



In the U.S. low income families spend more than 30% of their income on food.





*Environmental Justice* a term that means treating and involving all people fairly, regardless of race, income, or ability, when developing, implementing, and enforcing environmental laws, regulations, and policies.





Low income communities have less access to green spaces than affluent communities.





On average, people of color comprise 56% of the population living in neighborhoods with toxins and contaminants, compared to 30% elsewhere.





1 in 6 children in the U.S. may not know where their next meal is coming from.





15% of families living in rural areas experience food insecurity, compared with 12% living metropolitan areas.





Approximately 12% of U.S. households were not able to access healthy and adequate food.





Parks and open space are proven to provide economic benefit for communities.







40 million people struggle with hunger in the U.S.





Increasing rent prices can displace members of a community and cause physical, psychological, and emotional health problems. This kind of displacement is called *gentrification*.





Pop-up events contribute to re-imagining new possibilities in communities.





Children who experience food insecurity are at a higher risk of developing asthma, struggling with anxiety or depression, and performing poorly in school or physical activities.





Only 7% of the U.S. population consumes the recommended daily amount of fruit, and vegetables.

