

HealthyJoCo
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FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

AUGUST 2024

Johnson County Public Health

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Iowa City, Iowa 52240

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IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Food Insecurity: having, at all times, both physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet dietary needs for a productive and healthy lifestyle[1].

High Food Security: no reported indications of food-access problems or limitations[2].

Marginal Food Security: one or two reported indications—typically of anxiety over food sufficiency or shortage of food in the house. Little or no indication of changes in diets or food intake[2].

Low Food Security: reports of reduced quality, variety, or desirability of diet. Little or no indication of reduced food intake[2].

Very Low Food Security: reports of multiple indications of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake[2].

Health Disparities: a particular type of health difference that is closely linked with social, economic, and/or environmental disadvantage. Health disparities adversely affect groups of people who have systematically experienced greater obstacles to health based on their racial or ethnic group; religion; socioeconomic status; gender; age; mental health; cognitive, sensory, or physical disability; sexual orientation or gender identity; geographic location; or other characteristics historically linked to discrimination or exclusion [3].

Health Inequities: These types of inequities are systemic differences in the health status within various populations. These inequities have significant impact on social and economic costs to both individuals and communities [4].

Balanced Meal: eating a wide variety of foods in the right proportions, and consuming the right amount of food and drink to achieve and maintain a healthy body weight [5]

[1] "Agriculture and Food Security." U.S. Agency for International Development, www.usaid.gov/agriculture-and-food-security.

[2] "Definitions of Food Security." USDA ERS - Definitions of Food Security, www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-u-s/definitions-of-food-security/.

[3] "Health Equity in Healthy People 2030." Health Equity in Healthy People 2030 - Healthy People 2030, health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/health-equity-healthy-people-2030.

[4] World Health Organization. (2018, February 22). Health inequities and their causes. World Health Organization. Retrieved January 6, 2023, from <https://www.who.int/news-room/facts-in-pictures/detail/health-inequities-and-their-causes>

[5] "Eating a Balanced Diet." NHS, National Health Service, <https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/eat-well/how-to-eat-a-balanced-diet/eating-a-balanced-diet/>.



About HealthyJoCo

HealthyJoCo is a community health assessment (CHA) and community health improvement plan (CHIP) effort in Johnson County and is largely supported by Johnson County Public Health and members of the Core Committee.

HealthyJoCo follows the National Association for County and City Health Officials' (NACCHO's) Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) framework. MAPP 2.0 is a community-driven strategic planning process for improving community health.

The MAPP 2.0 process includes an assessment phase of telling the community story by conducting the three following assessments: Community Status Assessment (CSA), Community Partners Assessment (CPA), and Community Context Assessment (CCA).

In 2023, HealthyJoCo prioritized the top 4 health issues based on assessment data and community feedback. The top 4 priorities are: healthcare access, quality, and affordability; mental health; housing; and food security. Committees in each priority area are creating a comprehensive plan, called the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) for addressing these pressing community needs. The CHIP will be completed in the Fall of 2024. Actions from the CHIP will be ongoing until 2028. Follow along progress at www.healthyjoco.com.

VISION

HealthyJoCo strives for Johnson County to be a diverse community where all have the resources, access, and opportunity to thrive in a resilient, safe, and inclusive community. We also strive to be a community where institutions and community members actively work together to deconstruct silos and address health inequities through partnerships, collaboration, and power-sharing.

MISSION

To evaluate, promote, and improve the health and well-being of those who live, work, learn, and play in Johnson County.

VALUES

- 01 Inclusive
- 02 Collaborative
- 03 Transparent
- 04 Progressive
- 05 Genuine



Food Security Assessment Purpose

This assessment aims to support existing community efforts to enhance food access and strengthen connections between local food producers and community members. Key findings from the HealthyJoCo's 2022 Johnson County Community Status Assessment reveal significant food insecurity issues: 9.9% of respondents reported serious problems affording food, while 19% had reduced or skipped meals due to cost in the past year, with nearly half experiencing this issue almost every month. Additionally, 27% of respondents indicated they often or sometimes could not afford to eat balanced meals in the past 12 months, and 8.4% went without food for an entire day in the past month, with 47.8% experiencing this almost every month. Despite these challenges, nearly half of those affected did not utilize emergency food assistance.

Food insecurity is closely linked to household income and vehicle ownership, with lower-income respondents and those without a household vehicle reporting higher rates of food insecurity. Community feedback also highlighted difficulties in utilizing SNAP benefits as a significant barrier to food access. This assessment seeks to facilitate access to assistance programs by identifying barriers to state and federal food assistance, inform educational initiatives by developing targeted food and nutrition programs, identify and address disparities based on race, ethnicity, education level, and income, allocate resources effectively to areas and populations most affected, and evaluate the impact of current and future interventions to ensure they are evidence-based and responsive to community needs. By conducting this assessment, we aim to create a more food-secure community, where every resident has reliable access to sufficient, nutritious food, addressing the chronic issue of food insecurity that persists throughout the year for many Johnson County residents.

Food Security Assessment Goals

HealthyJoCo's 2024 Johnson County Food Security Assessment aims to create a comprehensive understanding of food security within Johnson County and to use this information to enhance food availability, access and nutrition.

1. Assess Food Availability and Access

- Tracking the availability of nutritious food and the ability of community members to access it

2. Identify Vulnerable Populations

- Identifying groups within the community that are most at risk of food insecurity, such as low-income families, the elderly, and children.

3. Monitor Nutritional Status

- Tracking the nutritional status and dietary habits of the population to identify malnutrition or deficiencies.

4. Inform Policymakers

- Providing data to policymakers, community leaders, and organizations to develop, implement, and evaluate programs and policies aimed at improving food security.

5. Warning System

- Act as an early warning system to detect potential food crises or shortages and allow for timely interventions.

6 Resource Allocation

- Helping in the efficient allocation of resources, ensuring that food aid and support reach those who need it most.

7. Community Empowerment

- Engaging the community in data collection and analysis to empower them to advocate for their food security needs.

8. Track Progress

- Measuring the effectiveness of interventions and track progress over time to ensure continuous improvement in food security.

MAIN FINDINGS

Frequency of pantry visits - Almost half (49%) of all respondents visit a food pantry weekly.

Food insecurity - 61% report feeling worried about running out of food before they can buy more in the past month. Of those who answered yes to this question, 25% report feeling this worry weekly.

Skipping or reducing meals - 46% of respondents reported that in the past month they have skipped or reduced meals because they did not have enough money for food. Of those who answered yes to this question, 25% reported it happens weekly.

Difficulties affording a balanced meal - 78% of individuals reported that they struggled to eat a balanced meal due to cost.

Knowledge of pantry - 61% of individuals heard about the pantry by word of mouth.

Accessibility - 20% of individuals reported difficulties accessing the pantries. Transportation was shown as being the largest barrier for accessing the pantry.

Reducing cost burden - 3 out of 5 individuals, or 63% to 65%, reported that using the food pantry reduces the cost burden of housing and household necessities. Half reported using the pantry also reduced the cost burden of utilities.

Pantry Usage - 36% of respondents reported using more than one food pantry in Johnson County.

Household size - Individuals with 2 or more members in their household reported the food pantry greatly or somewhat improving their overall food situation.

Disparities by race and ethnicity - More Black or African Americans and Hispanic, Latino/a/x, or Spanish Origin respondents struggled with food insecurity compared to White respondents in all areas measured by the assessment.

Disparities by income - Overall trends in the assessment indicate that respondents who receive lower income experience higher rates of food insecurity.

Disparities by education levels - Overall trends in the assessment indicate that respondents with lower education levels experienced higher rates of food insecurity than those with higher education across all areas.

METHODS

This assessment aims to enhance food access and strengthen connections between local food producers and community members by addressing significant food insecurity issues in Johnson County, as highlighted by the HealthyJoCo's 2022 Johnson County Community Status Assessment. A total of 318 responses were collected from four locations. The North Liberty Food Pantry had the highest number of responses with 98, followed by CommUnity with 90, IC Compassion with 68, and the Coralville Food Pantry with 56.

SURVEY DESIGN

HealthyJoCo's 2024 Food Security Assessment (FSA) was designed to take a deeper dive into food insecurity in the county. Food Security was one of four community health priorities chosen by the community following Healthy JoCos 2022 Community Status Assessment. Healthy JoCo's FSA questions were established by looking at previous assessments like the Healthy JoCo's CSA and data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Follow up questions were often added in the event a respondent chose a specific answer where additional context would be useful knowing. This assessment was also designed with input from community food pantries in Johnson County.

Qualtrics, an online survey platform, was used to compile all survey questions. The survey was available in eight different languages including: English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Swahili, and Ukrainian. The survey launched on July 8th, 2024 and closed on August 2nd, 2024. If survey participants wanted to receive more information about food resources in the community they were able to express that in the survey. They were then contacted via email to connect them with community resource information.

SURVEY DISTRIBUTION

The assessment was distributed through multiple different avenues. The primary distribution method involved members of Johnson County Public Health visiting different food pantries in Johnson County including: CommUnity Food Bank, Coralville Community Food Pantry, IC Compassion, and North Liberty Community Pantry, engaging with community members, and inviting them to participate in the survey. Posters with QR codes were posted at the four pantries. Posters also included a bit.ly link to the survey. North Liberty Community Pantry sent a text message at the beginning of the survey including a bit.ly link to the survey to all clients.

Partner sites were instrumental in the distribution of our survey. During the duration of the survey, Johnson County Public Health established memorandum of understanding (MOUs) with the pantries, allowing the use of electronic tablets for data collection at their locations. All four partner sites agreed to participate: CommUnity Food Bank, Coralville Community Food Pantry, IC Compassion, and North Liberty Community Pantry.

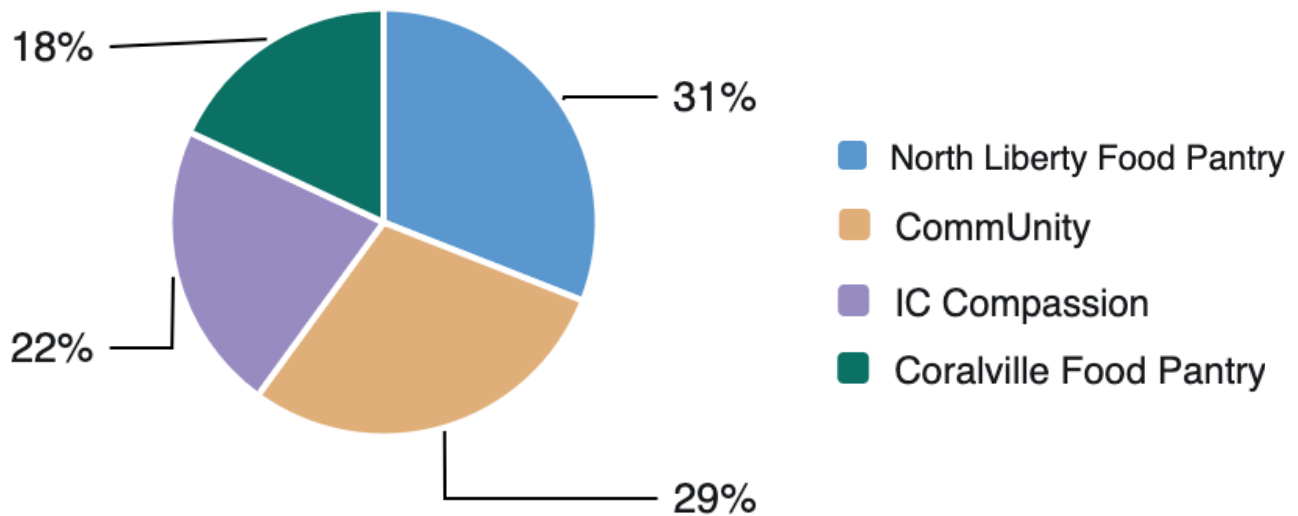
ANALYSIS

The data collected from the 2024 Food Security Assessment was compiled into a live, interactive dashboard using Qualtrics. The dashboard updates in real-time with each new survey response and includes filters for age, sex, race, and ethnicity to facilitate easy disaggregation and identification of disparities. While the dashboard is not publicly accessible, each participating pantry has access to the data collected at their location. This report includes various snapshots from the dashboard and tables of disaggregated values, categorized by race and ethnicity, education level, income, age, and gender. To protect privacy and confidentiality, disaggregated values less than six have been suppressed.

DEMOGRAPHICS

A total of 318 responses were gathered. Out of the respondents, 310 indicated which pantry they completed the survey from.

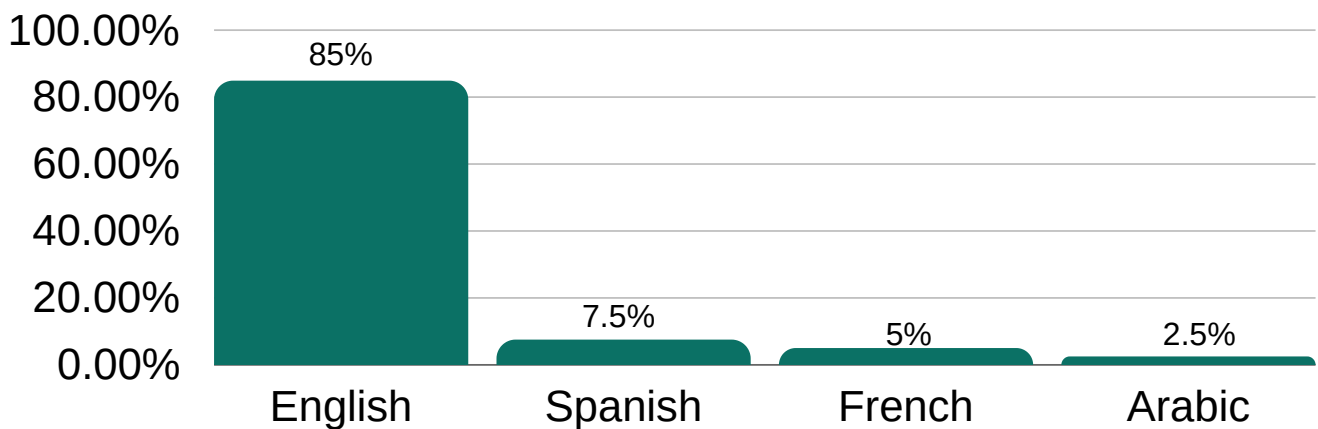
Figure D.1. Number of survey responses gathered from each pantry used in Johnson County, as reported by respondents (n=310).



The assessment was offered in eight different languages including: English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Swahili, and Ukrainian. Out of these eight languages, four of them were used.

Figure D.2. Language

318 Responses



DEMOGRAPHICS

RACE

A total of 304 of respondents report their race and ethnicity as one or more of the following: White, Black or African American, Hispanic, Latino/a/x or Spanish Origin, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, other, as well as “prefer not to say”.

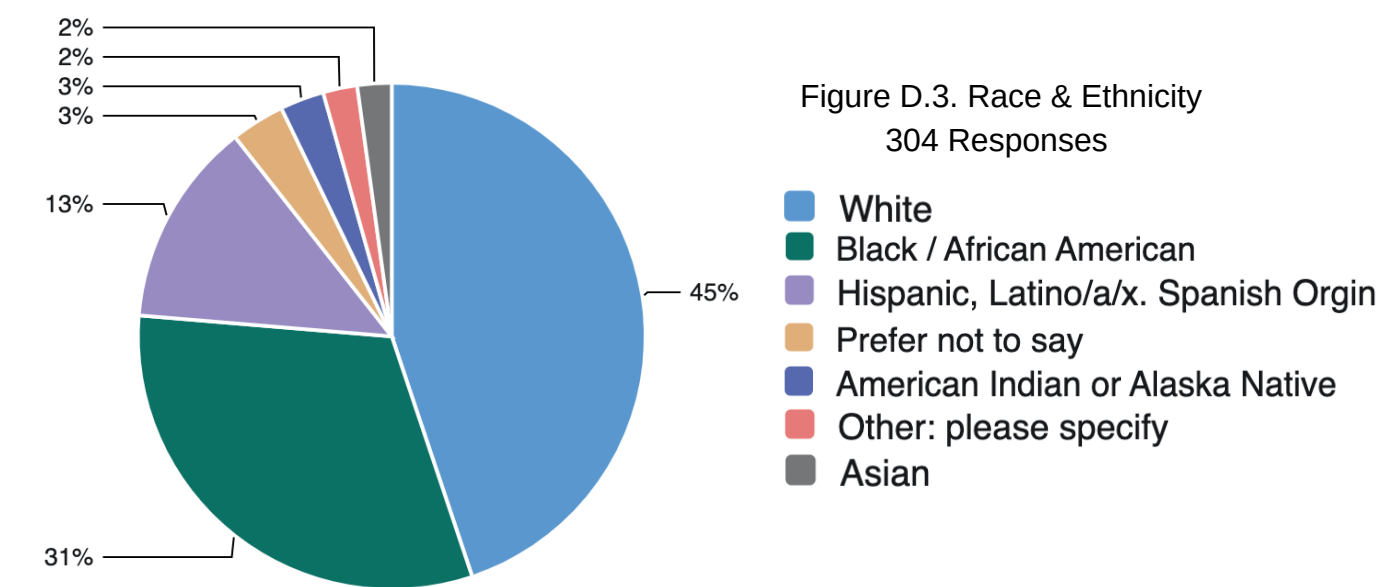


Figure D.4. shows the specific ethnicities of respondents within the Hispanic, Latino/a/x, or Spanish Origin category.

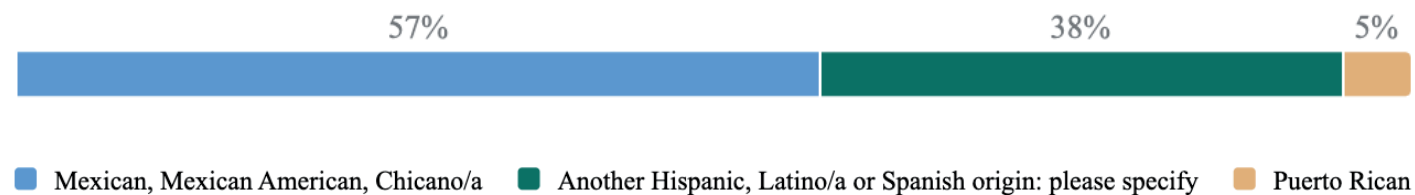
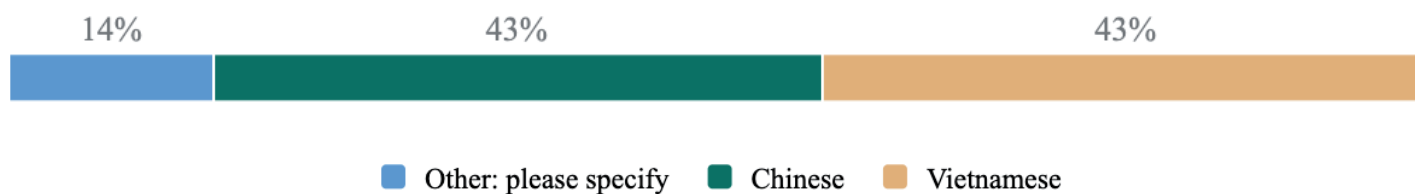


Figure D.5. shows the specific races of respondents within the Asian race category.



DEMOGRAPHICS

The demographic distribution of the 307 survey respondents is compared to that of Johnson County overall in Table D.1. Survey respondents were predominantly female, with a higher median age than the overall Johnson County population.

Table D.1 Sample Demographics of Food Security Assessment vs. Population Demographics of Johnson County, IA

	FSA Sample	Johnson County Population
Race		
White	44.4%	81.9%
Black or African American	30.6%	8.7%
Asian	2.2%	6.2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.8%	0.4%
Hispanic, Latino/a/x, Spanish Orgin	12.8%	6.8%
Other	7.2%	*
Gender		
Female	64.3%	50.4%
Male	32.0%	49.6%
Other	3.7%	*
Age		
Median Age	45-54 years	38.1 years
Population over age 65	15.0%	13.8%
Education Level (age 25+)		
High School Graduate or Higher	86.6%	96.0%
Bachelors Degree or Hlgher	19.7%	54.1%
Economic Status		
Median Household Income	\$60,00-\$69,999	\$72,977

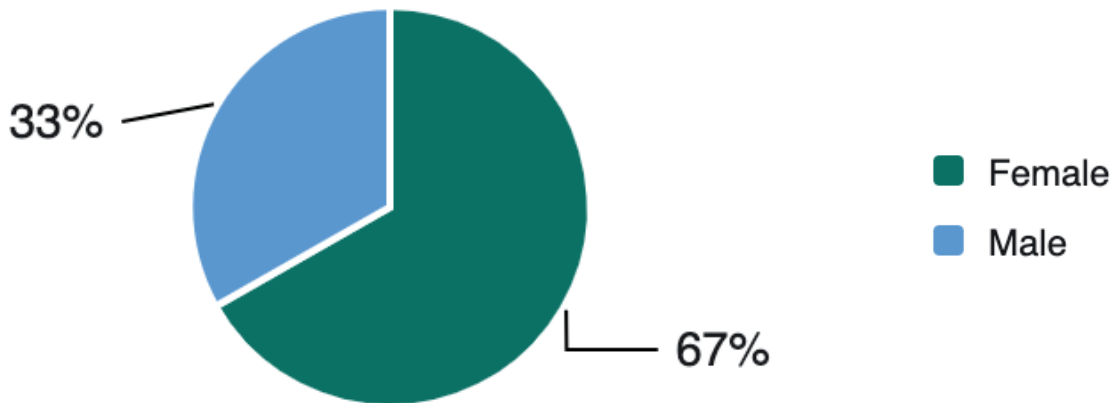
DEMOGRAPHICS

GENDER

Out of 300 respondents who reported their gender, 67% are female and 33% are male.

FIGURE D.6. GENDER

300 RESPONSES

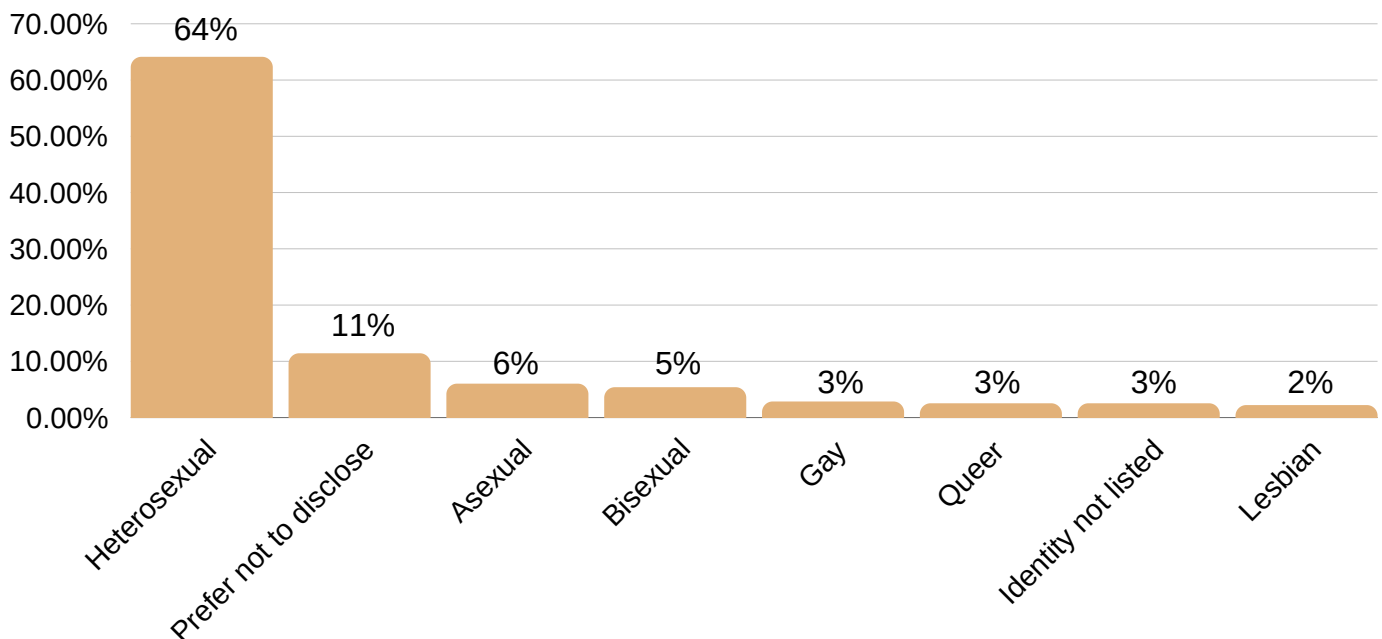


SEXUAL ORIENTATION

The majority of respondents (64%) identified as heterosexual, while 6% identified as asexual, 5% identified as bisexual, 3% identified as gay, 3% identified as queer, and 2% identified as lesbian. However, 13% respondents omitted their sexual orientation or selected “prefer not to disclose” or “identity not listed.”

FIGURE D.7. SEXUAL ORIENTATION

292 RESPONSES



DEMOGRAPHICS

AGE

The average respondent was between 45-49 years old. Male respondents tended to be older on average compared to female respondents. Black/African American and Hispanic, Latino/a/x, or Spanish Origin respondents also tended to be younger than those who did not identify as Black/African American or Hispanic, Latino/a/x, or Spanish Origin.

FIGURE D.8. AGE 310 RESPONSES

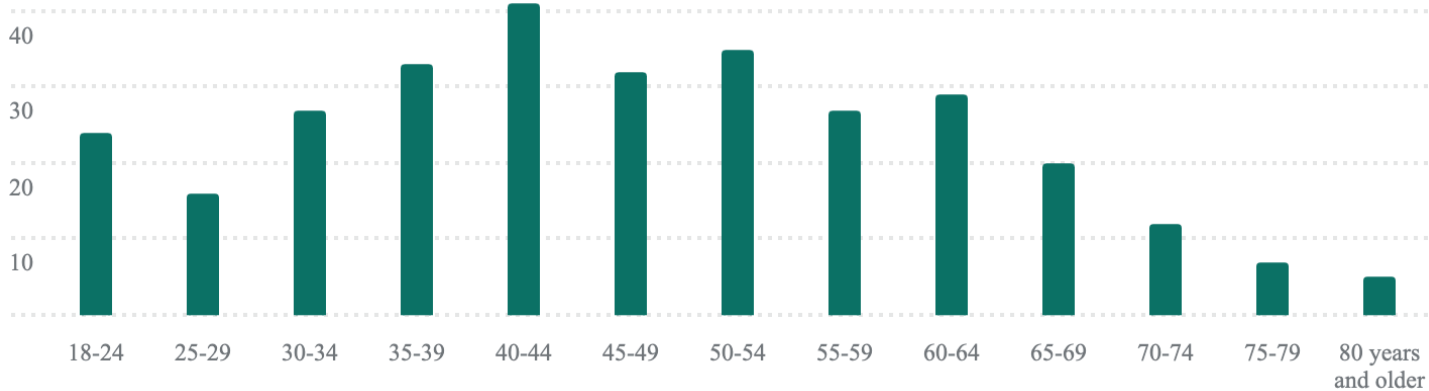


FIGURE D.9. AGE BY GENDER

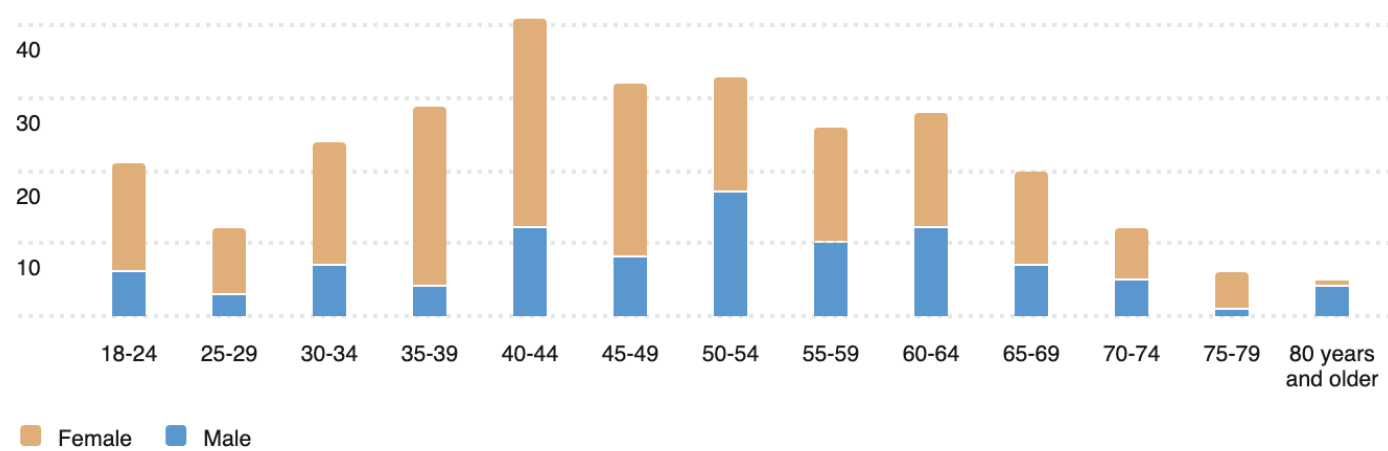
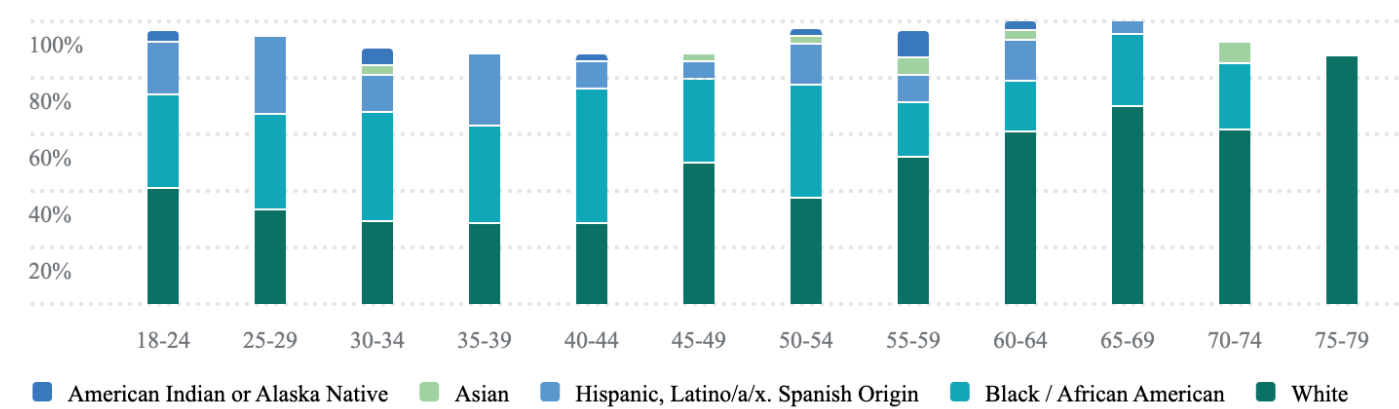


FIGURE D.10. AGE BY RACE / ETHNICITY



DEMOGRAPHICS

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

A diverse array of employment statuses exist among the 301 respondents. 20% report full-time employment, while 19% work part-time. 6% are self-employed, and 15% are retired. A smaller portion, 2%, are students, and 5% are homemakers or stay-at-home individuals. 7% have been out of work for less than a year, while 4% have been unemployed for a year or more. Additionally, 14% are unable to work due to various reasons.

FIGURE D.11. EMPLOYMENT STATUS

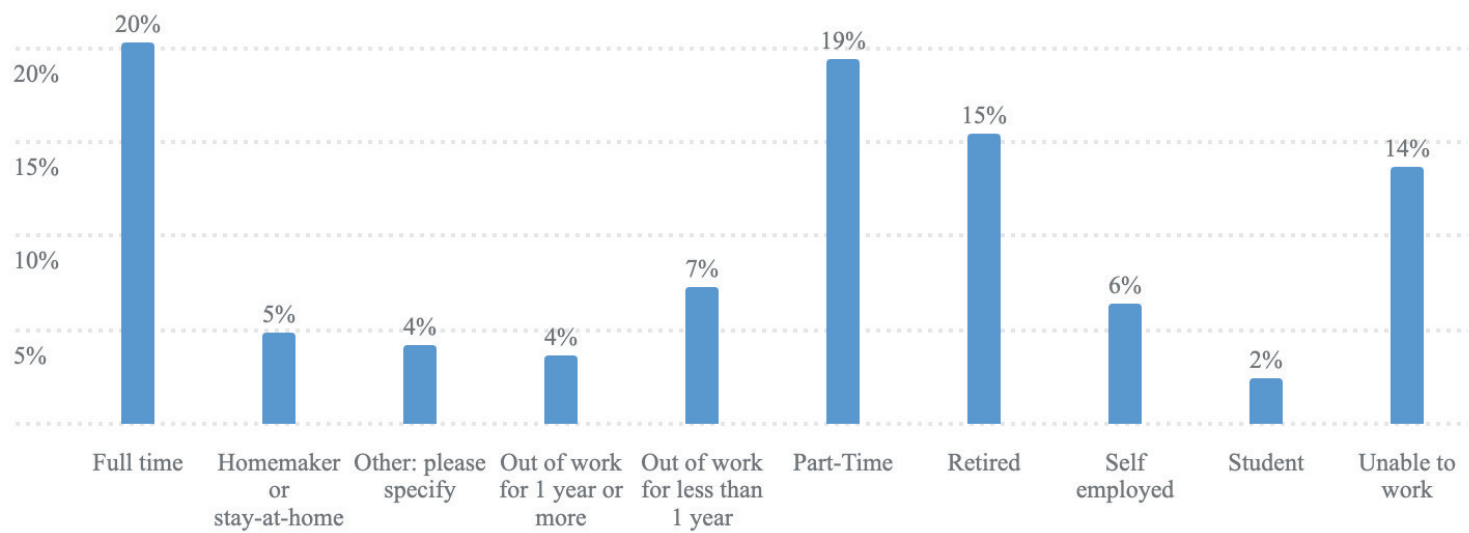
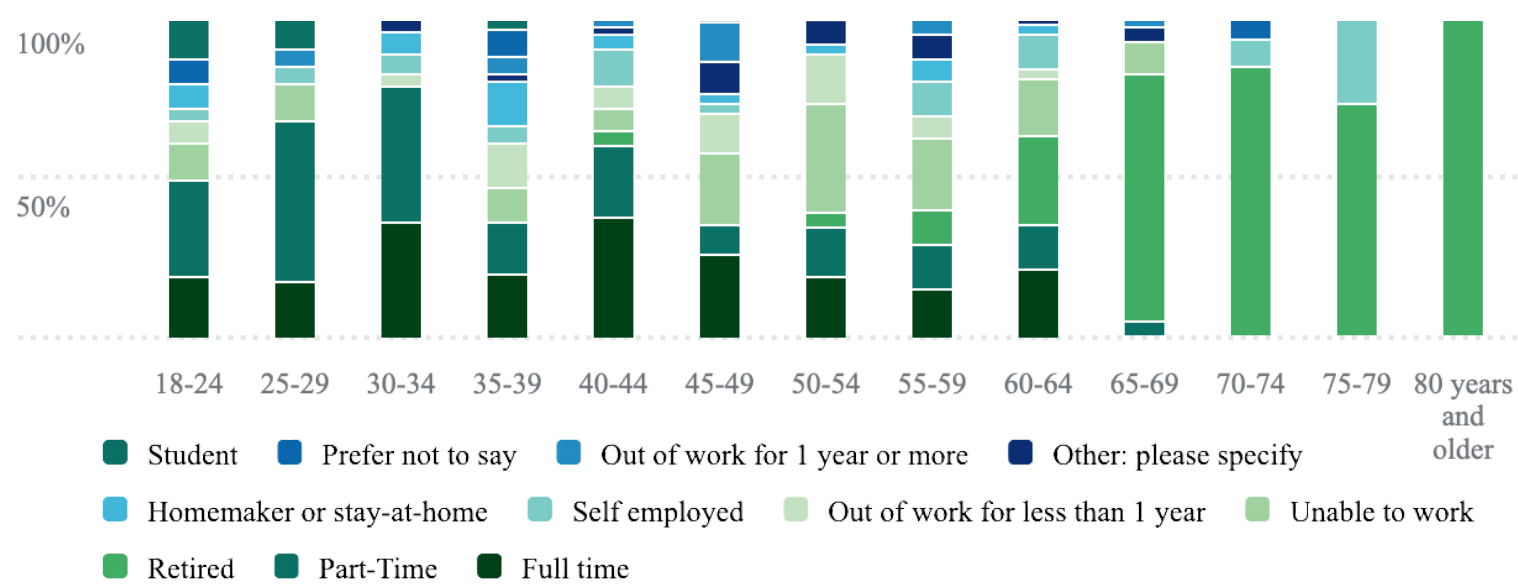


FIGURE D.12. EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE



DEMOGRAPHICS

EDUCATION

Of 276 respondents, 47% have received some post-secondary education, while 50% received a high school education or below. Respondents' education levels vary by race and ethnicity, as shown in Table D.2.

FIGURE D.13. HIGHEST GRADE OR YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

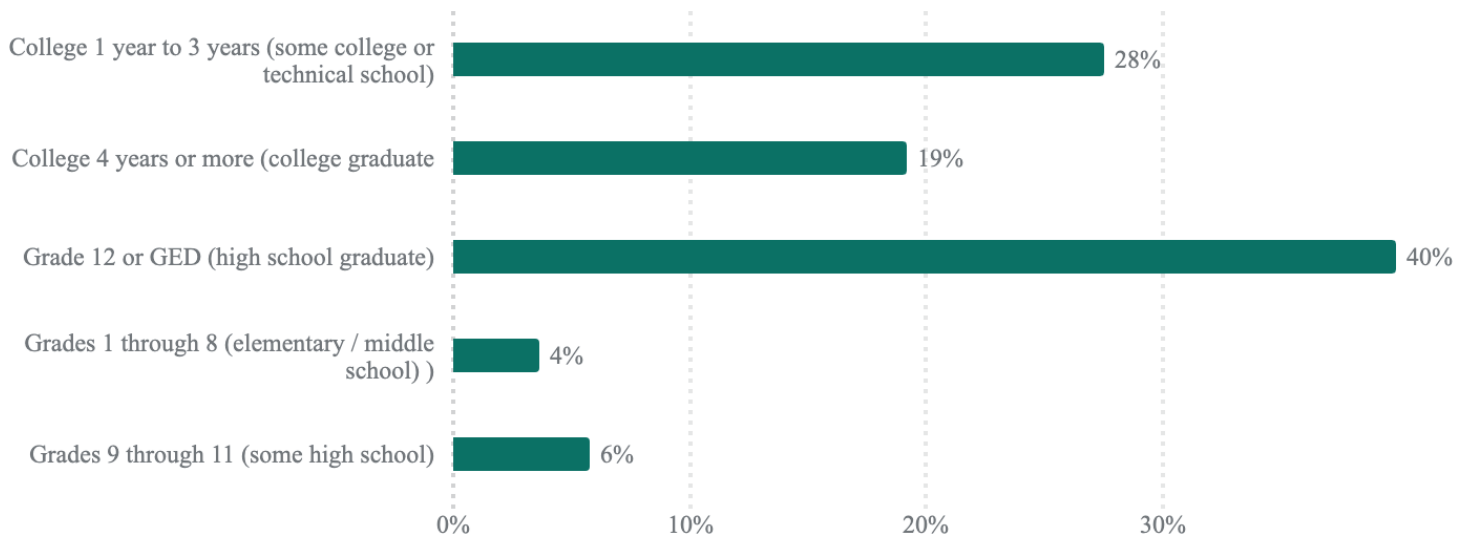
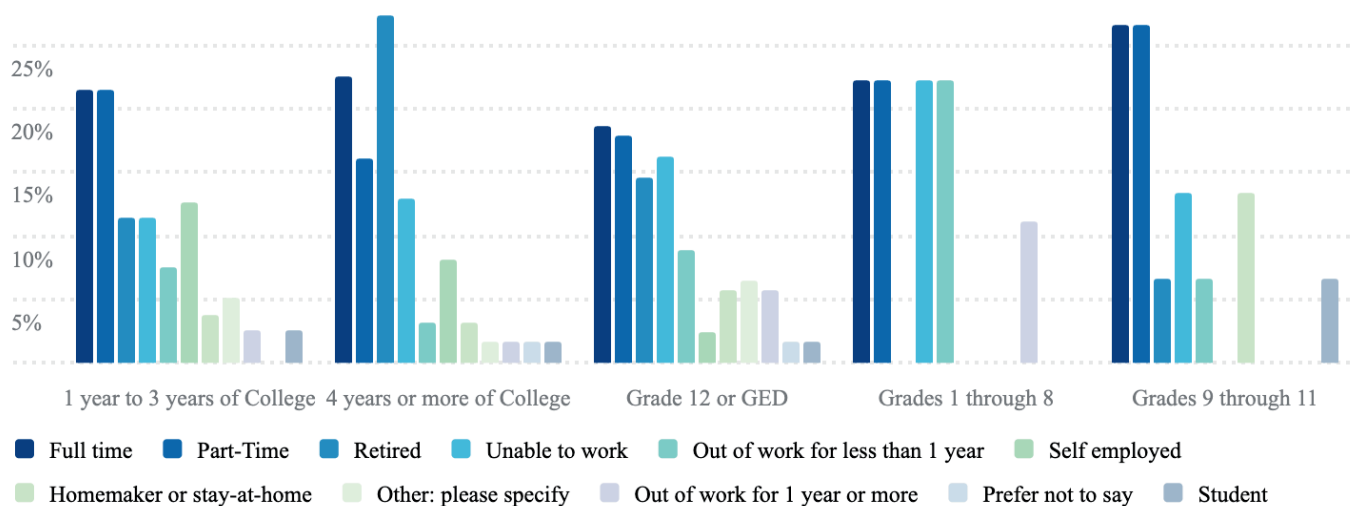


Table D.2. Education Level, by Race/Ethnicity

	< High School	High School Graduate or GED	1 to 3 years of College	4 or more years of College
White	5.84%	35.04%	33.58%	24.82%
Black or African American	9.30%	48.84%	24.42%	13.95%
Hispanic, Latino/a/x, Spanish Origin	34.29%	40.00%	11.43%	8.57%
Asian	*	33.33%	16.67%	50.00%
American Indian or Alaska Native	12.50%	25.00%	50.00%	12.50%

FIGURE D.14. EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY EDUCATION LEVEL



DEMOGRAPHICS

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

293 respondents provided their annual household income. Approximately 27.8% of respondents report household incomes of less than \$10,000 per year, with an additional 23.7% earning between \$10,000 and \$19,999. Another 18.6% had incomes ranging from \$20,000 to \$29,999. The middle range, from \$30,000 to \$49,999, accounted for 13.75% of respondents, while 7.2% are unsure and 3.4% prefer not to disclose their income. This data highlights a range of lower household income across the sample.

FIGURE D.15. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

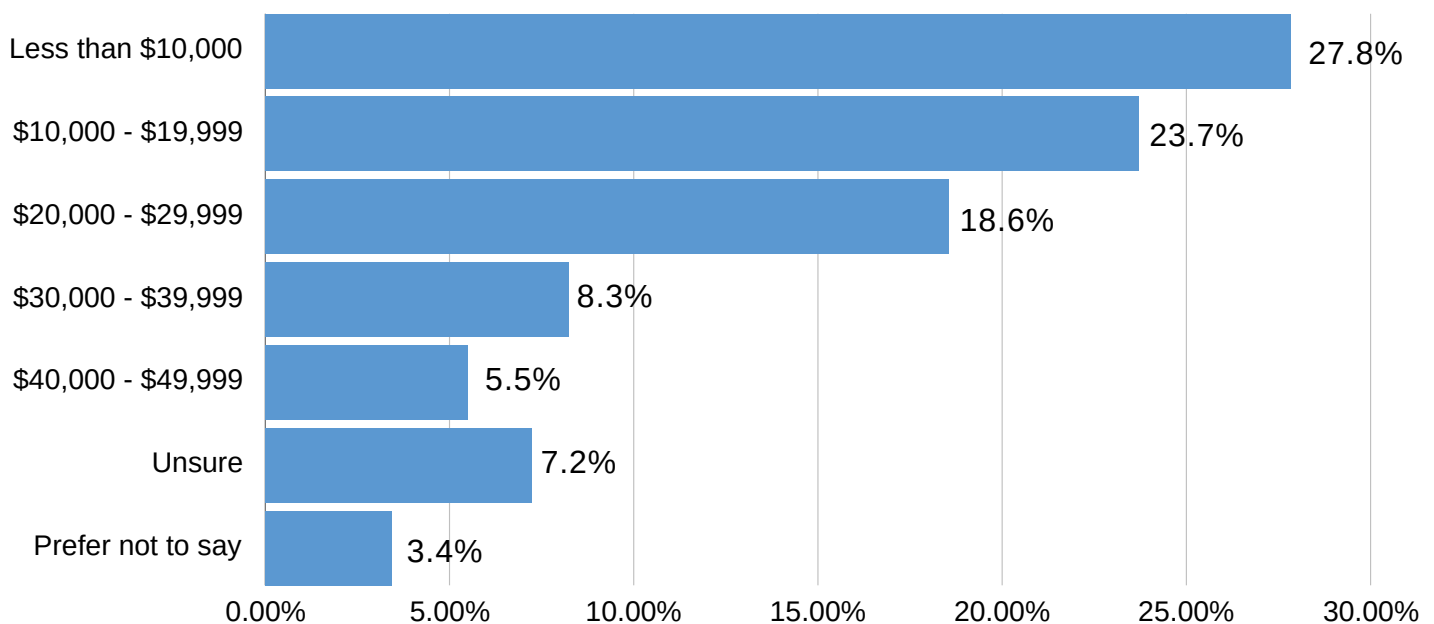
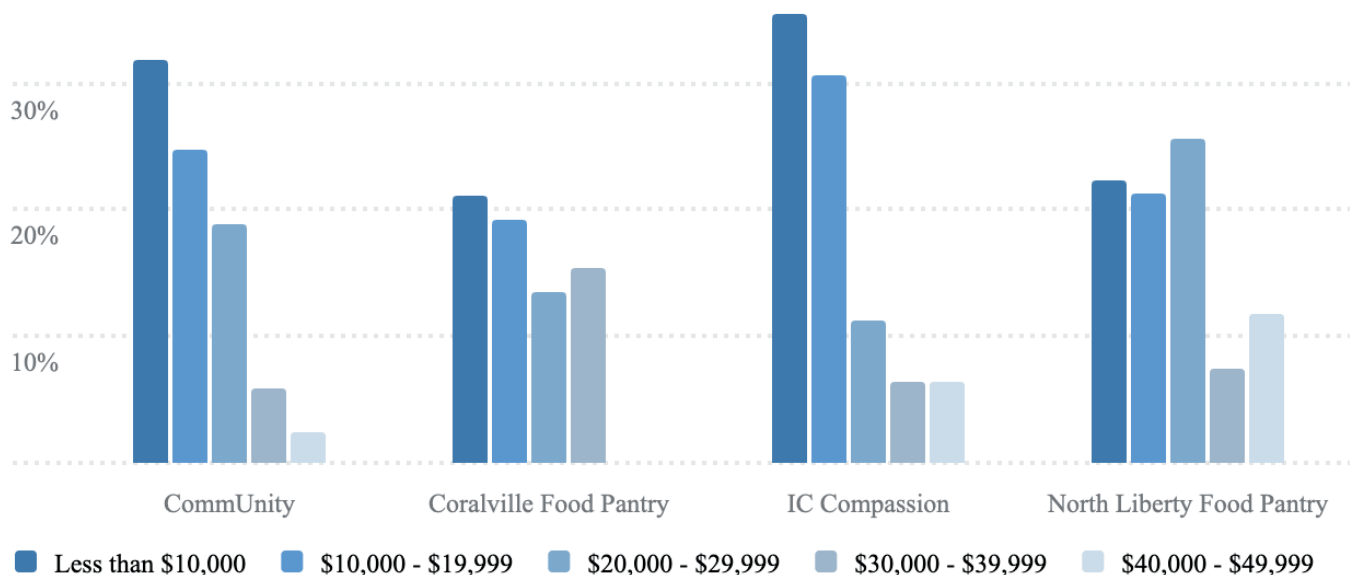


FIGURE D.15. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY PANTRY LOCATION



DEMOGRAPHICS

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

FIGURE D.16. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY RACE/ETHNICITY

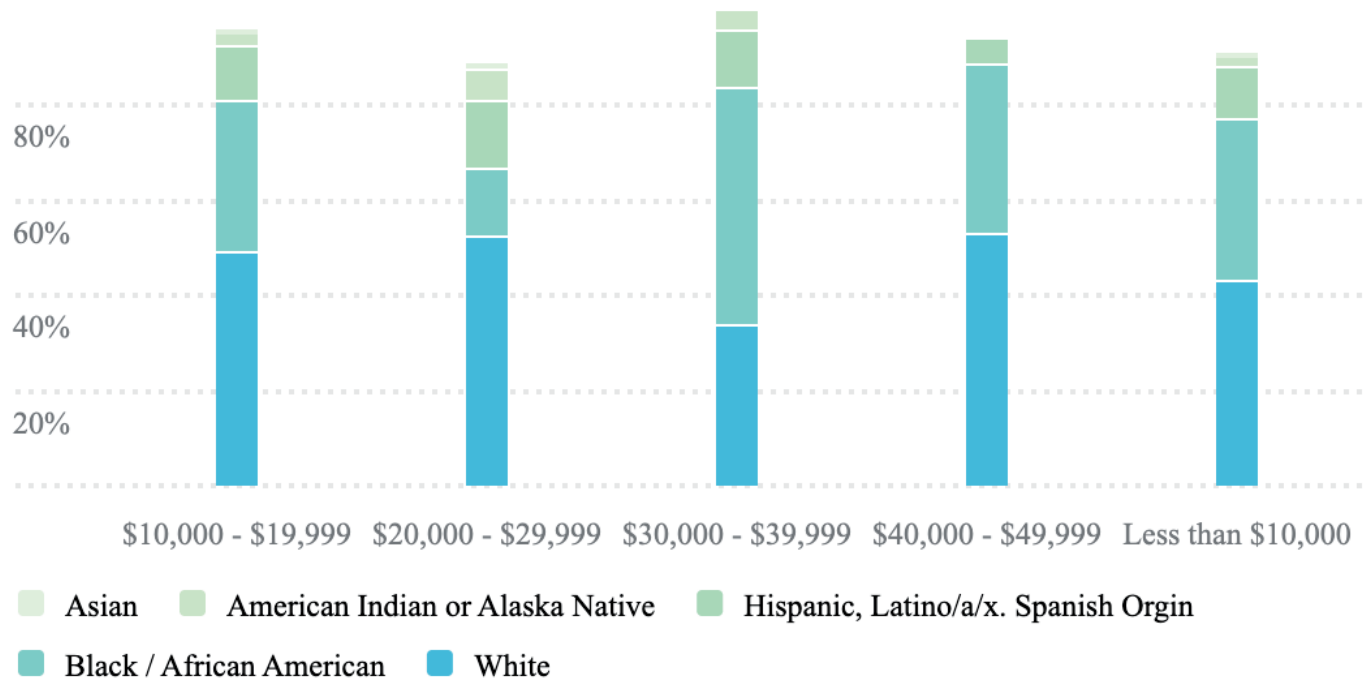
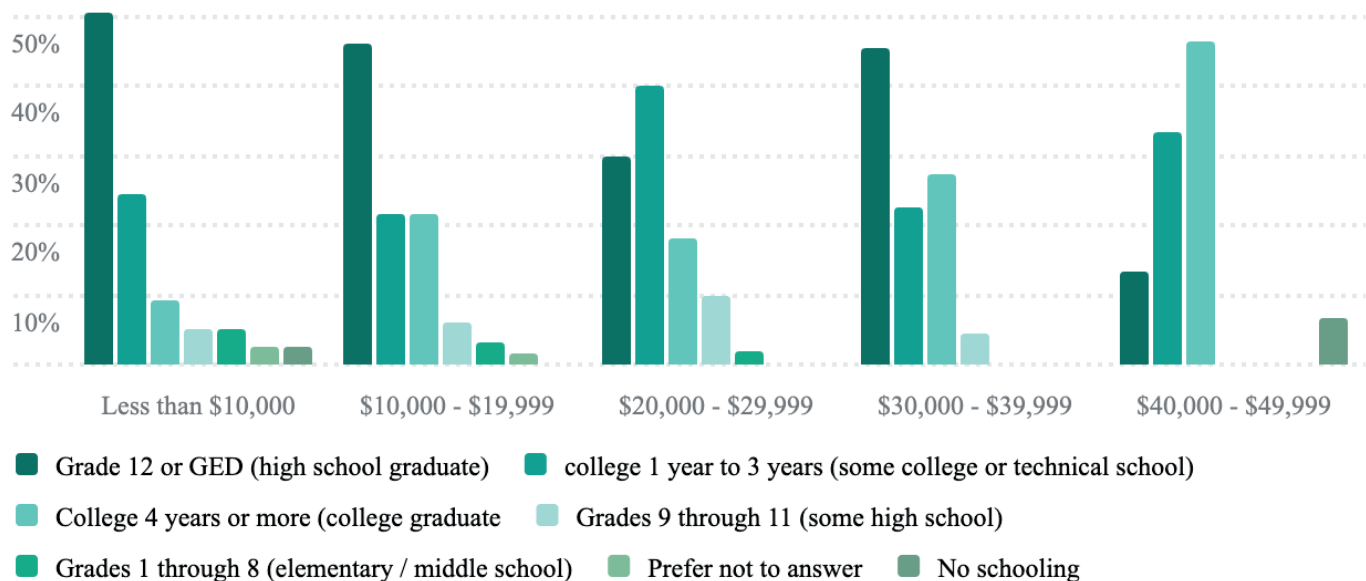


FIGURE D.16. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY EDUCATION LEVEL

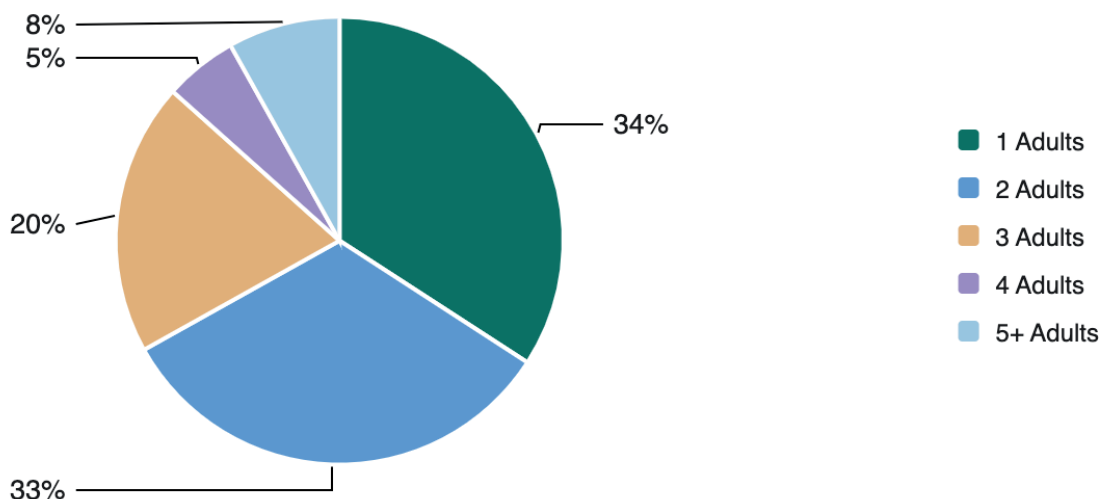


DEMOGRAPHICS

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

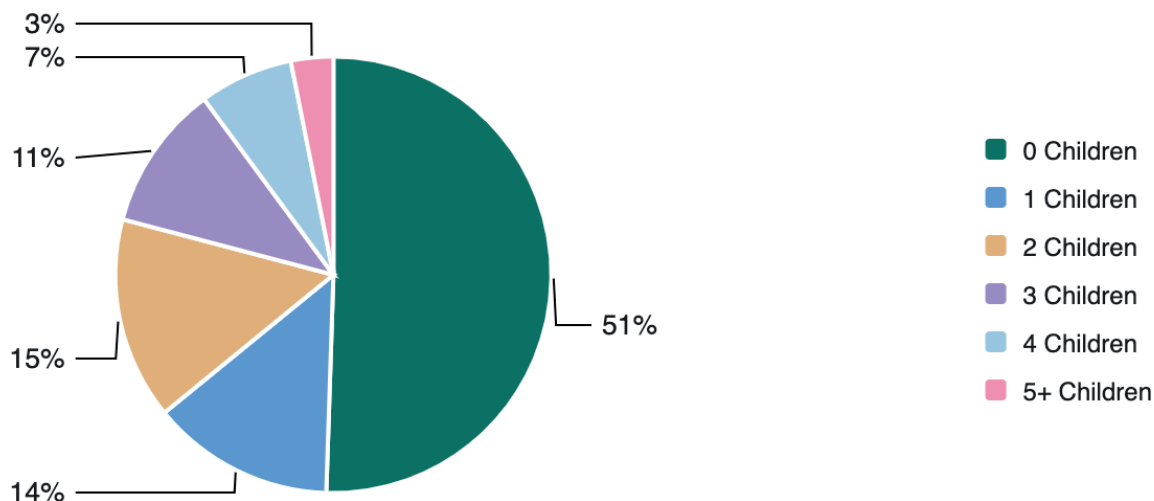
Among 291 respondents, the number of adults living in the same household varies: 34% live alone, 33% live in two-adult households, 20% in three-adult households, 5% in four-adult households, and 8% in households with five or more adults. An adult is defined as anyone 18 years of age or older.

FIGURE D.17. NUMBER OF ADULTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD



Among the 294 respondents, over half (51%) report having no children under 18 years old in their households. 14% have one child, 15% have two children, and 11% have three children. 7% report having four children, while 3% have five or more children.

FIGURE D.18. NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD



FOOD SECURITY

FOOD SECURITY STATUS

Of the 298 respondents, the frequency of visits to the food pantry varied significantly. Nearly half of the respondents (49%) visit the pantry weekly, indicating a high reliance on pantry services. 21% visit once a month, while 18% visit twice a month. A smaller portion, 12%, report visiting the pantry three times a month.

FIGURE FSS.1. FREQUENCY OF VISITS 298 RESPONSES

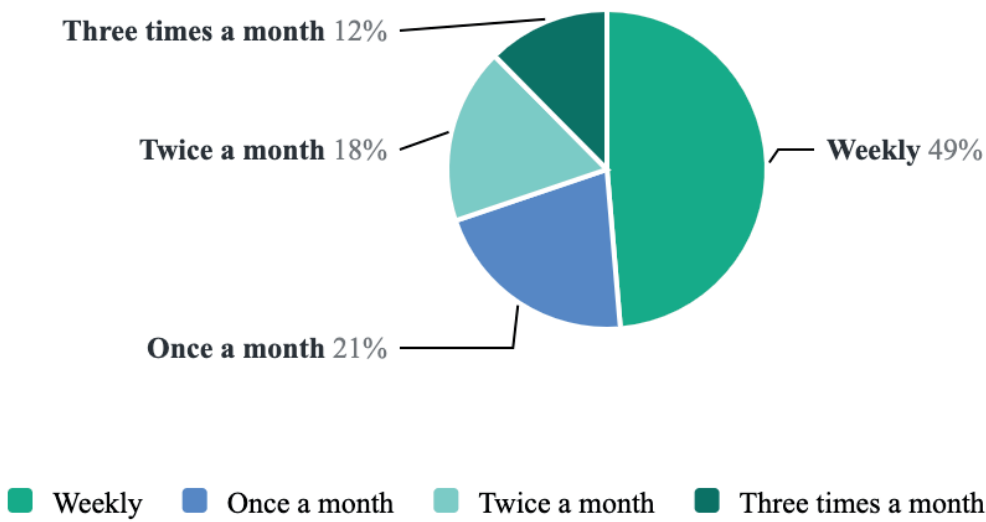
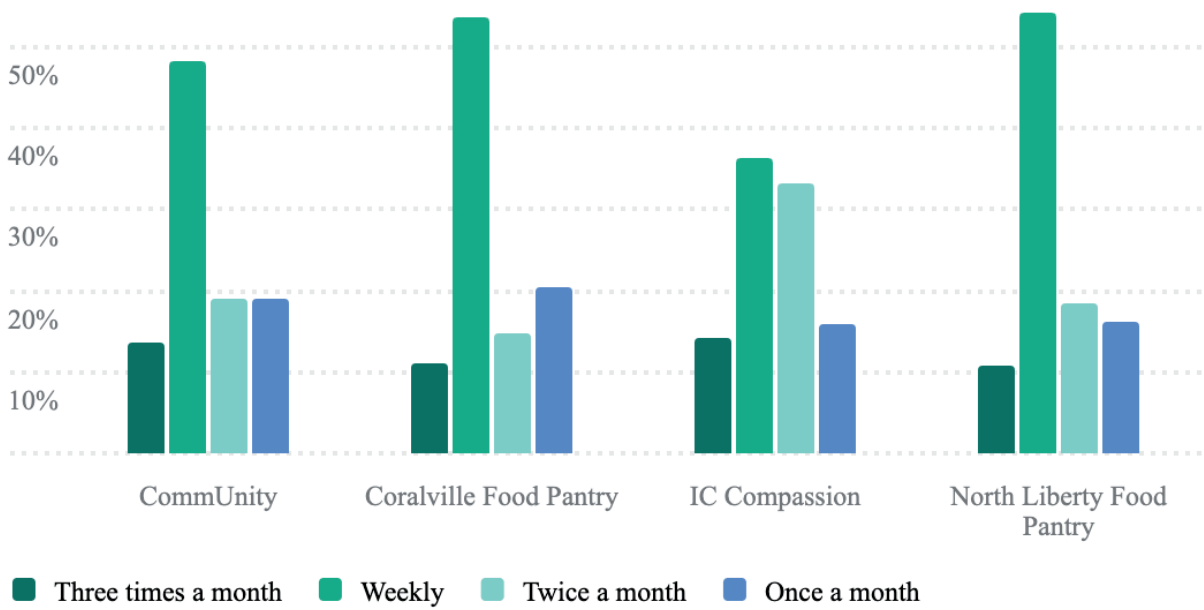


FIGURE FSS.2. FREQUENCY OF VISITS BY LOCATION



FOOD SECURITY

FOOD SECURITY STATUS

Table FSS.1 describes the frequency of visits by race and ethnicity. Among the respondents, White individuals reported the highest frequency of visits with 48.2% visiting weekly, while 31.7% of Black or African Americans visit weekly and 14.5% of Hispanic or Latino/a/x.

TABLE FSS.1. FREQUENCY OF VISITS BY RACE / ETHNICITY

	Total	Black or African American		White		Hispanic or Latino/a/x	
Weekly	145	31.70%	46	48.20%	70	14.50%	21
Three times a month	36	30.60%	11	47.20%	17	16.70%	6
Twice a month	53	35.80%	19	49.10%	26	11.30%	6
Once a month	62	35.50%	22	45.20%	28	12.90%	8
Total		Total	98	Total	141	Total	41

Figure FSS.3 below, describes the the percentages of how frequently individuals visited the food pantry by their annual income level.

FIGURE FSS.2. FREQUENCY OF VISITS BY INCOME LEVEL

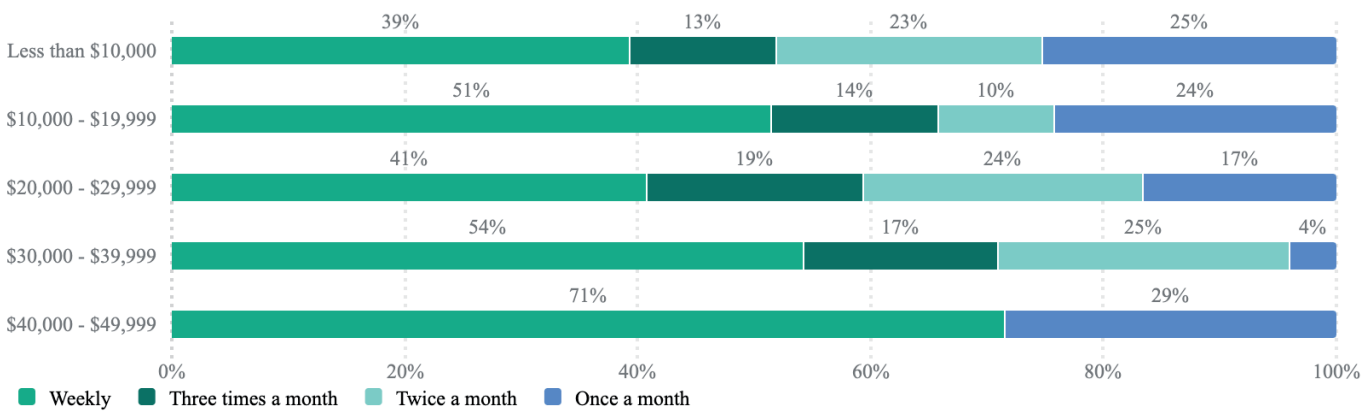
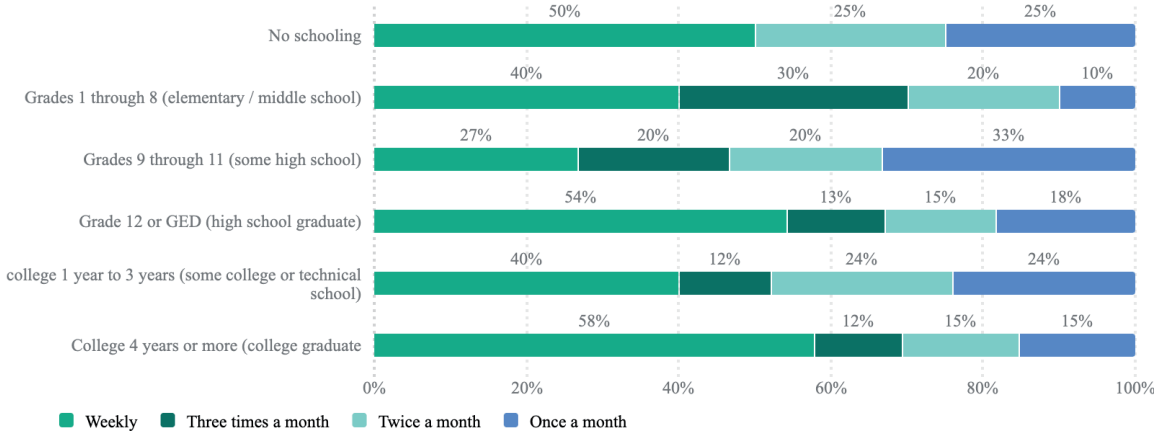


Figure FSS.4 below, describes the the percentages of how frequently individuals visited the food pantry by their education level.

FIGURE FSS.2. FREQUENCY OF VISITS BY EDUCATION LEVEL



FOOD SECURITY

FOOD SECURITY STATUS

Out of 295 respondents, the majority (61%) report that the food they receive from the pantry greatly improves their overall food situation at home. Additionally, 35% indicate that the pantry food somewhat improves their situation, while only 4% feel that it has no impact. This data suggests that the pantry plays a crucial role in enhancing food security for most respondents, with the majority experiencing significant benefits from the support provided.

FIGURE FSS.5. IMPACT ON OVERALL FOOD SITUATION

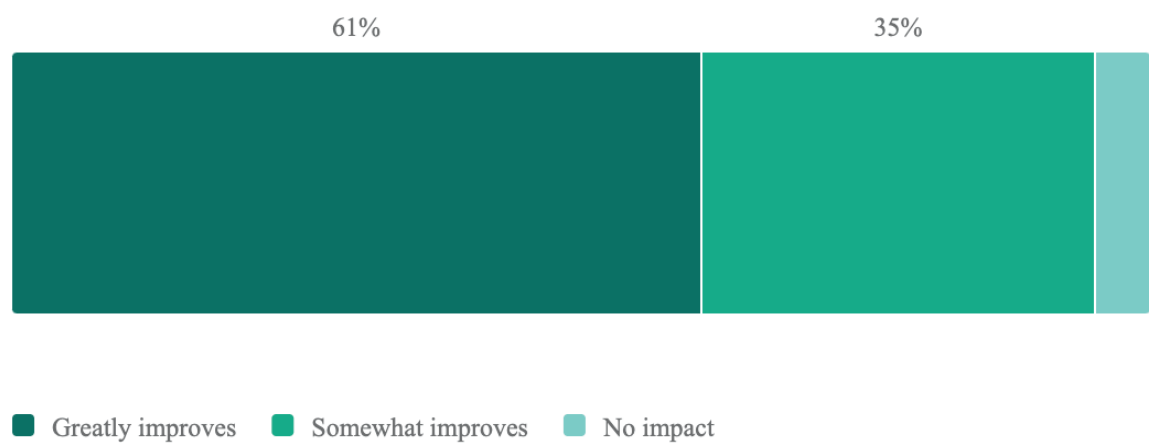
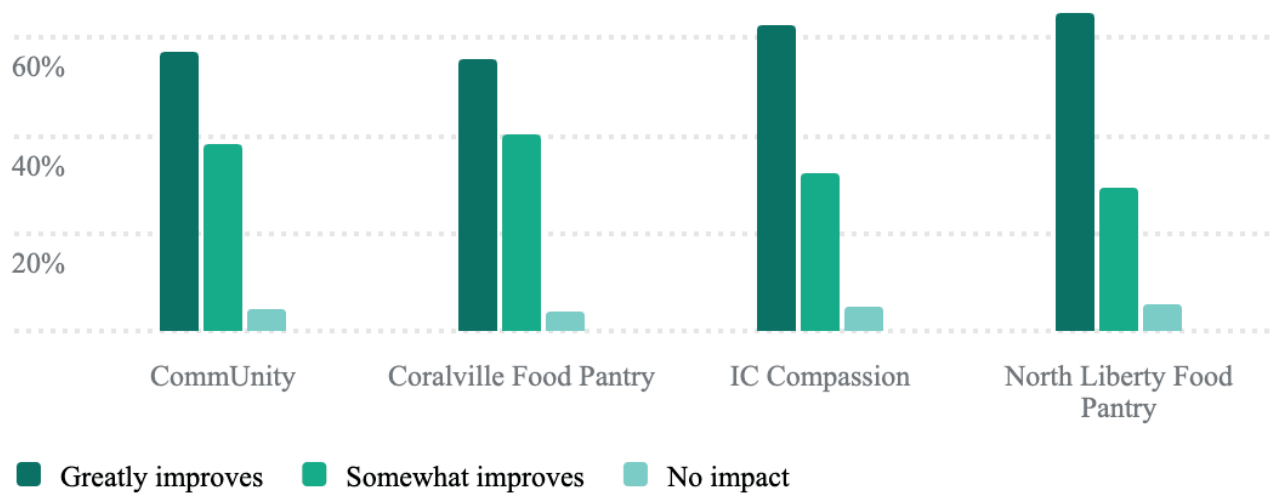


FIGURE FSS.6. IMPACT ON OVERALL FOOD SITUATION BY LOCATION

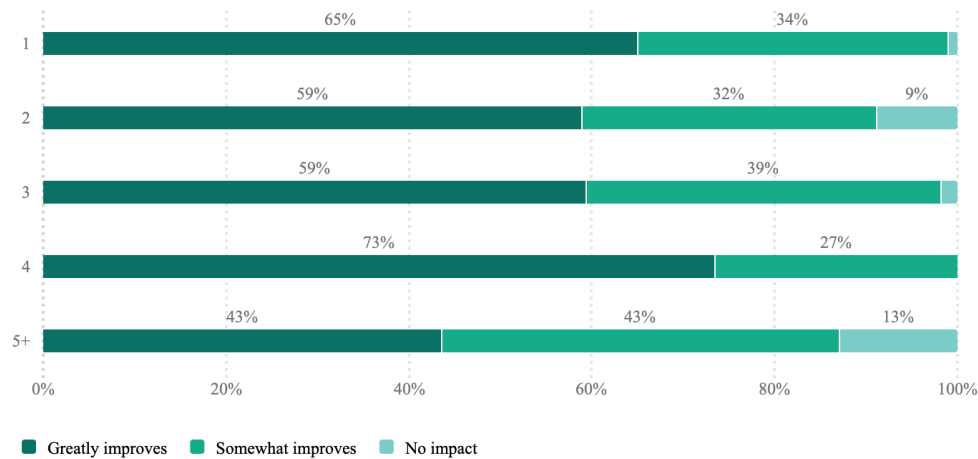


FOOD SECURITY

FOOD SECURITY STATUS

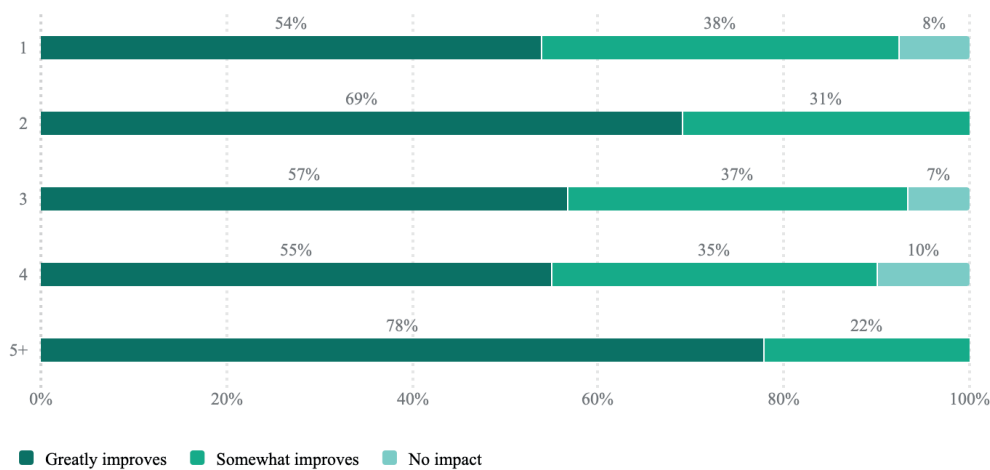
Figure FFS.7. reveals that the perceived impact of pantry food on a household's overall food situation varies with the number of adults in the household. Households with one adult see the most significant benefit, with 65% reporting that pantry food greatly improves their situation, while 34% note some improvement. In two-adult households, 59% report a great improvement, with 32% indicating some improvement. The biggest impact reported was on three-adult households with 73% reporting the pantry greatly improves their overall household food situation.

FIGURE FSS.7. IMPACT ON OVERALL FOOD SITUATION BY LOCATION



Among households with one child, 54% see a great improvement, and 38% see some improvement. In larger households with three to five or more children, the perception of great improvement remains high, ranging from 55% to 78%. Overall, the data highlights that households with more children tend to perceive a more significant benefit from the food provided by pantries.

FIGURE FSS.8. IMPACT ON OVERALL FOOD SITUATION BY LOCATION



FOOD SECURITY

FOOD SECURITY STATUS

Among the 299 respondents, opinions on whether the food at the pantry meets their nutritional needs varied. 33% said the pantry food always meets their nutritional needs, while 37% felt it does so most of the time. Another 25% reported that it sometimes meets their needs, 4% indicated that it rarely does, and 2% said it never does. This data suggests that most respondents view the pantry food as a significant source of nutritional support, and approximately 70% of respondents indicate their nutritional needs are met at least most of the time.

FIGURE FSS.9. NUTRITIONAL NEEDS

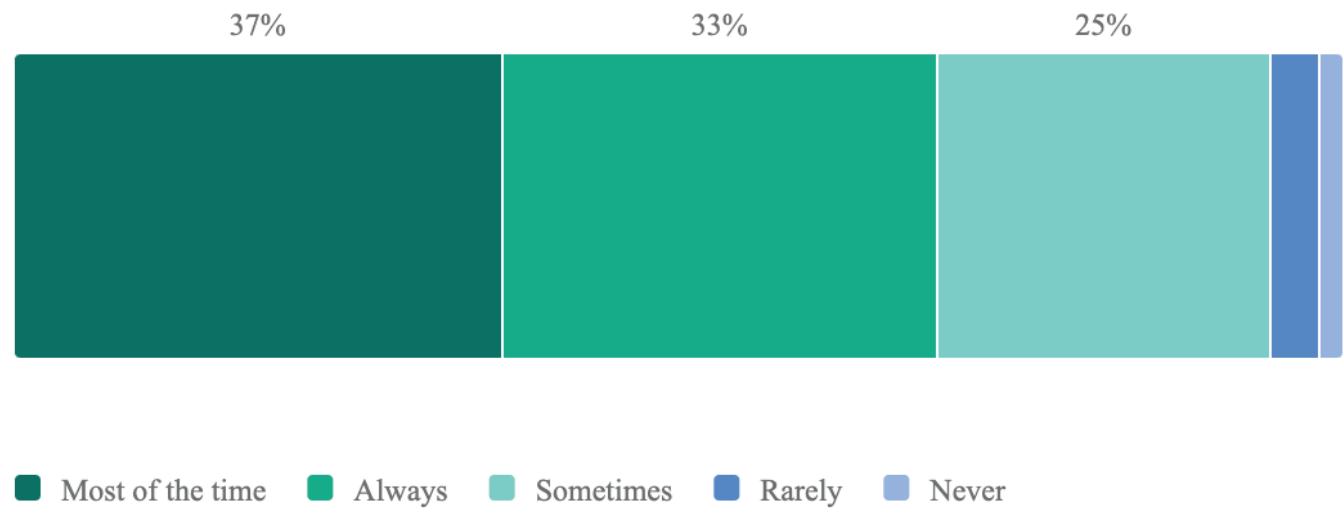
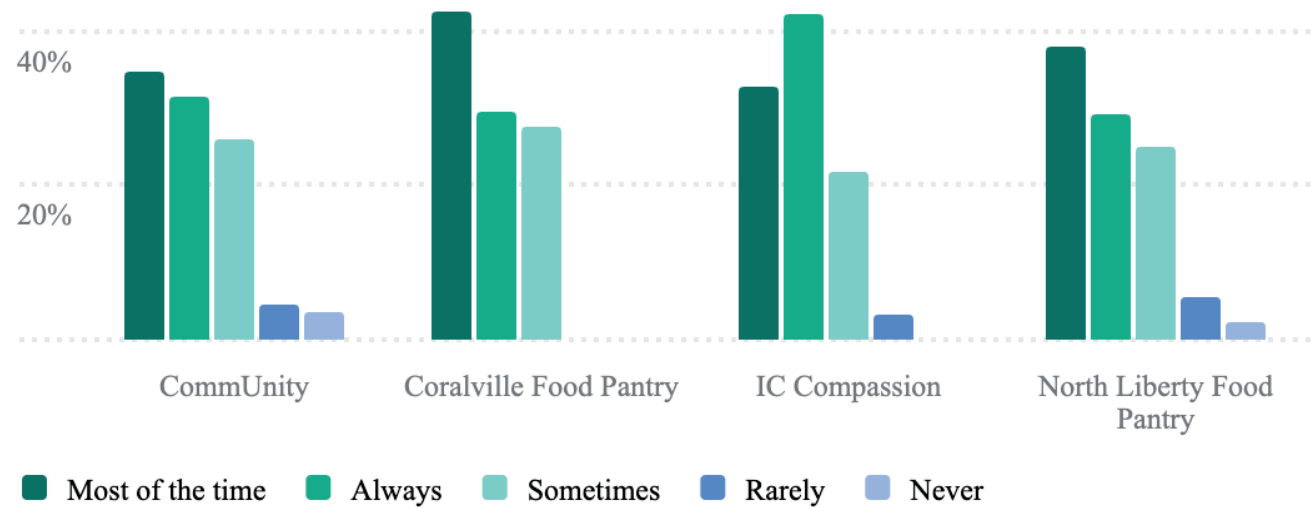


FIGURE FSS.10. NUTRITIONAL NEEDS BY LOCATION



FOOD SECURITY

FOOD SECURITY STATUS

Respondents were asked the question, "In the past month, have you worried about running out of food before you could afford to buy more?". In the past month, 61% of the 297 respondents worried about running out of food before they could afford to buy more, highlighting a significant concern about food insecurity. Among the 172 respondents who experienced this worry, the frequency varied: 36% faced it once a month, 24% twice a month, 14% three times a month, and 26% weekly.

FIGURE FSS.11. RUNNING OUT OF FOOD
297 RESPONSES

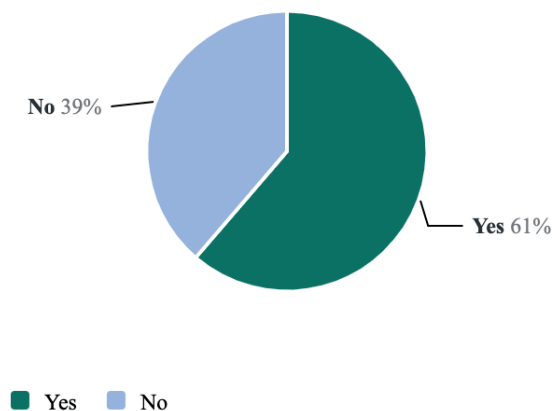


FIGURE FSS.12. FREQUENCY OF RUNNING
OUT OF FOOD 172 RESPONSES

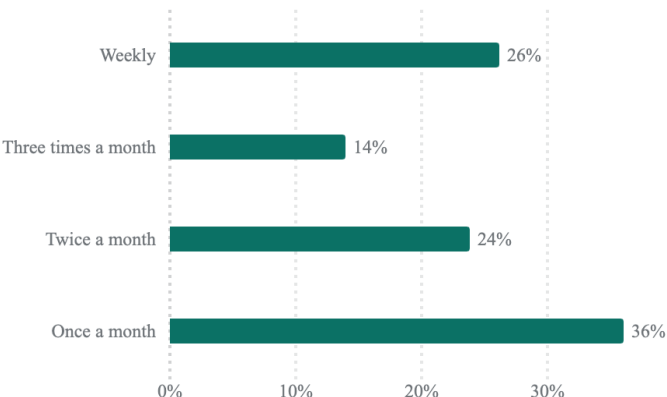
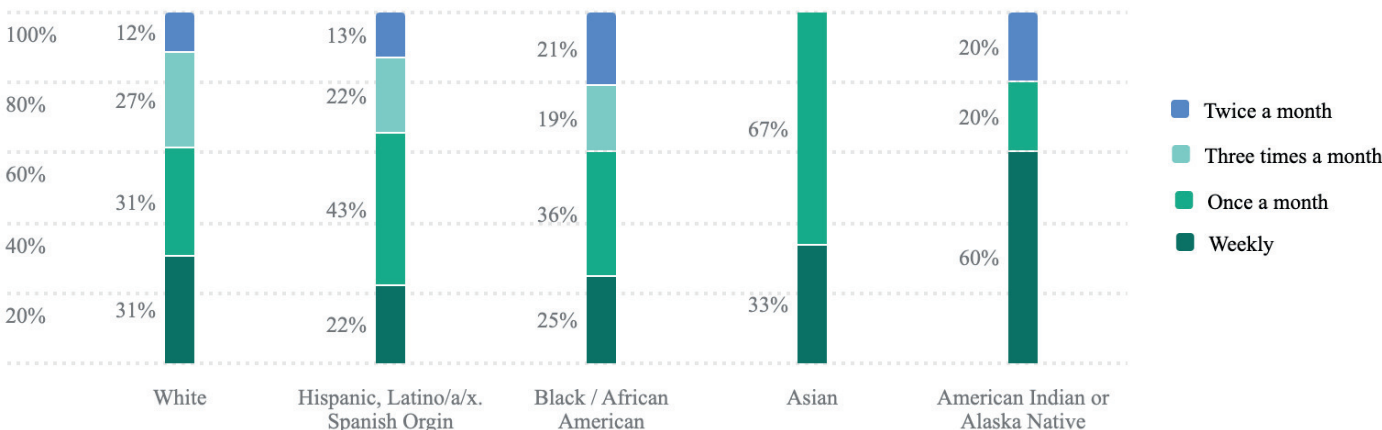


Figure FSS.13. highlights racial and ethnic disparities in food insecurity, showing that Black or African American respondents and those identifying as Hispanic, Latino/a/x, or Spanish Origin are more frequently reported often or sometimes worrying about running out of money for food. While White respondents were the largest group across all categories, they were proportionally less affected by this measure of food insecurity compared to other racial and ethnic groups.

FIGURE FSS.13. FREQUENCY OF RUNNING OUT OF FOOD BY RACE / ETHNICITY



FOOD SECURITY

FOOD SECURITY STATUS

Respondents were asked, "In the past month, have you skipped or reduced meals because there wasn't enough money for food?" Of the 293 respondents, 46% reported skipping a meal or reducing its size due to lack of money for food, while 54% did not face this issue. Among the 135 respondents who did experience this, the frequency varied: 29% skipped or reduced a meal once a month, 27% did so twice a month, 19% three times a month, and 25% on a weekly basis.

FIGURE FSS.14. SKIPPED OR REDUCED MEALS 293 RESPONSES

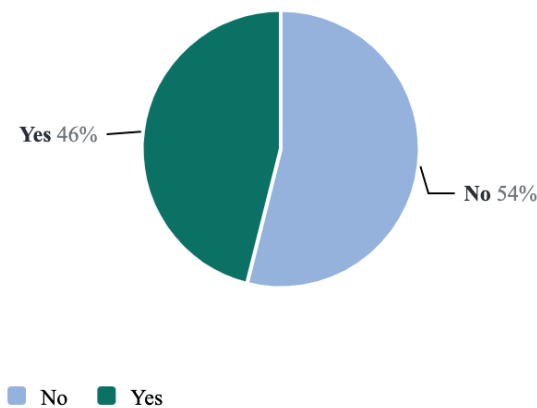


FIGURE FSS.15. FREQUENCY SKIPPED OR REDUCED MEALS 135 RESPONSES

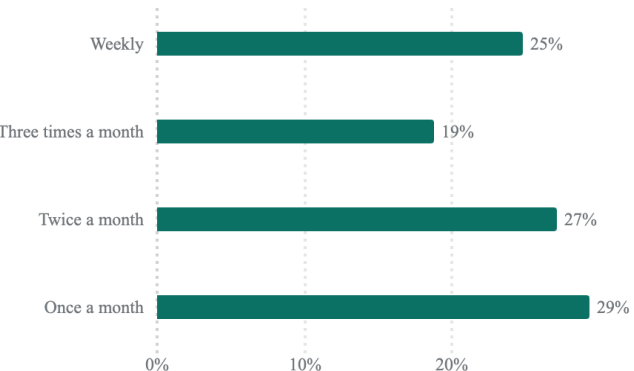
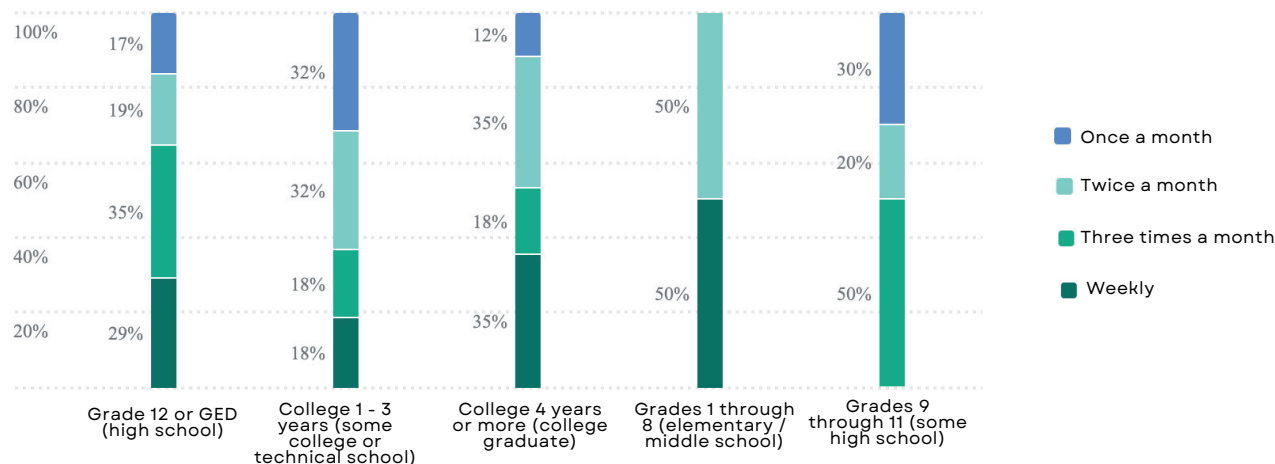


Figure FSS.16. illustrates that respondents with lower educational levels experience higher rates of skipping or cutting meals due to lack of money. Those with some high school education (grades 9-11) and high school graduates were most affected, with significant percentages reporting food insecurity once, twice, or three times a month, as well as weekly. Individuals with some college or technical school education also faced considerable food insecurity, though at lower rates. College graduates, however, were less impacted by this measure of food insecurity.

FIGURE FSS.16. FREQUENCY OF CUTTING OR SKIPPING MEALS BY EDUCATION



FOOD SECURITY

FOOD SECURITY STATUS

In the past 12 months, 35% of the 294 respondents reported that the statement, "The food that I bought just didn't last, and I didn't have money to get more" was often true for them, while 44% said it was sometimes true. Conversely, 21% indicated that this situation was never true for them. This distribution shows that a significant portion of respondents experience issues with food lasting and financial constraints, with the majority facing these challenges at least sometimes or often in the past 12 months.

FIGURE FSS.17. DIDN'T HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO BUY MORE FOOD

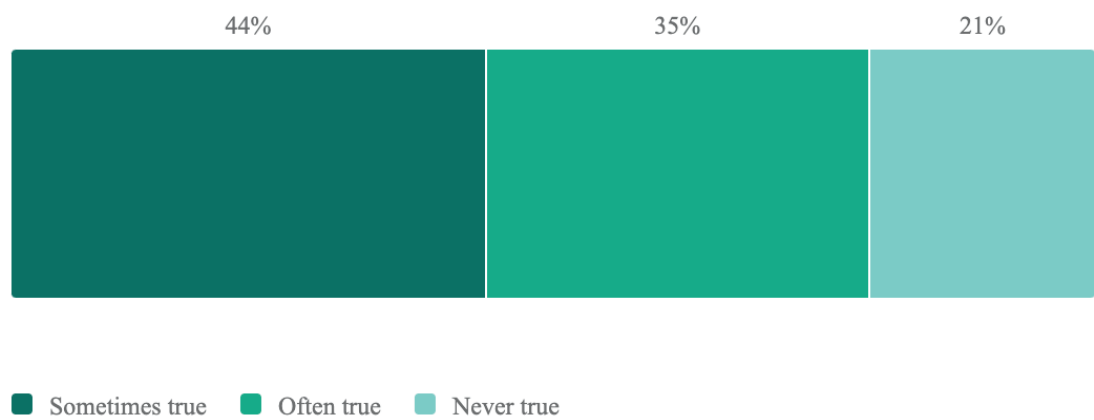
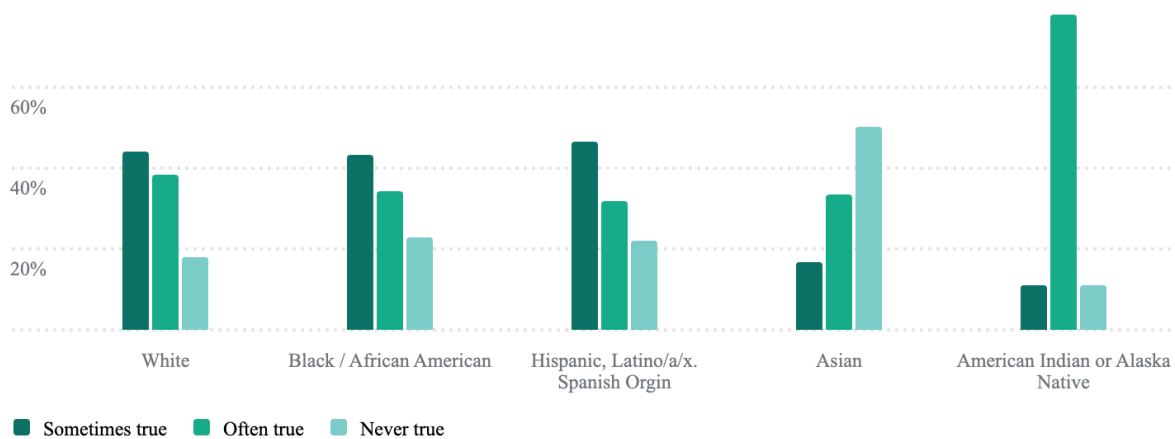


Figure FSS.18. explores the relationship between food insecurity over the past 12 months and race/ethnicity. Among those who often struggled with food affordability, 34% identify as Black or African American, followed by 32% who identify as Hispanic, Latino/a/x, or Spanish Origin, and 38% who were White. For those who sometimes struggled, 43% were Black or African American, 46% were Hispanic, Latino/a/x, or Spanish Origin, and 44% were White.

FIGURE FSS.18. DIDN'T HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO BUY MORE FOOD BY RACE / ETHNICITY



FOOD SECURITY

FOOD SECURITY STATUS

Figure FSS.19 indicates that many respondents struggled with affording balanced meals over the past 12 months. Specifically, 30% of the 293 respondents reported that they often couldn't afford balanced meals, while 48% said this was sometimes the case. In contrast, 21% of respondents did not experience this issue at all. This distribution highlights that a significant majority faced difficulties in maintaining a balanced diet due to financial constraints, with the majority of respondents encountering this problem sometimes or often.

FIGURE FSS.19. AFFORDING BALANCED MEALS

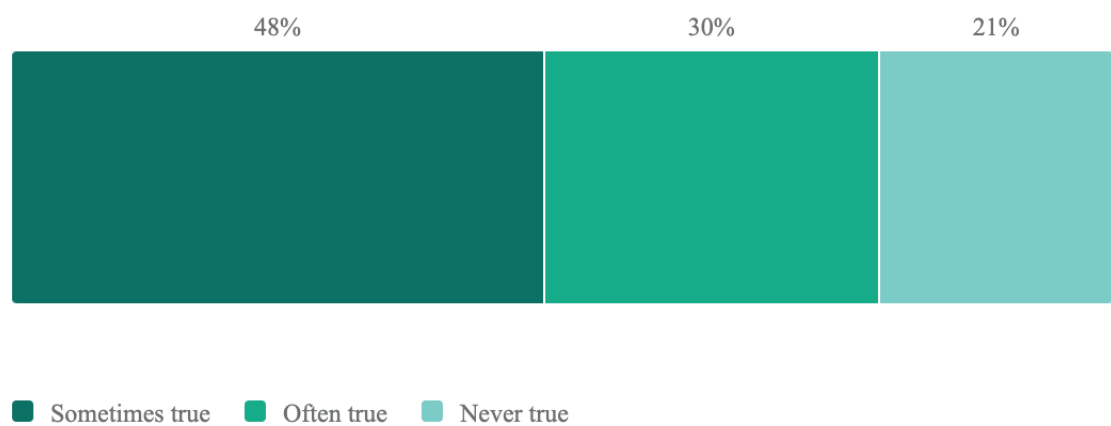
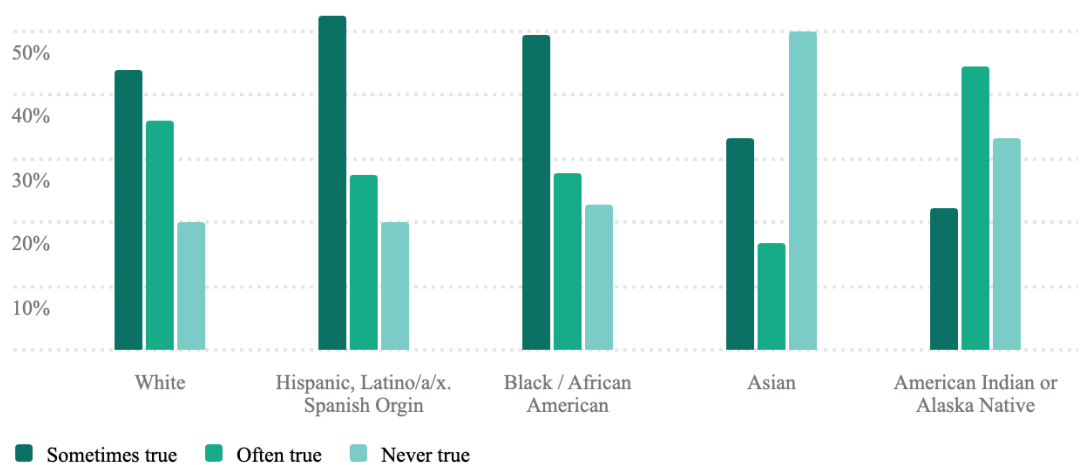


Figure FSS.20. examines the relationship between the ability to afford balanced meals and race/ethnicity over the past 12 months. Among those who often couldn't afford to eat balanced meals, 28% were Black or African American, 28% were Hispanic, Latino/a/x, or Spanish Origin and 36% were White. For those who sometimes struggled, 49% were Black or African American, 52% were Hispanic, Latino/a/x, or Spanish Origin, and 44% were White. Those who never experienced this issue included 23% who were Black or African American, 20% who were Hispanic, Latino/a/x, or Spanish Origin and 20% who were White.

FIGURE FSS.18. AFFORDING BALANCED MEALS BY RACE / ETHNICITY



FOOD SECURITY

ACCESSIBILITY AND AVAILABILITY

Figure AA.1. shows that 61% of respondents learned about the pantry through word of mouth, making it the most effective awareness method. 12% found out through referrals from other organizations, while 8% cited local advertisements like flyers and posters. Social media was the least impactful, reaching only 6%. Additionally, 14% of respondents used other unspecified methods to learn about the pantry.

FIGURE AA.1. KNOWLEDGE OF PANTRIES

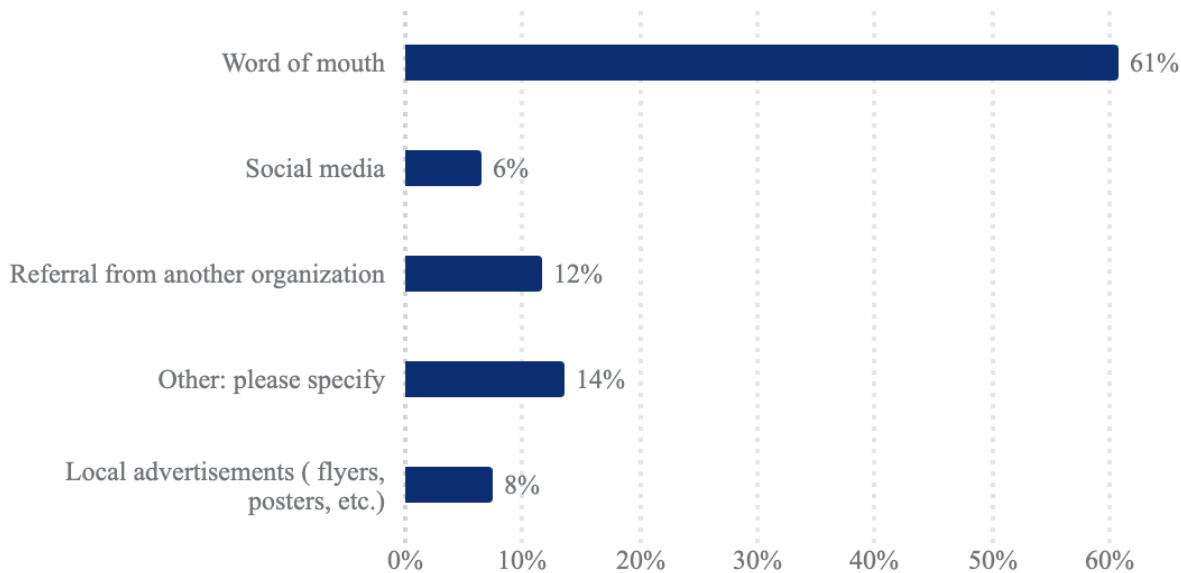
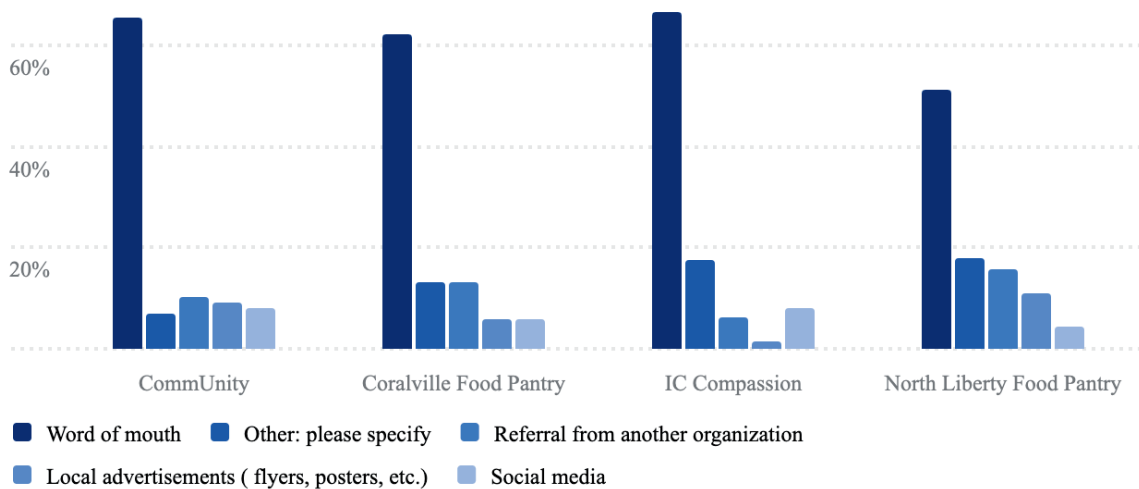


Figure AA.2. shows that across the four pantry locations, word of mouth remains a critical avenue for distributing information about the pantries. Additionally, referrals from other organizations and other sources play a prominent role in spreading information.

FIGURE AA.2. KNOWLEDGE OF PANTRIES BY LOCATION



FOOD SECURITY

ACCESSIBILITY AND AVAILABILITY

Figure AA.3. shows that while a majority of pantry users generally receive the type and quality of food they need, there is room for improvement. Specifically, 25% of respondents always receive what they need, and 32% do most of the time, combining for a total of 57% who are consistently satisfied. However, 36% report only sometimes receiving the desired food, 4%, rarely receive the needed food, and 3% never do.

FIGURE AA.3. RECEIVING OF TYPE AND QUALITY

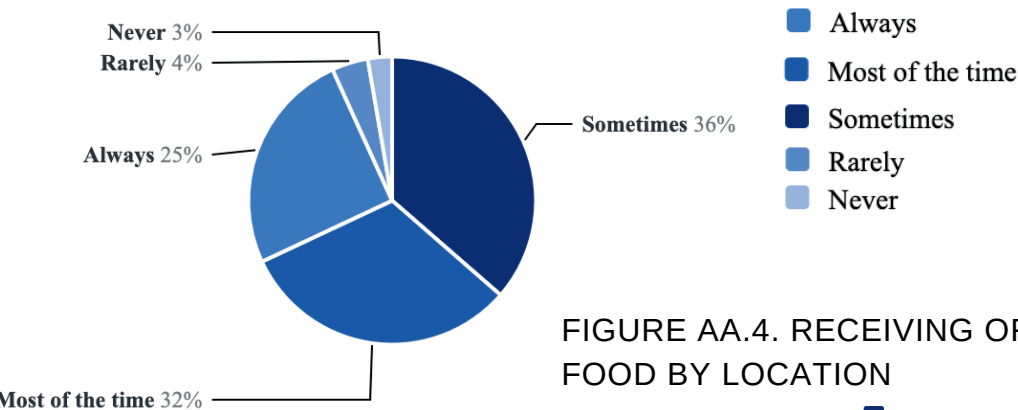


Figure AA.4 shows a breakdown of receiving the type and quality of food by pantry. Most respondents sometimes to always receive the type and quality of food they need, with small variations based on the pantry location.

Figure AA.5. shows a breakdown of receiving the type and quality of food by race and ethnicity.

FIGURE AA.4. RECEIVING OF TYPE AND QUALITY OF FOOD BY LOCATION

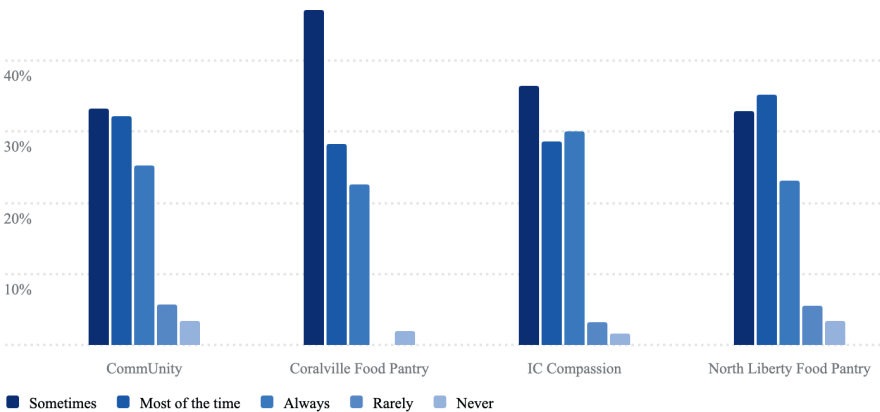
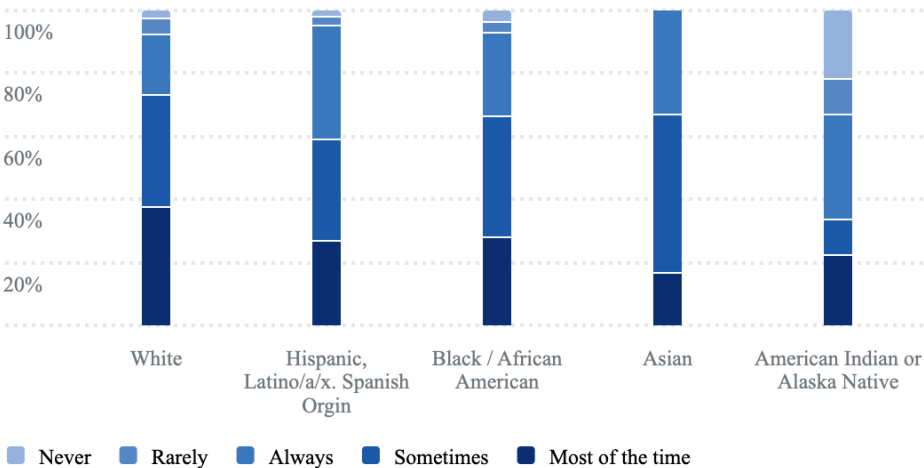


FIGURE AA.5. RECEIVING OF TYPE AND QUALITY OF FOOD BY RACE / ETHNICITY



FOOD SECURITY

ACCESSIBILITY AND AVAILABILITY

Figure AA.6. indicates that food shortages at the pantry are a common experience for many users. Nearly half (47%) of the respondents report that the pantry sometimes runs out of the food they need, while 19% often face this issue. A smaller percentage, 7%, always encounter food shortages, and another 20% rarely do. Only 7% of respondents never experience food shortages.

FIGURE AA.6. SHORTAGE OF NEEDED FOOD

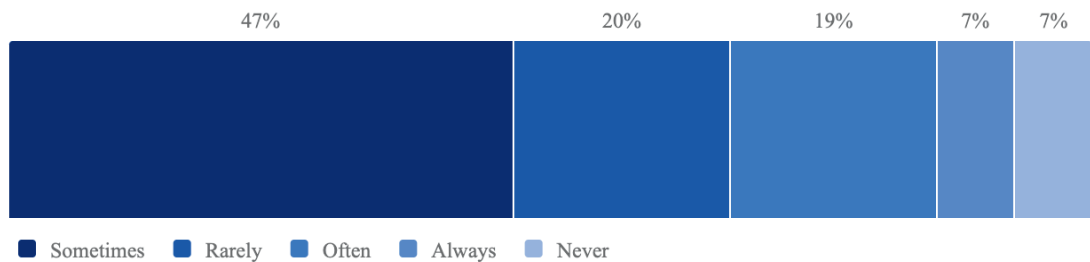


FIGURE AA.7. SHORTAGE OF NEEDED FOOD BY LOCATION

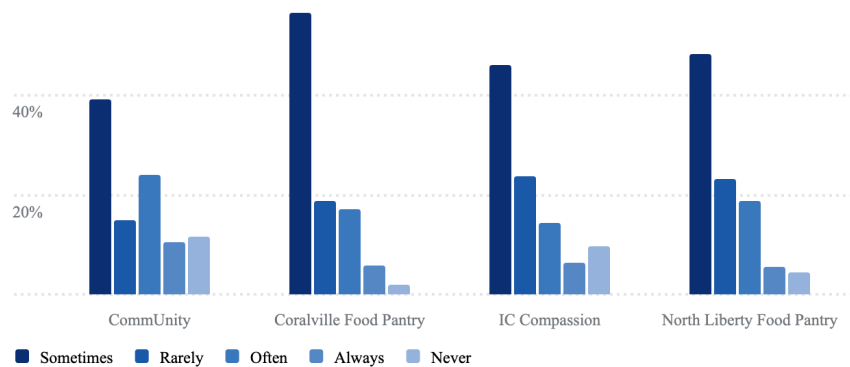
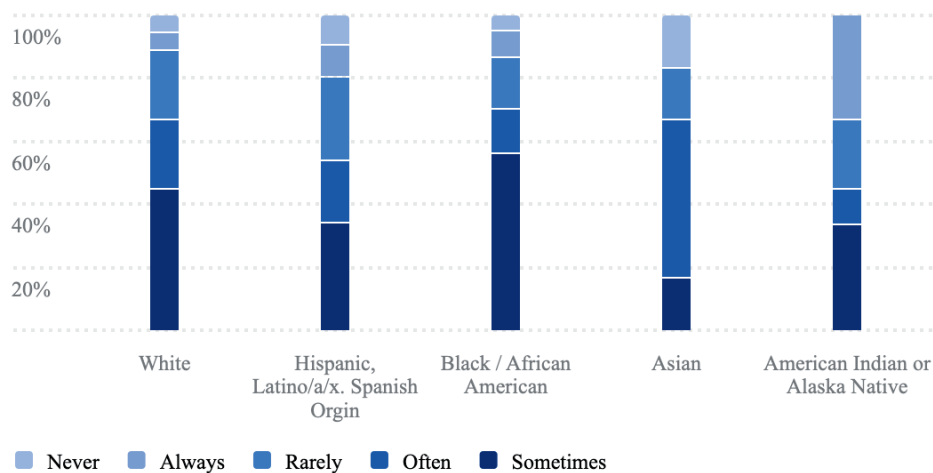


Figure AA.8. compares how frequently respondents experience food shortages at a pantry with their race or ethnicity. 27% of Hispanic, Latino/a/x, or Spanish Origin respondents reported rarely facing food shortages. White respondents reported experiencing food shortages more frequently, with 6% always facing shortages and 22% often. 8% of Black or African Americans also reported always facing food shortages while 14% that it happened often. Asians reported often shortages 50% of the time.

FIGURE AA.8. SHORTAGE OF NEEDED FOOD BY RACE / ETHNICITY



FOOD SECURITY

ACCESSIBILITY AND AVAILABILITY

The data reveals that a significant majority of pantry users find the hours to be convenient. Specifically, 57% of respondents consider the hours to be very convenient, and 23% find them somewhat convenient, meaning that 80% of users can access the pantry without much difficulty. Meanwhile, 12% of respondents are neutral about the hours. On the other hand, a smaller portion of users, 8%, find the hours somewhat or not convenient at all, indicating that there are some accessibility challenges.

FIGURE AA.8. CONVIENCE OF PANTRY HOURS

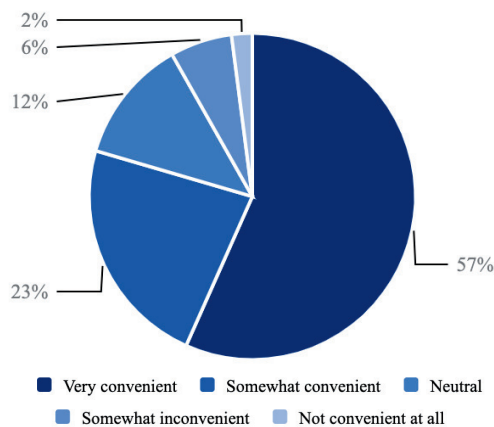


FIGURE AA.9. CONVIENCE OF PANTRY HOURS BY LOCATION

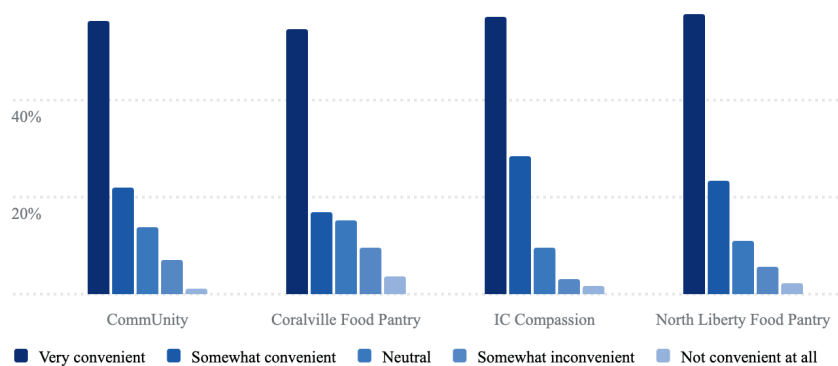
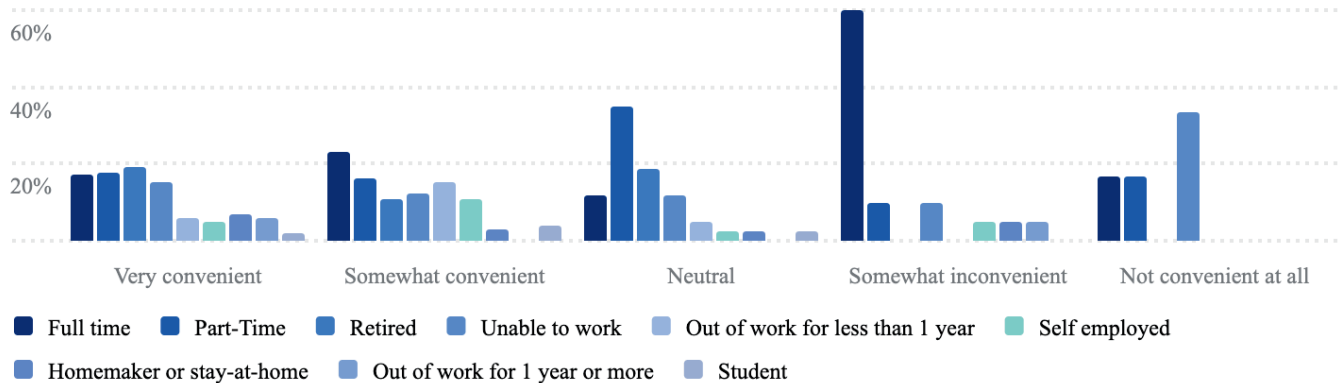


Figure AA.10. shows that pantry users' perceptions of convenience vary by employment status. Those who work full time found the pantry somewhat inconvenient with 60%. Retirees and those unable to work are more likely to find the hours very convenient, with 20% and 15%. In contrast, part-time workers are more likely to find the hours somewhat or not convenient at all, with 10% of part-time workers finding them somewhat inconvenient. 33% of individuals who were unable to work found the pantry hours not convenient at all. This suggests that employment status influences how convenient users find the pantry hours.

FIGURE AA.10. CONVIENCE OF PANTRY HOURS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

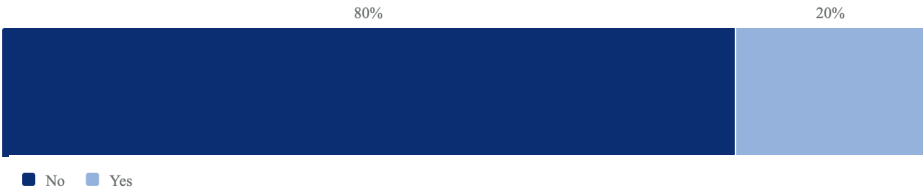


FOOD SECURITY

ACCESSIBILITY AND AVAILABILITY

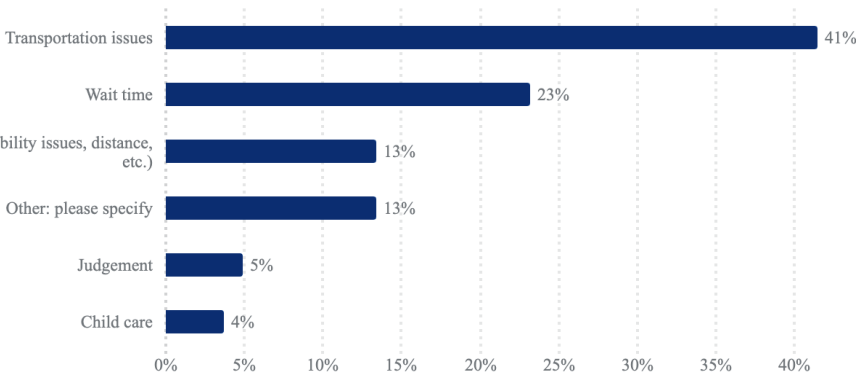
The data indicates that the majority of pantry users, 80%, do not face any difficulties in getting to the pantry. However, 20% of respondents, totaling 59 individuals, do report challenges in accessing the pantry.

FIGURE AA.11. ACCESS DIFFICULTIES



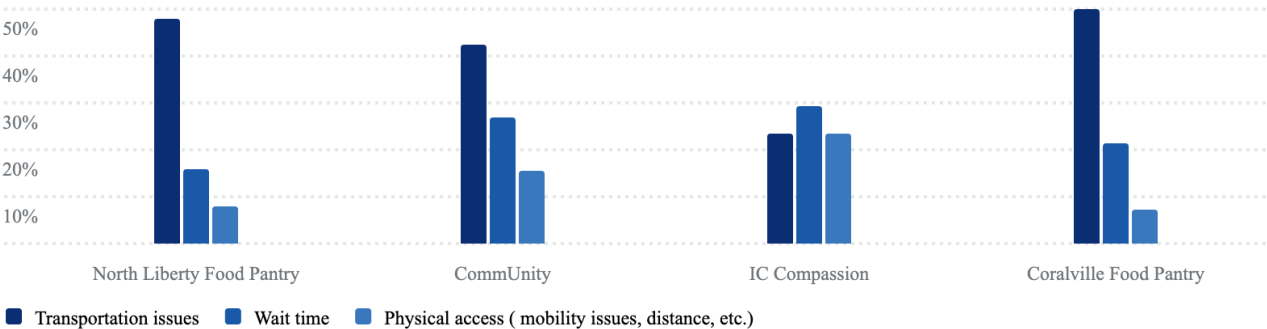
Among the 59 respondents who face difficulties, the most common issue is transportation, reported by 41%. Other significant challenges include wait times, affecting 23% , and physical access issues, such as mobility concerns or distance to pantries, which impact 13%.

FIGURE AA.12. TYPE OF DIFFICULTIES



The data shows that transportation issues are the most common difficulty across all pantry locations, with 48% of respondents from the North Liberty Food Pantry, 42% from CommUnity, 50% from the Coralville Food Pantry, and 24% from IC Compassion reporting this challenge. Physical access issues are prevalent among IC Compassion users (24%) and those at CommUnity (15%). Wait times are also a significant issue. Child care and feelings of judgment are less frequently mentioned, but they still affect some users, particularly at North Liberty and IC Compassion.

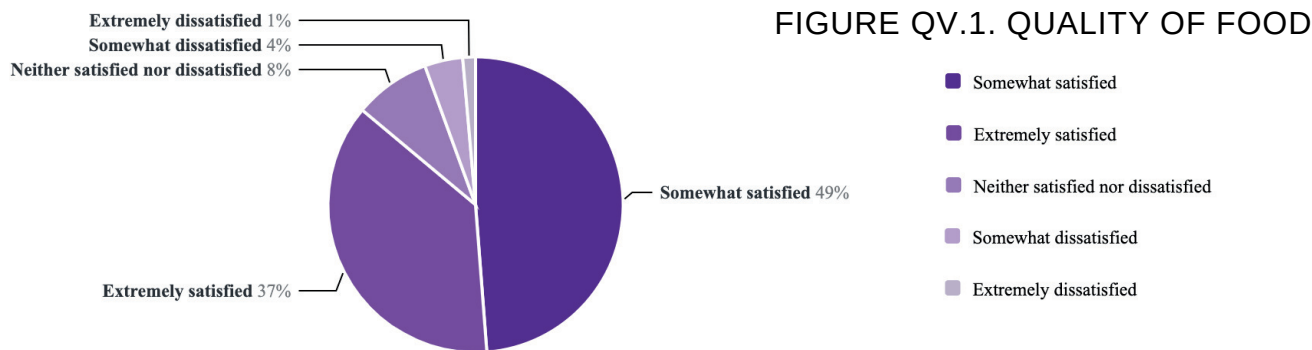
FIGURE AA.13. TYPE OF DIFFICULTIES BY LOCATION



FOOD SECURITY

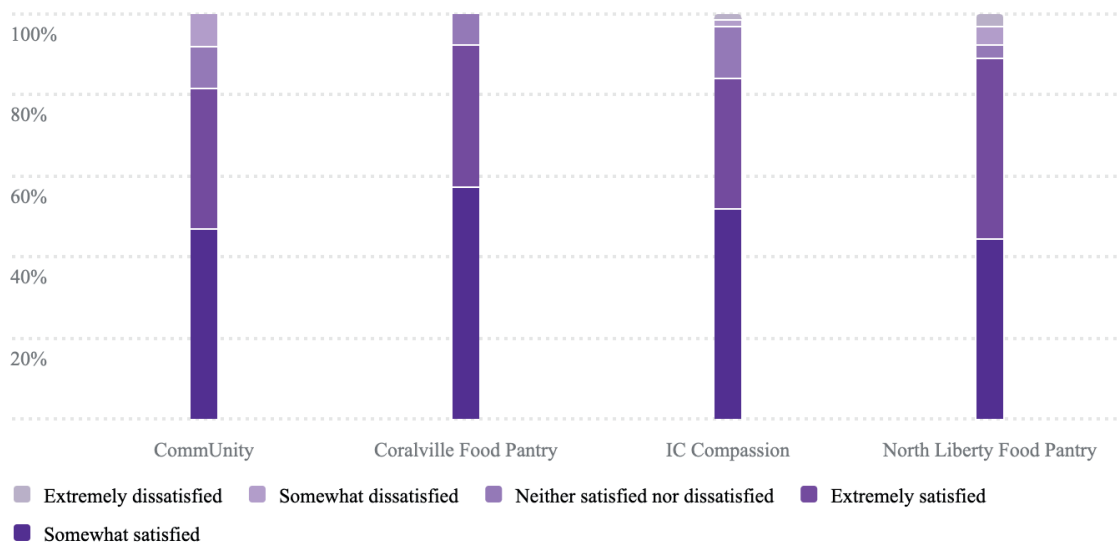
QUALITY AND VARIETY

Figure QV.1. reveals a high level of satisfaction with the quality of food provided by the pantry. A substantial majority of respondents, 37%, are "Extremely satisfied," and 49% are "Somewhat satisfied," resulting in 86% of users expressing positive feedback about the food quality. Only 8% of respondents are neutral, and 5% are somewhat dissatisfied, and extremely dissatisfied.



When broken down by location, satisfaction levels vary. The North Liberty Food Pantry and IC Compassion have notably high rates of extreme satisfaction, with 35% and 32% of respondents, respectively, reporting they are extremely satisfied. Coralville Food Pantry shows a higher percentage of users who are somewhat satisfied with 57%.

FIGURE QV.2. QUALITY OF FOOD BY LOCATION



FOOD SECURITY

QUALITY AND VARIETY

The data shows that most respondents are satisfied with the variety of food available at the pantry. Specifically, 34% of users are "Extremely satisfied" and 52% are "Somewhat satisfied". Only a small percentage are dissatisfied, with 6% somewhat dissatisfied and 2% extremely dissatisfied. When considering whether the pantry provides enough variety to meet household dietary needs, the responses vary by location shown in figure QV.4.. North Liberty Food Pantry shows slightly lower percentages of users who are somewhat satisfied with the variety of food.

FIGURE QV.3. VARIETY OF FOOD

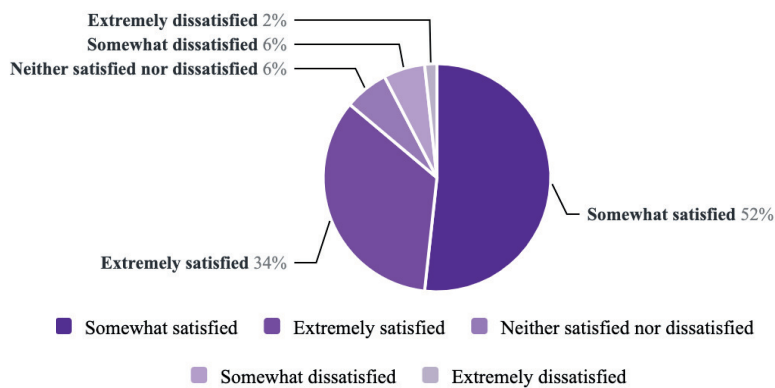
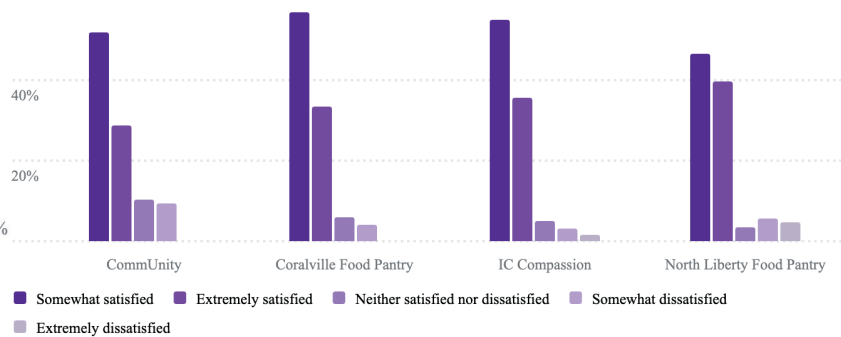
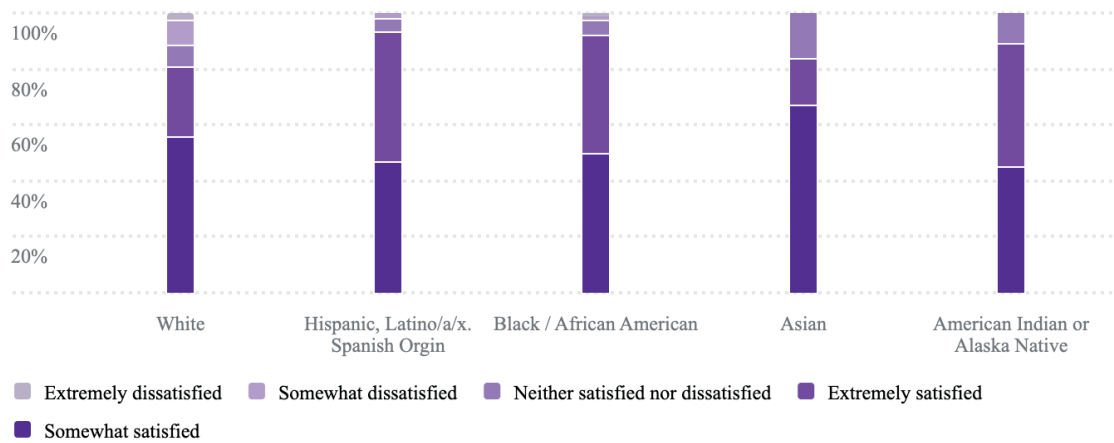


FIGURE QV.4. VARIETY OF FOOD BY LOCATION



The data reveals varying levels of satisfaction with the variety of food available based on race and ethnicity. For most groups, such as those identifying as White, Hispanic, Latino/a/x, or Spanish Origin, Middle Eastern or North African, and those choosing the majority are either "Extremely satisfied" or "Somewhat satisfied."

FIGURE QV.6. VARIETY OF FOOD BY RACE / ETHNICITY

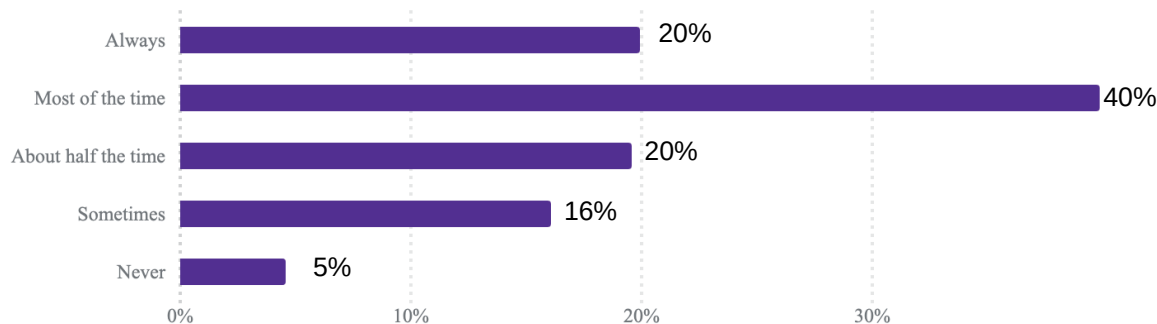


FOOD SECURITY

QUALITY AND VARIETY

Of the 286 respondents, 40% reported that the pantries provide enough variety to meet dietary needs "most of the time." Both "about half the time" and "always" were equally noted by 20% of respondents each. However, 16% of respondents indicated that the variety meets their needs "sometimes," while a smaller group of 5% mentioned that the variety "never" meets their needs

FIGURE QV.6.DIETARY NEEDS



IC Compassion had the highest percentage (20.97%) of respondents reporting the variety meets their dietary needs “Always” followed by CommUnity (20.69%), North Liberty (19.54%) and Coralville Food Pantry (18.00%).

FIGURE QV.7.DIETARY NEEDS BY LOCATION

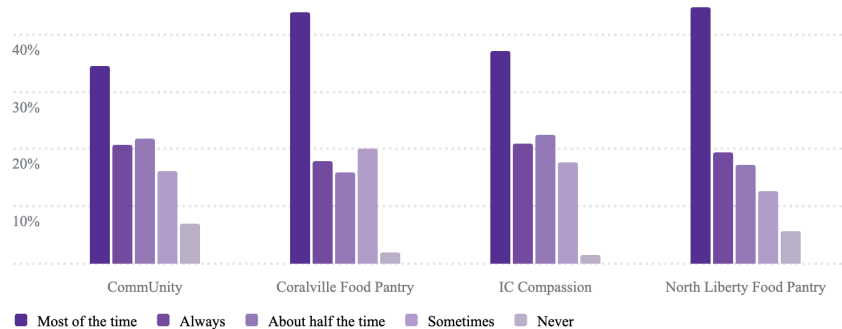


FIGURE QV.8.DIETARY NEEDS BY RACE / ETHNICITY

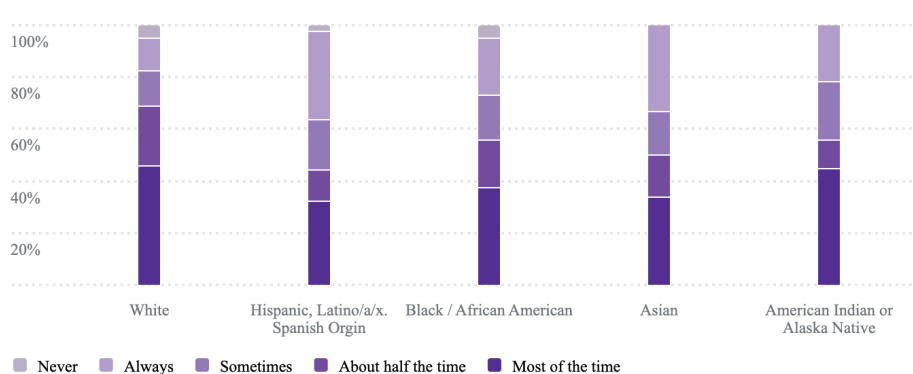


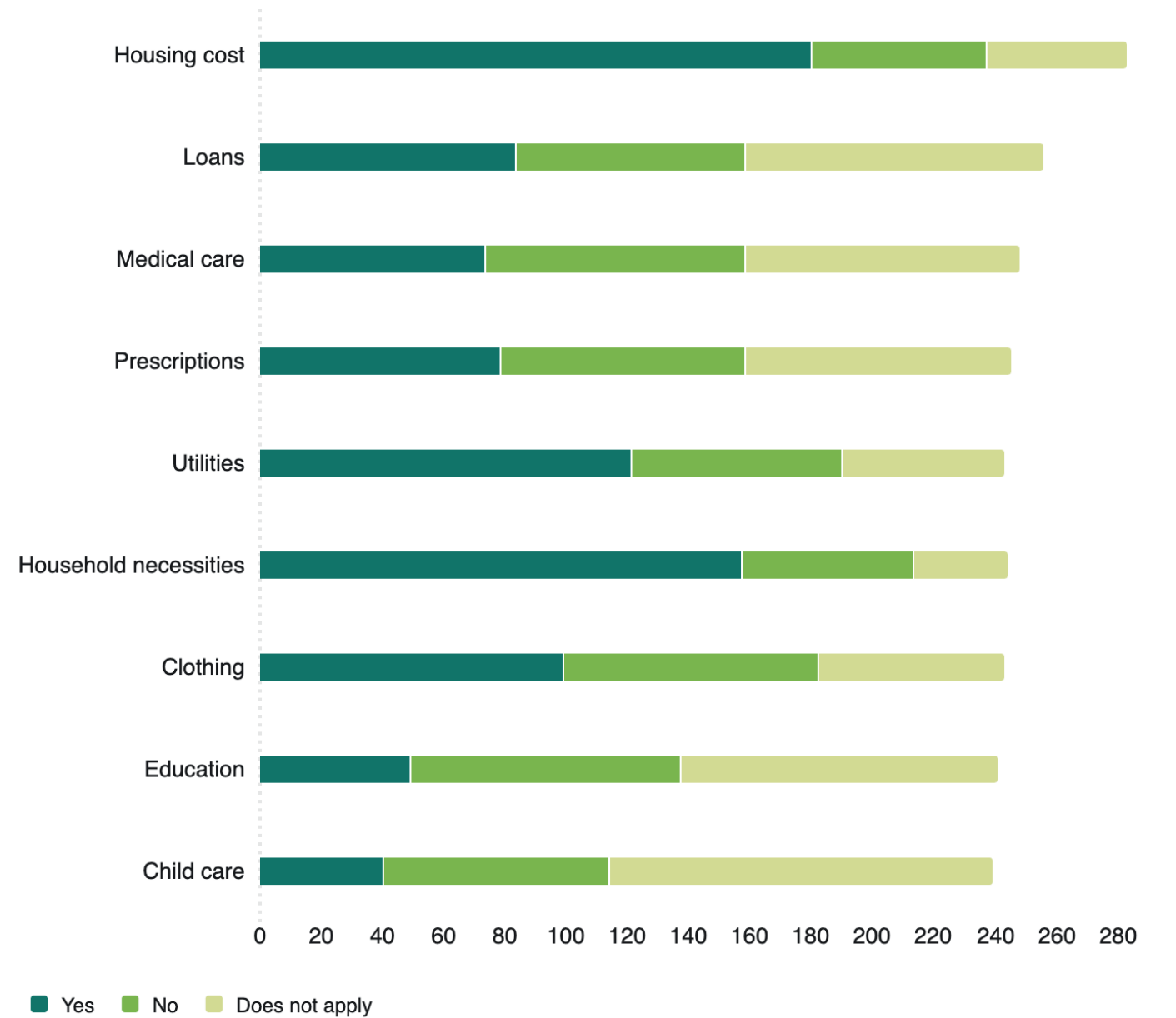
Figure QV.8. shows that 21.7% of respondents who said the pantry "always" meets their dietary needs are were Black / African American, while 12.5% were White and 34.2% where Hispanic, Latino/a/x or Spanish Origin.

FOOD SECURITY

SUPPORT AND SERVICES

Figure SS.1. shows how pantry usage impacts various cost burdens or stressors among the 284 respondents. Most notably, 180 respondents, or 63%, found relief in housing costs, and 157, or 65%, felt a reduction in the cost burden of household necessities. Similarly, utility costs were less stressful for 121 respondents, while clothing costs were eased for 99 individuals. In terms of medical-related expenses, 78 respondents experienced relief regarding prescription costs, and 73 reported a reduction in stress related to medical care. Additionally, 83 respondents found that using the pantry alleviated the burden of loans.

FIGURE SS.1. COST BURDEN



FOOD SECURITY

SUPPORT AND SERVICES

Of the 280 survey respondents, 36% have visited other food pantries in or around Johnson County, while 64% have not. Figure SS.3. shows 36% of respondents from CommUnity, 35% from Coralville Food Pantry, 58% from IC Compassion, and 20% from North Liberty Food Pantry reported visiting other pantries.

FIGURE SS.2. VISIT OTHER PANTRIES

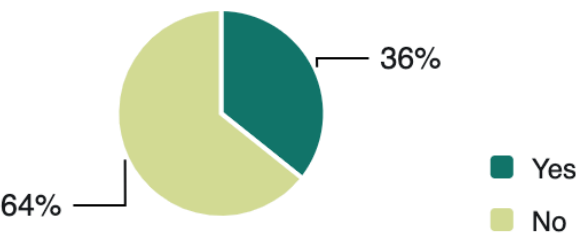


FIGURE SS.3. VISIT OTHER PANTRIES BY LOCATION

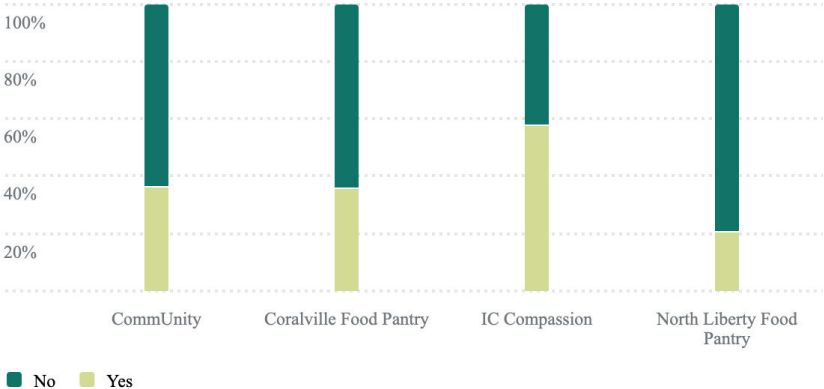


Figure SS.4. shows lower-income households, particularly those earning less than \$49,000 per year, are more likely to have visited multiple pantries, with percentages ranging from 33% to 57% of individuals using more than one pantry.

FIGURE SS.4. VISIT OTHER PANTRIES BY INCOME

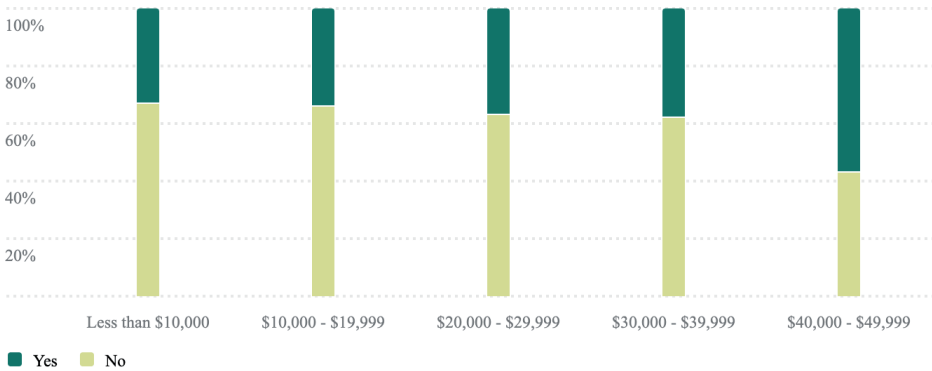
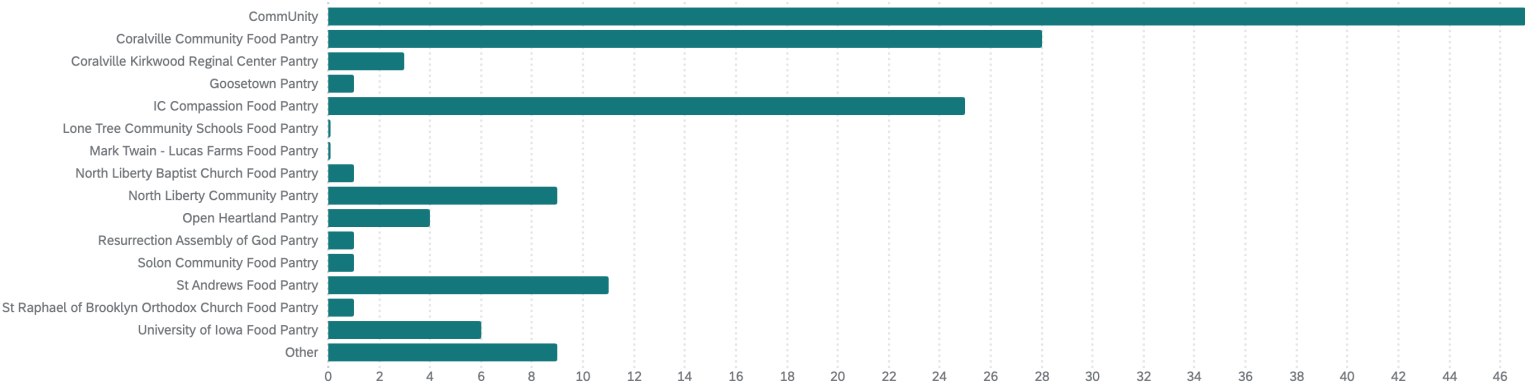


FIGURE SS.5. ALL OTHER PANTRIES VISITED

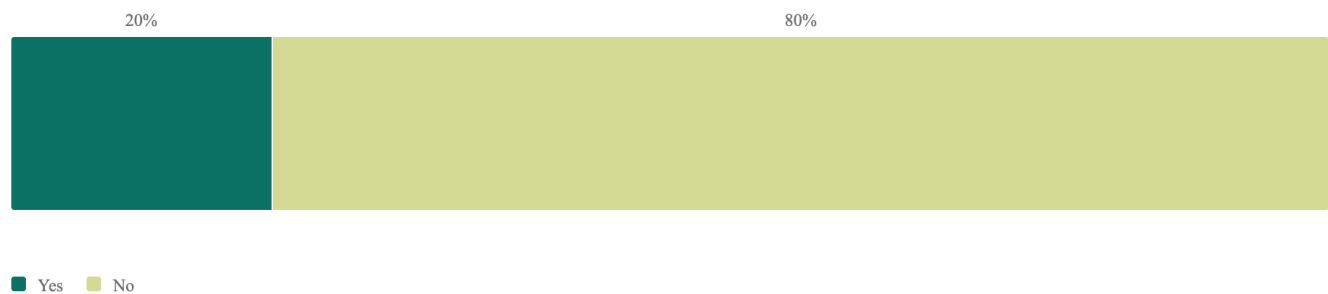


FOOD SECURITY

SUPPORT AND SERVICES

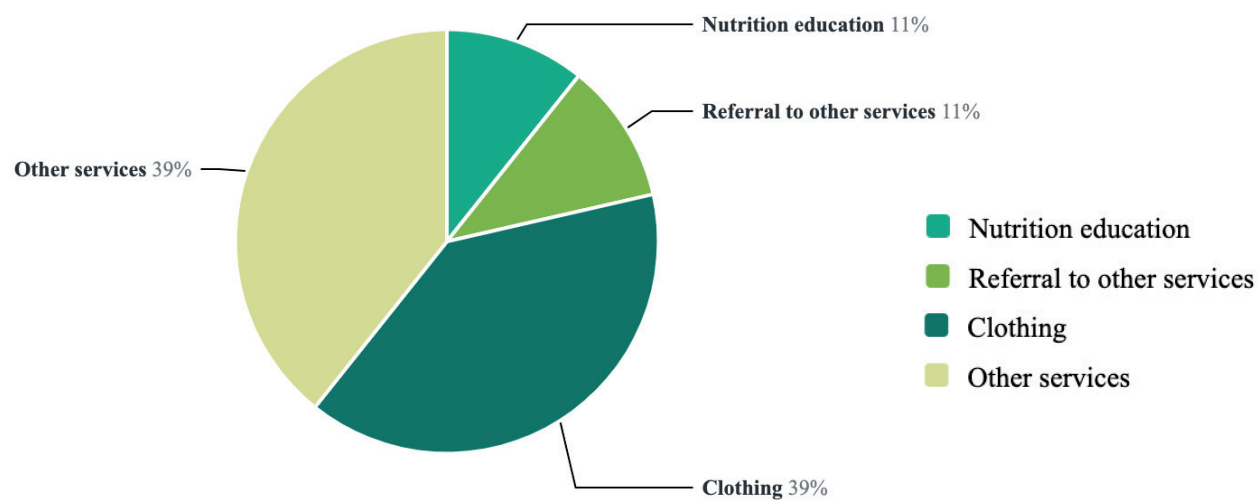
In the past 12 months, 20% of the 257 survey respondents reported receiving types of assistance beyond food from their pantry, while the remaining 80% did not.

FIGURE SS.6. ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE



Among the 47 respondents who received additional assistance, 39% obtained clothing, and another 39% accessed various other services, which they specified. Nutrition education and referrals to other services were each received by 11% of the respondents.

FIGURE SS.7. TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

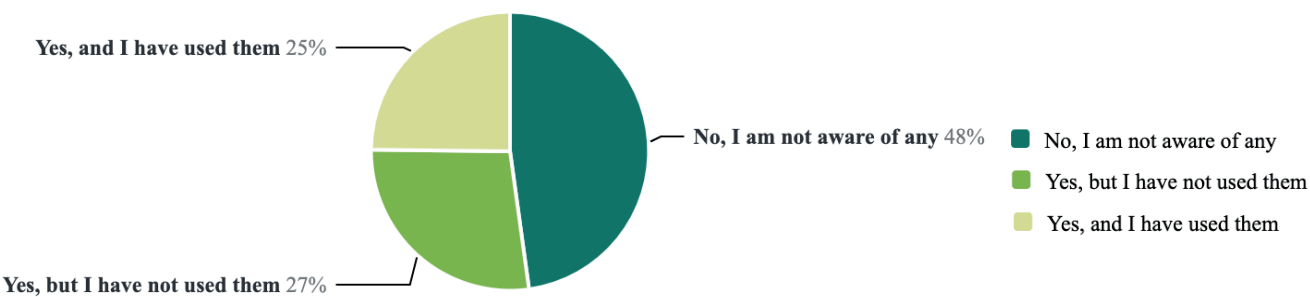


FOOD SECURITY

SUPPORT AND SERVICES

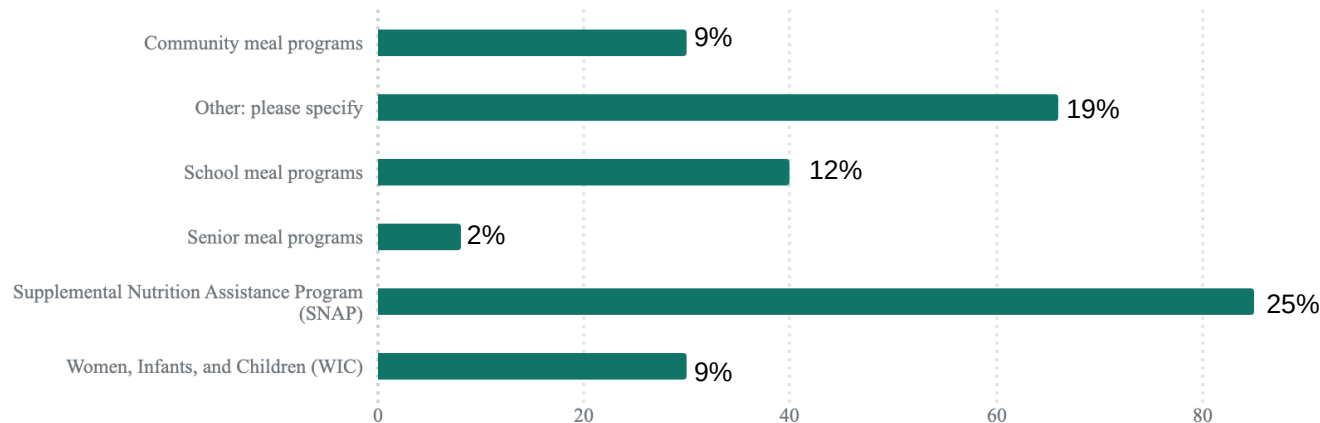
Among the 274 respondents, nearly half (48%) indicated that they are not aware of any community resources or programs that can help with food security, suggesting a significant gap in awareness. Of the remaining respondents, 25% reported being aware of such resources and having used them, while 27% were aware but had not utilized them. This highlights a need for better outreach and education regarding the availability and benefits of community resources aimed at addressing food security. If respondents chose "No, I am not aware of any" or "Yes, but I have not used them," they were prompted to provide their email address so that community resource information could be sent to them.

FIGURE SS.8. COMMUNITY RESOURCES



Out of 297 respondents, 25% have used the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). 12% participated in school meal programs while Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) and community meal programs were each used by 10% of respondents. Senior meal programs had lower participation rates at 2% . Additionally, 19% of respondents indicated that they used other types of food assistance programs not listed in the survey.

FIGURE SS.6. USED RESOURCES



OPEN RESPONSE

All Comments

All open comments are listed below. Any potentially identifying information was removed. All “no” responses were also removed.

- Estamosgradecidos con LA ayuda.
- It's a great service. Thank you
- Food pantries need more meats and milk.
- Thank for your service
- I really appreciate the help the food pantry provides.
- Some donated food stuff has already started to become slimey(fresh produce) or molded by time it's put on pantry shelves.
- Thanks for being available
- Having a diversity in the food offered help with inclusion Thank you for loving your neighbors.
- It's often difficult to navigate the food pantry as someone with a nut allergy. Many of the snacks and cereals will sometimes contain nuts
- Everything was noted
- Diabetic food in short supply
- I can't think of anything.
- not enough food, andonlyb1 time per week, and onlyb1 frozen meat per visit, and if shelves are bare on your visit it's " oh well come back next week"
- They don't often have lactose free options for, milk
- The goodwill voucher can only be used for clothing but we really needed some household items like plates, silverware and a shower curtain. We just moved here and needed help with items that we could not vet any services for unfortunately.
- The size of the pantry (too small).
- I would like to have more access to cultural specific food.
- I wish there were more options of meats we can choose from the pantry
- With the rising cost of food the food bank is a blessing.
- YoU guys doing a great job feeding the community God bless
- YoU guys doing a great job feeding the community God bless
- Thank you!
- No asi esta muy bien Gracia
- More meat!,,,
- Thank you for helping God's children in need.

OPEN RESPONSE

All Comments

- Des food la nourriture qui est distributer ne correspond pa's a la culture de tout le monde. Si on pouvait donner des bone d chat des repas une fois Le mois , CA serait une bonne chose.
- That this is a stellar group of people who work diligently to provide hungry folks and families and I can honestly say they do not discriminate!
- I need hot prepared meals, salads that are not expired. I found hyvee works.
- I have heard good things from prior shoppers and I'm excited at having potential healthier options available.
- Thanks
- They can use more meats
- A few times my meat was not good
- Thank for helping my families through the foods distributions
- I'm having a hard time paying my debts
- People who volunteers are very helpful. Have met many nice people
- IM SO SICK & TIRED OF LOOOSING MY FOOD ASSISTANCE ONCE A YEAR BECAUSE THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DROPS THE F BOMB OR THE SHOULD THE BALL(S) DUE TO UNDERFUNDING AND SHORTNESS OF STAFF.PERIOD!! IE: FOR EXAPMLE IF 12 IOWANS LOSE THE FOOD ASSISTANCE WITHIN 1 YEARS TIME THIS MEANS THAT GOVERNOR REYNOLDS WRAP HAS 12 MOS OF LOST FOOD ASSISTANCE THAT BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE WHO DID NOT VOTE HER IN A.K.A LIKE MY SELF. IOWANS NEED TO CHECK THE RECORDS! GOVERNOR REYNOLDS WRAP CURRENTLY HAS (3) OWI'S OPERATING WHILE INTOXICATED.
- Thanks for your support today also to help people
- WOrker very helpful and friendly
- I like this food pantry best because they almost always have milk, eggs, and meat available. Those are the items I've had the hardest time finding regularly at the CommUnity pantry.
- Addressing how to get food from community and other food banks while living in North Liberty
- More healthier foods and foods not expired.
- Pantry does not receive very many gluten free alternatives making it difficult to get items sometimes
- We need more food.. It's hard to feed families each week..
- No I'm grateful for all your help 🙏

OPEN RESPONSE

All Comments

- Just I appreciate
- Gladly to have the food pantry
- That the assistant we get is a blessing
- We need Africa huile,pondu semoule
- Thank you for helping us
- I think more and more folks are using the food pantry as a means to afford other things they need, like rent and utilities and paying off debt, and not always because it is impossible for them to buy food. For us, we use the food bank so we can prioritize paying off debt, instead of using the money for groceries.
- Inform people about childcare, resources for immigrants, community work together.
- I have noticed that some of employees and volunteers at the North Liberty food pantry, do not treat all the customers equally. They will hide and deny food to some customers and not others. I have ask employees and volunteers for items and they tell me they don't have them and then when I'm checking out they will bring those items I asked for out to the other customers. This has happened numerous times. I also have talked to some of the other customers and they said they have noticed the same thing. I find this very unfair and sometimes I would like to go to a different food pantry but Coralville and solon don't acipeople from North Liberty so I'm stuck with dealing with the mistreatment I get from North Liberty's Food Pantry, I wish someone would address this issue with them and tell them to treat everyone fairly and not hide or lie about food and resources. Thank you for listening. I hope to see a positive change going forward.
- More food with less sodium, no dairy products, vegan food, less sugar.
- I really appreciate the help I get here.
- Thank you for your help you guys are amazing and may God bless you all.
- Need for milk
- Very grateful for all the people who help in providing us with this service.

APPENDIX A

Included in this appendix is the survey tool utilized for this food security assessment.

2024 FOOD SECURITY PILOT

START OF BLOCK: INTRO

Q43 JOHNSON COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH IS GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT THOSE WHO UTILIZE FOOD PANTRIES IN JOHNSON COUNTY. YOUR RESPONSES WILL PROVIDE VALUABLE INSIGHTS INTO THE NEEDS AND EXPERIENCES OF FOOD PANTRY CLIENTS IN JOHNSON COUNTY, HELPING US IMPROVE SERVICES AND BETTER SUPPORT OUR COMMUNITY. THE SURVEY WILL COVER SEVERAL AREAS INCLUDING DEMOGRAPHICS, FOOD SECURITY STATUS, ACCESSIBILITY, AND THE QUALITY AND VARIETY OF FOOD PROVIDED.

THIS QUESTIONNAIRE SHOULD TAKE APPROXIMATELY 10 MINUTES. IT IS RECOMMEND THAT YOU COMPLETE THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN ONE SITTING. HOWEVER, IF YOU NEED TO COME BACK TO IT YOU ARE ABLE TO DO SO.

PLEASE ANSWER EACH QUESTION TRUTHFULLY AND TO THE BEST OF YOUR ABILITY. RESPONSES FROM THIS HEALTH QUESTIONNAIRE WILL BE USED TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY IN JOHNSON COUNTY.

END OF BLOCK: INTRO

START OF BLOCK: SURVEY LOCATION

LOCATION PLEASE SELECT THE PANTRY YOU ARE TAKING THIS SURVEY FROM.

- ☐ NORTH LIBERTY FOOD PANTRY
- ☐ COMMUNITY
- ☐ CORALVILLE FOOD PANTRY
- ☐ IC COMPASSION
- ☐ OTHER: PLEASE SPECIFY

END OF BLOCK: SURVEY LOCATION

APPENDIX A

START OF BLOCK: DEMOGRAPHICS: AGE, RACE, GENDER

Q1 DEMOGRAPHICS ARE COLLECTED TO BETTER UNDERSTAND WHO IS PARTICIPATING IN THIS SURVEY. WE THANK YOU FOR PROVIDING RESPONSES TO THESE QUESTIONS IN ORDER TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THE NEEDS OF THE JOHNSON COUNTY POPULATION.

AGE WHAT IS YOUR AGE?

- ☐ 18-24
 - ☐ 25-29
 - ☐ 30-34
 - ☐ 35-39
 - ☐ 40-44
 - ☐ 45-49
 - ☐ 50-54
 - ☐ 55-59
 - ☐ 60-64
 - ☐ 65-69
 - ☐ 70-74
 - ☐ 75-79
 - ☐ 80 YEARS AND OLDER
-

PAGE BREAK

APPENDIX A

RACE/ETHNICITY WHAT RACE(S) OR ETHNICITY DO YOU IDENTIFY WITH? **PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY**

ASIAN

AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE

BLACK / AFRICAN AMERICAN

HISPANIC, LATINO/A/X, OR SPANISH ORIGIN

MIDDLE EASTERN OR NORTH AFRICAN

PACIFIC ISLANDER

WHITE

OTHER: PLEASE SPECIFY _____

PREFER NOT TO SAY

DISPLAY THIS QUESTION:

IF WHAT RACE(S) OR ETHNICITY DO YOU IDENTIFY WITH? **PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY** = ASIAN

ASIAN WHICH ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING WOULD YOU SAY IS YOUR RACE?

PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY

INDIAN

CHINESE

FILIPINO

JAPANESE

KOREAN

VIETNAMESE

OTHER: PLEASE SPECIFY _____

UNSURE

PREFER NOT TO SAY

APPENDIX A

DISPLAY THIS QUESTION:

IF WHAT RACE(S) OR ETHNICITY DO YOU IDENTIFY WITH? **PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY** = HISPANIC, LATINO/A/X. SPANISH ORIGIN

PLEASE SELECT YOUR HISPANIC, LATINO/A, OR SPANISH ORIGIN STATUS.

☐ MEXICAN, MEXICAN AMERICAN, CHICANO/A

☐ PUERTO RICAN

☐ CUBAN

☐ ANOTHER HISPANIC, LATINO/A OR SPANISH ORIGIN: PLEASE SPECIFY

☐ UNSURE

☐ PREFER NOT TO SAY

DISPLAY THIS QUESTION:

IF WHAT RACE(S) OR ETHNICITY DO YOU IDENTIFY WITH? **PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY** = PACIFIC ISLANDER

WHICH ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING WOULD YOU SAY IS YOUR RACE? **PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY**

☐ NATIVE HAWAIIAN

☐ GUAMANIAN OR CHAMORRO

☐ SAMOAN

☐ OTHER: PLEASE SPECIFY -----

☐ PREFER NOT TO SAY

WHAT IS YOUR GENDER OR GENDER IDENTITY?

☐ MALE

☐ FEMALE

☐ NON-BINARY / THIRD GENDER

☐ TRANSGENDER

☐ GENDER-NONCONFORMING

☐ OTHER: PLEASE SPECIFY -----

☐ PREFER NOT TO SAY

PAGE BREAK

APPENDIX A

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING BEST REPRESENTS YOUR SEXUAL ORIENTATION?
PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

ASEXUAL
BISEXUAL
GAY
STRAIGHT (HETEROSEXUAL)
LESBIAN
PANSEXUAL
QUEER
QUESTIONING OR UNSURE
ANY IDENTITY NOT LISTED: PLEASE SPECIFY

PREFER NOT TO SAY

END OF BLOCK: DEMOGRAPHICS: AGE, RACE, GENDER

START OF BLOCK: DEMOGRAPHICS: SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS?

- ☐ MARRIED
- ☐ DIVORCED
- ☐ SEPARATED
- ☐ NEVER MARRIED / SINGLE
- ☐ WIDOWED
- ☐ A MEMBER OF AN UNMARRIED COUPLE OR DOMESTIC PARTNERSHIP
- ☐ PREFER NOT TO SAY

WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE OR YEAR OF SCHOOL YOU COMPLETED?

- ☐ NO SCHOOLING
- ☐ GRADES 1 THROUGH 8 (ELEMENTARY / MIDDLE SCHOOL)
- ☐ GRADES 9 THROUGH 11 (SOME HIGH SCHOOL)
- ☐ GRADE 12 OR GED (HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE)
- ☐ COLLEGE 1 YEAR TO 3 YEARS (SOME COLLEGE OR TECHNICAL SCHOOL)
- ☐ COLLEGE 4 YEARS OR MORE (COLLEGE GRADUATE)
- ☐ PREFER NOT TO SAY

APPENDIX A

WHAT IS YOUR ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES?

- ☐ LESS THAN \$10,000
- ☐ \$10,000 - \$19,999
- ☐ \$20,000 - \$29,999
- ☐ \$30,000 - \$39,999
- ☐ \$40,000 - \$49,999
- ☐ \$50,000 - \$59,999
- ☐ \$60,000 - \$69,999
- ☐ \$70,000 - \$79,999
- ☐ \$80,000 - \$89,999
- ☐ \$90,000 - \$99,999
- ☐ \$100,000 - \$149,999
- ☐ \$150,000 OR MORE
- ☐ UNSURE
- ☐ PREFER NOT TO SAY

PAGE BREAK

WHAT IS YOUR EMPLOYMENT STATUS? **PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY**

- FULL TIME
- PART-TIME
- SELF EMPLOYED
- RETIRED
- STUDENT
- HOMEMAKER OR STAY-AT-HOME
- OUT OF WORK FOR LESS THAN 1 YEAR
- OUT OF WORK FOR 1 YEAR OR MORE
- UNABLE TO WORK
- OTHER: PLEASE SPECIFY _____
- PREFER NOT TO SAY

APPENDIX A

HOW MANY ADULTS LIVE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD, INCLUDING YOURSELF? **FOR THIS QUESTION, ANY PERSON OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE IS CONSIDERED AN ADULT.**

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5+
- ☐ PREFER NOT TO SAY

HOW MANY CHILDREN (**YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS OF AGE**) LIVE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?

- ☐ 0
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5+
- ☐ PREFER NOT TO SAY

END OF BLOCK: DEMOGRAPHICS: SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

APPENDIX A

START OF BLOCK: FOOD SECURITY STATUS

THE NEXT SECTION WILL ASK YOU ABOUT FOOD SECURITY. PLEASE CONTINUE TO ANSWER EACH QUESTION TO THE BEST OF YOUR ABILITY.

PAGE BREAK

IN THE PAST MONTH, HOW OFTEN HAVE YOU VISITED THE PANTRY?

- ☐ ONCE A MONTH
- ☐ TWICE A MONTH
- ☐ THREE TIMES A MONTH
- ☐ WEEKLY

HOW DOES THE FOOD YOU RECEIVE FROM THE PANTRY IMPACT YOUR OVERALL FOOD SITUATION AT HOME?

- ☐ GREATLY IMPROVES
- ☐ SOMEWHAT IMPROVES
- ☐ NO IMPACT

DO YOU FEEL THAT THE FOOD FROM THE PANTRY HELPS MEET YOUR NUTRITIONAL NEEDS?

- ☐ ALWAYS
- ☐ MOST OF THE TIME
- ☐ SOMETIMES
- ☐ RARELY
- ☐ NEVER

APPENDIX A

IN THE PAST MONTH, HAVE YOU WORRIED ABOUT RUNNING OUT OF FOOD BEFORE YOU COULD AFFORD TO BUY MORE?

☐ YES

☐ NO

DISPLAY THIS QUESTION:

IF IN THE PAST MONTH, HAVE YOU WORRIED ABOUT RUNNING OUT OF FOOD BEFORE YOU COULD AFFORD TO BUY MORE? = YES

RUNNING OUT FOLLOW HOW OFTEN DID THIS HAPPEN?

☐ ONCE A MONTH

☐ TWICE A MONTH

☐ THREE TIMES A MONTH

☐ WEEKLY

NOT EATING IN THE PAST MONTH, HAVE YOU SKIPPED OR REDUCES MEALS BECAUSE THERE WASN'T ENOUGH MONEY FOR FOOD?

☐ YES

☐ NO

DISPLAY THIS QUESTION:

IF IN THE PAST MONTH, HAVE YOU SKIPPED OR REDUCES MEALS BECAUSE THERE WASN'T ENOUGH MONEY FOR FOOD? = YES

NOT EATING FOLLOW UP HOW OFTEN DID THIS HAPPEN

☐ ONCE A MONTH

☐ TWICE A MONTH

☐ THREE TIMES A MONTH

☐ WEEKLY

PAGE BREAK

APPENDIX A

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE REFERRING TO THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

PAGE BREAK

"THE FOOD THAT I BOUGHT JUST DIDN'T LAST, AND I DIDN'T HAVE MONEY TO GET MORE."

WAS THIS STATEMENT OFTEN, SOMETIMES, OR NEVER TRUE FOR YOU IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS?

- ☐ OFTEN TRUE
- ☐ SOMETIMES TRUE
- ☐ NEVER TRUE

"I COULDN'T AFFORD TO EAT BALANCED MEALS."

WAS THIS STATEMENT OFTEN, SOMETIMES, OR NEVER TRUE FOR YOU IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS?

- ☐ OFTEN TRUE
- ☐ SOMETIMES TRUE
- ☐ NEVER TRUE

END OF BLOCK: FOOD SECURITY STATUS

APPENDIX A

START OF BLOCK: ACCESSIBILITY AND AVAILABILITY

Q44 THE NEXT SECTION WILL ASK YOU ABOUT ACCESSIBILITY AND AVAILABILITY OF THE PANTRY. PLEASE CONTINUE TO ANSWER EACH QUESTION TO THE BEST OF YOUR ABILITY.

PAGE BREAK

HEAR ABOUT PANTRY HOW DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THE PANTRY?

- ☐ WORD OF MOUTH
- ☐ SOCIAL MEDIA
- ☐ LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS (FLYERS, POSTERS, ETC.)
- ☐ REFERRAL FROM ANOTHER ORGANIZATION
- ☐ OTHER: PLEASE SPECIFY _____

PANTRY HOURS ARE THE PANTRY HOURS CONVENIENT FOR YOU?

- ☐ VERY CONVENIENT
- ☐ SOMEWHAT CONVENIENT
- ☐ NEUTRAL
- ☐ SOMEWHAT INCONVENIENT
- ☐ NOT CONVENIENT AT ALL

DIFFICULTIES DO YOU FACE ANY DIFFICULTIES IN GETTING TO THE PANTRY?

- ☐ YES
- ☐ NO

DISPLAY THIS QUESTION:

IF DO YOU FACE ANY DIFFICULTIES IN GETTING TO THE PANTRY? = YES

APPENDIX A

WHAT DIFFICULTIES DO YOU FACE?

TRANSPORTATION ISSUES

PHYSICAL ACCESS (MOBILITY ISSUES, DISTANCE, ETC.)

WAIT TIME

CHILD CARE

JUDGEMENT

OTHER: PLEASE SPECIFY _____

DO YOU RECEIVE THE TYPE AND QUALITY OF FOOD YOU NEED FROM THE PANTRY?

☐ ALWAYS

☐ OFTEN

☐ SOMETIMES

☐ RARELY

☐ NEVER

ARE THERE TIMES WHEN THE PANTRY RUNS OUT OF FOOD YOU NEED?

☐ ALWAYS

☐ OFTEN

☐ SOMETIMES

☐ RARELY

☐ NEVER

DISPLAY THIS QUESTION:

IF ARE THERE TIMES WHEN THE PANTRY RUNS OUT OF FOOD YOU NEED? =
ALWAYS

OR ARE THERE TIMES WHEN THE PANTRY RUNS OUT OF FOOD YOU NEED? =
OFTEN

WHAT ITEMS DO THEY RUN OUT OF THAT YOU NEED?

END OF BLOCK: ACCESSIBILITY AND AVAILABILITY

APPENDIX A

START OF BLOCK: QUALITY AND VARIETY OF FOOD

THE NEXT SECTION WILL ASK YOU ABOUT THE QUALITY AND VARIETY OF FOOD PROVIDED. PLEASE CONTINUE TO ANSWER EACH QUESTION TO THE BEST OF YOUR ABILITY.

PAGE BREAK

HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE QUALITY OF FOOD PROVIDED FROM THE PANTRY?

- ☐ EXTREMELY SATISFIED
- ☐ SOMEWHAT SATISFIED
- ☐ NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISFIED
- ☐ SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED
- ☐ EXTREMELY DISSATISFIED

HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE VARIETY OF FOOD AVAILABLE?

- ☐ EXTREMELY SATISFIED
- ☐ SOMEWHAT SATISFIED
- ☐ NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISFIED
- ☐ SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED
- ☐ EXTREMELY DISSATISFIED

DOES THE PANTRY PROVIDE ENOUGH VARIETY TO MEET YOUR HOUSEHOLD'S DIETARY NEEDS?

- ☐ ALWAYS
- ☐ MOST OF THE TIME
- ☐ ABOUT HALF THE TIME
- ☐ SOMETIMES
- ☐ NEVER

APPENDIX A

DISPLAY THIS QUESTION:

IF DOES THE PANTRY PROVIDE ENOUGH VARIETY TO MEET YOUR HOUSEHOLD'S DIETARY NEEDS? = NEVER

AND DOES THE PANTRY PROVIDE ENOUGH VARIETY TO MEET YOUR HOUSEHOLD'S DIETARY NEEDS? = SOMETIMES

DIETARY NEED FOLLOW WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE MORE OF?

END OF BLOCK: QUALITY AND VARIETY OF FOOD

APPENDIX A

START OF BLOCK: ADDITIONAL SUPPORT AND SERVICES

Q46 THE LAST SECTION WILL ASK YOU ABOUT SUPPORT AND SERVICES FROM THE PANTRY. PLEASE CONTINUE TO ANSWER EACH QUESTION TO THE BEST OF YOUR ABILITY.

PAGE BREAK

USING THE PANTRY REDUCES THE COST BURDEN OR STRESS OF:

SELECT TRUE OR FALSE FOR ALL THAT APPLY

	YES	NO	DOES NOT APPLY
HOUSING COST	☐	☐	☐
LOANS	☐	☐	☐
MEDICAL CARE	☐	☐	☐
PRESCRIPTIONS	☐	☐	☐
UTILITIES	☐	☐	☐
HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES	☐	☐	☐
CLOTHING	☐	☐	☐
EDUCATION	☐	☐	☐
CHILD CARE	☐	☐	☐

PAGE BREAK

APPENDIX A

HAVE YOU VISITED OTHER FOOD PANTRIES IN OR AROUND JOHNSON COUNTY IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS?

☐ YES

☐ NO

DISPLAY THIS QUESTION:

IF HAVE YOU VISITED OTHER FOOD PANTRIES IN OR AROUND JOHNSON COUNTY IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS? = YES

WHICH PANTRY(S) HAVE YOU VISITED? **SELECT ALL THAT APPLY**

COMMUNITY

CORALVILLE COMMUNITY FOOD PANTRY

CORALVILLE KIRKWOOD REGINAL CENTER PANTRY

GOOSETOWN PANTRY

IC COMPASSION FOOD PANTRY

LONE TREE COMMUNITY SCHOOLS FOOD PANTRY

MARK TWAIN - LUCAS FARMS FOOD PANTRY

NORTH LIBERTY BAPTIST CHURCH FOOD PANTRY

NORTH LIBERTY COMMUNITY PANTRY

OPEN HEARTLAND PANTRY

RESURRECTION ASSEMBLY OF GOD PANTRY

OLON COMMUNITY FOOD PANTRY

ST ANDREWS FOOD PANTRY

ST RAPHAEL OF BROOKLYN ORTHODOX CHURCH FOOD PANTRY

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA FOOD PANTRY

OTHER _____

APPENDIX A

BESIDES FOOD, IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU RECEIVED ANY OTHER TYPES OF ASSISTANCE FROM THE PANTRY?

☐ YES

☐ NO

DISPLAY THIS QUESTION:

IF BESIDES FOOD, IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU RECEIVED ANY OTHER TYPES OF ASSISTANCE FROM THE PAN... = YES

ASSISTANCE FOLLOW UP WHAT TYPE OF ASSISTANCE HAVE YOU RECEIVED?

NUTRITION EDUCATION

REFERRAL TO OTHER SERVICES

COOKING CLASSES

CLOTHING

OTHER SERVICES: PLEASE SPECIFY

HAVE YOU USED ANY OTHER FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS? **SELECT ALL THAT APPLY**

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)

WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

SENIOR MEAL PROGRAMS

COMMUNITY MEAL PROGRAMS

EMERGENCY FOOD PROGRAMS

OTHER: PLEASE SPECIFY -----

PREFER NOT TO SAY

APPENDIX A

ARE YOU AWARE OF OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCES OR PROGRAMS THAT CAN HELP WITH FOOD SECURITY?

☐ YES, AND I HAVE USED THEM

☐ YES, BUT I HAVE NOT USED THEM

☐ NO, I AM NOT AWARE OF ANY

DISPLAY THIS QUESTION:

IF ARE YOU AWARE OF OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCES OR PROGRAMS THAT CAN HELP WITH FOOD SECURITY? = NO, I AM NOT AWARE OF ANY

EMAIL COM RESOURCES PLEASE ENTER YOUR EMAIL IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS.

END OF BLOCK: ADDITIONAL SUPPORT AND SERVICES

START OF BLOCK: FEEDBACK

OPTIONAL: BEFORE SUBMITTING YOUR RESPONSES, IS THERE ANYTHING YOU WOULD LIKE US TO KNOW THAT WAS NOT ADDRESSED IN THE SURVEY?

END OF BLOCK: FEEDBACK
