annually.

Table VII
Total Clientele Contacts by Racial-Ethnic Groups by Program Area¹

State NORTH CAROLINA

Check One: Professional
 Paraprofessional

Institution 1890
(1862, 1890, Tuskegee)

FY 85-86

Program Area	Racial-Ethnic Composition							Total	Total Data by Sex		OTHER RACE
	White Not of Hispanic Origin	Black Not of Hispanic Origin	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander				M	F	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.		%		
ANR	No.	10,524	10,043	983	0	3	21,623	17,765	3,858	70	
	%	.49	.47	.05	0	.0001	100.0	.82	.18	.003	
CRD	No.	517	1,212	17	0	0	1,746	815	931	0	
	%	.30	.70	.010	0	0	100.0	.47	.53	0	
HE	No.	1,735	6,489	1,345	11	0	9,587	584	9,003	7	
	%	.18	.68	.14	.001	0	100.0	.06	.94	.0008	
4-H	No.	9,686	11,890	12	0	17	21,605	9,465	12,140	0	
	%	.45	.55	.0006	0	.0008	100.0	.44	.56	0	

¹The number of face to face contacts made in conduct of programs including consultations, workshops, conferences and seminars. The intent is to identify people whose race is discernible who have personal contact with Extension programs. To be submitted annually.

Table VII
Total Clientele Contacts by Racial-Ethnic Groups by Program Area¹

State NORTH CAROLINA 1890 Professional Paraprofessional

Institution (1862, 1890, Tuskegee)

FY 85-86²

Program Area	Racial-Ethnic Composition							Total Data by Sex		OTHER RACE	
	No.	%	White Not of Hispanic Origin	Black Not of Hispanic Origin	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	M		F
ANR											
	3677	.72	1,387	.27	16	.003	0	5,082	3,862	1,220	2
									.76	.24	.0004
CRD											
	1,315	.36	2,301	.64	10	.003	0	3,626	1,360	2,266	0
									.38	.62	0
HE											
	5,170	.49	5,318	.51	15	.0001	1	10,507	2,144	8,363	3
									.20	.80	.0003
4-H											
	7,946	.54	6,586	.45	19	.001	0	14,631	4,759	9,872	80
									.33	.67	.006

¹The number of face to face contacts made in conduct of programs including consultations, workshops, conferences and seminars. The intent is to identify people whose race is discernible who have personal contact with Extension programs.

²To be submitted annually.

Date: 10-15-1986

ANNUAL 4-H YOUTH ENROLLMENT REPORT
NCarolina.fma

Page: 1

	Male	Female	Total Youth	No. 4-H Units
1. Youth in organized 4-H clubs.	13417	18484	31901	1936
2. Youth in 4-H Special Interest Programs	35750	42762	78512	2289
* 3. Youth in Other Educational Programs	23508	26152	49660	899
4. Youth in 4-H Individual Study	1109	1485	2594	XXXXXXXXXX
5. Youth in a 4-H Instructional TV Series	1	0	1	XXXXXXXXXX
6. TOTAL	50277	62731	113008	XXXXXXXXXX
7. TOTAL (With Duplications eliminated)	42575	53469	96044	4225

8. Ages of all youth served by 4-H programs

Under 9	17601
Age 9	11904
Age 10	13661
Age 11	13368
Age 12	12509
Age 13	9667
Age 14	6445
Age 15	4082
Age 16	3147
Age 17	2109
Age 18	1041
Age 19	427
Over 19	83
TOTAL	96044

9. 4-H participants by place of residence

Farm	12899
Town under 10,000	59453
Town 10,000 to 50,000	16124
Suburbs	2037
City over 50,000	5531
TOTAL	96044

11. Integration of 4-H Units

	Number
a. 4-H Units in Racially-Ethnicly mixed communities that are integrated.	1909
b. 4-H Units in Racially-Ethnicly mixed communities that are not integrated.	1363
c. 4-H Units in NON-Racially-Ethnicly mixed communities.	953
TOTAL	4225

Please note:

- *1. Item 3 - Youth in Other Educational Programs

The figures in Item 3 are not included in the totals calculated in lines 6 and 7.

2. Item 10 - Use of 4-H Instructional T.V. Series

Item 10 can be found on page 8.

12. Distribution of Racial-Ethnic youth in integrated and non-integrated 4-H Units.

	White	Black	American Indian	Hispanic	Asian	TOTALS
Youth in integrated 4-H Units in Racially-Ethnicall mixed communities	42654	25169	1020	396	204	69443
Youth in 4-H Units Not- integrated in racially- ethnically mixed commun.'s	17307	7529	95	7	4	24942
Youth in 4-H units in non- racially-ethnically mixed communities	9630	6315	83	0	0	16028
Youth participating in 4-H individual study	1528	1053	2	2	9	2594
Youth participating in 4-H instructional TV Series	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL Youth in 4-H (With Duplications)	71120	40066	1200	405	217	113008
TOTAL Youth in 4-H (Duplications Eliminated)	60999	33652	880	340	173	96044

13. 4-H Volunteers

Race & Sex	Adults	Youth	TOTAL	
White, not Hispanic	Male	6046	1092	7138
	Female	10109	1640	11749
	TOTAL	16155	2732	18887
Black, not Hispanic	Male	1151	401	1552
	Female	4170	719	4889
	TOTAL	5321	1120	6441
American Indian	Male	89	11	100
	Female	202	25	227
	TOTAL	291	36	327
Hispanic	Male	10	10	20
	Female	21	16	37
	TOTAL	31	26	57
Asian or Pacific Islander	Male	5	4	9
	Female	14	8	22
	TOTAL	19	12	31
TOTALS	Male	7301	1518	8819
	Female	14516	2408	16924
	TOTAL	21817	3926	25743

14. Racial-Ethnic distribution of volunteers working directly with youth in 4-H units

	White	Black	American Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Totals
Volunteers in integrated Units in racially-ethnically mixed communities	5809	1941	134	9	7	7900
Volunteers in 4-H Units not integrated in racially-ethnically mixed communities	3309	1459	12	7	2	4789
Volunteers in 4-H Units in non-racially-ethnically mixed communities	1820	860	18	0	0	2698
TOTALS	10938	4260	164	16	9	15387

15. 4-H Curriculum Classification

ANIMAL AND POULTRY	Male	Female	TOTAL
AA--Animal Science	2391	1864	4255
AB--Meat Science	42	49	91
AC--Veterinary Science	216	327	543
AD--Beef	793	540	1333
AE--Dairy	1058	1277	2335
AF--Horses and Ponies	2374	5801	8175
AG--Sheep	580	605	1185
AH--Swine	866	703	1569
AI--Embryology	3214	3087	6301
AJ--Poultry and Poultry Products	521	542	1063
AK--Dogs	750	946	1696
AL--Rabbits	268	250	518
AM--Goats	76	76	152
AN--Small Animals, Pets, Lab Animals	261	375	636
AO--Other	92	74	166
TOTAL ANIMAL AND POULTRY	13502	16516	30018

PLANT SCIENCE AND CROPS	Male	Female	TOTAL
BA--Plant & Soil Science	2132	2442	4574
BB--Crops & Crop Science	482	257	739
BC--Gardens - Fruits and Vegetables	1357	1428	2785
BD--Ornamental Horticulture	960	1049	2009
BE--Flower Gardening & House Plants	751	955	1706
BF--Other	13	17	30
TOTAL PLANT SCIENCE & CROPS	5695	6148	11843
MECHANICAL SCIENCE			
CA--Engineering	2	1	3
CB--Tractors, Field Mach. & Equipment	299	49	348
CC--Tractor & Machinery Certification	19	0	19
CD--Small Engines	488	90	578
CE--Automotive	482	374	856
CF--Bicycle	2481	2428	4909
CG--Electric	1637	1479	3116
CH--Electronics	36	29	65
CI--Aerospace	707	189	896
CJ--Wood Science & Other Industrial Arts	665	536	1201
CK--Other	0	2	2
TOTAL MECHANICAL SCIENCE	6816	5177	11993
NATURAL RESOURCES			
DA--Ecology & Environment	1735	1857	3592
DB--Geology & Minerals	195	181	376
DC--Entomology & Bees	789	708	1497
DD--Conservation of Natural Resources	1070	1251	2321
DE--Soil & Water Conservation	1841	1757	3598
DF--Forestry	2568	2407	4975
DG--Wildlife & Fisheries	3103	2378	5481
DH--Marine Science & Aquaculture	2048	2232	4280
DI--Range	5	4	9
DJ--Other	1492	1473	2965
TOTAL NATURAL RESOURCES	14846	14248	29094
ECONOMICS, JOBS AND CAREERS			
EA--Economics & Business	606	678	1284
EB--Marketing	159	232	391
EC--Career Exploration	1434	1486	2920
ED--Other	42	56	98
TOTAL ECONOMICS, JOBS & CAREERS	2241	2452	4693

CITIZENSHIP & COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	Male	Female	TOTAL
FA--Know Your Community	1542	1799	3341
FB--Know Your Government	1263	1454	2717
FC--Community Service & Action	2906	3866	6772
FD--Leadership Skills Development	1982	3184	5166
FE--Citizenship	1211	2023	3234
FF--International Study	92	234	326
FG--Exchange Programs - International	678	772	1450
FH--Exchange Programs - Domestic	155	222	377
FI--Other	103	281	384
TOTAL CITIZENSHIP & COMMUNITY	9932	13835	23767
LEISURE & CULTURAL EDUCATION			
GA--Leisure Education (General)	2999	4575	7574
GB--Expressive Arts	2217	2869	5086
GC--Social Recreation Skills	1328	1431	2759
GD--Outdoor Ed./Recreation Programs	3723	3898	7621
GE--Hobbies & Collections	4443	6495	10938
GF--Cultural Heritage	1659	2408	4067
GG--Other	1510	1169	2679
TOTAL LEISURE & CULTURAL ED.	17879	22845	40724
ENERGY			
HA--Energy (General)	5750	5336	11086
HB--Home Energy	436	487	923
HC--Farm Energy	12	0	12
HD--Transportation	11	7	18
HE--Other	0	0	0
TOTAL ENERGY	6209	5830	12039
HEALTH & SAFETY			
IA--Health	3813	5139	8952
IB--Physical Fitness, Sports	1507	1750	3257
IC--Home Nursing, First Aid	1547	1797	3344
ID--Safety	7891	8036	15927
IE--Other	62	101	163
TOTAL HEALTH & SAFETY	14820	16823	31643

INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY RESOURCES	Male	Female	TOTAL
JA--Management - Personal & Home	86	222	308
JB--Home Environment	145	553	698
JC--Consumer Education	630	1254	1884
JD--Clothing & Textiles	733	6014	6747
JE--Food & Nutrition	5390	11805	17195
JF--Food Preservation	192	1195	1387
JG--Family Life Education	1504	2607	4111
JH--Child Care, Babysitting	401	2376	2777
JI--Personal Development	925	1589	2514
JJ--4-H EFNEP	3941	4813	8754
JK--Other	22	53	75
TOTAL INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY	13969	32481	46450
COMMUNICATIONS ARTS & SCIENCES			
KA--Public Speaking	688	1085	1773
KB--Graphic Arts, Displays, Exhibits	685	1126	1811
KC--Photography	763	1114	1877
KD--4-H Ambassadors, Public Rel. & Mass Media			
	793	1290	2083
KE--Using Computers	787	799	1586
KF--Other	307	394	701
TOTAL COMMUNICATION ARTS & SCIENCE	4023	5808	9831
INTRODUCTORY, GENERAL, MISCELLANEOUS			
LA--Exploring 4-H	3537	4185	7722
LB--Other	3276	3835	7111
TOTAL	6813	8020	14833
GRAND TOTAL ENROLLMENTS	116745	150183	266928

16. Summary of Extension 4-H Youth Conducted Camps

Racial-Ethnic Characteristics of Youth Attending Camp

	Integrated	White	Black	Indian	Hispanic	Asian	TOTAL
A. No. of Camps Sessions	453	54	35	0	0	0	542

16. Summary of Extension 4-H Youth Conducted Camps

Racial-Ethnic Characteristics of Youth Attending Camp

		Integrated	White	Black	Indian	Hispanic	Asian	TOTAL
B. Youth in attendance by race and sex								
White	M	3629	354	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX				3983
Not Hispanic	F	4146	421	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX				4567
Black	M	2106	XXXXXXXXXXXX	354	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			2460
Not Hispanic	F	2126	XXXXXXXXXXXX	355	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			2481
American Indian	M	76	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		0	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		76
	F	79	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		0	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		79
Hispanic	M	62	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			0	XXXXXXXXXXXX	62
	F	60	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			0	XXXXXXXXXXXX	60
Asian	M	14	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX				0	14
Pacific Islander	F	24	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX				0	24
TOTAL	M	5887	354	354	0	0	0	6595
YOUTH	F	6435	421	355	0	0	0	7215

C. Staff members assisting by race and sex

White	M	1210	121	0	0	0	0	1331
Not Hispanic	F	2178	214	1	0	0	0	2393
Black	M	248	0	18	0	0	0	266
Not Hispanic	F	641	4	66	0	0	0	711
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	15	0	1	0	0	0	16
Hispanic	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Asian	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pacific Islander	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	M	1460	121	18	0	0	0	1599
YOUTH	F	2838	218	68	0	0	0	3124

10. Use of 4-H instructional TV Series in all delivery modes
(Total doesn't have to add to total in Item 5)

Series No. Participating

- a. Mulligan Stew Film Series 129
- b. Energy Conservation 181
- c. 4-H Videotape Instruction 17

TOTAL 327

Area	Male	Female	Total
Adolescent	14	14	28
Adult	0	0	0
Family	0	0	0
Neighborhood	0	0	0
Religious	0	0	0
School	0	0	0
Work	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
TOTAL	14	14	28