**Q: How would you describe the different connection strengths between retail use and the five retail types?**

**Interviewer** 08:15

If you do want to and feel comfortable, we can maybe think about what is your understanding, or your perception of sort of the use of retail in Flint? So for context, these relationships are really asking, you know, like, when people purchase food in Flint, where are they buying that food? Like? Do you think maybe we can talk about this one and this one first? How do you think people are using or going to local versus chain restaurants? Do you think people go there about the same? Do you think that people go to chain restaurants way more? What is sort of your understanding of what's going on?

**Participant 100** 08:57

So right now, post or during COVID, I think people are using chain restaurants, Applebee's, McDonald's, the fast food places for breakfast, and lunch because they are quick, and you can, you know, don't have to get out of your car. And I think that those are trusted places. You don't, so you don't really worry about those except to get your order correctly. So I think that they're using the chain restaurants more than the local restaurants. And I'm going to say local restaurants like maybe what do you call those? Coney Island or something, and I don't know if that could be a chain too. But I think they're using the name brands. Like Applebee's, especially during the pandemic and McDonald's and those fast food places.

**Interviewer** 10:08

Yeah, yeah. And we will be talking about COVID a bit later. So I just wrote it down for now. But I'll add that, that impact once we've talked about COVID. Awesome. And then similarly, thinking about how people shop at grocery stores, convenience stores, farmers markets, do you think that people are getting their food more from one place or another? Yeah, what's your understanding?

**Participant 100** 10:45

Again, during this, during this era, at the beginning of last year, it was wherever you could get the product that you are looking for. Okay, so I do know that a lot of people going to the grocery stores were going to convenience stores. Because Of the limits that you had on different supplies that you could get, like toilet paper, or paper towels or hand sanitizers, it wasn't just the grocery store, it was whatever store that had these items that you would shop at.

**Participant 100** 11:22

The convenience store, I thought, especially the convenience stores that sell gas, were getting a lot of activity, because when you go in to pay for gas, if they had sanitizer in there, you would purchase that and milk or something like that, you will get that while you're there. The farmers market I didn't see a lot of people during the pandemic. shopping at the farmers market, you are always going to see people there. But it wasn't like the typical Saturday, Thursday, before the pandemic. So after that everything changed about the food chain. And everything changed about the way people do business.

**Interviewer** 12:30

And then I don't know if you want to be interested in maybe sharing your perspective on do you have any thoughts of where people use supplemental nutrition programs?

**Participant 100** 12:45

Can you hold on just a second?

**Interviewer** 12:47

Definitely. For sure.

**Participant 100** 12:50

I'm just gonna get the door for the mail. I don't think my person is here. I'm sorry. Thank you.

**Q:** **Okay, then thinking about the connection strengths between use of the supplemental sector and the different types of stores,** **how do you think about these strengths? Are supplemental nutrition programs used at certain places more often in Flint?**

**Interviewer** 13:11

No worries. Yeah, I guess, if you have any sense of like, where or how people are using supplemental nutrition programs, and we can talk about some of these connections to grocery stores, convenience stores, or farmers markets. Or we can just skip this section. What would you say?

**Participant 100** 13:31

I don't know, supplemental nutrition that's like the WIC and what else?

**Interviewer** 13:38

Like double up food bucks or like-

**Participant 100** 13:41

So I don't know.

**Q4: Which of these other values are important to the Flint food system that you want to include in your map?**

**Interviewer** 13:47

So do you have a sense of which two or three would be interested in adding to your map?

**Participant 100** 16:50

So for me, I think education is good. But I don't think that in this era where everything is easily accessible, or I don't think that in fact, I saw where the food bank was trying to get people to can these different items like put some green beans in a bag and keep those for winter and they're trying to do things that my parents did when we were kids, you didn't have to ask back then in those days, what you were going to do. People would garden all summer to make sure that they can eat all winter. That concept is not what today's people are looking for.

**Participant 100** 17:48

They're looking for nutritious food, I believe, but affordability and availability. As far as community empowerment. I think that people- I haven't really I think that the food that people give out is needed. We did some food giveaways here for My Brother's Keeper for about a year and a half. The lines were wrapped around the building where people needed the food. However, what I did gain from that was people wanted to pick and choose what they wanted in the basket so it led us to do what they're doing now pack all the food you either take the whole basket or you just don't have time when this line and we're right on the corner is coming with 2530 cars at a time to sort what a person wants and yeah we did have a lot of things. I don't know what to do when I'm just going to say an eggplant or one of those things. I don't know what to do with some of this food. Okay, so they didn't want it.

**Interviewer** 20:09

So I will, if that makes sense to you, I will switch back to modeler. And I will add the things you're talking about nutritious foods. And I can only take anything out here. Affordability and availability. And then I would maybe like to learn a little bit more about sort of this sort of dynamic and add it to that to the map, you're talking about sort of the demand for food is so much that, you know, feasibly a lot of places that distribute food don't have the sort of freedom to allow people to choose. Because there's, there's too much demand going on. And then sort of what you were talking about near the end there, the sort of knowledge of what to do with food. Yeah, if you want to speak to that a little bit more as I sort of add some of these concepts to the map. And again, yeah, I muted you. So you'll have to unmute yourself. Needed to make sure we weren't listening in on anything.

**Participant 100** 21:49

So I guess what I really am I guess the only thing that I could speak to is what I see. And what I've seen from the food giveaways, it doesn't matter, I think it is the ease of preparing something quick. I think that's the world that we're in now. I don't see unless it's a holiday or something or maybe a Sunday, but for everyday meals, I don't see people like cooking a lot. That's like people asking me, why do you cook every day? I cook every day because I want to know what I'm eating. And I want to know what I'm feeding my grandson. We do eat out. But I like to cook. I cook because that's the era that I was brought up in.

**Participant 100** 22:50

But I'm seeing that now people want quick food, they want something fast, they want something right now, it doesn't matter what they feed their children, as long as they feed their children. That's what I see. And then as far as affordability, it really doesn't matter to them how much the food costs. I've seen people in Sam's or Walmart or somewhere where the food stamps buying lobster and shrimp and crab legs, you know, for one day. So to me affordability is not important to them. Because when I was raising my children, I didn't get food stamps but what I did have, I had to make sure that my freezer was packed for, you know, for times when the money was going to be low. I don't see that concept.

**Participant 100** 23:48

And the people in this era, I just don't see it. And then with the older people like me, our schedules are so busy, so I don't see people putting away food or saving for tomorrow. So I can't say affordability is what it is. It's one of the issues that is not driving them to the grocery store. I think that people are going to buy what they want to buy. And sometimes just like we were having a conversation -I'm going to digress a little- this morning about the stimulus checks. And so my staff and I were talking about, you know, we know that our census is going to decrease because people can go to hotels now. But my thing is why would you spend your last dollar on a hotel when you're going to be homeless tomorrow? Same thing about the food stamps.

**Participant 100** 24:49

So why would you spend your food stamps on lobster and crab legs to eat one day when you know your baby is going to need food and milk and orange juice and all of those things for the next 30 days, why can't we plan to spend $25 or $30 or $50 out of your food stamps this two weeks and $50 the next two weeks, why don't you have a balance? I don't see that there is a balance or an urgency, because all of this free food is coming around. But they don't know how to use it. And they don't have their, I'm not going to call them lazy, but it's just that I don't have, I don't think they have that built in mechanism to actually nurture and provide the way that we think they should be providing.

**Participant 100** 25:40

And then these kids grow up and be healthy and go on off to college, and learn how to eat that fast food stuff. So I just think it's the time that we're living in. So but I don't think it's affordable, because whatever you want, you're going to get and we were talking about the stimulus checks. And we were talking about the hotels, and then some of the women that are living off of project based vouchers are going to get the stimulus check. And then we were talking about how many people that will get this will go out and get a Gucci purse, or 3 or $400 hairdo, or red bottoms, you know, for one day, and it's like, that's the urgency.

**Participant 100** 26:29

I am going to live in the moment. So however, this couples with the food chain or the food system, I just don't see it. I think people need to be brought back down to earth and start learning from the way we did, we had to grow our own food. So there's a difference there. So I don't see, I don't care how many times the food bank sends out a nutritious truck, I don't care how many days a week that you have access to whatever food you want, there should not be one hungry person in Genesee County.

**Participant 100** 27:06

At the end of our food giveaways, the way we had to give the food away was to actually go to the apartment complexes set up in the yard there and the first one came out, went back in and spread the word. And then people wanted us to bring it inside for them. So it's like, they want you to go to work, do the work, prepare the food, set me down, put my [inaudible] and feed me. That's not going to happen. So it has nothing to do with the food chain. It has something to do with the individual's thinking.

**Interviewer** 27:47

Yeah, yeah. Wow. I definitely want to make sure I'm sort of capturing this perspective. And I'd also be interested in maybe how you've seen this change happen? [Inaudible] as you're describing these differences in maybe preferences or like expectations from people, even the change in knowledge of, you know, people losing a knowledge of how to prepare foods, how to cook for themselves? How to do this sort of like long term planning? What do you think have been some of the drivers of this change over time? What do you think is contributing to, you know, people's expectations for food have moved more towards quick and convenient food, moving more towards, you know, fast foods and stuff like that?

**Participant 100** 28:42

I think that the reason people move to more things that are convenient and fast food is because our lives are busy. Where we're always busy doing something, whether it's working, or most people I know, work a full time job, maybe go to the gym or something after you're always busy doing something. So I think that's where we are now. We just live a busy life. We don't have time to do a lot of things that we did when there was nothing. The closest grocery store to us was probably 20 miles. So it wasn't like we were gonna go to the grocery store every single day. It didn't happen. Plus, my father worked on a farm and we all worked on the farm as well. So you know, we had a different experience. But now, there's a bus on every corner. If you need something and have the money, you can go get it. Yeah. I don't know if this is making any sense or not.

**Interviewer** 29:52

It is, yeah, absolutely.

**Participant 100** 30:10

And another example is the way that we're getting calls today about evictions, right, so you're not thinking the clients or the callers aren't thinking, well, I just got a stimulus. If you got two or three kids in the house, you got enough money to pay your bills. But that's not your priority, you're probably looking at the stimulus. Well, I gotta go buy my kids some clothes, or, I gotta go. I want this flat screen TV. So I have enough money to buy this yet. But when are you going to really think about the long term health of your child and your family? And that's what this money is supposed to help you with. But it's not. And I don't think that it's a good thing for everybody to get a lump sum of money into their hands, not even with the Flint water crisis, you give a person $50,000. I'm just throwing a number out, because you suffered through that.

**Participant 100** 31:14

Do you know how many overdoses you're going to see, within three weeks of giving that money out, because they don't have any balance. Not everyone, of course. But for the most part, people don't have balance. And when they live, they live for one day. I had an example here. I had to talk to one of my veterans here. You're coming to the shelter with 20 $500 in your pocket every single month, but you can't keep a roof over your head because you have a gambling problem. You go out and rent a brand new car for one day. And so I challenge this person, do something different next month. Guess what? He sat in front of me and cried like a baby.

**Participant 100** 32:06

It didn't bother me, I reached him. I knew at that point that I had reached him. The next month, this man saved up his money, started paying toward his apartment, moved into his apartment, and did exactly what I said, once you secure all of your bills for that month, whatever you have left, do whatever you want to do with it. But make sure you can keep a roof over your head. I don't know that parents are teaching their children this anymore. I don't know if parents are doing this themselves anymore. Yeah. But I do know that this guy was taking every penny he had to the casino, getting a hotel, and coming back three days later, every month for six months, until I put a stop to it.

**Interviewer** 33:08

I'm just adding some connections and checking back in with you on this.

**Interviewer** 33:31

Yeah we're building out the map. It's really exciting. And some of the connections I built out is sort of I guess I'll start with sort of how income, you know, I sort of like wanting to map out this this more complex, more nuanced relationship between income and affordability, that even if people have more income from whatever sources or they have more, you know, money in their pockets, basically, that doesn't necessarily mean that food is more affordable or available to them, that there are this sort of relationships between purchasing or sort of, I called it immediate non essentials, we can call it something else.

**Interviewer** 34:14

And sort of like as people, you know, maybe essentially prioritize these immediate non essentials with their income, then that leads to they can't do sort of long term planning for their essential things. And that would end decreasing the affordability of food for them. And there's impact like connections there between people are challenged with addictions to various things that might increase their use of these immediate non essentials. We can call it something else. And there are certain things through education like financial planning and skills that could sort of help out that if people you know, were taught this growing up or later in life, that could lead to more long term things that they would think they're going to be more affordable.

**Interviewer** 35:01

Is that a fair sort of combination of these concepts? Would you like to change it? Would you like to rename anything? Okay, awesome. That's the challenge is making sure that I'm mapping stuff accurately to how you see it and how you're telling it. Awesome. Are there other sorts of either based on the map, other connections that you see other things that you want to add around sort of this conversation we're having about sort of the interplay between emergency food, the demand for emergency food, affordability, the availability, anything else you'd like to add?

**Participant 100** 35:52

I know this is kind of hardcore. But sometimes I think that we and this is what they say, they are housing first, because we are a homeless shelter. Sometimes we think we know what a person needs. But we don't sometimes if we let this person just go, instead of saying, there's not enough food or or they don't have access to the food. People can self resolve most of the time, most of the time they can. So in other words, what I'm saying is if we don't just say there's a pandemic, there might be a food shortage, let's stock these people up on food. I don't think that that's the best way. Because what you're doing now is thinking for me, rather than let me figure something out for my family, you're doing it for me, and maybe that's not the best solution for my family.

**Participant 100** 36:53

So I'm saying, the food bank gives out lots of different food. And for every food giveaway, there is most of the time you see boxes of food, just sitting, just wasted food. So just, you know, causing our rodents to come into our neighborhood or something. It's just, it's, a lot of food, a lot of food. And I know, because people think that giving the food away thinks that all of the leftovers or come to a shelter, with you bringing three and four pallets of food to shelter a week, that food is not going to be used, it's going to be wasted food. And that's what I'm seeing. And it really just really burns me out. Because I think there's a I don't know, the better way. But I think sometimes just letting people self resolve is the better way.

**Interviewer** 37:55

Yeah. I'm really interested in maybe connecting this to something that I have learned a lot in like classes about food systems. One of the goals of many systems or even social systems is resilience of like individuals being capable of, you know, finding resources and using their networks and working through their problems. Do you think it'd be fair to sort of connect this case I've added that you talked about sort of, like the ability or you want to just the space to solve resolve to sort of like resilience or another word we use a sort of people's ability to like to manage to be like independent actors in the system. Or are you happy? You can also definitely just leave it as sort of, like, a sort of ability or space to self resolve.

**Participant 100** 39:32

That's just a word that we use in the homeless sector, but be more independent. I don't know.

**Interviewer** 39:42

Yeah.

**Participant 100** 39:53

And I'm only speaking this way because it bothers me a person can go through- I work and I have to be careful with every penny that I spend, right. But a person can go through the system because they know that the system is there for them and use their money for whatever it is they want to use it not buy a teaspoon of sugar, or, a can of coffee, you know, but you want to drink the coffee every single day, you know, you get a bridge card, with probably $200 on it, you come to the shelter and eat every single day. But you don't want to contribute anything. You want to take your bridge card, sell it for whatever you want, get the cash off it so you can buy your drugs or alcohol or cigarettes or whatever it is.

**Participant 100** 40:50

I don't think that as a nation, we really need to rethink that. Because we're not making society better, we're making ourselves worse. We're making this society where we depend on others for our survival. And I don't think that's the way it's supposed to be. And just let me ask this question, if you if if we didn't have this map, and you weren't trying to figure out how to make it convenient for the people on the north side or the people that lives in the city of Flint, the same people that we're trying to map this out so that everything is accessible for them, I guarantee you, they will be traveling with the stimulus check, and not thinking about providing for their household during this time. They won't. And that's the problem, how can we fix their mentality or their thinking process?

**Interviewer 2** 42:02

That's exactly where I was gonna just jump in and say, I've heard you say it so many times now. The mindset, the thinking process. And then the second concept I've heard you say repeatedly, is prioritization. It's you got a particular mindset, and then also prioritization. So I'm not really sure what to do with that, but I've heard those two, just kind of popping out over and over again, and what you were saying. Am I hearing you?

**Participant 100** 42:35

You are definitely hearing me and you're hearing me from the voice of the shelter because, you know, our goal is to end homelessness. But how can you change the mindset, if you can't reach that person, the way that they're thinking or change the way that they're thinking, you're going to work endlessly on any project, any project. And it's really hard. I just got a stack of people here that we're trying to get housing for. And then as soon as we tried to call them, you can't even find them. But then two weeks later, they'll be back in the system. So if something has to give something, it's just a lot of work for what?

**Participant 100** 43:36

Probably should have did this interview on a Friday. Mondays are frustrating to walk back and see that. You know, it's like, what do you do? You're doing everything you can do for a person. You've taken away all of the areas for a person. When I first walked into this seat, which is almost six years ago now, they wasn't able to get an ID. We wrote a bill not me we but we, with the ID Task Force, wrote a bill, the state of Michigan has free ID for homeless people. We erased that barrier, not a barrier. We met with the county commissioners and got free birth certificates or vital records. That's not a barrier. So you can't say that. We have a deal with the social security department where you can get your Social Security you can call it wherever we have people working these phones for that. That's not a barrier anymore. So it doesn't matter what barrier you take away. It's going to be an excuse if you don't want to move forward.

**Interviewer** 44:52

I think that's what we're hoping to really get to with some of this work is not just like the immediate needs, but addressing like the root causes. So instead of like, I don't know, I, I've heard people use the metaphor of like, there's a leaky sink. And right now we're just mopping and we should be fixing the leak. And so if we actually fix the leak you'll fix both at the same time. And so I'm really glad. And I really appreciate that that's sort of what we're getting at this conversation is not just, you know, addressing that people need food that they need housing, but also how do we make sure how do we get to a place of independence of no longer needing services? Yeah. Are there any other sort of connections or things you want to add? Before we move on to the next section?

**Participant 100** 46:05

No.

**Q7: When you look at the model you created, is there anything you think is missing, or that you want to add to better capture how you think about the food system in Flint?**

**Interviewer** 46:09

Awesome. So we sort of brought in, you know, these different sectors and these different values that we thought were- that came out of the previous research, but is there anything else that you would like to add to the map? So that could be other things that you think are really influential on the food system, probably focusing on sort of this at this emergency sector, or other outcomes that you think are important. So things outside of these sets of values that you think are really relevant?

**Participant 100** 46:47

So I think it could be and so I thought this at a meeting last week and this has to do with housing. Six people that were- six people that were permanent, not permanent, supportive, they qualified for permanent supportive housing. But they were placed into Rapid Rehousing pretty much to kind of get them housed quick. And as soon as something comes available and permanent, supportive, that you will be able to move there. Well, nothing came available. So you house a person for nine months, and then they lose that and they're right back in the shelter. I asked this question at a meeting. How was this person housed for nine months without case management? So obviously, they didn't have it because the question they answered, well, they didn't keep their appointments.

**Participant 100** 47:57

You housed them through mental health dollars. What do you mean, they didn't keep their appointments? You were supposed to case manage this person you knew going in, that this was a mental health client, you expect the mental health client to keep all of his appointments, her appointments, their appointments? You expect me to tell one of my clients who I know is a non drug addict or alcoholic, to go down to the Secretary of State, secure your ID and bring it back to me when there is a drug dealer on the corner, or there's a stop on the way there that sells alcohol. And you may have lifted a roll of toilet paper or something for a couple of dollars to get you- you can't put that on them at this point. There has to be someone guiding the ship. And I know that I went through this training, trauma informed care, right. So this gives a whole group of people your case management, your mental health providers, your medical providers, your nutritionist, All of these people are on your case, and they walk you through your case from day one for 30 days, then some of them might drop off after 30 days.

**Participant 100** 49:27

For whatever you need to, you get to the point where you can kind of think on your own that I need this this day myself. I'm going to go out and this is my goal for this day. Until we get to that level, we're wasting everybody's money and time. I'm not going to give up. But I don't see that what we're doing is working. And that's and I don't and I did voice that out of meeting your mental health provider. But you expect this person to do everything, a person that, quote unquote normal, if any of us are normal. You can't expect that person to do that if they don't think that way. They are not wired that way, it's a reason they are receiving mental health treatments. So to put them in that situation, that's to me, it's failing them, it's failing the system, and it's failing a client that you said you're going to serve. Yeah.

**Participant 100** 50:38

And you can have a grocery store right next door, to a person that is experiencing some type of trauma. It doesn't matter. Whatever that trauma is, if it's drugs, or alcohol or whatever, that's going to come first, that's their priority. So I don't know, I don't know. And then you waste your money. And I heard this from a store owner, they spent all of their money on the things that they don't need. And then when they get hungry, they come in and rob the store or steal. So steal meat, you have enough money to buy meat, but you don't want to do that. You want to go in and steal meat so it causes people to not want to operate in your area. So it's difficult. It's difficult to want to do something different, except change the mindsets of people. I think that's all I have.

**Q9: So now considering your map of the current Flint food system, how would you make changes to improve it?**

**Interviewer** 52:03

I'm just trying to make some of these connections. And that's great. And I think it is a good sort of segue into something that we want to talk about is, you know, one of the goals of this project is not only to build out this map, but also to sort of collect and analyze different, what we're calling leverage points, sort of opportunities for change, things that could happen, or could be changed in food system that would lead to positive outcomes. Other things that you might have in mind or been, I've been thinking about that you would consider to be leverage points. And that's sort of a big sort of open ended question. But are there? No, if you ran the world? What would you do in Flint, disrupt change the system, I guess, maybe sort of things that you think would be useful for maybe changing the mindset, changing the prioritization?

**Participant 100** 53:14

Just like you would do with a young child or training a puppy this, I'm doing that too, they get rewards, they get rewarded for the positive steps that they mean, and I think where we're making our biggest mistake, and we don't ask them to make these positive steps, we just give, give, give, give, give, because we think that's the right thing to do. But what are you doing to earn this? If you're not putting any skin in this game, whatever I give you, it's not going to mean the same if you work hard for it. So I don't know what to do. But I think that maybe if we had a reward system, or something like that, to offer them. So if you say if you spend I'm sorry, say if you got $400 in food stamps, I don't know if people get that much.

**Participant 100** 54:22

But if you put yourself on $100 a week budget, and let's see how you do with that $100 a week budget for buying all the nutrition, that of things that your kids need the fruits and vegetables, the milk, the orange juices, and all of those things, and learn how to live with them that every week. I think that you're going to make a person happier. I think that they would be proud of themselves. And I think that's what we need to start building up this self esteem of people because sometimes when you're not doing those things, you're not going to appreciate it, you're going to feel down and out. When you're broke, your kids don't have any food and everyone that you could borrow from you've already borrowed and all their money. So I think that training you to have the mindset to provide for yourself and to save something. If it's not, but $5, try to put something away. And that's what I think we've lost.

**Interviewer 2** 55:38

I think you and I are probably the same generation of people. It sounds like what we were taught was tough love. If I had to put it in two words, it's tough love.

**Participant 100** 55:52

It worked. And I think we should do it again. Yeah.

**Interviewer** 56:01

Well, I'm gonna save this file really quick.

**Participant 100** 56:05

And I think that tough love, it's a good thing. And a bad thing. I just lost my granddaughter, who was a heroin addict. I am adopting my great grandson. He's six years old, just turned six. And I've had him for three years. And so it was tough love, but I'm getting a lot of hate from her death, because I have to be tough with her. And in the end, in the end, she has a very healthy son, but she's no longer here. But what about if I wasn't tough with her, and the things that she was bringing in front of him or doing to him, and God knows, I don't know, to the extent of what this child went through to this day.

**Participant 100** 56:58

But I know that I was not going to allow it to continue as long as I had him. And so I'm getting emails saying that it's my fault, because I knew she was struggling. And I didn't do this, or I didn't do that, well, what was I supposed to do? Buy into that foolishness? I couldn't do it, I was giving her all of the help that I could give her. But I had to protect him too. And as well as myself, I couldn't let her bring her friends to my house. I made a mistake and let that happen one day, and this guy just jumped out the car and I didn't know what he was going to do. You know, so we have to stop that. So I don't know if tough love is the right thing. But I know what you have to go into protecting yourself and your family. And if it's tough love is tough love.

**Participant 100** 57:59

But I'm not going to give you all of my resources, and let you travel to wherever you want to travel and throw away your money. I'm not gonna do it. And I'll let the guys know, at the shelter, if you have resources just like the one person I was talking about, if you can spend that kind of money for one day, then you probably should get a car that you can stay in for the rest of the month, or maybe the casino will give you a seat for the rest of the month. But they're not going to do that. And then you know, it hurts. It really hurts.

**Participant 100** 58:37

Because you're speaking to them, they know what the problem is, but they don't know that anyone else is seeing that. And like I told the guy that I was talking about, all of your friends look for you, because they know when you get paid. They know that you're going to be foolish and give them money like you got money. And then until that next check, you won't see them because you have nothing for them. And then you realize and now that you're sitting at the shelter, eating the shelter full sleeping in a public place with everyone else that you screwed up. No one was going to tell you that.

**Interviewer 2** 59:17

Mm hmm.

**Participant 100** 59:23

I'm sorry. I'm on a soapbox.

**Interviewer 2** 59:26

No, no, actually, you're giving some very deep insights. I mean, very deep insights. Because you're talking about, you're talking about, you know, how people act when they're in vulnerable states. And also you're talking about mindset, not only in vulnerable states, but just mindsets in general, about prioritization and you know, caring for yourself, what do you do? So you're revealing some things and sharing some things that we appreciate deeply because your perspective is one I can't say that I've heard of, I've probably listened to 20 interviews. Thus far or more. Carissa has a count. But we've not heard this particular perspective as deeply and as clearly as you're expressing it. So I'm actually glad it's Monday and not Friday. Seriously, because we need to hear, if we don't hear we can help, right? And hold the mirror back for everybody. Because people are-

**Participant 100** 1:00:47

The whole thing is you do want a better life for everyone. And I tell them, I don't mind if we own this building now. I mean, we could turn it into apartments, so whatever upstairs, whatever. But that would be better than, you know, just people just walking into you just so drunk or so high, they don't even know what day of the week it is, or soil, their pants, and just living like this. That's not living. And it's not helping them when we're continuing this process. I don't see where we're helping them at all.

**Q12: We’ve talked a lot about different food system sectors and values, and the impact of COVID-19. Is there anything important about this conversation that I forgot to ask you, or something that you want to add?**

**Interviewer** 1:08:18

My last question is just sort of, it's also sort of broad and open ended. But we've, you know, we've talked a lot about sort of the emergency steker and these values and impact of COVID-19. But is there anything else important around this sort of conversation about food in Flint, that we haven't talked about today? Is there anything that you'd like to add? And the answer can also definitely be no.

**Participant 100** 1:08:42

I don't have anything else to add.