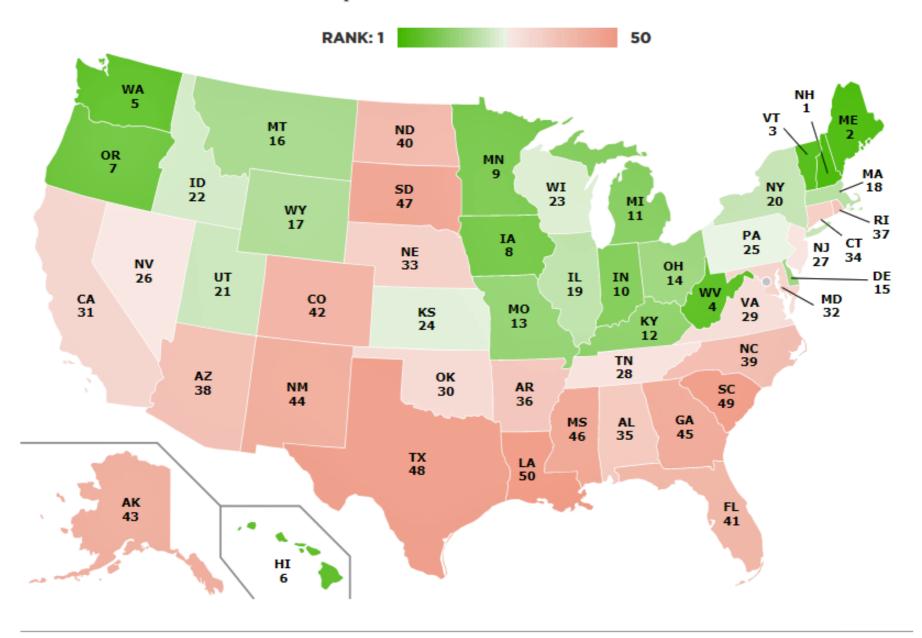


Map 10: Social determinants & disparities

To build healthy food and farm systems, we must address and dismantle the social inequities built into them. Such inequities can be seen as both a result and a reinforcer of today's food system challenges. This category includes: education gap by race; income gap by race; income inequality; gender inequality; infant mortality rate disparity by race; and percentage of the labor force with union memberships.



SCORECARD STORY: Forged on indigenous land and strengthened by chattel slavery, our food systems have racial inequity woven throughout, from patterns of land ownership and corporate consolidation; to labor conditions for the workers that grow, process, distribute, and serve our food; to racial disparities in diet-related chronic disease and mortality. Learn about the HEAL Food Alliance, a national organization working to build communities' collective power to create a path toward food justice. **See story**

Number and Distribution of Business Owners with Paid Employees and Distribution of Labor Force by Race or Hispanic Ethnicity and Gender, 2012

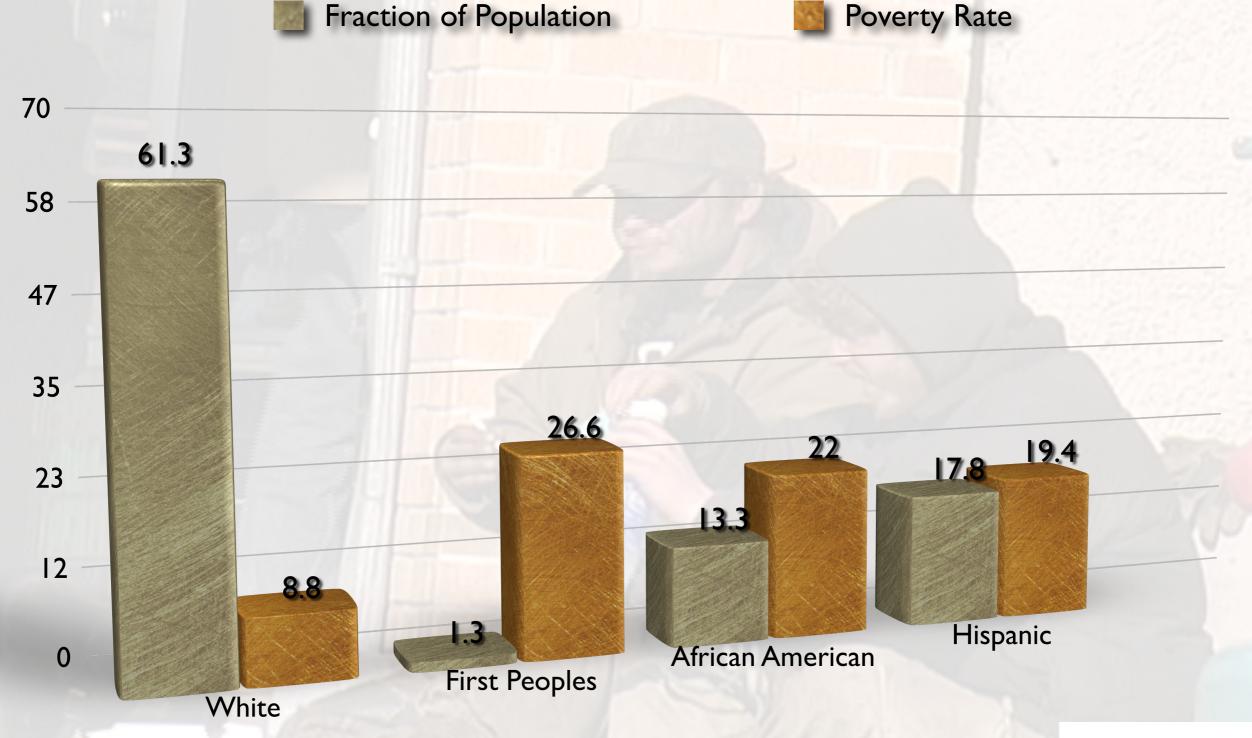
	Number of firms	Percentage of all firms with paid employees	Labor force
WHITE MEN	2,933,198	57.1%	40.5%
WHITE WOMEN	855,200	16.7%	35.0%
ASIAN AMERICAN MEN	283,538	5.5%	2.9%
HISPANIC MEN	188,130	3.7%	8.8%
ASIAN AMERICAN WOMEN	126,328	2.5%	2.7%
HISPANIC WOMEN	67,079	1.3%	6.7%
BLACK MEN	60,439	1.2%	5.4%
BLACK WOMEN	38,609	0.8%	6.3%
AMERICAN INDIAN MEN	17,557	0.3%	0.4%
AMERICAN INDIAN WOMEN	7,759	0.2%	0.3%

Note: Race data includes Hispanics. The listed categories do not include all racial or ethinic and gender categories. The labor force population is restricted to 25- to 64-year-olds.

Source: Author's analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau (2007 & 2012), *Survey of Business Owners*, and the U.S. Census Bureau (2007 & 2012), *American Community Survey*, made available by IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org.



Poverty by Race and Ethnicity



















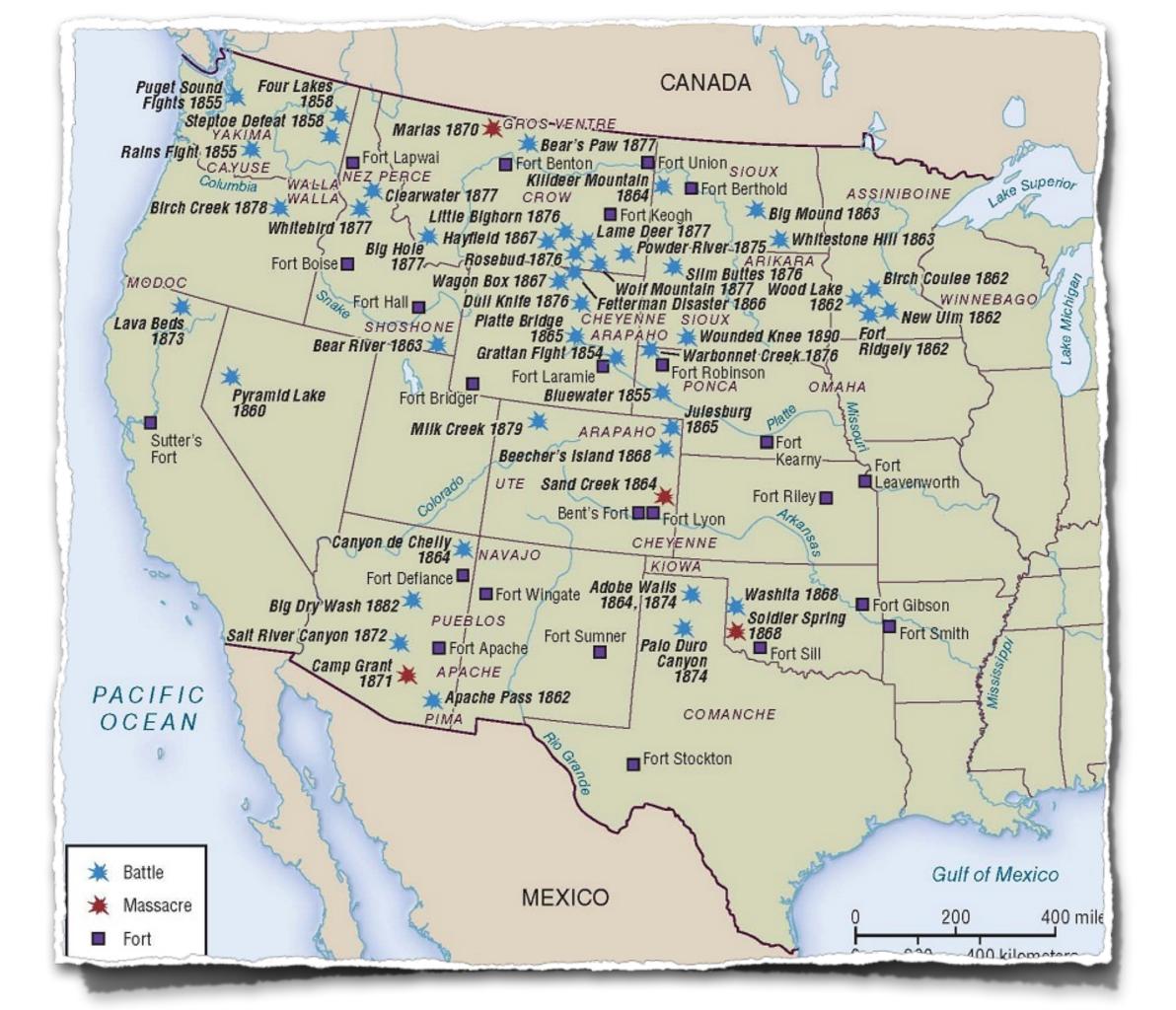






How people have been accepted and treated within the context of a given society or culture has a direct impact on how they perform in that society. The "racial" worldview was invented to assign some groups to perpetual low status, while others were permitted access to privilege, power, and wealth. The tragedy in the United States has been that the policies and practices stemming from this worldview succeeded all too well in constructing unequal populations among Europeans, Native Americans, and peoples of African descent. Given what we know about the capacity of normal humans to achieve and function within any culture, we conclude that present-day inequalities between so-called "racial" groups are not consequences of their biological inheritance but products of historical and contemporary social, economic, educational, and political circumstances.







Philando Castile - Broken tail light Sandra Bland - Failure to signal Tamir Rice - No crime Samuel Dubose - Missing license Freddie Gray - Running from police Walter Scott - Broken brake light Eric Garner - Selling cigarettes Tray Von Martin - No crime Kenneth Chamberlain - No crime Jordan Edwards - No crime Aiyana Jones - No crime Rekia Boyd - No crime Kathryn Johnston - No crime Terence Crutcher - No crime Ramakley Graham - No crime Timothy Stansbury - No crime Kendrel McDade - No crime John Crawford - No crime Oscar Grant - No crime Jonathan Ferrell - No crime Danroy Henry - No crime Corey Jones - No crime

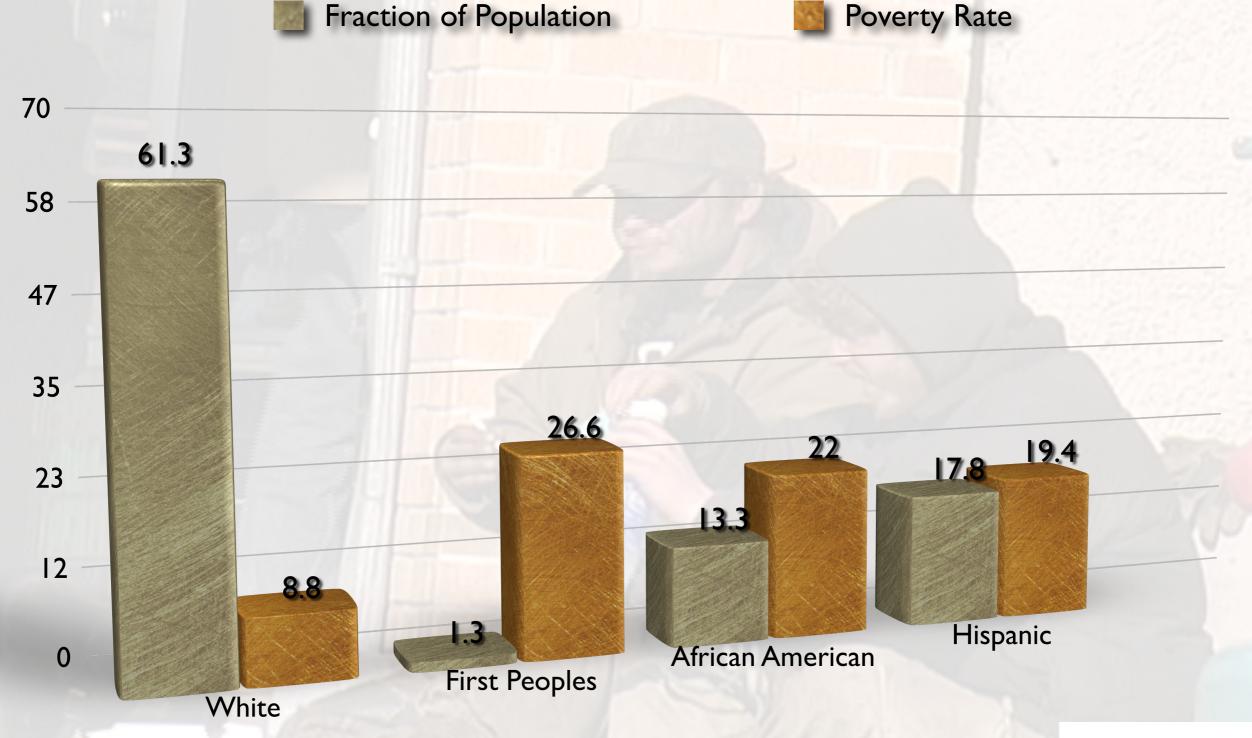






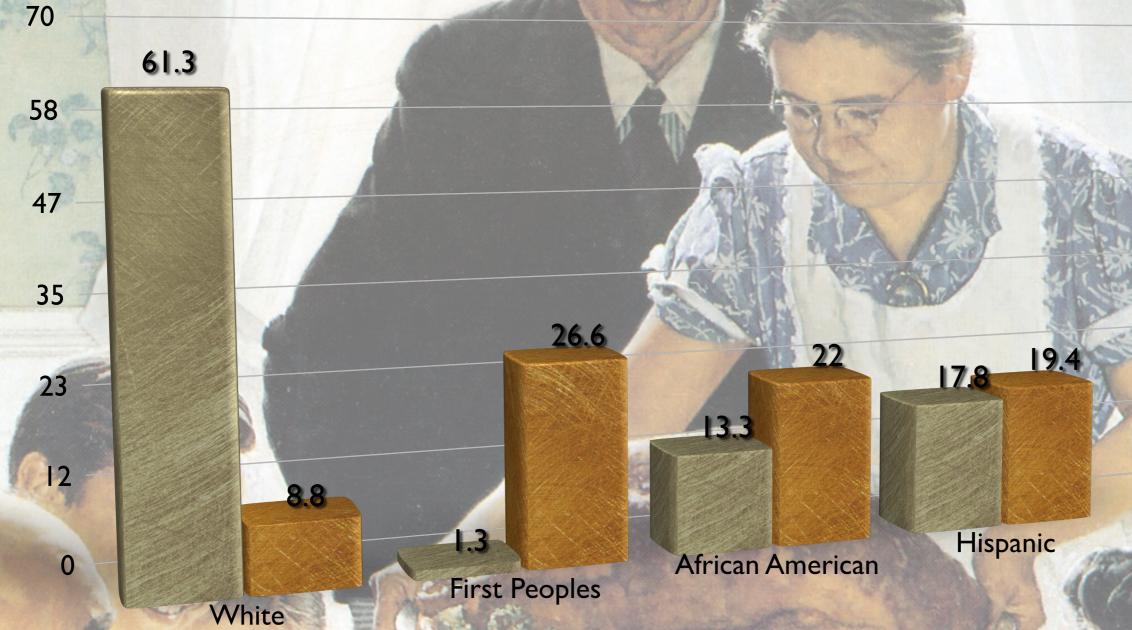


Poverty by Race and Ethnicity





Poverty by Race and Ethnicity Fraction of Population Poverty Rate









TRANSFORMING THE WAY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS PURCHASE FOOD

by creating a transparent and equitable food system built on five core values: local economies, health, a valued workforce, animal welfare, and environmental sustainability.

