Today’s Agenda

• Introduction
• Consumer’s Growing Interest in Local Food – Ann Karlen, Executive Director Fair Food
• Challenges to Continuing to Farm in a Dense Metropolitan Area – Marilyn Anthony, Southeast Director, Pennsylvania Association for Sustainable Agriculture
• Chester County: Maintaining Agriculture as an Industry, a Way of Life, and a Landscape – Hillary Krumrich, Chester County Agricultural Development Council
• Questions & Answers
Regional Food System

Supply

Demand

DISTRIBUTION
Here is the study area.
DVRPC’s service area consists of 9 counties, with about 5.5 million people over 3800 square miles… in 2005 about 21% of that was dedicated to agricultural uses.

This map show the 100-mile radius foodshed around Philadelphia. There are 70 counties, comprising about 30,000 square miles of land area. And over 30 million stakeholders.
Interest in Food System Planning

• Food cuts many issues areas that planners care about:
  – Transportation
  – Land Use
  – The Economy
  – The Environment
Many Reasons Why Local Governments Address Food System Issues

- Food system activities make up a large percentage of land use in certain communities, and create economic value.
  - DVRPC estimates that nearly 30% of all economic activities in Greater Philadelphia are related to food system activities.
- Access to affordable, safe, fresh, and healthy food is a benefit to residents and communities.
  - The Food Trust has found that when people live within one mile of a supermarket, they are much more likely to eat 5 servings of fruits and vegetables.
- Local food builds local economies.
  - A downtown’s Restaurant Row
  - Farmers Markets are new town squares.
This is the geographic area we are studying. DVRPC serves 9 counties, but we decided to undertake a thought exercise. What are the agricultural resources within a 100-mile radius? Who is feeding Philadelphia? Where do the products that we raise actually go?
This is the same information mapped by county, with the color representing the top commodity by production value for that county. You can see that poultry and eggs are clustered on the outside edge of the 100 mile radius we drew. Closer to more urban areas (the light purple), you see more nursery, greenhouse and sod.
Now that was production value. This is acreage. The yellow-ish tan is corn for grain and the brown is forage. The green is veggie, the lighter green is soybeans, the blue if berries and the purple is sod.
# Market Value of Products Sold, Top Counties in 100-Mile Foodshed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Number of Farms</th>
<th>Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold</th>
<th>% of 100-Mile Total Market Value</th>
<th>Rank in the US of 3,076 Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lancaster, PA</td>
<td>5,462</td>
<td>$1,072,151,000</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sussex, DE</td>
<td>1,374</td>
<td>$848,942,000</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chester, PA</td>
<td>1,733</td>
<td>$553,290,000</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Berks, PA</td>
<td>1,980</td>
<td>$367,840,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lebanon, PA</td>
<td>1,193</td>
<td>$257,097,000</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Adams, PA</td>
<td>1,289</td>
<td>$216,994,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>York, PA</td>
<td>2,370</td>
<td>$212,634,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kent, DE</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>$188,390,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Caroline, MD</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>$186,039,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dorchester, MD</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>$166,732,000</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Philadelphia MSA spends approximately 12% of its total annual expenditures on food, equal to the national average. In all major northeastern MSAs, food expenditures equaled approximately 12% of all expenditures. Although the percentage of expenditures spent on food is roughly the same across major Northeastern MSAs and the nation as a whole, the actual amount of expenditures varies greatly due to differences in income and cost of living. Philadelphia has a lower cost of living and a lower average household income than all other major Northeastern MSAs.
The total food dollars spent in each MSA is equal to the annual household expenditures times the total number of households per MSA. With its 2.7 million households, the Philadelphia MSA generates over $15 billion food dollars. The New York MSA, with its 8.7 million households, generates over $61 billion food dollars.
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Thank You!
WWW.DVRPC.ORG/FOOD

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