ACCESSIBILITY TO FOOD

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Food Insecurity

Global: 850 M (12.4%)
USA: 48.8 M (15.7%)
DC: 0.084 M (13.0%)
Food Expenditures
Share of Disposable Personal Income
1929 - 2009

Source: USDA

9.47%
The graph illustrates historical income per tax unit in 2006 US$. It includes key events and periods labeled along the timeline from 1914 to 2004. The shaded areas represent income levels, with different colors indicating whether capital gains are included or not. Major events such as world wars, economic depressions, and political changes are marked. The source of the visualization is visualizingeconomics.com.
The Poor Spend a High Percentage of Their Income on Food

Average total household expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Average Total Household Expenditure</th>
<th>Percent of Household Expenditure Spent on Food</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>$32,051</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.K.</td>
<td>$21,788</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>$24,271</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Africa</td>
<td>$3,440</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>$5,118</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>$620</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>$541</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: World Bank 2009; U.S. Department of Agriculture 2009; Euromonitor International
Figure 1. 
Percentage of the People Living in Poverty Areas by State: 2006–2010

Limited access to food

At 17.4 percent, Mississippi had the highest average rate of food insecurity in the past three years.

Percentage of households that were food insecure, average, 2005-07

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>9.5%</th>
<th>10.5</th>
<th>11.5</th>
<th>12.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National average</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest North Dakota</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Food insecurity means people did not always have access to enough food for an active, healthy life.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Figure 1.
Percentage of the People Living in Poverty Areas by State: 2006-2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.
Programs/Incentives

• Supplemental Assistance Program
• School Breakfast Program
• National School Lunch Program
• Women, Infants and Children Program
• Farmers Market Promotion Program
• EBT/SNAP redemptions at farmers markets
• Healthy Corner Store Network
• Fresh Food Financing
• Food Hubs
Systems Shift
Healthy Local Food System

- Production: Local and Regional Food Producers
- Processing: USDA Certified Facilities
- Distribution: Local and Regional Distribution System
- Acquisition: All Citizens Have Easy Access to a Variety of Food
- Consumption: Knowledgeable Consumers in Strong Communities
- Waste: Minimizes Food Loss and Conserves Resources
- Sustainable
- Diverse
- Fair
- Transparent

Developed by Grace Peterson, PhD Extension Agent, LSU AgCenter
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What if the farming landscape were to change?

If Americans ate enough fruits and vegetables to meet the USDA's dietary recommendations, increased production of healthy foods on U.S. farms would have a sizable impact on regional economies.

▲ 189,000 New jobs in local food systems

▲ $9.5 billion Increased sales of local food
Increased **public support** for local and regional food systems will have many **economic** and **health** benefits. And the cost of support, when compared to current subsidies for commodity crops, is relatively **small**.

**Proposed Local Food Investment**
($90 million)

**Current Corn and Soybean Subsidies**
($5.8 billion)
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