DATA!
Food is a powerful determinant of all aspects of quality of life the world over, including New England.
New Englanders can and should pursue a future in which food nourishes a social, economic, and environmental landscape that supports a high quality of life for everyone, for generations to come.
The success of this vision depends on collaborative action and collective impact, which do not happen without purposeful efforts to build networks and coalitions across race, gender, geographic, and economic divides.
Categorical Inequality:
Socially organized differences in well-being
Categorical Inequality:

1. Exploitation: Coordinating the work of others who are excluded from the full value added by that effort.
Categorical Inequality:

2. Opportunity Hoarding: A distinctive network that sequesters resources and creates beliefs and practices that sustain control.
Categorical Inequality:

3. Emulation: The copying of established models from one setting to another. Provides illusion of inevitability.
Categorical Inequality:

4. Adaptation: Everyday procedures and practices that people use to cope with and so reproduce the categorical distinctions in their daily interactions.
Exploitation - Opportunity Hoarding - Emulation - Adaptation

Rules + Resources

Laws  Money
Culture Natural (e.g., oil)
Values Authority
Norms  Weapons
Practices Physical
Categorical Inequality in Food Systems

- Farm Income + Sales
- Food System Jobs + Wages
- Food Expenditures
- Food Security
- Obesity
FARM INCOME + SALES
$80,796,778,000  
20.0%  
Small Family Farms

$180,755,301,000  
44.9%  
Large Family Farms
Grains, cattle, poultry, eggs, and milk = $284 billion
72%
Soybeans for Beans, Harvested Acres: 2012

1 Dot = 10,000 Acres

United States Total
76,104,780
Number of Farms with White Operators: 2012

1 Dot = 200 Farms

United States Total
2,027,671
Number of Farms with American Indian or Alaska Native Operators: 2012

United States Total: 44,671

1 Dot = 10 Farms

2012 Census of Agriculture

U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service
Sales from milk, nurseries/greenhouses/floriculture, and vegetables accounted for 61.5% ($1.7 billion) of the market value of New England agricultural products—which underlines the extraordinary impact of milk production in Vermont, flowers/bedding/garden plants in Connecticut, and potatoes in Maine.

$2.8 BILLION (0.72%)
FOOD
SYSTEM
JOBS +
WAGES
Go to:

Wages

• Vermont - Select Food System Wages (May 2014)
• Connecticut - Select Food System Wages (May 2014)
• Maine - Select Food System Wages (May 2014)
• Massachusetts - Select Food System Wages (May 2014)
• New Hampshire - Select Food System Wages (May 2014)
• Rhode Island - Select Food System Wages (May 2014)
• Northeast Hired Farm Labor Wages Compared to Vermont’s Livable Wages (2003-2014)
Female Farmers

- Farms with Female Operators as a Percentage of Total Farms (2012)
- Female Operators as a Percentage of Total Farm Operators (2012)
- Female Principal Farm Operators as a Percentage of Total Principal Farm Operators (2012)
FOOD EXPENDITURES
Go to:

Food Expenditures

- U.S. Food Expenditures as Percentage of Total Expenditures by Race (2003-2013)
- U.S. Food Expenditures by Race (2003-2013)
- U.S. Food Expenditures for Home Consumption by Race (2003-2013)
- U.S. Food Expenditures as Percentage of Total Expenditures by Hispanic Origin (2003-2013)
- U.S. Food Expenditures by Hispanic Origin (2003-2013)
- U.S. Food Expenditures for Home Consumption by Hispanic Origin (2003-2013)
- U.S. Food Expenditures as Percentage of Total Expenditures by Income (2003-2013)
- U.S. Food Expenditures by Income (2003-2013)
- U.S. Food Expenditures for Home Consumption by Income (2003-2013)
- U.S. Food Expenditures as Percentage of Total Expenditures by Region (2003-2013)
- U.S. Food Expenditures by Region (2003-2013)
- U.S. Food Expenditures for Home Consumption by Region (2003-2013)
Go to:

Food Insecurity

• **Very Low Household Food Security in the United States (2011-2013 Average)**

• **Food Insecurity in New England (1999-2013, 3-year Averages)**

• **U.S. Food Insecurity by Race and Female Head of Household (2003-2013)**
OBESITY
Go to:

Weight

- Weight Trends for New England States (2011-2013)
- U.S. Weight Trends by Race, Gender, Education, and Income (2011-2013)
- Vermont Weight Trends by Race, Gender, Education, and Income (2011-2013)
- Connecticut Weight Trends by Race, Gender, Education, and Income (2011-2013)
- Maine Weight Trends by Race, Gender, Education, and Income (2011-2013)
- Massachusetts Weight Trends by Race, Gender, Education, and Income (2011-2013)
- New Hampshire Weight Trends by Race, Gender, Education, and Income (2011-2013)
- Rhode Island Weight Trends by Race, Gender, Education, and Income (2011-2013)
COLLECTIVE IMPACT TO...
CHANGE THE RULES
CHANGE THE RESOURCES
Helpful Data Sources

- USDA Census of Agriculture
- USDA NASS
- USDA Economic Research Service
- Economic Census
- Annual Survey of Manufactures
- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Consumer Expenditure Survey
- Nonemployer Statistics
- Occupational Employment Statistics
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- National Land Cover Database
- Energy Information Administration
farm to plate
STRENGTHENING VERMONT’S FOOD SYSTEM

Scott Sawyer, PhD
Vermont Sustainable Jobs Fund
scott@vsjf.org