

# Trending outcomes in study of United States urban agriculture policy and programs.

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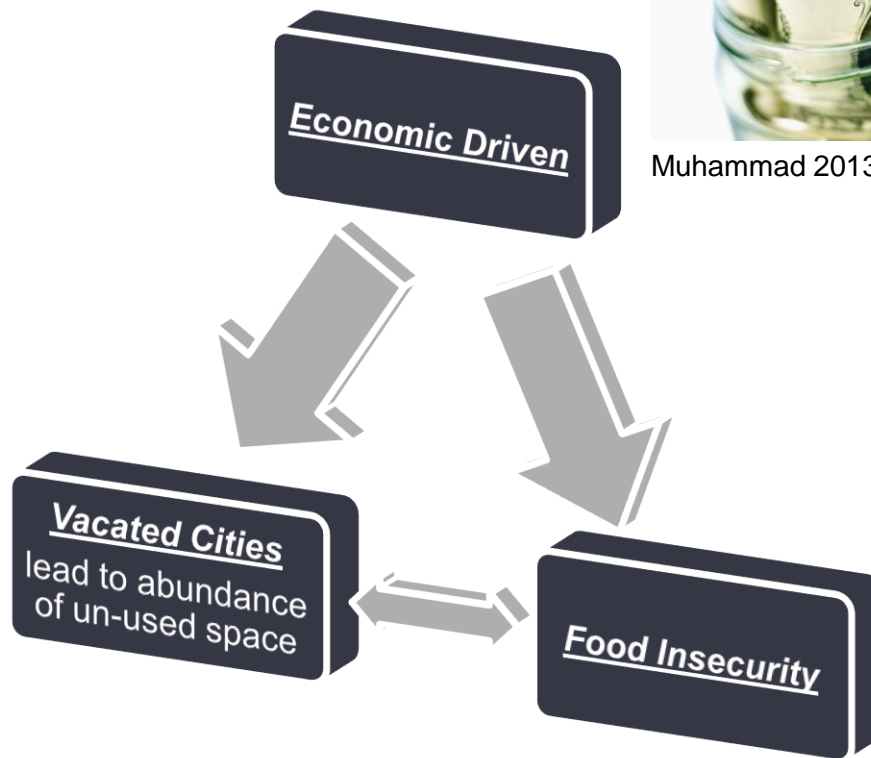
# Context



Clary 2013



Muhammad 2013



Created based on Hodgson 2012 and Schilling et al. 2007



Chang 2010

# URBAN AGRICULTURE

Urban agriculture involves many different types of food-producing spaces, stakeholders, resources, and policies, and contributes to many benefits.

## Benefits

### Health

- Access to healthy food
- Food health literacy
- Healthy eating
- Physical activity

### Social

- Employment + Mobilization
- Youth Development & Education
- Food Security
- Safe spaces
- Socially Integrated Aging

### Economic

- Local economic stimulation
- Job Growth
- Job Readiness
- Food Affordability

### Ecological

- Awareness of Food Systems Ecology
- Stewardship
- Conservation
- Storm Water Management
- Soil Improvement
- Biodiversity + Habitat Improvement



### People

- Local residents
- Volunteers
- Community organizations
- Students
- Workers
- Market customers

### Soil & Compost

- Self-produced
- Purchased
- Donated

### Supplies

- Seeds
- Fertilizer
- Tools
- Construction Materials
- Water
- Electricity

### Key Stakeholders

- Farmers and Gardeners
- Government Officials
- Support Organizations
- Funders

### Financial Resources

- Sale of produce
- Grants
- Donations
- Fee for services

### Support Services

- Technical assistance
- Advocacy and policy work
- Environmental education
- Networking events

Access to land and rooftops

# What is urban?

Urban: cities with populations *larger than 450,000* and with a *density of over 2,343 people per square mile*\*\*

\*Not all US Census regions had cities that fit this definition, so after choosing cities that fit this definition I chose the next largest cities in a different state. (1 special case: East North Central)

\*\*4 cities met the population definition, but did not meet the density definition.



Wagner 2013

# Cities

- Charlotte, NC
- Washington, DC
- Los Angeles, CA
- Seattle, WA
- Phoenix, AZ
- Denver, CO
- New York, NY
- Philadelphia, PA
- Boston, MA
- Bridgeport, CT
- Houston, TX
- Oklahoma City, OK
- Chicago, IL
- Detroit, MI
- Kansas City, MO
- Omaha, NE
- Memphis, TN
- Louisville, KY

# Methodology for Collecting Policy Information

- Municipal Code
- Advocacy Groups
- Task Forces



Got Credit 2015

# Best/Most Equitable Practices

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- Distribution friendly policy



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- Government run and authorized programs are predominantly in middle to higher income communities
- **SIGNIFICANCE:** *Unequal opportunities for certain communities to utilize policy to their advantage.*

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- Policies need to be developed to protect small scale local farmers.
- Incentives be developed for start of farms in low income communities.