

Appendix 2:

↘ **2015 Journeyperson Survey details**

Key extrapolated ¹ findings from 2015 MOFGA Journeyperson Survey conducted August 2015- Data Analysis	
# of JPs still farming (92 percent of total past and present journeypersons)	212
# of JPs who are owner/operator	186
# of JPs farming in Maine	200
Hired jobs on journeyperson farms (including Full-time, Part-time, Seasonal, and Apprentices)	799
Total land base (owned, leased, rented, managed) of current and past journeypersons farm owner/operators	10,564

¹ All aggregate numbers in these charts are based on survey responses extrapolated over total number of past and present journeypersons.

Key data points from 2015 MOFGA Journeyperson Survey | Conducted August 2015
Survey response data

Of reporting farmers	55 percent female
	42 percent male
Of ALL journeyperson alums who completed survey (includes current owners/operators and farm employees)	92 percent still farming
	81 percent farming as owner/operator
	87 percent farming in Maine
	87 percent have college degree (undergraduate or higher)
	94 percent did not grow up on a farm
	22 different states & countries represented
	Average age is 34
Of owner/operators	95 percent farming in Maine
	72 percent have one or more FT year round employees
	39 percent has two or more FT year round employees
	70 percent plan to expand their operations in the coming years
	63 percent have secure land arrangements on all land (own, long term lease, family land)
	78 percent have secure land arrangements on some land (own, long term lease, family land with 12 reporting short term rental +lease and/or own)
	22 percent have insecure land arrangements (short-term rental or other insecure arrangement)
	12 percent farming 100+ acres
	79 percent farming more than 5 acres
Of total currently farming (excludes those who indicated they are not currently farming)	67 percent certified organic
	32 percent earn 50 percent or more of household income from farm
	70 percent sell more than half of their total farm products within 25 miles of their farm
Pre-journeyperson experience	62 percent worked on farms (as employees) for 2 to 5 years
	78 percent were the owners/primary operators for 0 to 1 years
	87 percent had little or no "formal" agricultural education

Appendix 3- USDA Data Charts:

Key statistics and comparisons - USDA 2014 & 2008 Organic Surveys

Table 1. Farms, Land Use, and Sales of Organically Produced Commodities on Certified and Exempt Organic Farms & Table 3: Value-Added Organic Product Sales -- Certified and Exempt Organic Farms

	2008	2014 -released 9/2015		
US-# of organic & exempt farms	14,540	14,093	-3.07	percent changed between 2008 and 2014
US -total harvested & pasture/rangeland acres	4,077,337	3,670,560	-9.98	percent changed between 2008 and 2014
US total value of organic agricultural products sold	\$3,164,995,000	\$5,454,979,000	72.40	percent changed between 2008 and 2014
US total value of value added products sold	\$213,817,968	\$730,262,119	241.00	percent changed between 2008 and 2014
US land owned (acres)	not available	2,221,715	59.57	percent of total organic land in production 2014
US land rented (acres)	not available	1,507,957	40.43	percent of total organic land in production 2014
Maine - # of organic & exempt farms	379	517	36.41	percent changed between 2008 and 2014
Maine - total harvested & pasture/rangeland acres	28,265	58,443	106.77	percent changed between 2008 and 2014
Maine total value of organic agriculture products sold	\$30,675,000	\$54,178,000	76.60	percent changed between 2008 and 2014
Maine total value of value added products sold	\$1,126,266	\$2,524,805	124.00	percent changed between 2008 and 2014
Maine- land owned (total acres)	not available	29414	49.87	percent of total land in production 2014
Maine- land rented (total acres)	not available	29,563	50.13	percent of total land in production 2014

Continued on next page

Key statistics and comparisons - USDA 2014 & 2008 Organic Surveys – continued

Table 19-2008, table 26-2014 Five-year Production Plan -Certified and Exempt Organic Farms

	2008- percent of farms	2014- percent of farms	percent change
National -USA- plan to increase organic production	37.2 percent	39 percent	4.80 percent
National-USA- maintain current level of organic production	41 percent	43 percent	4.88 percent
National-USA decrease organic production	4 percent	3 percent	-25 percent
Maine farms planning to increase organic production	40 percent	45 percent	12.50 percent
Maine farms planning to maintain current level of organic production	37.7 percent	39 percent	3.45 percent
Maine farms planning to decrease organic production	3.7 percent	3 percent	-18.92 percent

Appendix 4 — Locavore Index Comparison Chart:

Strolling of the Heifers 2015 LOCAVORE INDEX www.strollingoftheheifers.com/locavoreindex											
State	Population	Farmers Markets	CSAs	Farm-to-School percent*	Food Hubs	Direct sales/capita	Weighted score*	Rank 2015	Rank 2014	Rank 2013	Rank 2012
Vermont	626,562	96	145	86	12	\$43.78	1.60	1	1	1	1
Maine	1,330,089	92	142	85	3	\$18.64	3.40	2	2	4	4
New Hampshire	1,326,813	99	102	81	1	\$15.32	4.40	3	3	3	13
Oregon	3,970,239	174	249	68	8	\$11.13	7.65	4	4	7	14
Massachusetts	6,745,408	305	378	77	13	\$7.10	9.00	5	11	12	28
Wisconsin	5,757,564	301	288	55	7	\$8.15	10.40	6	8	9	15
Montana	1,023,579	69	36	37	6	\$9.21	10.75	7	9	6	3
Hawaii	1,419,561	101	23	100	0	\$9.31	10.80	8	5	13	5
Rhode Island	1,055,173	57	25	100	2	\$5.93	12.35	9	6	11	24
Connecticut	3,596,677	156	119	46	2	\$8.46	13.35	10	20	15	29
Minnesota	5,457,173	190	188	71	4	\$6.15	13.65	11	13	16	17
Washington	7,061,530	171	273	47	11	\$6.39	16.80	12	25	21	22
Iowa	3,107,126	231	112	31	5	\$5.64	16.90	13	10	5	2
West Virginia	1,850,326	90	33	73	1	\$5.92	17.25	14	14	23	11
Michigan	9,909,877	340	294	44	5	\$5.93	17.55	15	26	22	25
Idaho	1,634,464	69	67	45	2	\$5.21	18.25	16	12	10	10
Pennsylvania	12,787,209	304	311	38	10	\$6.73	19.85	17	34	32	38
District of Columbia	658,893	35	6	73	1	\$0.00	20.30	18	17	24	not ranked
Virginia	8,326,289	249	201	64	18	\$5.01	21.45	19	24	28	34
New York	19,746,227	646	457	60	13	\$5.10	22.40	20	23	25	42
Maryland	5,976,407	151	146	91	3	\$4.69	22.65	21	15	29	39
Wyoming	584,153	42	15	17	0	\$5.17	23.50	22	19	8	9
South Carolina	4,832,482	130	59	61	2	\$5.66	23.60	23	29	37	33
South Dakota	853,175	40	25	24	0	\$5.10	23.90	24	27	14	8
Delaware	935,614	27	11	95	0	\$4.60	25.95	25	18	30	45
Colorado	5,355,866	155	147	70	4	\$3.58	26.20	26	21	19	31
Nebraska	1,881,503	98	28	22	2	\$4.44	27.85	27	30	20	12
North Carolina	9,943,964	250	255	75	14	\$3.20	28.00	28	22	31	32
Kentucky	4,413,457	131	115	44	3	\$3.72	28.05	29	28	18	6
Utah	2,942,902	40	41	42	0	\$5.41	28.60	30	43	44	37
North Dakota	739,482	63	19	40	0	\$2.62	29.40	31	7	4	7
New Mexico	2,085,572	67	38	34	4	\$3.89	29.45	32	33	27	16
Alaska	736,732	33	14	70	0	\$3.02	29.60	33	16	17	27
Ohio	11,594,163	315	230	33	8	\$4.02	30.50	34	37	36	35
Indiana	6,596,855	178	139	32	2	\$4.08	30.80	35	36	33	30
California	38,802,500	761	369	56	12	\$4.38	31.00	36	38	42	41
Missouri	6,063,589	259	117	29	6	\$3.24	31.35	37	31	34	18
Kansas	2,904,021	97	61	35	2	\$3.08	32.10	38	32	26	19
New Jersey	8,938,175	145	119	54	0	\$3.73	33.55	39	39	46	48
Tennessee	6,549,352	118	142	49	3	\$2.93	34.50	40	35	40	36
Illinois	12,880,580	324	181	26	9	\$2.56	38.50	41	44	39	40
Arkansas	2,966,369	97	31	14	3	\$2.15	39.00	42	47	38	21
Alabama	4,849,377	141	59	26	3	\$1.89	39.70	43	42	35	26
Georgia	10,097,343	141	164	52	4	\$1.31	40.80	44	40	43	44
Oklahoma	3,878,051	70	25	36	2	\$1.97	41.45	45	46	45	20
Mississippi	2,994,079	83	25	24	2	\$1.43	42.75	46	45	41	23
Louisiana	4,649,676	77	22	37	2	\$1.60	43.10	47	48	49	46
Florida	19,893,297	247	97	63	5	\$0.96	44.65	48	41	50	50
Nevada	2,839,099	44	20	20	0	\$1.50	46.30	49	50	47	47
Arizona	6,731,484	85	46	30	2	\$1.18	46.70	50	49	48	49
Texas	26,956,958	199	190	22	8	\$1.04	48.15	51	51	51	43
Total	318,857,056	8,383	6,399		229						
Sources and methodology:											
Population — US Census bureau estimates as of 7/1/2014: http://www.census.gov/popest/data/state/totals/2014/											
Farmers Markets as of March 18, 2015: http://search.ams.usda.gov/farmersmarkets/											
CSAs as of March 29, 2015: http://www.localharvest.org/											
Percentage of school districts with Farm-to-School Programs, as of May 2013: http://www.fns.usda.gov/farmtoschool/census/#/											
Food hubs as of March 20, 2015: http://search.ams.usda.gov/foodhubs/											
*Weighted score: Farmers Markets per 100,000 15%, CSAs per 100,000 15%, Farm to School Percentage 15%, Food Hubs per 100,000 5%, Direct sales per capita 50% — averaged rankings for all. See full data set at www.strollingoftheheifers.com/locavoreindex											
Copyright 2015, Strolling of the Heifers, Inc.											
Permission is granted to reproduce this chart in any report that references the Strolling of the Heifers Locavore Index with a link to: http://www.strollingoftheheifers.com/locavoreindex											

Appendix 5 – MOFGA Farmer and Gardener Workshops and Trainings 2015

Advanced Training

- ❖ Advanced Farm Business Planning
- ❖ Growers Meetings
- ❖ Peer Groups

Animal Husbandry and Processing Training

- ❖ Nose To Tail Pork Processing Workshop
- ❖ Poultry Processing Workshop

Apprentice and Journeyman Targeted Workshops

- ❖ Farm Beginnings
- ❖ QuickBooks Training
- ❖ Farm Training Projects

Community and Introductory Workshops

- ❖ Grow Your Own Organic Garden
- ❖ Kitchen Licensing Workshop
- ❖ Organic Farming: Principles & Practices
- ❖ Seasonal Cooking

Conferences and Large Events

- ❖ Agricultural Trades Show
- ❖ Common Ground Country Fair
- ❖ Farmer to Farmer Conference
- ❖ Great Maine Apple Day
- ❖ Seed Swap and Scion Exchange
- ❖ Spring Growth Conference

Forestry Workshops

- ❖ Low Impact Forestry Introduction, Level I, Level II
- ❖ Chain Saw Safety Level 1
- ❖ Cherryfield Forestry Day

Orcharding Workshops

- ❖ Bud Grafting Workshop
- ❖ Grafting Workshop
- ❖ Organic Workshop 101
- ❖ Pruning Workshop
- ❖ Renovating Old Apple Trees
- ❖ Summer Orchard Care Workshop

References

ⁱ Tillman, David. "Agricultural Sustainability and Intensive Production Practices." *Nature* 418 (2002): 671-77. Accessed at: <http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v418/n6898/full/nature01014.html#a2>.

ⁱⁱ Badgley, Catherine. "Organic Agriculture and the Global Food Supply." *Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems* 22.2 (2007): 86-108. *Cambridge Journals*. Cambridge University Press. Web. 15 Sept. 2015. Accessed at: <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract;jsessionid=C2A7174FE2CD551A9C4DCE94A0CDC8A7.journals?fromPage=online&aid=1091304>

ⁱⁱⁱ Zepeda, Lydia, and Jinghan Li. "Who Buys Local Food?" *Journal of Food Distribution Research* 37.3 (2006): 1-11. Web. 30 Sept. 2015. Accessed at: <http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/7064/2/37030001.pdf>.

Darby, K., et al. 2008. "Decomposing Local: A Conjoint Analysis of Locally Produced Foods," *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 90, pp. 476-486

Lawless, G., et al. 1999. "The Farmer-Food Buyer Dialogue Project", *UWCC Occasional Paper No. 13*, University of Wisconsin-Madison Center for Cooperatives, Madison, WI. Accessed at: <http://www.uwcc.wisc.edu/info/ffbuyer/toc.html>

Starr, A., et al. 2003. "Sustaining Local Agriculture: Barriers and Opportunities to Direct Marketing Between Farms and Restaurants in Colorado," *Agriculture and Human Values*, Vol. 20, pp. 301-321.

^{iv} Ross, N.J., et al. 1999. "Trying and Buying Locally Grown Produce at the Workplace: Results of a Marketing Intervention," *American Journal of Alternative Agriculture*, Vol. 14, pp. 171-179.

Marketumbrella.org. 1999. "Catalysts for Growth: Farmers' Markets as a Stimulus for Economic Development", 1999 *Greenpaper*. Accessed at: http://www.marketumbrella.org/uploads/file/gpCatalysts_1999.pdf

Marsden, T., J. Banks, and G. Bristow. 2000. "Food Supply Chain Approaches: Exploring their Role in Rural Development," *Sociologia Ruralis*, Vol. 40, pp. 424-38.

Ikerd, J. 2005. "Eating Local: A Matter of Integrity", presentation at *The Eat Local Challenge kickoff event*, Portland, OR, June 2, 2005.

^v Martinez, Steve., et al. 2010 "Local Food Systems, Concepts, Impacts, and Issues," *Economic Research Report Number 97*, USDA Economic Research Service, May 2010. Accessed at: http://www.ers.usda.gov/media/122868/err97_1_.pdf

^{vi} MOFGA 2015 Journeyperson Program Survey- Key findings included in Appendix 2, pp 28-29.

^{vii} Tillman, David. "Agricultural Sustainability and Intensive Production Practices." *Nature* 418 (2002): 671-77. Accessed at: <http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v418/n6898/full/nature01014.html#a2>.

^{viii} USDA 2014 Organic Survey. Accessed at: http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Online_Resources/Organics/

^{ix} Strolling of the Heifers, 2015 Local Food Index. Accessed at: <http://www.strollingoftheheifers.com/locavoreindex/>

^x Bangor Daily News Editorial Staff, "Organic farming; Maine's small economic bright spot" September 30, 2015. Accessed at: <http://bangordailynews.com/2015/09/30/opinion/editorials/organic-farming-maines-small-economic-bright-spot/>

^{xi} USDA 2012 Census of Agriculture. Accessed at: <http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/>

^{xii} Otto, D., and T. Varner. 2005. "Consumers, Vendors, and the Economic Importance of Iowa Farmers' Markets: An Economic Impact Survey Analysis," *Leopold Center for Sustainable Agriculture*, Ames, IA. Accessed at: <http://www.leopold.iastate.edu/pubs-and-papers/2005-05-farmers-markets>