NEW YORK
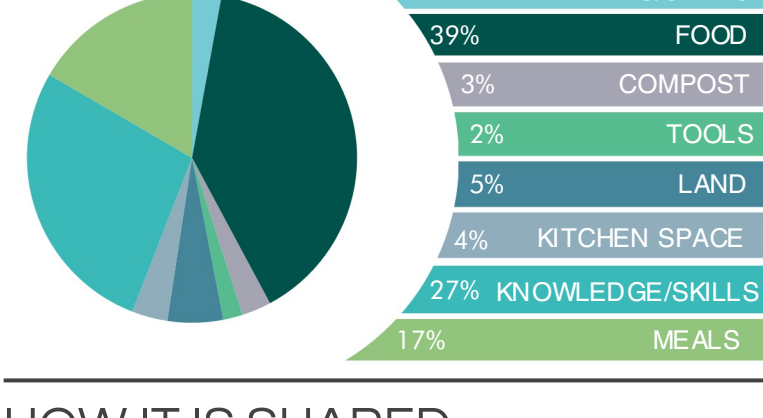
New York is ranked 2nd in the SHARECITY100 Database of global ICT-mediated food sharing, with 185 initiatives currently active in the city.
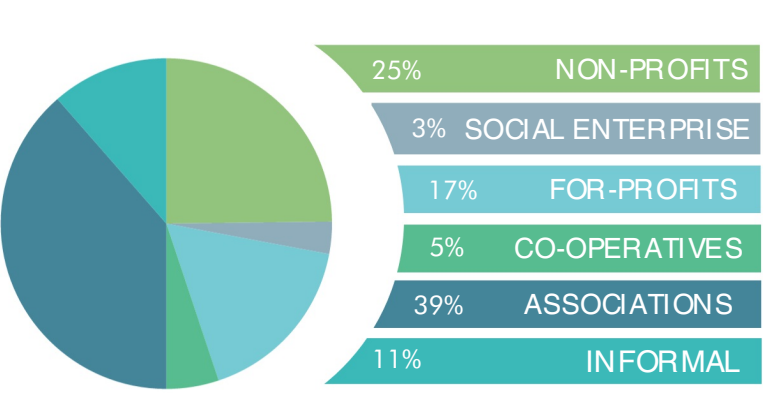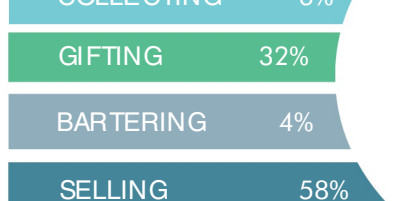

WHAT IS SHARED

3%	PLANTS/SEEDS
39%	FOOD
3%	COMPOST
2%	TOOLS
5%	LAND
4%	KITCHEN SPACE
27%	KNOWLEDGE/SKILLS
17%	MEALS

40% of New York food sharing initiatives share multiple things. Food (including fruits, vegetables, meat, fish and food products not combined or prepared into a meal), are most frequently shared, making up 39% of all sharing activities, followed by knowledge and skills, and meals. Tools, compost, plants, and seeds are shared least by food sharing initiatives in New York City.

HOW IT IS SHARED

Selling is the most common form of exchange by food sharing initiatives in New York, followed by gifting. Collecting and bartering occur relatively infrequently. 22% of initiatives share via multiple forms of exchange, the most common combination being gifting and selling.

COLLECTING	6%
GIFTING	32%
BARTERING	4%
SELLING	58%

SHARING ORGANISATION

25%	NON-PROFITS
3%	SOCIAL ENTERPRISE
17%	FOR-PROFITS
5%	CO-OPERATIVES
39%	ASSOCIATIONS
11%	INFORMAL

Associations (including clubs and networks) are the most frequent organisational structure employed by food sharing initiatives in New York, followed by non-profits and charities. Social enterprise and co-operatives are relatively rare. 23% of Berlin initiatives employ more than one organisational structure within their operations.

GEOGRAPHY & POLITICS

The City of New York is the most populous city in the United States and centre of the New York metropolitan area. It is composed of five boroughs and counties: Brooklyn (Kings County), Queens (Queens County), Manhattan (New York County), The Bronx (Bronx County), and Staten Island (Richmond County). The city is located at the southern coastal tip of New York State, where the Hudson River meets the Atlantic Ocean, and has a land mass of 783.83 square km, a population of 8.5 million, a density of 10,831 people per square km, and 836.86 km of coastline (1).

New York is a metropolitan municipality that is governed by a Mayor and City Council. The city government is responsible for public education, correctional institutions, public safety, recreational facilities, sanitation, water supply, and welfare services. For more than a decade the city has been a laboratory for a suite of progressive food policy and public health reforms pioneered by the Mayor's office of Food Policy.
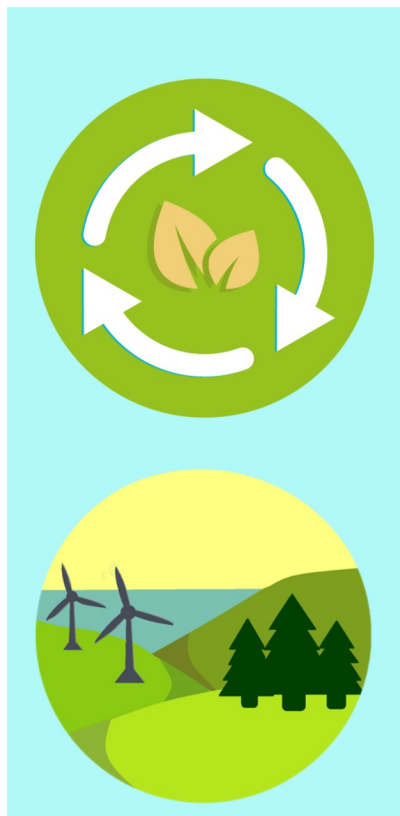
ECONOMY & SOCIETY

New York is an international hub for banking and finance, services, tourism, retailing, world trade, real estate, media, art, theatre, fashion, advertising, medical research, non-profits, and technology. It ranks 2nd in the 2016 Global City Index which assesses the current performance of 125 cities across a number of key performance indicators (2). It has some of the highest real estate values in the USA and high rates of Foreign Direct Investment (3). In October 2016, the City's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.9% (4). The birthplace of Occupy Wall Street, New York City is also home to labour unions and numerous networks and alliances for solidarity economy, cooperative economics, immigrant workers, and economic justice. The City and State governments have also taken steps to regulate the sharing economy (5).

New York is the most culturally and linguistically diverse city in America, with 37% of the population being born outside of the USA, and 48% speaking a language other than English at home. Around a third of the population identifies as White and non-Hispanic, 29% as Hispanic or Latino, 25% as Black or African American, and 13% as Asian (1). New York is also among the most unequal cities in America. Just over 20% of the population have incomes below the federal poverty line (1), and a similar level of students eligible for free or reduced cost school lunch (6). More than half of New Yorkers pay in excess of 30% of their incomes in rent, and just under a third of housing units are owner occupied. These inequalities have major public health consequences, with data indicating that 16% of New Yorkers and 23% of children are food insecure, while 23% of Adults are obese, with higher rates in the Bronx and Staten Island (7).

FOOD, ENVIRONMENT & SUSTAINABILITY

New York City is a signatory on the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, and it has become a national leader in in food policies that target public health, sustainability, and waste. The City has created a multi-layered, data-driven set of policy interventions that reframe obesity and hunger as poverty issues, making sustainable and healthy eating collective and public concerns, rather than private and individual concerns (8). Several notable policies include: Executive Order No. 122 (2008) which created a Food Policy Coordinator position who is responsible for establishing NYC food standards for all food purchased, prepared, or served by city agencies and agency contractors (9); Local Law 48 (2011) which established a reporting requirement on the status of city owned property and will use data for a searchable database and map to encourage community food production on vacant land; Local Law 49 (2011) established new building codes for rooftop structures and greenhouses, thereby encouraging urban agriculture; and Local Law 52 (2011) which established a reporting requirement for a variety of city agencies and initiatives related to food and produced the Annual Food Metrics Report (10).

New Yorkers face geographically uneven risks related to flooding, air pollution, carcinogens, lead paint, hazardous waste (11), and food access (12). The city is home to three EPA Superfund sites (12), nearly 30,000 acres of parks and green spaces (13), more than 600 community gardens (14), and 225 community compost sites (15). New York is ranked 26th in the 2016 Arcadis Sustainable Cities Index and was selected as one of The Rockefeller Foundation's 100 Resilient Cities (16). It has committed to reducing its greenhouse gases by 80% by 2050 and becoming zero waste by 2030 (17), and is investing billions of dollars in coastal resiliency, green infrastructure, and flood mitigation projects. The City produces about 11 Metric tonnes of waste each day, of which roughly one quarter is food waste (18)(19), and it has passed several laws to promote residential, institutional, and commercial composting and divert organic waste from landfills (see Local Law 146). In 2013, the Mayor's Food Waste Challenge reduced waste by 2,268 metric tonnes in just six months (20)(21).

TECHNOLOGY

New York City has high rates of internet connectivity, although not all areas have equal access to high speed broadband (22). Under the program Connect IBZ the NYCEDC will expand broadband access to underserved industrial business zones (23). In 2016, the city launched LinkNYC the first of its kind smart city infrastructure for public internet. More than 7,500 public pay phones are being replaced with LinkNYC kiosks that offer free high speed broadband WiFi, phone calls, USB charging for electronic devices, and tablets with access to countless online city resources and maps (24).

SHARE CITY
Sustainability of city-based food sharing

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN
COLÁISTE NA TRÍONÓIDE, BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH

Horizon 2020
European Union funding
for Research & Innovation

European Research Council
Established by the European Commission

REFERENCES:

(1)   https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/3651000
(2)   https://atlkearney.com/documents/10192/8178456/Global+Cities+2016.pdf/8139cd44-c760-4a93-ad7d-11c5d347451a
(3)   http://fdiintelligence.com/Locations/New-York-City-is-number-one-in-Americas-for-FDI-job-creation
(4)   https://www.labor.ny.gov/stats/nyc/
(5)   http://www.nytimes.com/2016/10/22/technology/new-york-passes-law-airbnb.html?_r=0
(6)   http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
(7)   http://www.nyc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao/index.html
(8)   http://www.nyc.gov/research/publication/innovations-nyc-health-and-human-services-policy-food-policy
(9)   http://www1.nyc.gov/site/foodpolicy/index.page
(10)   http://www1.nyc.gov/assets/foodpolicy/downloads/pdf/2016-Food-Metrics-Report.pdf
(11)   http://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/
(12)   http://nag-brooklyn.org/toxicity-map/
(13)   https://www.epa.gov/superfund/search-superfund-sites-where-you-live
(14)   https://www.nycgovparks.org/about
(15)   http://www.greenthumbnyc.org/gardensearch.html
(16)   http://www1.nyc.gov/assets/sustainability/downloads/pdf/publications/New York City's Roadmap to 80 x 50_20160926_FOR WEB.pdf
(17)   https://www.arcadis.com/media/0/6/6/{06687980-3179-47AD-89FD-F6AFA76EBB73}Sustainable Cities Index 2016 Global Web.pdf
(18)   http://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dsny/zerowaste/residents.shtml
(19)   http://www.grownyc.org/recycling/facts
(20)   http://www1.nyc.gov/assets/sustainability/downloads/pdf/publications/New York City's Roadmap to 80 x 50_20160926_FOR WEB.pdf
(21)   http://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dsny/zerowaste/businesses/food-scraps-and-yard-waste.shtml
(22)   http://www1.nyc.gov/html/planyc2030/downloads/pdf/140422_PlaNYCP-Report_FINAL_Web.pdf
(23)   http://www.nycedc.com/program/connect-ibz
(24)   https://www.link.nyc/index.html