Create buy-in and find collaborators for implementation
7 VALUES

system food farming respect access

food diversity farming respect access

sustained farmland

resources farmland

available scales stakeholders

adequate market

culturally

working

ecological

replenished occupation ecological

communication models

new profitable

open increased maintain workers

cooking

successful regional

Buy socially

environment changes

dietary

Hunger preserved

personal

fair

business

nourishing Agriculture Stewardship

healthy

development

sustainable

regenerated Conservation

adequate standards

ecological

adequate

markets

adaptable

practices

working
7 VALUES

- Farming and Sustainable Agriculture
- Ecological Stewardship and Conservation
- Hunger and Food Access
- Fairness
- Economic Development
- Health, Healthy Eating, and Improved Relationship with Food
- Collaboration
7 VALUES

- Farming and Sustainable Agriculture
- Ecological Stewardship and Conservation
- Hunger and Food Access
- Fairness
- Economic Development
- Health, Healthy Eating, and Improved Relationship with Food
- Collaboration
9 GOALS

• Food and farm workers have fair working conditions and earn a living wage;
• Ecological resources are sustained, replenished and regenerated;
• People have access to, can afford to buy and know how to cook healthy foods;
• Diversity is recognized;
• Farmland is preserved; and
• Stakeholders contribute.
10 INDICATORS

(1) Number of economically-viable family farms
(2) Improving surface water quality
(3) Rate at which we are preserving farmland
(4) Eligibility and Participation rate in federal food assistance programs
(5) Increase in food and farmworker wages
(6) Profitability of farming
(7) Affordability of food
(8) Health of the region’s residents
(9) Increase in the region’s healthy food purchases
(10) Increase in local food production and purchasing
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(10) Increase in local food production and purchasing
1. Number of economically-viable family farms

![Bar chart showing the number of farms with sales greater than $2.5 million, between $50,000 and $2.5 million, and from $0 to $49,999 for the years 1997, 2002, and 2007.](source: USDA Census of Ag)
2. Improving surface water quality

New Jersey

Source: NJDEP
2. Improving surface water quality

Pennsylvania

- **2006**: 82% Supporting Aquatic Life, 18% Impaired for Aquatic Life
- **2008**: 80% Supporting Aquatic Life, 20% Impaired for Aquatic Life

Source: PADEP
3. Rate at which we are preserving farmland

![Graph showing farmland preservation rates from 1997 to 2007.]

- **1997:** Preserved Ag Land = 150,616 Acres
  - Total Ag Land = 6,033,999 Acres

- **2002:** Preserved Ag Land = 346,528 Acres
  - Total Ag Land = 6,236,655 Acres

- **2007:** Preserved Ag Land = 539,144 Acres
  - Total Ag Land = 6,145,266 Acres

Source: NJDA & PDA
### 4. Eligibility and Participation rate in federal food assistance programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th># of Households in Poverty/Not Receiving SNAP</th>
<th># of Households Receiving SNAP Benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>53.5%</td>
<td>72.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>53.5%</td>
<td>72.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>67.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>67.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>67.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>67.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>67.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: American Community Survey
5. Increase in food and farmworker wages

New Jersey

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
5. Increase in food and farmworker wages

Pennsylvania

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
6. Profitability of farming

![Bar chart showing the number of farms with net gains and losses from 1997 to 2007. The chart indicates a trend of increasing farms with net losses and decreasing farms with net gains over the years.]

Source: USDA Census of Ag
7. Affordability of food

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
8. Health of the region’s residents

![Chart showing the percentage of the adult population in New Jersey that is overweight (BMI of 25-29) and obese (BMI of 30-99) from 2002 to 2008.](chart)

New Jersey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% of Adult Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CDC
Pennsylvania

% of Adult Population

Overweight (BMI of 25-29)  Obese (BMI of 30-99)

Source: CDC
9. Increase in the region’s healthy food purchases

Philadelphia MSA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Meats, Poultry, Fish</th>
<th>Fruits and Vegetables</th>
<th>Dairy</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CDC
10. Increase in local food production and purchasing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>100-Mile Foodshed</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oilseed</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable and melon</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree nut</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse, nursery, floriculture</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar cane and sugar beet</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All of her crops</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle ranching</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry and egg</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other animal production</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Fishing</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IMPLAN, 2007
QUESTIONS
RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the economic benefits and commitment to end hunger, this is one of the first major steps towards ending hunger.

This strategy should be supported by the state and federal government to ensure that the citizens lead active and healthy lives.

We call for the development of a comprehensive strategy of relevant government agencies.

Recommendations:

- President Obama, the Congress, and other major national leaders need to commit more funds toward ending hunger.
- The United States Department of Agriculture needs to support greater use of SNAP (food stamps) to help families and individuals purchase healthier foods.
- The Pennsylvania’s Department of Health needs to increase funding for Healthy Foods Incentives Programs.
TODAY – PANEL DISCUSSION

• Ecological Stewardship and Conservation – Beth Ciuzio, New Jersey Audubon Society
• Collaboration – Kimberley Hodgson, American Planning Association
• Fairness – Nelson Carrasquillo, CATA – The Farmworkers Support Committee