University of Iowa Workplace Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) Program

University of Iowa School of Planning and Public Affairs MPA Capstone Presentation





Agenda

- Meet the Team
- Acknowledgements
- Project Purpose & Scope
- Guiding Principles
- Methods
- Analysis & Findings
- Recommendations
- Deliverables

Meet the Team



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Acknowledgements



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School of Planning and Public Affairs



Initiative for Sustainable Communities



Project Purpose & Scope

- Iowa Valley Resource Conservation & Development was awarded FMPP Grant from USDA in 2023 with the purpose to expand market access for farmers
- **Purpose:** Conduct a Feasibility Study of a workplace CSA voucher program at the University of Iowa
- **Scope:** Research similar programs at other Universities, engage with local stakeholders, and administer a policy analysis
- Provide recommendations based on findings, categorized into three phases





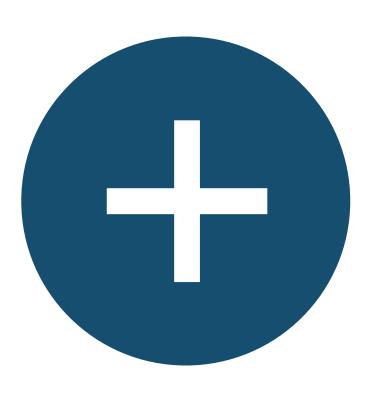
Guiding Principles



The 4 Es of Public Administration



Administrative Burdens



Positive Externalities

Methods











Analysis & Findings



Stakeholder Interview Analysis

Benefits Office

- No formal pilot process
- Benefit offerings for the following year are determined in Spring
- Implementing voucher or payroll deduction could be complicated
- No current benefits for local food or CSA shares
- Recommended working with Well-Being at Iowa

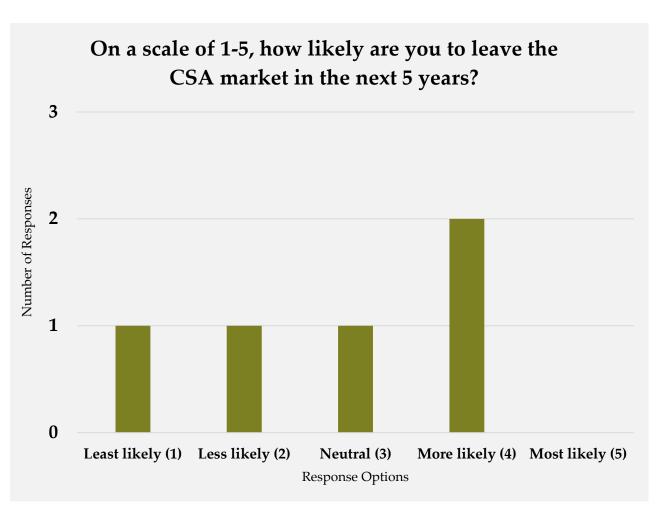
Well-Being at Iowa

- Oversees all wellness related benefits
- Key partner
- PHA survey results
- Interested in CSA program
- Pilot required
- Offered to assist with marketing and recruitment

Office of Sustainability and the Environment (OSE)

- Key partner and program champion
- Fits into existing sustainability initiatives
- Offered to assist with marketing and recruitment
- Plan to provide an intern

CSA Farmer Outreach Analysis



Positives and Opportunities	Challenges and Limitations	
Providing Community Connection to Local Foods	High, Up-Front Costs to Consumers	
Better Market Stability for Farmers; Recycling Local Dollars Through the Local	Lack of Accessibility of Pickup Times and Locations	
Economy	Limited Choice of Items in Each Share Box	
Opportunity of Choice for		
Consumers on Share-Type	Higher Challenges for Households with a Variety of Dietary Needs	
Possibility to Diversify One's Diet		

CSA Policy Analysis for the University of Iowa

 Recommends University of Iowa Well-Being Services implement an incomebased workplace CSA voucher program







Analysis Criteria	Impact Categories	Status Quo	Workplace CSA Promotion Program (No Voucher)	Income- Based Workplace CSA Voucher Program	Universal Workplace CSA Voucher Program
Equity	Access to benefits	Low access	Moderately low access	Highly accessible	Moderately high access
Effectiveness	1. Improveme nt of individual health	Very low effectiveness	Low effectiveness	Avg increase of 0.39 vegetable servings/day (per participant)	Avg increase of 0.21 vegetable servings/day (per participant)
	2. Healthcare cost savings	Very low effectiveness	Very low effectiveness	\$93,324 – \$132,209	\$95,133 – \$134,772
Cost	1. Monetary cost	\$0	\$0	~\$52,454 @ 289 vouchers (per year)	~\$100,541 @ 554 vouchers (per year)
	2. Administrat ive cost	0 FTE	0 FTE	0.5 FTE	0.5 FTE

Recommendations



Recommendations Overview

Phase 1: Planning and Establishing Partnerships

Phase 2: Implementation

Phase 3: Evaluation

Phase 1: Planning and Establishing Partnerships







Recruitment and Communication



Funding and Feasibility
Planning



Design Principles and Administrative Preparation

Phase 2: Implementation







Pilot Program Launch

Program Delivery

Participant Engagement

Phase 3: Evaluation



Ongoing Feedback Collection

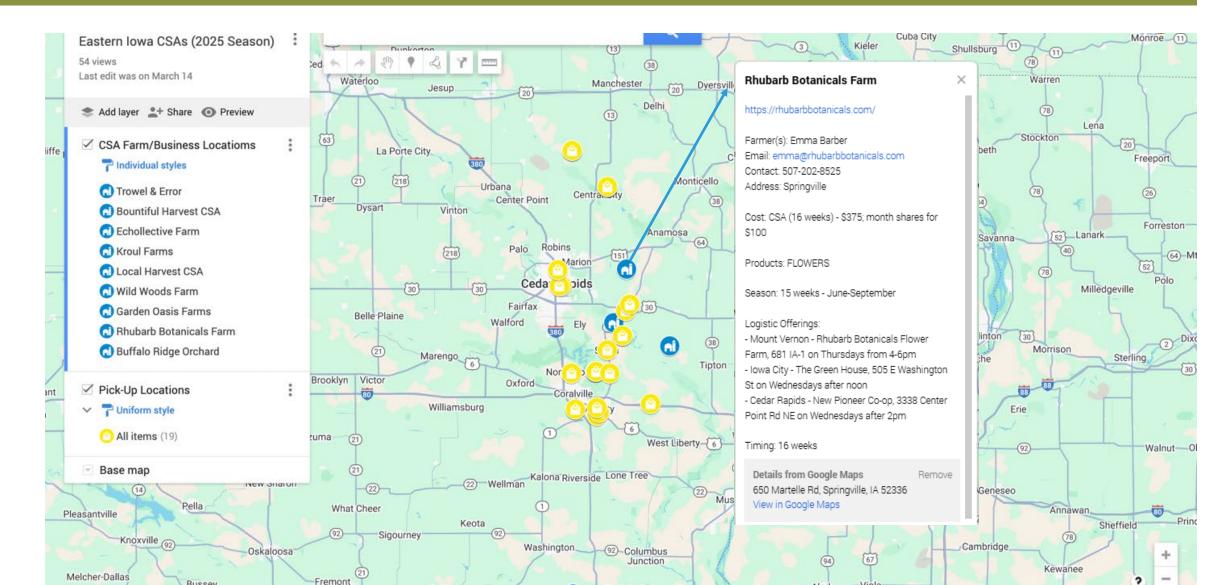


Program Impact Assessment

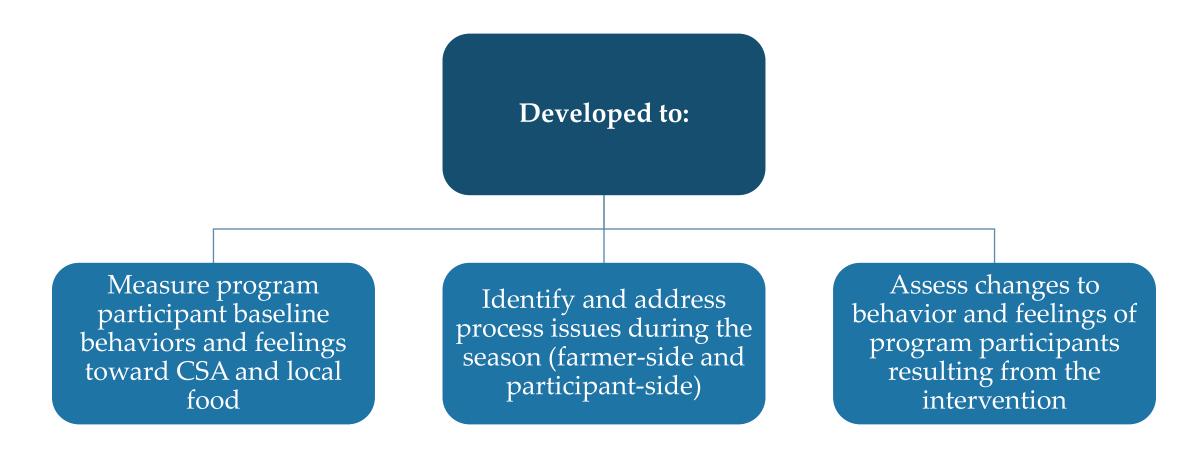
Deliverables



Google MyMap



Pre- Mid- and Post-Program Surveys



University Employee Benefits Overview

- Health Insurance
- Dental Insurance
- Retirement Plans
- Life, Disability & Accident Insurance
- Flexible Spending Accounts (FSA)
- Voluntary Benefits
- Time-Off Benefits
- Employee Discounts
- Well-Being Programs
- Family and Medical Leave (FMLA)

- 1. liveWELL
- 2. Employee Assistance Program
- 3. Ergonomics Program
- 4. Family Services

"liveWELL is here to support your personal health and well-being. Employee success and well-being are at the heart of the University of Iowa strategic plan."

(University of Iowa Human Resources, n.d.)

Thank you!



Research Questions

Four Es of Public Administration

- 1. Which University of Iowa employees would benefit the most from a Workplace CSA program?
- 2. What are the projected costs of a Workplace CSA program and how do these costs compare to anticipated economic and social benefits?
- 3. What are the best practices for implementing a Workplace CSA program?
- 4. How can we measure an effective Workplace CSA program?

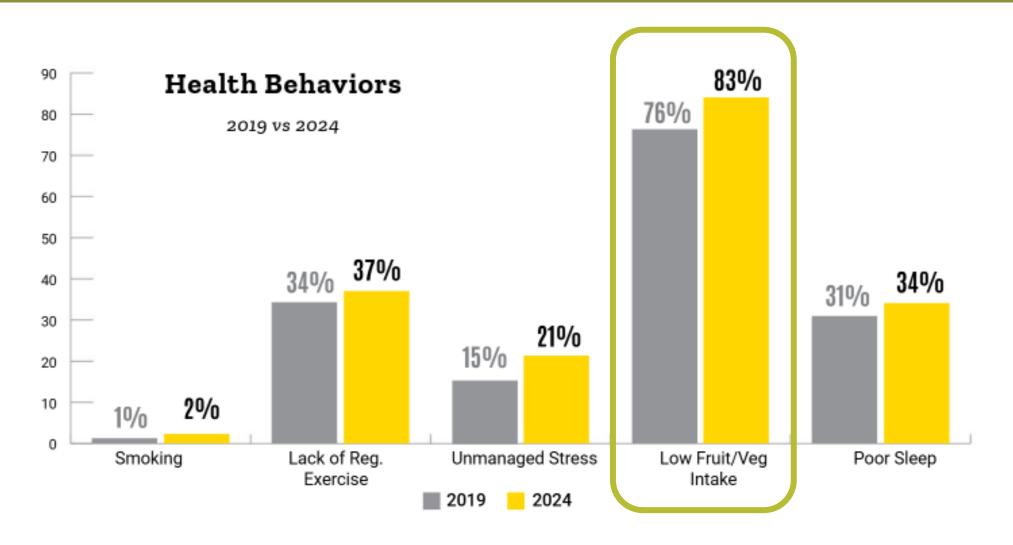
Administrative Burdens

- 1. What are the best practices for administering a Workplace CSA program?
- 2. What support do farmers need to participate in a Workplace CSA program?
- 3. What are best practices for engaging employees in a Workplace CSA program?

Positive Externalities

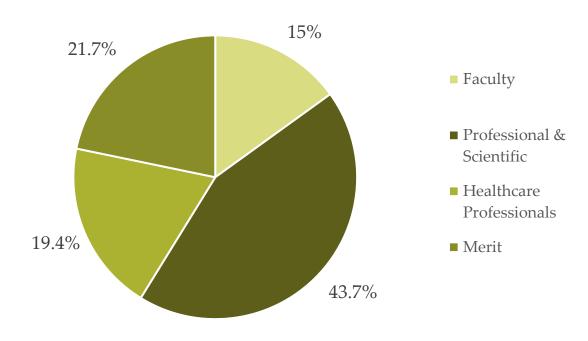
- 1. How would a Workplace CSA program impact the local food system?
- 2. How would a Workplace CSA program impact community health and well-being?

UI liveWELL 2024 Annual Report

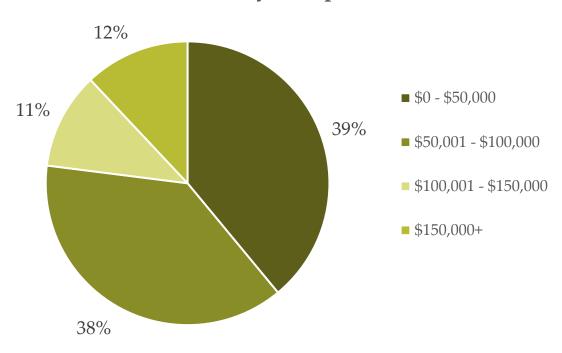


University of Iowa Employee Data

Percent of Total University of Iowa Employees by Category



Percent of University of Iowa Employees by Salary Group



Iowa vs. Kentucky CSA costs

CSA cost range in Eastern Iowa:

\$475 - \$620

(Iowa Valley RC&D)

CSA cost range in Kentucky:

\$345 - \$999

(University of Kentucky)

Workplace CSA Program Benefits

A national study done on food incentive programs found that for every \$1 invested in a healthy food incentive program, we can expect to see up to \$3 in economic activity generated as a result (Thilmany et al., 2021).

A study conducted at the University of Kentucky found that for every \$1 invested in CSA vouchers \$2.47 was saved on diet-related medical expenses for employees who started CSA in a poorer place of health (Rossi & Woods, 2018).

91% of participants in the University of Kentucky's CSA voucher program reported a more favorable view of the University (CSA to University Toolkit).

\$3 to \$1 potential return on investment to employers (Southwest Washington Food Hub, 2024).

Health Costs for Employers

The Impact of Diet-related Health Conditions on Employers¹⁻²

Adult Americans who are Overweight or Obese



Percent of adults age 20+ with obesity = 42.5%; adults age 20+ who are overweight, including obesity = 73.6% Direct Health Care Costs



46% increase in inpatient costs; 27% increase in outpatient costs; 80% increase in Rx costs (vs those of normal weight)

Lost Productivity Costs



Estimated impact beyond medical claims and health care utilization in U.S.; costs are a result of work loss related to absenteeism and presenteeism, disability and Workers' Compensation Greatest Contributor of Chronic Diseases in U.S.



At least 60 comorbidities and 13 cancers are attributed to obesity accounting for 47% of total costs nationwide

Case Study Table

Category	Luther College	King County	University of	
			Kentucky	
Location	Decorah, Iowa	King County, Washington	Lexington, Kentucky	
Years in Operation	2014 - Present	2014 - 2017	2015 - Present	
Funding Sources	Center for Sustainable Communities, Wellness Program, Healthcare Fund	King County Conservation District	USDA FMPP grant (initial), UK Health and Wellness, Fees	
Employee Benefit Type	50% reimbursement on CSA shares (up to \$100)	Discount on out-of- pocket medical expenses (insurance benefit)	\$100-\$200 subsidy on CSA membership	
Program Size	100 employees annually (~20% of faculty)	130 employees at 12 municipal departments (at peak)	714 redeemed vouchers (1,000 possible) (2023)	
CSA Selection	Direct partnerships	Request for Proposal	13 farms, specific	
Process	with three local farms	(RFP) process for farm selection	criteria (3+ years experience, 20+ week CSA, 100% sourced from Kentucky-based farms)	
Outreach Strategies	Newsletters, faculty meetings, direct outreach	Emails, posters, in- person events, multi- channel outreach	Emails, wellness website, in-person events, peer promotion	
Key Challenges	Ensuring funding sustainability, reaching lower-wage employees	Geographic dispersion, security/logistical challenges, program sustainability	High demand required lottery system, funding sustainability	
Notable Features	Home delivery, customizable shares, shorter-season options	On-site coordinators, installment payment options, flexible box sizes	Peer promotion program, cooking classes, nutritional education	
Lessons Learned	Diverse funding sources, flexible reimbursement, farm partnerships	Leadership buy-in, site coordinators, flexible pricing, multi- channel promotion	Flexible funding, peer support for retention, expanded access over time	

Policy Analysis Findings

Analysis Criteria	Impact Categories	Status Quo	Workplace CSA Promotion Program (No Voucher)	Income-Based Workplace CSA Voucher Program	Universal Workplace CSA Voucher Program
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Phase 1: Planning and Establishing Partnerships

Partnership Development

- Partner with the OSE to plan and design a workplace CSA program to be implemented at the University of Iowa.
- Partner with the Well-Being at Iowa Office to plan and garner support for the adoption of a workplace CSA program at the University of Iowa.

Recruitment & Communication

- Conduct community engagement events to recruit participants, inform design, and generate program buy-in.
- Collaborate with Well-Being at Iowa to recruit program participants.
- Develop a communications and marketing plan with Well-Being at Iowa and the OSE.
- Provide guidance for promoting and sustaining program participation.

Funding & Feasibility Planning

- Emphasize the benefits of the CSA voucher model when proposing funding options to business partners.
- Promote the use of SNAP and WIC benefits for purchasing CSA shares.
- Conduct a pilot workplace CSA program at the University of Iowa.

Design Principles & Administrative Preparation

- Review existing Workplace CSA Toolkits.
- Design the program based on the employer's existing infrastructure and tools.
- Enhance program accessibility through design elements.
- Create mechanisms for program evaluation.
- Avoid administrative burdens in program design and implementation.
- Develop accountability and operational processes for participants and farmers.

Phase 2: Implementation

Pilot Program Launch

- Start small before scaling up to the entire University.
- Survey employees to gauge interest and current CSA participation.

Program Delivery

- Assist business partners and farmers in coordinating pick-up and drop-off logistics.
- Track CSA share pick-ups and redistribute or donate forgotten shares.
- Establish clear expectations for program participants.

Phase 3: Evaluation

Ongoing Feedback Collection

• Engage all stakeholders through surveys and opportunities for direct feedback.

Program Impact Assessment

- Collect data to assess program impacts.
- Maintain financial records to support proof of concept.

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