



**HUNGER IS A RACIAL EQUITY ISSUE**  
Minerva Delgado  
Director of Coalitions & Advocacy



Indiana Academy of Nutrition & Dietetics  
Annual Meeting  
April 11, 2019

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### Alliance to End Hunger

- The Alliance to End Hunger engages diverse institutions to build the public and political will to end hunger at home and abroad.
- The Alliance to End Hunger is a membership organization of over 100 national nonprofits, international nonprofits, businesses, universities and foundations.
- [www.alliancetoendhunger.org](http://www.alliancetoendhunger.org)

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### Today's goals

- Understand how racial disparities result from social policies
- Illustrate the connections between racial equity, hunger, poverty and wealth
- Gain awareness and tools to apply a racial equity lens to anti-hunger and poverty work.

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## Hunger and Race in the U.S.

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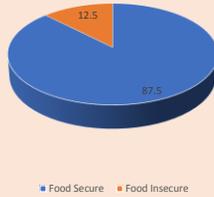
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### Number of Food Insecure in U.S. in 2017

- In 2017, 40 million people\* live in food-insecure households or 12.5% of the population.
- 12.5 million of whom are children
- 4.9 million food insecure elderly



\* (15 million or 11.8% of households)

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### Food Insecurity by Race/Ethnicity, USDA, 2017

	Number of Households (000s)	Percent of Households (%)
White	7,465	8.8%
Black	3,559	21.8%
Hispanic	3,089	18.0%
Other	906	9.9%

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### Food Insecurity among...

#### Native Americans

- Native American households are 400 percent more likely than other U.S. households to report not having enough to eat
- 60% of U.S. counties with Native American majorities have very high food insecurity rates (from 20-26%)

#### Asian Americans (CA only)

- Food Insecurity rates by subgroup
- Vietnamese, 16.42%
  - Filipino, 8.26%
  - Chinese, 7.6%
  - Korean, 6.57%
  - South Asian, 3.14%
  - Japanese, 2.28%

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### Food Deserts and Communities of Color

- People who live in areas with a scarcity of supermarkets travel farther, have fewer choices, and pay more for food than their counterparts.

- Compared to predominantly White neighborhoods,
  - Predominantly Black areas have 1/3 chain supermarkets
  - Predominantly Latino areas have 1/3 chain supermarkets
- Only 8% of Blacks live in a census tract with a supermarket, compared to 31% Whites.

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While the majority of people in the U.S. who face hunger and poverty are white,

People of color are **TWICE** as likely to:

- Experience ***hunger***
- Live ***below the poverty line***
- Be one paycheck away from ***becoming poor***

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# BUT WHY??

## The Racial Wealth and Income Divide!

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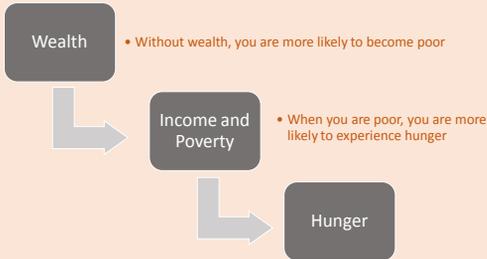
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### SIMULATION INSTRUCTIONS

Please randomly select a scoresheet. One should be labeled "racial identity: white" and the other should be labeled "racial identity: black."

We will review 13 policies that have impacted the racial wealth gap. You will track accumulation and loss of "money," "land," and "lost opportunity" cards on your scoresheet.

Once the policy card is read, please carry out the appropriate action for your racial identity.

At the end, record the number of money, land, & lost opportunity cards you have accumulated.

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**RACIAL WEALTH GAP**  
Learning Simulation

## Policy #1

### Andrew Johnson's Land Policies and Sharecropping (1865-1880)




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**Policy #1 Andrew Johnson's Land Policies and Sharecropping**

After the Civil War, only 30,000 African Americans owned small plots of land, compared to 4 million who did not because an 1865 federal law rescinded the government's promise of 40 acres of land for former slaves.

These 4 million blacks largely resorted to renting the farm land of their previous master in exchange for a "share" of their crop. This system of "sharecropping" tied farmers to their former master because they were legally obligated to BUY all farming materials (usually at higher prices) and SELL their farming crops solely to their former master (usually at lower prices).

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**Policy #1 Andrew Johnson's Land Policies and Sharecropping**

**ACTION**

**Black participants**

- Pick up one **land** card and one **money** card to represent the less than 1 percent of African Americans who were able to own land and not face debt after slavery. Unfortunately, black participants should also pick up four **lost opportunity** cards for the 4 million African Americans who had to sharecrop and were denied the initial promise of land ownership. Buying farm supplies from the landowner at higher prices, only to sell their crops back at lower prices, resulted in African Americans facing higher levels of debt and higher rates of hunger.

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**RACIAL WEALTH GAP**  
Learning Simulations

**Policy #2**  
Land Seizures (1865-Present Day)

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**Policy #2 Land Seizures**

From 1865 on, blacks could have their land seized to pay sharecropping debts—or simply because white landowners declared that black farmers or businesses were in debt.

Blacks could not fight these charges because they were legally prohibited from suing whites in court. In addition, from 1949-1970, one million people lost their land to abuses of the power of eminent domain, which allows local governments to seize private property. About 70 percent of these families were African American.

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**Policy #2 Land Seizures**

**ACTION**

**White participants**

- Pick up one **land** card and two **money** cards for having the legal ability to seize the land of black farmers and business owners, increasing your income and reducing your vulnerability to hunger.

**Black participants**

- Return a **land** card for the land lost under land seizures. Also return a **money** card for the tens of millions of dollars lost from no longer having land to help earn an income and grow food to eat.

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**RACIAL WEALTH GAP** Learning Simulation

# Policy #3

## The National Housing Act of 1934, Part 1

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**Policy #3 The National Housing Act of 1934, Part 1**

Policies under this law guaranteed federally-backed loans to whites and legally refused loans to blacks and anyone else who chose to live in or near black neighborhoods. This practice, known as “redlining,” targeted entire black neighborhoods and identified them as “Grade D.”

This made it nearly impossible for appraisers in the private sector to do business in black neighborhoods because all the residents were considered bad credit risks.

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**Policy #3 The National Housing Act of 1934, Part 1 ACTION**

**White participants**

- Pick up one **land** card and one **money** card for the equity gained in purchasing homes not near black neighborhoods. Equity increased a family’s ability to save for future needs.

**Black participants**

- Do not pick up any **land** cards because of the inability to purchase homes. Do not pick up any **money** cards since it was illegal to lend to blacks, preventing them from building equity and weakening their ability to save for future needs.

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## Policy #4

### The National Housing Act of 1934, Part 2




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**Policy #4 The National Housing Act of 1934, Part 2**

Since this legislation prevented blacks from receiving federally-backed home mortgages, whites usually purchased homes in black neighborhoods and then sold “housing contracts” to blacks who wanted to become homeowners, often for two or three times the amount of the mortgage.

These contracts only guaranteed black families the rights to the house AFTER all the payments were complete. Missing even one payment, or being late, would result in the black family losing their house immediately.

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**Policy #4 The National Housing Act of 1934, Part 2**

**ACTION**

**White participants**

- Pick up two **land** cards for being able to legally purchase homes at the market rate, and pick up two **money** cards for the equity earned from homeownership.

**Black participants**

- Pick up one **land** card for signing a contract for a home in hopes of becoming a homeowner one day. Do not pick up any **money** cards because contracts stripped additional income and wealth from several generations. Also pick up one **lost opportunity** card because of the higher interest paid and less equity earned once the home was actually purchased.

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## Policy #5

### The Social Security Act (1935)




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**Policy #5 The Social Security Act**

This act excluded farmworkers and domestic workers, who were predominantly black, from receiving old age and unemployment insurance.

Although Social Security was meant to help those affected by the Great Depression, and African Americans were twice as likely as the "average" American family to face hunger during this time, 65 percent of African Americans were ineligible to receive Social Security.

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**Policy #5 The Social Security Act**

**ACTION**

**White participants**

- Pick up one **money** card for being able to benefit from unemployment and old age insurance during a very grim time in American history.

**Black participants**

- Pick up one **lost opportunity** card for the inability to benefit from unemployment insurance even though African Americans were between two and three times as likely as whites to experience poverty and hunger.

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## Policy #6

### The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938

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**Policy #6 The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938**

This was enacted to help bolster the economy and get the country out of the Great Depression, but it excluded tip-based jobs and other jobs predominantly held by black workers—including servers, shoe shiners, domestic workers, and Pullman porters—from this first-ever minimum wage legislation.

Even though the black unemployment, hunger, and poverty rates were at least twice those of whites during the Great Depression, the very policies meant to alleviate economic strain were withheld from the black community.

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**Policy #6 The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938**

**ACTION**

**White participants**

- Pick up one **money** card for benefiting from the minimum wage to make their families less vulnerable to hunger and poverty.

**Black participants**

- Pick up one **lost opportunity** card for being stuck in tip-based occupations that did not offer a minimum wage to help families survive during the Great Depression. This made it even harder for them to get back on their feet and build for the future.

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## Policy #7

### The G.I. Bill of 1944

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**Policy #7 The G.I. Bill of 1944**

This was enacted to help World War II veterans adjust to civilian life by providing low-cost home mortgages, low-interest business loans, tuition assistance, and unemployment insurance.

Unfortunately, black veterans were excluded from many of these benefits.

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**Policy #7 The G.I. Bill of 1944**

**ACTION**

**White participants**

- Pick up two **money** cards and one **land** card for the opportunities you received, such as government-guaranteed housing loans, which helped to build the American “middle class.”

**Black participants**

- Half the black participants at your table pick up a **money** card, representing the few African Americans who had access to some benefits of the GI Bill.
- All black participants pick up one **lost opportunity** card for not being able to benefit from the GI Bill even though they too had fought for the United States in World War II.

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**Policy #8 Overturn of “Separate but Equal” Doctrine**

Although the “Separate but Equal” Doctrine was declared unconstitutional in 1954 (Brown vs. Board of Education), American schools are more racially segregated today than at any other time in the past four decades. Academic success is less likely in predominately low-income black neighborhoods.

Black students are five times as likely to live in an area of concentrated poverty, with underfunded, understaffed, and overcrowded schools. This leaves black students with limited education, and many often settle for minimum-wage jobs that offer little hope of advancement or better pay.

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**Policy #8 Overturn of “Separate but Equal” Doctrine**

**ACTION**

**White participants**

- Pick up two **money** cards for having up to \$733 higher annual per-student spending on education than black students. This contributes to a greater likelihood of attending college and later getting a higher-paying job.

**Black participants**

- Pick up only one **money** card to represent the 75 percent high school graduation rate among African American students, compared to 88 percent among white students. Also pick up one **lost opportunity** card for the lower student spending that helps funnel many black students into low-wage work after high school.

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## Policy #9

### Subprime Loans (1970s to Present Day)

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**Policy #9 Subprime Loans**

Starting in the 1970s and continuing today, the private sector issued subprime loans (loans with higher interest rates) to black families almost exclusively—regardless of a family’s income, education, or good credit history.

As a result, blacks continue to unfairly pay more for homes of the same value as their white counterparts. This increases foreclosure rates among blacks, which also contributes to higher food insecurity levels.

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**Policy #9 Subprime Loans**

**ACTION**

**White participants**

- Pick up two **land** cards and two **money** cards for securing good interest rates on homes.

**Black participants**

- Blacks were forced into subprime mortgages as their only option for more than three generations—stripping income and wealth from the black community. High-income blacks were 80 percent more likely to lose their homes than high-income whites when the housing bubble burst in 2008, and 240,000 blacks lost their homes. Therefore, black participants pick up only one **land** card and one **money** card.

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## Policy #10

### The War on Drugs (1971 to Present Day)

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**Policy #10 The War on Drugs**

The War on Drugs, initiated in 1971 and continuing today, widened the racial wealth gap with policies targeting black and brown communities. Although rates of using and selling drugs are comparable across racial lines, blacks are up to 10 times as likely to be stopped, searched, arrested, prosecuted, convicted, and/or incarcerated for drug violations as whites.

Since this means that black families are up to 10 times as likely to have a family member sent to prison, they are more than 10 times as likely to fall into hunger because of incarceration.

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**Policy #10 The War on Drugs**

**ACTION**

**White participants**

- Return two **money** cards for the more than \$180 billion in tax dollars that it costs to maintain mass incarceration today. Also pick up one **lost opportunity** card since these taxpayer dollars could instead be used to support programs that end hunger and poverty in the United States.

**Black participants**

- Combined, debt and property depreciation increase hunger and poverty rates within the black community. Return two **money** cards for being more likely to be incarcerated than whites and owing debts of about \$13,000 per household in fees and court costs when a family member is incarcerated.
- Return one **land** card for the estimated \$11 billion in lower property values in many African American communities caused by the return of large numbers of people from jail or prison.

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**RACIAL WEALTH GAP** Learning Simulation

## Policy #11

### Life After Incarceration— Consequences of the War on Drugs (Present Day)

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**Policy #11 Life After Incarceration—Consequences of the War on Drugs**

When people are released from jail or prison, they are hoping for a second chance. But they face more than 48,000 separate restrictions, known as collateral consequences. Some examples of lifelong penalties include being denied the right to vote in some states, being prohibited from applying to higher-paying jobs, being ineligible to participate in social safety net programs such as SNAP (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, formerly food stamps), and other restrictions, such as being banned from getting a barber’s license. Since blacks are up to 10 times as likely as whites to be stopped, arrested, and sentenced, they are also up to 10 times as likely to face these restrictions.

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**Policy #11 Life After Incarceration—Consequences of the War on Drugs**

**ACTION**

**Black participants**

- There are five times as many blacks as whites returning home with criminal records. Pick up two **lost opportunity** cards to represent how black communities are more likely to fall into hunger because so many returnees are unable to reintegrate into society, get a job, and/or access SNAP benefits.

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**Policy #12**  
Employment Discrimination  
(Present Day)

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**Policy #12 Employment Discrimination**

Although racial discrimination in the workforce was legally abolished in 1964 with the Civil Rights Act, racial discrimination continues among all educational levels and job sectors.

For example, blacks are twice as likely not to be called back after they complete job applications or interviews. In addition, the gap between the hourly pay of blacks and whites has grown from \$3.55/hour in 1979 to \$6.73/hour in 2016.

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**Policy #12 Employment Discrimination**

**ACTION**

**White participants**

- Pick up two **money** cards for being twice as likely to receive a call back for a job and for earning an average of \$14,000 a year more than your black peers.

**Black participants**

- Pick up two **lost opportunity** cards for being two times less likely to receive a job callback and for earning an average of \$14,000 a year less than your white peers. Doing the math shows that racial discrimination in the workforce costs black workers at least \$600,000 over the course of their working years.

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**RACIAL WEALTH GAP** Learning Simulations

## Policy #13

### The Voting Restrictions (1890 to Present Day)

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**Policy #13 Voting Restrictions**

Voting is key to ending hunger. As early as 1890, blacks faced organized campaigns to prevent them from voting, including biased “literacy tests,” poll taxes, and lynching. In 1965, the Voting Rights Act passed, making efforts to prevent voting illegal. But today, people returning from jail or prison (who are disproportionately black) are denied the right to vote in many states.

In addition, as recently as 2017, states have proposed “Voter ID” laws, which would require voters to have government-issued identification. It is more difficult for African Americans to obtain these—one in four face barriers, compared with one in 10 whites. Barriers include, for example, having to pay up to \$150 for an acceptable copy of a birth certificate and Social Security card, travel costs, and time taken off from work.

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**Policy #13 Voting Restrictions**

**ACTION**

**Black participants**

- Pick up one **lost opportunity** card for: (1) being prevented from voting in the early 1900s, when the votes of black people might have prevented some of the harmful laws mentioned in this simulation from being enacted, and (2) still facing voting restrictions that disproportionately impact black communities and weaken efforts to improve policies that end hunger and poverty

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How many money cards did everyone end up with?

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### The Racial Wealth Gap



Source: <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2014/12/12/racial-wealth-gaps-great-recession/>

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### Racial Wealth Gap!



Source: [https://blackequalitydata.net/sites/default/files/inline-images/FRALN20\\_COMPLETE%20REPORT.pdf](https://blackequalitydata.net/sites/default/files/inline-images/FRALN20_COMPLETE%20REPORT.pdf) U.S. Federal Poverty Guidelines Used

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Discuss at your table:

- Talk about your experience. How did it feel to be a “black” or “white” participant?
- What was something that you learned or found the most interesting?

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Discuss at your table:

- What trends did you see in this simulation?
- How did these policies make generational impacts?
- What was the role of land or credit in the creation of wealth?

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Discuss at your table:

- How do you see the racial hunger, income, and wealth gap play out in your home communities?
- What are some ways you can apply a racial equity lens in your spaces?

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## RESOURCES

- Bread for the World
  - Racial Wealth Gap Learning Simulation  
[www.bread.org/simulation](http://www.bread.org/simulation)
- Alliance to End Hunger
  - Self-Assessment Workbook  
<http://alliancetoendhunger.org/what-we-do/hunger-free-communities/self-assessment-workbook-for-hfcs/>
  - Chapter 10-Racial Equity

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## Contacts

- Presenter
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- Bread for the World Racial Wealth Gap Learning Simulation
  - Marlysa Gamblin [mgamblin@bread.org](mailto:mgamblin@bread.org)

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