

*Eleventh Edition*

# An Annotated Bibliography on Structural Racism Present in the U.S. Food System

**JANUARY 2025**



**MICHIGAN STATE**  
UNIVERSITY

Center for  
Regional Food Systems

# Eleventh Edition

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## CONTRIBUTING AUTHORS



4th - 11h eds.

### **Rachel Kelly**

Resource and Systems Engagement Specialist  
Center for Regional Food Systems  
Department of Community Sustainability,  
Michigan State University



4th ed.

### **Jane Henderson**

Former Undergraduate Student  
University of San Diego (California)  
2016 Summer Research Opportunities  
Program Intern,  
Michigan State University



10th & 11h ed.

### **Sydnie Burnstein**

Graduate Student  
Department of Community Sustainability,  
Michigan State University



5th ed.

### **Kyeesha Wilcox**

Former Graduate Student  
Department of Geography,  
Environment, and Spatial Sciences  
2017 Summer Research Opportunities  
Program Intern,  
Department of Community Sustainability,  
Michigan State University



11th ed.

### **M. Jahi Johnson-Chappell**

Director  
Center for Regional Food Systems  
Department of Community Sustainability,  
Michigan State University



3rd ed.

### **Taylor Wimberg**

Former Graduate Student  
Department of Community Sustainability,  
Michigan State University



8th ed.

### **Kimberly Carr**

Former Post-doctoral Research  
Associate  
Center for Regional Food Systems  
and Center for Interdisciplinarity,  
Michigan State University



6th ed.

### **Daniel Babayode**

Former Undergraduate Student  
Department of Chemistry  
2018 Summer Research Opportunities  
Program Intern,  
Department of Community Sustainability,  
Michigan State University



1st - 10th ed.

### **Rich Pirog**

Director Emeritus  
Center for Regional Food Systems  
Department of Community Sustainability,  
Michigan State University



5th ed.

### **Kelsey Watson**

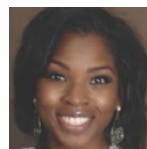
Former Undergraduate Student  
Department of Community Sustainability,  
Michigan State University



1st & 2nd eds.

### **Anel Guel**

Former Graduate Student  
Department of Community Sustainability,  
Michigan State University



5th ed.

### **Emettra Nelson**

Former Undergraduate Student  
Department of Community Sustainability,  
Michigan State University



7th ed.

### **Vanessa García Polanco**

Former Graduate Student  
Department of Community Sustainability,  
Michigan State University

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Support for this publication comes in part through the W.K. Kellogg Foundation.

## COVER GRAPHIC

The graphic on the cover depicts the connections between purchasing food and the systems of food production including the immigrant labor that is often integral to our food systems. Systemic changes are a deep part of the work represented in this image. Structural racism spans all parts of the food system, and we hope that these resources will inspire creative and innovative new design, research, and systemic transformation of our food systems. Photos are all publicly available through Creative Commons Licenses. The graphic was developed by Melissa Hill.

## MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS

The Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems (CRFS) advances regionally-rooted food systems through applied research, education, and outreach by uniting the knowledge and experience of diverse stakeholders with that of MSU faculty and staff. Our work fosters a thriving economy, equity, and sustainability for Michigan, the nation, and the planet by advancing systems that produce food that is healthy, green, fair, and affordable. Learn more at [foodsystems.msu.edu](https://foodsystems.msu.edu).

CRFS recognizes that racism in the food system is historic, ongoing, and systemic. As we collaborate with partners to advance food systems rooted in local regions and centered on food that is healthy, green, fair, and affordable, we emphasize racial equity as a foundation of our work. Read the Racial Equity Statement of the MSU Center for Regional Food Systems to learn more. [foodsystems.msu.edu/racial-equity-statement](https://foodsystems.msu.edu/racial-equity-statement).

## SUGGESTED CITATION

Kelly, R., Burnstein, S., Pirog, R., Carr, K., Guel, A., Henderson, J., Johnson-Chappell, M. J., Wilcox, K., Wimberg, T., García Polanco, V., Babayode, D., Watson, K., & Nelson, E. (2025). *An Annotated Bibliography on Structural Racism Present in the U.S. Food System (11th ed.)*. Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems. [https://foodsystems.msu.edu/resources/structural\\_racism\\_in\\_us\\_food\\_system](https://foodsystems.msu.edu/resources/structural_racism_in_us_food_system)

For more information, contact Rachel Kelly ([kellyra2@msu.edu](mailto:kellyra2@msu.edu)), Resource and Systems Engagement Specialist at MSU Center for Regional Food Systems.

# Introduction

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## Purpose

The purpose of this annotated bibliography is to provide current research and outreach on structural racism in the United States food system for the food system practitioner, researcher, educator, and advocate. Since the first edition was published in 2015, we have updated this resource annually. We suggest it be used as a companion resource for training or education sessions on structural racism in the food system.

This annotated bibliography on selected resources and publications is focused on structural racism in the U.S. food system. Structural racism in the United States has been defined as the “normalization and legitimization of an array of dynamics—historical, cultural, institutional, and interpersonal—that routinely advantage Whites while producing cumulative and chronic outcomes for people of color.”<sup>1</sup>

Our intention was to look at literature and videos that broadly cover structural racism across the entire food supply chain as well as to examine specific sectors. We also identified literature that links the social construction of Whiteness<sup>2</sup> and its intentional or consequential impact on structural racism within the United States’ local food movement. We intentionally focused on recent peer-reviewed and gray literature<sup>3</sup> materials that are national, regional, and local in scope. We also identified materials that included significant references. Blog posts, news or media articles, and college class syllabi are not included in this bibliography; however, these writings contribute significantly to the discussion on structural racism in the food system and should be part of a more comprehensive education program on this topic.

The resource is updated annually by two methods. First, through a call for resources that is sent to national listservs. Second, through searches conducted by the lead authors and research assistants. All suggested citations are reviewed to ensure they meet simple criteria - they must address race *and* food systems, the content must pertain to U.S. (not international) food systems; and they must meet the standards for accepted works as described in the previous section.

# Updates to this Edition

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## Themes

This 11<sup>th</sup> edition contains a significant change from previous editions: the resources have been categorized into broad themes. The themes were developed by reviewing all resources in the current annotated bibliography and generating broad categories based on the content. The authors acknowledge that as the scholarship on racism in U.S. food systems continues to develop, the themes we have selected may change. We also acknowledge that the process of developing themes and categorizing resources is inherently subjective. However, for this first iteration, we feel that the themes not only represent the breadth of research around this important topic, but also will serve as a guide to make this publication more accessible for users.

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<sup>1</sup> Lawrence, K., & Keleher, T. (2004). Structural racism. 2004 Race and Public Policy Conference. <https://www.intergroupresources.com/rc/Definitions%20of%20Racism.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Guess, T. J. (2006). The social construction of Whiteness: Racism by intent, racism by consequence. *Critical Sociology*, 32(4), 649–673. <https://doi.org/10.1163/156916306779155199>

<sup>3</sup> Gray literature (or grey literature) is the general name for scholarly or substantive information produced outside traditional academic publishing and distribution channels. Common publication types include theses and dissertations; technical reports; working papers; evaluation reports; conference proceedings; publications from NGOs, INGOs, think tanks and policy institutes; and preprints.



Finally, a number of resources fell into two thematic categories. In these cases, the authors decided to list these items under both themes, with the additional theme listed in brackets after the citation. For example:

**Alkon, A. H. (2012). *Black, White, and green: Farmers markets, race, and the green economy*. University of Georgia Press.**

Applies the concept of a "green economy" as a medium of analysis for the positive social and environmental developments taking place at farmers markets [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

The intention of this decision was so that users interested in focusing on a specific theme do not miss a resource.

## How to Use the Themes

The table below lists all 14 themes. Within the description of each theme there is a list of key terms that give additional context for the type of resources you will find in that category.

If you click on the theme name in the table below, you will be taken to that section of the Annotated Bibliography. You can also navigate through the themes by opening the navigation pane in your pdf viewer or checking the page number in the Table of Contents (pg. 3).

Theme	Description
<b><u>Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools</u></b>	Works that examine and/or critique the role of activism, either deliberate activist frameworks, alternative food initiatives, or tools and reflections from activists  <b>Key Terminology:</b> Activist Critiques, Alternative Food Activism, Food Justice, Food Sovereignty, Tools for Activism
<b><u>Agricultural Production &amp; Food Systems Labor</u></b>	Works that engage with agricultural policy and production, farmer and farm laborer experiences, and general labor across the food system  <b>Key Terminology:</b> Land, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Labor Rights, New and Beginning Farmers, Immigrant and Migrant Farmers/Laborers, Women Farmers/Laborers, Agricultural Movements and Practices
<b><u>Cultural Foodways &amp; Storytelling</u></b>	Works that identify and review cultural, religious, ethnic, community, and identity-specific foodways and knowledge  <b>Key Terminology:</b> Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK), Culturally Influential Experiences, Resilience, Food Sovereignty, Restoration
<b><u>Economic Impacts and Markets</u></b>	Works that investigate the role of markets—economic and physical—including stores, farmers markets, theoretical models and marketing, in structurally shaping food systems and experiences  <b>Key Terminology:</b> Food Marketing Models, Farmers Markets, Market Concentration, Grocery Store, Food Access
<b><u>Educational Institutions &amp; Extension Services</u></b>	Works related to food system experiences at U.S. colleges and universities and K-12 educational institutions. Also contains tools for land grant extension employees  <b>Key Terminology:</b> Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Food Insecurity, Student Hunger, Agricultural Education/ Pedagogies, Land Grant, Extension
<b><u>Federal Policy &amp; Governance: Action, Effects, &amp; Analysis</u></b>	Works that navigate federal farm and food policy identifying policy goals and trends, shortcomings, and stakeholders  <b>Key Terminology:</b> Farm Bill, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Federally Recognized Tribes, Court Cases, Colonialism

Theme	Description
<b><u>Food Assistance &amp; Public Assistance Programs</u></b>	Works that assess food and public assistance programs that are distributed by governmental and charitable organizations  <b>Key Terminology:</b> Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); Medicare; Medicaid; Temporary Aid for Needy Families (TANF); Women, Infants and Children (WIC); Food Banks; Food Pantries
<b><u>Health, Wellness, &amp; Nutrition</u></b>	Works that investigate the relationship between the food system and general health and nutritional outcomes, access, and services  <b>Key Terminology:</b> Disease, Obesity, Malnourishment, Pandemic, Dietary Restrictions and Choices, Produce Prescription, Dietitians and Practitioners
<b><u>Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends</u></b>	Works that review structural patterns and practices to identify their ongoing, systemic, and local effects  <b>Key Terminology:</b> Institutional Analysis, Comparisons Over Time, Land Theft, Trends, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Exploitation
<b><u>Identity Politics and Experiences</u></b>	Works that employ identity as a means to analyze distinct, inequitable outcomes, relationships, and experiences throughout all aspects of the food system  <b>Key Terminology:</b> Women, Gender, Immigrant, Migrant, LGBTQIA2S+, Black, Indigenous, Person of Color (BIPOC)
<b><u>Land: Loss, Access, &amp; Rights</u></b>	Works that examine trends of agricultural land loss/theft through governmental action and policy and information about new and beginning farmer land access, and general land rights  <b>Key Terminology:</b> Land Theft, Stolen Land, Land Access and Exclusion, Land Ownership, Dispossession, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), New and Beginning Farmer
<b><u>Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, &amp; Organized Activism</u></b>	Works that describe and examine place-based policy efforts and activism, employing models, assessment tools, and deliberate activist frameworks  <b>Key Terminology:</b> Food Council, Local Policy Model, Regional Networks, Food Hub
<b><u>Models, Frameworks, and Theory</u></b>	Works that examine, employ, and propose theory, frameworks, systems of governance, and methods of activism  <b>Key Terminology:</b> Food Justice, Food Sovereignty, Colonialism, Capitalism, White Supremacy
<b><u>Place, Location, &amp; Community-based Experiences</u></b>	Works that employ place-based analysis, evaluating the role of location—geographical and situational—in developing specific food system experiences  <b>Key Terminology:</b> Gentrification, Redlining, Racial Segregation, Urban/Rural, Community Gardens, Urban Gardening, Restaurants/ Food Vendors, Environmental Justice

We strived to include the digital object identifier (DOI) for as many of the publications as possible. The DOI is useful to track electronic documents. The citations annotated in this document are available on Zotero, a free, online open-source management tool for collecting, managing, and citing research sources. Within Zotero, you can use the search bar at the top of the page to search for resources using keywords. Also, in the Group Library sidebar, you can click the small dropdown arrow next to the annotated bibliography library to view the publications by theme. To access the Zotero library, use the following link:

[https://www.zotero.org/groups/1972910/annotated\\_bibliography\\_on\\_structural\\_racism\\_present\\_in\\_the\\_u.s.\\_food\\_system](https://www.zotero.org/groups/1972910/annotated_bibliography_on_structural_racism_present_in_the_u.s._food_system)

# Other Notes and Information

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## New Resources

This 11<sup>th</sup> edition contains 90 new resources, with 88 new publications and 2 new video resources. There are 728 total resources in this 11<sup>th</sup> edition.

Citations were collected between December 2023 through April 2024.

All references to race and ethnicity are capitalized in accordance with APA style. Regarding the use of racial identity terms, we recognize that there are many ways to identify and honor racial identities and people's distinct histories and experiences. In each annotation, we have tried to reflect the language used by the author of the piece cited.

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020 shed further light on existing racial disparities in the U.S. food system. That year also saw renewed attention to the continued racist killings and attacks on Black Americans. The protests and demonstrations that followed further focused the nation's attention on the historic, ongoing, and systemic anti-Black racism that is embedded within our country and institutions, including our food system. Unfortunately, as has happened all-too-often in the past, the renewed attention on the realities of structural racism have also brought their own backlash. Some, such as journalist Wesley Lowery, have termed this "whitelash" and placed it in the historical context of the frequent cost of supposed progress. In short, there is a continued need for the scholarship in this document, as the breadth and depth of understanding race and racism in the U.S. continues to fall far short of what is needed to appreciate, protect, and honor the Black, Indigenous, Latinx, and People of Color living here. Even as this edition has grown to 728 resources, we recognize that continued scholarship, thought, and action are as necessary as ever, and that these resources still represent only part of the story.



# Annotated Bibliography

## Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools

**Alkon, A. H., & McCullen, C. G. (2011). Whiteness and farmers markets: Performances, perpetuations... contestations? *Antipode*, 43(4), 937–959. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8330.2010.00818.x>**

Identifies and examines two case studies of prevalent, pervasive white privilege at California farmers markets to claim that the alternative agrifood movement perpetuates whiteness and exclusion. Additionally suggests how farmers markets can act as catalysts for anti-racism in the future of food movements. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Allen, P. (2008). Mining for justice in the food system: Perceptions, practices, and possibilities. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 25(2), 157–161. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-008-9120-6>**

Examines how agrifood systems, and even alternative agrifood systems, have historically ignored social justice issues. Also discusses the role academics can play in addressing inequalities in the food system. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Allen, W. (2012). *The good food revolution: Growing healthy food, people, and communities*. Gotham Books.**

Describes the life of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, farmer Will Allen and his work developing urban farming techniques through his organization, Growing Power, to benefit underserved food desert communities. Growing Power seeks to prove that the food system is the solution to youth empowerment, dismantling racism, creating jobs, and bridging the urban–rural divide. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Anguelovski, I. (2015). Alternative food provision conflicts in cities: Contesting food privilege, injustice, and Whiteness in Jamaica Plain, Boston. *Geoforum*, 58, 184–194. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2014.10.014>**

Examines how Latino residents experience, think about, and address new exclusionary practices in the space of alternative food activism in Boston, Massachusetts.

**Babcock, A., & Budowle, R. (2022). An appreciative inquiry and inventory of Indigenous food sovereignty initiatives within the western U.S. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 11(2), 135–160. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2022.112.016>**

Uses a systematic search methodology to examine major trends prevalent among Indigenous food sovereignty movements in the Western United States. Authors identify and celebrate grassroots efforts that reclaim and empower Indigenous food systems. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

## Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools

**Block, D. R., Chávez, N., Allen, E., & Ramirez, D. (2012). Food sovereignty, urban food access, and food activism: Contemplating the connections through examples from Chicago. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 29(2), 203-215. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-011-9336-8>**

Employs a food sovereignty model to contextualize the experiences of urban Chicagoans who are struggling with food insecurity while exploring the connection between food access, activism, and respect. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Browning, M. E. (2020). *Learning to disrupt structural racism in the food system*. [Master's thesis, University of Vermont Rubenstein School]. ScholarWorks @ UVM.**

Master's thesis exploring one individual's white privilege as it relates to the food system and farming. Author outlines her own personal efforts as a White farmer to disrupt systemic racism through her work.

**Cooper, D. (2018). *Reframing food hubs: Food hubs, racial equity and self-determination in the South*. Race Forward & Center for Social Inclusion. <https://www.raceforward.org/research/reports/reframing-food-hubs>**

This report is organized in three parts: History of Food Hubs, Changing the Game: New and Developing Good Hubs, and Summary of Recommendations. It contextualizes interviews with farmers, leaders in the food systems (food hubs and co-ops), and experiences from conferences and conventions across the U.S. South. It analyzes the intersection of racial justice and the food system, elevates the voices, concerns, histories, and work of communities of color leading food hub work, and outlines challenges and barriers associated with developing and maintaining food hubs within a racial equity framework.

**Davenport, S. G., & Mishtal, J. (2019). Whose sustainability? An analysis of a community farming program's food justice and environmental sustainability agenda. *Culture, Agriculture, Food and Environment*, 41(1), 56-65. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cuag.12227>**

Examines sustainability initiatives in the U.S. and a historic tendency to focus more on environmental justice than social and political justice. Using an urban farming program in Florida as an example, the authors show why social justice concerns must be incorporated into sustainability agendas in order to address the needs of marginalized communities. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Denison, S. M. (2017). Food, race, and planning: A critical analysis of county food action plans [Master's thesis]. Ohio State University. [http://rave.ohiolink.edu/etdc/view?acc\\_num=osu1494003397106232](http://rave.ohiolink.edu/etdc/view?acc_num=osu1494003397106232)**

Assesses - using Julian Agyeman's (2005) Just Sustainability Index - the presence of race-conscious discourse within a cross section of 10 county food action plans in Ohio. The county-level food action plans studied did not meaningfully address race - either through an indicator of food insecurity or in recommending action steps to address racial disparity. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

## Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools

**Erwin, A. (2016). Pondering farmworker justice: The visible and invisible borders of social change. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 6(2), 29–33. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2016.062.007>**

Commentary on how the alternative agriculture movement needs to address power imbalances, such as race, class, and citizenship, that put farmworkers at a disadvantage. The author suggests ways in which this shift may happen within the alternative agriculture movement and outlines a broad policy framework for change. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Fanshel, R. Z. (2023). 'To rescue for human society the native values of rural life': Race, space, and whiteness in the University of California, Berkeley's agricultural complex. *Whiteness and Education*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23793406.2023.2213234>**

Utilizing the framework of critical whiteness studies, the author examines Hilgard Hall at the University of California, Berkeley, as a representation of whiteness and racial power dynamics within academia. Scrutinizing the building's namesake, architectural features, and epigraph uncovers its role in perpetuating racial hierarchies connected to Berkeley's history as a land-grant institution. The author proposes a future vision for Hilgard Hall, seeking to transform it into a "spatial race traitor" through renovation and occupation while dismantling the structures of white supremacy embedded within its design and purpose. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

**Firth, J. K. (2023). *Feeding New Orleans: Celebrity chefs and reimagining food justice*. The University of North Carolina Press.**

Uses feminist ethnography to delve into celebrity humanitarianism by analyzing charitable responses among renowned chefs in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina. Uncovers how this type of philanthropy, rooted in celebrity status, is shaped by race, class, gender, and public-private partnership dynamics. [Food Assistance & Public Assistance Programs]

**Foley, K., Goodman, T., & McElroy, B. (2012). *Bridging the gaps: Funding and social equity across the food system supply chain*. RSF Social Finance. <http://staging.community-wealth.org/sites/clone.community-wealth.org/files/downloads/report-foley-et-al.pdf>**

This report examines the current state of funding for addressing the problems in the food system while promoting goals and a vision for a healthier food system. It examines where capital is flowing and where it is not flowing, and what kinds of approaches are needed to increase the flow and effectiveness of capital where gaps currently exist.

**Food Chain Workers Alliance & Heal Food Alliance. (2023). *Procuring food justice: Grassroots solutions for reclaiming our public supply chains*. <https://procuringfoodjustice.org/>**

This report, produced by the Food Chain Workers Alliance and HEAL Food Alliance, demonstrates how public food procurement contributes to corporate exploitation. It explores the origins of the Good Food Purchasing Program, spotlights the role of grassroots leaders, and makes strategic recommendations in line with values-based food purchasing. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

## Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools

**Freudenberg, N., & Nestle, M. (2020). A call for a national agenda for a healthy, equitable, and sustainable food system. *American Journal of Public Health, 110*(11), 1671-1673. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7542274/>**

Lays out an agenda for federal food policy with goals of reducing food insecurity, eliminating systemic racism in the food system, making healthy food affordable and accessible, addressing diet-related disease and climate change issues related to agriculture, ensuring food workers are treated fairly and supporting food democracy. [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

**Gaddis, J. E., Coplen, A. K., Clark-Barol, M., Martin, A., Barrett, C. K., & Lubowicki, L. (2020). Incorporating local foods into low-income families' home-cooking practices: The critical role of sustained economic subsidies. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development, 10*(1), 1-16. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2020.101.019>**

Demonstrates how local foods can be made more accessible to low-income consumers via community-based nutrition projects. Authors use Photovoice methodology to evaluate two diet-related health programs in Madison, Wisconsin and Portland, Oregon as examples. Authors find that low-income families' food provisioning practices were influenced by learning kitchen competence, developing quality social relationships, and gaining positive associations of fresh, local food. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Giancattarino, A., & Noor, S. (2014). *Building the case for racial equity in the food system*. Center for Social Inclusion. <https://www.raceforward.org/system/files/pdf/reports/2014/Building-the-Case-for-Racial-Equity-in-the-Food-System.pdf>**

Analyzes what it means to build a racially equitable food system—from the field to farm to fork – and lays out steps toward achieving that goal.

**Graddy-Lovelace, G., McCutcheon, P., Reese, A., Babb, A., Hall, J., Sarmiento, E., & Wilson, B. (2020). Resistance and the Black Freedom movement: Reflections on Monica White's *Freedom Farmers*. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems & Community Development, 9*(2), 287-295. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2020.092.020>**

Provides perspectives from 6 different scholars reviewing Monica M. White's 2019 book, *Freedom Farmers: Agricultural Resistance and the Black Freedom Movement*.

**Gray, M. (2013). *Labor and the locavore: The making of a comprehensive food ethic*. University of California Press.**

Challenges the priorities of alternative food movements, noting that there is often little to no attention paid to labor concerns in U.S. local food economies. The author looks at how labor forces have undergone a shift from Black to Latino workers and calls out the opportunity for local food advocates to prioritize the lives and working conditions of farmworkers. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

## Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools

**Guthman, J. (2008a). Bringing good food to others: Investigating the subjects of alternative food practice. *Cultural Geographies*, 15(4), 431–447. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1474474008094315>**

Argues how projects aiming at bringing “good food” to others often reflect the “White desires” of the creators of the projects rather than the communities served.

**Guthman, J. (2008b). “If they only knew”: Color blindness and universalism in California alternative food institutions. *The Professional Geographer*, 60(3), 387–397. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00330120802013679>**

This study surveyed managers of farmers markets and community-supported agricultural enterprises and found a general discomfort and an “if they only knew” approach to the lack of involvement of people of color in the local food movement.

**Guthman, J. (2011). “If they only knew”: The unbearable Whiteness of alternative food. In A. H. Alkon & J. Agyeman (Eds.), *Cultivating food justice: Race, class, and sustainability* (pp. 263–282). MIT Press.**

Critiques the current state of the alternative food movement, focusing on the cultural politics of alternative food and analyzing the coding of the alternative food movement that has led to racial inequities. The author also calls for more inclusivity than is found in current attempts to transform the food system. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Hall, B. (2015). Organizing the new food labor movement: From neoliberal alternatives to worker-based justice. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 91–94. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.012>**

Identifies and addresses the exclusive aspects of alternative food movements while highlighting an emerging U.S.-based food labor movement actively responding to these pitfalls. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Harper, A.B. (2009). *Sistah vegan: Black female vegans speak on food, identity, health, and society*. Lantern Publishing & Media.**

Collection of essays and other works from Black- and female-identified vegans about using a vegan diet to combat a variety of social injustices such as environmental racism and diet-related health disparities. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

**Harris, D. A., & Romero, R. (2019). Race, four farms, and a city: Color blindness and the Austin, TX, urban farm debate. *Humanity & Society*, 43(3), 227–249. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0160597618814880>**

Explores how a debate between urban farmers and local community activists over rewriting an outdated farm code exposed issues of race and racial inequality in East Austin, Texas, an area of the city that has seen increased gentrification. Authors also explain how this debate is representative of a larger critique that alternative food movements can be exclusionary and/or harmful towards people of color. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]



## Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools

Hoover, E. (2020a). Native food systems impacted by COVID. *Journal of Agriculture and Human Values*, 37(3), 569-570. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-020-10089-7>

Describes how the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated food insecurity for Indigenous communities and describes their active response via grassroots organization.

Illinois Public Health Institute. (2022, September 27). *Eating with our neighbors: How to identify injustices and create change in food and nutrition programs* [Webinar]. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=20mmz9qwPlk>

Offers suggestions to address injustices in food and nutrition programs. Second of two sessions in the Racism and Food Access and Nutrition Culture discussion series hosted by the Illinois Public Health Institute [Food Assistance & Public Assistance Programs]

Jernigan, V. B. B., Maudrie, T. L., Nikolaus, C. J., Benally, T., Johnson, S., Teague, T., Mayes, M., Jacob, T., & Taniguchi, T. (2021). Food sovereignty indicators for Indigenous community capacity building and health. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*, 5. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fsufs.2021.704750>

Highlights key indicators that may help Indigenous communities achieve food sovereignty to not only address food insecurity but also build more sustainable, equitable regional food systems.

Kaleka V., & Burt K. G. (2021). *Understanding privilege in the vegetarian and plant-based diet movement*. *Vegetarian Nutrition Update*, 31(7), 10-13. [https://higherlogicdownload.s3.amazonaws.com/THEACADEMY/859dd171-3982-43db-8535-56c4fdc42b51/UploadedImages/VN/Documents/Newsletters/Vegetarian\\_Nutrition\\_DPG\\_-\\_Winter\\_2021\\_002\\_.pdf](https://higherlogicdownload.s3.amazonaws.com/THEACADEMY/859dd171-3982-43db-8535-56c4fdc42b51/UploadedImages/VN/Documents/Newsletters/Vegetarian_Nutrition_DPG_-_Winter_2021_002_.pdf)

Demonstrates how elements of the plant-based food movement have racist undertones and calls for a more culturally and historically sensitive approach to how nutritionists talk about plant-based diets. [Health, Nutrition, & Wellness]

Kitch, S., McGregor, J., Mejía, G. M., El-Sayed, S., Spackman, C., & Vitullo, J. (2021). Gendered and racial Injustices in American food systems and cultures. *Humanities*, 10(2), 66. <https://doi.org/10.3390/h10020066>

Explores cases of social injustice in the U.S. food system, including: the racialized and gendered effects of food systems and cultures; the global branding of the Mediterranean Diet as a universal ideal; the role that microbial-based food safety regulations play in reinforcing racialized food injustices; and how the American food system treats new food items as designed artifacts. The authors discuss how achieving food justice can promote sustainable food production and consumption practices.

## Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools

**Kolavalli, C. (2018). "We're being left to blight": Green urban development and racialized space in Kansas City. [Doctoral dissertation, University of Kentucky]. UK Knowledge Theses and Dissertations – Anthropology. <https://doi.org/10.13023/etd.2018.250>**

Examines how the popular model of food charity programs requiring food-aid seekers to take nutrition classes is racially discriminative. Using a nutrition education program in Kansas City as an example, the author argues that such food charity models are not only ineffective at reducing urban hunger and food insecurity but also discriminate against people of color. The author includes suggestions from African American food-aid seekers for how food charity programs can be improved. [Food Assistance & Public Assistance Programs]

**Levkoe, C. Z., McClintock, N., Minkoff-Zern, L. A., Coplen, A. K., Gaddis, J., Lo, J., Tendick-Matesanz, F., & Weiler, A. M. (2016). Forging links between food chain labor activists and academics. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 6(2), 129–142. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2016.062.009>**

Explores ways that community-engaged teaching and research partnerships can generate meaningful change for food worker justice. The authors note community-campus collaborations as unique opportunities to build alliances that strengthen food justice work and offer five recommendations for effective collaboration. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

**Liu, Y. Y. (2012). *Good food and good jobs for all: Challenges and opportunities to advance racial and economic equity in the food system*. SSRN. [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2594421](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2594421)**

Summarizes “good food” and “good jobs,” two movements that function parallel to one another, although the lack of both good food and good jobs negatively impacts communities of color. The report suggests that food and labor groups actually have fundamental shared interests and should work together.

**London, J. K., Cutts, B. B., Schwarz, K., Schmidt, L., & Cadenasso, M. L. (2021). Unearthing the entangled roots of urban agriculture. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 38(1), 205-220. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-020-10158-x>**

Using interview results, identifies three different roots of urban agriculture (UA) movements in Sacramento, California: justice, health and market. Authors discuss how racial capitalism impacts each type differently and may especially disadvantage justice-rooted UA projects. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Luna, D. (Director). (2014). *Cesar Chavez* [Film]. Canana Films.**

Chronicles the life of Cesar Chavez, American labor leader and civil rights activist, showing the triumphant journey Chavez took to unionize farmworkers' wages and revolutionize the injustice of migrant workers in the United States. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

## Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools

**Madrigal, T. A. (2023). COVID-19 and the power of indigenous, Mexican-origin farmworker families in the US Pacific Northwest. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 23(3), 622-633. <https://doi.org/10.1111/joac.12539>**

Chronicles the vast exploitation faced by farmworker families in Washington State during the COVID-19 pandemic. In resistance to exploitation and racism by their agricultural employers, workers engaged in class organizing, forming collective action groups like independent labor unions, worker cooperatives, and mutual aid rooted in their familial units. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Mares, T. M., & Alkon, A. H. (2011). Mapping the food movement: Addressing inequality and neoliberalism. *Environment and Society: Advances in Research*, 2(1), 68-86. <https://doi.org/10.3167/ares.2011.020105>**

Traces- through literature- contemporary social movements centered on food to advocate that movements can be strengthened by a food sovereignty paradigm and policy that dismantles the corporate food regime. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Martin, K. S. (2021). *Reinventing food banks and pantries: Tools to end hunger*. Island Press.**

Critiques the U.S. food bank system by challenging a common perception that more food will end hunger. The author also offers a transformative community food hub model for charitable food donations. This model reinstates dignity and addresses systematic food insecurity while striving to meet the community's actual needs rather than just providing them with food. [Food Assistance & Public Assistance Programs]

**Meek, D., Bradley, K., Ferguson, B., Hoey, L., Morales, H., Rosset, P., & Tarlau, R. (2019). Food sovereignty education across the Americas: Multiple origins, converging movements. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 36(3), 611-626. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-017-9780-1>**

Analyzes how six different social movements use education to advance food sovereignty, comparing similarities and differences between each social movement's thematic areas and exploring the challenges they face. Authors find that student-centered research projects dealing with varied production systems are a crucial component of food sovereignty education.

**Montalvo, M. F. G. (2015). To the American food justice movements: A critique that is also an offering. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 125-129. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.017>**

Provides an inside perspective on how certain cultural practices within American food justice movements perpetuate oppression in the very organizations that are fighting to end such oppression. The author suggests a shift in focus to include more activist involvement in cultural work. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Opie, F.D. (2017). *Southern food and civil rights: Feeding the revolution*. The History Press.**

Describes how southern food, including local restaurants and recipes, nourished and organized countless individuals and activists in their fight for freedom during the Civil Rights era.

## Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools

**Pahnke, A., & Treakle, J. (2023). From creating to confronting racial hierarchies: The evolving role of the US state in land policy. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 23(4), 687-705. <https://doi.org/10.1111/joac.12559>**

Provides a three-part periodization of the evolution of U.S. land policy - the emergence of racial hierarchies, the period of partial reforms during the New Deal, and the era of neoliberal reform - to explain the emergence of Black-led organizations and other farmer advocacy initiatives that center land access and addressing racism. These initiatives are a response to neoliberal policy reforms and the decentralization of agricultural policy administration. [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

**Patel, R., & Piper, Z. (Directors). (2021). *The ants and the grasshopper* [Film]. Kartemquin Films. <https://www.antsandgrasshopper.org/>**

Describes the journey of Anita Chitaya, an African woman who travels to the United States to share how climate change has affected her village and to convince Americans to take meaningful steps to address climate change and inequality.

**Penniman, L. (2020). To free ourselves we must feed ourselves. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 37, 521–522. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-020-10055-3>**

Calls for action in the food system to address systemic inequities made worse by the COVID-19 pandemic and that disproportionately affect BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and people of color) populations. The author identifies five critical areas needing change: land redistribution, justice for farm workers, localized mutual aid, ecological humility, and universal food access with dignity.

**People's Food and Farm Project. (2021). *Annotated bibliography*. [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1\\_PRp5ldtAGholLZdOg5\\_8Kjlbnd2gK7Q/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_PRp5ldtAGholLZdOg5_8Kjlbnd2gK7Q/view)**

Annotated bibliography from the People's Food and Farm Project focused on the San Francisco Bay Area food system. Includes peer-reviewed, white, and gray literature, as well as blogs, online videos, and online articles.

**Pirog, R., Carr, K., & Penniman, L. (2019, October 23). *Uprooting racism in the food system: Seeding sovereignty for Black and Brown farmers* [Webinar]. North American Food Systems Network. <https://www.foodsystemsnetwork.org/index.php/webinars>**

Addresses underlying causes and problems of racism and inequality in the food system. Practitioners from two different organizations, a higher education institution and a grassroots organization, share their perspectives and examples of the work they are doing towards achieving a just and equitable food system by supporting sovereignty for Black and Brown farmers.

**Polish, J. (2016). Decolonizing veganism: On resisting vegan Whiteness and racism. In J. Castricano & R. Simonsen (Eds.), *Critical perspectives on veganism* (pp. 373–391). Palgrave Macmillan.**

Argues that veganism inherently excludes people of color because of racist ideology and practices. Communities of color lack access to the same healthy food resources as White communities. [Health, Nutrition, & Wellness]

## Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools

**Ramírez, M. M. (2015). The elusive inclusive: Black food geographies and racialized food spaces. *Antipode*, 47(3), 748–769. <https://doi.org/10.1111/anti.12131>**

Analyzes two case studies of community food organizations in Seattle, Washington, to identify the ways in which inclusion initiatives fail to address power asymmetries within communities and community organizations. It includes a review of Black geographies literature and highlights ways for food activists to revamp their efforts to truly encourage racial inclusion in the food system.

**Reynolds, K. (2014). Disparity despite diversity: Social injustice in New York City's urban agriculture system. *Antipode*, 47(1), 240–259. <https://doi.org/10.1111/anti.12098>**

Focuses on the distinctions between alleviating symptoms of injustice in urban agriculture (disparate food access or environmental amenities) and disrupting structures that underlie them. Despite their positive impacts, urban agriculture systems may reinforce inequities that practitioners and supporters aim to address. This article reports on a two-year study in New York City on the race- and class-based disparities among urban agriculture practitioners citywide. It concludes with recommendations for urban agriculture scholars and supporters to advance social justice at structural levels. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Reynolds, K. & Cohen, N. (2016). *Beyond the kale: Urban agriculture and social justice activism in NYC*. The University of Georgia Press.**

Explores issues of structural racism, gender inequity and economic disparities in urban agriculture and demonstrates how dismantling these oppressive systems within urban agriculture systems is necessary for meaningful social change.

**Rockefeller Foundation. (2020). *Reset the table: Meeting the moment to transform the U.S. food system*. [https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/RF-FoodPolicyPaper\\_Final2.pdf](https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/RF-FoodPolicyPaper_Final2.pdf)**

Draws on bipartisan discussions hosted by the Rockefeller Foundation in the shadow of the COVID-19 pandemic and its substantial effects on the food system and individual health and nutrition. Additionally proposes a framework for change toward an equitable, nourishing, and sustainable U.S. food system.

**Rueda Esquibel, C. (2016). Decolonize your diet: Notes towards decolonization. *Dismantling Racism in the Food System*, 7, 1–7. [https://foodfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/DR7\\_Final-2.pdf](https://foodfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/DR7_Final-2.pdf)**

A brief introduction to the Decolonize Your Diet project and its role in a much larger movement to reclaim traditional foodways as a form of resistance to ongoing colonization. The author explores how meals are political acts and how cooking can intervene in systems of white supremacy and capitalism. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]



## Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools

**Sbicca, J. (2015a). Farming while confronting the other: The production and maintenance of boundaries in the borderlands. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 39, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.03.004>**

Using the example of a group of organic farmers in San Diego, California, author explains why there is often a disconnect within the alternative food movement between the concern that exists for migrant farmworkers and the actions that are (or are not) taken to address them. Discusses how social boundaries contribute to this gap and looks at how farmworker stereotypes are internalized. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Sbicca, J. (2018). *Food justice now!: Deepening the roots of social struggle*. University of Minnesota Press.**

Discusses food activism and its historic lack of engagement with social justice issues. Author shows how and why food-focused activists should broaden their focus and commit to addressing structural inequities within and beyond the food system.

**Schupp, J. (2019). Wish you were here? The prevalence of farmers markets in food deserts: An examination of the United States. *Food, Culture & Society*, 22(1), 111-130. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15528014.2018.1549467>**

Shows that although farmers markets are commonly recommended solutions to increasing access to fresh foods in areas labeled as “food deserts,” in actuality, farmers markets rarely operate within such food deserts thus making them relatively ineffective for this purpose. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Schupp, J., Martin, K., MacLaughlin, D., & Pfeiffer, E. (2021). What do farmers bring to market? Exploring good types, number of vendors, and founding dates by SES and race/ethnicity. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 10(4), 143–155. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2021.104.002>**

Uses farmers market survey data across 9 states as well as demographics from the American Community Survey to compare the founding dates, number of vendors and type of goods for sale in farmers markets across socioeconomic status and racial/ethnic composition. Results show that type of good sold and number of vendors at markets in low socioeconomic status and high racial and ethnic minority neighborhoods was lower compared to markets in more affluent, White-majority neighborhoods. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Shostak, S. (2022). “How do we measure justice?”: missions and metrics in urban agriculture. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 39, 953–964. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-022-10296-4>**

Criticizes the conventional metrics and processes required for program evaluation and funding in contemporary urban gardens and offers a reimagining of program reporting that preserves the radical justice-seeking efforts of these urban gardens while allowing them to work within the dominant neoliberal framework.

## Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools

**Slocum, R. (2007). Whiteness, space, and alternative food practice. *Geoforum*, 38(3), 520–533. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2006.10.006>**

The author uses feminist and materialist theories to analyze how Whiteness is produced spatially by progressive efforts to increase food access, support farmers, and provide organic food to consumers. Reveals the transformative potential of Whiteness while also exploring its exclusionary capacity. [Models, Frameworks, and Theory]

**Slocum, R., & Cadieux, K. V. (2015). Notes on the practice of food justice in the U.S.: Understanding and confronting trauma and inequity. *Journal of Political Ecology*, 22, 27–52. <https://doi.org/10.2458/v22i1.21077>**

Describes how, among practitioners and scholars, there has been an enthusiastic surge in the use of the term food justice but a vagueness on the particulars. The authors argue that vagueness manifests in overly general statements about ending oppression or morphs into outright conflation of the dominant food movement's work with food justice. In focusing on trauma and inequity in the food system, the authors urge scholars and practitioners to be clear and accountable in their food justice practice. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Smith, B. J. (2019a). Building emancipatory food power: Freedom Farms, Rocky Acres, and the struggle for food justice. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 8(4), 33-43. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2019.084.009>**

Explains how the pursuit of food justice is related to food power and involves not only dismantling inequitable power structures but also creating emancipatory ones. The author uses two cases of Black farm projects, one historic and one contemporary, to explore this dual process and discuss implications for the future of the food justice movement. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Smith, B. J. (2019b). Food justice, intersectional agriculture, and the triple food movement. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 36(4), 825-835. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-019-09945-y>**

Uses the lens of Nancy Fraser's "triple movement framework" to interpret food justice as an emancipatory discourse. Focuses specifically on Black farmers and queer people. Provides case studies of people working to counteract structural inequities around race, class, gender, sexuality, agriculture, and food. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Soper, R. (2020). How wage structure and crop size negatively impact farmworker livelihoods in monocrop organic production: Interviews with strawberry harvesters in California. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 37(2), 325-36. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-019-09989-0>**

Interviews 36 strawberry harvesters to showcase how certified organic farms meet their specific production standards in ways that often reproduce conventional labor relations and utilize mono-cropping techniques. This contradiction between seemingly sustainable/ethical practices and unsustainable practices on organic farms exhibits the complexities and responsibilities under which organic farms operate. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

## Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools

Soper, R. (2021a). How health-conscious urban gardeners aim to increase vegetable consumption in their community while simultaneously supporting Black entrepreneurship. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 10(2), 413–430. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2021.102.029>

Offers a critique of mainstream food justice as imposing a “correct” way of eating onto Black communities. This article uses a case study from urban gardeners in San Diego, showing how food justice can connect Black eaters to traditional African diets to improve their nutrition and health outcomes while supporting Black food entrepreneurship. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

**Sustainable Food Systems Initiative. (2018-2024). Food literacy for all [Course lecture and panel recordings].** <https://sites.lsa.umich.edu/sustainablefoodsystems/category/food-literacy-for-all/>

A collection of lecture and panel discussion recordings from a University of Michigan community- academic partnership course. Featuring national and global leaders, these recordings highlight scholarship that connects theory and practice to build food systems that are more equitable, health-promoting, and sustainable. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

Thraves, T., Krist, C., Szymanski, C., & Chennault, C. (2019, February 21). *Racial equity and inclusivity in food systems* [Webinar]. Iowa State University Extension. <https://youtu.be/uXxqROzR7gE>

A participant-based discussion on challenges the strategies for individuals and organizations to address and practice racial equity in the food system.

**University of California Davis Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program. (2021, June 25). Racial equity in Extension webinar series: Serving farmers of color** [Webinar]. <https://sarep.ucdavis.edu/equity-in-extension>

Discusses opportunities for those working in Cooperative Extension to build relationships with farmers of color. Sponsored by the University of California Davis Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education Program, this is part two in a six-part series. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

**Vermont Law School. (2020, September 3). Rooting out structural racism in American agriculture** [Video]. Vimeo Livestream. <https://livestream.com/vermontlawschool/events/9209414/videos/210590994>

Webinar featuring panel discussion led by lawyers fighting structural racism in the food system. Covers historical and contemporary agricultural issues including Black land loss, the connection between agriculture and environmental justice, and the role of lawyers in rooting out racism in the food system. [Land: Loss, Access, & Rights]

**White, M. M. (2017a). “A pig and a garden”: Fannie Lou Hamer and the Freedom Farms Cooperative.** *Food and Foodways*, 25(1), 20-39. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07409710.2017.1270647>

Explores an agriculture cooperative called Freedom Farms Cooperative (FFC), which was founded by civil rights activist Fannie Lou Hamer in Sunflower County, Mississippi in 1969. The author analyzes examples of how the FFC used and taught agricultural practices to members as a means of resistance and community resilience. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

## Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools

**White, M. M. (2018). *Freedom farmers: Agricultural resistance and the Black freedom movement*. The University of North Carolina Press.**

Focuses on the roles and contributions made by Black farmers to the Black freedom movement. Shows how agriculture was a means of resistance for Black farmers and demonstrates the lasting effects of such efforts on modern day food justice and food sovereignty efforts. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

**Wiggin, C. S., Rezvani, L. E., & Burt, O. J. (2016). “*Envisioning a just food system*”: A students teaching students course [Undergraduate thesis, University of Vermont]. ScholarWorks @ UVM. <https://scholarworks.uvm.edu/envstheses/40/>**

Analyzes the alternative food movement and its ties to the neoliberalist regime, arguing that the movement as it stands today benefits the dominant group, White middle- to upper-class citizens who are educated, and vastly excludes underserved populations. Through a course led by students at the University of Vermont, the authors examined the potential for the creation of an inclusive food movement.

**Yakini, M., Shapiro, L.K., & Carr, K. (2019, December 5). *Building partnerships to support food sovereignty in African American communities* [Webinar]. Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/building-partnerships-to-support-food-sovereignty-in-african-american-communities-webinar>**

Malik Yakini with the Detroit Black Community Food Security Network and Lilly Fink Shapiro with the University of Michigan’s Sustainable Food Systems Initiative discuss their partnership designing and co-leading the Food Literacy for All course. The webinar also introduces Kimberly Carr, a post-doctoral research associate in food sovereignty and racial equity at the Center for Regional Food Systems and Center for Interdisciplinarity at Michigan State University. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

## Cultural Foodways and Storytelling

**Adamson, J. (2011). Medicine food: Critical environmental justice studies, Native North American literature, and the movement for food sovereignty. *Environmental Justice*, 4(4), 213–219. <https://doi.org/10.1089/env.2010.0035>**

Examines Native American food sovereignty through the lens of 1990s Native North American literature. The author uses two creative writings to illustrate why Native Americans advocate for a rights- and culture-based approach to food. Several U.S. federal documents that acknowledge a right to food are outlined here, bringing attention to the forces threatening indigenous food systems.

**Alkon, A. H., Block, D., Moore, K., Gillis, C., DiNuccio, N., & Chavez, N. (2013). Foodways of the urban poor. *Geoforum*, 48, 126-135. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2013.04.021>**

Traditional explanations for diet-related health problems in low-income communities of color either blame individuals for making poor food choices or attribute the problem to a lack of accessible healthy food options. However, the authors pose that foodways – defined as cultural, social, and economic food practices, habits, and desires – play a major role in food choices and that the primary barrier to accessing healthy food is cost. [Health, Wellness, & Nutrition]

**Arthur, M. L., & Porter, C. M. (2019). Re-storying Northern Arapaho food sovereignty. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 9(B), 69-84. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2019.09B.012>**

Contributes to ongoing efforts to reconnect Indian Country communities to healthy food culture and traditions by (re)telling the story of Northern Arapaho food systems. The authors approach data gathering and analysis through both traditional and western research methods.

**Arthur, M.L. [Mel Arthur]. (2020, October 24). *Why I can't live at home 1* [Video]. YouTube. <https://youtu.be/n7MIPtI3ONI>**

A short video about one man's experience of living on the Wind River Indian Reservation located in the U.S. state of Wyoming. Told from the perspective of surviving a nearly deadly car accident, the narrator shares some of the serious challenges faced by those at the reservation including food insecurity, alcoholism, and health disparities as well as his efforts to tell the stories of his people.

**Bandeled, O., & Myers, G. (2016). The roots of Black agrarianism. *Dismantling Racism in the Food System*, 4, 1–7. Food First. [https://foodfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/DR4\\_final.pdf](https://foodfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/DR4_final.pdf)**

Traces the roots of Black agricultural history, specifically examining African indigenous understandings of the connections between the natural and the spiritual. This article looks at specific Black farmers and how they are using farming to connect with their spiritual ancestry and agricultural heritage.

**Bernardo, S. (2017). *Pathology of displacement: The intersection of food justice and culture. Why Hunger*. <https://whyhunger.org/category/publications/food-justice-voices-issue-pathology-of-displacement-the-intersection-of-food-justice-and-culture/>**

The author utilizes storytelling as a medium to explore loss and displacement in the Philippine diaspora and his attempt at seeking food justice through reclamation of a cultural foodway.



## Cultural Foodways and Storytelling

**Bowens, N. (2015).** *The color of food: Stories of race, resilience, and farming.* New Society Publishers.

Collection of portraits and stories that critique the status quo of the agrarian identity and examine the food system's capacity to preserve culture and community while informing resilience. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Brant, S., Williams, K., Andrews, J., Hammelman, C., & Levkoe, C. (2023).** Indigenous food systems and food sovereignty: A collaborative conversation from the American Association of Geographers 2022 Annual Meeting. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 12(3), 141-154. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2023.123.012>

Provides a synthesis and reflection of a panel session of Indigenous scholars who discussed the meaning of food sovereignty, different ways of knowing, relationships and reciprocity, and systems of power at the American Association of Geographers (AAG) 2022 Annual Meeting.

**Budowle, R., Arthur, M. L., & Porter, C. M. (2019).** Growing intergenerational resilience for Indigenous food sovereignty through home gardening. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 9(B), 145-165. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2019.09B.018>

Analyzes data and stories told by gardeners from Eastern Shoshone and Western Arapaho families on the Wind River Reservation to ascertain the importance gardens have in transmitting resilience across generations.

**Capoano, A. (Director). (2021).** *Truly Texas Mexican* [Film]. JM Media. <https://trulytexasmexican.com/>

Film that captures the rich history of Mexican food in the state of Texas and explores its roots in Native American culinary tradition.

**Carlisle, L. (2022).** *Healing grounds: Climate, justice and the deep roots of regenerative farming.* Island Press.

Presents the story of Indigenous, Black, Latinx, and Asian American farmers who are returning to their ancestral growing practices. These cultivation techniques, which value the diversity of plants and people, can dismantle normative power structures by restoring the ecosystem and revitalizing cultural ties to the lands. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Carter, C. (2016).** Vegan soul: Moving beyond (animal) meat in Black communities. In B. Donaldson & C. Carter (Eds.), *The future of meat without animals* (pp. 217–228). Rowman & Littlefield.

Explores the politics of food in African American communities and potential obstacles that producers of plant-based vegan “meat” may face when trying to expand into African American markets. The author gives a health-centered rationale as to why African Americans should strongly consider consuming plant-based meat as an alternative to animal flesh; examines three obstacles—access, marketing, and African American food culture; and offers solutions to these obstacles. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

## Cultural Foodways and Storytelling

**Carter, C. (2021). *The spirit of Soul Food: Race, faith, and food justice*. The University of Illinois Press.**

Presents a decolonized analysis of Black foodways grounded in the ethics of Christian compassion. This book identifies soul food as a primary expression of Blackness and the Black identity and an indicator of food systems that have historically inflicted harm onto Black people.

**Davy, D. C., Horne, S., McCurty, T. L., & Pennick, E. (2016). *Black agrarianism: Resistance*. (Dismantling Racism in the Food System Series, no. 6). Food First. <https://archive.foodfirst.org/publication/black-agrarianism-resistance/>**

Pays tribute to the “Flying Africans” in the Black agrarian liberation movement(s) in the U.S., including the evolution in the 1960s and 70s of the Federation of Southern Cooperatives (FSC), an umbrella nonprofit cooperative membership organization to address the survival of Black agrarian communities in the rural South.

**Dedman, S. (Director). (2019). *Follow the drinking gourd* [Film]. Liberated Lens. <https://www.kweli.tv/programs/follow-the-drinking-gourd>**

Documents the food justice movement using the phrase “Follow the Drinking Gourd” as both frame and metaphor. “Follow the Drinking Gourd,” made popular in song by singer/artist Richie Havens, tells a story of how enslaved Black people followed the North Star, moving northward from southern plantations using the Underground Railroad to find freedom from slavery in Canada.

**Di Noia, J., Furst, G., Park, K., Byrd-Bredbenner, C. (2013). Designing culturally sensitive dietary interventions for African Americans: Review and recommendations. *Nutrition Reviews*, 71(4), 224–238. <https://doi.org/10.1111/nure.12009>**

Summarizes existing literature on cultural considerations when working with African Americans on dietary intervention programs and suggests strategies for developing culturally sensitive interventions to modify the dietary practices of African Americans. Findings may inform future research and practice on culturally sensitive approaches to change dietary intervention programs. [Health, Nutrition, & Wellness]

**El-Sayed, S., & Spackman, C. (2022). Follow the ferments: Inclusive food governance in Arizona. *Gastronomica*, 22(1), 20–33. <https://doi.org/10.1525/gfc.2022.22.1.20>**

Follows the production, consumption, and valorization of two fermented foods in the Phoenix, Arizona metro area: gundruk (a Nepali food made of leafy greens) and homemade Middle Eastern dairy-based yogurt and soft cheeses. Exploration into these food narratives reveals their microbiopolitical entanglements to a state regulatory structure that ensures food safety.

**Elliott, M. (2016). “Thug life” in a White kitchen: Exploring race work in the language of cookbooks. *Graduate Journal of Food Studies*, 3(1), 19-27. <https://gradfoodstudies.org/2016/09/13/thug-life-in-a-white-kitchen/>**

Examines the controversy surrounding “Thug Kitchen,” a vegan food blog post started in 2012 that uses excessive profanity in its recipes. The blog’s creators were assumed by some to be African American but were later determined to be White. Authors discuss the racially charged usage of the word “thug” and other language tensions that exist in food culture.

## Cultural Foodways and Storytelling

**Fouts, S. (2018). Re-regulating loncheras, food trucks, and their clientele: Navigating bureaucracy and enforcement in New Orleans. *Gastronomica*, 18(3), 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.1525/gfc.2018.18.3.1>**

Describes how loncheras (taco trucks) arrived in New Orleans post-Hurricane Katrina and played a critical role in feeding workers cleaning up hurricane damage. However, despite this service and their growing popularity, the author argues that Latinx immigrants who operate the loncheras face discriminatory policies aimed at criminalizing them by focusing on licensing and documentation.

**Foxworth, R. (2017). *Food sovereignty assessments: A tool to grow healthy native communities*. First Nations Development Institute. <https://www.firstnations.org/publications/food-sovereignty-assessments-a-tool-to-grow-healthy-native-communities/>**

Shows how food sovereignty assessments can be implemented to help Native communities reclaim control over their local food systems by centering the assessment tools around Indigenous knowledge and practices as well as community-centered strategies. Shares examples of outcomes and lessons from Native American communities who have conducted such food sovereignty assessments. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Fuster, M. (2021). *Caribeños at the table: How migration, health, and race intersect in New York City*. UNC Press.**

Interviews Cuban, Dominican, and Puerto Rican residents of New York City and health practitioners and dietitians to argue that migrants' overall health depends on structural factors and the prevailing food culture. The author demonstrates that cuisines outside of normative American cuisine are often misrepresented and racialized depending on whether they are perceived as healthy or unhealthy. This approach omits the racial and economic inequalities rampant in the global migration experience.

**Geniusz, W. M. (2009). *Our knowledge is not primitive: Decolonizing botanical Anishinaabe teachings (the Iroquois and their neighbors)*. Syracuse University Press.**

Using traditional Anishinaabe botanical knowledge as an example, author discusses how knowledge systems of Indigenous cultures are commonly distorted and misrepresented by scientists and researchers who are not a part of the culture. Author calls for a new approach to such research that preserves and values Indigenous knowledge.

**Goldberg, Z. A., Norman, M. W., Croog, R., Rice, A. M., Kass, H., & Bell, M. (2024). Return and repair: The rise of Jewish agrarian movements in North America. *Agriculture and Human Values*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-024-10543-w>**

Summarizes Jewish Agrarian Movements (JAM) in North America, which represent a diverse array of Jewish farming practices and traditions influenced by historical contexts. Common Jewish values among JAM inform its engagement with agriculture and food systems: teshuvah (returning), shmitah (releasing), and Tikkun (repairing), as well as concepts like doikayt (hereness) and radical diasporism. Researchers identify the intersections of diaspora and indigeneity, modernity and tradition, Jewish agroecological knowledge production, and lived religion as significant, complex tensions within JAM.

## Cultural Foodways and Storytelling

**Harris, J.B. (2010). *High on the hog: A culinary journey from Africa to America*. Bloomsbury USA.**

Provides a thorough history of African American cuisine, starting with the African Diaspora through present day, and examines the roles of important foods in African American culture, history and identity. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Hayes, E. L., & MacKendrick, N. (2022). “Leave no stone unturned”: Sustainable belonging and desirable futures of African American food imaginaries. *Gastronomica*, 22(2), 64–74. <https://doi.org/10.1525/gfc.2022.22.2.64>**

Challenges the often-postulated eurocentric origins of sustainable food culture by synthesizing Black foodways and associated narratives of damage and powerlessness. It identifies George Washington Carver, Fannie Lou Hamer, and Edna Lewis as Black “food imaginaries” who shaped and redefined African American foodways of the past and whose work permeates contemporary alternative food discourses.

**Herrightly, E., & Hill, C. G. (2024). *The seeds are coming home: A rising movement for Indigenous seed repatriation in the United States*. *Agriculture and Human Values*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-023-10532-5>**

Engages with the seed repatriation movement- the Indigenous processes of recognizing and reclaiming seeds to mend severed agricultural and kin relationships, revitalize cultural knowledge, and reassert authority over Indigenous food systems. Explores the evolving history, interpretations, and applications of repatriation by considering cultural understandings and how seed keepers in the Midwest contribute to the resurgence and affirmation of Indigenous nationhood.

**Hill, C.G. (2017). *Seeds as Ancestors, Seeds as archives: Seed sovereignty and the politics of repatriation to Native Peoples*. *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*, 41(3), 93–112. <https://doi.org/10.17953/aicrj.41.3.hill>**

Assesses how settler colonial practices have threatened and destroyed Indigenous agriculture while arguing for seed repatriation and processes that include Indigenous perspectives as a twenty-first-century mechanism for healing and reclamation of broken foodways.

**Hobart, H. J. (2017). *A “queer-looking compound”: Race, abjection, and the politics of Hawaiian poi*. *Global Food History*, 3(2), 133-149. <https://doi.org/10.1080/20549547.2017.1352441>**

Uses the subject of kalo (taro), a traditional Hawaiian staple food, to show how during the nineteenth century, White colonialists regarded the indigenous food with disgust in an attempt to distinguish Euro-American Whiteness from the Indigenous population.

**Hoover, E. (2013). *Cultural and health implications of fish advisories in a Native American community*. *Ecological Processes*, 2(4). <https://doi.org/10.1186/2192-1709-2-4>**

Focuses on the Mohawk community of Akwesasne, which has historically relied heavily on fish as a food source but due to industrial contamination of the area rivers has had to limit or completely avoid consuming fish from the river per the advice of health officials. Author demonstrates how fish advisories have indirectly created social and health problems for the Mohawk community and calls for environmental remediation efforts to clean up the river and revive healthy fish populations for residents.

## Cultural Foodways and Storytelling

Hoover, E. (2017). "You can't say you're sovereign if you can't feed yourself": Defining and enacting food sovereignty in American Indian community gardening. *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*, 41(3), 31-70. <https://doi.org/10.17953/aicrj.41.3.hoover>

Describes and defines food sovereignty from the perspective of thirty-nine different Native American community gardening projects, demonstrating how food sovereignty initiatives can improve the health of residents, promote sustainable food systems, and preserve tribal culture. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

Hoover, E. (2020b). For tribal peoples, food justice requires environmental justice. In M. Mascarenhas (Ed.), *Lessons in environmental justice: From civil rights to Black Lives Matter and idle no more* (pp. 199-215). Sage Publications.

Focusing on tribal communities, the article demonstrates how communities of color are disproportionately affected by environmental issues. Author explains how the ties between food justice and environmental justice are especially strong for Indigenous people who rely heavily on the land to grow, hunt or fish for traditional food sources. Examples are shared of three tribal communities who have been impacted by environmental contamination and who have fought for food justice.

Illinois Public Health Institute. (2022, September 15). *One bad apple: How the lack of knowledge about Black and Indigenous food histories informs our nutrition work* [Webinar]. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XhaeSGUuJns>

Features guest speakers on the topic of Black and Indigenous food histories within the field of nutrition. First of two sessions in the Racism and Food Access and Nutrition Culture discussion series hosted by the Illinois Public Health Institute. [Health, Nutrition, & Wellness]

Imbruce, V. (2020). Fostering food equity in an immigrant neighborhood of New York City during COVID-19. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 10(1), 251-255. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2020.101.028>

Examines the issue of food equity, namely food as an expression of cultural identity and social desirability to unpack COVID-19's impact on businesses in Manhattan's Chinatown. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

Ji-Song Ku, R., Manalansan, M. F., & Mannur, A. (Eds.). (2013). *Eating Asian American: A food studies reader*. New York University Press.

Focuses on Asian American foodways and the multitude of factors that have shaped them. Using an interdisciplinary perspective, challenges some of the negative associations about Asian American food that exist in the U.S.

## Cultural Foodways and Storytelling

**John-Henderson, N. A., Oosterhoff, B. J., Johnson, L.R., Lafromboise, M. E., Malatare, M., & Salois, E. (2022). COVID-19 and food insecurity in the Blackfeet Tribal Community. *Food Security, 14*, 1337–1346. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-022-01292-x>**

Contextualizes a survey of members of the Blackfeet American Indian Tribal Community's experiences of food insecurity during the height of the COVID-19 Pandemic. The survey reports high levels of food insecurity among women and households with more people, showing the effects of the pandemic on a community already predisposed to food insecurity and challenged by the socioeconomic conditions perpetuated by colonization, genocide, and historical trauma. [Health, Wellness, & Nutrition]

**Jones, N. (2019). Dying to eat? Black food geographies of slow violence and resilience. *ACME: An International Journal for Critical Geographies, 18*(5), 1076-1099. <https://acme-journal.org/index.php/acme/article/view/1683/1499>**

Considers racial surveillance in the context of Black food geographies using GIF-making, healing arts, and autoethnography.

**Katanski, A. V. (2017). Stories that nourish: Minnesota Anishinaabe Wild Rice narratives. *American Indian Culture and Research Journal, 41*(3), 71–91. <https://doi.org/10.17953/aicrj.41.3.katanski>**

Uses Anishinaabe wild rice or manoomin narratives to discuss how seed and story are the essence of the Anishinaabe people. These sacred stories have been shared for hundreds of years and they are central to spiritual practices and identity-making. Wild rice narratives inform Anishinaabe resistance to industrialized food systems by challenging settler-colonialists' attempts to erase Indigenous foodways.

**Kihlstrom, L. (2021). *How race is made in everyday life: Food, eating, and dietary acculturation among Black and White migrants in Florida, U.S.* [Doctoral dissertation, University of South Florida]. Digital Commons at University of South Florida. <https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/etd/8807>**

Explores migrant populations' decision-making processes about food. Focuses on Ethiopian (Black) and Finnish (White) communities in the Florida cities of Tampa and Miami to demonstrate how race in particular affects migrants' food decisions and experiences.

**King, S. C. (2019). Sinophile consumption: Chinese restaurants and consumer culture in turn-of-the-century American Cities. *Global Food History, 5*(3), 162-182. <https://doi.org/10.1080/20549547.2019.1605774>**

Contributes to the discourses surrounding the “chop suey craze” in the 1890s by reframing this widespread embrace of Chinese cuisine as an act of Sinophilia, an emotional excitement for China and Chinese cultural products in an imperialist period marked by territorial expansions in the Pacific.

**Lynn, K., Daigle, J., Hoffman, J., Lake, F., Michelle, N., Ranco, D., Viles, C., Voggesser, G., & Williams, P. (2013). The impacts of climate change on tribal traditional foods. *Climatic Change, 120*, 545-556. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-013-0736-1>**

Examines how climate change is impacting the traditional foods of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes. Explains why certain foods are important to tribal cultures and points out how access to such foods is largely controlled by federal land regulations.



## Cultural Foodways and Storytelling

**McCutcheon, P. (2013). "Returning home to our rightful place": The Nation of Islam and Muhammad farms. *Geoforum*, 49, 61–70. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2013.05.001>**

Demonstrates how the Nation of Islam (NOI), a well-known Black nationalist organization, uses strategies of community uplift and self-determination to unite other Black people around NOI's message and in their work of feeding Black people in the U.S. Describes NOI's farm in southern Georgia, Muhammad Farms, and their efforts to preserve Black agrarian history and to reclaim the farm as a space that includes the tragedies of the past but looks towards a more positive future.

**McCutcheon, P. (2019). Fannie Lou Hamer's Freedom Farms and Black agrarian geographies. *Antipode*, 51(1), 207-224. <https://doi.org/10.1111/anti.12500>**

Examines Freedom Farms, a Black farming cooperative founded by Fannie Lou Hammer in Sunflower County, Mississippi. Discusses Hamer's agrarian knowledge and identity as a Black southern woman and demonstrates how Freedom Farms operates at multiple levels – from Hamer's knowledge to the farm itself to the unique agrarian space of the south. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Mihesuah, D. (2017). Searching for Haknip Achukma (Good Health): Challenges to Food Sovereignty Initiatives in Oklahoma. *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*, 41(3), 9–30. <https://doi.org/10.17953/aicrj.41.3.mihesuah>**

Uses an idealized food sovereignty framework to discuss the inequitable food system experiences of Indigenous tribes throughout Oklahoma. Creating self-sufficient food systems that reinvigorate traditional foodways demand recognition of a complex history fraught with politics, racism, dispossession, and violence. Tribal autonomy and the ability to eat safe, nutritious foods will only result from understanding systemic injustices and committing to a healthy environment through government regulation and financial security. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Mihesuah, D. A., & Hoover, E. (Eds). (2019). *Indigenous food sovereignty in the United States: Restoring cultural knowledge, protecting environments, and regaining health*. New Directions in Native American Studies Series. University of Oklahoma Press.**

Broadly examines indigenous food sovereignty in the United States and looks at community efforts to revitalize ancestral gardening, hunting, gathering and seed saving practices as a way to maintain traditional food systems. The book also explores how the traditional food systems of indigenous populations in the U.S. have been affected by racism and historic mistreatment. It offers encouragement for addressing tribal health issues, preventing habitat destruction, and navigating food policy issues.

## Cultural Foodways and Storytelling

Mucioki, M., Hoover, E., Sowerwine, J., Intertribal Agriculture Council., Johnson-Reyes, K., Redhouse, L., & Cornelius, D. (2022). Native American agriculture and food systems: Challenges and opportunities presented by the COVID-19 pandemic. *Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 11(3), 121–137. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2022.113.013>

Offers analysis to a survey of Indigenous producers, tribal governments, and grocery stores conducted by the Intertribal Agriculture Council (IAC) in response to the systemic inequalities experienced historically and especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. This assessment identified the pandemic as responsible for exacerbating food-system challenges. It advocates for increased investment in Indigenous food systems to support tribal-identified solutions that enhance resiliency and encourage self-governance.

Muhammad, N. (2021). *Perceptions of access to culturally appropriate foods: A Detroit case study* [Master's thesis, Michigan State University]. Michigan State University Libraries Digital Repository. <https://doi.org/10.25335/gkd4-2x15>

Discusses why access to culturally appropriate foods (CAF) is an important part of planning an equitable food system. The author uses data collected from interviews with residents in Detroit, Michigan to explain the importance of traditional foods and identify barriers that decrease access to CAF.

Nabhan, G. P. (2018). *Food from the radical center: Healing our land and communities*. Island Press.

Details the stories of diverse communities and their efforts to restore America's ability to produce healthy foods and shows how these efforts have the power to unite and heal a divided country.

Navarro, M. C. (2022) Blackness and food resilience: Black culinary epistemologies, the slow food movement and racial justice. *Food, Culture & Society*, 25(2), 201-217. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15528014.2021.1884453>

Employs the cookbooks of Bryant Terry, a Black food justice activist and chef to develop the concept of Black culinary epistemologies. This work is the culmination of the culinary knowledge and traditions produced by Black folks. It engages food as a critique of racism and accentuates alternative food practices in Black communities.

Nesper, L. (2002). *The Walleye War: The struggle for Ojibwe spearfishing and treaty rights*. The University of Nebraska Press.

Tells the story of a spearfishing conflict between the Ojibwe bands of northern Wisconsin and various stakeholders, including the state of Wisconsin. It draws on the experiences and perspectives across the Lac du Flambeau reservation and an anthropologist to convey the cultural significance of spearfishing, the complexity of off-reservation treaty rights, and the tribal council's preservationist instincts as part of a broader narrative of Native people's struggle for dignity.

## Cultural Foodways and Storytelling

**Nocella, A. J., II, Parmar, P., Sawyer, D. C., III, & Cermak, M. (2017). Hip hop, food justice, and environmental justice. In A. J. Nocella II, K. A. Ducre, & J. Lupinacci (Eds.), *Addressing environmental and food justice toward dismantling the school-to-prison pipeline* (pp. 177–192). Palgrave Macmillan.**

Discusses the school-to-prison pipeline as a possible effect of poor food access and examines hip hop to understand its past, present, and potential uses for activism in urban areas. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

**Opie, F.D. (2010). *Hog and hominy: Soul food from Africa to America*. Columbia University Press.**

Deconstructs and compares the foodways of people of African descent throughout the Americas to examine the health legacies of Black culinary traditions and explains how soul food emerged from an amalgamation of social and cultural influences especially in response to the conditions of slavery.

**Rajabi, E. (2024). Foodways and culinary identity in Iranian-American memoirs. *Food, Culture and Society*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15528014.2024.2312664>**

Utilizes three Iranian-American memoirs: Gelareh Asayesh's *Saffron Sky*, Firoozeh Dumas' *Funny in Farsi*, and Davar Ardalan's *My Name is Iran* (Ardalan) to examine the connectivity between food and religion, culture, economy, individual and collective gastronomic memories, urban and rural food habits, and ethnicity and how Iranian-Americans position themselves and others through food-related practices.

**Rawal, S. (Director). (2020). *Gather* [Film]. Illumine Running, LLC.**

This documentary film shares the story about the rediscovery of Native American foodways and the critical importance of food sovereignty in building the resilience of Native American peoples.

**Reese, A. M. (2020). "DC is mambo sauce": Black cultural production in a gentrifying city. *Human Geography*, 13(3), 253-262. <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F1942778620962046>**

Centers mambo sauce (a thinner version of a barbecue sauce popularized in Washington, D.C.) as both a cultural staple in Black working-class neighborhood carryout restaurants and a metaphor and lens to explore the tensions of increased gentrification in Washington, D.C. that have influenced the city's population demographics to be younger, wealthier, and whiter.

**Reinhardt, M. (2015). Spirit food: A multidimensional overview of the Decolonizing Diet Project. In E. S. Huaman & B. Sriraman (Eds.), *Indigenous innovation: Universalities and peculiarities* (pp. 81–106). Sense Publishers.**

Describes a yearlong study of individuals selected by the Northern Michigan University Center for Native American Studies as research subjects for the Decolonizing Diet Project, an exploratory study of the relationships between humans and indigenous foods of the Great Lakes region. Data from this study provides insight into biological, cultural, and legal/political dimensions of these complex relationships. The author draws on regularly scheduled health checks, online journaling, video interviews, and photos to paint a picture of this collective indigenous eating experience.

## Cultural Foodways and Storytelling

Rivera, Y., & Foxworth, R. (2018). *Indian country food price index: Exploring variation in food pricing across native communities - a working paper II*. First Nations Development Institute. <https://www.firstnations.org/publications/indian-country-food-price-index-exploring-variation-in-food-pricing-across-native-communities-a-working-paper-ii/>

Compared average prices of food goods in eight Native American communities against the national averages, finding that prices in Indian Country were generally higher. The report discusses potential reasons for higher food prices and implications on food security and community health, as well as ways that Native communities are implementing strategies to address these issues such as through community gardening and cultural food education initiatives. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

Rueda Esquibel, C. (2016). *Decolonize your diet: Notes towards decolonization. Dismantling Racism in the Food System, 7, 1–7*. [https://foodfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/DR7\\_Final-2.pdf](https://foodfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/DR7_Final-2.pdf)

A brief introduction to the Decolonize Your Diet project and its role in a much larger movement to reclaim traditional foodways as a form of resistance to ongoing colonization. The author explores how meals are political acts and how cooking can intervene in systems of white supremacy and capitalism. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

Salmon, E. (2012). *Eating the landscape: American Indian stories of food, identity, and resilience*. University of Arizona Press.

Shares personal stories of how American Indian farmers are using traditional agricultural practices to preserve Indigenous foodways. Covering a wide geographic range throughout the southwest U.S. and northern Mexico, author discusses how Indigenous farming practices share three main principles – a reciprocal relationship with the land, a strong cultural identity tied to the ecosystem, and a correlation between land consciousness and food consciousness. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

Simon, M. L. (2009). *A regional and chronological synthesis of archaic period plant use in the Midcontinent*. In T. E. Emerson, D. L. McElrath, & A. C. Fortier (Eds.), *Archaic societies: Diversity and complexity across the Midcontinent* (pp. 81-114). State University of New York Press.

Discusses why Archaic-period human-plant relations are not well understood due to biases in contemporary research and provides a thorough history and synthesis of Archaic-period plant use throughout the Midwest.

Soper, R. (2021a). *How health-conscious urban gardeners aim to increase vegetable consumption in their community while simultaneously supporting Black entrepreneurship*. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development, 10(2)*, 413–430. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2021.102.029>

Offers a critique of mainstream food justice as imposing a “correct” way of eating onto Black communities. This article uses a case study from urban gardeners in San Diego, showing how food justice can connect Black eaters to traditional African diets to improve their nutrition and health outcomes while supporting Black food entrepreneurship. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

## Cultural Foodways and Storytelling

**Thompson, D. (2011). "Somos del Campo": Latino and Latina gardeners and farmers in two rural communities of Iowa – A community capitals framework approach. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 1(3), 3-18. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2011.013.001>**

Shares findings from interviews with Latinx gardeners and beginning farmers from rural Iowa about how and why they participate in community gardening and farming projects.

**Tipton-Martin, T. (2015). *The Jemima code: Two centuries of African American cookbooks*. University of Texas Press.**

Illustrated volume showcasing a large collection of African American cookbooks written over the past two centuries. The work lifts up and honors the creativity and spirit of African American cooks and chefs who contributed greatly to America's food culture.

**Twitty, M. W. (2017). *The cooking gene: A journey through African American culinary history in the Old South*. Harper Collins.**

Food memoir and culinary history book that explores past and present food traditions of African Americans and the history of Southern cooking and identity in America.

**Tyler, S. (2019). *Pedagogies of Black agrarianism: A cultural process of recovery* (Publication No. 27547843) [Doctoral dissertation, Michigan State University]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.**

This dissertation research examines and analyzes the historical pedagogies of Black agrarianism through a two-part historiography: 1) historiographical essay and 2) oral theatrical representation. The historiographical essay highlights the mothering of Black agrarian pedagogies that crafted Black agrarian educational environments through the late 19th and 20th centuries in institutions such as Tuskegee University and the Black Panther Party. The oral history representation performs the life history of Wendell Paris, in dialogue with Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, and Fannie Lou Hamer. Additionally, the author describes an ethnographic case study of D-Town Farm of the Detroit Black Community Food Security Network to explore contemporary Black agrarian pedagogies. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Voggeser, G., Lynn, K., Daigle, J., Lake, F., & Ranco, D. (2013). Cultural impacts to tribes from climate change influence on forests. *Climatic Change*, 120(3), 615–626. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-013-0733-4>**

The authors describe how climate change affects culturally important fungi, plant, and animal species, in turn affecting tribal sovereignty, culture, and economy. To understand potential adaptive strategies to climate change, the article also explores traditional ecological knowledge and historical tribal adaptive approaches in resource management and contemporary examples of research and tribal practices.

**Wallach, J. J. (2018). *Every nation has its dish: Black bodies and Black food in twentieth-century America*. The University of North Carolina Press.**

Explores the food habits of several generations of notable African American political leaders, arguing that these activists were all committed in their own ways to certain food habits (including food preparation and consumption) as a means of influencing Black identity and citizenry.

## Cultural Foodways and Storytelling

**Wallach, J. J. (2021). *Every crumb of cake: W.E.B. Du Bois, food, intimacy, and patriarchy*. *Global Food History*, 7(2), 97-114. <https://doi.org/10.1080/20549547.2021.1928999>**

Analyzes the more intimate aspects of W.E.B Du Bois's food history. It uses food as a dynamic medium for communication, relationship building, and identity-formation to show how the embedded meanings of food affected Du Bois's relationships with women.

**Wallach, J.J. (2019). *Getting what we need ourselves: How food has shaped African American life*. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.**

The book explores the historical routes of African American food traditions. The timeline covers the intellectual and culinary history of Black peoples' struggles from the slave trade that brought them to the United States through the civil rights and freedom struggles in the 1950s and 1960s to the present time. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Warnes, A. (2004). *Hunger overcome?: Food and resistance in twentieth-century African American literature*. University of Georgia Press.**

This book examines the contrasts between malnutrition and food abundance as a key metaphorical theme in African American writing. It draws upon the works of Black authors to show how Black characters respond to White people's attempts at regulating access to nourishment, whether physical or intellectual. [Health, Wellness, & Nutrition]

**Warnes, A. (2008). *Savage barbecue: Race, culture and the invention of America's first food*. University of Georgia Press.**

This book traces barbecue through early transatlantic literature and culture and argues that barbecue is an invented tradition linked to colonists' perception that native peoples in the Americas used barbaric food practices to prepare and cook their foods. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Wazana Tompkins, K. (2012). *Racial indigestion: Eating bodies in the 19th century*. New York University Press.**

This book navigates the links between food and literary and visual culture in the nineteenth century United States. The author uses a wide array of literary resources to inform the reader how the national mythologies of Whiteness came together through food imageries and allegories.

**Weso, T. P. (2016). *Good seeds: A Menominee Indian food memoir*. Wisconsin Historical Society Press.**

A food memoir, written by a Native anthropologist and artist from the Menominee tribe. Describes various Menominee food traditions and values through stories of elders and ancestors and provides a first-hand account of their lives on the reservation.



## Cultural Foodways and Storytelling

**White, M. M. (2017a). "A pig and a garden": Fannie Lou Hamer and the Freedom Farms Cooperative. *Food and Foodways*, 25(1), 20-39. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07409710.2017.1270647>**

Explores an agriculture cooperative called Freedom Farms Cooperative (FFC), which was founded by civil rights activist Fannie Lou Hamer in Sunflower County, Mississippi in 1969. The author analyzes examples of how the FFC used and taught agricultural practices to members as a means of resistance and community resilience. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**White, M. M. (2017b). Freedom's seeds: Freedom farmers. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 7(3), 9–11. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2017.073.011>**

Explores the complex agricultural history of Black farmers. The author maintains that although agriculture has certainly oppressed African Americans for centuries, farming has also historically been a method of resistance for Black farmers, providing opportunities to rebuild and provide food for their families and, in so doing, gain their freedom. The author shares stories and insights from some historic and contemporary "freedom farmers." [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**White, M. M. (2018). *Freedom farmers: Agricultural resistance and the Black freedom movement*. The University of North Carolina Press.**

Focuses on the roles and contributions made by Black farmers to the Black freedom movement. Shows how agriculture was a means of resistance for Black farmers and demonstrates the lasting effects of such efforts on modern day food justice and food sovereignty efforts. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Widmayer, C. J. (2022). Comfort Food in activism: Sweet potato comfort pie. *Digest: A Journal of Foodways and Culture*, 9(2), 47-56. <https://scholarworks.iu.edu/journals/index.php/digest/article/view/35798>**

Uses the guiding framework of "performative intimacy," to examine an organization called Sweet Potato Comfort Pie. The organization leverages comfort food into social action by making and distributing sweet potato pies to people affected by racial injustice and violence and hosting discussions and listening spaces. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Williams-Forson, P. A. (2022). *Eating while Black: Food shaming and race in America*. The University of North Carolina Press.**

Dives into the complex intersection of food, race, and culture in America to expose pervasive misconceptions, stereotypes, and policing of Black dietary practices. Explains how anti-Black racism affects eating and how mass media, nutrition science, economics, and public policy shape perceptions of what is considered healthful and appropriate for Black individuals to eat. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

## Cultural Foodways and Storytelling

**Williams-Forson, P.A. (2006). *Building houses out of chicken legs: Black women, food, and power*. The University of North Carolina Press.**

The author contextualizes chicken, as both a bird and food, noting how it has shaped the lives of African American women from slavery to the present era. Through the act of food preparation and distribution, Black women can defy cultural representations of Blackness and become self-reliant. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Witt, D. (2004). *Black hunger: Soul food and America*. University of Minnesota Press.**

This book examines the discourse over soul food since the 1960s to give light to the complex tensions between White people and Black people, as well as tensions within the Black community itself. The author draws on a vast array of literature to examine how food has been used to both perpetuate and challenge racial stereotypes.

**Wright, K.E., Lucero, J.E., Ferguson, J.K., Granner, M.L., Devereux, P.G., Pearson, J.L., & Crosbie, E. (2021). The impact that cultural food security has on identity and well-being in the second-generation U.S. American minority college students. *Food Security, 13*, 701–715. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-020-01140-w>**

Summarizes Interviews with second-generation American students at the University of Nevada, Reno to suggest that cultural food security influences the practice of foodways wherein the absence of these foods can lead to anxiety and depression, and loss of identity. Experiences of food access were critical to students' academic transitions as they informed a sense of community, place, and well-being.

**Zafar, R. (1999). The signifying dish: Autobiography and history in two Black women's cookbooks. *Feminist Studies, 25*(2), 449–469. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3178690>**

Discusses two cookbooks: Vertamae Smart-Grosvenor's *Vibration Cooking: Or the Travel-Notes of a GeecheeGirl* and Carole and Norma Jean Darden's *Spoonbread and Strawberry Wine: Recipes and Reminiscences of Family*. The author contends that these cookbooks explain how a recipe collection functions as an articulation of a personal and or communal identity.

**Zafar, R. (2019). *Recipes for respect: African American meals and meaning*. University of Georgia Press.**

Bridges the gap on the paucity of published literature on African American cooking and cuisine by illuminating the role of Black cooks and chefs to African American Culture and their contributions to foodways in the United States. The book uses the frame of foodways to provide a critique of the racialized intellectual and social spaces in the U.S.

## Economic Impacts and Markets

**Alkon, A. H. (2012). *Black, White, and green: Farmers markets, race, and the green economy*. University of Georgia Press.**

Applies the concept of a "green economy" as a medium of analysis for the positive social and environmental developments taking place at farmers markets [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Alkon, A. H., & McCullen, C. G. (2011). Whiteness and farmers markets: Performances, perpetuations... contestations? *Antipode*, 43(4), 937–959. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8330.2010.00818.x>**

Identifies and examines two case studies of prevalent, pervasive white privilege at California farmers markets to claim that the alternative agrifood movement perpetuates whiteness and exclusion. Additionally suggests how farmers markets can act as catalysts for anti-racism in the future of food movements. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Anguelovski, I. (2016). Healthy food stores, greenlining and food gentrification: Contesting new forms of privilege, displacement, and locally unwanted land uses in racially mixed neighborhoods. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 39(6), 1209-1230. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2427.12299>**

Employs the concept of "supermarket greenlining," the idea that supermarkets contribute to exclusion and displacement in diverse neighborhoods, to show how food venues can contribute to socio-spatial inequality. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Barnhill, A., Ramírez, A. S., Ashe, M., Berhaupt-Glickstein, A., Freudenberg, N., Grier, S. A., Watson, K. E., & Kumanyika, S. (2022). The racialized marketing of unhealthy foods and beverages: Perspectives and potential remedies. *Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics*, 50(1), 52–59. <https://doi.org/10.1017/jme.2022.8>**

Examines how unhealthy foods and beverages are disproportionately marketed to Black and Latinx consumers, leading to greater rates of diet-related diseases in these populations. The authors explore how and why food marketing business models and strategies target Black and Latinx consumers by acknowledging the persistent force of structural racism and recommending solutions to change targeted marketing.

**Bell, C., Kerr, J., & Young, J. (2019). Associations between obesity, obesogenic environments, and structural racism vary by county-level racial composition. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16(5), 861. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16050861>**

Examines associations between racial inequalities in socioeconomic status and obesity using data on number of grocery stores and fast food restaurants per county. Findings show structural racism is associated with obesity and obesogenic environments, but associations vary by socioeconomic status and racial composition. [Health, Nutrition, & Wellness]

**Bell, J., Mora, G., Hagan, E., Rubin, V., & Karpyn, A. (2013). *Access to healthy food and why it matters: A review of the research*. PolicyLink. <https://www.policylink.org/resources-tools/access-to-healthy-food-and-why-it-matters>**

Gives an overview of recent food access research, demonstrating why disadvantaged communities commonly lack healthy food retail options and examining outcomes and potential solutions. The report acknowledges the growth of food access research but notes the continued need for work in this area.

**Boehm, R., Cooksey-Stowers, K., Schneider, G. E., & Schwartz, M. B. (2022). Race, ethnicity, and neighborhood food environment are associated with adolescent sugary drink consumption during a 5-year community campaign. *Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities*, 9(4), 1335-1346. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-021-01074-9>**

Suggests that interventionist campaigns aspiring to reduce sugary drink consumption among adolescents must consider race, ethnicity, and neighborhood factors. This specific campaign evaluated beverage consumption among adolescents over five years and found that its efforts significantly decreased retail sales of soda and fruit drinks. However, the campaign also found that sugary beverage consumption levels are higher among Black and Hispanic youth and youth living in neighborhoods with more unhealthy food retail.

**Bower, K. M., Thorpe, R. J., Jr., Rohde, C., & Gaskin, D. J. (2014). The intersection of neighborhood racial segregation, poverty, and urbanicity and its impact on food store availability in the United States. *Preventive Medicine*, 58, 33–39. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2013.10.010>**

Utilizes data from the 2000 U.S. Census and 2001 InfoUSA to examine the availability of food stores in a neighborhood based on three factors: its racial and ethnic composition, poverty rates, and urbanicity. Results show no association between rural supermarket availability and neighborhood poverty or racial/ethnic makeup, but do indicate that high poverty neighborhoods have fewer supermarkets. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Brewster, Z. W. (2012). Racially discriminatory service in full-service restaurants. *Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly*, 53(4). <https://doi.org/10.1177/1938965512458178>**

A call to recognize racially motivated discriminatory restaurant service as an industry-wide concern.

**Brinkley, C., Raj, S., & Horst, M. (2017). Culturing food deserts: Recognizing the power of community-based solutions. *Built Environment*, 43(3), 328–342. <https://doi.org/10.2148/benv.43.3.328>**

When an area is designated a food desert, the typical policy response is to build a new supermarket. However, the authors argue that residents who live in food deserts have often developed their own ways to access affordable healthy food and that supermarket interventions could actually disrupt low-cost healthy food options in some cases. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Buccellato, P., & Ash, J. (Directors). (2015). *Man in the maze* [Film]. Greener Media. <https://www.greenermedia.com/projects/v/man-in-the-maze>**

The film focuses on food activist and conservationist Gary Paul Nabhan and describes the issue of food waste in Southern Arizona. This region is known for its economic disparity and dysfunctional food system. South Arizona is home to the world's largest inland port of entry for food, where trucks containing food produce enter through this 'big food super highway' from the west coast of Mexico. While food transportation occurs on an industrial level, so does food waste.

**Carney, M. A. (2022). Whiteness and settler colonial logics in the Pacific Northwest hops and craft beer industries. *Food, Culture & Society*, 26(5), 1032–1055. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15528014.2022.2069440>**

Uses ethnography to address and dismantle the cultural hegemony of whiteness prevalent in the Pacific Northwest craft beer industry. The author identifies a historical connection between settler colonialism and present-day experiences of exclusion, gentrification, and cultural appropriation.

**Carter, C. (2016). Vegan soul: Moving beyond (animal) meat in Black communities. In B. Donaldson & C. Carter (Eds.), *The future of meat without animals* (pp. 217–228). Rowman & Littlefield.**

Explores the politics of food in African American communities and potential obstacles that producers of plant-based vegan “meat” may face when trying to expand into African American markets. The author gives a health-centered rationale as to why African Americans should strongly consider consuming plant-based meat as an alternative to animal flesh; examines three obstacles—access, marketing, and African American food culture; and offers solutions to these obstacles. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

**Chatelain, M. (2016). The miracle of the golden arches: Race and fast food in Los Angeles. *Pacific Historical Review*, 85(3), 325–353. <https://doi.org/10.1525/phr.2016.85.3.325>**

Discusses McDonald’s restaurants’ discriminatory policies toward Black franchise owners during the years between the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. in 1968 and the Los Angeles riots in 1992. The article looks into how the “redlining” of these McDonald’s restaurants during this time period affected the poor and minority areas of Los Angeles. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Chatelain, M. (2020). *Franchise: The golden arches in Black America*. Liveright Publishing Corporation.**

Provides a history of fast food restaurant franchises in the United States and their impacts on Black communities.

**Curran, S., Gittelsohn, J., Anliker, J., Ethelbah, B., Blake, K., Sharma, S., & Caballero, B. (2005). Process evaluation of a store-based environmental obesity intervention on two American Indian Reservations. *Health Education Research*, 20(6), 719-729. <https://doi.org/10.1093/her/cyh032>**

Shares results of the Apache Healthy Stores program, a food-store based initiative to promote healthy foods and decrease obesity rates, on two Native American Indian Reservations and the program’s impacts at the store, community and individual levels. [Health, Nutrition, & Wellness]

**Davison, D. (2016, November 18). *Black food matters: Race and equity in the good food movement* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vKGxMnAIMWE&feature=youtu.be>**

Shares the story of Prince’s Hot Chicken Shack, a Black family-owned business in Nashville, Tennessee, and its connection to a national “hot chicken” craze driven by White entrepreneurs. The story underscores the difficulty of food entrepreneurs of color to succeed in launching and growing food businesses.

## Economic Impacts and Markets

**Deener, A. (2020). *The problem with feeding cities: The social transformation of infrastructure, abundance, and inequality in America*. University of Chicago Press.**

Examines food infrastructure in the United States and its development as a market system with pervasive social and spatial inequalities. It also contextualizes the organizational barriers within the supply chain to explain contemporary trends in food system experiences.

**Dirks, D., & Rice, S. K. (2004). "Dining while Black": Tipping as a social artifact. *Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly*, 45(1), 30-47. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0010880403260105>**

Interviews White restaurant workers to understand how they reproduce racial codes by discriminating and stereotyping Black customers, who are considered to be "undesirables" and responsible for poor tips. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

**Ehrenfeucht, R. (2016). *Designing fair and effective street vending policy: It's time for a new approach*. *Cityscape*, 18(1), 11-26. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26328238>**

Examines three key assumptions regarding street vending regulations using three research projects. Findings suggest that cities would benefit from having fewer food truck regulations if planning were enhanced to integrate commerce from these trucks into a wider variety of urban activities. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Food Chain Workers Alliance & Heal Food Alliance. (2023). *Procuring food justice: Grassroots solutions for reclaiming our public supply chains*. <https://procuringfoodjustice.org/>**

This report, produced by the Food Chain Workers Alliance and HEAL Food Alliance, demonstrates how public food procurement contributes to corporate exploitation. It explores the origins of the Good Food Purchasing Program, spotlights the role of grassroots leaders, and makes strategic recommendations in line with values-based food purchasing. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Francis, K., & Brinkley, C. (2020). *Street food vending as a public health intervention*. *Californian Journal of Health Promotion*, 18(1), 1-16. <https://doi.org/10.32398/cjhp.v18i1.2450>**

Explores the potential of street food vending to improve food access to healthy food. Authors focus on California vendors and conclude that there is a need for policy changes to protect both vendors and customers as well as a need for more extensive legalization of street food vending.

**Francke, J. L., & Briones, F. (2018). *Reviving economies, restoring food systems: Models of food enterprises in Indian Country*. First Nations Development Institute. <https://www.firstnations.org/publications/reviving-economies-restoring-food-systems-models-of-food-enterprises-in-indian-country/>**

Highlights five Hawaiian Native and Native American food enterprises working to improve their communities by reviving the economy and improving community health with increased access to fresh foods. Examines key attributes shared by each enterprise, including a focus on building strong partnerships, a comprehensive business plan, an understanding of community needs, a commitment to culture and tradition, a willingness to be flexible, transparency, and accountability. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]



**Freeman, A. (2007). Fast food: Oppression through poor nutrition. *California Law Review*, 95(6), 2221–2260. <https://doi.org/10.15779/Z386997>**

The author uses the framework of “food oppression” to analyze the ways in which popular culture engages with the deleterious effects of fast food. Media delivering these messages often do not reach communities that are most affected, such as low-income Black and Latino communities. The author argues for an eradication of food oppression to improve health and life expectancy in these communities, suggesting that activists must lobby for drastic changes in law, policy, and education as mounted attacks on food oppression happen through litigation, education, lobbying, and Community-based organizations. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Freeman, A. (2013). The unbearable whiteness of milk: Food oppression and the USDA. *UC Irvine Law Review*, 3(4), 1251–1279. <https://scholarship.law.uci.edu/ucilr/vol3/iss4/16/>**

Explores the concept of food oppression through the USDA’s role in the milk industry. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Freudenberg, N., Silver, M., Hirsch, L., & Cohen, N. (2016). The good food jobs nexus: A strategy for promoting health, employment, and economic development. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 6(2), 283–301. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2016.062.020>**

Although the rapidly growing food sector in the United States has created jobs, most of those jobs are minimum-wage positions with no opportunity for advancement. By creating “good food jobs,” cities not only increase employment but also improve working conditions for food workers and increase access to healthy and affordable food. The authors use New York City as an example of a city where good food jobs are increasing and recommend strategies for other cities. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Graddy-Lovelace, G. (2020). *Fair prices and farm justice for racial equity and food system resilience*. Disparity to Parity Project. <https://disparitytoparity.org/from-disparity-to-parity/>**

Makes the case for reviving parity policies through supply management, farmgate price floors, and cooperatives. Parity is the notion that family farmers should be paid a fair price for their product—one that covers their costs and provides them with a decent livelihood. The author states that such parity policies, coupled with antiracist land tenure, lending, and trade regimes will offer more stability and security for farmers, especially minority farmers. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Hagan, E., & Rubin, V. (2013). *Economic and community development outcomes of healthy food retail*. PolicyLink. [http://www.policylink.org/sites/default/files/FINAL\\_HER\\_ECONOMIC\\_WHITE\\_PAPER\\_FINAL\\_1%2018%2013.PDF](http://www.policylink.org/sites/default/files/FINAL_HER_ECONOMIC_WHITE_PAPER_FINAL_1%2018%2013.PDF)**

Focuses on the economic benefits associated with healthy food retail, particularly in low-income communities. This report looks at several types of healthy food retail strategies, including urban agriculture, community gardens, healthy corner stores, and federal nutrition assistance programs.

**Harris, A. G., Henderson, G. R., & Williams, J. D. (2005). Courting customers: Assessing consumer racial profiling and other marketplace discrimination. *Journal of Public Policy & Marketing*, 24(1), 163–171. <https://doi.org/10.1509/jppm.24.1.163.63893>**

Examines federal court cases that address marketplace racial discrimination and accompanying legal issues and relevant legislation. [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

**Hatch, A. R., Sternlieb, S., & Gordon, J. (2019). Sugar ecologies: Their metabolic and racial effects. *Food, Culture & Society*, 22(5), 595-607. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15528014.2019.1638123>**

Uses the example of “sugar ecologies” (i.e., sociocultural systems) to demonstrate wide-sweeping racial inequities throughout the food system. Sociocultural systems in this context include the sugar supply chain, patterns of distribution and consumption, and sugar’s influence on health as it pertains to Black people in the U.S.

**Hilmers, A., Hilmers, D. C., & Dave, J. (2012). Neighborhood disparities in access to healthy foods and their effects on environmental justice. *American Journal of Public Health*, 102(9), 1644-54. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2012.300865>**

An environmental justice-oriented review of the literature on neighborhood disparities. It reveals that low-income areas tend to have greater access to fast-food outlets and convenience stores, which promote unhealthy eating habits, and that the distribution of these outlets varies based on the neighborhood's racial and ethnic characteristics.

**Holt-Giménez, E. (2010). Food security, food justice, or food sovereignty? *Food First Backgrounder*, 16(4), 1–4. <https://foodfirst.org/publication/food-security-food-justice-or-food-sovereignty/>**

Analyzes the history of corporate food regimes and their impact on vulnerable populations and food movements.

**Hossfeld, L., Kelly, B., Smith, A., & Waity, J. (2015). Towards economies that won't leave. In K. M. Fitzpatrick & D. Willis (Eds.), *A place-based perspective of food in society* (pp. 241-266). Palgrave MacMillan.**

Explains how efforts to develop local food systems strengthened the economy of Southeastern North Carolina, a historically impoverished, largely rural area. Examines the establishment of Feast Down East, a local food movement that has become a model for co-developing fair and equitable food systems that also stimulate local economies. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Imbruce, V. (2020). Fostering food equity in an immigrant neighborhood of New York City during COVID-19. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 10(1), 251–255. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2020.101.028>**

Examines the issue of food equity, namely food as an expression of cultural identity and social desirability to unpack COVID-19's impact on businesses in Manhattan's Chinatown. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

**Jernigan, V.B.B., Salvatore, A. L., Williams, M., Wetherill, M., Taniguchi, T., Jacob, T., Cannady, T., Grammar, M., Standridge, J., Fox, J., Tingle Owens, J., Spiegel, J., Love, C., Teague, T., & Noonan, C. (2019). A healthy retail intervention in Native American convenience stores: The THRIVE community-based participatory research study. *American Journal of Public Health, 109*(1), 132-139. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2018.304749>**

Presents findings from a healthy retail intervention program called Tribal Health and Resilience in Vulnerable Environments (THRIVE), implemented at Tribally owned convenience stores in rural Oklahoma. Results show that THRIVE increased the availability and purchasing of healthy foods, but that actual consumption of fruits and vegetables remained the same. [Health, Wellness, & Nutrition]

**Jiang, Q., Steinbach, S., Stowers, K. C. (2022, March 12). *An empirical assessment of the relationship between food retail market concentration and racial/ethnic inequities in food swamp exposure* [Conference session]. In *Reforming America's Food Retail Markets conference compendium* pp. 169-189, New Haven, CT, United States. [https://som.yale.edu/sites/default/files/2023-05/grocery-compendium\\_may2023.pdf](https://som.yale.edu/sites/default/files/2023-05/grocery-compendium_may2023.pdf)**

Uses the Modified Retail Food Environment Index (mRFEI) to investigate the availability of healthy food retailers relative to all other types of retailers and assess food swamp exposure by ethnicity. A higher mRFEI implies easier access to healthy food retail outlets. Results also point to disparities in food swamp exposure by ethnicity; census tracts with more Latinx people have excessive exposure to food swamp environments.

**Johnson, K., & Eglash, R. (2021). Redesigning online food consumption to enhance racial and social inclusion through generative production networks. *New Design Ideas, 5*(1), 21-40. <https://par.nsf.gov/servlets/purl/10284418>**

Explores the idea of “generative production networks” as it applies to online purchasing of food, with a focus on two Black-led food system collaboratives.

**Kalaitzandonakes, M., Ellison, B., & White, T. (2023). Consumer responses to rebranding to address racism. *PLoS ONE, 18*(2), Article e0280873. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0280873>**

Assesses how consumers respond to branding changes to ameliorate racist branding by conducting an online experiment using Aunt Jemima pancake mix to evaluate how changes in the extent of rebranding and the reason for rebranding impact consumers' likelihood of purchase, expected taste, brand liking, and brand trust.

**Kelloway, C., & Buck, M. J. (2022, March 12). *Kickbacks and corporate concentration: How exclusionary discounts limit market access for community-based food businesses* [Conference session]. In *Reforming America's Food Retail Markets conference compendium*, pp. 90-104, New Haven, CT, United States. [https://som.yale.edu/sites/default/files/2023-05/grocery-compendium\\_may2023.pdf](https://som.yale.edu/sites/default/files/2023-05/grocery-compendium_may2023.pdf)**

Grocery stores, schools, and other social institutions should have healthful, fresh food from diverse community-based businesses. The case is made that antitrust legal action against exclusive arrangements in food retail could help secure food retail market access for new, BIPOC-owned, and local food producers and foster more equitable food supply chains. Policies that cap slotting fees, create equitable access to capital and land, and diversify food chain infrastructure will also help grow community-based food providers. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

## Economic Impacts and Markets

**Kwate, N. O. A. (2008). Fried chicken and fresh apples: Racial segregation as a fundamental cause of fast food density in Black neighborhoods. *Health & Place, 14(1), 32–44.* <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.Healthplace.2007.04.001>**

Discusses the disproportionate access to fast food rather than fresh food options in Black neighborhoods. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Kwate, N. O. A. (2019). *Burgers in blackface: Anti-Black restaurants then and now.* University of Minnesota Press.**

Provides a historical overview of the racist practice of using Black faces and bodies for restaurant branding in the United States. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Kwate, N. O. A. (2023). *White burgers, Black cash: Fast food from Black exclusion to exploitation.* University of Minnesota Press.**

Traces the evolution of fast food from the early 1900s to the present to examine an industry that was explicitly developed for White urban and suburban customers while purposefully avoiding Black spaces but is now disproportionately located and marketed in Black neighborhoods. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Lahr, D., Adams, A., Edges, A., & Bletz, J. (2022). Where Do We Go From Here? The Survival and Recovery of Black-Owned Businesses Post-COVID-19. *Humanity & Society, 46(3), 460–477.* <https://doi.org/10.1177/01605976211049243>**

Uses a post-crisis lens to identify solutions that address the obstacles to economic mobility experienced by Black-owned businesses historically and especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. This article envisions an equity-driven economy by imagining four dimensions of access: capital, market, education/training, and social value strategy.

**Leslie, C. R. (2022). Food Deserts, Racism, and Antitrust Law. *California Law Review, 110(6), 1717–1776.* <https://doi.org/10.15779/Z38GM81P9R>**

Explains that food deserts are caused, in part, by anticompetitive covenants and other market failures and are therefore an antitrust problem. The authors propose federal action to declare food deserts as relevant geographic markets with scorched-earth covenants that violate antitrust law, thereby streamlining the process for invalidating such restrictions nationally. [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

**Lo, J., & Delwiche, A. (2016). The Good Food Purchasing Policy: A tool to intertwine worker justice with a sustainable food system. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development, 6(2), 185–194.* <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2016.062.016>**

Reflective essay looking at the Good Food Purchasing Policy developed by the Los Angeles Food Policy Council in 2012 and how public procurement can create a more just and equitable food system. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Lynn, M. (2011). Race differences in tipping: Testing the role of norm familiarity. *Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly*, 52(1), 73-80. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1938965510389297>**

Tests and supports the role of norm familiarity in producing race differences in tipping by demonstrating that norm awareness mediates those differences in tipping and that race does not moderate the effects of norm awareness on tipping. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

**Lynn, M., Pugh, C. C., & Williams, J. (2012). Black-White differences in tipping: The moderating effects of socioeconomic status. *Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly*, 53(4). <https://doi.org/10.1177/1938965512458177>**

Findings suggest that higher socioeconomic status reduced differences between Black and White patrons in stiffing and flat tipping, but increased Black-White differences in the amount tipped by those who did tip. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

**Martin, N. (2014). Food fight! Immigrant street vendors, gourmet food trucks and the differential valuation of creative producers in Chicago. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 38(5), 1867-1883. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2427.12169>**

Calls attention to the way different types of street food vendors are treated in Chicago, Illinois. Author argues that immigrant street vendors face regulatory barriers due to their race and ethnicity, whereas gourmet food truck operators are valued as part of the city's "creative class" and are more likely to be successful.

**Mayfair, S., Allgrove, A., & Alkon, A. H. (2011). *Bringing community voices to the table: Food empowerment project, food access in San José focus groups, qualitative data analysis results*. Food Empowerment Project. [http://foodispower.org/wp-content/uploads/FEP\\_community\\_voices\\_report.pdf](http://foodispower.org/wp-content/uploads/FEP_community_voices_report.pdf)**

Outlines a study done with focus groups of Latinx residents in San José, California to hear directly the barriers they face in purchasing healthy fresh foods, not solely limited to access issues. Participants stated that high prices determined which stores they would shop in and which types of products they would or would not buy.

**McCullen, C. G. (2009). *Why are all the White kids sitting together in the farmers market? Whiteness in the Davis Farmers Market and alternative agrifood movement* (Publication No. 1465950) [Master's thesis, University of California, Davis]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. <https://www.proquest.com/docview/304698277>**

Identifies and addresses the Whiteness that is socio-spatially created in farmers markets in California's Central Valley region. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Merritt, K., Clark, J., & Freedman, D. (2024). Social enterprise, food justice, and food sovereignty: Strange bedfellows or systemic supports?. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 13(2), 1-20. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2024.132.005>**

Engages with the debate surrounding the ability of market-based approaches to address food system problems while also advancing food justice or food sovereignty by exploring how social enterprises (SEs) interact with food justice and food sovereignty movements to promote more democratic and equitable local food systems.

**Moskowitz, K. (2013). The Fresh Stop project: An oasis in a food desert of Louisville. *Sustain*, 27(Fall/Winter), 23–29. <http://stsroundtable.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/NR-Sustain-Article-2013.pdf>**

Discusses the Fresh Stop project taking place in Louisville, Kentucky. The project is designed to increase the number of healthy food options in urban communities where access to fresh fruits and vegetables is limited. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Mulrooney, T., Akinnusi, S., McGinn, C., Okoli, C., & Esimaje, T. (2024). A comparison of raster-based point density calculations to vector-based counterparts as applied to the study of food availability. *Agriculture and Food Security*, 13, Article 4. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40066-023-00455-z>**

This study proposes a raster-based Point Density metric for measuring the availability of Dollar stores in a six-county region in central North Carolina and compares it with six other availability metrics commonly used in food security research. The results demonstrate that the Point Density measure is convenient, effective, and outperforms other vector-based techniques. The Point Density metric can be used to inform policies that address food access disparities.

**Noll, E. D., & Arnold, S. (2004). Racial differences in restaurant tipping: Evidence from the field. *Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly*, 45(1), 23-29. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0010880403260104>**

The authors surveyed ninety-nine servers working at twenty-nine restaurants on their impressions of tipping rates by race. Polling that uses 15% as a baseline for a good tip finds that servers believe that Black customers do not tip as well as White customers. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

**O'Brien, J., Patrell-Fazio, E., & Steere, J. (2023). *Developing food justice policy solutions and educational resources to address food apartheid in Grand Rapids, MI*. University of Michigan School for Environment and Sustainability. <https://dx.doi.org/10.7302/7156>**

Report on a collaborative project with South East Market in Grand Rapids, Michigan to develop food justice policy solutions and educational materials to address and remediate food apartheid, explicitly focusing on the city's historically African-American neighborhoods. This report includes a literature review, historical research, food policy comparisons, spatial data analysis, and interviews. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Ornelas, L. (2016). *Vallejo: City of opportunity lacks access to healthy food*. Food Empowerment Project. [http://foodispower.org/wp-content/uploads/vallejoReport\\_high.pdf](http://foodispower.org/wp-content/uploads/vallejoReport_high.pdf)**

Addresses the current state of access to healthy foods in Vallejo, California, the largest city in Solano County. The authors examine the availability of food in stores in Vallejo to understand the types of establishments that are in business and to determine the types of food products available for purchasing. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]



## Economic Impacts and Markets

**Penn State Extension. (2021, October 7). *Exploring racial equity and access in our food system: Racism in the value chain of food and beverage* [Webinar]. <https://extension.psu.edu/exploring-racial-equity-and-access-in-our-food-system-racism-in-the-value-chain-of-food-and-beverage>**

Looks at the challenges BIPOC entrepreneurs face when starting a food or beverage-based business. Includes a panel discussion with BIPOC business owners. Sponsored by Penn State Extension, this is part four of a four-part series. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

**Penn State Extension. (2021, September 21). *Exploring racial equity and access in our food system: Food access, equity and farmers markets* [Webinar]. <https://extension.psu.edu/exploring-racial-equity-and-access-in-our-food-system-food-access-equity-and-farmers-markets>**

Explains why some community members may not feel welcome at farmers markets or in CSA programs, which are traditionally White-dominant spaces, and offers suggestions for making farmers markets and CSAs more equitable. Sponsored by Penn State Extension, this is part two of a four-part series. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

**Reed, E. (2024). *Bourbon, Black and White: Bourbon and race in America, 1935-1975. Global Food History, 1–26*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/20549547.2024.2321848>**

Identifies the cultural history of bourbon in the United States between the 1930s and the 1970s through the lenses of race, politics, and consumerism to express how bourbon, as a popular consumer product, is laden with complex meanings that reflected imagined and contested notions of history, racial identities, and hierarchies. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Restaurant Opportunities Centers United. (2013). *Realizing the dream: How the minimum wage impacts racial equity in the restaurant industry and in America*. <https://chapters.rocunited.org/publications/realizing-the-dream/>**

Identifies the ways in which low wages in the food service industry disproportionately affect people of color and women. The report highlights the role of the National Restaurant Association and Darden, the world's largest full-service restaurant corporation, and how an increase in the minimum wage and tipped sub-minimum wage would help increase race and gender equity in the food service industry. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Reynolds, J.R., Colasanti, K., & Pinard, C. (2018). *Finding Healthy Food in a Land of Plenty: Food Access Survey of a Battle Creek Neighborhood*. Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems. <http://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/battle-creek-food-access-survey>**

Reports the results of a food access pilot survey conducted in the Washington Heights neighborhood of Battle Creek, Michigan. The findings are intended to help drive the ongoing food systems and racial equity work conducted by Good Food Battle Creek and its partners by bringing into greater focus residents' perceptions and needs from their food systems. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Rice, S. (2022). Divide and cultivate: The role of prisons and Indian reservations in U.S. agricultural imperialism. *Food and Foodways*, 30(1-2), 16-37.**  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/07409710.2022.2030935>

Investigates the use of surplus labor from rural penitentiaries and Indigenous reservations to identify a spatial history of U.S. food production that relies on state-mediated violence, racism, and carceral fixes to shortages of capital and labor. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Rivera, Y., & Foxworth, R. (2018). *Indian country food price index: Exploring variation in food pricing across native communities - a working paper II*. First Nations Development Institute. <https://www.firstnations.org/publications/indian-country-food-price-index-exploring-variation-in-food-pricing-across-native-communities-a-working-paper-ii/>**

Compared average prices of food goods in eight Native American communities against the national averages, finding that prices in Indian Country were generally higher. The report discusses potential reasons for higher food prices and implications on food security and community health, as well as ways that Native communities are implementing strategies to address these issues such as through community gardening and cultural food education initiatives. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

**Ryabov, I. (2016). Examining the role of residential segregation in explaining racial/ethnic gaps in spending on fruit and vegetables. *Appetite*, 98, 74–79.**  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2015.12.024>

Presents the findings from a study on how residential segregation impacts spending on fruit and vegetables as a function of residential racial/ethnic segregation, income, household size and structure, educational attainment, marital status, age, and sex. Results found that racial/ethnic segregation has a strong and negative effect fruit and vegetable expenditure. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Schupp, J. (2019). Wish you were here? The prevalence of farmers markets in food deserts: An examination of the United States. *Food, Culture & Society*, 22(1), 111-130.**  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/15528014.2018.1549467>

Shows that although farmers markets are commonly recommended solutions to increasing access to fresh foods in areas labeled as “food deserts,” in actuality farmers markets rarely operate within such food deserts thus making them relatively ineffective for this purpose. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Schupp, J., Martin, K., MacLaughlin, D., & Pfeiffer, E. (2021). What do farmers bring to market? Exploring good types, number of vendors, and founding dates by SES and race/ethnicity. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 10(4), 143–155.**  
<https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2021.104.002>

Uses farmers market survey data across 9 states as well as demographics from the American Community Survey to compare the founding dates, number of vendors and type of goods for sale in farmers markets across socioeconomic status and racial/ethnic composition. Results show that type of good sold and number of vendors at markets in low socioeconomic status and high racial and ethnic minority neighborhoods was lower compared to markets in more affluent, White-majority neighborhoods. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Scott, J., Danos, D., Collins, R., Simonsen, N., Leonardi, C., Scribner, R., & Herd, D. (2020). Structural racism in the built environment: Segregation and the overconcentration of alcohol outlets. *Health & Place, 64*, 102385. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2020.102385>**

Examines the association between the density of alcohol outlets in an area, neighborhood segregation, and county alcohol policies. With a focus on Louisiana and Alabama, shows that there are high densities of alcohol outlets in predominately Black segregated counties and poses that this prevalence may be caused by racist policies meant to subjugate Black people.

**Shaker, Y., Grineski, S., Collins, T. W., & Flores, A. B. (2023). Redlining, racism and food access in US urban cores. *Agriculture and Human Values, 40*(1), 101-112. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-022-10340-3>**

Analyzes measures of low-income and low grocery store food access pertaining to 10,459 census tracts in 202 U.S. cities. Increases in census tract proportions of Black, Hispanic, or other racial/ethnic minority residents, were associated with reduced food access. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Singleton, C. R., Winkler, M., Houghtaling, B., Adeyemi, O. S., Roehll, A. M., Pionke, J., & Anderson Steeves, E. (2020). Understanding the intersection of race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and geographic location: A scoping review of U.S. consumer food purchasing. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 17*(20), 7677. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17207677>**

Summarizes thirty-four scientific studies on consumer food purchasing in an effort to better understand the causes of diet disparities in the United States. Authors suggest that nutritional inequities are influenced by the intersection three key factors – race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and geographic location. However, there is a lack of literature addressing this intersectionality.

**Smith, R. D. (2016). *Bucket in my hand: KFC advertising, American Dream discourse, and the hunger-obesity paradox* (Publication No. 10142202) [Master's thesis, University of Oregon]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.**

Examines the Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant franchise's 2015 advertising campaign to identify and understand how the campaign perpetuates the American Dream mythology while contributing to the hunger-obesity paradox that exists in many low-income urban communities with a prevalence of fast food restaurants.

**Stuesse, A. (2016). *Scratching out a living: Latinos, race, and work in the Deep South*. University of California Press.**

Focuses on Mississippi's poultry processing industry, which has experienced changes in its labor force starting in the mid-1990s when Latin American immigrants were recruited to fill these dangerous, low-paying jobs as American's demand for chicken increased. Author explores how African American workers, who previously held a majority of poultry processing jobs in Mississippi, have responded to the influx of Latinx workers and how their presence has impacted the struggle for a more just workplace. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

## Economic Impacts and Markets

**Stuesse, A. (2018). When they're done with you: Legal violence and structural vulnerability among injured immigrant poultry workers. *Anthropology of Work Review*, 39(2), 79-93. <https://doi.org/10.1111/awr.12148>**

Demonstrates the multiple oppressions experienced by injured immigrant poultry workers, who are doubly harmed by immigration and workers' compensation laws. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Van Sant, L. (2016a). When local comes to town: Governing local agriculture in the South Carolina Lowcountry. *Capitalism, Nature, Socialism*, 28(2), 64-83. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10455752.2016.1246583>**

Identifies how governance institutions in the South Carolina Lowcountry shape a local farmer identity characterized by "entrepreneurial nostalgia" within a neoliberal context. This identity emphasizes individualism and self-marketing, with racial politics playing a significant role. The article suggests potential ways to reshape this farmer identity.

**Williams, M. B., Wang, W., Taniguchi, T., Salvatore, A. L., Groover, W. K., Wetherill, M., Love, C., Cannady, T., Grammar, M., Standridge, J., Fox, J. & Jernigan, V.B.B. (2020). Impact of a healthy retail intervention on fruits and vegetables and total sales in tribally owned convenience stores: Findings from the THRIVE study. *Health Promotion Practice*, 22(6), 796-805. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524839920953122>**

The goal of this study was to assess the impact of a healthy retail intervention on fruits and vegetables sales as well as total sales in tribally owned convenience stores located in areas where full line grocery stores were scarce. The results found that the THRIVE (Tribal Health and Resilience in Vulnerable Environments) intervention could improve diet-related disparities without reducing total store sales. [Health, Wellness, & Nutrition]

**Wilson, E. R. Y. (2020). *Front of the House, Back of the House: Race and Inequality in the Lives of Restaurant Workers*. NYU Press.**

Uses ethnographic experiences from inside restaurants in Los Angeles to explore the racialized and classed experiences of restaurant workers and their labor. Making the distinction between the mostly young, White, and class-privileged front of the restaurant and immigrant, working class, and Latino and Black workers at the back of the restaurant can reveal a truth about the social environment of restaurants and the social hierarchy of restaurant labor. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

## Educational Institutions & Extension Services

**Alberta Palmer, M. (2021, September 10). *Debts, ethics, and redress: Moving Land Grab University work forward* [Webinar]. Cornell University and Indigenous Dispossession Project.**  
<https://blogs.cornell.edu/cornelluniversityindigenousdispossession/2021/10/01/debts-ethics-and-redress-moving-land-grab-university-work-forward/>

Gives a background to the investigative journalism Land Grab University history project and contextualizes Cornell University's role and impact on Indigenous land seized and sold as part of the 1862 Morrill Act which underwrote the launch of White-led public land grant universities in the United States. [Land: Loss, Access, & Rights]

**Ammons, S. (2018, April 24). *Racial equity in food systems work: Beginning the journey* [Webinar]. Racial Equity in the Food System Workgroup.**  
<https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/racial-equity-in-food-systems-work-beginning-the-journey>

Shares resources and tools for Extension educators who work in the food systems space and are interested in using a racial equity lens in their work. Panelist discusses the need to create institutional change within food systems to give more opportunities to people of color. This is the first national webinar offered by the Racial Equity in the Food Systems Workgroup. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Austin Cantu, S., Morris, A., & White, J. M. (2021). *SNAP-Ed at 1890 HBCUs: Lifting up communities for healthy, active lives*. The Food Trust.**  
[http://thefoodtrust.org/uploads/media\\_items/report\\_snap-ed-at-1890hbcus\\_2021.original.pdf](http://thefoodtrust.org/uploads/media_items/report_snap-ed-at-1890hbcus_2021.original.pdf)

Investigates discrepancies between need and availability of SNAP-ed programming and resources of students attending 1890 land-grant Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs). These students face numerous social and economic disadvantages and are among the groups who suffer high rates of diet-related disease and would likely benefit from SNAP-Ed programming; however, their institutions, at large, do not receive this funding. [Food Assistance & Public Assistance Programs]

**Beckmann, S., & Wilson, K. (2021). *Enacting relationality: Remembering the land in land acknowledgments*. *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*, 45(2), 131-153.**  
[https://doi.org/10.17953/aicrj.45.2.beckmann\\_wilson](https://doi.org/10.17953/aicrj.45.2.beckmann_wilson)

Offers a critique of university land acknowledgments to argue that these acknowledgments often uphold Western ideals that separate Indigenous people from their land. Presents the peoplehood matrix as a resource to create meaningful acknowledgments and affirm the relationship between Indigenous peoples and their land. [Land: Loss, Access, & Rights]

**Coyne, M. (2018). *Farm-based food access: Lessons from the University of California, Davis Student Farm's food security work* (Publication No. 2134003007) [Master's thesis, University of California, Davis]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.**

Shows how a farm-based food access project called the Community Table Project at UC Davis addressed food insecurity on campus, particularly for students of color, low-income students, and LGBTQIA+ students, all of whom are at a greater risk of being food insecure than the rest of the student population. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

## Educational Institutions & Extension Services

Darby, K., Hemmer, L., Holt, R., Kempton, T., del Rosario, M., Stubblefield, J., & Webster, G. (2023). From food access to food sovereignty: Striving to meet university student needs. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 12(2), 97–117. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2023.122.020>

Explores specific food inequities students face at Western Washington University by virtue of their position as college students, and intersectional inequities faced by some students due to other identities. Study interpretations reveal that traditional food security efforts (e.g. emergency aid, food pantries) fail to effectively support BIPOC students and others most affected by food insecurity.

Dickinson, M. (2022). SNAP, campus food insecurity, and the politics of deservingness. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 39(2), 605–616. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-021-10273-3>

Interviews and contextualizes the experiences of 22 food insecure college students as they attempt to navigate the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Findings show that the racialized politics of deservingness, a logic that has been used historically to rationalize benefit restrictions, leads to direct and indirect barriers to SNAP enrollment for college students. [Food Assistance & Public Assistance Programs]

Dunn, B. H., Zabaw, R., & Williams, J. (2019, April 17). *Land-grant institutions and food systems: Acknowledging historical disparities and exploring present-day equity initiatives* [Webinar]. Racial Equity in the Food System Workgroup. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/land-grants-and-food-systems-disparities-webinar>

Panelists discuss historical disparities across 1862, 1869, and 1994 land-grant institutions, including land treaties, research fund matching, and competitive programming. Panelists also share current efforts at these institutions to create more equitable food systems for historically underserved groups.

Fanshel, R. Z. (2023). 'To rescue for human society the native values of rural life': Race, space, and whiteness in the University of California, Berkeley's agricultural complex. *Whiteness and Education*, 1-22. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23793406.2023.2213234>

Utilizing the framework of critical whiteness studies, the author examines Hilgard Hall at the University of California, Berkeley, as a representation of whiteness and racial power dynamics within academia. Scrutinizing the building's namesake, architectural features, and epigraph uncovers its role in perpetuating racial hierarchies connected to Berkeley's history as a land-grant institution. The author proposes a future vision for Hilgard Hall, seeking to transform it into a "spatial race traitor" through renovation and occupation while dismantling the structures of white supremacy embedded within its design and purpose. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]



## Educational Institutions & Extension Services

**Gardner Burt, K., Lopez, R., Landaverde, M., Paniagua, A., & Avalos, E. (2021). Systemic and institutionalized racism, not achievement gap factors, limit the success of Black, Indigenous, and People of Color in dietetics education and credentialing. *Journal of Critical Dietetics*, 6(1), 22-39.**

**<https://journals.library.Torontomu.ca/index.php/criticaldietetics/article/view/145>**

Identifies barriers to achievement experienced by BIPOC nutrition students compared to their White peers. Measuring experiences of academic confidence, mentoring, racial climate, grit, time management, and socio-economic factors to determine how racial identity might inhibit BIPOC students from becoming registered dietitian nutritionists (RDN).

**Giombi, K., & Stephens, L. (2022). Racial equity in local food incentive programs: Examining gaps in data and evaluation. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 11(2), 1-4. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2022.112.002>**

Explains the need for improved data collection and evaluation efforts to demonstrate the racial equity impacts of farm-to-school programs and to create more equitable local food incentive programs and policies in the future.

**Harper, A., Brown, B., & Shedd, M. K. (2018). *Local food for little eaters: A Migrant and Seasonal Head Start guide to local food purchasing*. Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/local-food-for-little-eaters-a-migrant-seasonal-head-start-guide-to-local-food-purchasing>**

**Harper, A., Brown, B., & Shedd, M. K. (2018). *Alimentos locales para pequeños comensales: Una guía de Migrant & Seasonal Head Start para la compra de alimentos locales*. Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/guia-de-mshs-espanol>**

Both the English and Spanish translation contain guidelines and suggestions for Migrant and Seasonal Head Start programs to purchase and use more local foods in their early care and education programs. Includes information for program providers such as determining what produce is seasonally available in their region, building connections with farmers and food distributors, and choosing food products and vendors. The guide may also be helpful for state migrant childcare programs.

**Hartmann, K. (2021). *Equitable access to cooperative extension services for Indigenous communities* [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. Colorado State University.**

This dissertation uses a critical race theory and decolonizing lens to investigate the extent to which Cooperative Extension educators at 1862 land grant universities in the U.S. western region are collaborating with Indigenous communities. The research identifies common barriers to collaboration and the systemic supports that may be missing for successful collaborations to exist.

## Educational Institutions & Extension Services

Herrera, H. (2018). The value and meaning of experience in food system learning spaces: Reflections from the activist and traditional community perspectives. *ACME: An International Journal of Critical Geographies*, 17(4), 1085-1094. <https://acme-journal.org/index.php/acme/article/view/1513>

Compares how food system learning in the community differs from food system learning in the academy. Author explores the impacts of different learning styles on food justice work and notes that elements valued in contemporary, academic settings (e.g. technology and fast-paced innovation) can actually inhibit progress towards equitable food systems.

Kornbluh, M., Hallum, S., Wende, M., Ray, J., Herrstadt, Z., & Kaczynski, A. T. (2021). Examining disparities in food access between Historically Black Colleges and Universities and non-Historically Black Colleges and Universities. *American Journal of Health Promotion*, 36(1), 165-168. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08901171211024412>

Analyzes the population density and socioeconomic status of areas containing Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) versus non-HBCUS and finds that HBCUs are more likely to be in areas of low food access. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

Levkoe, C. Z., McClintock, N., Minkoff-Zern, L. A., Coplen, A. K., Gaddis, J., Lo, J., Tendick-Matesanz, F., & Weiler, A. M. (2016). Forging links between food chain labor activists and academics. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 6(2), 129-142. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2016.062.009>

Explores ways that community-engaged teaching and research partnerships can generate meaningful change for food worker justice. The authors note community-campus collaborations as unique opportunities to build alliances that strengthen food justice work and offer five recommendations for effective collaboration. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

Lunsford, L. (2019). *Diversity, equity, and inclusion efieldbook* (2nd ed., 1st rev.). eXtension Foundation. <https://reader.extension.peblproject.org/>

The fieldbook creates new pathways for work in diversity, equity, and inclusion to be disseminated and used across Cooperative Extension educators in the United States and territories. To access this resource (and other eXtension fieldbooks) you must log in with a LinkedIn account. Related content is also available at [dei.extension.org](http://dei.extension.org).

MANRRS. (2020, August 18). *Exploring racial equity, advocacy and social justice in American Agriculture: Race, tenure and resource allocation in 1862 and 1890 land grant institutions* [Webinar]. [https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/play/94TEbOrKeUrA6vKMwubZsMJ2znmTmqQ\\_8OFdpq8thzOvUVRj9iVqjxlhJyMVkDbA9MVSmlktKVNmJE5e.LXIfXXTko9jkOR54continueMode=true&x\\_zm\\_rtaid=7k3r4f82TRe0quTeaphlJQ.1635801149544.63addb75568775fad48e76dec04411&x\\_zm\\_rhtaid=65](https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/play/94TEbOrKeUrA6vKMwubZsMJ2znmTmqQ_8OFdpq8thzOvUVRj9iVqjxlhJyMVkDbA9MVSmlktKVNmJE5e.LXIfXXTko9jkOR54continueMode=true&x_zm_rtaid=7k3r4f82TRe0quTeaphlJQ.1635801149544.63addb75568775fad48e76dec04411&x_zm_rhtaid=65)

Webinar- style discussion that examines racial equity, social justice, and resource allocation among 1862 and 1890 land grant institutions.

## Educational Institutions & Extension Services

**Martin, M. V. & Simms Hipp, J. (2018). A time for substance: Confronting funding inequities at land grant institutions. *Tribal College Journal of American Indian Higher Education*, 29(3). <https://tribalcollegejournal.org/a-time-for-substance-confronting-funding-inequities-at-land-grant-institutions/>**

Provides rationale for correcting funding injustices between 1862 land grant institutions, which have benefited from land granted to them by the Morrill Act (1862) compared to 1890 and 1994 land grant institutions, which have not received comparable resources and have faced historic underfunding from the federal government.

**McCoy, M., Risam, R., & Guiliano, J. (2021). The future of land-grab universities. *Native American and Indigenous Studies*, 8(1), 169-175. <https://doi.org/10.5749/natiindistudj.8.1.0169>**

Tells the story of the Land-Grab Universities Project: how 11 million acres (about twice the area of Vermont) of land were stolen from more than 250 Tribal nations, bands, and communities to establish—through the 1862 Morrill Act—the first established land-grant universities in the U.S. The data set makes the Land-Grab Universities Project a critical intervention into conversations about land dispossession and higher education in the U.S. [Land: Loss, Access, & Rights]

**Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems. (2021, February 11). *Building relationships across higher education institutions to address racism in the food system* [Webinar]. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/building-relationships-across-higher-education-institutions-to-address-racism-in-the-food-system-webinar>**

Uses a racial equity lens to provide an overview of the history and policy that developed these higher education institutions and, using that same lens, reimagines an asset-based pluralistic model of collaborative research and outreach across these institutions. Panelists from the land grant system and a Hispanic Serving Ag Institution provide brief remarks followed by a facilitated discussion.

**Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems. (2021, July 19). *Building trust and fostering sustainable collaboration across higher education institutions: Examples from Michigan and Texas* [Webinar]. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/building-trust-and-fostering-sustainable-collaboration-across-higher-education-institutions-webinar>**

Describes collaborations that are pluralistic in nature and built on trust and shared values. Uses examples from Michigan and Texas that are across land-grant institutions and between land-grants and public/private higher education institutions. The Texas example is a collaboration between Prairie View A&M University's Cooperative Extension Program (an 1890 land-grant institution) and Baylor College of Medicine (a private institution). The Michigan example is a collaboration across Michigan State University Extension and three 1994 land-grant Tribal Colleges.

## Educational Institutions & Extension Services

Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems. (2021, November 18). *Networks and systems that support success for educators, students, and researchers at Native American, Historically Black, and Hispanic-Serving Higher Education Institutions* [Webinar]. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/webinar-networks-and-systems-that-support-success-for-educators-students-and-researchers-at-native-american-historically-black-and-hispanic-serving-higher-education-institutions>

Presents an overview of the goals and strategies of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC), First Americans Land Grant Consortium (FALCON), Cooperative Extension at 1890 Land grant institutions (a subset of Historically Black Colleges and Universities), the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU), and the Racial Equity in the Food System workgroup (webinar co-sponsor).

National Farm to School Network. (2019). *Racial and social equity assessment tool for farm to school programs and policy*. <http://www.farmtoschool.org/resources-main/nfsn-programs-and-policy-racial-and-social-equity-assessment-tool>

This resource is intended to help the stakeholders in the National Farm to School Network: increase the Network's capacity to identify racial and social inequities embedded within organizational, local, state, and national programming and policy advocacy initiatives; support decision making processes which maximize opportunities for advancing racial and social equity; create a community of practice to empower stakeholders to take action within their sphere of influence; and embrace the Network's collective power to address the systemic changes needed for social transformation within the farm to school movement.

Nelson, S., & Williams, M. (Directors). (2016). *Tell them we are rising: The story of Black colleges and universities* [Film]. Firelight Films, Inc., National Black Programming Consortium, and Independent Television Service. <http://www.pbs.org/independentlens/films/tell-them-we-are-rising/>

Provides the history, evolution, and impact of America's Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), from before the end of slavery to modern day.

Nocella, A. J., II, Parmar, P., Sawyer, D. C., III, & Cermak, M. (2017). Hip hop, food justice, and environmental justice. In A. J. Nocella II, K. A. Ducre, & J. Lupinacci (Eds.), *Addressing environmental and food justice toward dismantling the school-to-prison pipeline* (pp. 177–192). Palgrave Macmillan.

Discusses the school-to-prison pipeline as a possible effect of poor food access and examines hip hop to understand its past, present, and potential uses for activism in urban areas. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

Osiecki, K., Barnett, J., Mejia, A., Burley, T., Nyhus, K., & Pickens, K. (2022). Studying hard while hungry and broke: Striving for academic well-being while navigating food insecurity. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 11(4), 183–195. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2022.114.011>

Assesses the prevalence and effects of food insecurity on college campuses and specifically at the University of Minnesota Rochester, using a multi-dimensional approach that centers diverse student and faculty experiences of hunger and advocacy. The article also discusses university and grassroots initiatives to address food insecurity across a variety of campus populations while recommending that further research be conducted on the scope of hunger in academia.

## Educational Institutions & Extension Services

**Ostrom, M. (2020). Radical roots and twenty-first century realities: rediscovering the egalitarian aspirations of Land Grant University Extension. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 37, 935–943. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-020-10163-0>**

Uses a historical lens and an evolving modern context to reimagine the role that the Cooperative Extension System could play in catalyzing reciprocal, equitable, co-learning relationships between Land-Grant Universities and their diverse local constituencies.

**Pirog, R., Koch, K., & Guel, A. (2015). Race, ethnicity, and the promise of “good food” for Michigan: A three- voice commentary. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 83–86. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.011>**

A commentary that offers three perspectives from a land-grant university (campus staff, field extension staff, and graduate student), outlining structural racism in the local food movement, identifying the potential promise of the Michigan Good Food Charter to address racial equity issues in the food system, and suggesting tools that land-grant university food system researchers and educators can use to begin to understand structural racism. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Pirog, R., Lunsford, L., Adjei, T., Tyler-Mackey, C., & Luster-Edward, S. (2018, December 13). *Building racial equity within Cooperative Extension: Tools, takeaways, and national strategies webinar* [Webinar]. *Racial Equity in the Food System Workgroup*. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/racial-equity-in-extension-webinar>**

Shares key learnings and takeaways from participants of the August 2018 Coming Together for Racial Understanding workshop, where Cooperative Extension professionals from 20 states convened to better understand and address racial equity issues in their own work and institutions. Also introduces the eXtension Foundation’s Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) framework tool.

**Porter, C., Grimm, K., & Budowle, R. (2023). Narrowing the equity gap in student food security: A student-led approach at the University of Wyoming. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 12(2), 37–45. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2023.122.016>**

Offers a set of the lessons learned from equity-specific efforts to develop and implement a program to reduce student food insecurity at the University of Wyoming. The efforts were informed by a survey that showed food insecurity rates were much higher among students of color, especially Native American students, nonbinary students, and international students. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Rafferty, F., Schusler, T., & Valencia Mestre, M. (2023). College student food security during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 12(2), 79–96. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2023.122.019>**

Surveyed undergraduate and graduate students at Loyola University Chicago during the pandemic (2021) to assess changes in food security across various aspects of student identities. Latine students (48%), reported the greatest decrease in food insecurity while White-identifying students reported the lowest decrease in food in security.

## Educational Institutions & Extension Services

Ritz, S. (2012, January). *Stephen Ritz: A teacher growing green in the South Bronx* [Video]. TED Conferences.

[https://www.ted.com/talks/stephen\\_ritz\\_a\\_teacher\\_growing\\_green\\_in\\_the\\_south\\_bronx](https://www.ted.com/talks/stephen_ritz_a_teacher_growing_green_in_the_south_bronx)

Stephen Ritz, a teacher in the South Bronx, is striving to change the lives of his students by helping make food a solution and not a problem. Ritz is the founder of Green Bronx Machine, which teaches at-risk high school youth to grow food in what he describes as the most migratory community in America: the South Bronx. Ritz aims to teach students these skills not only to benefit their health but also to improve their performance in school and to give them an opportunity to earn an income. He and his students helped design the first “edible wall” in New York City. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

Sbicca, J. (2015b). *Solidarity and sweat equity: For reciprocal food justice research*. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 63–67.

<https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.004>

Offers an empathetic approach to food systems research that stresses solidarity, reciprocity, and sweat equity between researchers and their subjects (communities and nonprofits). Criticizes the traditional extractive research model and argues that researchers play an active role in advancing food justice through their ability to provide sweat equity. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

Seals, R. P., Morris, L. V., & Wimberley, R. C. (1998). *Disparity: An analysis of the historical, political, and funding factors at the state level affecting Black academic agriculture*. Vantage Press.

Analyzes the history of land grant institutions, examining disparities around the Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890, as well as the Hatch-George Act (1887) and the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Act (1914).

Sipos, Y., & Ismach, A. (2022). *Critical community-engaged scholarship in an undergraduate food systems capstone: A case study from Public Health*. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*, 6. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fsufs.2022.762050>

Examines a food systems pedagogy used at Washington State University to demand more inclusive university programs that aim to advance equity and produce social change through community- engaged scholarship.

Stein, S. (2017). *A colonial history of the higher education present: Rethinking land-grant institutions through processes of accumulation and relations of conquest*. *Critical Studies in Education*, 61(2), 212-228. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17508487.2017.1409646>

Examines the colonial origins of the Morrill Land-Grant College Act of 1862 and considers how these conditions continue to shape present-day higher education. Author argues that if efforts to resist privatization fail to address how colonialism has historically shaped U.S. public goods, then these efforts risk normalizing the imperative of capital accumulation and relations of conquest.



## Educational Institutions & Extension Services

**Sterling, E. J., Betley, E., Selena, A., Akabas, S. Clegg, D. J., Downs, S., Izumi, B., Koch, P., Kross, S. M., Spiller, K., Teron, L., & Valley, W. (2021). Centering equity in sustainable food systems education. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*, 5. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fsufs.2021.737434>**

Promotes the integration of equity, particularly racial equity, into sustainable food systems education (SFSE) by sharing perspectives and examples from collaborative efforts to develop pedagogical materials that center equity while building upon students' skills in systems thinking, critical reflection, and emotional engagement.

**Tanner, Z., Loofbourrow, B., Chodur, G., Kemp, L., & Scherr, R. (2023). Food insecurity and utilization of campus food resources differ by demographic and academic group. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 12(2), 63–78. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2023.122.018>**

Analyzes relationships among food insecurity, campus food resource participation, student demographics, and the academic identity of undergraduate students at the University of California- Davis. Results show that Latino(a)/Chicano(a)/Hispanic students experience twice the level of food insecurity and are much more likely to use food resources than White/European American students. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

**Trapp, M.M. (2023). Performing Vegetable Nutrition: Rethinking School Food and Health. *Culture, Agriculture, Food, Environment*, 44(2), 120-131. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cuag.12297>**

Draws on ethnographic research conducted while visiting five elementary schools to examine how the healthy eating narratives and nutritional education opportunities prevalent in school lunch programs are laden with racialized meanings and privileges. [Health, Nutrition, & Wellness]

**University of California Davis Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program. (2021, June 25). *Racial equity in Extension webinar series: Serving farmers of color* [Webinar]. <https://sarep.ucdavis.edu/equity-in-extension>**

Discusses opportunities for those working in Cooperative Extension to build relationships with farmers of color. Sponsored by the University of California Davis Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education Program, this is part two in a six-part series. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Valley, W., Anderson, M., Blackstone, N. T., Sterling, E., Betley, E., Akabas, S., Koch, P., Dring, C., Burke, J., Spiller, K., & Iles, A. (2020). Towards an equity competency model for sustainable food systems education programs. *Elementa: Science of the Anthropocene*, 8(33). <https://doi.org/10.1525/elementa.428>**

Aims to determine the extent to which sustainable food systems education (SFSE) programs in the U.S. and Canada address equity issues. They discovered that approximately 80 percent of these SFSE programs do not explicitly address equity.

## Educational Institutions & Extension Services

**Villegas, P. E., McGrath, C., Enriquez-Johnson, A., Hudgens, R., Flores, N., & Felix, R. (2022).** Food insecurity stigma, neoliberalization, and college students in California's Inland Empire. *Food, Culture & Society*, 27(3), 696-713. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15528014.2022.2130658>

Analyzes college students' experiences of resistance and struggle against food insecurity and the numerous types of stigmatization prevalent in neoliberal discourses on social welfare.

**Yakini, M., Shapiro, L.K., & Carr, K. (2019, December 5).** *Building partnerships to support food sovereignty in African American communities* [Webinar]. Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/building-partnerships-to-support-food-sovereignty-in-african-american-communities-webinar>

Malik Yakini with the Detroit Black Community Food Security Network and Lilly Fink Shapiro with the University of Michigan's Sustainable Food Systems Initiative discuss their partnership designing and co-leading the Food Literacy for All course. The webinar also introduces Kimberly Carr, a post-doctoral research associate in food sovereignty and racial equity at the Center for Regional Food Systems and Center for Interdisciplinarity at Michigan State University. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

**Yamashita, L., & Robinson, D. (2016).** Making visible the people who feed us: Educating for critical food literacy through multicultural texts. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 6(2), 269–281. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2016.062.011>

Food systems education has grown in the United States, but many of these programs do not explicitly focus on the structural inequities that shape food systems and the experiences of food workers. The authors propose “critical food literacy” as a means for confronting these inequities and creating a more just food system. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Ayazi, H., & Elsheikh, E. (2016).** *The U.S. Farm Bill: Corporate power and structural racialization in the United States food system.* Haas Institute. [http://haasinstitute.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/haasinstitutefarmbillreport\\_publish\\_0.pdf](http://haasinstitute.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/haasinstitutefarmbillreport_publish_0.pdf)

Provides an in-depth analysis of the U.S. Farm Bill, with a particular focus on how Farm Bill policies are shaped by corporate power and how such policies affect the lives of marginalized communities. This report provides a thorough analysis, a set of comprehensive policy interventions, and a vision for a food sovereignty movement that puts “belonging” at its center. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Bauer, M., & Stewart, M. (2013).** *Close to slavery: Guestworker programs in the United States.* Southern Poverty Law Center. <https://www.splcenter.org/20130218/close-slavery-guestworker-programs-united-states>

Delves into the intricacies and various injustices of the federal H-2A guestworker program, which allows foreign workers rightful employment in various farm-related jobs. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Brewer II, J. P., & Stock, P. V. (2016).** *Beyond extension: Strengthening the federally recognized tribal extension program (FRTEP).* *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 6(3), 91-101. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2016.063.007>

Offers a policy analysis and historical overview of the Federally Recognized Tribal Extension Program (FRTEP) with a focus on the United States government’s mismanagement of funds to support American Indian communities. Authors also discuss the potential ways FRTEP can foster traditional sustainable farming techniques and equitable practices in Indian Country. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Carpenter, S. (2012).** *The USDA discrimination cases: Pigford, In re Black Farmers, Keepseagle, Garcia, and Love.* *Drake Journal of Agricultural Law*, 17(1), 1–35. <https://aglawjournal.wp.drake.edu/wpcontent/uploads/sites/66/2016/09/agVol17No1-Carpenter.pdf>

Outlines discrimination by the USDA and reviews five major U.S. agricultural discrimination court cases: two involving African American farmers and one each involving Native American farmers, Hispanic farmers, and female farmers. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Donkor, K. B., & Perloff, J. M. (2022).** *The effects of the Affordable Care Act on seasonal agricultural workers.* *Journal of the Agricultural and Applied Economics Association*, 1, 435-445. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jaa2.36>

Finds that the Affordable Care Act (ACA) policies of Medicaid expansion, health insurance premium subsidy, and tax penalties expanded the number of seasonal farmworkers with medical insurance and increased their use of preventative medical services. [Health, Wellness, & Nutrition]

## Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis

**Environmental Working Group. (2021, October 29). *Timeline: Black farmers and the USDA, 1920 to present*. <https://www.ewg.org/research/black-farmer-usda-timeline/>**

Uses USDA records, legislative bills, and correspondences to provide a timeline of the changes affecting Black farmers in the U.S. from 1920 to 2021. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Escalante, C. L., Brooks, R. L., Epperson, J. E., & Stegelin, F. E. (2006). Credit risk assessment and racial minority lending at the Farm Service Agency. *Journal of Agricultural and Applied Economics*, 38(1), 61-75. <http://dx.doi.org/10.22004/ag.econ.43749>**

Responding to the 1997 class action suit brought against the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) by Black farmers, this study analyzes the nature of credit risk assessment and the basis of loan approval decisions by the Farm Service Agency. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Escalante, C. L., Gao, P., & Secor, W. (2024). Loan packaging decisions for beginning African American and other socially disadvantaged farmers. *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 83, 109-126. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ajes.12522>**

Examines the accommodation of credit requests from minority start-up entrepreneurs in the U.S. farm sector by analyzing loan packaging terms prescribed by Farm Service Agency lending officers. Additionally, it assesses whether these terms support new farms' business growth and survival goals and if there are any trends of preferential treatment for certain racial, ethnic, and gendered borrower groups. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Escalante, C. L., Osinubi, A., Dodson, C., & Taylor, C. E. (2018). Looking beyond farm loan approval decisions: Loan pricing and non-pricing terms for socially disadvantaged farm borrowers. *Journal of Agricultural and Applied Economics*, 50(1), 129-148. <https://doi.org/10.1017/aae.2017.25>**

Uses U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA) lending data to analyze trends in direct loan packaging terms for approved single proprietorship farm borrowers to determine if racial and gender bias allegations persist in lending decisions. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Fagundes, C., Picciano, L., Tillman, W., Mleczko, J., Schwier, S., Graddy-Lovelace, G., Hall, F., & Watson, T. (2020). Ecological costs of discrimination: Racism, red cedar and resilience in farm bill conservation policy in Oklahoma. *Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems*, 35(4), 420-434. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1742170519000322>**

Uses a case study of an invasive species (eastern red cedar) that disproportionately affects farmland owned by Black farmers in Oklahoma as an example of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's historic racist practices that disadvantage farmers of color. The authors argue that support from community-based organizations, as opposed to USDA conservation programs, has been most helpful to protecting the livelihood of Black farmers. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

## Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis

**Feder, J., & Cowan, T. (2013).** *Garcia v. Vilsack: A policy and legal analysis of a USDA discrimination case.* Congressional Research Service.

<http://nationalaglawcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/assets/crs/R40988.pdf>

An overview of the Garcia v. Vilsack case, in which Hispanic farmworkers filed a lawsuit against the USDA for credit transaction and disaster benefit discrimination. The overview discusses the exhaustive measures the farmworkers took to argue their case. It also draws upon and reviews three other cases: one involving African American farmers, one involving Native American farmers, and one involving female farmers. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Flores-Lagunes, A., Jales, H. B., Liu, J., & Wilson, N. L. (2024).** Moving policies toward racial and ethnic equality: The case of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 106(2), 573-594. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ajae.12402>

Introduces a framework that separates racial and ethnic group differences in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefit transfer levels into three components: eligibility, participation, and generosity, and links these differences to variations in food expenditures and the food resource gap.

**Freeman, A. (2020a).** Unconstitutional food inequality. *Harvard Civil Rights – Civil Liberties Law Review*, 55(3), 840-914. <https://harvardcrcl.org/vol-55-no-3-summer-2020/>

Argues that health disparities are caused by a long history of structural racism in the U.S. food system tracing back to slavery. Author focuses on two United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) nutrition programs—the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations and the National School Lunch Program—and how these programs propagate health disparities. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Freudenberg, N., & Nestle, M. (2020).** A call for a national agenda for a healthy, equitable, and sustainable food system. *American Journal of Public Health*, 110(11), 1671-1673. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7542274/>

Lays out an agenda for federal food policy with goals of reducing food insecurity, eliminating systemic racism in the food system, making healthy food affordable and accessible, addressing diet-related disease and climate change issues related to agriculture, ensuring food workers are treated fairly and supporting food democracy. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Ghimire, J., Escalante, C. L., Ghimire, R., & Dodson, C. B. (2020).** Do farm service agency borrowers' double minority labels lead to more unfavorable loan packaging terms?. *Agricultural Finance Review*, 80(5), 633-646. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AFR-03-2020-0038>

Examines the effectiveness of institutional reforms on Farm Service Agency (FSA) lending operations meant to enhance the delivery of loan services to minority farmers. This analysis focuses on the stipulation of loan terms (loan amount, interest rate, and maturity) among approved farm loan applications from 2004-2014.

**Gordon, S. P. (2020).** Just food: Why we need to think more about decoupled crop subsidies as an obligation to justice. *Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics*, 33, 355–367. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10806-020-09820-5>

Applies an international justice perspective to the issue of decoupled crop subsidies in American agriculture. The author suggests that while the implementation of decoupled crop subsidies is a domestic issue that could reduce obesity rates and the prevalence of food deserts, it has wide-reaching international economic and social implications. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Graddy-Lovelace, G. (2017).** The coloniality of U.S. agricultural policy: Articulating agrarian (in)justice. *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, 44(1), 78–99. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03066150.2016.1192133>

Examines colonial practices by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the resulting unjust agricultural policies. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Harris, A. G., Henderson, G. R., & Williams, J. D. (2005).** Courting customers: Assessing consumer racial profiling and other marketplace discrimination. *Journal of Public Policy & Marketing*, 24(1), 163–171. <https://doi.org/10.1509/jppm.24.1.163.63893>

Examines federal court cases that address marketplace racial discrimination and accompanying legal issues and relevant legislation. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Hipp, J. S., & Duren, C. D. (2017).** *Regaining our future: An assessment of risks and opportunities for Native communities in the 2018 Farm Bill.* Seeds of Native Health, Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community. <https://nativephilanthropy.candid.org/reports/regaining-our-future-an-assessment-of-risks-and-opportunities-for-native-communities-in-the-2018-farm-bill/>

Analyzes Farm Bill policies' collective and historical impact on U.S. Indigenous populations. Identifies how policies around food security, land conservation, and food production affect Indian Country and advocates for including Indigenous voices as a critical stakeholder affected by the impending 2018 Farm Bill. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Horst, M., Valliant, J., & Freedgood, J. (2024).** An evaluation of the federal Transition Incentives Program on land access for next-generation farmers. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 13(2), 1-18. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2024.132.006>

Evaluates the effectiveness of the Transition Incentives Program (TIP), part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Conservation Reserve Program that offers financial incentives to landowners who lease or sell their land to beginning or socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers to address the barriers to land access. Finds that TIP has benefitted some landowners and next-generation farmers, particularly in the Midwest and Mountain West regions of the United States, and identifies a spatial mismatch between where next-generation farmers reside and the areas with high rates of TIP participation. [Land: Loss, Access, & Rights]



Hossfeld, L., Kelly, B., & Waity, J. (2016). Solutions to the social problem of food insecurity in the United States. In G. Muschert, B. Klocke, R. Perruci, & J. Shefner (Eds.), *Agenda for social justice: Solutions 2016* (pp. 39-48). Bristol University Press. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctt1t8968r>

Explores what food insecurity looks like in the United States and how it impacts individuals and families. Recommends changing existing federally funded food assistance programs and food pantries to better serve those facing food insecurity and implementing policies and initiatives that support sustainable, resilient food systems that address hunger and food insecurity in communities. [Food Assistance & Public Assistance Programs]

Hossfeld, L., Rico Mendez, G., & Russell, K. (2018). *Accessing government assistance for socially disadvantaged farmers*. Alcorn State University. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/323454715\\_Accessing\\_Government\\_Assistance\\_for\\_Socially\\_Disadvantaged\\_Farmers](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/323454715_Accessing_Government_Assistance_for_Socially_Disadvantaged_Farmers)

Examines the experiences of socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers in Mississippi while applying for and accessing funding from the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA NRCS). [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

Leslie, C. R. (2022). Food deserts, racism, and antitrust law. *California Law Review*, 110(6), 1717–1776. <https://doi.org/10.15779/Z38GM81P9R>

Explains that food deserts are caused, in part, by anticompetitive covenants and other market failures and are therefore an antitrust problem. The authors propose federal action to declare food deserts as relevant geographic markets with scorched-earth covenants that violate antitrust law, thereby streamlining the process for invalidating such restrictions nationally. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

Linder, M. (1987). Farm workers and the Fair Labor Standards Act: Racial discrimination in the New Deal. *Texas Law Review*, 65, 1335–1393. [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2205898](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2205898)

Presents proof of the discriminatory purpose behind the exclusion of farmworkers from the maximum hours and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The author examines the full role of discrimination in excluding agricultural labor from the New Deal and presents knowledge of the roles played by, and the relationship between, agriculture and racial discrimination. Black workers, Hispanic workers, and members of other “discrete and insular” racial groups make up a majority of farmworkers affected by the overtime exclusion, positing that the continued disparate impact of the agricultural exclusion is fact. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

Miller, F., Spiegel, E.J., Galperin, J., Cuellar, J., & Christy, B. Farm Bill Law Enterprise. (2022, September). *Equity in agricultural production and governance*. <https://www.farmbilllaw.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Equity-Report.pdf>

Provides policy ideas and recommendations for the 2023 U.S. Farm Bill to address historical disparities that favor White landowners and farmers and pave the way for a more vibrant and equitable agriculture for all.

## Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis

**Minkoff-Zern, L. A., & Sloat, S. (2017). A new era of civil rights? Latino immigrant farmers and exclusion at the United States Department of Agriculture. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 34(3), 631-643. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-016-9756-6>**

Demonstrates how Latinx immigrant farmers in the Mid-Atlantic region have agrarian norms and practices that clash with the USDA's standardized farming practices, thus leading to the racial exclusion of immigrant farmers from USDA opportunities. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Pahnke, A., & Treakle, J. (2023). From creating to confronting racial hierarchies: The evolving role of the US state in land policy. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 23(4), 687-705. <https://doi.org/10.1111/joac.12559>**

Provides a three-part periodization of the evolution of U.S. land policy - the emergence of racial hierarchies, the period of partial reforms during the New Deal, and the era of neoliberal reform - to explain the emergence of Black-led organizations and other farmer advocacy initiatives that center land access and addressing racism. These initiatives are a response to neoliberal policy reforms and the decentralization of agricultural policy administration. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Reynolds, B. J. (2002). *Black farmers in America, 1865-2000: The pursuit of independent farming and the role of cooperatives* (RBS Research Report 194). United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Business Cooperative Service. <https://www.rd.usda.gov/files/RR194.pdf>**

Provides a historical perspective from 1865 to 2000 of the struggle Black farmers in the U.S. have had to own land and gain equitable access to USDA programs. Proposes that cooperatives have become an essential strategy for Black farmers to have more access to markets and greater economic power within a political and economic system that has long discriminated against them. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Russell, K., Hossfeld, L., & Rico Mendez, G. (2021). "Not a new pattern": Black farmers' perspectives on barriers to participating in federal farm programs. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 10(4), 211- 224. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2021.104.007>**

Uses data from focus groups with Mississippi Black farmers to better understand Black farmer perspective and experience using USDA farm programs since the Pigford versus Glickman class action lawsuit to address historical USDA discrimination against Black farmers. Black farmers and ranchers identify several barriers to USDA program participation, namely communication about programs and problems with the application and approval process. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Scott, E., Broad Leib, E., Brown, J., Jurenci, C., Moonan, M., Wood, M., Cilia, A., Glazier, E., Hatch, E., Norton, G., Shen, J., Slater, B., & Turner, L. (2022, June). *Farmworkers. Farm Bill Law Enterprise*. <http://www.farmbilllaw.org/wpcontent/uploads/2022/06/Farmworkers-Report.pdf>**

Provides policy ideas and recommendations for the 2023 U.S. Farm Bill to address exploitation of farm workers and other workers in the food system. These workers, who in many cases are immigrants, engage in physically challenging and dangerous work for low compensation with limited protections for health and safety. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Scott, E., Broad Lieb, E., Rosenberg, N., Cilia, A., Ciplak, M., & Robinson, Q. (2021). Supporting Civil Rights at USDA: Opportunities to Reform the USDA Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights. *Harvard Law School Food Law & Policy Clinic*. [https://chlpi.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/FLPC\\_OASCR-Issue-Brief.pdf](https://chlpi.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/FLPC_OASCR-Issue-Brief.pdf)**

Describes the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights (OASCR) responsibilities with respect to handling discrimination complaints, its history of civil rights enforcement, and several immediate actions that could improve OASCR's efficacy moving forward. The failure of USDA to fully address racial discrimination and harassment is at least partially attributable to the structure, management, and operations of OASCR. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Scott, T. (2023). Unhealthy inequalities: A discussion on the intersection of health, racism and food inequality for Black Americans and how rights based laws can promote health equity and social justice. *SSRN*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4430212>**

Discusses how discriminatory federal laws related to slavery, sharecropping, Black codes, housing, food access, and healthcare have historically deprived African Americans of their right to health and life by limiting food access. Proposes that an effort to interpret the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution more broadly could promote health equity, as health injustice is a civil rights issue. The author researches health inequality, supermarket access, life expectancy, disease, and legislative efforts related to healthy food access to advocate for a less narrow interpretation of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments and determine how Congress and the Court can promote health equity. [Health, Wellness, & Nutrition]

**Tyler, S. S., & Moore, E. A. (2013). Plight of Black farmers in the context of USDA farm loan programs: A research agenda for the future. *Professional Agricultural Workers Journal*, 1(1), 6. <https://tuspubs.tuskegee.edu/pawj/vol1/iss1/6>**

Studies the historical plight of Black farmers participating in USDA farm loan programs and offers a set of research recommendations. Four distinct lenses were used for this study and analysis: 1) legislative initiatives, 2) policy initiatives, 3) USDA structure and delivery systems, and 4) the Pigford versus Glickman class action and consent decree. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Valliant, J. C. D., & Freedgood, J. (2020). Land access policy incentives: Emerging approaches to transitioning farmland to a new generation. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 9(3), 71–78. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2020.093.027>**

Little research has been done to assess the impact of federal and state policies to assist a new generation of farmers (including socially disadvantaged farmers) to acquire land and other assets to start or expand their farming operations. This article examines existing impacts of these policies and calls for further assessment across three major types of land access policy incentive programs. [Land: Loss, Access, & Rights]

**Van Sant, L., German, L., & Read, D. J. (2022). A 'cultural transformation' at the US Department of Agriculture?: Examining racial (in)equality through federal farmland protection programs in Georgia. *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, 50(4), 1–25. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03066150.2022.2043284>**

Investigates if the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Cultural Transformation Initiative addresses or reproduces racial discrimination in its farmland protection program, the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program's Agricultural Land Easements (ACEP-ALE). [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Wu Y., Escalante, C. L., Gunter, L. F., & Epperson, J. E. (2012). A decomposition approach to analysing racial and gender biases in Farm Service Agency's lending decisions. *Applied Economics*, 44(22), 2841-2850. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00036846.2011.566210>**

Analyzes racial and gender discrimination within the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) by examining approved loan amounts among different groups of borrowers. Findings suggest that the FSA favors white and female borrowers in terms of approved loan amounts, but this statistic does not evidence biased lending decisions by the FSA; instead, it reflects the financial capabilities of the borrowers who demonstrate greater financial strength and ability to repay their loans.

## Food Assistance & Public Assistance Programs

Allcott, H., Diamond, R., Dubé, J. P., Handbury, J., Rahkovsky, I., & Schnell, M. (2019). Food deserts and the causes of nutritional inequality. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 134(4), 1793-1844. <https://doi.org/10.1093/qje/qjz015>

Examines causes of nutritional inequality and challenges the perception that increasing healthy food options in low-income neighborhoods adequately addresses the problem. Poses the idea of a healthy food subsidy (as part of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP) to more effectively incentivize low-income households to buy healthy groceries. [Health, Wellness, & Nutrition]

Anderson, M. D. (2013). Beyond food security to realizing food rights in the U.S. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 29, 113-122. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2012.09.004>

Explores the idea of the right to food as a means of addressing food insecurity, arguing that the United States government's current approach to food assistance is not effective. Author also discusses how rights-based food assistance might look in the U.S. and what organizations and entities would need to be involved.

Anthoula, K. L., Gershon, R., & Sullivan, M. (2020, September). *The final public charge admissibility rule: Implications for Massachusetts*. Blue Cross Blue Shield. <https://www.bluecrossmafoundation.org/publication/final-public-charge-admissibility-rule-implications-massachusetts>

Describes how the revised "public charge" admissibility rule in Massachusetts impacts low- and moderate-income immigrants' participation in public benefits programs like Medicaid or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) due to concern about the rule's potential impact on their immigration status. The report also examines how lower participation in public benefits programs affects Massachusetts residents' health and the state's economy. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

Austin Cantu, S., Morris, A., & White, J. M. (2021). *SNAP-Ed at 1890 HBCUs: Lifting up communities for healthy, active lives*. The Food Trust. [http://thefoodtrust.org/uploads/media\\_items/report\\_snap-ed-at-1890hbcus\\_2021.original.pdf](http://thefoodtrust.org/uploads/media_items/report_snap-ed-at-1890hbcus_2021.original.pdf)

Investigates discrepancies between need and availability of SNAP-ed programming and resources of students attending 1890 land-grant Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs). These students face numerous social and economic disadvantages and are among the groups who suffer high rates of diet-related disease and would likely benefit from SNAP-Ed programming; however, their institutions, at large, do not receive this funding. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

Brantley, E., Pillai, D., & Ku, L. (2020). Association of work requirements with Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program participation by race/ethnicity and disability status, 2013-2017. *JAMA Network Open*, 3(6), e205824. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.5824>

Demonstrates how work requirements for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) lowers program participation rates for low-income Americans – particularly non-Hispanic Black adults – thus putting these populations at higher risk for food insecurity and health disparities.

## Food Assistance & Public Assistance Programs

**Budd Nugent, N., Ridberg, R., Fricke, H., Byker Shanks, C., Stotz, S., Jones Chung, A., Shin, S., Yaroch, A., Akers, M., Lowe, R., George, C., Thomas, K., & Seligman, H. (2022).** Food sovereignty, health, and produce prescription programs: A case study in two rural tribal communities. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 11(3), 177–196. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2022.113.014>

Explains the effects of federal financial incentives programs on two rural Indigenous tribal communities- the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta and the Navajo Nation. The study reveals that federally funded Produce Prescription Projects (PPR) strengthen communities by supporting food sovereignty efforts and the reclamation of Indigenous foodways.

**Cohen, N. (2019).** SNAP at the community scale: How neighborhood characteristics affect participation and food access. *American Journal of Public Health*, 109(12), 1646-1651. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2019.305363>

Uses demographic and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) data from New York City to illustrate urban neighborhood characteristics that affect participation in the SNAP program. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**de Brito, J. N., Loth, K. A., Fertig, A., Trofholz, A. C., Tate, A. & Berge, J. M. (2022).** Participant characteristics and dietary correlates of SNAP and other assistance programs among families with children from racially and ethnically diverse households. *Appetite*, 174. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2022.106015>

Conducted a cross-sectional study on the food purchasing behaviors and the home environments of families living in Minneapolis and Saint Paul, Minnesota that receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and other cash and food assistance benefits. Researchers found that child dietary intake varies across participatory experiences in assistance programs and that cash and food assistance programs are essential to alleviating food insecurity among low-income, racially and ethnically diverse, and immigrant and refugee populations.

**Dickinson, M. (2019).** *Feeding the Crisis: Care and abandonment in America's Food Safety Net.* University of California Press

Follows the stories of eight families as they navigate food assistance programs to illustrate how a work requirement for SNAP assistance leaves some populations on the social and economic margins without assistance.

**Dickinson, M. (2022).** SNAP, campus food insecurity, and the politics of deservingness. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 39(2), 605–616. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-021-10273-3>

Interviews and contextualizes the experiences of 22 food insecure college students as they attempt to navigate the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Findings show that the racialized politics of deservingness, a logic that has been used historically to rationalize benefit restrictions, leads to direct and indirect barriers to SNAP enrollment for college students. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]



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**Fernald, L. C. H., & Gosliner, W. (2019). Alternatives to SNAP: Global approaches to addressing childhood poverty and food insecurity. *American Journal of Public Health, 109*(12), 1668-1677. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2019.305365>**

Makes suggestions for how the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) can work more effectively to alleviate food insecurity and poverty for low-income families in the U.S. Recommendations include increasing SNAP benefits, especially for families with children, and a universal child allowance.

**Firth, J. K. (2023). *Feeding New Orleans: Celebrity chefs and reimagining food justice*. The University of North Carolina Press.**

Uses feminist ethnography to delve into celebrity humanitarianism by analyzing charitable responses among renowned chefs in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina. Uncovers how this type of philanthropy, rooted in celebrity status, is shaped by race, class, gender, and public-private partnership dynamics. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Food Recovery Network. (2020, September 17). *Hunger, COVID-19 and racial equity* [Webinar]. <https://www.foodrecoverynetwork.org/food-justice-learning-series>**

Sponsored by the Food Recovery Network, this webinar outlines some of the federal food access and hunger relief policies during the COVID-19 pandemic through the lens of racial equity.

**Freeman, A. (2020b). You better work: Unconstitutional work requirements and food oppression. *UC Davis Law Review, 53*(3), 1531-1606. [https://lawreview.law.ucdavis.edu/issues/53/3/articles/53-3\\_freeman.html](https://lawreview.law.ucdavis.edu/issues/53/3/articles/53-3_freeman.html)**

Examines how the work requirements of two federal programs—Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)—are rooted in racist stereotyping that unfairly disadvantage people of color.

**Hernandez, S. (2016). *Senior hunger and food insecurity in Indian Country: Community-based solutions to improve the health and well-being of tribal elders*. First Nations Development Institute. <https://www.firstnations.org/publications/senior-hunger-and-food-insecurity-in-indian-country-community-based-solutions-to-improve-the-health-and-well-being-of-tribal-elders/>**

Shares real life examples of tribes and Native organizations that have received grants from the Native American Food Security Project and have successfully implemented practices and policies to fight senior hunger and food insecurity in their communities. By sharing these best practices and innovative ideas, the authors hope that others in Indian Country will use the resource to address senior food insecurity in their own communities.

## Food Assistance & Public Assistance Programs

Hossfeld, L., Kelly, B., & Waity, J. (2016). Solutions to the social problem of food insecurity in the United States. In G. Muschert, B. Klocke, R. Perruci, & J. Shefner (Eds.), *Agenda for social justice: Solutions 2016* (pp. 39-48). Bristol University Press. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctt1t8968r>

Explores what food insecurity looks like in the United States and how it impacts individuals and families. Recommends changing existing federally funded food assistance programs and food pantries to better serve those facing food insecurity and implementing policies and initiatives that support sustainable, resilient food systems that address hunger and food insecurity in communities. [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

Illinois Public Health Institute. (2022, September 27). *Eating with our neighbors: How to identify injustices and create change in food and nutrition programs* [Webinar]. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=20mmz9qwPIk>

Offers suggestions to address injustices in food and nutrition programs. Second of two sessions in the Racism and Food Access and Nutrition Culture discussion series hosted by the Illinois Public Health Institute [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

Kolavalli, C. (2018). *"We're being left to blight": Green urban development and racialized space in Kansas City*. [Doctoral dissertation, University of Kentucky]. UK Knowledge Theses and Dissertations – Anthropology. <https://doi.org/10.13023/etd.2018.250>

Examines how the popular model of food charity programs requiring food-aid seekers to take nutrition classes is racially discriminative. Using a nutrition education program in Kansas City as an example, the author argues that such food charity models are not only ineffective at reducing urban hunger and food insecurity but also discriminate against people of color. The author includes suggestions from African American food-aid seekers for how food charity programs can be improved. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

Kolavalli, C. (2019). Whiteness and food charity: Experiences of food insecure African-American Kansas City residents navigating nutrition education programs. *Human Organization*, 78(2), 99-109. <https://ezproxy.msu.edu/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/whiteness-food-charity-experiences-insecure/docview/2229866819/se-2?accountid=12598>

Uses ethnographic research to examine the experiences of African American food-aid seekers in Kansas City who are navigating food charity programming that require mandatory nutrition education.

Louie, N. T., Kim, L. P., Chan, S. E. (2020). Perceptions and barriers to SNAP utilization among Asian and Pacific Islanders in Greater Los Angeles. *American Journal of Health Promotion*. 34(7), 779-790. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0890117120925746>

Identifies and documents unclear information, the application process, shame, and pride as four common obstacles to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) participation among Asian Pacific Islander immigrants to Los Angeles and Orange County, California.

## Food Assistance & Public Assistance Programs

**Martin, K. S. (2021). *Reinventing food banks and pantries: Tools to end hunger*. Island Press.**

Critiques the U.S. food bank system by challenging a common perception that more food will end hunger. The author also offers a transformative community food hub model for charitable food donations. This model reinstitutes dignity and addresses systematic food insecurity while striving to meet the community's actual needs rather than just providing them with food. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems. Racial Equity in the Food System Workgroup. (2022, December 1). *Building More Equitable SNAP-Ed Collaborations Among Land-grant Universities and State & Community Partners, Part 2: Community food access, nutrition security, and culturally appropriate education*. [Webinar]. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/building-more-equitable-snap-edcollaborations-among-land-grant-universities-and-state-community-partners-part-2>**

Explains the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Nutrition Education, and Obesity Prevention Grant Program (SNAP-Ed) approaches and models to build equitable partnerships supporting the delivery of cultural/community responsive nutrition interventions and equity, how Tennessee State University has utilized a diversity database to accurately depict the communities they serve to increase healthy food access, and the diverse SNAP-Ed participants of Hawaii, its unique challenges and strategies and the importance of relationship building to SNAP-Ed direct education program development and implementation.

**Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems. Racial Equity in the Food System Workgroup. (2022, October 10). *Building More Equitable SNAP-Ed Collaborations Among Land-grant Universities and State & Community Partners, Part 1: Federal and State Partnerships, and advocacy opportunities*. [Webinar]. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/building-more-equitable-snap-ed-collaborations-among-land-grant-universities-and-state-community-partners-part-1>**

Explains how the Supplemental Nutrition and Education (SNAP-Ed) funding is determined at the federal level, how the SNAP-Ed community needs assessment tool is seeking to increase equity, tribal colleges and universities' role in SNAP-Ed and policy recommendations, and addresses various perspectives of how funding decisions impact statewide collaboration and considerations for improving equitable collaboration within states.

**Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems. Racial Equity in the Food System Workgroup. (2023, January 31). *Building More Equitable SNAP-Ed Collaborations Among Land-grant Universities and State & Community Partners, Part 3: Equity Approaches and structures, innovative methods of collaboration* [Webinar]. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/building-more-equitable-snap-edcollaborations-among-land-grant-universities-and-state-community-partners-part-3>**

The third part of this webinar series about the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Nutrition Education, and Obesity Prevention Grant Program (SNAP-Ed) explains how Georgia interprets and implements equity in SNAP-Ed programs, the "living," non-hierarchical organizational model Oklahoma Tribal Engagement Partners (OKTEP), and promising practices to increase healthy food access through the Kansas Tribal Food Systems project.

## Food Assistance & Public Assistance Programs

**Mucioki, M., Sowerwine, J., & Sarna-Wojcicki, D. (2018). Thinking inside and outside the box: Local and national considerations of the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR). *The Journal of Rural Studies*, 57, 88-98. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2017.11.002>**

Examines the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservation (FDPIR) initiative, which provides monthly food boxes to Native Americans who need food assistance. The authors discuss how food items provided in the FDPIR food boxes do not always provide nutritious and/or culturally relevant options to recipients and offer suggestions to adapt the boxes to improve food security and food sovereignty.

**Pelto, D. J., Ocampo, A., Garduño-Ortega, O., Barraza López, C. T., Macaluso, F., Ramirez, J., González, J., & Gany, F. (2020, June). The Nutrition benefits participation gap: Barriers to uptake of SNAP and WIC among Latinx American immigrant families. *Journal of Community Health*, 45(3), 488-491. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10900-019-00765-z>**

Analyzes how misinformation affects the enrollment of Latinx immigrant families into the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) benefit programs.

**Phojanakong, P., Brown Weida, E., Grimaldi, G., Lê-Scherban, F., & Chilton, M. (2019). Experiences of racial and ethnic discrimination are associated with food insecurity and poor health. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16(22), 4369. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16224369>**

Shows how Latinx, non-Latinx Black/African American and non-Latinx White mothers' experiences of discrimination with household food insecurity, physical health issues, and depressive systems are associated with their participation in public assistance programs and adverse childhood experiences. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

**Radulescu, S. M. (2022). Segregation, racial health disparities, and inadequate food access in Brooklyn. *Georgetown Journal on Poverty and Law Policy*, 29(2), 251-272.**

Part I presents a historical overview of racial segregation in Brooklyn, a contemporary review of racial health disparities and government sanctioned policies that exacerbate racial health disparities. Solutions are offered - such as pairing programs like Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI) or Food Retail Expansion to Support Health (FRESH) with rent stabilization policies in poverty-stricken, predominantly Black and Hispanic Brooklyn neighborhoods. [Health, Wellness, & Nutrition]

**Samuel, L. J., Crews, D. C., Swenor, B. K., Zhu, J., Stuart, E. A., Szanton, S. L., Kim, B., Dwivedi, P., Li, Q., Reed, N. S., & Thorpe, R. J. (2003). Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program access and racial disparities in food insecurity. *JAMA Network Open*, 6(6), Article e2320196. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2023.20196>**

Study of 4,974 U.S. households finds that in adjusted analyses, Black and multiracial households had higher rates of food insecurity than White households. However, this disparity was not found among households with access to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, as SNAP reduced food insecurity for low-income households. Importantly, this study also found that there are systemic barriers to SNAP participation disproportionately affecting minoritized communities.

## Food Assistance & Public Assistance Programs

**Suttles, S., Babb, A., & Knudsen, D. C. (2024). Submitted and denied: Understanding variation in case status across Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) applications. *Food Policy*, 123, Article 102588. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2023.102588>**

Investigates the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) application process and the barriers to participation among potentially eligible households in Indiana to understand the dynamics of the SNAP application process, from submission to approval or denial. Findings suggest that timely navigation of paperwork and interview requirements pose a significant barrier, with communities experiencing high SNAP denial rates and facing increased application processing times. Additionally, broader socioeconomic trends in communities influence application submission rates, while applicants' personal circumstances are more closely associated with denial rates.

**Taylor, D., Wright, T., Ortiz, I., Surdoval, A., McCoy, E., & Daupan, S. (2022). Rising food insecurity and the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on emergency food assistance in Michigan. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 11(3), 27–55. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2022.113.008>**

Examines the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on emergency food assistance organizations in Michigan. This article analyzes the combined role of the government policy and programs and the race, ethnicity, sex, and leadership capacity of food assistance program directors to address food insecurity during the pandemic.

**Zhang, Q., Chen, C., Xue, H., Park, K., & Wang, Y. (2021). Revisiting the relationship between WIC participation and breastfeeding among low-income children in the U.S. after the 2009 WIC food package revision. *Food Policy*, 101. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2021.102089>**

Uses a representative data set to investigate the relationship between the supplemental nutrition program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) and breastfeeding among low-income children born in 2005-2014. Data analysis reveals the neutrality of WIC participation in breastfeeding, which has broad implications for formula availability and access by gender, race, and ethnicity.

**Adelman, L. & Smith, L. M. (Executive Producers). (2008). *Unnatural causes* [TV documentary series]. PBS. [https://unnaturalcauses.org/about\\_the\\_series.php](https://unnaturalcauses.org/about_the_series.php)**

Investigates - through a seven-part four-hour series - the relationship between systemic social conditions and health. Each part of this series is located within a different ethnic or racial community, demonstrating how structural inequality leads to disparate health outcomes.

**Alkon, A. H., Block, D., Moore, K., Gillis, C., DiNuccio, N., & Chavez, N. (2013). Foodways of the urban poor. *Geoforum*, 48, 126-135. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2013.04.021>**

Traditional explanations for diet-related health problems in low-income communities of color either blame individuals for making poor food choices or attribute the problem to a lack of accessible healthy food options. However, the authors pose that foodways – defined as cultural, social, and economic food practices, habits, and desires – play a major role in food choices and that the primary barrier to accessing healthy food is cost. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

**Allcott, H., Diamond, R., Dubé, J. P., Handbury, J., Rahkovsky, I., & Schnell, M. (2019). Food deserts and the causes of nutritional inequality. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 134(4), 1793-1844. <https://doi.org/10.1093/qje/qjz015>**

Examines causes of nutritional inequality and challenges the perception that increasing healthy food options in low-income neighborhoods adequately addresses the problem. Poses the idea of a healthy food subsidy (as part of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP) to more effectively incentivize low-income households to buy healthy groceries. [Food Assistance & Public Assistance Programs]

**Alvarado, D. (Director). (2020). *Blood sugar rising: America's hidden diabetes epidemic* [Film clip interview]. PBS. <https://www.pbs.org/video/valerie-choctaw-nation-oklahoma-jeY0I6/>**

Video interview of Dr. Valerie Blue Bird Jernigan, an academic scholar and member of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, who shares results from studies about the health improvements that occur among Native American populations when they have access to healthy and culturally appropriate foods.

**Baker, E. A., Schootman, M., Barnidge, E., & Kelly, C. (2006). The role of race and poverty in access to foods that enable individuals to adhere to dietary guidelines. *Preventing Chronic Disease*, 3(3), A76. [https://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2006/jul/05\\_0217.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2006/jul/05_0217.htm)**

Questions access and the spatial distribution of food options, to address whether all racial communities have equal access to foods to make healthy dietary choices and avoid chronic diseases. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Barnidge, E. K., Stenmark, S. H., DeBor, M., & Seligman, H. K. (2020). The right to food: Building upon "food is medicine." *American Journal of Preventative Medicine*, 59(4), 611–614. [https://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797\(20\)30195-1/pdf](https://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797(20)30195-1/pdf)**

Examines the successes, challenges, and barriers of the "food is medicine" movement. Authors advocate that adopting a "right to food" model can help overcome these limitations and create enduring change in the food system. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]



**Baxter, S.D., Landry, M., Rodriguez, J., Cochran, N., Sweat, S., & Dotimas, L. (2022). Diversity demographics are needed to enhance accurate assessment of diversity in the nutrition and dietetics profession. *Journal of Critical Dietetics*, 6(2), 28-44. <https://doi.org/10.32920/cd.v6i2.1462>**

Argues for a diverse healthcare workforce in the nutrition and dietetics profession. It advocates for the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics and the Commission on Dietetic Registration to create a self-reporting process for race, ethnicity, and gender that can be used to address diversity outcomes in the nutrition and dietetics field.

**Bell, C., Kerr, J., & Young, J. (2019). Associations between obesity, obesogenic environments, and structural racism vary by county-level racial composition. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16(5), 861. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16050861>**

Examines associations between racial inequalities in socioeconomic status and obesity using data on number of grocery stores and fast food restaurants per county. Findings show structural racism is associated with obesity and obesogenic environments, but associations vary by socioeconomic status and racial composition. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Bradshaw, M., Caron, S., & Brown, L. S. (2022). Perceived barriers to entry to the eating disorder specialty within the dietetics profession and differences by race and ethnicity: Results of a cross-sectional survey. *Journal of Critical Dietetics*, 6(2), 91-99. <https://doi.org/10.32920/cd.v6i2.1459>**

Assesses the added barriers experienced by registered dietitians in underrepresented race and ethnicity groups to obtain additional training to become specialized in eating disorder treatment.

**Burt, K. G. (2021). The whiteness of the Mediterranean diet: A historical, sociopolitical, and dietary analysis using Critical Race Theory. *Journal of Critical Dietetics*, 5(2), 41-52. <https://doi.org/10.32920/cd.v5i2.1329>**

Researches the Mediterranean diet to show that although the Mediterranean region is multi-cultural and multi-ethnic, the diet is normalized as a White diet and held up by health professionals as the gold standard of healthy diets. The study compares the Mediterranean diet to Chinese and African diets to show they can be as healthy as the Mediterranean diet.

**Burt, K. G., Mayer, G., & Paul, R. (2020). A systematic, mixed studies review of the outcomes of community gardening participation related to food justice. *Local Environment*, 26(1), 17-42. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13549839.2020.1861589>**

Analyzed 31 qualitative, quantitative, and mixed-method studies of community gardens out of a sample of more than 275 community garden articles to synthesize results across a set of social and dietary benefits. The synthesis showed clear social benefits for participants of community gardens; however, the dietary benefits were less evident. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**ChangeLab Solutions. (2021, June 28). *Uprooting the structural drivers of health inequity: Policy solutions for a values-based food system* (Episode 5) [Webinar]. <https://www.changelabsolutions.org/product/food-systems>**

Discusses the far-ranging intersectionality of food systems with other sectors and how the way that food systems function in communities affects the health, wealth, and livelihood of community residents.

**Curran, S., Gittelsohn, J., Anliker, J., Ethelbah, B., Blake, K., Sharma, S., & Caballero, B. (2005). *Process evaluation of a store-based environmental obesity intervention on two American Indian Reservations. Health Education Research, 20(6), 719-729. <https://doi.org/10.1093/her/cyh032>***

Shares results of the Apache Healthy Stores program, a food-store based initiative to promote healthy foods and decrease obesity rates, on two Native American Indian Reservations and the program's impacts at the store, community and individual levels. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**D'Adamo, C. R., Parker, E. A., McArdle, P. F., Trilling, A., Bowden, B., Bahr-Robertson, M. K., Keller, K. L., & Berman, B. M. (2021). *The addition of spices and herbs to vegetables in the National School Lunch Program increased vegetable intake at an urban, economically-underserved, and predominantly African-American high school. Food Quality and Preference, 88. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodqual.2020.104076>***

Surveyed students at an underserved and predominantly Black high school in Baltimore, Maryland, and found that adding herbs and spices as a flavor enhancement to vegetables as part of the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) increased the total vegetable intake by 18.2%.

**DeBiasse, M. A., Gardner Burt, K., & Qamar, Z. (2021). *A social media intervention for dietetics professionals to increase awareness about racial/ethnic diversity and inclusion in dietetics: Black voices centered. Journal of Critical Dietetics, 6(1), 40-48. <https://journals.library.torontomu.ca/index.php/criticaldietetics/article/view/1453>***

Offers insight into the Black professional experience of working in the White-created and White-dominated field of dietetics. It reveals that enhanced action and training are needed to make dietetics a more inclusive field. It calls for racial, ethnic, diversity, and inclusion (REDI) training among White-identifying members, examines the prevalence of microaggressions, and determines media engagement around the subjects of race and privilege.

**Di Noia, J., Furst, G., Park, K., Byrd-Bredbenner, C. (2013). *Designing culturally sensitive dietary interventions for African Americans: Review and recommendations. Nutrition Reviews, 71(4), 224-238. <https://doi.org/10.1111/nure.12009>***

Summarizes existing literature on cultural considerations when working with African Americans on dietary intervention programs and suggests strategies for developing culturally sensitive interventions to modify the dietary practices of African Americans. Findings may inform future research and practice on culturally sensitive approaches to change dietary intervention programs. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

**Donkor, K. B., & Perloff, J. M. (2022).** The effects of the Affordable Care Act on seasonal agricultural workers. *Journal of the Agricultural and Applied Economics Association*, *1*, 435-445. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jaa2.36>

Finds that the Affordable Care Act (ACA) policies of Medicaid expansion, health insurance premium subsidy, and tax penalties expanded the number of seasonal farmworkers with medical insurance and increased their use of preventative medical services. [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

**Duffy, L., & Burt, K. G. (2020).** Exploring the relationship between cultural humility and professional diversity through the biased Mediterranean Diet. *Journal of Best Practices of Health Professions Diversity*, *13*(2), 174-183. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27056499>

Describes the professional diversity needed to create “cultural humility” in assessing and promoting healthy dietary options across populations. In this context, cultural humility is defined as an awareness of assumptions, norms, and biases that influence equitable healthcare.

**Escalante, C. L., Luo, T., & Taylor, C. E. (2022).** The obesity effect of Arizona’s state immigration law among Hispanic adolescents. *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*, *24*, 853-861. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10903-022-01333-9>

Investigates the obesogenic repercussions of Arizona’s immigration law (SB 1070) for Hispanic adolescents to find that the law produces unintended health consequences as this group endures racial profiling and a restrictive social atmosphere that exacerbates pre-existing obesity conditions.

**Fuster, M., Leak, T., & Galitzdorfer, L. (2022).** “Because I don’t come from the culture:” Examining dietitian’s experience promoting healthy dietary behaviors among Hispanic Caribbean clients in New York City. *Journal of Critical Dietetics*, *6*(2), 45-53. <https://doi.org/10.32920/cd.v6i2.1445>

Reveals the importance of culturally competent healthcare and training by interviewing fifteen dietitians who work in Hispanic Caribbean communities in New York. The findings suggest a need for improved training, culturally relevant resources, enhanced funding, and increased diversity among registered dietitians.

**Giraud, E.G., El-Sayed, S., & Opejin, S. (2021).** Gardening for Food Well- Being in the COVID-19 era. *Sustainability*, *13*(17). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13179687>

This study indicates that gardening has the potential to enhance Food Well-Being (FWB) regardless of racial and socioeconomic background. Results showed a connection between gardening and physical, intellectual, spiritual, emotional, social, and eudemonic well-being.

**Greene, M., Houghtaling, B., Sadeghzadeh, C., De Marco, M., Bryant, D., Morgan, R., & Holston, D. (2023).** Nutrition interventions addressing structural racism: A scoping review. *Nutrition Research Reviews*, *36*(1),155-174. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954422422000014>

Literature review of thirty sources centered on nutrition intervention for African Americans that address structural racism in the food environment. Compares these sources to the 'Getting to Equity in Obesity Prevention' framework to find that most articles focused on the proximal causes of racial health disparities, and only two of the articles specifically addressed structural racism in the food environment.

**Guthman, J. (2012). *Doing justice to bodies? Reflections on food justice, race, and biology.* *Antipode*, 46(5), 1153–1171. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8330.2012.01017.x>**

Challenges the food justice concept that cites obesity and diabetes in communities of color as evidence of injustice. Given that most obesity rankings are based on White bodies, and noting the distinction between racialism and racism, this article explores ways to think about biological difference along the lines of race without reducing it to genetics.

**Haynes-Maslow, L. (2016). *The devastating consequences of unequal food access: The role of race and income in diabetes.* Union of Concerned Scientists. <https://www.ucsusa.org/resources/devastating-consequences-unequal-food-access>**

Argues that lack of healthy food access is one factor contributing to the high number of diabetes cases in communities of color.

**Hinkle, A. J., Sands, C., Duran, N., Houser, L., Liechty, L., & Hartmann-Russell, J. (2018). *How food & fitness community partnerships successfully engaged youth.* *Health Promotion Practice*, 19(1\_suppl), 34S-44S. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524839918784279>**

Discusses impacts of the Food & Fitness (F&F) initiative, which aims to increase access to healthy food and provide opportunities for safe physical activity for children. Authors share examples of models used in urban and rural areas as well as best practices and recommendations.

**Hobart, H. J., & Maroney, S. (2019) *On racial constitutions and digestive therapeutics.* *Food, Culture & Society*, 22(5), 576-594. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15528014.2019.1638120>**

Provides two case studies to demonstrate that there have been historically racist undertones toward Indigenous people in White descriptions of causes of and treatments for modern digestive ailments.

**Hollis-Hansen, K., Janda, K. M., Tiscareño, M., Filipowicz, C., & van den Berg, A. (2022). *Objective and perceived barriers and facilitators of daily fruit and vegetable consumption among under-resourced communities in Central Texas.* *Appetite*, 176. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2022.106130>**

Surveyed 390 participants from minoritized communities in central Texas to explain inadequate fruit and vegetable consumption rates. The authors attempt to identify the numerous psychosocial barriers and facilitators of fruit and vegetable consumption to advocate for equitable public health policies.

**Holmes, S. (2013). *Fresh fruit, broken bodies: Migrant farmworkers in the United States.* University of California Press.**

Examines the experience of Mexican migrant agricultural laborers, particularly the effects of anti-immigrant sentiment and racism on health and health outcomes. The author's "embodied methodology" provides an intimate approach to migrant laborers' experiences with border politics. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Hossfeld, L., & Rico Mendez, G. (2018). Looking for food: Food access, food insecurity and the food environment in rural Mississippi. *Family and Community Health, 41*, S7-S14. <https://doi.org/10.1097/FCH.0000000000000182>**

Examines the persistently high rates of food insecurity and diet-related disease in Mississippi and the impacts on many of its residents, with a particular focus on exploring why malnutrition is more often associated with obesity in the U.S. as opposed to in other developing nations where it is associated with being underweight.

**Illinois Public Health Institute. (2022, September 15). *One bad apple: How the lack of knowledge about Black and Indigenous food histories informs our nutrition work* [Webinar]. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XhaeSGUuJns>**

Features guest speakers on the topic of Black and Indigenous food histories within the field of nutrition. First of two sessions in the Racism and Food Access and Nutrition Culture discussion series hosted by the Illinois Public Health Institute [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

**Jernigan, V.B.B., Salvatore, A. L., Williams, M., Wetherill, M., Taniguchi, T., Jacob, T., Cannady, T., Grammar, M., Standridge, J., Fox, J., Tingle Owens, J., Spiegel, J., Love, C., Teague, T., & Noonan, C. (2019). A healthy retail intervention in Native American convenience stores: The THRIVE community-based participatory research study. *American Journal of Public Health, 109*(1), 132-139. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2018.304749>**

Presents findings from a healthy retail intervention program called Tribal Health and Resilience in Vulnerable Environments (THRIVE), implemented at Tribally owned convenience stores in rural Oklahoma. Results show that THRIVE increased the availability and purchasing of healthy foods but that actual consumption of fruits and vegetables remained the same. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**John-Henderson, N. A., Oosterhoff, B. J., Johnson, L.R., Lafromboise, M. E., Malatare, M., & Salois, E. (2022). COVID-19 and food insecurity in the Blackfeet Tribal Community. *Food Security, 14*, 1337–1346. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-022-01292-x>**

Contextualizes a survey of members of the Blackfeet American Indian Tribal Community's experiences of food insecurity during the height of the COVID-19 Pandemic. The survey reports high levels of food insecurity among women and households with more people, showing the effects of the pandemic on a community already predisposed to food insecurity and challenged by the socioeconomic conditions perpetuated by colonization, genocide, and historical trauma. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

**Jou, C. (2020). Let them eat beans? Class and American food discourse during the Progressive Era. *Global Food History, 6*(1), 60-80. <https://doi.org/10.1080/20549547.2019.1663040>**

Examines the discourses of food and nutrition experts during the progressive era (1890-1920). The author offers a commentary about class, socioeconomic status, food economics, and immigrant foodways in this era by documenting how food and nutrition experts attempted to help working-class consumers, through dietary intervention and instruction. However, their contributions patronized working-class and poor consumers, who viewed their advice as hostile.

**Kaleka V., & Burt K. G. (2021). Understanding privilege in the vegetarian and plant-based diet movement. *Vegetarian Nutrition Update*, 31(7), 10-13.**  
[https://higherlogicdownload.s3.amazonaws.com/THEACADEMY/859dd171-3982-43db853556c4fdc42b51/UploadedImages/VN/Documents/Newsletters/Vegetarian\\_Nutrition\\_DPG\\_-\\_Winter\\_2021\\_002\\_.pdf](https://higherlogicdownload.s3.amazonaws.com/THEACADEMY/859dd171-3982-43db853556c4fdc42b51/UploadedImages/VN/Documents/Newsletters/Vegetarian_Nutrition_DPG_-_Winter_2021_002_.pdf)

Demonstrates how elements of the plant-based food movement have racist undertones and calls for a more culturally and historically sensitive approach to how nutritionists talk about plant-based diets. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Knox-Kazimierczuk, F. A., Summers, C., & Lotz, K. V. (2021). A phenomenological study of the breastfeeding experiences of African American women and the implications of societal racialization. *Journal of Critical Dietetics*, 6(1), 49-58.**  
<https://doi.org/10.32920/cd.v6i1.1454>

Contextualizes the socio-cultural barriers experienced by eight Black Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) eligible mothers to breastfeeding. Identifies healthcare provider bias, distrust/fear, agency/ control, and support networks as common themes that contribute to disparate breastfeeding outcomes among Black low-income women. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

**Larson, C., Haushalter, A., Buck, T., Campbell, D., Henderson, T., & Schlundt, D. (2013). Development of a community-sensitive strategy to increase availability of fresh fruits and vegetables in Nashville's urban food deserts, 2010–2012. *Preventing Chronic Disease*, 10(125). <https://doi.org/10.5888/pcd10.130008>**

Examines food deserts in Nashville, Tennessee, and their possible health effects on poor and minority communities. The article focuses on five different stores, the racial population surrounding the different stores, and the obesity rates among the various populations. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Mailer, G., & Hale, N. (2018). *Decolonizing the diet: Nutrition, immunity, and the warning from early America*. Anthem Press.**

Argues that the decimation of Native American communities after the Europeans landed in 1492 was caused not by the Native peoples' lack of disease immunity but by a disruption to their traditional means of obtaining nutritionally dense foods (e.g. hunting, gathering) that supported their immune systems. Author suggests this framework can be used to examine causes of modern health dilemmas and encourages the concept of nutritional diversity.

**Matthew, D. B. (2018). "Lessons from The Other America" Turning a public health lens on fighting racism and poverty. *The University of Memphis Law Review*, 49(1), 229–262.**  
[https://www.memphis.edu/law/documents/matthew\\_final.pdf](https://www.memphis.edu/law/documents/matthew_final.pdf)

Focuses on racialized poverty through a public health framework, noting that worsening social and economic inequities in the U.S. contribute a wide range of issues, especially for racial and ethnic minorities, including food insecurity, discriminatory policing and poor health.



**Nam, Y., Huang, J., Heflin, C., & Sherraden, M. (2012). *Racial and ethnic disparities in food insufficiency: Evidence from a statewide probability sample of White, African American, American Indian, and Hispanic infants*. (CSD Working Paper 12-45). St. Louis, MO: Washington University, Center for Social Development. <https://csd.wustl.edu/12-45/>**

Study examines disparities in food insufficiency in White, African American, American Indian, and Hispanic infants in Oklahoma. Results indicate that White infants experience the least amount of food insufficiency and structural inequality as compared to African American, American Indian, and Hispanic infants. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

**National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. (2022). *Addressing structural racism, bias, and health communication as foundational drivers of obesity* [Proceedings of a workshop series]. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/26437>**

Proceedings of a three-part workshop series on Obesity Solutions held by The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. Explores how structural racism, weight bias and stigma, and health communication intersect with obesity, gaps in the evidence base, and challenges and opportunities for long-term, systems-wide strategies needed to reduce the incidence and prevalence of obesity.

**Polish, J. (2016). *Decolonizing veganism: On resisting vegan Whiteness and racism*. In J. Castricano & R. Simonsen (Eds.), *Critical perspectives on veganism* (pp. 373–391). Palgrave Macmillan.**

Argues that veganism inherently excludes people of color because of racist ideology and practices. Communities of color lack access to the same healthy food resources as White communities. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Pool, L. R., Carnethon, M. R., Goff, D. C., Gordon-Larsen, P., Robinson, W. R., & Kershaw, K. N. (2018). *Longitudinal associations of neighborhood-level racial residential segregation with obesity among Blacks*. *Epidemiology*, 29(2), 207–214. <https://doi.org/10.1097/EDE.0000000000000792>**

Looks at associations between racial segregation in neighborhoods and rates of obesity in Black men and women, concluding that Black women who live in highly segregated neighborhoods have a higher likelihood of becoming obese. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Radulescu, S. M. (2022). *Segregation, racial health disparities, and inadequate food access in Brooklyn*. *Georgetown Journal on Poverty and Law Policy*, 29(2), 251-272.**

Part I presents a historical overview of racial segregation in Brooklyn, a contemporary review of racial health disparities and government sanctioned policies that exacerbate racial health disparities. Solutions are offered - such as pairing programs like Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI) or Food Retail Expansion to Support Health (FRESH) with rent stabilization policies in poverty-stricken, predominantly Black and Hispanic Brooklyn neighborhoods. [Food Assistance & Public Assistance Programs]

**Rockler, B. E., Grutzmacher, S. K., Garcia, J., & Smit, E. (2022). The role of SNAP and WIC participation and racialized legal status in U.S. farmworker health. *PLOS ONE*, 17(8) e0272911. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0272911>**

Examines the relationship between legal status, race, ethnicity, health, and public assistance participation among farmworker populations to confirm health disparities in self-reported health (SRH) by race and ethnicity, but not by legal status. It also finds that participation in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) or Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) might alter the negative association between self-reported health, race, and ethnicity. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

**Rodrigues, Y. E., Fanton, M., Novossat, R. S., & Canuto, R. (2022). Perceived racial discrimination and eating habits: a systematic review and conceptual models. *Nutrition Reviews*, 80(7), 1769–1786. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nutrit/nuac001>**

Synthesizes data between perceived racial discrimination, eating habits, and health outcomes to reveal how unhealthy eating habits are associated with experiences of racial discrimination. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

**Sanders, R. (2019) The color of fat: Racializing obesity, recuperating whiteness, and reproducing injustice. *Politics, Groups, and Identities*, 7(2), 287-304. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21565503.2017.1354039>**

Discusses how representations of pathologic obesity among Black and Latina women and children can reinforce racial injustices. Author suggests that race and gender obesity discourses create unfavorable images of Black women and ultimately reinforce White superiority and dominance.

**Schefske, S. D., Cuite, C. L., Bellows, A. C., Byrd-Bredbenner, C., Vivar, T., Rapport, H., & Hallman, W. K. (2010). Nutrient analysis of varying socioeconomic status home food environments in New Jersey state. *Appetite*, 54(2), 384–389. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2010.01.007>**

Examines the home food inventories of Oaxacan Mexican American and African American families of low socioeconomic status living in an urban area in New Jersey compared to a sample of White households. The food supplies of the White households had significantly more calcium, vitamin A, and sugar and less total fat than the other two samples.

**Scott, T. (2023). Unhealthy inequalities: A discussion on the intersection of health, racism and food inequality for Black Americans and how rights based laws can promote health equity and social justice. *SSRN*, 1-29. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4430212>**

Discusses how discriminatory federal laws related to slavery, sharecropping, Black codes, housing, food access, and healthcare have historically deprived African Americans of their right to health and life by limiting food access. Proposes that an effort to interpret the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution more broadly could promote health equity, as health injustice is a civil rights issue. The author researches health inequality, supermarket access, life expectancy, disease, and legislative efforts related to healthy food access to advocate for a less narrow interpretation of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments and determine how Congress and the Court can promote health equity. [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

**Semba, R., Ramsing, R., Rahman, N., & Bloem, M. (2020). Providing planetary health diet meals to low-income families in Baltimore City during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 10(1), 1–9.**  
<https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2020.101.010>

Discusses the efforts of Food That Connects Us All, a program in Baltimore City that aims to reduce food insecurity among low-income Black and Hispanic families. These efforts are especially important during the COVID-19 pandemic, as food insecure individuals are more vulnerable to poor health conditions. The program provides low-income families with meals that are made up of healthful foods (e.g. fruits, vegetables, and whole grains) in order to support health and more broadly to reduce health disparities faced by these communities. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Slongwhite, D. F. (2014). *Fed up: The high costs of cheap food*. University Press of Florida.**

Collection of oral histories from African American farmworkers, who worked in Lake Apopka, Florida, and now suffer from a range of adverse health conditions as a result of rampant exposure to pesticides, including DDT, and other toxic agrochemicals. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Strings, S. (2019). *Fearing the Black body: The racial origins of fat phobia*. New York University Press.**

Provides a historical account of how fat phobia emerged over two centuries ago, and how the modern day ideal of thinness has strong ties to racism, classism, and misogyny towards Black women. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

**Trapp, M.M. (2023). Performing Vegetable Nutrition: Rethinking School Food and Health. *Culture, Agriculture, Food, Environment*, 44(2), 120-131.**  
<https://doi.org/10.1111/cuag.12297>

Draws on ethnographic research conducted while visiting five elementary schools to examine how the healthy eating narratives and nutritional education opportunities prevalent in school lunch programs are laden with racialized meanings and privileges. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

**Treuhaft, S., Hamm, M. J., & Litjens, C. (2009). *Healthy food for all: Building equitable and sustainable food systems in Detroit and Oakland*. PolicyLink.**  
<https://www.policylink.org/sites/default/files/HealthyFoodForAll-8-19-09-FINAL.pdf>

Healthy and nutritious foods are often unavailable in low-income communities. This contributes to high rates of diet-related health problems for community residents. This report offers case studies of two cities—Detroit, Michigan, and Oakland, California—facing a lack of healthy food access and demonstrates ways both cities are working to improve their food systems. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Turner-McGrievy, G. M., Wilcox, S., Frongillo, E. A., Kim, Y., Okpara, N., & Wilson, M. (2024). Differences in dietary acceptability, restraint, disinhibition, and hunger among African American participants randomized to either a vegan or omnivorous soul food diet. *Appetite*, 196, Article 107280. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2024.107280>**

A secondary analysis of the Nutritious Eating with Soul study, a behavioral nutrition intervention conducted among African American adults. The intervention focused on dietary changes by randomizing participants into a soul food vegan or omnivorous diet group. This analysis investigated participants' alterations in dietary acceptability, restraint, disinhibition, and hunger to find no significant differences between the two groups and suggest that plant-based eating styles, specifically a soul food vegan diet, are equally acceptable as omnivorous eating patterns among African American adults.

**Vaccaro, J.A., & Huffman, F.G. (2017). Sex and race/ethnic disparities in food security and chronic diseases in U.S. older adults. *Gerontology and Geriatric Medicine*, 3, 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2333721417718344>**

Identifies relationships among sex, race/ethnicity, and food insecurity with the likelihood of cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and lung disease for older adults in the U.S.

**Warnes, A. (2004). *Hunger overcome?: Food and resistance in twentieth-century African American literature*. University of Georgia Press.**

This book examines the contrasts between malnutrition and food abundance as a key metaphorical theme in African American writing. It draws upon the works of Black authors to show how Black characters respond to White people's attempts at regulating access to nourishment, whether physical or intellectual. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

**White, J. (2013). "Hearing the voices": African American nutrition educators speak about racism in dietetics. *Journal of Critical Dietetics*, 1(3), 26-35. <https://criticaldieteticsblog.files.wordpress.com/2013/04/journal-of-critical-dietetics-p26-35.pdf>**

Explains how the lack of African American professionals in the field of dietetics, within the White- dominated healthcare community, results in an increased resistance to nutrition interventions intended to address diet-related chronic disease in the African American community.

**Wilcox, H. N., & Kong, P. Y. (2014). How to eat right in America: Power, knowledge, and the science of Hmong American food and health. *Food, Culture and Society: An International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 17(1), 81-102. <https://doi.org/10.2752/175174414X13828682779212>**

Examines the cultural politics of gaining knowledge about food-related health issues of Hmong Americans. The authors analyze and develop the power relations in science research regarding marginalized communities.

**Williams, M. B., Wang, W., Taniguchi, T., Salvatore, A. L., Groover, W. K., Wetherill, M., Love, C., Cannady, T., Grammar, M., Standridge, J., Fox, J. & Jernigan, V.B.B. (2020). Impact of a healthy retail intervention on fruits and vegetables and total sales in tribally owned convenience stores: Findings from the THRIVE study. *Health Promotion Practice*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524839920953122>**

The goal of this study was to assess the impact of a healthy retail intervention on fruits and vegetables sales as well as total sales in tribally owned convenience stores located in areas where full line grocery stores were scarce. The results found that the THRIVE (Tribal Health and Resilience in Vulnerable Environments) intervention could improve diet-related disparities without reducing total store sales. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

## Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends

**Ammons, S. (2014). *Shining a light in dark places: Raising up the work of Southern women of color in the food system*. Center for Social Inclusion.**

Describes, through narrative interviews, the current and past food system realities of Southern women of color. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

**Ayazi, H., & Elsheikh, E. (2016). *The U.S. Farm Bill: Corporate power and structural racialization in the United States food system*. Haas Institute. [http://haasinstitute.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/haasinstitutefarmbillreport\\_publish\\_0.pdf](http://haasinstitute.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/haasinstitutefarmbillreport_publish_0.pdf)**

Provides an in-depth analysis of the U.S. Farm Bill, with a particular focus on how Farm Bill policies are shaped by corporate power and how such policies affect the lives of marginalized communities. This report provides a thorough analysis, a set of comprehensive policy interventions, and a vision for a food sovereignty movement that puts “belonging” at its center. [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

**Babcock, A., & Budowle, R. (2022). An appreciative inquiry and inventory of Indigenous food sovereignty initiatives within the western U.S. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 11(2), 135–160. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2022.112.016>**

Uses a systematic search methodology to examine major trends prevalent among Indigenous food sovereignty movements in the Western United States. Authors identify and celebrate grassroots efforts that reclaim and empower Indigenous food systems. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Balvanz, P., Barlow, M. L., Lewis, L. M., Samuel, K., Owens, W., Parker, D. L., De Marco, M., Crowder, R., Williams, Y., Barker, D., Lightfoot, A., & Ammerman, A. (2011). “The next generation, that’s why we continue to do what we do”: African American farmers speak about experiences with land ownership and loss in North Carolina. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 1(3), 67-88. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2011.013.011>**

Focuses on a group of African American farmers in North Carolina, using Photovoice methodology to explore their experiences with farming, land ownership and loss, and discriminatory lending practices. Includes the farmers’ recommendations for community needs related to farming. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Benninger, E., Donley, G., Schmidt-Sane, M., Clark, J. K., Lounsbury, D. W., Rose, D., & Freedman, D. (2021). Fixes that fail: A system archetype for examining racialized structures within the food system. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 68(3-4), 455-470. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ajcp.12534>**

Employs systems thinking to demonstrate that equity issues within the food system are highly complex, both structural and systemic. It uses a "Fixes that Fail" system archetype derived from semi-structured narrative interviews with 22 community stakeholders to unveil the complex, racialized interdependencies that produce urban food inequity.

**Billings, D., & Cabbil, L. (2011). Food justice: What’s race got to do with it? *Race/Ethnicity: Multidisciplinary Global Contexts*, 5(1), 103–112.**

Discusses the various ways that race shapes people’s lives, including racialized outcomes of food production, processing, and consumption.



## Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends

**Bowen, S., Elliott, S., & Hardison-Moody, A. (2021). The structural roots of food insecurity: How racism is a fundamental cause of food insecurity. *Sociology Compass*, 15(7), e12846. <https://doi.org/10.1111/soc4.12846>**

Reviews literature on food insecurity in the United States from the last three decades, examining who experiences it, what its effects are, and what indicators predict it. The authors support the argument that racism is a fundamental cause of food insecurity because it is directly linked to poverty and because structural racism is woven into all aspects of American society. [Models, Frameworks, and Theory]

**Brewer II, J. P., & Stock, P. V. (2016). Beyond extension: Strengthening the federally recognized tribal extension program (FRTEP). *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 6(3), 91-101. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2016.063.007>**

Offers a policy analysis and historical overview of the Federally Recognized Tribal Extension Program (FRTEP) with a focus on the United States government's mismanagement of funds to support American Indian communities. Authors also discuss the potential ways FRTEP can foster traditional sustainable farming techniques and equitable practices in Indian Country. [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

**Browning, P. et al. (1982). *The decline of Black farming in America. A Report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D.C.* <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED222604.pdf>**

Compares the rate of agricultural land loss of White and Black farmers from 1900 to 1978. Examines problems confronted by Black farmers during this period, including racial discrimination, that have led to Black land loss. [Land: Loss, Access, & Rights]

**Byrd, K. M. (2015). Modern southern food: An examination of the intersection of place, race, class, and gender in the quest for authenticity. In K. M. Fitzpatrick & D. Willis (Eds.), *A place-based perspective of food in society* (pp. 103-120). Palgrave Macmillan.**

The author uses food as a tool for understanding the sociological and historical processes of the Southern U.S., outlining a complicated history of oppression and exploitation of African Americans and women.

**Chennault, C., & Sbicca, J. (2023). Prison agriculture in the United States: Racial capitalism and the disciplinary matrix of exploitation and rehabilitation. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 40(1), 175-191. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-022-10346-x>**

Explores the dual nature of the United States prison system, which employs both exploitative and rehabilitative methods of discipline to explain how prison agriculture is historically rooted in racial capitalism and the criminalization of poverty. Contextualizes, through a disciplinary matrix, the drivers of agricultural activities in prisons to understand how combinations of agricultural activities and drivers perpetuate structures of racialized, classed, and gendered control. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

## Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends

**Chisolm, D. J., Bell, B. A., Yamoah, O., & Freedman, D. A. (2021). Racialized Experiences Differentiate Food Security Among African American Adults. *Nursing Research*, 70, 13–20. <https://doi.org/10.1097/NNR.0000000000000533>**

Offers (from a self-reporting survey of participants receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits) an innovative method for measuring exposure to racism and for assessing its relationship to food security. Findings highlight potential root cause targets that may be influenced to reduce the effects of racism on food insecurity.

**Cohen, N., & Ilieva, R. T. (2021). Expanding the boundaries of food policy: The turn to equity in New York City. *Food Policy*, 103, 102012. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2020.102012>**

Presents the food policy case of New York City, which over the past 15 years has broadened the domains it views as food policy to include housing, labor, and education. The authors trace the evolution of the New York City case to show that its efforts to address equity led to more diverse, boundary-spanning policies. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Daniel, P. (2013). *Dispossession: Discrimination against African American farmers in the age of civil rights*. The University of North Carolina Press.**

Book about the decline of African American farmers between 1940 and 1974, due in large part to discriminatory practices at the USDA. [Land: Loss, Access, & Rights]

**Dundore, L. (2017b). *Racial equity tools for food systems planning*. University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Planning and Landscape Architecture. <https://dpla.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/1021/2017/06/Dundore-PP-Racial-Equity-Food-Planning.pdf>**

This paper discusses the implications of historical and contemporary racism within the field of planning in the United States and notes the opportunity to ameliorate these inequalities in the area of food systems planning. The author explores how the Food System Racial Equity Assessment tool can be used to prioritize racial equity in food systems planning processes. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**DuVernay, A. (Director). (2016). *13th*. [Film]. Kandoo Films.**

Explores the connection between issues of race, justice, and mass incarceration in the United States. The film looks at how an exception to the 13th amendment to the Constitution, which outlawed slavery, has contributed to structural racism in the U.S. including in the food and farming system.

**Environmental Working Group. (2021, October 29). *Timeline: Black farmers and the USDA, 1920 to present*. <https://www.ewg.org/research/black-farmer-usda-timeline/>**

Uses USDA records, legislative bills, and correspondences to provide a timeline of the changes affecting Black farmers in the U.S. from 1920 to 2021. [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

## Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends

**Fagundes, C., Picciano, L., Tillman, W., Mleczko, J., Schwier, S., Graddy-Lovelace, G., Hall, F., & Watson, T. (2020). Ecological costs of discrimination: Racism, red cedar and resilience in farm bill conservation policy in Oklahoma. *Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems*, 35(4), 420-434. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1742170519000322>**

Uses a case study of an invasive species (eastern red cedar) that disproportionately affects farmland owned by Black farmers in Oklahoma as an example of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's historic racist practices that disadvantage farmers of color. The authors argue that support from Community-based organizations, as opposed to USDA conservation programs, has been most helpful to protecting the livelihood of Black farmers. [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

**Francis, D., Hamilton, D., Mitchell, T. W., Rosenberg, N., & Stucki, B. (2022). Black land loss: 1920–1997. *AEA Papers and Proceedings 2022*, 112, 38-42. Boston College Law School Legal Studies Research Paper No. 588. <https://doi.org/10.1257/pandp.20221015>**

Uses U.S. Census of Agriculture data to estimate that the present, compounded value of the Black land loss from 1920 to 1997 is roughly \$326 billion. According to the study, there was a nearly 90 percent decline in Black land ownership from 1910 to 1997. [Land: Loss, Access, & Rights]

**Freeman, A. (2015). “First food” justice: Racial disparities in infant feeding as food oppression. *Fordham Law Review*, 83(6), 3053–3087. <https://ir.lawnet.fordham.edu/flr/vol83/iss6/8/>**

An in-depth look at the relationship Black women have with breastfeeding and infant formula. The author examines how history shaped the problem of breastfeeding and infant formula use, beginning with slavery; the evolution of infant feeding practices; the rise of the role of pediatricians and lactation consultants as experts in relation to mothers; the medicalization and whitening of motherhood; and the relationship between overt racism and structural inequality. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

**Freeman, A. (2020a). Unconstitutional food inequality. *Harvard Civil Rights – Civil Liberties Law Review*, 55(3), 840-914. <https://harvardcrcl.org/vol-55-no-3-summer-2020/>**

Argues that health disparities are caused by a long history of structural racism in the U.S. food system tracing back to slavery. Author focuses on two United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) nutrition programs—the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations and the National School Lunch Program—and how these programs propagate health disparities. [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

**Gilbert, J., Sharp, G., & Felin, M. S. (2002). The loss and persistence of Black-owned farms and farmland: A review of the research literature and its implications. *Southern Rural Sociology*, 18(2), 1–30. <https://egrove.olemiss.edu/jrss/vol18/iss2/1>**

A review of 115 sources since 1971 outlining research on Black farms and land loss. [Land: Loss, Access, & Rights]

## Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends

**Graddy-Lovelace, G. (2017).** The coloniality of U.S. agricultural policy: Articulating agrarian (in)justice. *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, 44(1), 78–99. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03066150.2016.1192133>

Examines colonial practices by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the resulting unjust agricultural policies. [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

**Graddy-Lovelace, G. (2020).** *Secure land tenure: First step toward racial justice and agricultural parity*. (E. Henderson, K. Anderson, & J. Goodman, Eds.) Disparity to Parity Project. <https://disparitytoparity.org/secure-land-tenure-first-step-toward-racial-justice-agricultural-parity/>

Provides an overview (through an interview with Cornelius Blanding) of the historical loss of land by Black farmers in the U.S. and explains the role of coalition building with the Federation of Southern Cooperatives for Black farmers to receive fair prices for their farm products to maintain land tenure. [Land: Loss, Access, & Rights]

**Harris, J.B. (2010).** *High on the hog: A culinary journey from Africa to America*. Bloomsbury USA.

Provides a thorough history of African American cuisine, starting with the African Diaspora through present day, and examines the roles of important foods in African American culture, history and identity. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

**Haynes-Maslow, L., & Salvador, R. (2015).** The food system should unite us, not divide us. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 105–108. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.019>

Examines ethnic segregation in the U.S. food system traced back to its roots as an output-maximizing system, calling for a systematic approach to policy making to better incorporate research and communities.

**Hickmott, A. F. (2016).** Black land, Black capital: Rural development in the shadows of the Sunbelt South, 1969–1976. *The Journal of African American History*, 101(4), 504–534. <https://doi.org/10.5323/jafriamerhist.101.4.0504>

Discusses the causes and effects of Black rural land loss perpetrated by the USDA. Leaders and activism efforts are documented to understand how Black farmers regained their land and prosperity. [Land: Loss, Access, & Rights]

**Hinson, W. R., & Robinson, E. (2008).** “We didn’t get nothing”: The plight of Black farmers. *Journal of African American Studies*, 12(3), 283–302. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12111-008-9046-5>

Recounts the progression from slavery to land ownership for Black Americans, showing how systemic variables undermined Black Americans’ land and farm ownership rights along the way. [Land: Loss, Access, & Rights]

## Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends

Hipp, J. S., & Duren, C. D. (2017). *Regaining our future: An assessment of risks and opportunities for Native communities in the 2018 Farm Bill*. Seeds of Native Health, Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community.  
<https://nativephilanthropy.candid.org/reports/regaining-our-future-an-assessment-of-risks-and-opportunities-for-native-communities-in-the-2018-farm-bill/>

Analyzes Farm Bill policies' collective and historical impact on U.S. Indigenous populations. Identifies how policies around food security, land conservation, and food production affect Indian Country and advocates for including Indigenous voices as a critical stakeholder affected by the impending 2018 Farm Bill. [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

Klein, L. F. (2020). *An archive of taste: Race and eating in the early United States*. University of Minnesota Press.

Examines printed records of eating in the United States, demonstrating how eating not only became an aesthetic activity over the course of the eighteenth century but also a means of expressing resistance or allegiance. Author gives examples of how enslaved men and women who prepared food for the country's founders impacted our national culture.

Koh, K., Kaiser, M. L., Sweeney, G., Samadi, K., & Hyder, A. (2020). Explaining racial inequality in food security in Columbus, Ohio: A Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition analysis. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(15), 5488.  
<https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17155488>

Analyzes factors that lead to higher rates of food insecurity in Black households compared to White households in Columbus, Ohio. Using household survey data, the authors explain how various factors such as food shopping behavior and neighborhood perception contribute to this disparity. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

Korsunsky, A. (2020b). Putting workers on the map: Agricultural atlases and the Willamette Valley's hidden labor landscape. *Western Historical Quarterly*, 51(4), 409–43.  
<https://doi.org/10.1093/whq/whaa11>

Demonstrates a method for reconstructing historical and contemporary agricultural labor landscapes in agricultural maps/atlasses, accounting for the spatial absence of farmworkers. The author's work helps shine a light on the hidden role of racialized and disenfranchised laborers in agricultural production; this role is rarely accounted for on agricultural maps/atlasses. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

Kwate, N. O. A. (2019). *Burgers in blackface: Anti-Black restaurants then and now*. University of Minnesota Press.

Provides a historical overview of the racist practice of using Black faces and bodies for restaurant branding in the United States. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

Kwate, N. O. A. (2023). *White burgers, Black cash: Fast food from Black exclusion to exploitation*. University of Minnesota Press.

Traces the evolution of fast food from the early 1900s to the present to examine an industry that was explicitly developed for White urban and suburban customers while purposefully avoiding Black spaces but is now disproportionately located and marketed in Black neighborhoods. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

## Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends

**Lal, P. (2016). *Appropriating a People's Movement: The Relationship Between Gentrification and Community Gardens in New York City*. [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. Stony Brook University.**

Studies the intersection of community gardens and gentrification in New York City. Postulates that low-income community efforts to build and manage community gardens in the 1970s and 1980s led to increased gentrification in the 1990s and beyond. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Lunsford, L., Arthur, M. L., & Porter, C. M. (2021). African and Native American foodways and resilience: From 1619 to COVID-19. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 10(4), 241-265. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2021.104.008>**

Demonstrates the resiliency of African American and Native American food systems over the past four centuries despite persistent racism and structural inequalities. Looks back as far as 1619, when people stolen from West Africa were brought to land stolen from Native Americans, and discusses how even in the present day, the COVID-19 impact disproportionately affects these populations.

**McKinley, C. E., & Jernigan, V. B. B. (2023). "I don't remember any of us ... having diabetes or cancer": How historical oppression undermines Indigenous foodways, health, and wellness. *Food and Foodways*, 31(1), 43-65. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07409710.2023.2172795>**

Uses the Indigenous Framework of Historical Oppression, Resilience, and Transcendence (FHORT) to analyze ethnographic data from the rural southeast and urban northwest to understand how settler colonialism has affected the overall health and traditions of Indigenous Peoples by impacting their foodways and their agency to make sovereign food choices.

**Muhammad, A., Sichko, C., & Olsson, T. C. (2023). African Americans and federal land policy: Exploring the Homestead Acts of 1862 and 1866. *Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy*, 1-16. <https://doi.org/10.1002/aep.13401>**

Employs agricultural and applied economics to discuss the history of U.S. land policy, particularly the Homestead Acts in the context of the Civil War and Reconstruction era and the challenges endured by African Americans during this period.

**Nutrition Incentive Hub. (2021, June 16). *Food justice, equity, diversity, and inclusion (JEDI) in nutrition incentives: Session #1 historical perspective* [Webinar]. <https://vimeo.com/567242435>**

Outlines the history of the U.S. Food System and highlights how and why structural racism remains entrenched in the food system and all the government, higher education and business institutions that support that food system. The presenter offers suggestions for the Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program (Gus NIP) to operationalize racial equity in the design and delivery of funded programs.



## Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends

Pirog, R., Miller, C., Way, L., Hazekamp, C., & Kim, E. (2014). *The local food movement: Setting the stage for good food*. Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems. <https://foodsystems.msu.edu/resources/local-food-movement-setting-the-stage>

Contains a timeline that re-examines the evolution of the local food movement in the United States in the context of the four elements of good food: healthy, fair, affordable, and “green.” The report narrative and timeline frames multiracial and multicultural contributions to “good food.” [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

Polk, E. (Director). (2023). *Gaining ground: The fight for Black land*. [Film]. Al Roker Entertainment. <https://gaininggroundthefilm.com/>

Identifies Heirs' Property as having a significant and devastating effect on Black land ownership while examining the causes, effects, and fight among Black landowners to reclaim their land and restore their futures amidst exploitation. [Land: Loss, Access, & Rights]

Ramírez Solís, J. L., & Montgomery, B. (2021). Agricultural service disparities between White and non-White farmers provided by the Federal Extension Service during the Jim Crow Era. *University of South Carolina Upstate Student Research Journal*, 14(6), 39-47. <https://scholarcommons.sc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1006&context=uscusrj>

Investigates whether segregation of Cooperative Extension System services provided by farm agents led to disparities between White and non-White, mostly African American, farm operators and families among four South Carolina regions during the Jim Crow era (using data from 1945, 1947, and 1950). After accounting for the difference in acreage operated by White and non-White farmers, results showed that more services were provided on average or White than non-White farmers. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

Redmond, L. (2013, March 4). *Food + Justice = Democracy* [Video]. TEDxManhattan Conference. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ydZfSuz-Hu8>

LaDonna Redmond, founder and executive director of The Campaign for Food Justice Now, talks about food access issues in her own community on the west side of Chicago. She discusses the history of the modern industrial food system, which was built through colonialism and the exploitation of people of color, and the many injustices that continue to exist within the system. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

Reed, E. (2024). *Bourbon, Black and White: Bourbon and race in America, 1935-1975*. *Global Food History*, 1–26. <https://doi.org/10.1080/20549547.2024.2321848>

Identifies the cultural history of bourbon in the United States between the 1930s and the 1970s through the lenses of race, politics, and consumerism to express how bourbon, as a popular consumer product, is laden with complex meanings that reflected imagined and contested notions of history, racial identities, and hierarchies. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

Reid, D. A. (2007). *Reaping a greater harvest: African Americans, the Extension service, and rural reform in Jim Crow Texas*. Texas A&M University Press.

Provides a historical account of the discriminatory practices against African American agents within the Extension service.

## Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends

**Reynolds, B. J. (2002). Black farmers in America, 1865-2000: The pursuit of independent farming and the role of cooperatives (RBS Research Report 194). United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Business Cooperative Service. <https://www.rd.usda.gov/files/RR194.pdf>**

Provides a historical perspective from 1865 to 2000 of the struggle Black farmers in the U.S. have had to own land and gain equitable access to USDA programs. Proposes that cooperatives have become an essential strategy for Black farmers to have more access to markets and greater economic power within a political and economic system that has long discriminated against them. [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

**Reynolds, K. (2020). Food sovereignty in the context of structural violence: Power, scale, and resolve in the United States of America. In D. Prunier, J. Le Gall, A. G. Pasquier Merino, & D. M. Espinosa de la Mora (Eds.), *Food justice and sovereignty in the Americas: Inequalities, Food, and Agriculture* (pp. 73-80). Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.**

Makes a case for learning about the violence present in the U.S. food system by presenting historical evidence of food system violence from its settler-colonial origins to institutional extension programs. Acknowledging this violence contributes to an understanding, appreciation, and honoring of individualized struggles for food sovereignty in contemporary society.

**Scott, E., Broad Lieb, E., Rosenberg, N., Cilia, A., Ciplak, M., & Robinson, Q. (2021). Supporting Civil Rights at USDA: Opportunities to Reform the USDA Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights. *Harvard Law School Food Law & Policy Clinic*. [https://chlpi.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/FLPC\\_OASCR-Issue-Brief.pdf](https://chlpi.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/FLPC_OASCR-Issue-Brief.pdf)**

Describes the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights (OASCR) responsibilities with respect to handling discrimination complaints, its history of civil rights enforcement, and several immediate actions that could improve OASCR's efficacy moving forward. The failure of USDA to fully address racial discrimination and harassment is at least partially attributable to the structure, management, and operations of OASCR. [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

**Steel, A. (2015, March 15). *Food justice: A vision deeper than the problem* [Video]. TEDxManhattan Conference. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pmYrwsSX9Ow>**

Discusses the history of slavery and lays out a vision for a more just food system that includes increased land ownership by communities and community members and “ground up” leadership that allows communities to have a say in their own future. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Stuesse, A. & Helton, L. E. (2013, December). Low-wage legacies, race, and the golden chicken in Mississippi: Where contemporary immigration meets African American labor history. *Southern Spaces*. <https://southernspaces.org/2013/low-wage-legacies-race-and-golden-chicken-mississippi-where-contemporary-immigration-meets>**

Explores how Mississippi's poultry processing industry has changed over the past few decades, shifting from mostly an African American labor force to one heavily reliant on Latin American immigrants. The author discusses the social, political and economic implications of these changes.

## Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends

**Taylor, D. E. (2018). Black farmers in the USA and Michigan: Longevity, empowerment, and food sovereignty. *Journal of African American Studies*, 22, 49-76. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12111-018-9394-8>**

Uses food sovereignty and environmental justice frameworks to examine the Black farming experience in the U.S., and more specifically in Michigan. Documentation includes land loss, decline in Black farmers, and strategies Black farmers have used to counteract these phenomena. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Touzeau, L. (2019). “Being stewards of land is our legacy”: Exploring the lived experiences of young Black farmers. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 8(4), 45-60. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2019.084.007>**

Uses qualitative case studies to explore the experiences of young Black farmers and show how they are finding autonomy and empowerment in agriculture. Discusses historic practices that have led to underrepresentation of Black farmers in America. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Tsu, C. M. (2017). “If you want to plow your field, don’t kill your buffalo to eat”: Hmong farm cooperatives and refugee resettlement in 1980s Minnesota. *Journal of American Ethnic History*, 36(3), 38–73. <https://doi.org/10.5406/jamerethnhist.36.3.0038>**

Examines possible reasons for the disbandment of two farm cooperatives created for Hmong refugees and provides a general overview of the Hmong resettlement experience in Minnesota in the 1980s. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Tyler, S. (2019). *Pedagogies of Black agrarianism: A cultural process of recovery* (Publication No. 27547843) [Doctoral dissertation, Michigan State University]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.**

This dissertation research examines and analyzes the historical pedagogies of Black agrarianism through a two-part historiography: 1) historiographical essay and 2) oral theatrical representation. The historiographical essay highlights the mothering of Black agrarian pedagogies that crafted Black agrarian educational environments through the late 19th and 20th centuries in institutions such as Tuskegee University and the Black Panther Party. The oral history representation performs the life history of Wendell Paris, in dialogue with Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, and Fannie Lou Hamer. Additionally, the author describes an ethnographic case study of D-Town Farm of the Detroit Black Community Food Security Network to explore contemporary Black agrarian pedagogies. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

**Tyler, S. S., & Moore, E. A. (2013). Plight of Black farmers in the context of USDA farm loan programs: A research agenda for the future. *Professional Agricultural Workers Journal*, 1(1), 6. <https://tuspubs.tuskegee.edu/pawj/vol1/iss1/6>**

Studies the historical plight of Black farmers participating in USDA farm loan programs and offers a set of research recommendations. Four distinct lenses were used for this study and analysis: 1) legislative initiatives, 2) policy initiatives, 3) USDA structure and delivery systems, and 4) the Pigford versus Glickman class action and consent decree. [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

## Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends

**Union of Concerned Scientists & HEAL Food Alliance. (2020). *Leveling the fields: Creating opportunities for Black people, Indigenous people, and other people of color.* <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep25216>**

Describes the public policies and societal and institutional structures that have excluded Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) farmers and migrant workers from opportunities and highlights actions informed by BIPOC farmers that can be taken by government, the private sector and philanthropy to address historical and current disparities. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Van Sant, L. (2016b). “Into the hands of negroes”: Reproducing plantation geographies in the South Carolina Lowcountry. *Geoforum*, 77, 196–205. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2016.10.019>**

Delves into the challenges faced by freedpeople in securing agricultural land in the post-emancipation South Carolina Lowcountry. Examining these struggles through the lenses of plantation geographies and the racial dynamics of the US Department of Agriculture shows how White elites felt threatened by freedpeople gaining control over the land and labor. Contends that disrupting plantation geographies necessitates a reevaluation of established liberal approaches to improvement.

**Van Sant, L., German, L., & Read, D. J. (2022). A ‘cultural transformation’ at the US Department of Agriculture?: Examining racial (in)equality through federal farmland protection programs in Georgia. *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, 1–25. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03066150.2022.2043284>**

Investigates if the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Cultural Transformation Initiative addresses or reproduces racial discrimination in its farmland protection program, the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program’s Agricultural Land Easements (ACEP-ALE). [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

**Wallach, J.J. (2019). *Getting what we need ourselves: How food has shaped African American life.* Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.**

The book explores the historical routes of African American food traditions. The timeline covers the intellectual and culinary history of Black peoples’ struggles from the slave trade that brought them to the United States through the civil rights and freedom struggles in the 1950s and 1960s to the present time. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

**Warnes, A. (2008). *Savage barbecue: Race, culture and the invention of America’s first food.* University of Georgia Press.**

This book traces barbecue through early transatlantic literature and culture and argues that barbecue is an invented tradition linked to colonists’ perception that native peoples in the Americas used barbaric food practices to prepare and cook their foods. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

## Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends

**White, M. M. (2017b). Freedom's seeds: Freedom farmers. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 7(3), 9–11. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2017.073.011>**

Explores the complex agricultural history of Black farmers. The author maintains that although agriculture has certainly oppressed African Americans for centuries, farming has also historically been a method of resistance for Black farmers, providing opportunities to rebuild and provide food for their families and, in so doing, gain their freedom. The author shares stories and insights from some historic and contemporary “freedom farmers.” [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

**Williams-Forson, P. A. (2022). *Eating while Black: Food shaming and race in America*. The University of North Carolina Press.**

Dives into the complex intersection of food, race, and culture in America to expose pervasive misconceptions, stereotypes, and policing of Black dietary practices. Explains how anti-Black racism affects eating and how mass media, nutrition science, economics, and public policy shape perceptions of what is considered healthful and appropriate for Black individuals to eat. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

**Williams-Forson, P.A. (2006). *Building houses out of chicken legs: Black women, food, and power*. The University of North Carolina Press.**

The author contextualizes chicken, as both a bird and food, noting how it has shaped the lives of African American women from slavery to the present era. Through the act of food preparation and distribution, Black women can defy cultural representations of Blackness and become self-reliant. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

## Identity Politics and Experiences

**Ammons, S. (2014). *Shining a light in dark places: Raising up the work of Southern women of color in the food system*. Center for Social Inclusion.**

Describes, through narrative interviews, the current and past food system realities of Southern women of color. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Anthoula, K. L., Gershon, R., & Sullivan, M. (2020, September). *The final public charge admissibility rule: Implications for Massachusetts*. Blue Cross Blue Shield. <https://www.bluecrossmafoundation.org/publication/final-public-charge-admissibility-rule-implications-massachusetts>**

Describes how the revised “public charge” admissibility rule in Massachusetts impacts low- and moderate-income immigrants’ participation in public benefits programs like Medicaid or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) due to concern about the rule’s potential impact on their immigration status. The report also examines how lower participation in public benefits programs affects Massachusetts residents’ health and the state’s economy. [Food Assistance & Public Assistance Programs]

**Barbour, M., & Guthman, J. (2018). (En)gendering exposure: Pregnant farmworkers and the inadequacy of pesticide notification. *Journal of Political Ecology*, 25(1), 332-349. <https://doi.org/10.2458/v25i1.23028>**

Examines how the Environmental Protection Agency’s Worker Protection Standard, an information- oriented approach to improving farmworker safety, is largely ineffective in that it ignores important socio-cultural and eco-biological issues farmworker women experience when faced with pesticide exposure. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Barnes, K. L., & Bendixsen, C. G. (2017). “When this breaks down, it’s black gold”: Race and gender in agricultural health and safety. *Journal of Agromedicine*, 22(1), 56–65. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1059924x.2016.1251368>**

Employs ethnography, focusing on the growing number of Black women farmers who believe in food cultivation as an essential aspect of their health and safety and an expression of their femininity and Blackness. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Bauer, M., & Ramirez, M. (2010). *Injustice on our plates: Immigrant women in the U.S. food industry*. Southern Poverty Law Center. <http://www.splcenter.org/20101107/injustice-our-plates>**

This report ventures to tell the story of undocumented women farmworkers and laborers across the food system by attempting to alleviate the institutionalized silences and numerous types of exploitation that these women experience daily. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Berning, J., Norris, C., & Cleary, R. (2023). Food insecurity among immigrant populations in the United States. *Food Security*, 15, 41–57. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-022-01322-8>**

Compares food insecurity among native and immigrant populations and between various immigrant populations in the United States. By assessing the ways populations are often grouped exhaustively, the study reveals that food security experiences are variable. Some immigrant groups are positively selected, while others are better equipped to manage resources. Generalizing the immigrant food experience neglects groups from Mexico and West Africa that were found to be particularly vulnerable.



## Identity Politics and Experiences

**Bidopia, T., Fertig, A. R., Burke, N. L., Loth, K. A., Trofholz, A. C., & Berge, J. M. (2024). Understanding the relationships between acculturation, food insecurity, and food parenting practices among socioeconomically/racially diverse parents. *Appetite*, 196, Article 107292. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2024.107292>**

Investigates associations between acculturation strategies and food parenting practices among Latinx, Hmong, Somali/Ethiopian, and Multiracial families in the United States, asking whether food security status modifies these relationships. Acculturation strategies were found to be significantly related to food parenting practices, with different patterns in these relationships observed across race and ethnicity. Additionally, it revealed that food security status influenced the relationship between acculturation strategies and food parenting practices among Latinx, Hmong, and Somali/Ethiopian families but not among Multiracial families, suggesting that food security status might shape how acculturation strategies influence food parenting practices within immigrant populations.

**Bowen, S. (2019). *Pressure cooker: Why home cooking won't solve our problems and what we can do about it*. Oxford University Press.**

Uses the lived experiences of nine women to critique dominant food system conversations and the discriminatory pressure they put on women and low-income people. It confronts romantic images of family meals and home cooking by offering a complex identity-based analysis of modern families who struggle with obtaining food security.

**Carr, K. N., Chavers, M., & Lunsford, L. (2019, May 24). *Structural racism in the food system: Perspectives from Black women scholars* [Webinar]. UC Davis Agricultural Sustainability Institute. <https://asi.ucdavis.edu/programs/infas/our-work/structuralracism>**

Three Black women scholars from Historically Black Colleges and Universities in the U.S. share how they are engaged in three distinct areas of scholarship that examine inequities in the food system. Topics include land tenure and food security in Liberia; stories of food systems in Alabama's Black Belt; and health disparities, food insecurity, and environmental injustice among Black adults in the U.S.

**Center for Social Inclusion. (2015). *Removing barriers to breastfeeding: A structural race analysis of first food*. <http://www.centerforsocialinclusion.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/CSI-Removing-Barriers-to-Breastfeeding-REPORT.pdf>**

Demonstrates how women of color who choose to breastfeed often face structural barriers, including poor medical infrastructure, restrictive workplace policies, and a lack of community acceptance.

**Chavis, D. (N.D.) *Black Space Matters* [Video]. YouTube. [https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLeFFWaDyfVMn\\_9hPxrTHkLpO6U3i8UAYR&si=eNIJXKWxxuLIQEPZ](https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLeFFWaDyfVMn_9hPxrTHkLpO6U3i8UAYR&si=eNIJXKWxxuLIQEPZ)**

In the series "Black Space Matters," Duron Chavis, an urban farmer, activist, and food justice advocate, interviews local community leaders in Richmond, Virginia. He explores the themes of food insecurity and urban farming for his "Resiliency Garden" project that engages discussions centered on food justice, environmental racism, Black space, and various modes of creativity, care, and healing for BIPOC folks. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

## Identity Politics and Experiences

**Cordero Ocegueda, E. (2022). The daily struggle: Everyday resistance in the feeding and agricultural labor of Mexican migrant farmworker mothers in North Carolina. *Anthropology of Food*, 16. <https://doi.org/10.4000/aof.13450>**

Uses an intersectional lens to examine resistance tactics employed by women migrant farmworkers who work in North Carolina and are from Mexico. The research suggests that everyday resistance often occurs through food labor- during agricultural work and while feeding children- allowing these women to confront their intersectional oppressions and feel empowered. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**D'Anieri, S. (2022). Pericapitalist world-making: Kitchens, gardens, and care in Wisconsin dairies. *Culture, Agriculture, Food and Environment*, 44(2), 143-150. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cuag.12298>**

Centers the experiences and perspectives of Mexican farmworkers employed on Wisconsin dairies through ethnography to explore how they navigate and resist capitalist oppression through their engagement with food production, preparation, sharing, and consumption. The author draws on Anna Tsing's concept of "pericapitalism" to argue that farmworkers carve out spaces within and alongside capitalist structures to resist the dehumanizing effects of capitalism and assert their agency by cultivating forms of resistance that prioritize their well-being and dignity. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Davey, A. (2018). "Conservative" ideology and the politics of local food. *Agriculture and Human Values* 35(4), 853-865. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-018-9880-6>**

Surveyed self-identifying conservatives at farmers markets in the Upper Midwest to find these individuals held nuanced positions about marginalized and struggling people, the impacts of conventional agriculture, and the health of farmers, consumers and other species. The nuanced positions in this study contrast with perceptions that conservatives are critical and dismissive of local food initiatives.

**Deubel, T. F., Miller, E. M., Hernandez, I., Boyer, M., & Louis-Jacques, A. (2019). Perceptions and practices of infant feeding among African American Women. *Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 58(4), 301-316. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03670244.2019.1598977>**

Investigates the range of socioeconomic and structural barriers to breastfeeding experienced by Black women in Florida. Black women have the lowest breastfeeding rates overall compared to other social groups. This study uses medical anthropology to address underlying policy and social experiences that have restricted Black women from breastfeeding.

**Dirks, D., & Rice, S. K. (2004). "Dining while Black": Tipping as a social artifact. *Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly*, 45(1), 30-47. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0010880403260105>**

Interviews White restaurant workers to understand how they reproduce racial codes by discriminating and stereotyping Black customers, who are considered to be "undesirables" and responsible for poor tips. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

## Identity Politics and Experiences

**Drake, A. J., Phillips, L. A., Karna, B., Bharathi Murugesan, S., Villa, L. K., & Smith, N. A. (2023). Food insecurity and disasters: Predicting disparities in total and first-time food pantry visits during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Food Security*, 15, 493–504. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-022-01336-2>**

Analyzes the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the complex relationship between disasters and urban food insecurity in Maricopa County, Arizona. While the results suggest that historically vulnerable social groups experienced increased food insecurity, for some social groups, these distinctions were disparate.

**Fielding-Singh, P. (2021). *How the other half eats*. Little Brown Spark.**

Follows four American families who struggle with specific food-based and class-dependent challenges to reveal that contemporary nutritional and food insecurity has a complexity of causes. The author also determines that food inequality is interconnected with socioeconomic inequality, and these relationships impact the meaning ascribed to food itself.

**Flora, J. L., Emery, M., Thompson, D., Prado-Meza, C. M., & Flora, C. B. (2011). New immigrants in local food systems: Two Iowa cases. *International Journal of Sociology of Agriculture & Food*, 19(1), 119–134. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/257925823\\_New\\_Immigrants\\_in\\_Local\\_Food\\_Systems\\_Two\\_Iowa\\_Cases](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/257925823_New_Immigrants_in_Local_Food_Systems_Two_Iowa_Cases)**

Incorporates findings from two case studies on the hegemonic ideals of local food often implicitly expressed through cultural, human, social, and political capital. These critical aspects lead to a culture of Whiteness that ultimately excludes immigrants and Latinos from participating in their local food systems.

**Freeman, A. (2015). “First food” justice: Racial disparities in infant feeding as food oppression. *Fordham Law Review*, 83(6), 3053–3087. <https://ir.lawnet.fordham.edu/flr/vol83/iss6/8/>**

An in-depth look at the relationship Black women have with breastfeeding and infant formula. The author examines how history shaped the problem of breastfeeding and infant formula use, beginning with slavery; the evolution of infant feeding practices; the rise of the role of pediatricians and lactation consultants as experts in relation to mothers; the medicalization and whitening of motherhood; and the relationship between overt racism and structural inequality. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Freeman, A. (2018). Unmothering Black women: Formula feeding as an incident of slavery. *Hastings Law Journal*, 69(6), 1545-1606. [https://repository.uchastings.edu/hastings\\_law\\_journal/vol69/iss6/3](https://repository.uchastings.edu/hastings_law_journal/vol69/iss6/3)**

Explores how Black mothers are disproportionately inhibited from breastfeeding their babies due to structural inequities that trace back to slavery. This includes the practice of separating enslaved mothers from their newborns as well as a persistent stereotype that Black women are poor mothers.

## Identity Politics and Experiences

**Freeman, A. (2019). *Skimmed: Breastfeeding, race, and injustice*. Stanford University Press.**

Presents the story of the Fultz quadruplets, who were born in the mid-1940s, as an example of racial injustice linked to breastfeeding. Describes how opportunities for Black women to express agency over breastfeeding have been influenced historically by social, legal, and cultural inequalities.

**Garth, H., & Reese, A. M. (2020). *Black food matters: Racial justice in the wake of food justice*. University of Minnesota Press.**

Centers the Black experience in the U.S. food system. Through a set of essays, authors discuss structural inequities that disproportionately affect Black consumers and provide a historical perspective of how Black communities used food to enact agency.

**Hammelman, C. (2018a). Investigating connectivity in the urban food landscapes of migrant women facing food insecurity in Washington, DC. *Health & Place, 50*, 89-97. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2018.01.003>**

Traces the urban foodscapes of 31 migrant women living in urban poverty in Washington, DC. Demonstrates how the women's social networks and mobility throughout the city enable them to obtain affordable, quality, and culturally appropriate food, making the case that common programmatic approaches to addressing food insecurity are often over-simplified and ignore factors such as social and physical connectivity.

**Hammelman, C. (2018b). Urban migrant women's everyday food insecurity coping strategies foster alternative urban imaginaries of a more democratic food system. *Urban Geography, 39*(5), 706-725. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02723638.2017.1382309>**

Demonstrates how urban migrant women worldwide use creative methods to combat food insecurity and procure healthy foods for themselves and their families. Study is based on in-depth interviews with 72 migrant women in Medellín, Colombia and Washington, DC.

**Harper, A.B. (2009). *Sistah vegan: Black female vegans speak on food, identity, health, and society*. Lantern Publishing & Media.**

Collection of essays and other works from Black- and female-identified vegans about using a vegan diet to combat a variety of social injustices such as environmental racism and diet-related health disparities. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Houghtaling, B., Haynes-Maslow, L., Andress, L., Hardison-Moody, A., Grocke-Dewey, M., Holston, D., Patton-López, M., Pradhananga, N., Prewitt, T., Shanks, J., Webber, E., & Byker Shanks, C. (2023). Food insecurity among households with children during the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development, 12*(3), 225-237. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2023.123.015>**

Aims to understand the predictors of food insecurity during the COVID-19 pandemic among households with at least one child (<18 years), including whether foods reported as out-of-stock were associated with the likelihood of food insecurity. Finds that households with children had increased odds of experiencing food insecurity during the COVID-19 pandemic if they had the following characteristics: Hispanic ethnicity; age between 25 and 44 years; additional adult household members; economic hardship; SNAP/WIC participation; being widowed, divorced, or separated; and reporting foods not available when shopping.

## Identity Politics and Experiences

**Knox-Kazimierczuk, F. A., Summers, C., & Lotz, K. V. (2021). A phenomenological study of the breastfeeding experiences of African American women and the implications of societal racialization. *Journal of Critical Dietetics*, 6(1), 49-58. <https://doi.org/10.32920/cd.v6i1.1454>**

Contextualizes the socio-cultural barriers experienced by eight Black Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) eligible mothers to breastfeeding. Identifies healthcare provider bias, distrust/fear, agency/ control, and support networks as common themes that contribute to disparate breastfeeding outcomes among Black low-income women. [Health, Wellness, & Nutrition]

**Koh, K., Kaiser, M. L., Sweeney, G., Samadi, K., & Hyder, A. (2020). Explaining racial inequality in food security in Columbus, Ohio: A Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition analysis. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(15), 5488. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17155488>**

Analyzes factors that lead to higher rates of food insecurity in Black households compared to White households in Columbus, Ohio. Using household survey data, the authors explain how various factors such as food shopping behavior and neighborhood perception contribute to this disparity. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Larson, N., Alexander, T., Slaughter-Acey, J. C., Berge, J., Widome, R., & Neumark-Sztainer, D. (2021). Barriers to Accessing Healthy Food and Food Assistance During the COVID-19 Pandemic and Racial Justice Uprisings: A Mixed-Methods Investigation of Emerging Adults' Experiences. *Journal of the Academy of Nutrition & Dietetics*, 121(9), 1679-1694. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jand.2021.05.018>**

Researches how food insecure emerging adults adapted their eating behaviors during the early months (spring 2020) of COVID-19. Results showed that interpersonal racism was more often reported by emerging adults who were food insecure. It is important to note that results were based on surveys completed prior to the death of George Floyd in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and the racial justice uprisings that subsequently impacted food access for many emerging adult participants in the study cohort.

**Leslie, I. S. (2019). Queer farmland: Land access strategies for small-scale agriculture. *Society & Natural Resources*, 32(8), 928-946. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08941920.2018.1561964>**

Focuses on experiences of queer farmers in New England, noting how queer farmers' access to land, credit, and knowledge are impacted by racism and sexism. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Leslie, I. S., Carson, J., & Bruce, A. (2022). LGBTQ+ food insufficiency in New England. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 1-16. <https://rdcu.be/c4Kp6>**

Analyzes (using U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey) New Englanders' food insufficiency rates by gender, sexuality, race, and ethnicity. Findings suggest that addressing food insecurity in New England requires approaching the problem with an intersectional queer lens, with attention to the ways in which racism, cissexism, and heterosexism create food insecurity for LGBTQ+ New Englanders, especially those who are transgender+ and/or people of color.

## Identity Politics and Experiences

**Lynn, M. (2011). Race differences in tipping: Testing the role of norm familiarity. *Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly*, 52(1), 73-80. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1938965510389297>**

Tests and supports the role of norm familiarity in producing race differences in tipping by demonstrating that norm awareness mediates those differences in tipping and that race does not moderate the effects of norm awareness on tipping. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Lynn, M., Pugh, C. C., & Williams, J. (2012). Black-White differences in tipping: The moderating effects of socioeconomic status. *Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly*, 53(4). <https://doi.org/10.1177/1938965512458177>**

Findings suggest that higher socioeconomic status reduced differences between Black and White patrons in stiffing and flat tipping, but increased Black-White differences in the amount tipped by those who did tip. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**McCormick Myers, A., & Painter II, M. A. (2017). Food insecurity in the United States of America: An examination of race/ethnicity and nativity. *Food Security*, 9(6), 1419-1432. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-017-0733-8>**

Uses new assimilation theory and National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey data to determine whether immigrants are more broadly impacted by food insecurity than people of color. Authors found that both foreign-born and native-born Black and Latinx people face higher rates of food insecurity than foreign-born and native-born White people.

**Medel-Herrero, A., Deeb-Sossa, N., Torreiro-Casal, M., Shumway, M., Hovey, J. & Sokas, R. (2023). Documenting working experiences of agricultural workers in California. *The International Journal of Sociology of Agriculture and Food*, 29(2),15-34. <https://doi.org/10.48416/ij saf.v29i2.525>**

Summary of 19 focus groups conducted between July 2019 and January 2020 in various regions of California to gather information on social stressors from Latina/o agricultural workers. Identifies systematic abuse, exploitation, discrimination, marginalization, lack of opportunities and sleep, family, education, economic and health deprivation, as well as housing, food and work insecurity, social discrimination, and institutional racism as compounding forms of oppression experienced by Latina/o agricultural workers. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Meierotto, L., Castellano, R. L. S., & Curl, C. (2020). Isolation and Fear of Deportation: Intersectional Barriers to Well-Being Among Latina Farmworkers in Southwestern Idaho. *The Journal of Culture & Agriculture*, 42, 93-102. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cuag.12255>**

Using popular anti-immigrant and anti-immigration rhetoric from the Trump administration, this study quantifies the fear, isolation, and structural violence experienced by Latina farmworkers in rural Idaho. Notably, the threat of deportation contributes significantly to the isolation of these women, whose position as workers, mothers, partners, and community members renders them immensely vulnerable. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]



## Identity Politics and Experiences

**Miller, M., Middendorf, G., & Wood, S. D. (2015). Food availability in the heartland: Exploring the effects of neighborhood racial and income composition. *Rural Sociology*, 80(3), 340–361. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ruso.12063>**

Examines racial and income composition and healthy food availability. The authors explore the extent to which physical and social isolation affects healthy food availability for groups marginalized by race and class, using Topeka, Kansas, as a site location for study. They find that low-income Black neighborhoods have the lowest levels of healthy food availability. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Minkoff-Zern, L. A. (2018). Race, immigration and the agrarian question: Farmworkers becoming farmers in the United States. *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, 45(2), 389-408. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03066150.2017.1293661>**

As the number of Latinx-owned farms increases, the voice and perspectives of this group have not been addressed in discussions concerning agrarian transitions throughout the nation. Interviews with first-generation Latinx immigrant farm owners reveal their struggle to redefine their relationship to land and labor and their rationale for farming despite race- and citizenship-based challenges. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Minkoff-Zern, L. A. (2019). *The new American farmer: Immigration, race, and the struggle for sustainability*. MIT Press.**

Explores Latinx immigrant farmers' transition from being farmworkers to being farm owners. Discusses the structural barriers Latinx immigrant farmers face to acquire land and opportunities and describes how immigrants' alternative farming practices, often carried over from their home countries, are contributing to a more sustainable food system. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Minkoff-Zern, L., Peluso, N., Sowerwine, J., & Getz, C. (2011). Race and regulation: Asian immigrants in California agriculture. In A. H. Alkon & J. Agyeman (Eds.), *Cultivating food justice: Race, class, and sustainability* (pp. 65–85). MIT Press.**

An exploration of unjust treatment of Asian immigrants in agriculture over the span of more than a century, starting with working-class Chinese in the late 1800s, expanding on Japanese farmers in the early 1900s, and ending with the struggles of the Hmong people from 1975 to 2009. The section on Hmong workers focuses on the burdensome implementation of workers' compensation laws. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Minkoff-Zern, L., Welsh, R., & Ludden, M. T. (2020). Immigrant farmers, sustainable practices: Growing ecological and racial diversity in alternative agrifood spaces. *Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems*, 44(7), 947-972. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21683565.2019.1666076>**

Argues for a deeper consideration into who is included and excluded from alternative farming institutions and spaces. The authors make a case for the importance of highlighting the contributions of immigrant farmers of color as part of alternative farming institutions and spaces. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

## Identity Politics and Experiences

**Morales, D.X., Morales, S.A., & Beltran, T.F. (2021). Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Household Food Insecurity During the COVID-19 Pandemic: a Nationally Representative Study. *Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities*, 8, 1300–1314. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-020-00892-7>**

Suggests -through a national study- that racial/ethnic minority households were not significantly more food insecure than White households during the pandemic. Black food insecure households were more likely to report they could not afford to buy more food; Asian and Hispanic households were more likely to be afraid to go out to buy food; and Asian households were more likely to face transportation challenges when purchasing food. White households were more likely to report that stores did not have the food they wanted.

**Morgan, C. B. (2022). Realizing power without a pantry: Efforts to eat well in West Philadelphia. *Graduate Journal of Food Studies*, 9. <https://gradfoodstudies.org/2022/07/05/realizing-power-without-a-pantry/>**

Interviews four low-income women in Mantua, West Philadelphia, to understand how they mediate competing desires, needs, and restrictions while remaining resilient and resourceful as they navigate complex food landscapes to prioritize their health and pleasure.

**Morrell, E., & Blackwell, D. (2021). Spatialized intersectionality: Gendered and racialized residential segregation and the Milwaukee lead crisis. *Environmental Justice*, 15(1), 31-38. <http://doi.org/10.1089/env.2021.0015>**

Uses a case study of the lead crisis in Milwaukee, Wisconsin to demonstrate the idea of spatialized intersectionality. Demonstrates how the lead crisis impacted Black women at higher rates due to race and gender segregation and ongoing environmental injustice.

**Nam, Y., Huang, J., Heflin, C., & Sherraden, M. (2012). *Racial and ethnic disparities in food insufficiency: Evidence from a statewide probability sample of White, African American, American Indian, and Hispanic infants. (CSD Working Paper 12-45). St. Louis, MO: Washington University, Center for Social Development. <https://csd.wustl.edu/12-45/>***

Study examines disparities in food insufficiency in White, African American, American Indian, and Hispanic infants in Oklahoma. Results indicate that White infants experience the least amount of food insufficiency and structural inequality as compared to African American, American Indian, and Hispanic infants. [Health, Nutrition, & Wellness]

**Nichols, C., & Carter, A. (2023). It doesn't bother me: An intersectional analysis of discrimination among white women farmers in the US Corn Belt. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 101, Article 103054. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2023.103054>**

Exposes the challenges white women farmers face operating conventional row crop farms in the U.S. corn belt by interviewing 43 of these farmers. Suggests that while white women farmers benefit from systems of white supremacy, they experience gender-based discrimination. These women face dismissals and aggression in agricultural encounters but remain largely unaffected by this discrimination, positioning themselves within a social structure that relies on exclusion to foster a sense of collective belonging. Additionally, this article advocates for scholarship that critically analyzes race and its intersections with gender in the agricultural sector.

## Identity Politics and Experiences

**Noll, E. D., & Arnold, S. (2004). Racial differences in restaurant tipping: Evidence from the field. *Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly*, 45(1), 23-29. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0010880403260104>**

The authors surveyed ninety-nine servers working at twenty-nine restaurants on their impressions of tipping rates by race. Polling that uses 15% as a baseline for a good tip finds that servers believe that Black customers do not tip as well as White customers. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Norgaard, K. M., Reed, R., & Van Horn, C. (2011). A continuing legacy: Institutional racism, hunger, and nutritional justice on the Klamath. In A. H. Alkon & J. Agyeman (Eds.), *Cultivating food justice: Race, class, and sustainability* (pp. 23-46). MIT Press.**

A study of the Karuk Tribe of California and the hardships of their food environment. Specifically, the study examines how the Karuk people have been affected by institutional racism, racial formation, racial projects, environmental injustice, food insecurity, genocide, relocation, and forced assimilation.

**Odoms-Young, A., & Bruce, M.A. (2018). Examining the impact of structural racism on food insecurity: Implications for addressing racial/ethnic disparities. *Family & Community Health*, 41(2), S3-S6. <https://doi.org/10.1097/FCH.0000000000000183>**

Discusses how structural racism and discrimination perpetuate disparate rates of food insecurity between people of color and White people.

**Othman, S. I., Fertig, A., Trofholz, A., & Berge, J. M. (2022). How time in the US and race/ethnicity shape food parenting practices and child diet quality. *Appetite*, 171. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2021.105870>**

Surveys immigrant and refugee parents from 577 families from racial/ethnic groups that primarily include foreign-born parents of Latino, Hmong, Somali, and Ethiopian descent and 239 non-Hispanic White families to show that time living in the United States and race/ethnicity are associated with food parenting practices and child diet quality.

**Penn State Extension. (2021, October 7). *Exploring racial equity and access in our food system: Racism in the value chain of food and beverage* [Webinar]. <https://extension.psu.edu/exploring-racial-equity-and-access-in-our-food-system-racism-in-the-value-chain-of-food-and-beverage>**

Looks at the challenges BIPOC entrepreneurs face when starting a food or beverage-based business. Includes a panel discussion with BIPOC business owners. Sponsored by Penn State Extension, this is part four of a four-part series. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Penn State Extension. (2021, September 15). *Exploring racial equity and access in our food system: History, land access, and race* [Webinar]. <https://extension.psu.edu/exploring-racial-equity-and-access-in-our-food-system-history-land-access-and-race>**

Explores the challenges Black and brown farmers in the U.S. face due to structural racism in the food system. Includes perspectives of Black and Brown farmers sharing their lived experiences and explaining how they overcame barriers to succeed. Sponsored by Penn State Extension, this is part one of a four-part series. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

## Identity Politics and Experiences

**Penn State Extension. (2021, September 21). *Exploring racial equity and access in our food system: Food access, equity and farmers markets* [Webinar]. <https://extension.psu.edu/exploring-racial-equity-and-access-in-our-food-system-food-access-equity-and-farmers-markets>**

Explains why some community members may not feel welcome at farmers markets or in CSA programs, which are traditionally White-dominant spaces, and offers suggestions for making farmers markets and CSAs more equitable. Sponsored by Penn State Extension, this is part two of a four-part series. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Phojanakong, P., Brown Weida, E., Grimaldi, G., Lê-Scherban, F., & Chilton, M. (2019). Experiences of racial and ethnic discrimination are associated with food insecurity and poor health. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16(22), 4369. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16224369>**

Shows how Latinx, non-Latinx Black/African American and non-Latinx White mothers' experiences of discrimination with household food insecurity, physical health issues, and depressive systems are associated with their participation in public assistance programs and adverse childhood experiences. [Food Assistance & Public Assistance Programs]

**Pilgeram, R., Dentzman, K., & Lewin, P. (2022). Women, race and place in US Agriculture. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 39, 1341-1355. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-022-10324-3>**

Critiques the universal framing of white women's experiences in agriculture. It incorporates numerous statistical and descriptive characteristics about women and race in U.S. agriculture to explain that understanding women's experiences in farming requires considering race, its impact, and broader historical patterns. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Pisani, M. J., & Guzman J. M. (2016). The exceptional one percent: U.S. farmworker and business owner. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 6(2), 225–242. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2016.062.015>**

Explores the “exceptional one percent” of people in the United States who are both farmworkers and business owners. Within this small subset, Hispanics make up a disproportionately small percentage, even though nearly 80% of U.S. farmworkers are Hispanic. The article uses two case studies as examples of how Hispanic farmworkers can gain more entrepreneurial opportunities. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Puentes, J. (2017). Delineating Cultural Boundaries and Debunking the Myth of the “Classless” Kitchen. *Humanity & Society*, 41(4), 482–504. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0160597617733625>**

Uses ethnography to examine the influences of cultural capital inherent in the social identities of culinary students. It finds that socioeconomic status, race, and geographical region influenced students' cultural capital, affecting their experiences in culinary school by reproducing a class structure.

## Identity Politics and Experiences

**Quizar, J. (2020) A bucket in the river: Race and public discourse on water shutoffs in Detroit. *Social Identities*, 26(4), 429-445. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13504630.2020.1767054>**

Identifies the water shutoff campaign in the city of Detroit as racially motivated by public officials. The author argues that the water shutoffs, though justified by the city as a necessary, public good, were an attempt to deny Black Detroiters basic necessities. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Rockler, B. E., Grutzmacher, S. K., Garcia, J., & Smit, E. (2022). The role of SNAP and WIC participation and racialized legal status in U.S. farmworker health. *PLOS ONE*, 17(8) e0272911. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0272911>**

Examines the relationship between legal status, race, ethnicity, health, and public assistance participation among farmworker populations to confirm health disparities in self-reported health (SRH) by race and ethnicity, but not by legal status. It also finds that participation in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) or Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) might alter the negative association between self-reported health, race, and ethnicity. [Health, Nutrition, & Wellness]

**Rodrigues, Y. E., Fanton, M., Novossat, R. S., & Canuto, R. (2022). Perceived racial discrimination and eating habits: a systematic review and conceptual models. *Nutrition Reviews*, 80(7), 1769–1786. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nutrit/nuac001>**

Synthesizes data between perceived racial discrimination, eating habits, and health outcomes to reveal how unhealthy eating habits are associated with experiences of racial discrimination. [Health, Nutrition, & Wellness]

**Royer, M.F., Ojinnaka, C.O., Zhang, X., Thornton, A.G., Blackhorse, K., & Bruening, M. (2022) Food insecurity and adverse childhood experiences: a systematic review. *Nutrition Reviews*, 80(10), 2089–2099. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nutrit/nuac029>**

Shows how Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) often predict health and social outcomes during childhood and adulthood by establishing a significant positive association between food insecurity and ACEs.

**Sen, M. (2022). *Taste Makers: Seven Immigrant Women Who Revolutionized Food in America*. WW Norton.**

Employs biographical narratives of seven immigrant women to construct an intersectional analysis of American food history that acknowledges the often-forgotten labor of marginalized women and their contributions to dominant food cultures.

## Identity Politics and Experiences

**Smarsh, B., Yankey, D., Hung, M.C., Blanck, H., Kriss, J., Flynn, M., Lu, P.-J., McGarry, S., Eastlake, A., Lainz, A., Singleton, J., & Lincoln, J. (2024). Disparities in COVID-19 vaccine uptake, attitudes, and experiences between food system and non-food system essential workers. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 13(2), 1-27. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2024.132.012>**

Analyzes data from the National Immunization Survey Adult COVID Module (NIS-ACM) to assess COVID-19 vaccination uptake, intent, attitudes, and experiences among food system (FS) essential workers compared to non-food system (NFS) workers. Makes a distinction between various FS worker groups and sociodemographic groups, showing that experiences with the COVID-19 vaccination were different and variable within and between these groups. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Som Castellano, R., Meierotto, L., & Curl, C. (2022). Under the shadow of structural violence: Work and family dynamics for Latina farmworkers in southwestern Idaho. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 11(3), 157-176. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2022.113.002>**

Centers Latina women farmworkers living in Idaho in their efforts to manage a multitude of responsibilities that come with laboring in both the public and private sphere. The authors found that these women, who are products of structural violence and intersectionality, rely on embedded support networks to help fulfill these demanding, often conflicting forms of work. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Soper, R. (2021b). Workplace preference among farmworkers: Piece rate, pesticides, and the perspective of fruit and vegetable harvesters. *Rural Sociology*, 86(4), 728-751. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ruso.12377>**

Affirms migrant farmworkers' economic and social vulnerability by describing their preferences for working in conventional fields sprayed with pesticides rather than working for lower wages on safer, organic farms. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Soper, R. (2022). Comparative food insecurities: Farmworker perception of how the quality and quantity of food changes with migration. *International Journal of the Sociology of Agriculture and Food*, 28(2), 7-21. <https://doi.org/10.48416/ijaf.v28i2.465>**

Offers a comparative analysis of migrant farmworkers' food experiences before and after they migrated to California. This study reveals that while migrants in California encounter less food insecurity overall, they have decreased access to quality, pesticide-free food.

**Sowerwine, J., Getz, C., & Peluso N. (2015). The myth of the protected worker: Southeast Asian farmers in California agriculture. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 32(4), 579-595. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-014-9578-3>**

Highlights racialized influences of agricultural labor laws on Southeast Asian family farmers in California's Central Valley. The authors show that although these labor laws are intended to protect farmworkers on largescale farms, they tend to discriminate against and challenge the farms operated by Southeast Asian refugees. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]



## Identity Politics and Experiences

**Strings, S. (2019). *Fearing the Black body: The racial origins of fat phobia*. New York University Press.**

Provides a historical account of how fat phobia emerged over two centuries ago, and how the modern day ideal of thinness has strong ties to racism, classism, and misogyny towards Black women. [Health, Wellness, & Nutrition]

**Tanner, Z., Loofbourrow, B., Chodur, G., Kemp, L., & Scherr, R. (2023). Food insecurity and utilization of campus food resources differ by demographic and academic group. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 12(2), 63–78. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2023.122.018>**

Analyzes relationships among food insecurity, campus food resource participation, student demographics, and the academic identity of undergraduate students at the University of California- Davis. Results show that Latino(a)/Chicano(a)/Hispanic students experience twice the level of food insecurity and are much more likely to use food resources than White/European American students. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

**Valenzuela, I. (2015). Lost in translation: Delivering culturally and linguistically appropriate interventions to Hispanic populations. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 87–89. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.010>**

Highlights the need for more culturally sensitive interventions about food in the Hispanic community to eliminate food access barriers related to linguistic and cultural disconnects.

**Wahlstedt A., Bradley, E., Castillo, J., & Burt, K. G. (2022). MSG is A-OK: Exploring the xenophobic history of and best practices for consuming Monosodium Glutamate. *Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics*, 122(1), 25-29. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jand.2021.01.020>**

Discusses the campaign for the Miriam Webster Dictionary to redefine “Chinese Restaurant Syndrome” given its racial overtones. This term had been used to outline symptoms some people allegedly experience after consuming high levels of Monosodium Glutamate (MSG). Miriam Webster agreed with concerns about the term and changed its name to “MSG Symptom Complex.” The article further outlines the history of the implied xenophobic undertones in the linking of this seasoning specifically to Chinese restaurants.

**Weiler, A. M., Levkoe, C. Z., & Young, C. (2016). Cultivating equitable ground: Community-based participatory research to connect food movements with migrant farmworkers. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 6(2), 73–87. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2016.062.012>**

Explores reasons for the limited success of food movements in engaging with migrant farmworkers. The authors also discuss actionable ideas for improving farmworker health and equity in the area of health and safety, farmworker recruitment and mobility, community building and social integration, and immigration policy. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

## Identity Politics and Experiences

**Whyte, K. P. (2018). Food sovereignty, justice, and Indigenous peoples: An essay on settler colonialism and collective continuance, In A. Barnhill, M. Budolfson, & T. Doggett (Eds.), *The Oxford handbook of food ethics, part IV*. Oxford University Press.**

Shows how violations of Indigenous Peoples' food sovereignty through settler colonialism undermines Indigenous collective self-determination. The essay also develops the term "collective continuance" to describe the overall degree of adaptive capacity that a society has when all collective capacities are considered.

**Xie, L., Qiu, Z., & Fu, M. (2023). Suburban agriculture, immigrant farmers, and access to agricultural services and resources. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 12(2), 235–248. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2023.122.001>**

Investigates farming experiences of Chinese immigrant farmers in the New York City metropolitan area in terms of their access to agricultural resources and services available to beginning or new farmers. Farmer study participants perceived they had limited access to available services and noted language barriers, cultural differences, and distrust as main obstacles to access adequate services and resources. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

## Land: Loss, Access, & Rights

**Alberta Palmer, M. (2021, September 10). *Debts, ethics, and redress: Moving Land Grab University work forward* [Webinar]. Cornell University and Indigenous Dispossession Project.**  
<https://blogs.cornell.edu/cornelluniversityindigenousdispossession/2021/10/01/debts-ethics-and-redress-moving-land-grab-university-work-forward/>

Gives a background to the investigative journalism Land Grab University history project and contextualizes Cornell University's role and impact on Indigenous land seized and sold as part of the 1862 Morrill Act which underwrote the launch of White-led public land grant universities in the United States. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

**Beckmann, S., & Wilson, K. (2021). Enacting relationality: Remembering the land in land acknowledgments. *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*, 45(2), 131-153.**  
[https://doi.org/10.17953/aicrj.45.2.beckmann\\_wilson](https://doi.org/10.17953/aicrj.45.2.beckmann_wilson)

Offers a critique of university land acknowledgments to argue that these acknowledgments often uphold Western ideals that separate Indigenous people from their land. Presents the peoplehood matrix as a resource to create meaningful acknowledgments and affirm the relationship between Indigenous peoples and their land. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

**Browning, P. et al. (1982). *The decline of Black farming in America. A Report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D.C.***  
<https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED222604.pdf>

Compares the rate of agricultural land loss of White and Black farmers from 1900 to 1978. Examines problems confronted by Black farmers during this period, including racial discrimination, that have led to Black land loss. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Callahan, S., & Hellerstein, D. (2022). *Access to farmland by beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers: Issues and opportunities: A report to Congress* (Administrative Publication No. 096). USDA Economic Research Service.**  
<https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/105396/ap-096.pdf?v=7057>

Uses USDA survey, census, and administrative data to examine measures of land access and other factors for Socially Disadvantaged (SDA) producers and beginning farmers and ranchers on a county basis in 25 states. Study results show that average lease size, the percentage of livestock sales, and decreasing urbanization are negatively correlated with the percentage of SDA and beginning farmer operations. In contrast, the percent of rented farmland and percent of SDA populations are positively correlated with the percent of SDA operators in a county.

**Calo, A., & De Master, K. T. (2016). After the incubator: Factors impeding land access along the path from farmworker to proprietor. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 6(2), 111-127.** <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2016.062.018>

Examines incubator initiatives for new, small-scale farmers, specifically how structural barriers such as land access can impede beginning farmers' eventual transition to independent proprietorship. The study examines how sociocultural and relational constraints impede land access for former immigrant farmworkers aspiring to practice independent farming in California's Central Coast region. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

## Land: Loss, Access, & Rights

**Daniel, P. (2013).** *Dispossession: Discrimination against African American farmers in the age of civil rights.* The University of North Carolina Press.

Book about the decline of African American farmers between 1940 and 1974, due in large part to discriminatory practices at the USDA. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Ferguson, R. S. (2021).** *Losing ground: Farmland consolidation and threats to new and Black farmers and the future of farming.* Union of Concerned Scientists.  
<https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.13924.24966>

Assesses the extent and distribution of farmland consolidation in the United States from 1978 to 2017 at the county level, both nationally and in the Midwest. Also investigates connections between trends in land consolidation, new farmer entry, and changes in the number of Black farmers. The author advocates for broad and equitable land access policy change to enable a new generation of farmers to steward the land, produce healthy food, and revitalize regional economies. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Francis, D., Hamilton, D., Mitchell, T. W., Rosenberg, N., & Stucki, B. (2022).** *Black land loss: 1920–1997. AEA Papers and Proceedings 2022, 112, 38-42.* Boston College Law School Legal Studies Research Paper No. 588. <https://doi.org/10.1257/pandp.20221015>

Uses U.S. Census of Agriculture data to estimate that the present, compounded value of the Black land loss from 1920 to 1997 is roughly \$326 billion. According to the study, there was a nearly 90 percent decline in Black land ownership from 1910 to 1997. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Gilbert, J., Sharp, G., & Felin, M. S. (2002).** *The loss and persistence of Black-owned farms and farmland: A review of the research literature and its implications.* *Southern Rural Sociology, 18(2), 1–30.* <https://egrove.olemiss.edu/jrss/vol18/iss2/1>

A review of 115 sources since 1971 outlining research on Black farms and land loss. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Graddy-Lovelace, G. (2020).** *Secure land tenure: First step toward racial justice and agricultural parity.* (E. Henderson, K. Anderson, & J. Goodman, Eds.) *Disparity to Parity Project.* <https://disparitytoparity.org/secure-land-tenure-first-step-toward-racial-justice-agricultural-parity/>

Provides an overview (through an interview with Cornelius Blanding) of the historical loss of land by Black farmers in the U.S. and explains the role of coalition building with the Federation of Southern Cooperatives for Black farmers to receive fair prices for their farm products to maintain land tenure. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Havens, E., & Alcalá, A. R. (2016).** *Land for food justice? AB 551 and structural change (Land and Sovereignty Policy Brief No. 8).* Food First. [https://foodfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/UrbanAgS2016\\_Final.pdf](https://foodfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/UrbanAgS2016_Final.pdf)

Explains how urban agriculture and the passage of AB 551, a California State Assembly bill that provided an innovative policy tool to incentivize the use of undeveloped urban land for agriculture and to advance food justice, may wind up simply serving the interests of propertied classes, who are usually White.

## Land: Loss, Access, & Rights

**Hickmott, A. F. (2016). Black land, Black capital: Rural development in the shadows of the Sunbelt South, 1969–1976. *The Journal of African American History*, 101(4), 504–534. <https://doi.org/10.5323/jafriamerhist.101.4.0504>**

Discusses the causes and effects of Black rural land loss perpetrated by the USDA. Leaders and activism efforts are documented to understand how Black farmers regained their land and prosperity. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Hinson, W. R., & Robinson, E. (2008). “We didn’t get nothing”: The plight of Black farmers. *Journal of African American Studies*, 12(3), 283–302. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12111-008-9046-5>**

Recounts the progression from slavery to land ownership for Black Americans, showing how systemic variables undermined Black Americans’ land and farm ownership rights along the way. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Horst, M., Valliant, J., & Freedgood, J. (2024). An evaluation of the federal Transition Incentives Program on land access for next-generation farmers. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 13(2), 1-18. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2024.132.006>**

Evaluates the effectiveness of the Transition Incentives Program (TIP), part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Conservation Reserve Program that offers financial incentives to landowners who lease or sell their land to beginning or socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers to address the barriers to land access. Finds that TIP has benefitted some landowners and next-generation farmers, particularly in the Midwest and Mountain West regions of the United States, and identifies a spatial mismatch between where next-generation farmers reside and the areas with high rates of TIP participation. [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

**McCoy, M., Risam, R., & Guiliano, J. (2021). The future of land-grab universities. *Native American and Indigenous Studies*, 8(1), 169-175. <https://doi.org/10.5749/natiindistudj.8.1.0169>**

Tells the story of the Land-Grab Universities Project: how 11 million acres (about twice the area of Vermont) of land were stolen from more than 250 Tribal nations, bands, and communities to establish—through the 1862 Morrill Act—the first established land-grant universities in the U.S. The data set makes the Land-Grab Universities Project a critical intervention into conversations about land dispossession and higher education in the U.S. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

**Penn State Extension. (2021, October 1). *Exploring racial equity and access in our food system: Financing and land access inequities* [Webinar]. <https://extension.psu.edu/exploring-racial-equity-and-access-in-our-food-system-financing-and-land-access-inequities>**

Explores the history of disparities in agricultural land ownership and the limited access to funding faced by farmers of color. Includes a panel of Black and brown farmers discussing their own farm projects. Sponsored by Penn State Extension, this is part three of a four-part series. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

## Land: Loss, Access, & Rights

**Polk, E. (Director). (2023). *Gaining ground: The fight for Black land*. [Film]. Al Roker Entertainment. <https://gaininggroundthefilm.com/>**

Identifies Heirs' Property as having a significant and devastating effect on Black land ownership while examining the causes, effects, and fight among Black landowners to reclaim their land and restore their futures amidst exploitation. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Valliant, J. C. D., & Freedgood, J. (2020). Land access policy incentives: Emerging approaches to transitioning farmland to a new generation. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 9(3), 71–78. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2020.093.027>**

Little research has been done to assess the impact of federal and state policies to assist a new generation of farmers (including socially disadvantaged farmers) to acquire land and other assets to start or expand their farming operations. This article examines existing impacts of these policies and calls for further assessment across three major types of land access policy incentive programs. [Federal Policy & Governance: Action, Effects, & Analysis]

**Vermont Law School. (2020, September 3). *Rooting out structural racism in American agriculture* [Video]. Vimeo Livestream. <https://livestream.com/vermontlawschool/events/9209414/videos/210590994>**

Webinar featuring panel discussion led by lawyers fighting structural racism in the food system. Covers historical and contemporary agricultural issues including Black land loss, the connection between agriculture and environmental justice, and the role of lawyers in rooting out racism in the food system. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**White, J., & Saavedra, R. (n.d.). *The land cries out: A guide to racial land loss in the United States*. Rural Advancement Foundation International—USA. <https://mailchi.mp/rafiusa.org/cttt-racial-land-loss>**

Examines the history of racial land loss and its modern implications. It seeks to empower over 15,000 places of worship in North Carolina to donate, lease, or sell their land to farmers of color in the community to facilitate the creation of a just food system through collaboration, capacity building, and advocacy. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Williams, J. M. & Holt-Giménez, E. (Eds.) (2017). *Land justice: Re-imagining land, food, and the commons in the United States*. Food First. <https://archive.foodfirst.org/land-justice-re-imagining-land-food-and-the-commons/>**

Acknowledges essential strides in the struggles for agrarian reform while claiming that food system transformation will only happen when strands of the food movement join together to advocate for land justice. Additionally, it explores the history of land theft, dispossession, and consolidation while looking at alternative ways toward democratized land justice based on redistributive policies and cooperative ownership models. [Models, Frameworks, and Theory]



## Land: Loss, Access, & Rights

**Winters-Michaud, C., Burnett, W., Callahan, S., Keller, A., Williams, M., & Harakat, S. (2023).** Land-use patterns on heirs' property in the American South. *Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy*, 46(1), 154-168. <https://doi.org/10.1002/aep.13354>

Presents a methodology for identifying land-use on heirs' properties in the Southern United States, using real estate and land-use data. It reveals that a significant portion of heirs' properties are classified as "other rural land," indicating a higher likelihood of being left unproductive compared to non-heirs' properties. It also reveals that the percentage of cropland on heirs' property is similar to that on non-heirs' property.

## Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism

**Anderson, S., Colasanti, K., Didla, N., & Ogden, C. (2020).** *A call to build trust and center values in food systems work.* Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems. <https://foodsystems.msu.edu/resources/a-call-to-build-trust-and-center-values-in-foods-systems-work>

The authors describe the process of building trust and centering values in a small national food systems gathering in fall 2019 in Detroit, Michigan. The authors offer reflections and resources for food system practitioners to assess one's food system work using an equity and inclusion lens, including their personal experiences of the process, the practical event decisions they made, and feedback from participants.

**Baltimore Food Justice Committee. (2015).** *Food justice community conversation guide for Baltimore City.* [https://feedva.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Food-Justice\\_Conversation-Guide.pdf](https://feedva.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Food-Justice_Conversation-Guide.pdf)

Designed to help neighbors, resident groups, and organizations in Baltimore, Maryland, and other U.S. cities have a guided conversation through the connection between food and social justice, taking a critical look at one's own food environment.

**Bell-Sheetter, A., Romero, V. A., & Segrest, V. (2014).** *Food sovereignty assessment tool (2nd ed.).* First Nations Development Institute. <https://www.firstnations.org/publications/food-sovereignty-assessment-tool-2nd-edition/>

Provides clear data collection guidelines and assists Native communities in how to measure food access, land use, and food policy in their communities, with the ultimate goal of helping Native communities regain control over their local food systems.

**Bernard-Carreno, R. (2014, March 11).** *The underlying racism of America's food system [Video].* TEDxManhattan Conference. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rOXG-ETx5fk>

Regina Bernard-Carreno talks about the lack of healthy food options in her urban New York neighborhood and her "hunt" for good food options and initiatives in surrounding neighborhoods. She shares her experiences of this "hunt" as well as lessons learned for creating an inclusive food movement, which must start by including voices from the ground up. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Bowers, R., Harris, P., Harris, C., Lone Fight, K., Weed, I., & White, N. P. (2019).** *Reviving and reclaiming our native food system: Leadership experiences of a research project's community advisory board.* *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 9(B), 1-5. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2019.09B.002>

Offers the experiences of members on the Growing Resilience Community Advisory Board who are working to reclaim food sovereignty on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming.

**Bradley, K., & Galt, R.E. (2013).** *Practicing food justice at Dig Deep Farms & Produce, East Bay Area, California: Self-determination as a guiding value and intersections with foodie logics.* *Local Environment*, 19(2), 172-186. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13549839.2013.790350>

Examines the food justice practices and strategies of Dig Deep Farms and Produce, located in the California Bay Area, with a focus on the organization's values, institutional relationships and foodways.

## Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism

**Broad, G. M. (2016). *More than just food: Food justice and community change*. University of California Press.**

Follows various food justice organizations as they work in low-income neighborhoods of color to develop community-based solutions to drive systemic social change around food. The author explores the possibilities and limitations of this approach in the age of the nonprofit industrial complex.

**Burga, H. F., & Stoscheck, C. (2017). Does the Minnesota Food Access Planning Guide address food justice and equity? A content analysis of policy language. *Built Environment*, 43(3), 376-389. <https://doi.org/10.2148/benv.43.3.376>**

Analysis of policy language finds that food justice and equity are minimally addressed in the Minnesota Food Access Planning Guide. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Burke, J. D., & Spiller, K. A. (2015). Food Solutions New England: Racial equity, food justice, and food system transformation. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 165-171. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.027>**

Discusses Food Solutions New England's (FSNE) efforts to address inequities in the food system using a collective impact model. Shares examples of FSNE's work exemplifying its collaboration with regional partners and its commitment to racial equity and food justice.

**Campbell, C., Papanek, A., DeLong, A., Diaz, J., Gusto, C., & Tropp, D. (2022). Community food systems resilience: Values, benefits, and indicators. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 11(4), 89-113. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2022.114.006>**

Creates a community food systems resilience audit tool that can assess the resiliency of food systems, identify needed programs, and set goals. This audit tool contributes to food system resilience, sustainability, and justice by suggesting policy and program alterations for individual communities.

**Caplan, S., & Gwin, L. (2021). *Bringing a DEI lens to community food systems indicators: Challenges and opportunities*. Oregon State University Extension Service. <https://extension.oregonstate.edu/sites/default/files/documents/20291/deiocfsn-cfs-indicatorsfinal.pdf>**

Audited a set of community food system indices developed by the Oregon Community Food System Network to see where it was possible to bring a diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) lens to these indicators as they were measured and reported. The authors identified challenges incorporating DEI into the current indicators and suggested adding several indicators already available in public data sets that did account for race, ethnicity, and diversity.

**Cohen, N., & Ilieva, R. T. (2021). Expanding the boundaries of food policy: The turn to equity in New York City. *Food Policy*, 103, 102012. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2020.102012>**

Presents the food policy case of New York City, which over the past 15 years has broadened the domains it views as food policy to include housing, labor, and education. The authors trace the evolution of the New York City case to show that its efforts to address equity led to more diverse, boundary-spanning policies. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

## Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism

**Corcoran, M. P., (2021).** Beyond ‘food apartheid’: Civil society and the politicization of hunger in New Haven, Connecticut. *Urban Agriculture and Regional Food Systems*, 6(1), Article e20013. <https://doi.org/10.1002/uar2.20013>

Contextualizes interviews with civil society actors and participant observation in the food policy and urban agriculture sectors in New Haven, Connecticut to identify three key findings about the role of civil society in addressing food insecurity.

**Coyne, M. (2018).** *Farm-based food access: Lessons from the University of California, Davis Student Farm’s food security work* (Publication No. 2134003007) [Master’s thesis, University of California, Davis]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.

Shows how a farm-based food access project called the Community Table Project at UC Davis addressed food insecurity on in campus, particularly for students of color, low-income students, and LGBTQIA+ students, all of whom are at a greater risk of being food insecure than the rest of the student population. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

**Daniel, J. A. (2016).** *Foodlab Detroit: Good food enterprise in an urban food movement* (Publication No. 10245561) [Doctoral dissertation, Michigan State University]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.

A mixed methodology assessment of the growing trend of Good Food Enterprises and their impacts on food movements. Using Foodlab, a non-profit Detroit, Michigan-based network of entrepreneurs, as an example, the author shares findings on general food movement values, motivations, limitations and tensions.

**Denison, S. M. (2017).** *Food, race, and planning: A critical analysis of county food action plans* [Master’s thesis]. Ohio State University. [http://rave.ohiolink.edu/etdc/view?acc\\_num=osu1494003397106232](http://rave.ohiolink.edu/etdc/view?acc_num=osu1494003397106232)

Assesses - using Julian Agyeman’s (2005) Just Sustainability Index - the presence of race-conscious discourse within a cross section of 10 county food action plans in Ohio. The county-level food action plans studied did not meaningfully address race - either through an indicator of food insecurity or in recommending action steps to address racial disparity. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Doshi, S., Doshi, M., & Sowerwine, J. (2022).** *San Francisco Bay Area food system diagnosis: A foundation for shared understanding*. People’s Food and Farm Project. <https://www.peoplesfoodandfarmproject.org/resources#h.rfbe2cshilwf>

Examines the health of the San Francisco Bay Area’s regional food system using a medical diagnosis process that looks at not only current conditions but the underlying historical and environmental forces that created them. The report is intended to be used by residents as a guide to plan and enact a more robust, sustainable, equitable regional food system.

**Dundore, L. (2017a).** *Food system racial equity assessment tool: A facilitation guide* (G4134). University of Wisconsin-Madison Community Food Systems. <https://cdn.shopify.com/s/files/1/0145/8808/4272/files/G4134.pdf>

This University of Wisconsin Extension racial equity facilitation guide shows groups, organizations, and individuals in planning how to use the “Food System Racial Equity Assessment” tool to determine whether food systems policies, programs, and plans are equitable.

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Dundore, L. (2017b). *Racial equity tools for food systems planning*. University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Planning and Landscape Architecture. <https://dpla.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/1021/2017/06/Dundore-PP-Racial-Equity-Food-Planning.pdf>

This paper discusses the implications of historical and contemporary racism within the field of planning in the United States and notes the opportunity to ameliorate these inequalities in the area of food systems planning. The author explores how the Food System Racial Equity Assessment tool can be used to prioritize racial equity in food systems planning processes. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

Emmerman, K., & Ornelas, L. (2021). *Setting the table, not running it: An inclusive approach to access to healthy foods*. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 10(4), 47-50. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2021.104.026>

Provides an overview of the work of the Food Empowerment Project—a non-profit organization in northern California. The organization focuses on four main areas: eliminating animal use in the food system; healthy food access for Black, Brown, and low-income communities; exposing exploitation in the chocolate industry; and farmworker advocacy.

Farrell, E., Kelly, T., Burke, J., Ogden, C., & Spiller, K. (2017). *Equity as common cause: How a sustainable food system network is cultivating commitment to racial justice*. *Othering & Belonging*. <https://www.otheringandbelonging.org/equity-common-cause-sustainable-food-system-network-cultivating-commitment-racial-justice/>

The article chronicles the evolution of the regional food systems network Food Systems New England (FSNE) as it made a formal commitment to racial equity in its goals, values, and actions. Through this evolution FSNE has brought in many new voices that had historically not been engaged, recognized, and equally valued.

Finley, R. (2013, February). *Ron Finley: A guerilla gardener in South Central LA* [Video]. TED Conferences. [https://www.ted.com/talks/ron\\_finley\\_a\\_guerrilla\\_gardener\\_in\\_south\\_central\\_la](https://www.ted.com/talks/ron_finley_a_guerrilla_gardener_in_south_central_la)

Ron Finley, a native of South Central Los Angeles, discusses the importance of paying it forward to decrease the number of food deserts in his community. Finley started planting a “food forest” along the curb in the front of his home. Not too long after, members of the community started complaining about this food forest, and Finley was issued a citation. This citation led to a public outcry for environmental justice, and the city council president raised a motion to amend the Residential Parkway Landscaping Guidelines and terminate fining for vegetable gardens. Finley’s garden project has expanded to about 20 gardens throughout the city, and it not only provides neighborhood residents with access to fresh fruits and vegetables but also engages community members to participate in growing food to feed themselves and their neighbors. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

Flanary, A. (2021). *Antiracist farmers markets – Making progress toward*. Oregon Farmers Market Association. <https://farmersmarketcoalition.org/resource/antiracist-farmers-markets-making-progress-toward/>

Offers action-oriented tools and framing for farmer's market managers who wish to center antiracist practice in their work.

## Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism

**Food Recovery Network. (2020, November 17). *Building an equitable food system* [Webinar]. <https://www.foodrecoverynetwork.org/food-justice-learning-series>**

Presents strategies to build an equitable food system from the perspective of the actions of food policy councils, Black faith-led food justice networks, and funding opportunities for Indigenous tribes and bands as well as Tribal colleges and universities.

**Foxworth, R. (2017). *Food sovereignty assessments: A tool to grow healthy native communities*. First Nations Development Institute. <https://www.firstnations.org/publications/food-sovereignty-assessments-a-tool-to-grow-healthy-native-communities/>**

Shows how food sovereignty assessments can be implemented to help Native communities reclaim control over their local food systems by centering the assessment tools around Indigenous knowledge and practices as well as community-centered strategies. Shares examples of outcomes and lessons from Native American communities who have conducted such food sovereignty assessments. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

**Foxworth, R., Langholz, K., & Romero-Briones, V. A. (2019). *Native American food sovereignty and youth entrepreneurship*. In R. Miller, M. Jorgensen, & D. Stewart (Eds.), *Creating private sector economies in Native America: Sustainable development through entrepreneurship* (pp. 206-217). Cambridge University Press.**

Provides a historic overview of food sovereignty and Native American food systems, with a focus on the increasing number of youth-led food and agriculture-based initiatives within Native communities. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Francke, J. L., & Briones, F. (2018). *Reviving economies, restoring food systems: Models of food enterprises in Indian Country*. First Nations Development Institute. <https://www.firstnations.org/publications/reviving-economies-restoring-food-systems-models-of-food-enterprises-in-indian-country/>**

Highlights five Hawaiian Native and Native American food enterprises working to improve their communities by reviving the economy and improving community health with increased access to fresh foods. Examines key attributes shared by each enterprise, including a focus on building strong partnerships, a comprehensive business plan, an understanding of community needs, a commitment to culture and tradition, a willingness to be flexible, transparency, and accountability. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Friesner, J. (2016). *Labor in the food system: A view from INFAS*. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 6(2), 25–27. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2016.062.023>**

This short brief from the coordinator of the Inter-Institutional Network for Food, Agriculture, and Sustainability (INFAS) delineates the way this working group has shifted its engagement with labor in the food system, concluding that it must focus on historical and institutional barriers that constrain food system sustainability.



## Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism

**Gold, A., & Harden, N. (2018). Navigating borders: The evolution of Cass Clay Food Partners. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 8(Suppl. 2), 29-38. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2018.08B.010>**

Describes the evolution of the Cass Clay Food Partners Network, which serves Cass County, North Dakota and Clay County, Minnesota. Explores the network's integration of project-based work and policy development as well as lessons learned.

**Goodling, E., Green, J., & McClintock, N. (2015). Uneven development of the sustainable city: Shifting capital in Portland, Oregon. *Urban Geography*, 36(4), 504-527. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02723638.2015.1010791>**

Explores how Portland's sustainability successes, which include support of local farmers and farmers markets, and commitment to renewable energy unevenly favor affluent communities in certain parts of the city and propagate systemic poverty in already poor communities, particularly along the boundary of East Portland.

**Haynes-Maslow, L., Hardison-Moody, A., & Byker Shanks, C. (2020). Leveraging informal community food systems to address food security during COVID-19. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 10(1), 1-4. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2020.101.005>**

Shares survey results from North Carolina, where the authors collected statewide data about food access and consumption during the COVID-19 pandemic. Authors explain how the pandemic has exacerbated injustices already present within the food system and highlighted disparities that exist for low-income communities and people of color. Authors also share examples of how communities provided support for each other through informal community food systems.

**Haynes-Maslow, L., Stillerman, K. P., & Yates, J. (2016). *Fixing food: Fresh solutions from five U.S. cities*. Union of Concerned Scientists. <https://www.ucsusa.org/resources/fixing-food>**

Discusses the efforts taken by five U.S. cities to ensure healthy food access within urban communities that have minority and low-income populations.

**Healthy Food Policy Project. (2018). *Case studies: Prince George's County, MD*. <https://healthyfoodpolicyproject.org/case-studies/prince-georges-county-md>**

Shares a case study of how Prince George's County Food Equity Council (FEC) is addressing food swamps – areas that have higher than average numbers of unhealthy food options – in Prince George's County, Maryland. Summarizes the FEC's policy efforts to increase access to healthy food and create an equitable local food system for residents.

**Holmes, E., Campbell, M., & Betz, R. (2022). "What we raise ourselves": Growing food sovereignty in the Mississippi Delta. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 11(2), 285-299. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2022.112.019>**

Assesses the relative feeling of food sovereignty as expressed by community members participating in the Delta Eats program across the Mississippi Delta. This study spatially locates the political and economic history of enslavement, racism, and Black resilience to frame community members' ability to assert control over the production, distribution, and consumption of their food and to make plans to strengthen these food systems.

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**Hossfeld, L., & Waity, J. (2015). Building community in hard times: Food insecurity, food sovereignty and the development of a local food movement in Southeastern North Carolina. *Sociation Today*, 13(2).**  
<http://www.ncsociology.org/sociationtoday/v132/hossfeld.html>

Focuses on Southeastern North Carolina, a largely rural area that was once comprised almost entirely of small family farms but has gradually been taken over by large agribusinesses. In addition, residents in the southeastern part of the state face high levels of poverty and often lack access to healthy, affordable foods. The authors discuss how a local food systems initiative is working to create a vibrant regional food system that improves healthy food access for residents, stimulates the local economy and supports limited resource farmers.

**Hossfeld, L., Kelly, B., Smith, A., & Waity, J. (2015). Towards economies that won't leave. In K. M. Fitzpatrick & D. Willis (Eds.), *A place-based perspective of food in society* (pp. 241-266). Palgrave MacMillan.**

Explains how efforts to develop local food systems strengthened the economy of Southeastern North Carolina, a historically impoverished, largely rural area. Examines the establishment of Feast Down East, a local food movement that has become a model for co-developing fair and equitable food systems that also stimulate local economies. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Hossfeld, L., Kelly, E. B., O'Donnell, E., & Waity, J. (2017). Food sovereignty, food access, and the local food movement in Southeastern North Carolina. *Humanity & Society*, 41(4), 446-460.** <https://doi.org/10.1177/0160597617733619>

Looks at how a local food systems movement called Feast Down East (FDE) worked to develop a food sovereignty program for low-income residents and growers in a Southeastern North Carolina community. FDE's food sovereignty initiatives have included holding "fresh markets," teaching nutrition and cooking classes, raising awareness about healthy eating in schools, and providing produce boxes for low-income residents.

**Hossfeld, L., Kerr, L. J., & Belue, J. (2019). The Good Food Revolution: Building community resiliency in the Mississippi Delta. *Social Sciences*, 8(2), 57.**  
<https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci8020057>

Looks at how The Good Food Revolution, a community-based program formed to address food insecurity, diet-related disease, and poverty in three Mississippi Delta counties engages citizens, local organizations, and researchers to build more resilient communities.

**Jacobs, A., Slater, F., & LaBombard, E. (2022). *Lowell Community Food Assessment*. Mill City Grows.** [https://www.millcitygrows.org/wp-content/uploads/Community-Food-Assessment-FINAL-COMplete\\_WEB.pdf](https://www.millcitygrows.org/wp-content/uploads/Community-Food-Assessment-FINAL-COMplete_WEB.pdf)

Assessment conducted by Mill City Grows and REACH LoWELL that evaluates the food system in Lowell, Massachusetts, determines the food security of Lowell residents, and proposes solutions to barriers and challenges to accessing food. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

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**Jernigan, V. B. B., Salvatore, A., Styne, D., & Winkleby, M. (2011). Addressing food insecurity in a Native American reservation using community-based participatory research. *Health Education Research*, 27(4), 645–655. <https://doi.org/10.1093/her/cyr089>**

A study conducted as a collaborative effort with a Native American community in northern California to assess barriers to healthy and culturally appropriate food access. Using a framework called the Tool for Health and Resilience in Vulnerable Environments (THRIVE), the community in the study determined racial injustice as a major barrier and worked to propose policy changes to improve food access.

**Jones, T., Cooper, D., Noor, S., & Parks, A. (2018). *Racial equity implementation guide for food hubs*. Race Forward. <https://www.raceforward.org/practice/tools/racial-equity-implementation-guide-food-hubs>**

Informed by findings from the 2015 National Food Hub Survey, the authors outline ways that food hub operators can integrate a racial equity lens into their business models. The report makes the case that using a racial equity lens can be good for food hub businesses.

**KC Healthy Kids. (2020, June 4). *6 action items for racial equity in food systems*. <https://www.kchealthykids.org/news/6-action-items-for-racial-equity-in-food-systems>**

The non-profit organization KC Healthy Kids outlines six priorities they are taking action on to support racial equity in the food system.

**Kennedy, S. H. (Director). (2007). *The garden* [Film]. Oscilloscope Laboratories.**

Shows the realities of how local and national political processes affect people who are attempting to provide food for their families. The documentary is about a threat by the City of Los Angeles to shut down a beloved 14-acre community garden and the impassioned, organized response from residents who rely on the garden for nourishment and for connecting with others in their community. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Kessler, M. E. (2019). *Achieving equity (with)in food policy councils: Confronting structural racism and centering community* [Master's thesis, Norwegian University of Life Sciences]. Norwegian University of Life Sciences digital archive.**

Examines how food policy councils are working to achieve equity not only within their own membership but within their local food environments. Shares examples of how two food policy councils, one in Baltimore, Maryland and one in Oakland, California, are fighting structural racism in their local food systems and advocating for policies that benefit underserved communities.

**LeDoux, T. F., & Conz, B. W. (2017). *Hunger for justice: Building sustainable and equitable communities in Massachusetts*. In A. WinklerPrins (Ed.), *Global urban agriculture: Convergence of theory and practice between North and South* (pp. 93–105). CABI.**

Documents the food justice efforts of two grassroots organizations in Massachusetts: Nuestras Raices, a primarily Puerto Rican group, and Gardening the Community, a predominantly African American group. Shows how each organization is working to address food insecurity as well as create autonomous spaces to grow food and support their communities.

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Lennon, M. (2018, February). *Sowing the seeds of food justice: A guide for farmers who want to supply low-income communities while maintaining financial sustainability*. Soul Fire Farm. <https://www.soulfirefarm.org/portfolio-items/sare-research-manual/>

Provides information and resources for small farmers who want to supply fresh food to low-income neighborhoods. The guide contains five sections: an example of Soul Fire Farm's distribution model; an explanation of food access barriers faced by low-income residents; a discussion of best practices; an overview of funding opportunities; and three farmer case studies. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

Lewis, J., Ford, N., & Pratsch, S. (2017). Uprooting racism, planting justice in Detroit. In S. Ventura & M. Bailkey (Eds.), *Good food, strong communities: Promoting social justice through local and regional food systems* (pp. 157- 169). University of Iowa Press.

Shares how a grassroots organization in Detroit called Uprooting Racism, Planting Justice is fighting systemic racism in Detroit's food system through anti-racism work and community activism.

Lo, J., & Delwiche, A. (2016). The Good Food Purchasing Policy: A tool to intertwine worker justice with a sustainable food system. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 6(2), 185–194. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2016.062.016>

Reflective essay looking at the Good Food Purchasing Policy developed by the Los Angeles Food Policy Council in 2012 and how public procurement can create a more just and equitable food system. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

McCullen, C. G. (2009). *Why are all the White kids sitting together in the farmers market? Whiteness in the Davis Farmers Market and alternative agrifood movement* (Publication No. 1465950) [Master's thesis, University of California, Davis]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

Identifies and addresses the Whiteness that is socio-spatially created in farmers markets in California's Central Valley region. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

Mello, C., King, L. O., & Adams, I. (2017). Growing food, growing consciousness: Gardening and social justice in Grand Rapids, Michigan. *Culture, Agriculture, Food & Environment*, 39(2), 143–147. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cuag.12091>

Focuses on Our Kitchen Table (OKT), a female-led organization based in Grand Rapids, Michigan advocating for food security for women with children and low-income residents. Highlights OKT's Food Diversity Project, which empowers community members to effectively address food insecurity and environmental health disparities in their households through education, organizational activities and skill building.

Minkoff-Zern, L. A. (2014a). Challenging the agrarian imaginary: Farmworker-led food movements and the potential for farm labor justice. *Human Geography*, 7(1), 85-101. <https://doi.org/10.1177/194277861400700107>

Evaluates the effectiveness of farmworker-led consumer-based campaigns and solidarity movements such as the Coalition of Immokalee Workers' current Campaign for Fair Food. Based on ethnographic fieldwork with farmworkers and advocates in Florida and California.

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Moore, E., Biehl, E., Burke, M., Bassarab, K., Misiaszek, C., & Neff, R. (2022). *Food system resilience: A planning guide for local governments*. Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future. <https://clf.jhsph.edu/projects/food-system-resilience/resilience-planning-guide>

This planning guide for local government staff provides resources to build local food system resilience while promoting equity and justice. It is organized into six modules: Get Started, Equity in Resilience, Define & Scope, Assess, Strategize, Implement, and Measure.

Moskowitz, K. (2013). The Fresh Stop project: An oasis in a food desert of Louisville. *Sustain*, 27(Fall/Winter), 23–29. <http://stsroundtable.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/NR-Sustain-Article-2013.pdf>

Discusses the Fresh Stop project taking place in Louisville, Kentucky. The project is designed to increase the number of healthy food options in urban communities where access to fresh fruits and vegetables is limited. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

Myers, J. S. (2023). *Growing gardens, building power: Food justice and urban agriculture in Brooklyn*. Rutgers University Press.

Presents a food justice case study of East New York Farms! (ENYF!), detailing how residents used a bottom-up, asset-oriented development model to turn vacant land into functional community gardens. Highlights ENYF!'s various financial, political, and developmental struggles that challenge the organization as it seeks to transform the food system. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

National Young Farmers Coalition. (2020). *Young farmers racial equity toolkit*. <https://www.youngfarmers.org/resource/racialequitytoolkit/>

Serves as a resource for both individuals and organizations seeking guidance on how to dismantle racism in the food system. Provides foundational information about racism in the food system, tools to engage with others in conversations about equity and justice, and guidance for action.

Obach, R., Schusler, T., Durkin, S., Vaca, P., & Sheikh, M. (2023). Connectivity and racial equity in responding to COVID-19 impacts in the Chicago regional food system. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 12(2), 305–320. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2023.122.010>

Uses narratives documenting respondents' perceptions of the Chicago Food Policy Action Council (CFPAC) Rapid Response Effort's response to the pandemic, including evolution, benefits, challenges, and potential for long-term impacts. Thematic analysis conducted across these narratives underscored racism-related challenges associated with efforts to strengthen local and regional food systems.

Paige, Z. (2019). White Earth Food Sovereignty Initiative: What food sovereignty looks like on the Sovereign Nation of White Earth. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 9(B), 19–23. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2019.09B.021>

Describes the work of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe's White Earth Food Sovereignty Initiative, which engages the community in building a food system that utilizes traditional agricultural methods and provides culturally significant foods.

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**Palmer, A., Atoloye, A., Bassarab, K., Calancie, L., Santo, R., & Cooksey Stowers, K. (2020). COVID-19 responses: Food policy councils are “stepping in, stepping up, and stepping back”. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 10(1), 1–4. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2020.101.013>**

Shows how during the COVID-19 pandemic, food policy councils (FPCs) became critical resources for responding to food systems issues in their communities. Authors share early results of a Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future survey of FPCs (2020) to provide examples of some of these actions. Examples include work FPCs are doing to address racial equity in their local communities.

**Passidomo, C. (2014). Whose right to (farm) the city? Race and food justice activism in post-Katrina New Orleans. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 31(3), 385–396. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-014-9490-x>**

Examines how food sovereignty discourses and activism interact with and affect low income communities of color in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina, with the goal of understanding whether discourses help or hinder pre-existing efforts to alleviate hunger, overcome racism, and promote social justice. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Paul, K. L., Carlson, H. A., Weatherwax, M. L. P., Caplins, L., Falcon, C., Carter, C. J., & Ruppel, K. T. (2023). The Piikani Well-being Project: Indigenous-led metrics and mapping to improve human and agricultural system health within the Amskapi Piikani Blackfeet Nation. *Environment and Planning F*, 2(1-2), 203-228. <https://doi.org/10.1177/26349825231154869>**

Details the qualitative and quantitative methodologies used in the Amskapi Piikani Nation's first well-being index (PWI). This index is driven by Indigenous-led statistics and knowledge to measure 80 variables, many of which encompass agricultural and food sovereignty. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Pirog, R., Carr, K., Derryck, D., Johnston, H., Rodman-Alvarez, S., Rodriguez, R., & Warsaw, P. (2020, August 25). *Delivering more than food: Understanding and operationalizing racial equity in food hubs* [Webinar]. Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/delivering-more-than-food-webinar>**

Webinar that shares the results from a qualitative study led by a diverse group of food system practitioners as to how U.S. based food hubs understand and operationalize engagement in racial equity work. Also provides examples of how food hubs operationalize equity within their business, and with their partners, and with the community they serve. Authors and food hub leader discussants also offer perspectives on the deeper questions that must be addressed to meaningfully support equity across the food system.



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Pirog, R., Koch, K., & Guel, A. (2015). Race, ethnicity, and the promise of “good food” for Michigan: A three-voice commentary. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 83–86. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.011>

A commentary that offers three perspectives from a land-grant university (campus staff, field extension staff, and graduate student), outlining structural racism in the local food movement, identifying the potential promise of the Michigan Good Food Charter to address racial equity issues in the food system, and suggesting tools that land-grant university food system researchers and educators can use to begin to understand structural racism. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

Pirog, R., Miller, C., Way, L., Hazekamp, C., & Kim, E. (2014). *The local food movement: Setting the stage for good food*. Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems. <https://foodsystems.msu.edu/resources/local-food-movement-setting-the-stage>

Contains a timeline that re-examines the evolution of the local food movement in the United States in the context of the four elements of good food: healthy, fair, affordable, and “green.” The report narrative and timeline frames multiracial and multicultural contributions to “good food.” [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

PolicyLink. (2014). *Equitable development toolkit: Equitable food hubs*. [https://www.policylink.org/sites/default/files/equitable-food-hubs\\_0.pdf](https://www.policylink.org/sites/default/files/equitable-food-hubs_0.pdf)

Serves as a toolkit and resource guide for developing equitable food hubs in communities.

Porter, C., Grimm, K., & Budowle, R. (2023). Narrowing the equity gap in student food security: A student-led approach at the University of Wyoming. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 12(2), 37–45. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2023.122.016>

Offers a set of the lessons learned from equity-specific efforts to develop and implement a program to reduce student food insecurity at the University of Wyoming. The efforts were informed by a survey that showed food insecurity rates were much higher among students of color, especially Native American students, nonbinary students, and international students. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

Povitz, L. D. (2019). *Stirrings: How activist New Yorkers ignited a movement for food justice*. The University of North Carolina Press.

Explores the history of food justice in New York over the past three decades. Discusses examples of grassroots campaigns and projects that were developed, their leaders, and the ties of the food justice movement with other social justice efforts.

## Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism

Quizar, J. (2014). *Who cares for detroit? Urban agriculture, Black self-determination, and struggles over urban space* (Publication No. 27804974) [Doctoral dissertation, University of Southern California]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. <https://www.proquest.com/docview/2403061214?pq-origsite=gscholar&fromopenview=true>

Examines how Black-led urban agriculture projects in Detroit not only address the needs of community members, but also serve as a way to connect communities, build political and economic security, and achieve Black self-determination. The author posits that urban agriculture projects are rooted in caring for the land as well as fostering relationships between people and place. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

Quizar, J. (2018). Working to live: Black-led farming in Detroit's racialized economy. In L. Nishime & K. D. H. Williams (Eds.), *Racial Ecologies* (pp. 76-89). University of Washington Press.

Identifies Freedom Freedom, a Black-owned urban farm in Detroit, as part of a broader Black-led urban agricultural movement. Emerging from the disparate social and economic conditions created by racial capitalism, the farm embodies traditional Black agricultural knowledge and political thought. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

Raja, S., Campbell, M. C., Judelsohn, A., Born, B., Morales, A. (Eds.). (2024). *Planning for equitable urban agriculture in the United States: Future directions for a new ethic in city building*. Springer. <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-031-32076-7>

Celebrates and builds upon the legacy of food systems planning scholar Jerome Kaufman by examining the potential and pitfalls of planning for urban agriculture. Additionally addresses questions of ethics and equity while providing case studies to explore policy landscapes that support equitable urban agriculture. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

Ramer, H., & Nelson, K. (2023). Digging in: Toward a more just urban garden land policy. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 12(4), 151-171. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2023.124.013>

Discusses the rise of urban agriculture and the adoption of policies granting access to publicly owned land through a comparison of the City of Minneapolis and the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board. Finds that poorly designed policies, especially those without participatory mechanisms, can worsen racial inequalities and exclusion. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

Reynolds, J.R., Colasanti, K., & Pinard, C. (2018). *Finding Healthy Food in a Land of Plenty: Food Access Survey of a Battle Creek Neighborhood*. Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems. <http://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/battle-creek-food-access-survey>

Reports the results of a food access pilot survey conducted in the Washington Heights neighborhood of Battle Creek, Michigan. The findings are intended to help drive the ongoing food systems and racial equity work conducted by Good Food Battle Creek and its partners by bringing into greater focus residents' perceptions and needs from their food systems. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

## Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism

Ritz, S. (2012, January). *Stephen Ritz: A teacher growing green in the South Bronx* [Video]. TED Conferences.

[https://www.ted.com/talks/stephen\\_ritz\\_a\\_teacher\\_growing\\_green\\_in\\_the\\_south\\_bronx](https://www.ted.com/talks/stephen_ritz_a_teacher_growing_green_in_the_south_bronx)

Stephen Ritz, a teacher in the South Bronx, is striving to change the lives of his students by helping make food a solution and not a problem. Ritz is the founder of Green Bronx Machine, which teaches at-risk high school youth to grow food in what he describes as the most migratory community in America: the South Bronx. Ritz aims to teach students these skills not only to benefit their health but also to improve their performance in school and to give them an opportunity to earn an income. He and his students helped design the first “edible wall” in New York City. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

Rodman-Alvarez, S., Rodriguez, R., Pirog, R., Fisk, J., Carr, K.N., Warsaw, P., Bielaczyc, N., & Barker, T. (2020). *Delivering more than food: Understanding and operationalizing racial equity in food hubs*. Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems.

<https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/delivering-more-than-food-understanding-and-operationalizing-racial-equity-in-food-hubs>

Presents findings from a diverse sample of food hub interviews and identifies how and to what extent food hubs engage in racial equity work. Authors also offer suggestions for how food hubs and food hub stakeholders can work to dismantle racism in the food system with supporting examples of food hubs and food system organizations who have operationalized racial equity in their work.

Romero-Briones, A. (2018). *Indigenous food systems: Transformative strategies to perpetuate Nationhood*. First Nations Development Institute.

<https://www.firstnations.org/publications/indigenous-food-systems-transformative-strategies-to-perpetuate-nationhood/>

Collection of stories highlighting how different Native communities and organizations are working to protect Native food sovereignty within their communities and ultimately across Indian Country.

Romero-Briones, A., & Foxworth, R. (2016). *Roots of change: Food policy in Native Communities*. First Nations Development Institute. <https://www.firstnations.org/publications/roots-of-change-food-policy-in-native-communities/>

Explains how Native communities use tribal policy and legislation to improve overall community health and food sovereignty. Explores some of the challenges and opportunities that may come with tribal food policy development.

Sbicca, J. (2012). Growing food justice by planting an anti-oppression foundation: Opportunities and obstacles for a budding social movement. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 29(4), 455–466. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10460-012-9363-0>

Describes how the food justice movement critiques structural oppression responsible for injustices throughout the agrifood system. The article provides a detailed case study of the People’s Grocery, a food justice organization in West Oakland, California, to show how anti-oppression ideology provides the foundation upon which food justice activists mobilize. [Models, Frameworks, and Theory]

## Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism

**Sbicca, J. (2016).** These bars can't hold us back: Plowing incarcerated geographies with restorative food justice. *Antipode*, 48(5), 1359–1379.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/anti.12247>

Investigates food justice and restorative justice activists in Oakland, California, who are intervening at the point of reentry from the incarceration system. The author shows how the incarcerated geographies of former prisoners—that is, perspectives and experiences that are a result of the prison pipeline—motivate the formation of a restorative food justice.

**Sbicca, J., & Myers, J. S. (2016).** Food justice racial projects: Fighting racial neoliberalism from the Bay to the Big Apple. *Environmental Sociology*, 3(1), 30–41.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/23251042.2016.1227229>

Uses two food justice organizations, Planting Justice and East New York Farms, as examples of antiracist projects working to transform race relations. Additionally reflects on the potential range of food justice racial projects and some of the limitations that food justice activists might encounter resisting racial neoliberalism.

**Semba, R., Ramsing, R., Rahman, N., & Bloem, M. (2020).** Providing planetary health diet meals to low-income families in Baltimore City during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 10(1), 1–9.

<https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2020.101.010>

Discusses the efforts of Food That Connects Us All, a program in Baltimore City that aims to reduce food insecurity among low-income Black and Hispanic families. These efforts are especially important during the COVID-19 pandemic, as food insecure individuals are more vulnerable to poor health conditions. The program provides low-income families with meals that are made up of healthful foods (e.g. fruits, vegetables, and whole grains) in order to support health and more broadly to reduce health disparities faced by these communities. [Health, Wellness, & Nutrition]

**Sharma, N., Cedeño, M., Andrade, L., & Chakrabarti, T. (2019, October 17).** *Equitable food oriented development* [Webinar]. National Good Food Network.

<https://youtu.be/ID6oTNdWkhl>

Introduces the collaborative Equitable Food Oriented Development (EFOD) from the perspectives of four of the collaborative's founders. The practitioners explain how the EFOD framework is used within historically underserved communities to create social and economic opportunities. Webinar also shares new research and introduces the Wallace Center's EFOD Regional Food Fellows.

**Sneegas, G. (2014).** “Sustenance out of refuse”: Detroit, invisible capital, and the search for food justice. *Graduate Journal of Food Studies*, 1(1), 11-23.

<https://gradfoodstudies.org/2016/06/30/sustenance-out-of-refuse/>

Examines the Detroit Food Justice Task Force (DFJTF), an organization designed to improve food security within the city. Discusses how DFJTF is empowering Detroiters to discover their own invisible human capital and challenges the mainstream notion that Detroit is a barren, desolate city.

## Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism

Sowerwine, J., Sarna-Wojcicki, D., Mucioki, M., Hillman, L., Lake, F. K., & Friedman, E. (2019). **Enhancing food sovereignty: A five-year collaborative tribal-university research and extension project in California and Oregon.** *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 9(B), 167-190. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2019.09B.013>

Discusses the process used to develop a community-based research approach among three Tribes in Oregon and California, university researchers, and local non-tribal organizations. The article shares reflections on the processes that were used to co-create project objectives, goals, and activities, and how unforeseen challenges were managed and overcome. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

Steel, A. (2015, March 15). **Food justice: A vision deeper than the problem [Video].** TEDxManhattan Conference. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pmYrwsSX9Ow>

Discusses the history of slavery and lays out a vision for a more just food system that includes increased land ownership by communities and community members and “ground up” leadership that allows communities to have a say in their own future. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

Thompson, D. (2020). **Building and transforming collective agency and collective identity to address Latinx farmworkers’ needs and challenges in rural Vermont.** *Agriculture and Human Values*, 38, 129-143. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-020-10140-7>

Explores the development and efforts of Migrant Justice in Vermont, a non-governmental organization working to address the challenges faced by Latinx dairy farm workers in rural Vermont.

Thompson, D., Johnson, K.R., Cistrunk, K., Vacil-Leap, A., Nyatta, T., Hossfeld, L., Rico Méndez, G., & Jones, C. (2020). **Assemblage, food justice, and intersectionality in rural Mississippi: The Oktibbeha Food Policy Council.** *Sociological Spectrum*, 40(6), 381-399. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02732173.2020.1801541>

Examines the formation of the Oktibbeha Food Policy Council (OFPC) in rural Mississippi. Explains the various factors that led to the development of the OFPC, such as the county’s high rate of food insecurity, and the resulting opportunities that arose for low-income families and underserved Black farmers.

Turner, J., McClintock, N., Cuneo, M., Novie, A., & Eck, S. (2016). **Who is at the table?: Fostering anti-oppression practice through a food justice dialogue series.** In B. D. Wortham-Galvin, J. H. Allen, & J. D. B. Sherman (Eds.), *Sustainable solutions: Let knowledge serve the city* (pp. 104-116). Routledge.

Details an action research project completed at Portland State University in 2013. The project provided Portland-area social justice activists and food systems practitioners the opportunity to collaborate, learn, network and co-produce anti-oppression strategies that can bring equity and justice concerns to the forefront of the sustainable food movement.

University of Minnesota (2021, May 27). **Health and climate justice lecture series: Food justice [Webinar].** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ZPm1Ru2RfU>

Features a presentation on “Project Sweetie Pie” in northern Minneapolis - an effort to address significant physical access and transportation challenges to provide equitable access to healthy, affordable food.

## Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism

**VOA Connect. (2019, September). *Fighting racism and inequality through farming* [Video]. YouTube. <https://youtu.be/uqQi8clDO0w>**

Explains how Soul Fire Farm in Grafton, New York is using a variety of agricultural programs to create a more just and equitable food system. Founder Leah Penniman explains the farm's three main ways of fighting racism and inequality: growing and distributing affordable fresh foods to community members in need; offering educational courses in sustainable agriculture to new Black and Latinx farmers; and organizing to advocate for laws that support farm worker rights, farmers of colors, and consumers. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Walker, J. E. (2014). *Homegrown in Detroit: How urban agriculture has not only brought food security to Detroit but has also had social and political implications that resist the pressures of a consumer culture* (Publication No. 1525448) [Master's dissertation, Webster University]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.**

Examines current urban agriculture projects in the city of Detroit, Michigan and how they have spurred social and political change. Shows how urban agriculture initiatives are a means of resisting consumerism in low-income neighborhoods and how they benefit the health, economy, environment and social networks in Detroit communities. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**White, E., & Austria, L. (2022). *Wake County Local Food Supply Chain and Food Hub Feasibility Study: Strategy and Action Plan, September 2022*. [https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5ab3da3875f9eeb8d16a6667/t/637be98ccf6cae585adb4699/1669065103534/FoodHubStrategy\\_final.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5ab3da3875f9eeb8d16a6667/t/637be98ccf6cae585adb4699/1669065103534/FoodHubStrategy_final.pdf)**

Focuses on food hubs as means to create secure regional food systems and supply chains that ensure all residents access to local food. With a focus on Wake County and in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, this guide contains strategies for how food hubs can play a pivotal role in establishing local and regional food systems that are equitable, resilient, healthy, and economically viable.

**White, J., & Saavedra, R. (n.d.). *The land cries out: A guide to racial land loss in the United States*. Rural Advancement Foundation International—USA. <https://mailchi.mp/rafiusa.org/cttt-racial-land-loss>**

Examines the history of racial land loss and its modern implications. It seeks to empower over 15,000 places of worship in North Carolina to donate, lease, or sell their land to farmers of color in the community to facilitate the creation of a just food system through collaboration, capacity building, and advocacy. [Land: Loss, Access, & Rights]

**White, M. M. (2011). D-town farm: African American resistance to food insecurity and the transformation of Detroit. *Environmental Practice*, 13(4), 406–417. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1466046611000408>**

This article analyzes the community building and political agency developed by the Detroit Black Community Food Security Network (DBCFSN). It describes D-Town farm in Detroit, a long-term project of the DBCFSN and lifts up the farm as a model for increasing healthy food access and political agency of the community.



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**White, M. M. (2017c). Freedom's seeds: Reflections of food, race, and community development: Voices of the food movement in Detroit. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 7(2), 5–7. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2017.072.009>**

The author shares the story of a woman in Detroit who started and maintains a community garden that is transforming her neighborhood. Many residents of Detroit have restricted access to fresh, healthy, affordable food, but the garden produces a harvest that is grown by and shared among community members. Given the state of affairs in Detroit, such as a reduction in city services and a declining population, the community garden is also a sign of strength, resilience, and self-reliance.

**Widmayer, C. J. (2022). Comfort Food in Activism: Sweet Potato Comfort Pie. *Digest: A Journal of Foodways and Culture*, 9(2), 47-56. <https://scholarworks.iu.edu/journals/index.php/digest/article/view/35798>**

Uses the guiding framework of “performative intimacy,” to examine an organization called Sweet Potato Comfort Pie. The organization leverages comfort food into social action by making and distributing sweet potato pies to people affected by racial injustice and violence and hosting discussions and listening spaces. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

**Zenz, R. (Director). (2015). *Urban fruit* [Film]. FilmBuff.**

Captures the positive and negative externalities happening throughout the city of Los Angeles, California. Throughout this city replete with food deserts and inundated with fast food restaurants, a diverse group of urban leaders is growing food sustainably. The documentary highlights the efforts of three city residents who are striving to make urban farming a success for themselves and their communities. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

## Models, Frameworks, & Theory

**Alkon, A. H. (2012). *Black, White, and green: Farmers markets, race, and the green economy*. University of Georgia Press.**

Applies the concept of a "green economy" as a medium of analysis for the positive social and environmental developments taking place at farmers markets [Economic Impacts and Markets.]

**Alkon, A. H., & Agyeman, J. (2011). *Cultivating Food Justice: race, class, and sustainability*. MIT Press.**

Examines how racial and class barriers embedded across the food system ultimately affect efforts to make the food system environmentally sustainable and socially just.

**Alkon, A. H., & Guthman, J. (Eds.). (2017). *The new food activism: Opposition, cooperation, and collective action*. University of California Press.**

Examines ways food activism can address issues of social, racial, and economic inequalities in the food system to create a more just and equitable system for all. Authors challenge the concepts of individualism, consumerism, and private property as they pertain to food activism.

**Alkon, A. H., & Mares, T. M. (2012). Food sovereignty in U.S. food movements: Radical visions and neoliberal constraints. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 29(3), 347–359. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-012-9356-z>**

Examines the processes of adopting a food sovereignty framework within a broad neoliberal landscape among low-income communities of color in Oakland, California, and Seattle, Washington.

**Alkon, A. H., & Norgaard, K. (2009). Breaking the food chains: An investigation of food justice activism. *Sociological Inquiry*, 79(3), 289–305. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-682X.2009.00291.x>**

Employs the concept of food justice within comparative case studies to build upon scholarship and activism on sustainable agriculture, food insecurity, and environmental justice and to describe the relationship between food justice and environmental justice.

**Allen, P. (2008). Mining for justice in the food system: Perceptions, practices, and possibilities. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 25(2), 157–161. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-008-9120-6>**

Examines how agrifood systems, and even alternative agrifood systems, have historically ignored social justice issues. Also discusses the role academics can play in addressing inequalities in the food system. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Ammons, S. (2018, April 24). *Racial equity in food systems work: Beginning the journey* [Webinar]. Racial Equity in the Food System Workgroup. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/racial-equity-in-food-systems-work-beginning-the-journey>**

Shares resources and tools for Extension educators who work in the food systems space and are interested in using a racial equity lens in their work. Panelist discusses the need to create institutional change within food systems to give more opportunities to people of color. This is the first national webinar offered by the Racial Equity in the Food Systems Workgroup. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

## Models, Frameworks, & Theory

**Barnidge, E. K., Stenmark, S. H., DeBor, M., & Seligman, H. K. (2020).** The right to food: Building upon “food is medicine.” *American Journal of Preventative Medicine*, *59*(4), 611–614. [https://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797\(20\)30195-1/pdf](https://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797(20)30195-1/pdf)

Examines the successes, challenges, and barriers of the "food is medicine" movement. Authors advocate that adopting a "right to food" model can help overcome these limitations and create enduring change in the food system. [Health, Nutrition, & Wellness]

**Bernardo, S. (2020, June 5).** Healing and thriving from racism, COVID and their colonial roots. *Tostada Magazine*. <https://tostadamagazine.com/2020/06/05/healing-and-thriving-from-racism-covid-and-their-colonial-roots/>

Personal reflection on the systemic trauma in the food system. Notably, this fragility stems from colonialism and white supremacy and it has always existed, but it has become more evident amidst the global COVID-19 pandemic.

**Black, S. T. (2022).** Abolitionist food justice: Theories of change rooted in place- and life-making. *Food and Foodways*, *30*(1-2), 123-141. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07409710.2022.2030942>

Advocates for centering abolitionist thought in food justice work to identify histories of racial capitalism that have dehumanized Black, Indigenous, and impoverished people and destroyed their sense of place. The author proposes that abolition is a way to progress food justice by displacing the logics of hegemony and oppression.

**Block, D. R., & Reynolds, K. (2021).** Funding a peoples’ food justice geography? Community–academic collaborations as geographic praxis. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers*, *111*(6), 1705- 1720. <https://doi.org/10.1080/24694452.2020.1841603>

Explores the potential of creating a “peoples’ food justice geography” that is fostered by pluralistic and equitable academic-community collaborations. The authors suggest that philanthropy can play a critical role in ensuring these collaborations provide a positive benefit for the community and help achieve food justice goals.

**Block, D. R., Chávez, N., Allen, E., & Ramirez, D. (2012).** Food sovereignty, urban food access, and food activism: Contemplating the connections through examples from Chicago. *Agriculture and Human Values*, *29*(2), 203-215. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-011-9336-8>

Employs a food sovereignty model to contextualize the experiences of urban Chicagoans who are struggling with food insecurity while exploring the connection between food access, activism, and respect. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Boling, P., & Cervini, C. (2024).** Food justice: Turning private choices into public issues. *Agriculture and Human Values*, *41*, 427-436. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-023-10503-w>

Contends that understanding the distinctions between "private," "public," and "political" is crucial for framing food issues as systematic problems that warrant broadscale demands for justice, collective action, and public policy interventions.

## Models, Frameworks, & Theory

**Bowen, S., Elliott, S., & Hardison-Moody, A. (2021). The structural roots of food insecurity: How racism is a fundamental cause of food insecurity. *Sociology Compass*, 15(7), e12846. <https://doi.org/10.1111/soc4.12846>**

Reviews literature on food insecurity in the United States from the last three decades, examining who experiences it, what its effects are, and what indicators predict it. The authors support the argument that racism is a fundamental cause of food insecurity because it is directly linked to poverty and because structural racism is woven into all aspects of American society. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Bradley, K., & Herrera, H. (2016). Decolonizing food justice: Naming, resisting, and researching colonizing forces in the movement. *Antipode*, 48(1), 97–114. <https://doi.org/10.1111/anti.12165>**

Examines the way social movements of community food security, food sovereignty, and food justice are organized in order to fight to fairly distribute food while simultaneously reinscribing Whiteness and patriarchal power. The authors argue that in order to correct this pattern, we must relocate our social movement goals and practices within a decolonizing and feminist leadership framework to highlight inclusive and just movements and scholarship.

**Burmeister, L. L., & Tanaka, K. (2017). Fair labor practices in values-based agrifood supply chains? *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 7(3), 17–22. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2017.073.019>**

Research commentary exploring how values-based agrifood supply chains (VBSCs) incorporate fair labor practices—one of the aspirational values of VBSCs—into their business models. Analyzing eight case studies from a USDA “agriculture of the middle” project, the authors suggest that farmworker issues (including low wages, lack of benefits, and dangerous working conditions) are largely ignored in the alternative agriculture movement, as opposed to other issues like food quality and environmentally friendly practices. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Cachelin, A., Ivkovich, L., Jensen, P., & Neild, M. (2019). Leveraging foodways for health and justice. *Local Environment*, 24(5), 417–427. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13549839.2019.1585771>**

Highlights endemic food culture or foodways as essential for retaining identity, building community, and maintaining health among Salt Lake City, Utah's refugee populations. Advocates for a democratized food system with systematic and community-based approaches that span beyond improving nutrition and food access for marginalized communities.

**Cadieux, K. V., & Slocum, R. (2015). What does it mean to do food justice? *Journal of Political Ecology*, 22, 1–26. [https://digitalcommons.hamline.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1000&context=cla\\_faculty](https://digitalcommons.hamline.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1000&context=cla_faculty)**

The authors argue that it is important for scholars and practitioners to be clear on how food justice differs from other efforts to seek an equitable food system and identify four nodes around which food justice organizing appears to occur: trauma/inequity, exchange, land, and labor.

## Models, Frameworks, & Theory

**Chennault, C., & Sbicca, J. (2023). Prison agriculture in the United States: Racial capitalism and the disciplinary matrix of exploitation and rehabilitation. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 40(1), 175-191. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-022-10346-x>**

Explores the dual nature of the United States prison system, which employs both exploitative and rehabilitative methods of discipline to explain how prison agriculture is historically rooted in racial capitalism and the criminalization of poverty. Contextualizes, through a disciplinary matrix, the drivers of agricultural activities in prisons to understand how combinations of agricultural activities and drivers perpetuate structures of racialized, classed, and gendered control. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Clendenning, J., Dressler, W. H., & Richards, C. (2016). Food justice or food sovereignty? Understanding the rise of urban food movements in the USA. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 33(1), 165-177. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-015-9625-8>**

Examines food sovereignty and the extent to which it has become embedded as a concept, strategy, and practice, using examples from Oakland, California and New Orleans, Louisiana. Authors also discuss the need for the urban poor to have influence over how and where food is produced and distributed, especially in food insecure areas.

**Colasanti, K., Lo, J., & Lunsford, L. (2019, July 16). *Measuring Racial Equity in the Food System Webinar: Established and Suggested Metrics* [Webinar]. Racial Equity in the Food System Workgroup. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/measuring-racial-equity-in-the-food-system-webinar>**

Introduces findings from the Measuring Racial Equity in the Food System: Established and Suggested Metrics report, published by the MSU Center for Regional Food Systems. Report includes racial equity metrics in four main theme areas: food access, food and farm business, food chain labor, and food movement. Webinar also discusses the value and potential uses of racial equity data and metrics.

**Conrad, A. (2020). *Identifying and countering white supremacy culture in food systems*. Duke World Food Policy Center. <https://wfpc.sanford.duke.edu/reports/identifying-and-countering-white-supremacy-culture-in-food-systems/>**

Looks at the effects of white supremacy on food insecurity and food access for Black, Indigenous, People of Color (BIPOC) communities and the ways white supremacy promotes racial inequities in the U.S. food system.

**Conway, G. (1987). The properties of agroecosystems. *Agricultural Systems*, 24(2), 95-117. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0308-521X\(87\)90056-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/0308-521X(87)90056-4)**

Agroecosystems are different from natural ecological systems in that their goal is increased social value. The social value of any given agroecosystem is determined by the complex interplay of productivity, stability, sustainability, and equitability and the trade-offs among these components. The author includes examples of how these trade-offs played out in the origins of agriculture and continue to be seen in modern agriculture, including the impacts of land ownership, pollution, and food distribution on equitability.

## Models, Frameworks, & Theory

**Coté, C. (2016). “Indigenizing” food sovereignty. Revitalizing indigenous food practices and ecological knowledges in Canada and the United States. *Humanities*, 5(3), 57. <https://doi.org/10.3390/h5030057>**

Discusses the food sovereignty movement initiated by La Via Campesina in 1996 and its resonance with Indigenous communities. It analyzes food sovereignty within the framework of decolonization and self-determination, focusing on its potential for revitalizing Indigenous food practices and traditional ecological knowledge while expanding beyond a rights-based discourse.

**Davenport, S. G., & Mishtal, J. (2019). Whose sustainability? An analysis of a community farming program’s food justice and environmental sustainability agenda. *Culture, Agriculture, Food and Environment*, 41(1), 56-65. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cuag.12227>**

Examines sustainability initiatives in the U.S. and a historic tendency to focus more on environmental justice than social and political justice. Using an urban farming program in Florida as an example, the authors show why social justice concerns must be incorporated into sustainability agendas in order to address the needs of marginalized communities. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**DeNunzio, M., Serrano, E., Kraak, V., Chase, M., & Misyak, S. (2023). A feasibility study of the community health worker model for garden-based food systems programming. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 13(1), 215-233. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2023.131.005>**

Examines the feasibility of utilizing a community health worker model to deliver garden-based food systems programming in underserved communities, particularly among Black, Indigenous, and people of color, for Virginia Cooperative Extension (VCE). Finds that this model could expand culturally relevant food system programming, enhance inclusion, and foster interdisciplinary collaboration across VCE. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Dieterle, J. M. (Ed.). (2015). *Just food: Philosophy, justice and food*. Rowman and Littlefield Publishers.**

Contains 13 philosophical essays exploring various inequities present in the modern U.S. food system. Authors tie food insecurity to racism and other forms of social injustice and explore the consequences these inequities have on individuals and communities.

**Duke World Food Policy Center. (2021, August 25). *Examining whiteness in food systems* [Webinar]. <https://wfpc.sanford.duke.edu/webinar-examining-whiteness-food-systems>**

Focuses on how White dominant culture and White-based narratives influence food security activities and programs in the United States. Examples are provided of how Whiteness controls power and decision-making in the food system.



## Models, Frameworks, & Theory

**Elsheikh, E. (2016). Race and corporate power in the U.S. food system: Examining the Farm Bill. *Dismantling Racism in the Food System*, 2, 1–7. Food First. [https://foodfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/DRnumber2\\_VF.pdf](https://foodfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/DRnumber2_VF.pdf)**

Describes how to challenge and eliminate corporate power and structural racialization in the U.S. food system and society as a whole. This article also analyzes ways that public and private institutions are structured and how government programs are administered and operated in a way that marginalizes low-income communities and communities of color. The author argues that the Farm Bill is both a reflection and a driver of inequities in the food system today.

**Erwin, A. (2016). Pondering farmworker justice: The visible and invisible borders of social change. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 6(2), 29–33. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2016.062.007>**

Commentary on how the alternative agriculture movement needs to address power imbalances, such as race, class, and citizenship, that put farmworkers at a disadvantage. The author suggests ways in which this shift may happen within the alternative agriculture movement and outlines a broad policy framework for change. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Fairbairn, M. (2012). Framing transformation: The counter-hegemonic potential of food sovereignty in the US context. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 29(2), 217–230. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-011-9334-x>**

Explores the concept of food sovereignty in comparison to its original roots in community food security, as well as how it has been reframed for context in the United States. Author finds that food sovereignty remains primarily a political concept but one that fails to address social injustices in the U.S. agrifood system.

**First Nations Development Institute. (2015). *Fact sheet #9 food sovereignty*. <https://www.firstnations.org/publications/fact-sheet-9-food-sovereignty/>**

This fact sheet provides a definition and history of the term “food sovereignty” and offers examples and resource links to food sovereignty in Indian Country.

**Foxworth, R., Langholz, K., & Romero-Briones, V. A. (2019). Native American food sovereignty and youth entrepreneurship. In R. Miller, M. Jorgensen, & D. Stewart (Eds.), *Creating private sector economies in Native America: Sustainable development through entrepreneurship* (pp. 206–217). Cambridge University Press.**

Provides a historic overview of food sovereignty and Native American food systems, with a focus on the increasing number of youth-led food and agriculture-based initiatives within Native communities. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

## Models, Frameworks, & Theory

**Freeman, A. (2007). Fast food: Oppression through poor nutrition. *California Law Review*, 95(6), 2221–2260. <https://doi.org/10.15779/Z386997>**

The author uses the framework of “food oppression” to analyze the ways in which popular culture engages with the deleterious effects of fast food. Media delivering these messages often do not reach communities that are most affected, such as low-income Black and Latino communities. The author argues for an eradication of food oppression to improve health and life expectancy in these communities, suggesting that activists must lobby for drastic changes in law, policy, and education as mounted attacks on food oppression happen through litigation, education, lobbying, and community-based organizations. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Freeman, A. (2013). The unbearable whiteness of milk: Food oppression and the USDA. *UC Irvine Law Review*, 3(4), 1251–1279. <https://scholarship.law.uci.edu/ucilr/vol3/iss4/16/>**

Explores the concept of food oppression through the USDA’s role in the milk industry. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Gaechter, L., & Porter, C. (2018). “Ultimately about dignity”: Social movement frames used by collaborators in the Food Dignity action-research project. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 8(A), 147–166. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2018.08A.004>**

Assesses the food justice movement in the U.S. using data from the United States Department of Agriculture-funded Food Dignity project. Authors employ social movement framing theory to identify prognostic, diagnostic and motivational frames.

**Gilio-Whitaker, D. (2019). *As long as grass grows: The Indigenous fight for environmental justice, from colonization to Standing Rock*. Beacon Press.**

Uses an “Indigenized environmental justice” perspective to present a history of activism and policy efforts by Native people to protect their land and sacred sites. Suggests that the mainstream environmental movement should learn from the history of Indigenous resistance in order to build a more sustainable movement.

**Gottlieb, R., & Joshi, A. (2010). *Food justice*. MIT Press.**

Comprehensively historicizes the food justice movement as an emerging framework for food activism.

**Gray, M. (2013). *Labor and the locavore: The making of a comprehensive food ethic*. University of California Press.**

Challenges the priorities of alternative food movements, noting that there is often little to no attention paid to labor concerns in U.S. local food economies. The author looks at how labor forces have undergone a shift from Black to Latino workers and calls out the opportunity for local food advocates to prioritize the lives and working conditions of farmworkers. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

## Models, Frameworks, & Theory

**Guthman, J. (2011). "If they only knew": The unbearable Whiteness of alternative food. In A. H. Alkon & J. Agyeman (Eds.), *Cultivating food justice: Race, class, and sustainability* (pp. 263–282). MIT Press.**

Critiques the current state of the alternative food movement, focusing on the cultural politics of alternative food and analyzing the coding of the alternative food movement that has led to racial inequities. The author also calls for more inclusivity than is found in current attempts to transform the food system. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Hall, B. (2015). Organizing the new food labor movement: From neoliberal alternatives to worker-based justice. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 91–94. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.012>**

Identifies and addresses the exclusive aspects of alternative food movements while highlighting an emerging U.S.-based food labor movement actively responding to these pitfalls. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Hammelmann, C., Reynolds, K., & Levkoe, C. (2020). Towards a radical food geography framework: Integrating theory, action and geographic analysis in pursuit of more equitable and sustainable food systems. *Human Geography*, 13(3), 211-227. <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F1942778620962034>**

Presents the notion of combining the scholarly fields of radical geographies and food systems into a radical food geography praxis that calls on both critical theory and actionable strategies to create a more just and equitable food system.

**Holt-Giménez, E. (2017). *A foodie's guide to capitalism: Understanding the political economy of what we eat*. Monthly Review Press.**

Discusses how capitalism drives the global food system and explains the detrimental social, environmental and economic impacts that it causes. Examines past and present efforts to change the food system and to challenge capitalism.

**Holt-Giménez, E., & Harper, B. (2016). Food—systems—racism: From mistreatment to transformation. *Dismantling Racism in the Food System*, 1, 1–7. <https://foodfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/DR1Final.pdf>**

The first in a series of articles about how racism and our food system have co-evolved, how present-day racism operates within the food system, and what we can do to dismantle racism and build a fair, just, and sustainable food system that works for everyone. The authors describe how racism manifests in the food system and how capitalism and caste systems are present in food justice work.

**Holt-Giménez, E., & Wang, Y. (2011). Reform or transformation? The pivotal role of food justice in the U.S. food movement. *Race/Ethnicity: Multidisciplinary Global Contexts*, 5(1), 83–102. <https://doi.org/10.2979/racethmulglocon.5.1.83>**

Summarizes the concept of food justice and explains its capacity for influence, either reforming or transforming the food system, depending on the political direction of the movement itself.

## Models, Frameworks, & Theory

Hoover, E. (2017). "You can't say you're sovereign if you can't feed yourself": Defining and enacting food sovereignty in American Indian community gardening. *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*, 41(3), 31-70. <https://doi.org/10.17953/aicrj.41.3.hoover>

Describes and defines food sovereignty from the perspective of thirty-nine different Native American community gardening projects, demonstrating how food sovereignty initiatives can improve the health of residents, promote sustainable food systems, and preserve tribal culture. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

Horst, M., McClintock, N., Baysse-Lainé, A., Darly, S., Paddeu, F., Perrin, C., Reynolds, K., & Soulard, C. T. (2021). Translating land justice through comparison: A US-French dialogue and research agenda. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 38, 865-880. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-021-10202-4>

Juxtaposes how food and land justice issues are approached in the United States versus France with a specific focus on land access, urban agriculture, and non-farm-based food production. Makes comparisons between the two countries on issues such as race and class and how these inequities impact food and land access. The paper is formulated as a discussion between eight agri-food scholars from the U.S. and France.

Hyden, H. (2017). *Cultivating a culture of food justice: Impacts of community-based economies on farmers and neighborhood leaders in the case of Fresh Stop Markets in Kentucky*. [Master's thesis, University of Kentucky]. UKnowledge Theses and Dissertations. [https://uknowledge.uky.edu/cld\\_etds/31/](https://uknowledge.uky.edu/cld_etds/31/)

This thesis evaluates how individual communities overcome hegemonic food system ideals to define their needs and create solutions. Uses the Fresh Stop Market model as an example of a possible solution to food access and equity.

Joyner, L., Yagüe, B., & Cachelin, A. (2023). Promoting food systems paradigm shifts through critical reflexivity: Exploring interviews as intervention. *Social Sciences*, 12(5), 280. <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci12050280>

Investigates the transformational power of community-engaged research based in critically reflexive dialogue and co-learning to understand how this framework, if embedded into research protocol, can lead researchers and interviewees to reflect on their biases. Additionally, synthesizes interactional strategies to promote critical reflexivity while proposing an interview framework that shifts the paradigm towards food sovereignty.

Katre, A., Bertossi, T., Clarke-Sather, A., & Parsatoon, M. (2022). Agroecological transition: A territorial examination of the simultaneity of limited farmer livelihoods and food insecurity. *Sustainability*, 14(6), 3160. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14063160>

Evaluates the relationship between small and beginning farmers and food-insecure populations to assess how these structures can coexist and independently experience social and economic limitations. Proposes that reciprocal relationships can help construct new foodways based on principles of agroecology and local agency.

Keyser, C. (2019). *Artificial color: Modern food and racial fictions*. Oxford University Press.

Explores literature from the 1920s and 1930s when authors began writing about modern food topics including global geographies and nutritional theories. Also provides examples of several well-known authors sharing their experiences with local food cultures and "racial others."

## Models, Frameworks, & Theory

**Khorana, S. (2023). Samin Nosrat's Salt, Fat, Acid, Heat: Cooking on TV gets a decolonial makeover. *Food, Culture and Society*, 27(2), 326-341.**  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/15528014.2023.2286054>

Uses the Netflix series "Salt, Fat, Acid, Heat," based on the book of the same name by Iranian-American writer and cook Samin Nosrat, as a case study to examine her deviation from colonial tropes of food exploration as an embodiment of a unique, decolonialized feminist approach.

**Levkoe, C. Z. (2011). Towards a transformative food politics. *Local Environment*, 16(7), 687-705.**  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13549839.2011.592182>

Shows how attempts to challenge the industrial food system have led to economic exploitation and political oppression of some communities. Calls for a transformative orientation, in which the root causes of current challenges of alternative food initiatives are understood and addressed through the interrelated perspectives of social justice, ecological sustainability, community health, and democratic governance.

**Levkoe, C. Z., Hammelman, C., Reynolds, K., Brown, X., Chappell, M. J., Salvador, R., & Wheeler, B. (2020). Scholar-activist perspectives on radical food geography: collaborating through food justice and food sovereignty praxis. *Human Geography*, 13(3), 293-304.**  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1942778620962036>

Calls for a collaboration between food justice activists and academics to create a broader and more accurate perspective of radical food systems geography. Also identifies and discusses key emerging themes of radical food geography including an understanding of history and power; importance of space and place; and a call for researchers to more deeply engage in radical food systems change.

**London, J. K., Cutts, B. B., Schwarz, K., Schmidt, L., & Cadenasso, M. L. (2021). Unearthing the entangled roots of urban agriculture. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 38(1), 205-220.**  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-020-10158-x>

Using interview results, identifies three different roots of urban agriculture (UA) movements in Sacramento, California: justice, health and market. Authors discuss how racial capitalism impacts each type differently and may especially disadvantage justice-rooted UA projects. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Mares, T. M., & Alkon, A. H. (2011). Mapping the food movement: Addressing inequality and neoliberalism. *Environment and Society: Advances in Research*, 2(1), 68-86.**  
<https://doi.org/10.3167/ares.2011.020105>

Traces- through literature- contemporary social movements centered on food to advocate that movements can be strengthened by a food sovereignty paradigm and policy that dismantles the corporate food regime. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

## Models, Frameworks, & Theory

**Maudrie, T. L., Colón-Ramos, U., Harper, K. M., Jock, B. W., & Gittelsohn, J. (2021). A scoping review of the use of Indigenous food sovereignty principles for intervention and future directions. *Current Developments in Nutrition*, 5(7), 1-22. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cdn/nzab093>**

Reviews the impact of using an Indigenous food sovereignty (IFS) approach to health interventions. Provides examples of studies using an IFS lens and explains four principles of IFS that emerged from the authors' literature review: the importance of community involvement and ownership; knowledge of traditional foodways; culturally appropriate food availability; and environmental sustainability.

**McBride III, & Lee A. (2017). Racial imperialism and food traditions. In A. Barnhill, M. Budolfson & T. Doggett (Eds.), *The Oxford handbook of food ethics* (pp. 333-344). Oxford University Press.**

Draws questions of race into food ethics. The author argues that race must be included in discussion on food ethics and that racial partisanship in the sale and marketing and consumption of foods should be renounced.

**McClintock, N. (2018a). Cultivating (a) sustainability capital: Urban agriculture, ecogentrification, and the uneven valorization of social reproduction. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers*, 108(2), 579-590. <https://doi.org/10.1080/24694452.2017.1365582>**

Discusses the impacts of urban agriculture on ecogentrification – the implementation of an environmental agenda that produces space for progressively more affluent users – and argues that the cultural capital resulting from household-scale urban agriculture is unevenly valorized and creates social problems such as racialized othering and rent gaps. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**McClintock, N. (2018b). Urban agriculture, racial capitalism, and resistance in the settler-colonial city. *Geography Compass*, 12(6), e12373. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gec3.12373>**

Uses racial capitalism as an analytical framework to demonstrate how urban agriculture, capitalist development, and racial difference work through one another, creating contradictory motivations and outcomes in urban agriculture.

**McCutcheon, P. (2021). Growing Black food on sacred land: Using Black liberation theology to imagine an alternative Black agrarian future. *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, 39(5), 887-905. <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F02637758211032975>**

Uses the concept of Black liberation theory, which is based on the idea that God called for freedom for Black people, to make a case for studying spirituality as a component of Black people's experiences of food and agriculture.

**Meals, K. (2012). Nurturing the seeds of food justice: Unearthing the impact of institutionalized racism on access to healthy food in urban African American communities. *The Scholar*, 15(1), 97–138. <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/47210077.pdf>**

Presents the food justice framework as an essential medium for addressing pervasive and enduring food system inequality within African American communities.



## Models, Frameworks, & Theory

Meek, D., & Tarlau, R. (2015). Critical food systems education and the question of race. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 131–135. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.021>

Confronts the issue of defining good food and the discrepancies associated with that definition. Examines racial assumptions in food systems education, providing an alternative educational framework as a proposed solution.

Meter, K. (2021). *Building community food webs*. Island Press.

Describes how community food webs strengthen entire communities on multiple scales by engaging with and fostering relationships between residents, farmers, businesses, and other food systems organizers. Includes a chapter on using traditional wisdom to recover from plantation agriculture.

Mihesuah, D. (2017). Searching for Haknip Achukma (Good Health): Challenges to Food Sovereignty Initiatives in Oklahoma. *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*, 41(3), 9–30. <https://doi.org/10.17953/aicrj.41.3.mihesuah>

Uses an idealized food sovereignty framework to discuss the inequitable food system experiences of Indigenous tribes throughout Oklahoma. Creating self-sufficient food systems that reinvigorate traditional foodways demand recognition of a complex history fraught with politics, racism, dispossession, and violence. Tribal autonomy and the ability to eat safe, nutritious foods will only result from understanding systemic injustices and committing to a healthy environment through government regulation and financial security. [Cultural Foodways and Storytelling]

Montalvo, M. F. G. (2015). To the American food justice movements: A critique that is also an offering. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 125–129. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.017>

Provides an inside perspective on how certain cultural practices within American food justice movements perpetuate oppression in the very organizations that are fighting to end such oppression. The author suggests a shift in focus to include more activist involvement in cultural work. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

Montenegro de Wit, M. (2021). *Abolitionist agroecology, food sovereignty and pandemic prevention*. Daraja Press; *Monthly Review Essays*. <https://darajapress.com/publication/abolitionist-agroecology-food-sovereignty-and-pandemic-prevention>

Employs the COVID-19 pandemic and the threat of pandemic broadly as a medium to examine the racialized nature of food systems and to advocate for a diversified abolitionist agroecology.

Montenegro de Wit, M. (2021). What grows from a pandemic? Toward an abolitionist agroecology. *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, 48(1), 99–136, <https://doi.org/10.1080/03066150.2020.1854741>

Proposes that agroecology, specifically abolitionist agroecology, has ecological and social functions that can heal racialized vulnerabilities in the dominant agrifood system and dismantle exploitation through growing relationships and institutions that affirm life.

## Models, Frameworks, & Theory

**Moore, K., & Swisher, M. E. (2015). The food movement: Growing white privilege, diversity, or empowerment? *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 115–119. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.013>**

Introduces the empowerment model as an effective effort to fight food injustice within non-racial- minority communities and communities of color.

**Noll, S. E. (2020). Local food as social change: Food sovereignty as a radical new ontology. *Argumenta*, 5(2), 215-230. <https://doi.org/10.14275/2465-2334/202010.nol>**

Presents the argument that ontology (a set of concepts in a subject area that shows their properties and relations between them) and ontological analyses are critical for fully understanding local food movements. The author provides an overview of the justice frameworks and ontological orientations that inform food security and food justice initiatives.

**Pahk, Sh. (2022). Who is ruining farmers markets? Crowds, fraud, and the fantasy of “real food.” *Agriculture and Human Values*, 39, 19–31. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-021-10233-x>**

Locates farmer’s markets as central to the fantasy of “real food,” an unassumingly exclusionary and romantic discourse as part of the regressive agrarian imaginary. The text concludes with a call to create new food imaginaries centered on justice.

**Passidomo, C. (2013). Going “beyond food”: Confronting structures of injustice in food systems research and praxis. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 3(4), 89–93. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2013.034.009>**

Calls for food systems researchers, writers, and activists to respond to food insecurity and other injustices by focusing on the systems and structures that perpetuate inequality rather than by solely advocating for providing people with more and better food.

**Passidomo, C. (2014). Whose right to (farm) the city? Race and food justice activism in post-Katrina New Orleans. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 31(3), 385–396. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-014-9490-x>**

Examines how food sovereignty discourses and activism interact with and affect low income communities of color in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina, with the goal of understanding whether discourses help or hinder pre-existing efforts to alleviate hunger, overcome racism, and promote social justice. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Paul, K. L., Carlson, H. A., Weatherwax, M. L. P., Caplins, L., Falcon, C., Carter, C. J., & Ruppel, K. T. (2023). The Piikani Well-being Project: Indigenous-led metrics and mapping to improve human and agricultural system health within the Amskapi Piikani Blackfoot Nation. *Environment and Planning F*, 2(1-2), 203-228. <https://doi.org/10.1177/26349825231154869>**

Details the qualitative and quantitative methodologies used in the Amskapi Piikani Nation’s first well- being index (PWI). This index is driven by Indigenous-led statistics and knowledge to measure 80 variables, many of which encompass agricultural and food sovereignty. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

## Models, Frameworks, & Theory

**Raskind, I.G. (2020). Hunger does discriminate: Addressing structural racism and economic inequality in food insecurity research. *American Journal of Public Health, 110(9)*, 1264-1265. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2020.305841>**

Explains how food insecurity persists due to structural inequality. Calls for researchers to adopt methods that elevate the voices of those affected by food insecurity, that recognize the impacts of trauma caused by food insecurity, and acknowledge that health must be a key component in all policy sectors.

**Reese, A. M., & Cooper, D. (2021). Making spaces something like freedom. *ACME: An International Journal for Critical Geographies, 20(4)*, 450-459. <https://acme-journal.org/index.php/acme/article/view/2024>**

Explores Black feminist women's racial justice leadership and the impact of their work on food justice and food sovereignty movements. Looks at how Black feminism is used on both personal and political levels to work towards a more just food system.

**Reese, A. M., & Sbicca, J. (2022). Food and carcerality: From confinement to abolition. *Food and Foodways, 30(1-2)*, 1-15. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07409710.2022.2030931>**

This article bridges the connection between food justice work and the abolition movement by describing the efforts of incarcerated people to abolish the carceral (nature of a prison) practices that secure food systems labor. It reimagines food justice as an anti-carceral movement, eliminating violent control and the penal and plantation logic that permeates U.S. food systems.

**Resler, M. L., & Hagolani-Albov, S. E. (2021). Augmenting agroecological urbanism: the intersection of food sovereignty and food democracy. *Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems, 45(3)*, 320-343. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21683565.2020.1811829>**

Investigates the addition of food democracy to an existing discourse of food sovereignty present in conceptualizations of urban agroecology in Seattle, Washington. Identifies efficacy and deliberation as missing dimensions in the food sovereignty framework to argue for the direct inclusion of food democracy into agroecological urbanism frameworks.

**Reynolds, K., Block, D., Hammelman, C., Jones, B., Gilbert, J., & Herrera, H. (2020). Envisioning radical food geographies: Shared learning and praxis through the Food Justice Scholar-Activist/ Activist-Scholar Community of Practice. *Human Geography, 13(3)*, 277-292. <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F1942778620951934>**

Examines the evolution and practice of a Food Justice Scholar-Activist/Activist-Scholar Community of Practice focusing on the pluralistic sharing of power and knowledge and using radical geography (geographic research that tries to understand social and spatial problems and find solutions). Recommendations are offered for engaging in food justice scholarship, activism, and radical geography.

## Models, Frameworks, & Theory

Rignall, K. E., Tanaka, K., Velandia, M., Trejo-Pech, C., Del Brocco, A., Messer, N., & Cuellar, T. (2022). The practice of food justice: How food hubs negotiate race and place in the Eastern United States. *Culture, Agriculture, Food and Environment*, 44(2), 132-142. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cuag.12302>

As alternative food movements have inadvertently perpetuated the inequalities they seek to challenge, this article scrutinizes justice-oriented food hubs on their ability to integrate racial justice into their operations. It examines whether the financial pressures of implementing alternative approaches within market-driven frameworks undermine efforts to prioritize racial justice goals. It introduces the concept of a "justice trap," arising from a failure to articulate the racial justice implications of operating within market logics. The "justice trap" illustrates how justice-oriented food hubs can become entangled in constraints and presumptions similar to the "local trap," which assumes that local-scale initiatives inherently lead to a socially just food system.

Rodman-Alvarez, S., & Colasanti, K. (2019). *Measuring racial equity in the food system: Established and suggested metrics*. Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems.

Identifies metrics that can be or are currently being used to measure racial equity in the food system. This set of metrics can be used to track progress towards an equitable food system at organizational, local, and state levels. The authors divide the metrics into four themes: food access, food and farm business, food chain labor, and food movement.

Rosenberg, N. A., & Cohen, N. (2017). Let them eat kale: The misplaced narrative of food access. *Fordham Urban Law Journal*, 45(4), 1091-1120. <https://ir.lawnet.fordham.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2742&context=ulj>

Law paper exploring how and why food access has become a policy issue. Discusses the historic narrative of food access and how persistent policies to increase food access (such as food retail development projects) often fail to address key issues like reducing diet-related health disparities.

Ruelle, M. L. (2017). Ecological Relations and Indigenous Food Sovereignty in Standing Rock. *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*, 41(3), 113-125. <https://doi.org/10.17953/aicrj.41.3.ruelle>

Uses experiences from the Standing Rock Nation of the northern Great Plains to analyze Indigenous perspectives on the sacrality of ecological relationships. Explains how traditional foodways and restorative ecological relationships can contribute to food sovereignty, sustainability, and health security.

Sbicca, J. (2012). Growing food justice by planting an anti-oppression foundation: Opportunities and obstacles for a budding social movement. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 29(4), 455-466. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10460-012-9363-0>

Describes how the food justice movement critiques structural oppression responsible for injustices throughout the agrifood system. The article provides a detailed case study of the People's Grocery, a food justice organization in West Oakland, California, to show how anti-oppression ideology provides the foundation upon which food justice activists mobilize. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

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**Sbicca, J. (2015b). Solidarity and sweat equity: For reciprocal food justice research. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 63–67. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.004>**

Offers an empathetic approach to food systems research that stresses solidarity, reciprocity, and sweat equity between researchers and their subjects (communities and nonprofits). Criticizes the traditional extractive research model and argues that researchers play an active role in advancing food justice through their ability to provide sweat equity. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

**Shostak, S. (2023). Food and inequality. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 49(1), 359-378. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-soc-031021-112747>**

Justifies the importance of studying food from a sociological perspective by relating food to the production of various inequalities. Engages in a literature review of food access and food insecurity, emphasizing their impact on health and how local environments, intersecting identities, and societal perceptions of food influence them. Additionally, it considers the food justice and food sovereignty movements as models to challenge inequality within the industrial food system, emphasizing the need for sociological research on food system inequality.

**Siegner, A., Sowerwine, J., & Acey, C. (2018). Does urban agriculture improve food security? Examining the nexus of food access and distribution of urban produced foods in the United States: A systematic review. *Sustainability*, 10(9), 2988. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su10092988>**

Critically analyzes and provides a systematic overview of the literature on urban food systems to understand the impact of urban-produced foods on food access and security. Points out gaps in the academic research that would benefit from further study and provides recommendations for researchers, policymakers, and participants in urban agriculture.

**Simms Hipp, J., Gauthier, J. K., & Kowalkowski, B. (2019, September 16). *Food sovereignty and the role of Extension: Partnerships that work* [Webinar]. Racial Equity in the Food System Workgroup. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/food-sovereignty-and-the-role-of-extension-webinar>**

Introduces the principle of Tribal food sovereignty and describes how First Nations communities implement traditional agricultural practices to shape their food system. Panelists also share an example of a collaborative partnership between University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension and the College of Menominee Nation to promote Menominee food sovereignty.

**Slocum, R. (2006). Anti-racist practice and the work of community food organizations. *Antipode*, 38(2), 327–349. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8330.2006.00582.x>**

Calls attention to the unacknowledged white privilege behind community food organizations. Stipulates that Whiteness needs to be critically analyzed, particularly when working on projects that impact communities of color.

## Models, Frameworks, & Theory

**Slocum, R. (2007). Whiteness, space, and alternative food practice. *Geoforum*, 38(3), 520–533. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2006.10.006>**

The author uses feminist and materialist theories to analyze how Whiteness is produced spatially by progressive efforts to increase food access, support farmers, and provide organic food to consumers. Reveals the transformative potential of Whiteness while also exploring its exclusionary capacity. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Slocum, R. (2011). Race in the study of food. *Progress in Human Geography*, 35(3), 303-327. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0309132510378335>**

Proposes that researchers explicitly use race and racial identity theories in research literature that encompasses food system processes- the production, harvest, distribution, processing, and consumption of food.

**Slocum, R., & Cadieux, K. V. (2015). Notes on the practice of food justice in the U.S.: Understanding and confronting trauma and inequity. *Journal of Political Ecology*, 22, 27–52. <https://journals.uair.arizona.edu/index.php/JPE/article/view/21077>**

Describes how, among practitioners and scholars, there has been an enthusiastic surge in the use of the term food justice but a vagueness on the particulars. The authors argue that vagueness manifests in overly general statements about ending oppression or morphs into outright conflation of the dominant food movement's work with food justice. In focusing on trauma and inequity in the food system, the authors urge scholars and practitioners to be clear and accountable in their food justice practice. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Smith, B. J. (2019a). Building emancipatory food power: Freedom Farms, Rocky Acres, and the struggle for food justice. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 8(4), 33-43. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2019.084.009>**

Explains how the pursuit of food justice is related to food power and involves not only dismantling inequitable power structures but also creating emancipatory ones. The author uses two cases of Black farm projects, one historic and one contemporary, to explore this dual process and discuss implications for the future of the food justice movement. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Smith, B. J. (2019b). Food justice, intersectional agriculture, and the triple food movement. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 36(4), 825-835. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-019-09945-y>**

Uses the lens of Nancy Fraser's "triple movement framework" to interpret food justice as an emancipatory discourse. Focuses specifically on Black farmers and queer people. Provides case studies of people working to counteract structural inequities around race, class, gender, sexuality, agriculture, and food. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]



## Models, Frameworks, & Theory

**Sowerwine, J., Mucioki, M., Sarna, D., & Hillman, L. (2019). Reframing food security by and for Native American communities: A case study among Tribes in the Klamath River Basin of Oregon and California. *Food Security*, 11(3), 579–607. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-019-00925-y>**

Examines attributes of food security in Native American communities in the Klamath River Basin of southern Oregon and northern California through an in-depth case study among the Karuk, Yurok, Hoopa and Klamath Tribes. Results suggest the need to expand food security definitions and measurements more broadly in Native American communities, incorporating more culturally relevant measures.

**Sowerwine, J., Sarna-Wojcicki, D., Mucioki, M., Hillman, L., Lake, F. K., & Friedman, E. (2019). Enhancing food sovereignty: A five-year collaborative tribal-university research and extension project in California and Oregon. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 9(B), 167-190. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2019.09B.013>**

Discusses the process used to develop a community-based research approach among three Tribes in Oregon and California, university researchers, and local non-tribal organizations. The article shares reflections on the processes that were used to co-create project objectives, goals, and activities, and how unforeseen challenges were managed and overcome. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Sustainable Food Systems Initiative. (2018-2024). *Food literacy for all* [Course lecture and panel recordings]. <https://sites.lsa.umich.edu/sustainablefoodsystems/category/food-literacy-for-all/>**

A collection of lecture and panel discussion recordings from a University of Michigan community- academic partnership course. Featuring national and global leaders, these recordings highlight scholarship that connects theory and practice to build food systems that are more equitable, health-promoting, and sustainable. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Thompson, D. & Carter, A. (2022). Intersections between rural studies and food justice in the U.S.: Some implications for today and the future. *Food, Culture & Society*, 27(3), 714–733. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15528014.2022.2138319>**

Presents a combined analysis of rural and food justice studies in order to challenge structural and intersectional injustices and discriminatory academic practices by producing a new type of rural scholarship.

**Thompson, P. B. (2015). *From field to fork: Food ethics for everyone*. Oxford University Press.**

Provides a comprehensive philosophical approach to moral issues in the production, processing, distribution, and consumption of food and examines the reemergence of food ethics and related food social movements. Chapter 2 is specifically focused on food ethics and social justice.

## Models, Frameworks, & Theory

**Toussaint, E. (2021). Black urban ecologies and structural extermination. *Harvard Environmental Law Review*, 45, 447-501. <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3874097>**

Introduces and explains the concept of structural extermination in urban food systems; a framework that describes socio-ecological and politico-economic systems change processes in Black urban geographies. Structural extermination operates across three dimensions in Black urban geographies: exploitation, expropriation, and erasure. This analysis further reveals how urban agriculture initiatives that are imbued with racial capitalist norms and neoliberal policies will fail to mitigate the structural oppression that drives food insecurity in Black urban landscapes.

**Usher, K. M. (2015). Valuing all knowledges through an expanded definition of access. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 109–114. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.018>**

This commentary calls for an expanded view of objective and perceived food access to gain a more complete and accurate result from policies. To achieve this goal, the term access is broken into five categories: acceptability, accessibility, accommodation, affordability, and availability.

**W.K. Kellogg Foundation (2014). *What is food equity?* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kCDfEnyjhII>**

Examines the meaning of food equity through the lenses of different food systems leaders. Focuses specifically on Detroit, Michigan and how people from all backgrounds should be allowed access to healthy, affordable, culturally appropriate food.

**Weiler, A. M., Hergesheimer, C., Brisbois, B., Wittman, H., Yassi, A., & Spiegel, J. M. (2014). Food sovereignty, food security and health equity: A meta-narrative mapping exercise. *Health Policy and Planning*, 30(8), 1078-1092. <https://doi.org/10.1093/heapol/czu109>**

Explores the state of knowledge of relationships between health equity (health inequalities that are socially produced) and the concepts of food security and food sovereignty within food systems, finding that health equity is much more commonly combined with food security.

**Werkheiser, I., & Piso, Z. (Eds.). (2017). *Food justice in US and global contexts: Bringing theory and practice together*. Springer.**

Includes perspectives from a series of interdisciplinary workshops on issues of food justice in a variety of contexts. Contains perspectives from philosophy, anthropology, economics, gender and sexuality studies, geography, history, literary criticism, philosophy and sociology, as well as the human dimensions of agricultural and environmental sciences.

**White, A. F. (2014). *Plowed under: Food policy protests and performance in New Deal America*. Indiana University Press.**

The author provides a narrative of the theatrical strategies used by consumers, farmers, agricultural laborers, and the federal government to negotiate competing rights to food while highlighting the moral contradictions of capitalist society in times of economic crisis. Each of the events in the book are framed as performances where conceptions of morality and citizenship were acted out, often along lines marked by class, race, and gender.

## Models, Frameworks, & Theory

**Whyte, K. P. (2016). Indigenous food sovereignty, renewal and U.S. settler colonialism. In M. Rawlinson & C. Ward (Eds.), *The Routledge Handbook of Food Ethics*, (pp. 354-365). Routledge.**

Discusses several criticisms of definitions of food sovereignty that embrace impractical ideals such as total food self-sufficiency, and then transitions to outline the ecological value of food, settler colonialism, and the framing of food sovereignty as a strategic process for Indigenous communities.

**Williams, J. M. & Holt-Giménez, E. (Eds.) (2017). *Land justice: Re-imagining land, food, and the commons in the United States*. Food First. <https://archive.foodfirst.org/land-justice-re-imagining-land-food-and-the-commons/>**

Acknowledges essential strides in the struggles for agrarian reform while claiming that food system transformation will only happen when strands of the food movement join together to advocate for land justice. Additionally, it explores the history of land theft, dispossession, and consolidation while looking at alternative ways toward democratized land justice based on redistributive policies and cooperative ownership models. [Land: Loss, Access, & Rights]

**Yakini, M. (2014, December 6). *Food, race, and justice* [Video]. TEDxMuskegon Conference. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=miukaKDL-Cs>**

Malik Yakini talks about the many ways racism causes inequity in the food system by creating structural barriers for people of color. Yakini gives examples from his hometown of Detroit, Michigan. He also includes suggestions for creating a more equitable food system, such as changing institutional policies and practices that uphold racism and supporting people of color in leadership roles. [Place, Location, & Community-based Experiences]

**Yamashita, L., & Robinson, D. (2016). Making visible the people who feed us: Educating for critical food literacy through multicultural texts. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 6(2), 269–281. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2016.062.011>**

Food systems education has grown in the United States, but many of these programs do not explicitly focus on the structural inequities that shape food systems and the experiences of food workers. The authors propose “critical food literacy” as a means for confronting these inequities and creating a more just food system. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

## Place, Location, & Community-Based Experiences

**Alkon, A. H., & Cadji, J. (2018). Sowing seeds of displacement: Gentrification and food justice in Oakland, CA. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 44(1), 108-123. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2427.12684>**

Argues that food justice organizations working on healthy food access may unwittingly create green gentrification—the development of green spaces to draw in new and likely affluent residents. Green gentrification is described as a racialized process tied to cultural foodways.

**Alkon, A. H., Kato, Y., & Sbicca, J. (2020). *A recipe for gentrification: Food, power, and resistance in the city*. New York University Press.**

Examines—through examples from large and mid-size U.S. cities—how gentrification influences the urban food landscape. The authors work across a wide range of food enterprises to assess the impact on low-income people and their neighborhoods.

**Anguelovski, I. (2016). Healthy food stores, greenlining and food gentrification: Contesting new forms of privilege, displacement, and locally unwanted land uses in racially mixed neighborhoods. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 39(6), 1209-1230. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2427.12299>**

Employs the concept of "supermarket greenlining," the idea that supermarkets contribute to exclusion and displacement in diverse neighborhoods, to show how food venues can contribute to socio-spatial inequality. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Aptekar, S., & Myers, J. S. (2020). The tale of two community gardens: Green aesthetics versus food justice in the big apple. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 37(3), 779–792. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-019-10011-w>**

Compares community gardens in two food-insecure New York City neighborhoods- one that is undergoing gentrification and one that is not. Analyzes how gentrification impacts perspectives and ideologies around community gardening as well as interactions among gardeners and other community members.

**Baker, E. A., Schootman, M., Barnidge, E., & Kelly, C. (2006). The role of race and poverty in access to foods that enable individuals to adhere to dietary guidelines. *Preventing Chronic Disease*, 3(3), A76. [https://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2006/jul/05\\_0217.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2006/jul/05_0217.htm)**

Questions access and the spatial distribution of food options, to address whether all racial communities have equal access to foods to make healthy dietary choices and avoid chronic diseases. [Health, Nutrition, & Wellness]

**Bernabo, D. (2016). *Food systems: Systemic racism and urban renewal in the Hill District* [Video]. Vimeo. <https://vimeo.com/ondemand/fsch4>**

Examines the history of Pittsburgh's Hill District during the early and mid 20th century. Redlining throughout the city of Pittsburgh created a foundation for racial discrimination in the Hill District. Discusses how these early forms of racial segregation have created lasting impact on the Hill District and the rest of the city and how this affects who has access to food.

## Place, Location, & Community-Based Experiences

**Bernard-Carreno, R. (2014, March 11). *The underlying racism of America's food system*, TEDxManhattan Conference. [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r0XG-ETx5fk>**

Regina Bernard-Carreno talks about the lack of healthy food options in her urban New York neighborhood and her “hunt” for good food options and initiatives in surrounding neighborhoods. She shares her experiences of this “hunt” as well as lessons learned for creating an inclusive food movement, which must start by including voices from the ground up. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Bower, K. M., Thorpe, R. J., Jr., Rohde, C., & Gaskin, D. J. (2014). *The intersection of neighborhood racial segregation, poverty, and urbanicity and its impact on food store availability in the United States. Preventive Medicine, 58, 33–39. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2013.10.010>***

Utilizes data from the 2000 U.S. Census and 2001 InfoUSA to examine the availability of food stores in a neighborhood based on three factors: its racial and ethnic composition, poverty rates, and urbanicity. Results show no association between rural supermarket availability and neighborhood poverty or racial/ethnic makeup, but do indicate that high poverty neighborhoods have fewer supermarkets. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Brinkley, C., Raj, S., & Horst, M. (2017). *Culturing food deserts: Recognizing the power of community-based solutions. Built Environment, 43(3), 328–342. <https://doi.org/10.2148/benv.43.3.328>***

When an area is designated a food desert, the typical policy response is to build a new supermarket. However, the authors argue that residents who live in food deserts have often developed their own ways to access affordable healthy food and that supermarket interventions could actually disrupt low-cost healthy food options in some cases. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Burga, H. F., & Stoscheck, C. (2017). *Does the Minnesota Food Access Planning Guide address food justice and equity? A content analysis of policy language. Built Environment, 43(3), 376–389. <https://doi.org/10.2148/benv.43.3.376>***

Analysis of policy language finds that food justice and equity are minimally addressed in the Minnesota Food Access Planning Guide. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Burt, K. G., Mayer, G., & Paul, R. (2020). *A systematic, mixed studies review of the outcomes of community gardening participation related to food justice. Local Environment, 26(1), 17–42. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13549839.2020.1861589>***

Analyzed 31 qualitative, quantitative, and mixed-method studies of community gardens out of a sample of more than 275 community garden articles to synthesize results across a set of social and dietary benefits. The synthesis showed clear social benefits for participants of community gardens; however, the dietary benefits were less evident. [Health, Wellness, & Nutrition]

## Place, Location, & Community-Based Experiences

**Butterfield, K. L. (2020). Neighborhood composition and community garden locations: The effect of ethnicity, income, and education. *Sociological Perspectives*, 63(5), 738-763. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0731121420908902>**

Analyzes the relationship between neighborhood demographics and the location of community gardens in New York City to find an increased number of gardens in communities with higher aggregate concentrations of Black and/or Latino residents, lower income residents, and well-educated residents, regardless of ethnicity or income. These findings align with qualitative research on the motivations behind garden development, which vary by community composition.

**Butterfield, K. L. (2023). Modeling community garden participation: How locations and frames shape participant demographics. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 40(3), 1067-1085. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-022-10406-2>**

Investigates the factors that influence participation in community gardens by considering the extent to which community garden frames and location simultaneously shape participant demographics. Additionally, it proposes a conceptual model to suggest that community garden participation is an iterative process of framing, accessibility, and representation situated within the surrounding community.

**Butterfield, K. L., & Ramírez, A. S. (2021). Framing food access: Do community gardens inadvertently reproduce inequality? *Health Education & Behavior*, 48(2), 160-168. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1090198120950617>**

Evaluates the framing of community garden priorities to understand how a particular framing can resonate with food-insecure populations and encourage or discourage their participation in alternative food spaces. Identifies six core frames: greater good, community orientation, healthy food access, food donation, self-empowerment, and symbolic food labels, to suggest that these frames can promote inclusivity while potentially alienating food-insecure populations from participating in community gardens.

**Chatelain, M. (2016). The miracle of the golden arches: Race and fast food in Los Angeles. *Pacific Historical Review*, 85(3), 325–353. <https://doi.org/10.1525/phr.2016.85.3.325>**

Discusses McDonald's restaurants' discriminatory policies toward Black franchise owners during the years between the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. in 1968 and the Los Angeles riots in 1992. The article looks into how the "redlining" of these McDonald's restaurants during this time period affected the poor and minority areas of Los Angeles. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Chavis, D. (N.D.) Black Space Matters [Video]. YouTube. [https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLeFFWaDyfVMn\\_9hPxrTHkLpO6U3i8UAYR&si=eNIJXKWxxuLIQEPZ](https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLeFFWaDyfVMn_9hPxrTHkLpO6U3i8UAYR&si=eNIJXKWxxuLIQEPZ)**

In the series "Black Space Matters," Duron Chavis, an urban farmer, activist, and food justice advocate, interviews local community leaders in Richmond, Virginia. He explores the themes of food insecurity and urban farming for his "Resiliency Garden" project that engages discussions centered on food justice, environmental racism, Black space, and various modes of creativity, care, and healing for BIPOC folks. [Identity Politics and Experiences]



## Place, Location, & Community-Based Experiences

**Chennault, C., Klavitter, L., & Sutton, L. (2019). Visceral encounters: A political ecology of urban land, food, and housing in Dubuque, Iowa. *Social Sciences*, 8(4), 122. <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci8040122>**

Looks at community gardens in Dubuque, Iowa and the experiences of marginalized communities participating in neighborhood revitalization efforts and the accompanying food, land, and housing issues influenced by race. Authors interview residents and analyze conversations using a Political Ecology of the Body framework.

**Clark, J. K., Freedgood, J., Irish, A., Hodgson, K., & Raja, S. (2017). Fail to include, plan to exclude: Reflections on local governments' readiness for building equitable community food systems. *Built Environment*, 43(3), 315–327. <https://doi.org/10.2148/benv.43.3.315>**

Examines the importance of addressing systemic challenges in communities, such as historic and cultural divides, racial disparities, and poverty, in order to most effectively build equitable food systems that benefit underserved community members.

**Cohen, N. (2019). SNAP at the community scale: How neighborhood characteristics affect participation and food access. *American Journal of Public Health*, 109(12), 1646-1651. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2019.305363>**

Uses demographic and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) data from New York City to illustrate urban neighborhood characteristics that affect participation in the SNAP program. [Food Assistance & Public Assistance Programs]

**Cohen, N., & Reynolds, K. (2014). Urban agriculture policy making in New York's "new political spaces": Strategizing for a participatory and representative system. *Journal of Planning and Education Research*, 34(2), 221–234. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0739456X14526453>**

Examines policies, plans, and research strategies related to urban agriculture in New York City. The study shows that urban agriculture resource needs remain and that associated race- and class-based disparities continue to be present.

**Cooksey-Stowers, K., Schwartz, M. B., & Brownell, K. D. (2017). Food swamps predict obesity rates better than food deserts in the United States. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 14(11), 1366. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph14111366>**

Investigates the effect food swamps have on obesity rates to find that the presence of a food swamp is a stronger predictor of obesity rates than the absence of full-service grocery stores.

**Davison, D. (2017). *How urban agriculture is transforming Detroit* [Video]. TED Conferences. [https://www.ted.com/talks/devita\\_davison\\_how\\_urban\\_agriculture\\_is\\_transforming\\_detroit](https://www.ted.com/talks/devita_davison_how_urban_agriculture_is_transforming_detroit)**

TED Talk on the transformation of Detroit as the capital of American industry in the 1950s to the Detroit of today. Shows how Detroiters are transforming their city to become a sustainable, healthy metropolis with over 1,500 farms across the city. Growing food together builds a sense of community as well as provides healthy, fresh food to families and neighbors.

## Place, Location, & Community-Based Experiences

**DeNunzio, M., Serrano, E., Kraak, V., Chase, M., & Misyak, S. (2023). A feasibility study of the community health worker model for garden-based food systems programming. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 13(1), 215-233. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2023.131.005>**

Examines the feasibility of utilizing a community health worker model to deliver garden-based food systems programming in underserved communities, particularly among Black, Indigenous, and people of color, for Virginia Cooperative Extension (VCE). Finds that this model could expand culturally relevant food system programming, enhance inclusion, and foster interdisciplinary collaboration across VCE. [Models, Frameworks, and Theory]

**Ehrenfeucht, R. (2016). Designing fair and effective street vending policy: It's time for a new approach. *Cityscape*, 18(1), 11-26. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26328238>**

Examines three key assumptions regarding street vending regulations using three research projects. Findings suggest that cities would benefit from having fewer food truck regulations if planning were enhanced to integrate commerce from these trucks into a wider variety of urban activities. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Finley, R. (2013, February). Ron Finley: A guerilla gardener in South Central LA [Video]. TED Conferences. [https://www.ted.com/talks/ron\\_finley\\_a\\_guerrilla\\_gardener\\_in\\_south\\_central\\_la](https://www.ted.com/talks/ron_finley_a_guerrilla_gardener_in_south_central_la)**

Ron Finley, a native of South Central Los Angeles, discusses the importance of paying it forward to decrease the number of food deserts in his community. Finley started planting a “food forest” along the curb in the front of his home. Not too long after, members of the community started complaining about this food forest, and Finley was issued a citation. This citation led to a public outcry for environmental justice, and the city council president raised a motion to amend the Residential Parkway Landscaping Guidelines and terminate fining for vegetable gardens. Finley’s garden project has expanded to about 20 gardens throughout the city, and it not only provides neighborhood residents with access to fresh fruits and vegetables but also engages community members to participate in growing food to feed themselves and their neighbors. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Freudenberg, N., Silver, M., Hirsch, L., & Cohen, N. (2016). The good food jobs nexus: A strategy for promoting health, employment, and economic development. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 6(2), 283-301. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2016.062.020>**

Although the rapidly growing food sector in the United States has created jobs, most of those jobs are minimum-wage positions with no opportunity for advancement. By creating “good food jobs,” cities not only increase employment but also improve working conditions for food workers and increase access to healthy and affordable food. The authors use New York City as an example of a city where good food jobs are increasing and recommend strategies for other cities. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

## Place, Location, & Community-Based Experiences

**Gaddis, J. E., Coplen, A. K., Clark-Barol, M., Martin, A., Barrett, C. K., & Lubowicki, L. (2020).** Incorporating local foods into low-income families' home-cooking practices: The critical role of sustained economic subsidies. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 10(1), 1-16. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2020.101.019>

Demonstrates how local foods can be made more accessible to low-income consumers via community-based nutrition projects. Authors use Photovoice methodology to evaluate two diet-related health programs in Madison, Wisconsin and Portland, Oregon as examples. Authors find that low-income families' food provisioning practices were influenced by learning kitchen competence, developing quality social relationships, and gaining positive associations of fresh, local food. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Galt, R. E., Gray, L. C., & Hurley, P. (2014).** Subversive and interstitial food spaces: Transforming selves, societies, and society-environment relations through urban agriculture and foraging. *Local Environment*, 19(2), 133-146. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13549839.2013.832554>

Editorial discussing subversive and interstitial food spaces and exploring the innovative ways urban and suburban land is being used in relation to food.

**Gillespie, C. J. (2023).** *Building equity in the NC food system through community practice* [Policy brief]. Committee on Racial Equity in the Food System. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1coO7qP4zVgqgrQHf4j3lviepYe25BTgZ/view>

This policy memorandum addresses challenges and opportunities within the North Carolina (NC) food system, specifically at North Carolina State University, emphasizing the need for strategic partnerships and community-driven initiatives within extension work.

**Governors State. (2021, February 1).** *Examining race in America: Food inequity* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YkmN9fjJVC0>

Presents stories about the inequities in health food access as one segment in a multimedia series entitled "Examining Race in America." A neighborhood in Southland, a suburb just south of Chicago, is used as a primary example.

**Graddy-Lovelace, G. (2023).** Towards abolitionist agrarian geographies of Kentucky. *Environment and Planning E: Nature and Space*, 6(3), 1561-1589. <https://doi.org/10.1177/25148486231187795>

An agrarian geography of Kentucky discusses the state's historical colonial dynamics, including racism in plantation economies, resource extraction, and incarceration systems. It asserts that resistance to these injustices is place-based, encompassing abolitionist agrarian geographies and emerging through local agricultural and food initiatives, bridging urban and rural communities against white supremacy.

## Place, Location, & Community-Based Experiences

**Gripper, A. B., Nethery, R., Cowger, T. L., White, M., Kawachi, I., & Adamkiewicz, G. (2022).** Community solutions to food apartheid: A spatial analysis of community food-growing spaces and neighborhood demographics in Philadelphia. *Social Science & Medicine*, 310. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2022.115221>

Examines the intersections of structural racism and environmental racism in low-income Black neighborhoods in Philadelphia. Findings report that neighborhoods with high concentrations of Black and low-income people have more community gardens and urban farms, and that their agricultural practices may be a strategy of resistance to food apartheid.

**Hagey, A., Rice, S., & Flournoy, R. (2012).** *Growing urban agriculture: Equitable strategies and policies for improving access to healthy food and revitalizing communities.* PolicyLink. [http://www.policylink.org/sites/default/files/URBAN\\_AG\\_FULLREPORT.PDF](http://www.policylink.org/sites/default/files/URBAN_AG_FULLREPORT.PDF)

Examines the growth of urban agriculture in the United States. The authors demonstrate how urban farming has a plethora of benefits for communities, particularly low-income communities and communities of color, including improved access to healthy food, economic growth, and community development.

**Harris, D. A., & Romero, R. (2019).** Race, four farms, and a city: Color blindness and the Austin, TX, urban farm debate. *Humanity & Society*, 43(3), 227–249. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0160597618814880>

Explores how a debate between urban farmers and local community activists over rewriting an outdated farm code exposed issues of race and racial inequality in East Austin, Texas, an area of the city that has seen increased gentrification. Authors also explain how this debate is representative of a larger critique that alternative food movements can be exclusionary and/or harmful towards people of color. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

**Havewala, F. (2021).** The dynamics between the food environment and residential segregation: An analysis of metropolitan areas. *Food Policy*, 103. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2020.102015>

Examines how residential segregation impacts food environments. Using data from cities across the United States, this study addresses food access, quality, and variety to conclude that segregated metropolitan areas have fewer food outlets and residents must travel farther for healthy food.

**Hite, E. B., Perez, D., D'ingeo, D., Boston, Q., & Mitchell, M. (2017).** Intersecting race, space, and place through community gardens. *Annals of Anthropological Practice*, 41(2), 55–66. <https://doi.org/10.1111/napa.12113>

Focuses on a marginalized African American neighborhood in Tallahassee, Florida and its community gardens. Examines how the residents' practice of creating and maintaining community gardens has benefited the community in multiple ways including by connecting neighbors, creating a sense of place for residents, increasing access to healthy food, creating economic opportunities, and resisting systemic racism.

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Horst, M., McClintock, N., & Hoey, L. (2017). The intersection of planning, urban agriculture, and food justice: A review of the literature. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 83(3), 277-295. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01944363.2017.1322914>

Considers how planning for urban agriculture has the potential to foster food justice by benefitting socioeconomically disadvantaged residents, but cautions that urban agriculture can also reinforce and deepen societal inequities or restrict access to land for disadvantaged communities. Suggests key strategies for urban agriculture planners, including using an equity lens to promote food justice. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

Jacobs, A., Slater, F., & LaBombard, E. (2022). *Lowell community food assessment*. Mill City Grows. [https://www.millcitygrows.org/wp-content/uploads/Community-Food-Assessment-FINAL-COMLETE\\_WEB.pdf](https://www.millcitygrows.org/wp-content/uploads/Community-Food-Assessment-FINAL-COMLETE_WEB.pdf)

Assessment conducted by Mill City Grows and REACH LoWELL that evaluates the food system in Lowell, Massachusetts, determines the food security of Lowell residents, and proposes solutions to barriers and challenges to accessing food. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

Jiang, Q., Ghosh, D., Steinbach, S., & Cooksey-Stowers, K. (2023). A longitudinal assessment of racial and ethnic inequities in food environment exposure and retail market concentration. *Public Health Nutrition*, 26(9), 1850-1861. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1368980023001179>

Analyzes geographic trends in the food environment, identifying market concentration, racial and ethnic inequities in food environment exposure, and food retail market concentration at the U.S. census tract level from 2000 to 2019. Findings suggest disparities in food environment exposure and market concentration by race.

Joyner, L., Yagüe, B., Cachelin, A., & Rose, J. (2022). Farms and gardens everywhere but not a bite to eat? A critical geographic approach to food apartheid in Salt Lake City. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 11(2), 67-88. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2022.112.013>

Investigates the legacy of socio-political, economic, and geographic factors that contribute to a contemporary situation of food apartheid in Salt Lake City, Utah. Observing these underlying structural barriers reveals that issues of food insecurity, land ownership, access, and the ability to establish urban agriculture can be contextualized through exclusionary processes like redlining, municipal zoning, and federal agricultural laws.

Kelloway, C., & Buck, M. J. (2022, March 12). *Kickbacks and corporate concentration: How exclusionary discounts limit market access for community-based food businesses* [Conference session]. In *Reforming America's Food Retail Markets conference compendium*, pp. 90-104, New Haven, CT, United States. [https://som.yale.edu/sites/default/files/2023-05/grocery-compendium\\_may2023.pdf](https://som.yale.edu/sites/default/files/2023-05/grocery-compendium_may2023.pdf)

Grocery stores, schools, and other social institutions should have healthful, fresh food from diverse community-based businesses. The case is made that antitrust legal action against exclusive arrangements in food retail could help secure food retail market access for new, BIPOC-owned, and local food producers and foster more equitable food supply chains. Policies that cap slotting fees, create equitable access to capital and land, and diversify food chain infrastructure will also help grow community-based food providers. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

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**Kelly-Reif, K., & Wing, S. (2016). Urban-rural exploitation: An underappreciated dimension of environmental injustice. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 47(A), 350–358. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2016.03.010>**

Examines racial, social, and environmental injustices for rural citizens in eastern North Carolina and near the Fukushima Daiichi site in Japan.

**Kennedy, S. H. (Director). (2007). *The garden* [Film]. Oscilloscope Laboratories.**

Shows the realities of how local and national political processes affect people who are attempting to provide food for their families. The documentary is about a threat by the City of Los Angeles to shut down a beloved 14-acre community garden and the impassioned, organized response from residents who rely on the garden for nourishment and for connecting with others in their community. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Kolb, K. H. (2022). *Retail inequality: Reframing the food desert debate (1st ed.)*. Berkeley University of California Press. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv21r3j31>**

Identifies and examines failed efforts to improve Americans' diets using the frame of healthy food access, highlighting stories from two Black neighborhoods in Greenville, South Carolina. The book outlines the history of deindustrialization, urban public policy, and racism that have created unequal access to healthy food in low income neighborhoods.

**Kornbluh, M., Hallum, S., Wende, M., Ray, J., Herrstadt, Z., & Kaczynski, A. T. (2021). Examining disparities in food access between Historically Black Colleges and Universities and non-Historically Black Colleges and Universities. *American Journal of Health Promotion*, 36(1), 165-168. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08901171211024412>**

Analyzes the population density and socioeconomic status of areas containing Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) versus non-HBCUs and finds that HBCUs are more likely to be in areas of low food access. [Educational Institutions & Extension Services]

**Korsunsky, A. (2020). Putting workers on the map: Agricultural atlases and the Willamette Valley's hidden labor landscape. *Western Historical Quarterly*, 51(4), 409-437. <https://doi.org/10.1093/whq/whaa112>**

Examines Oregon's agricultural atlases from 1878 to 1958 to argue that they depict agricultural abundance as linked to the land's inherent qualities while masking the contributions of racialized and disenfranchised laborers. Offers a reconstruction of contemporary and historical agricultural labor landscapes that address the absence of farmworkers in these spatial representations and provides an alternative narrative through an analysis of Agricultural Census data, historical records, GIS software, maps, worker testimonies, and ethnographic accounts. [Agricultural Production & Food Systems Labor]

**Kwate, N. O. A. (2008). Fried chicken and fresh apples: Racial segregation as a fundamental cause of fast food density in Black neighborhoods. *Health & Place*, 14(1), 32–44. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2007.04.001>**

Discusses the disproportionate access to fast food rather than fresh food options in Black neighborhoods. [Economic Impacts and Markets]



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**Lal, P. (2016). *Appropriating a people's movement: The relationship between gentrification and community gardens in New York City*. [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. Stony Brook University.**

Studies the intersection of community gardens and gentrification in New York City. Postulates that low-income community efforts to build and manage community gardens in the 1970s and 1980s led to increased gentrification in the 1990s and beyond. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Larson, C., Haushalter, A., Buck, T., Campbell, D., Henderson, T., & Schlundt, D. (2013). Development of a community-sensitive strategy to increase availability of fresh fruits and vegetables in Nashville's urban food deserts, 2010–2012. *Preventing Chronic Disease, 10*(125). <https://doi.org/10.5888/pcd10.130008>**

Examines food deserts in Nashville, Tennessee, and their possible health effects on poor and minority communities. The article focuses on five different stores, the racial population surrounding the different stores, and the obesity rates among the various populations. [Health, Wellness, & Nutrition]

**Living, M. S., Wilson, J., Miller, S., Bruine de Bruin, W., Weber, K., Babboni, M., Xu, M., Li, K., & de la Haye, K. (2023). Spatial characteristics of food insecurity and food access in Los Angeles County during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Food Security, 15*(5), 1255–1271. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-023-01381-5>**

Utilizes data collected from a representative sample of Los Angeles County adults during the COVID-19 pandemic between April and October 2020 to examine the relationship between self-reported food insecurity, perceived food access barriers, and residing in a food desert, all while analyzing differences across key geographic regions of the county.

**Loewen, S. C. (2013). *White food, Black spaces: Food, privilege, and gentrification in Crown Heights, Brooklyn* [Undergraduate thesis, Vassar College]. Vassar College Digital Window. [https://digitalwindow.vassar.edu/senior\\_capstone/243/](https://digitalwindow.vassar.edu/senior_capstone/243/)**

Examines how access to and acceptance of good quality food is shaped and changed through the process of gentrification.

**McClintock, N. (2012). Assessing soil lead contamination at multiple scales in Oakland, California: Implications for urban agriculture and environmental justice. *Applied Geography, 35*(1-2), 460-473. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2012.10.001>**

Evaluates the extent to which soil lead contamination may be an issue in the expansion of urban agriculture in Oakland, California. Study shows soil lead contamination is significantly higher in West Oakland, which is home to a predominantly low-income and African American population.

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**McClintock, N. (2018a). Cultivating (a) sustainability capital: Urban agriculture, ecogentrification, and the uneven valorization of social reproduction. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers*, 108(2), 579-590. <https://doi.org/10.1080/24694452.2017.1365582>**

Discusses the impacts of urban agriculture on ecogentrification – the implementation of an environmental agenda that produces space for progressively more affluent users – and argues that the cultural capital resulting from household-scale urban agriculture is unevenly valorized and creates social problems such as racialized othering and rent gaps. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Meenar, M. M. (2017). Assessing the spatial connection between urban agriculture and equity. *Built Environment*, 43(3), 364–375. <https://doi.org/10.2148/benv.43.3.364>**

The author uses an equity lens to explore the spatial relationship between urban agriculture projects and food-insecure neighborhoods as well as how urban agriculture fits within the urban built environment.

**Miller, M., Middendorf, G., & Wood, S. D. (2015). Food availability in the heartland: Exploring the effects of neighborhood racial and income composition. *Rural Sociology*, 80(3), 340–361. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ruso.12063>**

Examines racial and income composition and healthy food availability. The authors explore the extent to which physical and social isolation affects healthy food availability for groups marginalized by race and class, using Topeka, Kansas, as a site location for study. They find that low-income Black neighborhoods have the lowest levels of healthy food availability. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

**Myers, J. S. (2023). *Growing gardens, building power: Food justice and urban agriculture in Brooklyn*. Rutgers University Press.**

Presents a food justice case study of East New York Farms! (ENYF!), detailing how residents used a bottom-up, asset-oriented development model to turn vacant land into functional community gardens. Highlights ENYF!'s various financial, political, and developmental struggles that challenge the organization as it seeks to transform the food system. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Noll, S. E. (2017). Food sovereignty in the city: Challenging historical barriers to food justice. In I. Werkheiser, & Z. Piso (Eds.), *Food justice in US and global contexts* (pp. 95-111). Springer. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-57174-4\\_9](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-57174-4_9)**

Identifies barriers to food sovereignty in urban marginalized communities, particularly barriers caused by outdated, restrictive city ordinances. Also shows how the work of urban food projects helps communities become food sovereign by challenging these limiting city policies.

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**Norton, M. (2020). *Power and benefit on the plate – The history of food in Durham, North Carolina*. Duke Sanford World Food Policy Center. <https://wfpc.sanford.duke.edu/reports/power-benefit-plate-history-food-durham-north-carolina>**

Explores the food history of Durham, North Carolina to demonstrate how racist social policies created inequitable food systems, particularly for BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and people of color) communities. Author looks at six themes: power and benefit; land and ownership; access to capital and resources; worker rights and compensation; globalization and consolidation of food systems; and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic of the food system.

**O'Brien, J., Patrell-Fazio, E., & Steere, J. (2023). *Developing food justice policy solutions and educational resources to address food apartheid in Grand Rapids, MI*. University of Michigan School for Environment and Sustainability. <https://dx.doi.org/10.7302/7156>**

Report on a collaborative project with South East Market in Grand Rapids, Michigan to develop food justice policy solutions and educational materials to address and remediate food apartheid, explicitly focusing on the city's historically African-American neighborhoods. This report includes a literature review, historical research, food policy comparisons, spatial data analysis, and interviews. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Ornelas, L. (2010). *Shining a light on the Valley of Heart's Delight: Taking a look at access to healthy foods in Santa Clara County's communities of color and low-income communities*. Food Empowerment Project. [http://foodispower.org/documents/FEP\\_Report\\_web\\_final.pdf](http://foodispower.org/documents/FEP_Report_web_final.pdf)**

The findings set forth in this report are intended to give communities and policy makers insight into food access issues in Santa Clara County, California. The findings are a starting point because they suggest that people's health and the environment can be negatively affected not only by eating too many animal products but also by eating foods tainted with agricultural chemicals, which additionally have a serious impact on the workers who pick our food.

**Ornelas, L. (2016). *Vallejo: City of opportunity lacks access to healthy food*. Food Empowerment Project. [http://foodispower.org/wp-content/uploads/vallejoReport\\_high.pdf](http://foodispower.org/wp-content/uploads/vallejoReport_high.pdf)**

Addresses the current state of access to healthy foods in Vallejo, California, the largest city in Solano County. The authors examine the availability of food in stores in Vallejo to understand the types of establishments that are in business and to determine the types of food products available for purchasing. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Pool, L. R., Carnethon, M. R., Goff, D. C., Gordon-Larsen, P., Robinson, W. R., & Kershaw, K. N. (2018). Longitudinal associations of neighborhood-level racial residential segregation with obesity among Blacks. *Epidemiology*, 29(2), 207–214. <https://doi.org/10.1097/EDE.0000000000000792>**

Looks at associations between racial segregation in neighborhoods and rates of obesity in Black men and women, concluding that Black women who live in highly segregated neighborhoods have a higher likelihood of becoming obese. [Health, Wellness, & Nutrition]

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**Porter, C. (2018). What gardens grow: Outcomes from home and community gardens supported by community-based food justice organizations. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 8(A), 187–205. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2018.08A.002>**

Demonstrates the role community-based food justice organizations play in supporting home and community gardening projects and outlines the resulting health, food, and cultural ecosystem benefits for communities and residents.

**Quizar, J. (2014). *Who cares for Detroit? Urban agriculture, Black self-determination, and struggles over urban space*. (Publication No. 27804974). [Doctoral dissertation, University of Southern California]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. <https://www.proquest.com/docview/2403061214?pq-origsite=gscholar&fromopenview=true>**

Examines how Black-led urban agriculture projects in Detroit not only address the needs of community members, but also serve as a way to connect communities, build political and economic security, and achieve Black self-determination. The author posits that urban agriculture projects are rooted in caring for the land as well as fostering relationships between people and place. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Quizar, J. (2020) A bucket in the river: Race and public discourse on water shutoffs in Detroit. *Social Identities*, 26(4), 429-445. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13504630.2020.1767054>**

Identifies the water shutoff campaign in the city of Detroit as racially motivated by public officials. The author argues that the water shutoffs, though justified by the city as a necessary, public good, were an attempt to deny Black Detroiters basic necessities. [Identity Politics and Experiences]

**Raja, S., Campbell, M. C., Judelsohn, A., Born, B., Morales, A. (Eds.). (2024). *Planning for equitable urban agriculture in the United States: Future directions for a new ethic in city building*. Springer. <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-031-32076-7>**

Celebrates and builds upon the legacy of food systems planning scholar Jerome Kaufman by examining the potential and pitfalls of planning for urban agriculture. Additionally addresses questions of ethics and equity while providing case studies to explore policy landscapes that support equitable urban agriculture. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Ramer, H., & Nelson, K. (2023). Digging in: Toward a more just urban garden land policy. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 12(4), 151-171. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2023.124.013>**

Discusses the rise of urban agriculture and the adoption of policies granting access to publicly owned land through a comparison of the City of Minneapolis and the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board. Finds that poorly designed policies, especially those without participatory mechanisms, can worsen racial inequalities and exclusion. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

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**Redmond, L. (2013, March 4). Food + Justice = Democracy [Video]. TEDxManhattan Conference. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ydZfSuz-Hu8>**

LaDonna Redmond, founder and executive director of The Campaign for Food Justice Now, talks about food access issues in her own community on the west side of Chicago. She discusses the history of the modern industrial food system, which was built through colonialism and the exploitation of people of color, and the many injustices that continue to exist within the system. [Historical Patterns, Practice, and Trends]

**Reese A. M. (2019). *Black food geographies: Race, self-reliance, and food access in Washington, D.C.* University of North Carolina Press.**

Using the majority-Black Deanwood neighborhood in Washington, D.C. as an example, explores how communities of color are left behind in the urban renewal process due to structural racism, historical geographical segregation, and disinvestment of Black neighborhoods.

**Reese, A. M. (2018). “We will not perish; we’re going to keep flourishing”: Race, food access, and geographies of self-reliance. *Antipode*, 50(2), 407-424. <https://doi.org/10.1111/anti.12359>**

Discusses results from an ethnographic field study of a community garden in Washington, DC. Author demonstrates how the garden serves as a site for residents to navigate issues of structural inequality and to strengthen their self-reliance and agency.

**Ren, Q., Panikkar, B., Mares, T., Berlin, L., & Golder, C. (2023). Food justice in Vermont’s environmentally vulnerable communities. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 40(4), 1465-1479. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-023-10431-9>**

Examines food insecurity and food justice issues among Vermont’s environmentally vulnerable communities. It demonstrates that food insecurity is an intersectional issue prominent within these communities and that they need greater access to food and social assistance programs. The paper advocates for an intersectional approach beyond food distribution, emphasizing the necessity of examining broader contextual and environmental factors for a truly nuanced approach to understanding food justice.

**Reynolds, K. (2014). Disparity despite diversity: Social injustice in New York City’s urban agriculture system. *Antipode*, 47(1), 240–259. <https://doi.org/10.1111/anti.12098>**

Focuses on the distinctions between alleviating symptoms of injustice in urban agriculture (disparate food access or environmental amenities) and disrupting structures that underlie them. Despite their positive impacts, urban agriculture systems may reinforce inequities that practitioners and supporters aim to address. This article reports on a two-year study in New York City on the race- and class-based disparities among urban agriculture practitioners citywide. It concludes with recommendations for urban agriculture scholars and supporters to advance social justice at structural levels. [Activism: Frameworks, Reflection, and Tools]

## Place, Location, & Community-Based Experiences

**Ryabov, I. (2016). Examining the role of residential segregation in explaining racial/ethnic gaps in spending on fruit and vegetables. *Appetite*, 98, 74–79.**  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2015.12.024>

Presents the findings from a study on how residential segregation impacts spending on fruit and vegetables as a function of residential racial/ethnic segregation, income, household size and structure, educational attainment, marital status, age, and sex. Results found that racial/ethnic segregation has a strong and negative effect fruit and vegetable expenditure. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**San Diego Food System Alliance. *Uprooting segregation through our food system.***  
<https://sdfoodvision2030.org/>

Uses a story map for San Diego county, CA to acknowledge the segregated spaces, histories of power and privilege, and the disproportionate barriers minoritized communities face to access food. Outlines the roots and impacts of segregation and suggests solutions to food access that draws on generational resilience and justice.

**Shaker, Y., Grineski, S., Collins, T. W., & Flores, A. B. (2023). Redlining, racism and food access in US urban cores. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 40(1), 101-112.**  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-022-10340-3>

Analyzes measures of low-income and low grocery store food access pertaining to 10,459 census tracts in 202 U.S. cities. Increases in census tract proportions of Black, Hispanic, or other racial/ethnic minority residents, were associated with reduced food access. [Economic Impacts and Markets]

**Shellabarger, R. M., Voss, R. C., Egerer, M., & Chiang, S. (2019). Challenging the urban–rural dichotomy in agri- food systems. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 36(1), 91-103.**  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-018-9892-2>

Uses agri-food system examples to show the limitations of the urban-rural divide framework, demonstrating how material realities are and are not translated into U.S. rural development, farm, and nutrition policies. The authors examine how the concept of the urban-rural divide obscures the lived experiences and diversity of people in each category.

**Shostak, S. (2021). *Back to the roots: Memory, inequality, and urban agriculture.* Rutgers University Press.**

Incorporates narratives from urban farmers and gardeners to examine the possibilities and limitations of an urban agricultural model. Identifies how urban agricultural legacies shape contemporary experiences by challenging and perpetuating social inequality.

**Shostak, S. (2022) ‘When you heal the soil...’: Environmental racism and socioecological repair in contemporary urban agriculture. *Environmental Sociology*, 8(4), 400-412.**  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/23251042.2022.2073626>

Draws on both scientific and spiritual frameworks to evaluate the multiple meanings of soil for contemporary urban farmers and gardeners. Considers how these farmers use narratives about soil to raise awareness of historical and ongoing environmental racism in their neighborhoods and how they connect soil health to well-being, particularly for those affected by capitalism, colonialism, and racism.



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**Siegner, A., Acey, C., & Sowerwine, J. (2020).** Producing urban agroecology in the East Bay: From soil health to community empowerment. *Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems*, 44(5), 566-593. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21683565.2019.1690615>

Analyzes survey responses from the San Francisco Bay area to document how urban farms in the area are part of a fragile ecosystem that creates important spaces for food, community, health, and culture. Given the high cost of land and housing in the San Francisco Bay area, the authors claim that urban agroecology is important to make the case to protect urban farms as vital city infrastructure.

**Stanley, J. (2016).** The emergency manager: Strategic racism, technocracy, and the poisoning of Flint's children. *The Good Society*, 25(1), 1-45. <https://doi.org/10.5325/goodsociety.25.1.0001>

Discusses the background and impacts of the water crisis in Flint, Michigan, where in April 2014 the emergency manager and other state government officials made the decision to switch the source of the city of Flint's water supply to the Flint River in an effort to cut costs. The author argues that strategic technocracy and racism were the central causes of this tragedy.

**Stone, T. F., Huckins, E. L., Hornbuckle, E. C., Thompson, J. R., & Dentzman, K. (2024).** Equity and resilience in local urban food systems: A case study. *Agriculture and Human Values*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-024-10551-w>

Conducts interviews with 10 stakeholders from organizations and institutions in a midwestern U.S. city to examine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on local food system equity and resilience and explore potential policy and behavioral changes to enhance equity and resilience within urban local food systems.

**Sweeney, G., Rogers, C., Hoy, C., Clark, J. K., Usher, K., Holley, K., & Spees, C. (2015).** Alternative agrifood projects in communities of color: A civic engagement perspective. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 69-75. <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.005>

A commentary that examines place-based interventions as a means to attain equity in the food system, calling first for an equitable and inclusive environment and second for a historical understanding on which to base this transformation.

**Tiarachristie, G. C. (2013).** *Race, class, and food justice in South Allison Hill, PA* [Honors thesis, Dickinson College]. Dickinson College Honors Theses. [https://scholar.dickinson.edu/student\\_honors/53/](https://scholar.dickinson.edu/student_honors/53/)

Through qualitative analysis, this research explores the race-class tensions around food and gardening in a low-income urban neighborhood in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

**Treuhaft, S., Hamm, M. J., & Litjens, C. (2009).** *Healthy food for all: Building equitable and sustainable food systems in Detroit and Oakland*. PolicyLink. <https://www.policylink.org/sites/default/files/HealthyFoodForAll-8-19-09-FINAL.pdf>

Healthy and nutritious foods are often unavailable in low-income communities. This contributes to high rates of diet-related health problems for community residents. This report offers case studies of two cities—Detroit, Michigan, and Oakland, California—facing a lack of healthy food access and demonstrates ways both cities are working to improve their food systems. [Health, Wellness, & Nutrition]

## Place, Location, & Community-Based Experiences

**Ventura, S., & Bailkey, M. (Eds.). (2017). *Good food, strong communities: Promoting social justice through local and regional food systems*. University of Iowa Press.**

Discusses efforts across various urban cities to increase healthy food access and food security through community development. Broadly relays how a food system functions and how individual and community initiatives can lessen the problems associated with an industrialized food system.

**Walker, J. E. (2014). *Homegrown in Detroit: How urban agriculture has not only brought food security to Detroit but has also had social and political implications that resist the pressures of a consumer culture* (Publication No. 1525448) [Master's dissertation, Webster University]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.**

Examines current urban agriculture projects in the city of Detroit, Michigan and how they have spurred social and political change. Shows how urban agriculture initiatives are a means of resisting consumerism in low-income neighborhoods and how they benefit the health, economy, environment and social networks in Detroit communities. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

**Washington State University Food System Program. (2021). *Assessing WA food systems through an equity lens: Bridging the gap through a culturally relevant approach*. Washington State Department of Agriculture. [https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2206/2021/12/WSDA-Food-Systems-Report\\_Final.pdf](https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2206/2021/12/WSDA-Food-Systems-Report_Final.pdf)**

Assesses Washington State's food system with a focus on communities of Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) and underserved communities experiencing food insecurity. The assessment was conducted by a team of BIPOC food systems leaders in collaboration with the WSU Food Systems Program. Authors make recommendations for a more just and equitable food system, in particular in light of the additional challenges caused by COVID-19.

**Yakini, M. (2014, December 6). *Food, race, and justice* [Video]. TEDxMuskegon Conference. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=miukaKDL-Cs>**

Malik Yakini talks about the many ways racism causes inequity in the food system by creating structural barriers for people of color. Yakini gives examples from his hometown of Detroit, Michigan. He also includes suggestions for creating a more equitable food system, such as changing institutional policies and practices that uphold racism and supporting people of color in leadership roles. [Models, Frameworks, & Theory]

**Zenz, R. (Director). (2015). *Urban fruit* [Film]. FilmBuff.**

Captures the positive and negative externalities happening throughout the city of Los Angeles, California. Throughout this city replete with food deserts and inundated with fast food restaurants, a diverse group of urban leaders is growing food sustainably. The documentary highlights the efforts of three city residents who are striving to make urban farming a success for themselves and their communities. [Local Policy: Analysis, Tools, & Organized Activism]

## VISION

CRFS envisions a thriving economy, equity, and sustainability for Michigan, the country, and the planet through food systems rooted in local regions and centered on Good Food: food that is healthy, green, fair, and affordable.

## MISSION

The mission of CRFS is to engage the people of Michigan, the United States, and the world in applied research, education, and outreach to develop regionally integrated, sustainable food systems.

## ABOUT

CRFS joins in Michigan State University's legacy of applied research, education, and outreach by catalyzing collaboration and fostering innovation among the diverse range of people, processes, and places involved in regional food systems. Working in local, state, national, and global spheres, CRFS' projects span from farm to fork, including production, processing, distribution, policy, and access.

### Center for Regional Food Systems

Michigan State University  
480 Wilson Road  
Natural Resources Building  
East Lansing, MI, 48824

[foodsystems.msu.edu](http://foodsystems.msu.edu)

### For general inquiries:

**LEARN:** [foodsystems.msu.edu](http://foodsystems.msu.edu)

**EMAIL:** [CRFS@msu.edu](mailto:CRFS@msu.edu)

**CALL:** 517-353-3535

**FOLLOW:** @MSUCRFS

### For direct inquiries:

Rachel Kelly, [kellyra2@msu.edu](mailto:kellyra2@msu.edu)

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