

Analyzing Quality of Food Across Economic and Racial Groups in Chicago

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Background

- Institutional racism in the US, result of almost 100 years of slavery and consequent lack of opportunity
 - African Americans are more likely to suffer from mental illness, have lower life expectancy, and do not have same educational opportunities
- Inequality in worldwide food distribution
 - Diabetes hit minorities the hardest, millions live under the poverty line and suffer from hunger

Does the quality of food available to different racial and economic groups differ significantly?

Datasets

Quality of Food

Food Inspections in Chicago

Failure Rate, Average Risk, # Violations, # Inspections

Census Data

2016 US Census

Population size, Race Distribution

Economic Hardship

Chicago's Hardship Index

Function of unemployment, income, education, etc.

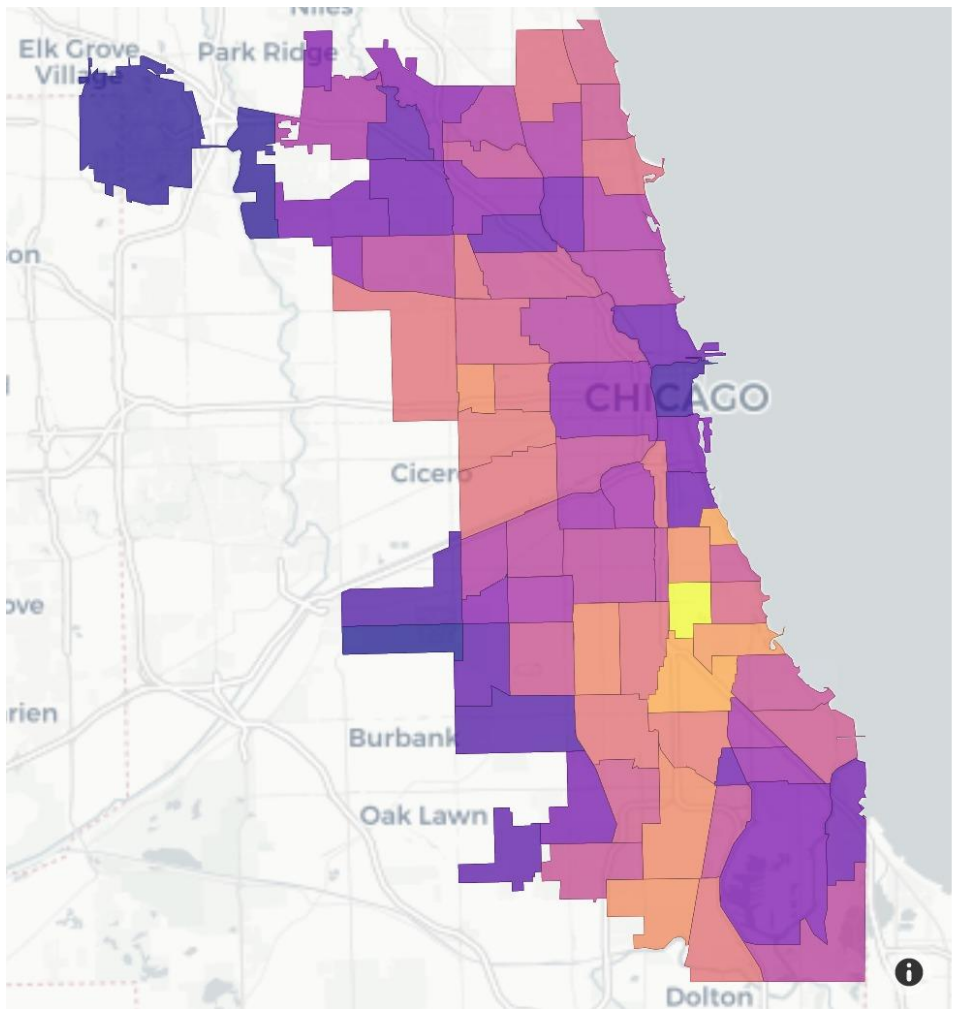
Criminality

Violent Crimes in Chicago

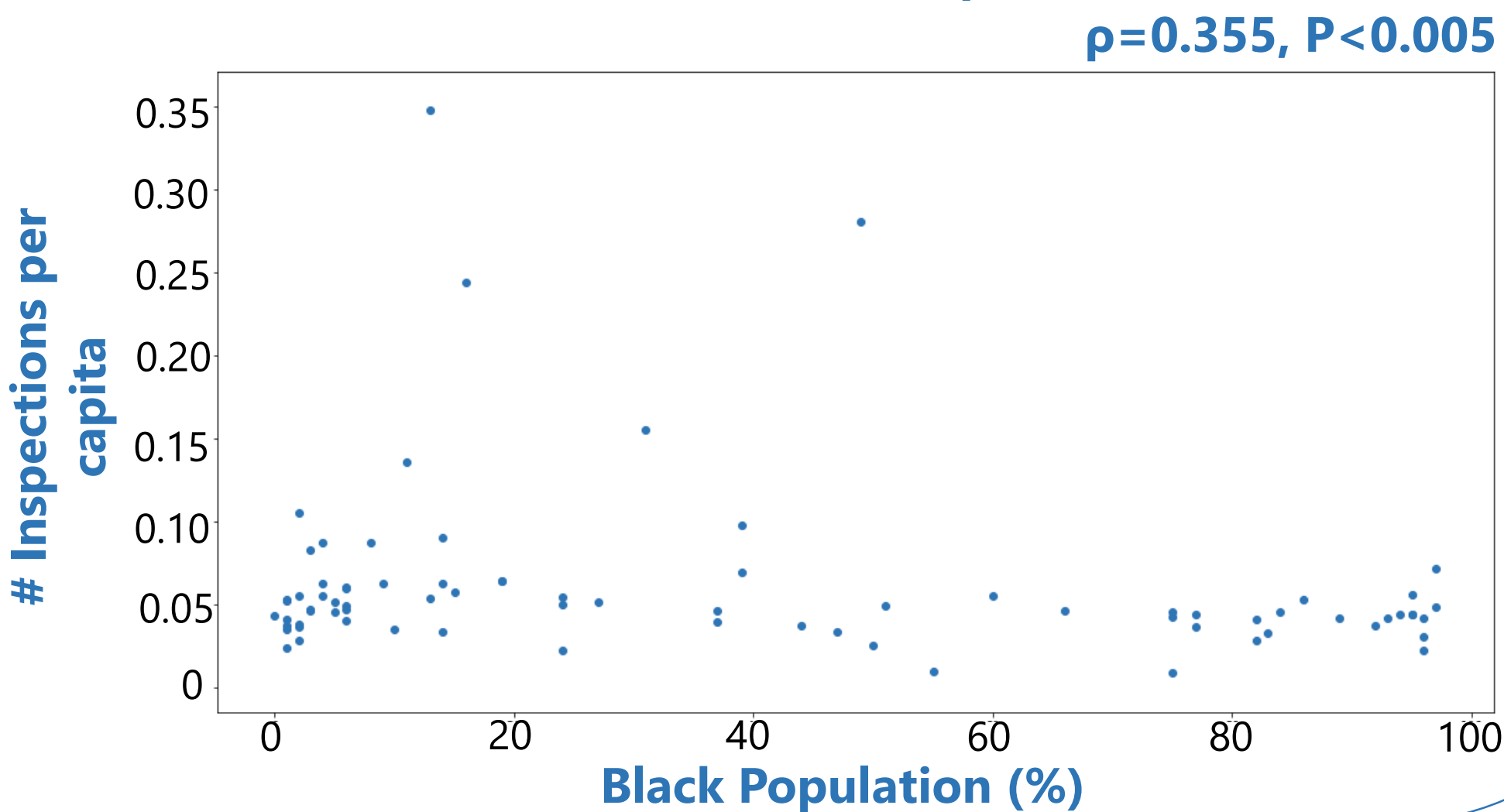
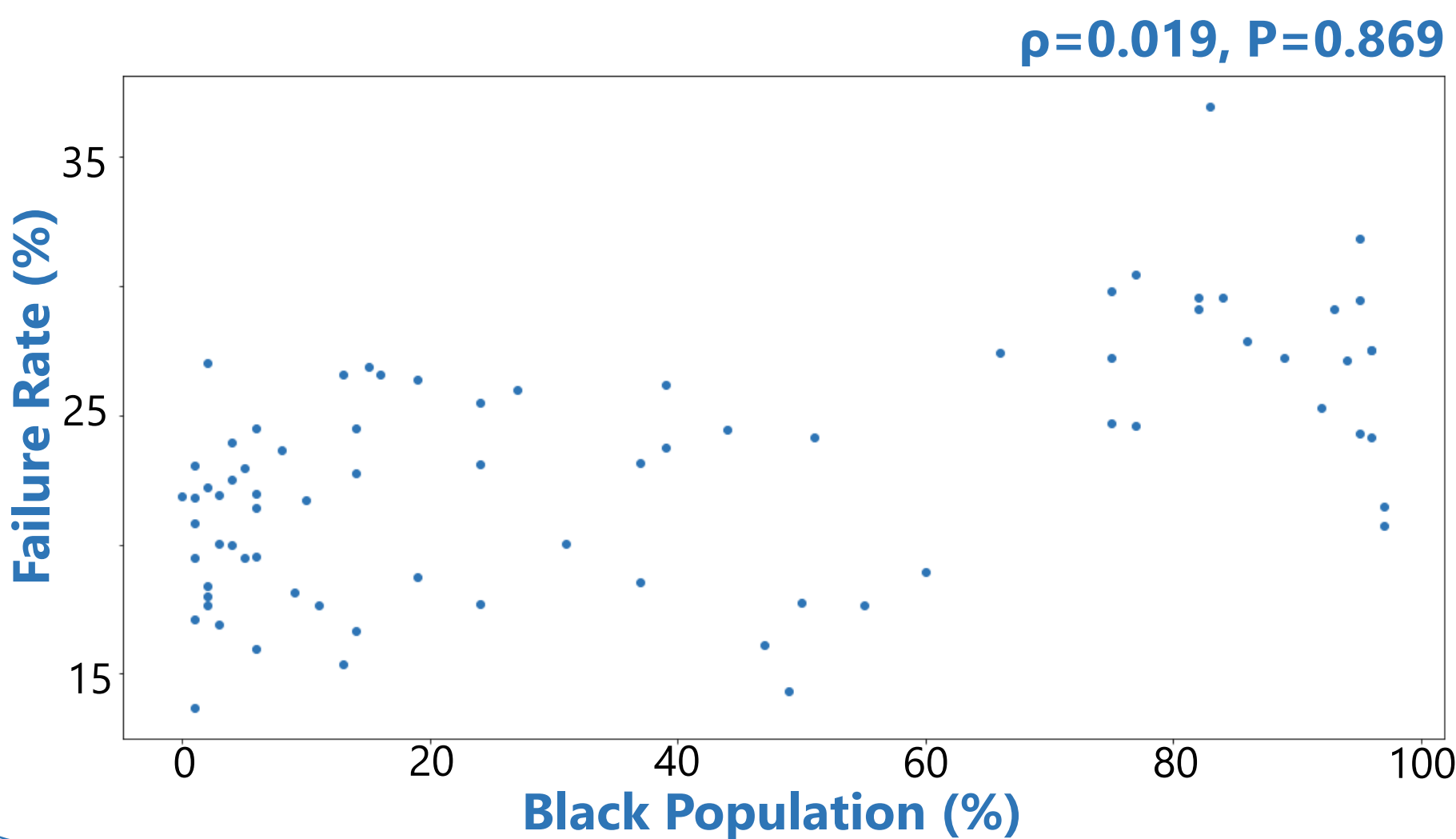
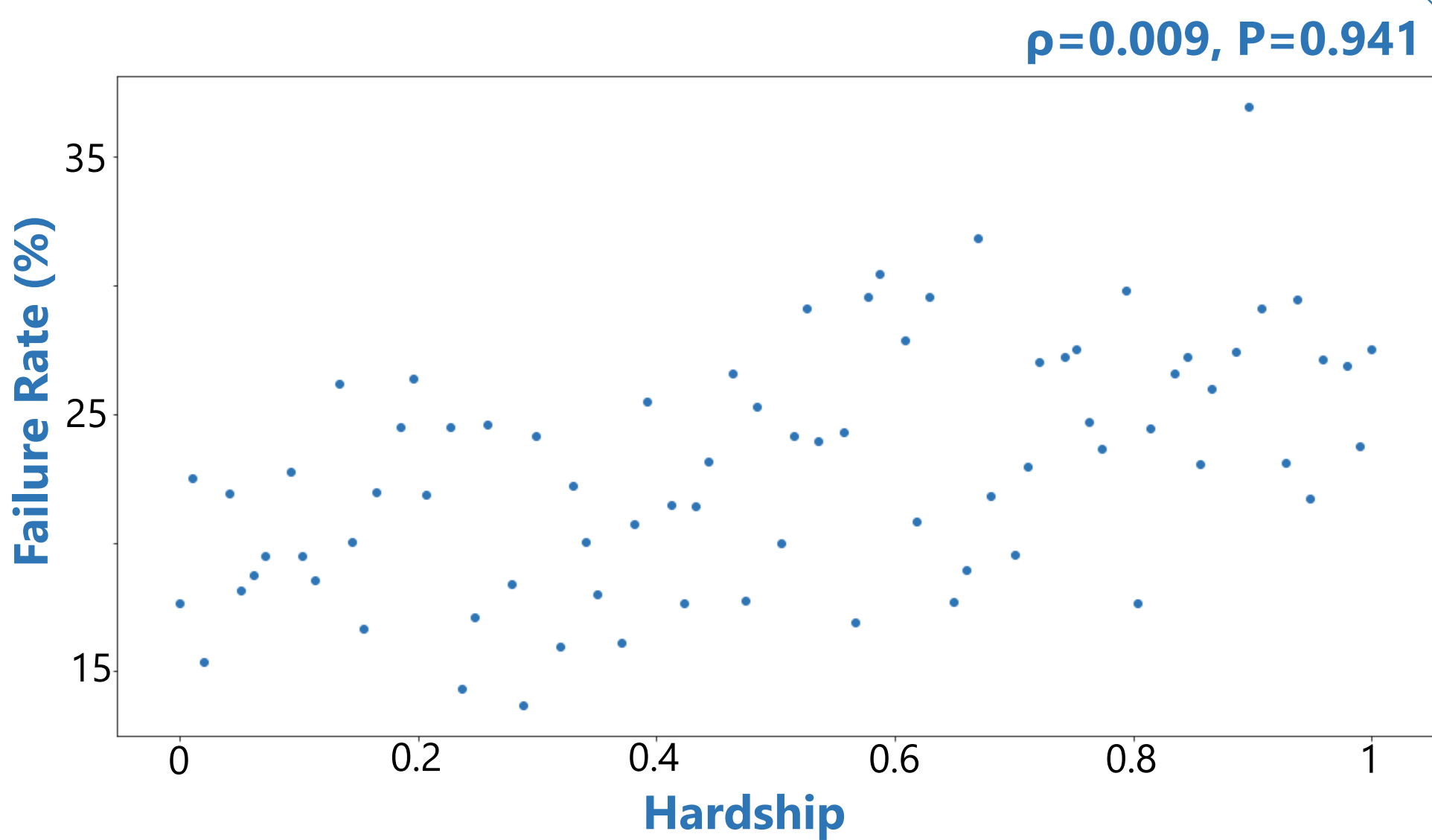
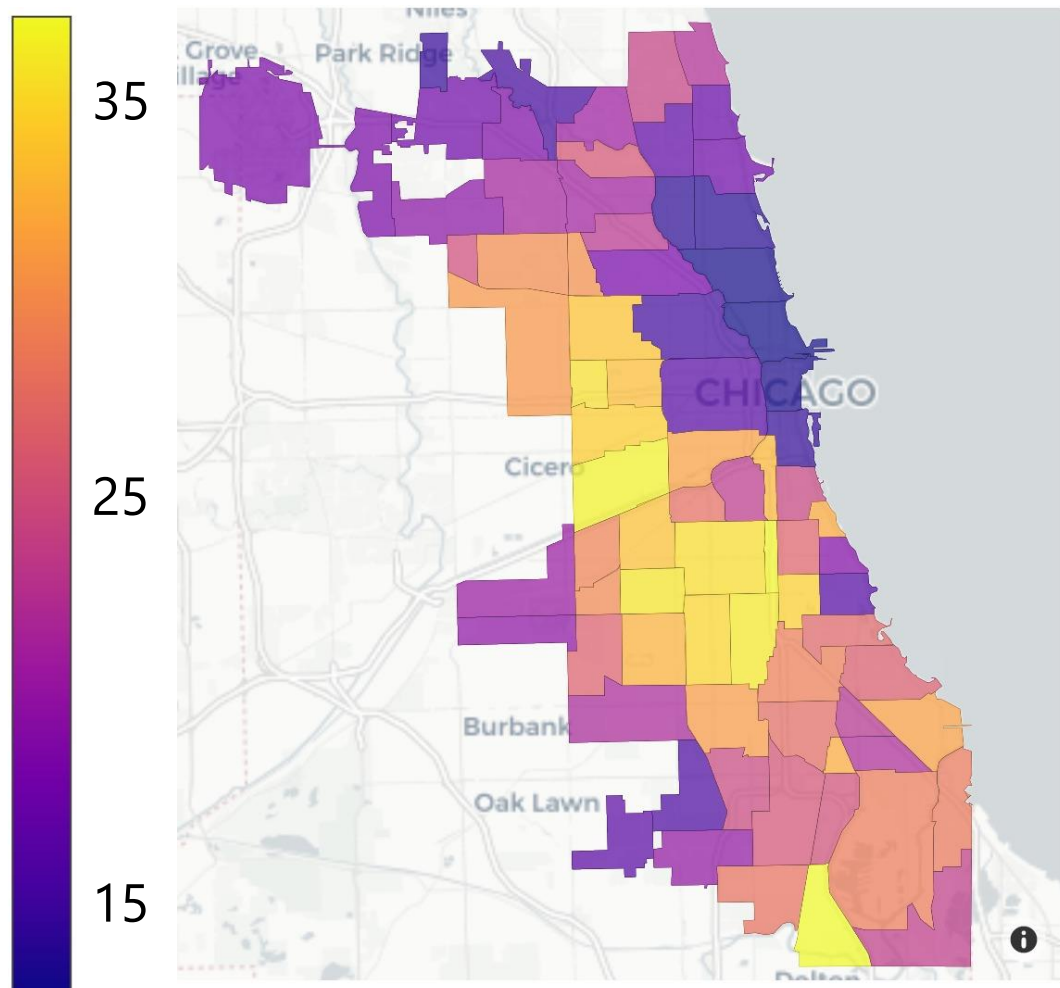
Number of violent crimes per capita

Results

Failure Rate (%)



Hardship



Conclusion

- No significant correlation between food quality (measured by food inspection results) and race distribution, economic hardship, and criminality.
- Areas with a higher concentration of African Americans are subjected to more frequent inspections → possible prejudice in the sanitary surveillance agency.