



HUNGER & POVERTY PREVENTION PARTNERSHIP

OUR MISSION

To proactively identify issues of hunger and poverty and to address them with short and long term solutions.

OUR VALUES

- We believe that every individual should be treated with dignity and respect.
- No one should go hungry.
- Everyone should be able to support themselves and their families.
- Everyone should be provided the opportunity to reach their potential.
- Collaboration is the most effective process for achieving lasting change.
- The partnership should advocate on behalf of the hungry and poor.
- Significant progress will be possible only with broad based community involvement.



Jeremy Erickson and Jill Hicks, Co-Chairs of Hunger Prevention Partnership.

2016 PORTAGE COUNTY

Hunger & Poverty

PROFILE

PREPARED BY THE

PORTAGE COUNTY HUNGER AND POVERTY PREVENTION PARTNERSHIP

ABOUT THE PARTNERSHIP

The Hunger Prevention Partnership was formed in October 2000, after the first Portage County Hunger Summit. Over the years, the Partnership has grown. In April, at the 2006 Poverty Summit, the Partnership expanded to include poverty issues and the name of the organization was changed to Portage County Hunger and Poverty Prevention Partnership. The Partnership includes individuals from various aspects of the public and private sector. The Partnership developed project teams to help address and solve hunger and poverty issues that face Portage County.

2016 Co-Chairs:

Jill Hicks, 715-346-1664, jill.hicks@ces.uwex.edu
Jeremy Erickson, givinggardenswi@gmail.com

Secretary: Janet Swiston 715-344-5927

Treasurer: Collene Ottum 715-343-6282

Webpage/Facebook/Media

Mary Kampschoer, 715-341-3444, ext. 6
mkampschoer@spha-wi.org
Krista Engelhardt, krista@farmshed.org
715.544.6154 <http://www.farmshed.org>

Scholarships/Grants

Mary Kampschoer: 715-341-3444, ext. 6
mkampschoer@spha-wi.org
Sherry Daniels

Community Education and Awareness/Legislative

Mary Ann Krems, 715-344-2453

Giving Gardens/Plant a Row

Jeremy Erickson, givinggardenswi@gmail.com
Jill Hicks, 715-346-1664, jill.hicks@ces.uwex.edu
Daniel Werachowski, dwera367@gmail.com

Inclusive

Penny Schmitt, 715-343-6254
penny.schmitt@ces.uwex.edu

Mobile Pantry

Marcy Ferriter, 715-341-9922

Empty Bowls

Todd Lewis, ToddLewis@TrinitySP.com

INTERESTED IN VOLUNTEERING, DONATING OR BECOMING A PARTNER IN FIGHTING HUNGER AND POVERTY?

Contact any of the people listed above, and we will be happy to assist you with matching opportunities up with your interests.

THE JEFFERSON AWARD

The Hunger & Poverty Prevention Partnership would like to congratulate Marcy Ferriter and the Mobile Pantry for receiving the WAOV Channel 9 Jefferson Award! The Jefferson Awards recognize people that do extraordinary things in their communities. Marcy and the Mobile Pantry were interviewed and appeared on Channel 9 on January 5th. We applaud Marcy for her dedication, upbeat attitude, and community service to the Mobile Pantry.



WAOV TV 9 Host Melissa Langbehn and Marcy Ferriter.

WISCONSIN POVERTY RATE CHANGES FROM 2015 TO 2016

2016: Population: 5,620,223
2015: Population: 5,603,486

2016: Number in Poverty: 677,964
2015: Number in Poverty: 738,270

Overall Poverty Rate
12.1% in 2016

RANKED: 15th

13.2% in 2015
RANKED: 18th

Percentage of people who had incomes below the poverty line (\$24,250 for a family of four) in 2015.

Children Poverty Rate
15.9%

RANKED: 17th

18.1% in 2015
RANKED: 21st

Percentage of children under 18 in related families who had incomes below the poverty line in 2015.

Working-Age Women Poverty Rate
13.2%

RANKED: 14TH

14.4% in 2015
RANKED: 19st

Percentage of working-age women (ages 18-64) who had incomes below the poverty line in 2015.

Working-Age Men Poverty Rate
10.3%

RANKED: 17TH

Source: <https://talkpoverty.org/state-year-report/wisconsin-2016-report/>

THE WISCONSIN POVERTY PROJECT

The Wisconsin Poverty Project came into being in late 2008, when a group of researchers at the University of Wisconsin—Madison's Institute for Research on Poverty (IRP) sought to gain a more accurate and timely assessment of poverty throughout the state as the worst recession in the post-war era was gripping the nation. The researchers' efforts, which align with broader efforts including federal development of the Supplemental Poverty Measure, sought to inform policy with up-to-date and place-specific data that go beyond the official statistics for Wisconsin. The project, which each year produces a **Wisconsin Poverty Report** (<http://www.irp.wisc.edu/research/WisconsinPoverty/pdfs/WI-PovertyReport2017.pdf>)—this one marking the ninth—joins other endeavors by University of Wisconsin System faculty and staff to improve the lives of people throughout the state in the spirit of the Wisconsin Idea. Simply put, the Wisconsin Poverty Project model reflects IRP's commitment to informing public policy with re-

search findings and, consistent with this idea, one of our main goals in developing the Wisconsin Poverty Measure is to serve as a model for other states and localities seeking to craft their own more meaningful measures of poverty. Details about our model, including programming and other technical details, are available online. See <http://www.irp.wisc.edu/research/wipoverty.htm> for more information on earlier reports and technical details.

The Wisconsin Poverty Measure provides important insights into poverty in Wisconsin as we recover from the Great Recession, in part because the WPM includes noncash benefits and refundable taxes, both of which increased in importance during the recession but are now fading in effect, both because of benefit reductions and growing numbers of families who have market incomes that help them escape poverty without public aid. The WPM also incorporates other features that better reflect the characteristics, concerns, and interests of our state.



In doing so, it demonstrates the importance of using an improved measure of poverty to examine the antipoverty impacts of the economy and of all major public policies and not just cash benefits alone. At the same time, it provides estimates across different regions and subgroups within Wisconsin, thus pointing to areas such as central city Milwaukee, where poverty is unusually high, while also parsing out the effects of the economy from that of income support programs.

STEADY INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT AND SLIGHT DECREASE IN POVERTY FOR WI

With a steady increase in employment in 2015, market-income poverty fell significantly in Wisconsin as did the WPM poverty measure. The official poverty measure also showed a significant decrease in poverty. The fact that the increase in jobs translated into lower market-income poverty rates suggests that the recovery is finally helping otherwise low-income families.

There was also good news in terms of the effects of earnings on market-income poverty for families with children, which carried through to the decline in the official poverty measure and the WPM for children. Declines in child poverty outpaced those for overall poverty in 2015, bringing us to the lowest statewide child poverty rate ever reported by the WPM, 10.0 percent. Changes in the payroll tax, which increased on January 1, 2013, to its normal, pre-recession level, contributes to the increase in poverty among working families as measured by the WPM in 2015, as did the reductions in SNAP

benefits in November 2013. Taken as a whole, the net impact of taxes and refundable tax credits was to reduce poverty in 2015, but not by as much as in 2012 or 2013. Moreover, the positive benefits of tax credits and SNAP in reducing poverty are somewhat offset by health care costs (especially for the elderly) and child care and other work-related costs for low-wage working families.

Our key finding is that jobs and earnings are modestly rising in Wisconsin, and they are helping to reduce overall poverty. They are helping families with children even more than the rest of the populace. While the social safety net provided a buffer against poverty during the recession and still makes a substantial difference in poverty—with the SNAP program having particularly large impacts—the effects are beginning to shrink. This lessening impact of the safety net occurred both because of the recovery (fewer people needed benefits) and because of the return to pre-recession levels in payroll taxes

and other deliberate benefit changes such as those made for single people in SNAP. The net effect of these changes has left the longer-term WPM poverty measure for the total population and for families with children below the official measure.

Because we believe that the long-term solution to poverty for the able bodied non-elderly is a secure job that pays well, not an indefinite income support program, these results present some evidence that as the economy slowly climbs back from the recession, increases in earnings are reducing market-income poverty for working-age adults, as well as for families with children. The growth in jobs in 2016 in Wisconsin in Figure 2 has slowed significantly, suggesting that next year's report will show little change from this year. But, more than seven years after the end of the Great Recession, the economy is finally helping pull working families from poverty.

LARGE REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN POVERTY IN STATE

We also examined poverty rates across regions in the state, revealing deep poverty in some areas, including Milwaukee County and especially in the central city of Milwaukee. But the report also signaled a strong recovery in most parts of Wisconsin and more substate areas with lower poverty rates than in most previous reports. Clearly there are larger regional differences in poverty within Wisconsin than in earlier years, with the recovery especially helping the eastern parts of the state in Brown and Outagamie counties, and in the counties racial and ethnic groups, especially minority children in Milwaukee and Dane counties, were there resources available to do so.

It is important for researchers and policymakers to ask not only whether an income support policy was effective in reducing poverty, but also what better solutions might alleviate longer-term poverty as we emerge from the recession. Long-term poverty

solutions for working families should include better employment opportunities and higher-quality jobs with wages and employer benefits that can meet family needs and increase economic self-sufficiency. Long-term solutions also need to include a continuation of work supports such as BadgerCare (Medicaid) and food support (SNAP), as well as child care and other policies to reduce work-related expenses for families with children. An expansion of housing subsidies would also help reduce the WPM rate. In addition, the recent decrease in elderly poverty highlights the importance of continuing to pay attention to medical costs and the adequacy of Social Security benefits for low-income seniors. Despite national and state estimates of slowing medical care cost increases, health care expenses still exceed the rate of increase in overall prices and incomes in Wisconsin as well as in other places.

Our Wisconsin Poverty Project (WPP) is one of the

first comprehensive statewide implementations of the National Academy of Sciences-based alternative poverty measures and, as such, the study makes unique contributions to our understanding of the effects of policy on poverty. Researchers associated with the WPP have helped other states like California, Colorado, and soon Oregon develop their own versions of an SPM-like state poverty measure. Until and unless the Census Bureau produces annual statewide poverty estimates using a National Academy of Sciences measure like the WPM, we must continue with the WPM. Furthermore, we are strongly committed to refining our methods as the Census Bureau and other poverty researchers produce new findings about the federal Supplemental Poverty Measure and as we learn more from other poverty measurement research at the state, local, and federal levels.

Full Report from Institute for Research on Poverty University of Wisconsin Madison available online at <http://www.irp.wisc.edu/research/WisconsinPoverty/pdfs/WI-PovertyReport2017.pdf>

2016 POVERTY GUIDELINES BY FAMILY SIZE

| Household Size | Poverty Threshold |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | \$11,880 |
| 2 | \$16,020 |
| 3 | \$20,160 |
| 4 | \$24,300 |
| 5 | \$28,440 |
| 6 | \$32,580 |
| 7 | \$36,730 |
| 8 | \$40,890 |

For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$4,160 for each additional person.

WHAT IS POVERTY?

The definition of poverty is limited.

- It is set at 3 times the minimum food diet in 1963
- Does not include modern draws on resources like work expenses, transportation to work, medical bills
- Not adjusted to modern living standards
- Not adjusted by geography (varying living costs)
- Does not include most of the programs designed to decrease poverty.
- BUT is still best national measure
- A full-time minimum wage job produces a gross income of \$15,080.
- An individual working full time at minimum wage will make enough to live above the poverty line. However, if he or she is the sole earner for a family of four, that income is only 65 percent of the federal poverty guideline. (Source: UW Institute for Research on Poverty)



WHICH FAMILIES ARE POOR AND WHY?

THE REALITY

Americans at the top of the income distribution are getting richer, while wages among the rest of the population are either stagnant or falling. In addition, children born to poor parents are likely to be poor as adults, and vice versa for children born to wealthy parents.

The most recent of official poverty rates indicate that in 2014 almost 15% (14.8%) of the U.S. population, more than one-fifth (21.5%) of children, and 10% of the elderly were poor. Rates based on the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), which counts antipoverty programs such as food assistance, whereas the official measure does not, were over 15%, almost 17%, and more than 14% for the overall population, children, and the elderly, respectively.

ASSOCIATED FACTORS

FACTOR #1: FAMILY

The American family has changed dramatically since 1970. Divorce rates are much higher; marriage rates have steadily declined; and nonmarital birth rates have skyrocketed. Today, more than 40% of all U.S. babies are born outside marriage.

Many nonmarital births are to parents who are living together, but these parents are three times more likely than married parents to split up by a child's fifth birthday. This instability in living arrangements and associated changes often coincide with poverty and other disadvantages for children.

FACTOR #2: EDUCATION

A primary reason for poverty among families (and individuals) is low education, which usually leads to low wages. Almost 30% of people without a high school diploma were poor in 2014, while only 5% of people with at least a bachelor's degree were poor.

At least since the 1960s, people with more education earn more, but since the 1980s this payoff has been increasing. Today, it is hard to earn a middle-class wage without a college degree or at least a postsecondary credential. And just as the payoff to education has been growing, so too have gaps in educational attainment between children from higher- and lower-income families.

FACTOR #3: WORK AND WAGES

Declining job opportunities and wages of low-skilled workers are among the factors that have led less-educated men (especially black men) to work less over time; these trends are also thought to be associated with changes in family composition (see above). Many workers face a high long-term unemployment rate, almost 27% in July 2015. The percentage of workers who are employed or looking for work has dropped to 63%.

The employed also face difficulties. Fields that have a high concentration of low-educated women (many of whom are single mothers), such as retail and service jobs, are low-wage and often part-time even though many such workers want full-time hours. Involuntary part-time work more than doubled from 2007–2012.

(Source: <http://www.irp.wisc.edu/publications/factsheets/pdfs/FactSheet11-PoorFamilies.pdf>)

PORTAGE COUNTY FOOD INSECURITY RATE

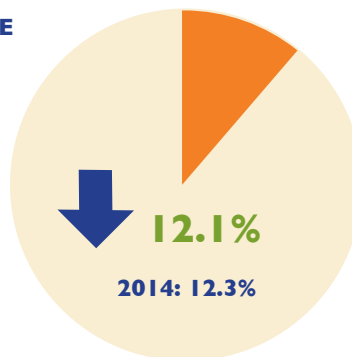
- 12.1% Food Insecure or 8,510 people.
- 68% qualify for FoodShare but 32% do not, meaning that their only recourse for food is emergency food programs or the help of friends and family.
- To address this issue, it would cost about \$4.3 million annually in Portage County.

2015 FOOD INSECURE PEOPLE:

8,510



8,630
2014



INCOME BANDS AMONG FOOD INSECURE POPULATIONS:

↓ 68% below SNAP threshold of 200% poverty

2014: 69%

↑ 32% above threshold of 200% poverty

2014: 31%

CHILDREN OF PORTAGE COUNTY

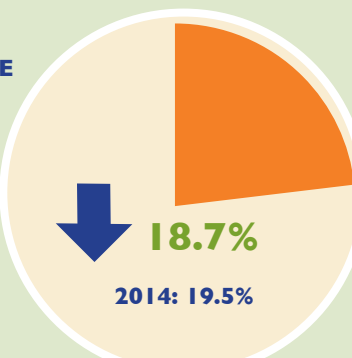
- From a child perspective, 18.7% of the children in your county are food insecure or 2,650 children.
- 62% are eligible for federal child nutrition programs and 38% are likely ineligible.

2015 FOOD INSECURE CHILDREN:

2,650



2,790
2014



Source: www.FeedingAmerica.org



WHAT IS FOOD INSECURITY?

Food insecurity describes a household's inability to provide enough food for every person to live an active, healthy life. Food insecurity is one way we can measure and assess the risk of hunger. In the United States currently, 1 in 8 people struggle with hunger.

WHAT CAUSES FOOD INSECURITY?

One "bad month" can be enough to plunge a household into food insecurity. Lay-offs at work, unexpected car maintenance or an accident on the job can suddenly force a family to choose between buying food and paying bills. Working families across America face countless situations that can result in food insecurity and hunger.

That's why many working families, including thousands of households who don't qualify for federal nutrition assistance, depend on the Feeding America network of food banks to help make ends meet during difficult times. The Feeding America network serves nearly every community in the United States, helping more than 46 million people — including 12 million children and 7 million seniors.

WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF FOOD INSECURITY?

Food insecurity can have a wide impact, depending on each individual's circumstances. Some of the most common, yet complex, effects of food insecurity include:

- serious health complications, especially when people facing hunger are forced to choose between spending money on food and medicine or medical care
- damage to a child's ability to learn and grow;
- difficult decisions for seniors — often living on fixed incomes — such as choosing between paying for food and critical healthcare.

HOW CAN WE END FOOD INSECURITY?

Part of what makes food insecurity so difficult to solve is that the underlying causes — poverty, unemployment/under-employment and inconsistent access to enough healthy food — are often deeply interconnected. Moving in and out of food insecurity simply adds more stress to a household that may already be wrestling with instability and unpredictability.

(Source: <http://www.feedingamerica.org>)

PORTAGE COUNTY HUNGER INDICATORS

FOOD ASSISTANCE – serving individuals via bags or baskets of groceries.

Various locations in Portage County may report meals served or number of individuals, children or families served.

| Indicator | 1st Qtr. 2016 | 2nd Qtr. 2016 | 3rd Qtr. 2016 | 4th Qtr. 2016 |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| Operation Bootstrap | 178,311 Meals | 205,957 Meals | 183,456 Meals | 254,457 Meals |
| TEFAP – St. Vinnies | 1,298 Families | 1,881 Families | 1,863 Families | 1,868 Families |
| Interfaith Food Pantry of Portage County | 893 Families 3,578 Individuals 1,204 Children 378 New Families | 991 Families 3,524 Individuals 1,111 Children 102 New Families | 1,031 Families 3,699 Individuals 1,163 Children 98 New Families | 1,066 Families 3,838 Individuals 1,234 Children 107 New Families |
| Mobile Pantry | 245 Individuals 100 Residences | 257 Individuals 112 Residences | 254 Individuals 109 Residences | 250 Individuals 100 Residences |
| Salvation Army | 174 Individuals 70 Baskets 5,910 Meals | 197 Individuals 88 Baskets 7,150 Meals | 189 Individuals 89 Baskets 6,117 Meals | 166 Individuals 71 Baskets 6,359 Meals |
| Place of Peace | 277 Meals 870 Bags | 968 Meals 254 Bags | 778 Meals 377 Bags | 882 Meals 303 Bags |
| UWSP Food Pantry | 360 | 374 | 96 | 717 |
| Rosholt Food Pantry | 27 Families 61 Individuals | 27 Families 58 Individuals | 29 Families 76 Individuals | 26 Families 93 Individuals |
| St. Bronislava Dinners | 40 Meals | 100 Meals | – Meals | – Meals |
| St. Joseph's Monday Meals | – | 39 Meals | 104 Meals | 114 Meals |
| Homelessness | 1st Qtr. 2016 | 2nd Qtr. 2016 | 3rd Qtr. 2016 | 4th Qtr. 2016 |
| CAP Services | – | 22 People | 17 People | 5 People |
| Family Crisis | – | 225 People | – | – |
| Public Schools | – | – | 47 Children | 30 Children |
| Salvation Army | 200 Bed Nights | 3,081 Bed Nights | 3,121 Bed Nights | 3,275 Bed Nights |
| Operation Bootstrap | | 190 Requests for Shelter | | |
| Warming Center | – | – | – | 44 People |

WHO IS HUNGRY?

It's difficult to imagine that hunger exists in America's Heartland. However, thousands of our Wisconsin neighbors are food insecure, meaning at times they don't know where or when they will have their next meal. Others are hungry, meaning there is no next meal.

FAMILIES FALLING THROUGH THE CRACKS

Approximately 59% of Wisconsin households receiving assistance had at least one employed member in the past year. Many families try to make ends meet but because they bring in some income, they may not qualify for government programs.

THOSE AT HIGHEST RISK - CHILDREN AND SENIORS

A child's cognitive, emotional, and physical development depends on access to wholesome foods and good nutrition. According to U.S. Census Bureau, one in five children in west central Wisconsin experience food insecurity. Many struggle with hunger when

school meals are not available.

According to the study Hunger in America 2010, 30% of seniors who rely on our local food

pantries for help report that they have had to choose between paying for food and paying for medical care. Among food pantry clients 65 and older, more than half reported visiting a pantry on a monthly basis, the highest of any age group.

INDIVIDUALS STRUGGLING WITH THE HIGH COST OF LIVING EXPENSES AND HEALTH CARE

Many families are a car repair, broken bone, or lost job away from being food insecure. Unexpected expenses and the high cost of health care can be devastating to families already struggling.

(Source: http://www.fmpfoodbank.org/whos_hungry.html)



THE HIGH COST OF BEING POOR IN WISCONSIN

The **good news:** Poverty in Wisconsin is down. Household median income is up. More people have access to health care.

The **bad news:** Hundred of thousands of Wisconsinites still face double jeopardy in today's economy. They live below the poverty line, and they face high costs in areas such as rent, food, child care and predatory lending.

These are among the findings of a groundbreaking report, *The High Cost of Being Poor in Wisconsin*, released by the Coalition on Human Needs and 9to5 Wisconsin.

We found many ways in which it is expensive to be poor if you are one of the nearly 678,000 adults

and children in Wisconsin who live at or below the poverty line. Consider:

Rents eat up huge proportions of income. The poor pay higher food prices because of lack of access to markets. They pay late fees for unpaid rent and face evictions. Poor housing conditions lead to health issues, which in turn lead to missed days of school or work. They often don't get paid sick days or paid leave. And they sometimes are exploited by predatory lending practices such as pay day lending.

And yet: for every expense the poor encounter, policy solutions could exist to alleviate the plight of struggling Americans including:

- Increasing federal funding for housing and child care subsidies
- Expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit
- Increasing SNAP benefits and improving child nutrition programs while reauthorizing them
- Finalizing a strong rule from the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to stop predatory lending
- Raising the federal minimum wage and helping workers get more paid hours through paid sick leave and more predictable hours.

HUNGER & POVERTY PREVENTION PARTNERSHIP IN ACTION



2016 HUNGER PREVENTION AWARD RECIPIENT



Farmshed

This award is given to an organization or individuals who has demonstrated an exemplary commitment to reducing hunger.

The 2016 Hunger Prevention Award was presented to Farmshed for their EBT Redemption and Gleaning at the Farmers Market. Food donations from Stevens Point Farmers Market from July through October totaled 6,506 lbs. The award was presented by Jill Hicks and Jeremy Erickson, Co-Chairs of HPPP.

Let us all envision the day when hunger is eradicated and Empty Bowls is a celebration, not a need.

The Hunger and Poverty Prevention Partnership is very proud of the accomplishments for the year 2016. In October, the 15th Annual Empty Bowls event was held at SPASH. The event raised \$18,900 for hunger relief efforts.



Potter Joe and a long line of attendees ready for some soup!



Live entertainment included Swamp Road, Tom Pease and The Grenadiers. Attendees also got involved in the Soup Throw Down with Mayor Mike!

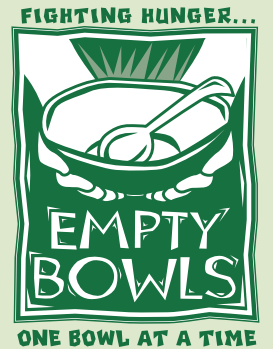


Bowls are crafted and donated by professional potters and students. Participants paid \$11, selected a bowl, filled it with soup donated by area restaurants and added a donated cookie and breadstick.

- 76 Volunteers
- 985 people attended
- 36 Restaurants donated soup
- 22 Corporate sponsors from the community



A beautiful selection of pottery was available as people selected the perfect bowl. (above)





2016 PAT CASSIDY MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS

Lily Firkus and Eric Witchrich

The Pat Cassidy Memorial Scholarships went to Lily Firkus and Eric Witchrich (not shown) and was presented by Jill Hicks and Jeremy Erickson, Co-Chairs of HPPP.

GIVING GARDENS SEASON REPORT AND DONATIONS

Community businesses and organizations help fight hunger by developing and tending a community garden. The harvest goes to needy families. Giving Garden produced and donated the following:

Giving Gardens *

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| CAP Garden | 120 lbs. |
| McDill Community Garden | 349 |
| Frame Presbyterian Church | 305 |
| Point of Discovery Garden | 257 |
| Gilfry Garden | 225 |
| Plover Boys and Girls Club | 100 |
| UWSP Campus Garden | 152 |
| Victory Garden | 162 |
| Youth Gardens | 100 |
| Farmshed Greenhouse | 90 |
| Family Crisis Center | 45 |
| Y Gardens | 907 |

Total Produce Donated 2,812 lbs.

*Giving Gardens produce was donated to:

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Family Crisis Center | Lincoln Center |
| Interfaith Food Pantry | Operation Bootstrap |
| Salvation Army HOPE Center | |

Interested in Starting a Giving Garden?

Please contact Jeremy Erickson at givinggardenswi@gmail.com 715-570-4218. Assistance is provided as needed.



2016 GRANT RECIPIENTS

Grant recipients were chosen based on the proposal's ability to balance hunger prevention with meeting hunger's everyday needs. Successful grant applications did not duplicate other hunger prevention programs in the county and preference was given to programs that proposed a different way of meeting hunger needs.

Portage County Health & Human Services –

breast feeding equipment \$643

Operation Bootstrap – nutritious food \$1,030

Children's Museum – community lunches \$600

Farmshed – Winter Farmers' Market \$1,105

Portage County Interfaith Food Pantry –

fresh dairy products \$1,200

St. Bronislava Youth Group – youth sponsored family meals \$750

Boys and Girls Club – evening dinners for teens \$672

Total Grants Funded: \$6,000

2016 PLANT A ROW

Plant a Row for the Hungry is a program begun by the Garden Writers of America to encourage people to plant extra rows in their gardens, and donate the produce to local food pantries.

Donations From:

Personal Gardens (Plant a Row)

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Produce donated by private individuals | |
| Interfaith Food Pantry..... | 858 lbs. |
| Lincoln Center..... | 2,515.5 |
| Operation Bootstrap..... | 2,318 |
| St. Vincent de Paul..... | 3,200 |
| Salvation Army..... | 65.5 |
| Total Produce Donated..... | 8,957 lbs. |



Glean Central Wisconsin *

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Food donations from Stevens Point Farmers Market from July through October..... | 6,506 lbs. |
| Donations from Wood County Market Vendors..... | 3,536.9 lbs |
| Total Produce Collected..... | 10,042.9 lbs. |

*Glean Central Wisconsin produce was donated to:

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Family Crisis Center | St. Vincent de Paul |
| Interfaith Food Pantry | Operation Bootstrap |
| Salvation Army HOPE Center | |



TOTAL PRODUCE DONATED DURING THE 2016 GROWING SEASON: 21,811.9 LBS.