Silvia Aleman, Universidad Autonoma De Guerrero; Cornelia B. Flora, Iowa State University
Two Communities to Participatory Watershed Research in Zirahuen Watershed, Michoacan, Mexico
This paper analyzes the socio-agricultural structure of two towns located in different altitude in the Zirahuen Watershed, Michoacan, Mexico to implement the Participatory Watershed Research concept. Two communities, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the watershed, were selected for the initial analysis. The result of the differentiated access to different types of capital is that the community located up in the watershed is homogeneous, isolated, with high level of combined agriculture and wage labor, small and poor. In contrast, the community located at the bottom of the watershed is economically and socially heterogeneous, well linked, complex, conflictive, and relatively large. More damage to the lake at the bottom of the watershed has resulted from actions in the lower, rather than the upper, community. The different types of communities require different strategies to implement the participatory watershed research concept.

John C. Allen, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Peter F. Korsching, Iowa State University
Examination of a Community Action Field Theory
Entrepreneurs in rural communities often are in need of assistance to establish or grow their businesses, but most communities are not prepared to provide entrepreneurs the requisite financial, technical, and informational assistance. The Nebraska EDGE (Enhancing, Developing, and Growing Entrepreneurs) program was established to help communities organize local entrepreneurial assistance and support networks and provide educational programs to assist entrepreneurs in their business ventures. General EDGE organizing principles are derived primarily from community interaction field theory. The relationships that define the specific model were inductively developed through qualitative research in seven Nebraska rural communities with EDGE programs selected to represent varying levels of program success. In this paper we conduct an initial test of the conceptual model with primary quantitative data collected through a mail survey of community leaders and secondary data from the US census and other sources in the seven program communities.

Rich Allen, Agricultural Statistics Board, USDA
The 2002 Census of Agriculture

David Andrews, National Catholic Rural Life Conference
Locality and the Law: Globalization and Localization
Increasingly international trade agreements are trumping local control by local communities. Historically the United States took control from local communities through the jurisprudence relating states, their municipalities, towns and counties in the late 19th century where the pivot issue had to do with funding railroads by local governments. As jurisprudence favored states over rights of local control by local governments a reaction set in restoring some balance through home rule provisions in state constitutions and statutes. In the 1990s and 2000s increasingly home rule and municipal government as well as state and federal government find their control subverted by international trade agreements. This paper will review the status of local control in its historical context and in the context of contemporary trends. Law will be seen as constraining and enabling communities to act for their own responsible self government. How do localities shape their preferred futures through legal resources?

Kishi Animashaun, University of Michigan
Racialized Spaces and Environmental Injustice
Environmental justice research has presented significant evidence of disproportionate impact of environmental hazards on the poor and people of color. However, very few scholars have attempted to offer theoretical explanations that emphasize the structural, spatial, and temporal aspects of environmental racism and injustice. A new theoretical framework is needed that goes beyond distributive justice paradigm and integrationist-centered ideology, by expanding the notion of the environment and justice, and influencing a discourse that goes beyond legislative and legal tactics. This paper explores a new conceptual framework on racialized spaces as a possible explanation in the emergence of environmental racism and injustice. Racialized space is defined as: the historic practice and spatial designation of a particular area for racial and ethnic minorities as a means of containment and social control. This practice serves to reinforce preconceived notions of Otherness, or, result in the creation of a culturally inferior Other.

Farshad Araghi, Florida Atlantic University
The Great Transformation and the Origins of Pan-Islamism: The Rise of Nonsecular Nationalism in Iran
This paper examines state and class restructuring in the late nineteenth century Iran in connection with the reorganization of world agriculture. Linking economy, polity, and culture, it provides an alternative interpretation of the nature of nationalism in the late nineteenth century Iran. The domestic “contraction” of the state and the “expansion” of commercial agriculture lead to tensions between the state and the “agrarian merchants” who, in the course of their struggles for state representation, merged with the rising pan-Islamic reaction against European colonialism. Pan-Islamism, by its capacity for articulating the nationalism of the agrarian/mercantile classes in ethical terms, mobilized the masses of people for a struggle for the nationalization of the state. Hence, nationalism and modernity in Iran assumed a nonsecular character. The rise of pan-Islamic nationalism, in turn, shaped international politics in the twentieth century.

Caryllanna Taylor Bahamondes, Cornell University
Closing or Opening Spaces? Global and Local Water Conservation Discourse in Honduras
By building up from a case study of the residents and managers of a Honduran park this paper uses water conservation discourse to explore the globalization of knowledge. Water runs through park residents’ concerns, environmental education programs aimed at making residents ‘more sustainable,’ the laws which park administrators struggle to uphold, national energy consumption, and the very logic for creating and funding the park. This give and take of national laws and local needs occurs within an international framework of organizations and
accords which share surprisingly consistent understandings and prioritizations of water resource management. This paper explores the discursive landscape of water conservation as one transect of ‘globalization,’ tracing that knowledge across interwoven global, national, and local dimensions, in order to ferret out the workings of ‘hegemony’ and ‘agency.’ In short, this thesis is about how knowledge transverses one globalized playing field.

Conner Bailey, Auburn University; Peter Sinclair, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Mark Dubois, Auburn University

Pushing Paper: Market Demand and Market-Based Environmentalism

Production processes without markets have short lives. In this paper we explore the marketing of pulp and paper products from Alabama's mills. Pulp and paper markets are known to be highly cyclical in nature, expanding during periods of economic growth and contracting during recessions. Growth in production capacity in recent decades has led to a global surplus of pulp and paper products, placing significant limits on corporate profitability. Campaigns encouraging retailers to shift production away from virgin fiber to higher post-consumer recycled content, and certification systems associated with the forest products sector, may have an impact on future marketing opportunities within this industry. We explore these issues as they relate to future growth and structural adjustments within Alabama's pulp and paper industry.

Carmen Bain and Lawrence Busch, Michigan State University

Private Standards: Challenges and Constraints Facing Michigan Blueberry Growers

Private, customer-driven standards have emerged as an important concern for every segment of the Michigan blueberry commodity chain. The state is the leading blueberry producer in the US. In particular, food manufacturers and retailers are demanding increasingly stringent food safety and quality standards. However, these standards, such as levels of microbial contamination are frequently arbitrary and can vary widely between buyers. At the same time, growing numbers of customers are requiring growers and processors to demonstrate compliance with third-party certification before doing business. This study analyzes issues of justice and fairness regarding the social, economic, and environmental challenges and constraints that different grower's face in the creation, enforcement and maintenance of these food safety and quality standards.

J. L. (Hans) Bakker, University of Guelph

Community and the Luhmann–Habermas Debate

Bradford Barham, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Douglas Jackson-Smith, Utah State University; Gil Gillespie, Cornell University

Conceptual and Methodological Challenges of Measuring Farm-Community Linkages

This paper provides an overview of the conceptual and methodological challenges that arise in examining the linkage between changes in farm structure and changes in the rural community. Although some of the key linkages are relatively straight forward, that examining farm-community linkages can be more difficult than many scholars appreciate. One problem is finding the fit between the appropriate units of analysis (farms, operators, households) and the questions at hand. Another is determining what is meant by local community in reference to the impacts of farm structural change. A third problem is distinguishing effects of structural change from other processes that may be affecting the community. Finally, the relationship between farms and communities is a two-way street, where the changes in the community and its relationship to the broader economy can have more impact on dairy farms than the reverse. We conclude with recommendations for future research on these relationships.

Elizabeth Barham, University of Missouri, Columbia

Labels of Origin and Environmental Attitudes: Evidence from Spain and Portugal

The European Union makes several claims about the rural development benefits and ecological sustainability of label of origin systems for wines and specialty foods. However, there is little empirical research concerning their environmental impacts. The research reported on here investigated this claim from the point of view of producers of wine in two different appellation systems, one in Spain and one in Portugal. They were chosen because both products were closely associated with the same river, the Duero River, as it is known in Spain, and the Douro River (its continuation) in Portugal. The regions studied were the Ribera del Duero and Port regions, respectively. Between
45 and 50 producers, as well as institutional representatives associated with the appellations, were interviewed concerning the relationships among their production practices, the appellation to which they belong, and their environmental attitudes.

Jean W. Bauer, University of Minnesota; David R. Imig, Michigan State University; Patricia Hyer Dyk, University of Kentucky; Sharon Seiling, The Ohio State University
The Well-Being of Rural Low-Income Families in the Context of Welfare Reform
The well being of rural low-income families in the context of welfare reform addresses the quality of life (QOL) of low-income rural families by integrating the data collected at the family, county, and policy levels. Using the second wave of data collection for a multi-state (15 states) interdisciplinary project, the study (1) measures the QOL of these families by focusing on food security, health, and income sufficiency; (2) studies the impacts of state and national policies as to risks and opportunities created for low income rural families; and (3) places the context of the study in the counties’ economic, social, and policy environment. The study will build on the Wave 1 quantitative and qualitative set from more than 400 families, and also assist in the preparation of Wave 2 data currently being collected by the research teams in each state.

Lionel J. “Bo” Beauleiu, Terri L. Canaday, and Harry L. Vogel, Mississippi State University
Leaving No Child Behind: An Assessment of Low-Achieving Schools in the U.S. South
With much fanfare, the latest national effort to advance the educational quality of our nation’s education system was signed into law in early 2002. Referred to as the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, the federal legislation was designed to advance the education progress of our nation’s youth. Most importantly, this new legislation redefined the federal government’s role in elementary and secondary education by embracing some key tenets: (1) stronger accountability was necessary to ensure quality performance by schools; (2) increased flexibility and local control was critical; and (3) parents should be offered options to ensure that their children attend quality schools. This paper will examine how this new federal legislation is playing out across metro and nonmetro areas of the U.S. South. In particular, it will seek to determine the extent to which there are spatial variations in the presence of low and high-performing schools in the region.

Tom M. Beckley, Richard. C. Stedman, The Pennsylvania State University; S. M. Wallace, and M. Ambarde, University of New Brunswick
Socio-cultural and Ecological Dimensions of Attachment to Place: Result from a Photo-assisted Method
Sense of place is often considered to be fostered through attachment to both the social and environmental landscape. Little research, however, has examined the relationship between these factors. This study uses a photo-assisted method to characterize community residents’ attachments in 4 communities in Canada. Volunteers in each were asked to represent in photographs 12 things that attached them to their communities and/or the surrounding landscape. Subsequent interviews with participants revealed their motivations for taking the set of photographs. From the full set of photographs we created categories and themes, divided between socio-cultural sources and ecological/biophysical sources of affinity and attachment. The results allow us to characterize participant attachment between these factors, and allow us to compare types of attachment that characterize communities.

Michael M. Bell, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Welcome to the Consumption Line: Sustainability and the Post-Choice Economy
Struggle as people might to adopt green lifestyles, it remains just that: a struggle. In this paper I offer a theoretical analysis of the roots of that struggle, which lies in large measure in the social and economic forces of what I suggest terming the “consumption line.” By the concept of the consumption line, I have in mind a parallel to the idea of the production line. A production line organizes an unruly mass of humanity so it rapidly produces large quantities of standardized products. A consumption line organizes an unruly mass of humanity so it rapidly consumes large quantities of standardized products. I argue that corporations increasingly emphasize accelerating the consumption line over the production line to resolve basic tensions in the world economy, resulting in increase standardization, decreased product difference, and increased linkages between forms of consumption, a kind of post-post-Fordism that I suggest calling the “post-choice economy.”

Michael M. Bell, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Philip Lowe, University of Newcastle
Agri-Environmental Policy and Rural Development: Case Studies from Central and Eastern Europe
The agricultural policies of the communist era resulted in considerable environmental problems that are still present in the Central and East European Countries (CEECs). The low input and low intensity agriculture that now characterizes much of the region can be perceived in certain respects as an opportunity for helping alleviate these environmental problems. However, there is a fear that without appropriate policies and incentives supporting extensive farming practices, agriculture in the CEECs will revert to intensification of fertile land and further abandonment in marginal and peripheral areas, with negative consequences for both the rural environment and the rural population. This paper reports on the policy responses of six CEECs to this situation. Each country case study examines a specific agri-environmental problem and the policy systems that have emerged around it. The paper concludes with a comparative look at these policy systems and the implications EU membership would have for them.

Michael M. Bell and Brad Brewster, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Does a Place have a Taste?
Mexican food. Vermont maple syrup. Bourdeaux wine. Wisconsin cheese. Places are commonly associated with foods deemed characteristic of their Cartesian coordinates, however removed from those coordinates that food may be at the particular moments of its consumption. The word characteristic is apt here: We impute character, a kind of spirit in that food, what one of us (Bell) has elsewhere termed the “ ghosts of place.” Through the taste of these traces of place, we merge the sociology of our bodies with the sociology of our places, in-bodying these embodiments of the social. In this paper, we explore this in-bodying of the ghosts of place through the peculiar history of Thousand Islands dressing and the local contestation over what, and therefore who, it is.
Danielle Berman, University of Wisconsin
Russia’s Transition to Market-based Agriculture: The Role of the Dacha
The Russian people’s cultivation of dachas, or household gardens, is a long standing aspect of Russian life, predating Soviet rule and continuing today. Accounting for only 6% of Russia’s agricultural land, household plots and gardens currently contribute over 50% of national marketed agricultural output. They serve a vital role in providing food and income for many Russian citizens. As agricultural collectives undergo reorganization, the deepening integration of household production has enabled their persistence by providing for their members’ basic needs. Collectives continue to provide social services, a community, and a source of political power for its members. In this way, household production has (or could) become a source of resistance against neoliberal reforms while influencing popular opinion on land reform and private property. This paper explores the role of household production in this transition process and its significance in Russia’s agricultural development.

Terry L. Besser, Iowa State University
The Economic Impact of New Prisons on Communities
From 1980 and 1998, the United States prison population grew by almost 400% (U.S. Department of Justice, 1999). 320 new prisons were built in the U.S. during the decade. At the same time, rural community leaders have come to view prisons as an economic development opportunity. However, one recent national study (Hooks, et al. 2000) and an Iowa study (DeLisi and Besser 2002) cast doubt on the beneficial economic impact of new prisons on local economies. Using community and economic indicators from the 2000 and 1990 census data, I examine new prison communities across the nation before and after the prisons were built to determine whether prisons bring the economic boost communities anticipate. The data for communities with new prisons is compared with changes occurring in all U.S. communities controlling for population size, the date of the prison opening, and key prison features.

Richard C. Bishop, University of Wisconsin
Contingent Measurement of Social Capital’s Value
Richard C. Bishop and Thomas A. Heberlein, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Combining Sociology and Economics to Value Environmental Amenities
Progress in contingent valuation over the past 30 years has depended in no small measure on the collaboration of economists and other social scientists, most notably sociologists and psychologists. Interdisciplinary research on contingent valuation has flourished because sociologists and psychologists were willing to look beyond the almost total lack of incentives within their own disciplines to work on economic valuation. Success also required that co-investigators engage each other on a personal level. Our experience would indicate that genuine interdisciplinary progress requires much more than a few hours of meetings where views are exchanged on a superficial level. There is much more room for mutually beneficial collaboration across the social sciences. But to capture elsewhere the sorts of benefits that have accrued to contingent valuation, incentives will need to be changed, curricula restructured, and interdisciplinary research supported both financially and with facilities.

Ella Annette Bitto and Lois Wright Morton, Iowa State University
Local Transportation and the Food Environment
Food deserts, places with few or no food stores, force residents to travel great distances to acquire affordable and healthy foods. Many rural residents must rely on local convenience stores to meet food needs. Most at risk are those with limited incomes and people who lack private transportation. An Iowa study of two rural low income counties reveals that the elderly and low income are dependent on others for their access to food stores. A random sample survey in these counties tests the hypothesis that under food deserts conditions, residents must regularly seek food outside their home county or community. Traveling long distances to acquire foods increases family time and monetary costs incurred.

Troy C. Blanchard, Mississippi State University
Multi-Level Explanations of Rural Nutrition and Health Related Outcomes
Existing explanations of health inequalities focus almost exclusively on individual behaviors and characteristics as central explanatory factors of health outcomes. To date, few studies have attempted to integrate structural explanations of health and well-being to identify the manner in which local context conditions overall levels of health and exacerbates health inequalities between varying segments of the population. In this paper we focus on one type of health outcome, nutrition and nutrition related illness. Using data from the CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey and the 1999 U.S. Zip Code Business Patterns, we examine the relationship between the structure of food retailing and nutrition related outcomes. Our findings provide insight into rural health inequalities and provide theoretical explanations of health outcomes that move beyond individual level explanations.

Leonard E. Bloomquist and Jacque E. Gibbons, Kansas State University
A Nonmetro Disadvantage in Health Care Costs?: Comparison of Metro and Nonmetro Kansas Households
Access to health care is a basic need of households. Previous research has consistently found that nonmetropolitan households are at a disadvantage in their access to health care providers. The relative costs of the health care that nonmetro and metro households receive has not been researched as much, however. This study compares the health care costs (as well as the costs of other basic needs) among nonmetro and metro households in Kansas. We find that nonmetro households pay significantly higher health care costs than metro households, even when covariates such as the numbers of adults and children, income and type of insurance are controlled. The nonmetro disadvantage is found for total health care costs as well as for insurance payments and “out-of-pocket” expenses. Policy implications of the findings are discussed, especially for recent welfare reform policies.

E. Neal Blue and William L. Flinn, The Ohio State University
Agrarianism Among Ohio Farm Operators
This study investigates the relationship between the various dimension of agrarianism and the socio demographic and financial characteristics of farm operators from data collected in the Ohio Farm Household Longitudinal Survey. Many studies have observed these relationships in various states and regions of the United States (Flinn and Johnson, 1974; Carlson and McLeod 1978; Molnar and Wu 1989), but none have had detailed financial data that the Ohio survey possesses. Two dimension of agrarianism are identified and related to the socio demographic characteristics identified in previous studies with similar results. However, the large number of financial variables appears to be a surrogate for size of operation. As postulated small farmers are highly agrarian and shun debt, the futures markets, and harbor anti-government sentiments toward interference in the farm enterprise. The question remains do small farmers seek refuge in agrarian values or do agrarian values influence farmers' behavior to remain small family farmers?

J. Bonabana-Wabbi, Makerere University; D.B. Taylor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; V. Kasenge, Makerere University; V. Odeke, Minister of Agriculture; B. Bashasha and S. Kyamanywa, Makerere University; M. Erbaugh, Ohio State University

Assessing Factors Affecting Adoption of Agricultural Technologies: The Case of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in Kumi District, Eastern Uganda

This study analyzed adoption of eight IPM technologies on cowpea, sorghum and groundnuts. Data were collected from 212 farmers in Kumi District in Spring, 2002 to examine the influence of farmers’ characteristics, farm resources, and institutional factors on the adoption of IPM technology. Multivariate logit and ordered logit analysis were used to model farmers’ adoption decisions. Farmers’ participation in on-farm trial demonstrations, obtaining agricultural information from researchers, and prior participation in pest management training were associated with increased adoption of most IPM practices. Size of farmers’ land holdings did not affect IPM adoption suggesting that IPM technologies are scale neutral. Farmers’ perception of harmful effects of chemicals did not influence farmers’ decisions on IPM technology adoption despite their high knowledge of this issue. Farmers’ education and gender were not significant in explaining IPM technology adoption. The influence, or lack there of, of other factors affecting adoption varied by IPM practice and crop.

David Boselie. Agricultural Economic Research Institute, The Hague, Netherlands; Spencer Henson, University of Guelph; Dave Weatherspoon, Michigan State University

Supermarket Global Procurement Practices: Redefining the Roles of the Public and Private Sector

Lisa Bourke, A.E. Luloff, D. Simmons, and A. McKenzie, Pennsylvania State University and Auckland/University of Melbourne

Access to Rural Health Care: An Australian-U.S. Comparison

Workforce shortages, access, and poorer health status make rural health care problematic in many Western countries. Rural residents regularly report less access to health care and information, reflecting distance, travel, time, cost and lack of services and/or service providers. This study compares access and barriers to health services in four communities in rural Pennsylvania (U.S.) with four communities in rural Victoria (Australia). Both states are similar in that there are many small towns and several large urban cores that act as service providers. A household survey was conducted in each of the eight communities, assessing community attachment, community participation, community concerns and a range of sociodemographic characteristics. Comparisons of self-reported health status, access to health care, use of health services and barriers to using health services suggests that some rural health issues cross national boundaries. Implications for rural communities and policy makers in rural health are presented.

Ted K. Bradshaw, University of California, Davis

Theories of Poverty and Community Responses

In this paper I explore how five competing theories of poverty shape community development strategies. Since most community development efforts aim to relieve causes or symptoms of poverty, it makes a difference which theory of poverty is believed to be responsible for the problem being addressed. It will be shown that these theories of poverty place its origin from 1) individual deficiencies, 2) political-economic distortions, 3) cultural belief systems that support subcultures in poverty, 4) geographical disparities, or 5) cumulative and circunstrial origins. While no one theory explains all instances of poverty, this paper aims to show how community development practices that address the complex and overlapping sources of poverty more effectively reduce poverty compared to programs that address a single theory.

Kathryn Brasier, Pennsylvania State University

Conceptualizing Space within the Sociology of Agriculture

This study draws from several sociological sub-fields (e.g., human ecology, urban sociology, rural sociology, and demography) to examine a sociological definition of space. This definition has four components: place, relational location, scale, and physical attributes (i.e., distance, direction, absolute location). This paper examines the fourth of these components, and uses spatial data analysis techniques to model and estimate spatial relationships in the patterns of farm change during the Farm Crisis of the 1980s. Data are drawn primarily from the Census of Agriculture for the Central Feed Grains region of the United States. The spatial regression results indicate the importance of indicators of farm structure, prime farmland, proximity to urban areas, and state-level processes in predicting changes in the number of farms. The findings also suggest a spatially-dependent process: counties near each other in space experienced similar types and rates of change in the number of farms during the Farm Crisis.

Corry Bregendahl and Cornelia Flora, Iowa State University

Policy Alternatives to Stop Rural Population Loss in the US: Lessons from the EU

Farm-dependent communities across the Great Plains are suffering the effects of persistent rural outmigration induced in part by agricultural restructuring. A combination of international free trade agreements, domestic farm policy, and market forces favor the most low-cost, high-volume operations, often to the relative disadvantage of small operations. The resulting loss of farm jobs signals a parallel disappearance of rural amenities and services and is an alarming indicator of the future decline of these areas. Member nations of the European Union are facing similar conditions. Within the rubric of devolution and regionalism, the EU is initiating policies to create multiple, diverse, and quality jobs through programs that support small- and medium-sized enterprises and agricultural diversification.
Such programs ultimately center on a more expanded notion of rural beyond that of agriculture which is considered key to helping rural areas protect and sustain their human, economic, and environmental resources.

M. A. Brennan and A. E. Luloff, The Pennsylvania State University

Community Agency: A Comparison of Rural Ireland and Rural Pennsylvania

Rural development and government policy interests in America and Ireland need to better understand the role of local community agency in the process of rural community and economic development. Such action can facilitate the retention of decision-making capabilities in rural communities, while significantly contributing to the social, economic, and community well being of local residents. Community agency is also vital in protecting, retaining, and maintaining traditional rural cultures and communities in both nations. This is particularly critical for rural communities where poverty and extralocal development interests have threatened and eroded local cultures and economies. This paper will present the findings of a comparative study that compared several communities in both nations. Following an interactionist framework, the process leading to the emergence of community agency, social participation, and collective action in Ireland and America will be explored. From this, implications for policy and theory will be presented.

Elizabeth E. Brown and Pidi Zhang, Georgia Southern University

Health Status of Hispanic Migrants in Rural Southeast Georgia: Formulating a Plan of Action

This paper reports on the current health status of female & male Hispanic migrant workers in rural Southeast Georgia. Participants are asked about health related lifestyles and habits, health care accessibility, desire for health education, and living conditions. Findings reveal multiple somatic complaints but, few utilize local health resources other than pregnant women. Participants report cost & language as their greatest barriers to utilization. For most, health care is limited to the use of cultural remedies at home or antibiotics brought from their home country. These findings in addition to the participants' strong desire for health education in small, close-knit groups and private residences, have significant implications for community health outreach programs.

Ralph B. Brown and Shawn Dorius, Brigham Young University; Richard Krannich, Utah State University; Cassandra Dorius, Brigham Young University

Community and Social Integration in a Boomtown: A Longitudinal Analysis Thirteen Years Later

Building on research on Delta, Utah published in 1989, we add thirteen more years to this original longitudinal study. The 1989 study showed that the most significant impacts in Delta in regards to community satisfaction and social integration occurred before new people began moving into the community in large numbers for the construction phase of the IPP project. The findings raised many questions as to the timing and causes of community-level social impacts in boomtowns as would be predicted by the “social disruption hypothesis.” The last data point measured in the 1989 article was 1986, the bust phase of the development. We have now incorporated new data gathered in 1999 which show that the pre-construction period remains the most volatile across the “boom, bust, recovery” phase and that over time, the community actually returns to or even in some cases exceeds pre-boom levels in satisfaction and integration.

Larry L. Burmeister and Yong-Ju Choi, University of Kentucky

The Agricultural Ladder in South Korea: Farm Size Expansion in Comparative Context

Sociodemographic and economic changes are inducing a rapid restructuring of South Korean agriculture. Using data from a 2002 farm household survey of two villages in two different agroecological regions, this study examines socioeconomic factors that are presently differentiating farm households away from the unimodal owner-operated minifarm structure that characterized South Korean agriculture in the post-land reform era. The extent to which this restructuring of production agriculture parallels what has happened in other advanced industrial societies is assessed using ideas from the sociology of agriculture and economic sociology.

Diane E. Mitsch Bush, Colorado Mountain College

The Dynamics of Place, Space, Community, Tourism, and Territorial Stratification: Corporate Globalization and the Down Valley Syndrome in Mountain Resort Towns of the Rocky Mountain West

Since the 1980’s in the US, much research and policy debate related to stratification have focused on the growing gap between the upper 20% of income earners and the other three fifths. This widening gulf takes on a particular territorial form in the rural resort towns of the Rocky Mountain West: the down valley syndrome. Here, resort area service workers cannot afford housing in the booming ski area base towns, so they commute long distances “down valley” to locales where housing is more affordable. This process results in a dual stratification structure that is space based. It also contributes to erosion of community and sense of place. Simultaneously, it puts the burden for a variety of social services on down valley municipalities and counties who have a lower property tax base compared to resort towns.

[Full abstract exceeded the 150 word limit]

Joanne L. Butler, University of Saskatchewan

Tools with no Warranty: Entrepreneurship Training Programs and the State Promotion of “Me Inc.”

This paper argues that the state promotion of an enterprise culture has resulted in contradictory outcomes. While seeking to provide individuals/communities with independence and new opportunities for economic/community development through entrepreneurship training (ET), the state is actually contributing to the further marginalization of an already disadvantaged class of individuals. Specifically, the role of ET programs in Saskatchewan is to train individuals receiving government financial assistance to become entrepreneurs & contributors to the province's 'pockets of growth'. These programs are promoted as providing individuals with opportunities for training/independence. Unfortunately, the existing social issues participants face, combined with the financial risk they incur in business start-up, places them at risk of becoming part of the "natural rate of closure" of small business. This paper seeks to move beyond the abstract rhetoric of the enterprise culture and present a more contextualized account of individuals' experience of entrepreneurship training/development.

Vanessa Casanova, Auburn University
Refereeing Alabama: Guest Workers in the Forest Industry
Driving through rural, heavily forested areas of Alabama during the winter months, one may be surprised to find that small dilapidated motels, houses and trailers are temporarily occupied by migrant tree planters and forest workers. For at least the past ten years, migrant workers from Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras have been recruited to work reforesting the Southeastern United States. Through a guest worker program known as the H2-B program, these migrant workers are brought into the country on temporary work visas. Though largely an invisible workforce, the work of these temporary migrants helps to sustain the dominant industry in rural Alabama, the forest products industry. These migrant workers are in a unique situation: they work in the U.S. at wages set for U.S. workers, but are able to return to their home countries and spend their earnings there. [Full abstract exceeded the 150 word limit]

Christina Vasquez Case and Rex Campbell, University of Missouri, Columbia
Hispanics in Mid-Missouri: The Rules of Survival
This article examines the Hispanics influence in rural Missouri. Community resources are challenged with the demographic shift to the heartland of America. Hispanics were the fastest growing population in the United States from 1999-2000. According to the 2000 Census figures, the Hispanic population grew from 22.4 to 35.3 million. During that decade, Hispanics expanded their movement from the traditional Southwestern states to a Midwestern expansion. The Hispanic presence in rural Missouri has challenged the predominantly Euro centric (white), English speaking communities. The influences of culture, language and other non-traditional beliefs are dichotomies that have increased community tensions. Service providers and newcomers alike are unable to effectively communicate and/or interact with each other, much less provide or receive safe, quality services. The demographic landscape of Missouri is changing and communities find themselves ill equipped to handle the rapid demographic shift. Learn the rules and survive.

Emery Castle, Oregon State University
Intermediate Decision-making: A Building Block for a Rural (place-based) Public Policy

Kyong Hee Chee, Elizabeth E. Brown, and Karen McCurdy, Georgia University
Stratification in Community Leisure Participation in Rural South Georgia
Table 2
This study examines stratification in the patterns of community leisure participation. Community leisure participation refers to participation in a program or activity sponsored by a local parks and recreation department and/or spending leisure time in a park in one’s local area. The purpose of this paper is to understand if and how gender/race/class/age inequalities, and other structural or perceived barriers to participation stratify community members’ leisure participation. Analysis is based on data from a telephone survey completed by 714 residents from 5 communities within a county in South Georgia. The results based on analysis of variance indicate that the level of interest in various leisure opportunities varies significantly by gender, race, and age group. Results also support the notion of stratification in community leisure participation based on age group as well as the presence of children in family.

Omer Chouinard, Eric Forgues, Pierre-Marcel Desjarins, and Jean-Paul Vanderlinden, Université de Moncton
Cooperation and Mutual Aid: The Comparison of Urban and Rural Credit Unions
The credit union, of Neguac and Moncton in Acadian areas, were created in the 30s. The first one is located in an urban area and the second in a rural area. During the last decade, within the context of the closure of banks, in order to provide better service to the membership, these credit unions decided to merge. In spite of their merger, did keep their local services. This allowed the credit unions to minimize layoffs and to keep the loyalty of their membership. But the factors which contributed to the community embedness are the donations by the credit union for projects. This type of activity help to sustain the social capital of these communities and contribute to tight the social link between membership and the local credit coop. We want to demonstrate the role of credit union for the social cohesion in minority groups in Eastern Canada.

Omer Chouinard, Pierre-Marcel Desjardins, Eric Forgues and Jean-Paul Vanderlinden, Université de Moncton
Community Business Development Center: The Case of the Province of New-Brunswick
In the mid-eighties, the Canadian government decided to create a program named Community Business Development Center (CBDC). This program was targeted toward rural communities facing devitalization. These centers have two goals: the creation of enterprises to create jobs and to maintain jobs. In New Brunswick ten were created. These CBDC were designed with a board of directors that are representative of the different sectors of activities in the area. The major services are: i) helping to build a business plan to get capital from financial institution; ii) and a technical assistance to the enterprises. The CBDC have contributed to the creation of small and medium size enterprises which would not exist today because more traditional financial institutions had refused to finance them before. Also, the CBDC established a mentor network in poor regions. By doing this it helps sustaining social capital that is an essential ingredient to develop.

Greg Clendenning and Donald R. Field, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Seasonal and Year Round Residents: Conflicting Views of Growth Controls and Public Land Management?
Amenity rich rural areas in the United States have experienced rapid population growth and dramatic social and economic transformations over the past 30 years. Growth and development is sometimes characterized not only by population growth but also by dramatic increases in seasonal homes. The literature on community has extensively examined the impacts of rapid growth and development on rural communities. However, the literature largely ignores the impacts of a rapidly increasing seasonal homeowner population on community social structure, institutions, and views towards resource management and growth controls. This paper explores these issues by focusing on one particular amenity rich region: the Pine Barrens of northwestern Wisconsin. Using data from a mail survey administered to 800 households, this paper examines the extent to which there are similarities and differences regarding growth management regulations and the management of public lands between seasonal homeowners and permanent residents.

Rodney E. Cluck and Harry Lutton, Department of Interior Minerals Management Service
Social Impact Assessment and Offshore Oil and Gas in the Gulf of Mexico
This paper discusses social impacts of offshore oil and gas development on human communities in the Gulf of Mexico. It will describe the findings of selected Minerals Management Service research efforts. Impacts from oil and gas development on communities, families, and individuals are difficult to identify for several reasons. First, many social forces impinge on the family and individual such as mass communication, changes in education, and increasing community heterogeneity, just to name a few. Second, most impacts of oil and gas are not unique to that industry. It is a complex array of different operators, local business people, port directors, fabrication operators, etc. Therefore, change and effects vary from one community to the next in the same geographic region. However, commonalities do exist. The nature of these effects suggest that “classic” social impact assessment techniques can be improved and made more explicit by developing a “multilevel” conceptual framework.

Eric Cohen, Pennsylvania State University
Informal Economies in Rural America: A Review and Sketch of Life in a Deindustrialized PA Community
In many Appalachian communities and other deindustrialized areas of the Northeastern United States, informal economic activity has become a very important part of community life. Most studies of the economies of Appalachia have focused on economic activity that involves a “formal” reality including reported, regulated or waged labor. A focus on the formal economy overlooks the pervasive influence of informal work in regions of Appalachia that are rural and persistently poor. Many households in this region often employ multiple economic strategies to survive, particularly in the face of the dominance of low wage work in a predominantly service economy. In this paper, I review the notion of informal economies in persistently poor rural communities, and present an ethnographic sketch of different types of informal economies in a chronically poor deindustrialized region of southwestern Pennsylvania.

David J. Connell, University of Guelph
Community Is Spatial Inequality
Community can be viewed as a form of social organisation at a distinct spatial scale. On this basis, community can be understood only as a form of spatial inequality. Less abstractly, community is an intimate relation among people sharing meaningful space. Meaningful in this sense is understood as a difference that makes a difference. That is, spatial inequality is a difference formulated on the basis of inclusion and exclusion. In support of this position, the paper introduces the foundation of Niklas Luhmann’s theory of social systems. Using difference (=distinction) as a point of departure, the paper examines community and its relations with space, change, and stratification.

David J. Connell, University of Guelph
Community Theory: A Problem of Self-Reference

Sam Cordes, Purdue University; John Allen, University of Nebraska; Richard Bishop University of Wisconsin; Gary Lynne, University of Nebraska; Vern Ryan, Iowa State University; Ron Shaffer, University of Wisconsin
Social Capital, Attachment Value and Rural Development: A Conceptual Framework and Application of Contingent Valuation

Sam Cordes and Ron Schaffer, University of Nebraska
Working at the Interstices of Ag Econ and Rural Sociology: The Process

Jeralynn Cossman, Mississippi State University
Access to Care in Rural Mississippi
Mississippi is currently facing a medical crisis in the forms of both a Medicaid, as well as a legal, crisis. Tort reform, low physician retention and high rates of poverty are combining to result in poor access to care for those living in poverty. This research uses data from the licensure bureau and professional organizations to examine the spatial distribution of physicians within the state, along with the distribution of those living in poverty. Physicians are studied within specialty and age groups, to indicate impending critical shortages either through retirement, lack of recruitment of lack of specific specialties, particularly for those in poverty-stricken areas. Preliminary results indicate that without further recruitment and retention programs for physicians in the state of Mississippi nearly all rural patients will run the risk of not having reasonable access to medical generalists and specialists.

Mindy Crandall and Bruce Weber, Oregon State University
The Impacts of Labor Markets and Public Policy on Poverty in High Poverty Rural Census Tracts

Laura D. Crank and Kenneth E. Pigg, University of Missouri, Columbia
Successful Rural Economic Development: Driven by Deployment and Capacity for Technology
Current literature focuses upon the importance of deploying advanced telecommunications in rural communities to achieve various objectives, including economic development. Once advanced ICTs are present, this literature argues that communities will be better prepared to participate fully in the “information economy” and attract new business development. This literature neglects two essential points of successful economic development; one—rural community leaders who play an important role in technological change must become aware of the capacity for new ICTs among local organizations, institutions, and businesses, and two—the specific manner in which ICTs are deployed may have some effect on the outcomes in the local economic sector. After reviewing the operationalization of these points, we turn to Flora’s E.S.I. framework to understand how ICT infrastructure and social organization are related regarding the achievement of economic development outcomes in three rural communities.

Michaeline A. Crichlow, University of Iowa
Privatization and the Reorganization of Public Identities in a NeoLiberal Era
Echoing the debates about socioeconomic transformations shaping the transition from nonmarket to market economies, the panel examines the impact of state transformation on agri-cultures in this era of economic neoliberalization. I discuss the new forms of sociality that have
emerged in rural spaces, as land-based working people struggle to reconstitute production in the light of the new neoliberal requirements. Unlike the great transformation inherent in the transition from nonmarket to market economies that Polanyi brilliantly analysed; current transformations involve new forms of privatization replacing older ones within the context of intensely marketized economies. New relationships between states and nonstate arenas have emerged, marking a turning point in notions of citizenship and rural citizenship specifically. For example, in Africa and the Caribbean, forms of land privatization embedded in specific family arrangements have given way to forms which function now primarily to maintain certain kinds of market relations, thus, the reconstitution of families and rural communities. [Full abstract exceeded the 150 word limit]

Sarah Day Crim, Mark Dubois, and Conner Bailey, Auburn University
Underserved Forest Landowners in a Rural Landscape: A Case Study of Two Alabama Counties
During the late 1990’s a class action suit was taken against the United States Department of Agriculture. This suit alleged that the USDA engaged in discriminatory practices against minority farmers. As demonstrated by the court settlement these landowners, commonly referred to as ‘underserved’ typically did not receive equal attention or equal representation by the USDA. This paper provides an assessment of whether minority forest landowners also should be considered underserved. The paper is based on semi-structured interviews with African-American forest landowners, female forest landowners, and key natural resource community members in two rural Alabama counties. Hale County is a part of the demographically defined Black Belt and has a minority population representing 60% of the total county population. Clay County, in contrast, is largely white, with a minority population accounting for less that 20% of the total county population.

Jennifer E. Cross, Colorado State University
Conceptualizing Community Attachment
What is community attachment? Social scientists interested in the concept of community attachment have generally defined it as a sense of belonging or rootedness in a community. But, what does it mean to be rooted in a place? Community attachment is most often measured by three variables “feeling at home”, “feeling sad about moving”, and “interest in what happens in the community.” Through analysis of 90 depth interviews with residents of a rural county in California, I explore the various aspects that residents describe as contributing to their community attachment. Other significant aspects of community attachment include: future expectations, degree of residential choice/constraint, identification with place, interpretation of place, and source of attachment (emotional, spiritual, social, ideological, economic, and historic). I propose a revised definition of community attachment, describe the relationship between various aspects of community attachment, and develop new measures to capture the complexity of community attachment.

Ika Darnhofer, Institute of Agricultural Economics, Austria
Mapping Farmers’ Perceptions of Conversion to Organic Farming. A Case Study
The case study examines the perceptions of Austrian farmers towards conversion to organic farming. Cognitive maps are used to represent graphically an individual’s beliefs concerning conversion. The concepts, values and beliefs stated during the in-depth interviews offer insight into the decision maker’s knowledge structure through which he/she perceives and interprets events. The focus is on farmers’ views of factors (e.g. farming community, family, farm structure, market expectations, direct payments) that are taken into account when considering whether organic farming is an option for their farm or not. The aim is to uncover underlying values and attitudes as well as perceptions of problems, potentials and alternatives. The idiosyncratic maps of nine conventional and organic farmers are analysed individually as well as compared to assess differences and similarities in the content and the structure of the factors perceived to influence farm decisions. These insights can inform both extension and policy formulation.

Javier de la Uz and Frank D. Beck, Illinois State University
Analysis of Round I Rural EZ/EC Sites
The EZ/EC Initiative is a locality-based approach to provide economic opportunity in a sustainable fashion through the promotion of a bottom-up ideology to community development. This initiative was begun in 1993 by the federal government, and this research project is an evaluative time series analysis of the progress of the Rural Round I designated sites by utilizing secondary data from the US Census Bureau’s 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses. The census variables were aggregated extensively and then compared according to the level of designation (EZs = $40 million, EC = $3 million, and CCs = no direct funding). The findings suggest that money is not the integral factor in alleviating persistent poverty and promoting social improvement, and there may be many other mitigating factors that are at work here in the observed changes of the social health of these rural places under severe distress.

Gustavo del Castillo V., El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, A.C. Tijuana, B.C.
Regional and Spatial Transformation after the Internationalization of Tequila Production
The internationalization of tequila production has reconfigured the areas where blue agave is produced, moving into new areas and displacing more traditional crops in the process. These changes have generated spatial stratification among rural producers along with marked ecological effects. This fieldwork study (2001-02) reviews events in the municipalities of Jalostotiltan, Arandas and Teocaltiche in the Los Altos region of Jalisco. World demand for tequila has transformed traditional agave production systems, including land allocation and technologies. Agave production that took place mostly in marginal areas alongside staples like maize and beans, today dominates prime agricultural lands, supplanting staples but also industrial crops like linseed and wheat. These changes are affecting colonial rural-urban social constructions and endangering a system of small landowners and their economic and political clienteles.

Forrest A. Deseran and Carl M. Riden, Sonoma State University
Occupational Decision-Making and Social Capital in a Fishing Community: The Case of Louisiana Oyster Harvesters
We examine conceptual and methodological issues arising from a study of the effects of social capital and ethnic identity on occupational decisions in the Louisiana oyster industry. Our initial findings suggested that those with the heaviest investment were the least likely to encourage their children to take up the profession. This precipitated additional research focusing on an ethnic enclave of Croatian
harvesters. Social network and other qualitative data were collected to determine extant social capital and to assess how that may affect occupational decisions. By discussing our solutions to some of the problems we encountered in the field, we hope to contribute to the discussion about the viability of social capital as an empirical research topic.

Katharine Donato, Rice University; Charles Tolbert, Baylor University; Alfred Nucci, and Yukio Kawano, U.S. Bureau of the Census
Since 1990, many have documented a growing immigrant presence in U.S. communities not known to be common destinations for immigrants in the past. Despite the many case studies, few studies have systematically examined national shifts in the foreign born population of rural areas. A major limitation has been the absence of public data sets with detailed nonmetropolitan geography. In this paper, we go beyond existing anecdotal evidence by examining the foreign born presence in U.S. nonmetropolitan areas since 1990. Using internal decennial Census data, we undertake a national study of the foreign born population in rural America that could not be done with currently published data. We evaluate empirically whether and how the foreign born population in nonmetropolitan areas has fluctuated since 1990, compare these shifts with changes in metropolitan areas, and examine the geographic and migration attributes of these settlements. [Full abstract exceeded the 150 word limit]

Joseph F. Donnemeyer, Scott D. Scheer, and Holli A. Kendall, The Ohio State University
Substance Use Among Rural Adolescents
There was a time when research on rural adolescent substance use was sparse. Those days are over. Since 1990, over 140 peer reviewed articles have published that focus on substance use among rural adolescents in the U.S. alone. The purpose of this paper is two-fold. First, it provides a comprehensive review of the literature on rural adolescent substance use since 1990. Second, it examines trends in rural adolescent substance use, based on data from the Monitoring the Future study conducted by the U. of Michigan, Institute for Social Research.

Shawn F. Dorius, Brigham Young University
Riding the Boomtown Cycle: A Longitudinal Analysis of the Differential Effects of Rapid Growth on Community Members
Using data collect at four time periods from 1982 to 1999 on Delta, Utah this paper analyzes boomtown effects on several key sub-groups in the community. With the addition of follow-up data collected 17 years after the beginning of the boom period, the study show that all primary groups within the community followed the same overall boom, bust, recover cycle, but that several groups demonstrated disproportionately severe declines and slower recover in community satisfaction. Groups experiencing lower levels of community satisfaction throughout the boom-bust cycle were persons living in rented housing, persons with minority religious affiliations (non-Mormon), and low income families. Additional Hierarchical Linear Regression Analysis indicates that when homeownership and religion are included in traditional boomtown regression models, length of residence loses its predictive strength and the two new variables not only prove to be highly predictive of community satisfaction, but significantly improve the overall fit of the model.

E. Melanie DuPuis, Brian Gareau, and Marcos Lopez, University of California, Santa Cruz
Global Environmental Regulation and Local Agricultural Complexes: The Case of California Strawberries
Current attention to the effects of global environmental regulation fall into two macro-arguments: (1) the "ecological modernization" argument and (2) the "contradictions of capitalism" argument. However, in this debate, there has been little attention to what is actually occurring on the ground, in particular places embedded in sets of local, national, trans-national and global politics. Combining Burawoy's global ethnography with Long's actor-oriented approach, (2000; 1991), we formulate new directions in research and theory on the local social impacts of new global regimes. Using this framework, we lay out a research project examining the actors in California's Central Coast strawberry growing communities and their response to the up-coming phase-out of methyl bromide.

Patricia Hyjer Dyk, University of Kentucky; Bonnie Braun, University of Maryland
Rural Families Speak – The Impact of Family Health Conditions on Food Security
Human capital theory indicates that having resources such as health, knowledge, and skills may protect against adverse outcomes such as food insecurity. Findings from the Rural Families Speak project substantiate that poor health impacts food security. Qualitative and quantitative data from a multi-state longitudinal research project focusing on 415 rural low-income families with children in 14 states is the basis for this research presentation. The mean number of chronic health conditions for the mothers in the sample was nearly two. Findings indicate the number of chronic health conditions for the female head of household had was a significant contributor to increased risk of food insecurity. Two other health-related variables emerged as significant - having difficulty paying for medical expenses and depression. Findings regarding family health conditions will be discussed in light of policies and programs for addressing food insecurity in rural areas of the US.

Paul R. Eberts and Anne E. Brereton, Cornell University
In the 1990s, social capital was significantly related to local economic development at given points in time. This study re-examines data from the 1980s to determine whether social capital indicators have any lasting effects on changes in economic development between 1980 and 1990. A survey of mayors in 1980 of 166 largest places from 300 U.S. Northeast counties provided the social capital indicators; Census data for counties provided economic development indicators for 1980 and 1990. Of six social capital indicators, only the interaction term captured in a competition-participation typology demonstrated significantly positive lasting effects on regressions of change measures of employment, median family income, poverty, unemployment, and, through paths, inequality. Several social capital indicators related negatively to certain economic development indicators, perhaps due to the decay effect of too distant measurement of economic development indicators or to unmeasured changes in local social capital.

Anne B. W. Effland, Economic Research Service, USDA
Global economic integration is accelerating, but the experience of adjustment to new competitive sources of agricultural commodities and related products in an open trading environment is not new. This paper examines the remarkable similarities between the regional economic adjustments spawned by westward and southward expansion of production in the 19th-century United States and those of recent years in response to the growth of world markets. Noting the key developments fueling both expansions—transportation, communications, and government policies—the paper highlights common adjustment strategies in both periods that focus on regional advantages such as proximity to population centers with high incomes, more intensive management for higher value production on a more expensive land base, and easy access to advanced technology systems. In the 19th century, these strategies allowed producers in adjusting regions to survive, but simultaneously created new regional identities—the very identities that again face change in the 21st century.

Michelle Eley, University of Illinois
Going Mobile in the Rural South: Class Inequality Spatially Organized as Communities

Ivan Emke, Sir Wilfred Grenfell College; Anna Woodrow, Concordia University
Talking to Ourselves: The Role of Local Media in Community Consensus Building

In the midst of a global context of shifting values, how can a rural community find its voice and develop the capacity for independent decision-making? This paper begins to answer that question by analyzing the role of local media (community newspapers, radio and cable television) in promoting ideas for development and in clarifying the core values of a community. The paper draws empirical data from newspaper editors, a national survey of rural households and a case study of two locally-owned cable television companies. The analysis shows that these local media are effective in developing associative and communal relations within rural communities. In turn, this capacity is useful in a community’s negotiations with government and industry. The paper ends by reflecting on the current threat as local media are becoming more concentrated in their ownership structure.

Lynn England, Brigham Young University
Community, Autopoiesis, and Luhmann

Lynn England and Barry Johnson, Brigham Young University
High Modernity, Family, and Individual Well-Being

Recent theories of modernity take a view of contemporary society and individual life that is dramatically different from the earlier views. High modernity, liquid modernity, and reflexive modernity describe conditions in which individuality runs rampant and communities and societies struggle to deal with a people who are disembedded and experience pervasive risks. This manuscript pursues three objectives. First, it will describe and systematize the new theories of modernity as they predict consequences for community, family, and individuals. Second, we will use a longitudinal, multi-community data-set to evaluate the adequacy of these theories’ claims with respect to the respondents experience with the new modernity and its relationship to the quality of their communities, the nature of their family life, and individual well-being. Third, based on the results of the statistical analysis of the data, we will suggest modifications to the view of new modernity.

Mark Erbaugh, The Ohio State University; Samuel Kyamanywa, Makerere University
Contributions of Farmer Participation to IPM Research and Development: The IPM CRSP Experience in Uganda

Jill Findeis, Hema Swaminathan, Latika Bharadwaj, and Anuja Jayaraman, Pennsylvania State University
Farm Household Work Adjustments: Two Decades of Change

Courtney G. Flint and A.E. Luloff, The Pennsylvania State University
Natural Resource Based Communities and Disasters: An Intersection of Theories

Natural resource based communities occupy a unique interface between society and the environment. Risk and disaster research has placed considerable emphasis on communities as helpless victims of destructive environmental and societal processes. Natural resource based communities have been seen to be limited in ability to better their circumstances. An alternative perspective acknowledges the realities of vulnerability without excluding the capacity for action. An interactional theory of community brings agency, local knowledge, and perception to issues of risk and disasters in natural resource based communities. Methodology and policy implications of the intersection of theories on risk, disaster, and community are considered.

Jan Flora, Cornelia Flora, and Tom Quinn, Iowa State University
Organizing Strategies for Communities With New Migrants: How to be Inclusive Instead of Paternalistic

Jan Flora, Iowa State University: Lindon J. Robison, Michigan State University
The Social Capital Paradigm: A Bridge Across the Social Sciences

Jan Flora, Iowa State University
Natural Capital: Its Origins and Uses with Other Kinds of Capital

Jeremy Foltz, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Economic Linkages Between Farm Businesses and the Local Economy

Much of the popular debate on the current wave of consolidation in farming has focused on the effects of increasing farm sizes on the viability of small towns and their businesses. A commonly expressed opinion suggests that farm size increases cause small towns and their businesses to die. Using farm data from a 10-state study of dairy dependent communities in the United States, this paper asks: do small
farms spend more locally than large farms? The work develops a theoretical model of farm cost functions with transaction costs varying between local and distant input sources. It then tests econometrically this model describing farm costs and where they were spent as a function of transaction/search costs and farm characteristics. Preliminary results suggest that scale does matter to farm spending patterns, but not to the large extent described in the literature.

Matt Foulkes and K. Bruce Newbold, University of Massachusetts, Boston
Using Alternative Data Sources to Study Migration and Residential Mobility in Rural Communities
One of the problems frequently faced by population and migration researchers is the paucity of data associated with mobility and migration at small spatial scales. Although census sources offer one option, they may be outdated or represent a scale that is inappropriate to the analysis. Drawing upon a larger, multi-level research project that focused upon rural poverty migration within Illinois, this paper discusses the use of alternative data sources to contextualize and gauge the magnitude of migration and residential mobility in two small rural communities. Data sources included school district data collected by the state, individual student records, and community sewage billing records. The paper provides an example of their “real-world” application within the research project along with the problems inherent with each of the data sources.

Joe Francis and Art Limbo, Cornell University
A Spatial Approach to Analysis of Election Results
Reflecting the conference theme, “Spatial Inequality: Continuity and Change in Territorial Stratification” this paper presents a spatial statistical analyses of the emergent "cultural divide" in voting patterns in recent elections. The analysis shows, expectantly, the crystallization of democratic dominance in urban areas and republican influence in rural areas. The analysis then draws out one dynamic producing this process of change in "territorial stratification" and asks the question: What does this process portend for the future of rural life compared with urban? Methodologically, the paper highlights the value of taking spatial proximity and contiguity into account in modeling social phenomenon. Specifically, while it has been long recognized that much social phenomenon bears large components of spatial similarity, analyses of observations which are highly clustered in space that don’t take spatial autocorrelation into account yield biased statistical estimation. [Full abstract exceeded the 150 word limit]

William R. Freudenburg, University of California, Santa Barbara; Robert Gramling, University of Louisiana, Lafayette
Off the Edge in Both Directions: U.S. Energy Policy in Historical Perspective
The year of 2003 has been marked by debates over “opening” the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, but it also marks the 50th anniversary of two important energy landmarks. In 1953, new laws began an era of offshore oil and gas exploration, and old habits finally ended the century of dominance. Up until 1953, the U.S. had been a virtual one-nation OPEC, continuously producing over half of the oil in the world. Those days will never return; present-day debates over energy “independence” have more to do with nostalgia, or self-delusion, than with any realistic possibilities. The key reason why oil exploration is moving off the edges of the continent in both directions, from the northern edges of Alaska and to ever-deeper waters off the southern edge of the Gulf coast states, is that a century of exuberant oil use has now drained the vast majority of the oil reserves in between.

William R. Freudenburg, University of California, Santa Barbara; Robert Gramling, University of Louisiana, Lafayette; Debra Davidson, University of Alberta
Recognizing the SCAMs: “Scientific Certitude” Argumentation Methods in Natural Resource Management
At least since the time of Popper, scientists have been well-aware that science provides falsification, but not “proof.” In the world of environmental and technological controversies, however, many observers continue to call precisely for “scientific certainty” or “proof.” Closer examination of real-world disputes suggests that such calls for proof or certitude may reflect not just a fundamental misunderstanding of the nature of science, but a political-economic tactic. If the world of environmental sciences is in many cases a probabilistic one, and if it is possible to prevent resource-management agencies from imposing any regulations that cannot be shown with certainty to be unambiguously justified, then many precautionary or even prudent regulations can be postponed, sometimes indefinitely, and profitable but potentially risky activities can continue unabated. In such cases, “scientific certainty” argumentation methods can provide evidence not just of a fallacy, but of a SCAM.

Amy Frey, St. Lawrence University
All American City
When compared to cities and suburbs, whose problems seem daunting, the struggles of rural communities are often perceived as inconsequential. Most rural villages struggle to stay afloat in the face of economic changes that have produced dramatic declines in industries like agriculture and manufacturing which result in high levels of poverty and economic distress. To cope with these trends, rural communities have had to shift their economic base or create new core activities. They are increasingly reliant on the tourism industry as means to alleviate their struggles. Saranac Lake is a rural village in the northern Adirondacks whose lifeblood depends on attracting visitors. Political choices, community celebrations, and the village's appearance are so strongly connected to the tourism industry that it is difficult to decide whether positive community actions are spurred by community pride or lust for tourists' dollars.

W. Chad Futrell, Cornell University
The Effects of Urbanization on Dairy Farming Exits and Industrialization in the Northeast
This study employs three 50 farm panel studies conducted at five-year intervals in Ontario County, New York to examine the relationship between suburban sprawl and dairy production. Rural sociologists have long been concerned about the interaction between agriculture and its surrounding communities. This work has largely been constrained, however, to rural, agriculturally-dependent areas, and is thus not applicable to large segments of the U.S. agriculture which occurs in urban-influenced areas. This study addresses this gap by focusing on dairy production in a county representative of conditions in the urbanizing Northeast. Here I am primarily concerned with whether sprawl,
and the perception of sprawl, influences farmer decisions to remain in dairy production, and whether to expand their operation along an industrial model. Secondary data is also explored to determine the extent to which agricultural and demographic trends have led to the continued loss of farmland in the area.

**Brian J. Garreau**, University of California, Santa Cruz
Global Politics, Social Relations, and Methyl Bromide: Consequences for California
This preliminary research looks at the reaction of Mexican strawberry growers in California to the methyl bromide phase-out. Mexican growers are facing a significant shift in their agricultural mode of production. It is unclear whether Mexican strawberry growers are prepared, or have the resources, to make autonomous decisions to prepare them for the transition. My preliminary conclusions suggest that Mexican growers are subject to strong external forces in agricultural production, forces that promote chemical substitution over alternative production mechanisms. I focus on the micro-level of the strawberry production question, updating the information gathered on Central Coast strawberry production, and investigating how Mexican grower resilience has changed over time. I synthesize and expand the literature by focusing on social relations in the strawberry production process, but also the political-ecological conditions of strawberry production. This preliminary information allows for the creation of categories depicting how Mexican growers may respond to the phase-out.

**Patricia M. Garrett**, PMG Associates; **Michael D. Schulman**, North Carolina State University
Salsa in the South: Ethnic Entrepreneurship in a Small Town
This paper outlines a conceptual framework for the study of ethnic entrepreneurship, summarizing the literature and presenting a causal model that can be operationalized. The paper briefly discusses three questions: What cultural and/or personal characteristics contribute to a propensity for entrepreneurship? How do immigrants mobilize resources to support their firms? How do they manage labor to support both business and family? Typically, the outcome variable of interest in the ethnic entrepreneur literature is the standard of living of the immigrant family. Rephrasing the problematic of immigrant entrepreneurship, the paper asks: What are the ecological contexts within which entrepreneurship arises? What are the consequences of ethnic businesses for the well being of ethnic communities? These questions focus attention on systematic relationships between firms and communities. The case study is of a small, rural community with a rapidly-growing Hispanic population—Newton Grove, NC.

**Stephen Gasteyer**, Rural Community Assistance Program
Pros and Cons of Regionalizing: Assessing Strategies for Improving Water Service in Rural Areas
This paper will address regionalization of water systems as a response to growing concern about inadequate or failing water service in rural communities (both in the U.S. and abroad). This option is supported by environmental groups, water professionals, and some policy advocates. Citizens’ advocacy groups generally oppose it. This paper will draw on international examples and on analysis of two states where corporations have taken over water systems as part of a process of regionalization (New Jersey and West Virginia). The paper will present findings on community involvement, the roles of different actors, changes in water rates and quality, and extension of service. The author will propose principles for assessing regionalization and briefly discuss alternatives for extending and improving water service to rural areas. Finally, the author will briefly touch on broader implications in terms of globalization and water privatization.

**Charles Geisler**, Cornell University
Illegible Ownership and Stateless Places
Building on Charles Reich’s concept of “new property” and James Scott’s counter-notation of illegible land tenure, the present paper speculates on the nature of ownership as globalization undercuts state sovereignty, perforates state borders, and erodes the association between state and entitlement. So-called modern (western) ownership theory and property law co-evolved with state theory and practice; states claimed the senior estate, warranted ownership rights among their subjects, and enforced/regulated these rights within their domains. Globalization has deterritorialized states, creating hiatuses between state perimeters and the sovereign powers associated with states for centuries. As these hiatuses multiply and stateless places expand, bundles of ownership rights are unbundled and rebundled in forms that are, at best, semi-illegible to state managers. Their emergence excites questions about ownership differentiation, imbrication, and hybidity. The present research reviews landownership hiatuses of both the premodern and postmodern state and poses a variety of new/illegible alternatives which, departing radically from the Reich’s “new property,” suggest future property processes that are neither defined nor defended by states.

**Lance George**, Housing Assistance Council
Rural Housing Conditions & Trends in High Poverty Areas of the United States

**Michael E. Gertler**, Rural Community Assistance Program
Downtown Upscale Harvest: Understanding the Development and Impacts of a Farmers’ Market Co-operative
In Western Canada, as elsewhere, corporate mega-projects are transforming food production and consumption practices. Value chains strip wealth from rural economies while industrial diets reduce life expectancies especially for those living in inner city food deserts. In this context, urban farmers’ markets can be seen to include elements of both accommodation and resistance. An institutional ethnography of the Saskatoon Farmers’ Market Co-operative reveals much about the real world of viability for the co-operative and for the individual enterprises involved. Surveys of patrons and of member-vendors expose meanings associated with the Market, and the variety of values engendered or supported. Combined with key informant interviews and business case studies, these methods also support a critical analysis of such markets as community economic development and as food security projects. Contributions to diversification and diversity are evaluated in relation to both rural and urban segments of this alternative food chain.

**Linda Ghelfi**, USDA Economic Research Service
Defining Farming-Dependent Counties in 2000

**Low-skill Employment: Components of Change, 1990-2000**

The share of rural workers in low-skill jobs has been in decline for many decades, mirroring national trends. During the 1980s, social scientists often cited industrial change as a key source of rural job loss and stagnant earnings among these workers. Many noted in particular that the disappearance of manufacturing jobs offering steady employment and moderate pay, coupled with increasing reliance on low-wage service jobs, led to diminished economic prospects for many rural low-skill workers. The 1990s, however, were marked by improved rural economic conditions, and the validity of the industrial change argument is less clear. This paper examines the reasons for the decline in the share of rural workers engaged in low-skill employment during the 1990s. We find that rising skill requirements within industry sectors explained most of the change in low-skill employment share. Industrial composition played almost no role in the 1990s, a departure from economic trends a decade earlier.

**Jess Gilbert**, University of Wisconsin, Madison

**Agricultural Economists in the New Deal USDA: Policy Intellectuals as Democratic Reformers**

During the New Deal, the USDA was a hotbed of reformist thinking and action, led largely by institutional agricultural economists. This paper will examine the policy proposals and programs of leading economists such as Henry A. Wallace (Secretary of Agriculture), M. L. Wilson (Undersecretary), Howard R. Tolley (major administrator), L. C. Gray (land economist), and Bushrod W. Allin (land use planner). Their "intended" New Deal in agriculture failed but their vision and ideas are worth recalling.

**Jess Gilbert and Danielle Berman**, University of Wisconsin, Madison

**American Indian Land Ownership: A Comparison of Data Sources**

American Indian land is unique in the United States since the vast majority of it is held "in trust" by the federal government. We review different data sources and their accounts of Indian land ownership and control. They reveal wide variations in both aggregate figures and tribal success in maintaining their land base. Changing federal policies have left these landholdings in a state of administrative disarray with clouded information on title, boundaries, and rights. Tribal governments have employed various methods to regain land and clear title, and to gain needed funds and credit. However, tribal members do not unanimously support those programs working to reconsolidate land under tribal control (though still held in federal trust). Fractionation, outright land loss or control and access to it, and complicated procedures and legal statutes constrain Native American efforts to regain land and maintain rights to allow for its productive use.

**Gyung-Mee Gim**, Young Kim, Gong-Hoon Lee, and Sang-Nam Kim, National Rural Living Science Institute

**The Level of Knowledge and Participation in Decision Making of Rural Women Related to Environment-friendly Agriculture in Korea**

In most countries, although the Environment-friendly at farm level is emphasized, due to the lack of information on farmers’ decision making process for plant production and protection, it is very difficult to make a strategic plan to transfer the technologies on environment agriculture to the farmers. Furthermore, the role of women farmers has been overlooked, even though they contribute the farming activities not as assistants but as growers and owners. So the major question of this study is "How do they decide the appropriate technology by farming step? And what is the difference of their interactivities by gender? And the major results of this study, it was appreciated that the level of women’s knowledge on EFAT (Environment-friendly Agricultural Technology) was low compared with that of men. And the level of participation in decision making on EFAT marked at 23.6% was also low.

**Nina Glasgow** and David L. Brown, Cornell University

**Rebuilding Ties: Social Integration Among In-Migrants to Rural Retirement Destinations**

Although retirement migration has been an important contributor to rural population growth since the 1970s, virtually no research has examined the adjustment of older immigrants to rural destinations. We present results from Wave 1 of a panel study focused on the process by which older immigrants build social connections in destination communities. We interviewed 780 persons aged 60 and older in 13 nonmetro retirement migration counties across the U.S. Approximately half were long term and half were recent immigrants (five years or less residence) in retirement counties. We compare the extensiveness and strength of immigrants vs. long term residents' interpersonal ties and participation in voluntary organizations. We examine factors associated with formal and informal participation -- particularly the effects of duration of residence, reasons for moving, pre-existing ties in the destination, and continued ties with the previous residence. We relate these factors to respondents' demographic and health characteristics.

**W. Richard Goe**, Kansas State University; Martin Kenney, University of California, Davis

**The Internet as a Technology in Farm and Household Organization**

The Internet represents an important technology for both farm businesses and farm households. On one hand, the Internet boom led to the development of numerous Internet services with value for farm businesses. These range from services providing agricultural information to B2B applications that allow farm inputs to be purchased and commodities to be marketed. On the other hand, the Internet boom also led to the development of numerous Internet services with value for farm households. A key benefit is that the Internet allows greater access to goods and services for farm households which may not be easily available in remote locations. This paper provides a descriptive analysis of how the Internet is actually being utilized by agricultural producers in a 4 state region in the Midwestern U.S. The purpose is to assess the impacts of this technology on farm and household organization.

**Theresa L. Goedeke**, University of Missouri, Columbia

"We’re All For Protecting Manatees But?": Socioeconomic Factors Impacting Florida Manatee Protection

The Florida manatee is an inoffensive creature considered in danger of extinction since European colonization. Various laws have been passed in the U.S. to address the endangerment problem, the first in 1893. However, as knowledge increased, beliefs about threats changed from direct harvest to incidental mortality as a result of boat collisions and habitat degradation. The latter threats have proven difficult to address within state and federal policy spheres because of a host of social and economic factors, including: perceived impacts to
commercial fishers and the marine industry, disputes about the appropriate locus of policy control, the cost of protecting the animal, and "boater's rights." Using qualitative research methods, this paper explores the central socioeconomic factors that have impacted law to protect the manatee. Attention is paid to the nature and substance of discourse between various interest groups and legislators in policymaking arenas from the late 1970s to the 1990s.

Stephan Goetz and Anil Rupisingha, The Pennsylvania State University
Structural Determinants of Changes in Poverty Rates in Persistently Poor Rural Counties

Michael Goodchild, University of California, Santa Barbara
Spatial Tools for Econometric and Exploratory Analysis

Lourdes Gouveia, University of Nebraska, Omaha
Still There After All These Years? Latino Immigrants in Nebraska Rural Communities – Ten Years Later

Gary Paul Green, University of Wisconsin
Civic Involvement, Organizational Ties and Local Economic Development
Research on local economic development has taken a significant turn in recent years. Much of the previous work has focused on market factors that influence the adoption of economic development policies or the effects of growth effort on employment and population change. There is a growing interest, however, in the role of social factors in local economic development. In this paper, I examine the how organizational networks and civic participation may affect employment growth in municipalities across the nonmetropolitan United States. The organizational networks of local governments consistently influences the success of their economic development efforts, while public participation has no effect on job growth. The benefits of organizational contacts are largely due to increased levels of information and access to resources available through organizational contacts rather than through increased levels of public participation or local government integrity.

John J. Green, Lorette Picciano, Heather Fenney, and Christopher Pope, Delta State University
The Insurance Needs of Traditionally-Underserved Farmers: A Multi-Community Assessment
The insurance needs of individuals, families and their home-based businesses are of critical importance for economic security. Although often overlooked in community and economic development initiatives, small-scale, limited resource and minority farmers are continuously faced with the challenge of finding strategies to manage risks in the realms of health, life, and agricultural production and marketing. In an attempt to address this issue, an action research effort - including seven community-based organizations in the United States - was established to conduct survey data concerning the insurance needs of traditionally-underserved populations. This paper covers the theoretical framework of community-based action research, the methods utilized for this study, and an overview of results from comparative data analysis.

David Griffith, East Carolina University
Big Houses on the Prairie: Hmong Migration into Walnut Grove, Minnesota
In the past few years, over twenty Hmong families have moved from St. Paul to the small rural community of Walnut Grove, Minnesota, the childhood home of Laura Ingalls Wilder and the setting for her book, On the Banks of Plum Creek and the television series Little House on the Prairie. Interviews in Walnut Grove suggest that the themes of family and community in Wilder’s books were instrumental in the Hmong families’ selection of Walnut Grove as a settlement destination after St. Paul neighborhoods became drug- and crime-infested. Others suggest that the Hmong moved to Walnut Grove after housing became sparse in nearby Tracy, another rural Minnesota destination for Hmong families. This paper considers the various forces attracting Hmong from the Twin Cities to rural Minnesota in light of both Hmong experiences and the reactions of native Walnut Grove residents to Hmong immigration.

David Griffith, East Carolina University
Work, Occupational Health, and New Immigration in Small U.S. Communities

Robert T. Gronski, National Catholic Rural Life Conference and Peter O'Driscoll, Center of Concern
Agribusiness Accountability Initiative: Lessons After One Year
The Agribusiness Accountability Initiative was launched in 2002 by a group of non-governmental organizations in North America concerned about the concentrated market power of a few agribusiness giants. The Initiative expressly valued the contributions of academics, activists, faith groups, communities, consumers and farmers to build a global campaign for more equitable agricultural markets. Conceived as an open forum, the Initiative has begun to share research, advocacy ideas, networks and public education strategies in order to address the disproportionate impact of vertically-integrated agribusiness conglomerates on the livelihoods and food security of producers, consumers and communities around the world. This paper will examine the progress to date of the Initiative’s goal to build such linkages and mobilize potential leverages in a coordinated way. What lessons can be gleaned from a civic initiative to make agribusiness corporations more accountable for the social, environmental and anti-democratic consequences of their current behavior?

Brent D. Hales and Charles Wagoner, Delta State University
Sustainable or Suspect: An In-depth Examination of Sustainability in Three Delta Communities
The Mississippi Delta is often characterized as one of the poorest regions of the country, dotted with dying communities. Many of the communities, once vibrant with life now stand largely as reminders of a legacy of cotton. It is in these rural communities that the future of the Delta will largely be determined. The purpose of this paper is to examine three communities in the Mississippi Delta to determine their viability as functioning communities. Focus group, individual, and community aggregate data were gathered and will be used to present a
holistic picture of the three communities. Indicators of social and economic sustainability will be examined. Recommendations for community and economic development will be posited.

John M. Halstead, University of New Hampshire; A.E. Luloff, Pennsylvania State University
Stretching the Paradigm(s): How Our Students Taught Us to Think Outside the Box
In our research programs in economics and sociology, we invariably found that our disciplinary models did a fine job of explaining some, or even many aspects of human behavior, but often left us wanting for better means to make our predictions less “various and uncertain” and to come up with more carefully formed notions of the “tendencies of human action” (quoting Alfred Marshall). Our collaborations began with students interested in natural resources and community development from a broader perspective than either discipline offered, chiefly through a multi-disciplinary M.S. program. Using collaborative work as a starting point, we will provide a broad set of conclusions regarding: (1) Specific areas of collaboration; (2) Specific theories driving different approaches to the “same” problem; (3) Differences in methods chosen to approach problems; and (4) Discussion of how collaboration improved final products, where future cooperation might prove fruitful, and how additional cross-disciplinary work might be promoted.

Jim Hamilton, North Carolina State University
Feliz Navidad! Labor and Perspective in North Carolina’s Christmas Tree Industry
There are over 1,600 Christmas tree growers in North Carolina who grow 20 percent of the Christmas trees in the United States. A mail survey and personal interviews with industry participants were carried out in 2001-2002 in western North Carolina to document labor trends. Social exchange theory served as the conceptual platform for examining the social costs/benefits of working in this industry. Preliminary results indicate that around 80% of the industry’s workforce is Hispanic. Many growers indicated that they began hiring Hispanic workers in the early 1990s due to a lack of “reliable” local labor. Advantages of hiring Hispanic workers include ‘good work ethic’, reliability, and availability. Disadvantages include legal status issues and the language barrier. Based on interviews with Hispanic workers, availability of steady work was the major advantage of working in the industry while legal status and the language barrier are shared concerns.

Sarah Hamilton, University of Denver and Linda Asturias de Barrios, Estudio 1360
Participatory Models for IPM and Socioeconomic Sustainability in the Guatemalan Nontraditional Agricultural Export Sector

Do Hyun Han, Academy of Korean Studies
Globalization and Quality of Life of Korean Farmers
Farmers’ economic well-being in South Korea has rapidly increased thanks to Korea’s rapid industrialization. However, economic life of farmers has lost its stability in the vortex of the market. In addition, urban and rural income inequality has degraded the quality of life of farmers. Relative deprivation of the rural area has forced rural youth to leave the countryside for cities. Rural areas lose their population and one can readily observe the loss of community. Since the late 1980s, globalization has aggravated the quality of life of the farmers. As a policy for globalization, the Korean government has generously provided the farmers with low interest loans. Many farmers were in a rush to get the low interest loans from the government. However, the price fluctuation and the Financial Crisis of 1997 gave a fatal blow to these farmers. Most farmers are experiencing a nightmare of globalization. Community life is very unsatisfactory.

Colette Harris, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; Carmen Suarez, INIAP
Technology Transfer and Global IPM – Getting Research Results Out to the Farmers
A recurrent problem in agricultural technology transfer concerns how to bridge the gap between scientific research and resource poor and women farmers. One barrier to adopting IPM technology is not so much lack of knowledge as lack of a conceptual framework that would enable farmers to grasp a different approach to pest control from the agro-chemical based one. An optimum solution for this is the farmers’ field school. This has been used in a number of the IPM CRSP sites – Mali, Uganda, and the Ecuadorian highlands, for instance. The drawback here is the small numbers that can be reached at a comparatively high cost. However, other methods that simply provide information or even demo plots have not been so successful at gaining adoption. This paper examines an approach aimed at adapting the conceptual approach of the farmers’ field school within a different framework that maximizes the numbers that can be reached while minimizing costs.

Jason Hartell, University of Kentucky; Liesbeth Dries, Katholike U. Leuven
Agricultural Economists’ Rural Development Policy Preferences

Mark Harvey, University of Wisconsin, Madison
“Reforming” the Border: A Comparative Case Study of the Impacts of Welfare Reform on Local Institutions in Two Persistently Poor Rural Texas Border Counties
This study is an ethnographic investigation of the impacts of welfare reform on low-income families in two poor Texas border counties. It examines how recent changes at the federal level in international trade and welfare policy, represented by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), impact particular localities through articulation with local states and labor markets—the official institutions upon which low income families rely for economic survival. It also examines how the new institutional arrangements impact the "unofficial" institutions upon which low income-families also rely. The central question is: How has work-oriented welfare reform affected the ability of poor rural families to patch together household survival strategies through combining various official and unofficial sources of income? This question is examined at the U.S.-Mexico Border to highlight the effect of an increasingly internationalized production processes on official labor markets.

Maki Hatanaka and Lawrence Busch, Michigan State University
Third Party Certification Systems within Agrifood Networks
The role of third party certifiers in enforcing food and agricultural standards is escalating in importance. Third party certifiers are often regarded as an objective entity because of their relative independence from other actors in commodity chains. As such, verification by a third party certifier is often viewed as highly credible. In an attempt to ensure product quality and thus, protect their reputation, large retailers have begun to use a third party certification (TPC) system. Increased adoption of TPC has brought a transformative dynamic into the global agrifood system. However, very little continues to be known about TPC. This paper provides an introductory examination of TPC. The following questions are examined: Who are third party certifiers? What goals do they seek to achieve? What standards do they use? What is the organizational structure of TPC systems? In concluding, possible implications—negative and positive—for agrifood networks are addressed.

Jason Henderson, Center for the Study of Rural America, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City; Frank Dooley and Jay Akridge, Purdue University
Internet and E-commerce Adoption by Agricultural Input Firms

Coreen Henry, Ted L. Napier and Mark A. Tucker, The Ohio State University
Public Perceptions of Genetically Modified Organisms – A Comparison of Farm and Non-farm Audiences

Previous research has discovered a high degree of controversy surrounding the practice of genetic modification in food production. Disagreements among scientists, citizens, politicians and interest groups have led to intense debates over the safety of genetically modified organism (GMO) production and consumption. Such debates have demonstrated a high level of variability in attitudes toward GMO products among various populations. This paper aims to investigate further the attitudinal differences between farm and non-farm audiences. Systematic random sampling and mail survey methods were used to collect data from both farm operators and non-farm Ohio residents. A theoretical model was developed from vested interest and risk analysis theories and used to identify factors influencing GMO acceptability. Descriptive statistics and multivariate data analysis were used to test the merits of the theoretical model. Study findings demonstrate that the theoretical model has limited utility for explaining the variability among study respondents relative to GMO attitudes.

Mark Henry and Willis Lewis, Clemson University
Where the Jobs Are: Do Rural Welfare Recipients Have a Stake in Metropolitan Area Growth?

As many metropolitan counties are experiencing rapid job growth at their geographical fringe near rural communities, urban job sprawl may reduce commuting costs for former welfare recipients residing in rural counties proximate to metropolitan areas. Tests for an urban growth effect on rural welfare caseloads, using a dynamic model of caseload change in counties of South Carolina, indicate that rural caseloads decline in response to more robust growth in both rural and proximate urban counties. The long run effect of a sustained one-percentage point increase in rural county job growth reduces rural welfare by about 13%. The corresponding decline from proximate metropolitan employment growth is about 4%. Unlike findings in most prior studies of caseload change using dynamic models, both stronger local economies and implementation of TANF are found to contribute to reduced welfare caseloads.

Mark S. Henry and David L. Barkley, Clemson University
Rural School Expenditures, Local Demographics and Tiebout Sorting

School finance is one of the most widely debated public policy issues across all levels of government. Much of this debate, in the post-Serrano era, has focused on ways to revamp funding sources – increasing the state share and reducing local shares of school funding – in attempts to “equalize” funding per student across rich and poor school districts. New Federal initiatives require even more accountability and contain fiscal incentives to improve lagging schools. Older people (and others) may avoid rural areas that spend more on public education. Alternatively, they may feel that higher taxes improve quality in local school districts and that the quality effect will be capitalized into home prices – leading to improved local funding for schools. Reliable estimates of how rural school finances will fare in the next decade requires an understanding of both rural demographics and the strength of “Tiebout sorting” effects on the fiscal options confronting rural schools.

Anthony Andrew Hickey, Western Carolina University
Economic Change and the Eastern Band of the Cherokee: Casino Gambling and Development

There has been considerable controversy recently concerning Native Americans and casino gambling. This controversy has developed along two lines: moral concerns and economic issues. This paper analyzes the five-year experience that the Cherokees have had with a casino on their reservation. The economics effects on the reservation as well as the surrounding rural region will be considered. The success of the casino as a key strategy for development will be documented including a discussion of the possible reasons for this success given the difficulties that other Native American tribes have had with gambling as a economic development strategy.

Clare Hinrichs, Iowa State University
Putting (Which) Actors in (What) Place: Dilemmas in Locating “Local” Food

“Local” food has become both symbolic cry and organizing objective for groups responding to trends of industrialization and globalization in the food system. However, social and spatial constructions of the “local” in local food initiatives often vary. On one hand, this variability demonstrates reengagement with the particular as grounds for organizing human affairs. On the other hand, it has practical and political implications for how these initiative function and their likely longer term impacts and prospects. This paper critically examines three main approaches for “local” food initiatives: 1) the food miles approach, as developed in the U.S.; 2) the political boundary approach, as based on sub-national units in the U.S.; and 3) the “local-links” approach, as pursued in the U.K. It compares and contrasts the social and spatial features of these approaches, and concludes by restituating local food initiatives within current theoretical discussion in the sociology of food and agriculture.

Donald P. Hirasuna, Minnesota House of Representatives; Thomas F. Stinson University of Minnesota
Rural and Urban Differences in the Duration of Welfare Episodes: Minnesota Evidence 1986-1996
This paper tests for differences in the duration of rural and urban welfare episodes. These differences are hypothesized related to the particular portfolio of industries and occupations within a rural or urban region. Differences across three regions: urban, farming-dependent and other rural counties are tested for using administrative data of AFDC recipients from the state of Minnesota between 1986 and 1996. The methodology includes constructing descriptive statistics, calculating Kaplan-Meier estimates and performing a Cox regression analysis with robustness checks across all three methods. The main finding of the paper suggests that there are statistically significant differences across these regions. The authors suggest that policymakers consider rural-urban differences when designing income assistance programs.

Melissa Hobbs, Pennsylvania State University
Geographically Challenged: Impacts of Physical Characteristics on Local Development
In mountainous areas, communities potentially can maximize tourism and recreation opportunities by capitalizing on the local physical attributes. However, these same attributes and relationships people have created with the physical environment can hinder these opportunities. In this paper, I examine case study findings for rural places in the Appalachian Region. In these places, tourism and outdoor recreation have gained momentum over the last twenty years as industries contributing to local economic development. Data were collected from key informants and public documents to assess characteristics that contribute to or inhibit the development of these industries. I find that topography, land ownership arrangements, infrastructure, and local and extralocal public opinions for land use are associated with the ability to harness the potential natural amenity economic development opportunities.

Timothy P. Holmes, Holmes and Associates, Paul Smith's College
Regional e-Commerce Program for Rural Producers in the Adirondack Region of New York State
A regional e-commerce development program centered on AdirondackCraft.com and AdirondackWood.com is now moving on a three-year path towards sustainability. On-going research yields findings of interest to rural development organizations exploring use of the Internet as a rural economic development tool. The presentation includes background on this evolving e-commerce development program, illustrates how the websites look and operate, provides sales and income data, and offers a three-year business and marketing plan for the program that includes innovative public/private partnership activities. "Putting a face" on a region's specialty craft, wood and agricultural products is one way to think about applying the Internet as a business assistance tool targeting the interests of small manufacturing firms based in rural areas. Ancillary benefits of regional e-commerce programs include the active acquisition and maintenance of knowledge in rural areas and building locally directed and relevant "learning economies" that improve the market readiness and competitiveness of participants.

Phil Howard and Patricia Allen, University of California, Santa Cruz
Exploring Domestic “Fair Trade”: Beyond Sustainability to Social Justice
Efforts to transform the food and agriculture system increasingly focus on the potential power of consumers to become more informed and make more responsible purchasing decisions. As a result, various types of product seals such as organic certification labels and more general eco-labels have been introduced in recent years. In the U.S. these seals have focused primarily on environmental criteria or local economic development. They have tended to exclude social issues such as working conditions and access to productive resources. At the international level, however, social criteria form the centerpiece of "fair trade" labels. This paper explores the possibilities of a fair-trade standard for domestic agricultural products. It reports on a participatory research project that examines the potential of social criteria to improve social and economic outcomes in the strawberry industry of Central California.

Douglas Jackson-Smith, Utah State University
Fertile Ground: Unanswered Questions and Emergent Issues in the Sociology of Agriculture
Douglas Jackson-Smith, Utah State University; Gil Gillespie, Cornell University
Social Linkages Between Farm and Community
The U.S. agricultural industry witnessed a period of dramatic economic restructuring in the late 20th century. The impact of these changes on the social and economic quality of life in rural communities has been the subject of much discussion, but surprisingly little empirical research. The National Dairy Community Study represents a coordinated research project to gather systematic data on the impacts of dairy sector restructuring on rural communities across a diverse set of states and regions. This panel summarizes the findings of 7 years of research across 10 states, focusing on the social and economic linkages between dairy farms and their local community. The papers highlight: (a) social linkages between farmers and their community; (b) economic linkages between farm businesses and local businesses; (c) economic linkages between farm households and their local economy; and (d) an overview of the conceptual and methodological lessons learned from the joint research effort.

JoAnn Jaffe and Amy Quark, University of Regina
Lifeworlds of Domination and Sociality: Cohesion and Cleavage in Six Saskatchewan Rural Communities
Social Cohesion has become a magic-bullet that planners and policy-makers imagine will rescue communities from the ravages of the market. Behind the apparent cohesiveness of rural community, however, lies another reality. Based on data gained through a variety of methodologies including in-depth interviewing, this paper examines the characteristics of social cohesion in six rural communities in Saskatchewan. While new and interesting forms of cohesion are emerging, these communities are riven with deep cleavages along multiple axes. Some of these divisions appear to be deepening as a result of fuller integration with global and regional processes of socio-economic transformation. Long-term farm and rural crises lead to strategies and solutions that precipitate new problems. On-going practices of inclusion and exclusion affect the possibilities of development in these communities.

Donald Janelle, University of California, Santa Barbara
CSISS Resources for Research and Teaching
economic and social contribution of these women and their businesses to their rural communities are considerable - in terms of both continue to face considerable challenges in the establishment and running of their businesses. These survey data make the case that the As a result of survey work among women entrepreneurs in these two jurisdictions it has become apparent that women business owners suggest a more variegated understanding of women on farms. in involvement on the farm and in the household. This finding complicates earlier research that treats farm women homogenously and that survey respondents identified themselves, and find that certain farm women identities correlate to particular levels of decision-making Pennsylvania farms, I examine the differing degrees to which farm women are involved in decision-making. I focus on the various ways 'the farmer,' and discuss how this construction influences farm and household decision-making. Using a recent survey of women on suggests a more variegated understanding of women on farms. The data on adult respondents to the national 1994-97 Disability Followback Survey reveal no significant differences between nonmetro and metro contains in the probability of being disabled, the average number of disabilities prevalent among the disabled, or the type of chronic condition thought to have produced the disabilities. The good news is that the historically heavier burden of disability upon nonmetro than metro adults that had been reported up through the 1980s (Coward et al. 1995 and 1996; Glasgow and Beale 1985; Lassey and Lassey 1985) has finally disappeared. Plausibly, the declines in musculoskeletal and circulatory diseases marked by Manton and colleagues (1995) for the 1980s were important reasons, since these two categories of chronic conditions were the chief triggers for disability in 1994-97 (Table 1). The various contributions made by farm women have routinely been overlooked in examinations of the family farm. This paper attempts to understand why this occurs, and how it influences the ways that farm woman perceive themselves. I explore the masculine construction of 'the farmer,' and discuss how this construction influences farm and household decision-making. Using a recent survey of women on Pennsylvania farms, I examine the differing degrees to which farm women are involved in decision-making. I focus on the various ways that survey respondents identified themselves, and find that certain farm women identities correlate to particular levels of decision-making involvement on the farm and in the household. This finding complicates earlier research that treats farm women homogenously and suggests a more variegated understanding of women on farms.
employment and income generation, and service provision, but also in terms of a significant boost to the value of the multiplier. As a result, a strong case is made for policies that are designed to support women in their entrepreneurial endeavors, both in terms of access to credit, but also in the execution of business plans and mentoring.

**Jeff Jordan**, University of Georgia
Motivations for Social Capital and Rural Development

**Masahiro Kagawa**, Colorado State University; Conner Bailey, Auburn University
Trade Linkages in Shrimp Exports: Japan, Thailand, and Vietnam

In this paper, we examine the nature of relationships between Japanese shrimp importers and shrimp processors in Thailand and Vietnam. A world-systems perspective is used to analyze different roles played by these three nations (representing core, semi-periphery, and periphery). The paper is based on 7 months of field research (November 2001 to May 2002) conducted in Japan, Vietnam, and Thailand, using semi-structured interviews. Findings indicate that Japanese importers usually do business with and give assistance (financial, technical and business information) to processors on the basis of a gentlemen’s agreement, using verbal promises rather than formal contracts. We examine how these informal arrangements serve the interests of the various economic actors.

**William Kandel**, USDA, Economic Research Service; Emilio Parrado, Duke University
Demographic Change in New Rural Immigrant Destinations

Data from Census 2000 indicate dramatic increases in Hispanics in regions that previously experienced little immigration. The influxes have drawn scholarly attention because of the new geography of migration and local public policy challenges. Hispanic/Latino labor migrants differ in age and gender composition and household composition. Moreover, differences in demographic structure have their basis in the demands of labor migration itself. In this paper, we present standard explanations of international migration with evidence of it as an industrial demand-driven phenomenon that determines gender and age composition of migration flows. We document demographic differences of nonmetropolitan counties at the national level where the Hispanic population has exceeded growth rates of both metropolitan counties and all other racial and ethnic groups. At a local level, we describe how these social phenomena manifest in two Southeastern U.S. counties whose booming poultry industries have directly influenced the growth in international migration.

**Holli Kendall**, The Ohio State University
Explaining Attitudes Towards Animals: Findings from an Ohio Survey

While the treatment of animals has long been of public concern, sociologists have only recently begun to examine the place of animals in human society. This paper seeks to develop and test a more inclusive conceptual model of human attitudes regarding animals than is currently available. Drawing from stratification theory and feminist perspectives, we identify factors related to “animal attitudes.” Animal attitudes are conceptualized as animal welfare concerns, or the positive or negative evaluations of animals in general, livestock, and pets. Data are from a 2002 statewide survey of 4,029 Ohio households. Factors associated with animal attitudes—gender, race, socioeconomic status, farm background, rural exposure, and experience with animals—are examined. As expected, we find clear attitudinal differences by gender, and we explore the structural and experiential source of these differences. We note the necessity of further empirical inquiry and theoretical development in the area of human-animal relations.

**Maureen Kilkenny**, Iowa State University; Dave Kraybill, The Ohio State University
The Economic Rationale for Place-Based Policies

While the treatment of animals has long been of public concern, sociologists have only recently begun to examine the place of animals in human society. This paper seeks to develop and test a more inclusive conceptual model of human attitudes regarding animals than is currently available. Drawing from stratification theory and feminist perspectives, we identify factors related to “animal attitudes.” Animal attitudes are conceptualized as animal welfare concerns, or the positive or negative evaluations of animals in general, livestock, and pets. Data are from a 2002 statewide survey of 4,029 Ohio households. Factors associated with animal attitudes—gender, race, socioeconomic status, farm background, rural exposure, and experience with animals—are examined. As expected, we find clear attitudinal differences by gender, and we explore the structural and experiential source of these differences. We note the necessity of further empirical inquiry and theoretical development in the area of human-animal relations.

**Fum-Jin Kim** and Loren V. Geistfeld, The Ohio State University
Is She Working Enough?: Rural Poor Women’s Unemployment and Depression

This study examines the impact of employment status on depression of rural poor women in the context of welfare reform. Data came from the first wave of NC223 Rural Families Speak project in 2000. To overcome endogenous relationship between employment status and depression, Three Stage Least Squares (3SLS) procedure was used rather than Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) analysis. Study found a significant association between unemployment and depression of rural poor women. This emphasizes the important role of job opportunity on mental health.

**Ed Kissam** and Anna Garcia, Aguirre International
Managing Social Change in Rural Communities: The Implications of Immigrant Diversity

Most analysis of policy and social planning strategy in rural communities which are heavily impacted by immigration focuses on interactions between native-born and immigrant populations. Similarly, analysis of political behavior and civic life tends to assume that the main divisions are those of race and/or ethnicity. However, even in rural communities where the immigrants appear racially homogeneous, successive waves of immigrants from different migrant-sending communities often create cultural and linguistic diversity in rural American towns. This paper describes the ways that successive cohorts of immigrants interact as they negotiate among themselves and with native-born groups in forging the future of rural communities. We describe the processes through which the social ecology of Arvin, California and Woodburn, Oregon is partitioned into zones of competition and collaboration. We also discuss the implications for agencies’ efforts to design and implement effective social programs and community development initiatives in resource-poor rural communities.

**Anna M. Kleiner**, University of Missouri
Goldschmidt Revisited: An Extension of Lobao’s Work on Units of Analysis and Quality of Life

This dissertation research examines how large-scale corporate swine production facilities in rural communities affect the quality of life of residents, based on how close people live to the hog facilities. The “Goldschmidt Hypothesis” is revisited to explore the relationship between the structure and scale of agriculture and quality of life experiences of local residents. The major hypothesis is that the unit of analysis is vital in studying the effects of industrialization on community well-being. Perceptions of how swine facilities impact quality of life
life in rural communities are measured through survey questions focusing on social, economic, environmental, and behavioral impacts. Research findings indicate residents in close proximity to swine facilities bear higher costs. Survey results are from three Missouri counties - two characterized by large-scale, corporate-owned and operated swine facilities and one characterized by independently-owned swine producers.

**Jack Kloppenburg** and Michael M. Bell, University of Wisconsin, Madison

The Alimentary Left: Challenge to the Global Food System

A few years ago, Barbara Ehrenreich returned to Berkeley, hoping to find revolution. Instead, she found that the famous Berkeley left had been “eaten by food”; braised garlic and cilantro from campus pushcarts, and even higher heights of haute cuisine in Chez Panisse, what she calls the “temple of the alimentary left.” Is the consumption of organic food, support for farmers markets, and dining at Chez Panisse mere bourgeois piggery? Ehrenreich isn’t the only old lefty to harbor doubts about the contemporary sustainable/organic/local food movement and its associated initiatives. We explore their concerns with the “yuppie chow” critique of this movement, and we share them to some extent. We also uncover what the old lefties miss or misinterpret, and try to explain why it is that those of us on the alimentary left do see transformative promise in changing what and how we eat.

**Andrew Knight** and Patrick Stewart, Arkansas State University

Regulating Biopharmaceuticals: Implications for Farmers

Biotechnology-derived pharmaceuticals developed for medical and health reasons are rather novel innovations with potential to change our approach to developing medicines and other health products. Over 350 biotechnology drug products and vaccines are currently undergoing clinical trials (Biotechnology Industry Organization, 2002) for a variety of health problems. The United States regulatory regime reflects an emphasis on products, not the process by which they were produced, in spite of the process providing the regulatory trigger (Stewart and Sorensen, 2000). As a result, genetically engineered products use preexisting regulations. While the introduction of genetically modified foods has been shrouded in controversy, the growing of biopharmaceuticals by farmers has received less attention. This paper details the views of policy shapers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico on biopharmaceuticals and the effects that regulations might have on farmers.

**K. Murray Knuttila**, University of Regina, Saskatchewan

Reviving a Tradition: A Canadian Community Power Study

In recent decades the study of local power structures has been eclipsed by relatively abstract debates concerning the structure, function and role of the state or polity. This paper redirects our attention to the study of local power structures. The research is part of a SSHRC funded study of social cohesion in six Western Canadian communities. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with the individual occupying formal positions in the local political structures. The paper provides preliminary data on the issues relating to local political structures, issues, attitudes and processes. The question of how local political power holders regard their efficacy at the local, regional, national and global levels are explored.

**David Kraybill** and Linda Lobao, The Ohio State University

The Emerging Roles of County Governments in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas

In the last thirty years certification of food as “organic” was done under a patchwork of state, regional and private certifying agencies. As of October 21, 2002 all agricultural producers who want to label their products as organic must become certified with a USDA National Organic Program (NOP) accredited certification agency. To better understand the impact of the new regulations on organic farmers in New York State and their decisions about certification under NOP, in the winter of 2003 we conducted a telephone survey of previously certified farmers before the first growing season in which the NOP guidelines apply. In this paper we use data on the characteristics of these farms and the qualities and motives of the farmers to compare those who have chosen to become certified under the NOP guidelines with those who have chosen not to be certified or to use an alternative label.

**Naomi Krogman** and Debra Davidson, University of Alberta

Sustainable Resource Management: Is This Relevant to Oil and Gas Resources in Alberta?

This paper explores reasons why Alberta oil and gas resources, allocated by the Crown through competitive bid to oil and gas companies, are not managed sustainably. Because oil and gas resources are largely public resources in Alberta, we employ various principles from Ostrom’s common property resource management theory to describe the features of oil and gas resources that contribute to unsustainable management. In particular, we argue publicly owned oil and gas resources are not managed successfully due to the non-renewable nature of the resource, and thus the State’s lack of incentive to protect the resources from deterioration, the lack of reliable and valid indicators on the condition of the resource, and the unpredictability of resource flows. Little local involvement coupled with low public visibility at the sites of extraction, sites of processing, and in the resources’ transportation has afforded oil and gas companies low public scrutiny and regulatory oversight.

**Wendee Kubik**, University of Regina

Canadian Farm Women: Themes in the Research Literature

Farm women, in the past, tended to be the invisible workers contributing to their farms, families, communities, and the economy. As such, previous to the last 3 or 4 decades, little was written about women in agriculture. Today, scholarship pertaining specifically to women in agriculture is gradually accumulating and this can be seen in the some of the main themes in the Canadian literature. Five areas that will be discussed in this paper are: (1) on and off-farm work, (2) gender relations, roles, and feminism, (3) politics and the economy, (4) history...
and literature, and (5) health of farm women. The paper will present an overview of some of the issues addressed in each of the areas, focus on some of the strengths and weaknesses in the literature, and make suggestions for further research in particular areas.

László J. Kulcsár, Cornell University; Tamás Domokos, Echo Survey Institute Hungary
The Post-Socialist Growth Machine: Life After Big Brother?
After the collapse of socialism, Eastern Europe experienced the capitalist path of socio-economic development. In this development the main emphasis is on growth, which seemingly shows economic and social health in post-socialist societies after the recession. The importance of growth was so much emphasized that it gave way to the emergence of the growth machine. Being originally the idea of Harvey Molotch in the 1970s, this term refers to a coalition and agenda of local business and political elite pushing and controlling growth in the local community – for increasing their hegemony. This paper examines how the concept of growth machine can be applied to post-socialist environment. Comparing the two models, the post-socialist growth machine is even stronger than the original one, since it operates in a less democratic social and more concentrated economic environment. We use some empirical evidence from Hungary to support this comparison.

László J. Kulcsár, David L. Brown, Cornell University; László Kulcsár and Csilla Obádovics, Szent Istvan University, Hungary
Is Rural Population Growth in Post Socialist Hungary Producing Rural Ghettos of Poverty?
This research examines the hypothesis that post socialist population deconcentration in Hungary is the result of the displacement of industrial workers from the nation's largest cities. Using secondary data from the central statistical office and survey data from a study of 49 villages in 4 distinct regions, we demonstrate that post socialist population deconcentration involved both suburbanization and net movement to villages. Contrary to our expectations, movement to villages was from nearby larger towns, not from large industrial centers. Moreover, migrants to villages were substantially better off than longer term village residents in terms of their human capital and attachment to the labor force. Post-socialist deconcentration does not seem to be producing impoverished "rural ghettos" as feared by some scholars.

Win Kurlfink and Craig Harris, Michigan State University
Trajectories of Tragedy: The History of Pest Management in Michigan Vegetable Production
Michigan Agricultural Extension Bulletins and other historical data, reveal the changes in pest management practices in the Michigan carrot and celery commodity systems. Through recent interviews of growers and other actors within the commodity systems, we offer a description of perceived barriers as well as enablers for sustainable pest-management practices. These sources reveal a continuous effort during the past century by land-grant university and agro-industry actors to provide effective pest management techniques to Michigan vegetable growers. Despite the extent of this effort, carrot production slowly moves to other regions of the country where pest pressure is lower. While the natural climatic advantages of the western regions of the country provide a natural advantage in pest management, the ability to produce vegetables profitably in these regions is dependent on the availability of low cost irrigation water. As long as public policy supports this water regime, the western advantage will continue.

William B. Lacy, Leland Glenna, Rick Welsh, and Dina Biscotti, University of California, Davis
The Two Cultures of Science: University/Industry Research Environments, Criteria for Problem Choice and Perceived Impact
The new commercial opportunities, patent laws, and federal policies, as well as growth in private sector research and a relative decline in public sector funding for agricultural research, have all contributed to a changing collaborative relationship between universities and industries. Scholars have proposed that the university and the private sectors are very different with respect to their research environment, goals, the ways they pursue these goals and the likely impacts. This paper examines these two cultures by specifically focusing on the research environments, the criteria for problem choice that scientists utilize and the perceived impact of the research in these two settings. Data has been collected through case studies of several leading universities actively involved in agricultural biotechnology. This includes interviews with key university and industry informants (researchers and administrators), institutional reports and policies, and secondary data.

Howard Ladewig, University of Florida
Accountability of the Public Service Function of Land-Grant Colleges Agriculture
In the mid-1990s, The National Research Council’s Board on Agriculture convened the Committee on the Future of the Colleges of Agriculture in the Land-Grant University System. One reason given by the Board for convening the Committee was the need for heightened accountability. The Board explained that because the colleges’ contributions to agriculture and farming productivity were the results of the public’s investments in the colleges’ public service functions, it was appropriate and important to expect accountability with respect to the system’s use of public dollars and to evaluate the evolution of the colleges’ work in relation to changing public needs and priorities. This paper will examine the status of the response to accountability by the research and extension system. Also, the paper will examine the budgetary implications of the response in an era of legislative efforts to restrain government spending and accountability efforts to improve organizational performance management.

Daniel Lee, Pennsylvania State University
Rituals, Communication, and Rural Social Systems: The Case of Old Order Mennonites
Marlene Lee, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Joachim Singelmann, Louisiana State University
Tough Love in the Delta: Work Requirements and Dysfunction Among Black Welfare Families
A key issue in the current discussion about TANF re-authorization is the number of hours required to fulfill the work mandate for TANF recipients. Little work has been done on the effects of the work requirement on the family well-being of black program recipients. The purpose of this paper is to examine how work requirement (including the type of work obtained and the hours worked per week) has affected black families in Louisiana during 1998-2001. The paper is based on the first four waves of the Louisiana Welfare Panel Study.
enclaves. Industrialized Mexican growers utilizing a complex methyl bromide-based commodity system, but only by operating in capital-intensive ways. In conclusion, I hypothesize that there may be some minor foreign investment and growth of industry NGOs. I will demonstrate that, due to compliance measures from the Montreal Protocol, Mexican growers will not hold a competitive advantage against US growers. In response to new global regulatory regimes, strawberry production will become economically unfeasible. A historical political economic perspective will reason why the California Central Coast strawberry production complex continues to hold a competitive advantage. In response to new global regulatory regimes, strawberry production will become economically unfeasible. A historical political economic perspective will reason why the California Central Coast strawberry production complex continues to hold a competitive advantage.

E. Larry Leisritz, North Dakota State University; Steve H. Murdock Texas A&M University
Interdisciplinary Collaboration: Experience in Community Development Research
This paper summarizes the author’s experience in collaborating on a series of research efforts over more than 25 years. In our collaboration, the advantages clearly outweighed any drawbacks. However, possible issues that could limit this type of collaboration include inability to discover synergies and complementarities between disciplines, lack of professional recognition for interdisciplinary work, and issues involved in working between departments and/or colleges. The need for a serious commitment to learning what each individual or discipline can add to the project is key to almost any type of joint effort, but particularly so with interdisciplinary projects. A potentially serious problem, particularly for younger faculty, is whether interdisciplinary efforts will be discounted in assessing an individual’s disciplinary contribution (e.g., in the PTE process). If publications in multidisciplinary journals are given less importance than ones in the ‘leading journals’ of the discipline, younger faculty may be reluctant to become involved in interdisciplinary efforts.

L. W. Libby, The Ohio State University
Conference: The Performance of State Programs for Farmland Retention: A National Research Conference
L. W. Libby, The Ohio State University
Conference: Protecting Farmland at the Fringe: Do Regulations Word? Strengthening the Research Agenda
Larry W. Libby and Jeff S. Sharp, The Ohio State University
Land Use Compatibility, Change and Policy at the Rural-Urban Fringe: Insights from Social Capital
Erick Lobao, The Ohio State University
Examining Spatial Inequality Within Homeless Shelter System in Columbus, Ohio
A geographic information system based framework is structured to analyze the spatial characteristics and patterns associated with a system of homeless shelters and services. Given the lack of research on homelessness at the neighborhood scale, decision makers and shelter operators often have little or no access to supporting information describing socio-economic differences between dispersed neighborhoods. This work proposes an approach for examining and comparing neighborhoods based on a series of socio-economic variables. The shelter system in Columbus, Ohio is assessed in this context. Neighborhoods containing homeless shelters were found to have lower populations, fewer families, and greater amounts of commercial and industrial land-use when compared to typical neighborhoods located throughout the city.

Jonathan London, Youth in Focus
Youth-led Action Research: A Response to Spatial Inequality in California’s Central Valley
Just as the Central Valley is often referred to as the "Other California" youth in the region, especially immigrant youth, can be understood as the "other Californians." Youth confront the legacies of agricultural sector consolidation, immigration and core-periphery dynamics, and anti-immigrant policies. Youth-led action research projects facilitated by Youth In Focus with immigrant and other youth have provided a youth voice on issues such as education and equity, youth employment, teen pregnancy, and violence. Through these projects, and through their own organizing, youth in the region are demanding more significant roles in shaping the institutions and communities that affect their lives. This paper outlines challenges facing rural youth in the Central Valley as well as their efforts to speak out and organize. It draws from several recent youth-led research projects conducted in the region, as well as our recent research on youth empowerment issues in the Central Valley.

Marcos Lopez, University of California, Santa Cruz
Political discourses at local-global political regimes debate the potential restructuring of the North American strawberry industry due to the phase-out of methyl bromide. Commodity NGOs and growers consistently argue that by phasing-out methyl bromide in the United States strawberry production will become economically unfeasible. A historical political economic perspective will reason why the California Central Coast strawberry production continues to hold a competitive advantage. In response to new global regulatory regimes, growers have threatened of potential shifts in production to Mexico. Assessment will be issued by utilizing data from governmental bodies and industry NGOs. I will demonstrate that, due to compliance measures from the Montreal Protocol, Mexican growers will not hold a competitive advantage against US growers. In conclusion, I hypothesize that there may be some minor foreign investment and growth of industrialized Mexican growers utilizing a complex methyl bromide-based commodity system, but only by operating in capital-intensive enclaves.
Karen McCurdy and Larry Mutter, Georgia Southern University

Among peripheral sugar-export producing regions? Political economies) necessary to explicate divergent trajectories of development (export performance, levels of inequality, labor regimes)

Karen McCurdy and Larry Mutter, Georgia Southern University

Understanding the impacts of policies and economic structures on peripheral areas is crucial. Political economies play a significant role in shaping development outcomes for regions like these. It is necessary to study these areas to better understand the factors influencing their trajectories.

G. Lynne, University of Nebraska

Sympathy as a Motive for Social Capital

Sympathy is a complex concept that can be understood through various lenses, including social capital, which can play a role in helping individuals and communities. Exploring sympathetic motives can contribute to a better understanding of social capital dynamics.

Kate MacTavish, Oregon State University

Mobile Home Parks Across Rural America: Spatial Inequality from the Prairie to the Mesa

Kate MacTavish, Clara Pratt, Aphra Katzev, and Joni Weatherspoon, Oregon State University

Growing Capacity Locally

A growing need for family support services in rural contexts has been evidenced yet the capacity of rural places to provide such services continues to lag behind that of more urban settings. Physical distances, rural ideologies of family self-sufficiency, and dwindling resources function to enhance such spatial inequality. Using data gathered in field studies in rural Oregon, this paper examines the initial efforts of eleven small towns to build local capacity to provide parent education and family support services for lower-income rural families. Findings identify a shared set of traits including strong linkages to local schools, robust collaborations across the community, a clear focus to services, and key leaders as critical to successfully enhancing the capacity of rural communities to provide the kinds of social services that can make a fundamental difference in the quality of life for families in particular.

Kris Marsh, University of Southern California

The Spatial Separation of Black Household Type in Five Counties

Kris Marsh, University of Southern California

The Spatial Separation of Black Household Type in Five Counties

Considerable research has shown changes in size and composition of Black households. Both the average size and proportion of households headed by married-couples have decreased, and the proportion of households headed by females has increased. Little is known regarding the spatial location, distribution and Black household types. Researchers have theorized that married-couple family households are located on the outskirts of the city, while single-headed households are congregated in the central cities. This paper uses the dissimilarity index to compare the spatial patterns of different Black household types within central counties of five metropolitan areas and analyzes maps to show the spatial separation of Black household types. The highest degree of separation is found between Black households containing married-couple families with children and non-families. Spatially, relatively high proportions of Black married-couples with children are found outside of or on the periphery of the core areas settled by Black households.

Michael Mascarenhas and Lawrence Busch, Michigan State University


Michael Mascarenhas and Lawrence Busch, Michigan State University


The globalization of agriculture has shifted agro-food systems and practices from small-scale, labor-intensive, and community based to global, highly mechanized businesses associated with biotechnologies and corporate capitalism. Included in this transformation has been the expansion of utility patents to seed companies, essentially turning seeds into property and prohibiting traditional small scale, labor-intensive, seed saving practices. Using USDA data this paper analyzes the seed saving practices of farms in the U.S. over a forty-year period 97mid fifties to early nineties. My interpretation of the data suggests that large corporate farms have consistently saved seed in the U.S. 97as much as 60% in some years. This paper examines the implications of these seed saving practices. Furthermore, with ever-expanding intellectual property rights surrounding seed development, this paper elucidates the implications for agro-food networks, particularly in terms of structural inequalities and knowledge practices, and for seed saving practices in the U.S.

Mark Mather, Population Reference Bureau

The Spatial Mismatch Between Jobs and Residences in Appalachia

Mark Mather, Population Reference Bureau

The Spatial Mismatch Between Jobs and Residences in Appalachia

Welfare reform has moved millions of people into the labor force, but for many families, there is a spatial mismatch between the locations of new jobs for entry-level and low-skilled workers and the residences of poor people. This is usually discussed as a problem for inner cities, but it is also an acute problem for rural areas. In 2000, there were 47 counties nationwide where average commuting times were more than 30 minutes and at least 25 percent of the residents lived in poverty. Of these counties, 23 were in the Appalachian region. This paper will use data from the decennial census to discuss trends in commuting patterns in Appalachia, and the problems facing low-income workers in Appalachian counties that are remote from major areas of job growth.

Susan McCabe, The Ohio State University

Long Waves and Sugar Commodity Chain Restructuring

Susan McCabe, The Ohio State University

Long Waves and Sugar Commodity Chain Restructuring

This analysis of the sugar commodity chain over the long nineteenth century is structured by three questions. Are long waves in core economies, alternating periods of economic expansion and contraction, synchronized with upswings and downswings in peripheral export production and primary commodity prices? Are changes in sugar production technology and labor regimes concentrated during the contraction phase of long waves and how is this relationship modified by trade regimes (free trade, protectionism) and changing terms of trade between primary commodities and manufactured goods? Why is a multi-level research design (world-system, national and local political economies) necessary to explicate divergent trajectories of development (export performance, levels of inequality, labor regimes) among peripheral sugar-export producing regions?

Karen McCurdy and Larry Mutter, Georgia Southern University
Demographic Evolution in a Rural South Georgia County: Ramifications for Public Policy
This paper discusses the evolution of a county from that of a proto-typical Southern agricultural based economy with dualistic social cleavages to a post-industrial electronic economy with multiple cleavages. Census bureau data and GIS techniques will be used to document the evolution from 1970 to 2000 as economic sectors changed away from agriculture, and ethnic diversity grew from a predominantly black/white dyad to include Hispanic and Asian residents. Public policy innovation in rural counties has been difficult historically. The new ethnic diversity produces complex issues that need to be addressed and successfully negotiated by progressive citizens, public servants, and elected officials. This paper will investigate mitigating factors possibly presented by the emergence of an electronic economy. End point data from a county wide study produced for the parks and recreation department provide the focus of the public policy discussion, although other policy arenas could likely face similar experiences.

David McGranahan, USDA Economic Research Service
How Do We Study the Geography of Industry Structure

David A. McGranahan, USDA Economic Research Service
Regional Income Inequality, 1969-2000: Correlates and Consequences
Research has shown a general decrease in inequality in per capita income across states over the past 30 years, suggesting a disappearance of regional differences. However, this paper finds the opposite to be true when smaller units (Tolbert and Sizer commuting zones) are analyzed. Rural-urban differences account for about half of overall inequality over this period. These differences have tended to increase over time—except in the early 1970s and early 1990s. Much of the increase in inequality can be accounted for by a growing gap in educational attainment between rural and urban areas and increases in returns to education. Rural areas gained population share when returns to education fell and lost when returns to education rose.

Wm. Alex McIntosh and Zane Lee, Texas A&M University
Correlates of Dairy Farm Household Expenditures
There has been little investigation of farm household purchases. This study focuses on household purchases such as food, medical care, and clothing with an eye towards identifying the impact of such purchases on the local community. Variables include the identity of the community from which the purchases are usually made and the frequency with which those purchases occur. We investigate the association of these two variables with farm size, length of residence, commitment to the community and the sociodemographic background of the respondents. The data originate from a study of 47 dairy farm families whose operations are located in Erath County, Texas.

Diane K. McLaughlin and Laura Bodenschatz, Pennsylvania State University
Industrial Restructuring and Income Inequality in U.S. Counties, 1980 to 2000
Income inequality increased in the U.S. overall during the economic doldrums of the 1980s. That increase continued during the economic growth period of most of the 1990s. This paper will first describe the spatial patterns of income inequality at the county level across the United States in 2000, and how those patterns have changed since 1980. Areas of increasing and decreasing income inequality will be identified. Second, spatial models of income inequality at each time point, 1980, 1990 and 2000, will be estimated to determine the role that industrial structure plays in explaining levels of income inequality, and whether the relationship between industrial structure measures and income inequality has changed from 1980 to 2000. We will use data from the 1980, 1990 and 2000 U.S. Decennial Census as the basis for the analysis.

Paul McLaughlin, Hobart and William Smith Colleges and Thomas Dietz, George Mason University
The Dynamics of Vulnerability: An Evolutionary Perspective

Nathan Metcalf and D. Clayton Smith, Western Kentucky University
Constructing the Cave: Towards a Sociology of Scientific Knowledge in Local Development Arenas
Beginning with the work of Ulrich Beck, Bruno Latour and Alan Irwin (among others), a great deal of work has been done toward formulating a sociology of scientific knowledge. This body of work attempts to analyze scientific claims about the environment in terms of the greater social context in which they are made, as well as how heterogeneous claims may come into conflict. An equally large body of work has developed concerning the negotiation of siting controversies. This paper will examine the relationship between the two areas of study as they interact in a siting controversy near Mammoth Cave National Park. Through in-depth interviewing, participant observation, and document review, the authors will examine divergent scientific claims and how their truth value is currently being negotiated within the development area.

Alissa Meyer, University of Kentucky
From Consumerism to Consumption Politics: An Analysis of Alternative Food Circuits in Central KY
The burgeoning concentration on the role of the consumer in alternative food networks has real significance. It forms a basis for a more organized consumption politics, and new opportunities for grassroots responses to the failings of globalization. Under the auspices of the many others who are examining this general topic, I intend to look at the links between consumption politics and social movements in Central Kentucky. I suggest that politically motivated food consumption is often activated by social identities that are grounded in social movements. This study will provide a needed connection between the study of consumer agency and the much-analyzed role of social movements in contemporary society.

Gerad Middendorf, Kansas State University
Actor Networks, Agency and the Sociology of Agriculture

Gerad Middendorf, Kansas State University
Models demonstrate the impact outreach programs can have in disadvantaged rural communities. General estimating equations (GEE) models examine the response of utilization variables to age, gender, race and community. The larger community had an array of locally available healthcare providers while the second did not. In response, the project designed and implemented outreach programs for children of the working poor. The data allowed consideration of the impact of outreach programs on utilization. This is possible because the model used to discern patterns of service utilization, the “natural experiment” setting the relationship between the availability of care and utilization of services, with feedback from the communities involved. The model incorporates the use of information technologies for administration, reporting, record keeping, and financial accountability. It examines the implications and possibilities of Internet technologies for the conduct of teaching, research, and extension. The model not only illustrates particular “eco-democratic” responses of these communities, it highlights Ecological Democracy as an analytical tool for understanding the role of outreach programs in advancing local interests.

Kathleen K. Miller, Rural Policy Research Institute; Bruce A. Weber, Oregon State University
High Poverty in U.S. Counties, Persistence and Change

Ross E. Mitchell and Debra J. Davidson, University of Alberta
Log It or Leave It: Examining Democracy and Forestry in Oaxaca, Mexico
This paper examines democratic and environmental parameters that may characterize resource-dependent communities. Rapid global changes and associated shifts in national and transnational policies have a tremendous impact on those communities reliant on natural resources. Yet rural communities are often treated as passive victims rather than legitimate stakeholders capable of democratic deliberation. These issues are addressed by operationalizing the concept of “Ecological Democracy,” referring to participatory and ecologically sensible forms of collective decision-making, as well as environmental justice. Key parameters help explain political avenues and responses of local residents in a forest-dependent region: the Sierra Norte of Oaxaca, southern Mexico. The two communities selected for comparison – Santa Catarina Ixtpeji and Santa Maria Yavesia – have taken very different forest use paths, but converge on several socio-political aspects. Finally, this research not only illustrates particular “eco-democratic” responses of these communities, it highlights Ecological Democracy as a practical, analytical tool.

Joseph J. Molnar, Elizabeth Trejos, Pablo martinez, Suyapa Meye, and Dan Meyer, Auburn University
Case Studies of Successful Small and Medium-Scale Aquacultural Development in Honduras
Aquaculture plays an identifiable role in helping rural Hondurans achieve food and income security, but there is a need for better understanding of how aquaculture works at the village level. Lessons of actual circumstances where tilapia culture is a regularized component of local farming systems could provide realistic guidance for the network of NGOs, national and regional institutions dedicated to advancing aquacultural development. The poster summarizes understandings gained from case studies of successful clusters of practicing fish farmers with the goal of better directing aquaculture development initiatives to locales where resources and community features will enhance impact on local residents.

Joseph J. Molnar, John Shelhas, and Carrie Holeski, Auburn University
Non-Industrial Private Forest Landowners and the Southern Pine Beetle
The Southern Pine Beetle (SPB) has been a major source of timber and income loss to nonindustrial private forestland owners in the Southern region of United States. Efforts to promote forest health through SPB prevention and control must identify new ways to reach the sociologically diverse and spatially dispersed nonindustrial private landowners in the region. The paper examines the knowledge levels, perceptions, and forest management practices among a sample of Southern forestland owners contacted in a spring 2002 mail survey. The analysis connects landowner characteristics and the level of contact they have with public agency programs to levels of awareness and action taken to prevent and control SPB. The results suggest ways that program managers can better reach this broad and diverse audience of resource decision makers.

Joseph J. Molnar, Auburn University
Using the Internet for Teaching, Research and Extension in the College of Agriculture
The U.S. Land Grant research and extension system is a small stream in the ocean of the Internet. This paper considers some of the implications and possibilities of information technologies for the conduct of teaching, research, and extension. It examines some of the implications for the future of the College of Agriculture (COA) as an entity in the Land Grant University. Implicit in each of the topics is the use of information technologies for administration, reporting, record keeping, and financial accountability. Consider administrative as a concluding aspect of each aspect of the COA mission while centering on the implications for faculty roles and activities. I focus mainly on these aspects, although it might be argued that extension activities have been the most dramatically altered aspect of the Land Grant mission.

Zola K. Moon and Frank L. Farmer, University of Arkansas; John M. Tilford, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences; Kelly J. Kelleher, Columbus Children’s Research Institute
Modeling Health Services Utilization in the Rural Delta: Do Outreach Programs Really Make a Difference
For six years, a school-based health insurance program for children of the working poor was conducted in two isolated, rural communities in the Lower Mississippi Delta region. As part of the evaluation phase of this HUD-funded project, insurance claims data are analyzed to discern patterns of service utilization. In this “natural experiment” setting the relationship between the availability of care and utilization of care is empirically examined. The data allowed consideration of the impact of outreach programs on utilization. This is possible because the larger community had an array of locally available healthcare providers while the second did not. In response, the project designed and delivered outreach programs (including transportation) attempting to stimulate utilization of healthcare providers outside the local community. General estimating equations (GEE) models examine the response of utilization variables to age, gender, race and community. Models demonstrate the impact outreach programs can have in disadvantaged rural communities.
extending financial services to rural Latin Americans. This paper describes and assesses innovations in agricultural credit systems. For small-scale rural producers, credit is scarce. The reactivation of rural Latin America partly depends on the mix of policy investments needed in rural America. 

Decision Making in Horticultural Production: A Comparison of IPM Practices on Two Crops

To what extent does contract farming shape the division of labor and production decision-making in Malian peri-urban horticultural production? This paper compares the labor allocation practices and decision making perogatives of farm spouses in the production of two different horticultural products, one produced under contract for export, green beans, and the other produced for sale on the local market, tomatoes. Data are based on two parallel surveys of 173 men and women green bean (106) and tomato (67) producers. Horticultural production is conducted on enclosed parcels constructed by men. Women access land for production predominantly through their husbands. The overall pattern which emerges from the analysis is that the division of labor and decision-making co-vary by gender-based tasks more than by tenure status. The paper explores how exporter agent control over production decisions has an impact on the task division of labor and inter-sposual decision making.

Social Context versus Characteristics of Farms and Farmers: Influences on Sustainable Adoption

This is an analysis of concentrated attempts to introduce two new peanut varieties to farmers in two farming communities (commercialization communities) in the Philippines. The analysis includes a nearby non-commercialization peanut growing community for comparison. The research focuses on the extent of adoption, sustainability of adoption, and influences on sustainability of adoption. The research draws on hypotheses and research regarding farms and farmers. The social context literature is also reviewed in order to identify characteristics of social contact networks, communities, and subcommunities that are suggested or implied influences on sustainable adoption. These are pitted against traditional adoption and diffusion variables including characteristics of farms and farmers to determine those that are most influential in sustainable adoption. Logistic regression analysis is applied to two models. These models consider two different peanut varieties (UPL Pn10 and BPI Pn9), which were introduced to the farmers at the same time.

Bridging the Great Divide: Promoting Human Capital Development of Youth in Rural America

This presentation draws upon a collaborative effort to address issues related to education in rural America. Efforts centered on the question: “Why are some people better able than others to secure the knowledge and skills to participate effectively in the workforce? This question remains important; the gap in the educational attainment of metro and nonmetro adults has actually widened over the past decade. We blend economics and sociology for a more holistic framework for understanding human capital investment and the role of families and communities. The dimension of “social capital” provides a powerful set of explanatory variables for understanding why some young people do well, even when the structural features of their families and communities would predict otherwise. Here, we blend concepts from economics and sociology to advance understanding of rural education issues. The result offers a stronger basis for determining the mix of policy investments needed in rural America.

Participatory Approach in the Implementation of Integrated Pest Management:

Across rural Latin America, the 1980s and 1990s were marked by sharp reductions in the scope and coverage of official and commercial agricultural credit systems. For small-scale rural producers, credit is scarce. The reactivation of rural Latin America partly depends on providing a broad range of financial services to both producers and other rural residents. This paper describes and assesses innovations in extending financial services to rural Latin Americans.
Local Buyouts of Forest Product Mills: An Expression of Latent Capacity?

In industrial forest-based communities the future of the community is intimately linked with the future of the mill. One of the greatest stresses these communities face is to see their mill going on sale, or worse being shut down. Over the years, many studies have pointed out how reliance on a forest products mill can undermine the capacity of community to adapt to change. In this paper, we will take a look at how communities have overcome some of those limitations and purchased forest mills that were formerly owned by extra-local corporations. Through five case studies, we will show how the communities make these buy-outs happen by drawing upon local and external sources of capital (economic, social, natural and human) and by strategically organizing these assets through networking and negotiation. Finally we will reflect on local experiences to assess their implications on community empowerment.

Nyaneba E. Nkrumah, World Bank; Charles C. Geisler, Cornell University; James Lassoie, Cornell University
The debate on land tenure security has focused on one major school of thought: that customary land tenures are largely insecure and privatization is a compelling strategy for strengthening such security. Yet, emerging from the literature is the argument that secure entitlement does not necessarily result in greater investment or productivity. Within this debate, the relationship between customary tenure, security and investment remains poorly understood. Our research suggests that, unlike western forms of tenure which root ownership in legal entitlement, tenure security in Eastern Ghana—where customary law prevails—is maintained through social capital. Social capital is intrinsic to social relationships of power and trust which operate with or without formal entitlement and forge day-to-day security affecting farmer investment behavior. To ignore this is to mount development interventions that privilege entitlement over more subjective forms of security persisting in Ghana and elsewhere in the world.

George Norton, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Implications of Technology Transfer for Measuring Impacts of IPM
IPM has a variety of potential social, economic, health, and environmental impacts. Assessing those impacts prior to, during, or after an IPM research activity requires interdisciplinary attention to data collection and analysis. Examples of impact assessments for participatory IPM programs on potatoes and plantain in Ecuador will be used to illustrate data needs and methods of analysis. The roles of participatory appraisals in prioritizing specific projects, economic surplus analysis in assessing aggregate economic impacts, and household surveys and medical measurements in health assessments will be addressed. Attention will be devoted to the roles of biological and social scientists in impact assessments, and methods for measuring or projecting IPM adoption rates.

Joanne F. Norton and Conner Bailey, Auburn University
Social Capital, Timber Dependency and Economic Diversification in Rural West Alabama
In other’s work on timber dependency in the South, there is a noticed connection between timber dependency and economic diversity. The authors wondered if social capital presence would have an impact on these issues when examining the heavily forested state of Alabama. Recent studies and interest in social capital points out the significance of communities working together in trusting and cooperative relationships. This study examines whether the presence of social capital in rural West Alabama counties with little economic diversity and dependence on their abundant natural resources is a deciding factor in their economic success. This paper discusses results from a case study involving four counties in West Alabama. The authors contend that the lack of economic diversity found in timber dependent places is more of a showing for lack of social capital than a dependence upon places’ natural resources.

Karen M. O’Neill and Caron Chess, Rutgers University
Watershed Management: Regulation or Collaboration?

Csilla Obádovics and László Kulcsár, Szent Istvan University, Hungary
Human Index of Rural Populations in Hungary: Territorial Inequalities
The Human Development Index of the UNDP has aroused widespread interest and discussion among researchers and policy makers. This is generally used for measure national performance with regard to human welfare and development. The Human Development Index combines indicators of income, life expectancy and education into a single dimension. This paper shows a new method for calculating Human Development Index in microregion level according to the available Hungarian statistical data. The index process as the same as
international HDI methodology, strongly characterizes the regional inequality, shows the different level of human welfare and development and provides a helpful analysis of the factors determining differential performance concerning social progress. The paper explains the microregion level of HDI methodology and the association between HDI and several measures in microregional level: rurality, unemployment, level of physical infrastructure, density of entrepreneurship, age distribution, and migration.

Emma Lorena Sifuentes Ocegueda, U.A. de Nayarit
Globalisation and Segmentation of Local Rural Labour markets in Nayarit, México
I think that the existing forms of segmentation of labour markets for the production of crops in the state of Nayarit have not functioned according to the ways they should as defined by received theory. It appears that new types of enterprises have been created which do not seem to conform to the pattern which economic theory that deals with labour markets has led us to believe is the proper description of labour markets. Policies for hiring workers and determining wages do not conform to these expectations in all areas of production. In previous research we found suggestions that there were variations due to the nature, that is, the technology of production, of crops. Some crops appeared to conform to the pattern and others did not at all fit into the established model for the explanation of the segmentation of labour markets.

Christopher S. Oliver, Michigan State University
Undermining State Environmental Protection Efforts: Trade Agreement Disputes Under WTO and NAFTA
I will explore three case studies involving international trade agreement (ITA) disputes: one under WTO Article XX(g); and two under NAFTA Chapter 11; specifically, Brazil and Venezuela v. US, the Ethyl Corporation v. Canada, and Methanex Corporation v. US, respectively. These cases involve US environmental regulations under the US Clean Air Act Amendments (1990), which require the use of reformulated gasoline (RFG) in US cities with air quality issues. These examples illustrate the possible effects of ITAs on governments’ ability to regulate their own environmental health. The first two case studies I will examine, Brazil-Venezuela/US, and the Ethyl Corporation/Canada, are disputes in which there has been a resolution. The third case, involving Methanex/Canada, is a dispute still in the resolution process. My main argument is that many ITA disputes have had the consequence of limiting the power of governments in their efforts to regulate and enforce their own environmental standards.

Marcia Ostrom, Washington State University
Responses to Agricultural Restructuring in Washington: Implications for Agricultural, Food and Environmental Policy
A common view of Washington agriculture is that commodity production, processing and distribution are becoming increasingly consolidated, industrialized and reliant on export markets. While accurate for particular commodities, this picture misses the complexity and diversity of Washington agriculture. More than 200 commodities are grown here and the majority of farms are still small. A variety of new farming and marketing strategies are emerging, as well as a range of attitudes about farm and land use policy. This paper utilizes statewide survey data to elaborate farmer and consumer responses to emerging issues, and examine implications for agricultural, environmental and food policy.

Gerardo Otero, Simon Fraser University
Neoliberal Globalism, the Nation-State, and the Borders Within: Indigenous Struggles for Autonomy and Cultural Recognition
In this paper I offer a conceptualization of the ideological and normative implications of Native peoples' mobilization at the start of the 21st century. By comparing and contrasting the struggles of native peoples in four "semi-peripheral" countries, I argue that this mobilization challenges hegemonic definitions of nationhood and directly opposes neoliberal globalization on the ideological terrain by seeking legal recognition of cultural difference. Native struggles also include land and self-government, together with collective forms of property, for the cultural reproduction of indigenous identity. These demands go directly against the neoliberal drive toward privatization and individualization of social life. In explaining Native peoples' mobilization, I question traditional (class-based) Marxist views as well as post-modern and new-social-movement theories that focus on identity politics. I propose an alternative theoretical synthesis in which both class and identity are core constituent parts in the political formation of Native peoples. Their struggles in liberal democracies challenge the very definition of national borders from within

Sharam Paksima, Harvard University
Inequality of Educational Opportunity: Rurality, Gender, and Class in India
India as a nation has made significant progress over the last ten years in providing primary education to a growing number of children. Despite this success, however, a closer look at disaggregated data reveals great regional, gender, and class-based disparities in primary enrollment rates. While most government officials, researchers, and policymakers have traditionally attributed these disparities to family-related or demand factors, a growing body of evidence suggests that school-related or supply factors are more likely responsible. Given the nature of the problem and India’s cultural context, carefully selected supply-oriented policy prescriptions can greatly enhance India’s ability to close the enrollment gaps.

F. Dale Parent, Danilo Levi, and James R. Samson, Southeastern Louisiana University
Local and Global Factors in Changing Territorial Stratification in Southeastern Louisiana
This paper considers the interplay of local and global factors shaping changes in territorial stratification in two neighboring parishes in Southeastern Louisiana. Orleans Parish, comprised entirely by the city of New Orleans, and St. Tammany Parish, once a primarily rural and average-income area, but now the wealthiest parish in the state with the largest population growth. Important changes in the area's territorial stratification between 1970 and 2000 are examined in light of the evolution of the global economy and local ethnic relations. These shifts provide an excellent illustration of globally-contextualized regional competition in a small area in one of the poorest states in one of the richest nations in the world. Orleans has suffered a long-term decline from a central role in the industrialization of the US to a service economy dependent on tourism characterized by staggering poverty and inequality while St. Tammany has experienced fast economic growth and urbanization.
**Domenico Parisi**, Diane K. McLaughlin Steven Michael Grice, and Michael Taquino, Mississippi State University

**Rural Development in the Era of Welfare Reform**

The goal of this research is to conduct a comprehensive examination of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PL104-193) of 1996 across rural and urban settings. The study has three major objectives: (1) determine the extent to which characteristics of clients and communities across rural and urban populations affect TANF dynamics; (2) determine the extent to which characteristics of clients and communities across geographic settings affect routes taken to leave TANF; and (3) determine the extent to which an analysis of TANF clients varies across different political, social, and economic contexts delineated by geographic boundaries such as county, labor market areas (LMA), and GIS-based communities. Objective one will be met through an estimation of multilevel event history models of TANF dynamics. Several data sources will be used including Administrative TANF data at the client level and secondary data sources on economic and social resources. A case oriented approach will be employed to achieve objective two.

**Domenico Parisi**, Michael Taquino, Steven Michael Grice and Duane A Gill, Mississippi State University

**Promoting Community Environmental Activeness: Do Local Conditions Matter?**

This paper examines the extent to which variations in local social, economic, and spatial conditions might account for variation in community environmental activeness. We use GIS technology to identify community boundaries, and use key informant and census data to measure community attributes. The findings indicate that community environmental activeness tends to be higher among communities with better socioeconomic conditions. The impact of such conditions, however, rests on the size of a community and its regional location. Community activeness increases with the size of community, but it decreases when a community is situated in an economically and socially disadvantaged region.

**Timothy Parker** and Kathleen Kassel, USDA Economic Research Service

**Measuring Rurality in 2000**

**John R. Parkins**, Canadian Forest Service and University of Alberta; Ross E. Mitchell, University of Alberta

**Public Participation As Public Debate: A Deliberative Turn In Natural Resource Management**

Public participation is often considered a sine qua non of sustainable resource management. Although current practices are highly developed in some jurisdictions, the literature on public participation often lacks a critical edge. In this paper, we explore key differences between the natural resource literature and the deliberative democratic literature regarding theory and practice. We assert that contemporary deliberative democracy, as proposed by Habermas and others, is generally unexamined and underutilized by natural resource sociologists. In this paper, issues of deliberation versus outcomes, inclusion versus representation, and institutional versus interpersonal levels of trust are explored in the context of public participation. Using recent case examples of deliberative environments in Canada and Mexico, we examine these democratic processes from two theoretical lenses and conclude that a sociological treatment of public participation in natural resource management has much to gain from a deliberative democratic framework.

**Catherine Morrison Paul** and Aaron Smith, University of California, Davis

**Computer and Internet Use by Great Plains Farmers: Determinants and Performance Implications**

**Jamey L. Pavey**, Allyson B. Muth, Miriam L.E. Steiner, David Ostermeier, and J. Mark Fly, University of Tennessee

**Using a Community of Interest to Revitalize a Community of Place in Morgan County, TN**

Deer Lodge, Tennessee is a small town with a rich heritage as a tourist destination and resource-dependent community. With declines in timber markets, the withdrawal of other extractive industries, and tourism expanding to global scales, this community’s identity has been lost as residents begin to look elsewhere for educational and employment opportunities. We are currently involved in research that attempts to help restore a sense of true community in Deer Lodge, based on interest in the area’s natural resources. Key informant interviews were conducted and indicated a great deal of distrust. Focus groups were then held with natural resource professionals, community stakeholders, and forest landowners to obtain multiple views on resource-related issues. Community-based collaborative learning groups are now being structured, based on information obtained in the interviews, to create a community of interest within a community of place and to counteract the loss of connection to the community.

**Marianne Penker**, University of Agricultural Sciences, Vienna

**Spatial (dis-)Integration of the Food Chain: An Interdisciplinary Analysis for Austria**

An interdisciplinary team of researches analysed food chains regarding their spatial (dis-)integration. Based on action research, stakeholders were integrated into the process of research, both on the national level for the Austrian food industry and in a case study focussing on bread. In the last decades, food chains became characterised by

- progressing spatial segregation of agricultural land uses,
- concentration in processing and retailing,
- considerable increase of transport,
- decline in personal contact between the actors of the food chain,
- decrease of consumer information, knowledge and trust, and
decoupling from regional traditions and food styles.

In response to manifold problems related to this general process of spatial disintegration, an increasing number of consumers are willing to pay extra for foodstuffs of regional provenance, which carry the notion of regional identity, nativeness and naturalness. This demand for local embeddedness poses new challenges to organisational and social innovation.
How African-Peruvians Participate, Negotiate and Dialogue With the State
Martha ProSantana, Centro Para El Desarrollo Urbano y Rural, Lima

Workers assume an increasingly permanent profile in the rural landscape. Migrants' experiences as well as the perspectives of permanent residents, focusing on the social relations that have developed as temporary workers assume an increasingly permanent profile. This paper addresses this gap, presenting a study undertaken in Ontario as a case example. It explores the type of caregiving perceived by the actors involved, how rural tourism development impacts men and women in host rural communities differently and the policy implications of these impacts.

Caribbean for work in agriculture. Today there are more than 20,000 migrant workers employed on Canadian farms annually. While this has been called for work in agriculture. Today there are more than 20,000 migrant workers employed on Canadian farms annually. While this has been branded as seasonal, many foreign workers will spend up to eight months living and working in Canada's rural communities. The emergency literature on foreign labour in Canada has made important gains in documenting migrant workers' limited rights and labour relations. The literature, however, has neglected to study the social changes in rural communities that have accompanied agriculture’s growing reliance on foreign workers. This paper addresses this gap, presenting a study undertaken in Ontario as a case example. It explores migrants' experiences as well as the perspectives of permanent residents, focusing on the social relations that have developed as temporary workers assume an increasingly permanent profile in the rural landscape.

Kerry Preibisch, University of Guelph

Foreign Agricultural Labour and the Changing Canadian Rural Landscape
Since 1966, the Canadian government has granted temporary employment authorization to men and women from Mexico and the Caribbean for work in agriculture. Today there are more than 20,000 migrant workers employed on Canadian farms annually. While this Program is branded as seasonal, many foreign workers will spend up to eight months living and working in Canada’s rural communities. The emergent literature on foreign labour in Canada has made important gains in documenting migrant workers’ limited rights and labour relations. The literature, however, has neglected to study the social changes in rural communities that have accompanied agriculture’s growing reliance on foreign workers. This paper addresses this gap, presenting a study undertaken in Ontario as a case example. It explores migrants’ experiences as well as the perspectives of permanent residents, focusing on the social relations that have developed as temporary workers assume an increasingly permanent profile in the rural landscape.
Roger Reynolds, Jr., Consultant; James G. Thompson, University of Wyoming
An Analysis of Sociopolitical Issues Involved in Implementing a Water Basin Management Plan in the Salinas River Valley, Monterey County, CA
Many water agencies today have experienced considerable controversy when trying to implement large area water management projects. This article reports on a case study of the Salinas River Valley Basin Management Plan (BMP), a component of the Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA) in Monterey County, California. This BMP was selected for several reasons. First, it has emerged as one of the most comprehensive water management efforts. Second, it is representative of management efforts that will require major changes in water use rules, values and beliefs, i.e. cultural change. Finally, it included in its objectives both supply oriented objectives and water demand management objectives.
While most communities saw declines in forest cover as developers converted forests into lots with single family homes, about 25% of the community as builders replaced old farms and swamps with residential subdivisions. A more ambiguous pattern characterized forests.

Thomas K. Rudel and Kristi MacDonald, Rutgers University

Agricultural programs.

This paper examines the role of community leadership and citizen participation in Kinston/Lenoir's housing buy-out and housing problems went unsettled, conflicts began to arise between citizens, local government and community development corporations. This paper presents a detailed case study of the Northeast Consortium. The Northeast Consortium consists of four member institutions (U. of Maine, UNH, MIT and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. The NEC was created to encourage and fund effective and co-equal partnerships among commercial fishermen, researchers, and other stakeholders so that they might become active participants in cooperative research and in the development of selective fishing gear technology. This case study collected, compiled and analyzed primary data (mail survey of all multi-species license holders in northern New England and personal interviews) and secondary data (NEC records). The data were used to target potential participants in the program and to assist in the design and evaluation of specific outreach and training initiatives.

Robert Alex Robertson, University of New Hampshire

The Social and Psychological Dynamics for Creating Sustainable Communities in the Mississippi Delta

This paper presents evidence on the social and psychological dynamics for creating sustainable communities. A participatory evaluation research design is used with participants in the Delta Partners Initiative. The researchers developed scales that included factors that measure program preconditions and outcome indicators of community sustainability -- the degree to which participants believe that community development program outcomes will be sustained. Construct validity of scales was confirmed through factor and reliability analyses. Outcomes from this research are relevant to sociologist and community development professionals engaged in research and outreach with diverse groups, especially individuals in regions characterized by pervasive rural poverty.

Jerry W. Robinson, Jr., Brent Hales, and Ambrose Webster, Delta State University

The Social and Psychological Dynamics for Creating Sustainable Communities in the Mississippi Delta

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Corre L. Robinson, North Carolina State University

African-American Farm Families in Context

Using semi-structured in-depth interviews with black farm family members, this study examines behaviors and beliefs about processes leading to migration off the farm and/or changes in black land tenure in Duplin County, North Carolina. Findings suggest that one's social location relative to the opportunity structure affects farm continuity. Principle operators, older persons, and parents conceptualize the family farm operation differently than non-principal operators, younger persons, and children, respectively. Given their views about the local opportunity structure and the relative success of the family farm operation, children of African-American farmer respondents often choose not to pursue a future in farming after graduating from high school. Lastly, respondents' comments reveal underlying ideological tensions shaped by gender and racial inequality and the context of rural socioeconomic transition.

Kenneth L. Robinson and Ralph D. Christy, Cornell University

Civic Community: Applications for Development in Economically Depressed Areas

L. Robison, Michigan State

Social Capital as Sympathy

C. Parr Rosson, III, Texas A&M University

Impacts of Trade Liberalization on U.S. Agriculture

Gwendolyn Royal-Smith, North Carolina State University

Cotton Fields and Trailer Parks: Inequalities of Place, Community Development and Rural Housing in a Post – Disaster Community

The city of Kinston, located in Lenoir County, North Carolina has been the most adversely impacted by the displacement of thousands of residents whose homes were damaged or destroyed in the wake of Hurricane Floyd in September 1999. In the three years following the disaster many residents remain housed in inadequate facilities while waiting for permanent housing. As funding streams began to shrink and housing problems went unsettled, conflicts began to arise between citizens, local government and community development corporations. This paper examines the role of community leadership and citizen participation in Kinston/Lenoir's housing buy-out programs.

Thomas K. Rudel and Kristi MacDonald, Rutgers University

Forest Cover and Sprawl: What are the Relationships?

Sprawl consumed rural lands at an extremely rapid pace during the 1990s. Land uses changed in both predictable and unpredictable ways in places experiencing sprawl. For example, during the 1980s and 1990 farmland and wetlands declined in virtually every New Jersey community as builders replaced old farms and swamps with residential subdivisions. A more ambiguous pattern characterized forests. While most communities saw declines in forest cover as developers converted forests into lots with single family homes, about 25% of the
state’s municipalities experienced increases in forest cover. How do we distinguish between the forest increasing and the forest decreasing communities? How does sprawl influence these changes in forest cover? We try to answer these questions through a quantitative analysis of changes in forest cover between 1986 and 1995 in more than 550 New Jersey municipalities.

Alan Rudy, Michigan State University
Science Studies, Consumption and Agency: What Ever Happened to the Modes of Production Debate?

Stella Rwiza, University of Idaho
Acceptance of Nonthermal Bluegrass Seed Production Methods by Idaho Farmers
Current media and litigation pressures from individuals averse to the practice of burning bluegrass residue as a production management practice has prompted the development of nonthermal bluegrass seed production practices in Idaho. Many farmers question the economic feasibility of these new production practices. Using survey data obtained during the winter month of 2002-2003, this research examines the importance of bluegrass seed production to farmers, the potential impact of not being able to burn bluegrass residue, and their willingness to accept nonthermal production technologies. We hypothesize that farmers’ willingness to accept new technologies will be positively related to their income, education and the diversity of their farming operation, but will decrease with their age, length of time thermal production methods have been used on their farms, and their negative perception of attainable economic profits using nonthermal production methods.

Vern Ryan, Iowa State University; J. Allen, University of Nebraska
Social Capital as Community Solidarity

Carolyn Sachs, Irene Tanco, and Joseph Kodamanchaly, Pennsylvania State University
Gender and Integrated Pest Management: A Comparison of Bangladesh and the Philippines

Carolyn Sachs, Fern Willits, Atsuko Nonoyama, and Natalie Jolly, Pennsylvania State University
Factors Influencing Women’s Involvement on U.S. Farms

Thomas Safford, Cornell University
Institutionalizing the Environment as a Guiding Force for Development in Brazil’s Alto Paraguai Basin
Internationally financed development projects have become a powerful structural force in developing nations. These initiatives are important settings for defining both the rationale for particular forms of development as well as the ideological underpinnings for social change. They galvanize diverse organizations and the collective beliefs that result from these group processes often serve as the foundation for the institutionalization of new conceptions of development. This study examines how environmental concerns became an institutionalized component of one project currently being implemented in Brazil’s Alto Paraguai Basin. Sociological insights from organizational theory are used to guide analysis of the organizational field associated with this project as well as the collective belief that formed among members regarding the importance of environmental concerns in development. Evidence from of this case also illustrates the emergence of international projects as alternative spaces to the state for debating and enacting the ideological features of societal development.

Sonya Salamon, University of Illinois
Trailer Park Communities, New Locales of Spatial Inequality

Stephen G. Sapp, Peter F. Korschning, and Gerald D. Titchener, Iowa State University
Determinants of Symbolic Adoption: The Case of Food Irradiation
Current literature considers the mass media as a key battlefield for swaying consumer assessments of complex, controversial technologies because consumers hear negative information about the technologies. Results from a longitudinal panel design of 225 households surveyed during the first widespread market testing of irradiated food indicates that, although consumers' opinions are adversely affected by negative information, their trust in the endorsements of key opinion leaders outweighs the effects of negative information and is the most important indicator of symbolic adoption. Implications are made regarding effective risk communication for complex, controversial agricultural technologies.

Brinda Sarathy, University of California, Berkeley
Hidden in the Understory: Workers’ Mobilizing for Natural Resource Management
At first glance, the national forests of the Western U.S. do not strike one as a likely site to address issues of labor, immigration, or social mobilization. Indeed, Oregon’s forests are often valued as sacred places to be conserved or timber rich reserves of green gold. Neither image easily lends itself to exploring the complex negotiations and contestations of people struggling to participate in natural resource management. Stressing the relationships between people and forests allows one to see resource management as a spatial and territorial practice, embedded in social and political contexts and influenced by the agendas of different groups. This research seeks to compare the relative successes and failures of three different groups – Latino forestry workers, Anglo ecosystem restoration workers and multi-ethnic mushroom harvesters – who all depend on natural resources for a livelihood, in their efforts (or lack thereof) to gain a voice in decision-making around Oregon’s forest resources.

Mark J. Schafer, Louisiana State University and A&M College
Why Get a GED? Subsequent Education, Earnings, and Job Satisfaction of High School Dropouts
Since more and more employers require at least a high school credential in today's society, states and school districts endeavor to both improve completion rates and offer subsequent educational opportunity to dropouts. I examine the value of high school equivalency
and quality of data during uncomfortable or disrupted interviews. Faculty advisors address concerns of personal safety for researchers. We provide a number of suggestions that address both increased safety and decreased disruption.

Gwen Sharp, and Emily Kremer, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Our paper focuses on the issue of safety during field research, particularly women's safety. This topic is especially important for rural sociologists because many areas of interest to rural sociologists—mining, logging, agriculture, etc.—tend to be disproportionately male dominated. This makes the issue of safety even more critical for women researchers.

Using a sample of male and female students between the ages of 17 and 19 from 3 rural Ontario high schools, an analysis of the effects of media and communication technology use in rural and small town areas has been completed. More specifically, how this use of media and communication tools affects adolescents' decisions of whether to live in rural or urban areas in the future has been addressed. Data from this sample suggests that media and communication tools play a role in decisions about future living in two possible ways: 1) through the creation and/or reinforcement of stereotypes of rural and urban living and 2) through the facilitation of rural and non-rural communication and interaction. Each of these factors can act as both mechanisms which pull youth back to rural areas and which push youth towards urban areas in the future.

Eric Scorsone, University of Kentucky

Impact of city annexation decisions on per capita expenditures over time

City annexations are based on state constitutional limits and statute. At the same time, annexations have impacts on county governments and surrounding rural communities. Thus, cities must be cognizant of the role of various levels of government in annexation decisions. In particular, annexations decisions may have differential fiscal impacts on state, county and city governments.

Michelle L. Scott and John K. Thomas, Texas A&M University

Spatial and Structural Characteristics of Agricultural Productivity in the 1990s

We refine existing agristructural measures and include additional indicators to address geospatial features of crop production relative to metropolitan areas in the 1990s. We apply the human ecological framework to answer the following questions: (1) What were the agristructural production systems in 1992 and did they change by 1997? (2) What was the relationship between production regions and change in agristructure in the 1990s? (3) Were agristructure and production regions associated with the production of particular crops and had these relationships changed during the 1990s? (4) What was the relationship between metropolitan proximity and agristructure and did this relationship change? (5) How did metropolitan proximity, agristructure, and production regions affect commodity production during the 1990s? Agricultural data were obtained from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture. Production data were obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A metropolitan proximity scale was adapted from 1993 rural-urban Beale codes.

Harry K. Schwarzweller and Ismail K. Noor, Michigan State University

Michigan’s Upper Peninsula: Perspectives on Regional Marginality, 1940-2000

Michigan's Upper Peninsula, part of the historically and developmentally underdeveloped northern Midwest known, during the depression era, as the "Great Lakes Cut-over Region," has long been and is, even today, socioeconomically distinct from the Lower Peninsula. Relatively remote from America's industrial heartland, the UP people have struggled to cope with the disruptive vicissitudes and uneven rewards of an economy based on extractive industries. But in recent years, copper and iron mining have all but ceased, timber and pulpwood harvesting are automated, and tourism has been promoted. Population growth and patterns of migration reflect these changes. In effect, the character of "regional marginality" is being transformed. Our overview of the historical record, 1940-2000, draws upon census data: per capita income; families in poverty; labor force participation; and internal and inter-regional migration. From these perspectives, we compare Upper Peninsula development with downtown Michigan, both non-metropolitan and metropolitan.

Florencio Posadas Segura, U. A. de Sinaloa

Social Structure and Industrial Agriculture in the Northwest of Mexico

Andrea Sharkey, Carleton University

Hayfields or High Rises: Rural Youth, Media, Communication Tools, and Decisions About the Future

Using a sample of male and female students between the ages of 17 and 19 from 3 rural Ontario high schools, an analysis of the effects of media and communication technology use in rural and small town areas has been completed. More specifically, how this use of media and communication tools affects adolescents' decisions of whether to live in rural or urban areas in the future has been addressed. Data from this sample suggests that media and communication tools play a role in decisions about future living in two possible ways: 1) through the creation and/or reinforcement of stereotypes of rural and urban living and 2) through the facilitation of rural and non-rural communication and interaction. Each of these factors can act as both mechanisms which pull youth back to rural areas and which push youth towards urban areas in the future.

Gwen Sharp, and Emily Kremer, University of Wisconsin, Madison

The Safety Dance: Negotiating Personal Safety in the Field

Our paper focuses on the issue of safety during field research, particularly women's safety. This topic is especially important for rural sociology because many areas of interest to rural sociologists—mining, logging, agriculture, etc.—tend to be disproportionately male occupations. Drawing on the literature and our own experiences as women in the field, we highlight the potential for uncomfortable or even dangerous situations to arise. Many of the problems that we and others encountered are built into the very nature of fieldwork (i.e., requirements of confidentiality, the isolated nature of many rural research locations). We argue that neither human subjects boards nor faculty advisors address concerns of personal safety for researchers. We provide a number of suggestions that address both increased safety and quality of data during uncomfortable or disrupted interviews.
Jeff S. Sharp, The Ohio State University
Factors Associated with Familiarity and Concern About Large-scale Livestock and Poultry Facilities
Despite confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs) being significant public issue for many years, there is little research examining the extent to which the general public is aware of the issue or the extent to which the public is concerned with the issue. In this paper, analysis of data from a statewide survey of Ohioans is reported. The analysis examines the relationship between individual demographics, residential characteristics, family and social linkages to agriculture, and trust of farmers, and awareness of some of the issues associated with large-scale livestock and poultry concern about the environmental, animal welfare, and general impacts of large-scale livestock and poultry. Findings reveal that awareness of the issue tends to be regional and greater among those with ties to agriculture. Trust of farmers is associated with lower levels of concern about the environmental and animal welfare impacts of large-scale livestock and poultry.

Tim Slack and Leif Jensen, The Pennsylvania State University
Alternative Economic Strategies Among Low-Income Families in Nonmetro Pennsylvania

Lee-Ann Small, University of Aberdeen; Tony Fuller, University of Guelph
Critical Incident Stress in Eastern Ontario Farm Families
This paper presents the findings of survey research evaluating the experience and characteristics of critical incident stress among farm households in Eastern Ontario, Canada. Based on a survey of 298 farm households impacted by the Ice Storm of 1998, the authors explored qualitative and quantitative relationships between characteristics of the stressor, household demographics, resources and perceptions, coping strategies, and the stress response. Data analysis revealed a strong co-relation between level of difficulty dealing with the Ice Storm and the experience of stress symptoms. Contrary to existing literature on farm related stress, no direct relationship was found between gender, off farm income, or commodity produced and the experience of stress symptoms. The authors argue that findings demonstrate important differences between farm household responses to critical incident stress, and farm household responses to ongoing financial strain.

Michael Smith and Lisa Spadoni, Humboldt State University
Land-Use Planning Policies, Open Space Protection, and Community Quality of Life in Rapidly Growing Communities in the Rocky Mountain West
Rural communities in the Western U.S. have been among the fastest growing regions in the country in the past two decades. This growth has undoubtedly led to a variety of positive impacts; however, many communities experiencing such growth express concern that this phenomenon may significantly reduce or eliminate these amenities. Land-use planning policies are often cited as effective means for communities to manage, reduce, and control population growth and land development. While many of the more sophisticated techniques have traditionally originated and been applied in urban and suburban localities, some rural communities – particularly those with high amenity values experiencing rapid growth – have begun implementing such techniques. This research presents the results of a survey of key stakeholders in five rapidly-growing rural amenity counties in the central and northern Rocky Mountain states addressing the effectiveness of these policies for preserving community quality-of-life.

Molly Bean Smith, Jeff S. Sharp, and William Flinn, The Ohio State University
The Relationship of Agrarianism to Environmental and Food Risk Concerns
Past rural sociological analysis of agrarianism has primarily focused upon identifying the dimensions of agrarianism and support for agrarian values among rural and urban households (Flinn and Johnson, 1974; Buttel and Flinn, 1975). Few studies have addressed the relationship between agrarianism and other underlying values. “New agrarianism” suggests that there is a tension between support for agriculture and the benefits it provides and concern for the rural environment (Wunderlich, 2000). Using information from a mail survey of 4,026 Ohio residents, we focus on variations in pro-farming attitudes and how these relate to environmental and food risk concerns. The results of this analysis have implications for the long-term acceptability of agriculture, as well as for support for policies aimed at protecting rural amenities, the rural environment and food production opportunities.

Anastasia Snyder and Erin P. Condo, Pennsylvania State University
Residential Variation in Nonmarital Childbearing
The dramatic rise in nonmarital births during the 1980s and 1990s is perhaps one of the most important developments in family formation behavior in recent times. In 1999, 13 million children were born to an unmarried mother and nonmarital childbearing now accounts for 33% of all births. Often framed as a critical social problem, concern over the perceived costs to mothers and children has propelled this issue to the heart of recent poverty and policy discussions. Despite the wealth of studies surrounding nonmarital childbearing, little is known about the nature of this family formation behavior in metropolitan versus Nonmetropolitan populations. This study employs the NSFH to examine residential variation in nonmarital childbearing among recent cohorts of women. The results of this study will inform our understanding of the patterns and determinants of contemporary family formation events in the U.S.

Judith I. Stallmann, University of Missouri
The Implications of State Budget Crises for Rural Areas and Local Governments
The majority of states are experiencing budget problems. The available information suggests that the budget problems are the result of structural issues, rather than the business cycle. Thus, states will have to consider structural reform of their tax and expenditure system. In the short run, expenditures will be cut. In the longer run the entire tax and expenditure system may change. Given the importance of state revenues in local budgets, and the potential for states to devolve responsibilities to local governments, these actions have major implications for local governments. Given that smaller local governments often have less autonomy than larger local governments (who often have home rule), smaller local governments will have less flexibility to respond than larger governments. In addition, different states govern various types of local
governments—towns, cities, counties, townships, school districts, special districts, etc. The ability of local governments to manage budgets is affected by these statues and the willingness of legislators to revise them.

Richard Stedman, The Pennsylvania State University; William A. White, Michelle Spence, and David Watson, Canadian Forest Service
A Comparison of Proportional and Economic Base Analyses of Forest Sector Dependence in Canada
The relationship between resource dependence and well-being is of long-standing interest, yet there exists disagreement about the best approach for defining dependence. The level of forest dependence in Canada’s census subdivisions was estimated by calculating four dependency indices using income and employment data from Statistics Canada. The first approach used proportions of employment and income; the second employed economic base theory using a modified location quotient approach for employment and income. A dependency level of .5 for the economic base income approach found 298 communities as forest sector dependent. The economic base employment approach, captured 233 of the same communities, while the proportion of income and employment methods captured 229 and 190 respectfully. A positive relationship existed between larger populations and the economic base method’s ability to capture dependent communities. 170 communities were identified as dependent by all four methods.

Richard C. Stedman, The Pennsylvania State University; Debra Davidson and Adam Wellstead, University of Alberta
An Integrated Approach to Understanding “Expert” Perceptions of the Risk of Climate Change
This paper examines factors that predict policy actor perceptions of global climate change. We conducted an online survey (n=851) of policy actors in the Canadian Prairie provinces. The analysis integrates psychometric approaches that examine the effects of cognitive structure; demographic assessments; and political approaches that suggest that one’s position in the policy process may affect perceived risk. Attitudes toward climate change are predicted by all of these factors, but only when indirect effects are observed. Risk perceptions are related more strongly to basic values than specific beliefs about the effects of climate change. Sociodemographic characteristics have little direct effect on perceived risk, but affect these core values. One’s position within the policy process also is important: industry and governmental actors demonstrating similar attitudes which stand in contrast to those of environmental groups and University researchers.

Cynthia B. Struthers, Western Illinois University
Housing Conditions and Housing Options for Rural Seniors

Mark Swanson, University of Kentucky
Local Foods and Local Community: A Role for Social Scientists
While the US food supply has grown increasingly globalized over the last several decades, in recent years local food sources such as farmers’ markets and Community Supported Agriculture have also spread rapidly. Despite these seemingly contradictory trends, little community-level research has explored the potential for and limitations to local food systems. How can researchers determine the potential demand for and supply of locally produced foods in a given locale? In addition to these measurement questions, this paper explores how academic research can inform and assist efforts to increase the demand for and availability of locally-grown foods.

Suzanne Tallichet, Morehead State University; Meredith M. Redlin, South Dakota State University; Rosalind P. Harris, University of Kentucky
What’s a Woman to Do? Globalized Gender Inequality in Small Scale Mining
Globalization represents an economic restructuring that exacerbates women’s impoverishment world wide. The ensuing structural changes have drawn rural workers, particularly women, away from their more traditional roles in subsistence agriculture toward more wage dependent types of employment, such as small scale mining. According to a recent study by the ILO (1999), women constitute an estimated 3.5 to 4 million of the world's 11.5 to 13 million small scale miners, many working part time. However, the work of most small scale mining women has been restricted by socio-economic and cultural barriers (Hilson 2002). Since the vast majority of rural women in small scale mining are poor, they lack formal education, training in mining techniques, and access to bank credit. Culturally, women are considered inferior to men at work and at home. At work, their status is generally lower and when they do supervise men, they are disobeyed. Due to their subordinate status in the family, they need their husband's

Keiko Tanaka, University of Kentucky
Toward Social Studies of Agri-culture: We are What We Produce and What We Consume

Peter Leigh Taylor, Colorado State University
In the Market, But Not of It? Fair Trade Coffee and FSC Timber Certification as Market-based Market Reform
This study discusses two rapidly growing market-based labeling initiatives in the Mexican agrarian sector, Fair Trade coffee and Forest Stewardship Council timber certification. Both certification and labeling schemes aim to harness market forces in pursuit of environmental and social justice objectives. Both schemes involve well-developed evaluation and labeling systems for certifying production conditions of their respective commodities to consumers. Yet the two initiatives have key differences, including the social actors involved in their historical origins and current governance systems, the weighting given diverse criteria in certification, the distribution of benefits of certification and labeling, the links sought between production and consumption, and the possibilities for ethical consumption rooted in the nature of the commodities themselves. The paper explores the opportunities and obstacles that these market-based ethical labeling initiatives face to becoming real, transformative alternatives to conventional market relations.

Sara Teitelbaum and Tom Beckley, University of New Brunswick
Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water: A National Overview of the Informal Economy in Rural Canada
The recent emphasis among researchers and policy-makers on the modernization and globalization of the economy has largely overshadowed attempts to document the presence of informal or non-monetary economic activities in developed countries. This paper
examines the contribution of the informal economy to households in rural Canada, including both those communities that are 'leading' and 'lagging' in the new economy. Household-level responses from 20 communities across rural Canada (n=1995) are used to present a national perspective on the extent and nature of the informal economy in rural Canada as well as the characteristics of those households most reliant on it. In this study, the informal economy is described as the self-provisioning and exchange of a labor and services such as wood cutting, vegetable growing, auto repair, childcare, and others. Results suggest that in many communities in rural Canada, the informal economy remains an important part of household livelihood strategies.

Gene L. Theodori, Texas A&M University
If Only I... An Empirical Examination of (the lack of) Involvement in Community Affairs
The degree of involvement in community affairs and the associated issues of why individuals do or do not participate continue to be areas of interest in community studies. Building upon recent community and voluntary association research, I utilize data collected in a general population survey from a random sample of individuals in two rural communities in Texas to investigate the relationships between three types of variables (sociodemographic, social interactional, and social psychological) and participation in community affairs. Bivariate and multivariate statistical analyses reveal substantial differences in certain individual characteristics with respect to level of involvement. I conclude the paper with an examination of reasons given by respondents as to why they do, and in most cases do not, become actively involved in their community. Possible implications of the findings and suggestions for future research are advanced.

Alexander R. Thomas, Polly J. Smith, Justin Thalheimer, Matthew Cook, and Phillip Malifitani, SUNY Oneonta
Does Tourism Revitalize Rural Communities or Conceal Their Decline?
This study examines the level of retail diversity found in the downtown area of Cooperstown, a rural community of about 2000 people in central New York State, in order to ascertain the degree to which the tourism economy has in fact revitalized the retail economy. A distinction is made between the Community-Oriented economy, which is oriented to the provision of goods and services for local residents, and the Tourism-Oriented economy, which is oriented toward the sale of products and services to temporary visitors. It is hypothesized that the size of the tourism economy is the result of the decline of the community-oriented economy. Using records dating to 1970, the hypothesis is tested against the experience of Cooperstown. Issues and ramifications for rural development policy are discussed.

Ann R. Tickamyer, Julie White, Barry Tadlock, and Debra Henderson, Ohio University
The Spatial Politics of Public Policy: Devolution, Development, and Welfare Reform
Devolution or the replacement of federal authority with "local control" was one of the primary components of welfare reform. The power to design, implement, and administer new programs devolved to state and local governments. Ohio is one of 13 states to further devolve responsibility for welfare reform to the county, permitting scrutiny of local variation in the politics and implementation of welfare reform. Although Ohio is generally viewed as a highly urbanized, industrial state, in fact its 88 counties run the gamut from urban rustbelt in the north through midwestern agrarian to a region of Appalachian poverty and economic distress in the southeast. In this paper we compare the outcomes of devolution across counties that share the same state level system of welfare provision, but vary dramatically in all other respects, including their capacity to implement welfare reform.

Learnn Tigges, University of Wisconsin
Manufacturing Flexibility: Contingent Workers and Externalized Employment in Manufacturing
There is little debate that we are now “working under different rules,” but there remain questions over the extent, costs, and benefits of these changes. This study addresses these questions as they pertain to the manufacturing industries. Using data collected from Wisconsin manufacturers, I test hypotheses about which characteristics of firms are associated with flexible employment relations. In addition, I examine the roles played by actors external to the production process. Finally, I consider whether variations in local labor market and industry conditions affect the forms of employment and the nature of employment relations. In conclusion, I discuss what the findings from my study suggest regarding high road alternatives for manufacturing flexibility in employment.

Charles M. Tolbert, Baylor University; Troy Blanchard, Mississippi State University; Michael Irwin, Duquesne University; Thomas Lyson, Cornell University; Alfred Nuccie, Census Bureau
A Spatial Model of Rural Labor Market Inequality
This paper is a critique of existing models of rural labor market inequality. Existing models largely economic in their orientation and only rarely do such models take social institutions into account. Moreover, most models are aspatial or focus solely on urban labor markets. We posit an alternative set of rural inequality models that use local labor markets as spatial units of analysis. Macro social features of these markets are linked to individual socioeconomic outcomes in hierarchical linear models. Our data are confidential economic and household files from the Census Bureau. They permit a degree of spatial resolution heretofore unavailable. The data also allow us to nest residents in these detailed geographic market areas and to model fundamental stratification processes at the local level.

Deborah M. Tootle and Roger Hinson, Louisiana State University
Brave New Communities: Biotechnology as a Rural Development Strategy
Some perceive biotechnology as a series of revolutionary technological developments on par with the Industrial Revolution. Others perceive biotechnology as futuristic and dangerous. Most of the literature on biotechnology focuses on its potential impacts on domestic agricultural productivity and competitiveness, the structure of agriculture, or health risks associated with it. The potential impacts of biotechnology on rural development have been virtually overlooked, yet biotechnology is promoted as a rural development strategy. In this paper, we revisit the literature on rural development strategies and policies in the United States along with the existing work on biotechnology. Because of the industrial character of agriculture, we also draw on the industrial development literature. We ask whether biotechnology could be developed as a legitimate rural development strategy, or whether biotechnology based rural development presents another form of agrocentric rural development.
Cruz Torres, Texas A&M University

Poverty and the Latino Elderly in the United States

Aging in America is characterized today by major demographic shifts in size, composition and diversity. The current growth pattern will usher in a new era of diversity unparalleled in history with challenges in social, cultural, economic and political arenas. Demographic trends and social indicators also signal a growing elderly population with identifiable strengths and multiple needs. Embedded within the aging population is a growing and diverse Latino aging sub-population. Despite limited data, we are certain that elderly Latinos like the elderly population in general will continue to grow and face such problems as widespread poverty, limited access to health and social services, housing and transportation problems, as well as social and geographical isolation. This paper explores the issue of poverty and related problems including health care, housing, and social service utilization.

Carla Koons Trentelman, Utah State University

Voice and Community Well-being: Crying in the Wilderness or a Force to be Reckoned With

While open communication is considered an essential component of community and social well-being, the concept has received only minimal development within community research. This study examines aspects of open communication, or “voice”, and how residents of communities perceive their own voice in their communities. Using data from five western rural communities, this paper examines the relationship between voice and community satisfaction and community attachment. It explores differences between those residents who believe they have a voice and those who believe they do not, including gender, age, socioeconomic status, religious affiliation, political orientation, etc. It concludes with a discussion of how these research findings can further inform the literature on community well-being.

Laurian Unnevehr, University of Illinois; Lawrence Busch, Michigan State University

Private and Public Food Safety Standards in Developing Countries: Approaches of Supermarkets and Governments

Brenda Vander May, Clemson University

How Communities Perceive Globalization

Jean-Paul Vanderlinden, Omer Chouinard, Pierre-Marcel Desjardins, and Eric Forgues, Université de Moncton

Mutual learning and community development in a rural coastal area of Atlantic Canada

The inshore fishermen of Botsford Community target several species. With the building of a bridge linking Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, their fishing territory was reduced. These fishermen decided to regroup in a project that consisted to grow scallop in cages. A special fund from Human Resource Canada and a loan from the Atlantic Canada Opportunity Agency allowed for the development of this project. The DFO helped as well for the scientific dimension of the project. Based on field observations as well as interviews with 37 fishermen, and civil servants, our results show that the various actors that were involved have learned at different levels. We want to discuss here the mobilization that occurred between institutions, networks, and fishers, that led to the setting up of the project and its management, and also how linkages may be established between mutual learning and the social capital in the community.

Jeji Varghese and Naomi Krogman, University of Alberta; Tom Beckley, University of New Brunswick; Solange Nadeau, Canadian Forest Service

Social and Community Learning: Latent Benefits of Local Mill/Tenure Ownership

Community capacity and social capital are concepts that have received much attention in rural and resource sociology in the last decade. In this paper, I will focus on the process that builds social capital, specifically social and community learning. Social learning is defined within this paper as collective learning process that enhances social capital and community learning is the collective learning process that enhances community capacity. This paper proposes to examine the nature of community and social learning within six cases across Canada where forest product mills/tenure were bought locally. The objectives being to: 1) assess the nature of community and social learning for local buyouts and 2) recommend strategies to facilitate community and social learning within local ownership ventures. One finding is that whether the long-term consequences of local ownership are sustained or not, the social learning that occurs through buy-out processes increases community social capacity.

Francisco Guizar Vázquez, El Colegio de Michoacán

Territoriality and Ethnic Survival: The Wixaritari (“huicholes”) of Durango, Mexico

Since XVI century wixaritari (“huicholes”) have had an interaction with western cultures. There have been fights over the land since the conquistadors arrived to Mexico. Wixaritari have lived for a long time as neighbours with dominant groups of mestizo society. This proposal is about the land conflicts between wixaritari and mestizos, and it covers the period from 1970 to the present day. Land conflicts are to be portrayed through the analysis of the relationship between the territorial dynamics and the changes in agrarian an indigenous law, which are closely linked to national and international processes of indigenous mobilisations and the struggle to modify the legal framework of the indigenous territories. In this paper I will conceptualise the wixaritari unit’s and mestizo social unit’s interaction as a relationship between minority ethnic group with other dominants socio-cultural units.

Paul Voss, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Spatial Analysis in Rural Sociology

Paul R. Voss, Scott C. McNiven, Roger B. Hammer, Glenn V. Fuguitt, and Kenneth M. Johnson, University of Wisconsin, Madison

County Net Migration Rates by Age, Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 1990–2000

This paper discusses the production of age-sex-race/ethnicity county-level net migration numbers and rates for the U.S. for the intercensal period 1990 to 2000. These data, derived using a basic residual methodology, represent the fifth such set of county net migration numbers
and rates. Those for the 1950s and 1960s were prepared by Gladys Bowles and colleagues, those for the 1970s by Michael White and colleagues, and those for the 1980s by Glenn Fuguitt and colleagues. The net migration data for the 1990s are shown for five-year age groupings (0-4, 5-9, ..., 85+), by sex (male, female), and by race/ethnicity (race: white, black, all other; ethnicity: Hispanic, nonHispanic). The paper focuses on difficulties that arose due to errors in the decennial censuses.

Deatra Walsh and Doug Ramsey, Brandon University
“We Have no Doctor”: Issues of Providing Services in Rural Canada
Demographic and economic shifts in rural communities have affected service provision in rural Canada over the last decade. While some communities have retained or even expanded their level of services, others have felt the strain of downsizing, cost cutting and amalgamation. This paper will examine service changes in Benito, Manitoba, one of 32 rural sites across Canada that is under study by researchers of the New Rural Economy project. It will provide both qualitative and quantitative results on how Benito residents perceive the level of service in their community, particularly those related to health care. Findings indicate that the Village of Benito, and the Swan River region, must be sensitive to the needs of its aging population. Community development strategies for aging rural communities will be discussed.

Margaret Walsh, Keene State College
Cheap Housing, No Jobs: How One Community Copes with Low Income Migration
During the Great Depression Dwight Sanderson observed that some rural areas were experiencing a growth in population. These migrants were, not surprisingly, poor. In the 1980s Janet Fitchen noted the same pattern in upstate New York. Low income adults and families in New Hampshire are moving from cities to more remote communities where housing costs less but few jobs exist. Fitchen warned that these communities risked “skidding downward” and becoming “slums” if trends continued. Yet we know little about the people who move to these smaller communities. What are the needs of new residents? How do community agencies respond to changing demographics?

Mildred Warner, James Pratt, and David Kay, Cornell University
Assessing the Economic Impacts of Child Care
Child care is an important part of the social infrastructure for economic development. However, traditional economic approaches typically undercount the impact of care work. We are testing the methodologies traditionally applied, such as economic impact analysis (Input/Output analysis) to determine how they might be adapted to better capture the social infrastructure impacts of the child care sector.

Susan Webb, Coastal Carolina University
Spatial Inequality and Contested Territory on Tupelo Island
“Tupelo Island,” between two rivers, is 24,000 acres accessible only by boat. During the 1700s and 1800s slaves converted the freshwater marshes to rice fields. After abolition, freed slaves stayed, buying home sites during the 1870s Reconstruction. Slave descendants lived in the isolated, ignored community for over 100 years. In the adjacent county a major resort grew rapidly after 1960. In the 1970s large uninhabited tracts of Tupelo were purchased for a golf and yacht resort; by the 1980s politicians promised developers a bridge. Community residents and environmentalists petitioned and the state delayed development. In the mid-1990s, wetlands mitigation led to a state purchase of 9000 acres managed by the Nature Conservancy. Researchers and universities have discovered the unique historical African-American community and contend for research centers. Outside governmental, nonprofit, and academic organizations compete for authority over Tupelo Island while residents pray to maintain their culture.

Derek Wilkinson, Laurentian University
Determinants of Social Cohesion in Rural Canadian Communities
Determinants of Psychological sense of community, Neighbouring, and Community Attraction in rural Canada: An analysis based on the 2001 New Rural Economy survey data. People’s scores on the three social-cohesion scales of psychological sense of community, neighbouring, and community attraction are partly determined by their demographic characteristics, partly by their experience, and partly by the characteristics of the rural communities they live. The data collected in the summer of 2001 from the New Rural Economy survey of 1995 individuals from 20 rural communities across Canada is unique in allowing at the same time analysis of individual characteristics (since each community had a representative selection of households) and community characteristics (since communities were selected as leading or not, metro-adjacent or not, and were of different sizes. This paper uses this new data set to disentangle the relative influence of individual characteristics and community characteristics on the three social-cohesion scales.

Tracy Williams, Utah State University
Ranchers Attitudes Toward Public Lands Management: A Desire for Privilege or Perceptions of Neglected Voice?
Amidst a growing number of stakeholders embroiled in the public lands management debate in the Western United States, ranchers are often at the forefront. As a particular stakeholder group, ranchers’ viewpoints are frequently lumped together and assumed to be homogeneous. Utilizing existing survey data, however, this research found ranchers attitudes differ along three dimensions: the perceptions of outsiders’ understanding of ranchers’ concerns, support for the devolution of management authority, and support for the direct and special influence of locals’ voice in public lands management. Additionally, this research indicated the dimension of ‘locals’ voice’ produced the most significant relationships in understanding variation within ranchers’ attitudes toward public lands management. This has implications for the creation of effective public lands policy in which the needs of a diverse group of public lands users are met.

Changes in Health and Well-Being in an Aging Population
As America’s population ages, there is increasing interest in understanding the circumstances associated with maintaining and enhancing the personal health and well-being of the elderly. Data available from a panel study of approximately 1,000 subjects surveyed in 1984 when they were in their early fifties and again in 1992 and 2001 allowed for assessment of changes in health and well-being of these persons over 16-years. While self ratings of health showed slight decline with increasing age, there was no evidence of decreasing happiness. However, it seems likely that the impact of various factors on health and well-being would vary across time. This paper addresses the changing importance of sex, residence, income, education, marital status, children, employment, and religious involvement on self-reported health and happiness of these panel members.

Ronald C. Wimberley, North Carolina State University; Libby V. Morris University of Georgia
The Miller Study on Persistent Poverty in the South
In 2001, U.S. Senator Zell Miller of Georgia obtained congressional support for a study of poverty in the South and for recommendations for solutions. This study built upon research on the Black Belt South by the presenters who were also among the principal investigators in the study. The Miller-Study's report, Dismantling Persistent Poverty in the Southeastern United States, directs attention to poverty and other conditions and focuses seven Southeastern states. In this presentation, we report regional and national conditions including persistent poverty, low educational attainment, and poor health conditions. Maps of these conditions show that they dominate rural regions of the U.S. and particularly the South and Black Belt. We also report policy recommendations from the Miller Study and add others. For example, one of our recommendations is to establish a federal regional commission that cuts across the South and addresses the long-standing disparities of the Black Belt.

Ron Wimberley, North Carolina State University
Public Trust and Sources of Food in a Global Market

Bill Winders, Georgia Institute of Technology
The Return of the Market: U.S. Agricultural Policy in the Late-1900s
In 1996, agricultural policy in the United States changed significantly. The Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act (FAIR) ended the supply management policies initiated by the Agricultural Adjustment Acts (AAA) of the 1930s. At the heart of the supply management approach were three policies: price supports, production controls, and export subsidies. FAIR ended price supports and productions controls, but export subsidies remained. This raises two important questions. First, why did price supports and production controls end in 1996? Opposition to these policies emerged after 1945, yet only in the 1990s were they changed. Second, why did export subsidies continue under FAIR? As with the other two policies, exports subsidies were slated for elimination. Why did they remain while the other policies were eliminated? To answer these questions, I examine how changes in the world economy after 1975 facilitated the political coalitions within agriculture that led to the passage of FAIR.

Richelle Winkler and Roger Hammer, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Rural Housing Affordability: Has Gentrification Elevated Housing Cost Burden in the Northwoods?
Scarce availability of affordable housing and displacing gentrification have generally been viewed as urban problems. These issues interact with one another and with broad social, economic, and land-use processes to impact the well-being of local residents and entire communities. This paper challenges the notion that housing is universally affordable to rural residents, examining the extent to which rural neighborhoods suffer from high proportions of elevated housing cost burden in the Northwoods region of northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. I analyze the spatial distribution of high housing cost burden, and I consider social, economic, and land-based processes that interact to affect rural housing affordability. Results suggest that rural gentrification and the restructuring of rural economies vary spatially and contribute to spatial inequality in the affordability of housing.

Anna Woodrow, Concordia University; Ivan Emke, Sir Wilfred Grenfell College, Memorial University of Newfoundland
Constructing and Communicating Rural Identities in the New Economy
This paper explores the development of a collective communal rural identity, in a time of drastic social and economic change. Using data from the communities in the New Rural Economy project (nre.concordia.ca), it explores the choices that members in communities make to articulate and represent their communal vitality. Such choices must negotiate local, regional, national and global influences, appear attractive to outside viewers, struggle between contending internal definitions and, once in place, must be internalized and reproduced by the community members. A variety of communication tools such as web-sites, community newspapers, local signs and publicity materials are used to understand this process of collective identity formation and re-formulation.

Dreamal Worthen, Maria Nneyepi, and Lorraine Weatherspoon, Florida A&M University and Michigan State University
Efficacy of Services for the Rural Elderly in North Florida
American’s 65 years and older constitute the fastest growing segment of the US population. The proportion of Americans 65 years and older is expected to rise from
12.4% to 20% between the years 2000 and 2030 (US Department of Commerce, 2000). This rise places greater demand on community programs and services targeting older Americans. North Florida, because of its disproportionately large numbers of the elderly has an even greater need for more accessible community programs and services than other parts of the country. Such programs are needed to enhance the nutritional and health status of the elderly population. Hence, this study was conducted to describe the nature and scope of services targeting the elderly in North Florida as well as to characterize program-specific factors that influence the nutritional status of elderly persons in North Florida. A random sample of 442 elderly respondents was selected from both rural and more urban counties in North Florida.

**J.D. Wulfhorst** and **Max Nielsen-Pincus**, University of Idaho

**Community Consequences to Public Health from Agricultural Burning**

Public health continues to evolve conceptually. Today, perspectives about what constitutes public health include lifestyle, social networks, and well-being in addition to more conventional factors such as environmental and human conditions. These concepts broaden the notion of public health beyond a more conventional focus on disease or epidemics. A more holistic model such as this accounts for a community’s social, psychological, and symbolic relationships to the surrounding environment and landscape. This paper will propose a theoretical model related to public and environmental health issues to address a case of community conflict surrounding agricultural burning practices. Qualitative interview data analysis will compare and contrast the variety of risks and rewards perceived by farmers and surrounding residents who claim impacts from the burning. Preliminary results from this ongoing study suggest that stress, anxiety, and worry associated with environmental conflicts negatively affect public health through community identity, morale, and cohesion.

**Lei Yu**, University of Kentucky

**State Power and Rural-to-Urban Migration in Mainland China**

This study basically explores the role of the state power in shaping people’s mobility pattern in Mainland China. Descriptive statistical data on recent urban migration in China is used to understand particular characteristics of China’s rural-to-urban migration. Also, the analysis of policy documents is used to examine the role of the state in shaping migration patterns. The paper discusses changes in the nature of government interventions to rural-to-urban migration in China. On the one hand, the party state of China still continues to assume an institutional function in shaping people’s mobility patterns. On the other hand, other social forces and different elements within the state has started to exert their particular influences, and thereby making the state as one of many actors in the play.

**Andrew A. Zekeri**, Tuskegee University

**Assessing the Food Security Status of African American Non-Profit Food Assistance Recipients in Rural Alabama**

Since 1999 the number of racial and ethnic populations using non-profit food assistance agencies to meet their food needs has increased because of the 1996 Welfare reform Act. Recently, Second Harvest reported that the number of people using non-profit food assistance has increased by two million people between 1997 and 2001, and has continued to rise with the economic downturn. The purpose of this paper is to assess the food security status of non-profit food assistance recipients in rural Alabama.

**Economic Development Strategies in Black Communities: Findings From a Survey of Elected Officials**

The purpose of this paper is to examine the types of economic development strategies used in black communities.

**Ann Ziebarth**, University of Minnesota

**Employer Assisted Housing: The New Company Town**

**Julie N. Zimmerman** and **Alissa Meyer**, University of Kentucky

**Accessing Socio-Economic and Demographic Data Online through Cooperative Extension**

Today, community agencies, local governments, and county extension agents, are increasingly engaged in planning, grant writing, and evaluation. In response to these changing needs, Cooperative Extension has become in some states a key source of social, economic, and demographic data. With the growth of the internet, much of this is provided online. Previous research indicates that county Extension agents prefer sources of information internal to Cooperative Extension (Shih and Evans 1991) and often need county information the same day (Radhakrishna and Thomson 1996). This paper examines how state Cooperative Extension websites provide access to socio-economic and demographic data. The results indicate that of those providing access, the websites varied widely from direct access dynamic sites to static sites with links to original data sources. As examination of the websites which provided access reveals some potentially helpful ideas for providing web-based access even within limited resource environments.

**Poster Abstracts**

**Vivian Amantana**, Oregon State University
Leaving Home for the Streets: Voices of Youth from Ghana’s Streets

Homelessness is a social concern worldwide. In Ghana, homelessness among the youth comes as a result of several factors, the major one being rural-urban migration. Rural-Urban drift is impelled by several factors from recent economic allure of urban employment to increasing rejection of aberrant traditional practices such as female genital mutilation. Unfortunately, the support systems in the cities are not adequate enough to provide for the subsistence needs of immigrating youth with adverse consequences: growth of marginal employment in prostitution and instrumental crime, increase in sexually transmitted and other diseases, and loss of human resources necessary for long term economic development.

Rabel J. Burdge, Western Washington University

This poster illustrates the use of social impact assessment to help planners, change agents, elected officials and concerned citizens understand future opportunities and consequences in their community as a result of project implementation or policy change. After a definition of social impact assessment and a history of its use in the planning process, the basic Social Impact Assessment Model is laid out. I provide visual examples of how an SIA matrix can be used in a variety of project and policy settings. Next the SIA scoping process is outlined as a way to identify likely social impacts (issues) based on past research and social assessments of similar developments and policy changes. The content of the social impact assessment is made up of 28 social impact assessment variables, which have been found to explain change in a variety of project and policy settings.

Fernando Cervantes Escoto and Sandra Laura Pérez Sánchez, Universidad Autónoma Chapingo
Breakup of Milking Groups at Los Altos De Jalisco Region in Mexico

Since 1998, the milk processing companies in Mexico have been impelling a systematic process of weakening and eventual breakup of groups organized for cooling milk in common, pursuing three objectives: a) obtain raw material of best quality for the industrial activity; b) achieve a quick elimination of less efficient producers (normally the smallest); and, c) reduce more the capacity of negotiation of the dairy producers. The industry has been successful in its strategy, because taking as case of study, Los Altos De Jalisco region (the second more important in Mexico), between 1998 and 2002, were dissolved 44% of the associations, and the groups that still remain, have lost more than half of their partners. Many of the producers have abandoned the dairy activity, and have migrated looking for a job to United States and Canada, and some others are selling to intermediaries receiving 20% minor price.

Donald R. Field, Dana A. Jensen, and Greg Clendenning University of Wisconsin, Madison
Humans and Wildfire at the Interface of Public Lands: Landowner views in Wisconsin's Pine Barrens Region

The increasing incidence of wildfire in recent years has drawn public attention to the risks of human settlement adjacent to wildlands. Dynamic population growth and development in many rural regions, especially those rich in natural amenities, exacerbates the incidence and impacts of fire. While there has been a recent surge in support for reinstating fire in forested ecosystems, the measured support may not reflect the desires of the burgeoning human population on the boundaries of forested areas. Much attention has focused on fire management and growth at the urban-wildland interface in the western United States, but these trends have not been examined in the context of the upper Midwest. This region is home to numerous amenity-rich communities experiencing rapid year-round and seasonal resident population growth. This poster focuses on an emerging urban-wildland interface, the Pine Barrens of northwestern Wisconsin, examining the attitudes and behaviors of private landowners on fire and fire management.

Cornelia Flora, Iowa State University; Bo Beaulieu, Mississippi State University; Alan Barfield and Mary Emery, Lewis Clark State College
Collaborating for Rural Development: The Rural Community College Initiative

The Rural Community College Initiative is working to address issues of rural community economic development, civic engagement, and educational access. By linking coaches from Land Grant Institutions with rural community and tribal colleges, this phase of the RCCI seeks to assist these colleges in engaging the community they serve in a planning process designed to develop bold, inclusive initiatives designed to fundamentally address the roots of rural decline. This project pilots a new role for extension agents as it expands the RCCI program to new colleges and states. Our poster session will report on the process of selecting and training coaches and college teams and the initial results of this new partnership effort.

Tomeka Harbin, Carla Ross, Diann Smith, and Shanquilla Taylor, Delta State University
Marketing and Distributing Produce in the Delta: A Critical Analysis

This study set three objectives (1) to analyze the importance of marketing and distribution of food products (2) to determine which produce is in highest demand in the delta area and (3) to determine if advertisement plays an important role in the sale of produce. The context of the study incorporates research from Sunflower, Bolivar, and Coahoma counties in the Mississippi delta. Research methods consisted of qualitative interviews, observations, and content analysis. In our findings we discovered the importance of marketing and the different strategies the larger chain stores use to attract consumers verses the neighborhood stores whose budget may not allow for such tactics. We also discovered that marketing can positively affect the sale of produce but does not ultimately control the sale of produce. We gained insight on the various types of produce that were highest in demand in the delta area, according to our particular sampling group.

Shoshanah Inwood, The Ohio State University
Bridging the Market: Transitioning Farmers and Consumers into a Local Food System in Ohio

Time, skill, mobility, information access and social networks are factors that shape farmers ability to price, market and distribute their products. Small and medium-scale organic growers in Ohio lack the distribution networks already established in large-scale production areas like California. Few of Ohio’s family farmers are pursuing opportunities beyond farmers’ markets and CSAs to serve the growing demand for local and organic foods among culinary and retail communities. Statewide social surveys and interviews with 125 restaurants and food stores examine perceptions of local foods and assess the opportunities and barriers for marketing and distribution. Findings
indicate a strong preference for sustainably produced foods; respondents expressed difficulty sourcing products and the desire for a regional local foods distributor carrying a diverse array of high quality and culturally appropriate products to satisfy emerging needs of new ethnic and established communities. These findings have important economic implications for supporting local farms and local processors and distributors.

**Sean Keenan**, Oklahoma State University

**Area-wide Pest Management for Wheat**

Area-wide Pest Management for Wheat is a four-year project to demonstrate pest management practices for the Russian wheat aphid and greenbug. Through visits to demonstration farms, we will demonstrate the effectiveness of Integrated Pest Management in wheat. Our project team includes specialists from the ARS laboratory in Stillwater, Oklahoma, and research and extension specialists from these five land-grant universities. Currently in the second year, we are inviting 180 wheat producers to participate in focus group sessions and crop production interviews. Our purpose is to learn how wheat producers make pest management decisions and to initiate their involvement in the project. Our research goal in the focus groups is to assess how pest management decisions relate to other production decisions made by producers. The research design will allow us to compare producers in different types of crop production systems and different wheat growing regions of the Great Plains.

**Young Kim**, Yoon-Soo Ahn, Eun-Ja Kim, and Kyung Ha Kang, Rural Development Administration, Republic of Korea

**Monetary Evaluation of the Sociocultural Commonweal Functions from the Rural Communities in Korea**

This study was carried out to evaluate monetarily the sociocultural commonweal functions from the rural communities in Korea. Which have been discussed as a part of the “multi-functionality of agriculture”. Personal samples of 1,200 adults were selected countrywide and each of them was interviewed for WTP by CVM. The sociocultural commonweal functions were categorized by four parts such as the functions for the emotion developing, traditional culture preservation, regional society maintenance and green tract offering, and were evaluated as a composite goods for avoiding value overlapping. The socio-statistical variables which affected to WTP of respondents on the CVM analysis were the leisure types of holiday, concerns to agriculture on mass media, preference for regional society maintenance and green tract offering function, and growth region in their childhood. The presumed value of WTP by log logit model for reservation of the functions was 46,843 won(US$ 39) per a household a month.

**John Larrivee**, Mount St. Mary’s College

**Informal Work and Home Production: Can it Bridge the Urban-Rural Gap**

A number of explanations have been proposed for urban/rural disparities in income: lower opportunities, lower willingness to move, incomplete labor markets, higher transportation and commuting costs, lower levels of human capital etc. But these criteria depend upon factors which can be measured: income, formal labor hours, etc. One additional cause that has received frequent mention, but less study, is something generally not measured: informal (unrecorded) work and home production. This paper examines informal work and home production in non-Metropolitan Wisconsin, estimating participation in such work, the hours supplied to and approximate value of it. Overall, approximately 60% of households participate in these activities, with an imputed value of $2000 per household. Nonetheless, not only is this insufficient value to bridge any urban/rural gap, the activities for which rural areas might have an advantage (e.g. farming, woodwork, firewood), constitute only a small fraction of total informal work and home production.

**Donielle M. Lovell**, Mary Huhnke, Christopher Pope, and Roshun Williams, Delta State University

Compliance, Challenges, and Barriers to the National School Lunch Program in the Mississippi Delta

The National School Lunch program is an important source of nutrition for students across the country. This study focuses on five high schools in the Mississippi Delta region. The methods utilized in this qualitative cross-comparison case study include in-depth qualitative interviews with knowledgeable school officials and a content analysis of school cafeteria menus for a five-week period. Results from this study provide a look at the guidelines and compliance of each school that participates in the National School Lunch Program. Also, intense focus is given to the access that students have to outside foods that may hinder the effectiveness of the school lunch program.

Norah MacKendrick and **Debra J. Davidson**, University of Alberta

**Voluntary Corporate Greening in Rural Alberta: Implications for Environmental Governance and Inter-organizational Cooperation**

Owing to the abundance and availability of natural resources in the province of Alberta, resource extraction is expanding throughout the rural regions of this province at an unprecedented rate. Accordingly, resource extractive firms, particularly oil and gas and forestry companies, are under increasing public pressure to protect the environmental integrity of their allocated land base. Some firms have responded to this pressure by voluntarily reforming their operations. This poster will present the results of research examining such a voluntary environmental strategy. While previous studies of voluntary corporate greening have typically focused on the determinants of greening within the firm's external environment and internal organizational environment, this poster will highlight the constraints posed by the larger external environment, such as the style of environmental governance, and the activities of other corporations, while also recognizing the influence of internal factors on corporate greening.

**Joseph J. Molnar**, Elizabeth Trejos, Pablo Martinez, Suyapa Meye, and Dan Meyer, Auburn University

**Case Studies of Successful Small and Medium-Scale Aquacultural Development in Honduras**

Aquaculture plays and identifiable role in helping rural Hondurans achieve food and income security, but there is a need for better understanding of how aquaculture works at the village level. Lessons of actual circumstances where tilapia culture is a regularized component of local farming systems could provide realistic guidance for the network of NGOs, national and regional institutions dedicated to advancing aquacultural development. The poster summarizes understandings gained from case studies of successful clusters of practicing fish farmers with the goal of better directing aquaculture development initiatives to locales where resources and community features will enhance impact on local residents.
**Lois Wright Morton**, Mary Jane Oakland, Ella A. Bitto, Mary Sand, and Beth Michaels, Iowa State University

Food Deserts and Civic Structure

Rural places consist of places where food sources are not evenly distributed, leading to areas of concentration and food deserts—places where few or no grocery stores exist. In Iowa, rural small towns are losing grocery stores and often have only a convenience store—gas station as a close food store. This leaves many rural residents traveling 20 to 30 miles one way to access a supermarket. We posit that the food infrastructure and civic structure of rural areas affect the food security of limited resource households and the diets and ultimately the health of rural populations.

**Mark Schafer**, Louisiana State University

District and School Accountability in Louisiana

Louisiana's school accountability policy assesses educational improvement at both the school and district levels. For the poster session I will use GIS mapping to present a visual comparison of various accountability and social indicators both across school districts and across schools within districts. With GIS techniques, I overlay the school-level data layer on top of the district level data. I will use special statistics techniques to examine correlations between spacial locations and district and school performance across the state.

**Cynthia B. Struthers**, Western Illinois University

If a picture paints a thousand words: What do photographs do?

What do photographs tell us about a community? Are first impressions important or should they be? Is it possible to tie housing needs to other community and economic development goals? Data from a recent housing assessment of a community in Illinois illustrate that a lot can be learned from photographs of major thoroughfares into town.

**Kenneth Williment**, Toby Ten Eyck, and Craig Harris, Michigan State University

Media Representation and Stakeholder Response to Bovine Tuberculosis in Michigan

The discovery of bovine tuberculosis in both free ranging deer and subsequently cattle in Northeast Lower Michigan, has been a cause for concern for many different groups including local businesses, agriculture, the media, and different levels of government. Various state and federal government agencies have tried to control the spread of the disease through public policy implementation. Both a tuberculosis positive and surrounding buffer zone have been created. Consequences for varying groups include psychological and economic costs, thus each group has a vested interest in ensuring that their voice is heard. This poster will display how these groups access and process information, allowing each group to make sense of the bovine tuberculosis situation. This poster will display how the print media has been used by government as a mouthpiece, disseminating a particular message. It will then show how people in the rural counties impacted by bovine tuberculosis have interpretation the message.