In San Francisco, the sharing economy is a major force in local food sharing, with initiatives currently active in the city.

WHAT IS SHARED

Sharing initiatives in San Francisco use more than one mode of exchange. Gifting is the most common form of exchange, followed by bartering, selling, and collecting. Composting and plants and seeds are least utilised modes of exchange.

HOW IT IS SHARED

The profit motive plays a role as the majority of for-profit food sharing enterprises use a business model to profit from food sharing. 19% of food sharing enterprises use a business model to make a profit.

SHARING ORGANISATION

People who want to share food in San Francisco are not restricted to specific social or professional circles. Social enterprise and co-operatives are the most common type of organisation for food sharing, followed by for-profits, non-profits, and informal groups.

GEOGRAPHY & POLITICS

San Francisco has a history of being a hotspot for alternative culture, and it has one of the highest concentrations of new immigrants and ethnically diverse populations in the country. As of 2014, 28% of San Francisco residents are at risk of being food insecure (7). In October 2014 the mayor announced an increase in the minimum wage, making the city among the first jurisdictions in the USA to do so. San Francisco has long had an active environmental community and in 2011 it was ranked the Greenest City in North America, scoring highly in categories such as recycling and composting.

ECONOMY & SOCIETY

San Francisco has the highest quality of living in the United States (28th in the 2016 Global City Index it was ranked 1st for outlook, driven by leisure and hospitality (3). The city's natural resources and cultural attractions have made tourism one of the city's leading industries, and it has become a major hub for technology and web-based services, particularly since the early 20th century. More recently it has become an international hub for technology and web-based services, particularly with the rise of companies such as YouTube, LinkedIn, and Airbnb.

FOOD, ENVIRONMENT & SUSTAINABILITY

San Francisco has been a leader in sustainable food policies, with the city having enacted the Food Service Waste Reduction Ordinance in 2007, which required food vendors to recycle and compost their waste. The city has also pioneered a number of policies to reduce waste, such as requiring all polystyrene food packaging to be recyclable by 2017, which will result in 77% of the city's waste being recycled. San Francisco has long had an active environmental community and in 2011 it was ranked the Greenest City in North America, scoring highly in categories such as recycling and composting.

TECHNOLOGY

San Francisco is home to some of the largest technology companies in the world, with the city being a major hub for technology and web-based services, particularly with the rise of companies such as YouTube, LinkedIn, and Airbnb. The city has also become a major hub for technology and web-based services, particularly with the rise of companies such as YouTube, LinkedIn, and Airbnb.

REFERENCES:

6. report-e.pdf
12. As above