Teton County Food Assessment Survey Report, 2026

Prepared by:
Brittany Cangialosi, M.S., Assistant Research Scientist
Michael Dorssom, M.A., SRC Manager, Senior Research Scientist
Emily A. Grant, Ph.D., COBRA Manager, Senior Research Scientist
Lena Dechert, M.P.A., Assistant Research Scientist

With the assistance of:

Brian Harnisch, M.B.A., Director

Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center
University of Wyoming
1000 E. University Avenue, Department 3925
Laramie, Wyoming 82071
307.766.2189 | wysac@uwyo.edu
www.uwyo.edu/wysac

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report was produced for the One22 Resource Center.

CITATION

WYSAC (2026). *Teton County Food Assessment Survey Report, 2026* by Cangialosi, B., Dorssom, M., Grant, E., Dechert, L., Harnisch, B. (WYSAC Technical Report No. SRC-2612). Laramie: Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, University of Wyoming.

Short Reference: Teton County Food Assessment Survey Report, 2026

© 2026 WYOMING SURVEY & ANALYSIS CENTER

Contents

Executive Summary 4
Methodology 4
Questionnaire Design 4
Sample Design 5
Mode of Data Collection 5
Fielding Period 5
Response 6
Data Compilation and Analysis 6
Data Weighting 6
Focus Groups Data Collection 7
Results 8
Key Findings 8
Food Insecurity and Financial Strain 9
Differences in Food Insecurity 10
Food Insecurity Among Working Households 11
Use of Food Assistance 12
Barriers to Food Assistance 13
Affordability and Transportation 14
Food Preferences and Needs 15
Survey Item Frequency Tables 17
Appendix A: Focus Group Findings 31
Appendix B: Outreach Materials and Paper Survey 43
Appendix C: Open Ends 54

Executive Summary

The One22 Resource Center and Hole Food Rescue, in partnership with the JH Food Collaborators contracted with the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center (WYSAC) at the University of Wyoming to conduct a community food assessment examining food access, food insecurity, food affordability, use of food assistance, and food needs among households in Teton County, Wyoming. The assessment included a household survey and six focus groups to provide both countywide estimates and additional context about residents' experiences.

Overall, 11.8% of Teton County households experienced food insecurity during the past 12 months, including 5.6% that experienced very low food security. Financial strain related to food was more common: 25.4% of households reported cutting back on other expenses or paying bills late to afford food, and 16.2% reported they could not afford balanced meals. Food insecurity was highest among lower-income households, and 81% of food-insecure households included at least one person engaged in paid work.

Community food resources were an important source of assistance. About 19.7% of households used a no-cost grocery program or food pantry, including services such as Hole Food Rescue, Jackson Cupboard, Good Samaritan Mission, or satellite pantry locations at the Rec Center or Library. Another 0.3% used Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) while 0.1% used Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) support. Among food-insecure households, 41% used a no-cost grocery program or food pantry, while 51% reported using no assistance. Among households that did not use assistance, the most reported barriers included believing they would not qualify (38.1%) and believing other people needed assistance more (28.8%). Focus group participants also described experiences related to eligibility, stigma, program hours, documentation requirements, transportation, and program capacity.

Affordability was a prominent food access concern. Countywide, 45% of households reported that the community lacked enough affordable grocery options. This increased to 91% among food-insecure households, compared with 39% of food-secure households. Focus group participants similarly described high grocery costs and adjustments such as shopping sales, purchasing lower-cost foods, reducing purchases of more expensive foods, and using community food resources.

Overall, the findings provide a countywide overview of food insecurity, financial strain, food access, and food assistance use among Teton County households. The focus groups provide additional context about how residents experience these issues and navigate food costs and community resources in their daily lives. Together, the survey and focus group findings provide information for understanding food access and food needs across Teton County.

Methodology

Questionnaire Design

WYSAC developed the questionnaire content in conjunction with One22 Resource Center and Hole Food Rescue. The survey was designed to better understand food access and affordability in Teton County and surrounding communities, including households' experiences with grocery shopping, barriers related to food cost and distance, and changes in food needs over time. Once the questionnaire was finalized, the instrument was programmed for web administration using Qualtrics and for paper administration (Appendix B).

Bilingual Survey Administration

The survey and associated outreach materials were developed and made available in both English and Spanish to support participation among Spanish-speaking households. This included the survey questionnaire, invitation letters, postcards, promotional materials, and other outreach and participant communications used throughout data collection. Mailed survey packets included survey materials in both English and Spanish, and both language versions were available for web and paper completion (Appendix B). The final dataset included Spanish-language responses, which were analyzed alongside English responses.

Sample Design

A sample of Teton County, Wyoming, households was selected for participation in the survey. The sampling frame consisted of randomly selected mailable residential addresses within Teton County. The address-based sample was obtained from Marketing Systems Group (MSG). A total of 3,350 residential addresses were selected for the study. An email append was also conducted to identify available email addresses associated with sampled households for additional survey outreach. The survey asked that one person in each household who is over 18 and does most of the food shopping complete the survey. Researchers also recruited individuals that live in Teton County from WYSAC's WyoSpeaks panel, a probability-based survey panel.

Mode of Data Collection

The survey was administered primarily through an online (web) mode; however, respondents also had the option to complete a paper version of the survey and return it to WYSAC by mail. Each potential respondent was assigned a unique passcode to access the online survey. Respondents could enter the passcode manually on the survey login page or automatically via a personalized link in the email invitation. Paper survey recipients were provided with the necessary materials and instructions to complete and mail back their responses.

To bolster data collection, WYSAC's WyoSpeaks probability panel was used to contact individuals living in Teton County who were invited to take the same survey as those drawn in the address-based sample. WyoSpeaks is a probability-based survey panel administered by WYSAC. Panel members are randomly selected through statewide telephone recruitment and address-based mailing efforts to ensure the panel is representative of Wyoming's adult population. For this study, the WyoSpeaks panel was used to collect additional data for the

survey, providing a representative sample of Teton County residents that supplemented the overall survey dataset and strengthened the findings.

Fielding Period

Households with a valid email address appended to their sample record were invited to complete the survey via email. Initial email invitations were sent on 4/17/26. Reminder emails were sent to nonrespondents on 4/21/26 and again on 5/1/26.

In addition to the online survey option, a paper survey was administered to households who did not respond electronically or preferred to respond by mail. An initial paper invitation letter requesting participation was mailed on 4/24/26, followed by the first mailing of the questionnaire on 5/18/26. A reminder postcard was sent on 6/17/26, and a second reminder postcard was sent on 7/31/26. Further data collection was conducted via the web-based WyoSpeaks panel, with initial invitations sent on 7/2/26. A reminder was sent to participants on 7/5/26. Data collection was closed on 9/1/26.

Response

A random sample of 3,350 households in Teton County, Wyoming, was invited to complete the survey. By the close of data collection, after accounting for households deemed unreachable (e.g., due to undeliverable returned mail), the final sample included 3,117 households. Responses from individuals who indicated they did not live in Teton County were also removed from the analysis. After removing these responses, duplicate responses, and completing general data cleaning, 424 usable records from the ABS sample remained, yielding a valid response rate of 13.6% (this calculation does not include the 19 responses obtained from the WyoSpeaks panel). Usable records included individuals who completed the survey either fully or partially, provided they reached the minimum threshold of completed survey items.

Of the 443 total usable responses, 292 (65.9%) were completed via web, 132 (29.8%) via paper, and 19 (4.3%) through the WyoSpeaks panel. Seven respondents completed the survey in Spanish: five via web and two via paper.

Given the survey weighting, countywide percentage estimates based on the full sample (n = 443) have an approximate margin of error of ±5 percentage points at the 95% confidence level for estimates near 50%. For the estimated prevalence of food insecurity (11.8%), the margin of error is ±3.4 percentage points. Margin of error varies across estimates and is larger for analyses based on smaller subgroups.

Data Compilation and Analysis

The data were analyzed in SPSS to generate frequencies and describe individual responses to survey questions.

Data Weighting

Survey data were weighted to better reflect Teton County household characteristics. The weighting process first adjusted for differences in survey response across census tracts and then used raking, an iterative procedure that aligns the sample with selected population benchmarks. Population benchmarks were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2024 American Community Survey five-year estimates and *Wyoming and County Profiles 2025*.

Weighting characteristics included household size, the presence of children under age 18, the presence of adults age 65 or older, household income, and Hispanic or Latino origin. Because the survey was completed by the household member who did most of the food shopping, the primary food shopper's Hispanic or Latino origin was used as a proxy for the corresponding householder characteristic.

To reduce the influence of unusually large or small weights, final weights were trimmed at the 5th and 95th percentiles. The resulting weights are intended to support estimates of Teton County households. They should not be interpreted as making the demographic characteristics of individual survey respondents representative of all adults in the county.

Household income was included in the weighting process because of its relationship with food insecurity and because the income distribution of survey respondents differed from county population benchmarks. Income was not reported by 99 of the 443 eligible respondents (22.3%). To retain these households in the weighting process, missing income values were assigned using hot-deck imputation. This procedure assigned an income category using information from another respondent with similar educational attainment and household size. Imputed income values were used only for calculating survey weights. Original survey responses were not changed, and analyses reporting household income are based only on income values provided by respondents.

As with any survey weighting approach, weighting can reduce differences between the responding sample and the population on measured characteristics but cannot account for potential differences associated with characteristics that were not measured or included in the weighting process. Weights were applied to the analyses presented in the Key Findings and Frequencies sections of the report.

Note: Weighting reduces potential bias associated with differences between the respondent sample and Teton County households, although it cannot eliminate all possible sources of sampling and nonresponse error.

Focus Groups Data Collection

WYSAC worked with the JH Food Collaborators to develop the focus group instrument and protocol. Partners from the JH Food Collaborators recruited participants, and six virtual focus groups were conducted between December 2025 and February 2026. A total of 44 individuals participated across groups representing unhoused individuals (n=5), seniors (n=10), service providers (n=11), people with low-to-moderate incomes (n=5), Spanish-speaking community members (n=9), and program participants in Teton County (n=4). Participants received a small financial incentive provided by the JH Food Collaborators.

WYSAC facilitated the first focus group, while One22 Resource Center and Hole Food Rescue facilitated the remaining five groups. Each group followed a common discussion structure focused on participants' current experiences obtaining food and meals, factors considered when choosing food, adjustments made when money or resources were limited, community programs and resources used to access food, and changes participants would like to see in the community. All focus groups were audio recorded, and notes were taken during each session.

WYSAC received the recordings and notes for transcription and analysis in February and March 2026. WYSAC used BTI Insights to conduct thematic and comparative analyses across the focus groups. Please see focus groups section of report for more information regarding focus groups.

Results

Key Findings

The following key findings summarize the primary results from the Teton County Food Assessment Survey and focus groups. Survey findings describe the prevalence of food insecurity and food access experiences among Teton County households, while focus group findings provide additional context on how residents experience these issues in their daily lives. Together, the findings provide a broader picture of food access, affordability, use of food assistance, and food needs across Teton County.

Food insecurity was measured using a battery of questions based on the U.S. Household Food Security Survey Module: Six-Item Short Form, developed by researchers at the National Center for Health Statistics. The measure uses six questions about households' food experiences during the past 12 months, including whether food purchased did not last, households could not afford balanced meals, adults reduced or skipped meals, ate less than they felt they should, or were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money for food. The six-item module identifies households experiencing food insecurity and very low food security.

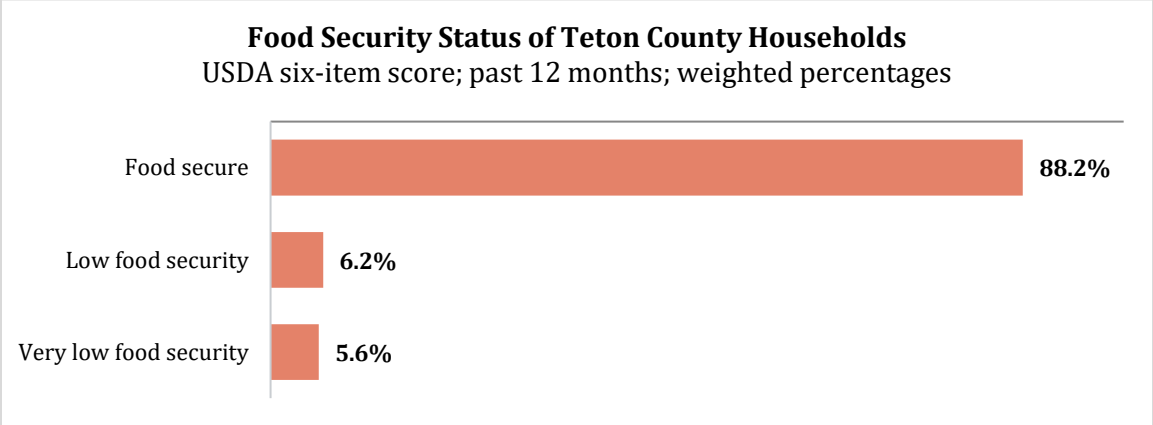
Following USDA scoring guidelines, affirmative responses were combined into a raw score ranging from zero to six. Households with scores of 0–1 were classified as food secure, 2–4 as having low food security, and 5–6 as having very low food security. For reporting in this assessment, households with either low or very low food security were classified as food insecure. Using these criteria, 11.8% of Teton County households experienced food insecurity during the past 12 months, including 5.6% that experienced very low food security.

Note: Food-security estimates were calculated using all 443 eligible household records and the final survey weights. Scores reflected the number of affirmative responses across the six food-security components. Missing component responses did not contribute points to the score, and households with missing responses were retained in the analysis. Twenty-two records (5.0% of the unweighted sample) lacked a response to at least one core food-security question. Consequently, missing responses were treated as nonaffirmative for scoring purposes rather than excluded from the food-security estimates. This approach may understate food insecurity if unanswered questions would otherwise have received affirmative responses.

Food Insecurity and Financial Strain

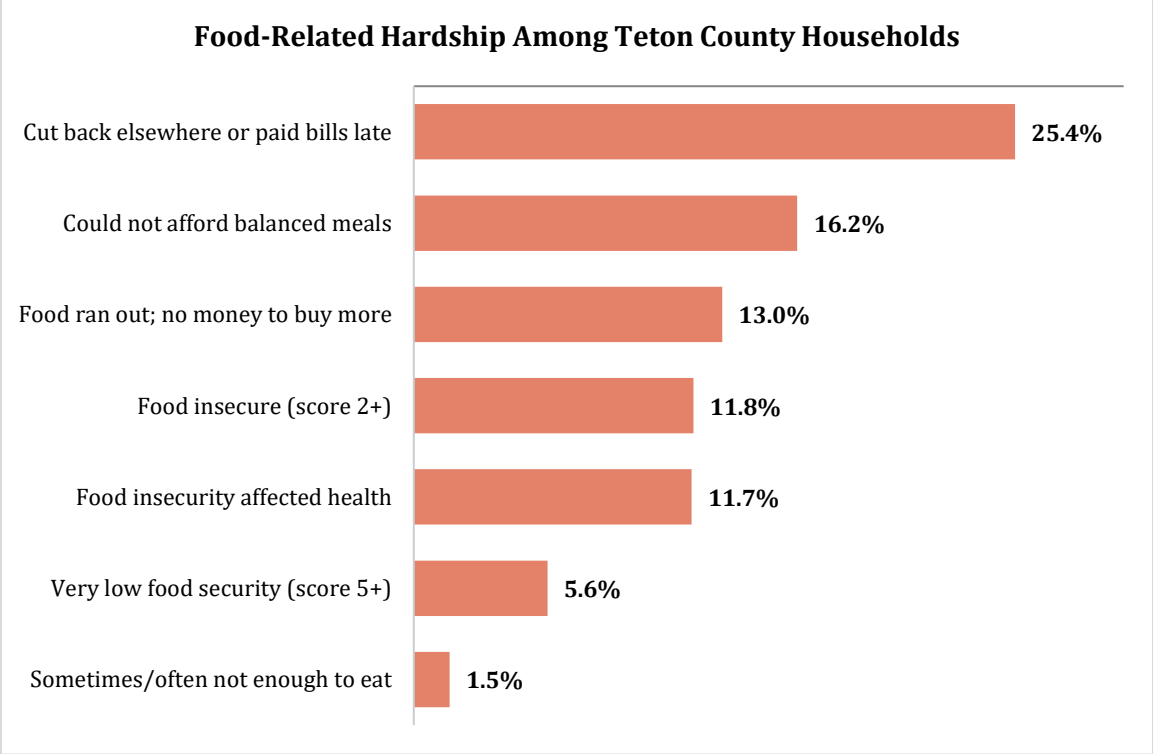
Approximately 11.8% of Teton County households experienced food insecurity during the past 12 months, including 5.6% that experienced very low food security. This represents approximately one in eight households in Teton County (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1



Food-related financial strain was reported by a larger proportion of households. Approximately 25.4% of households reported cutting back on other expenses or paying bills late to afford food (more than double the 11.8% food insecurity rate), while 16.2% reported that they could not afford balanced meals (Figure 2).

FIGURE 2



Participants described similar experiences during the focus groups. Participants frequently discussed the high cost of groceries and ways they adjusted their food purchases when money was limited. These included shopping sales, using coupons, purchasing lower-cost and shelf-stable foods, reducing purchases of more expensive items such as meat, and using community food resources. Some participants also described making tradeoffs between food and other expenses, including medications.

"Pasta goes a long way, as does rice and beans. Just add that in, and we do eat a lot of pasta here." — Low-to-Moderate Income Focus Group Participant

Differences in Food Insecurity

Food insecurity varied considerably by household income. Data show that 56.9% of households earning less than $35,000 were food insecure, compared with 33.0% of households earning $35,000 to $74,999, and 10.4% of households earning $75,000 to $149,999. No responding households earning $150,000 or more reported being food insecure (Figure 3).

FIGURE 3

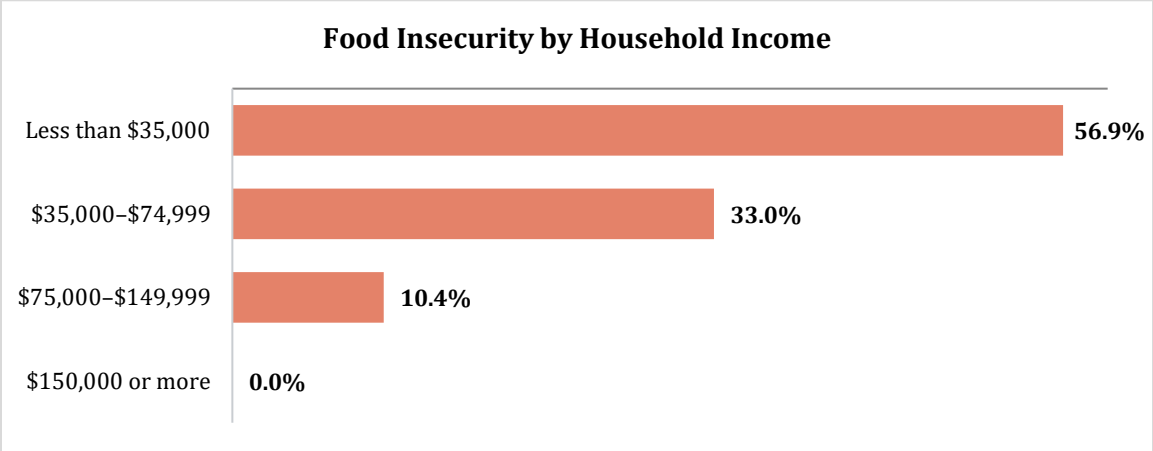
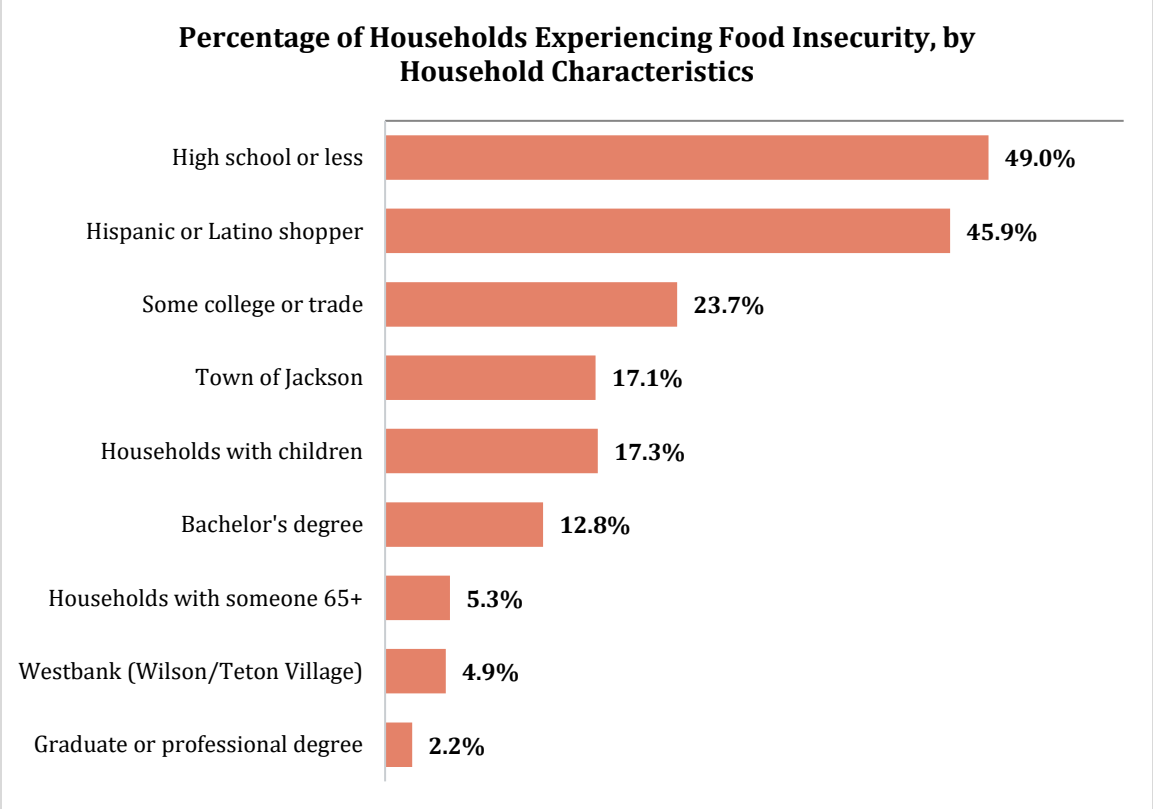


Figure 4 (on the next page) presents the percentage of households within select demographic groups that experienced food insecurity, allowing comparison of food-insecurity rates across groups. For example, 45.9% of households whose responding primary food shopper identified as Hispanic experienced food insecurity, as did 17.3% of households with children and 17.1% of households in the Town of Jackson. These percentages represent the prevalence of food insecurity within each group rather than each group's share of all food-insecure households.

FIGURE 4



Focus group participants discussed food costs in relation to other household expenses. Participants described high housing and living costs and having less money available for groceries after paying other expenses. Participants also described experiences that differed across groups. Spanish-speaking participants and service providers discussed access to culturally appropriate foods and concerns related to program eligibility, documentation requirements, and immigration status. Seniors and other participants described challenges finding foods that met specific health or dietary needs.

"I know sometimes the mentality is, well, you better have some food on the table than nothing. But I wouldn't agree with it because, at least for the immigrant community, there is a lot of culturally relevant food that they do not have access to."
— Service Provider

Food Insecurity Among Working Households

Approximately 81% of food-insecure households had at least one person engaged in paid work, and 57% had someone employed full-time. In comparison, 11% included someone who was unemployed.

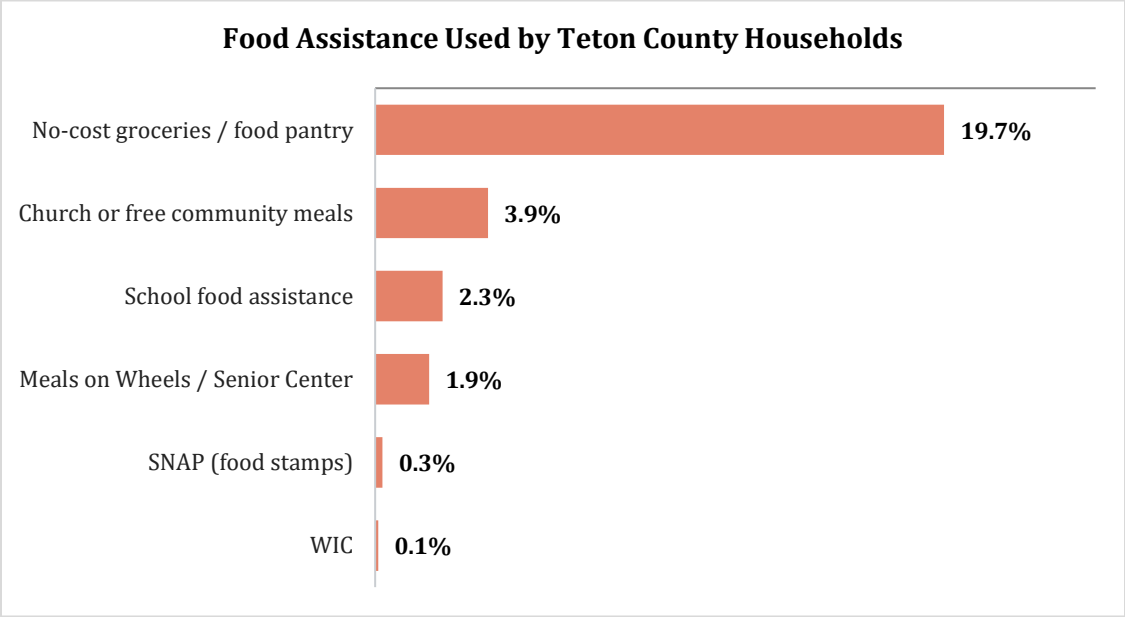
Focus group participants discussed managing food expenses alongside housing and other living costs. Participants also described balancing work schedules and family responsibilities with grocery

shopping and the hours that food programs were available. Parents and individuals with busy or nontraditional schedules discussed using grocery pickup, ready-to-eat foods, and other convenient options.

Use of Food Assistance

About 19.7% of households used a no-cost grocery program or food pantry during the past year. Use of federal nutrition assistance was much lower, with 0.3% reporting SNAP use and 0.1% reporting WIC use (Figure 5).

FIGURE 5



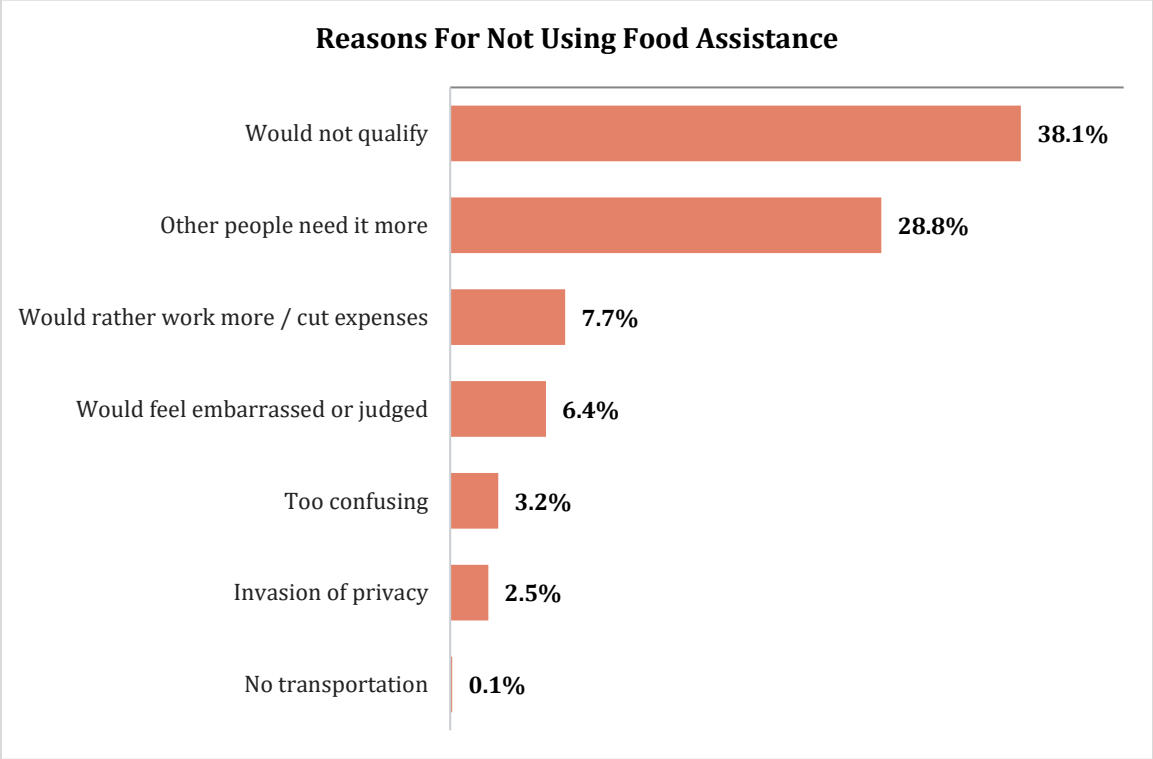
Among *food-insecure households*, 41% used a food pantry, 2% used SNAP, while approximately 51% reported using no form of food assistance. Participants frequently discussed community food resources during the focus groups. Participants identified One22/Jackson Cupboard and Hole Food Rescue, along with community meals, food pantries, school programs, churches, and other local services. Participants described using these resources for groceries, prepared meals, fresh produce, and other food needs.

Participants also described program characteristics that affected their experiences. These included the types of food available, program location and hours, staff interactions, eligibility and documentation requirements, program capacity, technology requirements, and privacy or stigma associated with receiving assistance.

Barriers to Food Assistance

Among households that did not use food assistance, 38.1% reported that they did not think they would qualify, while 28.8% reported that other people needed the assistance more than they did. About 6.4% reported feeling embarrassed or judged, 3.2% said the process was too confusing, and 0.1% cited transportation as a reason for not using assistance (Figure 6).

FIGURE 6



Note: The percentages listed in Figure 6 reflect those indicating not using assistance.

Focus group participants also discussed eligibility requirements and feelings associated with using food assistance. Some participants described feeling judged, guilty, or embarrassed when receiving assistance, while others expressed concern about using resources that could otherwise go to someone they perceived as having greater need. Participants also discussed documentation requirements, program hours, capacity, transportation, and technology as barriers to using some resources.

"...they investigate you to no end and then tell you that you don't qualify. You're left thinking, how are you helping me if you're not helping me at all? They don't understand that I have to work so much just to get by." — Spanish-Speaking Focus Group

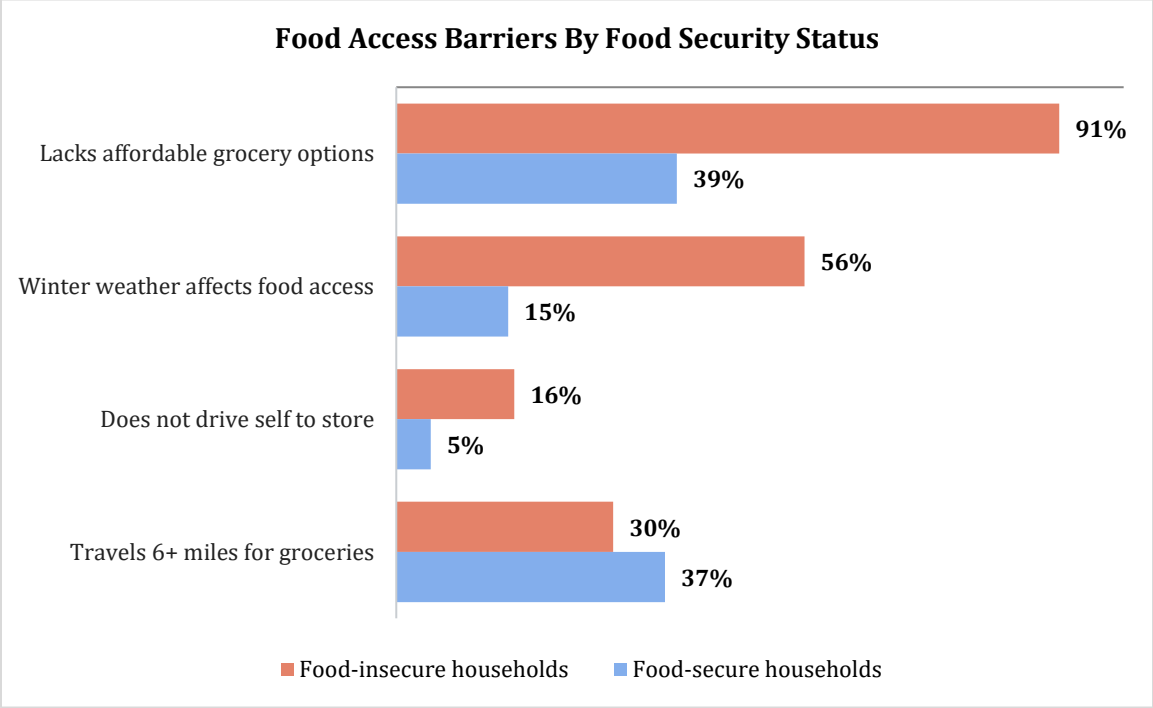
When survey respondents were asked what would make food assistance easier to access, 45% selected *more information about available services*, 23% selected *more convenient hours*, 16% selected *more privacy*, and 3.7% selected *easier transportation*.

Affordability and Transportation

Approximately 94% of households drove themselves to obtain groceries. Countywide, 45% of households reported that the community did not have enough affordable grocery options, while 33% reported that it did.

Differences were observed by food security status. Approximately 91% of food-insecure households reported that the community did not have enough affordable grocery options, compared with 39% of food-secure households. Food-insecure households were also more likely to report not driving themselves to the store, and that winter weather affected their access to food (Figure 7).

FIGURE 7

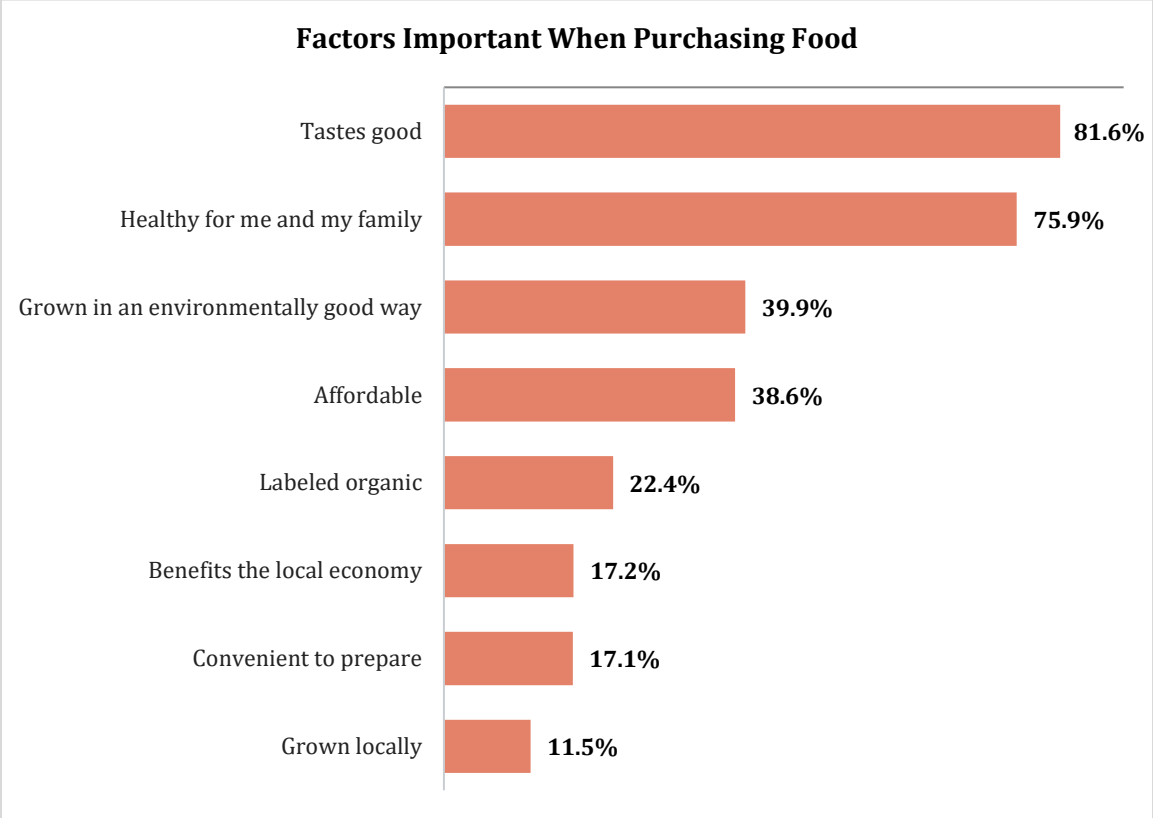


Participants also discussed transportation during the focus groups. Participants described challenges associated with living outside Jackson, not having a reliable vehicle, mobility limitations, traffic, winter conditions, and traveling to food programs during available hours.

Food Preferences and Needs

When purchasing food, 81.6% of households rated taste as very important and 75.9% rated healthiness as very important. Overall, 38.6% of households rated affordability as very important (Figure 8), but this varied by income.

FIGURE 8



Approximately 73% of households earning less than $35,000 rated affordability as very important, compared with 23% of households earning $150,000 or more.

Focus group participants also frequently discussed healthiness when describing their preferred foods. Participants described preferences for fresh produce, minimally processed foods, protein, and variety. Participants frequently discussed cost in relation to their ability to purchase these foods.

Other considerations included familiar, culturally appropriate foods; foods that met specific health or dietary needs; and ease of preparation. Seniors discussed dietary needs related to diabetes, swallowing, and digestion, while Spanish-speaking participants and service

providers discussed the availability of culturally familiar foods. Families and individuals with limited time also discussed the importance of foods that were quick or easy to prepare.

"I'd say for me, we try to do healthy, unprocessed, the rule of shopping on the outer aisles of the grocery store. So just try to get fresh fruits and vegetables and stay away from junk food." — Program Participant

Overall, the survey and focus group findings provide a consistent picture of food access in Teton County. Food insecurity and food-related financial strain were concentrated among some households, particularly those with lower incomes, and were present even among households with members engaged in paid work. Community food programs were an important source of assistance, although many food-insecure households reported using no assistance. Across both the survey and focus groups, affordability, eligibility, awareness of available resources, program accessibility, and the availability of foods that meet households' needs were recurring aspects of residents' experiences with food access. Together, these findings provide a broader understanding of how Teton County households access, afford, and make decisions about food.

Survey Item Frequency Tables

In the following tables, weighted percentage distributions and unweighted frequency counts from the 2026 Teton County Food Assessment Survey are presented. Don't know and no answer responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations. For check-all-that-apply items, percentages may total more than 100%.

Q1 In what area of Teton County or surrounding counties do you currently live?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Town of Jackson	195	46.9
North of Town (Kelly/Moran/Moose)	45	9.4
South of Town (Rafter J/Melody/Hoback)	94	19.1
Westbank (Wilson/Teton Village)	91	21.6
Teton County, ID	0	0.0
Sublette County, WY	0	0.0
Lincoln County, WY	0	0.0
Bonneville County, ID	0	0.0
Madison County, ID	0	0.0
Other (please specify)	18	3.0
Total Valid	**443**	**100.0**

Q1_10_TEXT: See Appendix C for open-ended responses.

Q2 How far do you typically travel (one-way) to get groceries? (For reference, Town Square to Albertson's is about 1.5 miles.)

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Less than 1 mile	53	11.5
1-5 miles	227	52.3
6-15 miles	135	30.8
Over 15 miles	27	5.3
Total Valid	**442**	**100.0**
No answer	1	
Total	**443**	

Q3 How do you usually get your groceries?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Drive myself	413	93.9
Ride with someone else	7	0.9
Public transportation	5	0.6
Someone delivers my groceries to me	5	1.3
Walk	3	0.6
Bike	7	1.9
I don't have a reliable method of transportation	2	0.7
Other (please specify)	1	0.1
Total Valid	**443**	**100.0**

Q3_5_TEXT: See Appendix C for open-ended responses.

Q4 During the winter months, do weather or road conditions affect your ability to get groceries?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Yes, often	13	2.6
Yes, sometimes	85	17.6
Rarely	208	46.2
Never	137	33.6
Total Valid	**443**	**100.0**

Q5 Do you feel your community has enough affordable grocery options?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Yes	159	33.3
No	184	44.6
Not sure	93	22.1
Total Valid	**436**	**100.0**
No answer	7	
Total	**443**	

Q6 How often does your household consume fresh fruits and vegetables?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Daily	314	73.7
Several times a week	102	20.9
Once a week	20	4.7
Rarely	5	0.8
Never	0	0.0
Total Valid	**441**	**100.0**
No answer	2	
Total	**443**	

Q7 How often does your household consume fast food? (McDonalds, Wendy's, etc.)

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Daily	0	0.0
Several times a week	13	2.5
Once a week	44	9.8
Rarely	248	57.3
Never	131	30.4
Total Valid	**436**	**100.0**
No answer	7	
Total	**443**	

Q8 Which of these statements best describes the food eaten in your household in the last 12 months:

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Enough of the kinds of food we want to eat	345	77.5
Enough, but not always the kinds of food we want to eat	85	21.0
Sometimes not enough to eat	8	1.2
Often not enough to eat	2	0.3
Total Valid	**440**	**100.0**
No answer	3	
Total	**443**	

Q9 When your household is purchasing food, how important is it that...

The food is affordable.

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Very important	181	38.6
Somewhat important	190	44.6
Slightly Important	61	14.1
Not important	10	2.8
Total Valid	**442**	**100.0**
No answer	1	
Total	**443**	

The food tastes good.

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Very important	360	81.6
Somewhat important	76	16.9
Slightly Important	5	1.5
Not important	0	0.0
Total Valid	**441**	**100.0**
No answer	2	
Total	**443**	

The food is convenient to prepare.

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Very important	82	17.1
Somewhat important	182	42.2
Slightly Important	123	28.0
Not important	52	12.7
Total Valid	**439**	**100.0**
No answer	4	
Total	**443**	

The food is healthy for me and my family.

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Very important	333	75.9
Somewhat important	100	22.5
Slightly Important	10	1.7
Not important	0	0.0
Total Valid	**443**	**100.0**

The food is grown in a way that is good for the environment.

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Very important	175	39.9
Somewhat important	158	34.5
Slightly Important	85	20.6
Not important	22	4.9
Total Valid	**440**	**100.0**
No answer	3	
Total	**443**	

The food is grown locally.

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Very important	52	11.5
Somewhat important	160	36.0
Slightly Important	140	32.1
Not important	90	20.4
Total Valid	**442**	**100.0**
No answer	1	
Total	**443**	

The food is labeled organic.

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Very important	97	22.4
Somewhat important	110	25.5
Slightly Important	101	23.4
Not important	132	28.7
Total Valid	**440**	**100.0**
No answer	3	
Total	**443**	

My food purchase will benefit the local economy.

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Very important	77	17.2
Somewhat important	143	32.8
Slightly Important	149	35.3
Not important	60	14.7
Total Valid	**429**	**100.0**
No answer	14	
Total	**443**	

Q10 Below are some statements that people have made about their food situation. Please tell us how often each statement was true for you and the other members of your household in the last 12 months.

I/we had to cut my/our budget in other areas or pay my/our bills late in order to buy enough food.

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Often true	31	6.2
Sometimes true	80	19.2
Never true	330	74.6
Total Valid	**441**	**100.0**
No answer	2	
Total	**443**	

I believe food insecurity has affected my health or my family's health.

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Often true	16	3.3
Sometimes true	38	8.4
Never true	375	88.3
Total Valid	**429**	**100.0**
No answer	14	
Total Missing	14	
Total	**443**	

The food that I/we bought just didn't last, and I/we didn't have money to get more.

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Often true	11	3.0
Sometimes true	41	10.0
Never true	384	87.0
Total Valid	**436**	**100.0**
No answer	7	
Total	**443**	

I/we couldn't afford to eat balanced meals.

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Often true	16	3.6
Sometimes true	52	12.6
Never true	369	83.8
Total Valid	**437**	**100.0**
No answer	6	
Total	**443**	

Q10e In the last 12 months, did you or other adults in your household ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Yes	37	7.4
No	405	92.6
Total Valid	**442**	**100.0**
No answer	1	
Total	**443**	

(If yes to Q10e)

Q10f How often did you or other adults in your household ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Almost every month	19	45.9
Some months but not every month	12	42.7
Only 1 or 2 months	6	11.4
Total Valid	**37**	**100.0**
No answer	1	
Skipped	405	
Total Missing	406	
Total	**443**	

Q10g In the last 12 months, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Yes	35	7.4
No	402	92.6
Total Valid	**437**	**100.0**
No answer	6	
Total	**443**	

Q10h In the last 12 months, were you ever hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Yes	31	6.4
No	406	93.6
Total Valid	**437**	**100.0**
No answer	6	
Total	**443**	

Q11 In the last 12 months, have you or any members of your household made any of the following types of adjustments to cope with increased costs and less money? Have you...

Used savings and/or credit cards to meet expenses?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Yes	161	40.0
No	273	60.0
Total Valid	**434**	**100.0**
No answer	9	
Total	**443**	

Changed transportation methods?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Yes	54	12.8
No	382	87.2
Total Valid	**436**	**100.0**
No answer	7	
Total	**443**	

Eaten at home more often?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Yes	324	78.2
No	104	21.8
Total Valid	**428**	**100.0**
No answer	15	
Total	**443**	

Changed the kinds of food you eat?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Yes	145	33.8
No	287	66.2
Total Valid	**432**	**100.0**
No answer	11	
Total	**443**	

Used public food assistance programs (SNAP, WIC etc.)?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Yes	5	1.0
No	431	99.0
Total Valid	**436**	**100.0**
No answer	7	
Total	**443**	

Used nonprofit/local food assistance programs (Hole Food Rescue, Jackson Cupboard, free church meals, etc.)?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Yes	89	19.7
No	349	80.3
Total Valid	**438**	**100.0**
No answer	5	
Total	**443**	

Q12 The next questions are about use of public or charitable assistance within the past year. First, please tell us which, if any, types of assistance you have used. (Select all that apply).

	Valid Percent %*
Have not used public or charitable assistance in the past year	75.7
No cost grocery programs/food pantries (such as Hole Food Resource, Jackson Cupboard, Good Samaritan Mission or satellite pantries at the Rec Center or Library)	19.7
A community church or free community meals	3.9
Other (please specify)	3.7
School District Food Assistance (free/reduced lunch of Feeding the Whole, lunch debt forgiveness)	2.3
Meals on Wheels or the Senior Center donation based meals	1.9
SNAP (sometimes referred to as food stamps)	0.3
WIC	0.1

**Valid Percentage represents the proportion of the 415 respondents who answered this item (94% of respondents) who selected each option. Respondents could select more than one option, so percentages total more than 100%.*

Q12_8_TEXT: See Appendix C for open-ended responses.

Q13 If you or anyone in your household has not used public or charitable assistance within the past year, please tell us the reasons you did not use these services. (Select all that apply).

	Valid Percent %*
Does not apply to me.	39.5
You/your household doesn't qualify for assistance.	35.3
Other people need it more than you/your household do.	32.0
You/your household would rather work more or cut expenses.	9.9
You/your household would feel embarrassed or worry about being judged for using assistance.	6.3
Some other reason. (Please specify)	5.1
It is too confusing.	3.8
It is an invasion of you/your household's privacy.	2.7
It doesn't fit into you/your household's schedule.	2.6
You/your household qualify(ies) but the benefit is too small (amount of money or food) for me/my household.	0.3
You/your household don't have time.	0.3
You/your household don't/doesn't have transportation.	0.3

**Valid Percentage represents the proportion of the 414 respondents who answered this item (93% of respondents) who selected each option. Respondents could select more than one option, so percentages total more than 100%.*

Q13_11_TEXT: See Appendix C for open-ended responses.

Q14 What would make it easier for you to access food assistance? (Select all that apply).

	Valid Percent %*
More information about services	45.4
Other (please specify)	33.7
More convenient hours	23.5
More privacy when accessing services	16.4
Larger food benefit amounts	12.5
Easier transportation	3.7

**Valid Percentage represents the proportion of the 208 respondents who answered this item (47% of respondents) who selected each option. Respondents could select more than one option, so percentages total more than 100%.*

Q14_6_TEXT: See Appendix C for open-ended responses.

Q15 What is your age, in years?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
18-24	4	1.0
25-34	42	13.6
35-44	52	13.8
45-54	72	20.6
55-64	78	21.5
65-74	94	15.4
75 or older	87	14.0
Total Valid	**429**	**100.0**
No answer	14	
Total	**443**	

Q16 What is your gender?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Male	145	32.9
Female	261	63.5
Other (Please specify)	1	0.4
Prefer not to say	11	3.2
Total Valid	**418**	**100.0**
No answer	25	
Total	**443**	

Q16_3_TEXT: See Appendix C for open-ended responses.

Q17 What is your highest level of education?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Grade school or less	0	0.0
Some high school, but did not graduate	3	1.0
High school diploma or GED	16	3.6
Trade/skilled trade school	16	3.8
Some college or 2 year degree	48	9.0
4 year college degree	183	44.0
Graduate degree	159	37.4
Prefer not to say	7	1.3
Total Valid	**432**	**100.0**
No answer	11	
Total	**443**	

Q18 Which category best describes your total annual household income before taxes for 2025?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Less than $10,000	3	1.1
$10,000 to $14,999	3	0.8
$15,000 to $24,999	5	1.5
$25,000 to $34,999	14	4.9
$35,000 to $49,999	27	3.2
$50,000 to $74,999	68	8.2
$75,000 to $99,999	42	12.1
$100,000 to $149,999	54	18.1
$150,000 to $199,999	41	11.9
$200,000 or more	87	23.8
Prefer not to say	70	14.4
Total Valid	**414**	**100.0**
No answer	29	
Total	**443**	

Q19 Which of the following best describes your race?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Asian	4	0.9
American Indian/Native American	1	0.5
Black or African-American	1	0.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0.5
White	396	92.6
Other (please specify)	21	5.5
Total Valid	**424**	**100.0**
No answer	19	
Total	**443**	

Q19_6_TEXT: See Appendix C for open-ended responses.

Q20 Are you of Hispanic or Latino heritage or descent?

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
Yes, Hispanic or Latino	26	8.2
No, not Hispanic or Latino	400	91.8
Total Valid	**426**	**100.0**
No answer	17	
Total	**443**	

Q21 How many people in each of the following categories currently live in your household?

Under the age of 5

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
0	300	87.8
1	14	5.7
2	13	5.0
3	1	0.4
4	0	0.0
5	3	0.8
6+	1	0.2
Total Valid	**332**	**100.0**
No answer	111	
Total	**443**	

Between 5 and 18

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
0	264	72.4
1	40	14.9
2	30	10.0
3	6	2.3
4	1	0.3
5	0	0.0
6+	0	0.0
Total Valid	**341**	**100.0**
No answer	102	
Total	**443**	

Over the age of 18 but under the age of 65

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
0	115	18.5
1	99	24.1
2	138	46.3
3	24	8.5
4	5	2.1
5	2	0.5
6+	0	0.0
Total Valid	**383**	**100.0**
No answer	60	
Total	**443**	

Over the age of 65

	Frequency	Valid Percent %
0	147	58.6
1	89	17.3
2	98	23.4
3	2	0.6
4	0	0.0
5	0	0.0
6+	0	0.0
Total Valid	**336**	**100.0**
No answer	107	
Total	**443**	

Q22 Are you currently... (Select all that apply).

	Valid Percent %*
Are you currently... Employed full time (more than 32 hours per week)	45.7
Are you currently... Retired	26.0
Are you currently... Self-employed	16.2
Are you currently... Employed part time	15.2
Are you currently... Unemployed	4.2
Are you currently... Stay-at-home-parent/caregiver	3.2
Are you currently... Disabled (and, as a result, unable to work)	2.0
Are you currently... Student	1.5
Are you currently... Prefer not to say	0.2
Are you currently... In the military	0.0

**Valid Percentage represents the proportion of the 431 respondents who answered this item (97% of respondents) who selected each option. Respondents could select more than one option, so percentages total more than 100%.*

Appendix A: Focus Group Findings

Summary of Key Findings

The JH Food Collaborators partnered with WYSAC to conduct six focus groups between December 2025 and February 2026 to better understand food access challenges in Teton County. Forty-four participants shared experiences related to obtaining food, choosing meals, coping during financial strain, and using community food resources. Their input reveals a landscape shaped by high costs, limited accessibility, dietary needs, and persistent stigma.

Key Findings

1. Food Access Is Limited by High Costs and Practical Barriers

Across all groups, participants emphasized the high price of groceries and meals, which forces residents to budget carefully, rely on lower-quality but cheaper food options, or depend on community programs. Transportation challenges, busy schedules, and concerns about immigration status further restrict access, especially for families, newcomers, and individuals without reliable vehicles.

2. Dietary Needs and Cultural Relevance Are Often Unmet

Participants reported difficulty finding nutritious, familiar, culturally appropriate, or medically suitable foods. Some unhoused and senior participants reported health issues stemming from limited or unsuitable food options.

3. Stigma and Emotional Discomfort Remain Significant Barriers

Many individuals feel judged or ashamed for using food assistance. Programs that minimize stigma by promoting anonymity, community participation, or welcoming staff are more comfortable and approachable.

4. Community Programs Play a Critical Role but Face Constraints

One22/Jackson Cupboard and Hole Food Rescue were most frequently identified as essential resources. Participants value ready-to-eat meals, fresh produce, and friendly staff. However, eligibility restrictions, limited hours, transportation barriers, and inconsistent supply often limit the reach and reliability of these programs.

5. When Money Is Tight, Residents Shift to Low-Cost Staples and Community Support

Participants described relying on inexpensive shelf-stable foods (e.g., pasta, rice, beans), seeking discounts, or cutting out costlier items such as meat. Most groups depend on community programs during harder times.

What Matters Most When Choosing Food

Participants prioritize healthy, minimally processed foods, cost considerations, familiarity (including brand-name or culturally significant foods), and ease of preparation. Busy families and those with limited energy or mobility particularly value convenient, ready-to-eat options.

Community Recommendations

Participants identified several opportunities to strengthen food access in Teton County:

Increase awareness of available food programs through more outreach, better advertising, and clearer communication.

Improve accessibility by reducing food costs, expanding transportation options, relaxing eligibility restrictions, and simplifying application processes for programs like SNAP.

Reduce stigma by normalizing food assistance and creating more welcoming environments.

Expand programs and infrastructure, including additional food distribution sites, community kitchens, culturally relevant food offerings, and support for newcomers.

Food insecurity in Teton County is shaped by a combination of high living costs, limited access points, and social and cultural barriers. Community food programs are essential and deeply appreciated, but they are not always sufficient or accessible to all residents. Participants highlight the need for expanded resources, broader outreach, and initiatives that increase affordability, reduce stigma, and promote equitable food access across diverse populations.

Methods

WYSAC worked with the JH Food Collaborators to design a focus group instrument and protocol to better understand the community's food needs. Partners from the JH Food Collaborators purposefully recruited participants for focus groups held between December 2025 and February 2026. JH Food Collaborators held six virtual focus groups with 44 participants representing unhoused individuals (5), seniors (10), service providers (11), people with low-to-moderate income (5), Spanish-speakers (9), and program participants in Teton County (4). Participants received a small financial incentive for participating in the focus groups, provided by JH Food Collaborators. WYSAC facilitated the first focus group, and JH Food Collaborators partners facilitated the remaining 5 groups. All focus groups were audio-recorded, and notes were taken at each one. The recordings and notes were transferred to WYSAC for transcription and analysis, which took place during February and March of 2026.

Participants were asked the following questions:

- What does getting food or meals look like for you these days?
- When you are choosing food or meals, what things matter the most to you?
- When money or resources feel tight, what kinds of adjustments do you make to your food or meals?
- What programs or resources help people get the food they need in this community?
- If you could change one thing in the community to make getting the food you want easier, what would it be?

WYSAC used BTI Insights to conduct thematic and comparative analyses among the focus groups.

Findings

Accessing Food

When focus group participants were asked, “What does getting food or meals look like for you these days?” five primary themes emerged: cost, access, dietary needs, stigma, and social connection.

Expensive

One of the most prevalent themes that emerged from the focus groups was the high cost of food and the need to budget or find ways to stretch resources. The high cost of groceries and meals in the area makes it difficult for some Teton County residents to afford enough food and often results in reliance on food assistance programs to make ends meet.

“Going to the grocery store, you get a little bag, and it's $100, and it doesn't go really far.” – Low-to-Moderate Income Focus Group Participant

Many participants across the groups also explained that they often rely on grocery stores like Smith’s or Albertsons to buy food they can cook at home for less money than eating out. They choose these stores knowing the fresh produce is not as good because other stores with better products are too expensive. Members of the Spanish-speaking focus group and program participants also mentioned that they try to take advantage of deals and use coupons at grocery stores like Smith’s, where they can simultaneously earn points towards gas.

“I don't go to Whole Foods because it's a lot more expensive.” - Unhoused Focus Group Participant

Participants from the senior focus group, however, explained that they often rely on meals that have already been prepared for them rather than cooking. One participant explained that while cooking used to be cheaper, it is now a challenge not to be wasteful in the process. Further, some seniors intentionally eat a lot of food at the Senior Center to avoid spending money beforehand or afterward.

“We were finding that when we were cooking for ourselves and making bunches, it was going to waste. We’d end up throwing it away.” – Senior Focus Group Participant

In contrast, members of the unhoused group explained that they would rather cook for themselves, as it makes them feel more dignified.

Inaccessible

Accessibility was another common theme, with participants describing challenges accessing food due to busy schedules, transportation barriers, and concerns about immigration status.

Convenience

Across most of the group, participants frequently mentioned the importance of convenience in obtaining food, such as online ordering and grocery pickup services, and community meal programs that require minimal preparation or cleanup. Parents further explained the

importance of being able to access food quickly to avoid conflicts with their schedules or their children's.

"With kid activities, depending on the day, I will schedule a pickup instead of going into the store. That seems to be the easiest way to do it lately." - Program Participant

All focus groups discussed the role of food assistance programs as a necessary service in their lives. There were slight differences in which services were mentioned by each group, with seniors and service providers emphasizing reliance on community meals and the Senior Center, while unhoused, Spanish-speaking, and low-to-moderate income groups mention food rescue programs and grocery stores (e.g., One22, Hole Food Rescue), and program participants focus on grocery stores and convenience foods (e.g., Smith's, McDonalds).

Transportation

Another concern described among the program participants, service providers, and low-to-moderate income focus group participants was transportation barriers. Transportation difficulties, including long distances to travel, traffic, and a lack of public transit, are significant obstacles for some individuals and families in accessing food resources.

"And then being in Wilson, driving into Downtown Jackson to grocery shop is a little time-consuming." – Program Participant

Senior focus group members also mentioned that they are sometimes unable to walk to the Senior Center due to health issues, but that they do appreciate the START and SC bus services.

Immigration Status

Food can also be inaccessible for residents without citizenship. Service providers and unhoused focus group participants discussed fear of law enforcement due to immigration status as obstacles for some individuals and families in accessing food resources. They are afraid to go out into the community to find affordable food options, and there is concern that, as non-US citizens without Medicaid, they will not be able to sign up for certain assistance programs.

"Cops are working with ICE. Everybody, my Latin people, are immigrants. Driving for us is dangerous. You know the situation at this point, so you're not gonna drive just for free food from Alpine to Jackson." – Unhoused Focus Group Participant

Dietary Concerns

Another theme that emerged during the focus groups was the experience of dissatisfaction with the food that is available. For example, members of the Spanish-speaking focus group and program participants explained that they are concerned about the quality of the food their children eat at home and at school.

"I'm just trying to keep it healthy as much as possible because God knows the school lunches aren't healthy." - Program Participants

Additionally, participants from the unhoused focus group further explained that the foods they can find do not suit their dietary needs and sometimes make them sick.

"When I started living here, my life changed really fast. For example, I started getting sick because it's not the diet food I want. They change the menu every day, but when I started eating their food, it made me sick." – Unhoused Focus Group Participant

Members from the Spanish-speaking, unhoused, low-to-moderate income, and program participant groups also stated they often cannot find culturally appropriate foods in the area. Service providers elaborated, explaining that culturally relevant foods are often inaccessible or are not allowed under certain programs.

"I know sometimes the mentality is, well, you better have some food on the table than nothing. But I wouldn't agree with it because, at least for the immigrant community, there is a lot of culturally relevant food that they do not have access to." - Service Provider

Seniors further explained that they sometimes have trouble finding foods that are easy to swallow, do not cause indigestion, and are diabetes-friendly.

Stigmatizing

Unfortunately, members across several groups also reported that receiving food assistance is often a negative, stigmatizing experience. Many participants expressed feeling judged, guilty, or ashamed for utilizing available services.

Social Connection

Community food programs, such as the Senior Center, food rescues, and community dinners, are valued not only for providing meals but also for fostering social interaction, a sense of fellowship, and support, especially among seniors and those experiencing food insecurity. This theme surfaced during the conversations with seniors, unhoused individuals, and service providers.

"And so we just love coming here not only for the meals but for the fellowship, and we just love it." Senior Focus Group Participant

What Matters Most?

When focus group participants were asked, "When you are choosing food or meals, what things matter the most to you?" four primary themes emerged: nutritional value, cost, familiarity, and ease of meal preparation.

Healthy Foods

The most prevalent theme described across the focus groups regarding the reasons for choosing certain foods was nutritional value. All focus groups emphasized the importance of choosing nutritious, minimally processed foods high in vitamins, proteins, and whole grains. There is a strong preference for fresh fruits, vegetables, meats, and foods that contribute to a balanced diet, with several participants expressing concern about the prevalence of unhealthy or processed foods. Members of the Spanish-speaking focus group further

explained the importance of being able to choose from a variety of these healthy foods and of ensuring that produce is in good condition.

“I'd say for me, we try to do healthy, unprocessed, the rule of shopping on the outer aisles of the grocery store. So just try to get fresh fruits and vegetables and stay away from junk food.” - Program Participants

Participants mentioned specific fruits, such as oranges, apples, avocados, bananas, and tropical fruits, that they want for their nutritional value and taste. Vegetables such as spinach, broccoli, cauliflower, and butter lettuce are also favored. However, access to fresh produce can be challenging due to cost and availability.

“Right now, I'm into spinach, broccoli, cauliflower. I love my veggies. I found these little bags at Smith's that are already prepared salads.” – Senior Focus Group Participant

Members of the unhoused focus group also discussed the need for high-calorie foods in the winter, especially when working outdoors.

Cost

Another common theme that surfaced across the focus groups was the influence of food costs on what people can buy, with participants noting that healthier or organic options are often more expensive and sometimes unaffordable.

“When my husband is home and able to cook, he usually ends up going to Whole Foods even though we try to stay away from there if we can, mainly because of the cost of things.” - Program Participants

Familiar Foods

There is a clear preference for familiar or name-brand foods, as these are often associated with better taste and quality. Service providers explained that people are often excited and satisfied when they can access recognizable brands, which are sometimes only available through donations. Members of several focus groups echoed this excitement.

“The majority of our items at the food cupboard aren't name-brand. Only when we get donations do people recognize a popular item, like Cheerios.” - Service Provider

Some participants reported challenges accessing culturally significant or traditional foods from their backgrounds, mostly due to restrictions in food assistance programs. There is a desire for greater availability and flexibility in obtaining these foods.

“I would definitely say that is a challenge in the work program because a lot of my clients are culture-based, and they want their foods, but WIC is very strict about what can be given.” - Service Provider

Ease of Meal Preparation

Convenience is another important consideration, especially for busy families or individuals with non-traditional schedules. Participants value foods that are easy and quick to prepare,

such as ready-to-eat options or meal kits, particularly on busy nights or when time is limited.

“I'm not the cook in this family, so I feel like when I go to the grocery store, I'm looking for something that's healthy, but also that my kids are going to eat and is going to be easy for me to make.” - Program Participant

Making Adjustments

When focus group participants were asked, “When money or resources feel tight, what kinds of adjustments do you make to your food or meals?” three key themes emerged: reliance on shelf-stable foods, leveraging community resources, and searching for discounts.

Low-Cost, Shelf-Stable Foods

When money or resources are tight, individuals and families frequently turn to inexpensive, filling, and shelf-stable foods such as pasta, rice, beans, ramen noodles, peanut butter, canned tuna, and mac and cheese. Most groups explained that these low-cost staples are an easy way to stretch meals while still providing basic nutrition.

“Pasta goes a long way, as does rice and beans. Just add that in, and we do eat a lot of pasta here.” – Low-to-Moderate Income Focus Group Participant

Program participants and members of the unhoused and Spanish-speaking focus groups further explained that they sometimes cut out or reduce more expensive foods (e.g., meat, eating at a restaurant, treats), or even give up purchasing medications when money is tight.

“Cutting out meat sometimes, which isn't always the most filling option, but it's like, well, we have maybe something frozen already, trying to really dig into what we already have instead of buying something new.” - Program Participant

While the groups all described adjusting by buying cheaper, longer-lasting foods when money is tight, there were some differences in the types of food they chose. Participants from the unhoused focus group explained that they often search for whatever is the least expensive, such as ramen noodles, peanut butter, and convenience-store foods, whereas program participants and members of the low-to-moderate income and senior focus groups talked more about pasta, rice, beans, and affordable meats like tuna. Senior participants also mentioned that they like to stock up on foods they can freeze before hard times, so they are less stressed.

Community Resources

All groups also mentioned adjusting their shopping and eating habits by leveraging community resources. The most common resources mentioned included local food assistance programs such as food pantries, Hole Food Rescue, weekend food bags, free and reduced-price lunch programs, and community meal offerings when money gets tight.

“For me, the first thing that I do is start figuring out if I can get to the usual Saturday Hole Food Rescue, you know, food pickup. I can rely on that.” - Low-to-Moderate Income Focus Group Participant

The unhoused focus group participants further elaborated on the importance of having a survival network, building relationships with people who can help them access resources when they need them, and sharing food with community members.

“I think it touches a lot on building relationships as well. It kinda pushes that behavior more so because if you have a friend that works direct center, for example, you can go there and they have fridges. You don't even have to have a membership, I don't think.” – Unhoused Focus Group Participant

Search for Discounts

Most of the focus group members also adapt by actively seeking out sales, using coupons, and choosing stores with better prices or loyalty rewards. Some participants make purchasing decisions based on available deals, stock up on discounted items, or switch to stores like Smith’s to maximize savings.

“I definitely shop coupons and sales. When eggs are $3 for an 18 pack, I'll get a few of those so I'm prepared for the next few weeks because they're not gonna go bad.” - Program Participant

In addition, participants from the senior, Spanish-speaking, and program participant focus groups also described using digital and paper coupons and actively searching for sales to help stretch their money further during hard times, and sometimes buying only the food they need for a single day to avoid wasting food.

“So my shopping usually just looks like a lot of couponing from the Smiths app or other outside apps, but that can also be time-consuming because you usually have to take pictures of things." – Program Participant

Programs and Resources

Next, focus group participants were asked, “What programs or resources help people get the food they need in this community?”

Programs

One22 (also known as Jackson Cupboard) and Hole Food Rescue were identified as the primary programs/resources that help people in the community get food. Participants across all groups also named food banks and community pantries (e.g., at the library, rec center) as key sources of food, as well as government assistance programs when they qualify (e.g., SNAP). Additionally, the Presbyterian and Catholic churches, as well as the Good Samaritan Mission, offer free meals regularly. One member of the unhoused focus group also explained that some employers have programs that offer free family meals to employees. The Spanish-speaking focus group mentioned there is a food cart that goes around town as another valuable resource.

A few programs and resources specifically for children were also discussed. The low-to-moderate income group mentioned that schools have free and reduced-price lunch programs, and that the library, children’s museum, kids' club, and the rec center offer special snacks for kids after school. Program participants further elaborated on this,

reporting that the schools also have supplemental food programs for students who do not qualify for free or reduced-price lunch.

Service providers also explained that some groups, such as Voices of Jackson Hole, will provide food-insecure individuals with recommendations and referrals to other groups and resources in town.

Facilitators

Several positive sentiments emerged from the focus groups regarding the available programs and resources, each acting as a facilitator in using these services.

Appeal of Ready-to-Eat and Varied Food Offerings: All groups discussed how programs that provide ready-to-eat meals, diverse food options, and special treats (such as snacks or fresh produce) are highly valued. The excitement of variety and the ease of not having to cook or clean up make these programs especially attractive.

Minimizing Stigma: Programs that minimize stigma, such as those integrated into community events or where everyone receives the same food, are more comfortable for participants. Anonymity, lack of visible sign-up, and a sense of community reduce feelings of guilt or embarrassment and encourage participation.

“It's okay to ask for help, and it's here for you. It doesn't mean anything about you or your situation. It's just food for you to have.” - Program Participants

Positive Staff Interactions: Programs where staff are patient, helpful, and willing to assist with paperwork or explain processes are perceived as more comfortable and welcoming. Personalized attention and supportive service, such as help with forms or correction of mistakes without judgment, make these programs easier to use.

“I've had great attention, service, whatever I needed, at One22… they're so patient and wonderful with me. They fix orders I've screwed up or don't understand. They've been just wonderful.” – Senior Focus Group Participant

Location: Programs and resources that are centrally located in town or near commonly visited places (such as schools, libraries, rec centers, and parks) are easier for people to access, especially for those without reliable transportation or during harsh weather conditions. The convenience of picking up food while attending other activities or running errands increases program usage.

Other: Other smaller positive sentiments identified include the regularity and reliability of the community dinners, being able to order by phone rather than waiting in line, and programs that give points for shopping online.

Barriers

Focus group participants also shared many negative sentiments about community programs and resources that act as barriers to receiving food.

Eligibility/Income Threshold: Strict eligibility requirements, unrealistic income thresholds, and documentation needs prevent many people from accessing food programs,

even when they have a genuine need. This is especially problematic for those whose income is just above the cutoff or for immigrants lacking the required status.

"… they investigate you to no end and then tell you that you don't qualify. You're left thinking, how are you helping me if you're not helping me at all? They don't understand that I have to work so much just to get by. You know what I mean?" – Spanish-Speaking Focus Group Participant

Transportation & Timing: Lack of reliable transportation and inconvenient program hours (programs often end by 5:30 pm) make it difficult for people to access food resources, particularly for parents, those living in rural or outlying areas, and those working multiple jobs.

Capacity: High demand, limited quantities, and the risk of food running out before everyone is served create stress and uncertainty for participants. Long lines, lottery systems, and the possibility of leaving empty-handed make some programs harder to use.

"Most of the programs used by immigrants, Jackson Cupboard, whenever they can still get some things being on high demand, and everyone tries to get some. If there's something left, call food rescue." - Service Provider

Guilt & Perception of Need: Some feel judged or guilty when using these programs, especially if recognized by others. Some also worry they might take resources from others who need them more.

Technology: Some individuals are unable to request food from programs that only accept online orders, like Jackson Cupboard.

Recommendations

Finally, focus group participants were asked, "If you could change one thing in the community to make getting the food you want easier, what would it be?" Key themes included increasing awareness of programs, increasing accessibility, reducing stigma, and expanding programs and resources.

Increase Awareness & Recruit Volunteers

Members of the senior, unhoused, and service provider groups expressed the need for food assistance to be more widely advertised. Many community members are unaware of available food programs and resources, leading to underutilization. Suggestions include better promotion, more visible information (flyers, calendars), and outreach to ensure people know what is available.

"I see it advertised around, but a lot of people don't really realize it's out there and available." – Senior Focus Group Participant

Some participants also highlighted the positive impact of supportive staff and volunteers at food programs, which creates a welcoming environment and encourages participation. Expanding volunteer involvement and personal connections is seen as beneficial.

Increase Accessibility

Another recurring theme seen among the groups was the need to increase accessibility so more people can get the help they need.

Decrease Cost

Members of the unhoused, program participants, and low- to moderate-income groups focused on the need to reduce prices. The high and seasonally fluctuating cost of food, especially nutritious and organic options, is a significant barrier to accessing desired foods. Residents express frustration with price increases during tourist seasons and the overall unaffordability of healthy food.

"I think I would wave my magic wand and make all the food costs go down everywhere. That would be my magic wand. Just make everything more accessible to everyone. As we discussed before, the nutritious food, all the organic foods should reduce in price because that's what a lot of people are looking for, and that's what we can't access because of the cost." - Low-Moderate Income Focus Group Participant

Additionally, several groups discussed how high rent and living expenses limit the money available for food, making it difficult for residents to afford the food they want.

Reduce Barriers for Immigrants and Newcomers

Immigrants and newcomers face unique challenges, such as restrictive eligibility rules (e.g., six-month residency requirements), fear of law enforcement or immigration authorities, and lack of immediate support upon arrival.

"There are people who have just arrived and need that support. So, include them so they don't have to wait six months living here to get help." – Spanish-Speaking Focus Group Participant

Some individuals experience discomfort or illness due to the lack of culturally appropriate or personally suitable food options. There is a desire for more opportunities to cook one's own food or have culturally relevant meals prepared by knowledgeable individuals.

Further, focus group participants recommended that the process for applying to SNAP and other programs be simplified, and that assistance be offered to people when they start the application process.

Improve Location

Program participants and members of the unhoused and Spanish-speaking focus groups identified physical barriers, such as a lack of transportation, food programs located far from home or inconveniently, and unsafe or difficult travel conditions (especially in winter), as making it hard for people to access food resources.

"Well, I guess the easier is from here in Jackson because if you support them, it's way easy to walk around the town. But if you go somewhere, it's really difficult, especially when you don't have a car or something. Or, for example, this winter, it's going to be so icy, the streets." – Unhoused Focus Group Participant

Reduce Stigma

Service providers and senior focus group participants also recommended working to reduce stigma associated with food assistance and to normalize asking for help. The Good Samaritan Mission already does this, but more programs need to actively work against stigmatization.

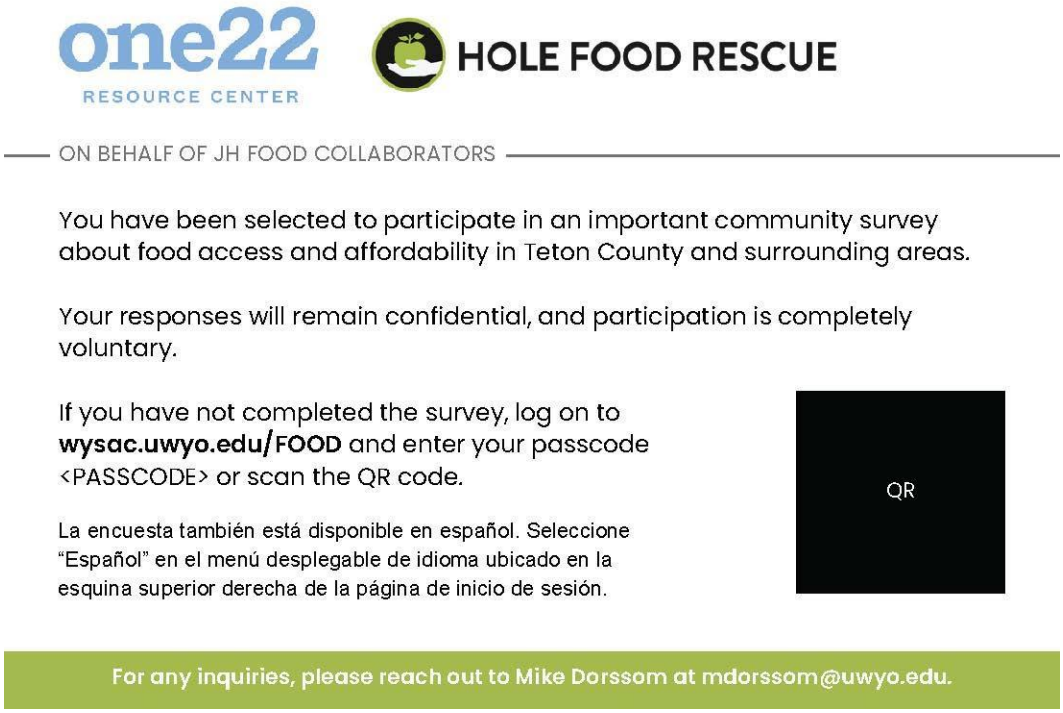
Expanded Programs

Program participants and members of the low-to-moderate income focus group expressed a desire for more locations or expanded food programs, seniors requested a community kitchen, and unhoused focus group participants talked about wanting assistance so they can cook for themselves. They also discussed the possibility of bringing in a cultural specialist who can help people get culturally appropriate foods.

"More places like the same." – Low-to-Moderate Income Focus Group Participant

Appendix B: Outreach Materials and Paper Survey

Postcard



Invite Letter (English)

one22
RESOURCE CENTER
HOLE FOOD RESCUE
ON BEHALF OF JH FOOD COLLABORATORS

10981 - 2990

May 12th, 2026

Hello Neighbor,

We believe that everyone in our community deserves reliable access to healthy, nourishing food. We also know that behind every statistic is a real story, and understanding those stories is how we build stronger, more responsive support for the people who live and work here.

You have been selected to participate in an important community survey about food access and affordability in Teton County and surrounding areas. This effort is being led by the University of Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center (WYSAC), with support from local partners, to better understand the challenges households face in putting food on the table.

This survey asks about everyday experiences, including grocery shopping habits, whether cost or distance creates barriers to food, and how your food needs may have changed over time. It should take about 10 to 15 minutes to complete, and your responses will remain completely confidential.

Your voices and experiences are very important. Whether food access has been easy or difficult, your perspective will help shape local solutions, guide resource allocation, and ensure that services meet real needs across our community.

This survey is intended for the person in your household who does most of the food shopping. If you are not the primary food shopper in your household, please pass this along to the person who is best able to answer these questions.

To access the survey online, please follow the QR code below or go to http://wysac.uwyo.edu/FOOD, enter your unique code, **78QAJJ**, and give your consent to be surveyed. A paper version of the survey is included here as well. If you prefer, simply complete it and return it by June 15 in the postage-paid envelope included in this packet.

For questions about the survey, please email Mike Dorssom at mdorssom@uwyo.edu.

Thank you for taking the time to participate. Your input will help inform the future of food access in our region and support the well-being of neighbors across Teton County.

With gratitude,
One22 Resource Center + Hole Food Rescue
On behalf of JH Food Collaborators

Use this QR Code to link directly to the web survey!

Invite Letter (Spanish)

10981 - 2990

one22 RESOURCE CENTER
HOLE FOOD RESCUE
ON BEHALF OF JH FOOD COLLABORATORS

Mayo 12, 2026

Hola, vecino(a):

En nuestra comunidad, creemos que todas las personas deben tener acceso seguro a alimentos saludables y nutritivos. También sabemos que detrás de cada estadística hay una historia real, y que comprender esas historias es clave para poder ofrecer mejores recursos a quienes viven y trabajan aquí.

Por eso, queremos invitarte a participar en una encuesta de la comunidad sobre el acceso a alimentos y su costo en el Condado de Teton y las áreas cercanas. Este proyecto está a cargo del Centro de Encuestas y Análisis de la Universidad de Wyoming (WYSAC), con el apoyo de organizaciones locales, y busca entender mejor los desafíos que enfrentan los hogares al momento de conseguir alimentos.

La encuesta incluye preguntas sobre situaciones cotidianas, como tus hábitos al hacer las compras, si el costo o la distancia dificultan el acceso a los alimentos y si tus necesidades han cambiado con el tiempo. Te llevará entre 10 y 15 minutos responderla. Toda la información que compartas será completamente confidencial.

Tu experiencia es muy valiosa. Independientemente de si acceder a alimentos ha sido fácil o difícil para ti, tu participación ayudará a desarrollar soluciones locales, orientar mejor el uso de los recursos y asegurar que los servicios respondan a las necesidades reales de la comunidad.

Esta encuesta está dirigida a la persona del hogar que realiza la mayor parte de las compras de comida. Si ese no es tu caso, te pedimos que la compartas con quien pueda responderla mejor.

Para completar la encuesta en línea, escanea el código QR que aparece abajo o visita http://wysac.uwyo.edu/FOODes. Luego, ingresa tu código único, **78QAJJ**, y da tu consentimiento para participar. También se incluye aquí una versión impresa de la encuesta. Si lo prefiere, simplemente complétela y devuélvala antes del 15 de junio en el sobre con franqueo pagado incluido en este paquete.

Si tienes preguntas, puedes escribir a Mike Dorssom a mdorssom@uwyo.edu. Gracias por tomarte el tiempo de participar. Tu opinión ayudará a mejorar el acceso a los alimentos en nuestra región y a contribuir al bienestar de la comunidad en el condado de Teton.

Gracias,
Centro de Recursos One22 + Hole Food Rescue
En nombre de la red de colaboradores de JH Food.

¡Utilice este código QR para acceder directamente a la encuesta web!

Paper Survey Page 1 (English)

Teton County Food Assessment Survey

The survey is for the person in your household who is 18 or over and who does most of the food shopping for the household. This survey will take approximately 10 15 minutes to complete. If you are not that person, please pass the survey, letter, and return envelope along to that person. For each question, please mark just one answer, unless otherwise specified. Your answers are confidential and survey results will be used to improve our local food system.

1. In what area of Teton County or surrounding counties do you currently live?

- O Town of Jackson
- O North of Town (Kelly/Moran/Moose)
- O South of Town (Rafter J/Melody/Hoback)
- O Westbank (Wilson/Teton Village)
- O Teton County, ID
- O Sublette County, WY
- O Lincoln County, WY
- O Bonneville County, ID
- O Madison County, ID
- O Other (please specify) _____

2. How far do you typically travel (one-way) to get groceries? *(For reference, Town Square to Albertson's is about 1.5 miles.)*

- O Less than 1 mile
- O 1-5 miles
- O 6-15 miles
- O Over 15 miles

3. How do you usually get your groceries?

- O Drive myself
- O Ride with someone else
- O Public transportation
- O Someone delivers my groceries to me
- O Walk
- O Bike
- O I don't have a reliable method of transportation
- O Other (please specify)

4. During the winter months, do weather or road conditions affect your ability to get groceries?

- O Yes, often
- O Yes, sometimes
- O Rarely
- O Never

5. Do you feel your community has enough affordable grocery options?

- O Yes
- O No
- O Not sure

6. How often does your household consume fresh fruits and vegetables?

- O Daily
- O Several times a week
- O Once a week
- O Rarely
- O Never

7. How often does your household consume fast food? *(McDonalds, Wendy's, etc.)*

- O Daily
- O Several times a week
- O Once a week
- O Rarely
- O Never

8. Which of these statements best describes the food eaten in your household in the last 12 months:

- O Enough of the kinds of food we want to eat
- O Enough, but not always the kinds of food we want to eat
- O Sometimes not enough to eat
- O Often not enough to eat

Paper Survey Page 2 (English)

9. When your household is purchasing food, how important is it that...	Very important	Somewhat important	Slightly important	Not important	Don't know
The food is affordable.	O	O	O	O	O
The food tastes good.	O	O	O	O	O
The food is convenient to prepare.	O	O	O	O	O
The food is healthy for me and my family.	O	O	O	O	O
The food is grown in a way that is good for the environment.	O	O	O	O	O
The food is grown locally.	O	O	O	O	O
The food is labeled organic.	O	O	O	O	O
My food purchase will benefit the local economy.	O	O	O	O	O

Below are some statements that people have made about their food situation. Please tell us how often each statement was true for you and the other members of your household in the last 12 months.

	Often true	Sometimes true	Never true	Don't know
10a. I/we had to cut my/our budget in other areas or pay my/our bills late in order to buy enough food.	O	O	O	O
10b. I believe food insecurity has affected my health or my family's health.	O	O	O	O
10c. The food that I/we bought just didn't last, and I/we didn't have money to get more.	O	O	O	O
10d. I/we couldn't afford to eat balanced meals.	O	O	O	O

10e. In the last 12 months, did you or other adults in your household ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

O Yes O No

10f. If yes, how often did this happen?
- O Almost every month
- O Some months but not every month
- O Only 1 or 2 months

10g. In the last 12 months, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?

O Yes O No

10h. In the last 12 months, were you ever hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food?

O Yes O No

Paper Survey Page 3 (English)

11. In the last 12 months, have you or any members of your household made any of the following types of adjustments to cope with increased costs and less money?

Have you...	Yes	No	Don't know
Used savings and/or credit cards to meet expenses?	O	O	O
Changed transportation methods?	O	O	O
Eaten at home more often?	O	O	O
Changed the kinds of food you eat?	O	O	O
Used public food assistance programs (SNAP, WIC etc.)?	O	O	O
Used nonprofit/local food assistance programs (Hole Food Rescue, Jackson Cupboard, free church meals, etc.)?	O	O	O

12. **The next questions are about use of public or charitable assistance within the <u>past year</u>. First, please tell us which, if any, types of assistance you have used.** *(Mark all that apply).*

- ☐ A community church or free community meals
- ☐ SNAP (sometimes referred to as food stamps)
- ☐ School District Food Assistance (free/reduced lunch or Feeding the Whole. lunch debt forgiveness)
- ☐ Meals on Wheels or the Senior Center donation based meals
- ☐ No cost grocery programs/food pantries (such as Hole Food Rescue, Jackson Cupboard, Good Samaritan Mission or satellite pantries at the Rec Center or Library)
- ☐ WIC
- ☐ Other (please specify)
- ☐ I have not used public or charitable assistance in the past year

13. **If you or anyone in your household has not used public or charitable assistance within the past year, please tell us the reasons you <u>did not</u> use these services.** *(Mark all that apply).*

- ☐ You/your household doesn't qualify for assistance.
- ☐ You/your household qualify(ies) but the benefit is too small (amount of money or food) for me/my household.
- ☐ You/your household would rather work more or cut expenses.
- ☐ Other people need it more than you/your household do.
- ☐ It is too confusing.
- ☐ It is an invasion of your/your household's privacy.
- ☐ You/your household don't/doesn't have transportation.
- ☐ You/your household don't have time.
- ☐ It doesn't fit into you/your households schedule.
- ☐ You/your household would feel embarrassed or worry about being judged for using assistance.
- ☐ Some other reason. (Please specify)
- ☐ Does not apply to me.

14. **What would make it easier for you to access food assistance?** *(Mark all that apply).*

- ☐ More information about services
- ☐ More convenient hours
- ☐ More privacy when accessing services
- ☐ Easier transportation
- ☐ Larger food benefit amounts
- ☐ Other (please specify)_____

Paper Survey Page 4 (English)

15. **What is your age, in years?**

☐☐☐ years

16. **What is your gender?**

- O Male
- O Female
- O Other (please specify) _____
- O Prefer not to say

17. **What is your highest level of education?**

- O Grade school or less
- O Some high school, but did not graduate
- O High school diploma or GED
- O Trade/skilled trade school
- O Some college or 2 year degree
- O 4 year college degree
- O Graduate degree
- O Prefer not to say

18. **What is your total annual household income before taxes?**

- O Less than $10,000
- O $10,000 to $14,999
- O $15,000 to $24,999
- O $25,000 to $34,999
- O $35,000 to $49,999
- O $50,000 to $74,999
- O $75,000 to $99,999
- O $100,000 to $149,999
- O $150,000 to $199,999
- O $200,000 or more
- O Prefer not to say

19. **Which of the following best describes your race?**

- O Asian
- O American Indian/Native American
- O Black or African-American
- O Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- O White
- O Other (please specify) _____

20. **Are you of Hispanic or Latino heritage or descent?**

- O Yes, Hispanic or Latino
- O No, not Hispanic or Latino

21. **How many people in each of the following categories currently live in your household?**

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Under the age of 5	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Between 5 and 18	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Over the age of 18 but under the age of 65	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Over the age of 65	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

22. **Are you currently...** *(Mark all that apply).*

- ☐ Employed full time (more than 32 hours per week)
- ☐ Employed part time
- ☐ Self employed
- ☐ In the military
- ☐ Unemployed
- ☐ Disabled (and as a result, unable to work)
- ☐ Stay-at-home-parent/caregiver
- ☐ Student
- ☐ Retired
- ☐ Prefer not to say

Thanks again for participating in our survey! *Please mail your completed questionnaire in the envelope provided to: University of Wyoming, Dept. 3925, 1000 E. University Avenue, Laramie, WY 82071*

Paper Survey Page 1 (Spanish)

15. **¿Cuál es tu edad (en años)?**

☐☐☐ **años**

16. **¿Cuál es tu género?**

- O Masculino
- O Femenino
- O Otro (especifica)_____
- O Prefiero no decirlo

17. **¿Cuál es el nivel más alto de estudios que has completado?**

- O Primaria o menos
- O Algo de secundaria, pero no terminé
- O Secundaria terminada o GED
- O Escuela técnica o de oficios
- O Algo de universidad o carrera universitaria de 2 años
- O Carrera universitaria de 4 años
- O Posgrado
- O Prefiero no decirlo

18. **¿Cuál es el ingreso anual total del hogar antes de impuestos?**

- O Menos de $10,000
- O De $10,000 a $14,999
- O De $15,000 a $24,999
- O De $25,000 a $34,999
- O De $35,000 a $49,999
- O De $50,000 a $74,999
- O De $75,000 a $99,999
- O De $100,000 a $149,999
- O $150,000 to $199,999
- O $200,000 o más
- O Prefiero no decirlo

19. **¿Cuál de las siguientes opciones describe mejor tu origen racial?**

- O Asiático
- O Indígena americano o nativo de Estados Unidos
- O Negro o afroamericano
- O Nativo de Hawái u otra isla del Pacífico
- O Blanco
- O Otro (especifica) _____

20. **¿Eres de ascendencia u origen hispano o latino?**

- O Sí, hispano o latino
- O No, no soy de origen hispano ni latino

21. **¿Cuántas personas en cada uno de estos grupos de edad viven actualmente en tu hogar?**

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Menores de 5 años	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Entre 5 y 18 años	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Mayores de 18 años y menores de 65 años	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
65 años o más	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

22. **Actualmente, ¿cuál de las siguientes opciones describe tu situación?** *(Marca todas las opciones que correspondan).*

- ☐ Trabajo tiempo completo (más de 32 horas por semana)
- ☐ Trabajo medio tiempo
- ☐ Trabajo por cuenta propia
- ☐ Estoy en el servicio militar
- ☐ No tengo empleo
- ☐ Tengo una discapacidad que no me permite trabajar
- ☐ Me dedico al cuidado del hogar o de otras personas
- ☐ Soy estudiante
- ☐ Estoy jubilado
- ☐ Prefiero no decirlo

¡Gracias nuevamente por participar de nuestra encuesta! *Envía el cuestionario completo en el sobre incluido a University of Wyoming, Dept. 3925, 1000 E. University Avenue, Laramie, WY 82071*

Paper Survey Page 2 (Spanish)

9. **Al comprar alimentos en tu hogar, ¿qué tan importante es que…**	**Muy importante**	**Algo importante**	**Poco importante**	**Nada importante**	**No sé**
los alimentos tengan un precio accesible?	O	O	O	O	O
los alimentos tengan buen sabor?	O	O	O	O	O
los alimentos sean fáciles de preparar?	O	O	O	O	O
los alimentos sean saludables para ti y tu familia?	O	O	O	O	O
los alimentos se produzcan de manera que cuide el medio ambiente?	O	O	O	O	O
los alimentos se produzcan localmente?	O	O	O	O	O
los alimentos estén etiquetados como orgánicos?	O	O	O	O	O
tu compra de alimentos beneficie la economía local?	O	O	O	O	O

A continuación, encontrarás algunas afirmaciones sobre el acceso a los alimentos. Indica con qué frecuencia cada una fue cierta para ti y las personas de tu hogar durante los últimos 12 meses.

		Frecuentemente	**A veces**	**Nunca**	**No sé**
10a.	Tuve/Tuvimos que reducir gastos en otras áreas o pagar cuentas con retraso para poder comprar suficientes alimentos.	O	O	O	O
10b.	Considero que la inseguridad alimenticia afectó mi salud o la de mi familia.	O	O	O	O
10c.	Los alimentos que compré/compramos no duraron lo suficiente y no tenía/teníamos dinero para comprar más.	O	O	O	O
10d.	No pudimos costear una alimentación equilibrada.	O	O	O	O

10e. En los últimos 12 meses, ¿tú u otras personas adultas de tu hogar redujeron el tamaño de las porciones o se saltaron comidas porque no había suficiente dinero para comprar alimentos?

O Sí O No

10f. Si respondiste que sí, ¿con qué frecuencia ocurrió esto?

O Casi todos los meses
O Algunos meses, pero no todos
O Solo 1 o 2 meses

10g. En los últimos 12 meses, ¿alguna vez comiste menos de lo que considerabas necesario porque no había suficiente dinero para comprar alimentos?

O Sí O No

10h. En los últimos 12 meses, ¿alguna vez tuviste hambre pero no comiste porque no había suficiente dinero para comprar alimentos?

O Yes O No

Paper Survey Page 3 (Spanish)

11. **En los últimos 12 meses, ¿tú o alguien de tu hogar ha hecho alguno de los siguientes cambios para enfrentar el aumento de los costos y la falta de dinero?**

¿Han…	Sí	No	No sé
usado ahorros o tarjetas de crédito para cubrir gastos?	O	O	O
cambiado su forma de transporte?	O	O	O
comido en casa con más frecuencia?	O	O	O
cambiado los tipos de alimentos que consumen?	O	O	O
Usado programas públicos de asistencia alimenticia (SNAP, WIC etc.)?	O	O	O
Usado programas de asistencia alimenticia de organizaciones locales o sin fines de lucro (como Hole Food Rescue, Jackson Cupboard, comidas gratuitas en iglesias, etc.)?	O	O	O

12. **Las siguientes preguntas son sobre el uso de asistencia pública o comunitaria durante el último año. Primero, indica cuáles de las siguientes asistencias has utilizado.** *(Marca todas las opciones que correspondan).*

- ☐ Una iglesia comunitaria o comidas gratuitas en la comunidad
- ☐ SNAP (también conocido como "cupones para alimentos")
- ☐ Asistencia alimenticia del distrito escolar (comidas gratuitas o a precio reducido, Feeding the Whole, condonación de deudas de comidas escolares)
- ☐ Meals on Wheels o comidas con aportación voluntaria en el centro para personas mayores
- ☐ Programas gratuitos de comestibles o bancos de alimentos (como Hole Food Rescue, Jackson Cupboard, Good Samaritan Mission o ubicaciones satélites en el centro recreativo o la biblioteca)
- ☐ WIC
- ☐ Otro (especifica)_____
- ☐ No he recibido asistencia pública o comunitaria en el último año

13. **Si en tu hogar no recibieron asistencia pública o comunitaria en el último año, indica las razones por las que no usaron este servicio.** *(Marca todas las opciones que correspondan).*

- ☐ No cumples/cumplen con los requisitos.
- ☐ Cumples/Cumplen con los requisitos, pero el beneficio es muy bajo (en dinero o alimentos) para el hogar.
- ☐ Prefieres/Prefieren trabajar más o reducir gastos.
- ☐ Otras personas lo necesitan más.
- ☐ Es demasiado complicado.
- ☐ Sientes que invade la privacidad del hogar.
- ☐ No cuentan con transporte.
- ☐ No tienes/tienen tiempo.
- ☐ No se ajusta a tus/sus horarios.
- ☐ Sentirías/Sentirían vergüenza o te/les preocuparía que te/los juzguen por usar estos servicios.
- ☐ Otra razón. (Especifica).
- ☐ No aplica.

14. **¿Qué te facilitaría el acceso a la asistencia alimenticia?** *(Marca todas las opciones que correspondan).*

- ☐ Más información sobre los servicios
- ☐ Horarios más convenientes
- ☐ Más privacidad al acceder a los servicios
- ☐ Transporte más accesible
- ☐ Mayores beneficios de alimentos
- ☐ Otro (especifica)_____

Paper Survey Page 4 (Spanish)

15. **¿Cuál es tu edad (en años)?**

☐☐☐ **años**

16. **¿Cuál es tu género?**

- O Masculino
- O Femenino
- O Otro (especifica)_____
- O Prefiero no decirlo

17. **¿Cuál es el nivel más alto de estudios que has completado?**

- O Primaria o menos
- O Algo de secundaria, pero no terminé
- O Secundaria terminada o GED
- O Escuela técnica o de oficios
- O Algo de universidad o carrera universitaria de 2 años
- O Carrera universitaria de 4 años
- O Posgrado
- O Prefiero no decirlo

18. **¿Cuál es el ingreso anual total del hogar antes de impuestos?**

- O Menos de $10,000
- O De $10,000 a $14,999
- O De $15,000 a $24,999
- O De $25,000 a $34,999
- O De $35,000 a $49,999
- O De $50,000 a $74,999
- O De $75,000 a $99,999
- O De $100,000 a $149,999
- O $150,000 to $199,999
- O $200,000 o más
- O Prefiero no decirlo

19. **¿Cuál de las siguientes opciones describe mejor tu origen racial?**

- O Asiático
- O Indígena americano o nativo de Estados Unidos
- O Negro o afroamericano
- O Nativo de Hawái u otra isla del Pacífico
- O Blanco
- O Otro (especifica) _____

20. **¿Eres de ascendencia u origen hispano o latino?**

- O Sí, hispano o latino
- O No, no soy de origen hispano ni latino

21. **¿Cuántas personas en cada uno de estos grupos de edad viven actualmente en tu hogar?**

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Menores de 5 años	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Entre 5 y 18 años	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Mayores de 18 años y menores de 65 años	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
65 años o más	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

22. **Actualmente, ¿cuál de las siguientes opciones describe tu situación?** *(Marca todas las opciones que correspondan).*

- ☐ Trabajo tiempo completo (más de 32 horas por semana)
- ☐ Trabajo medio tiempo
- ☐ Trabajo por cuenta propia
- ☐ Estoy en el servicio militar
- ☐ No tengo empleo
- ☐ Tengo una discapacidad que no me permite trabajar
- ☐ Me dedico al cuidado del hogar o de otras personas
- ☐ Soy estudiante
- ☐ Estoy jubilado
- ☐ Prefiero no decirlo

¡Gracias nuevamente por participar de nuestra encuesta! *Envía el cuestionario completo en el sobre incluido a University of Wyoming, Dept. 3925, 1000 E. University Avenue, Laramie, WY 82071*

4

Appendix C: Open Ends

Q1_10_TEXT: In what area of Teton County or surrounding counties do you currently live? (Other, please specify).

- Airport north of Jackson
- Alta (8)
- by airport
- Eastside of Jackson
- Live in a van, work in Teton village, spend most of my time in the jh& surrounding areas
- N of town~ JH Golf & Tennis area
- Red top - Wilson
- Teton County Wy
- Teton County, South Fall Creek (Red Top)
- West Jackson Skyline Ranch
- West of the airport

Q3_5_TEXT: How do you usually get your groceries? (Other, please specify).

- I bike in the Spring, Summer and Fall

Q12_8_TEXT: The next questions are about use of public or charitable assistance within the past year. First, please tell us which, if any, types of assistance you have used. (Other, please specify).

- Church community dinner. Not due to cost, but for social reasons
- Community assistance provided to unpaid federal workers
- Discount at Slow Foods Markets
- Eat and shares with friends, look for all sales
- Friends game meat
- Friends have helped me
- Govt shutdown gift cards
- None
- Slow food discount (3)
- We have a Slow Food Community Garden Plot
- Wherever I can get free food I'm not allergic to

Q13_11_TEXT: If you or anyone in your household has not used public or charitable assistance within the past year, please tell us the reasons you did not use these services. (Other, please specify).

- Assistance provided does not meet our food needs
- Confusing question. We don't use it because we don't need it

- I am very lucky. I had a good job and was able to buy a house long ago. I am very grateful
- I forget I am a Senior citizen
- I have sufficient resources
- I'm not sure what's out there
- I'm not sure where the food pantry is now
- No need (6)
- No need--Rather we volunteer at the Food Cupboard and Presbyterian Church dinners
- No sabia que existan, no se si aplico para ellas. s
- no time
- Not knowledgeable about resources available to me
- The hole food rescue is not organized at the drop off points. People horde mass quantities of food and there is no order upheld in the distribution process
- We can make it work without it and also not sure we qualify
- We do not have financial need
- We don't have need--so we volunteer to help others at the Food Cupboard and Presbyterian Church
- We don't need assistance currently
- We have the means to buy the food we want/need
- We occasionally use One22 for staples. Thank you

Q14_6_TEXT: What would make it easier for you to access food assistance? (Other, please specify).

- a reminder
- at this point we do not need food assistance
- Cheaper groceries
- Desire
- Do not need food assistance (21)
- Does not apply (3)
- Good rescue in Jackson is amazing. That practically saved our family, because we got huge medicalBills, still Coming in, but thanks to food rescue we are not worried about food at all. We get better stuff there for free than what we could afford to buy even before our medical crisis
- Grateful I don't need assistance
- Hole Food Rescue is easy to access
- I see the information about services each week and I am proud of our community efforts
- I would never voluntarily want to use a service if it meant that someone else you actually NEEDS it can't use it
- If we qualified. Don't want to take it from those that really need it
- Increase in property taxes, $2700 to $9300 over three years
- Information if food is available to all regardless of income or circumstances
- is this over yet
- It's very easy for us to access

- Just give cash
- Knowing that it's ok to use whole food rescue when there are others in greater need
- Less confusing
- More affordable food. Living in Wilson, both Hungry Jacks and Aspens Markets prices should be considered against the law
- More order within the distribution process
- N/A (17)
- None
- Not an issue
- not necessary for us! but I know people who could use more information about services available
- Not using at this time
- nothing
- to qualify even tho I make good money
- Trabajo hasta después de las 7 todos los días
- Understanding the community need
- We don't need food assistance but we care about access to healthy and affordable food for all
- When I quit working and need help with food assistance
- With having dietary restrictions the assistance doesn't feel worth jt

Q16_3_TEXT: What is your gender? (Other, please specify).

- Genderqueer

Q19_6_TEXT: Which of the following best describes your race? (Other, please specify).

- American
- Asian American
- Eurasian
- Hispana/Latina
- Hispanic (4)
- Hispano (2)
- Human
- Ispano
- Latino
- Mixed (2)
- Multiple races
- Puerto Rican