OVERVIEW

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

HEALTHY FOOD PRIORITY AREA

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

KEY FINDINGS

- The 43rd District has the lowest proportion of residents living in a Priority Area of all legislative districts with 12%, compared to 23.5% citywide.
- Racial disparities persist with over 11,000 (15%) Black residents living in Priority Areas, compared to under 2,000 (6%) White residents.
- Children are the most likely of any age group to live in Priority Areas.

RESIDENT PERSPECTIVE

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

2017 Resident Food Equity Advisor, District 43

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 43RD DISTRICT RESIDENTS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Group</th>
<th>District Average</th>
<th>City Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City District</td>
<td>146,077</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>2,958</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>9,064</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>1,768</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>11,197</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1,961</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>196</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other*</td>
<td>436</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic**</td>
<td>289</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How to read this graph (example):
Of all the children living in the 43rd District, 2,958 (13%) 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:

- **(19.1 - 28.5)**: HIGH
- **(9.6 - 19)**: MEDIUM
- **(0 - 9.5)**: LOW

**STORE CATEGORIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Avg HFAI Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>62</strong></td>
<td><strong>10.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</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**

District 43 has 62 stores in this category. The average HFAI score for these stores is 10.0, which is above citywide average.

**CONVENIENCE STORES**

- **Pharmacy**: Overall, pharmacies have an average score of 9.2, which is low, but many have the potential to carry more staple foods, perhaps by connecting specific healthy foods to medical needs.
- **Discount**: District 43 has 9 discount stores that sell a variety of non-perishable and some perishable foods, yet the overall HFAI score is very low. All 9 stores accept SNAP but none WIC, which may mean they are not accessible to all shoppers.
- **Chain Convenience**: The 10 stores have a median HFAI score of 9.5, indicating some may carry healthy food, but not significant amounts.

**SUPERMARKETS**

Overall, supermarkets provide the widest variety of healthy staple foods. The 5 supermarkets are run by 5 different operators, and while similar in basic stocking, may vary significantly in features not scored or measured by this analysis, such as quality or affordability.

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

- **WIC: Women, Infants and Children**: Only 17 small grocery and corner stores (out of 62 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.
- **SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly food stamps)**: Stores that accept SNAP have an HFAI score 18% higher than stores of the same size that do not accept nutrition benefits. 77 (out of 89) small grocery, corner, and convenience stores accept SNAP, yet most only carry the minimum stocking requirements.
### FOOD AND NUTRITION ASSISTANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>SUMMER MEALS</th>
<th>AFTER SCHOOL MEALS</th>
<th>FOOD PANTRIES AND MEAL SITES</th>
<th>SENIOR MEALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Over 22,000 kids live in the 43rd District, 13% of whom live in Priority Areas. The district served over 204,000 summer meals across 88 sites in 2016.</td>
<td>39 after school meals sites serve the 43rd District.</td>
<td>There are 60 sites across the 43rd District that are served by the Maryland Food Bank.</td>
<td>Nearly 13,500 seniors live in the 43rd District, 13% of whom live in Priority Areas. There are 10 Eating Together sites in the district serving 177 seniors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### URBAN AGRICULTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FARMS MARKETS</th>
<th>URBAN FARMS</th>
<th>COMMUNITY GARDENS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>There are 3 farmers markets in the 43rd District. 2 markets accept SNAP, all accept WIC.</td>
<td>3 urban farms in the 43rd District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The 15 community gardens spread throughout the district may provide opportunities for household-level food access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HEALTHY FOOD ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY

Food environment mapping and analysis inform and guide BFPI’s work. The 2018 food environment analysis led BFPI to refine 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 and 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.
2018 FOOD ENVIRONMENT MAP - DISTRICT 43
URBAN AGRICULTURE