OVERVIEW

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

HEALTHY FOOD PRIORITY AREA

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

KEY FINDINGS

- The 13th District has a midrange proportion of residents living in a Priority Area with 30%, compared to 23.5% citywide.
- Racial disparities persist with nearly 12,000 (34%) Black residents live in Priority Areas, compared to only 730 (14%) White residents.
- Seniors are the most likely age group to live in Priority Areas.

RESIDENT PERSPECTIVE

“Transportation is a big issue for many. People want to feel safe with their purchases and not vulnerable. People, particularly seniors, enjoy feeling comfortable with those around them.”

Leonard Wills
2017 Resident Food Equity Advisor, District 13

PRIORITY AREA FACTORS

1. The average Healthy Food Availability Index (HFAI) score is in the lowest tier
2. The median household income is at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level
3. Over 30% of households do not have a vehicle available
4. The distance to a supermarket is more than ¼ mile

HEALTHY FOOD PRIORITY AREA FACTORS BY PERCENT OF 13TH DISTRICT RESIDENTS

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

How to read this graph (example):
Of all the children living in the 13th District, 3,371 (29%) live in a Healthy Food Priority Area.
**FOOD RETAIL**

Healthy Food Availability Index (HFAI) scores show the quantity and variety of staple food groups and healthy options. Scores range from 0-28.5. HFAI awards stores points based on the presence of a market basket of staple foods and whether healthy options of common foods are available (i.e. whole grain bread).

**HFAI SCORE RANGE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(19.1 - 28.5)</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9.6 - 19)</td>
<td>MEDIUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(0 - 9.5)</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STORE CATEGORIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Avg HFAI Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>8.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The retail food environment includes various store types, and stores within each format can serve as sources of healthy affordable food.

**SMALL GROCERY AND CORNER STORES**

There are 58 stores in this category, a high number compared to many other districts. The average HFAI score for these stores is 8.0, which is below the Priority Area threshold, and considerably below citywide average.

**CONVENIENCE STORES**

- **Discount:** 5 discount stores sell a variety of non-perishable and some perishable foods, yet overall HFAI scores are very low. All 5 accept SNAP but none WIC, which may mean they are not accessible to all shoppers, especially those with children.
- **Chain Convenience:** The 2 stores have an average HFAI score of 10.5, indicating some may carry healthy food, but not significant amounts. This is higher than the small
- **Pharmacy:** Overall, pharmacies have an average score of 11.0 and have the potential to carry more staple foods, perhaps by connecting specific healthy foods to medical needs.

**PUBLIC MARKETS**

Public markets like Northeast Market provide opportunities for small food business incubation, employment, and food access.

**SUPERMARKETS**

Overall, supermarkets provide the widest variety of healthy staple foods. The 3 supermarkets are run by 2 different operators, and while similar in basic stocking, may vary in features not scored or measured by this analysis, such as quality or affordability.

**HIGHER HFAI SCORES IN SNAP AND WIC STORES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>Percentage Change</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WIC: Women, Infants and Children</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly food stamps)</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only 13 small grocery and corner stores (out of 58 small stores in the district) accept WIC and SNAP benefits, yet analysis shows a 41% increase in HFAI score compared to stores of the same size that only have SNAP.

Stores that accept SNAP have an HFAI score 18% higher than stores of the same size that do not accept nutrition benefits. 59 (out of 69) small grocery, corner, and convenience stores accept SNAP, yet most only carry the minimum stocking requirements.

**58**

Number of small grocery and corner stores

**8.0**

Average HFAI score for small grocery and corner stores

**WIC:** Women, Infants and Children

**SNAP:** Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly food stamps)
**SUMMER MEALS**
29% of children in the district live in Priority Areas. The 13th District served over 83,000 summer meals across 43 sites in 2016.

**AFTER SCHOOL MEALS**
17 after school meals sites serve the 13th District, out of 268 sites citywide.

**FOOD PANTRIES AND MEAL SITES**
There are 29 sites that are served by the Maryland Food Bank, out of 425 sites citywide.

**SENIOR MEALS**
There are 2 Eating Together sites serving 30 seniors. 38% of seniors in the district live in Priority Areas.

**URBAN AGRICULTURE**

**FARMERS MARKETS**
The 13th District does not have any farmers markets.

**URBAN FARMS**
The Flower Factory and Urban Pastoral are both located off of Gay Street.

**COMMUNITY GARDENS**
The 6 community gardens spread throughout the district may provide opportunities for household-level food access.

**HEALTHY FOOD ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY**
Food environment mapping and analysis inform and guide BFPI’s work. The 2018 food environment analysis led BFPI to update its guiding Healthy Food Environment Strategy. The following citywide goals have applications at the state, city, and neighborhood levels. These maps and analyses are used to inform, create, and evaluate food policies. Together, BFPI agencies implement the following strategies:

- Support resident-driven processes to guide equitable food policy, programs and resources
- Improve small grocery, corner, convenience stores
- Retain and attract supermarkets
- Increase the ability of the public markets to anchor the healthy food environment
- Implement supply chain solutions that support healthy food distribution and small businesses
- Maximize the impact of federal nutrition assistance and meal programs
- Support urban agriculture, emphasizing historically disenfranchised populations and geographies
- Address transportation gaps that impact food access

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**

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**FOOD ENVIRONMENT REPORT**

**FOOTNOTES:**
1. Chart displays 185% of Federal Poverty Level by count of residents adjusted for household size. Priority Area poverty calculations are based on household Median Income.
2. *Per US Census categories, “Other” is a combination of American Indian, other, Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and “Two or More”.
   **Hispanic is an ethnic classification that includes all races. There may be overlap between Hispanic and other racial categories.
3. Percent increases are based on citywide averages as data by district is limited.