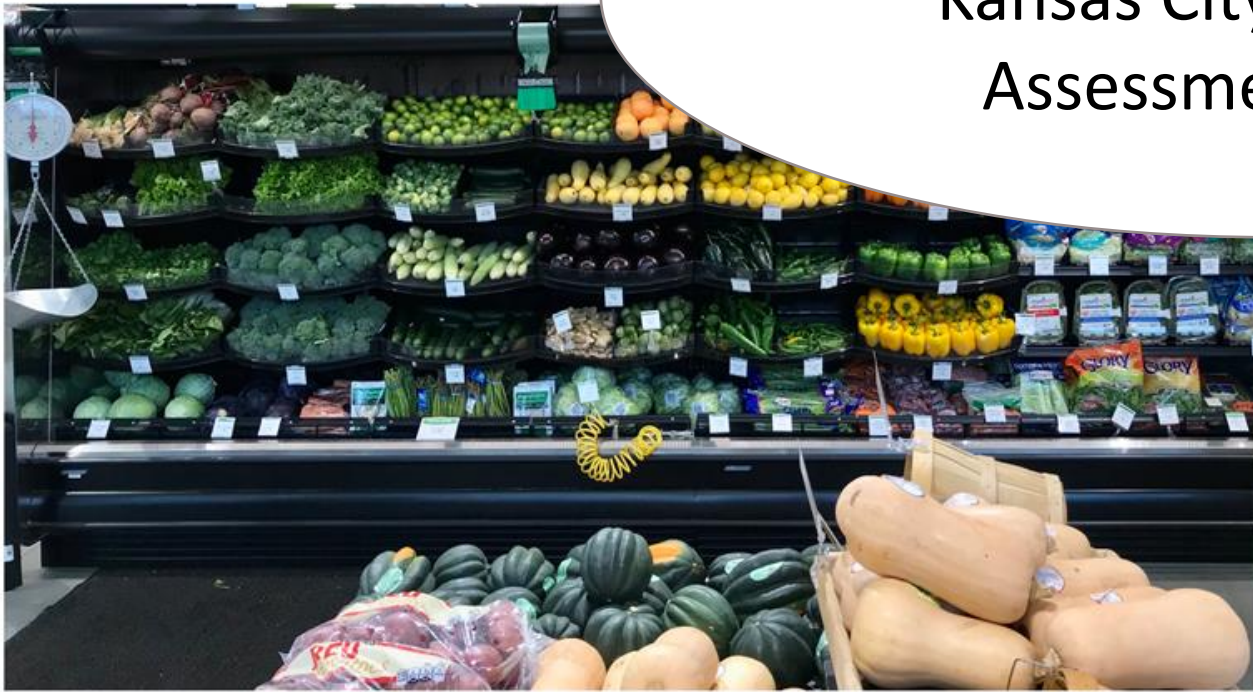




Envisioning a Collaborative
Kansas City Foodshed:
Assessment Report



REPORT PARTNERS

Project Resources

Envisioning a Collaborative Kansas City Foodshed is managed by KC Healthy Kids and funded by the USDA Regional Food System Partnerships program.

Coordinating Partners

Cultivate KC, KC Healthy Kids, Mid-America Regional Council, and New Growth

Advisory Board

El Centro, Inc.
Groundwork Northeast Revitalization Group
Harvesters-The Community Food Network
Indigenous Community Center of Lawrence
KC Young Farmers Coalition
Kanbe's Markets
Kansas City Indian Center
Kansas Rural Center
K-State Research and Extension
Lincoln University Cooperative Extension
The Prospect KC
United Food and Commercial Workers Local 2



REPORT OUTLINE

Report Framework

The report distills key data insights around a framework based on the Whole Measures for Community Food Systems Fields and Practices. Framework elements include: Justice and Fairness; Healthy People; Strong Communities; Vibrant Farms; Sustainable Ecosystems; and Thriving Local Economies.

Primary Data Sources

Between February and September 2022, 146 people were engaged in 11 focus groups in eight priority counties. Organizations hosting the focus groups helped identify food system stakeholders in their community.

Three surveys were sent out to specific stakeholder groups and received responses from 67 food system organizations, 40 producers, and 16 distributors or retailers in the greater Kansas City region.

Secondary Data Sources

Mid-America Regional Council aggregated thousands of data points from various federal and state agencies into a food system dashboard.



Envisioning a Collaborative Kansas City Foodshed was designed to represent different types of communities within the Kansas City foodshed, from rural to suburban to urban, and representing both sides of the state line. The following eight counties were selected for engagement activities and data collection efforts. In the future, it is a goal to collect and summarize data representing the entirety of the metropolitan area.

	Missouri counties				Kansas counties			
	Cass	Jackson	Lafayette	St. Clair	Allen	Douglas	Leavenworth	Wyandotte
Population	104,687	700,733	32,697	9,455	12,503	121,304	81,499	165,447
Square miles	702	616	639	702	505	475	469	156
Population/sq.mi.	149/sq.mi.	1,137/sq.mi.	51/sq.mi.	13/sq.mi.	25/sq.mi.	256/sq.mi.	174/sq.mi.	1,060/sq.mi.
Median age	39.9	36.8	42.4	49.3	42	30.2	37.9	33.9
Median income	\$72,522	\$56,960	\$62,076	\$39,000	\$47,983	\$61,020	\$76,307	\$48,093
% white (non-Hispanic)	87.4%	61.8%	91.7%	93.7%	89.9%	77.6%	78.5%	40.1%
% Black (non-Hispanic)	4.1%	23.0%	2.3%	0.6%	0.6%	4.0%	8.1%	21.0%
% other race (non-Hispanic)	4.0%	6.0%	2.9%	3.3%	5.8%	12.1%	6.3%	9.7%
% Hispanic/Latinx (of any race)	4.6%	9.2%	3.1%	2.3%	3.7%	6.4%	7.1%	29.2%

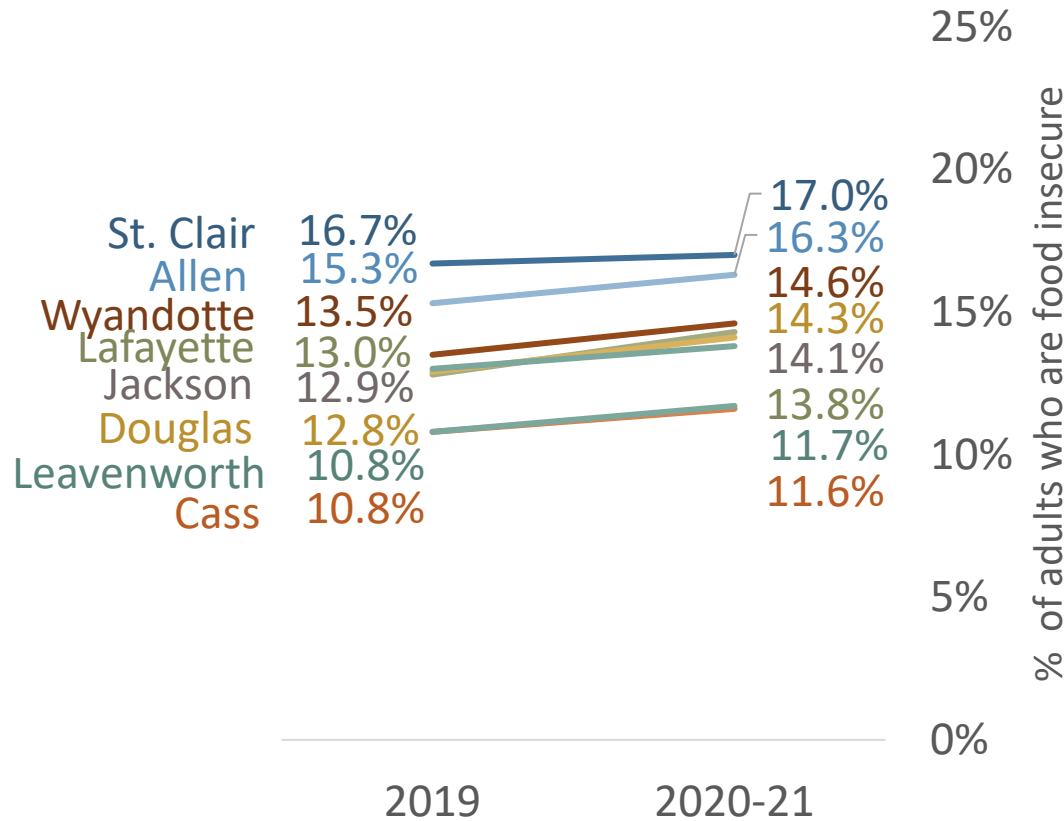
Justice and Fairness



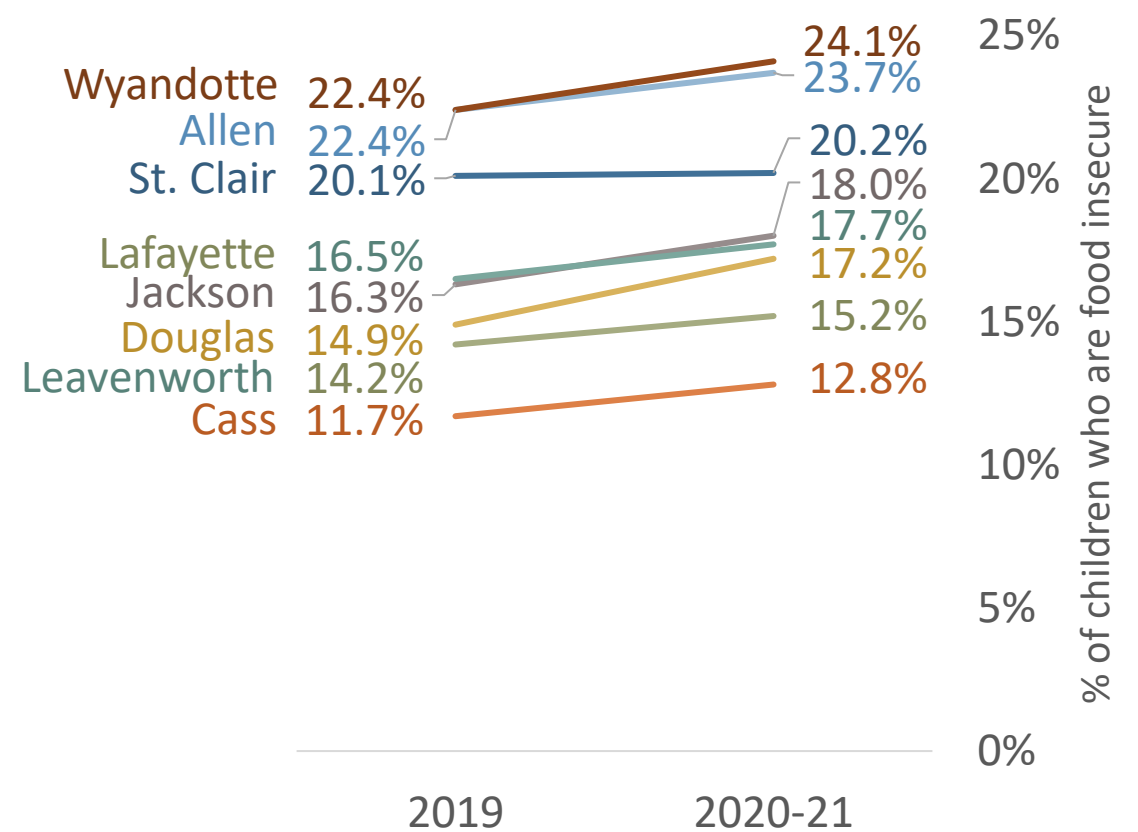
- ~ Food for all
- ~ Reveals, challenges, and dismantles injustice in the food system
- ~ Creates just food system structures and cares for food system workers
- ~ Ensures that public institutions and local businesses support a community food system
- ~ 69.1% of food system organizations surveyed stated that they provided programs, services or initiatives to support Justice and Fairness

Food insecurity has grown in every county in the assessment area.

Over **10% of adults** in each of the 8 counties lack consistent access to enough food for every person in the household to live an active, healthy life



Children are even more likely to be food insecure, and these numbers are rising faster. Over 87,000 children are in their district's free and reduced lunch programs.



Government programs designed to address food insecurity are not consistently meeting the needs of people who need help.

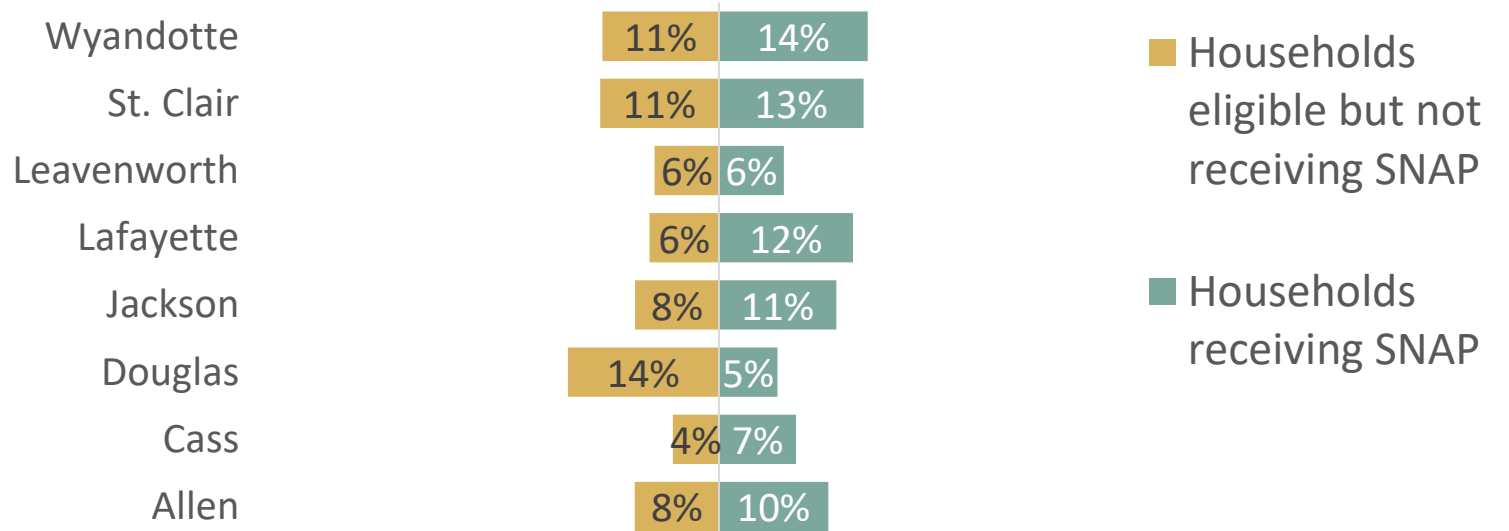
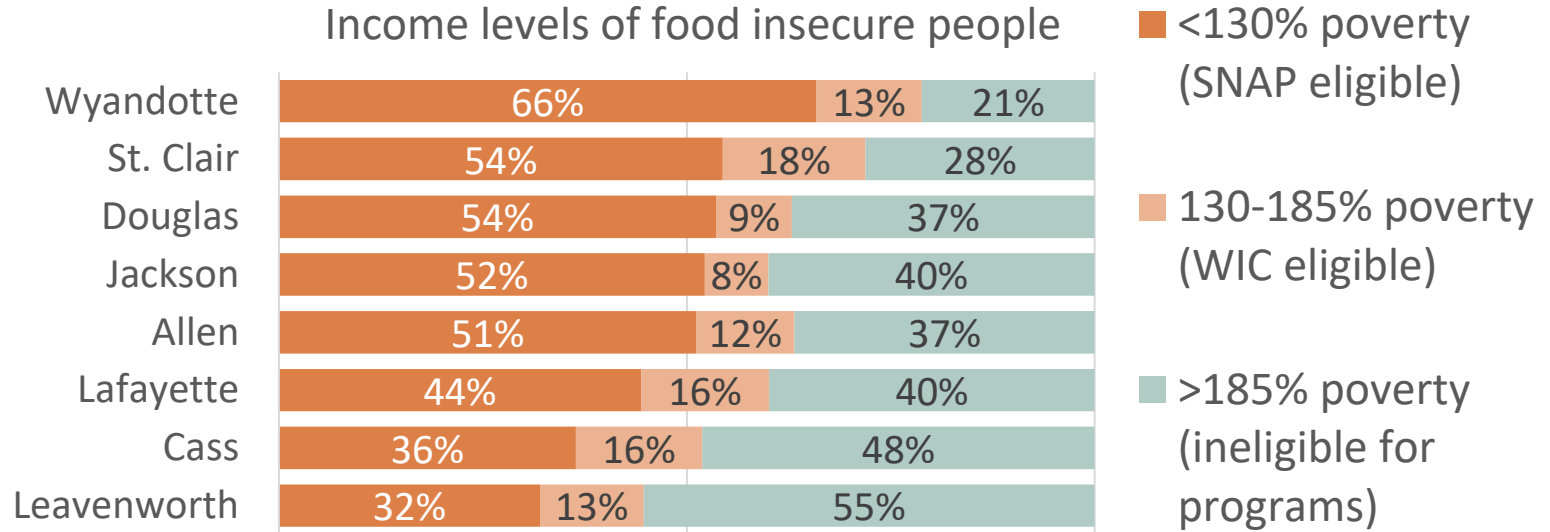
Between a third and two-thirds of food insecure people are federally income eligible for SNAP, suggesting the program is not reaching them or meeting their needs.

Between a fifth and half of food insecure people cannot access nutrition programs because they are not income eligible (>185%).

SNAP participation rates suggest that program access for income eligible households is part of the problem.

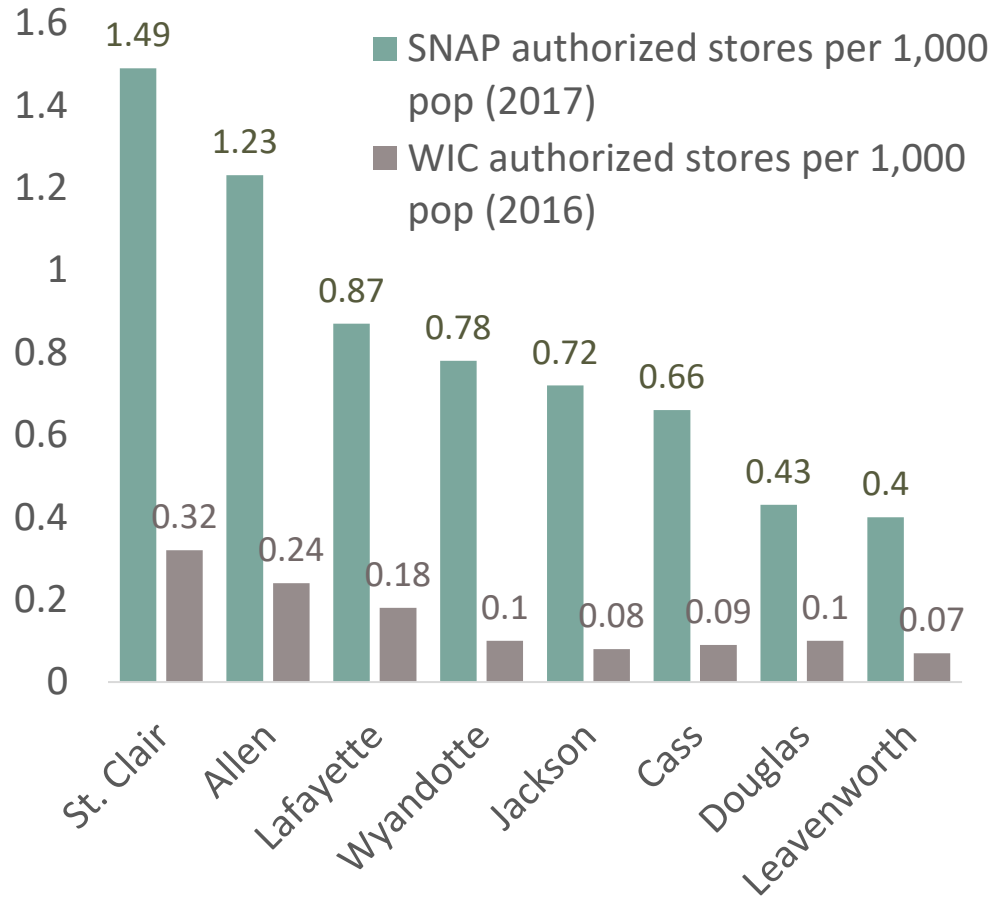
For every 10 households that receive SNAP benefits, there are between 5 and 25 that are eligible but not receiving benefits (depending on the county).

Income levels of food insecure people

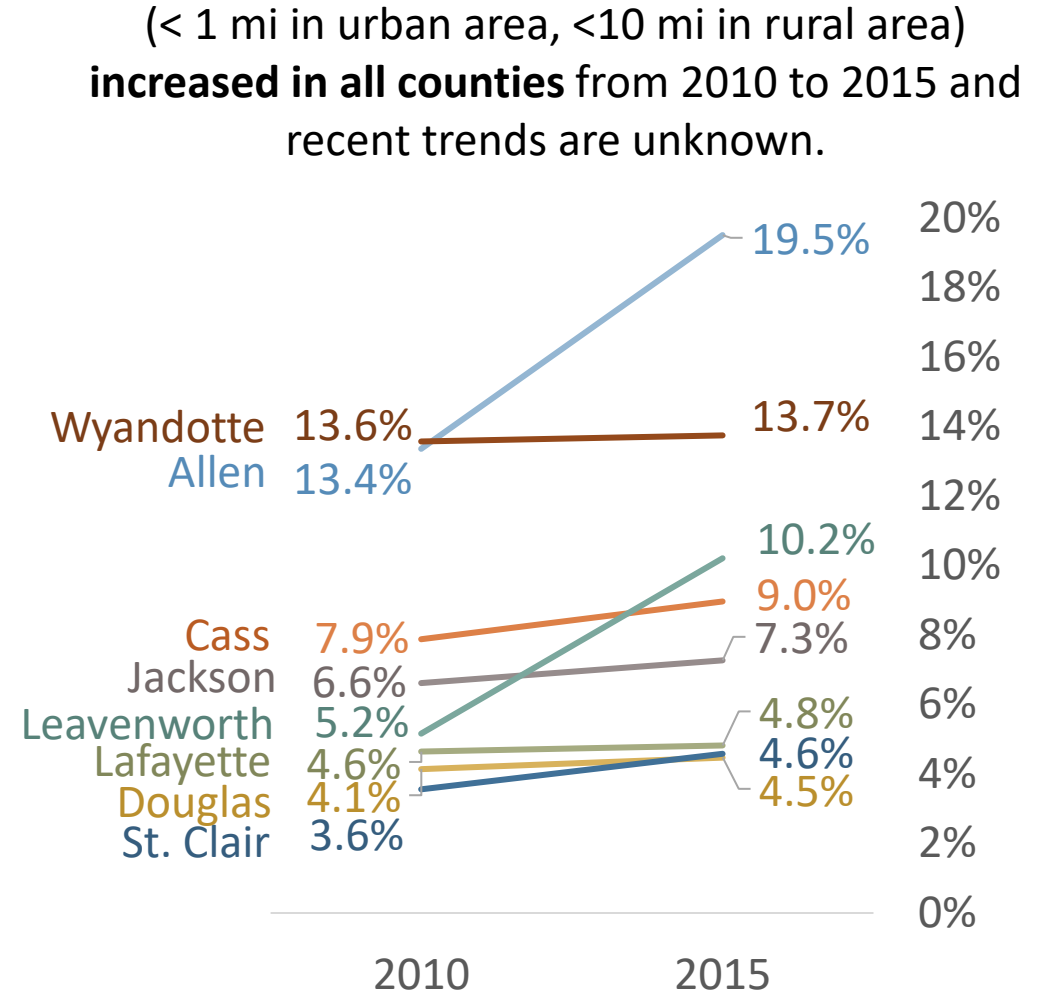


Accessibility of food stores creates an additional barrier for low-income and food insecure people that is not recently quantified.

The number of WIC and SNAP authorized stores on a per capita basis **varies considerably by county**, and recent trends are unknown.

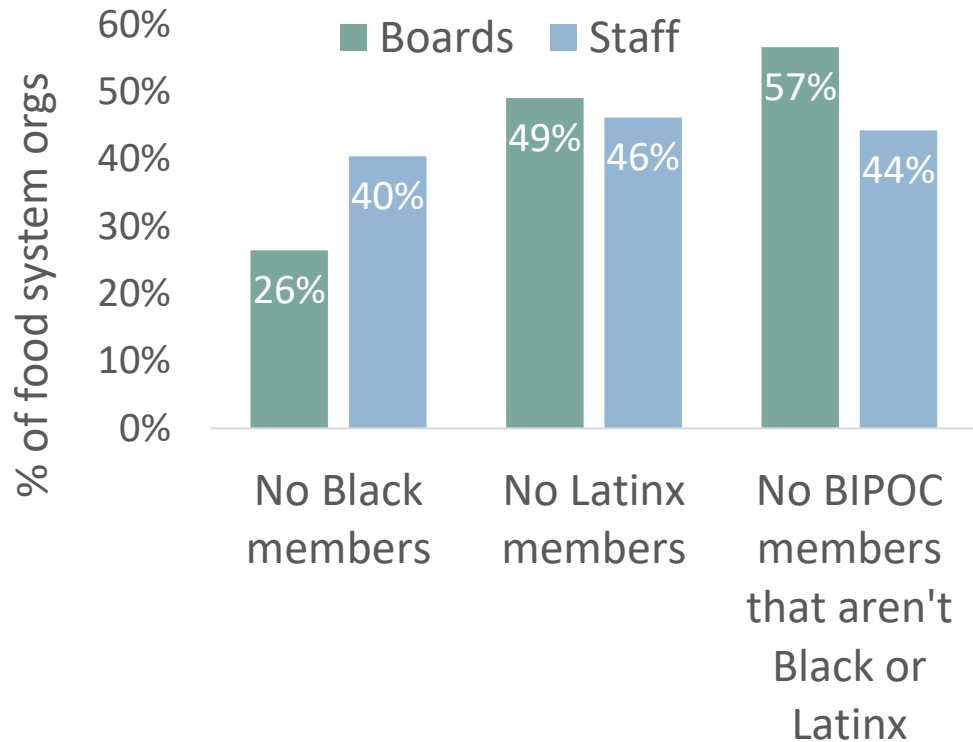


The percentage of low-income people with low access to a supermarket (< 1 mi in urban area, <10 mi in rural area) **increased in all counties** from 2010 to 2015 and recent trends are unknown.

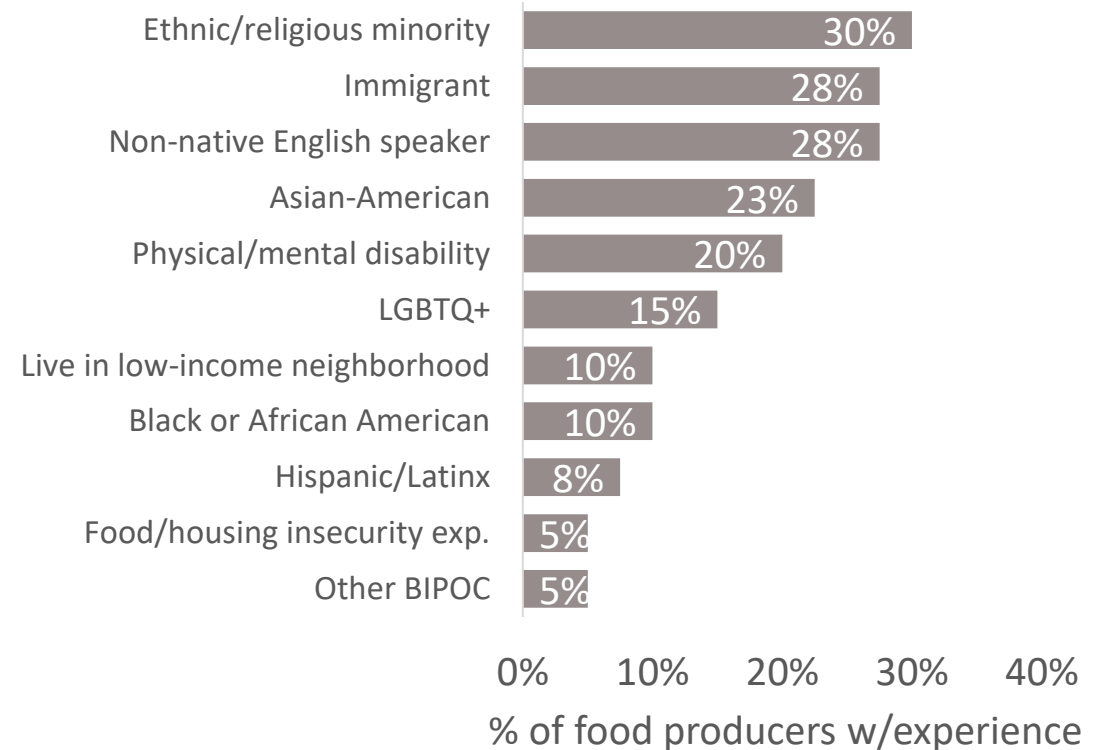


Community diversity is not evenly represented within organizations supporting the food system.

Despite 91% of food system organizations stating they serve BIPOC populations, **many organizations have no representation from key BIPOC groups on their board or staff.** More than a third have boards and/or staff that are >75% white. Additionally, more than 30% of organizations did not provide racial demographics for their members on the survey.



Among local food producers surveyed, many are members of marginalized groups. About 25% of survey respondents participate in New Roots for Refugees, so producers who identify as an ethnic or religious minority, immigrant, non-native English speaker, and Asian American are likely over-represented.

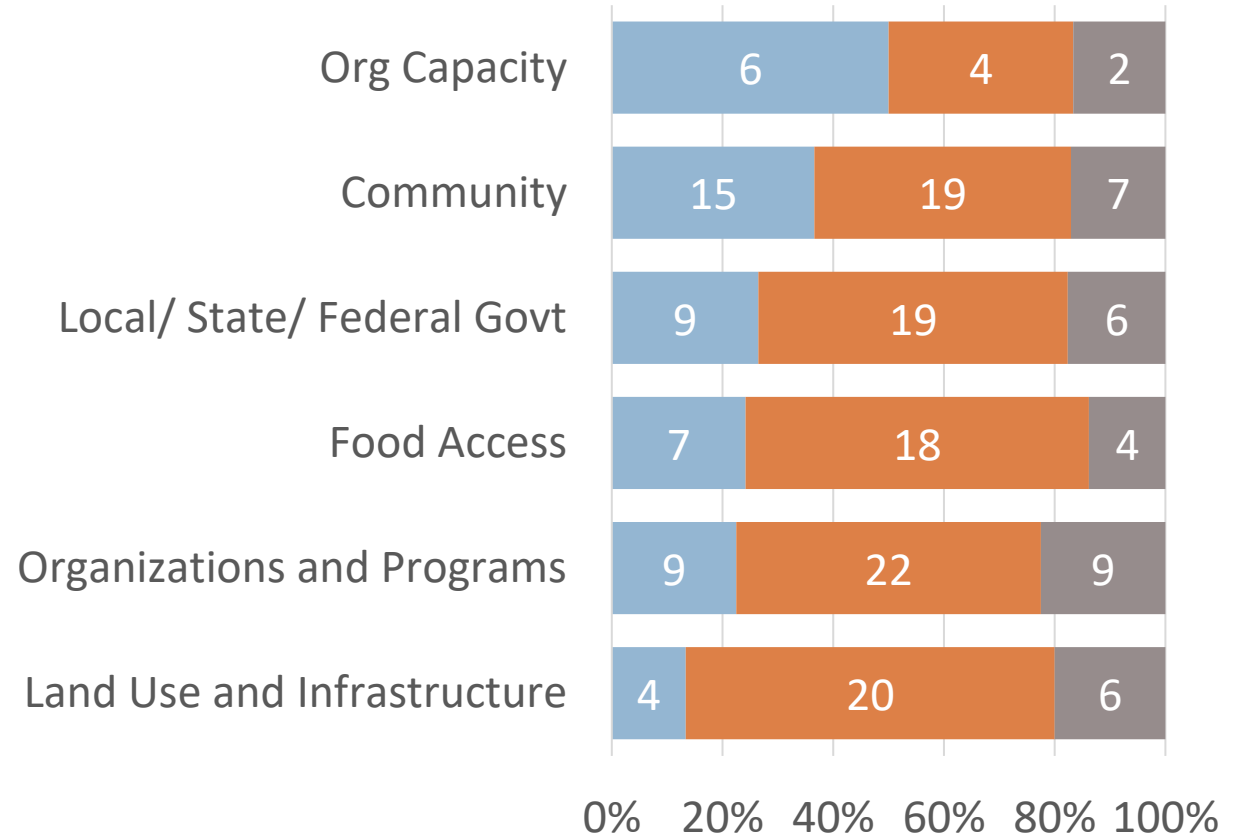


Focus group comments reflected concerns seen in the data about inequitable food access and infrastructure.

<i>“lots of grassroots interconnected orgs”</i>	<i>“culture shift around ensuring people get what they need, not what others think they should have”</i>	<i>“Youth engaged in social movements”</i>
<i>“Lack of language access”</i>	<i>“jumping through bureaucratic hoops to access funds, also “chasing the money”</i>	<i>“racial and economic segregation”</i>
<i>“High-quality healthy food costs more”</i>	<i>“minimum wage is too low”</i>	<i>“Stigma around asking for support when families need food”</i>
<i>“Making local food more accessible”</i>	<i>“Creating policies and practices that require a just, fair system”</i>	<i>“investment in hyper-local communities”</i>
<i>“Strengthening auxiliary services that support the foodshed”</i>	<i>“Develop policy alongside community, rather than presiding over the community”</i>	

Count of Justice and Fairness Focus Group Comments by Theme and Sentiment

■ Strengths ■ Weaknesses ■ Opportunities



Unanswered Data Questions: What We Don't Know

Insights from data are limited by availability of data, the age of data, and the types of analysis that are pursued. Knowing what we don't know is important to any data story. It can also facilitate planning and prioritization for future data reports and analysis.

How is access to SNAP and other nutrition program related to state policies and local infrastructure?	Analysis not pursued in this assessment
How many SNAP and other nutrition program participants and/or low-income people currently lack good access to stores/supermarkets?	Newer data unavailable
How does access to SNAP and other nutrition programs vary across race/ethnicity, controlling for the demographic makeup of counties?	Analysis not pursued in this assessment
Since demographics from the local food producers survey may be somewhat biased by strong participation from New Roots for Refugees, what does true demographic makeup look like for local food producers?	Data availability unknown

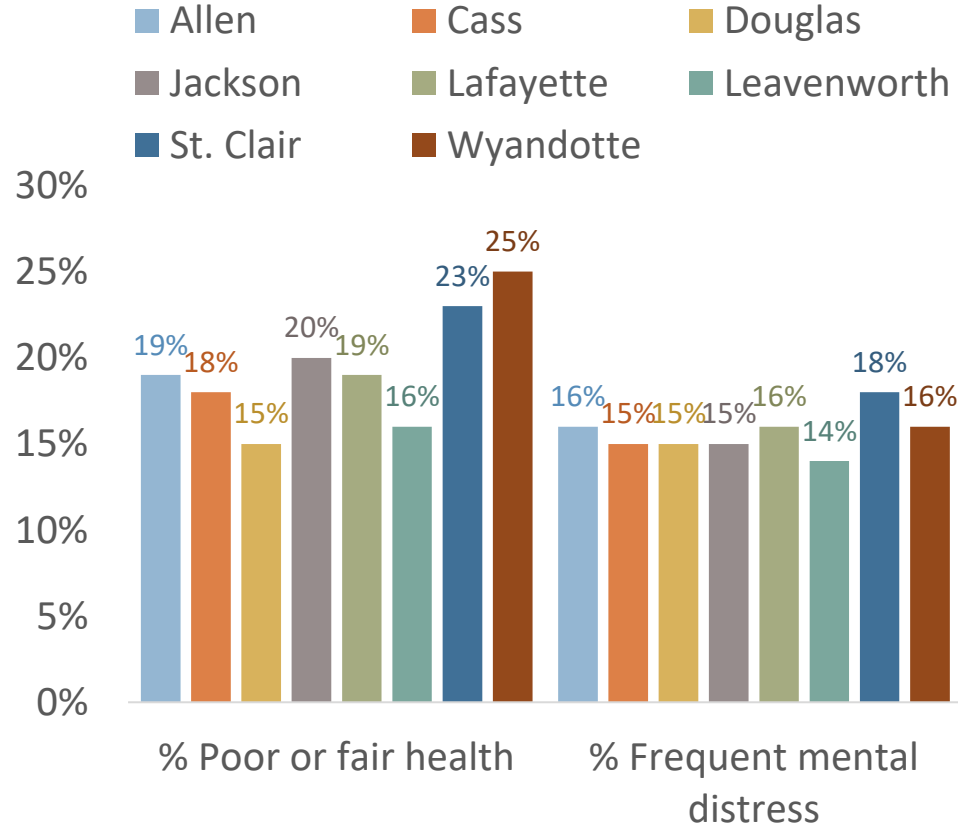
Healthy People



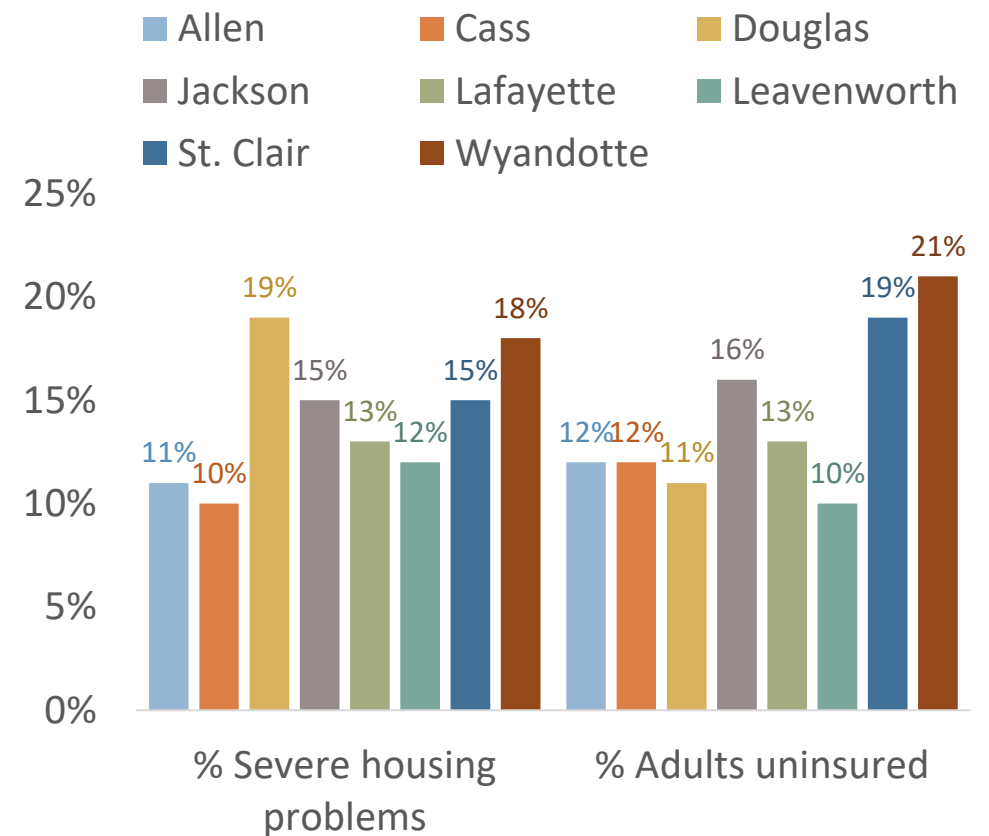
- ~ Provides healthy food for all
- ~ Ensures the health and well-being of all people, inclusive of race and class
- ~ Connects people and the food system, from food to fork
- ~ Connects people and land to promote health and wellness
- ~ 76.5% of food system organizations surveyed stated that they provided programs, services or initiatives to support Healthy People

Pre-pandemic, poor physical/mental health and poor access to infrastructure were already common experiences.

Ratings of poor or fair health vary somewhat by county, while low mental health ratings are more consistent. **Pre-pandemic (2019), each issue impacted at least 1 in 7 people in all counties.**

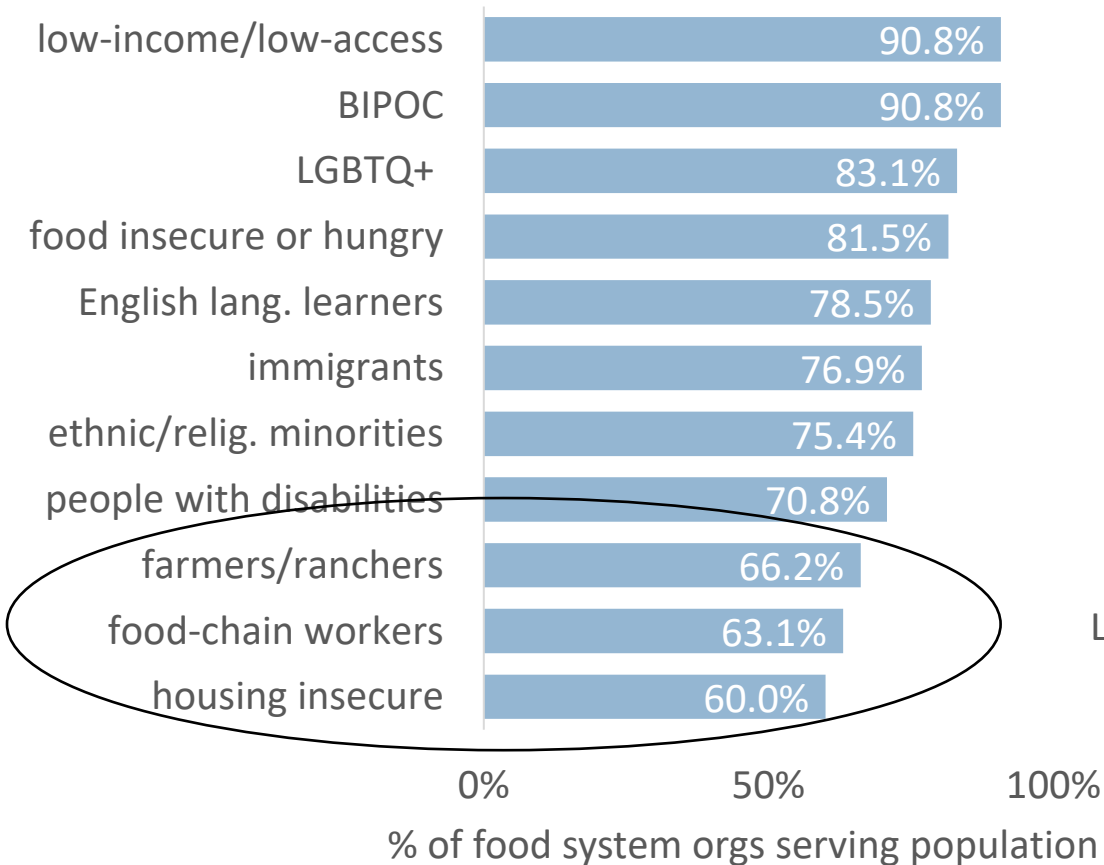


Access to basic needs like quality housing and healthcare varies across counties. Overall, **between 1 in 5 and 1 in 10 adults had poor access, pre-pandemic (2019).**

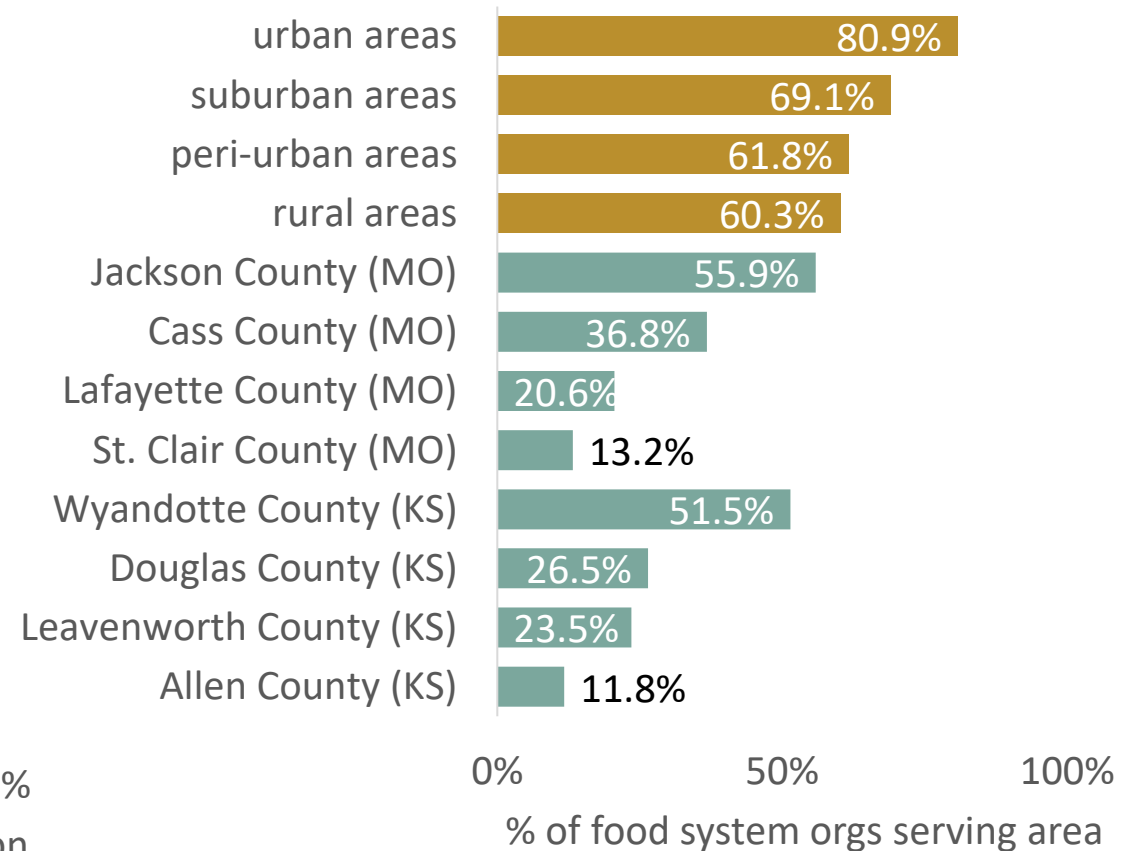


Food system organizations serve many at-need populations, but geographic gaps in service area may be present.

Most food system organizations serve marginalized populations. However, the food system workforce groups and those that are housing insecure are less likely to be focus populations for outreach or services.



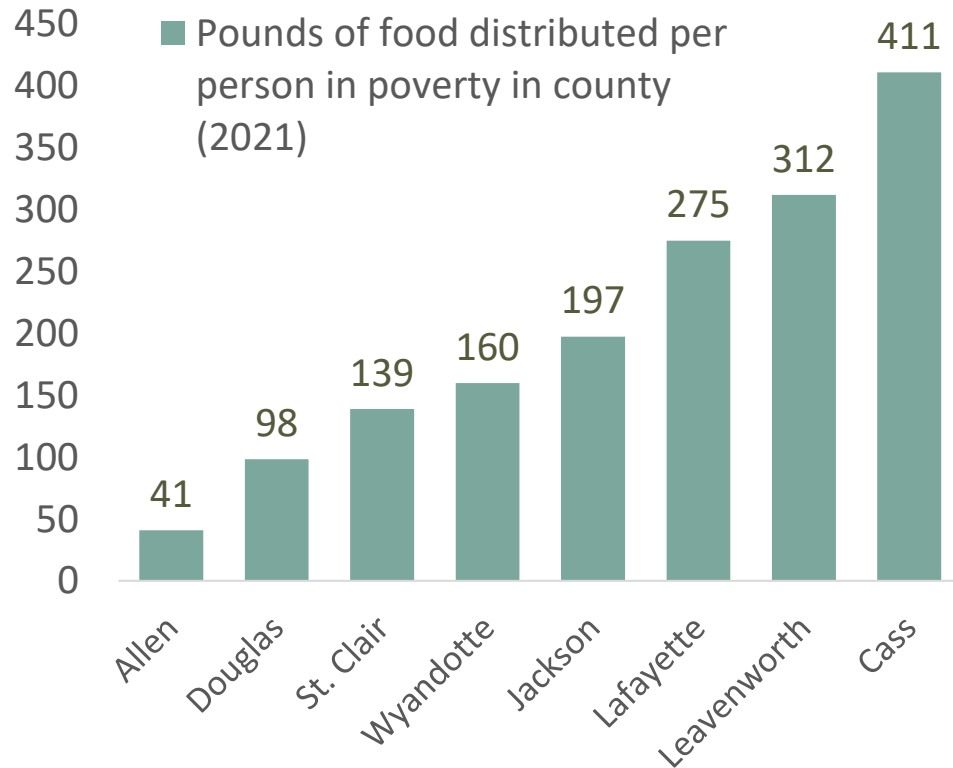
More food system organizations serve urban areas. Food system organizations are much less present in smaller, more rural counties.



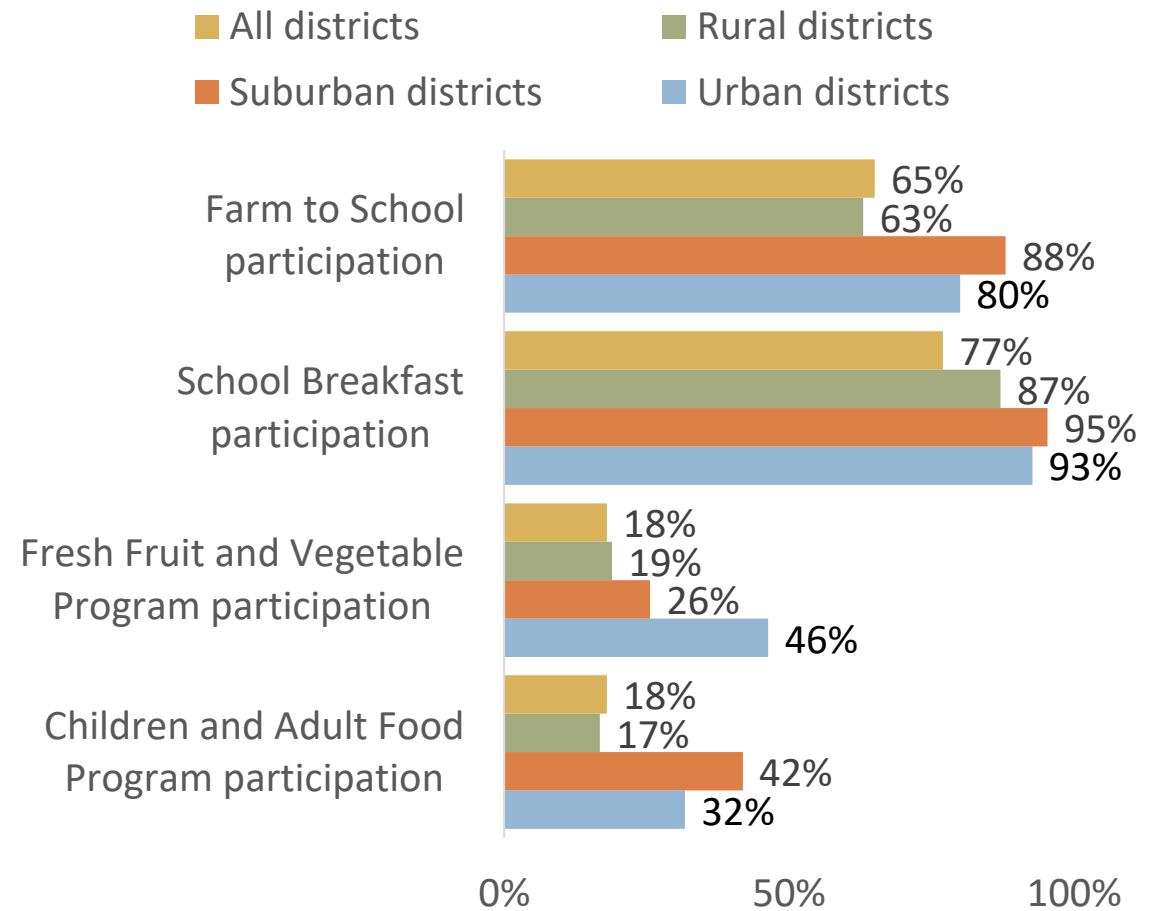
Food system resources are substantial, but resources appear to be more limited in rural areas.

According to Harvesters data, 32 million pounds of food were distributed in 2021. This equates to 193 pounds of food for each of the 168,312 people living in poverty in the 8 counties. However, distribution across the counties was uneven.

More detailed data on food recipients was unavailable for Allen, Douglas, and St. Clair counties.

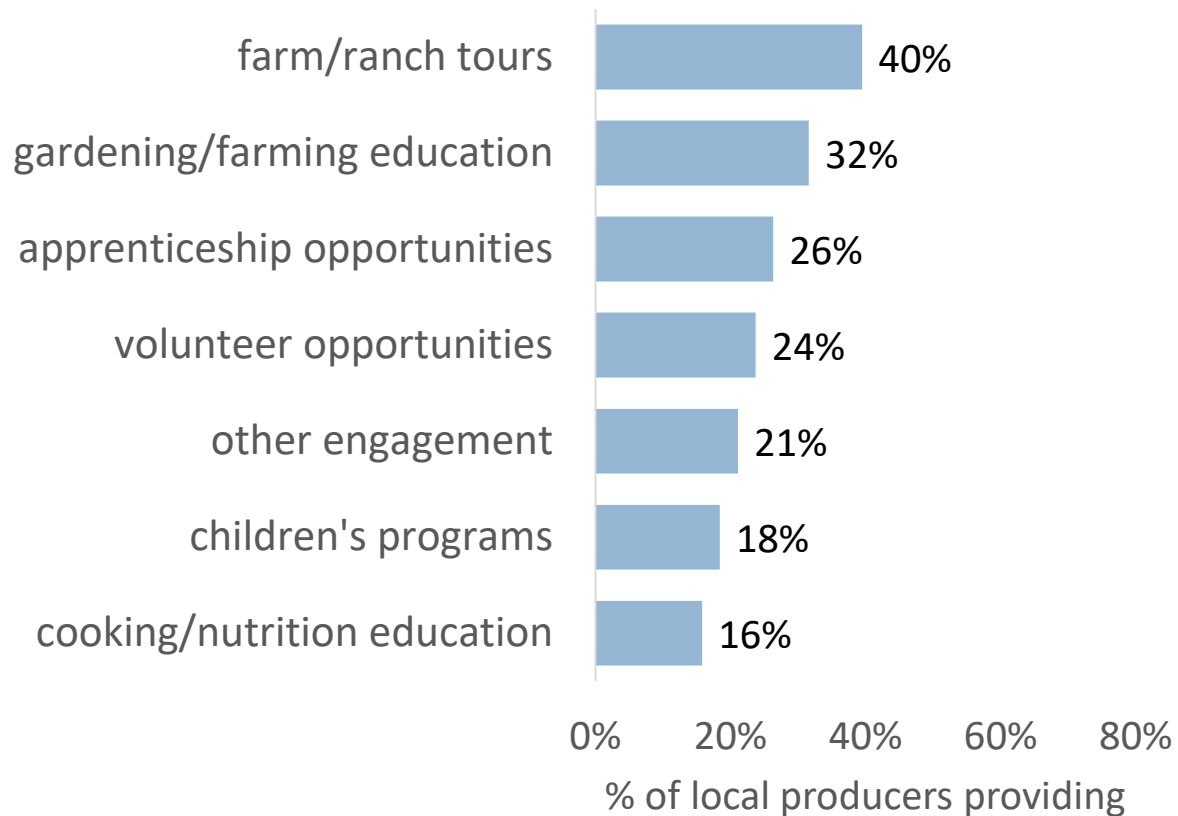


The majority of school districts in the 8 counties participate in programs such as Farm to School and School Breakfast. However, participation rates are lower for rural school districts.

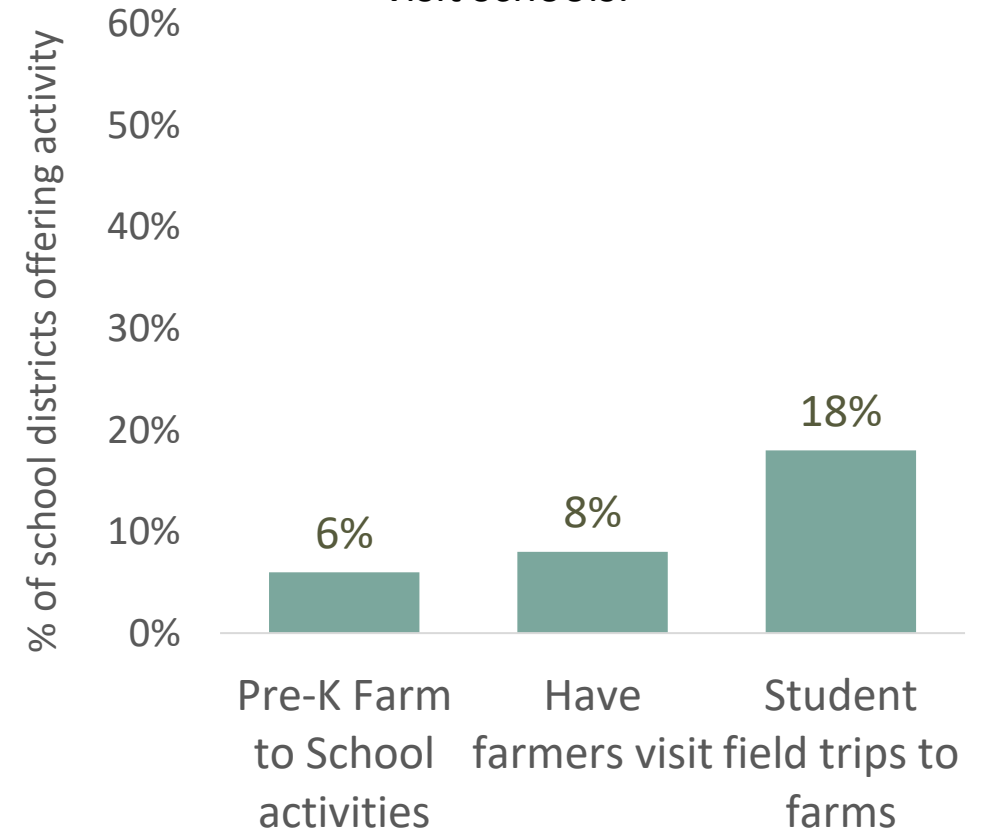


Community engagement opportunities are available from local producers. Participation levels and impact are unclear.

The survey showed that **76% of local producers provide community education or engagement activities**. Specific types of activities varied from on-farm tours or volunteering to programs and education.



School districts were relatively unlikely to provide specific farm to school education programs. Less than 1 in 5 was currently doing field trips to farms in 2019-20, with less than 1 in 10 having farmers visit schools.



Focus group comments recognized strengths of the community but also challenges in reaching people in need with healthy food.

“supportive community with strong relationships”

“growing number of farms and farmers markets”

“People are interested in learning and eating fresh food”

“space and refrigeration for storing fresh produce at food pantries”

“transportation and time to get produce from gardens/farms to pantry”

“Need accessible points - pantries/kitchens open on weekends and evenings”

“need database that stays updated, like app or map with hours and info”

“High-calorie fast food is cheap and subsidized”

“need for ready-to-eat or grab-and-go food”

“Contract regulations of some institutional vendors make local purchasing difficult”

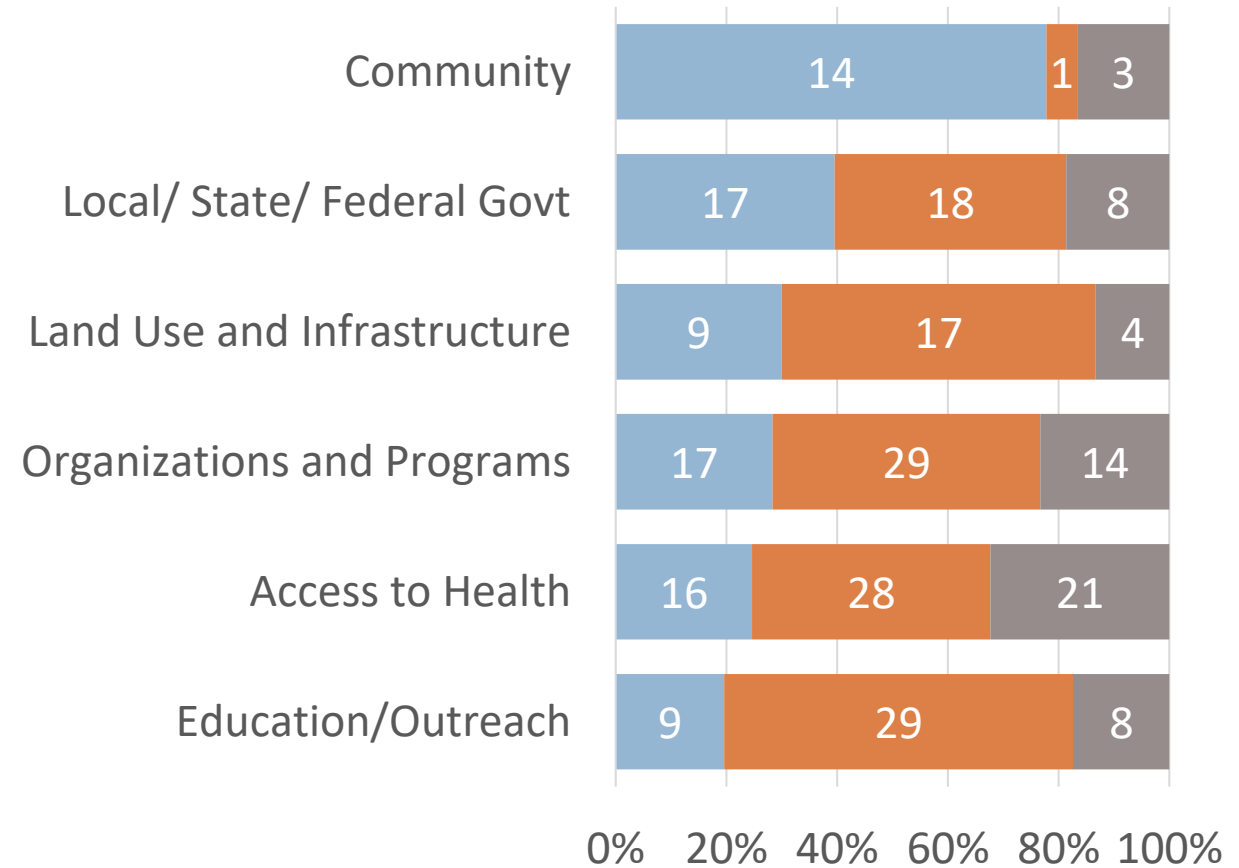
“Channel or streamline health-related programs”

“more programs for buying fresh and local food”

“better connecting local grown food with low-income communities”

Count of Healthy People Focus Group Comments by Theme and Sentiment

■ Strengths ■ Weaknesses ■ Opportunities



Unanswered Data Questions: What We Don't Know

Insights from data are limited by availability of data, the age of data, and the types of analysis that are pursued. Knowing what we don't know is important to any data story. It can also facilitate planning and prioritization for future data reports and analysis.

To what extent have overall health outcomes been impacted by the pandemic?	Analysis not pursued in this assessment
Is the metro area an outlier for any health outcomes compared to national data and other similar communities?	Analysis not pursued in this assessment
How well served are residents at a sub-county level by food pantries and other food system organizations close to them (i.e. are there areas that are over- or under-served?)	Analysis not pursued in this assessment
Is the food pantry system meeting goals? How efficiently are the system and/or individual food pantries operating?	Data availability unknown
How engaged is the local community with local food producers and food system organizations?	Data availability unknown
How does school system engagement in Farm to School and other programs align with goals and/or compare with similar communities?	Analysis not pursued in this assessment

Strong Communities

A close-up photograph of a hand holding a red circular sticker. The sticker has the text "I Voted" written on it in white, with "I" on the top line and "Voted" on the bottom line. The background is a blurred image of a person's arm and hand.

I
Voted

~ Improves equity and responds to community food needs

~ Contributes to healthy neighborhoods

~ Builds diverse and collaborative relationships, trust, and reciprocity

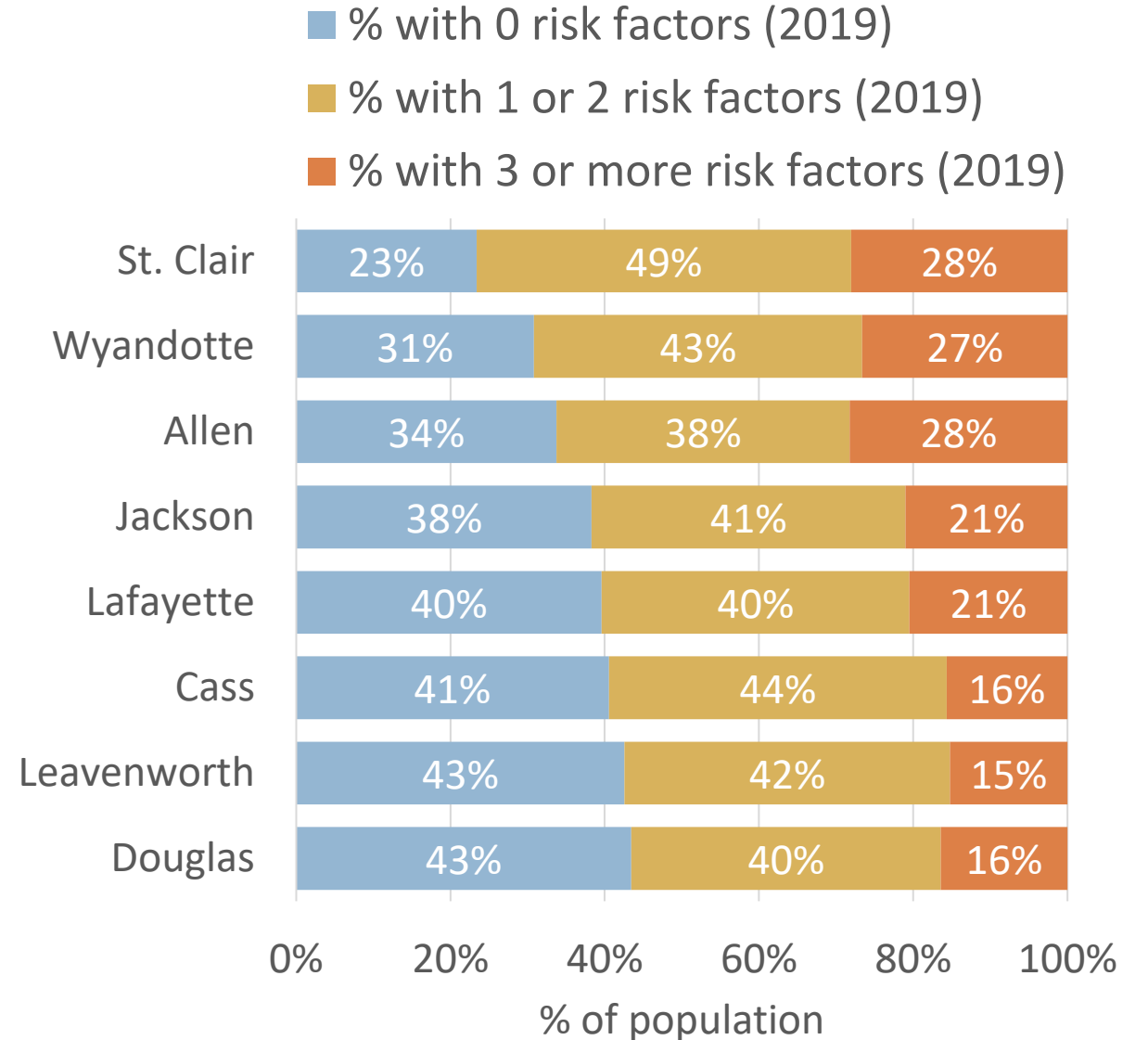
~ Supports civic participation, political empowerment, and local leadership

~ 77.9% of food system organizations surveyed stated that they provided programs, services or initiatives to support Strong Communities

Pre-pandemic, more than half the population of each county had at least 1 or 2 risk factors that threaten community resilience.

Community Resilience Estimates is an index created by the US Census Bureau to estimate how at-risk communities are to the impacts of disasters. Risk factors include:

- Income-to-Poverty Ratio < 130 percent
- Single or zero caregiver household
- Unit-level crowding (> 0.75 persons per room)
- Communication barriers (limited English-speaking in HH or no one over 16 with HS diploma)
- No one in the household is employed full-time, year-round (excludes 65+ residents)
- Disability posing constraint to significant life activity
- No health insurance coverage
- Being aged 65 years or older
- Households without a vehicle
- Households without broadband Internet access

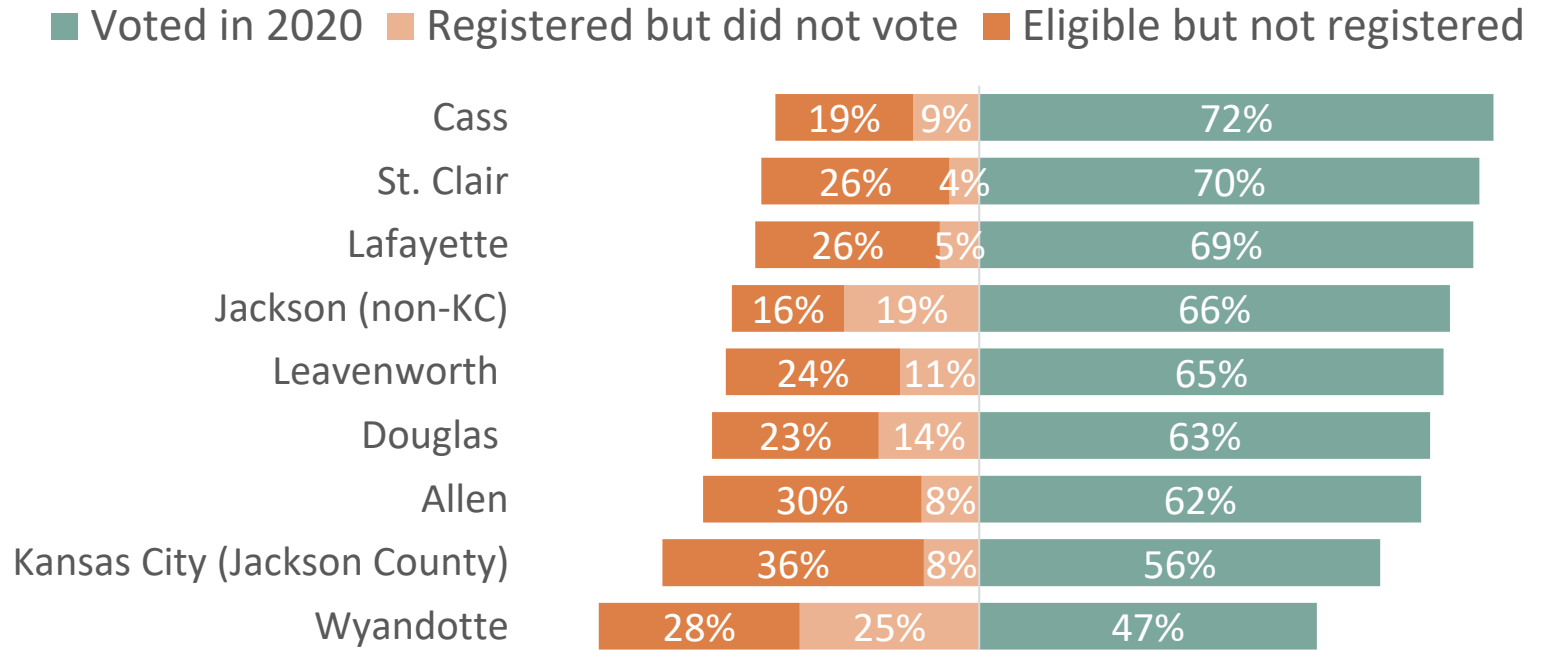


Civic engagement is average compared to national numbers but shows signs of strength.

Voting rates ranged from half to three-quarters of eligible voters in 2020, compared to a national turnout of 67%. The largest urban areas had the lowest turnout.

In most counties, lack of registration was a bigger issue than turnout of registered voters.

Union representation and membership increased slightly in Kansas, while only representation increased in Missouri. Nationally, both states are ranked in the middle for representation (21st and 25th respectively).



	Kansas		Missouri	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
Union representation as a percent of workers	11.2%	11.4%	10.1%	10.2%
Union members as a percent of workers	8.9%	9.2%	9.4%	9.0%

Focus groups continued to note community strengths and infrastructure weaknesses, but with the **additional challenge of political divisions.**

“Strong neighborhood associations” *“more integrated social groups”*

“Volunteers to serve on boards and committees, to do fundraising”

“Siloed or competing organizations” *“lack of trust”*

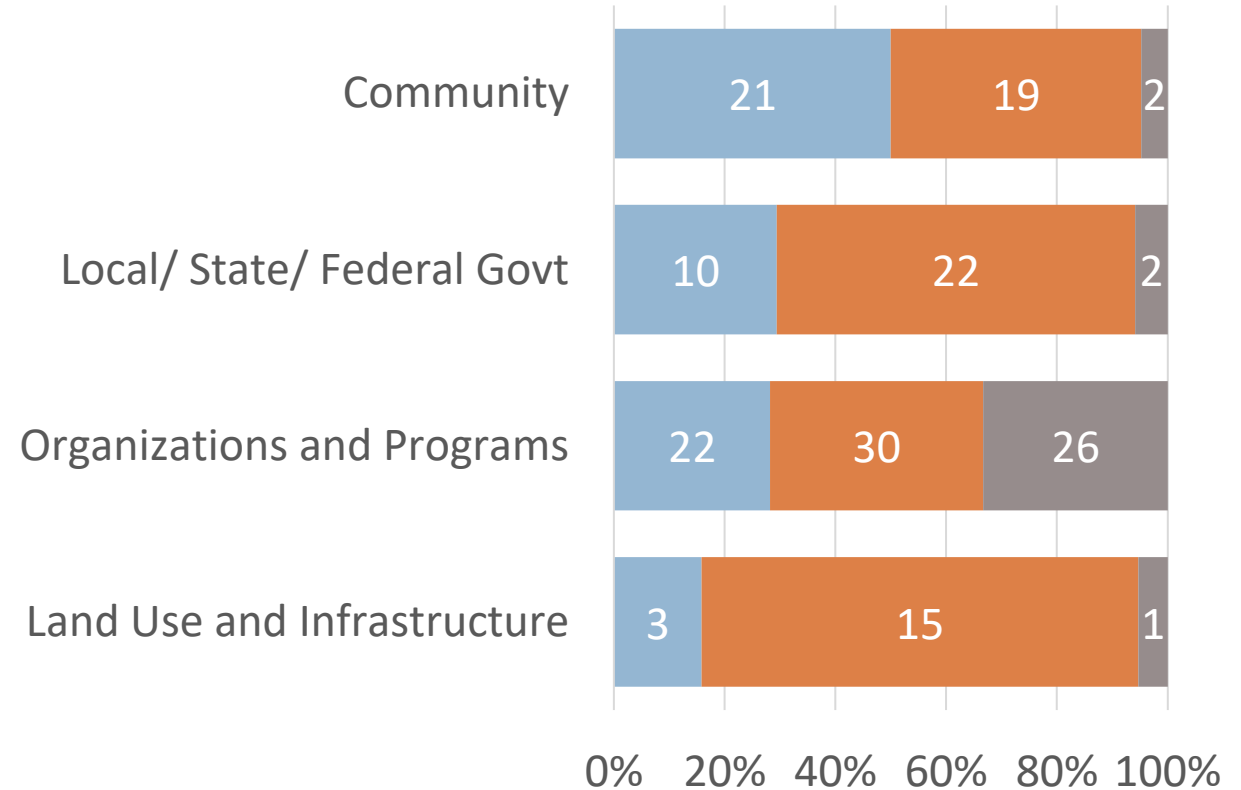
“racial and economic segregation” *“political division”*

“Make decision-making information publicly available”

“Build local coalitions and collaboration” *“multi-tiered systems of support in schools addressing barriers”*

Count of Strong Communities Focus Group Comments by Theme and Sentiment

■ Strengths ■ Weaknesses ■ Opportunities



Unanswered Data Questions: What We Don't Know

Insights from data are limited by availability of data, the age of data, and the types of analysis that are pursued. Knowing what we don't know is important to any data story. It can also facilitate planning and prioritization for future data reports and analysis.

How do community resilience metrics compare with similar communities?	Analysis not pursued in this assessment
Are Kansas City counties outliers for any community resilience metrics compared to national data and other similar communities?	Analysis not pursued in this assessment
What proportion of residents engage in other types of civic participation (i.e. mutual aid groups, neighborhood associations)?	Data availability unknown
How strong is community connectedness?	Data availability unknown

Vibrant Farms



~ Supports local, sustainable family farms to thrive and be economically viable

~ Protects and cares for farmers and farm-workers

~ Honors stories of food and farm legacy through community voices

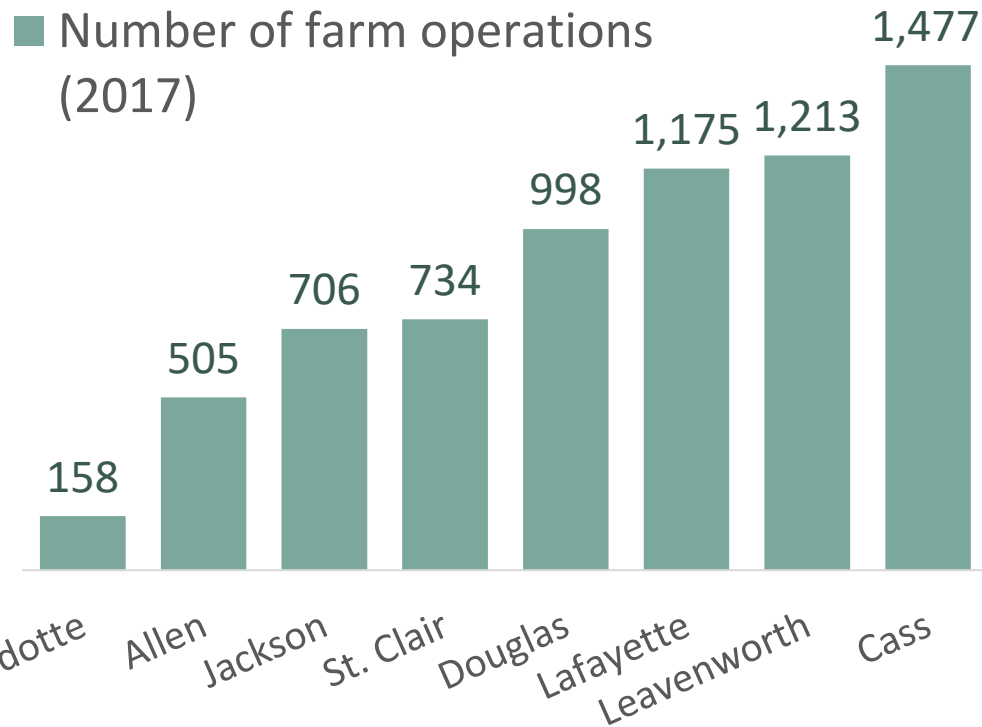
~ Respects farm animals

63.2% of food system organizations surveyed stated that they provided programs, services or initiatives to support Vibrant Farms

The area has many farming operations, but **farms producing consumer goods represent a small portion** of the total.

As of 2017 (the most recent data available from USDA Census), there were nearly **7,000 active farm operations** in the eight county area.

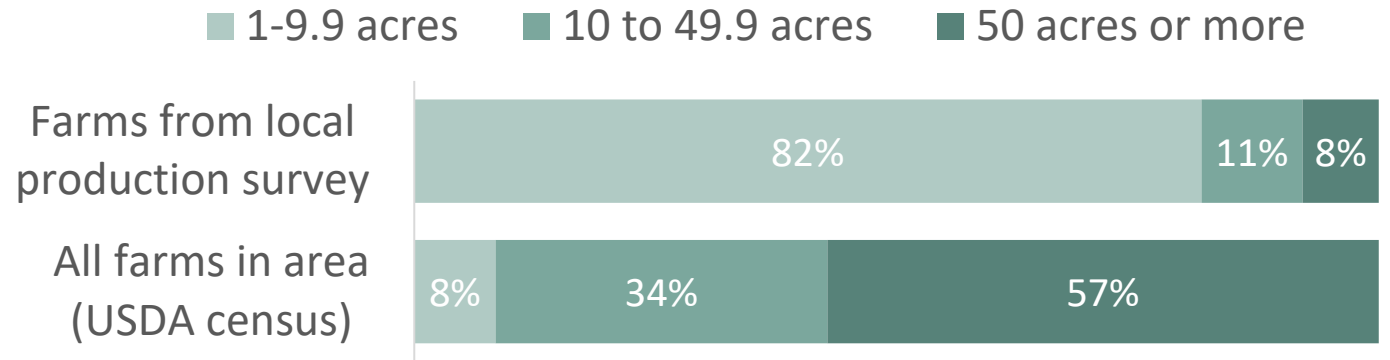
However, the majority of these farms were focused on commodity crops such as soybean or grain, or cattle operations. **Only 2.6% of these farms sold vegetables** and **3.2% sold fruit and tree nuts** (including berries).



	Farms w/ vegetable sales	County population per farm w/ veg sales
St. Clair	15	630
Allen	7	1,786
Lafayette	17	1,923
Leavenworth	24	3,396
Cass	26	4,026
Douglas	28	4,332
Jackson	56	12,513
Wyandotte	8	20,681

Farms and farmers represented in the local production survey look different than farms and farmers in the area overall.

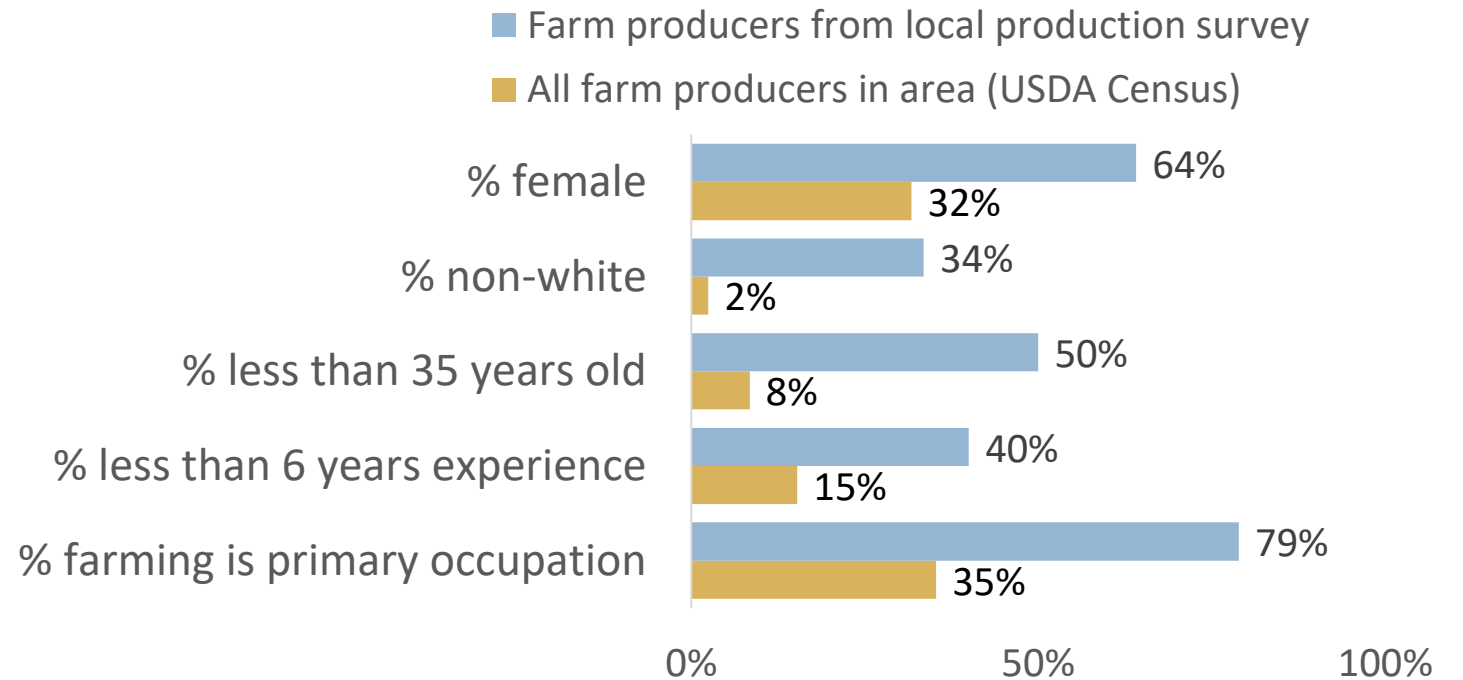
The vast majority of farms in the local production survey are **less than 10 acres**, compared to only 8% of farms overall.



Demographically, farm producers in the local production survey are **more representative of women and non-white races/ethnicities.**

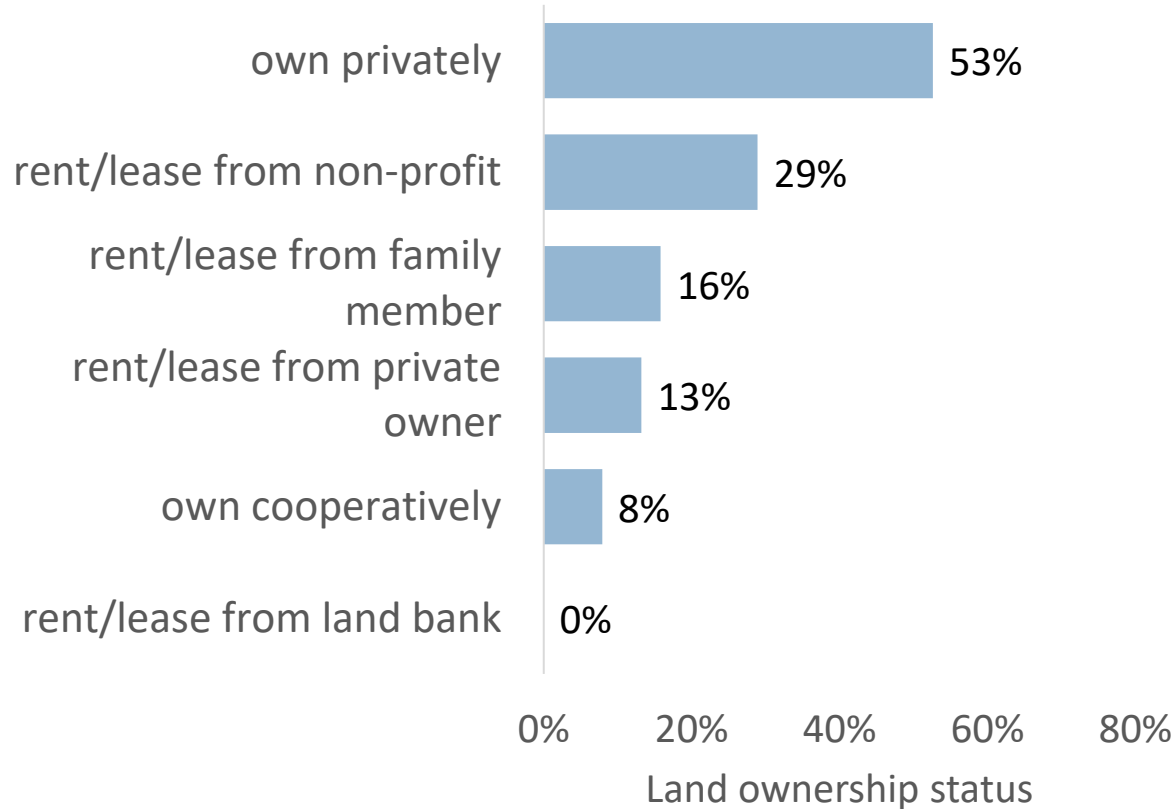
They are also **younger, have less years of experience**, and are more likely to be focused on farming as a primary occupation.

78% of local producers surveyed do not operate any additional business on their farm or ranch.

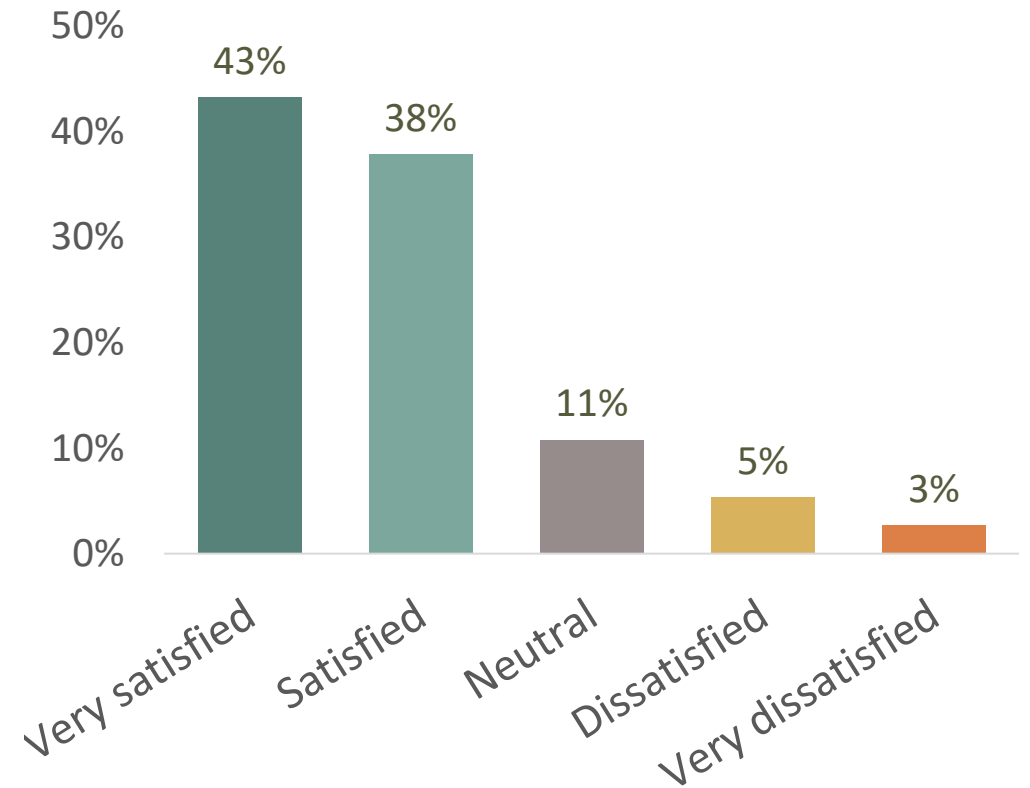


Land ownership/control is a positive area from the local production survey but comments and focus groups expressed challenges.

More than half of local producers from the survey own their land, while nearly another third rent from a non-profit organization.



4 out of 5 local producers are satisfied with their land access. However, producers shared via comments that obtaining more land for expansion is expensive and difficult, especially in urban areas.

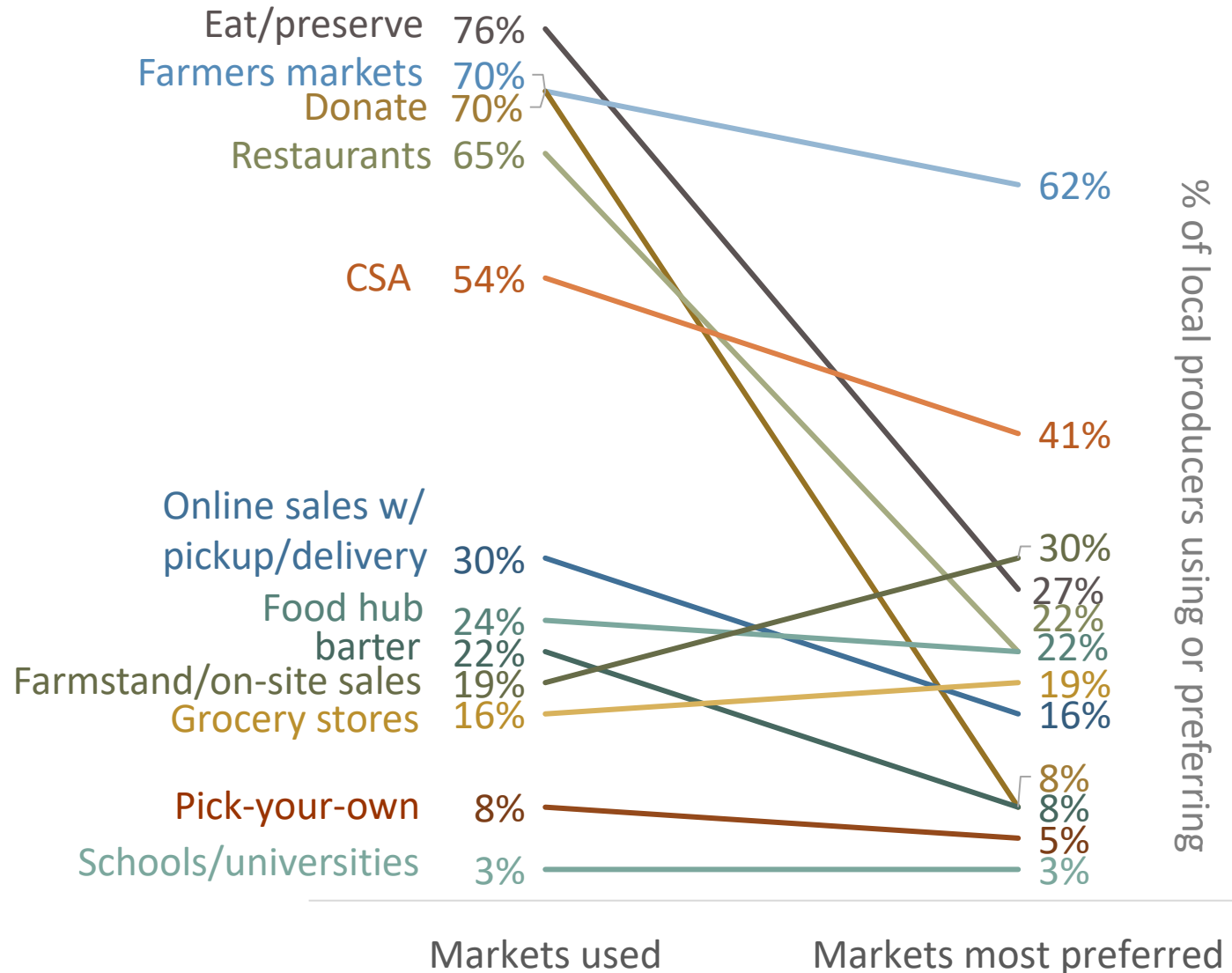


The top preferred markets for local producers are already heavily utilized.

According to feedback from the local production survey, **two of the most frequently used markets** that produce revenue – farmers markets and CSAs – **are also the top two preferred markets.** Restaurants are also frequently used but less preferred. Farmstand/on-site sales are less frequently used than preferred.

70% of local producers said that reliable/consistent sales is the most important factor for deciding on markets for sales and distribution. 68% say that social media is the most effective way to market, and 60% say word of mouth.

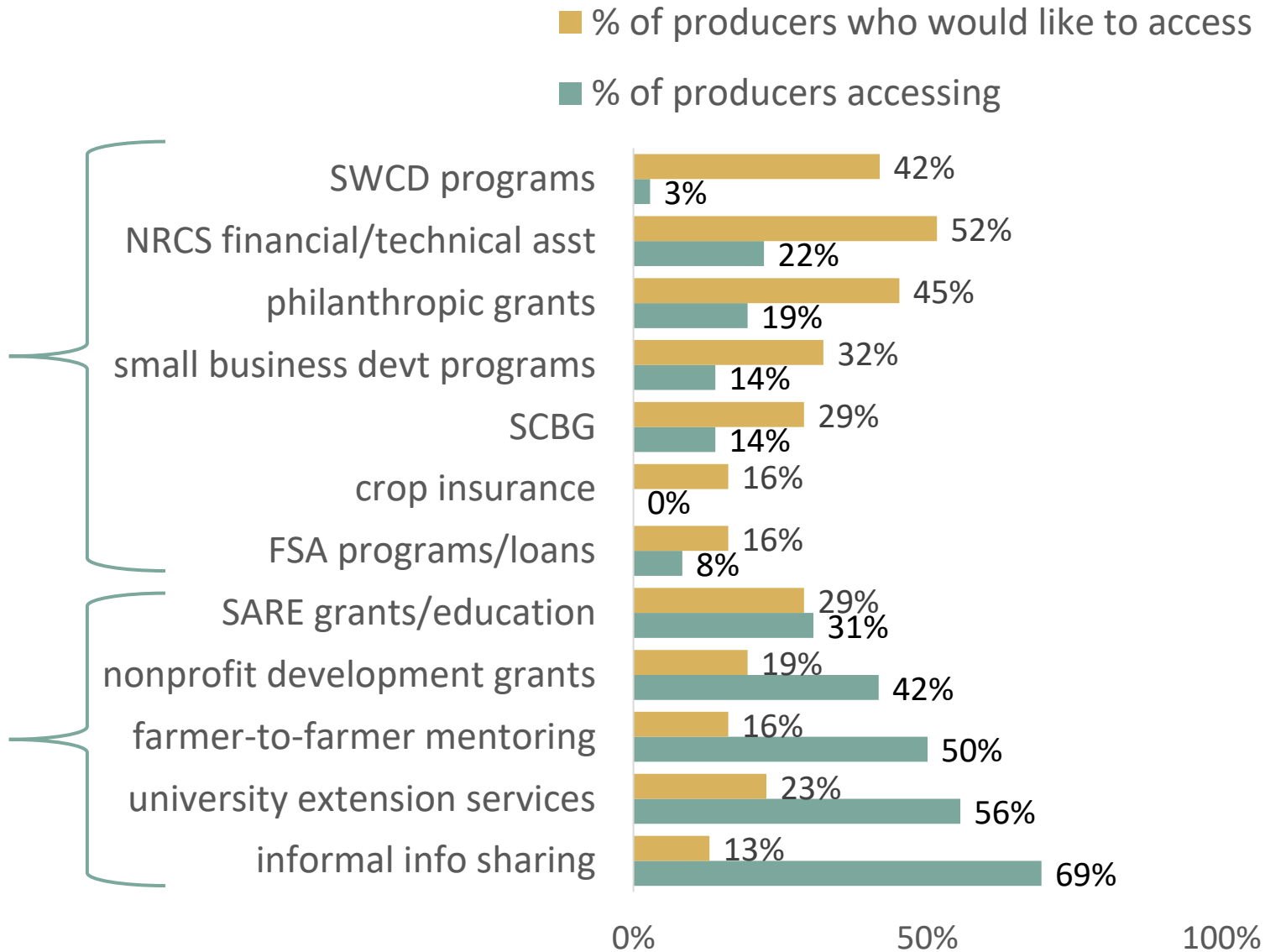
Local producers commented that **assistance with customer education and recruitment, along with social media/advertising help,** would make it easier to sell to preferred markets.



Many local producers have an unmet need for access to existing resources.

Access gap exists for these resources. Local producers who would like to access them > local producers that have accessed them.

Resources from nonprofits, university extension, Sustainable Agriculture Research and Extension (SARE) are more commonly utilized, along with farmer info sharing and mentoring



Focus groups referenced a **strong community of farmers and consumers**, but also rising costs and limited support from government.

“lots of land and agriculture”

“supportive communities with strong relationships”

“strong network of local farmers growing diverse crops”

“business is growing - support for local food and farmers”

“Finding experienced, skilled labor at the wage we can afford”

“Prohibitive fees and licenses, documentation, navigating the system”

“need local retailers willing to work with small businesses”

“cost of business has grown and not necessarily increasing profits”

“Family farm transitions - land and housing affordability, reappraisal of farmland”

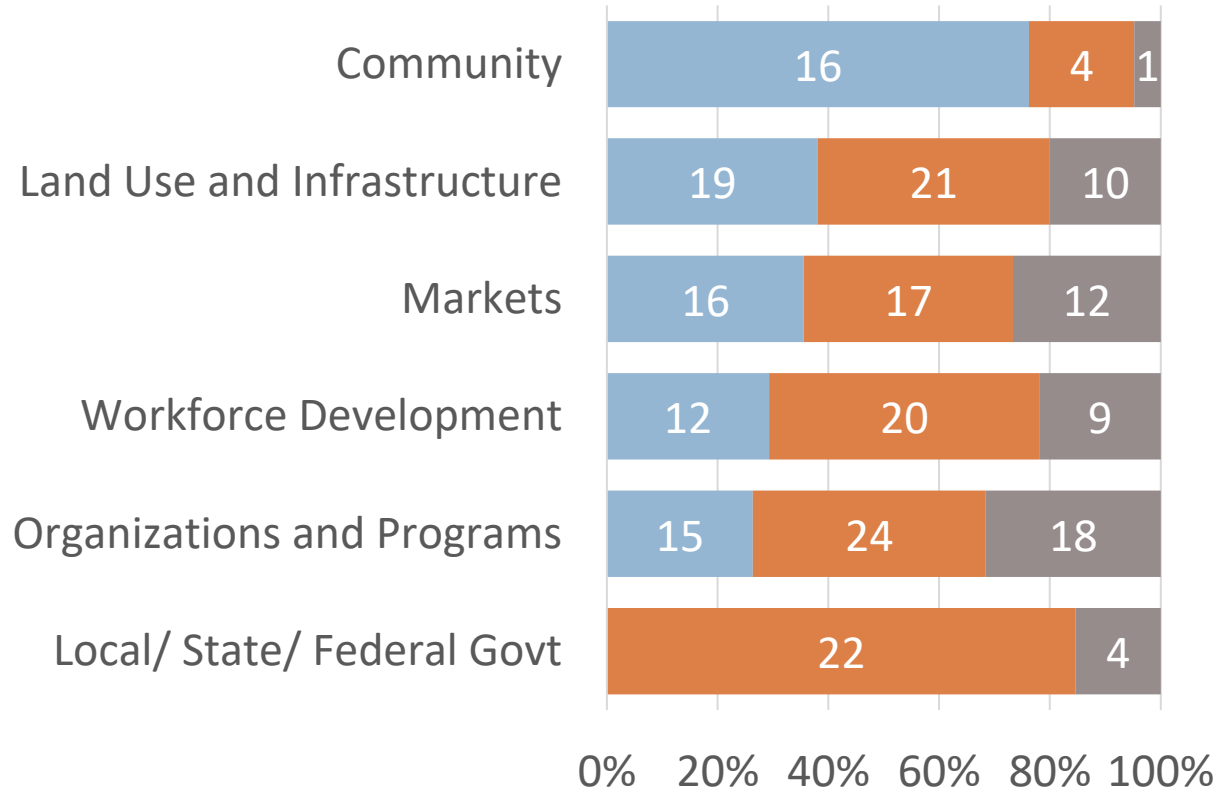
“Advocate for resources supporting sustainable and economically accessible farming opportunities”

“Build on strong, established markets”

“Cross-sector planning to prioritize local food economies”

Count of Vibrant Farms Focus Group Comments by Theme and Sentiment

■ Strengths ■ Weaknesses ■ Opportunities



Unanswered Data Questions: What We Don't Know

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How many local food producers are operating in the Kansas City area, and how has that number changed?	Data availability unknown
How has the overall picture of farms in the area changed (size, land use, demographics of owners, etc.) since the 2017 USDA Census?	Newer data unavailable until later in 2023
How inclusive is the USDA Census of urban farms?	Data availability unknown
How representative are the insights from the local production survey for local food producers in general?	Data availability unknown
Who consumes local food, how much local food do they consume, how much money do they spend, and how have these measures changed?	Data availability unknown
How accessible are local food sources for residents?	Analysis not pursued in this assessment
How well are farmers markets and other market types functioning, and are they seeing growth?	Data availability unknown

Sustainable Ecosystems

~Sustains and grows a healthy environment

~ Promotes an ecological ethic

~ Enhances biodiversity

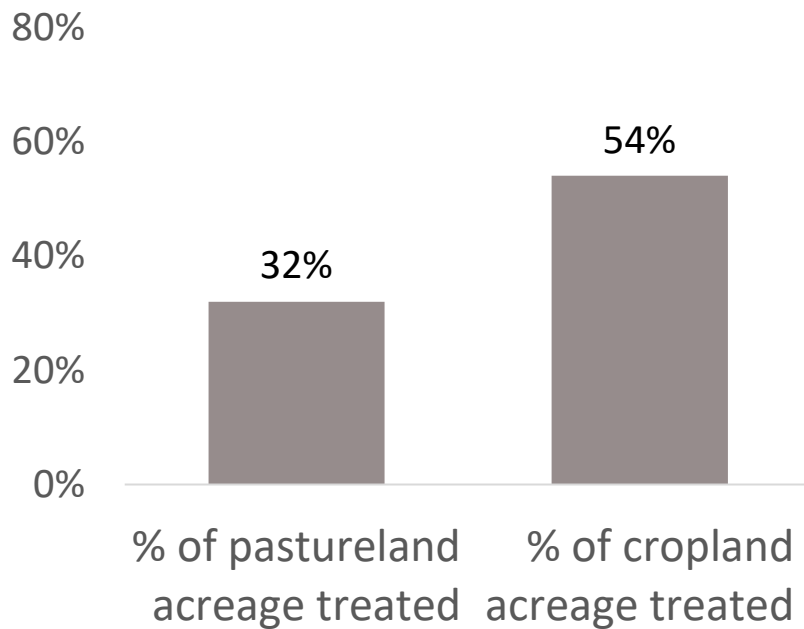
~ Promotes agricultural and food distribution practices that mitigate climate change

~ 60.3% of food system organizations surveyed stated that they provided programs, services or initiatives to support Sustainable Ecosystems

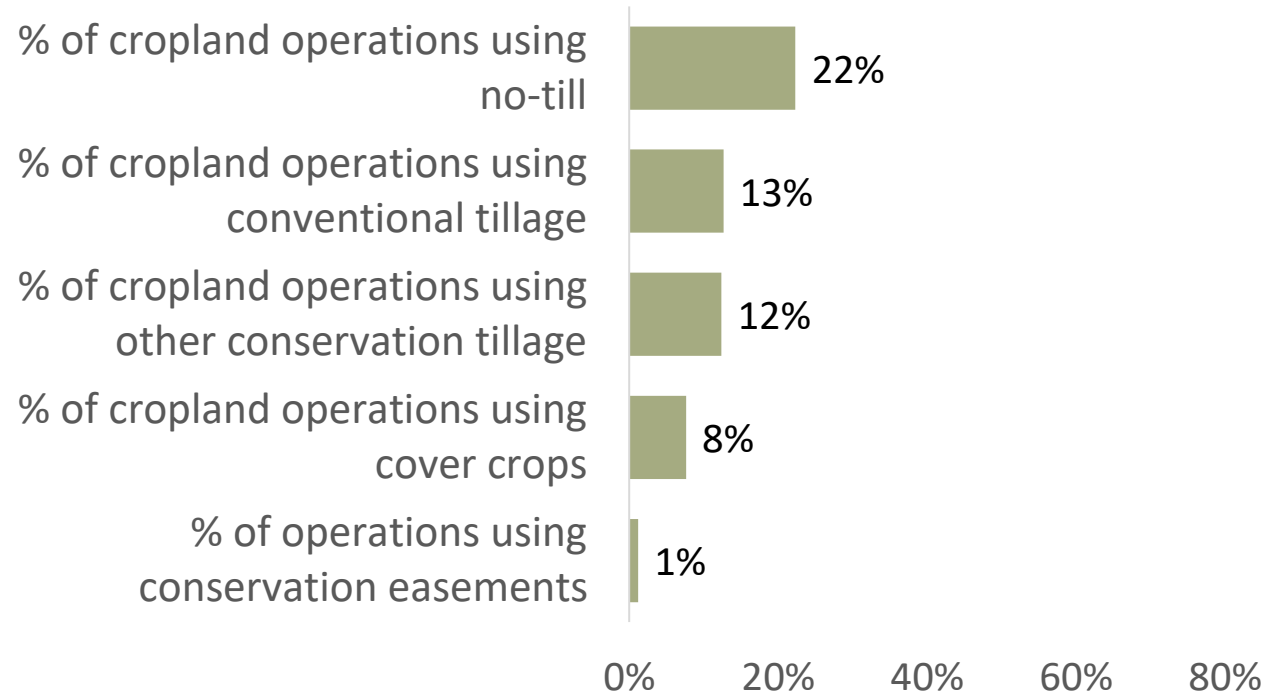


As of 2017, **alternative and/or organic land management practices were not widespread** among farming operations in the area.

More than half of cropland acreage across the eight counties was treated with fertilizer, and nearly a third of pastureland. Only .05% of farm operations were USDA certified as organic.



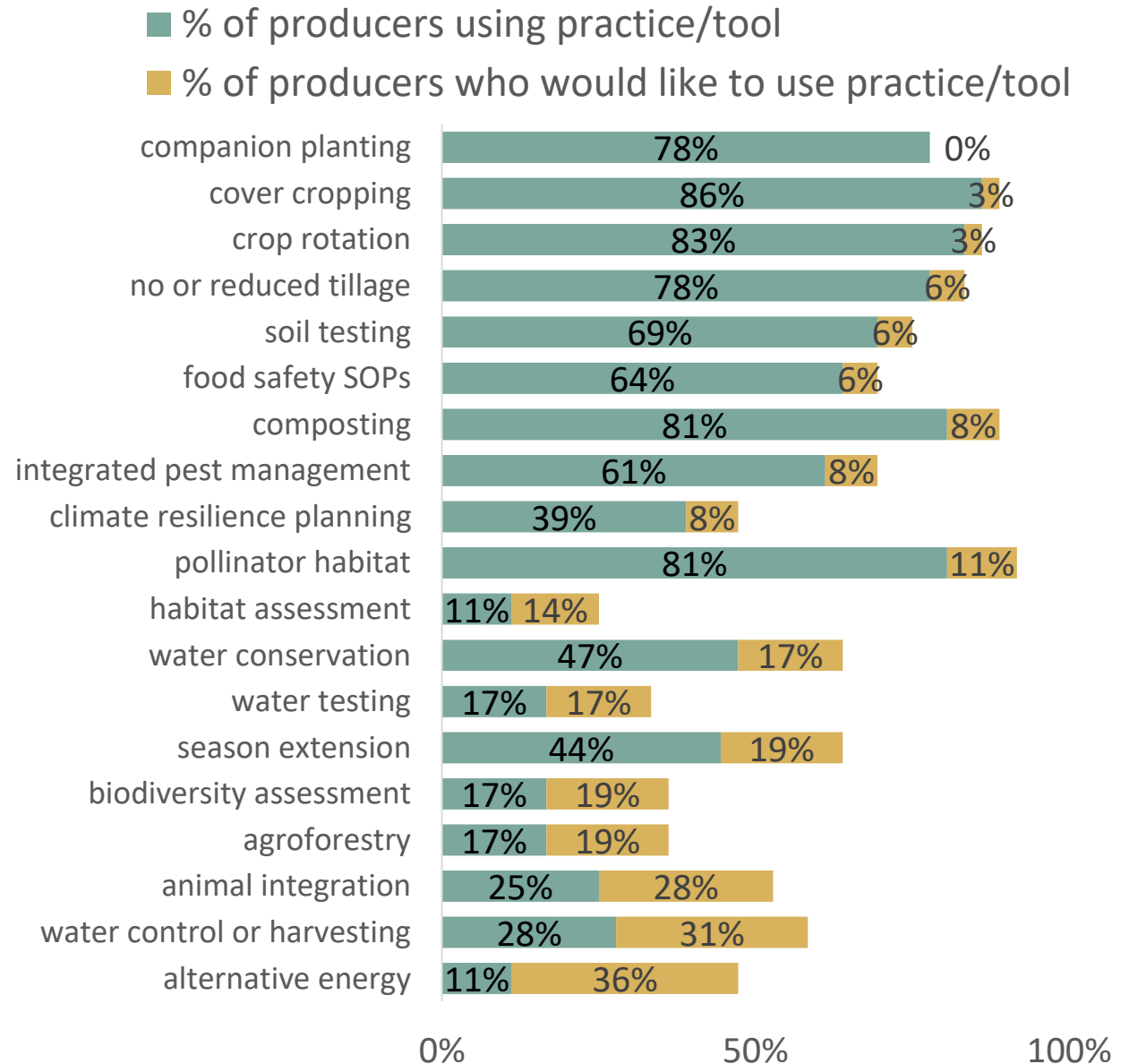
No-till was the most common alternative land management practice, but **less than a quarter of operations with cropland employed no-till**. For those that did, on average 320 acres/operation were no-till.



By contrast, the majority of local producers are using no-till, cover cropping, and many other land management practices.

Less commonly used practices and tools also had the most interest from producers who would like to use them. Resource management tools like alternative energy and water control or harvesters were of the most interest, along with animal integration.

Assistance with project support, funding, and labor were cited by local producers as changes that would make it easier for them to implement preferred practices.



Focus groups noted the **local orientation toward sustainability**, but also the **significant constraints present in the broader environment**.

“robust stakeholder groups”

“Soil stewardship ethic”

“Growing interest in sustainability”

“Health and biological capacity of the environment”

“environmental racism”

“big ag, big money”

“rapid sale of land to “developers”

“Lack of preparedness/ slow to adapt / rapid shift to extreme weather events”

“Loss of technical knowledge, indigenous practices”

“Support policies related to our ecosystem”

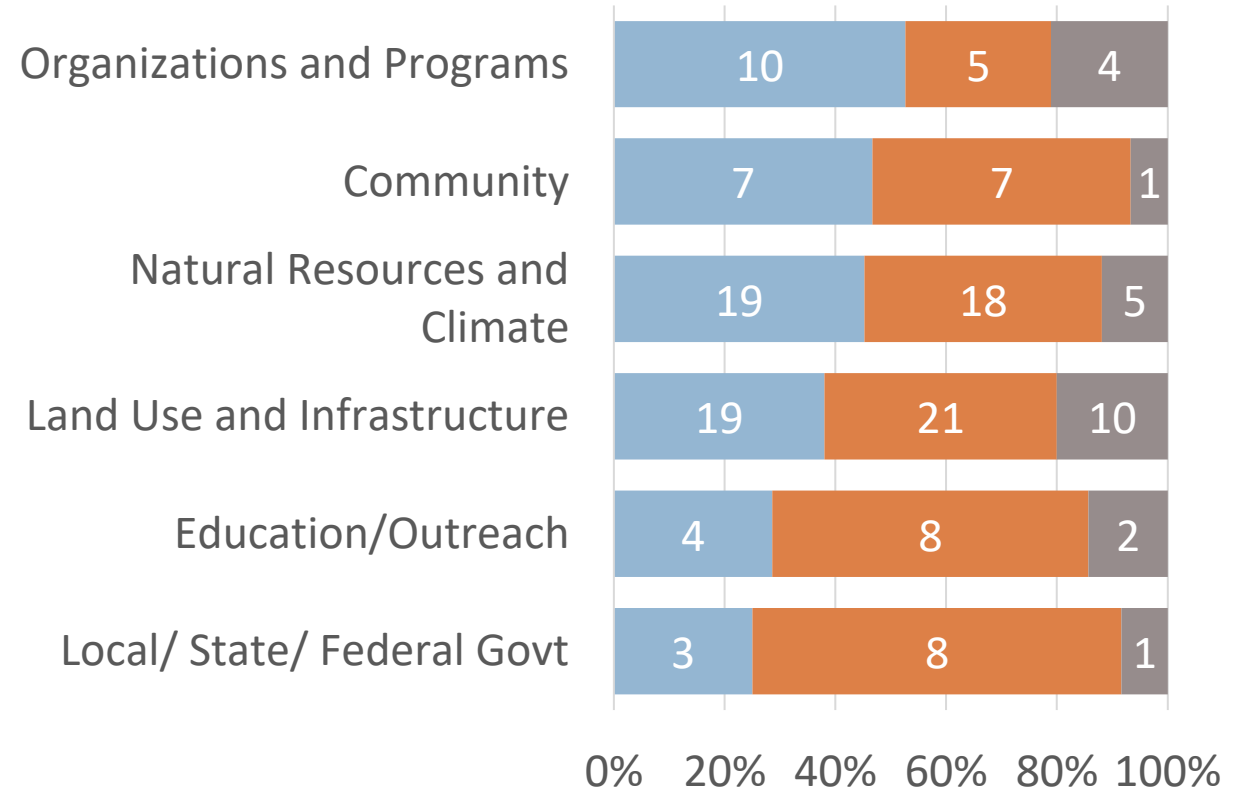
“Farming outreach and sustainability education”

“extension services, support partners with resources - collaborate with grants”

“Design with nature instead of against it, like green infrastructure, stormwater management, trails and parks along the river”

Count of Sustainable Ecosystems Focus Group Comments by Theme and Sentiment

■ Strengths ■ Weaknesses ■ Opportunities



Unanswered Data Questions: What We Don't Know

Insights from data are limited by availability of data, the age of data, and the types of analysis that are pursued. Knowing what we don't know is important to any data story. It can also facilitate planning and prioritization for future data reports and analysis.

How has climate change impacted the local farming ecosystem, or how is it projected to impact it?	Data availability unknown
How have land management practices changed for farms in the area generally since the 2017 USDA Census?	Newer data unavailable
How representative are the insights from the local production survey about land management practices for local food producers in general?	Data availability unknown

Thriving Local Economies



~ Creates local jobs and builds long-term economic vitality within the food system

~ Builds local wealth

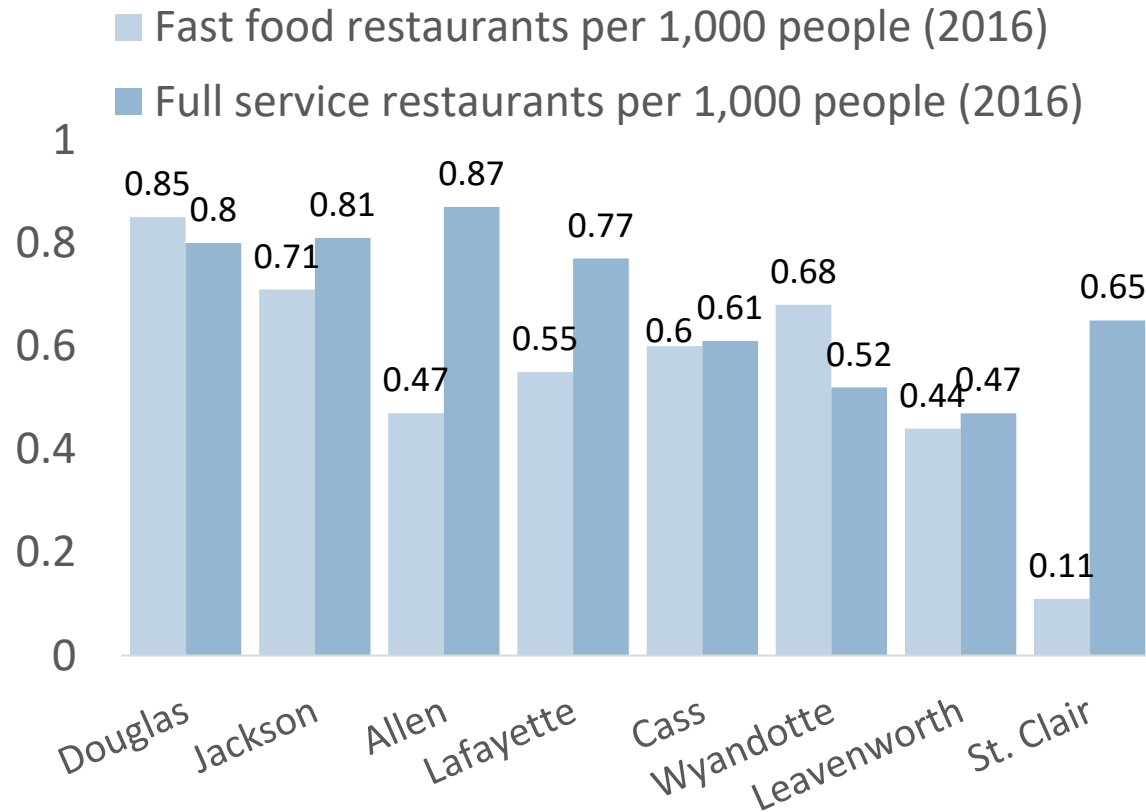
~ Promotes sustainable development while strengthening local food systems

~ Includes infrastructure that supports community and environmental health

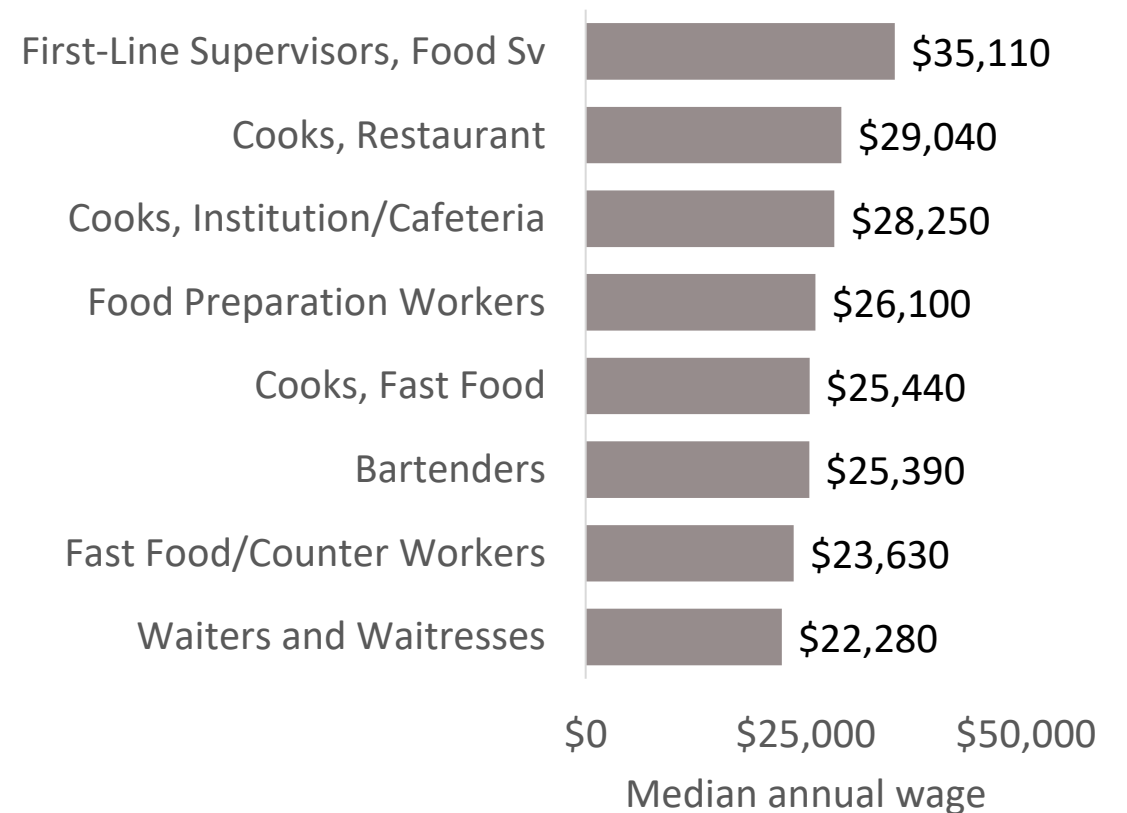
~ 63.2% of food system organizations surveyed stated that they provided programs, services or initiatives to support Thriving Local Economies

Food service jobs are common but vary by county; however, **annual wages for nearly all jobs in this sector do not reach a living wage.**

Variations in fast-food and full-service restaurants per capita mean that **food service job opportunities also differ by location.** Pre-pandemic numbers may overstate the current number of restaurants.



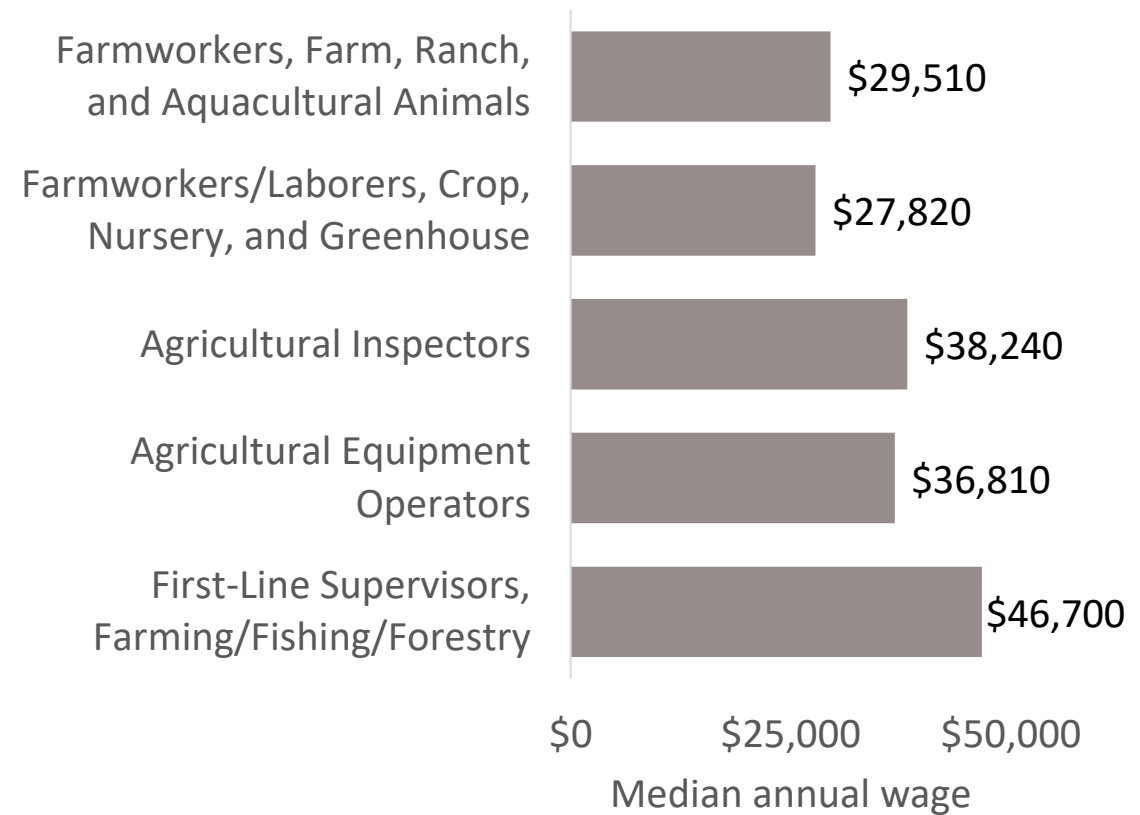
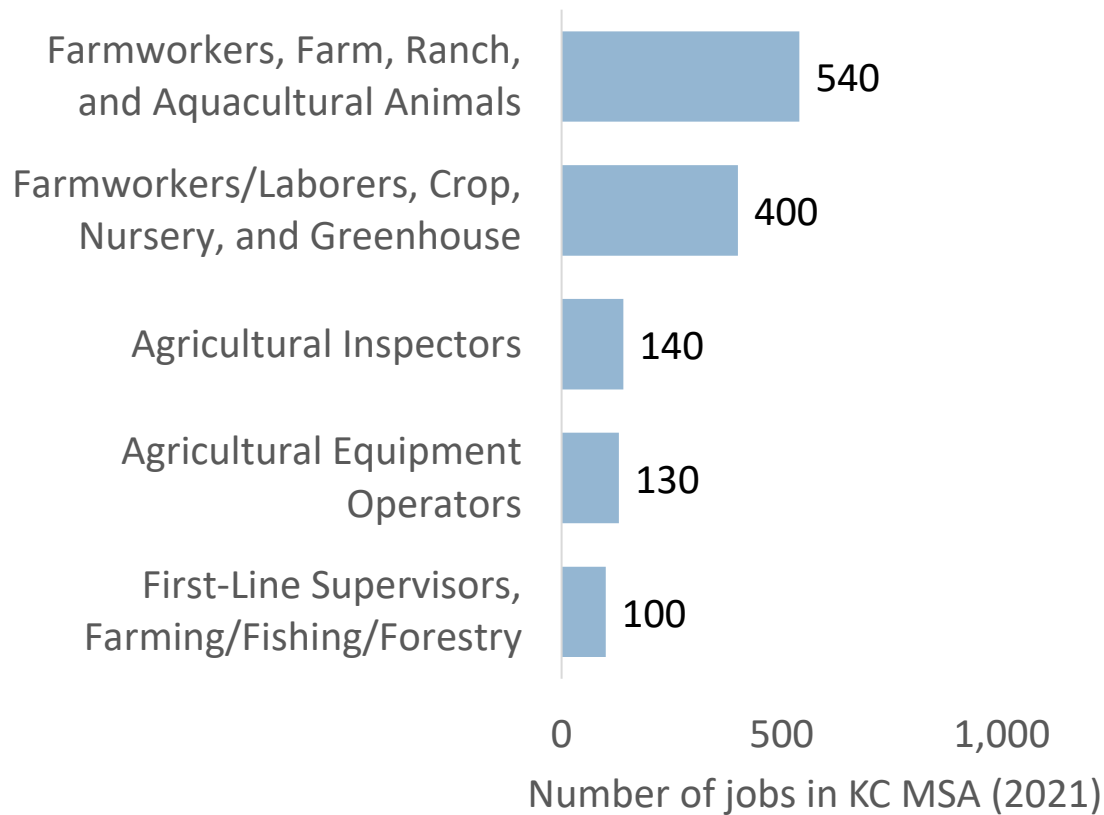
While there were over 83,000 food preparation and serving related jobs in the Kansas City MSA as of May 2021, **the overall median wage of \$25,890 is well below an annual living wage for Kansas or Missouri.** Salaries by job type do not vary much from this low wage.



Farming, fishing, and forestry jobs are uncommon and low wage.

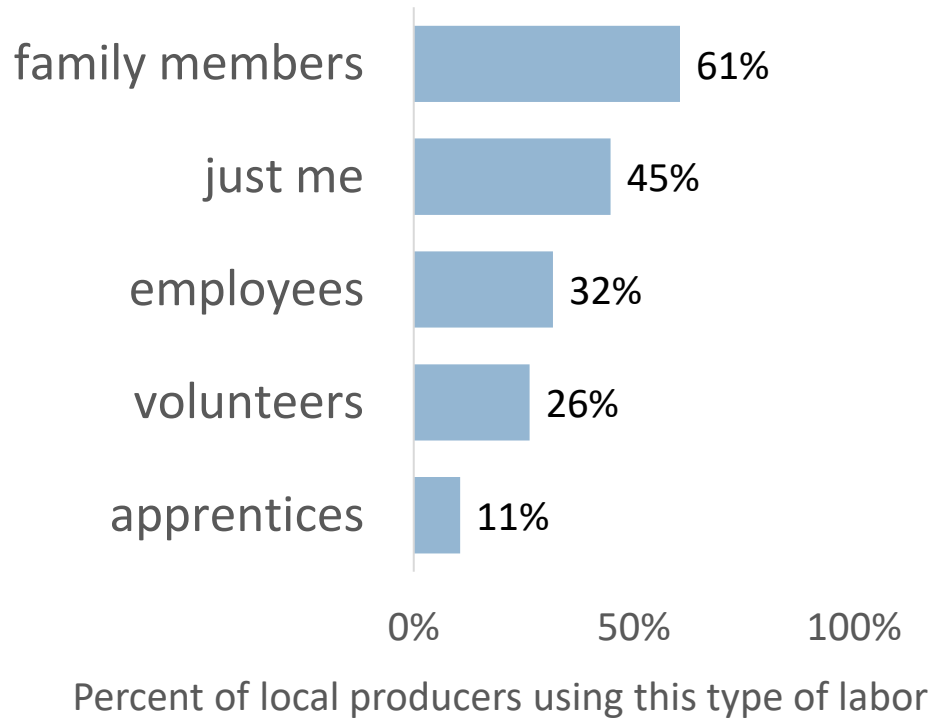
As of May 2021, the farming, fishing, and forestry sector had only 1,460 jobs total in the Kansas City MSA (Kansas had 3,800 and Missouri had 5,790). According to location quotient (LQ) calculations, jobs in this sector are underrepresented locally.

Jobs in the farming, fishing, and forestry sector are not only uncommon, they are also low wage. The most common worker/laborer roles have a median annual wage that is less than a living wage.



The local production survey supports the the fact that **there are limited full-time paid opportunities to work on a local farm.**

Most local producers rely on family members or themselves for farm labor.
Overall, **only 40% of local producers say that they employ paid labor** on their farm.

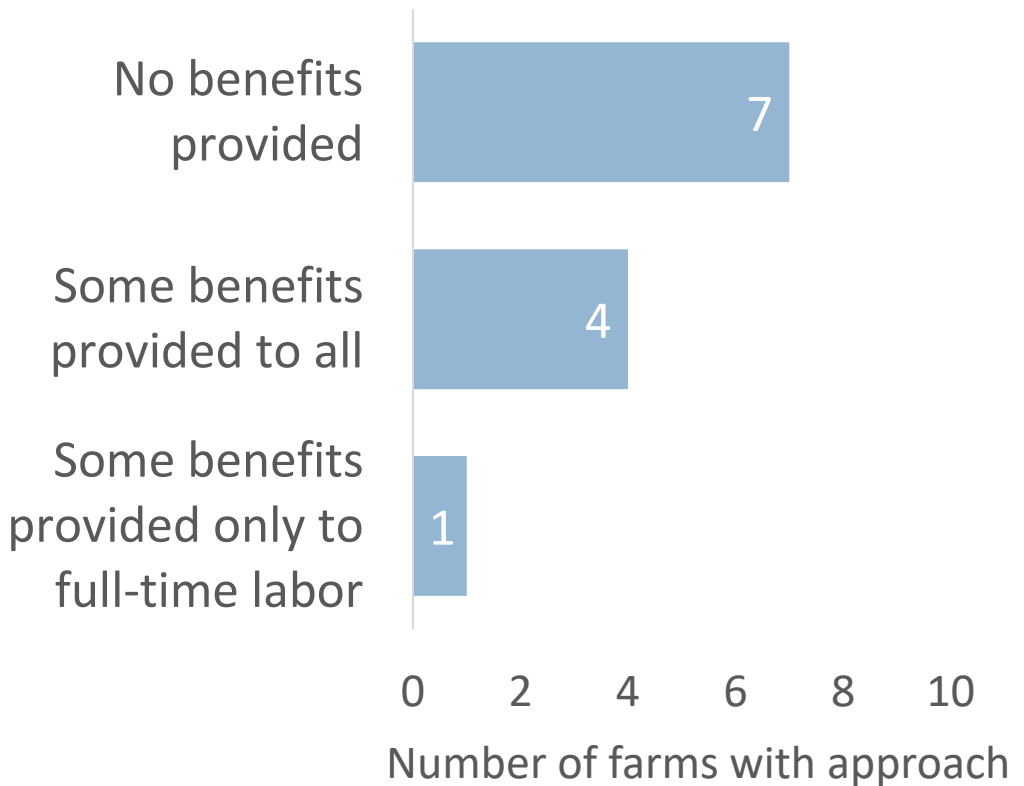


12 local producers provided information on their paid labor; **they are primarily part-time workers, who receive a fair wage compared to the local average.**

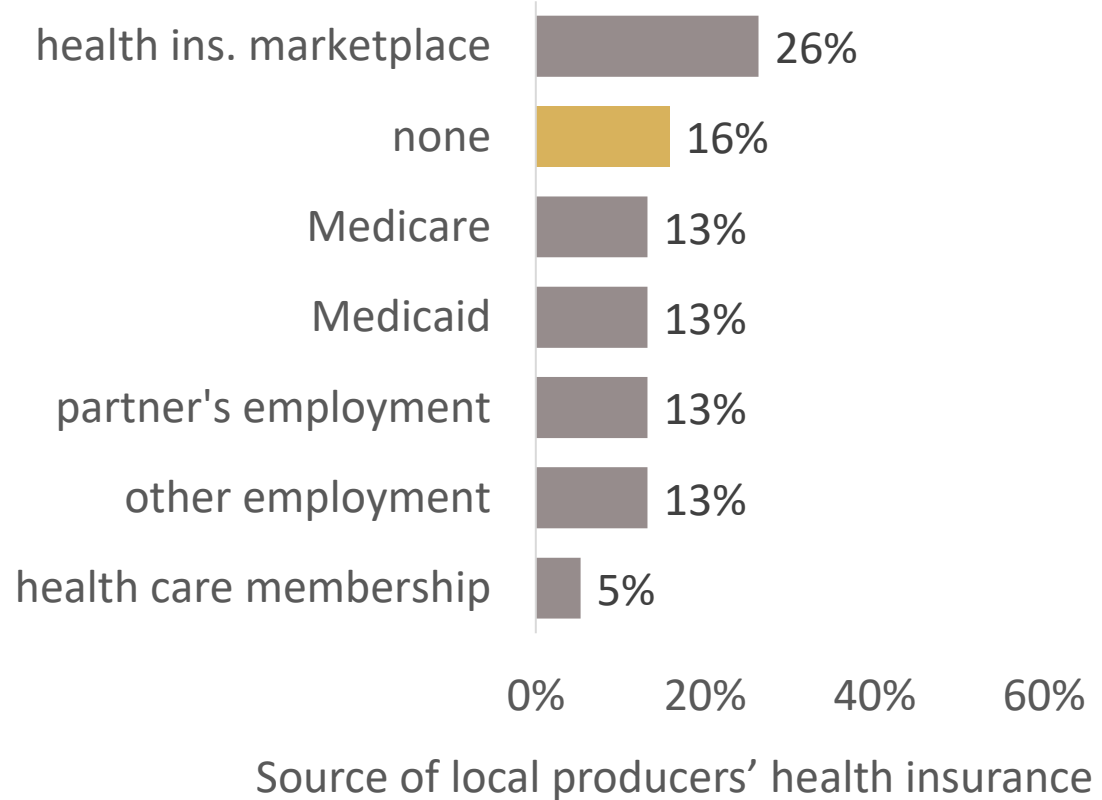
- Median part-time workers employed = 3
- Only four farms said that they employ full-time workers (between 1 and 4 total)
- 8 out of 12 pay an average hourly wage between \$13.75 and \$15, which is similar to the local median wage for farmworkers.
- 10 out of 12 farmers said that they have increased their hourly wage in the last two years.

Access to health insurance is limited for farm producers and farm labor.

Of the local producers employing paid labor, less than half provide any benefits. **Health insurance is not provided as a benefit by any local producer to part-time employees**; one provides health insurance to full-time employees.



Health insurance is also a challenge for local producers themselves, with over a quarter purchasing from the marketplace, and 16% not having health insurance.

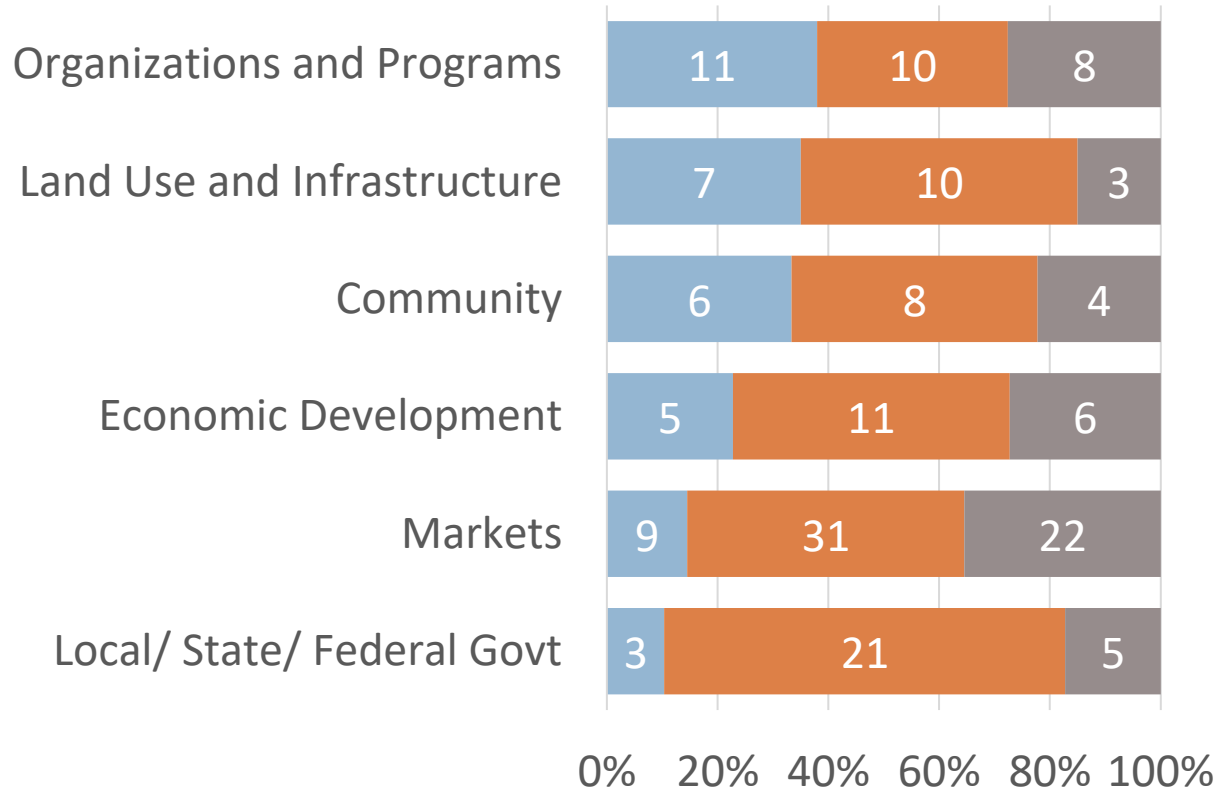


Focus groups recognized the local significance of agriculture as a sector, but noted a **lack of resources and investment to create growth in the sector.**

<i>“Markets for farm products”</i>	<i>“Agriculture is large part of Kansas economy”</i>	<i>“workforce training programs, apprenticeships”</i>
<i>“small business supports don't have knowledge about farming/urban ag”</i>	<i>“Low-education levels or brain drain”</i>	<i>“Lack of access to processing space for small-scale producers”</i>
<i>“disconnected infrastructure”</i>	<i>“labor-intensive growing = higher costs or exploited labor”</i>	<i>“Litigious society - need for insurance and permits”</i>
<i>“Bureaucracy”</i>		
<i>“Workforce development in Ag”</i>	<i>“Food as a public work”</i>	<i>“Expand support for local food businesses, restaurants, and retail markets”</i>
<i>“Help young people stay in the community, improve their respect for this type of work”</i>	<i>“Leverage logistics infrastructure of KC food distributors to back haul and sell locally”</i>	<i>“Support to expand local production through supply chains”</i>

Count of Thriving Local Economies Focus Group Comments by Theme and Sentiment

■ Strengths ■ Weaknesses ■ Opportunities



Unanswered Data Questions: What We Don't Know

Insights from data are limited by availability of data, the age of data, and the types of analysis that are pursued. Knowing what we don't know is important to any data story. It can also facilitate planning and prioritization for future data reports and analysis.

How has the restaurant landscape shifted since the pre-pandemic period?	Newer data unavailable
How have the number of food sector and farming sector jobs shifted over time, and have wages increased according to national trends?	Analysis not pursued in this assessment
How many people locally are receiving education and/or workforce development related to food sector and farming sector jobs?	Data availability unknown
How have costs and inflation impacted farms and farmers, from both an expense and revenue standpoint?	Data availability unknown
What is the economic output of local producers and how has it changed over time?	Data availability unknown

JUSTICE AND FAIRNESS

- *Page 6: FOOD INSECURITY FOR ADULTS and FOOD INSECURITY FOR CHILDREN - Gundersen, C., Strayer, M., Dewey, A., Hake, M., & Engelhard, E. (2021). Map the Meal Gap 2021: An Analysis of County and Congressional District Food Insecurity and County Food Cost in the United States in 2019. Feeding America; FREE AND REDUCED LUNCH - Missouri Department of Education and Kansas Department of Education*
- *Page 7: INCOME ELIGIBILITY FOR NUTRITION PROGRAMS - Gundersen, C., Strayer, M., Dewey, A., Hake, M., & Engelhard, E. (2021). Map the Meal Gap 2021: An Analysis of County and Congressional District Food Insecurity and County Food Cost in the United States in 2019. Feeding America; SNAP PROGRAM PARTICIPATION - American Community Survey 2016-2020 5 year estimates.*
- *Page 8: SNAP STORES PER CAPITA - Store data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, SNAP Benefits Redemption Division. Population data are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates; WIC STORES PER CAPITA - Store data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, Supplemental Food Programs Division, Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch. Population data are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2018 Population Estimates; LOW INCOME AND LOW ACCESS TO STORES - Economic Research Service (ERS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Food Environment Atlas. <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas/>*
- *Page 9: DEMOGRAPHICS OF FOOD SYSTEM ORGANIZATIONS - Food System Organization Survey administered by KC Healthy Kids; DEMOGRAPHICS OF LOCAL PRODUCERS - Local Production Survey administered by KC Healthy Kids.*
- *Page 10: JUSTICE AND FAIRNESS FOCUS GROUP COMMENTS - Focus Groups facilitated by KC Healthy Kids.*

HEALTHY PEOPLE

- *Page 13: POOR HEALTH OUTCOMES - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019; POOR INFRASTRUCTURE ACCESS - Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2019 and Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, 2014-2018.*
- *Page 14: POPULATIONS SERVED BY FOOD SYSTEM ORGANIZATIONS and SERVICE AREAS FOR FOOD SYSTEM ORGANIZATIONS - Food System Organization Survey administered by KC Healthy Kids;*
- *Page 15: POUNDS OF FOOD DISTRIBUTED PER PERSON IN POVERTY – Pounds of food from Harvesters Community Food Network data for 2021, people in poverty from 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates for Selected Economic Characteristics; PARTICIPATION BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN FARM TO SCHOOL PROGRAMS – USDA Farm to School Census*
- *Page 16: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT BY LOCAL PRODUCERS - Local Production Survey administered by KC Healthy Kids; FARM ACTIVITIES IN SCHOOLS - USDA Farm to School Census*
- *Page 17: HEALTHY PEOPLE FOCUS GROUP COMMENTS - Focus Groups facilitated by KC Healthy Kids.*

STRONG COMMUNITIES

- *Page 20: COMMUNITY RESILIENCE BY COUNTY – US Census Bureau, Community Resilience Estimates, 2019*
- *Page 21: VOTING PARTICIPATION BY COUNTY - Compiled from data available at each jurisdictions election authority; UNION MEMBERSHIP AND REPRESENTATION BY STATE Bureau of Labor Statistics Table 5. Union affiliation of employed wage and salary workers by state, 2020-2021 annual averages.*
- *Page 22: STRONG COMMUNITIES FOCUS GROUP COMMENTS - Focus Groups facilitated by KC Healthy Kids.*

VIBRANT FARMS

- *Page 25: FARM OPERATIONS – USDA/NASS 2017 Census of Agriculture, Table 8; VEGETABLE AND FRUIT/NUT SALES - USDA/NASS 2017 Census of Agriculture, Table 2. County population numbers from 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates for Selected Economic Characteristics*
- *Page 26: FARM SIZE - USDA/NASS 2017 Census of Agriculture, Table 8 and Local Production Survey administered by KC Healthy Kids; DEMOGRAPHICS OF PRODUCERS - USDA/NASS 2017 Census of Agriculture, Table 45 and Local Production Survey administered by KC Healthy Kids*
- *Page 27: LAND OWNERSHIP and LAND CONTROL SATISFACTION - Local Production Survey administered by KC Healthy Kids*
- *Page 28: MARKET ACCESS AND PREFERENCES - Local Production Survey administered by KC Healthy Kids*
- *Page 29: RESOURCE ACCESS AND INTEREST - Local Production Survey administered by KC Healthy Kids*
- *Page 30: VIBRANT FARMS FOCUS GROUP COMMENTS - Focus Groups facilitated by KC Healthy Kids.*

SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEMS

- *Page 33: ORGANIC CERTIFICATION - USDA/NASS 2017 Census of Agriculture, Table 42, total operations Table 8; TREATED LAND - USDA/NASS 2017 Census of Agriculture, Table 40, total acres Table 8; LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - USDA/NASS 2017 Census of Agriculture, Table 41, total operations Table 8*
- *Page 34: LAND MANAGEMENT TOOLS AND INTEREST - Local Production Survey administered by KC Healthy Kids*
- *Page 35: SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEMS FOCUS GROUP COMMENTS - Focus Groups facilitated by KC Healthy Kids.*

THRIVING ECOSYSTEMS

- *Page 38: RESTAURANTS PER CAPITA – USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (2017). NASS - Quick Stats; FOOD SERVICE SECTOR WAGES AND JOBS - US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, May 2021 Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Area Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates*
- *Page 39: FARMING SECTOR JOBS and FARMING SECTOR WAGES - US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, May 2021 Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Area Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates*
- *Page 40: LOCAL PRODUCER LABOR and LOCAL PRODUCER WAGES AND WORKFORCE - Local Production Survey administered by KC Healthy Kids*
- *Page 41: LOCAL PRODUCERS HEALTH INSURANCE FOR WORKERS AND OWNERS – Local Production Survey administered by KC Healthy Kids*
- *Page 42: THRIVING LOCAL ECONOMIES FOCUS GROUP COMMENTS - Focus Groups facilitated by KC Healthy Kids.*