NATIVE AMERICAN CONSUMER PERSPECTIVES

A STUDY OF HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND THE DECISION TO PURCHASE LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTS

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So What?

- 47.2% of Native Americans in the Northern Plains were classified as food-insecure
 - Harnack, DeRosier, Story, Himes & Holy Rock, 2001
- Students Ogala Lakota College were five times more likely to food insecure than the national average of 3.5%.
 - Henry, Bear-Little Boy & Dodge, 1998
- While over 13.3% of U.S. families lived below the poverty line from 2005-2009, over 18.5% of Native American families living on reservations lived below the poverty line. (Our sample – over 27% in community one and over 39% in community two)
 - American Community Survey, 2005 2009

Project Objectives

- To describe the local foods consumed in the community
- To assess the factors associated with the consumer's decision to buy local food products
- To describe the production (garden, preserve and butcher) of local foods
- To assess the factors associated with producer's decision to supply local food products

Previous Literature (Research)

Local foods

- Cooperband - Why buy local? Defining a local or community-based food system, University of Illinois
- Leopold Center for Sustainable Agriculture, Iowa State University (numerous publications)

Family assets

- Sherraden (1991) Assets and the Poor: A New American
 Welfare Policy
- Phillips, Thompson, Goodman and Haynes (2009-2011),
 Native American consumer perspectives: An exploratory study of the relationship of tribally defined assets and consumer sentiment, CSREES 2007-02117

Previous Literature (Research)

- Family Capitals
 - Hoffman (2006)
 - Social capital unique to close family relationships
 - Danes, et al (2009)
 - Store of capital which contribute to business survival/success
 - Haynes, et al (2011)
 - Family capital leads to family resilience capacity in crisis
 - Marjoribanks and Kwok (1998)
 - Contributes to academic achievement
 - Guofang (2007)
 - Important for second language acquisition

Data

- Community One
 - Southwestern U.S.
 - 100 face-to-face observations
 - 1 interviewer
- Community Two
 - Northern Plains
 - 150 face-to-face observations
 - Several interviewers

Models

- Consumption Model
 - Consumption = f(family capitals, attitudes or perceptions, and control variables)
- Household Production Model
 - Production = f(family capitals, attitudes or perceptions, and control variables)

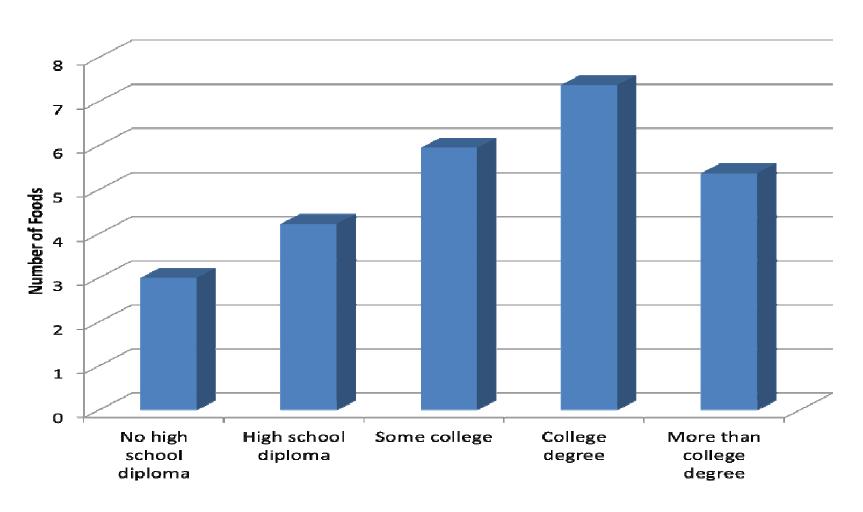
Variables of Interest

- Consumption
 - Number of local foods consumed
 - Frequency of local food consumption
- Production (now, know how, learn)
 - Gardening
 - Preservation
 - Butchering

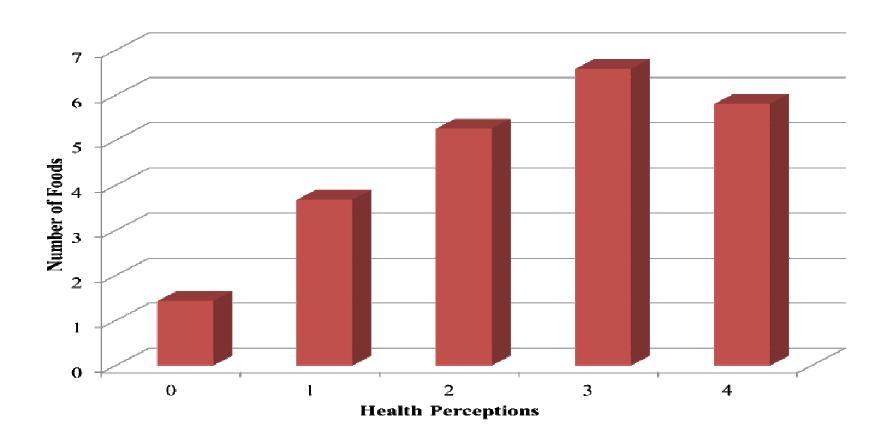
Variables of Interest

- Family capitals
 - Human years of education
 - Social years living in the community
 - Financial income
- Attitudes/Perceptions
 - Health
 - Culture
 - Financial
 - Social
- Controls

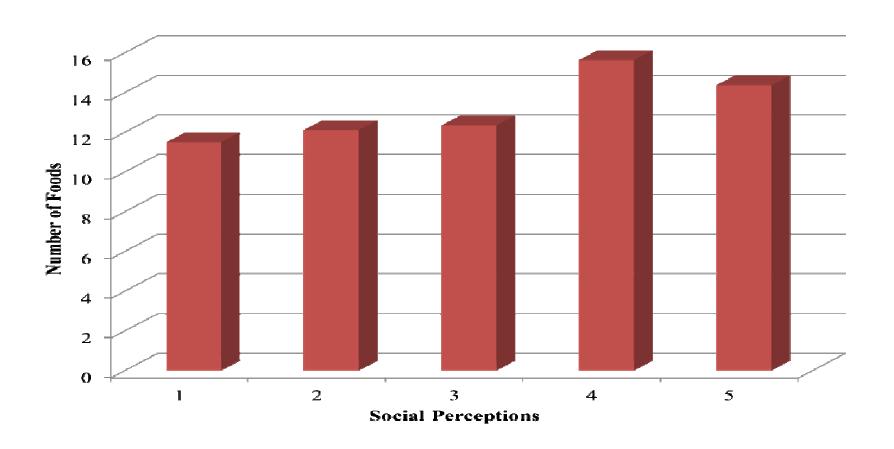
Results Human capital and number of foods



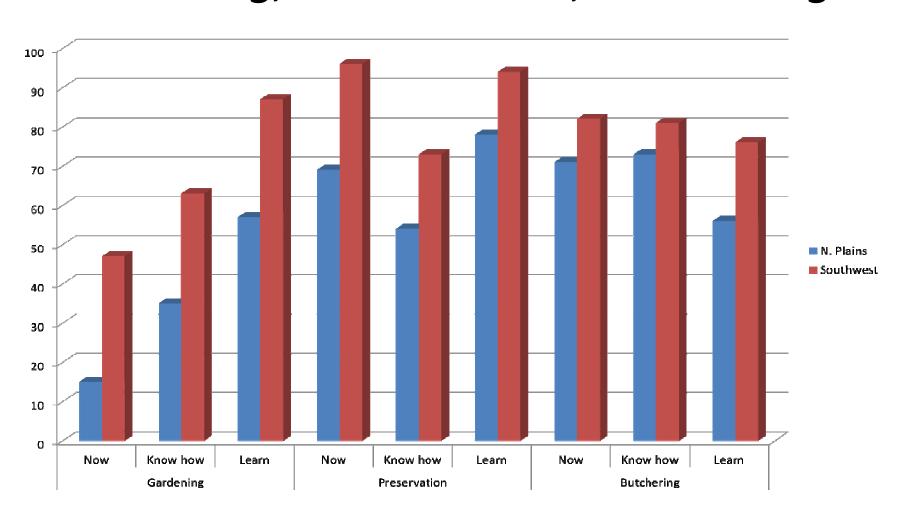
Results Health perceptions and number of foods



Results Social perceptions and number of foods



Results *Gardening, Preservation, Butchering*



Results Production

Northern Plains

- Gardening
 - Health perceptions (+)
 - Employed (+)
- Preservation
- Butchering
 - Health perceptions (+)
 - People fed (+)

Southwest

- Gardening
 - Human capital (+)
 - People fed (+)
- Preservation
- Butchering
 - Social capital (+)
 - Age (-)

Conclusions

- Marketing the local foods notion to these two communities will likely require two distinct strategies:
 - emphasize the importance of the health benefits, such as added nutritional value, to the northwest community
 - emphasize the social value, such as philanthropic value of sharing with others, to the southwest community
- Substantial production potential in both communities
 - More current production in southwest, than northern plains community
- Costs of entering the local foods market will be higher on the northern plains reservation than on the southwest pueblo