



Kent County Community Food Survey Findings, Challenges, and Opportunities

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With generous additional funding from the Amway Corporation

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Executive Summary

Kids' Food Basket, Access of West Michigan, and the Kent County Essential Needs Task Force's Food and Nutrition Coalition sought to gather community members' input about food access, food consumption, and existing and potential new food resources. With generous additional funding from the Amway Corporation, these organizations contracted the Calvin College Center for Social Research to help design, administer, and report on a community food survey of Kent County residents.

Survey Recruitment and Respondents

Surveys and all related materials were available in both English and Spanish, and respondents could respond online or using a paper survey. Survey respondents were recruited in three ways:

- A random selection of 7,500 residential addresses in Kent County
- Partnerships with a dozen community sites at which surveys were available
- Emails through listservs and other online promotions

Between September 2018 and February 2019, 1,052 people completed the survey.

Key Findings

Interactive data visualizations of the survey results can be found at this address:

<http://calvin.edu/go/foodsurveyviz>

Neighborhood Health

Respondents gave their neighborhood a grade regarding the amount of fresh fruit and vegetables available. We calculated each zip code's produce availability GPA by averaging the grades given by respondents from each zip code. GPAs in Kent County zip codes ranged from a "C" to an "A," with most counties receiving a GPA in the "B" range. See **Figure 2** for a map of Kent County zip codes and their produce availability GPAs.

Food Access

14% of respondents who were recruited through the random selection of residential addresses lived in households with low or very low food security, closely aligning with the USDA's estimate of food-insecure households in Michigan (USDA, 2018). The biggest challenge that keeps respondents from eating more fresh fruit and vegetables is the cost of produce. See **page 14** for more about food access.

Food Acquisition

Respondents were most likely to get food from supermarkets or grocery stores and to use their own car to get their groceries. However, those who gave their neighborhood a lower produce availability GPA got their food from a grocery store less often than those who gave their neighborhood a higher GPA; they also got their food from a dollar store or drugstore more often than those who gave their neighborhood a higher GPA. Several respondents' comments highlighted the challenge of acquiring fresh food for people without access to a personal vehicle. See **page 21** for more about food acquisition.

Food Consumption

Nearly half of respondents reported eating 0 or 1 vegetables the previous day, and 60% of respondents reported eating 0 or 1 fruits the previous day. The number of fruits and vegetables respondents ate was related to their income, such that people with a higher income ate more fruits and vegetables than those with a lower income. However, the majority of respondents from all income brackets indicated enjoyment of and desire to eat fresh fruits and vegetables. See **page 25** for more about food consumption.

Existing Food Resources

Respondents indicated which of several existing food resources in Kent County they were aware of and had used in the past year. Free food pantries were the most frequently used resource, with 1 of 5 respondents using them every few months or more. All existing food resources were rated by respondents who had used them as being important for providing their families with enough food and helping them eat healthier. See **page 29** for more about existing food resources.

Possible New Food Resources

When asked about how likely they, their family, or their neighbors would be to use potential new food resources, respondents expressed most interest in additional local and affordable farm food shopping options, "U-pick" farm produce on an urban farm, and a food co-op store. Respondents rated having healthier school lunches and more locally-grown food options and farm markets as the two changes that would be most important for making their neighborhood healthier. They were less enthusiastic about having fewer fast food restaurants or fewer quick marts because these may be the only options for getting food for some community members. See **page 35** for more about possible new food resources.

Challenges and Opportunities

The survey results identified six challenges and opportunities for addressing them.

1. **Cost.** The cost of buying fresh fruit and vegetables is the biggest barrier to eating more produce. Efforts to make produce more affordable include advocating for government subsidies for produce, promoting awareness of existing cost-saving resources, and creating new ways to bring affordable produce to community members.
2. **Accessibility.** Approximately 1 in 10 respondents reported that it is difficult for them to get to a grocery store. When rating potential new food resources, respondents were especially enthusiastic about additional local and affordable farm food shopping options and a “U-pick” farm produce on an urban farm. Several comments asked for more fresh produce and other foods with high nutritional value at food pantries.
3. **Transportation.** A related challenge is transportation, especially for seniors, those with limited mobility, and those who do not have their own vehicle. Transportation issues could be addressed by making it easier for people to get to fresh produce or by bringing fresh produce to people.
4. **Time.** Three of the five top-rated challenges to eating more fresh fruit and vegetables were about being too busy or having work schedule difficulties. These challenges point to the need for education about how to shop for, store, and prepare fresh fruit and vegetables, focusing on ways to make the process as quick and easy as possible.
5. **Awareness.** A fifth challenge is lack of awareness about food resources. Fewer than one-third of respondents had heard of several existing food resources. Communication efforts should be redoubled. One possibility would be to distribute lists of resources together with a magnetic bag clip so that community members would be likely to post the list on their refrigerator.
6. **Not taking away bad food until good food is affordable and accessible.** Some people may think that making it harder to get unhealthy food would prompt people to eat more healthy food. However, taking away fast food restaurants and quick marts has the potential to make getting any food difficult for some families. It is essential to ensure access to affordable healthy food before limiting access to less healthy food.

See the section beginning on **page 41** for more about challenges and opportunities. Over one thousand community members took time to share their thoughts about food by taking the Kent County Community Food Survey. It is important to honor the feedback they gave by working together to overcome the food-related challenges many of them face each day.

Background and Purpose

Kids' Food Basket, Access of West Michigan, and the Kent County Essential Needs Task Force's Food and Nutrition Coalition sought to gather community members' input about food access, food consumption, and existing and potential new food resources in Kent County, Michigan. These organizations collaborated and pooled resources for the project. They contracted the Calvin College Center for Social Research (CSR) to help design, administer, and report on a community food survey of Kent County residents. Kids' Food Basket (KFB; with funding from the Michigan Health Endowment Fund), Access of West Michigan (Access; with funding from the Heart of West Michigan United Way), and the Kent County Essential Needs Task Force's (ENTF) Food and Nutrition Coalition all contributed funds for the project. The Amway Corporation provided generous additional funding to greatly increase the number of surveys distributed and to make the survey fully accessible to Spanish-speaking community members.

Survey Development

The team that developed the survey included staff from KFB, Access, ENTF's Food and Nutrition Coalition, and CSR. The team met several times during the summer of 2018. Between meetings, CSR staff revised the survey and received and responded to questions and suggested edits by other members of the survey development team.

The survey was designed to include measures from existing food surveys when possible, including items from the United States Department of Agriculture's food security measure (USDA, 2017) and Michigan State University's Center for Regional Food Systems' food access survey reports (Miller & Freeman, 2017; Reynolds, Colasanti, & Pinard, 2018). After the content of the survey was finalized, CSR staff translated the survey into Spanish and created both print and online versions of the survey. The print version of the English survey is available in **Appendix: Printed English Survey**.

Survey Distribution and Responses

Surveys were distributed in three ways. The first method of distribution used a selection of 7,500 residential addresses from a list of Kent County addresses that was updated in 2016. We randomly selected half of the sample—3,750 residential addresses—from the City of Grand Rapids. We randomly selected the other half of the sample from the remainder of Kent County. This process oversampled residents of the City of Grand Rapids, where many of the collaborating organizations concentrate their work.

During the fall of 2018, we sent up to four mailings to each of the selected addresses, each 2-3 weeks apart. First, we sent a postcard that informed the recipients about the survey and invited them to complete the survey online if they wished. Second, we sent a full mailing, including a cover letter and printed survey booklets with pre-printed business reply mail postage. Third, we sent a reminder postcard, asking the recipient to return the survey they had received or to complete the survey online. Finally, we sent another full mailing. Each mailing included a link to the online survey and a unique Survey Key for each address. We used this Survey Key to track responses and remove addresses from the mailing list based on who had completed the survey. All mailed materials, including postcards, cover letters, and printed surveys, were sent in both English and Spanish.

The second method of survey distribution involved partnerships with a dozen community sites. Each site had a stack of English and Spanish surveys available to residents, along with a collection box to gather completed surveys. People also had the option to take the survey home and return it using the business reply mail postage or to complete the survey online. The third method of survey distribution included emails sent through listservs and other online promotions, primarily through organizations involved in ENTF's Food and Nutrition Coalition.

As of February 8, 2019, 1052 survey responses were received. The number and percent of surveys collected through each survey distribution method are listed in **Table 1**. We received a total of 673 surveys from the 7,500 selected residential addresses, yielding a response rate of 9.0%. Across all distribution methods, 80 respondents complete the survey in Spanish, representing 7.6% of all responses.

Table 1 Responses by survey distribution method

Survey Distribution Method	N	%
Randomly selected residential addresses	673	64.0%
Community sites	248	23.6%
Listservs and online promotions	131	12.5%
Total surveys received by February 8, 2019	1052	100.0%

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 2 presents demographic characteristics of the 1052 survey respondents. Respondents represented an array of age groups, income brackets, and 39 zip codes within Kent County. Just over two-thirds of respondents identified as Caucasian or White. Approximately 16% of respondents identified as Hispanic and/or Latino/a, and

approximately 8% of respondents identified as African American / Black. Nearly half of respondents had completed a 4-year or graduate degree. One-third of respondents reported working full time, and another quarter were retired.

Table 2 Demographic characteristics of survey respondents

Demographic Characteristics	N	%
Age Range		
18-29	128	12.2%
30-39	180	17.1%
40-49	151	14.4%
50-59	164	15.6%
60-69	197	18.7%
70-79	109	10.4%
80 or older	53	5.0%
Prefer not to answer / No answer	70	6.7%
Race / Ethnicity (check all that apply; totals more than 100%)		
African	2	0.2%
African American / Black	81	7.7%
Asian	19	1.8%
Caucasian / White	720	68.4%
Hispanic	141	13.4%
Latino/a	29	2.8%
Middle Eastern	11	1.0%
Native American	8	0.8%
Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Other	17	1.6%
Prefer not to answer / No answer	90	8.6%
Education		
Less than high school degree	46	4.4%
High school graduate / GED	145	13.8%
Post high school certificate or credential	23	2.2%
Some college	155	14.7%
2-year degree	85	8.1%
4-year degree	275	26.1%
Graduate degree	214	20.3%
Prefer not to answer / No answer	109	10.4%

Demographic Characteristics	N	%
Annual Household Income		
Less than \$10,000	106	10.1%
\$10,000 - \$19,999	109	10.4%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	86	8.2%
\$30,000 - \$39,999	79	7.5%
\$40,000 - \$49,999	56	5.3%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	134	12.7%
\$75,000 - \$100,000	108	10.3%
More than \$100,000	131	12.5%
Prefer not to answer / No answer	243	23.1%
Employment Status (check all that apply; totals more than 100%)		
Employed full time	380	36.1%
Employed part time	132	12.5%
Employed but looking for more or different work	27	2.6%
Unemployed looking for work	56	5.3%
Unemployed not looking for work	42	4.0%
Retired	271	25.8%
Student	26	2.5%
Receiving disability benefits	71	6.7%
Prefer not to answer / No answer	173	16.4%
Household Size		
1	214	20.3%
2	369	35.1%
3	121	11.5%
4	132	12.5%
5	70	6.7%
6 or more	51	4.8%
Prefer not to answer / No answer	95	9.0%

Demographic Characteristics	N	%
Zip Code		
48809	2	0.2%
48838	3	0.3%
49301	19	1.8%
49302	6	0.6%
49306	12	1.1%
49315	21	2.0%
49316	10	1.0%
49319	26	2.6%
49321	19	1.8%
49326	2	0.2%
49330	8	0.8%
49331	10	1.0%
49341	41	3.9%
49343	7	0.7%
49345	20	1.9%
49418	28	2.7%
49503	105	10.0%
49504	111	10.6%
49505	90	8.6%
49506	75	7.1%
49507	92	8.7%
49508	50	4.8%
49509	48	4.6%
49512	21	2.0%
49519	35	3.3%
49525	49	4.7%
49534	12	1.1%
49544	11	1.0%
49546	45	4.3%
49548	27	2.6%
9 other Zip Codes with 1 respondent each	9	0.9%
Prefer not to answer / No answer	38	3.6%

Findings

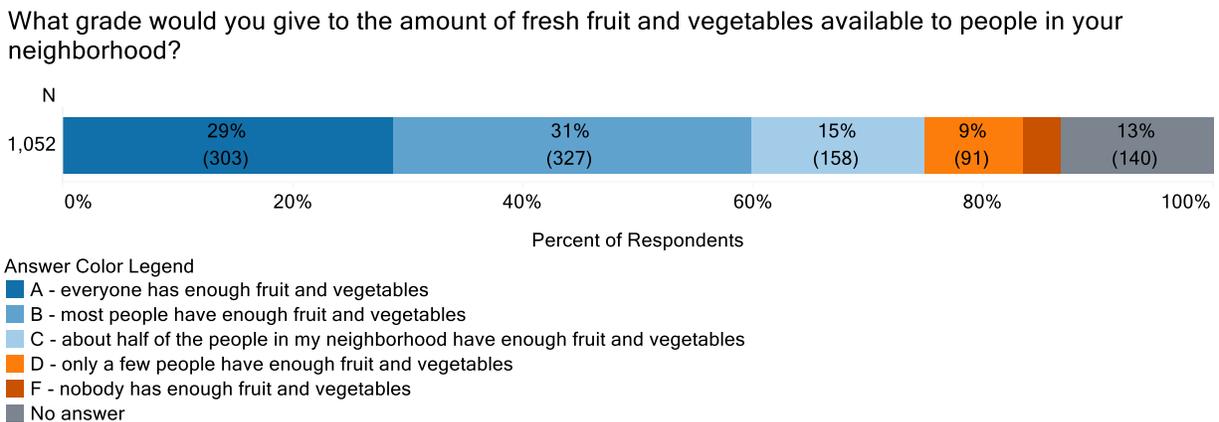
This section presents results of each survey question. When doing so provides additional insight, we compare results by respondent characteristics, such as income, zip code, and how respondents were recruited to take the survey. We created a Tableau workbook of interactive data visualizations to allow further exploration of the survey results. This workbook can be accessed at:

<http://calvin.edu/go/foodsurveyviz>

Neighborhood Health

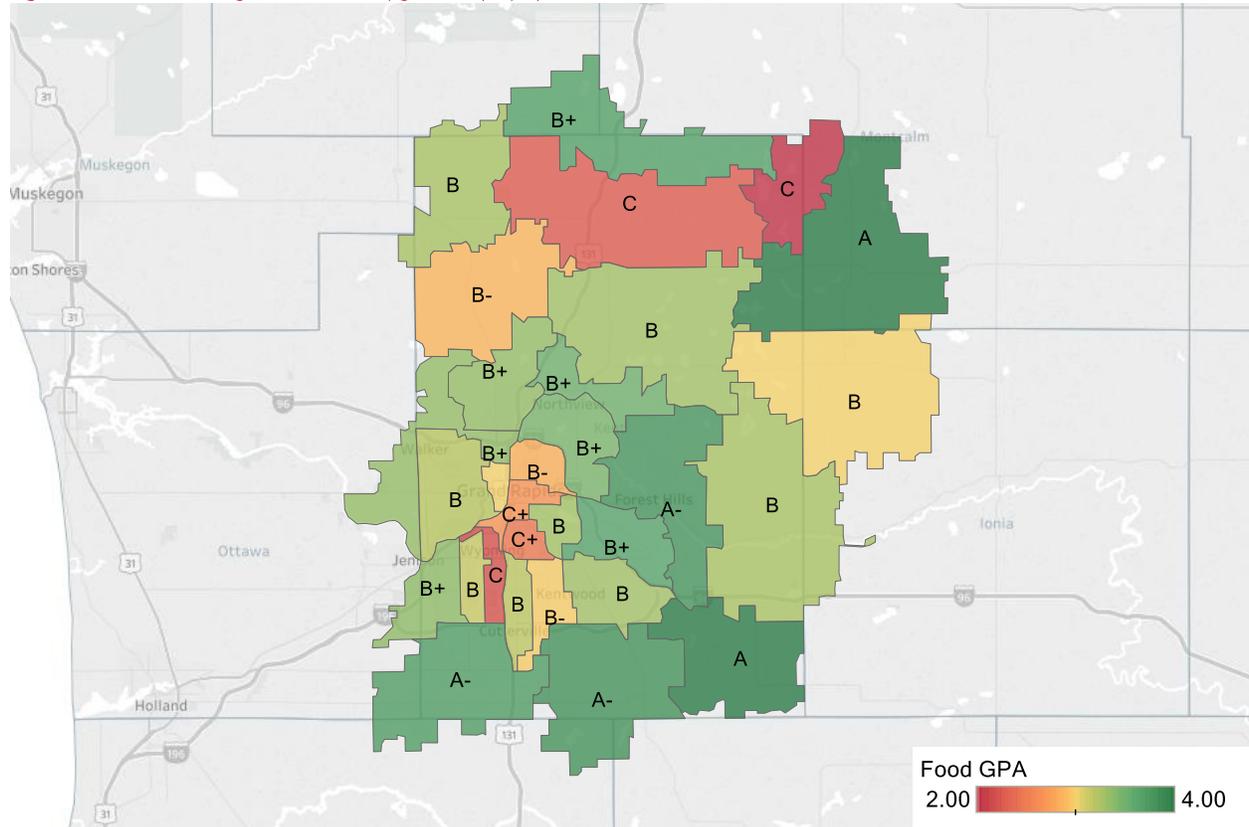
The survey began with a section about neighborhood health. In the first question, respondents assigned a grade to the amount of fresh fruit and vegetables available to people in their neighborhood. As shown in **Figure 1**, nearly one-third of respondents gave their neighborhood an “A,” meaning that everyone has enough fruit and vegetables. Another one-third of respondents gave their neighborhood an “B,” meaning that most people have enough fruit and vegetables. One-quarter of respondents gave their neighborhood a “C,” “D,” or “F.”

Figure 1 Fresh produce availability grades



We used these responses to calculate each zip code's produce availability grade point average (GPA) and letter grade. As shown in **Figure 2**, five zip codes received an average grade of an "A" or "A-." Most zip codes received an average grade of a "B+," "B," or "B-." Five zip codes received an average grade of a "C+" or "C." Although 12% of respondents rated their neighborhoods as a "D" or "F," there were no zip codes that received an average grade lower than a "C."

Figure 2 Fresh fruit and vegetable availability grade map by zip code

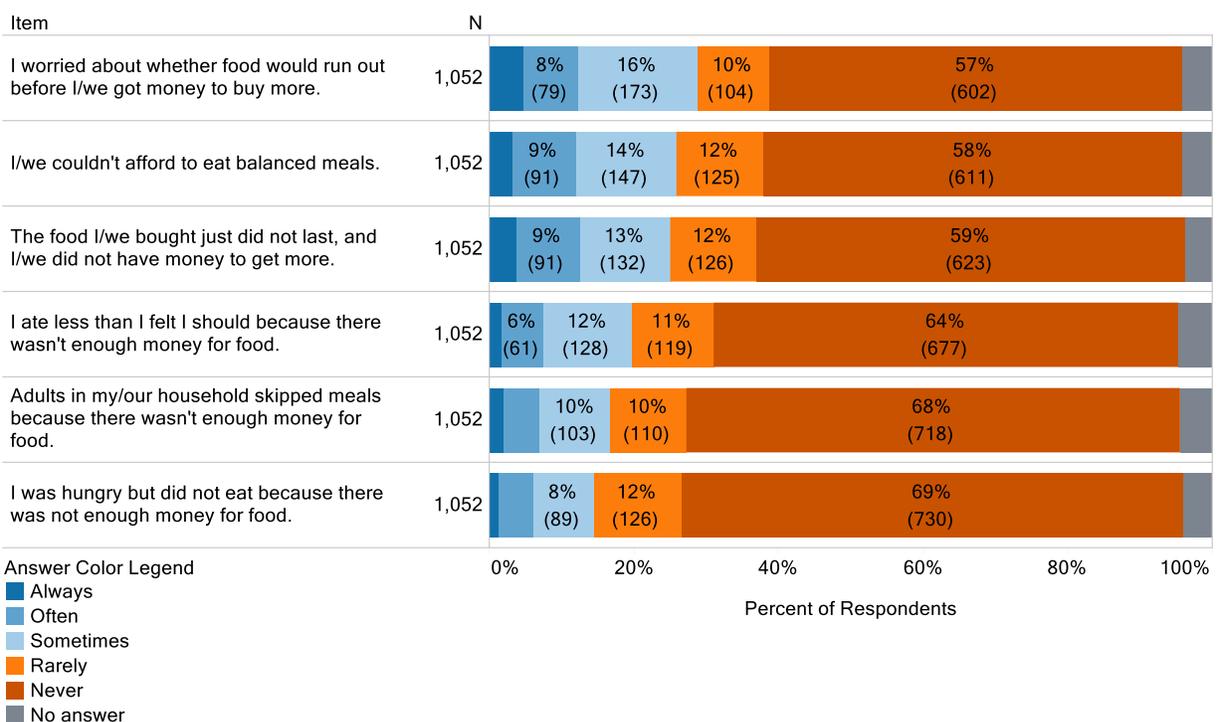


Food Access

In the survey section about food access, respondents began by completing a measure of food security that was adapted from the USDA’s U.S. household food security survey module, six-item short form (USDA, 2017). As shown in **Figure 3**, most respondents reported that, in the past year, they had not experienced the six indicators of food insecurity.

Figure 3 Food security (adapted from the USDA’s U.S. food security survey module)

In the past year, how often did you experience the following?

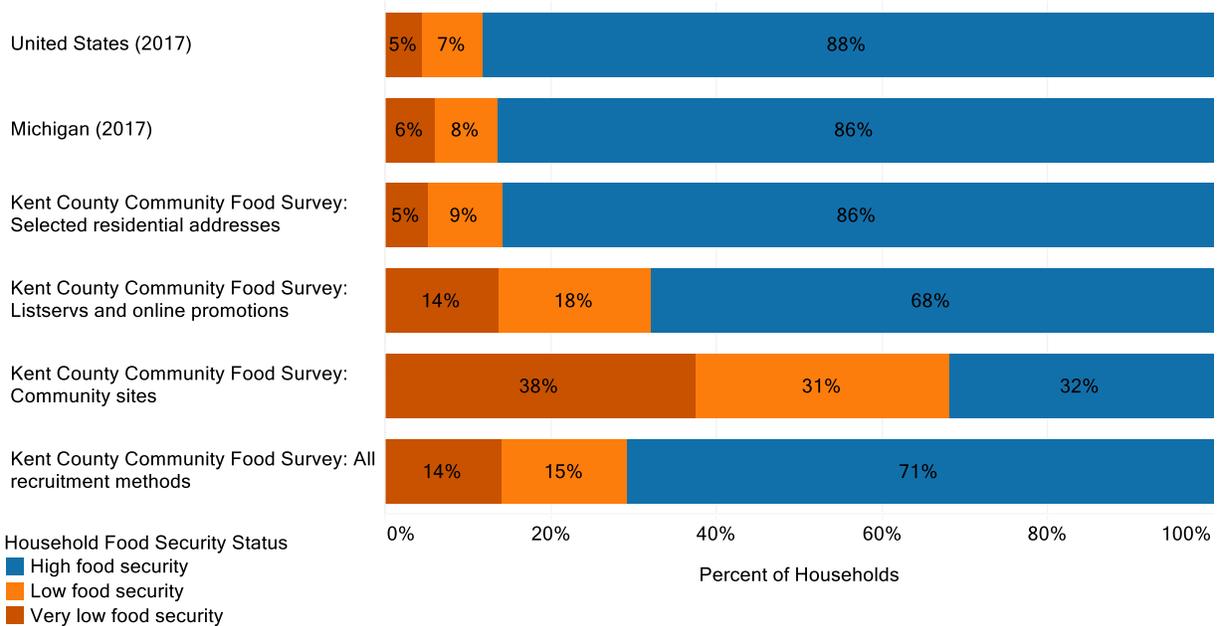


Following the USDA’s (2017) scoring guidelines, we calculated each respondent’s food security status by coding responses of *always*, *often*, and *sometimes* as affirmative and adding the number of affirmative responses for each respondent. Overall, 71% of respondents scored 0 or 1, which the USDA categorizes as high food security. 15% of respondents scored a 2-4, which the USDA categorizes as low food security. The remaining 14% of respondents scored a 5 or 6, which the USDA categorizes as very low security. In total, 3 in 10 respondents meet the USDA criteria for being food insecure.

We compared the food security status of participating households to existing benchmarks. As shown in **Figure 4**, according to the USDA (2018), 88% of U.S. households and 86% of Michigan households had high food security in 2017. 86% of households that participated in the Kent County Community Food Survey and were recruited through the random selection of residential address had high food security—nearly the same as the USDA’s benchmark for Michigan households. This similarity indicates that respondents who were recruited in this manner are likely to provide a representative view of residents in Kent County. However, households that were recruited through listservs and online promotions, and especially those that were recruited through community sites, were much less likely to be food-secure. In fact, 14% of those recruited through listservs and online promotions and 38% of those recruited through community sites had very low food security; these respondents responded affirmatively to 5 or all 6 of the food security questions shown in **Figure 3**.

Figure 4 Food security status comparisons

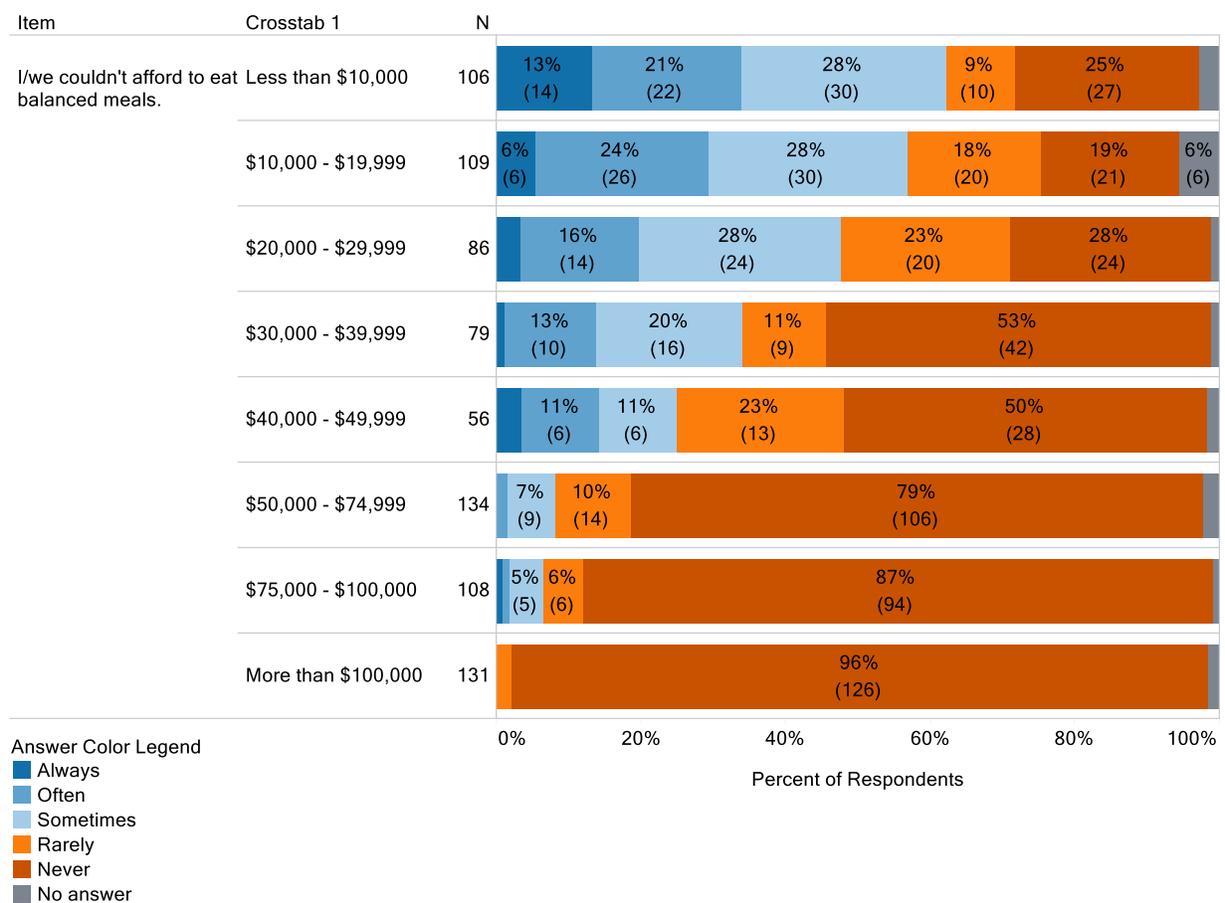
Food Security Status of U.S. households, Michigan households, and households that participated in the Kent County Community Food Survey



Respondents' answers to the food security questions varied widely and in accordance with their income. For example, **Figure 5** shows responses to the item "I/we couldn't afford to eat balanced meals" broken down by income range. More than half of respondents with an annual household income of less than \$20,000 reported that they could not afford to eat balanced meals at least sometimes. Even among those with an annual household income of \$30,000 to \$39,999, more than one quarter of respondents reported that they could not afford to eat balanced meals at least sometimes. The same pattern of results emerged for all six items on the food security scale.

Figure 5 Example food security item by income

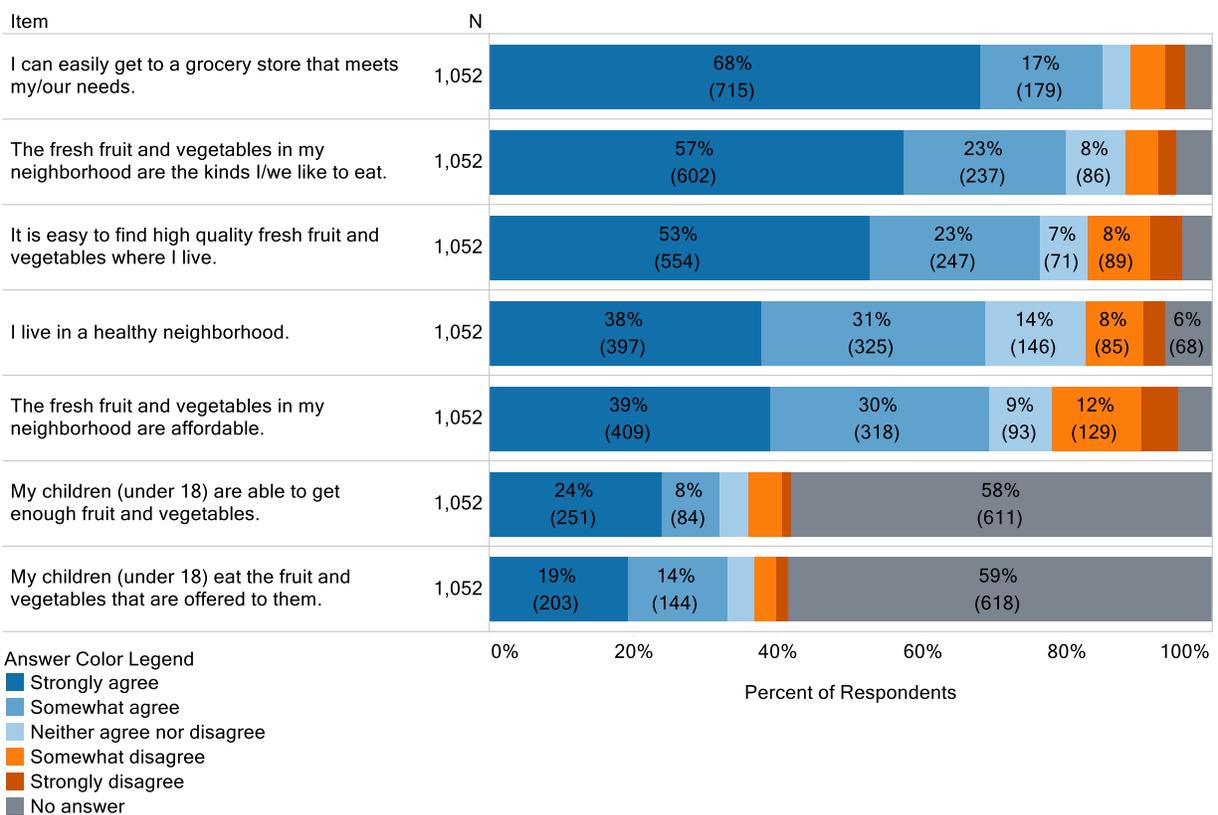
In the past year, how often did you experience the following?



In addition to the USDA food security module, respondents reported how much they agreed or disagreed with several statements about their access to food. **Figure 6** lists these statements from the most to the least strongly endorsed. Although two-thirds of respondents strongly agreed that they could easily get to a grocery store that meets their needs, 8% of respondents disagreed with this statement. Over half of respondents strongly agreed that the fresh fruit and vegetables in their neighborhood are the kinds they like to eat and that it is easy to find high quality fresh fruit and vegetables where they live. Respondents were less likely to agree that they live in a healthy neighborhood or that the fresh fruit and vegetables in their neighborhood are affordable.

Figure 6 Food access questions

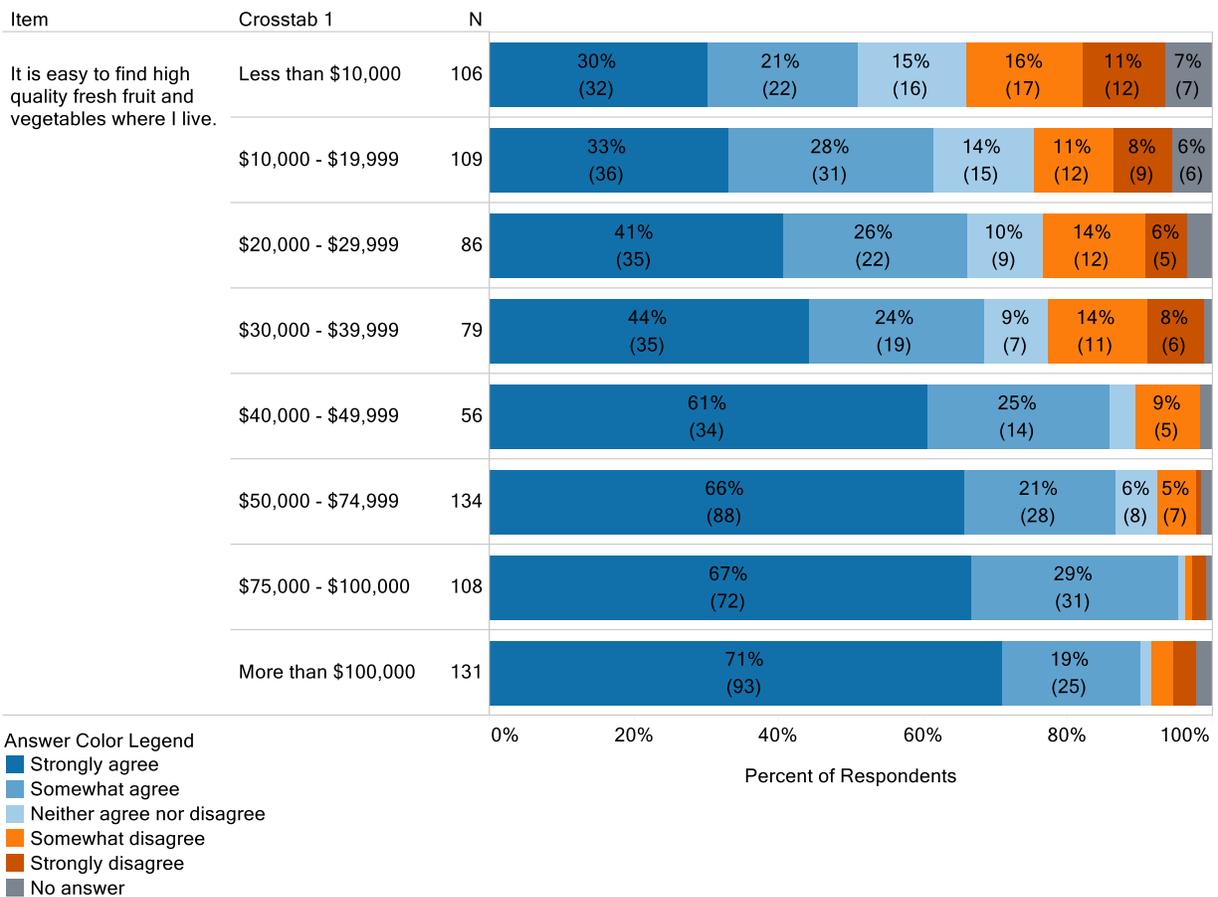
How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



Again, there was a clear relationship between respondents' income and their ability to access food. For example, **Figure 7** shows responses to the item “It is easy to find high quality fresh fruit and vegetables where I live” broken down by income range. Fewer than half of respondents with an annual household income of less than \$39,999 said they strongly agreed that it was easy to find quality fruits and vegetables. The same pattern of results emerged for all seven items about food access.

Figure 7 Example food access item by income

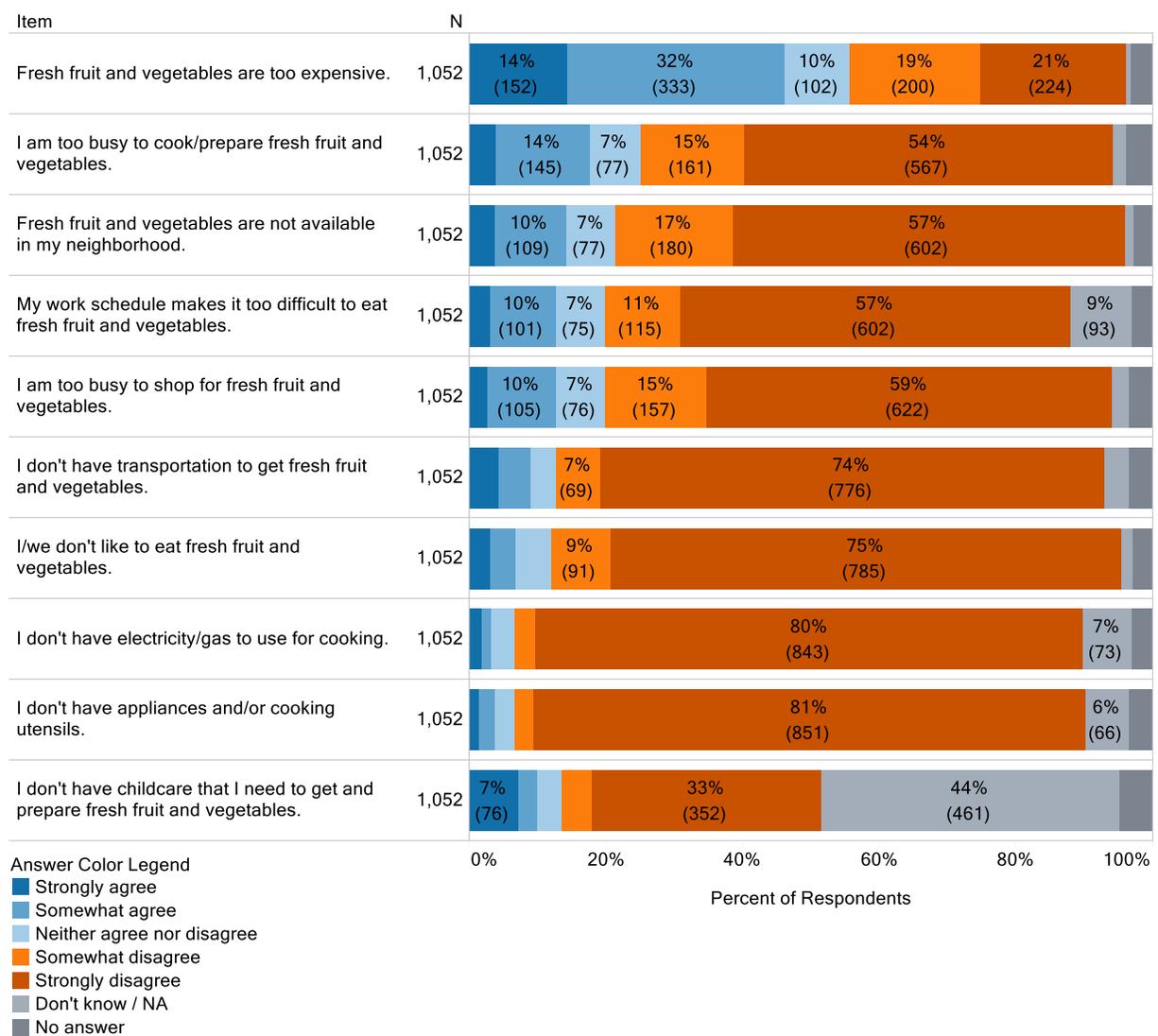
How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



The last question in this section of the survey asked respondents to report how much they agreed or disagreed that several potential challenges keep them from eating fresh fruits and vegetables. As shown in **Figure 8**, the item that respondents reported was the greatest challenge was expense, with nearly half of respondents agreeing that expense is a challenge. The next two biggest challenges to eating fresh fruit and vegetables were being too busy to cook/prepare fresh fruit and vegetables and lack of fresh produce in their neighborhood.

Figure 8 Challenges that keep people from eating fresh fruits and vegetables

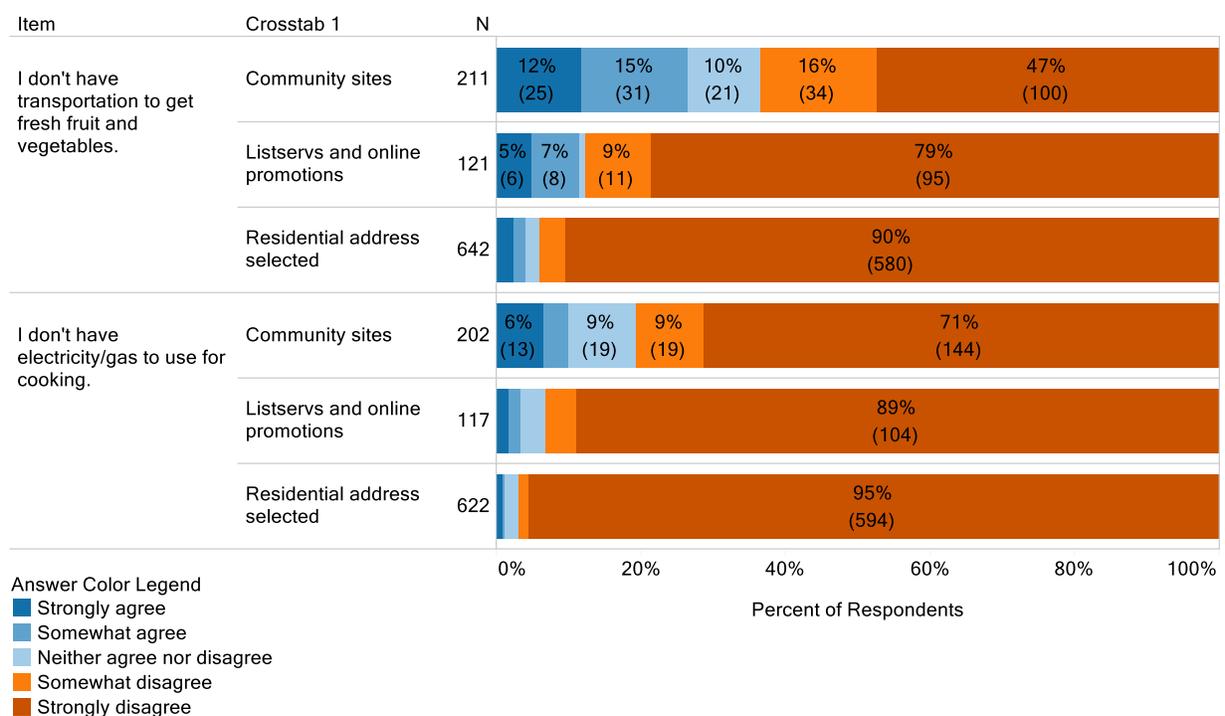
How much do you agree or disagree that each of the following challenges keeps you from eating fresh fruit and vegetables?



When comparing responses by survey distribution method, many of the challenges were more strongly endorsed by respondents who were recruited at community sites than by respondents who were recruited through listservs or by having their address randomly selected. For example, **Figure 9** shows that more than one-quarter of respondents who were recruited at community sites agreed that transportation is a challenge that keeps them from eating fresh fruit and vegetables, compared to only 4% of respondents who were recruited through the selection of addresses. In a parallel manner, 9% of respondents who were recruited at community sites agreed that not having electricity or gas for cooking is a challenge, compared to only 1% of respondents who were recruited through the selection of addresses. This pattern is not surprising given that many of the community sites were food pantries or other places where community members can access food and other resources.

Figure 9 Example challenges to eating fresh produce items by distribution method

How much do you agree or disagree that each of the following challenges keeps you from eating fresh fruit and vegetables?



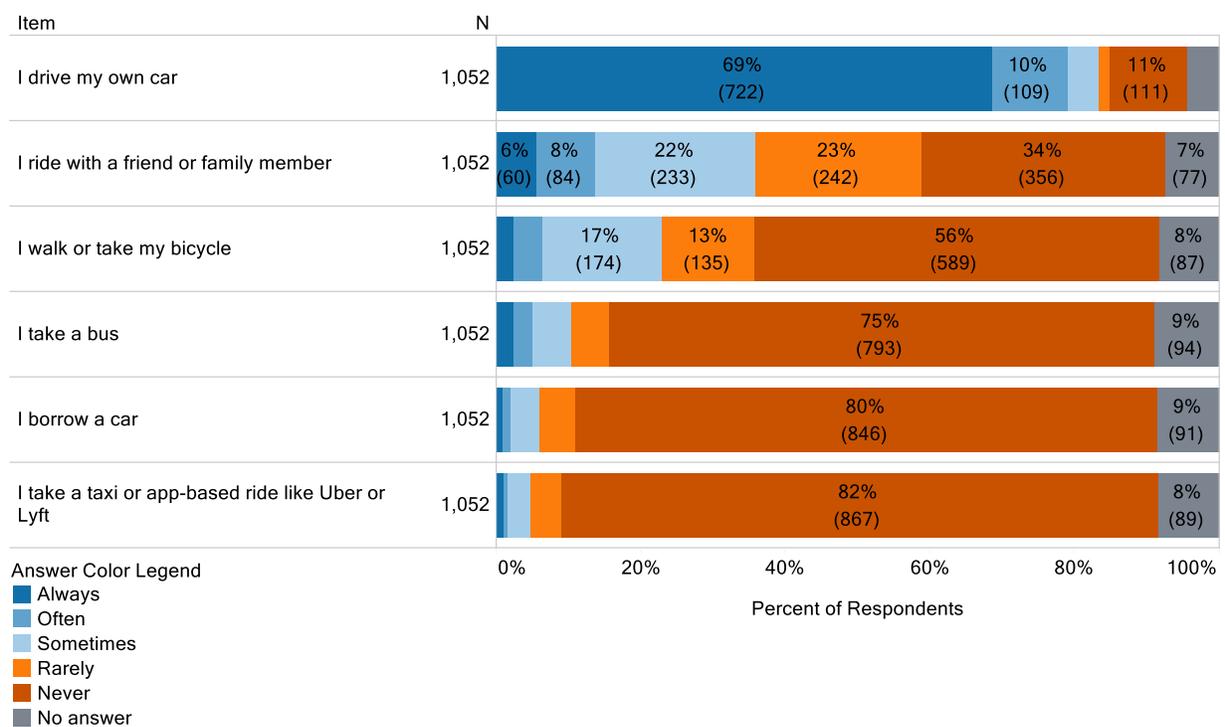
Respondents also had the opportunity to write in other challenges that keep them from eating fresh fruit and vegetables. The most common challenges people wrote about were the cost of produce, lack of personal transportation, and not knowing how to prepare fresh fruit and vegetables. Other challenges included allergies, mobility challenges, the difficulty of cooking for one person, and having produce spoil quickly.

Food Acquisition

In the survey section about how people get food, respondents reported how they travel to get their groceries. As shown in **Figure 10**, 83% of respondents reported that they at least sometimes drive their own car, compared with 72% of respondents in the Ypsalanti, Michigan food access survey and 64% of respondents in the Battle Creek, Michigan food access survey (Miller & Freeman, 2017; Reynolds et al., 2018). The next most popular methods of travel for grocery shopping were riding with a friend or family member and walking or taking a bicycle. A few respondents wrote in other modes of transportation, including the Go Bus, scooters/wheel chairs, and grocery delivery services.

Figure 10 Methods of travel to get groceries

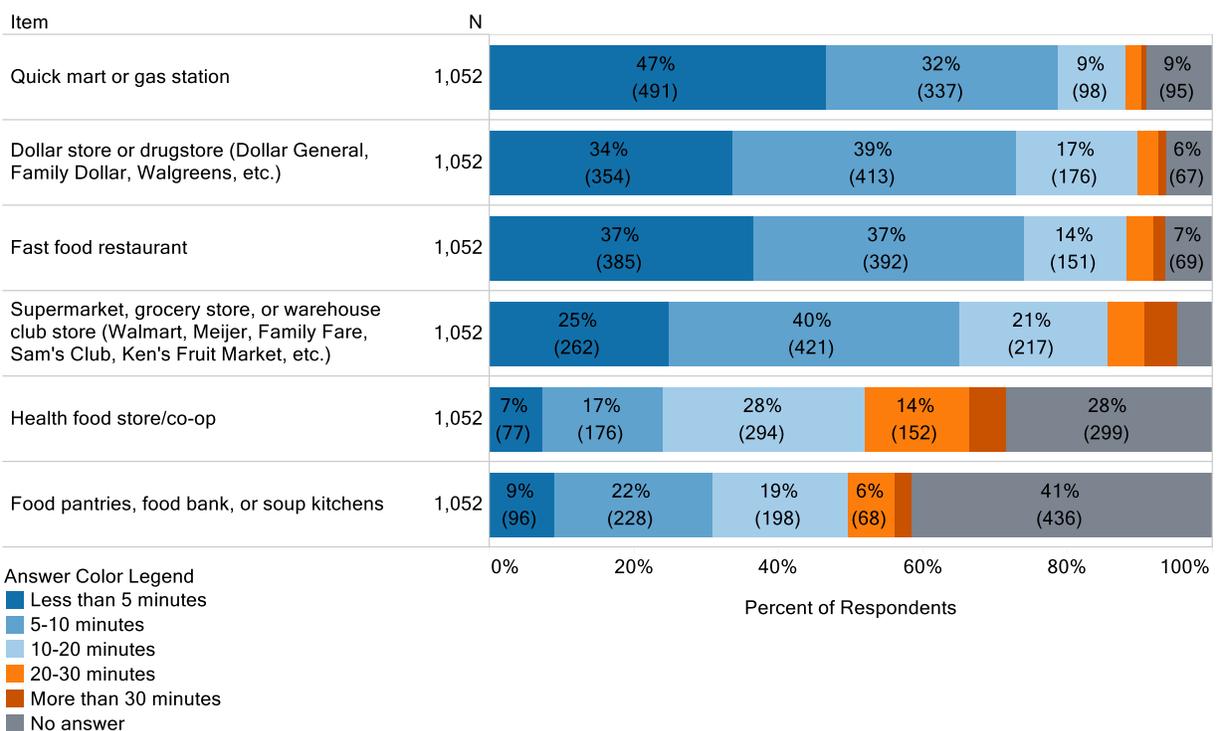
How do you travel to get your groceries?



Respondents also reported how long it takes them to travel to different places to get food. As shown in **Figure 11**, a greater proportion of respondents could quickly get to a quick mart or gas station, fast food restaurant, or dollar store or drugstore than could quickly get to a supermarket or other place where they could access fresh produce. Yet, about two-thirds of respondents reported that they could get to a supermarket or grocery store within 10 minutes. 10% of respondents indicated that it would take them more than 20 minutes to get to a supermarket or grocery store.

Figure 11 Number of minutes of travel to access food from various places

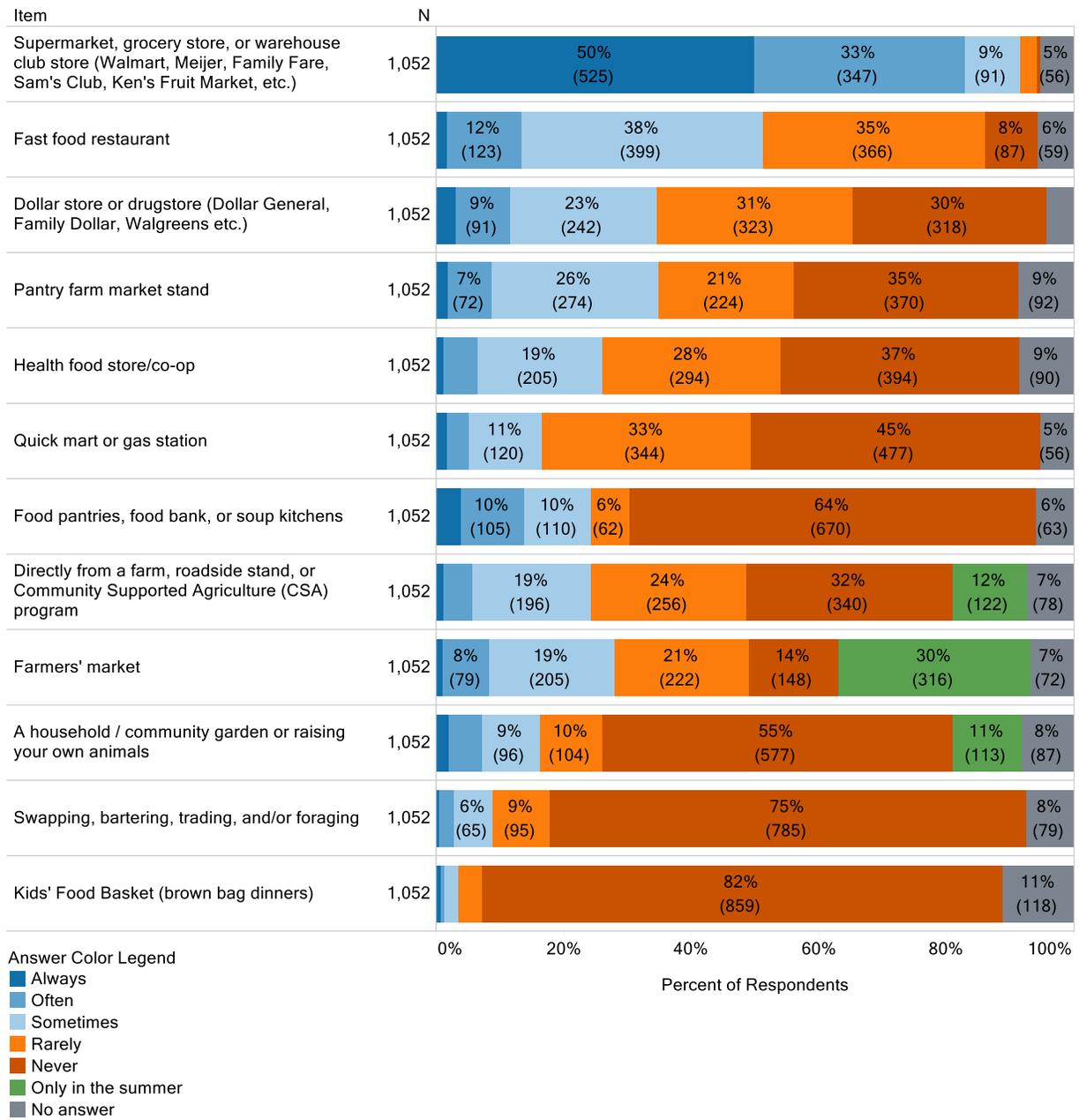
About how long would it take you to travel to each of the following places to get food?



Next, respondents reported how often they get food from various places. 92% of respondents got their groceries from supermarkets or grocery stores at least some of the time (see **Figure 12**), which is comparable to findings from food access surveys in Ypsalanti and Battle Creek (Miller & Freeman, 2017; Reynolds et al., 2018). The next most common food source was fast food restaurants. One-third of respondents reported getting food from a dollar store or drugstore at least sometimes, which is less than the 46% of respondents in the Ypsalanti food access survey and 69% of respondents in the Battle Creek food access survey who got food from dollar stores at least sometimes. 30% of respondents reported getting food from a farmers' market in the summer. Respondents also noted other places where they get food, including other restaurants, meals on wheels, churches, and from friends and family members.

Figure 12 Frequency of getting food from various places

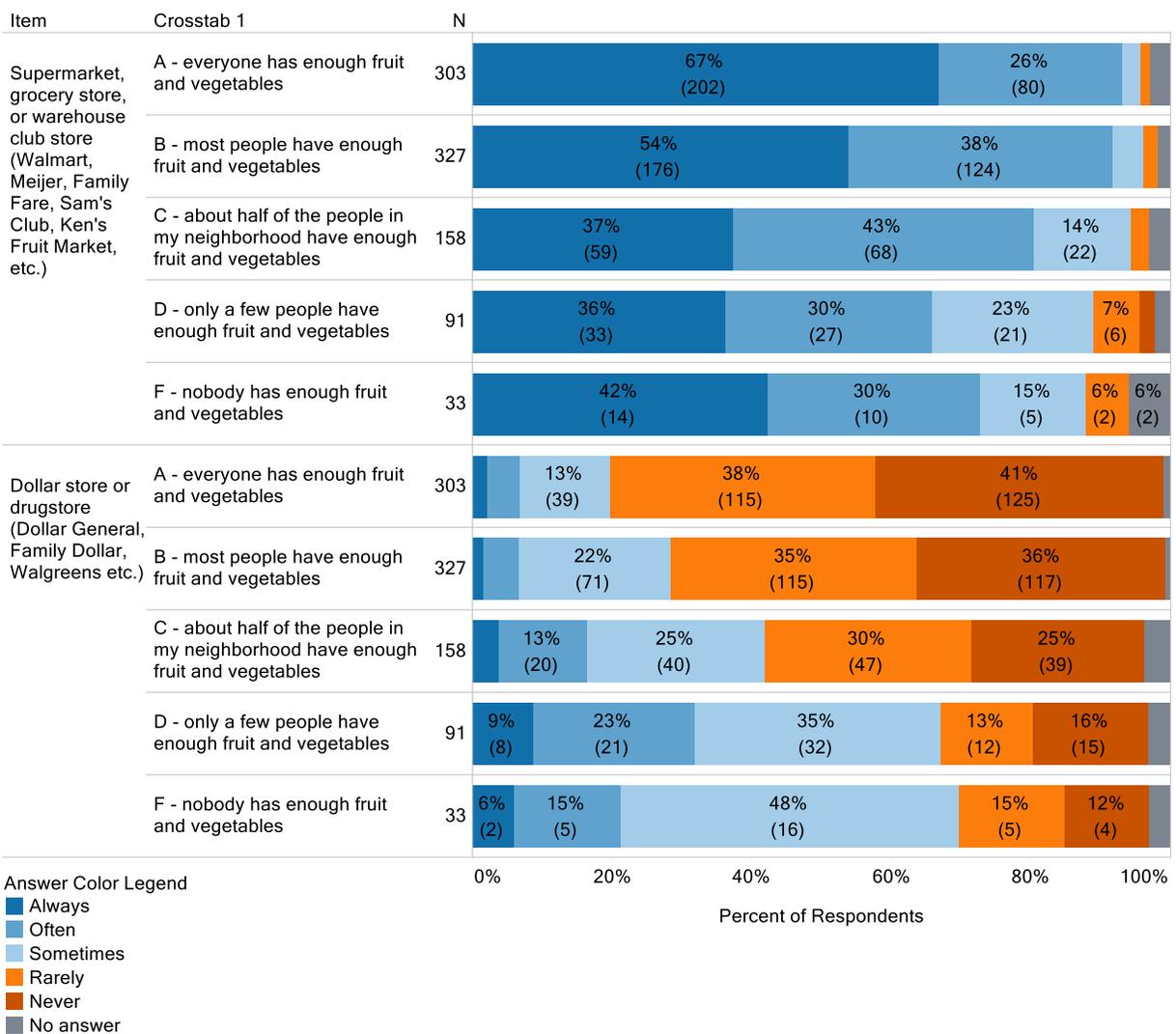
How often do you get food from the following places?



The frequency respondents got their food from some places was related to the grade they gave their neighborhood regarding availability of fresh fruit and vegetables. As shown in **Figure 13**, two-thirds of respondents who gave their neighborhood an “A” indicated that they always got food from a supermarket and grocery store, whereas about 40% of respondents who gave their neighborhood a “C,” “D,” or “F” indicated that they always got food from a supermarket or grocery store. In contrast, only 20% of respondents who gave their neighborhood an “A” indicated that they got food from a dollar store or drugstore at least sometimes, whereas over two-thirds of respondents who gave their neighborhood a “D” or “F” got food from a dollar store or drugstore at least sometimes.

Figure 13 Frequency of getting food from various places by neighborhood food grade

How often do you get food from the following places?



Food Consumption

In the survey section about food consumption, respondents reported how many vegetables and how many fruits they had eaten the day before. There was a clear relationship between respondents' income and how much produce they ate: as respondents' income increased, so did the amount of produce they consumed. These results are presented in **Figure 14** (vegetables) and **Figure 15** (fruit). A similar association of income with produce consumption was found in the Ypsalanti food access survey (Miller & Freeman, 2017).

Figure 14 Vegetable consumption by income

Yesterday did you eat any vegetables? Please do NOT count fried vegetables, French fries, or potato chips.

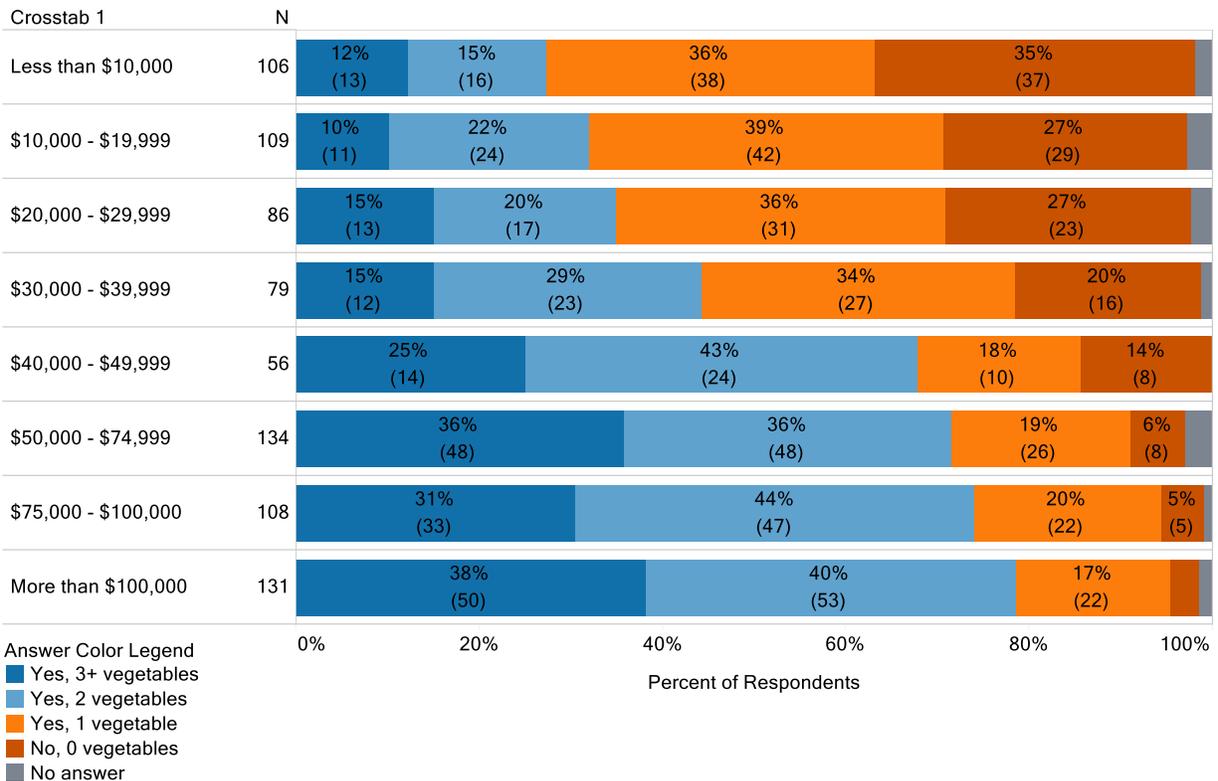
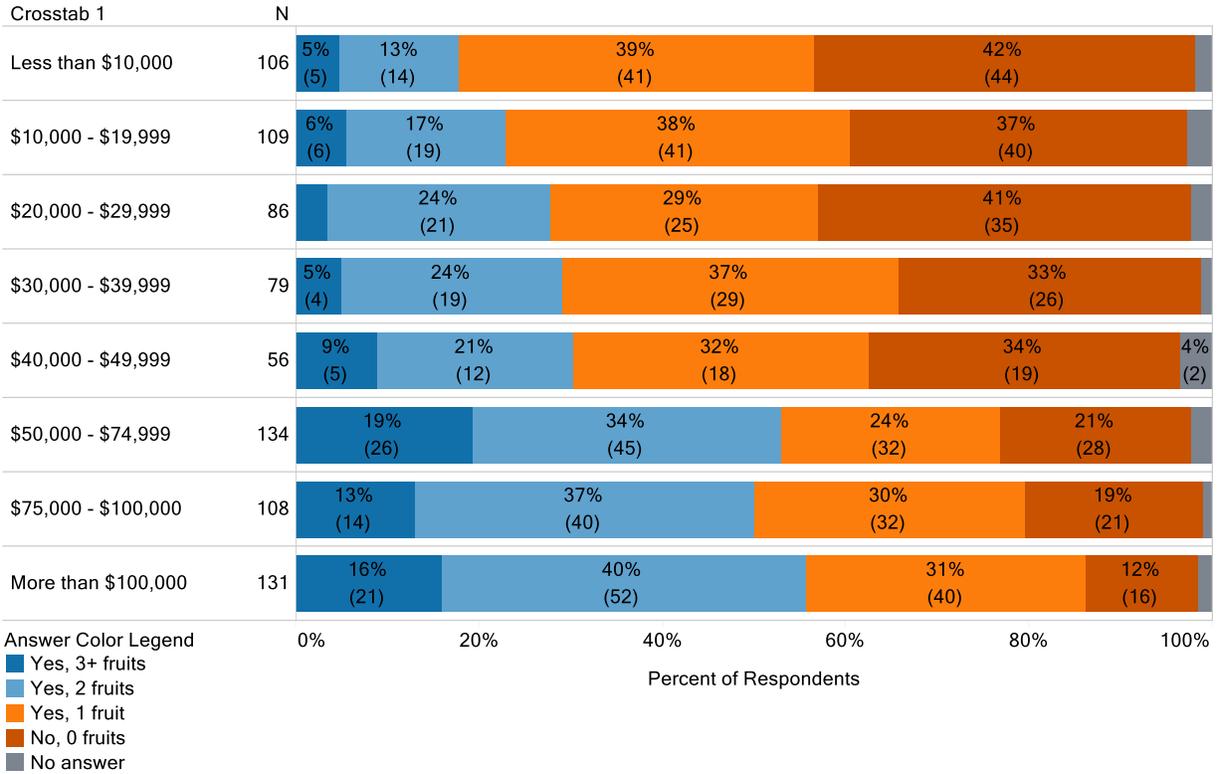


Figure 15 Fruit consumption by income

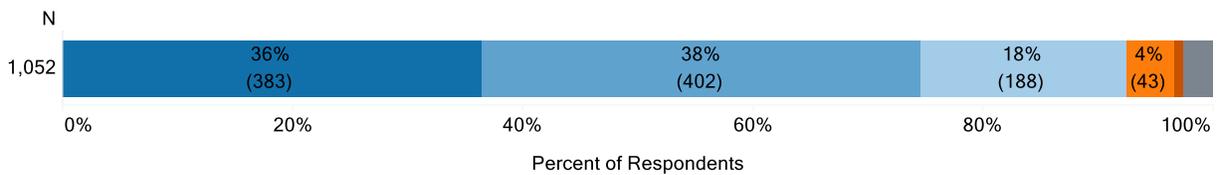
Yesterday did you eat any fruit? Please do NOT count fruit juice.



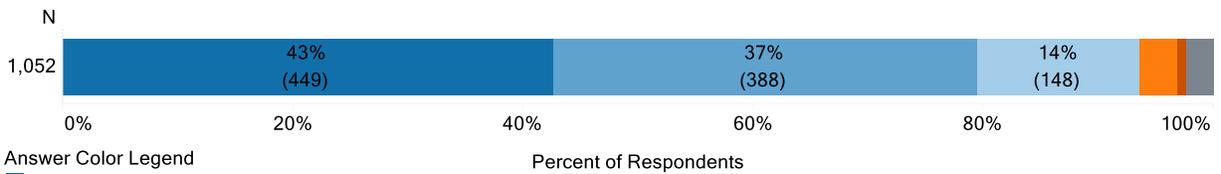
The next two questions were designed to assess community members' interest in and enjoyment of eating fresh produce. These results can help determine whether disliking fresh fruit and vegetables could be keeping people from eating more of them. Specifically, respondents were asked to imagine that they were at a buffet of only fresh vegetables (or fruit) and could eat all they wanted. As shown in **Figure 16** (vegetables) and **Error! Reference source not found.** (fruit), over three-quarters of respondents reported that they would enjoy these experiences “a whole lot” or “quite a bit.” These results indicate that other barriers besides lack of enjoyment must be keeping them from eating more fresh fruit and vegetables.

Figure 16 Enjoyment of a buffet of only fresh vegetables and a buffet of only fresh fruit

Imagine that you were at a buffet of only fresh vegetables. You could eat all the vegetables you wanted. How much would you enjoy it?



Imagine that you were at a buffet of only fresh fruit. You could eat all the fruit you wanted. How much would you enjoy it?

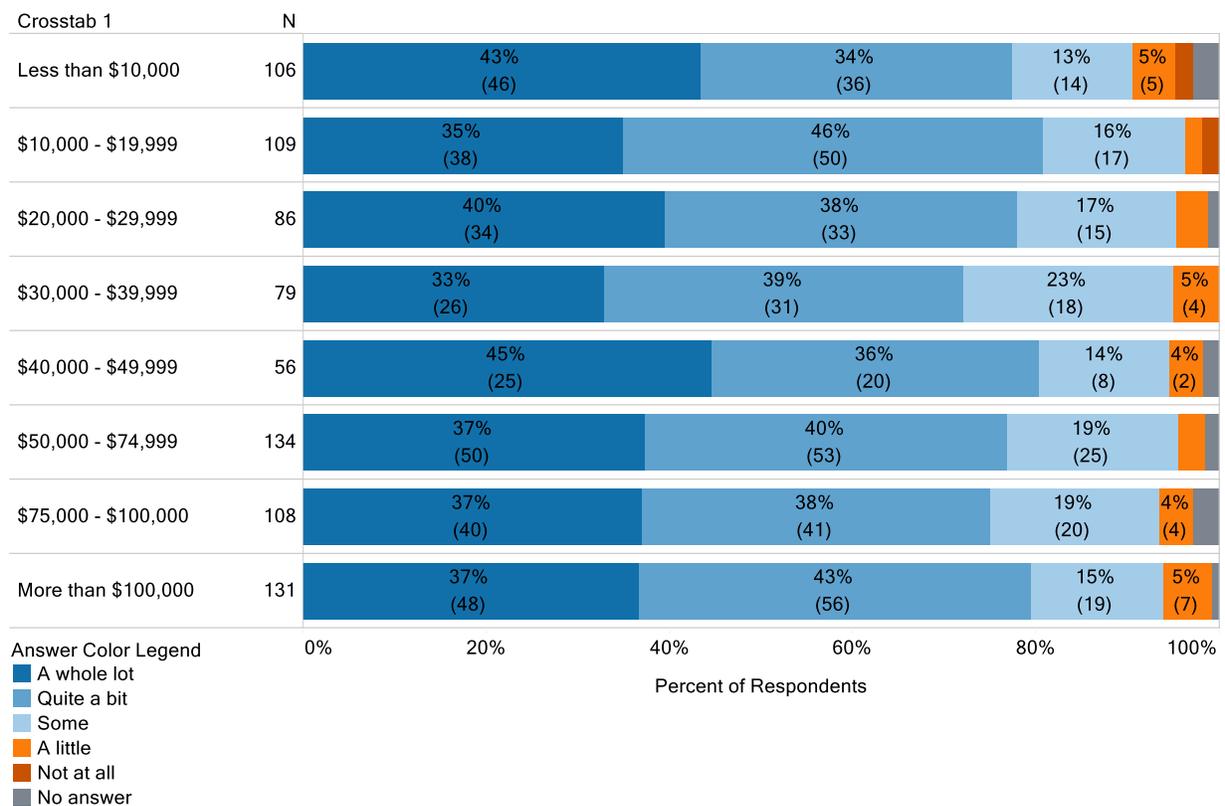


- Answer Color Legend
- A whole lot
 - Quite a bit
 - Some
 - A little
 - Not at all
 - No answer

As shown in **Figure 17**, respondents' enjoyment of eating fresh fruit and vegetables was not related to their income. Therefore, the clear differences in produce consumption by income (**Figure 14**) cannot be attributable to differences in desire to eat fresh produce. As mentioned previously, the biggest challenge to eating more fresh fruits and vegetables is the cost of doing so (see **Figure 8**). As people's income increases, the cost of produce does not prevent them from aligning their actual consumption of produce with their desire to eat produce.

Figure 17 Enjoyment of a buffet of only fresh vegetables by income

Imagine that you were at a buffet of only fresh vegetables. You could eat all the vegetables you wanted. How much would you enjoy it?

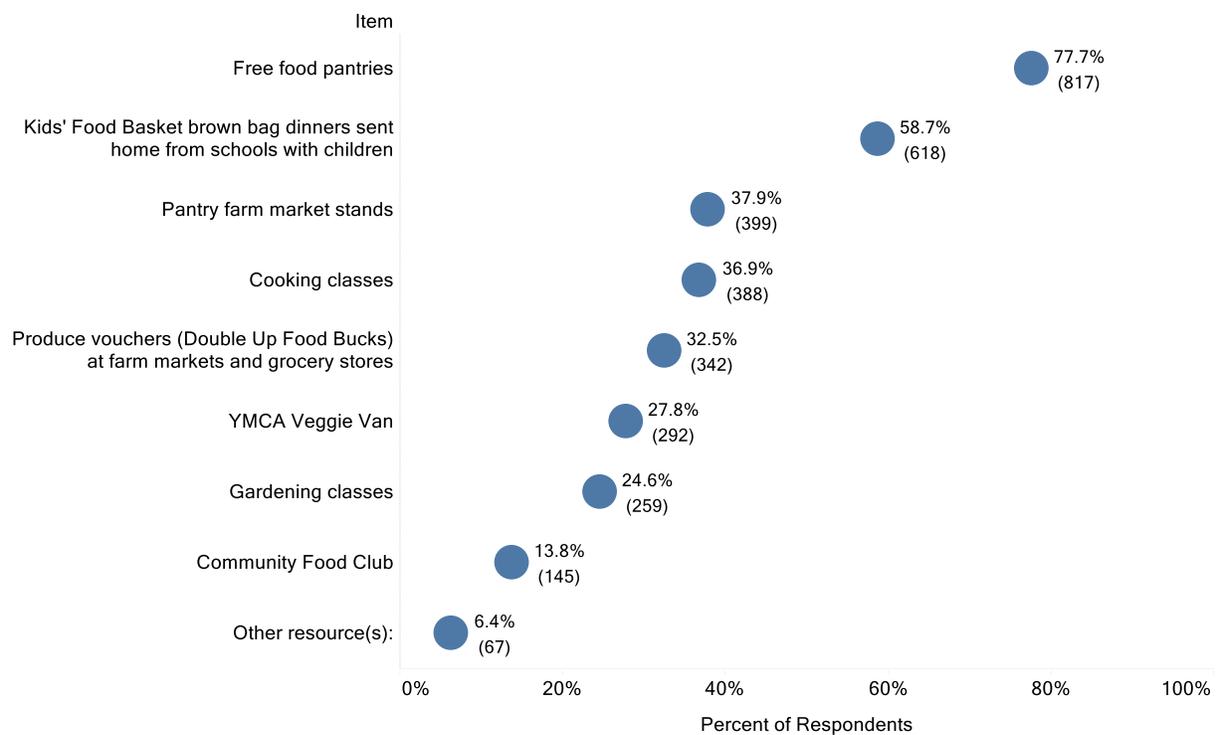


Existing Food Resources

In the survey section about existing food resources in Kent County, respondents indicated which of several food resources they were aware of. As shown in **Figure 18**, awareness of existing resources ranged widely. For example, 78% of respondents had heard of free food pantries, and 59% had heard of Kids' Food Basket brown bag dinners, but only 14% of respondents had heard of Community Food Club. Similarly, many respondents in the Ypsalanti food access survey were not aware of food resources in their community. For example, one-third of the Ypsalanti respondents indicated that they did not use food pantries because they didn't know about free grocery distribution sites (Miller & Freeman, 2017). Respondents wrote in several other existing food resources they were aware of, including WIC, SNAP, food trucks, churches, Feeding America, and several local soup kitchens.

Figure 18 Awareness of existing food resources

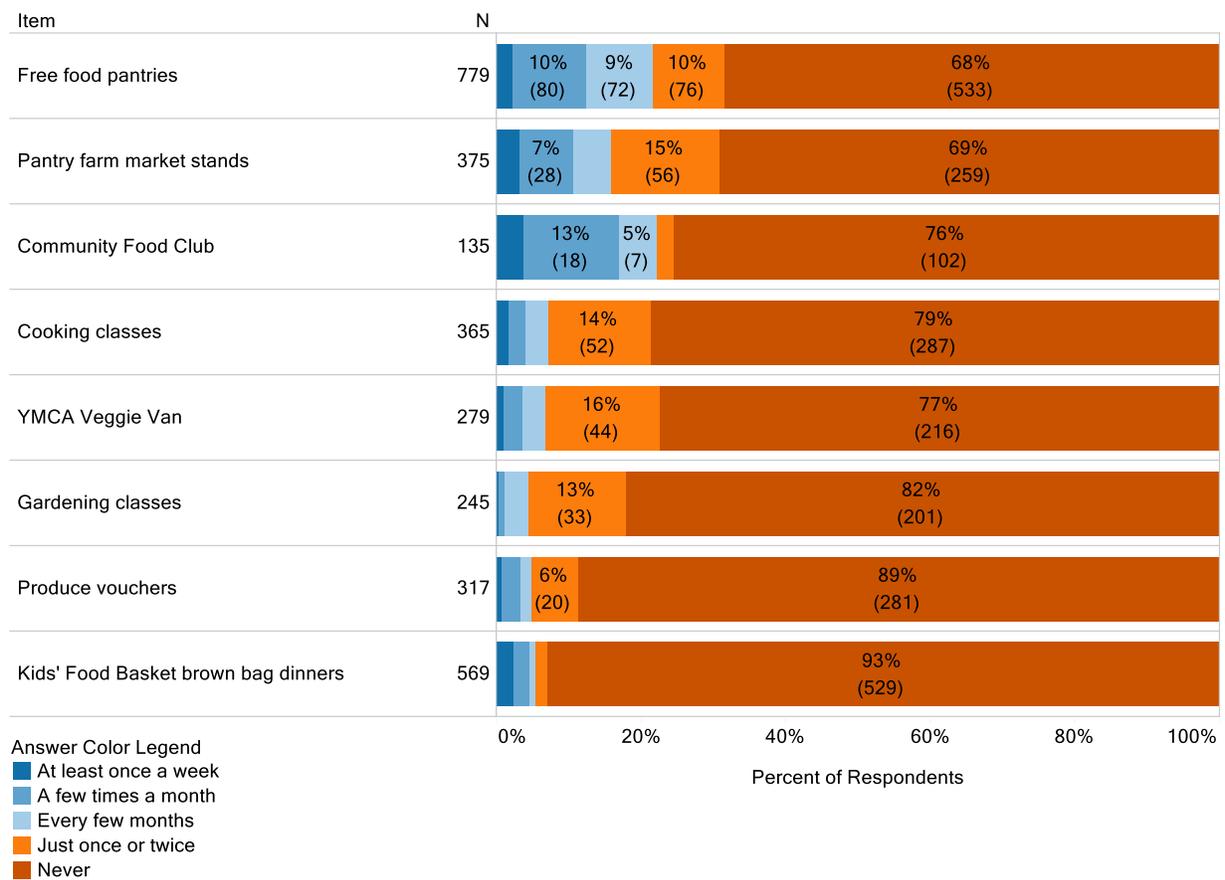
Which of the following resources have you heard of? Check all that apply.



Next, respondents indicated how often in the past 12 months they or their family had used each of the food resources they were aware of. These results are shown in **Figure 19**. Note that the number of respondents, or *N*, varies among food resources, corresponding to the number of respondents who had heard of each resource. Although most respondents had never used each resource in the past year, 15% or more of respondents who had heard of free food pantries, pantry farm market stands, and the Community Food Club had used those resources at least every few months.

Figure 19 Frequency of using existing food resources

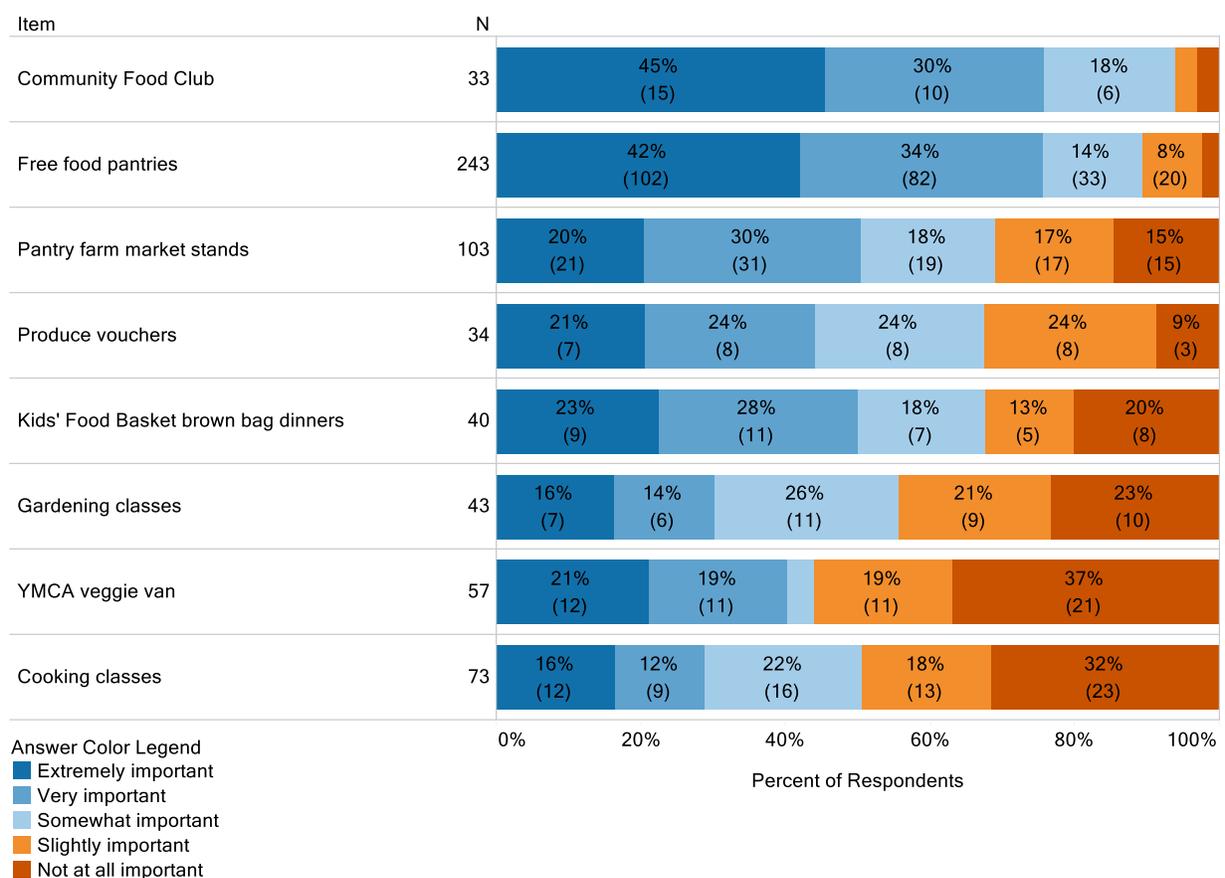
Of the resources you have heard of, how often has your family used each of them in the past 12 months?



The next question asked respondents to rate how important each of the food resources their family had used in the past year was to help their family have enough food to eat. Once again, the number of respondents, or *N*, varies according to the number of respondents who had used each resource in the past year. **Figure 20** displays the existing resources in order from those rated as being the most important for providing enough food to eat to the least important. Overall, respondents reported that the resources they had used were important, as seen by the preponderance of blue in **Figure 20**. Even though only 33 respondents had used the Community Food Club in the past year, those who had used this resource gave it especially high ratings, followed closely by free food pantries.

Figure 20 Importance of existing food resources for having enough food to eat

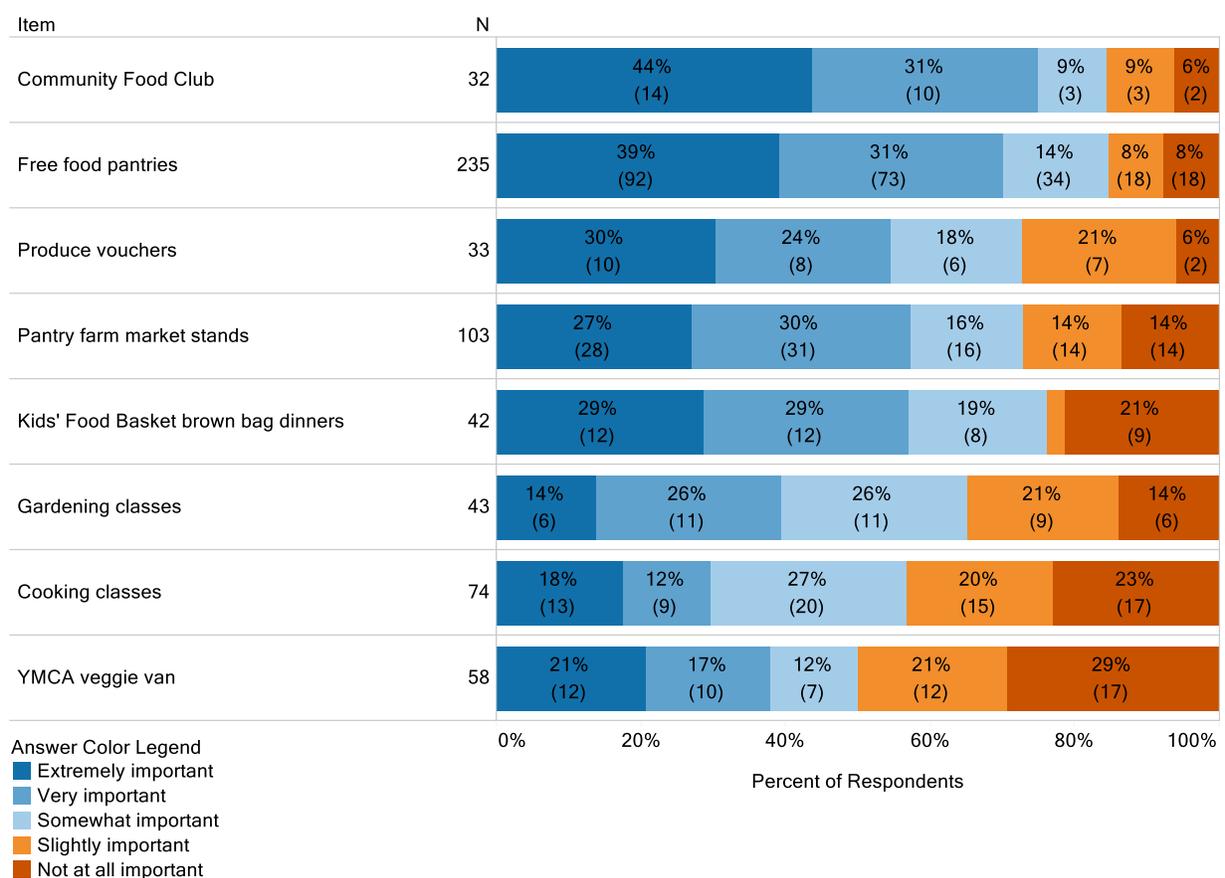
How important is each resource for helping your family have enough food to eat?



Next, respondents rated how important each of the food resources their family had used in the past year was to help their family eat healthier. **Figure 21** displays the existing resources in order from those rated as being most to least important for promoting healthy eating. Once again, respondents reported that the resources they had used were important. More than three-quarters of respondents who had used the Community Food Club, free food pantries, produce vouchers, pantry farm market stands, and Kids' Food Basket brown bag dinners rated those resources as somewhat, very, or extremely important for helping their family eat healthier.

Figure 21 Importance of existing food resources for eating healthier

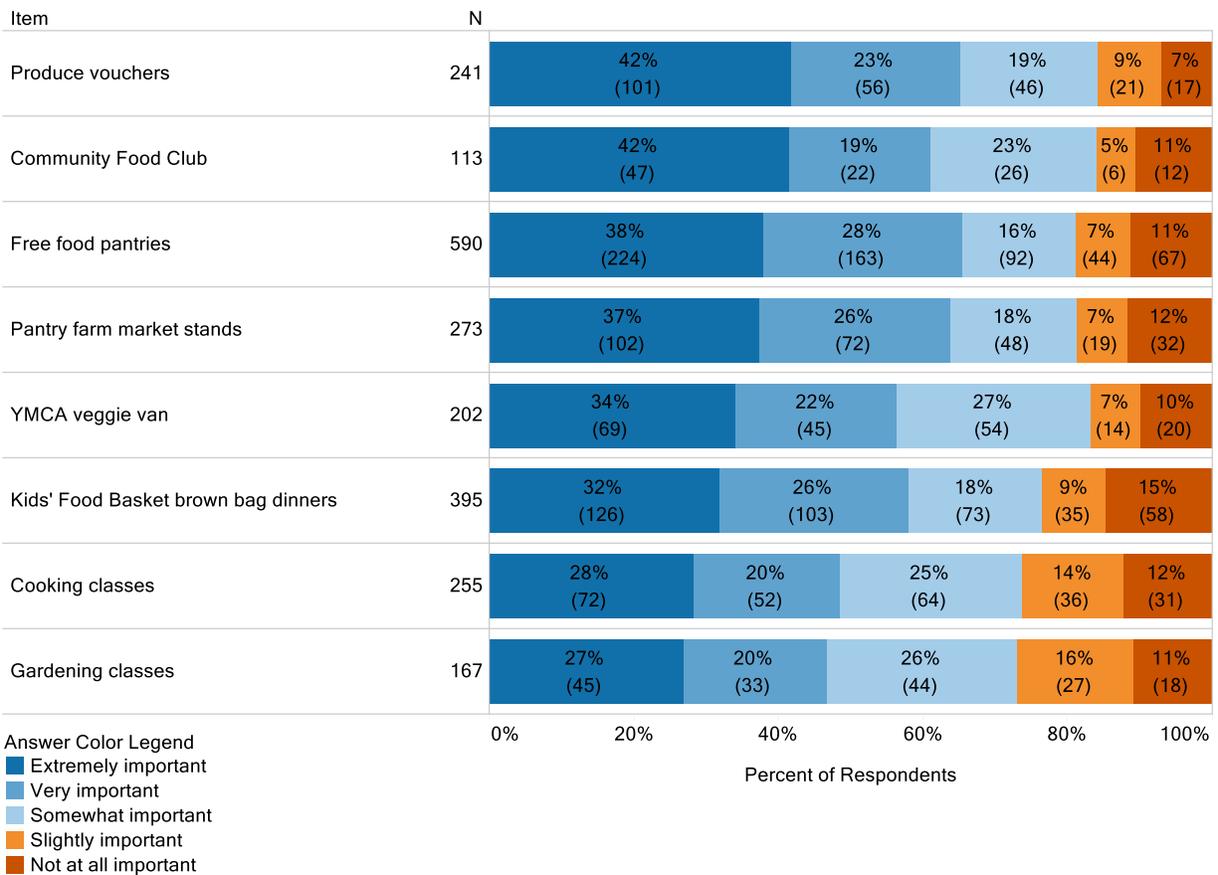
How important is each resource for helping your family eat healthier?



In the final question about existing food resources, respondents rated how important each resource that they had heard of was for improving the health of their neighborhood. **Figure 22** lists the resources from those rated as most important to least important. Respondents rated produce vouchers, Community Food Club, and free food pantries as the three most important resources for improving the health of their neighborhood. However, it is important to note that respondents were enthusiastic about the contribution of all the existing food resources for improving the health of their neighborhood; at least 75% of respondents indicated that each resource was at least somewhat important.

Figure 22 Importance of existing food resources for improving neighborhood health

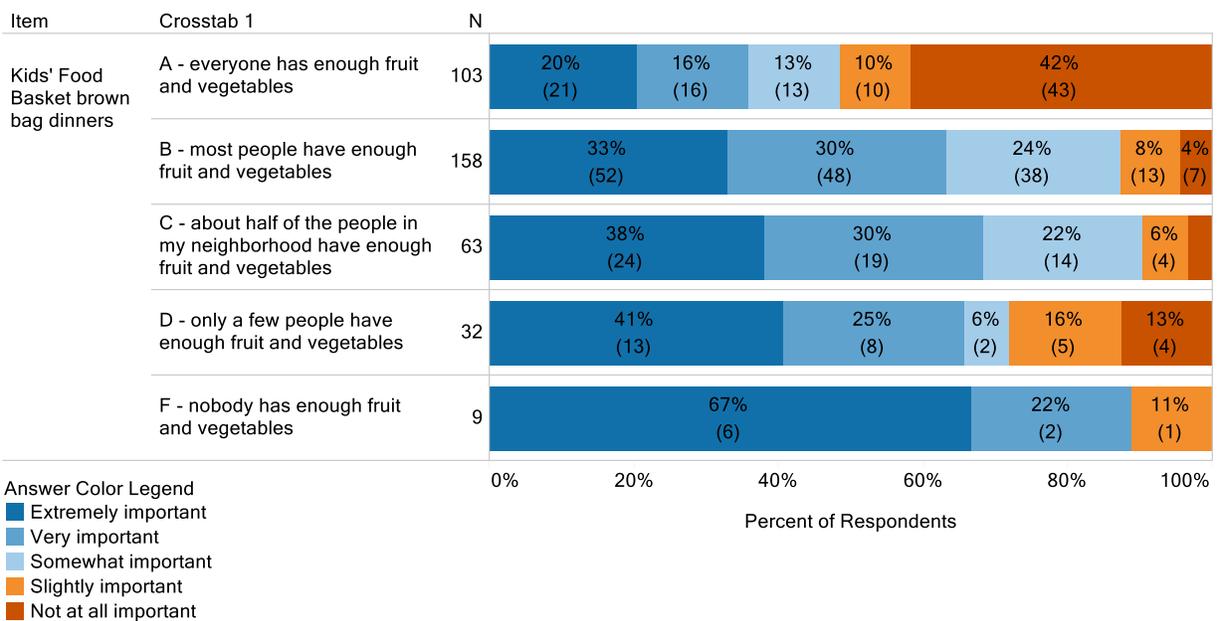
How important is each resource for improving the health of your neighborhood?



For many of the existing food resources, there was a link between the grade respondents gave their neighborhood regarding produce availability and the importance of the resources for improving the health of their neighborhood. For example, **Figure 23** shows that the lower the grade respondents gave their neighborhood, the more important they rated Kids' Food Basket brown bag dinners for improving the health of their neighborhood. This pattern could indicate that without existing food resources such as the Kids' Food Basket brown bag dinners, neighborhoods that residents grade poorly would be in an even worse condition without these resources. That is, food resources that are especially important in neighborhoods where food access is most difficult may be closing the gap between these and other areas.

Figure 23 Importance of Kids' Food Basket brown bag dinners for improving neighborhood health by produce availability grade

How important is each resource for improving the health of your neighborhood?

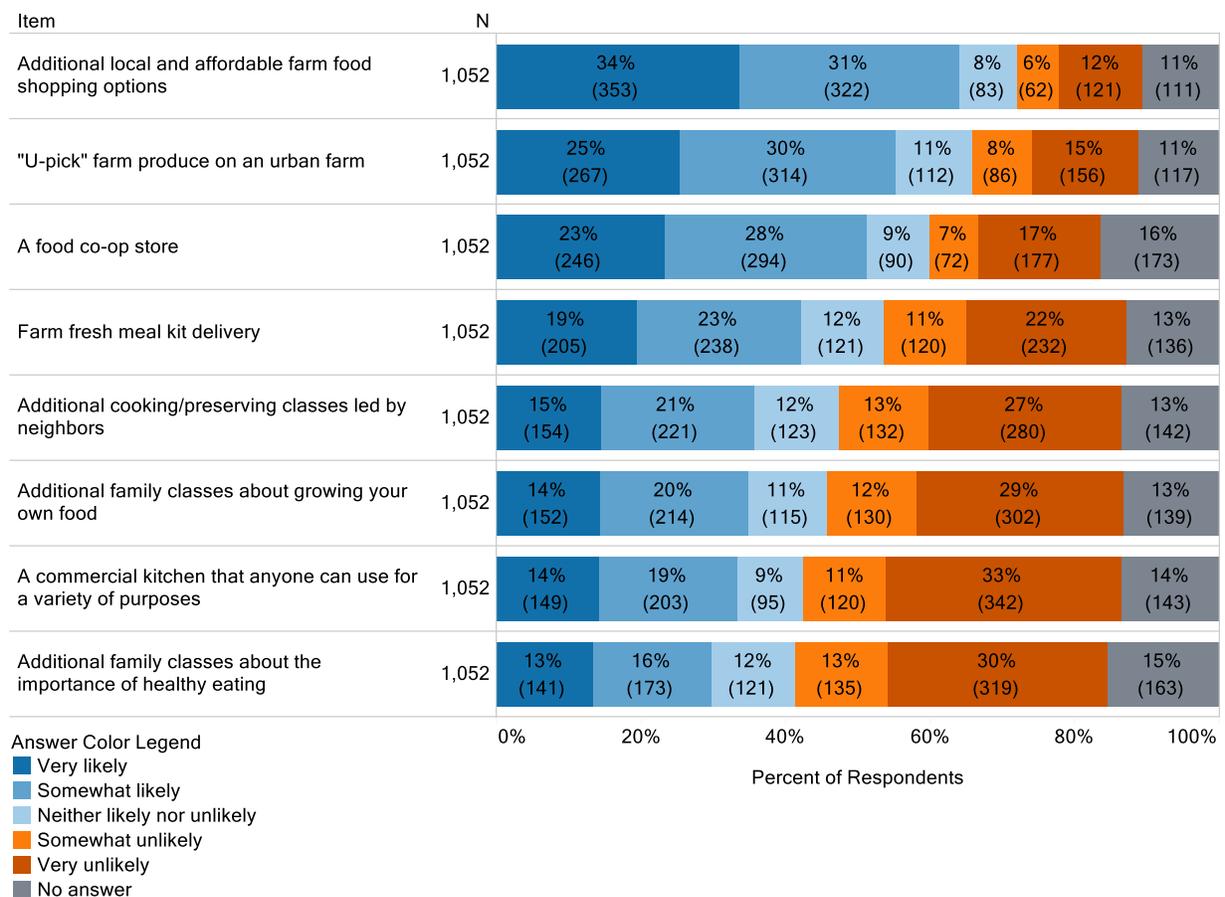


Possible New Food Resources

In the survey section about possible new food resources, respondents rated how likely they, their family, or their neighbors would be to use each of several potential new or expanded food resources. **Figure 24** lists these resources from those respondents rated as most to least likely to be used. The three resources respondents indicated they would be most likely to use were additional local and affordable farm food shopping options, “U-pick” farm produce on an urban farm, and a food co-op store. At least half of respondents indicated that they or someone in their family or neighborhood would be very or somewhat likely to use each of these three resources.

Figure 24 Likelihood of using possible new food resources

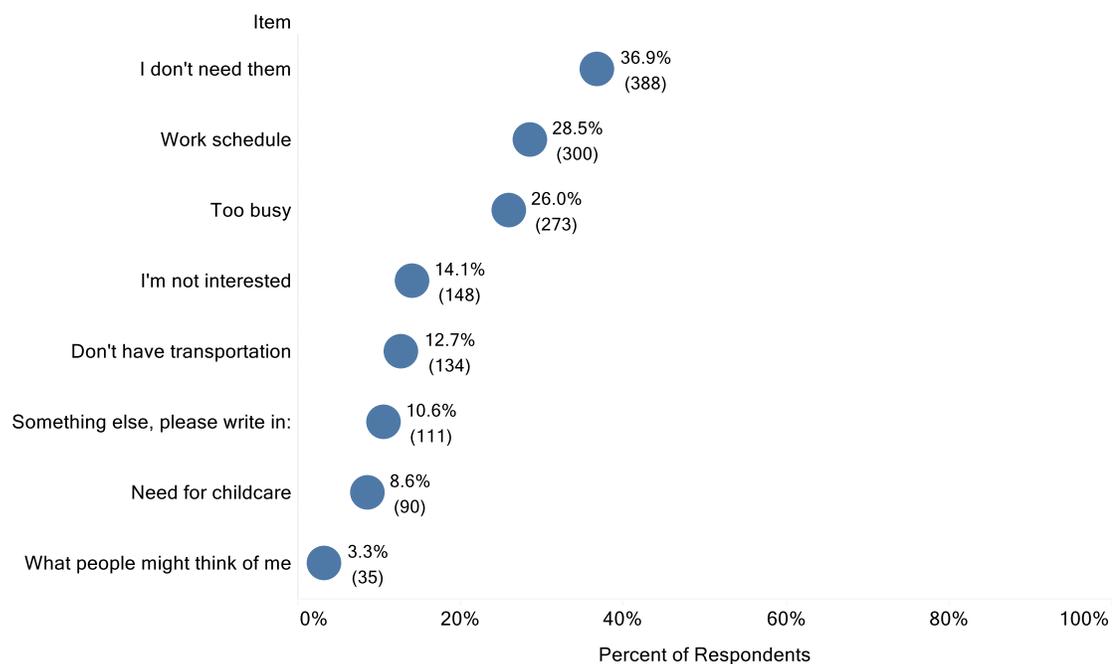
How likely would you, your family, or your neighbors be to use each of these resources?



Next, respondents were asked which of several potential barriers might keep them from using the possible new food resources that were listed in the previous question. **Figure 25** lists these potential barriers from the most to the least frequently endorsed. Frequently endorsed barriers included not needing and not being interested in food resources, as well as scheduling difficulties. Respondents who wrote in other barriers mentioned the potential cost of using the resources, having an income that is too high to qualify for resources but too low to cover needs, and having disabilities that keep them from making use of resources.

Figure 25 Barriers to using possible new food resources

If the resources listed in the last question were available, what might keep you from using them?



Respondents had the opportunity to list other food resources that would help make their neighborhood healthier. 151 respondents provided one or more ideas. Many of the comments highlighted resources or issues that were covered previously, including more farmers' markets and grocery stores, expanded hours at food pantries and farmers' markets, less expensive fruits and vegetables, new community gardens, healthier school lunches, enhanced walkability, and better transportation options.

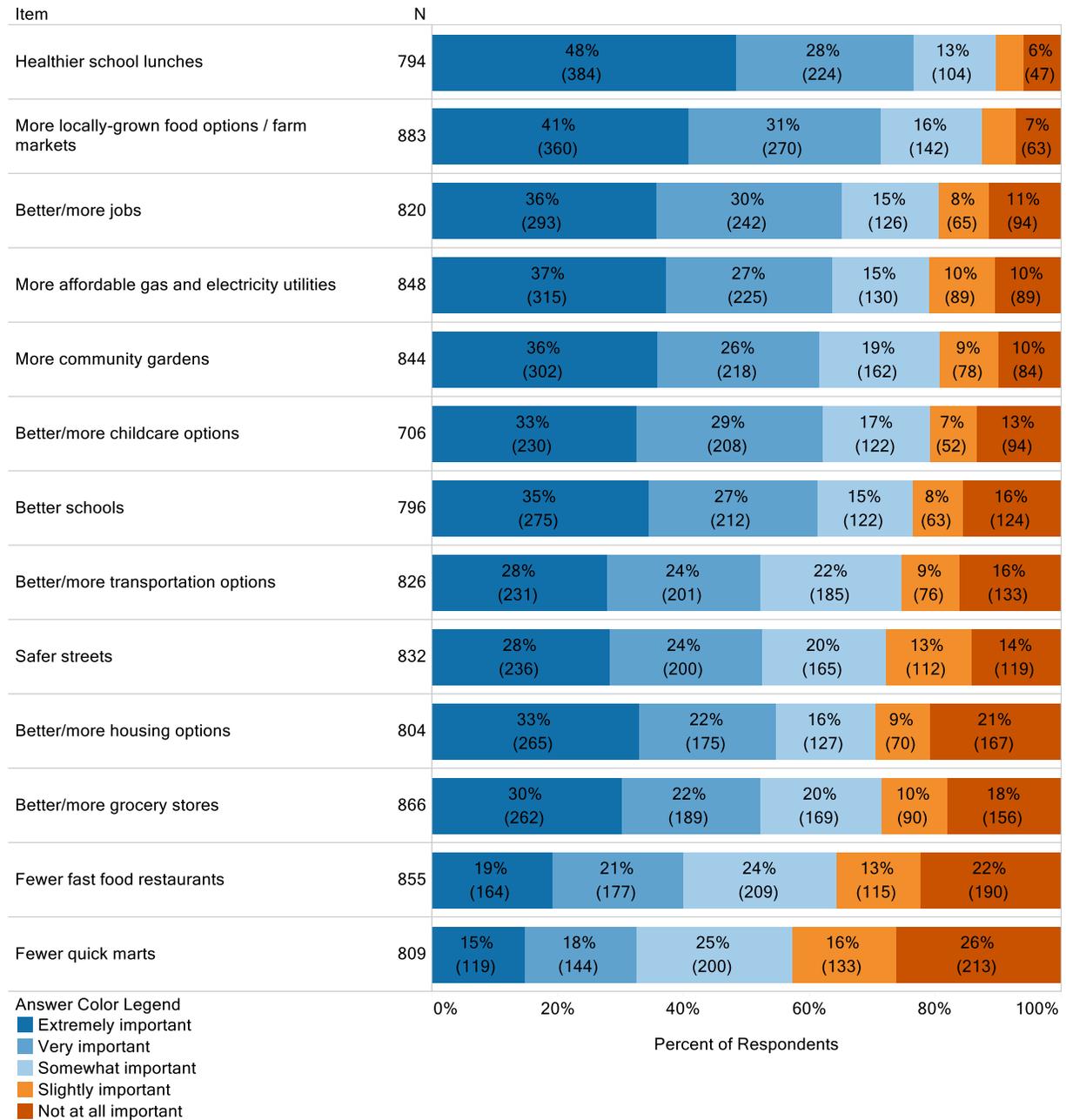
Some comments included new ideas about how to address these issues. These ideas included having fruit and vegetable trucks instead of ice cream trucks in the summer, giving away vegetable seedlings at the beginning of the growing season, Groupon-like promotional vouchers for market stands, and awareness campaigns for food resources by distributing printed lists of those resources.

Finally, respondents rated how important several changes would be for making their neighborhood healthier. The potential changes included several food-related changes as well as other types of changes, including those related to education, transportation, housing, and employment. **Figure 26** lists these changes from those respondents rated as the most to least important. For ease of interpretation, *don't know / not applicable* and *no answer* responses are not displayed in this figure.

The two most strongly endorsed changes were related to food: healthier school lunches and more locally-grown food options / farm markets. Approximately three-quarters of respondents rated these changes as extremely or very important. The two least strongly endorsed potential changes were also related to food: fewer fast food restaurants and fewer quick marts. A few respondents wrote comments noting that it is important not to take away these options for acquiring food until other options are in place. One respondent said, "This is all we have access to. Bad food is still better than no food."

Figure 26 Importance of changes for improving the health of the neighborhood

In your opinion, how important would each of these changes be for making your neighborhood healthier?



Open-Ended Comments

To conclude the survey, we invited respondents to share any additional thoughts they have about food in their neighborhood. 156 respondents provided a response to this question. We identified five recurring themes in these responses, which are presented along with illustrative quotations below.

1. **Accessibility and availability.** Seventy-six respondents made comments about accessibility and availability of food. Many respondents thought that additional farmers' markets and evening hours at farmers' markets would be valuable. A few respondents commented specifically about the closing of the Plainfield farmers' market. Several respondents noted a need for more grocery stores in downtown Grand Rapids.

One Save-A-Lot downtown would fix all my problems about food. That's all it would take, one grocery store close to home (close enough that I don't have to plan to devote a whole day to shopping/bus). When you can't get to a store often, you have to buy things that don't spoil as fast, like processed/canned/frozen food and lots of rice and beans.

I believe children and their families should be provided with free meals to take home after school and during the weekends, and I would be more than willing to pay for programs such as these through tax dollars.

How about a farmers' market with evening hours?

I regularly use the food pantry but am often frustrated about the amount of food with empty/no nutritional value. The majority of the options are high carbohydrate and/or sugar loaded options... It would be nice to have a choice other than carbs. I AM EXTREMELY APPRECIATIVE of having the pantry, though!

2. **Cost.** Forty-six respondents commented on the cost of food, mostly regarding the higher cost of fresh produce compared to non-perishable items and fast food options. A few residents commented specifically about how the Community Food Club and Bridge Street Market have increased their access to affordable produce.

I would love to get more fruits and veggies, but they are so expensive. I run out of food every month, and [have to decide between] buying fruit and veggies instead of meat or paying a utility bill. When I do purchase fruit and veggies, if I don't eat them as soon as I get them, they get spoiled, and that's money wasted.

I had a relative with very low income. She preferred using the Community Food Club. She could pick out what she needed, and she paid for it, albeit at a very low cost. She was proud to be able to pay something. All the people were very nice.

My wife and I have spent the last three years getting involved with CSAs and dramatically altering our food intake from a meat-based diet to a vegetarian before dinner diet. However, we are middle to even upper middle class, and the budget has never really been of a concern when it comes to food. I think the lifestyle we have chosen would be very hard for a low-income family.

Simply put, healthier foods cost more, don't last long, and don't make you full. Fast food restaurants are cheap and affordable! They don't require time. Making "healthy meals" requires a lot of time and effort that most people don't have.

3. **Transportation.** Thirteen respondents commented about the necessity of having personal transportation to access fresh and affordable food. Several respondents noted how transportation issues can affect seniors in particular; when they lose the ability to drive, they often lose access to healthy food.

You need to have transportation to make it to any good or healthy food options.

My neighborhood is all senior residents. My transportation goes, my healthy food goes. I receive state and federal assistance, but they are not fresh fruits/vegetables.

Some [of my neighbors] may suffer from lack of healthy food, transportation to a grocery store, and/or assistance in food prep. We are senior citizens.

4. **Education.** Ten respondents made comments regarding food education. Several of these comments voiced appreciation for existing education efforts, noted that community members need to be made aware of existing resources, and expressed additional interest in some types of classes. Other comments highlighted the importance of educating children and customizing education to specific communities.

Some people think fruits and veggies aren't tasty. We need to change this perception... Teach what to buy and how to store fresh foods... Teach good eating habits at a young age in school and continue through all grades. Education and repetition will make a difference. It will take time but will help the next generation to break the cycle of the unhealthy eating habits.

Education is fine, but if it is not catered from community to community the authenticity may be lost.

5. **Policy.** Eleven respondents commented on food policy issues, ranging from school lunches to government subsidies and agriculture policies.

I don't think food access is as much of an issue in my neighborhood. I think the bigger issue is that even at larger grocery stores like Meijer, it is still significantly cheaper to choose unhealthy foods. When I make healthier choices my grocery bill doubles, so I have to pick and choose where I want to be healthy. This is more of an agriculture policy issue than a transportation issue.

There is too much sugar in everything. Too many carbs and false advertising. Not enough healthy whole grain selections... We need more positive government programs to support good food choices.

Conclusion: Challenges and Opportunities

When taken together, the survey results identified six challenges related to food in Kent County, especially concerning eating more fresh fruit and vegetables. The results also suggested opportunities for addressing these six challenges.

1. **Cost.** Respondents identified cost as the biggest challenge that keeps them from eating more fresh fruit and vegetables (see **Figure 8**). Given this, it is not surprising that income is strongly related to the number of fruits and vegetables respondents had eaten the previous day (see **Figure 14** and **Figure 15**). Furthermore, in written comments, some respondents noted the difficult circumstance of being in the “donut hole” in which their income is too high to qualify for some food resources but too low to provide for their family’s needs. Compounding this problem is that fresh produce can spoil quickly and may not make people feel full when they eat it. These factors drive many community members to opt for less expensive food, such as processed, non-perishable food and meals from fast food restaurants. Given this challenge, policy makers, government officials, and organizations that offer food resources should focus on making fresh fruit and vegetables more affordable. To be maximally effective, these efforts should be multi-faceted, including advocating for government subsidies for produce, promoting awareness of existing cost-saving resources, and creating new ways to bring affordable produce to community members, especially those living in areas with low produce availability GPAs (see **Figure 2** and points 2 and 5 below).
2. **Accessibility.** Making fresh fruit and vegetables affordable is not sufficient. They also need to be accessible. Most respondents reported that they could easily get to a grocery store that meets their needs (see **Figure 6**), but most people is not enough.

Approximately 1 in 10 respondents indicated that it was difficult for them to get to a grocery store. Several respondents wrote in comments highlighting the fact that people living in downtown Grand Rapids have few nearby opportunities to buy affordable produce. When rating potential new food resources, respondents were especially enthusiastic about ways to make produce more accessible (see **Figure 24**). These included additional local and affordable farm food shopping options and a “U-pick” farm produce on an urban farm. Furthermore, given that 1 in 5 respondents had used a food pantry in the past year, increasing the variety and quality of fresh fruit and vegetables at pantries is another avenue for increasing access to fresh produce. In fact, a few comments expressed appreciation for food pantries but also specifically asked for more fresh produce and other foods with high nutritional value at pantries.

3. **Transportation.** A related challenge that affects 1 in 10 respondents is transportation, especially for those who do not have their own vehicle or do not live near a bus line that runs directly to a grocery store (see **Figure 8**). Respondents’ comments highlighted additional layers to the challenge of using public transportation to get groceries: because of the time required, they must minimize the frequency of their shopping trips; a person can only carry so many bags of groceries; and produce can spoil quickly. All these factors and more push them away from buying fresh fruit and vegetables. Several comments noted that transportation is a particular challenge for some seniors and those with reduced mobility. There are two ways to address the issue of transportation. The first is to make it easier for people to get to fresh produce, perhaps by creating new grocery stores, having more affordable produce available at quick marts and dollar stores, or expanding easy and affordable transportation options to get to existing produce retailers. The second way to address transportation is to bring fresh produce to people, perhaps through a farm fresh meal kit delivery (see **Figure 24**) or one respondent’s creative idea of having fruit and veggie trucks instead of ice cream trucks in the summer.
4. **Time.** Three of the five top-rated challenges to eating more fresh fruit and vegetables were about being too busy or having work schedule conflicts (see **Figure 8**). Respondents anticipated the same challenges when thinking about using possible new food resources (see **Figure 25**). Several comments identified a related challenge of not knowing how to prepare fresh foods. These challenges point to the need for education about how to shop for, store, and prepare fresh fruit and vegetables, focusing on ways to make the process as quick and easy as possible. This type of education could include classes, video tutorials, free samples of dishes using fresh produce with recipes and pre-packed bags with all necessary ingredients at grocery stores, and more.

5. **Awareness.** A fifth challenge is lack of awareness about food resources. Fewer than one-third of respondents had heard of several existing food resources, including Double-Up Food Bucks produce vouchers, the YMCA Veggie Van, and Community Food Club (see **Figure 18**). When considering the Community Food Club in particular, lack of awareness is especially crucial because the respondents who had used it gave it very high ratings of importance for providing their family with enough food and with healthy food (see **Figure 20** and **Figure 21**). Several respondents commended the Community Food Club as a way to make produce affordable while proving people with the dignity of selecting their own fruit and vegetables and paying a reduced cost for them. To be sure, organizations that offer food resources have advertised and promoted those resources. These communication efforts must continue for existing food resources and any additional resources that become available in the future. One respondent commented that the best way to promote awareness may be mailing a printed list of resources to residents, or even distribute lists door-to-door. Lists of resources could be distributed together with a magnetic bag clip so that community members would be likely to post the list on their refrigerator.
6. **Not taking away “bad” food options until good food is affordable and accessible.** The previous five challenges and opportunities are about increasing fresh fruit and vegetable consumption. Another way to get people to eat more healthy food might be to make it harder to get unhealthy food. Some of these possibilities were explored in the question that asked respondents to rate how important several changes would be for improving the health of their neighborhood (see **Figure 26**). However, respondents rated having fewer fast food restaurants and having fewer quick marts as the two least important changes. In fact, about one-quarter of respondents gave each of these two items the worst rating on the 5-point scale for the question, *not at all important*. From several respondents’ comments, however, it became clear that having fewer of the “bad” food options was not “not at all important” to them. Instead, it would make getting any food for their families difficult. One respondent wrote, “This is all we have access to. Bad food is still better than no food.” Therefore, it is essential to ensure access to affordable healthy food, including plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables, before limiting access to other, less healthy food.

To conclude, over one thousand community members shared their voices about food access, consumption, and resources by participating in the Kent County Community Food Survey. Many of them are not eating enough fruit and vegetables for optimal health, even though they expressed enjoyment of and the desire to eat fresh produce. Furthermore, there are clear disparities in the availability and consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables

among Kent County residents. Therefore, it is important to identify challenges that are keeping people from accessing and eating fresh fruit and vegetables and opportunities to address those challenges. Doing so will promote the health of the community.

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Appendix: Printed English Survey

The survey begins on the next page.



Community Food Survey

Your Survey Key: **EA7516**

All responses are confidential.

We use the key above:

- 1. To remove you from the list for reminder mailings, and*
- 2. To identify the neighborhood you live in for analysis*

If you prefer to respond online rather than by mail, please visit:

www.calvin.edu/go/foodsurvey



▼TAPE HERE▼

When finished, close and tape shut with clear tape. DO NOT staple. Return by placing in mail. Postage is paid.

▼TAPE HERE▼

Welcome!

A group of local organizations is working to make Kent County a healthier place for all residents. These organizations made this survey to better understand food systems in our community. They have contracted the Center for Social Research at Calvin College to help with this project. We invite you to take this survey to **make your voice heard** and help us serve the community better!

Consent Form

It is important for you to know more about the survey and to decide whether or not you want to take the survey. Please read this consent form.

What is this survey about?

This survey is about food in Kent County. The goals are to answer questions like: What do people eat? Where do they get their food? What food resources do they use? What resources would improve the community?

What will I be asked to do?

You are invited to take a survey. It should take about 10-15 minutes to complete. The survey will ask about what food is available to you, what food you eat, and what resources would help you and your neighbors.

How will my identity be protected?

Your answers will be kept confidential. Your identity will be protected by using assigned code numbers to track your answers. The code list will be destroyed at the conclusion of this study. You get to choose how much information about yourself you want to provide.

What are the risks?

Taking the survey has minimal risk. You might feel uncomfortable answering some questions about food. You may skip questions that you do not want to answer or stop participating at any time.

What are the benefits?

Your response will help organizations in Kent County better understand food systems and make new resources for the community.

Is my participation voluntary?

Yes, your participation is voluntary. You may choose not to participate, skip questions that you do not want to answer, or stop participating at any time. There will be no negative consequences if you choose not to participate.

Who can I contact with questions?

You can send questions about this research project to Dr. Laura Luchies, Associate Director of the Calvin College Center for Social Research, at 616-526-7799 or laura.luchies@calvin.edu. You can send questions about your rights as a research subject to Calvin College's Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects in Research at irb@calvin.edu.

By completing the survey, you confirm that you are at least 18 years old and that you consent to take this survey.

Your Neighborhood's Health

1. What grade would you give to the amount of fresh fruit and vegetables available to people in your neighborhood?
 - ₁ A - everyone has enough fruit and vegetables
 - ₂ B - most people have enough fruit and vegetables
 - ₃ C - about half of the people in my neighborhood have enough fruit and vegetables
 - ₄ D - only a few people have enough fruit and vegetables
 - ₅ F - nobody has enough fruit and vegetables

In the rest of the survey, some questions will use "I/we" to ask about you and your household. "I/we" means you and anyone else who lives in your household.

Access to Food

1. In the past year, how often did you experience the following?

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always	<i>Don't know</i>
I worried about whether food would run out before I/we got money to buy more.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
The food I/we bought just did not last, and I/we did not have money to get more.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Adults in my/our household skipped meals because there wasn't enough money for food.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
I was hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money for food.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
I/we couldn't afford to eat balanced meals.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
I ate less than I felt I should because there wasn't enough money for food.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉

2. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	<i>Don't know / Not applicable</i>
I live in a healthy neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
It is easy to find high quality fresh fruit and vegetables where I live.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
My children (under 18) are able to get enough fruit and vegetables.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
My children (under 18) eat the fruit and vegetables that are offered to them.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
I can easily get to a grocery store that meets my/our needs.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
The fresh fruit and vegetables in my neighborhood are affordable.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
The fresh fruit and vegetables in my neighborhood are the kinds I/we like to eat.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉

3. Sometimes, people experience challenges that keep them from eating fresh fruit and vegetables. How much do you agree or disagree that each of the following challenges keeps you from eating fresh fruit and vegetables?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	<i>Don't know / Not applicable</i>
Fresh fruit and vegetables are not available in my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Fresh fruit and vegetables are too expensive.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
I don't have electricity/gas to use for cooking.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
I don't have appliances and/or cooking utensils.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
I/we don't like to eat fresh fruit and vegetables.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
My work schedule makes it too difficult to eat fresh fruit and vegetables.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉

(Question 3 continued)

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	<i>Don't know /Not applicable</i>
I am too busy to shop for fresh fruit and vegetables.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
I am too busy to cook/prepare fresh fruit and vegetables.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
I don't have transportation to get fresh fruit and vegetables.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
I don't have childcare that I need to get and prepare fresh fruit and vegetables.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Another challenge, please write in:	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉

How You Get Food

1. How do you travel to get your groceries?

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always	<i>Don't know</i>
I drive my own car.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
I ride with a friend or family member.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
I borrow a car.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
I take a bus.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
I take a taxi or app-based ride like Uber or Lyft.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
I walk or take my bicycle.	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Other way to travel, please write in:	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉

2. About how long would it take you to travel to each of the following places to get food?

	Less than 5 minutes	5-10 minutes	10-20 minutes	20-30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Not available in my area</i>
Supermarket, grocery store, or warehouse club store (Walmart, Meijer, Family Fare, Sam's Club, Ken's Fruit Market, etc.)	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Food pantries, food bank, or soup kitchens	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Quick mart or gas station	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Dollar store or drugstore (Dollar General, Family Dollar, Walgreens, etc.)	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Health food store/co-op	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Fast food restaurant	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Another place, please write in:	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉

3. How often do you get food from the following places?

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Not available in my area</i>
Supermarket, grocery store, or warehouse club store (Walmart, Meijer, Family Fare, Sam's Club, Ken's Fruit Market, etc.)	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃	<input type="radio"/> ₄	<input type="radio"/> ₅	<input type="radio"/> ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> ₉₉
Food pantries, food bank, or soup kitchens	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃	<input type="radio"/> ₄	<input type="radio"/> ₅	<input type="radio"/> ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> ₉₉
Pantry farm market stand	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃	<input type="radio"/> ₄	<input type="radio"/> ₅	<input type="radio"/> ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> ₉₉
Quick mart or gas station	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃	<input type="radio"/> ₄	<input type="radio"/> ₅	<input type="radio"/> ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> ₉₉
Dollar store or drugstore (Dollar General, Family Dollar, Walgreens etc.)	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃	<input type="radio"/> ₄	<input type="radio"/> ₅	<input type="radio"/> ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> ₉₉
Health food store / co-op	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃	<input type="radio"/> ₄	<input type="radio"/> ₅	<input type="radio"/> ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> ₉₉
Fast food restaurant	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃	<input type="radio"/> ₄	<input type="radio"/> ₅	<input type="radio"/> ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> ₉₉

(Question 3 continued)

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Not available in my area</i>
Swapping, bartering, trading, and/or foraging	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Kids' Food Basket (brown bag dinners)	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Another place, please write in:	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉

4. How often do you get food from the following places?

	Only in the summer	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Not available in my area</i>
Farmers' market	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₆	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
A household / community garden or raising your own animals	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₆	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Directly from a farm, roadside stand, or Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) program	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₆	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₈	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉

What You Eat

1. Yesterday did you eat any fruit?

Please do NOT count fruit juice.

- ₁ No, I did not eat any fruit yesterday.
- ₂ Yes, I ate one fruit yesterday.
- ₃ Yes, I ate two fruits yesterday.
- ₄ Yes, I ate three or more fruits yesterday.

2. Yesterday did you eat any vegetables?

Please do NOT count fried vegetables, French fries, or potato chips.

- ₁ No, I did not eat any vegetables yesterday.
- ₂ Yes, I ate one vegetable yesterday.
- ₃ Yes, I ate two vegetables yesterday.
- ₄ Yes, I ate three or more vegetables yesterday.

3. Imagine that you were at a buffet of **only fresh fruit**. You could eat all the fruit you wanted. How much would you enjoy it?

₁ A whole lot

₂ Quite a bit

₃ Some

₄ A little

₅ Not at all

4. Imagine that you were at a buffet of **only fresh vegetables**. You could eat all the vegetables you wanted. How much would you enjoy it?

₁ A whole lot

₂ Quite a bit

₃ Some

₄ A little

₅ Not at all

Food Resources in Kent County

Kent County has a variety of food resources. Some of these resources are available throughout the county, but others are available only in some areas.

1. Which of these resources have you heard of?

Check all the resources you have heard of.

- ₁ Kids' Food Basket brown bag dinners sent home from schools with children
- ₂ Free food pantries
- ₃ Pantry farm market stands at North Kent Connect, The Other Way Ministries, The Pantry, UCOM, and SECOM Resource Center
- ₄ Community Food Club
- ₅ YMCA Veggie Van
- ₆ Produce vouchers (Double Up Food Bucks) at farm markets and grocery stores
- ₇ Cooking classes
- ₈ Gardening classes
- ₉ Other resource(s), please write in: _____

If you have not heard of any of these resources, please skip to the section "Possible New Food Resources" on page 10.

2. Of the resources you have heard of, how often have you or your family used each of them **in the past 12 months?**

	At least once a week	A few times a month	Every few months	Just once or twice	Never	<i>Don't know / Not applicable</i>
Kids' Food Basket brown bag dinners	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃	<input type="radio"/> ₄	<input type="radio"/> ₅	<input type="radio"/> ₉₉
Free food pantries	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃	<input type="radio"/> ₄	<input type="radio"/> ₅	<input type="radio"/> ₉₉
Pantry farm market stands	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃	<input type="radio"/> ₄	<input type="radio"/> ₅	<input type="radio"/> ₉₉
Community Food Club	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃	<input type="radio"/> ₄	<input type="radio"/> ₅	<input type="radio"/> ₉₉
YMCA Veggie Van	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃	<input type="radio"/> ₄	<input type="radio"/> ₅	<input type="radio"/> ₉₉
Produce vouchers	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃	<input type="radio"/> ₄	<input type="radio"/> ₅	<input type="radio"/> ₉₉
Cooking classes	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃	<input type="radio"/> ₄	<input type="radio"/> ₅	<input type="radio"/> ₉₉
Gardening classes	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃	<input type="radio"/> ₄	<input type="radio"/> ₅	<input type="radio"/> ₉₉

3. Of the resources you or your family has used in the past 12 months, how important is each for **helping your family have enough food to eat?**

	Extremely important	Very important	Somewhat important	Slightly important	Not at all important	<i>Don't know / Not applicable</i>
Kids' Food Basket brown bag dinners	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Free food pantries	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Pantry farm market stands	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Community Food Club	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
YMCA Veggie Van	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Produce vouchers	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Cooking classes	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Gardening classes	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉

4. Of the resources you or your family has used in the past 12 months, how important is each for **helping your family eat healthier?**

	Extremely important	Very important	Somewhat important	Slightly important	Not at all important	<i>Don't know / Not applicable</i>
Kids' Food Basket brown bag dinners	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Free food pantries	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Pantry farm market stands	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Community Food Club	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
YMCA Veggie Van	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Produce vouchers	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Cooking classes	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Gardening classes	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉

5. How important is each resource for **improving the health of your neighborhood?**

	Extremely important	Very important	Somewhat important	Slightly important	Not at all important	<i>Don't know / Not applicable</i>
Kids' Food Basket brown bag dinners	O ₁	O ₂	O ₃	O ₄	O ₅	O ₉₉
Free food pantries	O ₁	O ₂	O ₃	O ₄	O ₅	O ₉₉
Pantry farm market stands	O ₁	O ₂	O ₃	O ₄	O ₅	O ₉₉
Community Food Club	O ₁	O ₂	O ₃	O ₄	O ₅	O ₉₉
YMCA Veggie Van	O ₁	O ₂	O ₃	O ₄	O ₅	O ₉₉
Produce vouchers	O ₁	O ₂	O ₃	O ₄	O ₅	O ₉₉
Cooking classes	O ₁	O ₂	O ₃	O ₄	O ₅	O ₉₉
Gardening classes	O ₁	O ₂	O ₃	O ₄	O ₅	O ₉₉

Possible New Food Resources

Organizations in Kent County are thinking about offering new food resources.

1. How likely would you, your family, or your neighbors be to use each of these resources?

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Neither likely nor unlikely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	<i>Don't know</i>
A food co-op store	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
A commercial kitchen that anyone can use to prepare and store food, take cooking classes, or use for start-up business space	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Additional local and affordable farm food shopping options	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
“U-pick” farm produce on an urban farm	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Farm-fresh meal kit delivery	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Additional cooking/preserving classes led by neighbors	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Neither likely nor unlikely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	<i>Don't know</i>
Additional family classes about growing your own food	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Additional family classes about the importance of healthy eating	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉

2. If the resources listed in the last question were available, what might keep you from using them?

Check all that apply.

₁ Don't have transportation

₂ Work schedule

₃ Too busy

₄ Need for childcare

₅ What people might think of me

₆ I'm not interested

₇ I don't need them

₈ Something else, please write in: _____

3. What other food resources would help make your neighborhood healthier?

4. In your opinion, how important would each of these changes be for making your neighborhood healthier?

	Extremely important	Very important	Somewhat important	Slightly important	Not at all important	<i>Don't know / Not applicable</i>
Better/more housing options	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Better/more transportation options	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Safer streets	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Better schools	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Better/more jobs	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Better/more childcare options	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
More affordable gas and electricity utilities	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Better/more grocery stores	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉

Fewer fast food restaurants	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Fewer quick marts	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
Healthier school lunches	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
More locally-grown food options/food markets	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉
More community gardens	<input type="radio"/> O ₁	<input type="radio"/> O ₂	<input type="radio"/> O ₃	<input type="radio"/> O ₄	<input type="radio"/> O ₅	<input type="radio"/> O ₉₉

5. We have asked you a lot about food! If you would like to share any more thoughts about food in your neighborhood, please do so here.

About You

This survey will be most useful if results can be compared by where people live, their age, their education level, and so on. Please answer as many of the following questions as you feel comfortable answering. As a reminder, your answers are confidential. Thank you!

1. What is your zip code?

___ ___ ___ ___ ___

2. What is the name of your neighborhood or area of residence?

3. How old are you?

1 18-29

2 30-39

3 40-49

4 50-59

5 60-69

6 70-79

7 80 or older

99 *Prefer not to answer*

4. How would you describe your race and ethnicity?

Check all that apply.

₁ African American/Black

₂ African

₃ Asian

₄ Caucasian/White

₅ Hispanic

₆ Latino/a

₇ Middle Eastern

₈ Native American

₉ Pacific Islander

₁₀ Other, please specify: _____

₉₉ *Prefer not to answer*

5. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- ₁ Less than high school
- ₂ High school graduate/GED
- ₃ Post high school certificate or credential
- ₄ Some college
- ₅ 2-year degree
- ₆ 4-year degree
- ₇ Graduate degree
- ₉₉ *Prefer not to answer*

6. What is your current employment status?

Check all that apply.

- ₁ Employed full time
- ₂ Employed part time
- ₃ Employed but looking for more or different work
- ₄ Unemployed looking for work
- ₅ Unemployed not looking for work
- ₆ Retired
- ₇ Student
- ₈ Receiving disability benefits
- ₉₉ *Prefer not to answer*

7. What is your household's annual income?

- ₁ Less than \$10,000
- ₂ \$10,000-\$19,999
- ₃ \$20,000-\$29,999
- ₄ \$30,000-\$39,999
- ₅ \$40,000-\$49,999
- ₆ \$50,000-\$74,999
- ₇ \$75,000-\$100,000
- ₈ More than \$100,000
- ₉₉ *Prefer not to answer*

8. Including yourself, how many people live in your household?

_____ people

9. How many of the people living in your household are children under 18 years old?

_____ children

Thank You!

Thank you very much for your input! Your feedback will be used to make our community a healthier place for all residents.

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Thank You!

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