

Minneapolis Staple Foods Ordinance

As of January 1, 2018, there were 265 licensed grocery stores in Minneapolis. Between June – July 2018, 226 stores were assessed for compliance with the staple foods ordinance requirements. The remaining stores were either exempt from stocking staple foods or were closed for business at the time of the assessment.

Compliance trends over time (2015-2018)

Overall compliance decreased by 13% since 2015, however, the number of stores meeting between six and nine requirements increased by 22%, and the number meeting fewer than five requirements decreased by 10%, indicating positive incremental progress.

	2015 Compliance	2016 Compliance	2017 Compliance	2018 Compliance	% Change, 2015-2018
10 requirements met	51%	63%	45%	38%	-13%
6-9 requirements met	32%	34%	49%	54%	+22%
0-5 requirements met	17%	3%	6%	7%	-10%

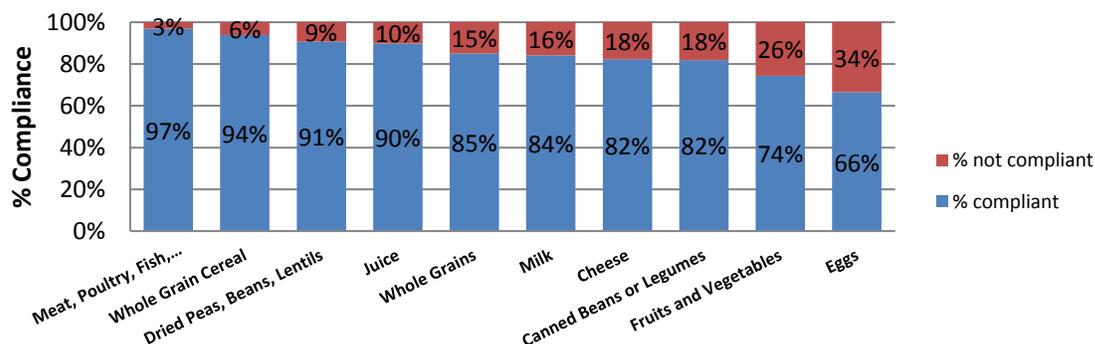
Compliance by store type (2018)

Compliance among Supermarkets and General Retail Stores was highest (97% and 80%, respectively), while compliance among all other store types was lower. Most Corner Stores, Discount Stores, Food-Gas Marts, and Pharmacies were meeting 60-90% of the requirements.

	Supermarket (n=31)	Corner Store (n=135)	Discount Store (n=9)	Food-Gas Mart (n=46)	Pharmacy (n=16)	General Retail Store (n=5)
10 requirements met	97%	38%	11%	13%	0%	80%
6-9 requirements met	3%	52%	89%	78%	100%	20%
0-5 requirements met	0%	10%	0%	9%	0%	0%

Compliance by staple food category (2018)

Compliance was highest for Meat, Fish, and Vegetable Proteins (97%) and lowest for Eggs (66%).



Compliance by staple food category and store type (2018)

There were no consistent patterns of non-compliance across store type and food category. Of note though, is that Pharmacies and Discount Stores had very low compliance with Fruits and Vegetables (6% and 0%, respectively).

	Corner Store (n=135)	Food Gas Mart (n=46)	Supermarket (n=31)	Pharmacy (n=16)	Discount Store (n=9)	General Retail Store (n=5)
Dried Peas, Beans, Lentils	81%	83%	100%	81%	100%	100%
Canned Beans or Legumes	79%	61%	100%	31%	100%	100%
Meat, Poultry, Fish, and Vegetable Proteins	85%	93%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Eggs	55%	46%	100%	69%	100%	80%
Cheese	71%	65%	100%	94%	100%	100%
Milk	67%	91%	100%	94%	78%	100%
Whole Grain Cereal	81%	91%	97%	100%	100%	100%
Whole Grains	81%	54%	100%	88%	89%	100%
Juice	77%	87%	100%	94%	89%	100%
Fruits and Vegetables	74%	65%	100%	6%	0%	100%

Summary

Although overall compliance has decreased since 2015, there were some positive trends including:

- Dried Peas, Beans, and Lentils (compliance increased from 75% to 91%);
- Whole Grains (compliance increased from 75% to 85%);
- Fruits and Vegetables (compliance increased from 68% to 74%);
- Cheese (compliance increased from 78% to 82%).

There were two staple food categories where a decrease was observed since 2015:

- Milk (compliance decreased from 91% to 84%);
- Eggs (compliance decreased from 80% to 66%).

Some possible reasons for non-compliance may include:

- Stores resist stocking certain foods if they perceive/experience low consumer demand.
- Stores stock acceptable varieties, but not acceptable sizes of staple foods (e.g. Extra-large eggs instead of Large and 1qt containers of milk alternatives instead of half-gallon or gallon containers) – often due to manufacturing and distribution limitations outside of the store’s control.
- Few options exist for affordable small-scale fresh produce procurement beyond [Brightside Produce](#).
- There are no significant consequences for non-compliance or incentives to encourage compliance.