Food Policy Council Survey 2018

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NATIONAL
• FPN listserv with ~1500 members
• Food Policy Council Directory of 300+ councils
• Food Policy Resource Database with 1200+ resources
• Monthly webinars on federal, state and local food policy

TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
• Chesapeake Food Policy Leadership Initiative
• Pre-conference workshops & conference sessions
• One-on-one technical assistance

FoodPolicyNetworks.org
What is a food (policy) council?

An **organized group of stakeholders from various sectors** that may be sanctioned by a government body or may exist independently of government, which works to address **food systems issues** and needs at the local (city/municipality or county), state/provincial, regional or Native American/First Nations levels though **policy**.
Other names for FPCs

We use “food policy council” to emphasize the effort of these groups to reform policy. It is also the most common term used among North American groups.

Other names:

• food council
• food and farm network
• food partners alliance
• food and agriculture coalition
• healthy food access committee
• food systems collaborative
• community food partnership
The food system

What is public policy?

- Law
  - Statutes, ordinances
  - Regulations
  - Permits and licenses

- Economic decisions
  - Budgets
  - Trade agreements
  - Funded scholarship

- Statements of Intention
  - Resolutions
  - Executive orders
FPC Census Objectives

- Capture basic information about food policy councils
- Explore if FPCs take a systems approach in their work
- Understand the relationship between FPCs and policymakers
- Learn about membership diversity
- Learn about FPC sources of funding and how financial resources impact their work
- Learn about the policy priorities of FPCs and what factors influence these priorities
- Understand at what level of government FPCs work on policy issues
- Understand the types of policies and issue areas that FPCs work on
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Methods

The data in this PowerPoint are primarily* collected from a survey sent out to 380 food policy councils and state food policy networks across the United States and Canada in January 2018. 321 responses were received but only 278 were analyzed in this report.

- Ten FPCs submitted duplicate responses (i.e. two council members filled out the survey). The duplicates were merged for the purposes of not over-representing individual councils.
- Two councils started the survey but did not provide enough answers to be analyzed.
- One entry was excluded due to our determination that it did not qualify as an FPC
- 30 councils reported to be inactive
- State conveners were excluded because of their unique nature
The counts of FPCs status in 2019, age of active councils, age of active councils by nation, year of formation, active FPCs since 2000, and FPCs by state/province charts have been updated using 2019 survey data as well as historical data maintained by CLF and online searches. All other slides use data from the 2018 survey; charts that include data collected outside of the 2018 survey are noted.

The contact list used to disseminate the survey to FPCs was updated by reaching out to each council’s key contact to learn of the group’s status. If CLF was unable to reach this person due to inactivity or new leadership, the researchers searched for an online presence that accounted for or failed to depict any recent activity (within past year). Charts that include data collected outside of the 2018 survey are noted.

There is an \( n = \) attached to each chart, which reflects the total number of councils who responded to that given question. FPCs were not required to answer all of the questions. When possible, the number of responses is broken down by nation, age of FPC, organizational structure and geographic focus.

There are >5 active FPCs working in Native American/First Nations communities in North America but only two filled out the survey. To avoid generalizing all Native American/First Nations FPCs based on two surveys, we excluded the responses of these FPCs from the comparative analyses of FPCs across countries, by geographic focus and by funding source.
Notes on methods (continued)

For all of the charts presenting data related to the following categories, the responses were not mutually exclusive (FPCs could select more than one answer):

- Connection to government
- Advocacy activities
- Community engagement activities

Respondents were asked to select their top 3 choices to the following categories:

- Organizational priorities
- Policy priorities

Unless otherwise noted: Data is gathered from the 2018 Annual Survey list of Active councils (e.g., Active, In transition, In development)
Overview of FPCs in North America
Active FPCs since 2000

Count of FPCs active at the end of the year (n=520)
Year of formation

Count of FPCs by year of formation (n=518)
Count of FPCs in United States and Canada and First Nations or Native American Councils by status as of August 2019 (n=524)
Census counts fluctuate slightly each year

- Difficulty in defining when an FPC “starts” (disagreement between FPC members about year formed)

- Counts are based on our best available knowledge about status of FPCs from survey responses, state conveners, direct contact with FPCs, word of mouth, online activity

- Each year we learn about:
  - FPCs that have existed for several years but are new to us
  - FPCs that have been inactive but were being counted in previous years’ counts
FPCs by US state

Count of active FPCs per US state (n=315)
Count of FPCs per Canadian province (n=55)
Age of FPCs

Percent of FPCs by age as of April 2018 (n = 337)

- 1-2 years: 31%
- 3-5 years: 15%
- 6-10 years: 15%
- Over 10 years: 39%
Geographic focus

Percent of FPCs by geographic level of focus (n= 278)
Percent of FPCs by organization structure (n=277)
Approximate annual budget

Percent of FPCs by approximate annual budget (n=269)
Funding sources

Percent of FPCs that receive funding from each source (n=179)
Relationship to government

Percent of FPCs with each relationship to government (n=276)
Membership representation

Percent of FPCs with members representing each sector (n=274)
Policy priorities

Percent of FPCs indicating each policy priority (n=269)
Organizational priorities

Percent of FPCs indicating each organizational priority (n=274)
Community engagement activities

Percent of FPCs by indicated community engagement activities (n=271)
Advocacy activities

Percent of FPCs indicated each advocacy activity (n=243)
US and Canada Comparison
Age of FPC by country

Percent of FPCs in US and Canada by age of active FPCs as of April 2018
(n = 332 [Canada n=52, US n=280])
Organizational structure by country

Percent of FPCs in US and Canada by organizational structure
(n=275 [Canada n=40, US n=235])
Percent of FPCs in US and Canada by geographic level
(n=276 [Canada n=40, US n=236])
Approximate annual budget by country

Percent of FPCs in US and Canada by approximate annual budget
(n=267 [Canada n=39, US n=228])
Percent of FPCs in US and Canada with specific membership category representation

(n=272 [Canada n=39, US n=233])
Relationship to government by country

Percent of FPCs in US and Canada by connection to government (n=274 [CA 39, US 235])
Funding sources by country

Table a: Top 5 funding sources for FPCs in US (n=146)
Table b: Top 5 funding sources for FPCs in Canada (31)

Percent of FPCs in US and Canada by funding source (n=177)
Policy priorities by country

Percent of FPCs in US and Canada by policy priorities (n=267 [CA 39, US 228])
Organizational priorities by country

Percent of FPCs in US and Canada by organizational priorities (n=272 [CA 40, US 232])

Food Policy Networks

Canopy Innovations
Community engagement activities by country

Percent of FPCs in US and Canada by community engagement activities
(n=269; n=39 Canada, n=230 United States)
Advocacy activities by country

Percent of FPCs in US and Canada by advocacy activities
(n=243; n=34 Canada, n=207 US)
Cross tabulations with age of council
Percent of FPCs organizational structure by age of council
(n = 277; n=38 over 10, n=112 ages 6-10, n=76 ages 3-5, n=51 ages 1-2)
Geographic focus by age of FPC

Percent of FPCs geographic level by age of council
(n = 278; n=38 over 10, n=112 ages 6-10, n=76 ages 3-5, n=52 ages 1-2)
Percent of FPCs connection to government by age of council
(n=276; n=38 over 10, n=111 ages 6-10, n=76 ages 3-5, n=51 ages 1-2)
Approximate annual budget by age of FPC

Percent of FPCs approximate annual budget by age of council
(n = 269; ages 1-2 n=50, ages 3-5 n=74, ages 6-10 n=107, over 10 n=38)
Organizational priorities by age of FPC

Percent of FPCs organizational priorities by age of council
(n = 274; n=38 over 10, n=109 ages 6-10, n=76 ages 3-5, n=51 ages 1-2)
Policy priorities by age of FPC

Percent of FPCs policy priorities by age of council
(n=269; n=38 over 10, n=108 ages 6-10, n=75 ages 3-5, n=48 ages 1-2)
Community engagement activities by age of FPC

Percent of FPCs community engagement activities by age of council
(n=271; n=38 over 10, n=110 ages 6-10, n=72 ages 3-5, n=51 ages 1-2)
Advocacy activities by age of FPC

Percent of FPCs advocacy activities by age of council
(n=243; n=34 over 10, n=104 ages 6-10, n=73 ages 3-5, n=32 ages 1-2)
Cross tabulations with organization structure
Percent of FPCs geographic level by organizational structure  

(n = 277)
Percent of FPCs approximate annual budget by organizational structure (n=269)

- Embedded in a university/Extension
- Embedded in government
- Grassroots coalition
- Housed in another non-profit
- Non-Profit
- Other

Approximate annual budget by organizational structure (n=269)
Percent of FPCs connection to government by organizational structure (n=276)
Organizational priorities by organizational structure

Percent of FPCs organizational priorities by organizational structure (n=274)
Policy priorities by organizational structure

Percent of FPCs policy priorities by organizational structure (n=269)
Community engagement activities by organizational structure

Percent of FPCs community engagement activities by organizational structure (n=271)
Advocacy activities by organizational structure

Percent of FPCs advocacy activities by organizational structure (n=243)

- Met with a policymaker
- Provide policy recommendations
- Support or direct an advocacy campaign
- Made calls to policymakers
- Supported a partner organization
- Reviewed draft legislation
- Submit written testimony
- Provide oral testimony
- Submit comments on regulatory changes
- No advocacy activity
Cross tabulations with geographic focus
Approximate annual budget by geographic focus

Percent of FPCs approximate annual budget by geographic level (n=267)
Government employees participate in FPC

Government supports FPC

Government seeks advice from FPC

Members are appointed by government

FPC created by legislation

No formal connection

Percent of FPCs connection to government by geographic level (n=274)
Organizational priorities by geographic focus

Percent of FPCs organizational priorities by geographic level (n=272)
Policy priorities by geographic focus

Percent of FPCs policy priorities by geographic level (n=267)
Community engagement activities by geographic focus

Percent of FPCs community engagement activities by geographic level (n=269)
Percentage of FPCs by Advocacy Activities and Geographic Focus

- **Met with a policymaker**
- **Provide policy recommendations**
- **Supported an advocacy campaign**
- **Made calls to policymakers**
- **Reviewed draft legislation**
- **Submit written testimony**
- **Provide oral testimony**
- **Submit comments on regulatory changes**
- **No advocacy activity**

**Geographic Focus**:
- Both City/Municipality and County
- City/Municipality
- County
- Region (multi-county or multi-state)
- State or Province/Territory

**Percent of FPCs advocacy activities by geographic level (n=241)**
Additional analyses
Institutional policy work in past year

Percent of FPCs working on policy change at institutional level by issue area (n=250)
Percent of FPCs working on policy change at regulatory level by issue area (n=250)
Regulatory policy work in past year

Count of FPCs policy work at regulatory level by issue area (n=250)
Legislative policy work in last year

- Land use planning: 20%
- Healthy food access: 25%
- Food production: 15%
- Anti-hunger: 10%
- Economic...: 10%
- Food procurement: 10%
- Food waste...: 10%
- Local food...: 10%
- Natural resources...: 10%
- Food labor: 5%
- Transportation: 5%

Percent of FPCs working on policy change at legislative level by issue area (n=250)
Legislative policy work in past year

Count of FPCs policy work at legislative level by issue area (n=250)
Topics around which FPCs did not work on policy change

Percent of FPCs that did not work on any policy changes by issue area (n=246)
Factors that influence FPC policy priorities

- Relationship with other organizations
- FPC's membership
- FPC's leadership
- Knowledge of policy process
- FPC's structure
- Feasibility of policy enforcement
- Relationship with policymakers
- Funding to support policy
- Funding for FPC
- Priorities of funders
- Other

Percent of FPCs that identify factor as an influence on policy priorities (n=207)
Importance of relationships to policy work

Percent of FPCs important relationships to accomplish policy priorities (n=207)
Advocacy activities at different levels of government

Count of FPCs advocacy activities at institutional level (n=241)
Count of FPCs advocacy activities at local level (n=241)
Advocacy activities at different levels of government

**Regional**

- Count of FPCs advocacy activities at regional level (n=241)

**State**

- Count of FPCs advocacy activities at state level (n=241)
Advocacy activities at different levels of government

Count of FPCs advocacy activities at tribal level (n=8)
Count of FPCs advocacy activities at federal level (n=241)
Representative diversity

To what degree does the membership of the council reflect the racial, economic and gender diversity of the community?

- To a great extent
- A lot
- Somewhat
- A little
- Not at all

Percent of FPCs who answered the survey question (n=271)
Greatest achievements

Percent and Top 5 of FPCs’ self-identified greatest achievement thematized (n=238)

Advocacy to policymaker: 28%
Implementing programs to address food insecurity: 20%
Strategic planning: 19%
Secured funding: 18%
Partnered to host event for outreach: 17%
Greatest challenges

Percent and Top 5 of FPCs’ self-identified greatest challenges thematized (n=234)
How do we use the data?

- Update **online directory** and **map**
- Create summary report
- Inform annual work plan
- Share with other researchers
Resource Development

- Stories from the Field (3)
- Get it Toolgether: Assessing Your Food Council's Ability to Do Policy Work
- Advocacy and Lobbying 101 for Food Policy Councils (Harvard Food Law and Policy Clinic)
- Shining a Light on Labor: How Food Policy Councils Can Support Food Chain Workers
- Framing the Future: A Planning Resource for Food Policy Councils
- Understanding the SNAP Program for Food Policy Councils
- Health Care Sector Support for Healthy Food Initiatives
- Food Policy for All: Inclusion of Diverse Community Residents on Food Policy Councils
SLIDE 4: Other names for FPCs
Of the groups CLF determined “active” in 2018, 28% had names that included the term “food policy council,” 21% used “food council,” 9% used “network,” 8% used “alliance,” 8% used “coalition,” 5% used “committee,” and 21% used other terms.

SLIDE 8: Table of contents
We would like to thank Matthew Kessler, Clarissa Chen, Gail Feenstra, Valerie Morrill, Katherine Munden-Dixon, Audrey Swansenberg, Mark Winne, Lori Stahlbrand and Colin Welker for their contributions to the development and collection of the 2018 FPC survey.

SLIDE 13: Active FPCs since 2000
Updated on 08/25/2019
Data collected from 2019 year in existence directory (cross referenced with 2019 survey results, historical FPC directory list, and double-checked to confirm activity through phone calls, e-mails and as a final check, searched for online presence from 2018 onwards with no explicit mention of disbanding)
Data for each year includes councils whose status are not listed as inactive (e.g., active, in-transition, in-development).
1 FPC was excluded from the count due to lack of information on formation and is now inactive.

SLIDE 14: Year of formation
Updated 08/25/2019
Survey question: What year was the FPC formed formally?
Data is collected from 2019 year in existence directory (cross referenced with 2019 survey results, historical FPC directory list, and double-checked to confirm activity through phone calls, e-mails and as a final check, searched for online presence from 2018 onwards with no explicit mention of disbanding)
2 FPCs excluded from analysis because of lack of information on year of formation.

SLIDE 15: FPC Status
Updated 08/25/2019
Survey question: What is the current status of the FPC?*
  a. Active (meets multiple times a year)
b. In development (formed within the last 12 months)
c. In transition (meets infrequently, redefining the purpose and/or structure of the council)
d. Inactive

Data is collected from 2019 year in existence directory (cross referenced with 2019 survey results, historical FPC directory list, and double-checked to confirm activity through phone calls, e-mails and as a final check, searched for online presence from 2018 onwards with no explicit mention of disbanding)

Includes four FPCs that became active in 2019.

**SLIDE 16: Census counts fluctuate slightly each year**

On average, 19 FPCs removed from FPN directory each year from 2013 to 2017 while ~30 entered a period of hiatus or questionable status (e.g., outdated webpage, unresponsive) Some re-emerge (e.g., 12 currently active councils were inactive/dissolved for several years) As of 08/2019, another 149 remain inactive

**SLIDE 17: FPCs by US state**

Updated 08/25/2019

Data is collected from 2019 year in existence directory (cross referenced with 2019 survey results, historical FPC directory list, and double-checked to confirm activity through phone calls, e-mails and as a final check, searched for online presence from 2018 onwards with no explicit mention of disbanding)

Includes three councils in US that became active in 2019

Three councils cross state lines and are thus counted in two states above

**SLIDE 18: FPCs by Canadian province**

Updated 08/05/2019

Data is collected from 2019 year in existence directory (cross referenced with 2019 survey results, historical FPC directory list, and double-checked to confirm activity through phone calls, e-mails and as a final check, searched for online presence from 2018 onwards with no explicit mention of disbanding)

**SLIDES 19/31: Age of FPCs/by county**

Data is collected from 2018 year in existence directory (cross referenced with 2018 survey results, historical FPC directory list, and double-checked to confirm activity through phone calls, e-mails and as a final check, searched for online presence from 2017 onwards with no explicit mention of disbanding)

Excluded two FPCs that dissolved in 2018 and two FPCs that we did not know the age of.
SLIDES 20/33/44: Geographic focus/by country/by age of FPC

Survey question: **What is the geographic focus of the FPC***?
   - a. First Nations or Native American Council
   - b. State or Province/Territory
   - c. County
   - d. City/Municipality
   - e. Region (multi-county or multi-state)
   - f. Both City/Municipality and County

SLIDES 21/32/43: Organizational structure/by country/by age of FPC

Survey question: **What type of organization is the FPC?**
   - a. Non-Profit (e.g., certified 501(c)3 or other 501(c) category)
   - b. Housed in another non-profit (e.g., non-profit serves as fiscal agent or FPC is a project of a non-profit)
   - c. Grassroots coalition
   - d. Embedded in government (e.g., county or provincial organization)
   - e. Embedded in a university/college or Extension office
   - f. Other *(please specify)*

One FPC did not respond to question about structure

**Other** includes 6 FPCs:
   - Undetermined
   - Combination of Public Health and Extension Office
   - Unsure, in development
   - n/a
   - Grassroots coalition housed in a nonprofit embedded in government
   - Partnership between organizations

SLIDES 22/34/46: Approximate annual budget/by country/by age of FPC

Survey question: **What was the FPC’s approximate annual budget for the last fiscal year?**
   - a. $0
   - b. $1 - 10,000
   - c. $10,000 - 25,000
   - d. $25,000 - 100,000
   - e. Over $100,000

9 FPCs did not respond to the question.

SLIDE 23/37: Funding sources/by country

Survey question: **From what sources did the FPC receive funding for the last fiscal year? (choose all that apply)**
   - a. Local, state or tribal government agency budget
b. Local, state or tribal government grant

c. Federal government grant

d. Corporate-sponsored foundation (Definition: A separately-administered private foundation set up by a corporation that is subject to the same rules as other foundations and must file IRS documents that disclose their giving. It is more likely to have a webpage or website, outlining what they will and won't fund, and how to apply and can choose to only support pre-selected organizations. Adapted from: http://grantspace.org/tools/knowledge-base/funding-resources/corporations/corporate-giving)

e. Corporate giving program (Definition: Corporate giving programs are administered by the company itself, often through a dedicated department such as Community Relations or CSR. It may be difficult to find information about an in-house corporate giving program, such as what they support, who they’ve given to and how much, unless the company chooses to publicize it. Source: http://grantspace.org/tools/knowledge-base/funding-resources/corporations/corporate-giving)

f. Private foundation

g. Individuals

h. Membership dues

i. In-kind donations (e.g. office space, staff support)

j. Crowdfunding (e.g., GoFundMe)

k. Earned income from goods and services

l. Public charity (Definition: An entity that derives its funding primarily from grants from individuals, government, and private foundations and conducts direct service or other tax-exempt activities but may also engage in grantmaking activities)

Responses to this question are not mutually exclusive.

99 FPCs did not respond to the question (9 in Canada, 90 in US).

SLIDES 24/36/45: Relationship to government/by country/by age of FPC

Survey question: Which statement(s) describes the FPC’s connection to government? (choose all that apply):

a. Government employees are members of the council or participate in the meetings.

b. Members of the FPC are appointed by government officials.

c. Local, state or tribal government supports the FPC (e.g., in-kind donation of meeting space, staff support with research or data, provision of letter of support for a grant).

d. FPC was created by legislation (e.g., county resolution, city bylaw or state act).

e. Government seeks advice or recommendations from the FPC.

f. The FPC has no formal connection to government.

g. Other (please explain)
Responses to this question are not mutually exclusive.

Two FPCs did not respond to question about government connection.

1 FPC responded “Other”: “current working relations with specific City officials; intent to build relation with recently elected City Council”

71 FPCs marked that they have “no formal connection to government”. Of those, 22 also selected other responses to the question:

18 checked “Government employees are members of the council or participate in the meetings.” (likely participate, given the answer?)

7 checked “Local, state or tribal government supports the FPC (i.e. in-kind donation of meeting space, staff support with research or data, provision of letter of support for a grant).”

3 checked “Government seeks advice or recommendations from the FPC.”

0 have appointed members
0 were created by gov’t legislation

No formal connection in the chart does not include the 22 FPCs that selected other responses.

SLIDES 25/35: FPC membership/by country

Survey question: Which of the following sectors are represented by the FPC’s membership? (choose all that apply)

a. Government agency staff 
b. Elected officials 
c. Anti-hunger/emergency food 
d. College/university/community college (e.g. Extension) 
e. Community 
f. Economic development 
g. Elementary and secondary education 
h. Faith-based organizations 
i. Farm/food industry workers 
j. Food processing/distribution 
k. Food production (farming, ranching, aquaculture) 
l. Food retail 
m. Food waste/disposal 

o. Natural resources and environment 
p. Philanthropy 
q. Public health 
r. Social justice 
s. Youth

Responses to this question are not mutually exclusive.
Four FPCs did not respond to this question.

SLIDES 26/38/48: Policy priorities/by country/by age of FPC

Survey question: What are the FPC’s current top three (3) POLICY priorities?

a. Food procurement (e.g. farm to school, institution or hospital)
b. Healthy food access (e.g. healthy food financing, healthy vending, SNAP incentives at farmers markets, soda tax)
c. Food waste reduction and recovery (e.g. tax incentive for food donations, date labeling, food waste recycling)
d. Anti-hunger (e.g. SNAP outreach and enrollment, food banks, summer feeding programs, senior hunger)
e. Land use planning (e.g. urban agriculture zoning, comprehensive planning, farmland protection)
f. Food production (e.g., farming, ranching, aquaculture, gardening, beekeeping)
g. Local food processing (e.g. cottage food industry, community kitchens, local slaughter)
h. Food labor (e.g. minimum wage standards, sick leave, working conditions)
i. Natural Resources and Environment (e.g. water, climate change, soil quality, pesticide regulation)
j. Economic development (e.g. food hubs, local food business promotion, food and farm financing)
k. Transportation (e.g. access to healthy food retail, last-mile food distribution from wholesale suppliers to consumer food retailers)
l. Other (please explain)

Responses to this question are not mutually exclusive.

9 FPCs did not respond to the question (8 in US, 1 in Canada)

5 FPCs did not list any priorities and commented in the Other text box that they are developing priorities.

5 FPCs did not list any priorities and commented in the Other text box that they did not work on policy. (5 in US)

SLIDES 27/39/47: Organizational priorities/by country/by age of FPC

Survey question: What are the FPC’s current top three (3) ORGANIZATIONAL priorities?

a. Advocacy and policy capacity building
b. Community engagement
c. Communication and marketing
d. Diversity and inclusion
e. Education
f. Fundraising
g. Governance structure
h. Member recruitment/retention
i. Monitoring and evaluation
j. Networking
k. Research and data collection
l. Strategic or policy planning
m. Other (please explain)

Responses to this question are not mutually exclusive. FPCs were asked to select their top 3 priorities.

Four FPCs did not respond to the question.

SLIDES 28/40/49: Community engagement activities/by country/by age of FPC

Survey question: In the past 12 months, did the FPC organize any of the following community engagement activities? (choose all that apply)
   a. Hosted community forum(s) to get feedback for an assessment, plan or policy recommendation
   b. (Co-)hosted a series of educational events (speakers bureau, film screenings, book club, etc.) about topics related to the food system
   c. Distributed a newsletter regularly with updates about the FPC’s work
   d. Held a single event to highlight a successful food systems program(s)
   e. Provide awards to exemplary community members working in food systems
   f. Held training(s) for community members to build their capacity to work on food systems policy
   g. Surveyed community members about food systems related topics
   h. Supported a partner organization by cross promoting resources and events
   i. Developed a plan or strategy for community engagement
   j. Other (please describe)
   k. Did not organize any community engagement activities

Responses to this question are not mutually exclusive.

7 FPCs did not respond to the question.

Other responses include:
   Held Racial Equity in the Food System discussion series
   Sponsored Farmers in the Field Photo Contest, Celebrated National Farmers Market Week
   Developed an online food resource database

SLIDES 29/41/50: Advocacy activities/by country/by age of FPC

Survey question: In the past 12 months (relevant for 2017), what advocacy activities has the FPC engaged in and at what level of government? (choose all that apply)
   a. Provided policy recommendations to policy makers
   b. Supported or directed a campaign to advocate for a specific policy change
   c. Submitted written testimony
   d. Submitted comments on regulatory changes
e. Provided oral testimony
f. Met with policy makers
g. Made calls to policy makers
h. Reviewed and commented on draft legislation
i. Supported a partner organization’s policy agenda by signing onto a letter or providing testimony

Responses to this question were not mutually exclusive.
Excluded FPCs that did not check any of the response options (n=35).

SLIDES 31-41: US and Canada Comparisons
2 Native American FPCs not included in the chart.

SLIDES 43-50: Cross tabulations with age of council
Percent reflects which percent of councils in a certain age group

SLIDE 52: Geographic focus by organizational structure
Percent reflects which percent of councils operating under a specific organizational structure
n=15 Embedded in a university/Extension, n=72 Embedded in government, n=55 Grassroots coalition, n=93 Housed in another non-profit, n=36 Non-Profit, n=6 Other
See SLIDES 20 and 21 for relevant survey questions.

SLIDE 53: Approximate annual budget by organizational structure
Percent reflects which percent of councils operating under a specific organizational structure
n=15 Embedded in a university/Extension, n=71 Embedded in government, n=50 Grassroots coalition, n=91 Housed in another non-profit, n=36 Non-Profit, n=6 Other
See SLIDES 21 and 22 for relevant survey questions.
9 FPCs did not respond to the budget question.

SLIDE 54: Relationship to government by organizational structure
Percent reflects which percent of councils operating under a specific organizational structure
n=15 Embedded in a university/Extension, n=72 Embedded in government, n=54 Grassroots coalition, n=93 Housed in another non-profit, n=36 Non-Profit, n=6 Other
See SLIDES 21 and 24 for relevant survey questions.
Responses to this question were not mutually exclusive.
Two FPCs did not respond to relationship to government question. 1 FPC responded “Other”: “current working relations with specific City officials; intent to build relation with recently elected City Council”

71 FPCs marked that they have “no formal connection to government”. Of those, 22 also selected other responses to the question:

- 18 checked “Government employees are members of the council or participate in the meetings.” (likely participate, given the answer?)
- 7 checked “Local, state or tribal government supports the FPC (i.e. in-kind donation of meeting space, staff support with research or data, provision of letter of support for a grant).”
- 3 checked “Government seeks advice or recommendations from the FPC.”
- 0 have appointed members
- 0 were created by gov’t legislation

**SLIDE 55: Organizational priorities by organizational structure**

Percent reflects which percent of councils operating under a specific organizational structure

n=15 Embedded in a university/Extension, n=72 Embedded in government, n=54 Grassroots coalition, n=93 Housed in another non-profit, n=36 Non-Profit, n=6 Other

See SLIDES 21 and 27 for relevant survey questions.

Responses to this question are not mutually exclusive. FPCs were asked to select their top 3 priorities.

Four FPCs did not respond to the organizational priorities question.

**SLIDE 56: Policy priorities by organizational structure**

Percent reflects which percent of councils operating under a specific organizational structure

n=15 Embedded in a university/Extension, n=71 Embedded in government, n=52 Grassroots coalition, n=92 Housed in another non-profit, n=33 Non-Profit, n=6 Other

See SLIDES 21 and 26 for relevant survey questions.

Responses to this question were not mutually exclusive. FPCs were asked to select their top 3 priorities.

9 FPCs did not respond to the policy priorities question.

5 FPCs did not list any priorities and commented in the Other text box that they did not work on policy.

**SLIDE 57: Community engagement activities by organizational structure**

Percent reflects which percent of councils operating under a specific organizational structure
n=15 Embedded in a university/Extension, n=71 Embedded in government, n=52 Grassroots coalition, n=92 Housed in another non-profit, n=35 Non-Profit, n=6 Other
See SLIDES 21 and 28 for relevant survey questions.
Responses to this question were not mutually exclusive.
7 FPCs did not respond to the community engagement question.

SLIDE 58: Advocacy activities by organizational structure
Percent reflects which percent of councils operating under a specific organizational structure
n=14 Embedded in a university/Extension, n=66 Embedded in government, n=45 Grassroots coalition, n=81 Housed in another non-profit, n=33 Non-Profit, n=4 Other
See SLIDES 21 and 29 for relevant survey questions.
Responses to the advocacy activities question were not mutually exclusive.
Excluded FPCs that did not check any of the response options to the advocacy activities question.

SLIDE 60: Approximate annual budget by geographic focus
Percent reflects which percent of councils answering this question operate at a specific geographic level
n=42 Both City/Municipality and County, n=54 City/Municipality, n=95 County, n=55 Region (multi-county or multi-state), n=21 State or Province/Territory
See SLIDES 20 and 22 for relevant survey questions.
2 Native American FPCs not represented in this chart.
9 FPCs did not respond to the budget question.

SLIDE 61: Relationship to government by geographic focus
Percent reflects which percent of councils answering this question operate at a specific geographic level
n=42 Both City/Municipality and County, n=55 City/Municipality, n=100 County, n=56 Region (multi-county or multi-state), n=21 State or Province/Territory
See SLIDES 20 and 24 for relevant survey questions.
Responses to the relationship to government question were not mutually exclusive.
2 Native American not included in the chart.
Two FPCs did not respond to relationship to government question.
1 FPC responded “Other”: “current working relations with specific City officials; intent to build relation with recently elected City Council”
71 FPCs marked that they have “no formal connection to government”. Of those, 22 also selected other responses to the question:

- 18 checked “Government employees are members of the council or participate in the meetings.” (likely participate, given the answer?)
- 7 checked “Local, state or tribal government supports the FPC (i.e. in-kind donation of meeting space, staff support with research or data, provision of letter of support for a grant).”
- 3 checked “Government seeks advice or recommendations from the FPC.”
- 0 have appointed members
- 0 were created by gov’t legislation

SLIDE 62: Organizational priorities by geographic focus

Percent reflects which percent of councils answering this question operate at a specific geographic level

n=43 Both City/Municipality and County, n=55 City/Municipality, n=98 County, n=56 Region (multi-county or multi-state), n=20 State or Province/Territory

See SLIDES 20 and 27 for relevant survey questions.

Responses to this question are not mutually exclusive. FPCs were asked to select their top 3 priorities.

Four FPCs did not respond to the organizational priorities question.

2 Native American FPCs not included in the chart.

SLIDE 63: Policy priorities by geographic focus

Percent reflects which percent of councils answering this question operate at a specific geographic level

n=43 Both City/Municipality and County, n=54 City/Municipality, n=97 County, n=55 Region (multi-county or multi-state), n=18 State or Province/Territory

See SLIDES 20 and 26 for relevant survey questions.

Responses to this question were not mutually exclusive. FPCs were asked to select their top 3 priorities.

2 Native American FPCs not included in the chart.

9 FPCs did not list any priorities and commented in the Other text box that they did not work on policy.

SLIDE 64: Community engagement activities by geographic focus
Percent reflects which percent of councils answering this question operate at a specific geographic level

n=42 Both City/Municipality and County, n=55 City/Municipality, n=97 County, n=56 Region (multi-county or multi-state), n=19 State or Province/Territory

See SLIDES 20 and 28 for relevant survey questions.

Responses to this question were not mutually exclusive.

2 Native American FPCs not included in the chart.

SLIDE 65: Advocacy activities by geographic focus

Percent reflects which percent of councils answering this question operate at a specific geographic level

N=38 Both City/Municipality and County, n=50 City/Municipality, n=87 County, n=50 Region (multi-county or multi-state), n=16 State or Province/Territory

See SLIDES 20 and 29 for relevant survey questions.

Responses to the advocacy activities question were not mutually exclusive.

2 Native American FPCs not included in the chart.

Excluded FPCs that did not check any of the response options to the advocacy activities question.

SLIDES 67/68: Institutional policy work in past year

Survey question: In the past 12 months, what types of policy changes has the FPC worked on and in what issue areas? (choose all that apply)

Institutional policy work: voluntary or mandatory rules or procedures that direct the internal practices of a public or private organization or corporation, like a school district, hospital, or university

a. Food procurement (e.g., farm to school, institution or hospital)
b. Healthy food access (e.g., healthy food financing, healthy vending, SNAP incentives at farmers markets, soda tax)
c. Food waste reduction and recovery (e.g., tax incentive for food donations, date labeling, food waste recycling)
d. Anti-hunger (e.g., SNAP outreach and enrollment, food banks, summer feeding programs, senior hunger)
e. Land use planning (e.g., urban agriculture zoning, comprehensive planning, farmland protection)
f. Food production (e.g., farming, ranching, aquaculture, gardening, beekeeping)
g. Local food processing (e.g., cottage food industry, community kitchens, local slaughter)
h. Food labor (e.g., minimum wage standards, sick leave, working conditions)
i. Natural Resources and Environment (e.g., water, climate change, soil quality, pesticide regulation)
j. Economic development (e.g., food hubs, local food business promotion, food and farm financing)
k. Transportation (e.g., access to healthy food retail, last-mile food distribution from wholesale suppliers to consumer food retailers)
l. Other (please explain):

Responses to this question were not mutually exclusive.

28 FPCs did not respond to this question

SLIDES 69/70: Regulatory policy work in past year

Survey question: In the past 12 months, what types of policy changes has the FPC worked on and in what issue areas? (choose all that apply)

Regulatory policy work: deals with the development, implementation and enforcement of rules and procedures to comply with a law

a. Food procurement (e.g., farm to school, institution or hospital)
b. Healthy food access (e.g., healthy food financing, healthy vending, SNAP incentives at farmers markets, soda tax)
c. Food waste reduction and recovery (e.g., tax incentive for food donations, date labeling, food waste recycling)
d. Anti-hunger (e.g., SNAP outreach and enrollment, food banks, summer feeding programs, senior hunger)
e. Land use planning (e.g., urban agriculture zoning, comprehensive planning, farmland protection)
f. Food production (e.g., farming, ranching, aquaculture, gardening, beekeeping)
g. Local food processing (e.g., cottage food industry, community kitchens, local slaughter)
h. Food labor (e.g., minimum wage standards, sick leave, working conditions)
i. Natural Resources and Environment (e.g., water, climate change, soil quality, pesticide regulation)
j. Economic development (e.g., food hubs, local food business promotion, food and farm financing)
k. Transportation (e.g., access to healthy food retail, last-mile food distribution from wholesale suppliers to consumer food retailers)
l. Other (please explain):

Responses to this question were not mutually exclusive.

28 FPCs did not respond to this question

SLIDES 71/72: Legislative policy work in past year
Survey question: **In the past 12 months, what types of policy changes has the FPC worked on and in what issue areas? (choose all that apply)**

**Legislative policy work: enactment of a law or ordinance by Congress, state legislature or municipal authority**

a. Food procurement (e.g., farm to school, institution or hospital)
b. Healthy food access (e.g., healthy food financing, healthy vending, SNAP incentives at farmers markets, soda tax)
c. Food waste reduction and recovery (e.g., tax incentive for food donations, date labeling, food waste recycling)
d. Anti-hunger (e.g., SNAP outreach and enrollment, food banks, summer feeding programs, senior hunger)
e. Land use planning (e.g., urban agriculture zoning, comprehensive planning, farmland protection)
f. Food production (e.g., farming, ranching, aquaculture, gardening, beekeeping)
g. Local food processing (e.g., cottage food industry, community kitchens, local slaughter)
h. Food labor (e.g., minimum wage standards, sick leave, working conditions)
i. Natural Resources and Environment (e.g., water, climate change, soil quality, pesticide regulation)
j. Economic development (e.g., food hubs, local food business promotion, food and farm financing)
k. Transportation (e.g., access to healthy food retail, last-mile food distribution from wholesale suppliers to consumer food retailers)
l. Other *(please explain):*

Responses to this question were not mutually exclusive.

28 FPCs did not respond to this question

**SLIDE 73: Topics around which FPCs did not work on policy change**

Survey question: **In the past 12 months, what types of policy changes has the FPC worked on and in what issue areas? (choose all that apply)**

a. Food procurement (e.g., farm to school, institution or hospital)
b. Healthy food access (e.g., healthy food financing, healthy vending, SNAP incentives at farmers markets, soda tax)
c. Food waste reduction and recovery (e.g., tax incentive for food donations, date labeling, food waste recycling)
d. Anti-hunger (e.g., SNAP outreach and enrollment, food banks, summer feeding programs, senior hunger)
e. Land use planning (e.g., urban agriculture zoning, comprehensive planning, farmland protection)
f. Food production (e.g., farming, ranching, aquaculture, gardening, beekeeping)
g. Local food processing (e.g., cottage food industry, community kitchens, local slaughter)
h. Food labor (e.g., minimum wage standards, sick leave, working conditions)
i. Natural Resources and Environment (e.g., water, climate change, soil quality, pesticide regulation)

j. Economic development (e.g., food hubs, local food business promotion, food and farm financing)

k. Transportation (e.g., access to healthy food retail, last-mile food distribution from wholesale suppliers to consumer food retailers)

l. Other (please explain):

32 FPCs did not respond to the question

SLIDE 74: Factors that influence FPC policy priorities

Survey question: How much does the FPC take into consideration the following factors when determining its policy priorities? (a great deal, somewhat, neutral, not very much, not at all)

a. Amount of funding for FPC
b. Priorities of funders
c. FPC’s relationship with policy makers
d. Relationship with other organizations in the community
e. FPC’s leadership
f. FPC’s structure
g. FPC’s membership
h. Knowledge of the policy process
i. Feasibility of policy enforcement
j. Amount of funding to support the policy
k. Other (please explain below):
l. 71 FPCs did not respond to this question

Other response:

Other important factors include current staffing capacity, and the likelihood that our involvement can create a tipping point.

Internal politics around certain issues/political will not working on policy

We have primarily been working on developing systems maps

Potential Impact organizational capacity to get the work done

Lack of paid staff human resource capacity

equitable outcomes

Community needs and desires

Community interest and impact

Our food council is housed within a non-profit that does not take a stand on political issues. Individual council members may do any of the above activities outside of their role as part of the council.
Our constraints re: capacity of members is the most important factor in determining what we take on.

SLIDE 75: Importance of relationships to policy work

Survey question: To what extent are relationships with the following groups needed for the FPC to accomplish its policy priorities? (a great extent, a lot, somewhat, a little, not at all)

- Local elected officials
- State legislators
- Federal legislators
- Local government employees
- State government employees
- Federal government employees
- Leaders of non-profit or community organizations
- Community members or the general public
- University, college or community college researchers
- Cooperative Extension (land grant university)

71 FPCs did not respond to this question

SLIDES 76/77/78: Advocacy activities at different levels of government

Survey question: In the past 12 months (relevant for 2017), what advocacy activities has the FPC engaged in and at what level of government? (choose all that apply)

- Provided policy recommendations to policy makers
- Supported or directed a campaign to advocate for a specific policy change
- Submitted written testimony
- Submitted comments on regulatory changes
- Provided oral testimony
- Met with policy makers
- Made calls to policy makers
- Reviewed and commented on draft legislation
- Supported a partner organization’s policy agenda by signing onto a letter or providing testimony

Responses to this question were not mutually exclusive.

Excluded FPCs that did not check any of the response options (35).

There were 5 counts in total at the international level so chart is not included in this presentation.

SLIDE 79: Representative diversity

Survey question: For the following, please indicate how well each statement describes the FPC (to a great extent, a lot, somewhat, a little, not at all):
a. The FPC encourages comprehensive approaches to solving food system-related issues.
b. The FPC targets the root causes of a problem in their policy work (e.g., supports a campaign for living wages)
c. The FPC sets common objectives that are agreed upon by members.
d. The FPC looks for information about and analyzes current policies, the policy environment and opportunities for advancing its advocacy or policy goals.
e. In making decisions about policy or program interventions, the FPC considers how the issue involves the health, and environmental, social and economic well-being of a community.
f. The FPC collaborates on projects or policies with partners not working directly on food system issues (e.g., racial equity, housing).
g. The FPC reflects the racial, economic, gender and ethnic diversity of the community.
h. The FPC provides training and leadership opportunities for all of its members.
i. The FPC monitors the advocacy process and adapts its approach based on the outcomes.

**SLIDE 80: Greatest achievements**

Survey question: **Describe your FPC’s greatest achievement in the last 12 months.**

Open-ended responses were thematically grouped.

**SLIDE 81: Greatest challenges**

Survey question: **Describe your FPC’s greatest challenge in the last 12 months.**

Open-ended responses were thematically grouped.