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Variation in the food environment of small and non-traditional stores across racial segregation and corporate status

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Abstract

Objective: We examined differences in consumer-level characteristics and structural resources and capabilities of small and nontraditional food retailers (i.e., corner stores, gas-marts, pharmacies, dollar stores) by racial segregation of store neighborhood and corporate status (corporate/franchise- versus independently-owned).

Design: Observational store assessments and manager surveys were used to examine availability-, affordability-, and marketing-related characteristics experienced by consumers as well as store resources (e.g., access to distributors) and perceived capabilities for healthful changes (e.g., reduce pricing on healthy foods). Cross-sectional regression analyses of store and manager data based on neighborhood segregation and store corporate status were conducted.

Setting: Small and non-traditional food stores in Minneapolis and St. Paul, MN, USA

Participants: 140 stores; 78 managers

Results: Several consumer- and structural-level differences occurred by corporate status, independent of residential segregation. Compared to independently-owned stores, corporate/franchise-owned stores were more likely to: not offer fresh produce; when offered, receive produce via direct delivery and charge higher prices; promote unhealthier consumer purchases; and have

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managers that perceived greater difficulty in making healthful changes ($P = 0.05$). Only two significant differences were identified by residential racial segregation. Stores in predominantly people of color communities (<30% Non-Hispanic White) had less availability of fresh fruit and less promotion of unhealthy impulse buys relative to stores in predominantly White communities ($P = 0.05$).

Conclusions: Corporate status appears to be a relevant determinant of the consumer-level food environment of small and nontraditional stores. Policies and interventions aimed at making these settings healthier may need to consider multiple social determinants to enable successful implementation.

Keywords

Food retail; Corner stores; healthy food availability; store managers

Introduction

Poor dietary intake has been identified as the leading risk factor of U.S. disease burden(1). An upstream contributor to this dietary behavior is the local food environment(2), and within this landscape, small and non-traditional food stores abound(3–5). Small and non-traditional food stores are comprised of retail outlets such as convenience stores, corner stores, dollar stores, pharmacies, and gas stations, serving as some of the most frequented food venues as well as convenient sources for in-between supermarket visits(4,6–10). Such stores are also known for offering an abundance of calorically-high, nutrient-low foods that customers purchase(6,11–14). Consequently, there is a need to further understand the contributing role of small and non-traditional food stores in shaping U.S. dietary health.

Over the past two decades, evidence has consistently identified disparities in the healthfulness of local food environments by race/ethnicity and socioeconomic position (2,4,15–19). These disparities are increasingly recognized to be nonrandom and shaped by an unequal distribution of power and resources that follow social identity groups and economic entities with varying market and political influence(20,21). Disparities have primarily been identified at the community-level of the local food environment, or the spatially-related aspects of food sources within a neighborhood (e.g., density of small and non-traditional food stores).(22) Disparities have also been identified at the consumer-level (i.e., what is encountered within a store),(22) which involve features increasingly linked with health behaviors and outcomes (e.g., customer purchasing, weight status).(9,12,23–27) However, limited research has examined whether consumer-level disparities exist among small and non-traditional food stores. In addition, we are unaware of any prior investigations that examined whether inequalities exist across more structural store factors (e.g., refrigeration availability for produce, relationships with suppliers), which influence consumer-level experiences around product availability, prices, and marketing. Examining whether differences in consumer-level features map onto differences in store resources and capabilities for healthful changes could help to better inform interventions(8,28) aimed at improving healthy food availability in these small and non-traditional venues.(29–33)

In this investigation, we examined consumer-level features and the resources and capabilities of small and non-traditional food stores across two social determinants that reflect unjust imbalances in power, means, and capital. Specifically, we examined store features across (a) the racial segregation of a store's residential neighborhood and (b) a store's ownership status (i.e., corporate-, franchised- or independently-owned). Racial residential segregation is a neighborhood living condition that reflects a long and persistent history of institutional racism in the U.S. (i.e., the unequal allocation of resources, influence, and opportunity based on race and favoring groups identified as White).(34,35). Institutional policies beginning in the 19th century forced the residential separation of races, which aimed to insulate White Americans from social interactions with anyone not considered White.(36) While a number of studies have previously examined consumer-level features of the local food environment by similar indicators of racism(37–41), few have examined such features specifically across small and non-traditional food stores (3,5). Furthermore, it remains unknown whether variation in these stores by racial segregation exists among consumer-level features beyond availability (e.g., marketing).

In addition, whether a store operates through a larger corporate infrastructure versus relatively independently is a marker of the ways modern capitalism intersects with the local food environment. Stores that are corporately-owned and/or franchised can have access to notable resources and infrastructure(42,43), which may considerably influence what is experienced in the store by consumers as well as what resources a store has to support the stocking and/or promotion of certain healthful products. Comparatively, independently-owned stores likely do not possess the financial resources of chain stores, but may have less bureaucratic structures which may increase their adaptability to consumer changes or other pressures(42–44). However, the dearth of evidence examining differences in consumer-level features and store practices by different ownership models across the public health nutrition literature makes these assertions largely unsubstantiated.

To address the literature gaps described above, we examined differences in consumer-level characteristics among small and non-traditional food retailers across neighborhood racial segregation and corporate status. Specifically, we examined differences in the availability, affordability, and marketing characteristics experienced by customers within a store, as well as structural store resources and capabilities relevant to these consumer-level features.

Methods

Study Design and Population

Data were collected as part of a larger study, STORE (STaple Foods ORdinance Evaluation) —a natural experiment evaluating a local ordinance which created minimum stocking requirements of healthy foods in food stores for the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA(45). Briefly, the 2014 Staple Foods Ordinance requires grocery stores with a business license issued by the city of Minneapolis to stock minimum quantities and varieties of products in ten staple food and beverage categories (e.g., fruits and vegetables, whole grains, low-fat dairy). Data for the current study were collected at baseline (July to November 2014), prior to the ordinance implementation, from stores in Minneapolis and an adjacent

city, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA, which served as the larger study's comparison. The Institutional Review Board of the University of Minnesota approved this study.

We randomly selected food stores from lists of licensed grocery retailers in both cities. The Minneapolis list was obtained from the Minneapolis Health Department and the St. Paul list was obtained from the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. Based on these lists and prior to the random selection of stores, those exempt from the Minneapolis policy as well as comparable stores in St. Paul were excluded from our sample, including: 1) stores in the core downtown commercial districts, and 2) small accessory stores not expected to stock an array of staple foods (e.g., liquor stores, specialty shops, and other small vendors such as produce stands). We also limited the study to stores most likely to be affected by the policy and therefore excluded stores that were likely to be already surpassing the new policy standards, including supermarkets and stores listed in the statewide database as authorized retailers in the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program. Finally, we excluded stores with invalid addresses. Of the 255 eligible stores, we randomly selected 180 for study participation (90 Minneapolis, 90 St. Paul). After a pre-data collection store visit, an additional 23 stores were deemed ineligible due to the exclusion criteria listed above. Prior to data collection, stores received a mailed letter in advance describing the study, and 140 (of 157 remaining) retailers actively gave consent for study participation (See Figure 1).

Data Collection and Measures

Data were collected at participating stores during in-person store visits using an observational store assessment and a manager survey. Teams of two data collectors conducted the store visits primarily on weekdays between 10am and 7pm. After receiving verbal approval from the store manager or employee, data collectors completed the store assessment and asked store owners or managers (referred to as "managers" from here forward) to also participate in an interviewer-administered manager survey. Items on the manager survey were informed from prior survey research with small food retailers(46,47). New items developed by the research team were pilot tested with approximately 3–4 local retailers for face validity, which resulted in minor wording alterations prior to data collection. Of the 140 participating stores at baseline, 78 managers consented to participating in the manager survey (See Figure 1).

Racial Segregation.—We operationalized racial segregation using the percent of Non-Hispanic White residents in each store's census tract (median= 60.7%) with data from the 2009–2013 American Community Survey (ACS). This operationalization has limitations, as the degree of segregation and the effects these may have on health, wellbeing, and opportunity for individuals and the neighborhood vary considerably across different racial groups not socially-identified as White. However, negotiating the sample size of our dataset with our goals of examining racial segregation, we used the following categories: predominantly white (>70% Non-Hispanic White; n= 46 stores), racially mixed (30–70% Non-Hispanic White; n= 67), and predominantly people of color (POC; <30% Non-Hispanic White; n =26).

Corporate Status.—Store corporate status was determined primarily from the manager survey. Managers reported whether the store was independently-owned, corporately-owned, or part of a franchise. We collapsed franchise and corporately-owned stores into the same category to compare to independently-owned retailers. For stores where ownership status was not available from the manager survey, two study team members (CEC and MNL) determined corporate vs. independent status based on publicly available information about the store, such as name and the number of locations the store had. Stores that were part of well-known chains (e.g., Walgreens, Holiday Stations) were assigned corporate status; stores that had only one location were deemed independent.

Availability characteristics.—Availability characteristics included store characteristics and manager perceptions related to the healthfulness of food and beverage products available for purchase, which were measured by observational store assessments or the manager surveys.

Fresh fruit and fresh vegetables offered were observed during the store assessment with an instrument adapted from the tool previously used in stores to evaluate changes in WIC packages(48). The adapted instrument guided data collection on the availability, quality, and varieties of 69 food and beverage items (e.g., dairy, juice, fruit, vegetables, refined grains), and inter-rater reliability, which was evaluated during data collector training, was above 80% for all items(31,49,50). For this study, we used data relevant to assessing if stores offered *any* fresh fruit (yes vs. no) and *any* fresh vegetables (yes vs. no).

Shelf space ratio for healthy-to-unhealthy food assessed the shelf space of fresh fruits and vegetables (healthy) relative to the shelf space for nonalcoholic beverages with nutritive and non-nutritive sweeteners and salty snacks (unhealthy).(23) The measure provides a general understanding of customers' relative exposure to healthy and unhealthy foods; and selection of unhealthy categories was informed by prior research, which indicated small food retailers found salty snacks and sugary beverages as the most important unhealthy products in attracting customers to their stores(46). Shelf space was measured during the store assessment, using a standard tape measure, in inches and rounded to the nearest foot. Unhealthy beverages included all nonalcoholic beverages except for unflavored water, unsweetened milk, and 100% juice. Salty snacks included chips, popped and/or flavored popcorn, salted meat snacks, or similar processed salty foods, and excluded nuts, seeds, rice cakes, or plain crackers. Inter-rater agreement for shelf space measures, which was conducted during baseline data collection, ranged from 72% (salty snacks) to 89% (vegetables); and those measured by the data collector completing the entire observational store assessment were used.

Refrigeration for fresh produce was assessed with an item on the manager survey asking whether refrigeration or coolers for fresh fruits and vegetables is available and already occurring in their store (yes vs. no).

Fresh fruit and fresh vegetables obtained via distributor/store delivery were assessed only among stores that were observed to carry these items; managers responded to the survey item, "Please let me know how you mostly obtain these products for your store: self-supply/

cash and carry, a general distributor, or direct store delivery”(47). Self-supply included items that were independently purchased by a store employee from a warehouse, club store, and/or larger supermarket, and general distributor or direct store delivery included items that were ordered and delivered directly to the store; responses were dichotomized to self-supply/cash and carry vs. general distributor/direct delivery.

Perceived difficulty to obtain fresh and healthier food products from a distributor was assessed with a 3-item scale (Cronbach’s alpha= 0.78) that captured general ability to work with a supplier of healthier foods (e.g., “How difficult would it be for you to work with a distributor or wholesaler to obtain (more) fresh produce to sell in your store?”). All managers rated the difficulty (1= extremely easy and 5= extremely difficult) to work with a distributor or wholesaler to obtain (or to obtain more): (1) fresh produce, (2) products high in whole grains, and (3) canned fruit and vegetables. Scores were averaged across the three survey items.

Perceived difficulty to reduce unhealthy and increase healthy food shelf space was also assessed with a 3-item scale (Cronbach’s alpha= 0.73). All managers again rated the difficulty (1= extremely easy and 5= extremely difficult) for reducing the store’s shelf space for stocking chips/salty snacks and soda pop (2 items) and increasing the amount of shelf space for healthier snacks and beverages (1 item); scores were averaged across the three survey items.

Affordability characteristics.—Affordability characteristics included store features and manager perceptions around the prices of healthful food and beverage products.

Prices for the three most common fresh fruits and fresh vegetables offered across the study sample were recorded by data collectors on the adapted instrument for 69 food and beverage items(48); prices represent price per item.

Perceived difficulty to reduce pricing on healthier snacks was reported by all managers with a single survey item, and response options ranged from 1= extremely easy to 5= extremely difficult.

Marketing characteristics.—Marketing characteristics involved factors related to the healthfulness of *interior advertisements* and *impulse buys* in stores and were measured using a modified tool(51) originally developed by the CX³ retail scoring system(52). Inter-rater agreement, which was assessed during data collector training, ranged from 88% to 100% for advertising and impulse buys characteristics.

Data collectors recorded whether there were any interior advertisements for “healthy” items (e.g., fruits and vegetables, whole grains, beans, nuts and seeds) and “unhealthy” items (e.g., sugar-sweetened beverages, sweet desserts, candy, chips and other salty snacks). Advertisements next to, below, or on the floor standing at the checkout or hanging from the store’s ceiling were assessed. In this study, we measured if stores had *any healthy advertisements* (yes vs. no) and *any unhealthy interior advertisements* (yes vs. no).

Impulse buys included the placement of “healthy” (e.g., fresh fruit) and “unhealthy” (e.g., soda, chips) items within reach of the cash register to promote unplanned purchasing at checkout. We report whether stores had *any healthy impulse buys* (yes vs. no) and *any unhealthy impulse buys* (yes vs. no).

Other descriptive store characteristics.—Other descriptive characteristics of stores and their neighborhoods included store type (i.e., gas-mart, dollar store, pharmacy, or corner store/small grocer), whether they accepted Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, the median household income in a store’s census tract as well as the percent of households in a store’s census tract that fell at or below 130% of the poverty line (i.e., current income eligibility for SNAP benefits based on 2009–2013 ACS data).

Statistical Analysis

For descriptive purposes, we assessed how store characteristics (store type, SNAP status) and neighborhood characteristics (percent of families at or below 130% of the federal poverty level and median household income) varied by both racial segregation and corporate status as well as assessed how corporate status varied by racial segregation. Given that only 78 managers participated, we also examined whether differences in store characteristics (i.e., SNAP participation, corporate/franchise vs. independent) and characteristics of a store’s neighborhood (i.e., percent Non-Hispanic White in census tract, located in low-income and low-access census tract) occurred by manager participation and did not identify any significant differences. We then computed a series of regression models (logistic for binary outcomes, linear for continuous outcomes) for each of the availability, affordability and marketing measures (dependent variables) with corporate status and racial segregation treated as independent variables. For each dependent variable, we first computed a model with each independent variable separately, followed by a model with both independent variables (corporate status and racial segregation) together in one model. Since estimates were similar, we present the means and proportions only from the models that included both corporate status and racial segregation. All analyses were conducted using SAS/STAT 9.4 (Cary, NC). Significance was assessed at $P = 0.05$.

Results

Descriptive Characteristics

Table 1 presents descriptive characteristics of small and non-traditional food stores in the sample. Approximately one-fifth of stores were located in predominantly POC neighborhoods, one-third located in predominantly White neighborhoods, and half located in Racially Mixed neighborhoods. Approximately half of stores were corporate or franchise-owned, and corporate/franchise-owned stores made up a greater proportion of the stores in the predominantly White neighborhoods compared to stores in predominantly POC neighborhoods (58.7% and 34.6%, respectively). Poverty status also varied across racial segregation, as the percent of families at or below 130% of the poverty line was three times greater in predominantly POC compared to predominantly White communities (60.3% v. 19.3%). Store type was also notably different across racial segregation categories, with dollar stores making up a larger proportion of stores in predominantly POC neighborhoods

and pharmacies a larger proportion in predominantly White neighborhoods. In addition, the majority of gas-marts, dollar stores, and pharmacies were corporate/franchise-owned; whereas, all corner stores/small grocers were independently-owned.

Availability

Table 2 presents the means and prevalences of availability characteristics across racial segregation categories and ownership status. Adjusting for corporate status, offering fresh fruit was the only characteristic that significantly differed by racial segregation. Stores in predominantly White communities were more likely to carry fresh fruit (75.9%) than stores in predominantly POC communities (50.9%).

In contrast, several significant differences were observed by corporate status, while adjusting for the effects of racial segregation (Table 2). In comparison to independently-owned stores, corporate/franchise-owned stores were less likely to offer fresh fruit and fresh vegetables and had a lower healthy-to-unhealthy shelf space ratio. When corporate stores offered fresh fruit and vegetables, they were more likely to report receiving these products via direct store delivery while independent stores relied more on self-supply. In addition, managers of corporate/franchise-owned stores perceived a greater difficulty in modifying shelf space to increase space for healthy foods and decrease space for unhealthy products.

Affordability

As presented in Table 3, no significant differences in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables were observed across racial segregation categories. Few significant differences in prices were observed by corporate status, and when they occurred (i.e., for bananas and lettuce), mean pricing was lower in independently-owned stores compared to corporate/franchise-owned stores. Additionally, managers of independently-owned stores perceived significantly less difficulty in reducing the price on healthier products than managers of corporate/franchise-owned stores.

Marketing

Table 4 presents the prevalence of marketing characteristics by racial segregation and corporate status. Though a nearly universal feature of stores overall, unhealthy impulse buy availability (i.e., unhealthy products within reach of the cash register) was significantly more common among stores in predominantly White versus predominantly POC communities (98.8 and 86.7%, respectively). Unhealthy impulse buys were also significantly more common among corporate/franchise-owned stores compared to independently-owned stores (98.8% and 85.4%, respectively), as were interior advertisements of unhealthy food and beverage products (Corporate/Franchise-Owned= 74.3% and Independently-Owned= 51.0%).

Discussion

This study aimed to examine differences in the consumer-level features and structural store resources and capabilities related to availability, affordability, and marketing among small and non-traditional food stores across racial residential segregation and corporate status.

Findings revealed few significant differences across racial residential segregation, which indicated that relative to stores in predominantly POC communities those in predominantly White communities had more availability of fresh fruit as well as more promotion of unhealthy impulse buys. In contrast, numerous differences in consumer-level characteristics and store resources and capabilities were identified by corporate status, suggesting that independent versus corporate- and franchise-owned stores had more healthful consumer-level features overall and were more capable of making healthful store changes; however, independent stores simultaneously possessed a more limited infrastructure for offering healthful food and beverages (e.g., direct delivery of fresh produce).

Prior evidence has identified inequalities in consumer-level features by residential segregation and other indicators of racism across a variety of food venues (i.e., supermarkets, convenience stores).^(3,5,37–41) As a result, we anticipated observing similar disparities among small and non-traditional food stores, though only identified significant differences for two store-level characteristics. Specifically, we identified that stores in predominantly White versus POC communities were significantly more likely to offer fresh fruit as well as have unhealthy impulse buys. Using a relative count of healthier to unhealthy food and beverage products in a nationwide study, Zenk and colleagues (2014) identified similar differences in the availability of healthy foods among limited-service stores.⁽⁵⁾ They identified less healthy food availability to be a characteristic of Non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, and Non-Hispanic Other communities relative to Non-Hispanic White communities,⁽⁵⁾ potentially compounding racial/ethnic disparities well-documented at the community-level of the food environment (e.g., fewer supermarkets among communities of color than White communities). In addition, we identified unhealthy impulse buys to be significantly more common among stores in predominantly White neighborhoods, which may indicate an intentional action by stores in POC communities to be healthier. On the other hand, this difference may represent an inequality in the opportunities small stores in POC communities have for gaining access to cooperative marketing agreements where product manufacturers pay retailers for product placement at checkouts.⁽⁵³⁾

Given the considerable evidence documenting disparities across racial/ethnic communities at both the community-^(15, 17, 18) and consumer-levels,^(3,5,37–41) several explanations should be considered to clarify the limited number of significant differences we observed. First, it may be possible that inequities in the food environment by racial segregation are more a feature at the community- rather than consumer-level (i.e., type of food venue versus within-store availability); as we observed unhealthy impulse buys (Prevalence= 87–98%) and a low healthy-to-unhealthy shelf space ratio (Range= 0.02–0.05) to both be nearly universal store features across residential segregation categories. It may also be possible that, if consumer-level differences exist, these may occur more among grocery stores and supermarkets⁽⁵⁴⁾ than small and non-traditional food retailers. In addition, due to the progressive ubiquity of unhealthy food venues, recent evidence suggests some narrowing in unhealthy food environment disparities over the past 40 years (e.g., proximity to fast food restaurants)⁽⁵⁵⁾ begging the question whether parallel trends are also occurring inside of small and non-traditional stores. Lastly, prior research has estimated that the difference by residential segregation in the healthfulness of foods available in small stores varied depending on the racial/ethnic make-up of the community (i.e., the difference between Non-

Hispanic White and Non-Hispanic Black communities was twice as large as the estimated difference between Non-Hispanic White and Non-Hispanic Other).(5) Thus, it is possible that by collapsing stores from all communities of color to accommodate the limited sample size in our study we attenuated our ability to detect these meaningful racial/ethnic differences.

In contrast, we identified many significant differences by corporate status, suggesting that, compared to independently-owned stores, corporate- and franchise-owned stores: offer fewer healthful products, particularly relative to unhealthy products; where significant differences in fresh produce prices existed by corporate status, corporate stores charged more; and, corporate stores' marketing features were more likely to encourage unhealthy product purchases. At the same time, corporate stores had more resources and infrastructure to support more healthful consumer purchases (e.g., fresh produce is almost universally received via direct store delivery versus self-supply), despite appearing to support and promote the opposite.

We also observed that managers of corporate- versus independently-owned stores perceived that it would be more difficult to change store practices to encourage more healthful products (e.g., reduce pricing on healthy options, reducing shelf space for unhealthy and increasing it for healthy products). Rather than reflecting an individually-held characteristic of managers, this finding may reflect characteristics of the system of power and decision-making among corporate versus independent stores, which is likely to be more complex in those corporately-owned (i.e., several decision-makers must agree to changes rather than a single owner). As such, managers of corporate stores may be evaluating a store's capability for healthful change in terms of their constrained autonomy as a manager in a corporate system or in terms of the values and willingness they perceive of the corporation. Either way, these findings should likely not be interpreted as *store* disempowerment, given that corporate stores possessed more advantageous resources and infrastructure for supporting healthier products, which places them in a more viable position for making healthful changes. Conversely, for independently-owned stores, these findings indicate that they may instead need additional support to structurally facilitate similar healthful change.

The ownership, or corporate, status of stores is a largely unexamined feature in food environment research, with previous studies often grouping by store type (i.e., supermarkets, grocery stores, limited-service stores) rather than considering if differences exist among chain and independent lines. While store type, even among small and non-traditional stores, is an important construct and may be a key contributor to the differences by corporate status we observed, it may be important to go beyond simply focusing on the store type and services offered (e.g., gas, pharmacy) and examining what, if any, differences exist among positions of power, means, and influence. Despite the unique contributions of our study to the literature, our operationalization of corporate status is a fairly blunt measure; differences in resources, capabilities, and infrastructure may exist across different corporations and/or different franchise models, and future research that aims to understand more about these nuances could help to identify strategies that might even translate to independently-owned stores (e.g., developing a food cooperative across a group of small stores).

Future research on all food venues may also benefit from examining consumer and resource characteristics across both store type (e.g., grocery stores, supermarkets, gas station) and ownership status (e.g., corporate or chain versus independent). In addition, our study is the first we are aware of that examined the consumer-level food environment by ownership status alongside the racial residential segregation of a store's neighborhood. As these things appear to vary together (i.e., corporate stores make up a greater proportion of small and non-traditional food stores in predominantly White versus predominantly POC neighborhoods), future investigations with adequately-powered sample sizes may benefit from examining the potential additive and/or multiplicative effects (i.e., interactions) between these determinants on what is offered, priced, and marketed among food stores.

Strengths and Limitations

In the interpretation of study findings, strengths and limitations must also be considered. Strengths of this study include the random sampling frame for small and nontraditional food stores; examining consumer-level features across a variety of domains, including availability, affordability, and marketing via observational data; and mutually adjusting for the independent effects of residential racial segregation and corporate status. Limitations of our study include the small sample size for each racial segregation category, which may have limited our ability to detect small to medium effect sizes as well as to make more nuanced comparisons among stores in communities of different dominant racial/ethnic groups (e.g., Non-Hispanic Black dominant, Non-Hispanic Asian dominant, Hispanic dominant). Sample size was also a limitation for certain consumer-level outcomes, such as method of stocking for fresh produce and pricing of vegetables, in which the sample size was limited to only those stores offering the product (e.g., only 25 stores of the entire sample offered onions and 15 stores offered lettuce). In addition, just over half of store managers participated in the self-report manager survey at baseline. The healthy-to-unhealthy shelf space ratio also has limitations, as unhealthy products were limited to two categories and healthy products to fresh produce; restricting the measure to these categories was required to obtain a feasible relative measure as well as limit its intrusiveness on the store (i.e., data collectors used a tape measure while customers shopped). Finally, the cross-sectional analysis prevents determining the temporality of the identified associations, and findings can only be generalized to small and non-traditional stores that are not WIC eligible.

Conclusions

In summary, findings from this study extend the evidence base for local food environment disparities by examining consumer-level and upstream, structural differences across the racial residential segregation of a store's neighborhood and the ownership, or corporate, status of a store. This study focused on identifying differences among small and non-traditional food stores, as they remain a relevant contributor to the dietary behavior of the U.S. urban population. Findings presented here justify the need for additional investigations into food environment inequities across less-examined social determinants, such as corporate status. Findings also suggest that policies and interventions aimed at improving the healthfulness of the consumer-level food environment may need to consider the unique

challenges and differences in resources and capabilities across multiple social determinants to enable successful implementation.

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Abbreviations:

ACS	American Community Survey
POC	people of color
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
WIC	Women, Infants, and Children Program

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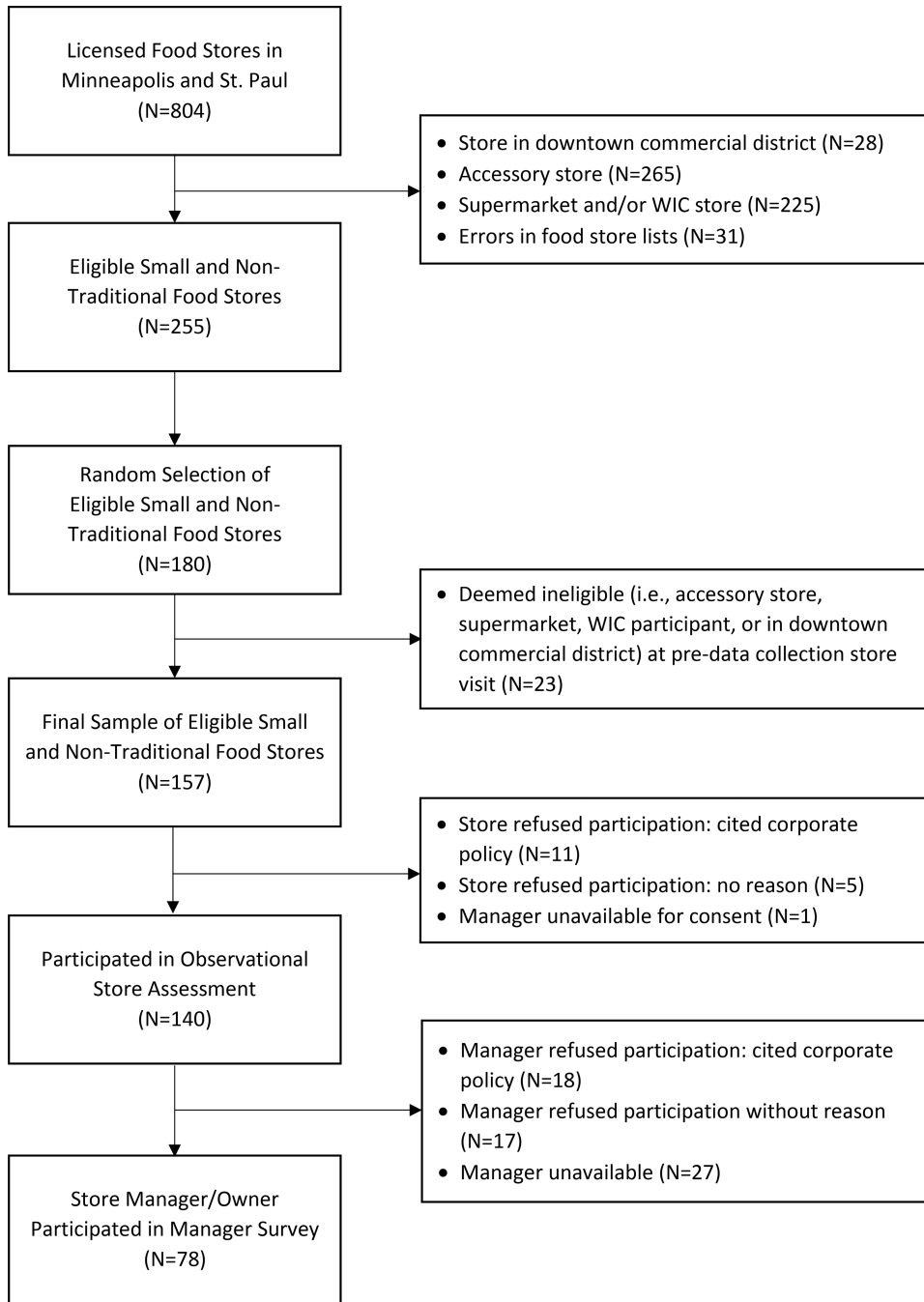


Figure 1. Flow Diagram of Small and Non-Traditional Food Store and Manager Recruitment at Baseline in 2014

Characteristics of surveyed stores (n=140) in Minneapolis and St. Paul, MN, USA by racial segregation and corporate status

Table 1-

	RACIAL SEGREGATION			CORPORATE STATUS		
	White Dominant	Racially Mixed	POC Dominant	Corporate/Franchise	Independently Owned	
	% (N)			% (N)		
Total	33.1 (46)	48.2 (67)	18.7 (26)	51.1 (71)	48.9 (68)	
Store Type						
Corner/Small Grocer	34.8 (16)	41.8 (28)	38.5 (10)	0	79.4 (54)	
Gas-Mart	39.1 (18)	35.8 (24)	30.8 (8)	54.9 (39)	16.2 (11)	
Dollar Store	4.4 (2)	7.5 (5)	23.1 (6)	15.5 (11)	2.9 (2)	
Pharmacy	21.7 (10)	14.9 (10)	7.7 (2)	29.6 (21)	1.5 (1)	
SNAP benefits						
Accepts	93.5 (43)	94.0 (63)	100 (26)	95.8 (68)	94.1 (64)	
Does not accept	6.5 (3)	6.0 (4)	0	4.2 (3)	5.9 (4)	
Corporate Status						
Corporate/Franchise	58.7 (27)	52.2 (35)	34.6 (9)	-	-	
Independently Owned	41.3 (19)	47.8 (32)	65.4 (17)	-	-	
	Mean (SD)			Mean (SD)		
Percent of Families	19.3 (20.4)	39.3 (14.0)	60.3 (15.2)	32.6 (21.3)	40.8 (21.9)	
Median Household Income (USD \$/year) for Families in Store Neighborhoods	61721.2 (26643.5)	41597.5 (12846.0)	30554.2 (9501.4)	48443.2 (21826.0)	43840.5 (21116.6)	

POC, people of color.

Adjusted[§] prevalence and means of availability characteristics by racial segregation and corporate status

Table 2-

	N	RACIAL SEGREGATION [§]			CORPORATE STATUS [§]		
		White Dominant	Racially Mixed	POC Dominant	Corporate/ Franchise	Independently Owned	% (95% CI)
Fresh Fruit Offered	138	75.9 (61.4–86.1) ^a	66.2 (53.8–76.7) ^{a,b}	50.9 (31.9–69.6) ^b	55.6 (61.1–82.8) ^d	73.3 (42.8–67.7) ^e	
Fresh Vegetables Offered	138	60.0 (44.7–73.6)	50.5 (38.1–62.9)	36.7 (20.3–57.0)	33.7 (23.0–46.5) ^d	64.5 (52.1–75.2) ^e	
Refrigeration for Fresh Produce Available	78*	18.1 (8.2–35.2)	21.0 (10.0–38.9)	40.8 (17.8–68.8)	37.3 (22.5–55.1)	16.5 (7.5–32.5)	
Fresh Fruit Obtained via Distributor/ Store Delivery (versus self-supply)	52*	63.3 (37.6–83.2)	43.2 (17.8–72.8)	49.8 (12.4–87.4)	84.4 (58.1–95.5) ^d	18.1 (7.8–36.5) ^e	
Fresh Vegetables Obtained via Distributor/ Store Delivery (versus self-supply) [‡]	33*	70.3 (49.1–91.6)	52.5 (26.6–78.4)	90.7 (48.1–100)	100 (72.2–100) ^d	39.8 (20.4–59.2) ^e	
			Mean (95% CI)			Mean (95% CI)	
Perceived Difficulty to Obtain Fresh and Healthier Foods from Distributor (Range: 1–5)	73*	2.8 (2.4–3.2)	3.3 (2.9–3.7)	2.8 (2.2–3.4)	3.1 (2.7–3.5)	2.8 (2.4–3.2)	
Shelf Space Ratio: Healthy-to-Unhealthy Food Ratio	137	0.05 (0.02–0.08)	0.05 (0.03–0.07)	0.02 (0.00–0.06)	0.01 (0.00–0.03) ^d	0.07 (0.05–0.10) ^e	
Perceived Difficulty to Reduce Unhealthy/Increase Healthy Food [†] Shelf Space (Range: 1–5)	75*	3.5 (3.2–3.9)	3.6 (3.2–4.0)	3.2 (2.7–3.8)	3.9 (3.6–4.2) ^d	3.0 (2.7–3.4) ^e	

POC, people of color.

[§]Models are mutually adjusted for racial segregation and corporate status.

[‡]Results are from a linear model because logistic model would not converge

[†]Unhealthy food: soda pop, chips & salty snacks; Healthy food: pretzels, low-fat chips & water.

Different superscripts distinguish significant differences ($P < 0.05$) among racial segregation categories (a,b) and among corporate status categories (d,e). Categories sharing same superscript were not significantly different.

Sample size varies based on data source of either manager self-report survey data (*) or observational store data (no asterisks).

Table 3-

Adjusted[§] means of affordability characteristics by racial segregation and corporate status

	N*	RACIAL SEGREGATION [§]			CORPORATE STATUS [§]		
		White Dominant	Racially Mixed	POC Dominant	Corporate/ Franchise	Independently Owned	
		Mean (95% CI)			Mean (95% CI)		
Most Offered Fresh Fruit							
Bananas (USD, \$ per item)	64	0.51 (0.46–0.55)	0.45 (0.41–0.49)	0.52 (0.44–0.61)	0.55 (0.50–0.60) ^d	0.44 (0.39–0.49) ^e	
Apples (USD, \$ per item)	56	0.92 (0.83–1.01)	0.84 (0.75–0.93)	0.83 (0.67–1.00)	0.84 (0.75–0.92)	0.89 (0.80–0.99)	
Oranges (USD, \$ per item)	47	0.94 (0.76–1.11)	0.84 (0.67–1.01)	1.25 (1.00–1.52)	0.88 (0.77–0.99)	0.92 (0.80–1.04)	
Most Offered Fresh Vegetables							
Onions (USD, \$ per item)	25	0.67 (0.38–0.96)	0.70 (0.41–0.99)	0.68 (0.13–1.22)	0.79 (0.28–1.30)	0.58 (0.39–0.77)	
Tomatoes (USD, \$ per item)	18	1.06 (0.52–1.60)	1.30 (0.68–1.93)	0.79 (0.00–1.60)	1.32 (0.48–2.15)	0.79 (0.40–1.18)	
Lettuce (USD, \$ per item)	15	3.31 (2.71–3.90)	3.37 (2.48–4.27)	3.21 (1.47–4.94)	4.51 (3.30–5.73) ^d	2.08 (1.44–2.71) ^e	
Mean (95% CI)							
Perceived Difficulty to Reduce Pricing on Healthier Snacks (range: 1–5)	73*	3.5 (3.0–4.0)	3.2 (2.7–3.8)	3.8 (3.0–4.6)	3.9 (3.4–4.4) ^d	3.1 (2.7–3.6) ^e	

POC, people of color.

[§] Models are mutually adjusted for racial segregation and corporate status.

Different superscripts distinguish significant differences ($P < 0.05$) among corporate status categories (d,e). There were no significant differences among racial segregation categories.

Sample size varies based on data source of either manager self-report survey data (*) or observational store data (no asterisks), sample size for observational data also varies based on availability of produce in stores.

Adjusted[§] prevalence of marketing characteristics by racial segregation and corporate status

Table 4-

	N	RACIAL SEGREGATION [§]			CORPORATE STATUS [§]		
		White Dominant	Racially Mixed	POC Dominant	Corporate/ Franchise	Independently Owned	% (95% CI)
Healthy Interior Advertisements	138	22.1 (12.3–36.5)	22.9 (14.3–34.7)	12.6 (4.1–32.7)	25.0 (15.4–38.0)	13.7 (7.2–24.5)	
Unhealthy Interior Advertisements	138	68.7 (53.5–80.7)	61.3 (48.9–72.5)	60.0 (39.7–77.3)	74.3 (62.1–83.6) ^d	51.0 (38.9–63.1) ^e	
Healthy Impulse Buys	139	25.7 (15.1–40.2)	29.7 (20.0–41.7)	35.3 (19.4–55.2)	32.2 (21.8–44.9)	28.0 (18.5–40.0)	
Unhealthy Impulse Buys [‡]	139	98.8 (91.6–100) ^a	90.8 (84.8–96.7) ^{ab}	86.7 (77.0–96.4) ^b	98.8 (92.6–100) ^d	85.4 (79.3–91.4) ^e	

POC, people of color.

[§]Models are mutually adjusted for racial segregation and corporate status.

[‡]Results are from a linear model because logistic model would not converge

Different superscripts distinguish significant differences ($P < 0.05$) among racial segregation categories (a,b) and among corporate status categories (d,e). Categories sharing same superscript were not significantly different.