

# New York City Voters Support Municipal Grocery Stores

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## Introduction

The rising cost of groceries has driven nearly 50 million people in the United States to skip meals, eat less, and trade down to lower quality items or to use food banks to fill their pantry gaps, and New York City is no exception. With more households going hungry and food supply chains destabilized by climate-related disasters from drought to increasing food-borne illnesses, building diverse, resilient, and high quality food systems that brings down costs for households represents climate action that immediately relieves the everyday burden of getting food on the table.

Municipal grocery stores present a huge opportunity to bring down grocery bills for working class households while also subsidizing and bolstering high quality, stable, and affordable food supply chains. This idea is already popular in New York City. New polling from Climate and Community Institute and Data for Progress shows that **two-thirds of New Yorkers polled (66%) support the creation of municipal grocery stores in New York City, including a strong majority of Democrats (72%), as well as a majority of Independents (64%) and Republicans (54%).**

The environmental benefits of establishing municipal grocery stores can be amplified by implementing values-based procurement, which adheres to guidelines for worker dignity and safety, animal welfare, community economic benefit and local sourcing, impacts to the environment, and health and nutrition, including emphasizing culturally appropriate, well-balanced diets.

## It's Time for Public Sector Grocery Stores

The United States has a grocery problem. The \$1.1 trillion grocery industry is highly concentrated, with six chains controlling over 65% of sales nationally. Just two to three chains, usually Walmart, Kroger, or Albertsons, dominate the market in dozens of metro areas across the US. This market concentration depresses wages, limits consumer choice, narrows the market access of diverse suppliers and more sustainable products and makes price coordination, especially during inflation, much easier. New York City, where no grocer

has more than 10% market share, is an exception. Still, many products on the shelves across dozens of categories, from cereal to toothpaste, are produced by a handful of processing, manufacturing and distribution conglomerates, like Pepsico, Nestle, and Kellogg's.

Consolidation of supply chains has resulted in enormous profits for these conglomerates, with much of the profit redistributed upwards to shareholders in the form of dividends and stock buybacks. The result has been food price spikes of over 32% since 2019 – and even higher in many basic categories like meat and frozen foods – leading to a disconnect between the stated rate of inflation in recent years and the everyday effects on working peoples' daily budgets. Higher prices are contributing to higher food insecurity; even as the population grows, demand for food has flatlined, pushing nearly 50 million people in the US into a position where putting food on the table for themselves and their families is increasingly out-of-reach.

This economic injustice hits home hard in New York City, where more than half of all families struggle to cover basic expenses. **New polling from Climate and Community Institute and Data for Progress shows that 85% of New Yorkers are paying more for groceries and food now compared to last year and 91% of New Yorkers are concerned about how inflation impacts how much they pay to get food on the table.**

## New York City Voters Report Experiencing Higher Prices for Various Products in the Past Year, Including for Groceries and Food

In the last year, have you experienced a change in prices for the following products? That is, are you paying more, about the same, or less?

Survey respondents who selected: *I am paying more*

	All likely voters	Democrat	Independent / Third party	Republican
Groceries and food	85%	85%	89%	80%
Utility bills, such as water or electricity bills	65%	62%	69%	69%
Housing costs, such as rent or mortgage payments	53%	53%	58%	50%
Household goods, such as appliances or furniture	53%	49%	58%	61%
Transit, such as tolls or subway fares	51%	50%	50%	51%
Car costs, including insurance and gas	40%	37%	35%	51%
Health care or health insurance	39%	38%	40%	44%

March 17–24, 2025 survey of 854 New York City likely voters

Climate & Community INSTITUTE DATA FOR PROGRESS

# Among Other Products, Voters Are Concerned About the Impacts of Inflation on Groceries and Food in the Next Year

For each of the following products, please say how concerned, if at all, you are about inflation impacting how much you pay for it in the next year:

Survey respondents who selected: *Very concerned or Somewhat concerned*

	All likely voters	Democrat	Independent / Third party	Republican
Groceries and food	91%	93%	94%	82%
Housing costs, such as rent or mortgage payments	80%	82%	80%	74%
Utility bills, such as water or electricity bills	79%	76%	87%	79%
Health care or health insurance	78%	79%	82%	72%
Household goods, such as appliances or furniture	73%	73%	80%	68%
Transit, such as tolls or subway fares	71%	71%	79%	63%
Car costs, including insurance and gas	57%	55%	59%	59%

March 17–24, 2025 survey of 854 New York City likely voters



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Four out of five households in New York report finding it harder to afford groceries over the last year. And food-related health care expenses top \$1.3 trillion annually, with the vast majority of food sold in grocery stores linked to diabetes, cancer, heart disease, air, soil and water pollution and greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change. Big food companies maintain their market dominance through deep-pocketed advertising and promotions that limit the ability of more sustainable products to reach consumers, especially in low-income communities. This is what food activists refer to as “food apartheid,” where there are two food systems with huge income and racial disparities. Food access therefore overlaps considerably with the needs of communities on the frontlines of the climate crisis, as our food supply exacerbates racial, economic, and quality of life/health disparities while creating enormous wealth for a small number of mega-corporations. These issues intersect with other problems communities face in accessing healthy, affordable food, like the fact that neighborhoods on the frontlines of the climate crisis are also often food deserts, making racial, economic, and health disparities worse.

Efforts to address environmental degradation and the effects of the climate crisis can be linked with policy solutions that bring down costs and improve economic and social stability. **Building diverse, resilient and high quality food supply chains is a critical strategy to repair the environment, empower worker, address racial and economic injustice and ensure all**

people have access to good, healthy food.

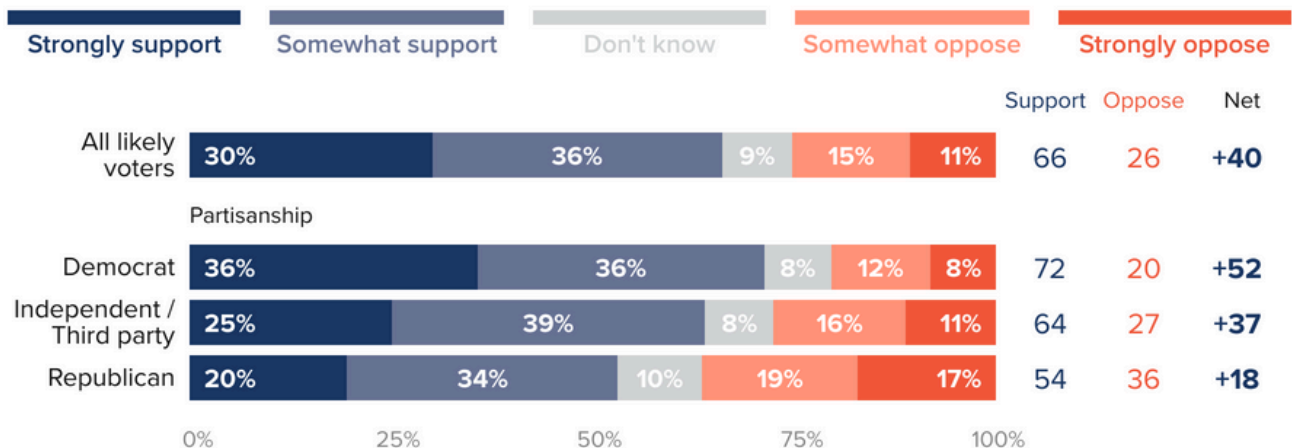
A new proposal would establish a pilot program of municipal grocery stores to provide accessible, affordable groceries to New Yorkers—an alternative to price gouging that can help ensure the city has more control over food distribution while generating choice and economic power for communities. This pilot program of five stores across boroughs would buy and sell wholesale and be exempt from property tax or rent to reduce costs. The resources needed to establish this program are infrastructure within the city’s control, and include recouped funds from the City FRESH program as well as new City revenue. Grocery store planning and rollout would be driven by communities, incorporating the food preferences of people in the neighborhood.

Our polling shows the idea resonates with New Yorkers. **Two-thirds of New York City voters (66%) support a proposal to create municipal grocery stores in New York City, including a strong majority of Democrats (72%), as well as a majority of Independents (64%) and Republicans (54%).**

## Two-Thirds of New York City Voters Support Creating Municipal Grocery Stores

Some lawmakers have proposed creating municipal grocery stores in New York City to bring down the cost of groceries. These stores would be fully owned by the city government rather than a private entity or corporation.

Do you support or oppose this proposal?



March 17–24, 2025 survey of 854 New York City likely voters

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The concept is imminently feasible. In fact, publicly owned grocery stores are quite common and already exist at scale—in the US military. Every branch of the military has its own exchange system that provides goods and services for enlistees, paid for by the public. These

include groceries/commissaries, department stores, gas stations and convenience stores, and can also include ancillary services like barbers, laundries and lawn and garden shops. The exchanges provide tax-free shopping and discount goods and services. This PX commissary network generates over \$4.6 billion in annual revenue across 236 commissaries worldwide. This size enables commissaries to leverage efficiencies in wholesale costs and logistics at the level of any national grocery chain.

Exchanges also keep their costs down by operating as cost (not profit) centers with a two to three percent markup, and budgeting labor and administrative expenses, rent/occupancy and utility costs centrally and not through each operating unit. Commissary prices are 25-30% lower than typical retail prices, saving military families and veterans over \$1.6 billion in 2023. It would not be too much of a stretch to municipalize this model, especially if there were a large scale, committed effort to build multiple locations quickly and leverage some of the other best practices in the grocery industry, such as the efficient and low cost warehouse format of Costco or the limited assortment and high volumes of discounters such as Aldi. Leveraging these operational practices alongside the PX commissary model could make municipal grocery stores the cheapest prices in the city. And public grocers could also include free delivery, further reducing food insecurity by bringing good food to anyone's doorstep, without the high surcharges of delivery apps.

That's not all municipal grocery stores could accomplish. They would still be selling many of the same products from consolidated supply chains with their deeply concerning health, environmental, and predatory pricing impacts. One way to disrupt this would be to implement the "high-road" practices of **values-based procurement**. Values based procurement is a fast growing food policy trend that builds on the consumer demand for climate friendly, ethically grown and sustainably produced foods that currently make up less than 10% of all grocery sales. Such procurement standards have been proven viable in the private sector with multibillion dollar companies such as Whole Foods, Natural Grocers and Thrive Market using high standards across their much of their supply chains while many mass merchants, such as at Walmart, Kroger and Stop & Shop, even dabble in analogous standards with their fast growing store brand private labels, such as bettergoods, Simple Truth and Nature's Promise, Respectively.

Dozens of cities and institutions around the US, including New York City, have adopted values-based procurement with much success already. Purchases must follow guidelines around worker dignity and safety, animal welfare, community economic benefit and local sourcing, impacts to the environment, and health and nutrition, including emphasizing

culturally appropriate, well-balanced and plant-based diets. Values based procurement prioritizes suppliers from marginalized backgrounds and non-corporate supply chains, including small, diversified family farms, immigrants and people of color, new and emerging consumer brands, and farmer and employee owned cooperatives. The benefits of values-based procurement could be further amplified by linking purchasing for retail groceries with purchasing for institutional food service, with public schools and hospitals as two key examples. The Good Food Purchasing Program developed by Los Angeles Unified School District—the second largest school district in the US, after New York City—offers an example of using institutional food purchasing as a lever for improvement across five areas: local economy, nutrition, worker dignity, animal welfare, and environmental sustainability. The policy has led to LAUSD shifting to purchase more food from local farmers, with between 50-72% of its produce purchased from within 200 miles. Vendors like Gold Star Foods have adjusted their standards to align with GFPP, from changing recipes to ensure ingredients can be sourced from nearby farms to unionization of delivery drivers. Since implementation in 2012, the program has scaled up to serve 2.5 million students across 50 school districts.

In addition to getting better food onto peoples' plates at lower costs, shifting to values-based purchasing systems offers an entry point for ensuring workers along the food supply chain are included in metrics for achieving better economic, health, and social outcomes from the food system. High levels of consolidation and growing monopoly or oligopoly power has empowered the food industry to lobby the government for legislation that shifts private costs into public externalities, including lack of protections for workers. Food supply chain laborers—from farmer labor to food processing to delivery workers—are highly exploited, exposed to environmental hazards including vector-borne illnesses like bird flu, extreme heat, and wildfires, and other safety violations, experience high rates of wage theft, and subject to stark racial and gender inequities. More than half of farm laborers in the US are undocumented, meaning workers are not only on the frontlines of the climate crisis but particularly disempowered from advocating for themselves on the job. Visions of a healthy, affordable, and climate-safe food system must include workers' rights.

And where there are bottlenecks in infrastructure to support such an ambitious strategy, there is one more potential solution via public investment. And that is to build a **vertically integrated public sector food supply**, from farm to pantry, ensuring that values-based procurement supports high-road products flowing into a public supply chain. This could mean publicly owned wholesale, processing and manufacturing that could aggregate demand for local, regional and ethically sourced products. Public sector supply chains would be incremental to wholesale markets such as in Hunts Point, could fill gaps in “middle-market”

infrastructure for producers too big for cottage industry but too small to compete for manufacturing line time with mass market brands and could also sell into private sector grocery supply chains when there was a surplus. **Public sector supply chains could be the secret sauce of food system regeneration.**

There is precedent for this elsewhere in the world. In South Korea, public investment in “precautionary” supply chains ensures that public institutions have access to healthy, safe and sustainably grown products. A public grocery sector would meet consumer demands and supercharge the availability for ethically and sustainably grown ingredients and ready-to-eat products while de-risking farming and processing for values-based producers who would have a guaranteed market for their output, all while keeping these products affordable and accessible to all. Good food would be the most reasonably priced in the marketplace, taking the gentrified sheen off of healthy eating and operationalizing the right to good food.

**Overall, this polling demonstrates widespread support for a municipal grocery program that would bring down the cost of groceries for New Yorkers.** The most important benefit for New Yorkers of having a municipal grocery store open near them is making groceries more affordable compared to a privately owned grocery store (48%). Other benefits tested are only most important to about 10% of the electorate each, underscoring the salience of affordability as a concern. Finally, when New Yorkers are presented with both arguments for and against municipal grocery stores and asked to pick the one closest to their view, close to a two-thirds majority (63%) say the city government should create municipal grocery stores, since they will offer lower grocery prices for low- to middle-income residents, while prioritizing these stores in neighborhoods that lack healthy food options and grocery stores in general. A strong majority of Democrats (70%), as well as a majority of Independents (53%) and Republicans (55%), agree with this sentiment.

Public sector grocery stores could therefore be a part of an expansive, holistic tool kit to repair and reorganize New York City’s food supply into one based on solidarity and sustainability that provides plenty for everyone. There couldn’t be a better time for public sector grocery stores.

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# Appendix

## Survey methodology

From March 17 to 24, 2025, Data for Progress conducted a survey of 854 likely voters in New York City using web panel respondents. The sample was weighted to be representative of likely voters by age, gender, education, race, geography, and recalled presidential vote. The survey was conducted in English. The margin of error associated with the sample size is  $\pm 3$  percentage points. Results for subgroups of the sample are subject to increased margins of error. Partisanship reflected in tabulations is based on self-identified party affiliation, not partisan registration. For more information please visit [dataforprogress.org/our-methodology](https://dataforprogress.org/our-methodology). N=854 unless otherwise specified. Some values may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

## Survey questions

### Landscape

In the last year, have you experienced a change in prices for the following products? That is, are you paying more, about the same, or less?

– Groceries or food

Response	Total	D	I	R
I am paying more	85%	85%	89%	80%
I am paying about the same	11	11	9	16
I am paying less	2	3	1	2
Does not apply to me	1	1	1	1
Don't know	1	1	0	2

In the last year, have you experienced a change in prices for the following products? That is, are you paying more, about the same, or less?

– Utility bills, such as water or electricity

Response	Total	D	I	R
I am paying more	65%	62%	69%	69%
I am paying about the same	21	22	20	19
I am paying less	2	1	1	3
Does not apply to me	11	14	9	7
Don't know	2	2	1	2

In the last year, have you experienced a change in prices for the following products? That is, are you paying more, about the same, or less?

– Car costs, including insurance and gas

Response	Total	D	I	R
I am paying more	40%	37%	35%	51%
I am paying about the same	16	16	15	17
I am paying less	2	2	1	4
Does not apply to me	40	43	46	23
Don't know	3	2	3	4



In the last year, have you experienced a change in prices for the following products? That is, are you paying more, about the same, or less?

– Housing costs, such as rent or mortgage

Response	Total	D	I	R
I am paying more	53%	53%	58%	50%
I am paying about the same	34	36	25	36
I am paying less	2	2	3	3
Does not apply to me	8	6	10	9
Don't know	3	2	5	1

In the last year, have you experienced a change in prices for the following products? That is, are you paying more, about the same, or less?

– Household goods, such as appliances or furniture

Response	Total	D	I	R
I am paying more	53%	49%	58%	61%
I am paying about the same	25	28	20	20
I am paying less	3	4	1	2
Does not apply to me	14	14	15	12
Don't know	5	5	6	5

In the last year, have you experienced a change in prices for the following products? That is, are you paying more, about the same, or less?

– Health care or health insurance

Response	Total	D	I	R
I am paying more	39%	38%	40%	44%
I am paying about the same	36	39	28	35
I am paying less	3	2	1	6
Does not apply to me	15	15	18	11
Don't know	7	6	12	5

In the last year, have you experienced a change in prices for the following products? That is, are you paying more, about the same, or less?

– Transit, such as tolls or subway fares

Response	Total	D	I	R
I am paying more	51%	50%	50%	51%
I am paying about the same	32	32	34	31
I am paying less	4	4	2	4
Does not apply to me	11	11	12	11
Don't know	3	3	2	2

For each of the following products, please say how concerned, if at all, you are about inflation impacting how much you pay for it in the next year:

– Groceries and food

Response	Total	D	I	R
Very concerned	71%	73%	72%	65%
Somewhat concerned	20	20	22	17
Only a little concerned	5	4	4	9
Not concerned at all	3	2	2	6
Does not apply to me	1	1	0	2
CONCERNED (TOTAL)	91%	93%	94%	82%
NOT CONCERNED (TOTAL)	8	6	6	15
CONCERNED (NET)	+83	+87	+88	+67

For each of the following products, please say how concerned, if at all, you are about inflation impacting how much you pay for it in the next year:

– Utility bills, such as water or electricity bills

Response	Total	D	I	R
Very concerned	54%	52%	60%	55%
Somewhat concerned	25	24	27	24
Only a little concerned	7	8	5	8
Not concerned at all	6	6	4	8
Does not apply to me	8	11	4	5
CONCERNED (TOTAL)	79%	76%	87%	79%
NOT CONCERNED (TOTAL)	13	14	9	16
CONCERNED (NET)	+66	+62	+78	+63

For each of the following products, please say how concerned, if at all, you are about inflation impacting how much you pay for it in the next year:

– Car costs, including insurance and gas

Response	Total	D	I	R
Very concerned	39%	37%	43%	40%
Somewhat concerned	18	18	16	19
Only a little concerned	7	8	4	10
Not concerned at all	5	4	3	9
Does not apply to me	31	33	35	21
CONCERNED (TOTAL)	57%	55%	59%	59%
NOT CONCERNED (TOTAL)	12	12	7	19
CONCERNED (NET)	+45	+43	+52	+40

For each of the following products, please say how concerned, if at all, you are about inflation impacting how much you pay for it in the next year:

– Housing costs, such as rent or mortgage

Response	Total	D	I	R
Very concerned	56%	56%	62%	48%
Somewhat concerned	24	26	18	26
Only a little concerned	9	8	8	11
Not concerned at all	5	4	3	8
Does not apply to me	6	5	8	7
CONCERNED (TOTAL)	80%	82%	80%	74%
NOT CONCERNED (TOTAL)	14	12	11	19
CONCERNED (NET)	+66	+70	+69	+55

For each of the following products, please say how concerned, if at all, you are about inflation impacting how much you pay for it in the next year:

– Household goods, such as appliances or furniture

Response	Total	D	I	R
Very concerned	42%	42%	46%	39%
Somewhat concerned	31	31	34	29
Only a little concerned	12	12	8	16
Not concerned at all	7	8	5	10
Does not apply to me	8	8	7	7
CONCERNED (TOTAL)	73%	73%	80%	68%
NOT CONCERNED (TOTAL)	19	20	13	26
CONCERNED (NET)	+54	+53	+67	+42

For each of the following products, please say how concerned, if at all, you are about inflation impacting how much you pay for it in the next year:

– Health care or health insurance

Response	Total	D	I	R
Very concerned	55%	57%	61%	45%
Somewhat concerned	23	22	21	27
Only a little concerned	9	10	3	13
Not concerned at all	6	4	6	11
Does not apply to me	7	7	10	4
CONCERNED (TOTAL)	78%	79%	82%	72%
NOT CONCERNED (TOTAL)	15	14	9	24
CONCERNED (NET)	+63	+65	+73	+48

For each of the following products, please say how concerned, if at all, you are about inflation impacting how much you pay for it in the next year:

– Transit, such as tolls or subway fares

Response	Total	D	I	R
Very concerned	42%	45%	45%	31%
Somewhat concerned	29	26	34	32
Only a little concerned	12	13	8	15
Not concerned at all	9	10	7	8
Does not apply to me	7	5	7	13
CONCERNED (TOTAL)	71%	71%	79%	63%
NOT CONCERNED (TOTAL)	21	23	15	23
CONCERNED (NET)	+50	+48	+64	+40

Would you consider the quality and cost of food products at the grocery store you visit most often to be:

Response	Total	D	I	R
A top priority to address	58%	59%	62%	49%
An important issue, but not as urgent as other issues	37	36	32	43
Not necessary to address at all	3	3	2	7
Don't know	2	2	4	1

Some lawmakers have proposed creating municipal grocery stores in New York City to bring down the cost of groceries. These stores would be fully owned by the city government rather than a private entity or corporation.

Do you support or oppose this proposal?

Response	Total	D	I	R
Strongly support	30%	36%	25%	20%
Somewhat support	36	36	39	34
Somewhat oppose	15	12	16	19
Strongly oppose	11	8	11	17
Don't know	9	8	8	10
SUPPORT (TOTAL)	66%	72%	64%	54%
OPPOSE (TOTAL)	26	20	27	36
SUPPORT (NET)	+40	+52	+37	+18

Some lawmakers have proposed creating municipal grocery stores in New York City to bring down the cost of groceries. These stores would be fully owned by the city government rather than a private entity or corporation.

Supporters of municipal grocery stores say this proposal would put people over profit by reducing food costs for low to middle-income households and providing residents with easy access to fresh and healthy food options, especially for those who currently live in neighborhoods where access to these options is limited.

Opponents of municipal grocery stores say this proposal would put too much of a financial strain on the city's budget and would force the city government to de-prioritize addressing other more important issues, including sanitation and policing. They say the city has other, more important crises to deal with than the cost of groceries.

**Knowing what you know now, do you support or oppose this proposal?**

When thinking about your shopping habits, how likely, if at all, would be to shop at a municipal grocery store if one were open in your area and the following were true?

- Saved you money on groceries

Response	Total	D	I	R
Strongly support	28%	34%	21%	17%
Somewhat support	35	34	33	38
Somewhat oppose	16	16	17	16
Strongly oppose	11	7	12	22
Don't know	10	8	17	7
SUPPORT (TOTAL)	63%	68%	54%	55%
OPPOSE (TOTAL)	27	23	29	38
SUPPORT (NET)	+36	+45	+25	+17

Response	Total	D	I	R
Very likely to shop at a municipal grocery store	53%	58%	56%	39%
Somewhat likely to shop at a municipal grocery store	23	22	21	28
Only a little likely to shop at a municipal grocery store	11	10	12	13
Not likely at all to shop at a municipal grocery store	7	6	7	12
Wouldn't have an impact on my shopping habits	5	5	4	8
LIKELY (TOTAL)	76%	80%	77%	67%
NOT LIKELY (TOTAL)	18	16	19	25
LIKELY (NET)	+58	+64	+58	+42

When thinking about your shopping habits, how likely, if at all, would you be to shop at a municipal grocery store if one were to open in your area and the following were true?

– A convenient walk or transit ride from where you currently live

Response	Total	D	I	R
Very likely to shop at a municipal grocery store	44%	49%	42%	34%
Somewhat likely to shop at a municipal grocery store	25	25	26	25
Only a little likely to shop at a municipal grocery store	14	13	11	18
Not likely at all to shop at a municipal grocery store	8	7	8	12
Wouldn't have an impact on my shopping habits	9	6	12	12
LIKELY (TOTAL)	69%	74%	68%	59%
NOT LIKELY (TOTAL)	22	20	19	30
LIKELY (NET)	+47	+54	+49	+29

When thinking about your shopping habits, how likely, if at all, would be be to shop at a municipal grocery store if one were open in your area and the following were true?

– Sold the same products as you purchase at a privately owned grocery store

Response	Total	D	I	R
Very likely to shop at a municipal grocery store	46%	53%	40%	32%
Somewhat likely to shop at a municipal grocery store	27	25	29	28
Only a little likely to shop at a municipal grocery store	12	10	13	17
Not likely at all to shop at a municipal grocery store	8	7	9	13
Wouldn't have an impact on my shopping habits	7	5	9	10
LIKELY (TOTAL)	73%	78%	69%	60%
NOT LIKELY (TOTAL)	20	17	22	30
LIKELY (NET)	+53	+61	+47	+30

When thinking about your shopping habits, how likely, if at all, would be be to shop at a municipal grocery store if one were open in your area and the following were true?

– Partnered with local businesses in your area to sell their products

Response	Total	D	I	R
Very likely to shop at a municipal grocery store	40%	46%	36%	28%
Somewhat likely to shop at a municipal grocery store	30	30	31	28
Only a little likely to shop at a municipal grocery store	12	11	8	17
Not likely at all to shop at a municipal grocery store	8	5	12	13
Wouldn't have an impact on my shopping habits	11	9	13	14
LIKELY (TOTAL)	70%	76%	67%	56%
NOT LIKELY (TOTAL)	20	16	20	30
LIKELY (NET)	+50	+60	+47	+26

When thinking about your shopping habits, how likely, if at all, would be to shop at a municipal grocery store if one were open in your area and the following were true?

– Adopted climate-sustainable business practices

Response	Total	D	I	R
Very likely to shop at a municipal grocery store	34%	41%	31%	18%
Somewhat likely to shop at a municipal grocery store	27	28	21	29
Only a little likely to shop at a municipal grocery store	13	13	14	15
Not likely at all to shop at a municipal grocery store	9	6	12	16
Wouldn't have an impact on my shopping habits	17	12	23	22
LIKELY (TOTAL)	61%	69%	52%	47%
NOT LIKELY (TOTAL)	22	19	26	31
LIKELY (NET)	+39	+50	+26	+16

Below are some potential benefits of having a municipal grocery store in your community.

Of the following, which do you think is the most important benefit of having a municipal grocery store open near you?

Response	Total	D	I	R
Making groceries more affordable	48%	48%	48%	48%
Improving food quality and health outcomes for residents in my community	11	11	11	8
Providing access to healthy food options in underserved areas	9	10	8	7
Creating competition for privately owned grocery stores and helping reduce grocery store monopolies	9	9	9	10
Supporting the local economy in my neighborhood by creating jobs and improving wages	9	8	10	10
Stabilizing access to food products during certain crises, including climate disasters or economic downturns	7	9	5	7
Don't know	7	5	10	10