



# BALTIMORE FOOD POLICY INITIATIVE

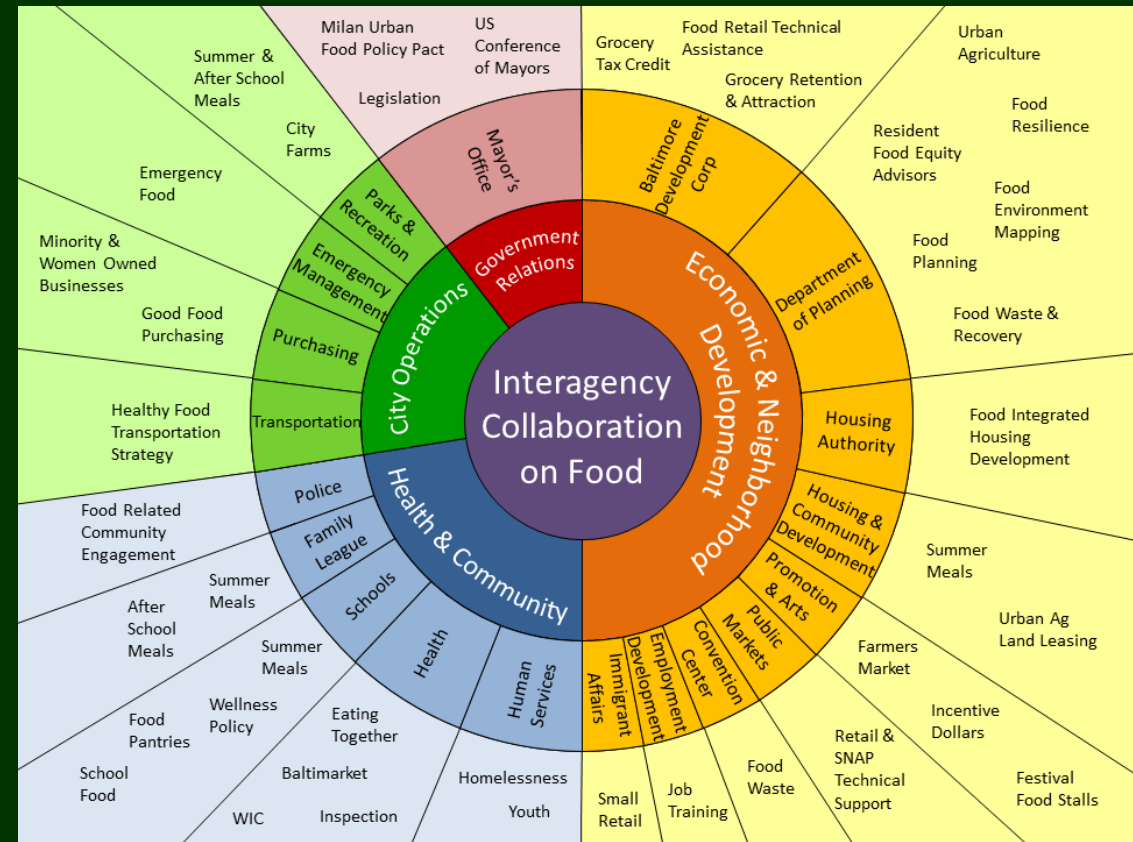






# Baltimore Food Policy Initiative (BFPI)

- **Inter-governmental collaboration**
  - Baltimore Office of Sustainability, Department of Planning, Health Department & Baltimore Development Corporation
- **Food Policy Action Coalition (Food PAC)**
  - 60 Diverse stakeholders
  - Food PAC provides opportunities for collaboration and idea sharing around food-related organizations in Baltimore
- **Resident Food Equity Advisors**
  - 16 residents, 14 city council districts, 7 meetings





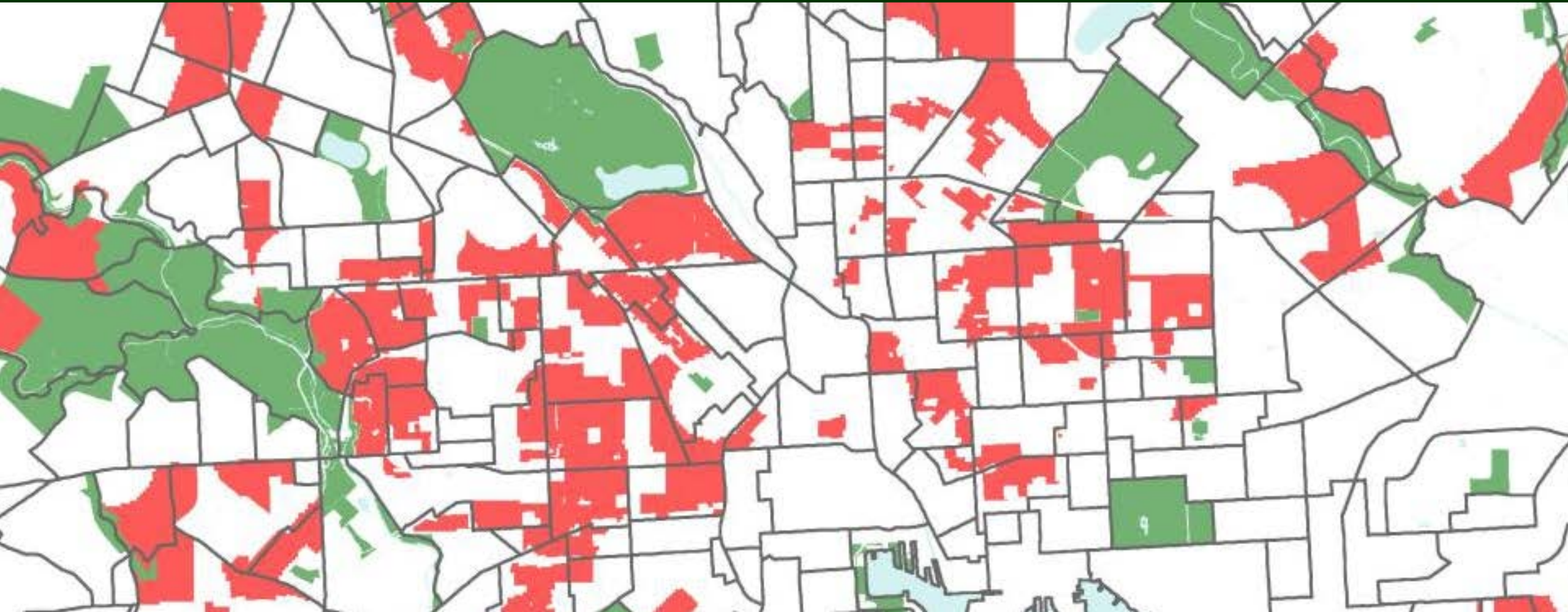


Use food as a catalyst to address health, economic and environmental disparities in Healthy Food Priority Areas





# Food Environment Mapping to Drive Policy



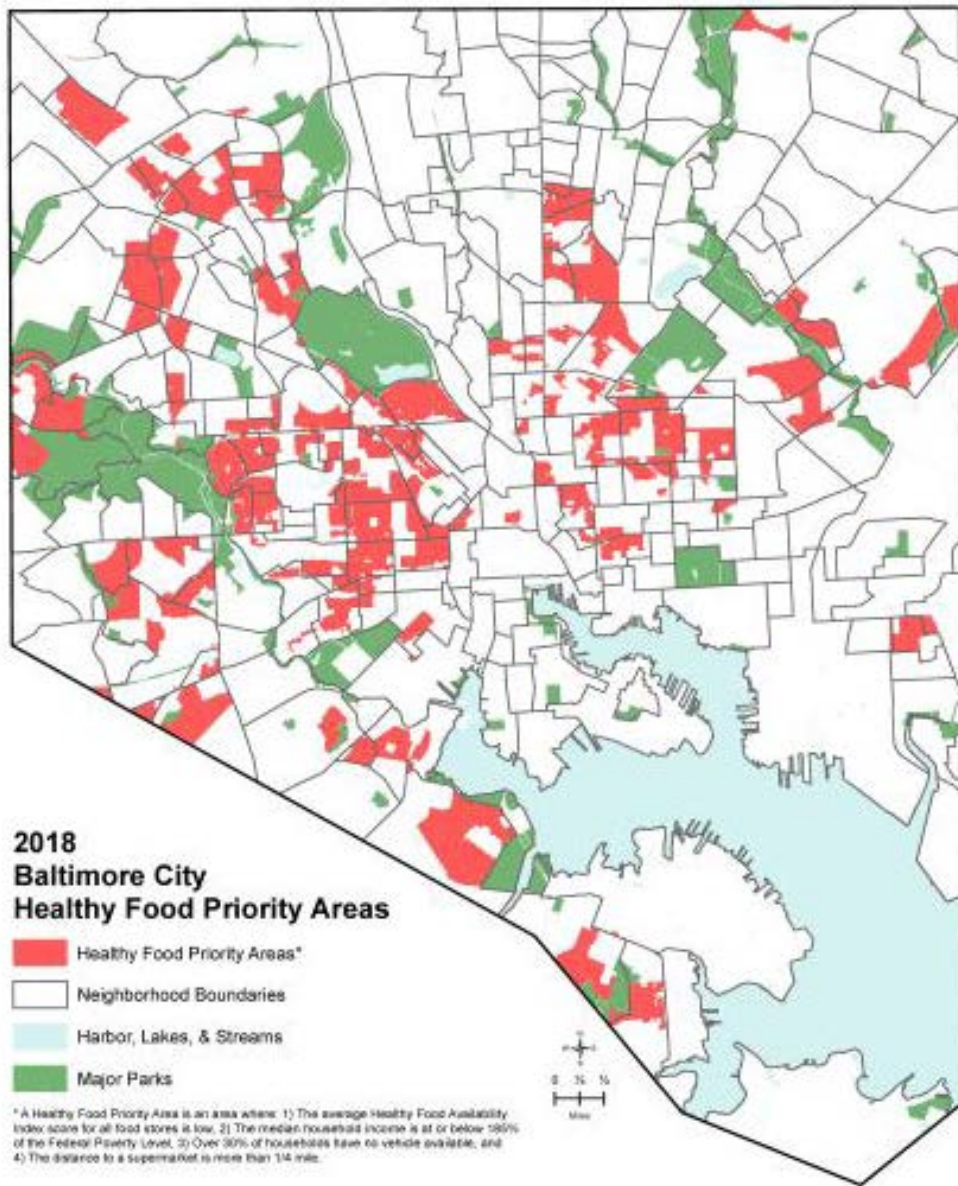
# Food Environment Map

## Healthy Food Priority Areas:

- Low Healthy Food Availability Score
- At or below 185% federal poverty level
- Low vehicle availability
- ¼ mile from supermarket

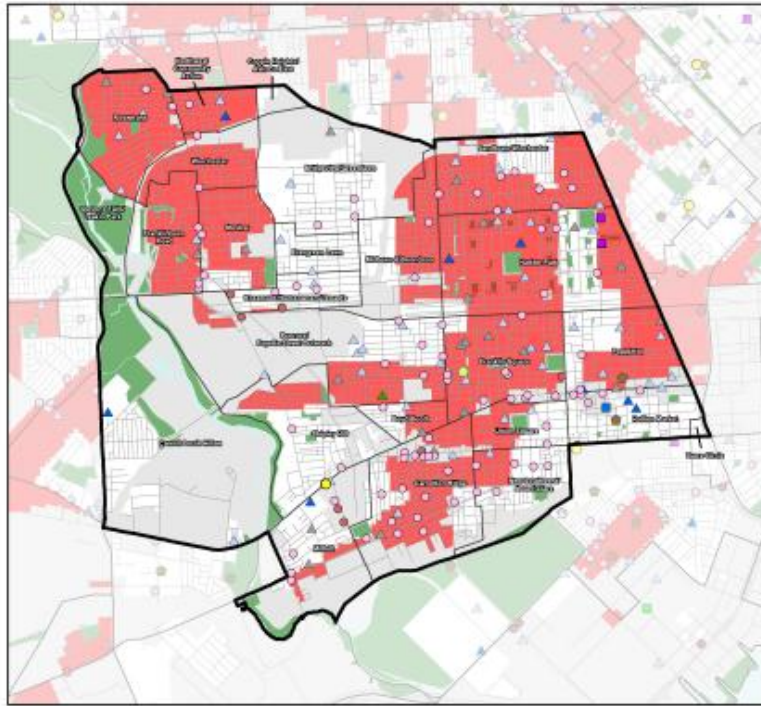
## Impact:

- 23.5% of residents
- 28.3% school aged children
- 24.3% seniors
- 31% Black vs 8.9% White residents

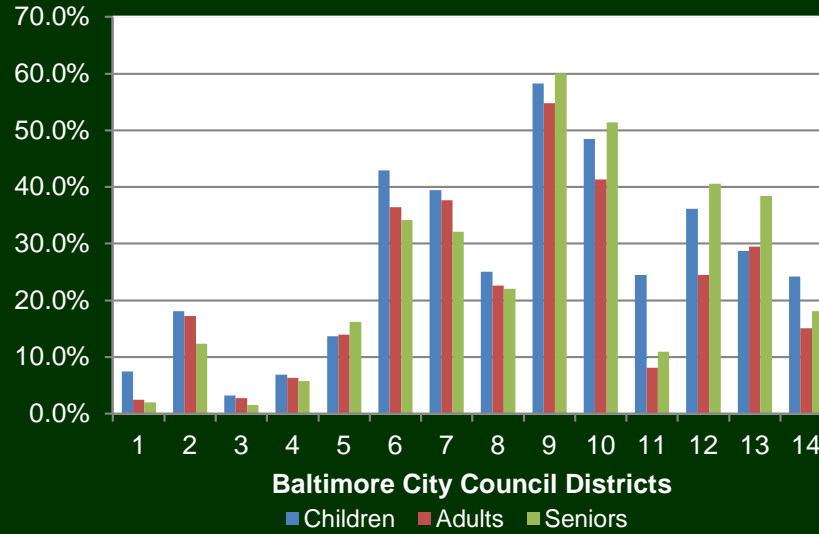




# Council & Legislative District Analysis

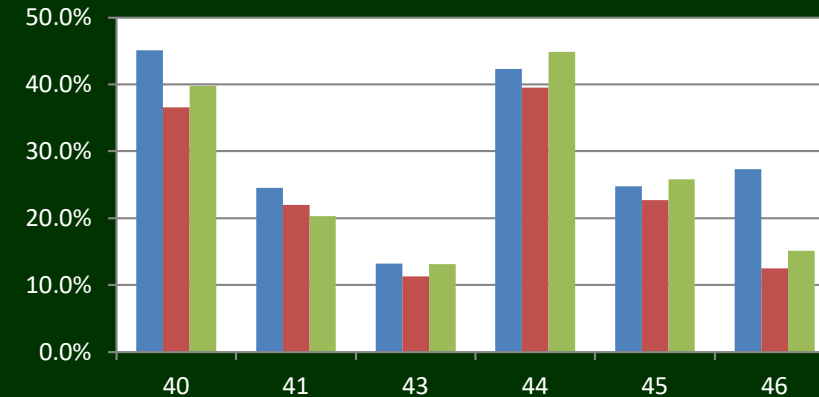


2018 Food Environment Map - District 9 - Councilman Bullock



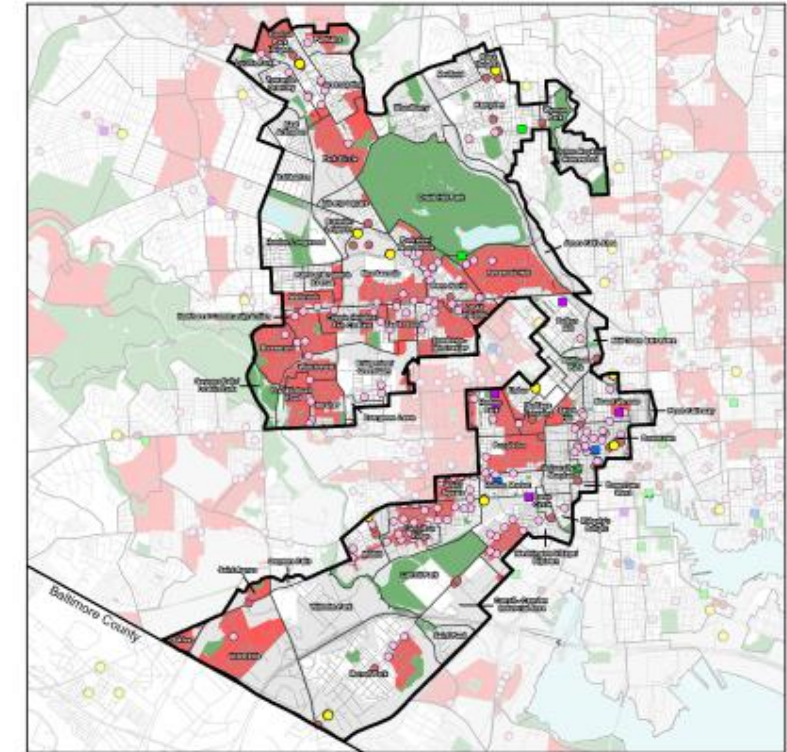
Baltimore City Council Districts

Children Adults Seniors



Maryland State Legislative Districts

Children Adults Seniors



2018 Food Environment Map - District 40

### Food Retail







# Food Environment Report and Briefs

**Baltimore City's Food Environment: 2018 Report**

January 2018

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City of Baltimore  
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**BALTIMORE CITY 2018 FOOD ENVIRONMENT BRIEF**

**OVERVIEW**

The Department of Planning and the Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future collaborate to examine the Baltimore food environment through research, analysis and mapping in order to inform the work of the City's Baltimore Food Policy Initiative (BFPI). BFPI is an interagency collaboration to address health, economic, and environmental disparities in Healthy Food Priority Areas. Please refer to *Baltimore City's Food Environment: 2018 Report* for more in-depth information.

**HEALTHY FOOD PRIORITY AREA**

Healthy Food Priority Areas show where four food access factors overlap. The four criteria to the right determine if an area is a Healthy Food Priority Area. These areas were previously referred to as "food deserts."

**HEALTHY FOOD PRIORITY AREA FACTORS**

1. The average Healthy Food Availability Index (HFAI) score is in the lowest tier
2. The median household income is at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level
3. Over 30% of households do not have a vehicle available
4. The distance to a supermarket is more than 1/2 mile

**HEALTHY FOOD PRIORITY AREA FACTORS BY PERCENT OF CITY POPULATION**

**PERCENT OF EACH POPULATION GROUP LIVING IN A HEALTHY FOOD PRIORITY AREA**

|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| City       | 146,077 |
| Children   | 37,833  |
| Adults     | 90,538  |
| Seniors    | 17,706  |
| Black      | 124,521 |
| White      | 16,320  |
| Asian      | 997     |
| Other*     | 4,233   |
| Hispanic** | 2,966   |

**How to read this graph (example):**  
Of all the children living in Baltimore City, 37,833 live in a Healthy Food Priority Area.

**RESIDENT PERSPECTIVE**

"Just because you live near a grocery store does not mean that you have healthy choices. The grocery stores in Baltimore City are not all created equal - there is a drastic difference in the quality and freshness of the produce, seafood and meats."

2017 Resident Food Equity Advisor, District 9

**9<sup>TH</sup> DISTRICT 2018 FOOD ENVIRONMENT BRIEF**

**OVERVIEW**

The Department of Planning and the Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future collaborate to examine the Baltimore food environment through research, analysis and mapping in order to inform the work of the City's Baltimore Food Policy Initiative (BFPI). Please refer to *Baltimore City's Food Environment: 2018 Report* for more in-depth information.

**HEALTHY FOOD PRIORITY AREA**

Healthy Food Priority Areas show where four factors related to food access overlap. The four criteria listed below determine if an area is a Healthy Food Priority Area. These areas were previously referred to as "food deserts."

**KEY FINDINGS**

- The 9th District has the highest proportion of residents living in a Priority Area of all Council Districts with 56%, compared to 23.5% citywide.
- Over 23,000 (58%) Black residents live in Priority Areas, compared to only 1,800 (80%) White residents.
- Seniors are the most likely age group to live in Priority Areas.

**RESIDENT PERSPECTIVE**

"Just because you live near a grocery store does not mean that you have healthy choices. The grocery stores in Baltimore City are not all created equal - there is a drastic difference in the quality and freshness of the produce, seafood and meats."

2017 Resident Food Equity Advisor, District 9

**HEALTHY FOOD PRIORITY AREA FACTORS BY PERCENT OF 9<sup>TH</sup> DISTRICT RESIDENTS**

**PERCENT OF EACH POPULATION GROUP LIVING IN A HEALTHY FOOD PRIORITY AREA\***

|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| City       | 146,077 |
| District   | 25,767  |
| Children   | 6,888   |
| Adults     | 15,707  |
| Seniors    | 3,204   |
| Black      | 23,376  |
| White      | 1,803   |
| Asian      | 137     |
| Other*     | 881     |
| Hispanic** | 410     |

**How to read this graph (example):**  
Of all the children living in the 9th District, 6,888 (58%) live in a Healthy Food Priority Area.

**43<sup>RD</sup> DISTRICT 2018 FOOD ENVIRONMENT BRIEF**

**OVERVIEW**

The Department of Planning and the Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future collaborate to examine the Baltimore food environment through research, analysis and mapping in order to inform the work of the City's Baltimore Food Policy Initiative (BFPI). Please refer to *Baltimore City's Food Environment: 2018 Report* for more in-depth information.

**HEALTHY FOOD PRIORITY AREA**

Healthy Food Priority Areas show where four factors related to food access overlap. The four criteria listed below determine if an area is a Healthy Food Priority Area. These areas were previously referred to as "food deserts."

**KEY FINDINGS**

- The 43rd District has the lowest proportion of residents living in a Priority Area of all legislative districts with 12%, compared to 23.5% citywide.
- Racial disparities persist with over 11,000 (33%) Black residents living in Priority Areas, compared to under 2,000 (5%) White residents.
- Children are the most likely of any age group to live in Priority Areas.

**RESIDENT PERSPECTIVE**

"As a teacher and a former community organizer, I have seen how lack of access to quality food can affect a student's performance or self-confidence, or an adult's health and employability."

2017 Resident Food Equity Advisor, District 43

**HEALTHY FOOD PRIORITY AREA FACTORS BY PERCENT OF 43<sup>RD</sup> DISTRICT RESIDENTS**

**PERCENT OF EACH POPULATION GROUP LIVING IN A HEALTHY FOOD PRIORITY AREA\***

|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| City       | 146,077 |
| District   | 13,790  |
| Children   | 2,958   |
| Adults     | 9,064   |
| Seniors    | 1,768   |
| Black      | 11,197  |
| White      | 1,961   |
| Asian      | 198     |
| Other*     | 436     |
| Hispanic** | 289     |

**How to read this graph (example):**  
Of all the children living in the 43rd District, 2,958 (33%) live in a Healthy Food Priority Area.

COUNCIL

LEGISLATIVE



# Partnership & Collaboration







# Healthy Food Environment Strategy

1. Support resident-driven processes to guide equitable food policy, programs and resources
2. Improve corner and convenience stores
3. Retain and attract supermarkets
4. Increase the ability of the public markets to anchor the healthy food environment
5. Implement supply chain solutions that support healthy food distribution and small businesses
6. Maximize the impact of federal nutrition assistance and meal programs (SNAP, WIC etc)
7. Support urban agriculture, emphasizing historically disenfranchised populations and geographies
8. Address transportation gaps that impact food access





# Grocery Store Access Survey

 **MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY**

**WANT A \$100 VISA GIFT CARD?**

TAKE OUR 10 MIN SURVEY ON  
**Grocery Store Access in Baltimore**  
FOR A CHANCE TO WIN!

**QUESTIONS?**  
Dr. Celeste Chavis  
(443) 885-5061  
celeste.chavis@morgan.edu

VISIT...  
<http://bit.ly/MSUgrocery>

- **Survey Development**
  - Reviewed by BFPI agencies
  - Reviewed by Food PAC
- **Outreach Strategy**
  - Mayor’s Office
  - Food PAC and RFEAs
  - City Planners
  - Grocery Stores
- **447 responses**



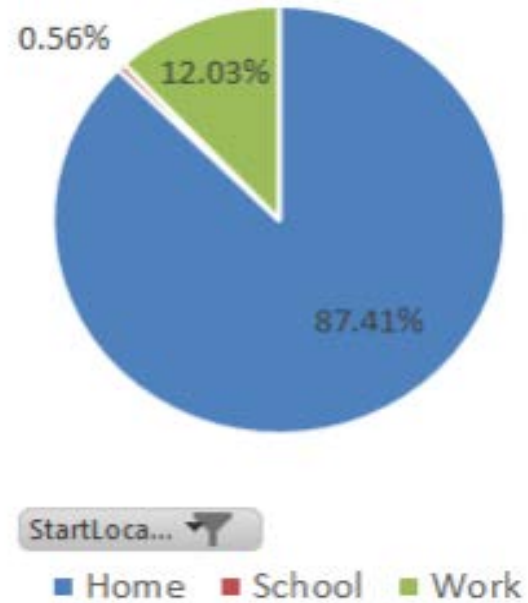




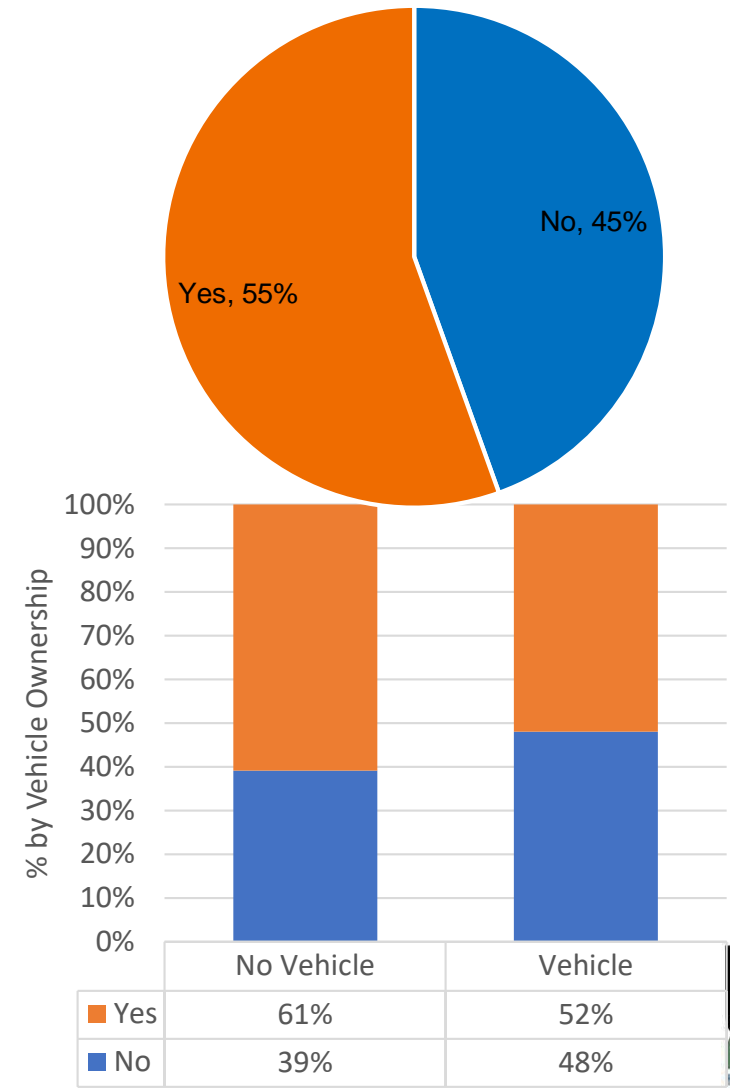
# Common Assumptions in Food Desert Metrics

- Based on residential location
- People shop at grocery store closest to home

Origin of Grocery Store Trip



Shop at Nearest Store





# Vehicle Access

- Most important indicator of grocery accessibility
- Quality of grocery store was correlated with income

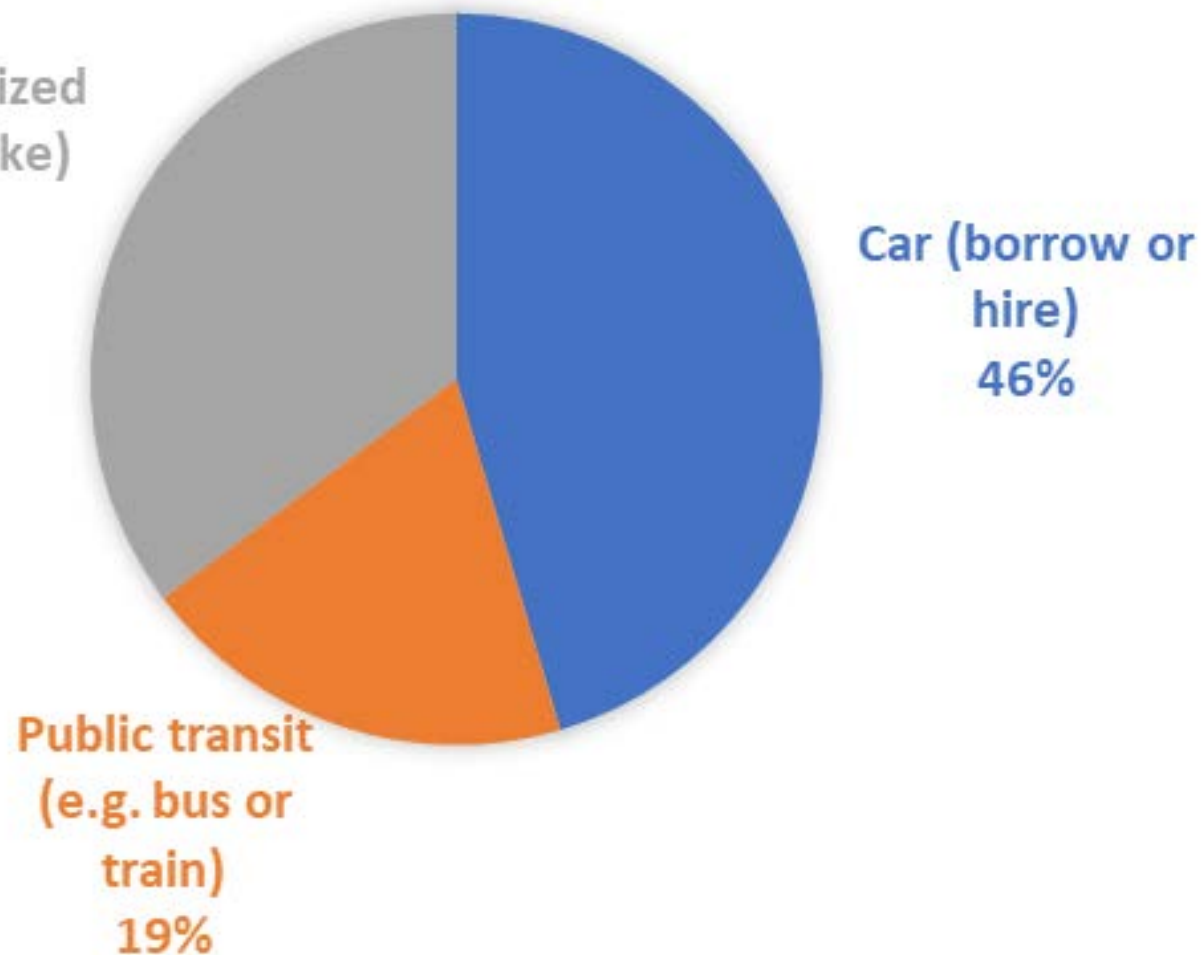
|            | Frequency of Visits<br>(# per month) |      | Number of Stores visited<br>in a Month |      | Quality<br>(HFAI Score) |      |
|------------|--------------------------------------|------|--|------|-------------------------|------|
|            | N                                    | Mean | N                                      | Mean | N                       | Mean |
| No Vehicle | 196                                  | 3.76 | 196                                    | 2.38 | 145                     | 27.4 |
| Vehicle    | 310                                  | 5.04 | 310                                    | 2.70 | 214                     | 28.0 |
| Sig        |                                      | .000 |  | .000 |                         | .000 |



# Preferred Mode to Store for Carless Households

- Car share is not used for grocery trips
- Ride-hailing apps & Hacks are both used
  - Ride-hailing apps were used across all income levels
  - Hacks more used with income < 50k
  - Majority of those who walked were < 0.5 mi from store

Non-Motorized  
(walk or bike)  
35%

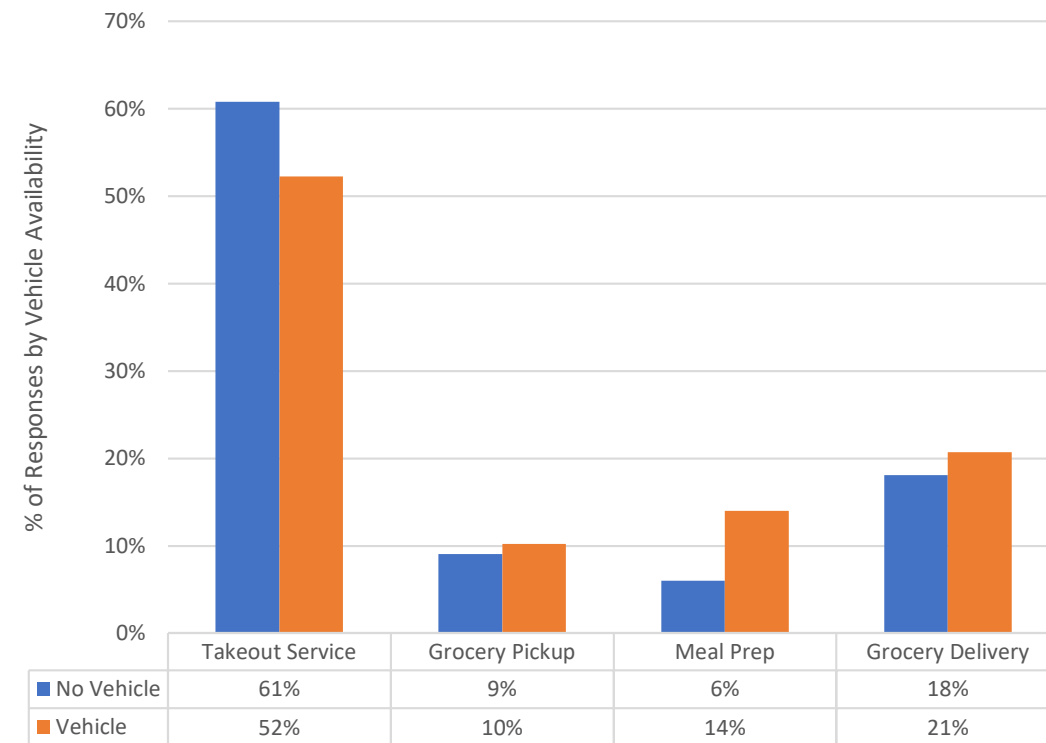
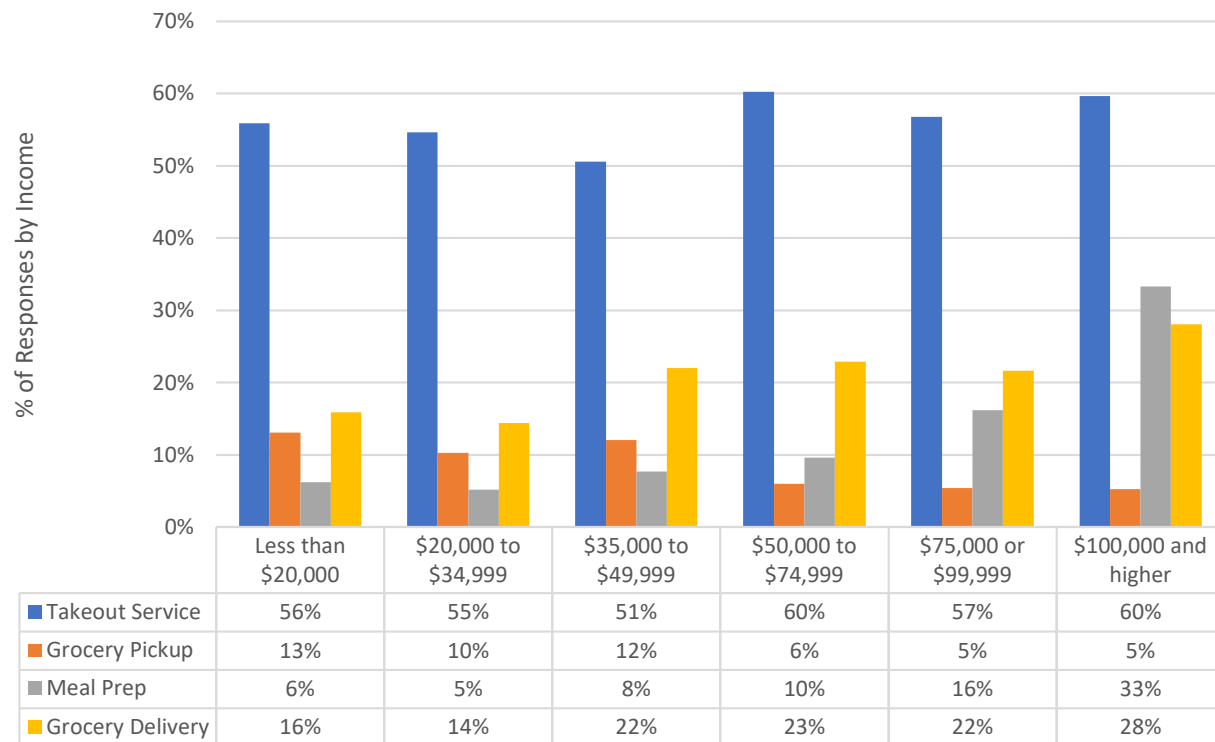




# Role of Hacks

- Friday & Saturday are busiest day
- First week of the month the busiest period of the month
- Provide a service - regular customers, help with bags
- Fare structure is varied. Generally \$5-10 based on distance
- TNCs have had minimal impact on businesses
- Most customers live within 10 min of store
- Regular customers travel round trip, non-regular customers use hacks for return trip
- Majority (~75%) of customers are female
- Customers have 15-30 bags

# Role of Alternative Food Delivery





# Conclusions

- Vehicle ownership is most significant predictor of grocery store access
- Metrics based only on distance to nearest store do not reflect reality
- Public transit is not readily used for grocery shopping
- Adoption of takeout services (e.g. UberEats) is growing but adoption of grocery delivery services is slow

# Next Steps







# Thank You

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