SALT LAKE CITY

RESIDENT FOOD ACCESS SURVEY

OFFICIAL 2022 SALT LAKE CITY RESIDENT SURVEY

Y2 ANALYTICS

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

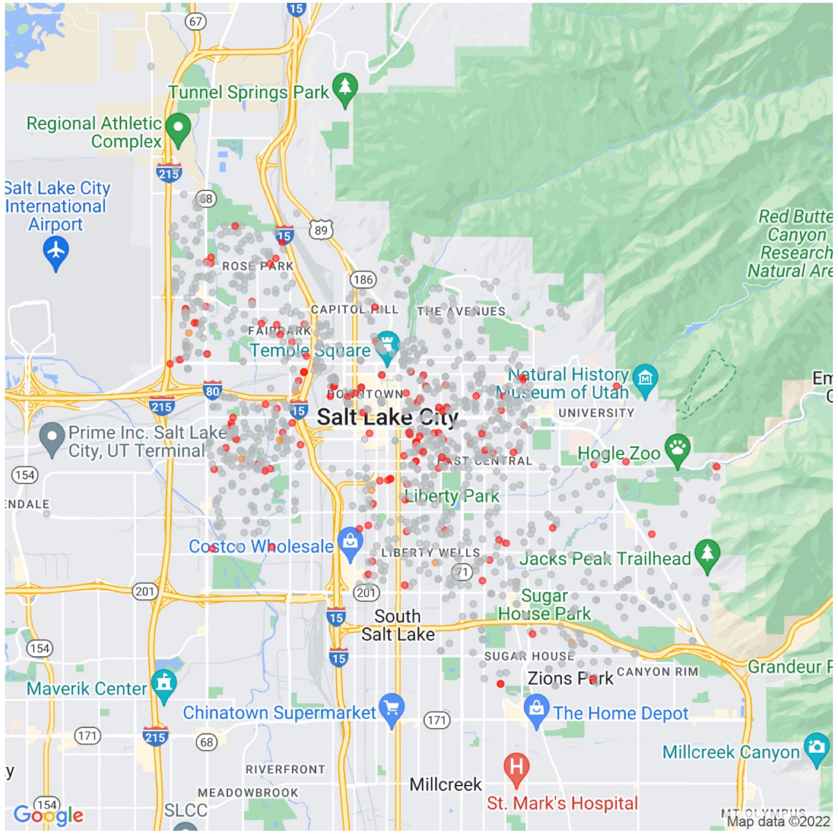
BACKGROUND, SAMPLE, AND MARGIN OF ERROR

Y^2 Analytics, in conjunction with Salt Lake City, designed, programmed, and delivered a survey to Salt Lake City residents for the purpose of understanding the presence of food hardship among city residents, as well as examining how best to increase accessibility of food and healthy nutrition for lower-income residents.

- This survey of 1,069 respondents was fielded among an address-based sample of Salt Lake City residents from June 18 – August 11, 2022.

- Data have been weighted to reflect population statistics from the U.S. Census' American Community Survey to ensure that the sample is representative of the City as a whole, specifically with regard to age, gender, race, home ownership, and City Council District.

- The margin of error on this survey is ± 3.0



Below 130% FPL

Below 185% FPL

Not Below FPL

5 KEY FINDINGS TO REMEMBER

1. **Approximately 1-in-4 residents experience financial hardship when purchasing food for their household. Those who struggle find it especially difficult to access the kinds of food they prefer, particularly healthy food and fresh produce.**

   The populations that are most at risk of experiencing food hardship are racial minorities, those that are less educated, renters, and residents with disabilities.

2. **According to residents, the cost is the number one barrier preventing them from accessing enough and the kinds of food they prefer.**

   The increasing cost of living experienced during the past year has limited residents' access to food as they have been forced to prioritize other expenses.

3. **Among those who have experienced food hardship during the past year, the just over half have utilized existing food programs and resources.**

   According to residents, the most common barriers to using programs are concerns that they would not qualify and a desire to not take away resources from those with greater need.

4. **When considering additional programs or resources they would like to see, residents are most enthusiastic about efforts geared toward providing more affordable and accessible grocery stores in their neighborhoods.**

   The programs identified by residents as being most helpful include having more money to help pay for food and other basic expenses, grocery store vouchers, and more healthy and affordable grocery stores in their area.

5. **Currently, 1-in-3 residents grow their own food at home. However, among those not currently growing their own food, 2-in-3 would be interested in doing so.**

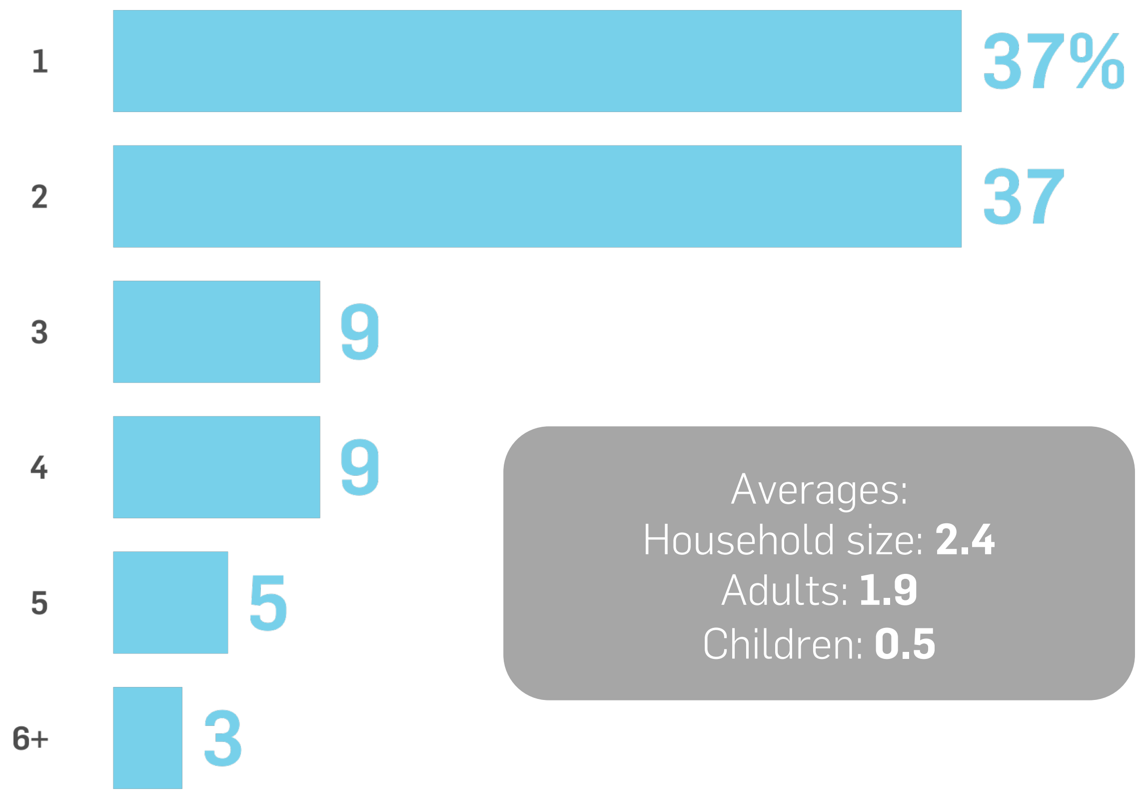
   These residents are most enthusiastic about having access to space to grow food such as community gardens and greenhouses, as well as instructional classes to learn how.

ECONOMIC SECURITY PROFILE

1-IN-10 LIVING BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

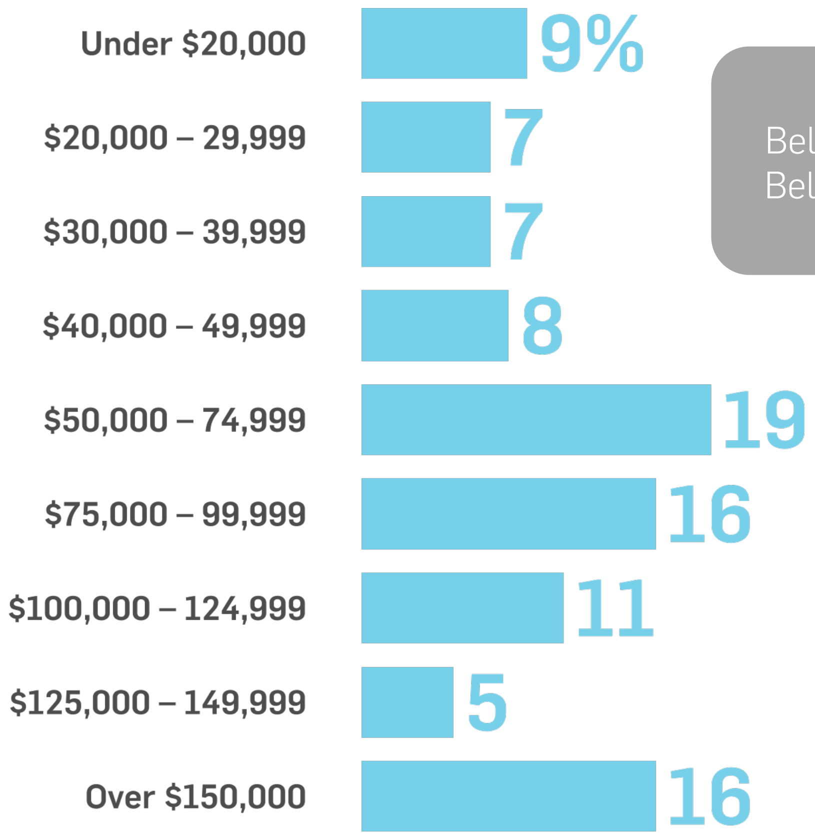
Just over 1-in-10 respondents (11%) fall below 130% of the Federal Poverty Level, with an additional 1% falling below the 185% FPL. The vast majority of those that are below the FPL make less than $20k per year. The majority of households sampled have 1-2 occupants and 1-in-5 households have children.

Household Size



Averages:
Household size: **2.4**
Adults: **1.9**
Children: **0.5**

Income



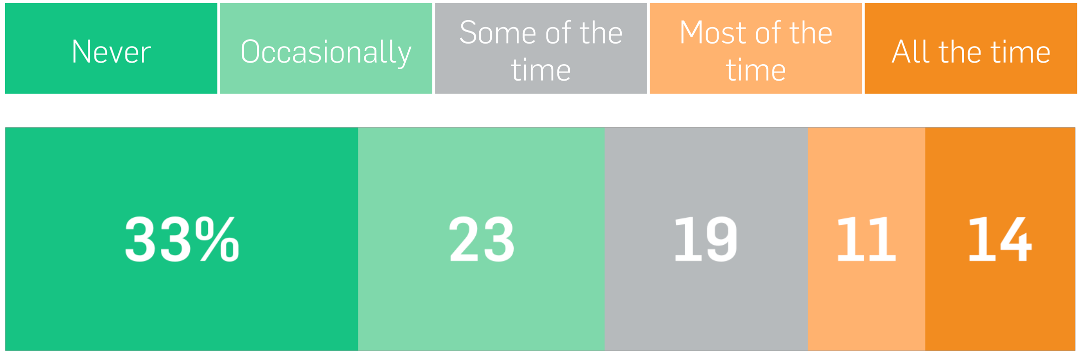
Below 130% FPL: **11%**
Below 185% FPL: **12%**

Q: Including yourself, how many people in your household are you financially responsible for or do you share expenses with (i.e., food, clothing, transportation, childcare, etc.)? (n = 1129)
Q: What is the total annual income for members of your household with whom you share financial responsibility? (n = 1130)

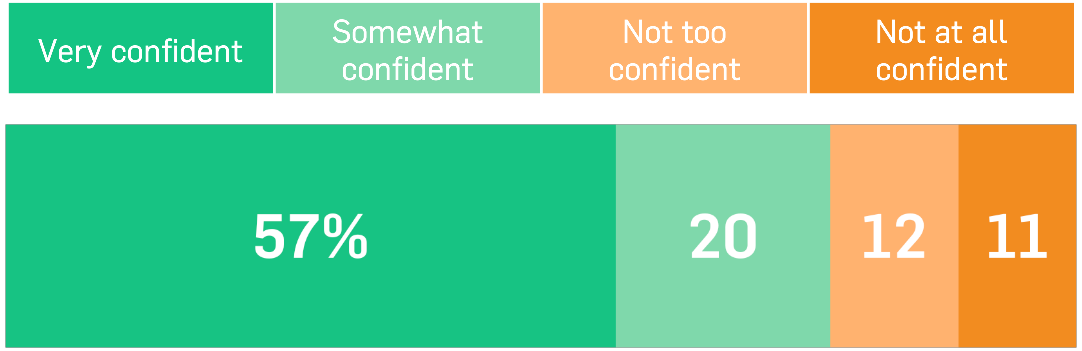
1 IN 4 CONCERNED WITH EXPENSES/GATHERING $400

Food is among the top financial concerns for residents, second only to health care. During the past 12 months, 14% of respondents were unable to get food when it was needed and 25% report being concerned about paying basic household expenses most or all of the time. Similarly, 23% say they are not confident they could come up with an additional $400 if the need arose.

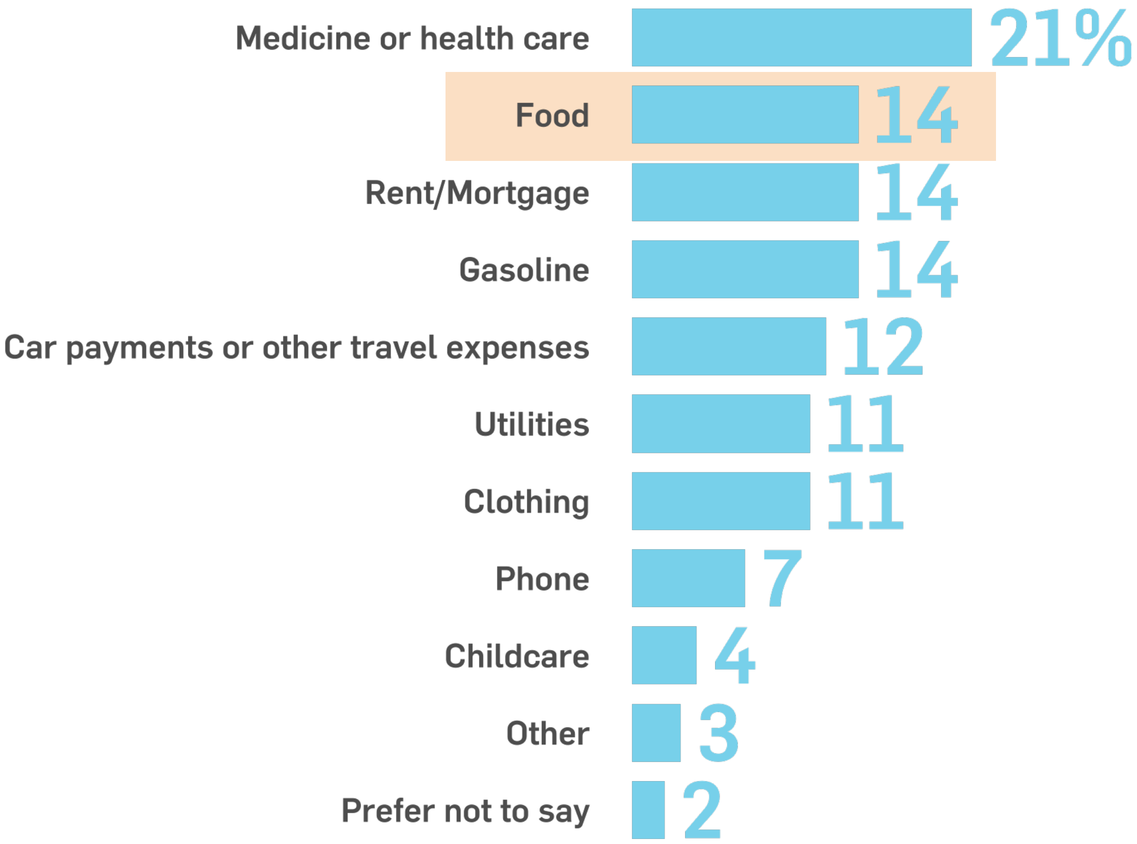
Concern Paying Expenses



Confidence in Gathering $400



Specific Concerns

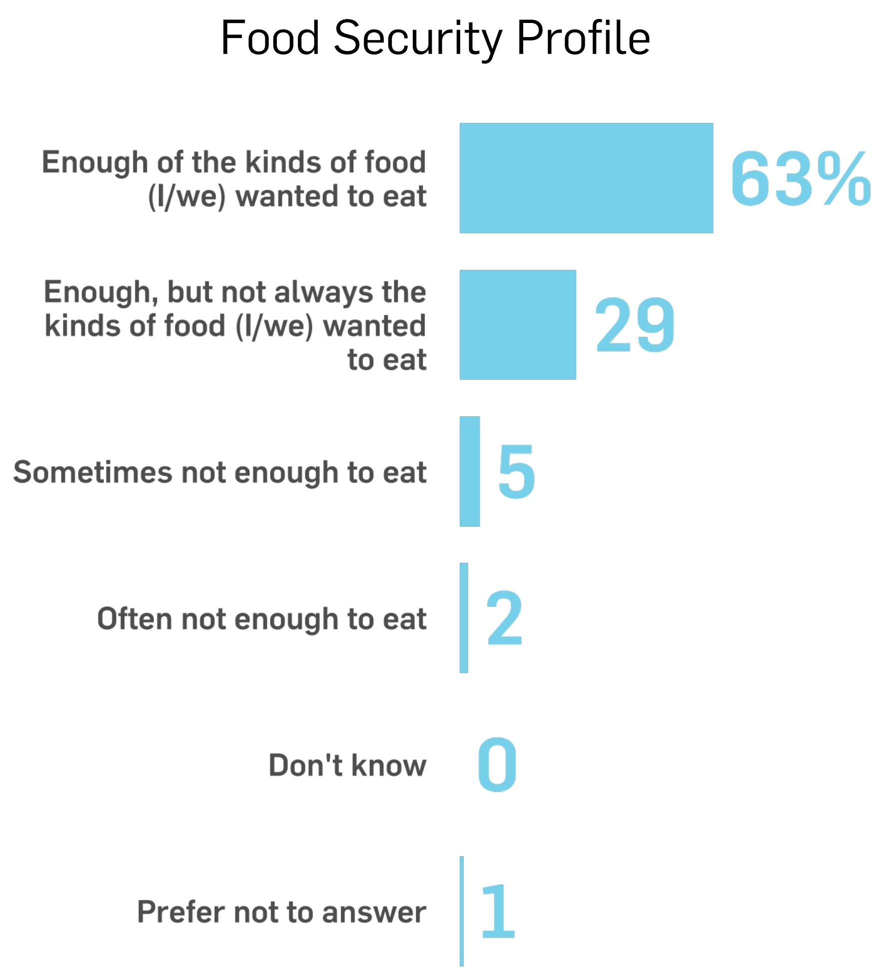


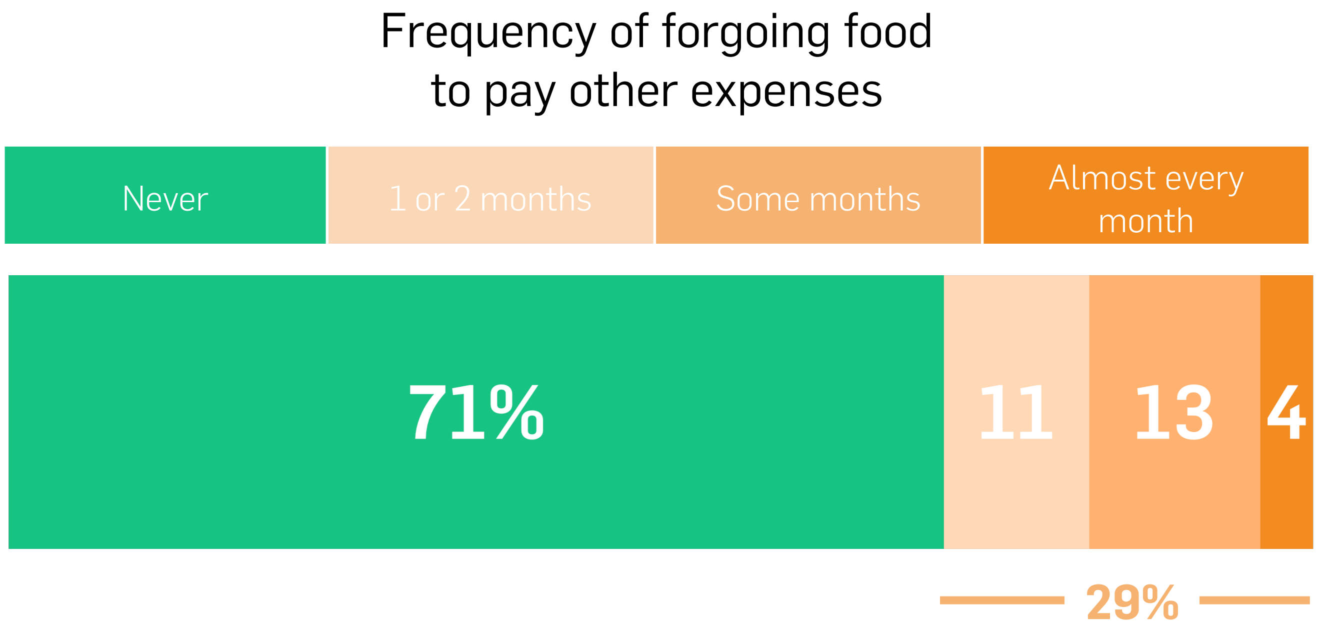
Q: How often in the past 12 months would you say you were worried or stressed about having enough money to pay for basic household expenses, such as food, rent or mortgage, car payments, medical expenses, student loans, childcare, and so on? (n = 1130)
Q: How confident are you that you could come up with $400 if an unexpected expense arose within the next month? (n = 1130)
Q: In the past 12 months, have you or any members of your household been unable to get or pay for any of the following when it was really needed? Select all that apply. (n = 1130)

FOOD SECURITY OVERVIEW

NEARLY 3 IN 10 HAVE FORGONE FOOD IN THE LAST YEAR

While the majority of respondents (71%), say that they have not forgone purchasing food in the past 12 months in order to pay household expenses, just under a third (29%) say they have. The vast majority or respondents (94%) say they have enough food, but a third (29%) say they lack the *kinds* of food they want to eat. Only 7% report not having enough food in the past year.



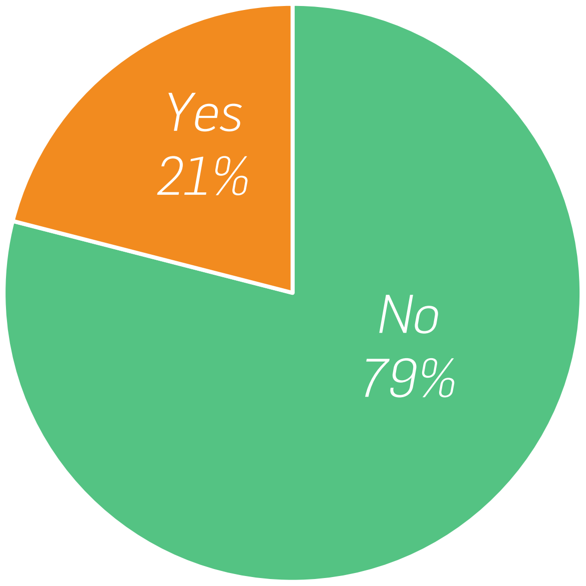


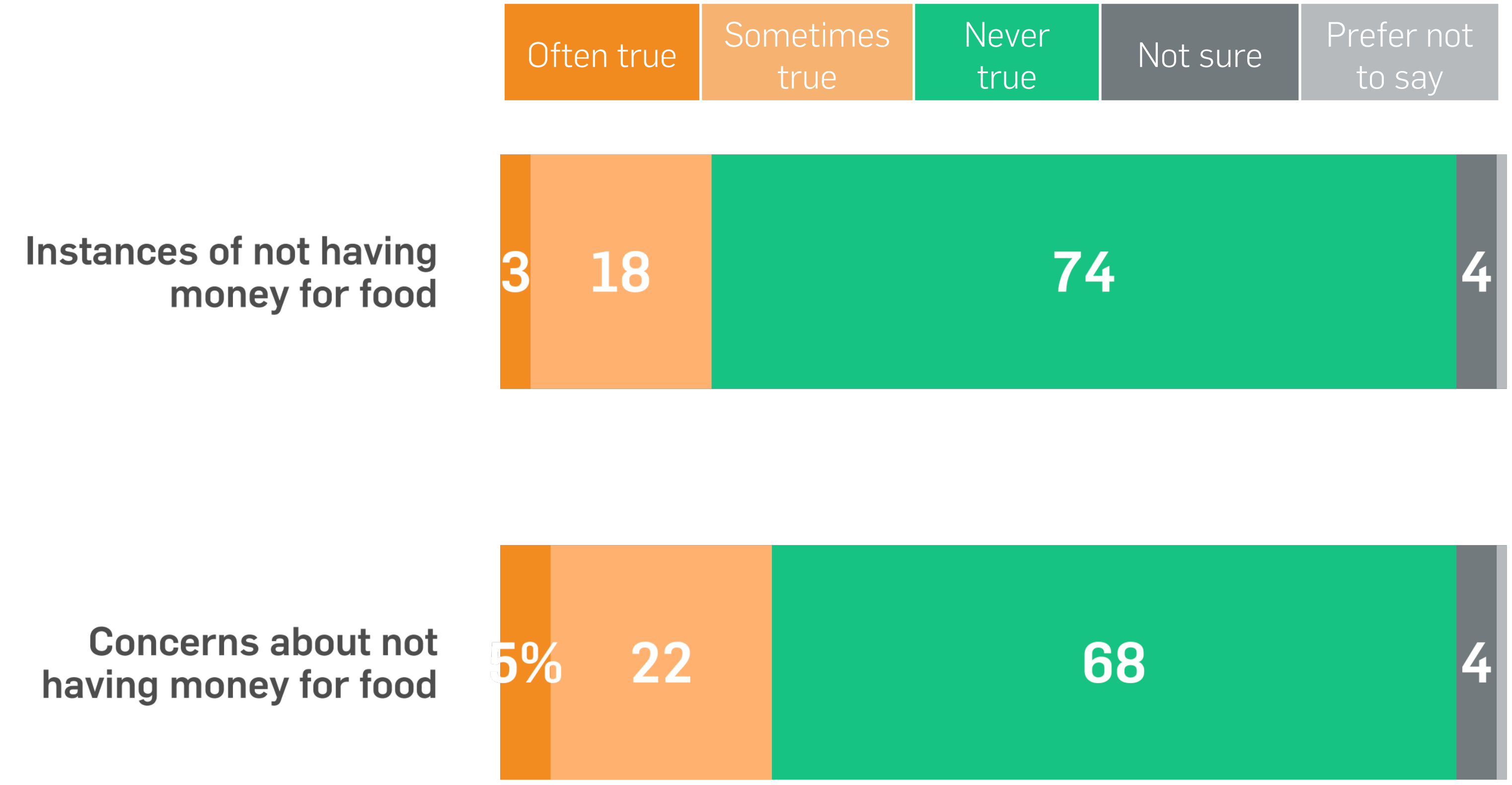
Q: Which of these statements best describes the food eaten in your household in the past 12 months? (n = 1130)
Q: In the past 12 months, how many months did you or members of your household reduce or forgo food in order to pay for other basic household expenses such as rent or mortgage, car payments, medical expenses, student loans, childcare, and so on? (n = 1130)

1 IN 4 EXPERIENCE FINANCIAL HARDSHIP BUYING FOOD

During the past year, over a quarter of respondents have worried that their household would run out of food before they had the funds to buy more. Additionally, 21% of residents say they have not had enough money to buy the food their household needed during the past year. For those that have struggled to afford food, only a very small proportion say they experienced the hardship "often."

Have struggled to pay for food in the past 12 months



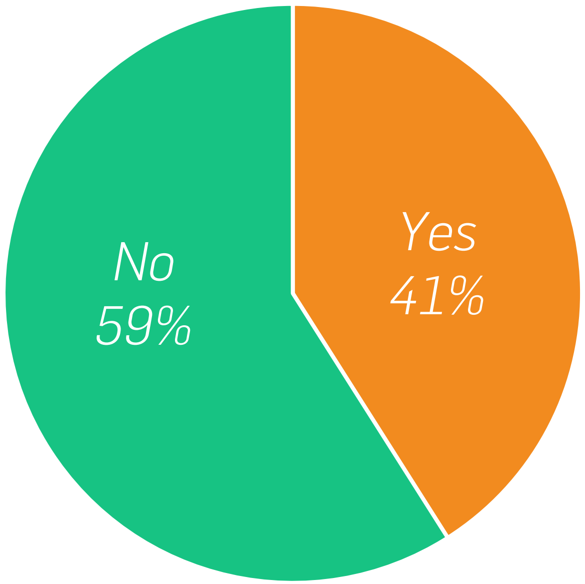


Q: In the past 12 months, have there been times when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your household needed? (n = 1130)
Q: Please indicate how often, if ever, the following statement has been true for you and your household. Within the past 12 months, you worried that your food would run out before you got money to buy more. (n = 1130)
Q: Please indicate how often, if ever, the following statement has been true for you and your household. Within the past 12 months, the food you bought just didn't last and you didn't have money to get more. (n = 1130)

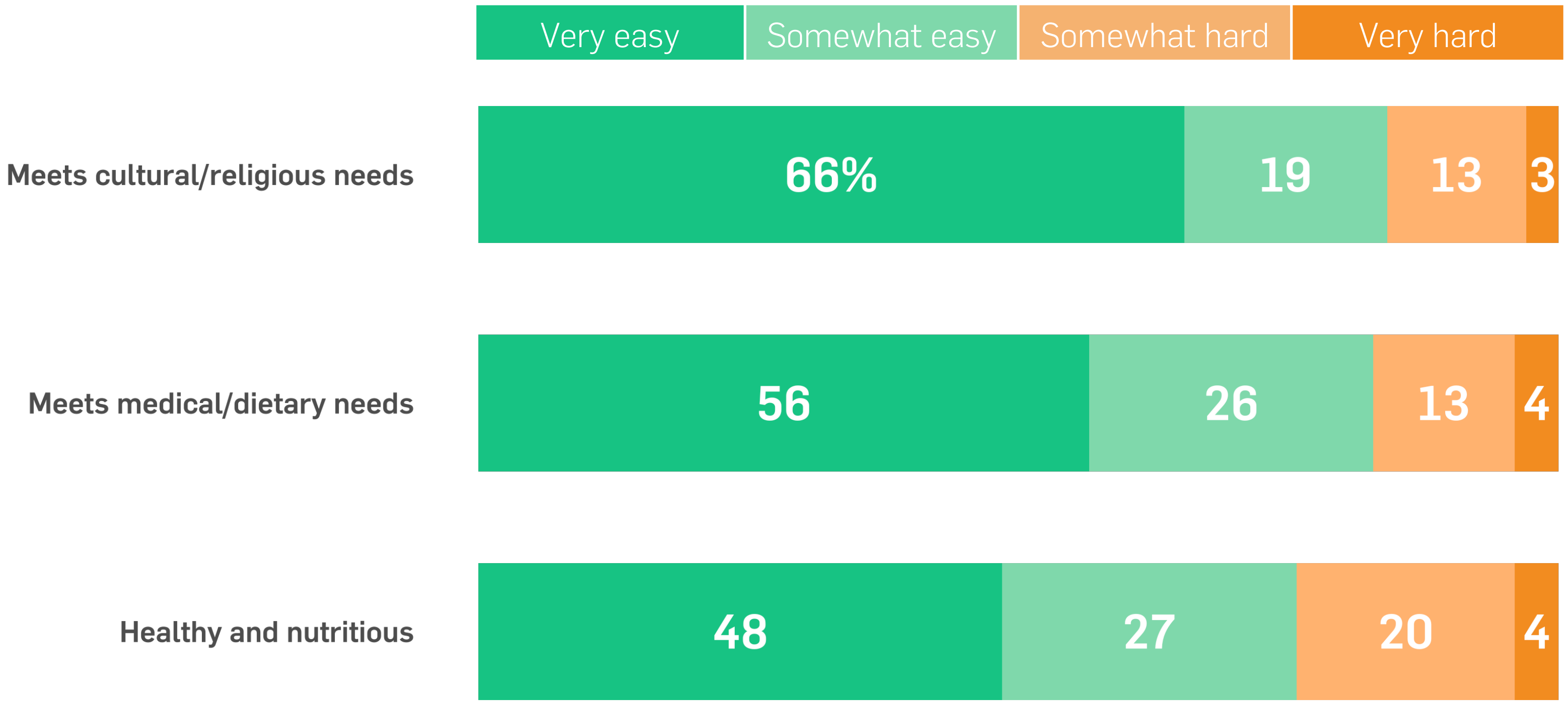
2 IN 5 HAVE DIFFICULTY ACCESSING PREFERED FOODS

During the past year, 41% of respondents have been unable to get the kinds of food their family prefers to eat. When it comes to specific concerns, getting enough healthy food is the biggest difficulty, considered to be somewhat or very hard for 1 in 4 respondents. Getting access to foods that match religious/cultural preference or dietary needs is considered less difficult on average.

Have been unable to get preferred foods in the past 12 months



Ease of accessing preferred foods

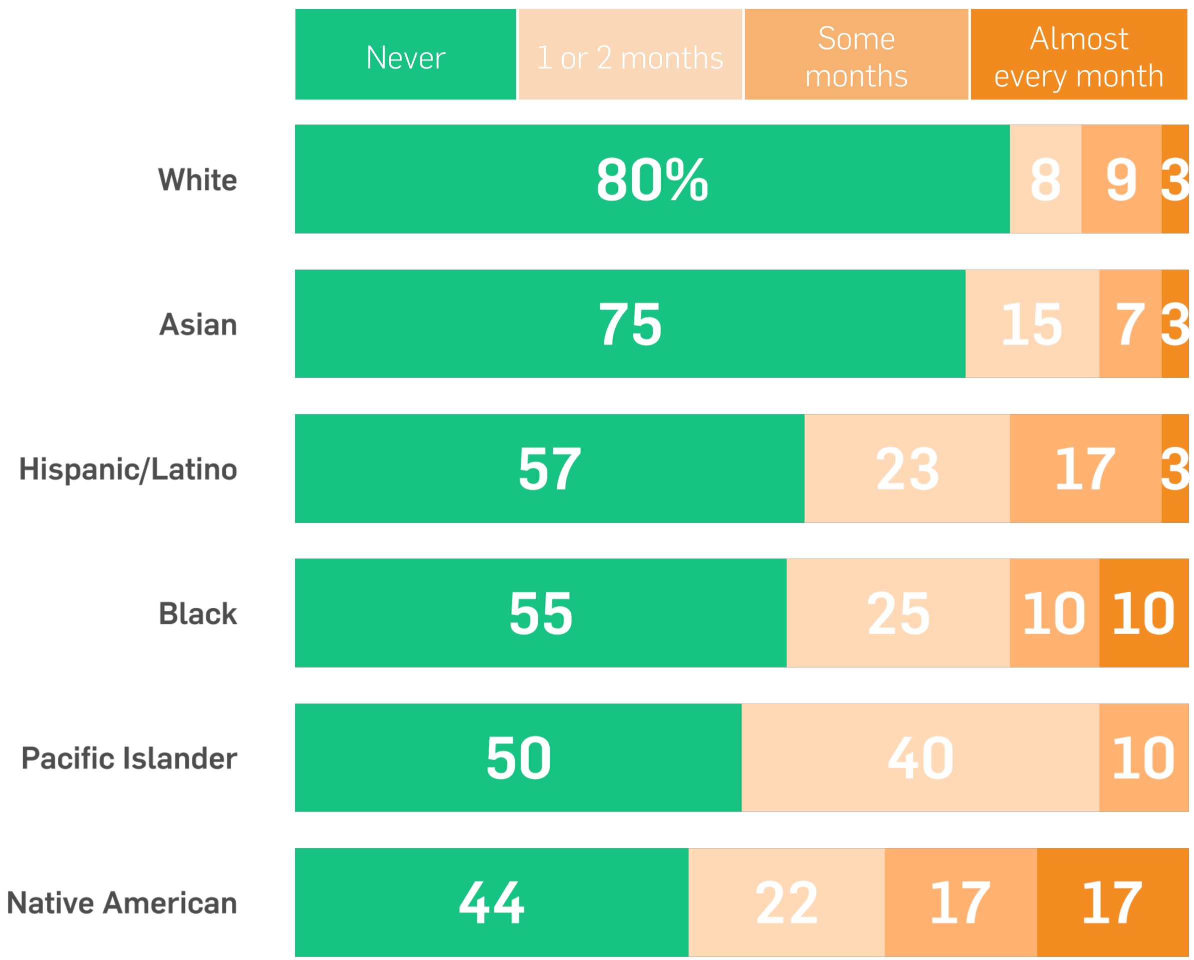


Q: In the past 12 months, have there been times when you were unable to get the kinds of food you or your family preferred to eat? (n = 1129)
Q: Within the past 12 months, how easy or hard was it for your household to get enough healthy and nutritious food to eat? (n = 1130)
Q: Within the past 12 months, how easy or hard was it for your household to get food that meets your cultural or religious preferences? (n = 1123)
Q: Within the past 12 months, how easy or hard was it for your household to get food that meets your medically-necessary dietary needs? (n = 1125)

RACE & EDUCATION CORRELATED WITH FOOD HARDSHIP

80% of white respondents say have never forgone food in order to pay for household expenses as compared with less than half of Native Americans and Pacific Islanders who say the same. Black and Hispanic residents are also more likely on average to experience food hardship, along with less educated residents, renters, and those with disabilities.

Food forgone by race



- Education is a significant predictor in food security.
- Only 8% of Postgraduates haven't had enough money for food in the last year. This percentage increases steadily as education decreases down to 46% for those who have less than a high school education.

- Respondents who rent instead of own their homes are more likely to not have enough money for food. (31% for renters and 11% for owners)
- Similarly, 34% of those who have disabilities have not had enough for food sometime in the past year compared to 13% for those without.

Q: In the past 12 months, have there been times when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your household needed? (n = 1130)
Q: In the past 12 months, how many months did you or members of your household reduce or forgo food in order to pay for other basic household expenses such as rent or mortgage, car payments, medical expenses, student loans, childcare, and so on? (n = 1130)

FOOD SECURITY BARRIERS

RESIDENTS FEEL PAINS OF RISING PRICES AND INFLATION

When asked about the reasons it has been difficult to enough food or the kinds of food they prefer, residents cite price increases and the overall cost of living as their primary barriers. As prices have increased due to inflation and rising fuel prices, and as residents have struggled to keep pace with the increasing cost of living, they have found that their budgets do not stretch as far at the grocery store.

"Not enough money"

"Not available at the store"

"Rent and insurance increases"

"Inflation, gas, and food costs"

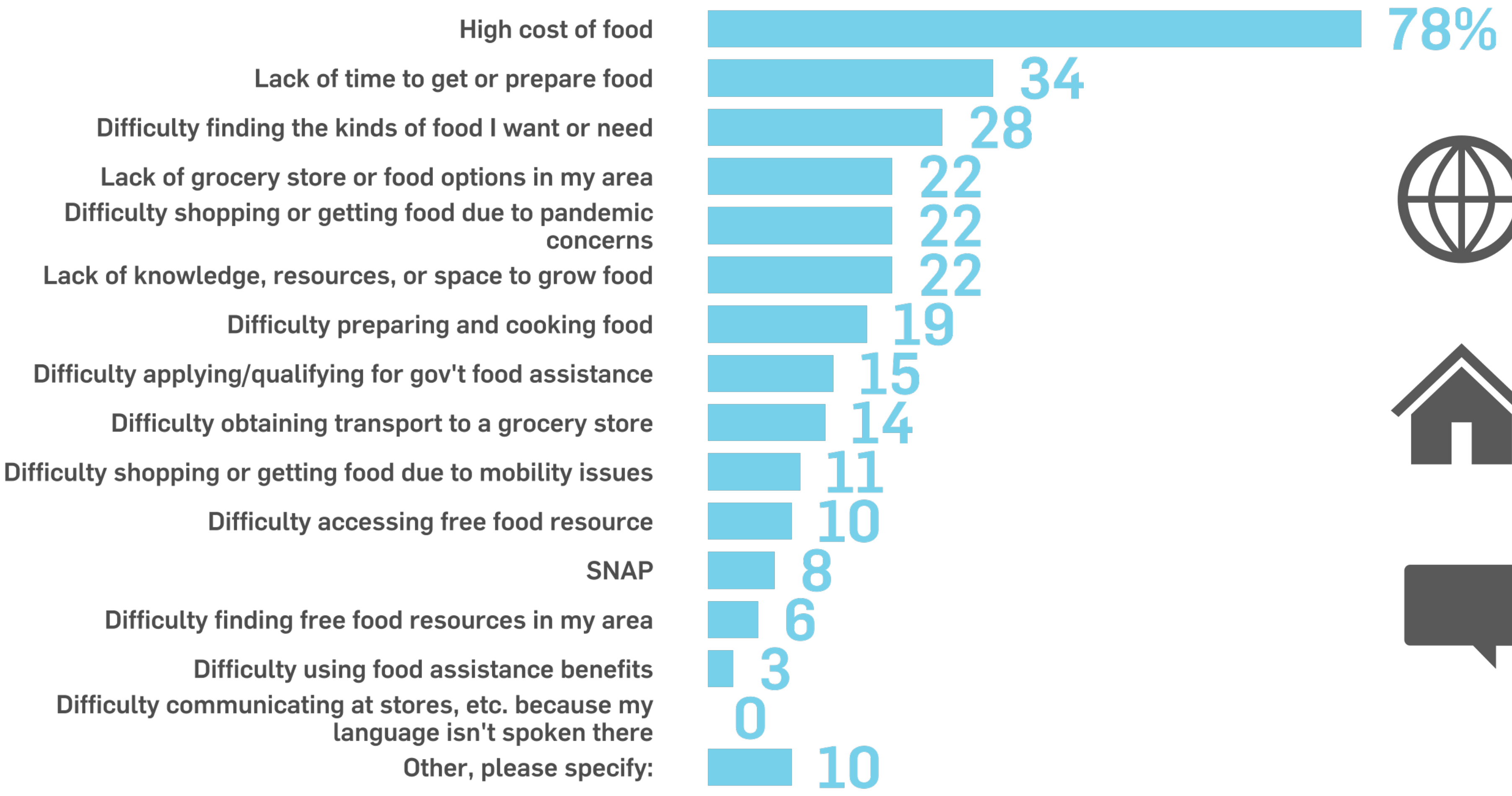
"I can't afford a lot of meat or fresh veggies"

Q: In your own words, what would you say is the primary reason you are unable to get enough food or the kinds of food you prefer? (n = 407)

HIGH COST OF FOOD IS A COMMON BARRIER

Of those who have had food shortages in their homes, the most common barrier cited, by far, is the high cost of food (78%). The next most common barriers involve lacking time to buy or prepare food (34%) and finding the kinds of food they want or need (28%).

Reasons for personal food shortages



White respondents have more trouble finding preferred foods and time to get or prepare foods

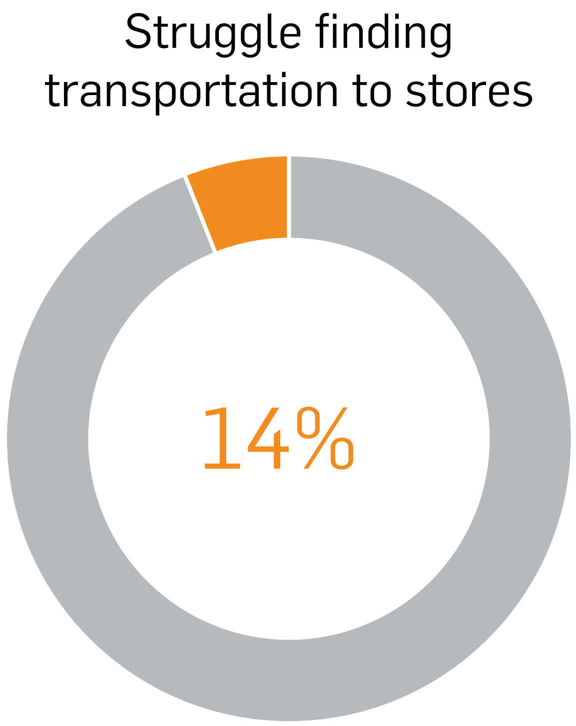
Those who rent have more trouble getting transportation to stores

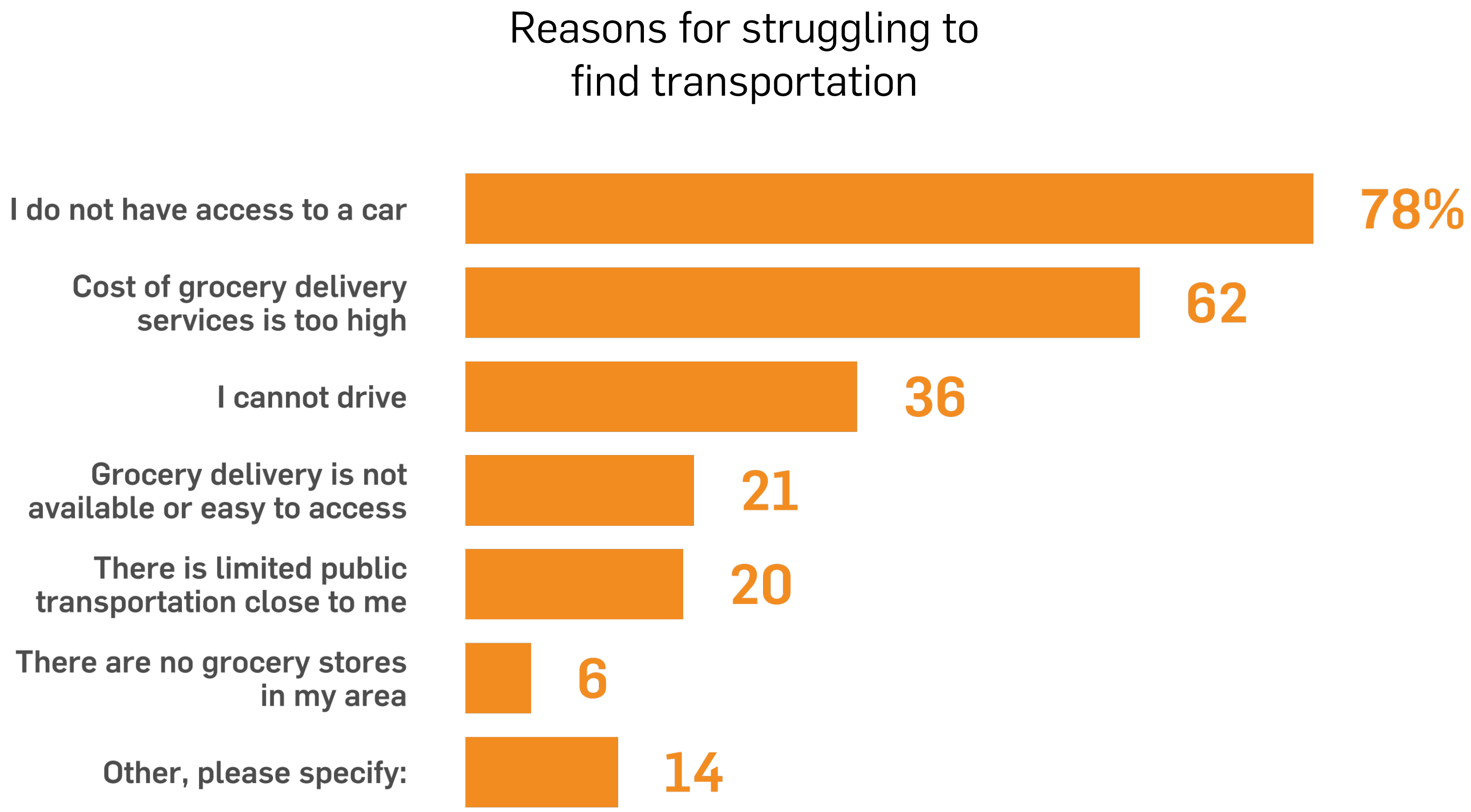
No respondents attributed food shortages to language barriers

Q: Below is a list of some reasons people don't always have enough food. Which, if any, of the following reasons apply to you? Please select all that apply. (n = 448)

GROCERY STORE ACCESS DEPENDENT ON TRANSIT

Of the respondents who have had food shortages in their homes, 14% say that they have trouble accessing stores. Among those, 78% say they do not have access to a car. The next most common barrier preventing residents from accessing a grocery store is the high cost of delivery services.



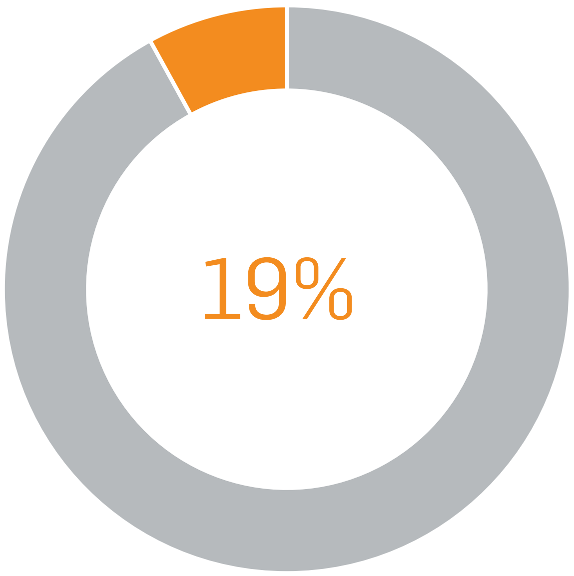


Q: Below is a list of some reasons people don't always have enough food. Which, if any, of the following reasons apply to you? Please select all that apply. (n = 448)
Q: Below is a list of some of the challenges that may make it difficult to access a grocery store. Which of the following, if any, apply to you? Please select all that apply. (n = 56)

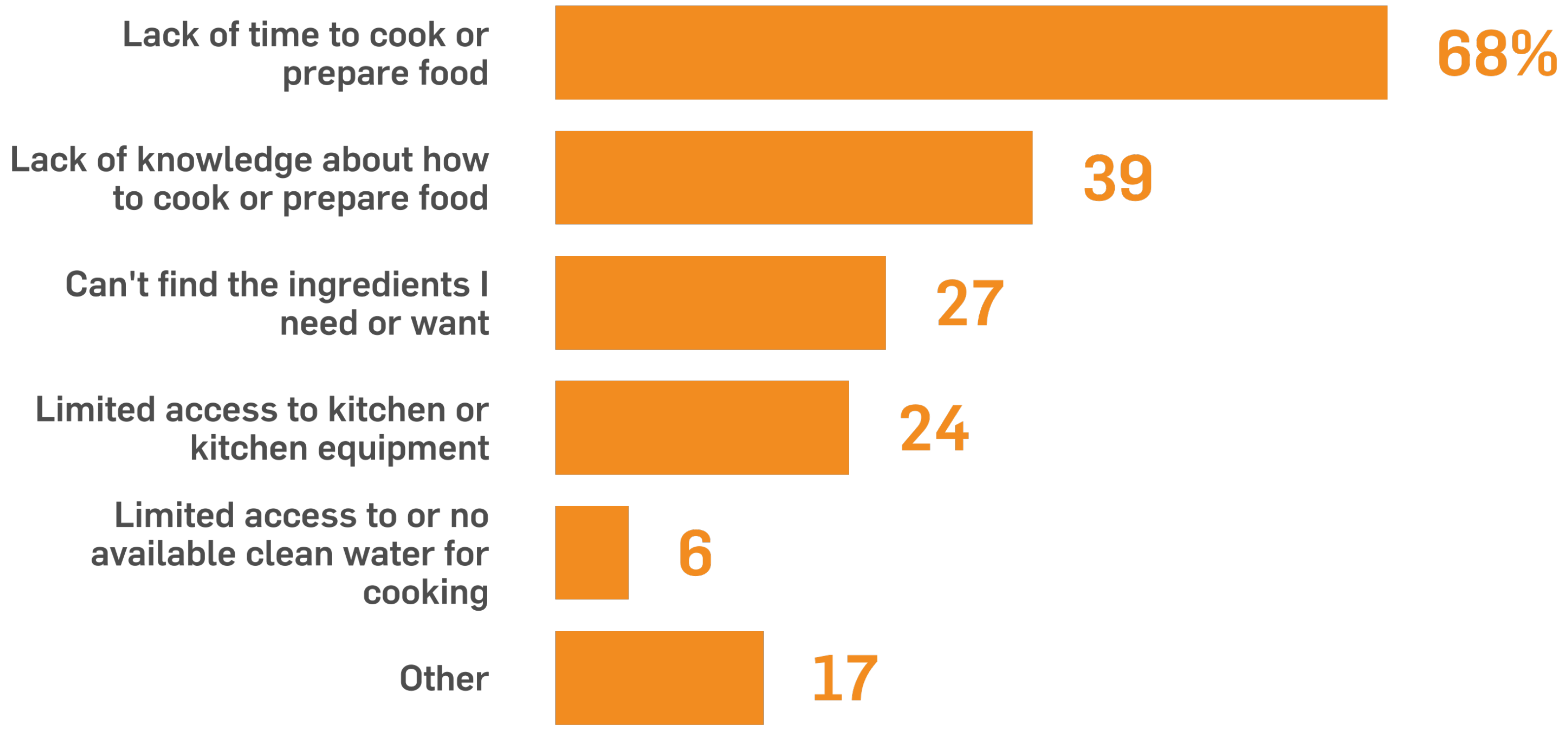
DIFFICULTY PREPARING FOOD IS DUE TO LACK OF TIME

Among residents who experience food hardship, 19% say that they have difficulties preparing and cooking food. For these respondents, the primary barrier is lack of time (68%). Other common barriers include not knowing how 39%, not being able to find proper ingredients (27%), and not having access to the proper equipment (24%).

Struggle preparing and cooking food



Reasons for struggling to prepare and cook food

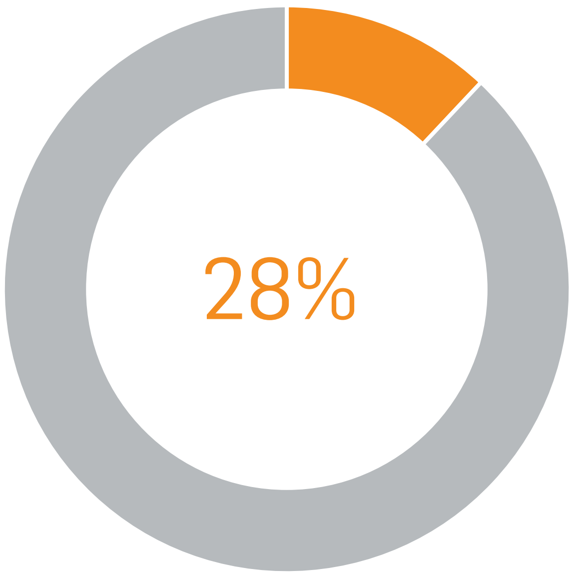


Q: Below is a list of some reasons people don't always have enough food. Which, if any, of the following reasons apply to you? Please select all that apply. (n = 448)
Q: Below is a list of some of the challenges that may make it difficult to prepare food. Which of the following, if any, apply to you? Please select all that apply. (n = 371)

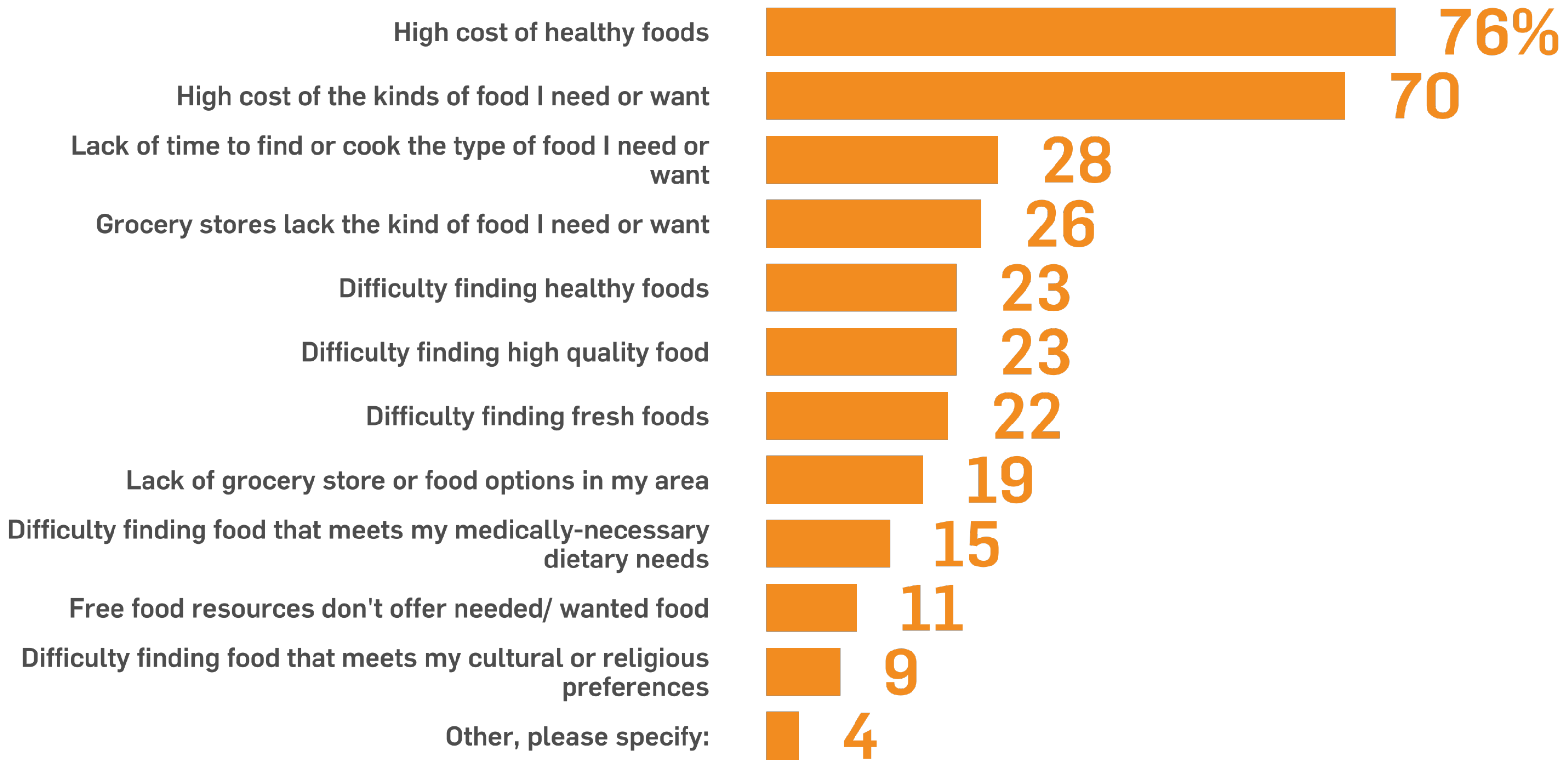
HIGH COST OF FOOD PREVENTS HEALTHIER DIETS

Over a quarter of struggling respondents say that they have trouble finding the foods that they want or need. The two most common barriers are the high cost of healthy foods (76%) and the high cost of foods they want or need (70%), indicating the importance of affordability.

Struggle finding needed/wanted foods



Reasons for struggling to find needed or wanted foods

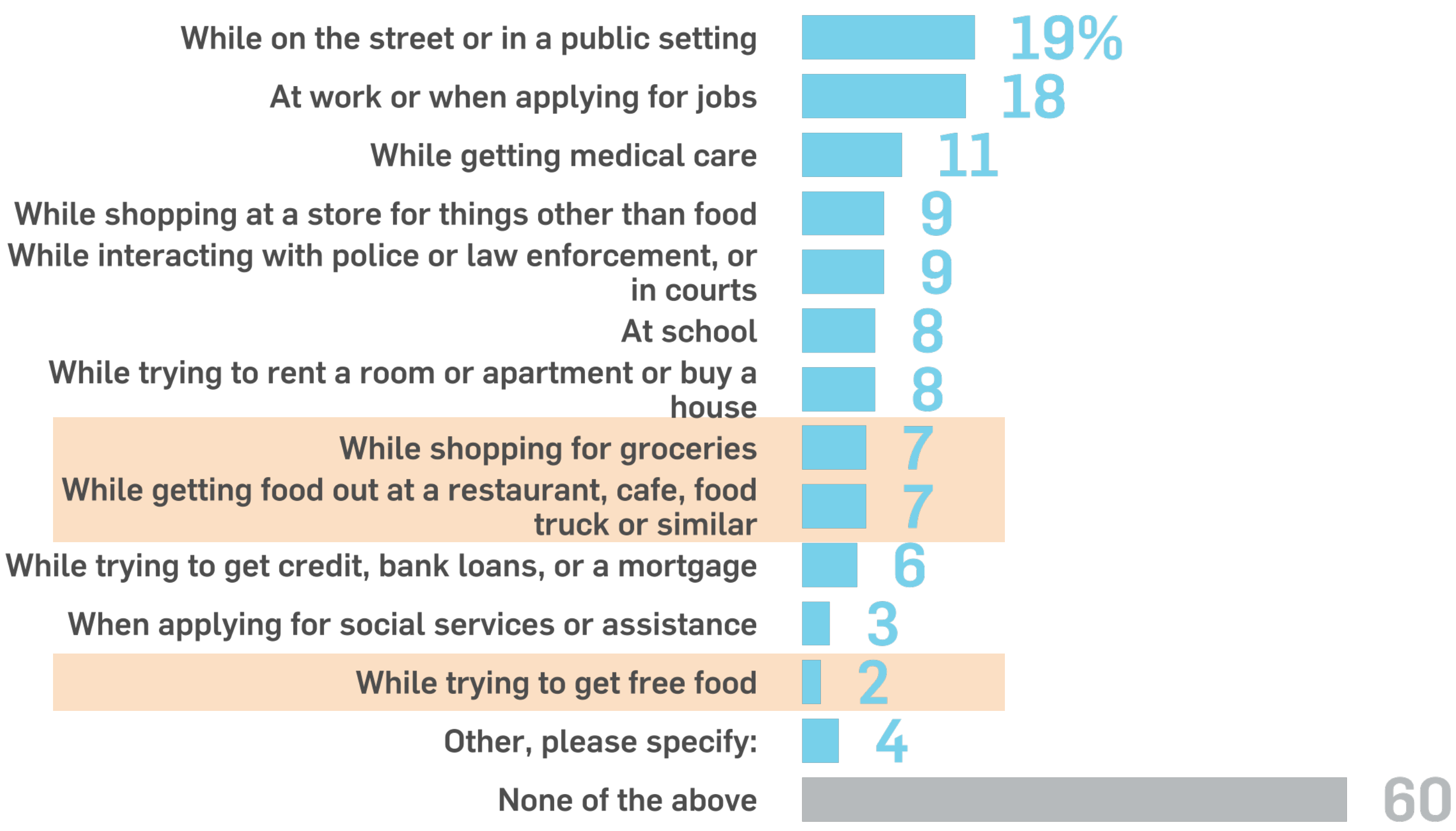


Q: Below is a list of some reasons people don't always have enough food. Which, if any, of the following reasons apply to you? Please select all that apply. (n = 448)
Q: Below is a list of some reasons people don't always have the kinds of food they want to eat. Which, if any, of the following reasons apply to you? Please select all that apply. (n = 437)

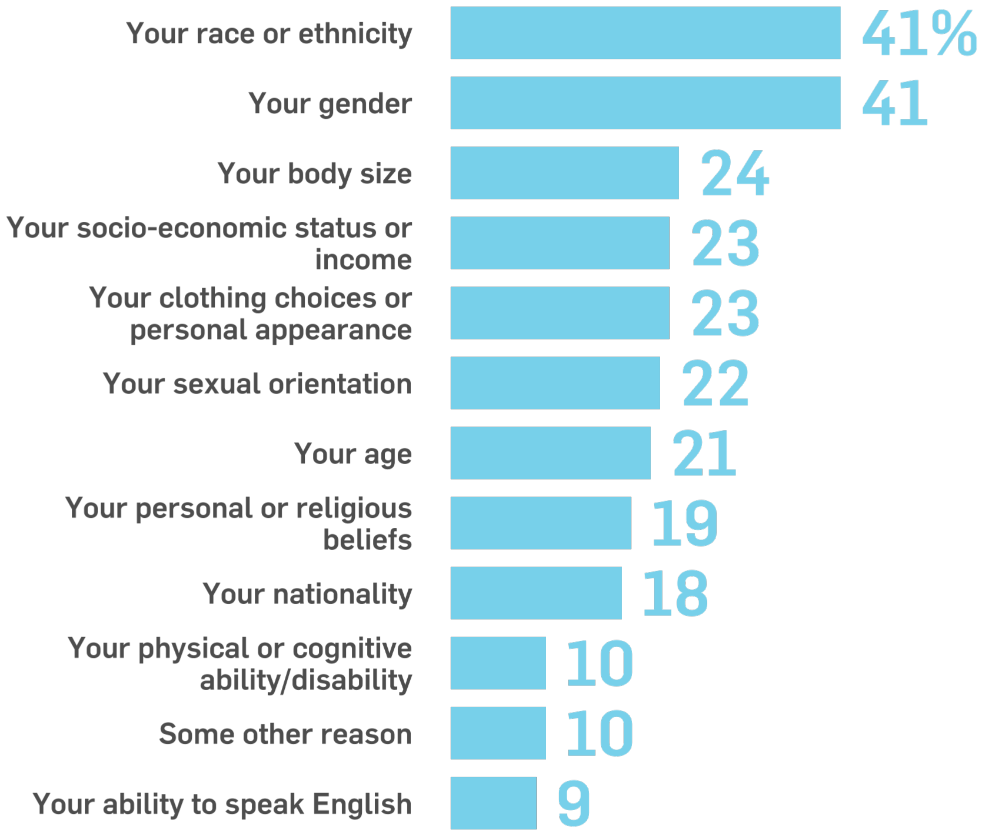
FEW EXPERIENCE DISCRIMINATION WHEN OBTAINING FOOD

Few of those who experience discrimination experience it while trying to get food. The most common instances of food-related discrimination are experienced while shopping for groceries (7%) and while getting food at a restaurant or similar establishment (7%). Among those who experience discrimination, the most common reasons are race/ethnicity and gender (41%).

Instances of discrimination



Reason for instance of discrimination



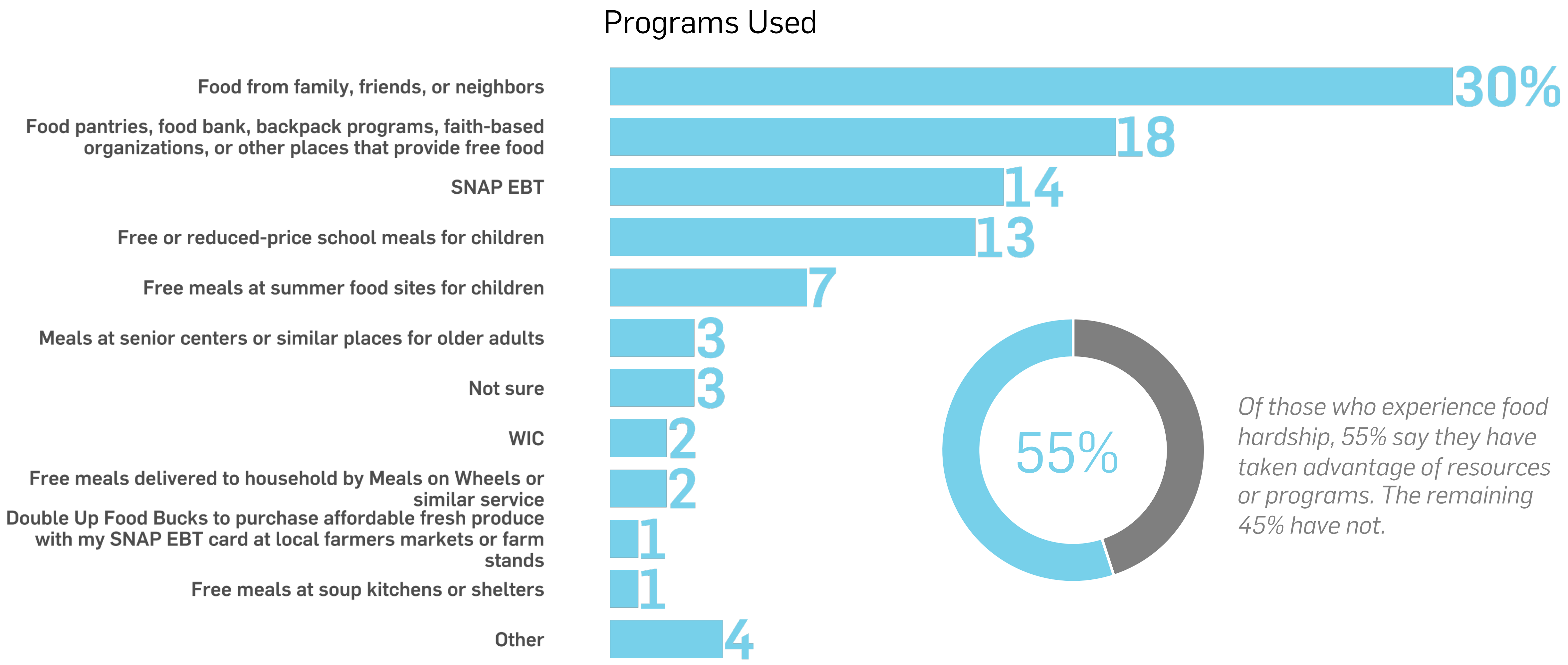
Q: Have you personally experienced discrimination in any of the following (n = 1116)

Q: For which of the following best describes the reason(s) you have been discriminated against? Please select all that apply. Some other reason (n = 382)

FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

EXISTING RESOURCES ARE UNDERUTILIZED

Of those who experience food hardship, 45% say they have not taken advantage of any resources or programs. Among those that do, getting food from friends and family is the most common resource used (30%), followed by food pantries/banks (18%). All other programs are utilized by fewer than 1-in-5 of those who have experienced food hardship this year.



Of those who experience food hardship, 55% say they have taken advantage of resources or programs. The remaining 45% have not.

Q: Food Assistance Programs Which, if any, of the following resources or programs have you or your household used during the past 12 months? Please select all that apply. (n = 445)

VULNERABLE GROUPS MORE LIKELY TO UTILIZE PROGRAMS

Among those who struggle with food hardship, those with disabilities, less education (non college graduates), and renters are generally more likely than their counterparts to use food assistance programs, particularly food pantries, SNAP EBT, and free and reduced-price meals for children.

	Disability		Education		Housing	
Programs	Disability	No disability	College graduate	Not college graduate	Own	Renting
Food from family, friends, or neighbors	46%	24%	29%	32%	24%	34%
None of these apply	33%	52%	53%	37%	52%	42%
Food pantries, food bank, backpack programs, faith-based organizations, or other places that provide free food	32%	12%	16%	20%	11%	21%
SNAP EBT (food stamps) benefits to purchase groceries	25%	8%	6%	22%	4%	19%
Free or reduced-price school meals for children	8%	14%	6%	23%	12%	14%
Meals at senior centers or similar places for older adults	8%	1%	4%	2%	2%	4%
Free meals at summer food sites for children	7%	7%	3%	13%	8%	6%
Free meals delivered to household by Meals on Wheels or similar service	5%	1%	0%	4%	1%	2%
Other	4%	4%	4%	3%	6%	3%
Double Up Food Bucks to purchase affordable fresh produce with my SNAP EBT card at local farmers markets or farm stands	3%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Free meals at soup kitchens or shelters	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Not sure	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%
WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children) benefits to purchase groceries	1%	3%	2%	3%	0%	3%

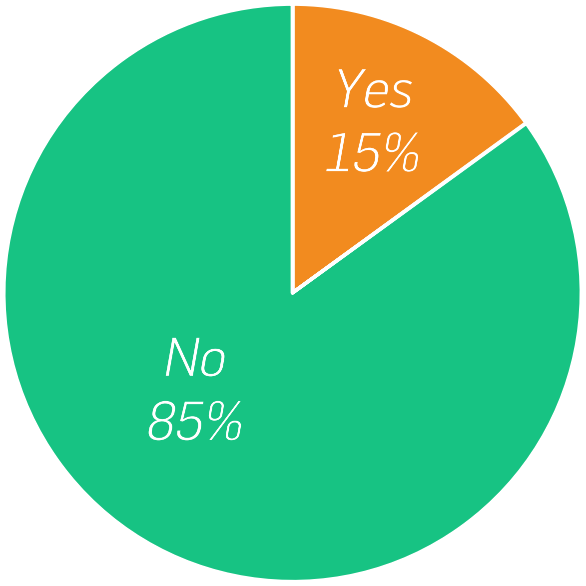
Q: Food Assistance Programs Which, if any, of the following resources or programs have you or your household used during the past 12 months? Please select all that apply. (n = 445)

WIC RARELY USED AMONG THOSE THAT QUALIFY

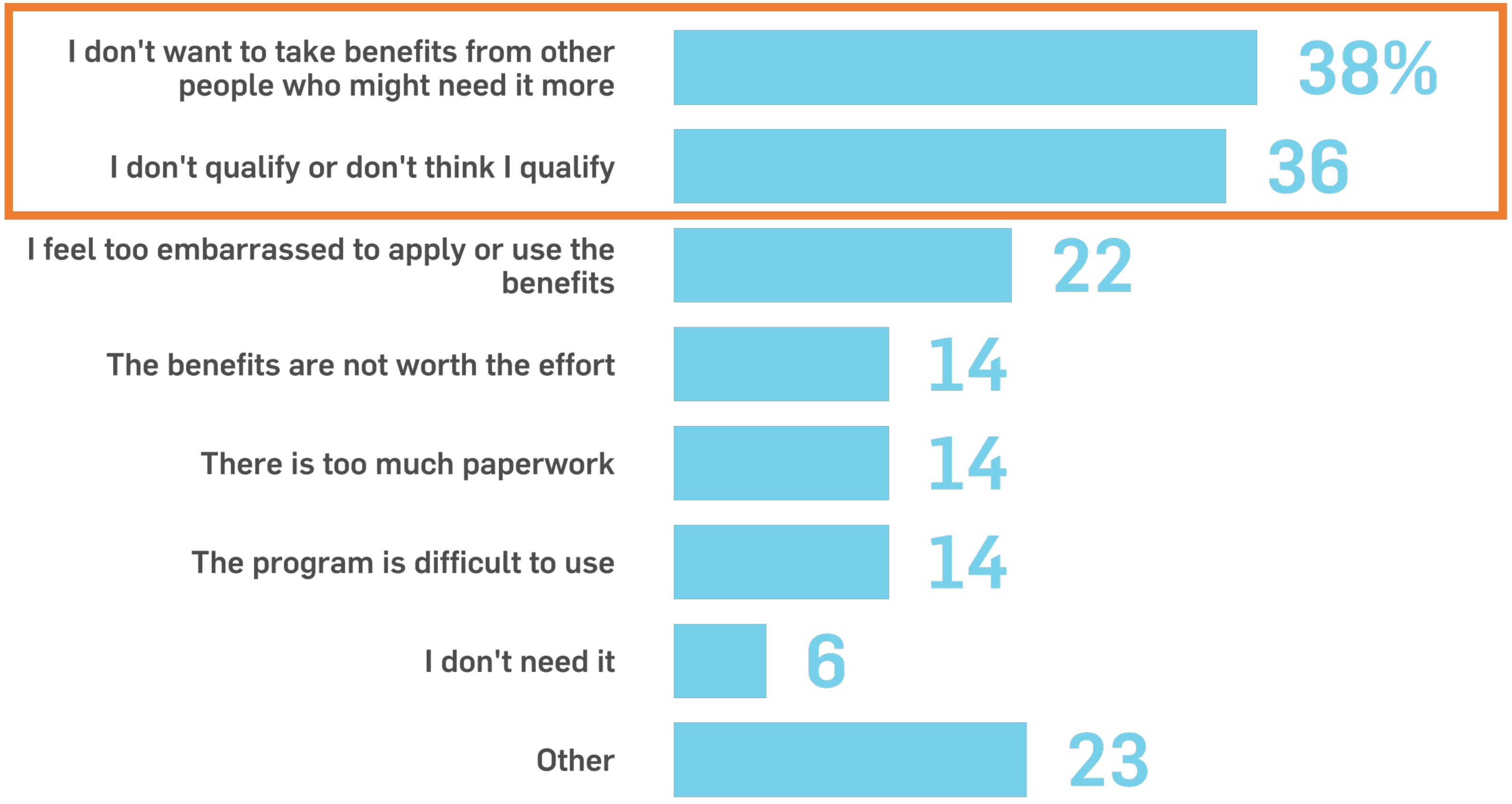
Among those who qualify for WIC benefits, only 15% percent use the program. The top reasons given for not using the WIC program are not wanting to take benefits from others who might need it more or believing they do not qualify.

Has used WIC in the past 12 months

(among qualified respondents)



Barriers to Using WIC



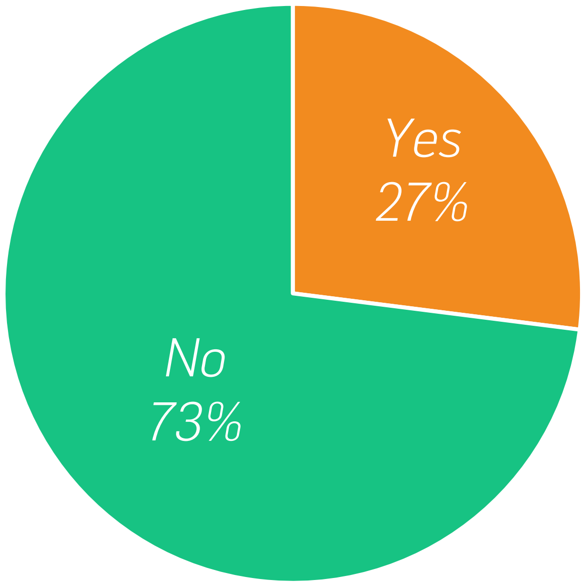
Q: Food Assistance Programs Which, if any, of the following resources or programs have you or your household used during the past 12 months? Please select all that apply. - WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Ch (n = 11)

Q: Below is a list of reasons others have given for not using WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children). Which of the following, if any, apply to you or your household? (n = 10)

SNAP USED BY ABOUT 1 IN 4 THAT QUALIFY

Of those that qualify for SNAP EBT benefits, 27% percent report using the program. The top reasons given for not using the SNAP EBT program are residents believing they do not qualify, not wanting to take benefits from others who might need it more, and having their application denied.

Has used SNAP EBT in the past 12 months
(among qualified respondents)



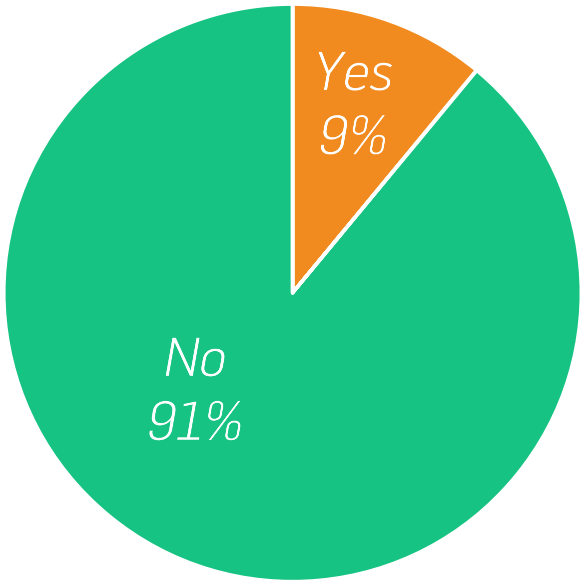
Barriers to Using SNAP EBT

Q: Food Assistance Programs Which, if any, of the following resources or programs have you or your household used during the past 12 months? Please select all that apply. - SNAP EBT (food stamps) benefits to purchase groceries (n = 445)
Q: Below is a list of reasons others have given for not using SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, also known as food stamps). Which of the following, if any, apply to you? (n = 60)

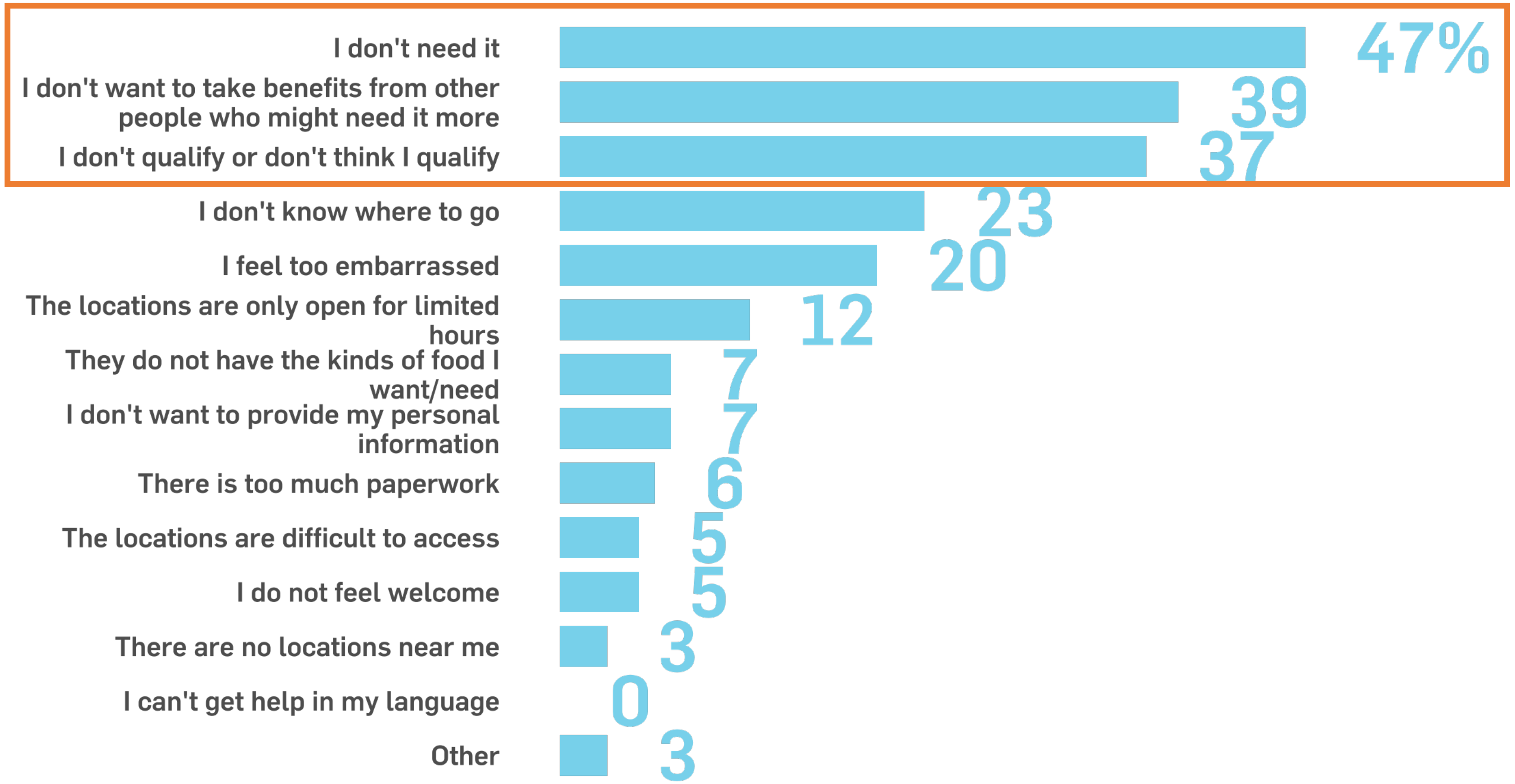
HESITANCE TO USE MEAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Of those who have experienced food hardship this year, 9% report using meal programs from food banks or pantries. Among those who have not utilized these meal programs, 47% report that they believe they do not need the assistance. Like WIC and SNAP EBT, residents do not want to take benefits from others that might need them more or the believe they do not qualify.

Has used programs/food kitchens in the past 12 months



Barriers to Using Meal Programs

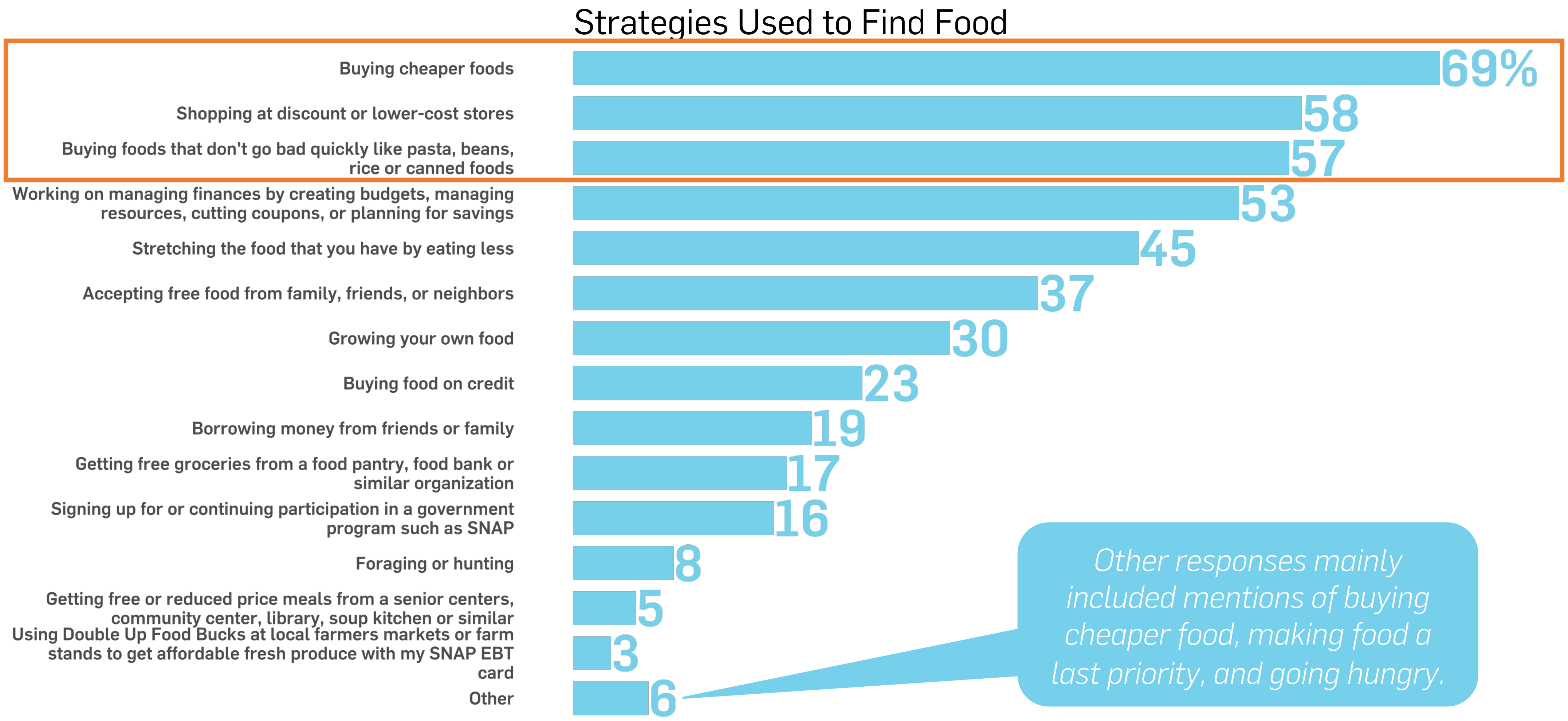


Q: Food Assistance Programs Which, if any, of the following resources or programs have you or your household used during the past 12 months? Please select all that apply. (n = 445)

Q: Below is a list of reasons others have given for not getting free groceries from a food pantry, food bank, or a similar organization. Which of the following, if any, apply to you? (n = 348)

SHOPPING FOR CHEAPER FOOD IS TOP STRATEGY

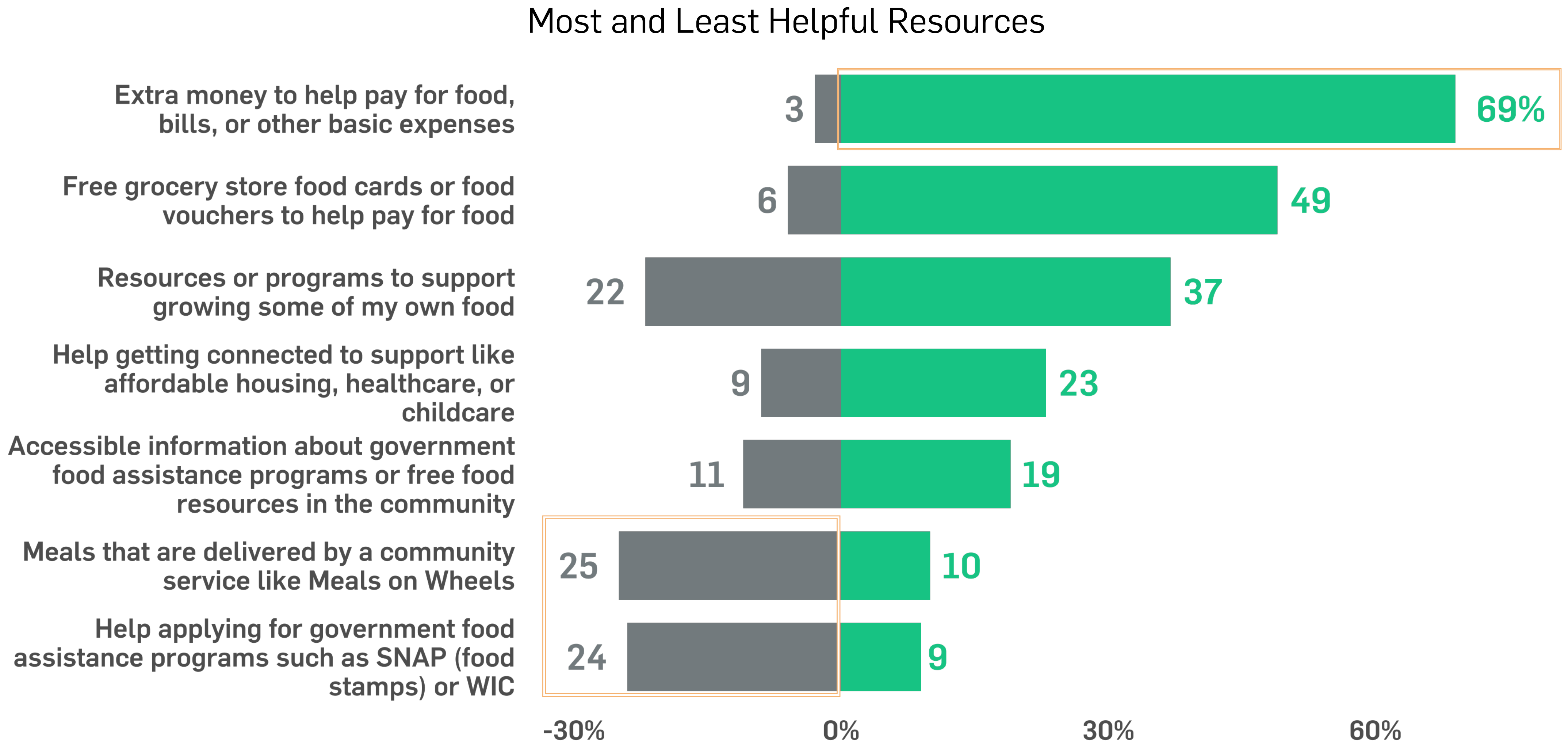
For those that have experienced food hardship in the past year, buying cheaper food is the top coping strategy employed. Along those same lines, shopping at discount or lower cost stores (58%) is also a popular strategy along with buying non-perishables, (57%) and managing finances with budgeting, coupons, and sales (53%).



Q: Below is a list of some of the strategies others have taken to address the difficulties of getting food. Which of the following, if any, is your household likely to take? Please select all that apply. (n = 438)

ADDITIONAL FUNDS & VOUCHERS SEEN AS MOST HELPFUL

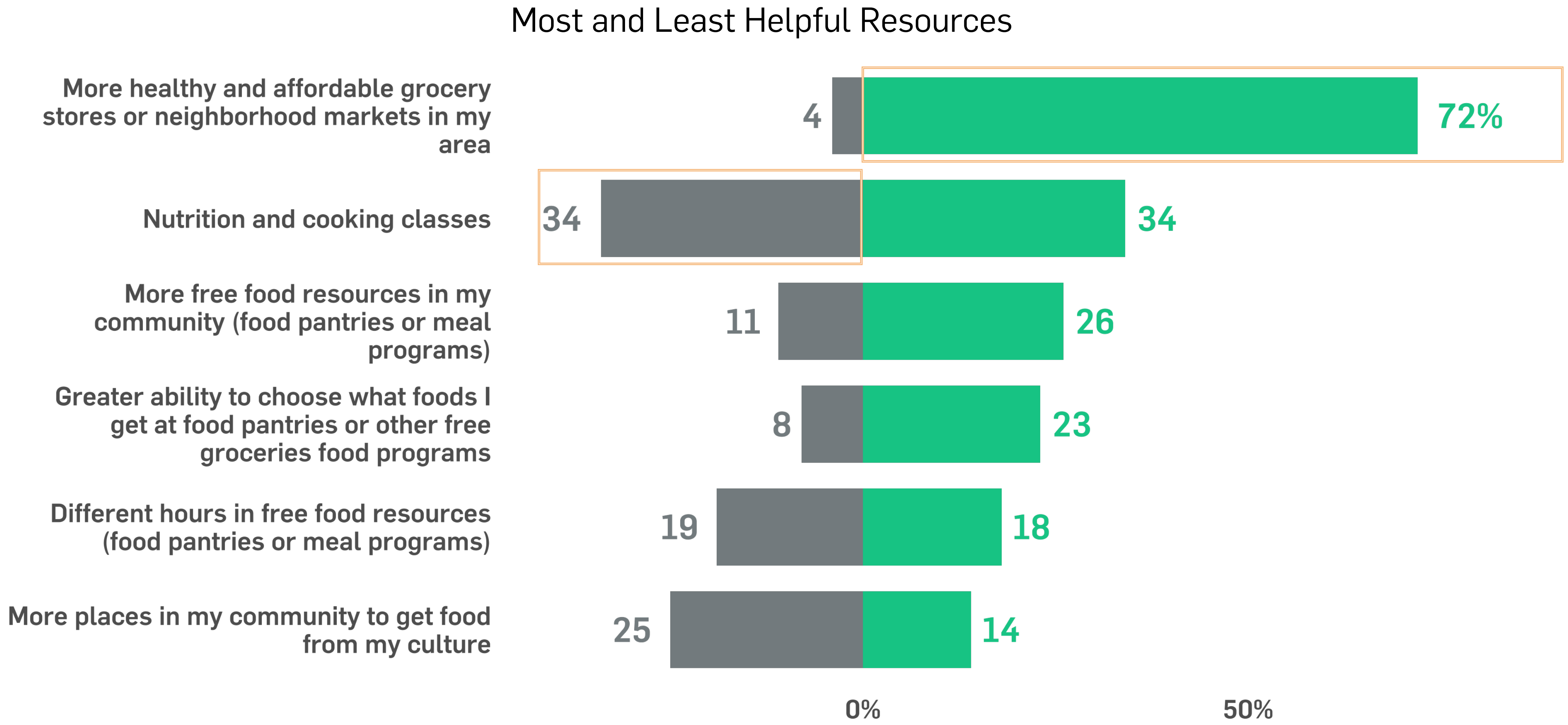
When it comes to assistance getting enough food, residents are most likely to say that having extra money to help pay bills would be the most helpful, followed by having free grocery store food cards or vouchers. By contrast, meal services and government food assistance programs such as SNAP and WIC are commonly seen as least helpful.



Q: Below is a list of potential resources that may help residents meet their food needs. Which of the following resources would be most helpful for your household? Please select up to three (3) (n = 400)
Q: Which of the following would be least helpful for your household? (n = 401)

HEALTHY AND AFFORDABLE STORES MOST WANTED

When it comes to assistance obtaining the kinds of food they want and need, residents overwhelmingly selected healthy and affordable grocery stores in their area as the most helpful resource. Nutrition and cooking classes were the most divisive, with an equal proportion saying it would be most helpful as said it would be least helpful.



Q: Below is a list of potential resources that may help residents meet their food needs. Which of the following resources would be most helpful for your household? Please select up to three (3) (n = 387)
Q: Which of the following would be least helpful for your household? (n = 403)

MORE AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND STORES REQUESTED

When asked about additional resources that would assist their household in meeting their food needs, the most common themes included more affordable housing and stores with more affordable prices for food. Several residents expressed concerns that they spend too much money on rent and bills and, as a result, had insufficient funds left for food.

Q: Is there anything else you can think of that would assist you and your household to meet your food needs? (n = 260)

"We need more grocery stores to accommodate all of the high-density apartment buildings around town."

"Overall, more access to higher quality stores and places that don't gouge on price."

"Lower rent so I can afford food."

"Affordable housing!"

"I have twice been denied SNAP, although I spent 2/3 of my income on rent and am buying food or paying bills on credit several months of the year."

"A lower cost of living & higher wage"

"Lack of a car limits ability to purchase all needed items in a single trip... or avail myself of bulk purchases to would save money and increase adequacy of food supplies on hand."

FOOD PREFERENCES & BEHAVIOR

SUPERMARKETS DOMINATE THE MARKET

Nearly all of respondents say that they get their groceries from grocery stores or supermarkets (93%) and a large majority (69%) do most of their shopping at these types of stores. When deciding where to shop, the most important considerations include low prices, location, quality and freshness, and ability to get everything needed there.

Deciding factors of where to shop

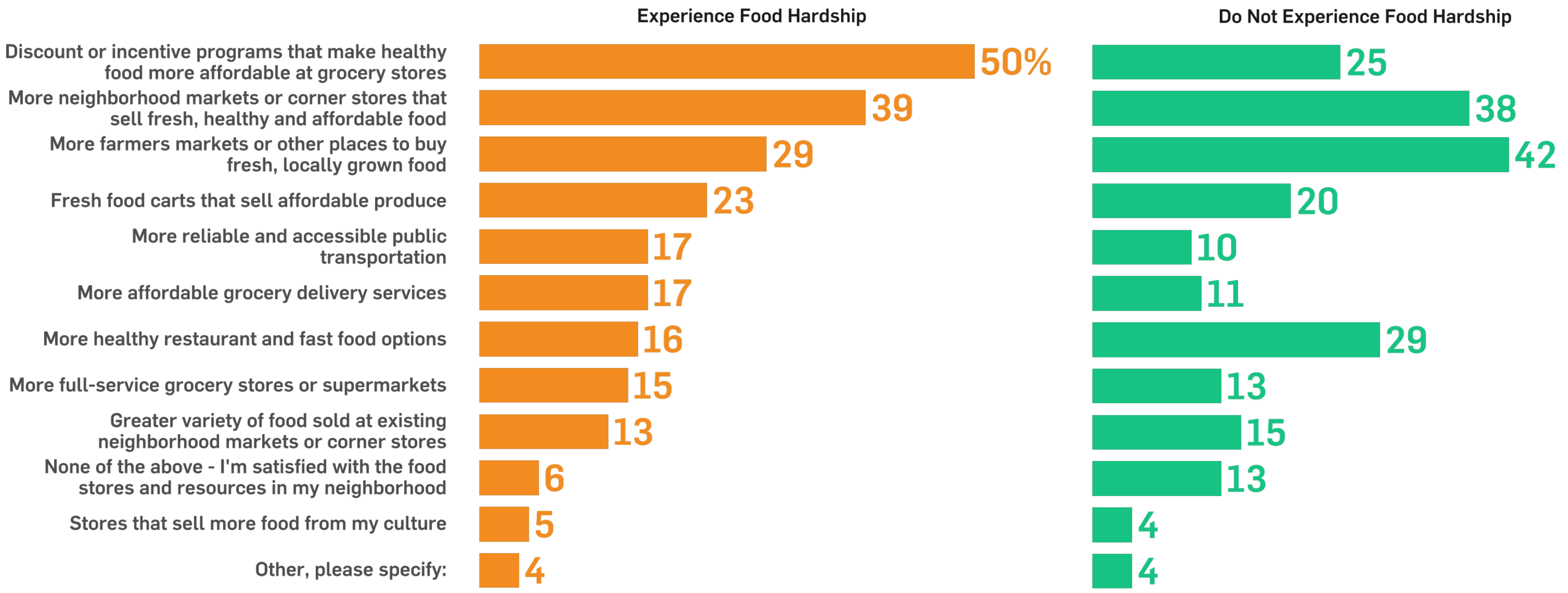
Low price, affordability	47%
Close to home	43%
Quality and freshness	39%
I can typically get everything I need there	38%
Good variety of foods	24%
Healthy food options available	17%
Carry organic or environmentally sustainable food	13%
I can walk, bike, or travel using a mobility device to get there	9%
Carry vegetarian or vegan options	9%
Loyalty/frequent shopper program	8%
Carry foods in bulk or that use minimal plastic packaging	5%
Good customer service	5%
Accessible using public transportation	4%
Carry foods that meet medically-necessary dietary needs	4%
Carry culturally specific foods that I/we prefer to eat	4%
Accepts SNAP EBT (food stamps) or WIC benefits	4%
Carry locally grown food	4%
Locally owned store	3%
Other, please specify:	2%
Carry foods that meet religious needs (kosher, halal)	0%
My language is spoken there	0%

Q: Food Preferences and Behavior From which of the following sources do you or your household get food? Please select all that apply. (n = 1123)
Q: Where do you or members of your household get the majority of your food? Select only one. (n = 989)
Q: What are the most important factors when deciding where you get food? Please select up to three (3). (n = 1119)

AFFORDABLE HEALTHY FOODS TOP THE LIST

For those respondents who have struggled with food hardship, a majority express interest in discount or incentive programs to make healthy food more affordable at grocery stores (50%). The next most popular resources ae opportunities to access fresh and healthy food such as neighborhood and farmers markets. Those who have not experienced food hardship are less likely to express interest in discount programs but are equally enthusiastic about neighborhood markets and farmers markets. They are also enthusiastic about having more healthy restaurant options.

Interest in food stores or resources

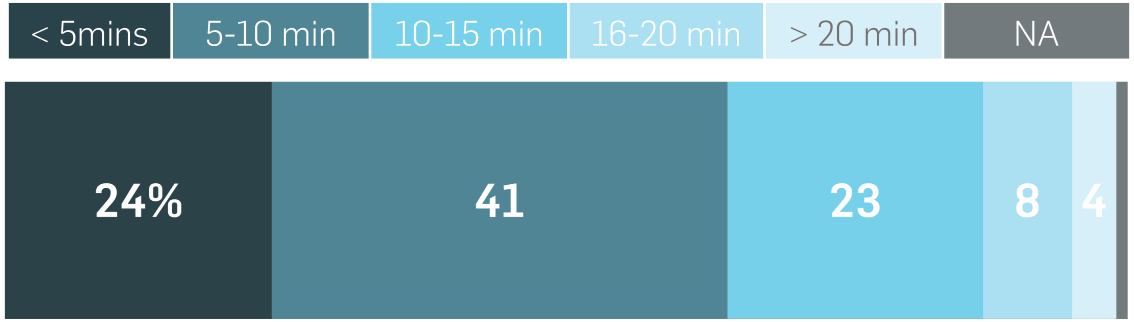


Q: Which of the following additional food stores or resources, if any, would you be most interested in having in your neighborhood? Please select up to three (3). (n = 1106) by (s_enough)

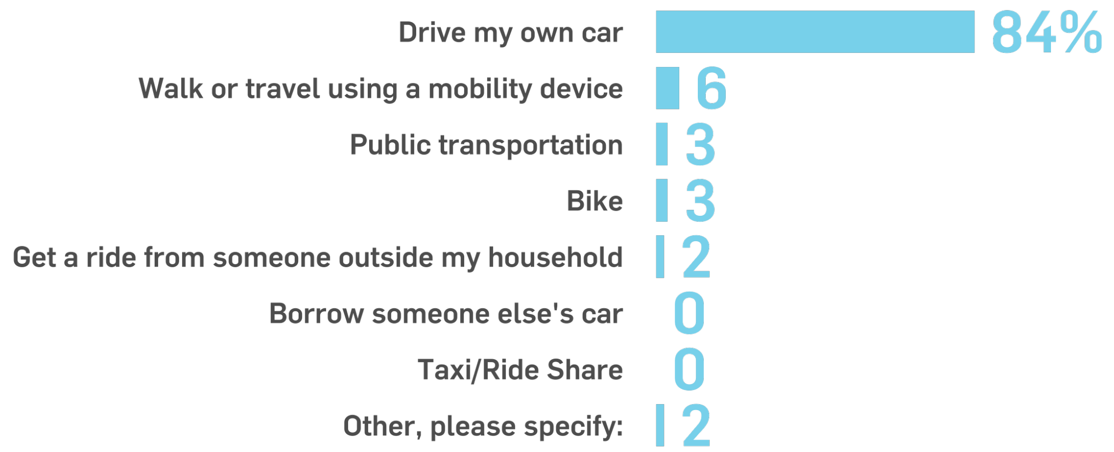
MAJORITY DRIVE & ARE WITHIN 10 MINUTES OF STORE

The majority of residents (65%) live within 10 minutes of their most used store and the vast majority (84%) travel via car to shop. For those that do not shop at the nearest store, top reasons given include the inability to get everything they need or want there (50%), and prices being too high (49%).

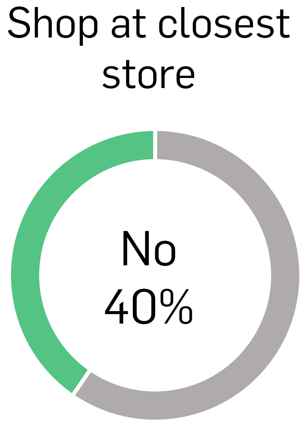
Time to arrive at most used store



Transportation to stores



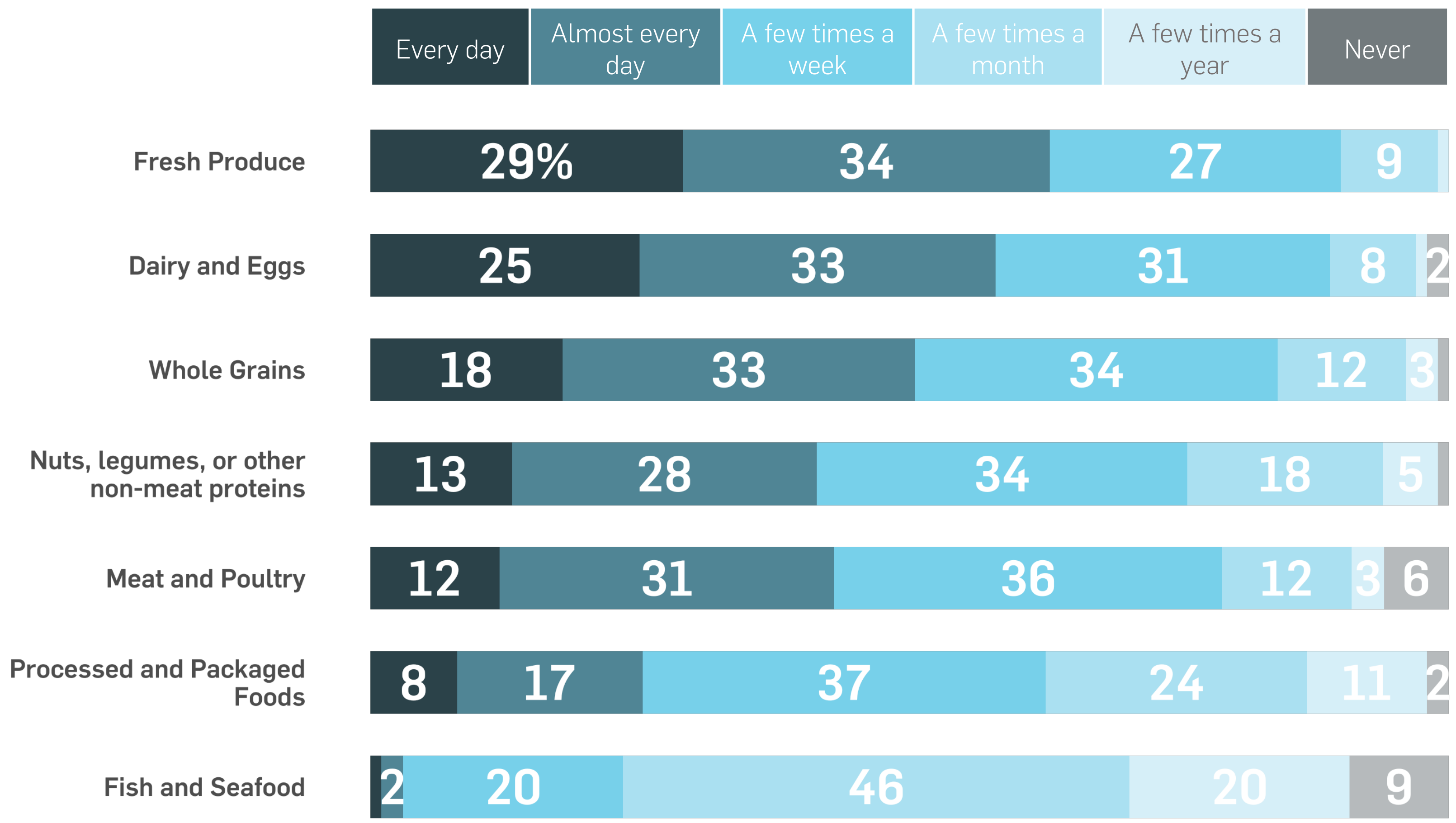
Reasons not to shop at closest store



Q: How do you typically get to the store, market, food pantry, meal site, and/or other location(s) where you most often get food? (n = 1119)
Q: How much time does it take you to arrive at the place where you get most of your groceries? (n = 1120)
Q: Below is a list of some of the reasons people may not shop at the closest grocery store to where they live. Which of the following, if any, apply to you? (n = 444)
Q: Do you typically shop at the closest grocery store to where you live? (n = 1121)

HEALTHY EATING DISPARITY FOR THOSE WITH HARDSHIP

Among those who do not experience food hardship, two-thirds (66%) report eating fresh produce every day or almost every day. Only 47% of those experiencing food hardship say the same. Those experiencing food hardship are more likely to report eating processed and packaged foods daily or almost daily.



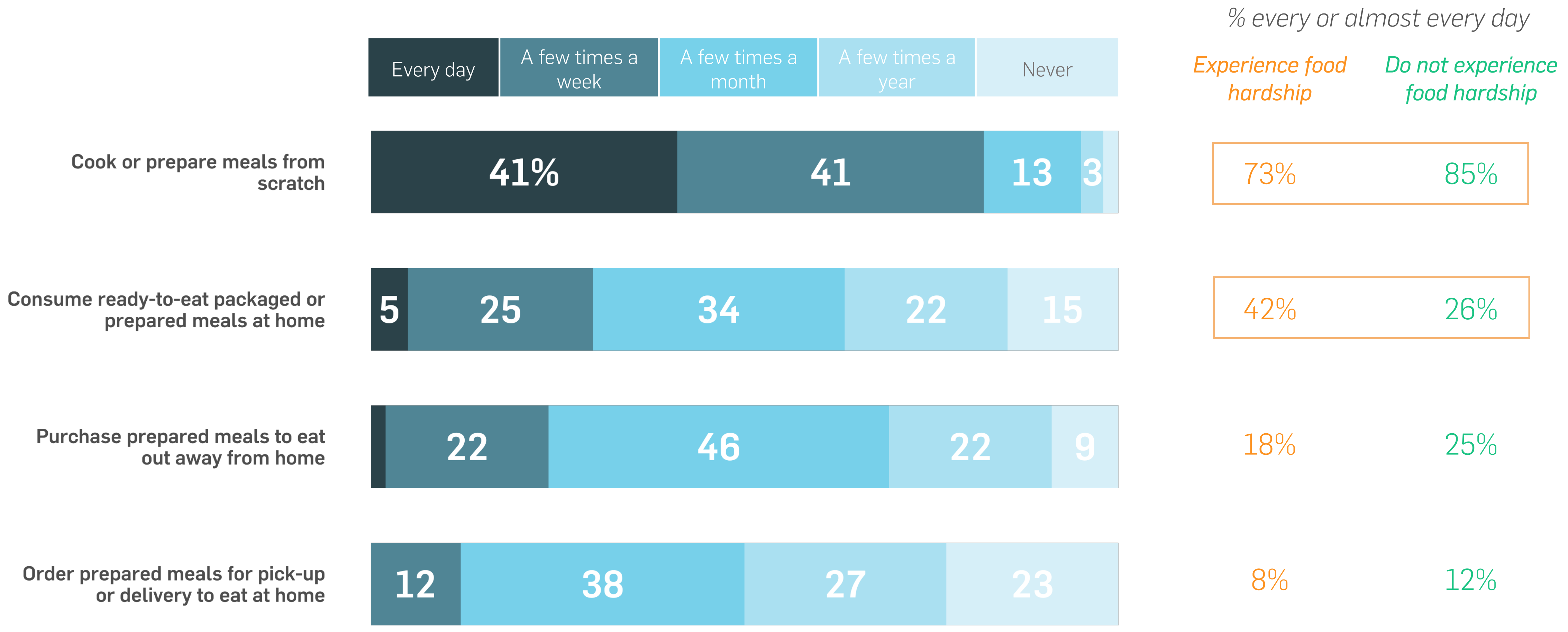
% every or almost every day

	Experience food hardship	*Do not experience food hardship*
Fresh Produce	47%	66%
Dairy and Eggs	54%	59%
Whole Grains	45%	52%
Nuts, legumes, or other non-meat proteins	37%	43%
Meat and Poultry	42%	43%
Processed and Packaged Foods	38%	22%
Fish and Seafood	2%	4%

Q: How often do you typically engage in the following activities? (n = 1114). Q: How often, if ever, do you or members of your household eat the following kinds of foods? (n = 1106)

MAJORITY OF RESIDENTS COOK MEALS FROM SCRATCH

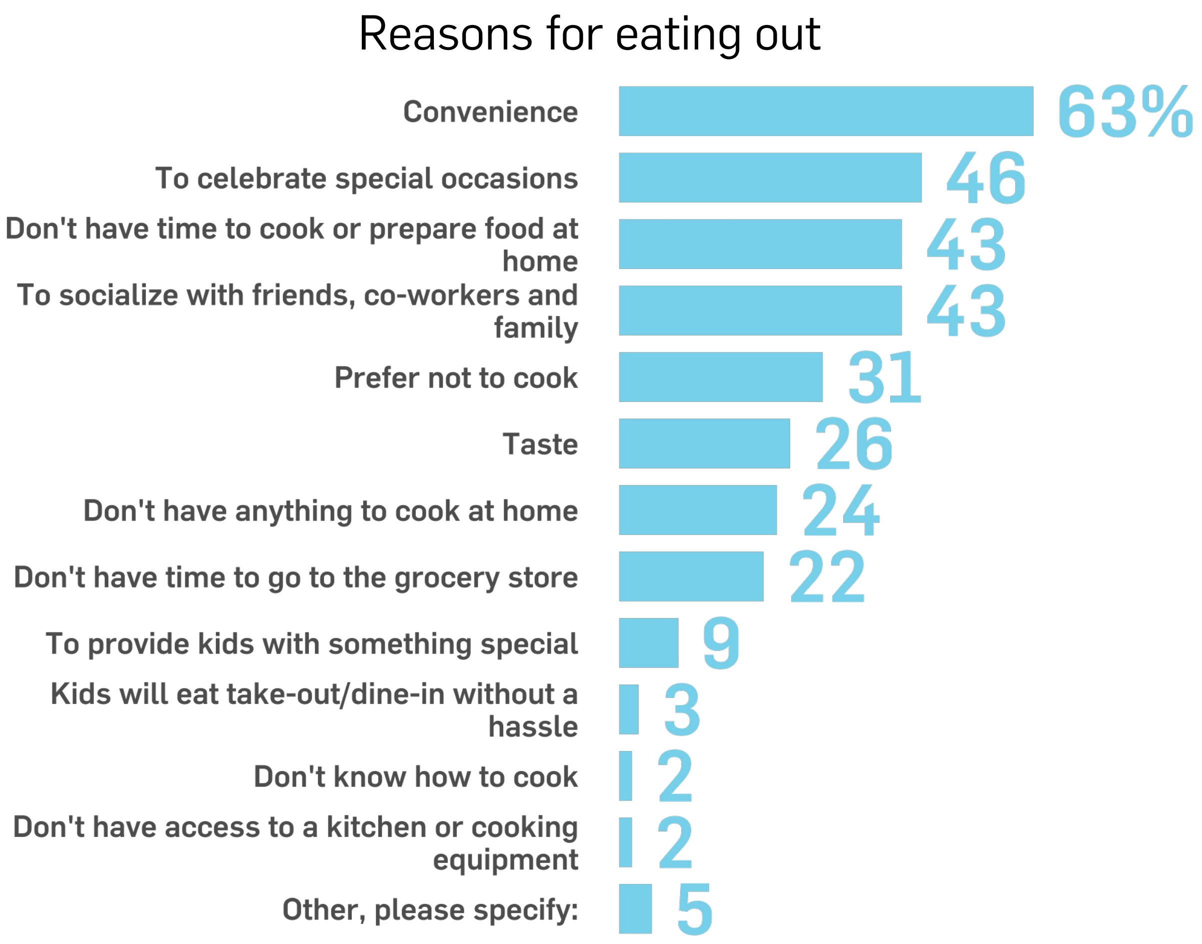
The large majority of residents (82%) cook meals from scratch either daily or several times a week. Those experiencing food hardship are slightly less likely to prepare meals from scratch, on average, and are more likely to consume ready-to-eat packaged meals at home than those who are not experiencing hardship.



Q: How often do you typically engage in the following activities? (n = 1114). Q: How often, if ever, do you or members of your household eat the following kinds of foods? (n = 1106)

PRIMARY REASONS TO EAT OUT IS FOR CONVENIENCE

Among those that eat out, over half (63%) say that they do it for convenience. In addition to convenience, the next most common reasons involve social events. When eating out, respondents care most about the quality and freshness, and affordability.

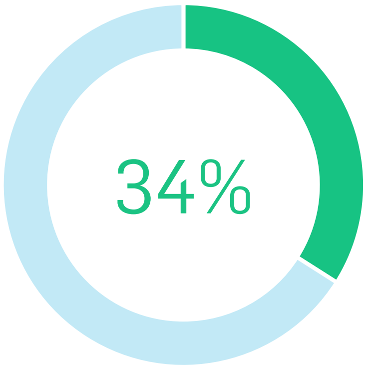


Q: Why do you typically eat out or order meals for pickup or delivery? Please select all that apply. (n = 1049).
Q: What are the most important factors when deciding where you eat out or order meals for pickup or delivery? Please select up to three (3). (n = 1047)

MAJORITY DO NOT GROW THEIR OWN FOOD

Only 34% of respondents say that they grow or raise their own food. The most common way (94%) is growing fruits and vegetables in a home garden. Reasons for not growing food include not having enough space (50%), not having the time to tend a garden (42%), and not knowing how (36%).

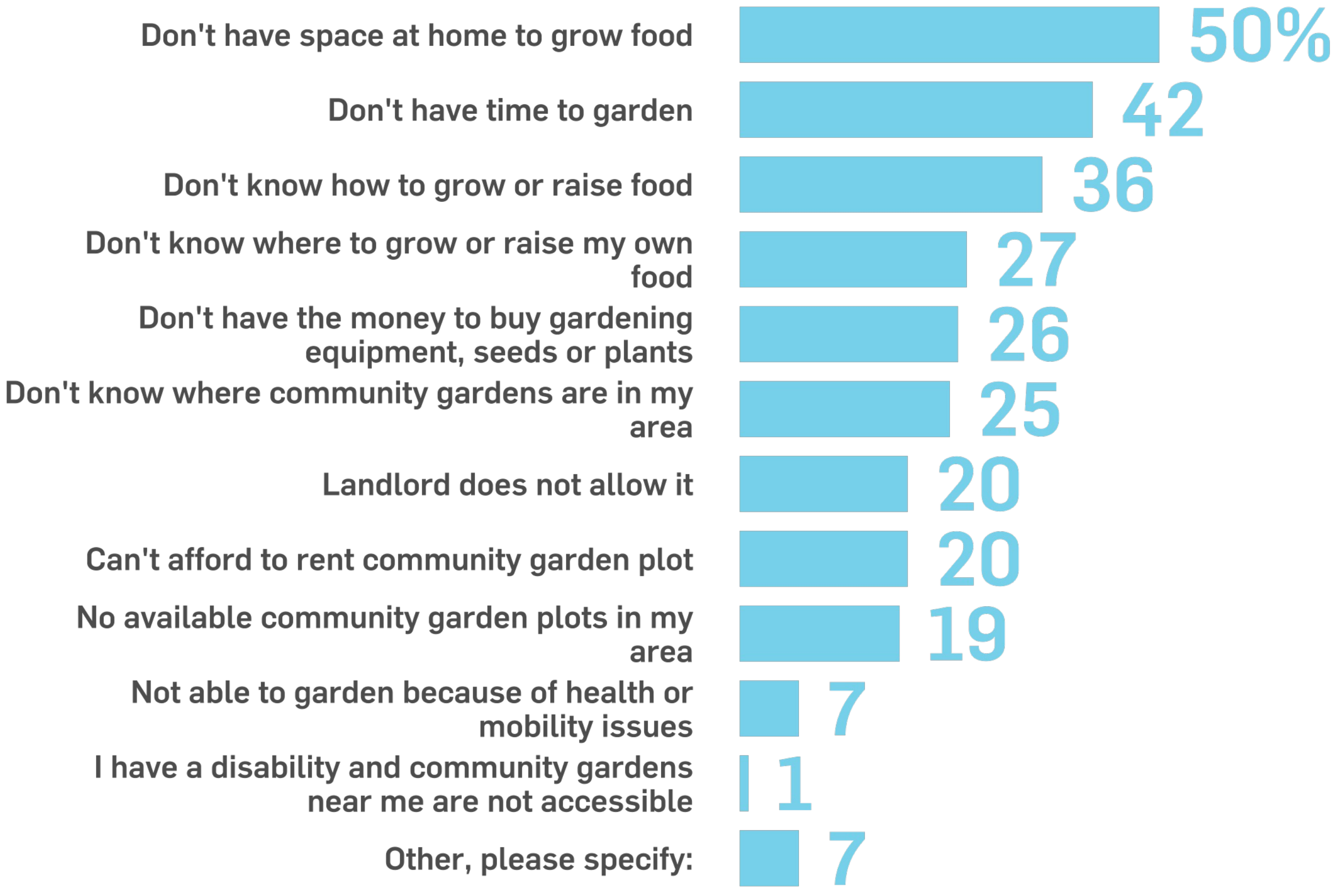
Do you grow food



How do you grow/raise food

I grow fruits and vegetable in a home garden	94%
I raise chickens at home	7%
I grow fruits and vegetables in a community or neighborhood garden	6%
I keep bees for honey at home	2%
I volunteer at a local farm or orchard in exchange for food	1%
I grow or raise food at a farm for a living	0%
Other, please specify:	3%
None of the above	1%

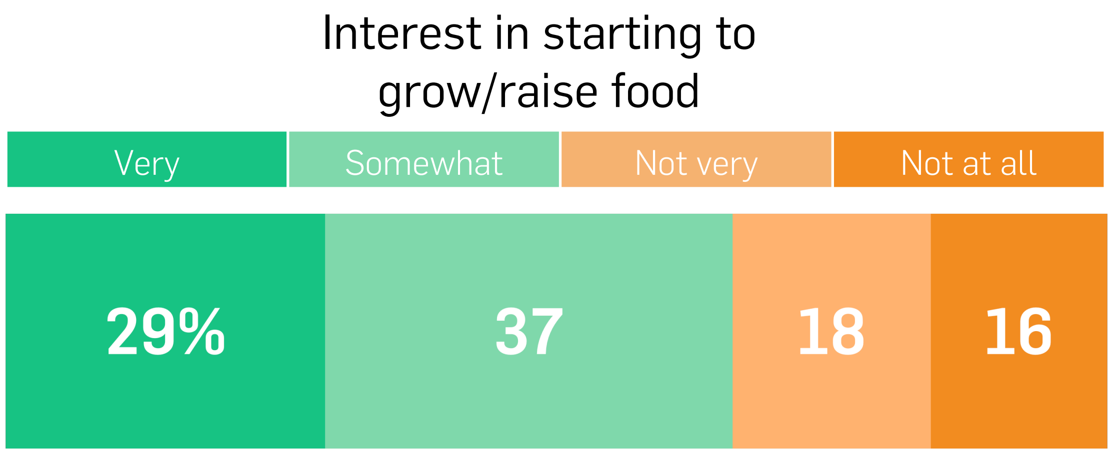
Reasons for not growing food

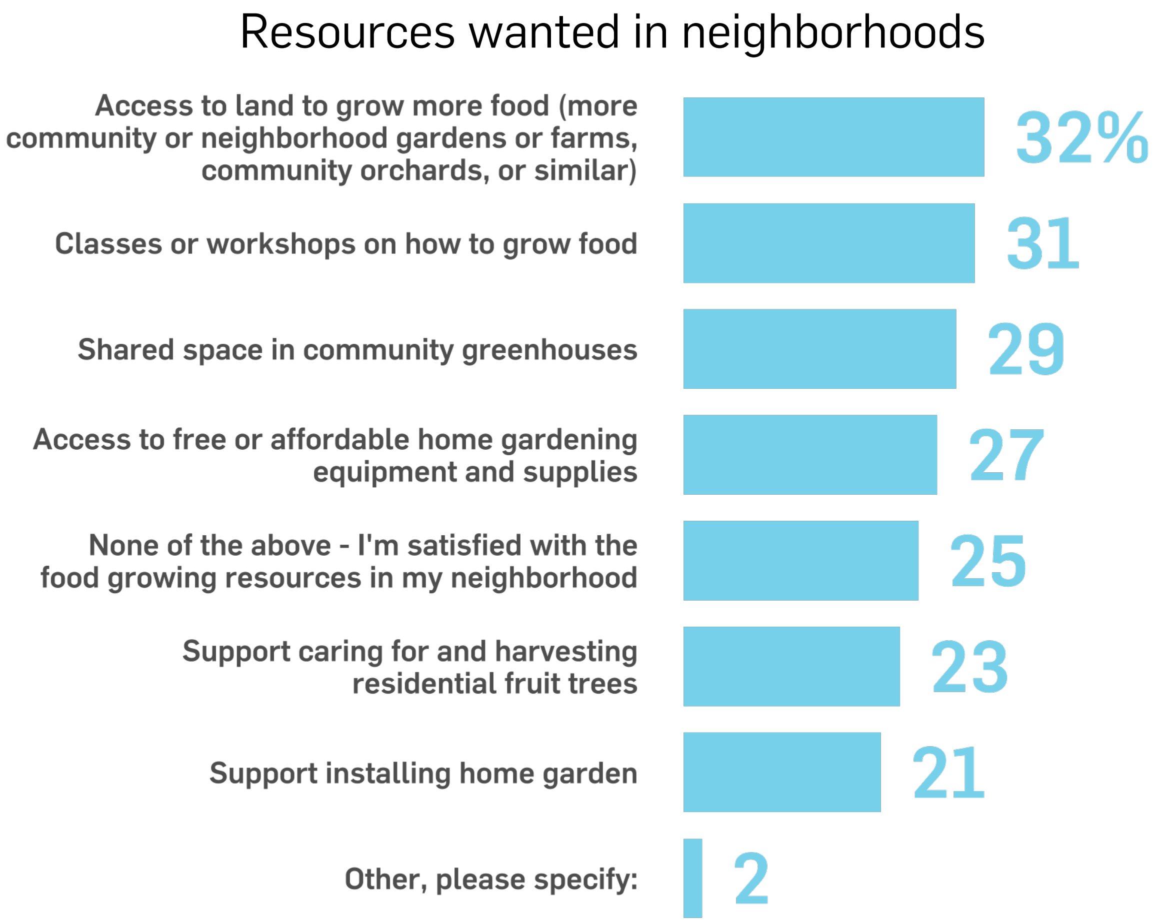


Q: Below is a list of some of the reasons others have offered for not growing or raising their own food. Which of the following, if any, apply to you? Please select all that apply. (n = 406)
Q: Below is a list of some of the ways people grow or raise their own food. Which, if any, of the following apply to you? Please select all that apply. (n = 416) Q: Does your household grow or raise any of your own food? (n = 1110)

HIGH INTEREST IN GROWING FOOD

Of those who do not currently grow or raise food, 29% are very interested in starting to do so, with 66% total expressing some level of interest. Those who express interest are most enthusiastic about having access to land to grow food, such as community gardens/farms and greenhouses, and instructional classes.





Q: How interested, if at all, would you be in growing or raising some of your own food? (n = 692)
Q: Which of the following additional resources, if any, would you be most interested in having in your neighborhood? Please select up to three (3). (n = 1082)

DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTIONS

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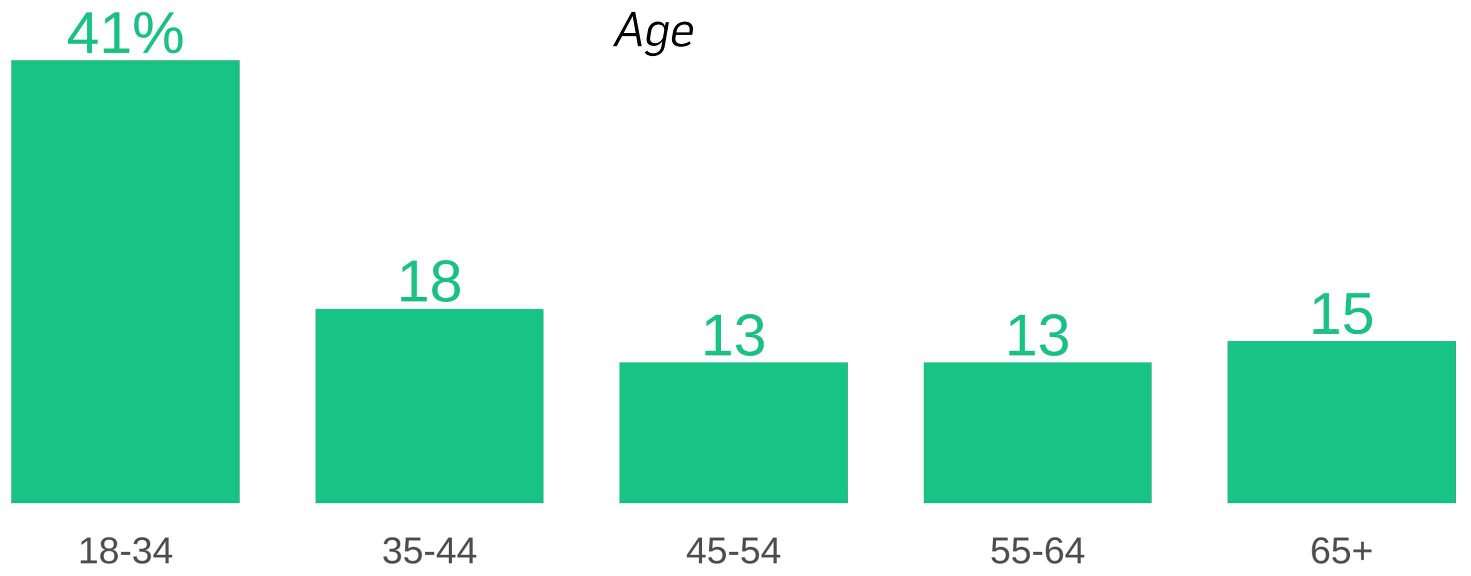
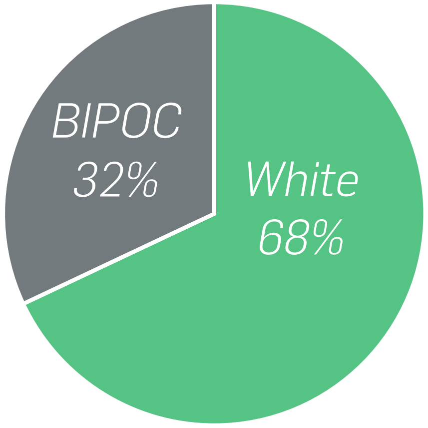


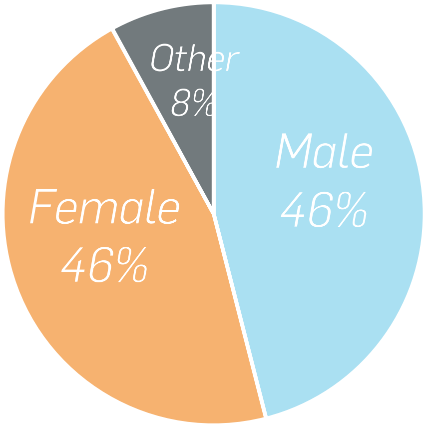
	Census Estimate
18-34	42.5%
35-44	17.8
45-54	12.4
55-64	12.6
65+	14.7

Race
N = 998



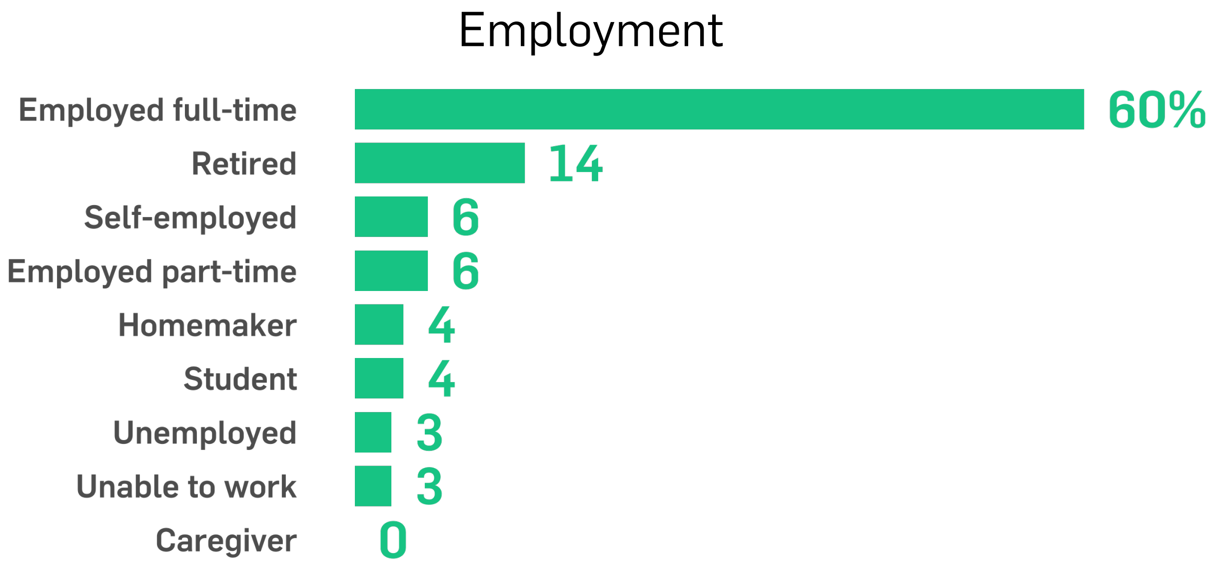
	Census Estimate
White	77%
BIPOC	23

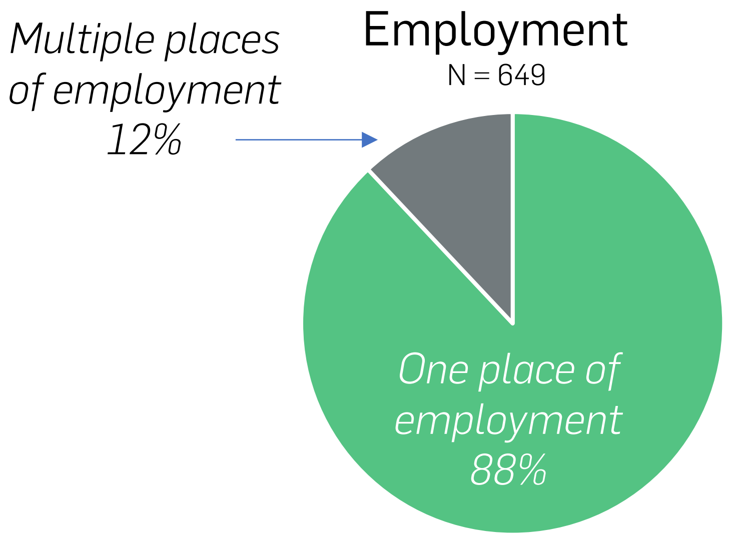
Gender
N = 998

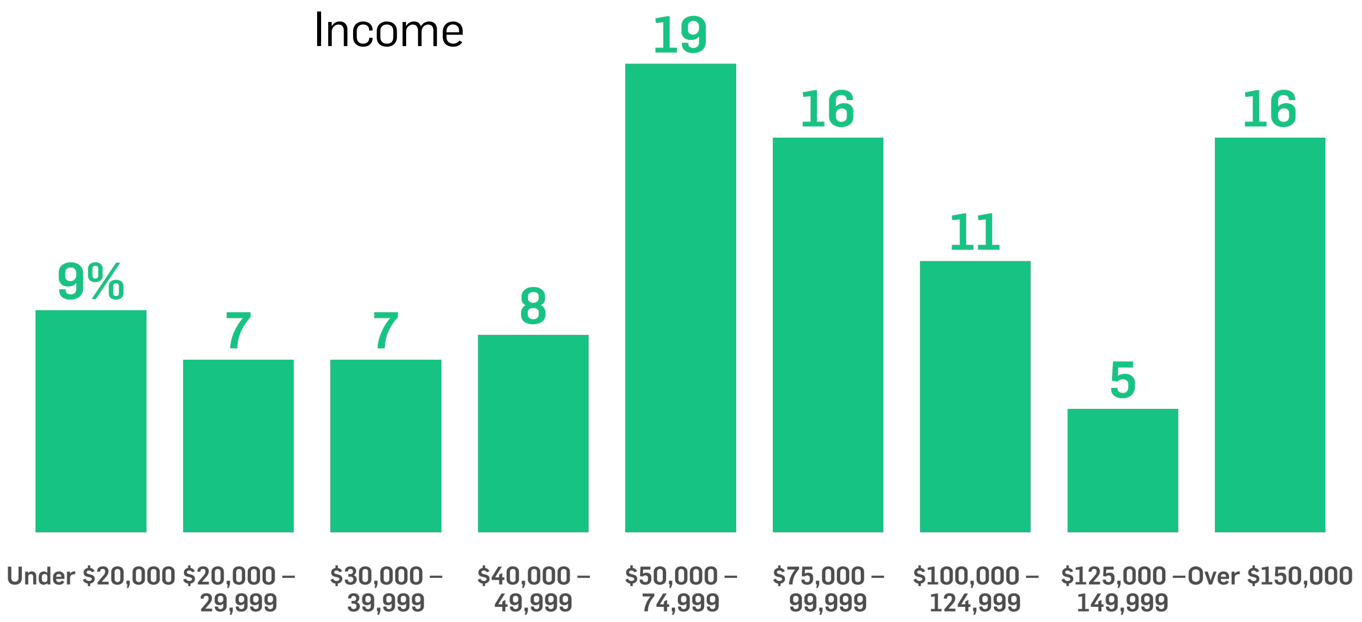


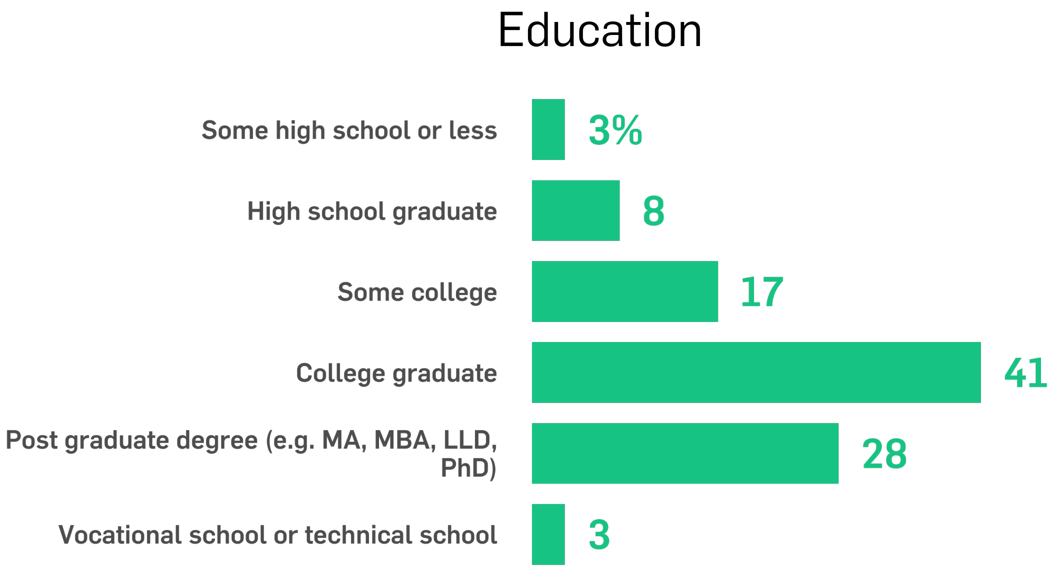
	Census Estimate
Male	51%
Female	49

DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTIONS



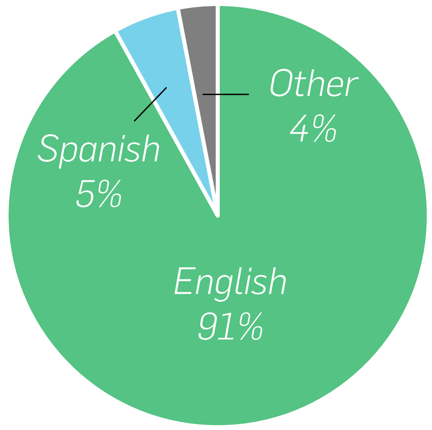






DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTIONS

Language



Disability	
Yes	20%
No	77%
Prefer not to say	3%

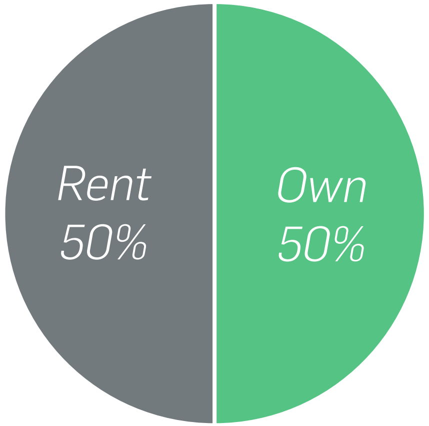
Veteran	
Yes	8%
No	91%
Prefer not to say	1%

LGBTQ+	
Yes	20%
No	75%
Prefer not to say	5%

Born Outside US	
Yes	19%
No	80%
Prefer not to say	2%

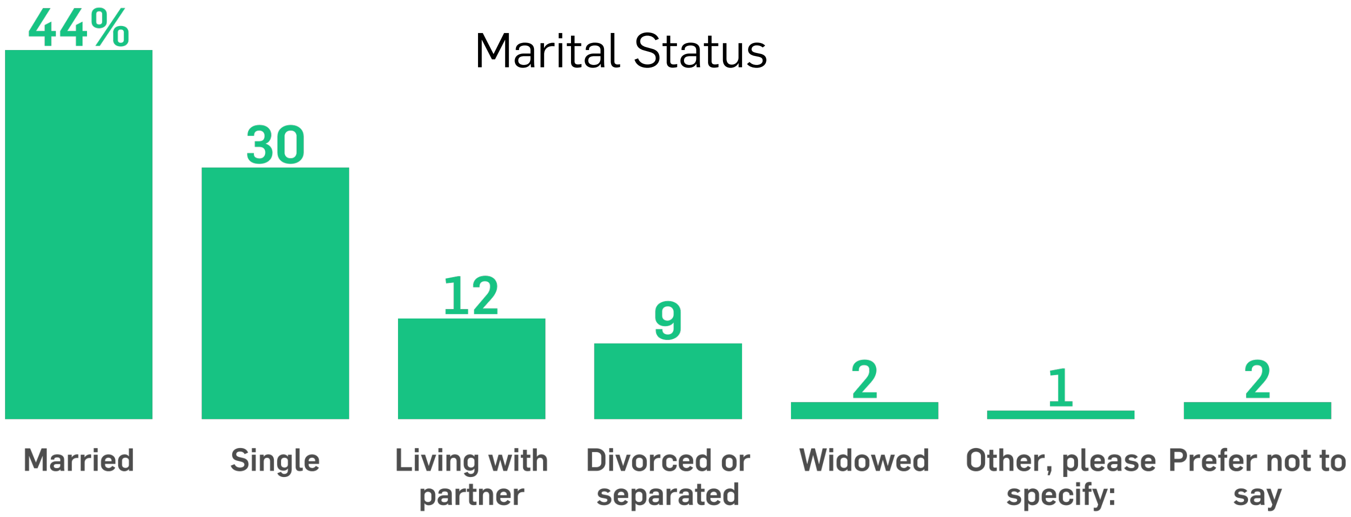
DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTIONS

Home Ownership

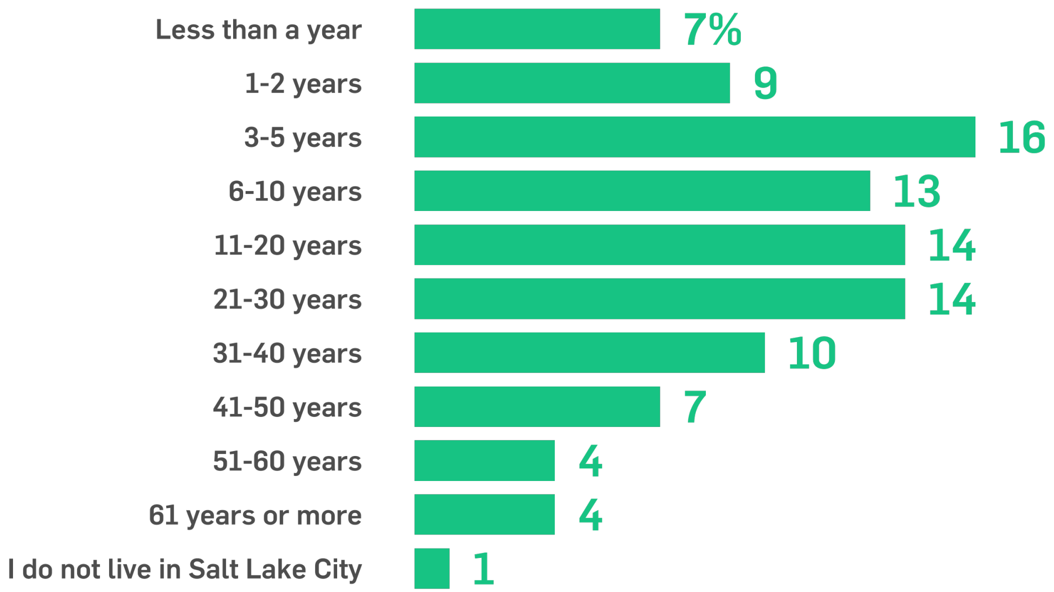


	Census Estimate
Own	48%
Rent	51

Marital Status



Residency Time



Religion