ARUN AND CHICHESTER FOOD PARTNERSHIP

# Food in Arun and Chichester Districts: What People Want and Need

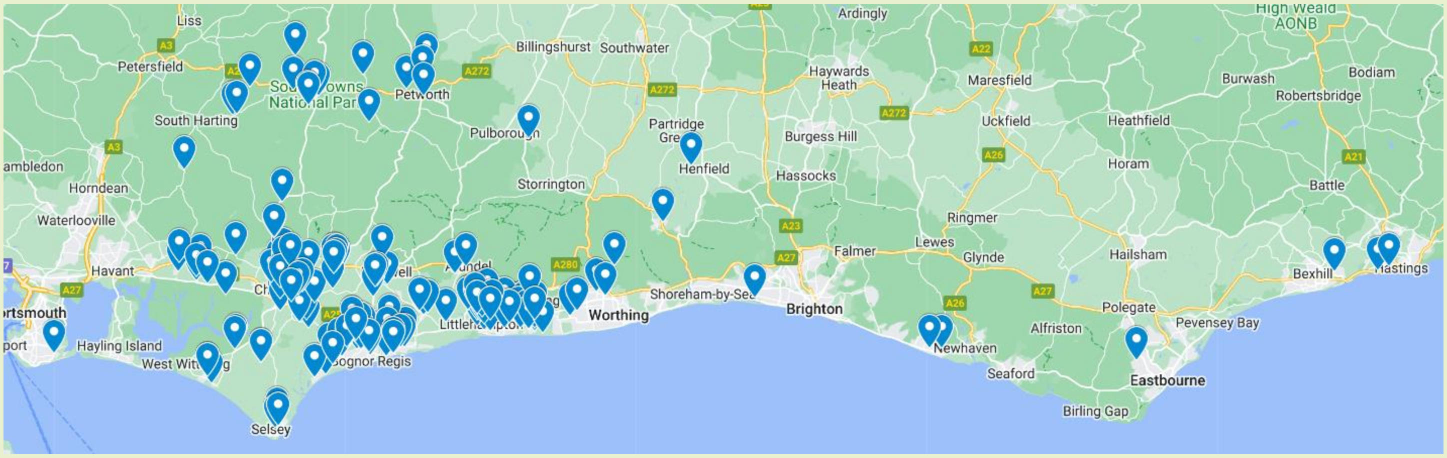
## Arun and Chichester Food Partnership Public Consultation: December 2021- April 2022

## Introduction

The public consultation ran from December 2021 to 11 April 2022. This gave residents the opportunity to share what they value about food, what they would like to see locally, report issues relating to food access and what they think is needed in their community, as well as raise concerns and indicate priorities. The results from this survey form part of larger exploration of food issues across Arun and Chichester and will contribute towards the formation of the local food strategy and actions of the partnership.

211 people responded, of which 96 were in Arun District Council, 98 in Chichester District Council and 17 were outside of Arun & Chichester, but nearby and in similar situations. There was good representation geographically, with 12 different postcode areas represented and a variety of weekly expenditure levels for food represented. Responses were very limited in the 18-29 age bracket, but satisfactory and balanced in the other age brackets.

*Map of responses*



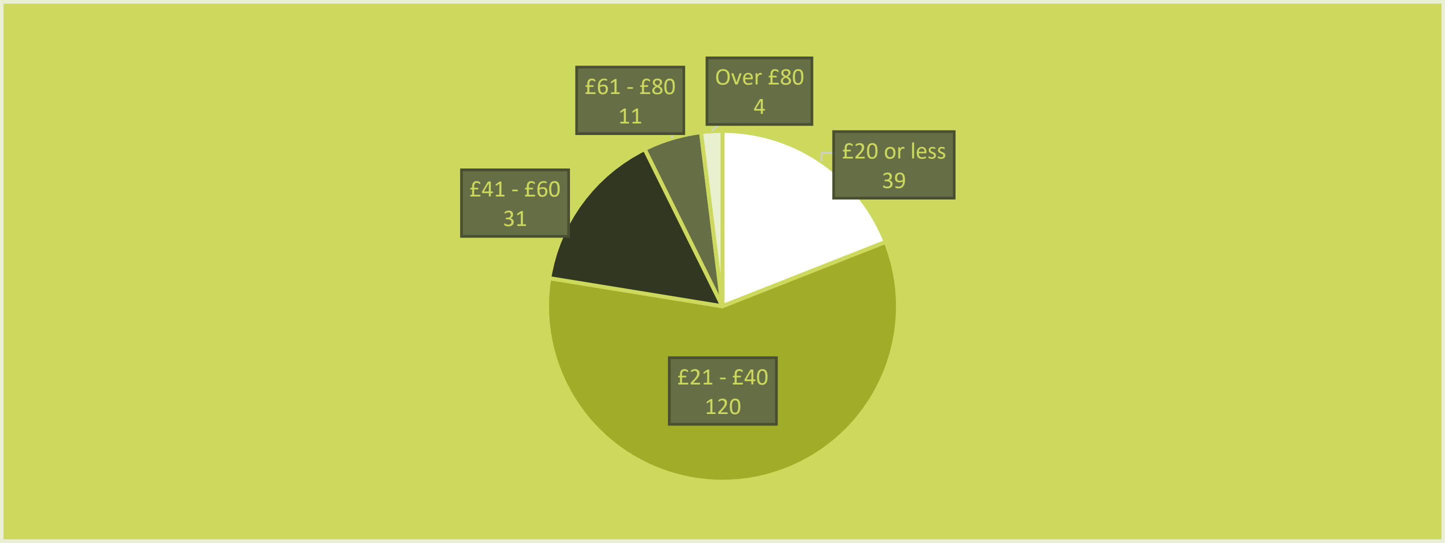
The survey was shared online and supported by flyers with a telephone number for people who preferred to complete it by phone (although no one used this option). It was widely circulated with targeted work also completed. The limitations to this methodology are acknowledged – all data is self-reported and respondents were self-selected. We cannot assume this data represents the whole population but instead provides a snapshot into food issues across Arun and Chichester.

## Overall responses

### Average weekly food spend

The average weekly food spend per capita stated was £34.26, which is very near the national average. 75% of respondents reported that they spent £35 or less per capita per week on food, and 37 (17.5%) respondents stated that they spent £20 or less per week per capita on food.

The majority of respondents who shared this information fit into the £21 - £40 bracket (58%).




### Ability to eat healthily on this amount

When asked if they could afford to eat healthily on the amount stated, 14 responded "no" and 19 responded "not sure." There was not a high correlation between very low weekly expenditure and these responses. This may in some cases be due to other sources of food (such as growing, informal or workplace food provision) but also reflects the deliberately subjective nature of the question and individual perception.

### Sources of food

Respondents were asked to indicate where they shop and could select one or more categories from: larger supermarkets; convenience supermarkets; discount supermarkets; online (any supermarket or site); local market; local butcher, baker or greengrocer; corner shop; local health food store; food box delivery scheme; home grown and other. The majority of respondents obtain food from more than one category, but 73%

of respondents obtain at least some food from larger supermarkets.  77% obtain food from at least two source categories. The 23% who obtain from only one source category may obtain food from multiple outlets within this category, for example more than one larger supermarket. Considering the data by postcode area, there is a possible correlation between lack of choice, restricted budget and less “shopping around.”

Over 20% of respondents in 6 postcodes indicated that they only accessed one type of provision. PO21 (Bognor Regis, Pagham and Aldwick area), PO22 (Bersted, Barnham and Felpham area) and PO20 (South Chichester district including Selsey, Witterings, Oving area) all had 21-24% of respondents state this, while BN17 (Littlehampton, Climping, Lyminster and Wick) had 32%. The most concerning were PO10 (Emsworth, Southbourne, Westbourne area) and PO18 (rural area north of Chichester – West Dean, Compton, Singleton, Lavant), which had 50% of responses state this. Responses were low in other rural areas in the north of Chichester district, but limited options in these areas make it likely that people on low incomes in these rural areas are reliant upon one type of provision. Urban areas tend to have more food options.

21% respondents obtain some or all of their food online. Aside from ages 18-29, which has low response numbers, between 20% and 31% of each age group reported obtaining some or all food online. 31% of 30-49 year olds, 20% of 50-65 year olds and 24% of those 66 and over reported using online shopping.

**Barriers to access and help**

36% of respondents stated that something makes it difficult for them to get the food they want or need. The top barriers, in order, were: cost, availability, health, specific dietary needs and transport.

19 respondents stated that they need someone to help them to get food, of which 12 have someone who helps them with this regularly and 7 do not have someone who helps them regularly (of which 3 are out of area). Not everyone specified why they need help, but of those that did, the themes were mobility, lack of transport, health (including cancer), being a full-time carer and need for help to access larger shops due to autism. PO20 and GU29 may be priority places which need additional consideration regarding help for people who need help to access food.

**Appliances**

9 people indicated that they had access to some, but not all, of a working fridge, freezer, hob and oven. Of these, 4 were in PO20, 1 in PO19, 1 in GU29, 1 in BN16 and 2 out of area in BN3 and BN12.

**Interest in local food action**

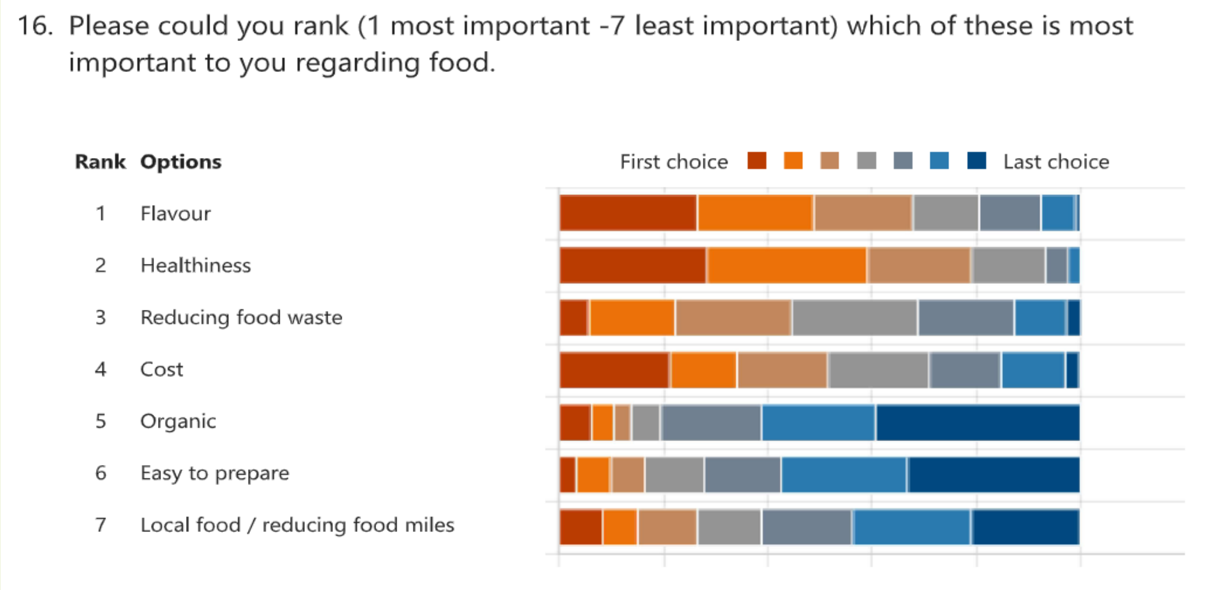
Respondents expressed great interest in local food action. Demand for local food actions varied according to age, whether or not the household contained children, postcode and local area. Overall:


Notably, 47% of respondents want more food to be made available locally via a market or a community shop and this was consistent across age groups. The interest in being part of a local community food growing project is broad across different groups. Community growing projects help to respond to the two higher preferences by making more food available locally and providing an option locally where people could pay less for food.

The top response for “Another local -food project” was projects which use surplus food.

**Priorities**

When respondents were asked to prioritise factors regarding food, cost appeared in the top three categories but less than flavour and healthiness. This indicates that overall respondents would prefer to allocate more money towards food that they like or think is healthy rather than making choices primarily on the basis of cost.




**Growing food**

Overall, the majority of respondents reported that they grow some food. This varies from a few herbs in a windowsill to an allotment. Households without children more frequently reported growing their own food, as did households spending £20 or less per capita per week on food. They may grow food to enable reduced pressure on budgets, or there may be an element of causation, as those growing a substantial amount of their own food may be able to spend less on buying food, but may have costs associated with growing food.

Notably, 29% of households with children do not grow food but would like to do so.

| Do you grow any of your own food? | Total responden ts (211) | Respondents who cannot or are not sure if they can eat healthily on the amount which they spend (33) | Responden ts in households with children (52) | Respondents in households without children (159) | Respondents spending £20 or less per capita per week on food (37) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Yes** | 113 / 54% | 14 / 42% | 23 / 44% | 90 / 57% | 24 / 65% |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **No- but I would like to** | 28 / 13% | 7 / 21% | 15 / 29% | 13 / 8% | 3 / 8% |
| **No- not enough time** | 27 / 13% | 7 / 21% | 8 / 15% | 19 / 12% | 7 / 19% |
| **No – due to health or disability** | 17 / 8% | 5 / 15% | 2 / 4% | 15 / 9% | 2 / 5% |
| **No – I don't have access to outside space** | 16 / 8% | 3 / 9% | 0 / 0% | 16 / 10% | 1 / 3% |
| **No – I don't know how** | 7 / 3% | 2 / 6% | 6 / 12% | 1 / 1% | 2 / 5% |
| **No – I'm not interested** | 19 / 9% | 1 / 3% | 0/ 0% | 19 / 12% | 3 / 8% |
| **No – other** | 9 / 4% | 6 / 3% | 5 / 10% | 4 / 3% | 0 / 0% |

## Segmented data on multiple bases

**Low weekly expenditure per capita:**

37 respondents spent £20 or less per capita per week. Of these, 6 always, 28 usually, and 3 sometimes can access the food they need. 26 (72%) indicated that they can eat healthily on this amount. All but one respondent stated that they have access to a fridge, freezer, oven and hob. 24 (65%) grow some of their own food. The reason for low expenditure was not assessed and people may be receiving food in other ways, for example free school meals, home grown food or allotments, food at work or from friends or family, Healthy Start vouchers or accessing a community fridge or pantry.

Overall interest in food actions from this group is high.

***Preferences for food actions of those reporting spending less than £20 per capita per week***


In this group, priorities do not necessarily fit expectations. Cost is only the first priority for 14 of these 37 respondents with reported food expenditure of £20 or less per week per capita, while 2 list organic and 2 list "local food / reducing food miles" as their first priority. Cost and flavour are among the highest priorities. This may correlate with people growing some of their own food or getting food from other sources.  "Easy to prepare" is low priority in this group.

**Households which responded "No" or "Not Sure" if they can afford to eat healthily on the amount stated as weekly spend on food – 33 respondents**

There is not a high correlation between those who gave these responses and those who reported very low food spend per capita (11 out of 33, or 33% spending £20 per week or less). However, 27 out of these 33 reported spending £35 or less per capita per week, being 81%. These households vary in size from 1 to 6 occupants.

Only 3 of these 33 respondents state that they can always get the food they want or need; 23 state that they can usually, and 7 state that they can sometimes.

23 of the 33 gave 26 issues which make it difficult to get the food they want or need. 12 cited cost, 3 cited health issues, 3 transport issues.

5 stated that they need help to get food and all of them have someone who helps them regularly.

**Households with children**

52 respondents live in households with children, of which 7 stated that children live in the household sometimes. 17 out of 52 (33%) reported spending £20 or less per capita each week on food. Therefore, of the 37 respondents overall which report spending £20 or less per capita each week on food, 17 of them (46%) are in households with children. This indicates that households with children may be at increased risk of food insecurity, especially when combined with the relatively low percentage who grow any of their own food. When asked if they grow any of their own food, 23 respondents in households with children stated yes, 15 no but that they would like to, 8 that they don't have enough time. None stated that they were not interested in growing food.

Only 10 out of 52 respondents in this category stated that they can always get the food that they need.

4 stated that they need help to get food, and one stated that they do not have someone to help them.

***Interest in specified food actions by households with children, households without children and households which spend £20 or less per capita per week on food***

| | Number and percentage of 52 households with children interested in this action | Number and percentage of 159 households without children interested in this action | Number and percentage of 37 households which spend £20 or less per capita per week interested in this food action |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Local cookery classes** | 14/ 27% | 23/ 14% | 12/ 33% |
| **Learning to grow your own food** | 20 / 38% | 20/ 13% | 12/ 33% |
| **Being part of a local community food growing project** | 22/ 42% | 43/ 27% | 16 / 43% |
| **More food being made available locally through a market or a community shop** | 22/42% | 78/ 49% | 18/ 49% |
| **A local low-cost food delivery scheme** | 21/40% | 40/ 25% | 14/ 38% |
| **More options locally where you could pay less for food** | 32 / 62% | 50/ 31% | 19/ 51% |
| **Another local food project** | 8/15% | 18/ 11% | 4/11% |
| **None of the above** | 4/ 8% | 46 / 29% | 6 / 17% |

The table above shows that households with children have specific priorities which do not necessarily reflect those of the households without children. In every category except

“More food being made available locally through a market or a community shop,” there is greater interest in food action from households with children. Households with children reported significantly more interest in cookery classes, growing their own food, being part of a local community food growing project, a local low-cost food delivery scheme and more options locally where you could pay less for food than households without children.

Households with children are more likely to have younger respondents. Families in which adults are not in work or have a low income may have more time to grow food, shop at multiple locations or access reduced-cost provision such as pantries or a community fridge, but may have other barriers such as transport or health. 8 respondents in households with children cited not having a car or transport issues, so transport as well as restricted budgets may account for greater interest in local actions.

### Postcode analysis

| | ARUN RESPONSES - 96 | | | | | CHICHESTER RESPONSES - 95 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Postcode area** | **PO22 Bersted, Barnham Felpham** | **PO21 Bognor Regis, Pagham** | **BN18 Amberley, Arundel, Bilsham,** | **BN17– LittlehamptonClimping, Lyminster, Wick** | **BN16– Angmering, East Preston, Rustington** | **PO2O Selsey, Witterings, Oving, Tangmere** | **PO19 Chichester City** | **PO18 Rural north Chichester** | **GU29 Midhurst area** | **GU28 Petworth area** |
| **Number of responses** | 17 | 19 | 8 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 36 | 12 | 12 | 6 |
| **Average weekly food spend per person** | £33 (range £10 - £62.50) | £32 (range £15 - £76.50) | £39 (range £25 - £70) | £27 (range £7.50 - £93) | £37.50 (range £20 - £100) | £37.50 (range £12 - £66.6) | £33 (range £13 - £75) | £35 (range from £16 - £100) | £45 (range £10 - £125) | £35 (range £17 - £56) |
| **Difficulty accessing food?** | 7 (41%) | 6 (31%) | 0 (0%) | 8 (32%) | 10 (37%) | 12 (41%) | 4 (11%) | 6 (50%) | 5 (41%) | 2 (33%) |
| **Most interested in** | Community food growing / local markets or community shops | Local markets or community shops / more local low cost food | Local markets or community shops / more local low cost food | More local low cost food / community food growing | Local markets or community shops / more local low cost food | Local markets or community shops / more local low cost food / low cost food delivery | Local markets or community shops / more local low cost food | Local markets or community shops / community food growing projects | Local markets or community shops / more local low cost food | Local markets or community shops / community food growing |
| **Least interested in** | Learning to grow your own food | Learning to grow own food / cookery classes | Cookery classes | Learning to grow your own food | Cookery classes | Cookery classes | Cookery classes / learning to grow your own food | Cookery classes / learning to grow your own food | Community food growing projects | Cookery classes / learning to grow your own food |

PO10 and GU31 have been omitted from this analysis as numbers are too small (2 and 1 respectively).

The average weekly food spend in Arun is £33.70, significantly lower than Chichester where it is £37.10. This is in line with higher rates of deprivation in Arun District Council, but there may also be a connection with rural poverty and limited, higher-cost options in non-urban areas and higher transport or delivery costs.

There is an unquestionable desire across all areas for more food being made available locally through a market or a community shop and more options locally where you could pay less for food.

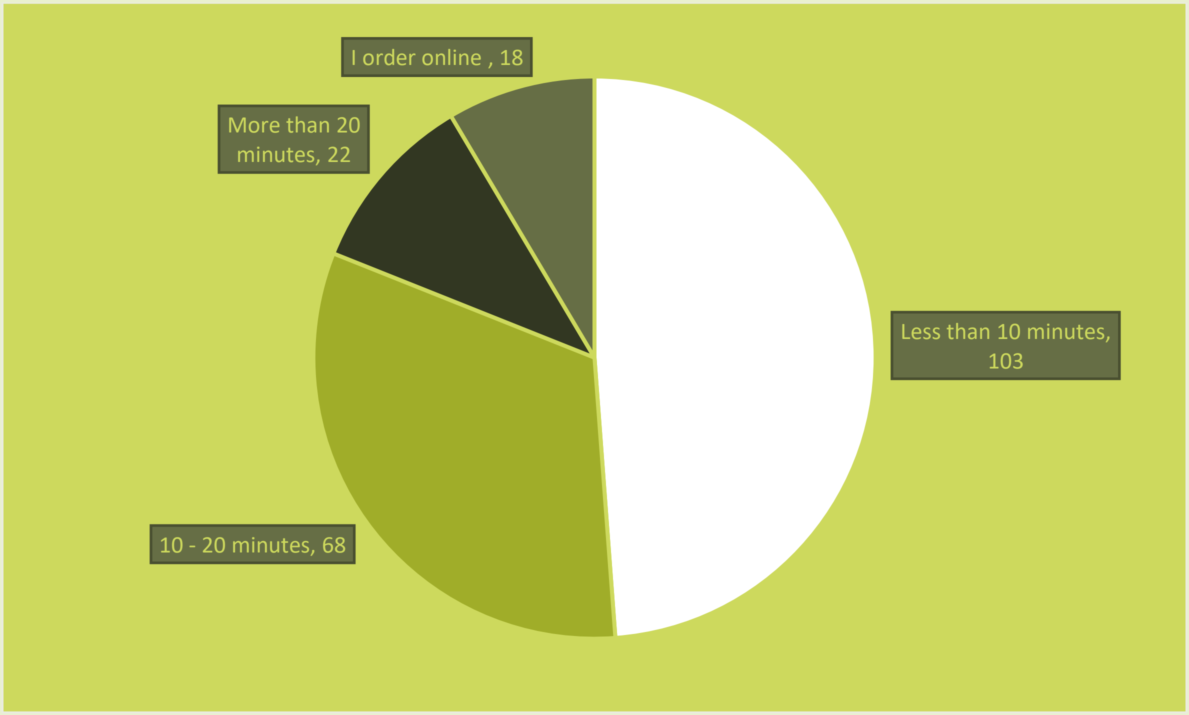
In the more urban areas, there is a keenness for community growing projects.

**Time required to main place respondent obtains food**

This question was deliberately designed to ascertain time, not distance or method of transport. This indicates the amount of time and effort which is required for respondents to reach the main place they obtain food.

There will be variation within the responses due to time, availability of transport, personal requirements, cost and motivation.

Respondents reported these as the times required to travel to the main place they obtain food:




Of the 22 respondents who reported at least 20 minutes to the main place they obtain food, 4 were outside of Arun and Chichester.

Of the 18 in Arun and Chichester, 8 (44%) mentioned a health issue, disability or being a full-time carer. Health and disability were only asked about in the context of a reason for not growing their own food, but some individuals volunteered this information as a reason which made it harder for them to obtain the food they want or need.

| | BN16 | BN17 | GU28 | GU29 | PO19 | PO20 | PO21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Number of respondents stating that they travel 20+ minutes to the main place they obtain food** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| **Number of respondents who travel 20+ minutes to the main place they obtain food who stated that they "sometimes" get the food they want or need** | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| **Number of respondents who travel 20+ minutes to the main place they obtain food who noted a health issue, disability or being a full-time carer in the household on their response** | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Number of respondents who travel 20+ minutes to the main place they obtain food who reported spending £20 or less per capita on food** | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |

Generally, the amount of time which respondents reported to the main place where they obtain food appears to be a good indicator of food insecurity.

Only 4 of the 22 respondents, when asked which food actions they would be interested in, answered "None of the above." These 4 all reported food expenditure at about average or above average levels, ranging from £33.30 to £76.60 per week. If we remove these 4 respondents from analysis, it shows more clearly the impact of travel time and cost on food budget and ability to obtain the food which people want or need. If we remove these 4, the average amount spent on food for the remaining 18 is £28.65 per capita per week. Therefore, the multiple deprivation food insecurity or risk factors, including health and greater distances to shops which result in longer time to reach the main places which people obtain food, are apparent in this data.

This data suggests that GU29 and PO20 should be priority areas for Food Partnership work to address food insecurity.

**Summary of key results by age**

| | **18-29** | **30-49** | **50-65** | **66 +** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **% of respondents spending £20 or less per capita on food** | 50% | 29% | 17% | 5.6% |
| **% who buy some or all of their food online** | 12.5% | 26.5% | 13% | 24% |
| **% of respondents reporting buying some or all of their food online or for delivery by food boxes or milkman** | 25% | 33% | 19% | 35% |
| **Average weekly expenditure on food per capita** | £24.36 | £28.39 | £33.36 | £41.26 |
| **Not able or not sure if able to eat healthily on weekly spend per capita for food** | 25% | 26.5% | 12% | 9.9% |
| **Average household size** | 2.63 | 3.09 | 2.22 | 1.79 |
| **% which obtains food from only one category listed** | 50% | 22% | 20.5% | 21% |
| **"Yes" response to "Do you grow any of your own food?"** | 25% | 39% | 58% | 62% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **"Yes" respond to "does anything make it difficult for you to get the food you want or need?"** | 50% | 47% | 30% | 35% |

It would be unsound to extrapolate too much from this for ages 18-29, with such a limited sample size. It may warrant further research with this age group as possible.

However, there are some clear patterns which emerge from the chart above. The percentage of people who spend £20 or less per week per capita decreases dramatically with age and the percentage of people who can't or are not sure if they can eat healthily on their food budget decreases with age.  Notably, people aged 66 and over, spend on average £41.26 per capita. This may be for multiple reasons, such as economies of scale (not buying in bulk), allocating additional money towards food, higher disposable income (due to Pension Credit rates being higher than Universal Credit rates and mortgages normally being paid off in this age group), expense of local food, minimum delivery costs, food preferences or the nature of the people who self-selected to complete this survey.

It is notable that in the Covid-19 Financial Impact Group report for West Sussex for 1 Oct 2021- 31 March 2022, people over age 65 received less than 2.46% of food vouchers (a total of 159 food vouchers issued for ages 65 and over out of 6459 total food vouchers, it is unspecified how many of these are repeats for the same households). This could have multiple explanations – lower need for food vouchers, greater hesitancy or less knowledge about how to obtain emergency food assistance.

Respondents aged 30-49 and those aged 66 and over were more likely to purchase food online or have food boxes delivered. The reasons may be different. Time pressure and high average internet access may be factors for those age 30-49 and mobility, location and concerns about Covid may be factors for those aged 66+.

The percentage of people who obtain food from only one category remains very stable across age, except for ages 18-29 which may be reflective but may be affected by the sample size.

Growing any of their own food increases with age.

**Comparing preferences for action of respondents who reported spending £35 or less, over £35 and overall responses per week per capita on food**

People spending £35 or more per person per week may be allocating a higher amount of their income to food due to ethical considerations, prioritisation of high-welfare animal products, organic or local food or other preferences, or may have to because of the location where they live, special diets, health or other factors, so this does not necessarily indicate that they find it easy to live with this expenditure.

| | **All respondents (211)** | **Respondents spending £35 or less per week per capita (159)** | **Respondents spending over £35 per week per capita (52)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **More food being made available locally through a market or a community shop** | 100 / 47% | 74 / 47% | 26 / 50% |
| **Local cookery classes** | 37 / 18% | 28 / 18% | 9 / 17% |
| **A local low-cost food delivery scheme** | 61 / 29% | 46 / 29% | 15 / 29% |
| **Learning to grow your own food** | 40 / 19% | 33 / 21% | 7 / 13% |
| **Being part of a local community food growing project** | 65 / 31% | 48 / 30% | 17 / 33% |
| **More options locally where you could pay less for food** | 82 / 39% | 69 / 43% | 13 / 25% |
| **Another local food project** | 26 / 12% | 18 / 11% | 8 / 15% |
| **None of the above** | 50 / 24% | 36 / 23% | 14 / 27% |

The most notable differences are that people spending £35 or less per capita per week are more interested in learning to grow their own food and more options locally where they could pay less for food.

The percentages of respondents who would like more food being made available locally through a market or a community shop, local cookery classes, a local low-cost food delivery scheme, being part of a local community food growing project, another local food project or none of the above, are very similar.

There is greater interest in learning to grow your own food for those spending less than £35 per week per capita (21% vs 13%) and more options locally where you could pay less for food (43% vs 25%). There is slightly more interest in being part of a community food growing project from people spending more than £35 per week per capita (33% vs 30%)

but this is very close and a substantial percentage of both groups. Notably, less people who spend £35 or more weekly on food are interested in starting to grow their own food, but many are interested in being part of a community growing project. This may indicate that they already grow (or have grown) some of their own food, do not have access to space, have restricted time or that the community aspect is a primary factor in wanting community growing locally.

11 respondents spending £35 or less per capita per week responded that they would like to learn to grow their own food but did not respond that they want to be part of a community food growing project. If we add these two groups together, we have 59 (37%) of respondents who spend £35 or less per capita per week on food who would like to grow food, either alone or communally.

By a clear majority, the greatest interest in both groups is “more food being made available locally through a market or a community shop.” This indicates the value of encouraging community shops, local regular markets and decreasing reliance on supermarkets, which are often not very local to people’s homes.

When combined with the data regarding the distance which people travel, this indicates that people would like to reduce the amount of time and transport costs to obtain food.

## Conclusion

The responses to the survey show a great desire across age groups, locations, household sizes and other subcategories for action to improve access to good food in Arun District Council and Chichester District Council.

Some possible food actions garnered significant interest across different demographics, especially "more food being made available locally through a market or community shop." People want local markets and shops for a variety of reasons, including affordability, choice, ethical priorities, reducing plastic and waste, accessibility for people without transport or with disability or caring responsibilities. Local markets and shops can also help agencies to serve people in rural or less populated areas, by allowing local arrangements to meet food need.

Developing local community shops which stock good food at affordable prices, ideally community-owned and community-run through a community benefit society or cooperative, could also increase local employment and skills, reduce food costs, improve community cohesion, reduce isolation, provide a mechanism for food distribution for the vulnerable, provide an outlet for locally-grown food and small food businesses and strengthen local communities.

Community growing is broadly popular across most demographics. Growing food helps to reduce strains on household budgets, increases local food production, reduces environmental impact, increases food security by reducing reliance on imports and distribution networks and increases intake of fresh fruit and vegetables, so it has multiple benefits and a broad appeal. Increasing the number of community growing opportunities of varying sizes and locations is a high priority for the Arun and Chichester Food Partnership, in response to this demand and the many benefits of this food action.

Households with children responded with specific and different priorities to the rest of the respondents. "More options locally where you could pay less for food" and "local cookery classes" are important for this group as well as for respondents who reported spending £20 or less per week per capita on food, and these two groups have significant overlap.

**What are the next steps for the Arun and Chichester Food Partnership, following from this consultation?**

We are creating a plan to respond to the priorities and needs of local areas and demographics as specified in this and other consultation with local networks and partners.

Our initial areas of work will focus on:

1. **Creating local networks in areas with high risk of food insecurity to develop plans.**
2. **Develop a community food growing project, including a focused consultation with the community on how they would like this to happen and how they would like to be involved**
3. **Promote local community shops and markets as a model to meet local need in specific, trial areas.**
4. **Work with local partners to develop local cookery classes targeted at households with children.**
5. **Work with local partners to promote grow-your-own initiatives.**
6. **Continue to engage with the community to develop a fuller picture, with a particular focus on demographics and locations underrepresented in this survey.**
7. **Develop trials of projects and create supporting resources to allow replication of projects to address the needs and gaps identified in the consultation process.**

## Appendix: The Survey

**Food in Arun & Chichester Districts**

Hello. The Arun & Chichester Food Partnership is a network of local government, charities, community and voluntary organisations. We would like to find out more about people and their food locally to help develop local services. We will use this information to help plan local actions for the Food Partnership. Thank you very much for your help.

This survey is anonymous so you are not required to enter any contact information. If you choose to provide personal data, you are consenting to this being stored within our local systems, the full details of which can be found in our privacy policy (https://www.arunchichestercab.org.uk/privacy-policy/). Your data will not be shared with any third parties. This survey is being conducted by Arun & Chichester Citizens Advice on behalf of the Arun & Chichester Food Partnership. Your personally identifiable information will not be available to the Food Partnership partners.

You can sign up to the Food Partnership newsletter, details are on the page after answering this survey.

This survey takes an estimated 8 minutes to complete.

1.Where do you normally do your food shopping? (please tick all that apply)

Larger supermarkets - for example, Tesco, Sainsburys, Asda, Morrisons, Waitrose, M&S, Cooperative

Convenience supermarkets - for example Tesco Express, Sainsburys Local, Nisa, Co-op Local or similar

Discount supermarkets - for example Lidl, Aldi

Online (any supermarket or site)

Local market

Local butcher, bakery, greengrocer

Corner shop

Local health food store

Food box delivery scheme - for example, fruit and vegetable or meat boxes

Home-grown (including garden and allotments)

2.How long does it take to get to the main place you get your food?

Less than 10 minutes

10 to 20 minutes

More than 20 minutes

I shop online

3.What is your postcode?

Enter your answer

4.Are you able to get the food you need?

Always

Usually

Sometimes

Rarely

Never

5.Does anything make it difficult for you to get the food you want or need?

Yes

No

6.If anything makes it difficult to get the food you want or need, please could you tell us what makes it difficult? (optional)

Enter your answer

7.Do you need someone to help you get food?

Yes - and I have someone who does this regularly

Yes - and I do not have someone who does this regularly

No

8.How many people live in your household?

Enter your answer

9.Approximately how much do you spend on food each week for your household? (please exclude takeaways and restaurant meals)

Enter your answer

10.Can you afford to eat healthily on this amount?

Yes

No

Not sure

11.Do you have a working fridge, freezer, hob and oven?

Yes - all of them

Some of them

None of them

12.Do you grow any of your own food?

Yes

No - I'm not interested

No - but I would like to

No - I don't know how

No - I don't have access to outdoor space

No - not enough time

No - due to health or disability

No - other reason (please specify below)

13.If there is another reason you do not grow any of your own food, please specify here: (optional)

Enter your answer

14.Would you be interested in: (please tick all that apply)

Local cookery classes

Learning to grow your own food

Being part of a local community food growing project

More food being made available locally through a market or a community shop

A local low-cost food delivery scheme

More options locally where you could pay less for food

Another local food project

None of the above

15.If you are interested in another local food project, please tell us what you would like. (optional)

Enter your answer

16.Please could you rank (1 most important -7 least important) which of these is most important to you regarding food.

Flavour

Healthiness

Reducing food waste

Cost

Organic

Easy to prepare

Local food / reducing food miles

17.How old are you?

18 - 29

30 - 49

50 - 65

66 or over

18.Are there any people under age 18 living in your household?

Yes

No

Sometimes

19.Is there anything else you would like to say about food at this time? (optional)

Enter your answer

20.If you would be willing to be contacted for more questions on this topic, please tell us your name and best contact information (telephone, email or address) (optional)

Enter your answer

**Thank you page (shown after survey was completed)**

If you have any questions about the survey or the Food Partnership, please email foodpartnership@arunchichestercab.org.uk or call 07483 172 353.

If you would like to join our mailing list for the food partnership to find out about initiatives in your area, please visit www.arunchichestercab.org.uk/acfp and sign up for the newsletter or visit http://eepurl.com/hQjbNf

If you have difficulty affording or arranging food or energy costs, or you need a fridge, freezer, hob or oven there may be help available. Please call Arun & Chichester Citizens Advice on 0808 278 7969.

If you are homeless or at risk of being homeless, you can get help from Stonepillow on

01243 537 934 open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

If you need help with a housing issue, you can contact your local council.
Arun District Council - www.arun.gov.uk/housing
Chichester District Council - www.chichester.gov.uk/housing

Thank you very much for answering these questions.

You can follow us on Twitter @ArunChiFood

**Add**