

COMMUNAUTÉS RURALES, AGRICULTURES ET DEVELOPMENT DURABLE

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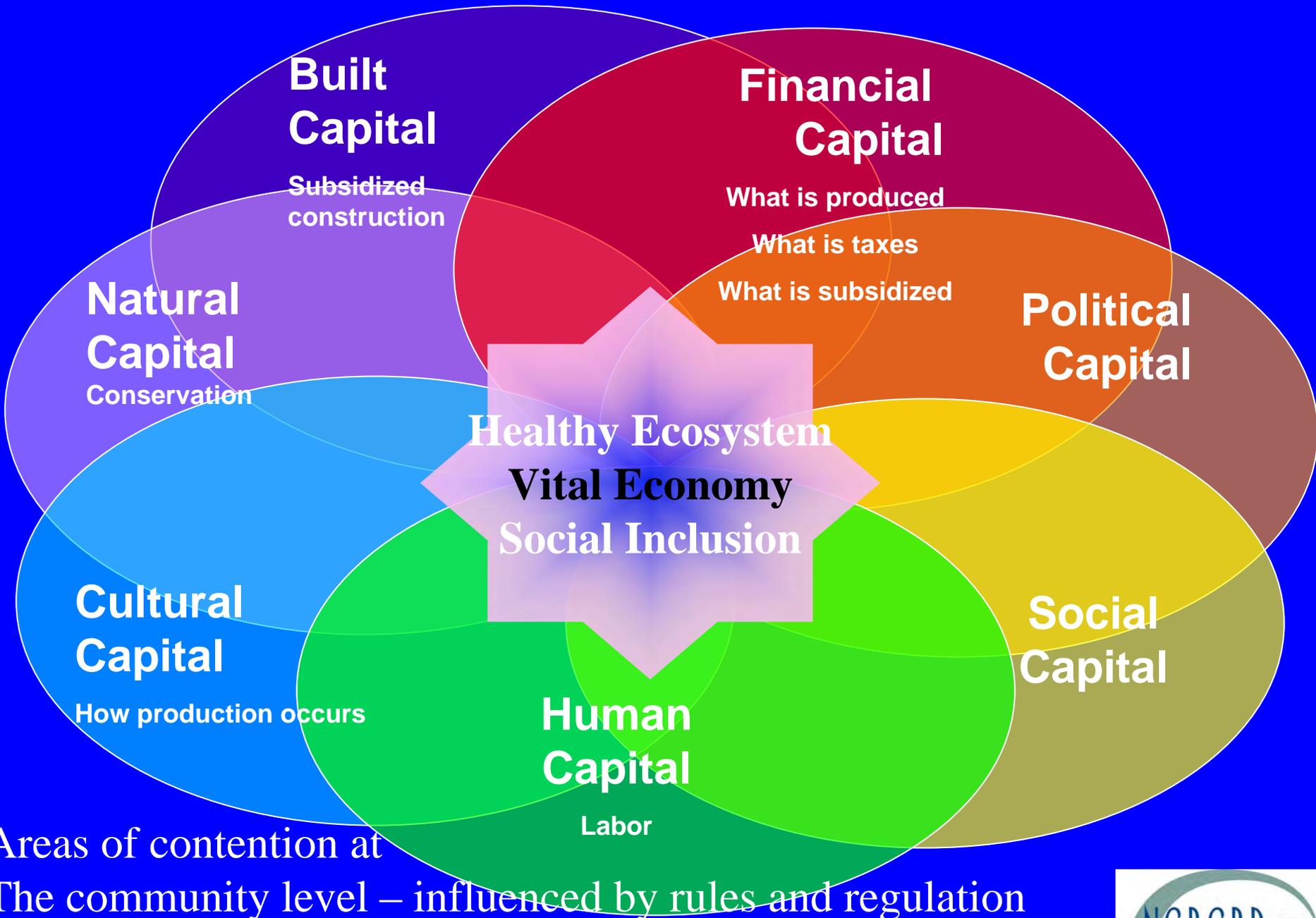
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Areas of contention at
 The community level – influenced by rules and regulation
 at the Federal, State, county and local level



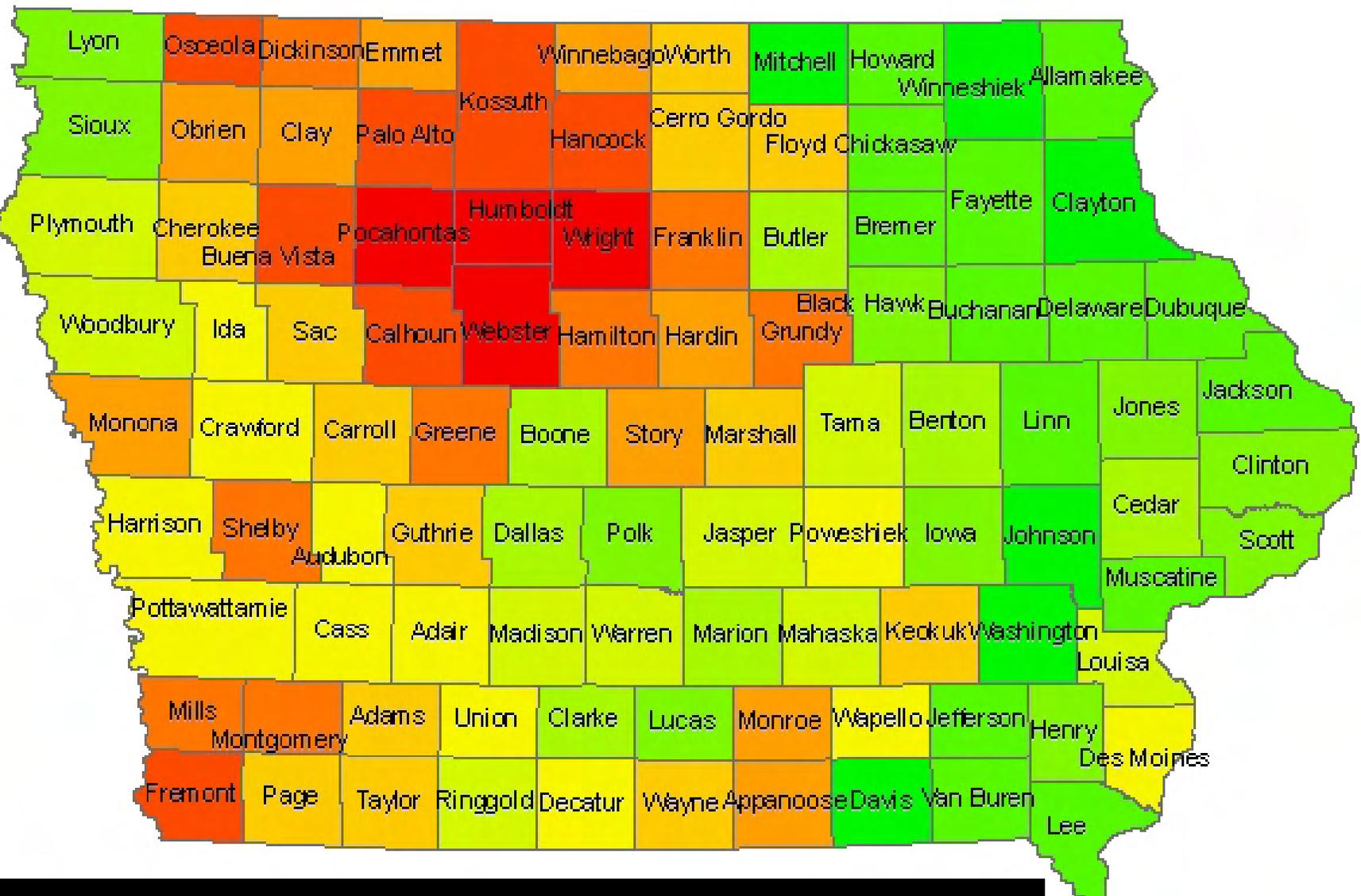
Why move to a bioeconomy?

Rational presented by Iowa State University

– myth and reality

- Enhanced national security
 - ??
- Improved environmental quality
 - Not valid
- Increased markets for agricultural crops
 - Definitely
- Advances in rural development
 - Not valid



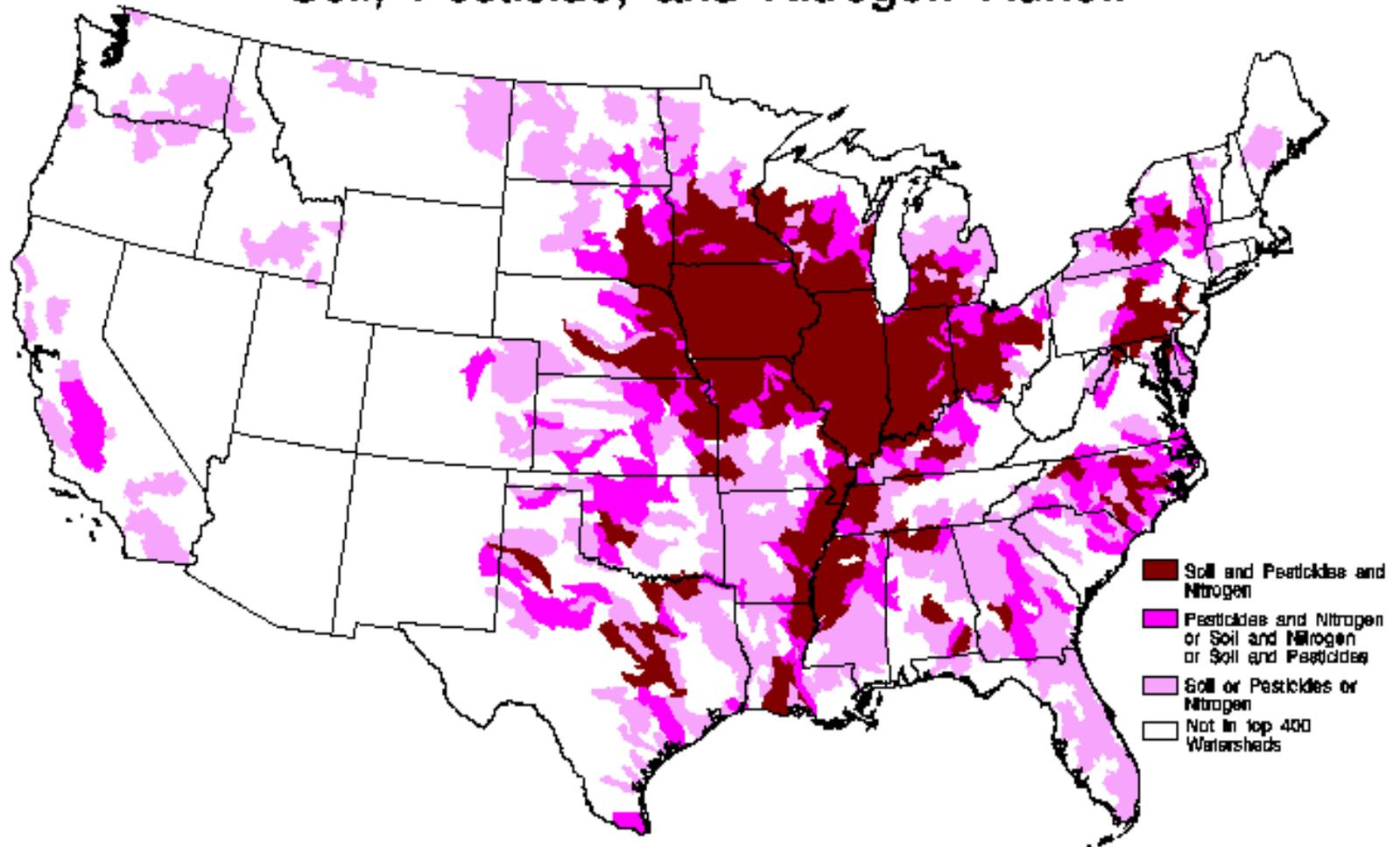


Shannon's Diversity Index for Agricultural Production Iowa - 2002





Watersheds with a High Potential for Soil, Pesticide, and Nitrogen Runoff



U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Resource Assessment and Strategic Planning Division
Map ID: BMW.1737 October 1997

ORGANIZING STRATEGIES FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS IN IOWA AND THE MIDWEST

Jan L. Flora and Hannah Lewis

Iowa State University



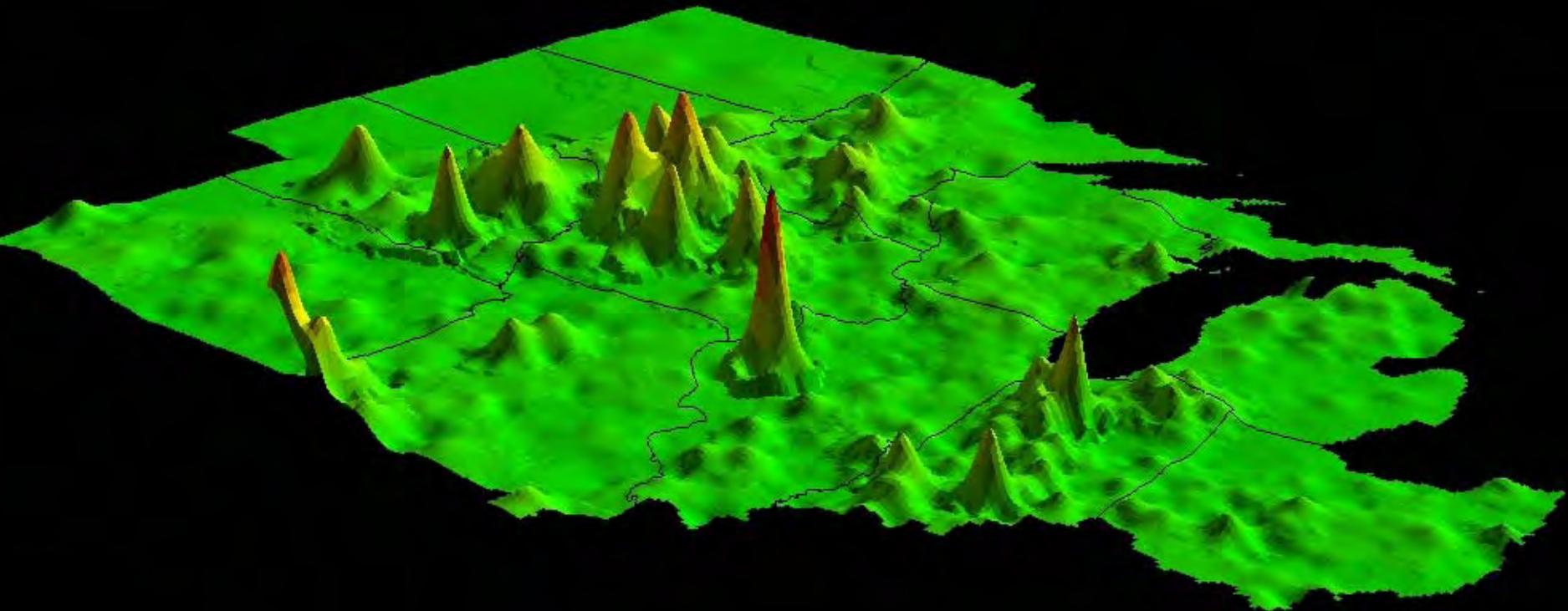
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

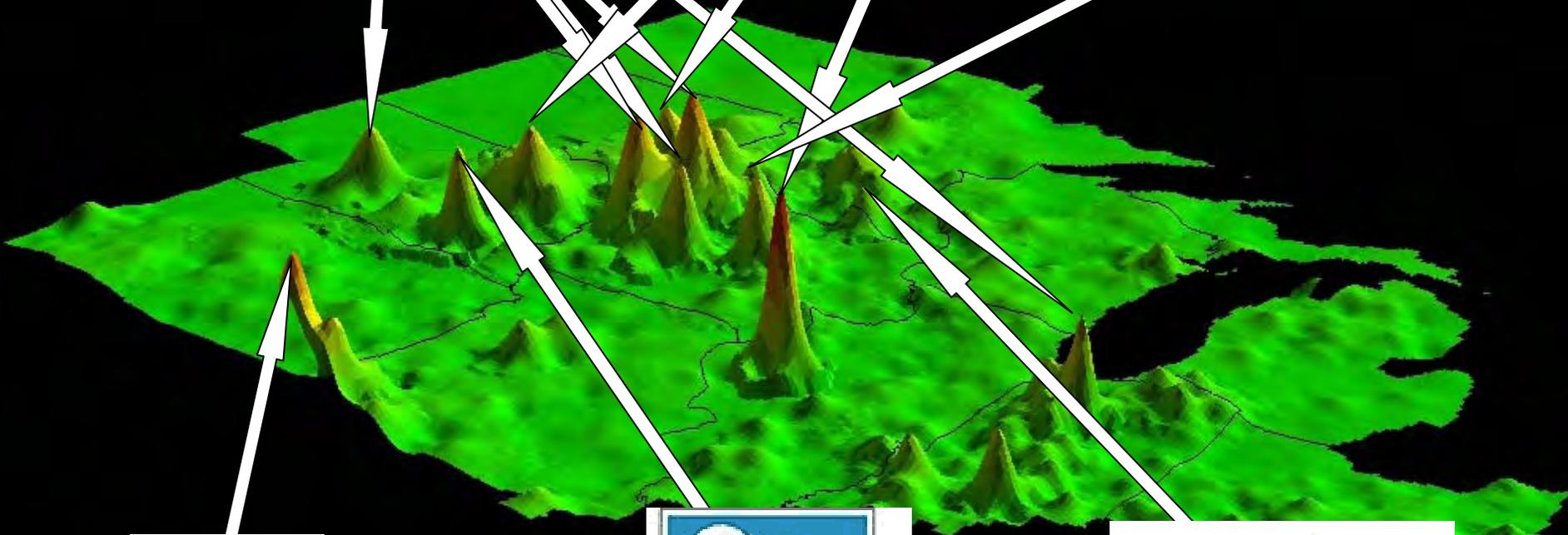
University Extension



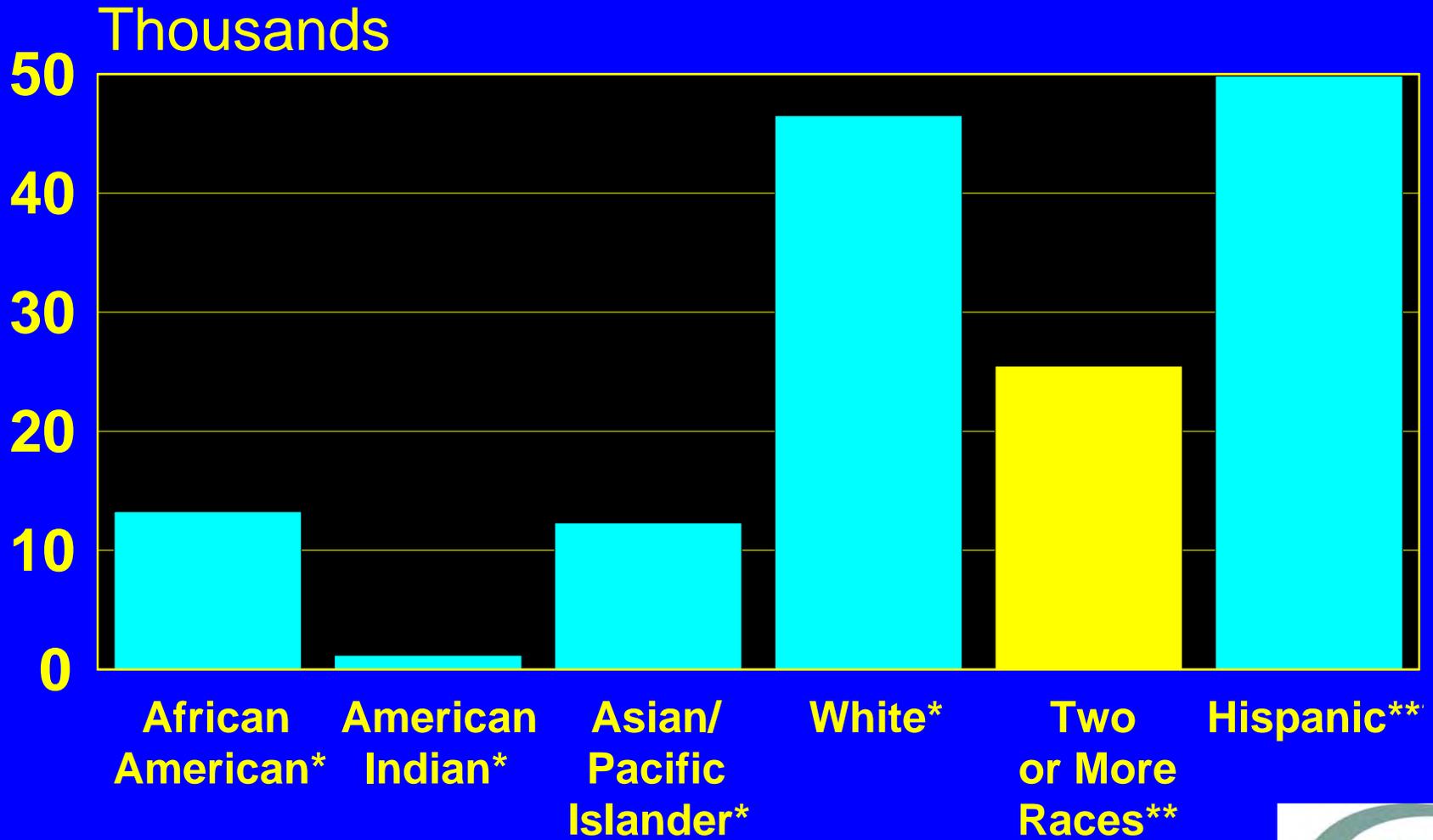
Percent Hispanic Population Change 1990-2000

(Omits counties with fewer than 50 Hispanic persons in 1990)





Race/Hispanic Origin: Iowa (Change 1990–2000)



*One race only not Hispanic

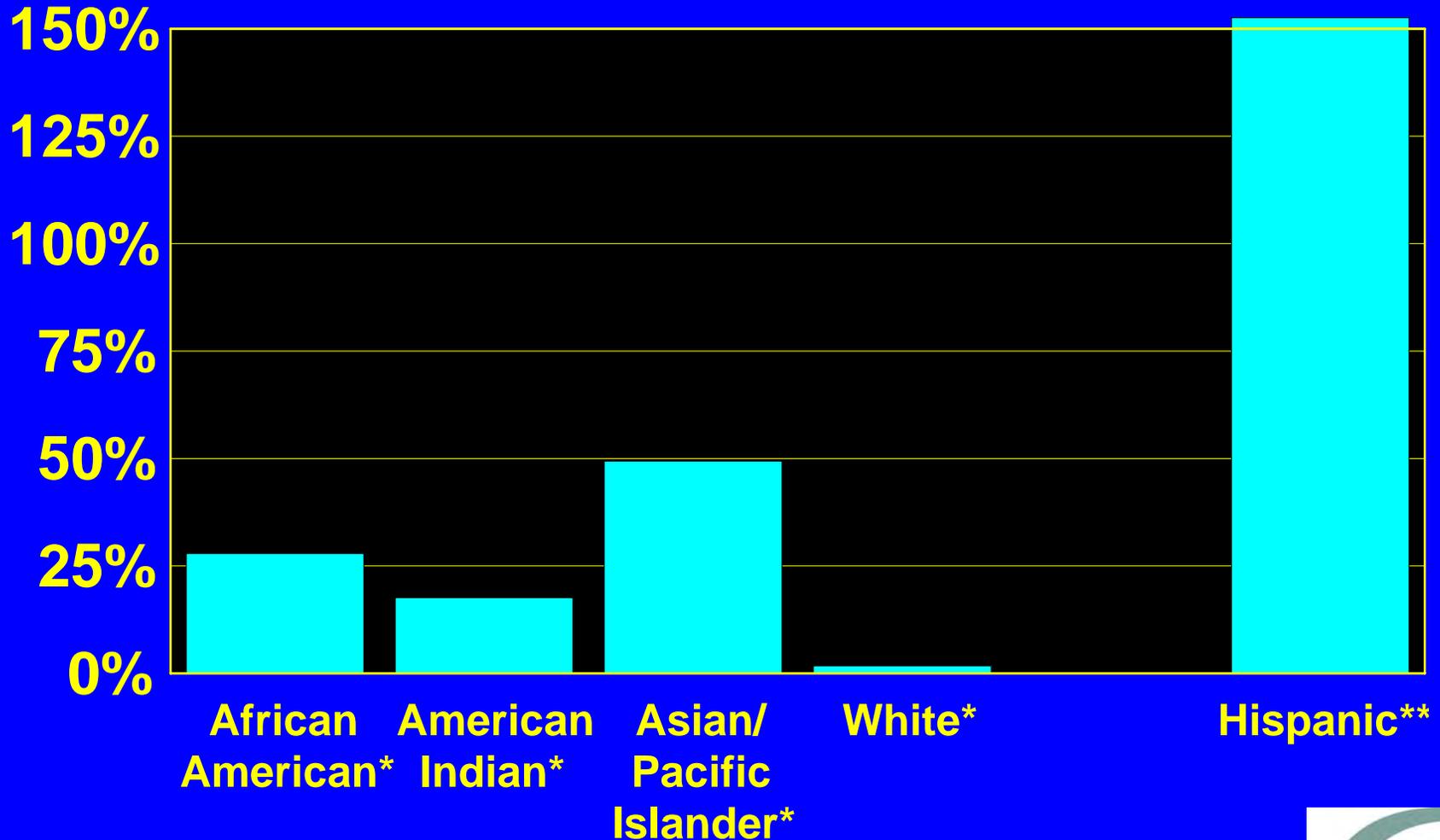
**Not Hispanic

***Of a



Race/Hispanic Origin:

Iowa % Change 1990–2000



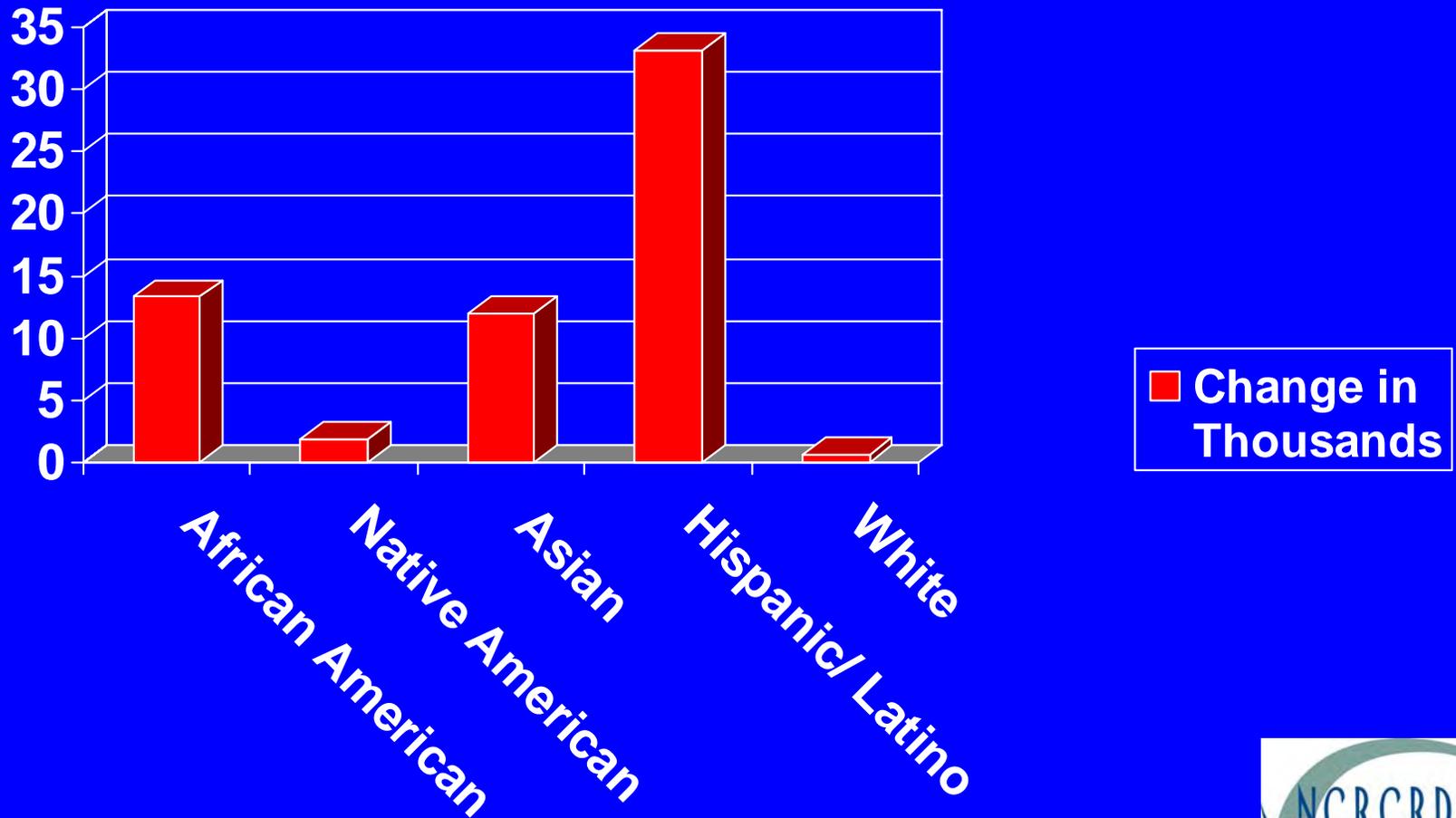
*One race only not Hispanic

***Of any race



Race/Hispanic Origin: Iowa

Change 2000-2006



Contribution of Immigrants to Iowa's Population, 2000-2006

- Analysis of U.S. Department of Labor statistics points to a deficit of available workers of at least 150,000 in Iowa by 2014.
- From 2000 to 2006, 41,500 more people left Iowa for other parts of the United States than arrived from other states. Had it not been for a net positive balance of 36,000 people arriving from other countries during those six years, Iowa would have had a serious shortage of workers.
- The worker shortage will only grow as more boomers reach retirement and fewer young people enter the work force.
- Iowa Workforce Development projections suggest at least 1/3 of job growth between 2004 and 2014 will be in low-skilled, low-wage occupations, but more than 60% will be adequate to assure family well being.
- Need for a workforce policy that encourages workers of all ethnicities to effectively build job ladders across a lifetime and between generations.

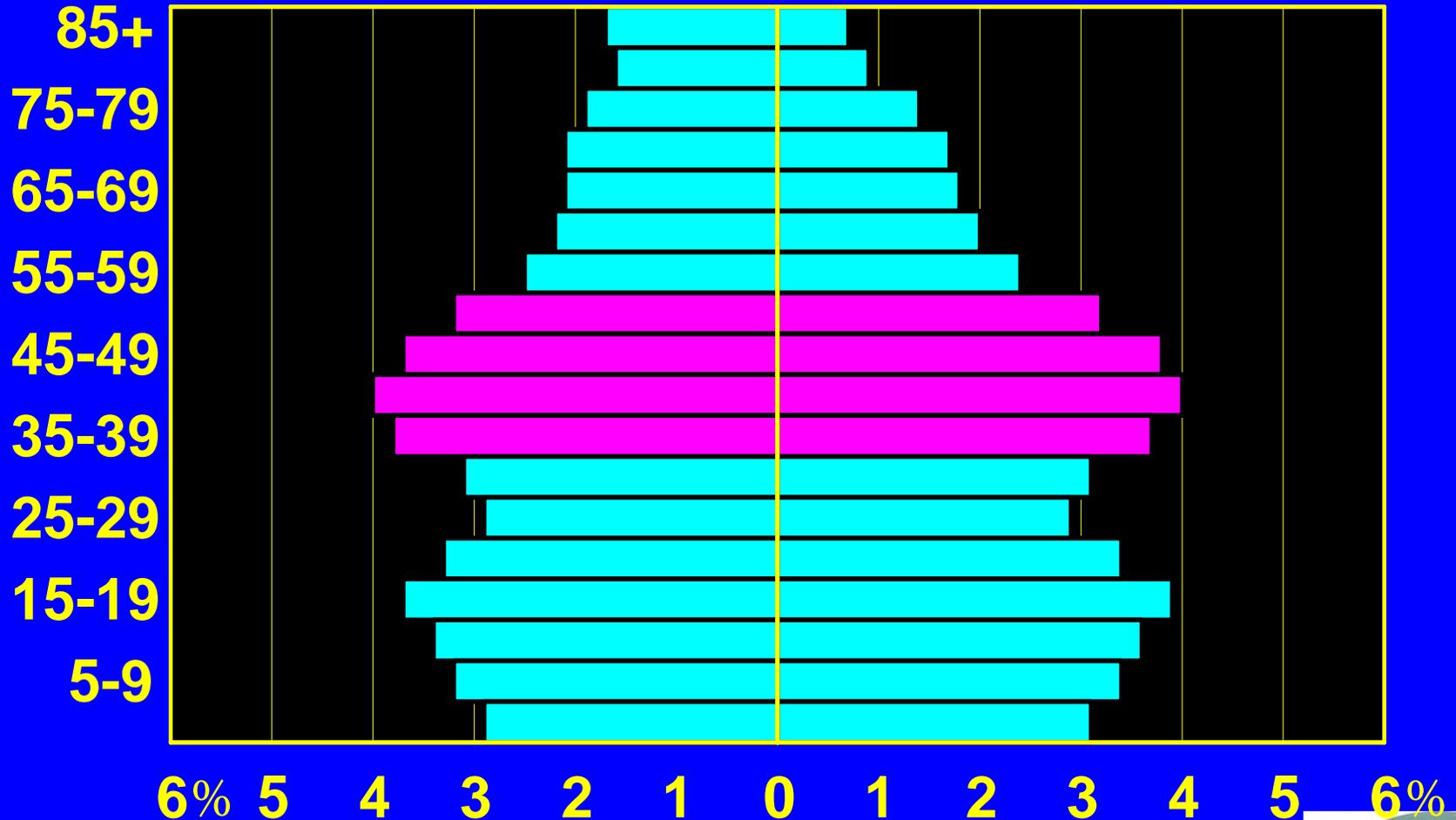


Majority* Population Pyramid 2000

Iowa

Females

Males



*White race only, Not Hispanic

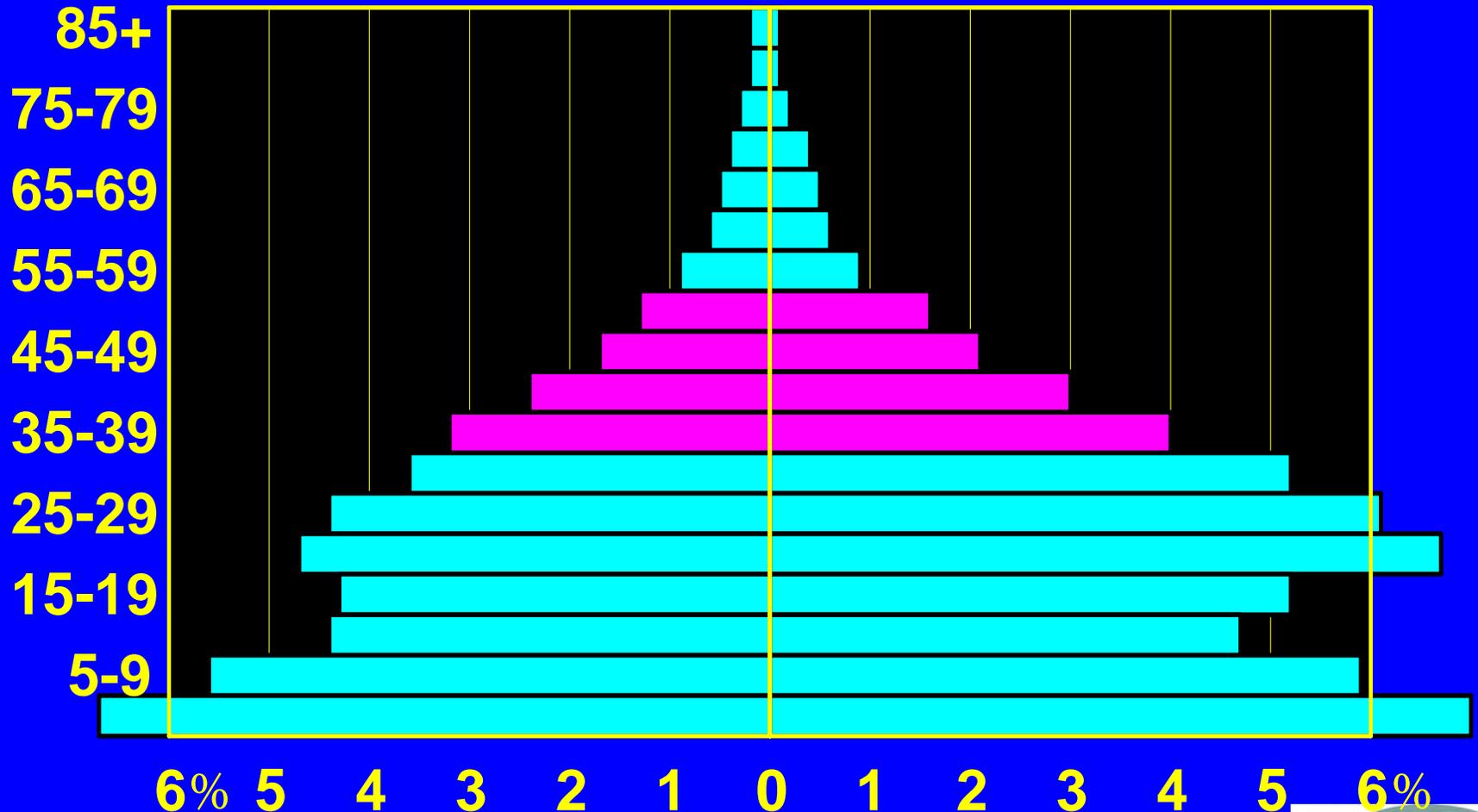


Hispanic* Population Pyramid 2000

Iowa

Females

Males

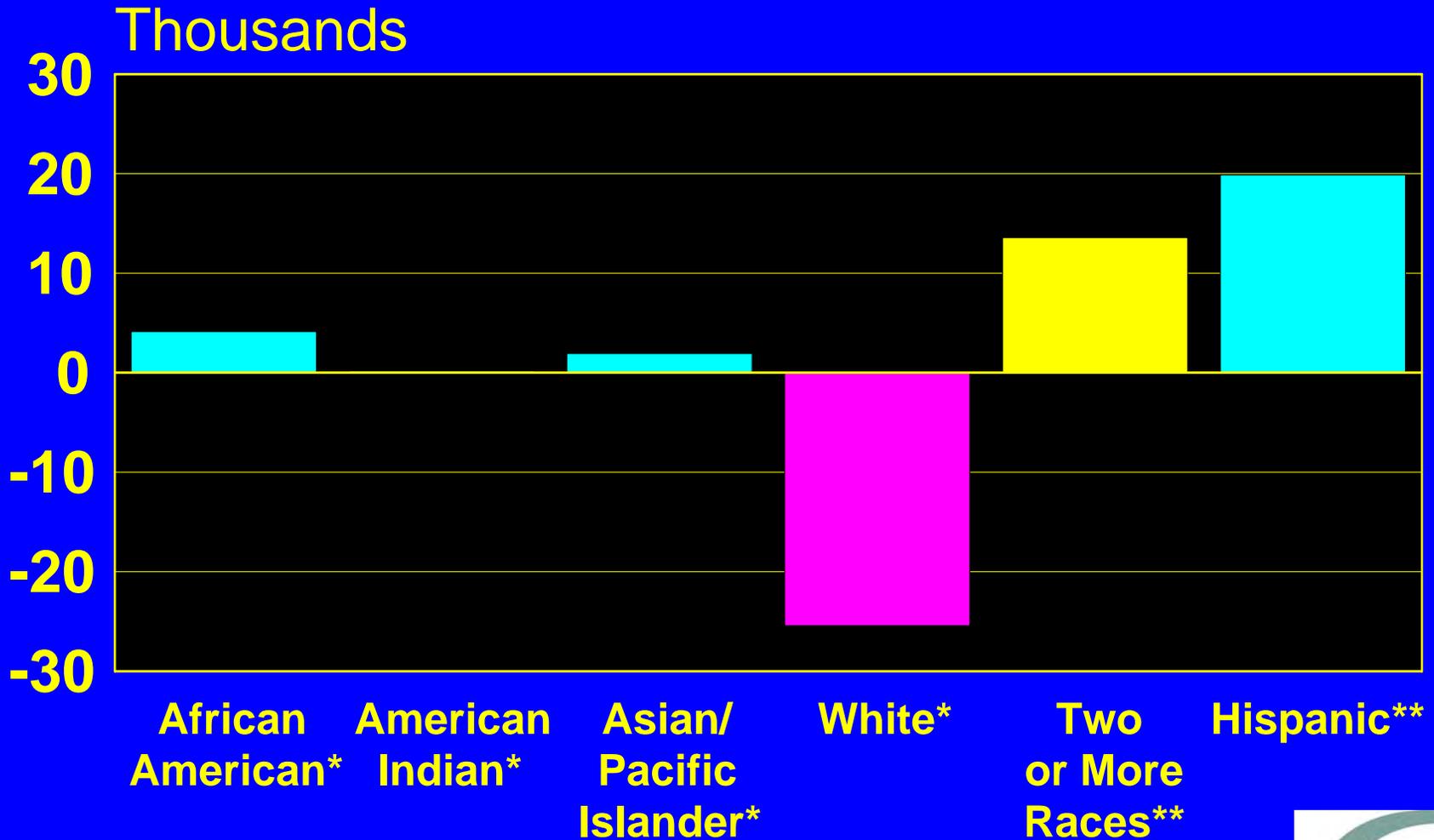


*Of any race



Race/Hispanic Origin <17

Iowa Change 1990–2000



*One race only not Hispanic

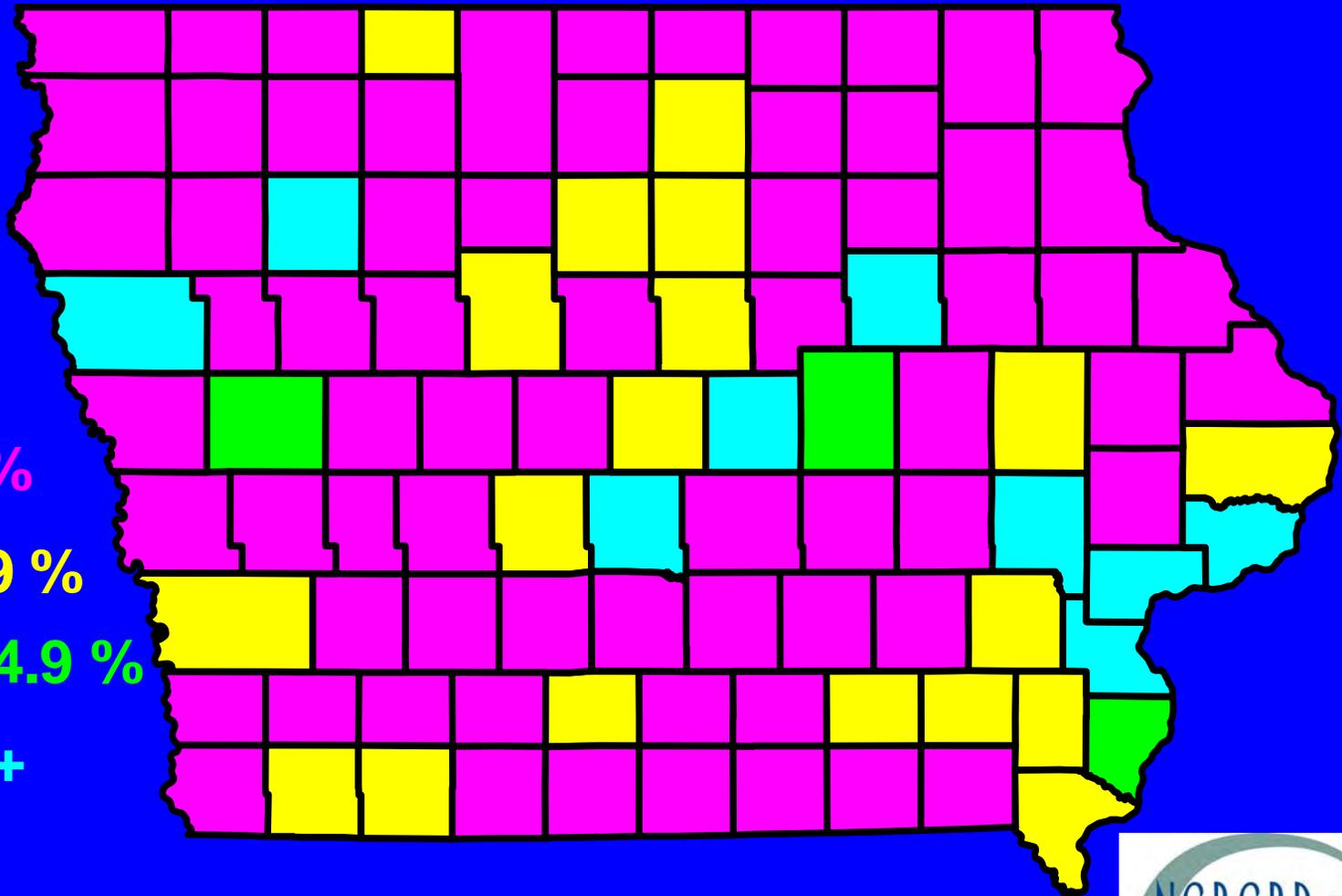
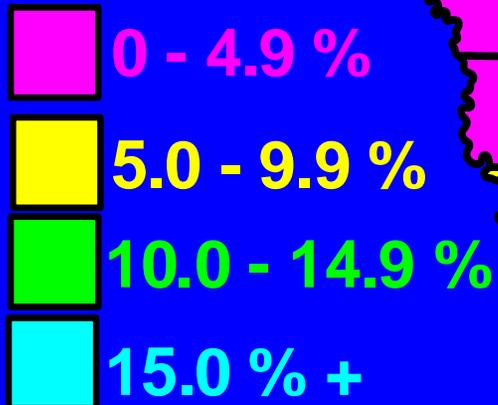
**Not Hispanic

***Of a



% Minority Enrollment 2000

Iowa
9.4 %



Anglo (non-Latino white) residents as a % of the total population in Iowa

1990	95.9%
2000	92.6%
2006	91.0%

Raids Study

- Conditions in which study is taking place—History of immigration and resistance to newcomers.
- Impact of ICE (Immigration and Customs Enforcement) raids on Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota communities.
- Violation of *habeas corpus*, breakup of families
- Economic impacts
 - Crippling of largest industry in Postville, but it had poor labor relations, including child labor
 - Sharp decline in activity of Latino businesses; some close their doors
 - Decline in school enrollments



Outcomes

- Play on the raids experience in Marshalltown based on in-depth interviews
- Legalist, pluralist, pragmatist—design a program for education about immigration.



IOWA'S NEW FARMERS

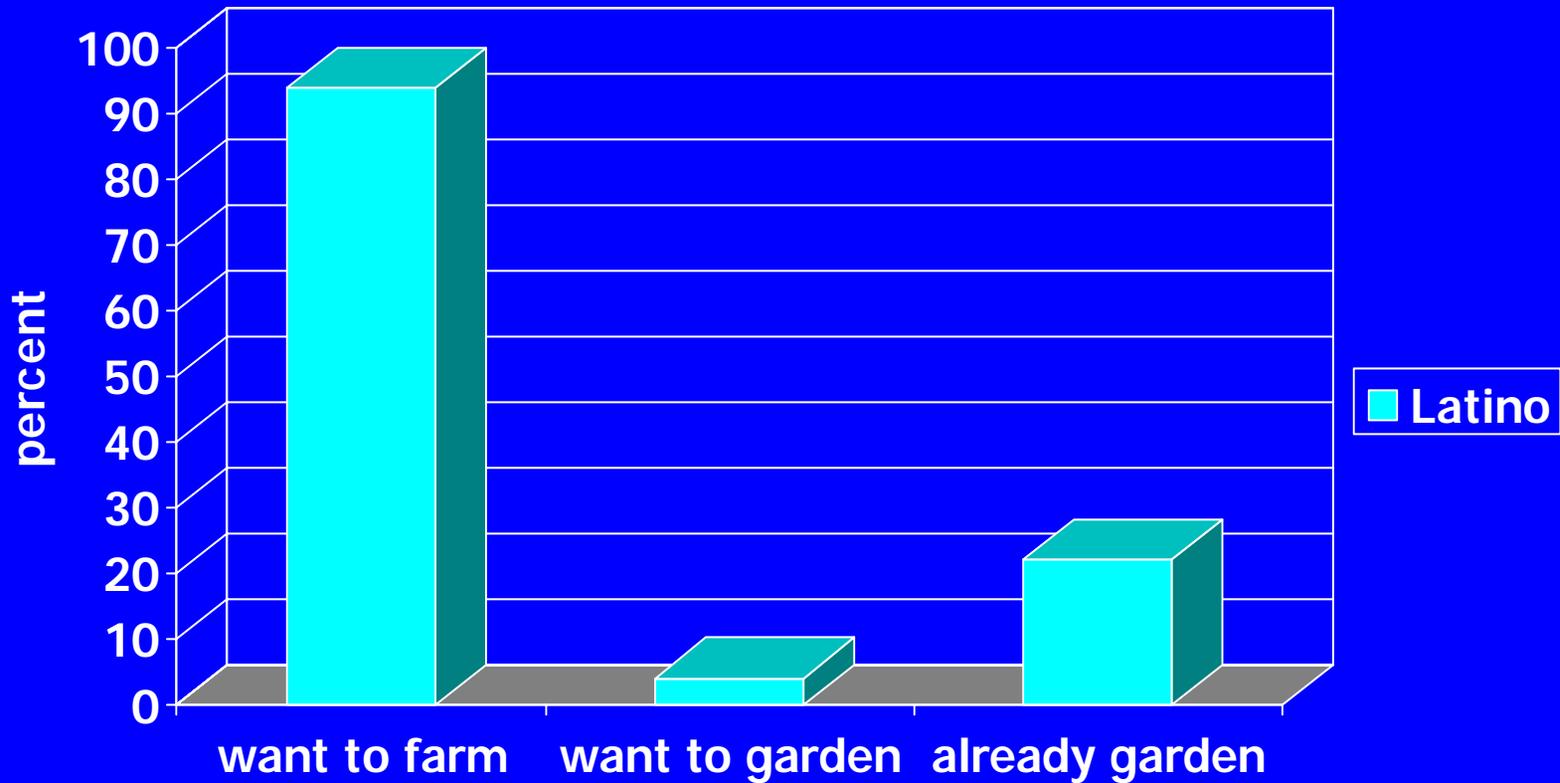
A study of farming roots and aspirations among immigrants from Latin America



Hannah Lewis,
North Central Regional
Center for
Rural Development
Iowa State University
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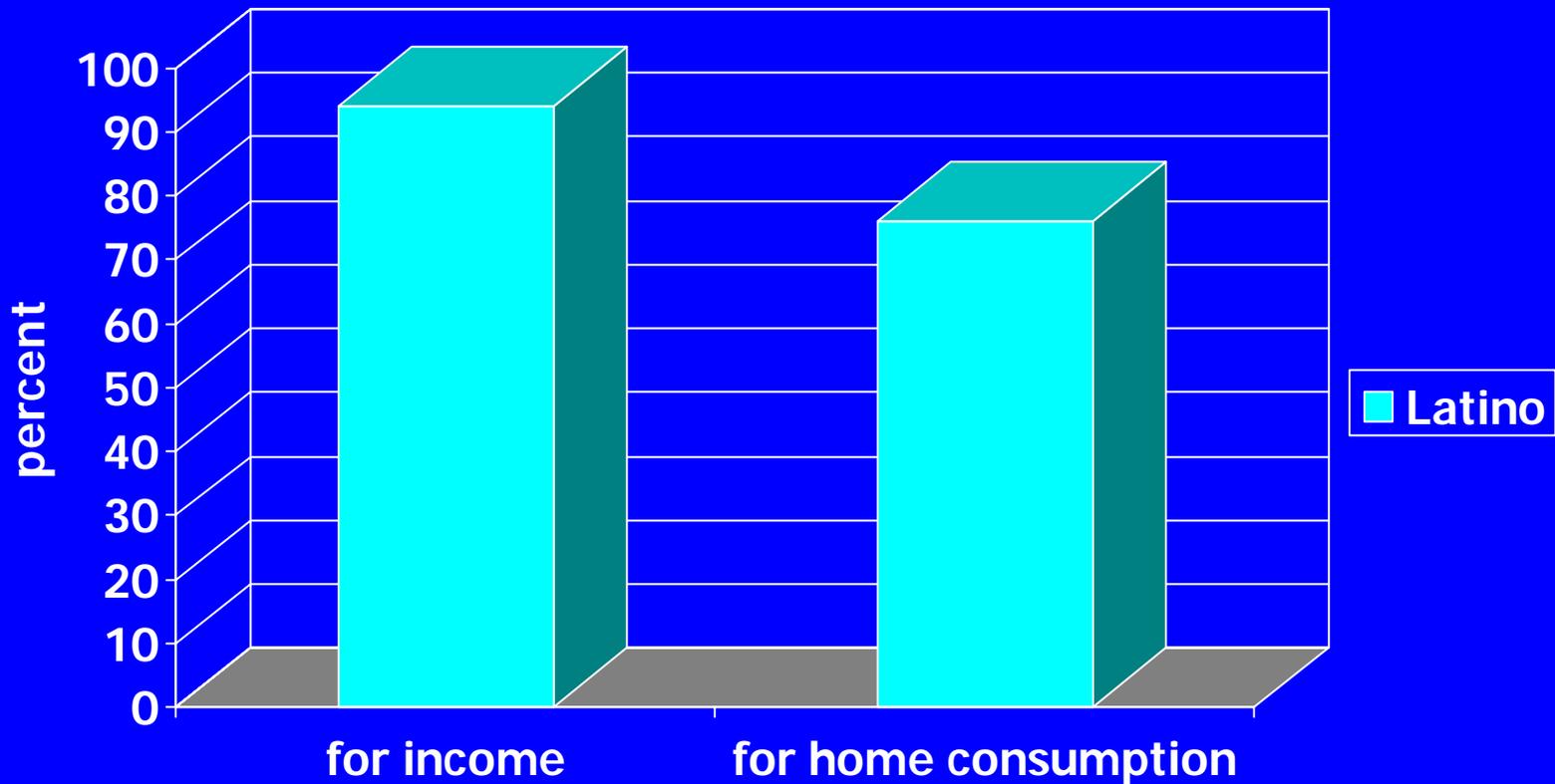
Survey results:

Agricultural aspirations



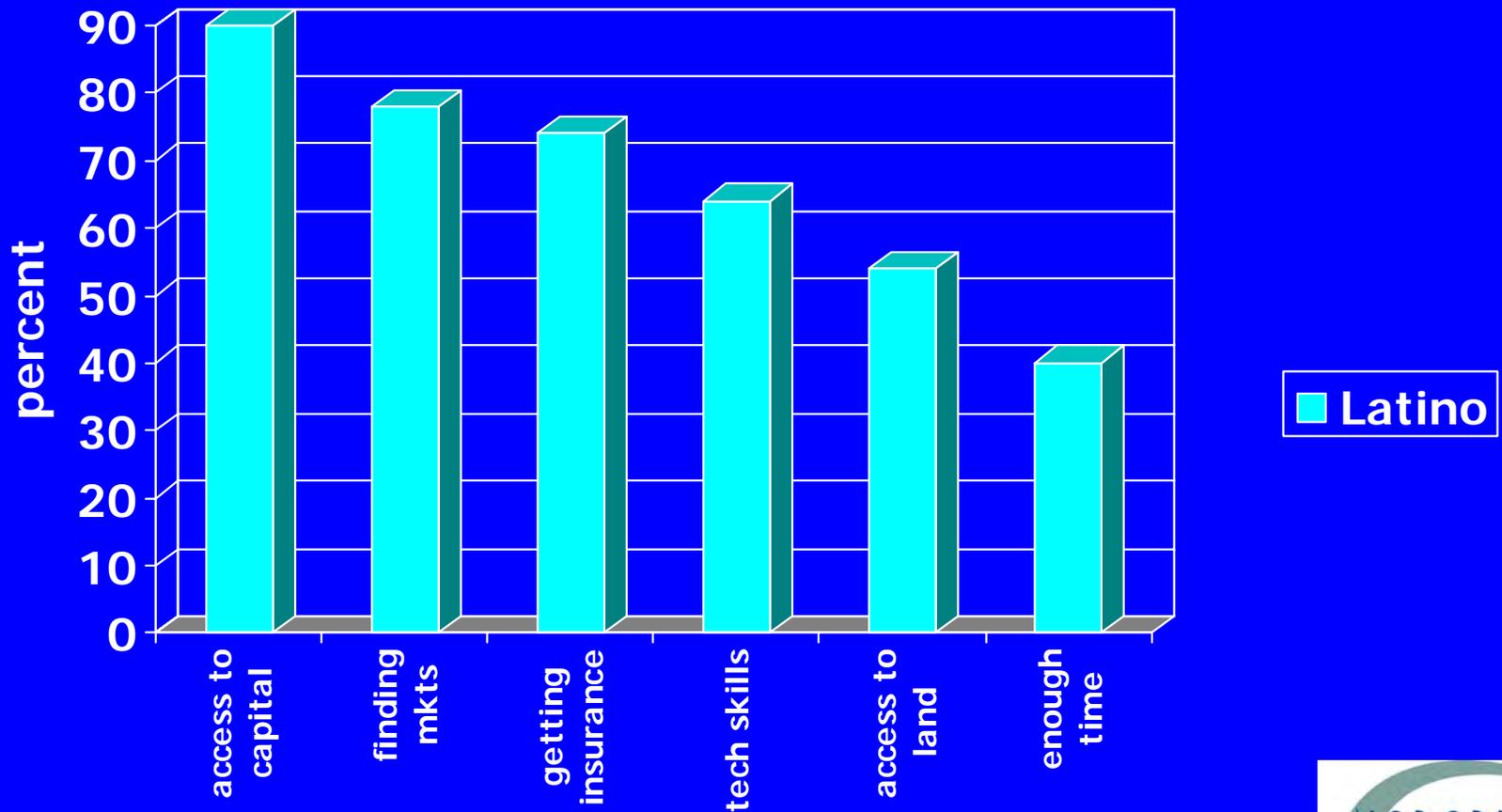
Survey results:

Why do you want to farm?



Survey results:

Largest Perceived Obstacles



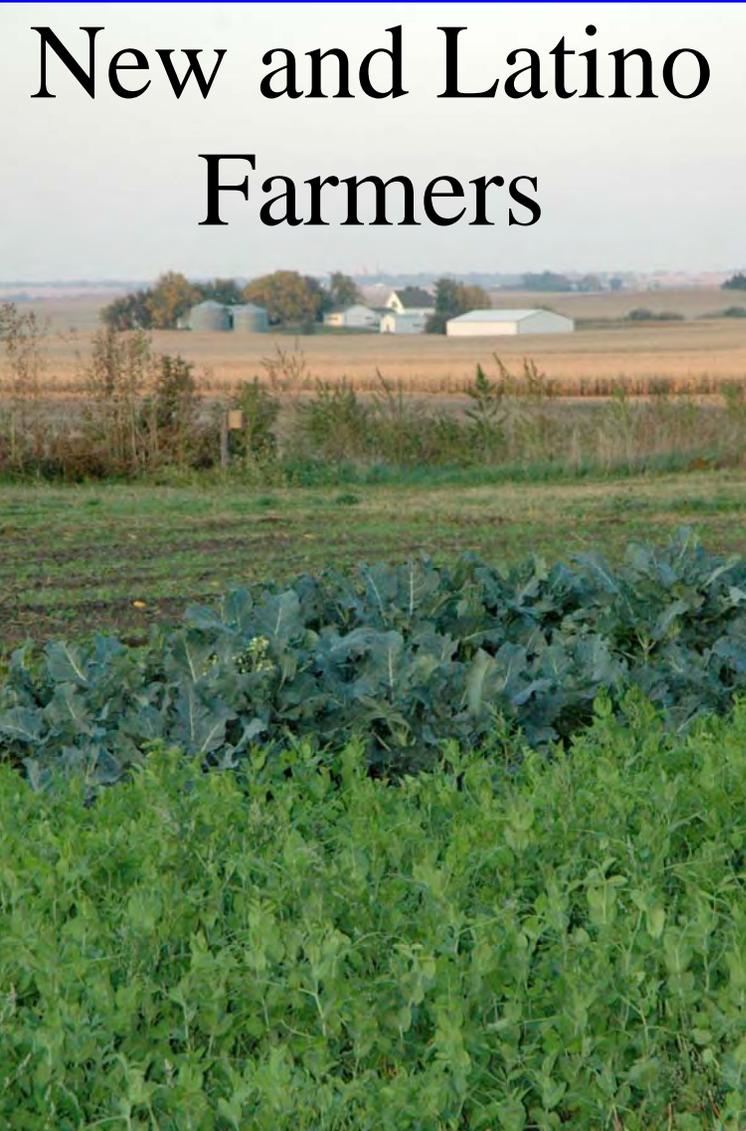
- Respondents are:
 - Farming on small acreage (10-20 acres), and raising vegetables, fruits and livestock for sale and home consumption
 - Combining various resources to purchase land
 - Marketing specialty products to other Latino immigrants
 - Utilizing skills and knowledge gained in Mexico
- Pluriactive farming (combining part-time farming with off-farm work) helps households achieve economic and quality-of-life goals

Key findings from interviews



Programs for Encouraging

New and Latino Farmers



- Training of Extension agents and US Department of Agriculture personnel to work with Latino farmers
- Developing a training center and farm “incubator” for beginning vegetable and livestock farmers (community college)
- Growing Latino farmers from community and market gardeners (NGO/ONG)
- Building local food systems (NGO/ONG)

