What is racial equity and when is it achieved?
Racial equity is achieved when communities of color are supported in ways that account for the structural discrimination they encounter. These targeted investments provide equitable opportunities for communities of color, which lead to equal outcomes among communities of color and their white counterparts, and eventually optimal outcomes for each community (Bread for the World Institute, 2019).

Why is racial equity important to anti-hunger work?
While the majority of people in the United States who are food insecure are white, Blacks and Latinos are more than twice as likely as whites to be food insecure. Food insecurity rates in 2017 were 8.8% for whites, 21.8% for Blacks and 18% for Latinos (USDA, 2018). Native American households are four times more likely than other households to report not having enough to eat (Partnership with Native Americans, 2017).

What can you do?
- Learn about how today’s racial wealth gap has been created (bread.org/simulation)
- Apply a racial equity lens to your organization (alliancetoendhunger.org/hfc-saw/)
- Apply a racial equity lens to your work (bread.org/racialequity)

The five principles used to apply a racial equity lens are:
1. Do not assume that the program or policy does not currently apply an equity lens.
2. Analyze the outcomes of each racial and ethnic group.
3. Analyze why and how the outcomes of each racial and ethnic group were different.
4. Use a racial equity approach to ensure that experts of color, including people directly impacted, are equitably engaged in leading this project and shaping the narrative.
5. Consult with people doing this work.

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