#### Low Income Access to Food





PLAC 569: Food Systems Planning: Spring 2009
Colleen Barrett, Rachel Fried, Jessie Ray

#### **Outline & Goals**

- Executive Summary
  - Relevance
  - Study Area
  - Indicators and Benchmarks
  - Community engagement
  - Suggestions for further study
- Project Goals:
  - Conduct Focus group with low-income residents to determine limited access to nutritious food
  - Develop and apply metrics that embody its values in a series of aspiration indicators and benchmarks
  - 3. Produce *useful tools* for a complete assessment of City and food sources

### Project Impetus & Relevance

"The problem [food insecurity] does not stem, as some might think, from insufficient production.

The world is awash in food, and more and more people are overeating... Effective action to reduce hunger must be based on a thorough understanding of who the hungry are, where they are, and exactly why they are malnourished."

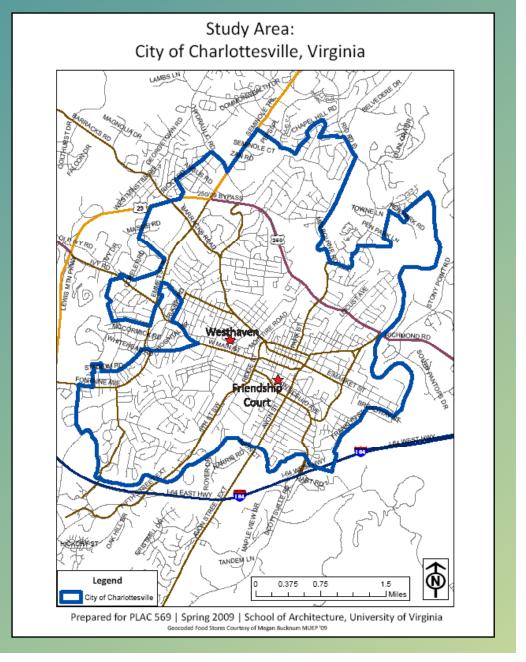
~Per Pinstrup-Andersen & Fuzhi Cheng, Still Hungry

#### Access to Food: Indicators

- 1. Spatial Distribution of Vulnerable Populations
- 2. Proximity to Sources of Nutritious Food
  - Food Balanced
- 3. Transportation Availability, Convenience, & Satisfaction
  - Multiple Modes
- 4. Availability of Nutritious Food
- 5. Affordable Food in Stores
  - Percentage Income
- 6. Community awareness and perception of "nutritious" food

## Area of Study

- City of Charlottesville
- Focus Groups
  - Friendship Court
  - Westhaven HousingNeighborhood



#### **Indicator:** Vulnerable Populations

- ✓/SThe community has a GIS layer for each of following categories and considers this data into planning efforts.
- Community understanding spatial distribution:
  - Low Income
  - Women
    - Esp. Head Household w. Children
  - Children
  - People without access to vehicle
  - Elderly
  - Disabled

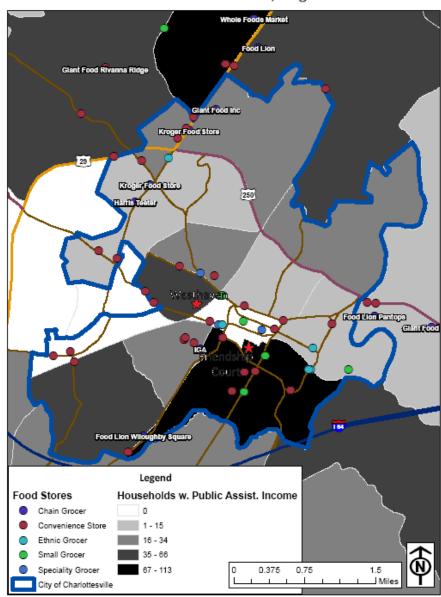






Indicator:
Vulnerable
Population
(Low Income)

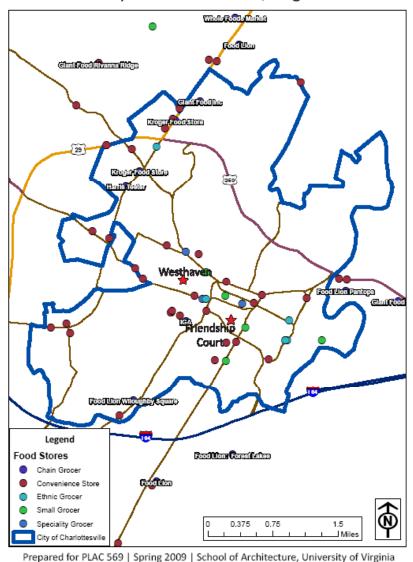
Number of Households With Public Assistance Income By Block Group In 1999 Charlottesville, Virginia



Prepared for PLAC 569 | Spring 2009 | School of Architecture, University of Virginia

Geocoded Food Stores Courtesy of Megan Bucknum MUEP 109





## Indicator: Proximity to sources of nutritious food

#### "Food Stores" include:

- Chain grocery stores
  - Kroger, Food Lion, Harris
     Teeter
- Small Grocery Stores
  - Reid's, Jack In Jo Produce
- Convenient stores
  - 7/11, Lucky Seven
- Specialty Stores
  - Integral Yoga, C'ville Market, Feast
- Ethnic grocery stores
  - Asian Market, El Paso

Indicator: Proximity to sources of nutritious food

In Charlottesville and Albemarle Counties...

16 Chain Grocery Stores

**68** Convenient Stores

**6 Ethnic Grocery Stores** 

10 Small Grocery Stores

**6 Specialty Stores** 

**√** 106: Total number of nutritious food stores

✓ Within the Charlottesville city boundary, there is 1 grocery store for every 6,600 people

Benchmark: National average in 2002: 1 store per 4,387 people

Indicator: Transportation availability, convenience, and satisfaction.

- Charlottesville has multiple modes of transportation
- All residents without cars have access to alternative modes of transportation to food
- Residents are satisfied with choices





# **Indicator:** Transportation availability, convenience, and satisfaction.

Proposed Benchmarks			
Bus	~ 20 minutes		
Car	~ 8-10 minutes		
Taxi	~ 8-10 minutes		
Walk	~ 0.25 miles or 5		
	minutes		

Westhaven to Food Lion					
<b>√</b>	Bus	24 minutes	\$0.75		
<b>√</b>	Car	7 minutes	\$1.42		
<b>✓</b>	Taxi	7 minutes	\$10		
X	Walk	2.4 miles, 40 minutes	-		

Friendship Court to Food Lion						
✓ ✓	Bus	10 minutes	\$0.75			
<b>√</b> √	Car	4 minutes	\$1.02			
<b>√ √</b>	Taxi	4 minutes	\$5-10			
X	Walk	1.7 miles, 34 minutes	-			

#### Indicator: Affordable food in stores.

- Percentage of family income spent on food ranges from 10% to 30%
- One document of published store prices in City

#### **Charlottesville Assessment:**

- ✓ Stores publishing their prices
- Measurement of income spent per family



Indicator: Community awareness and perception of "nutritious"

food.

City sponsored nutrition classes



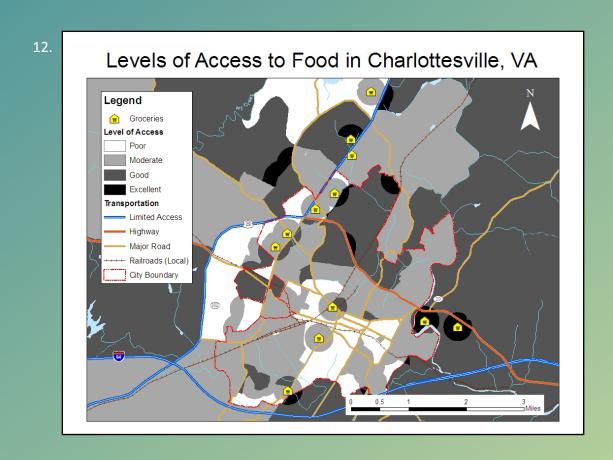
### Points of Further Study

#### **Community Role and Steps for Better Understanding**

- Work with City officials
- Outreach to determine demand for subsidies/EBT machine at Farmer's Market
- Awareness of nutritious shopping guidelines
- Poverty and racial relations in the City
- Non profit collaboration



#### Many thanks to Megan Bucknum, Sara Thurman, Jennifer Feigert & Thomas Roberts for their previous coursework.



#### **Photo Credits:**

- 1. Jessie Ray
- 2. Piedmont Environmental Council
- 3. Flickr Creative Commons, By: trazomfreak
- 4. Flickr Creative Commons, By: Frazzled Jen
- 5. Flickr Creative Commons, By: jonrawlinson
- 6. www.readthehook.com/.../09/news-newtrolley.jpg
- 7. http://www.charlottesville.org/modules/showimage.aspx?imageid=2327
- 8. Flickr Creative Commons, By: Payton Chung
- 9. Flickr Creative Commons, By: altemark
- 10. Flickr Creative Commons, By: atp\_tyreseus
- 11. Courtesy of Sara Thurman, Spring 2007
- 12. By: Piedmont Environmental Council

