Food insecurity - the inadequate or insecure access to food due to financial constraints - is a serious public health problem in Canada. It negatively impacts physical, mental, and social health, and costs our healthcare system considerably.

Statistics Canada began monitoring food insecurity in 2005 through the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS). Since then, food insecurity has persisted across Canada, with over 4 million Canadians now affected.

Food-insecure individuals, both adults and children, are likely to have poorer health.

Food-insecure adults are more vulnerable to chronic conditions, with the risk increasing with the severity of food insecurity\(^1\).

Exposure to severe food insecurity leaves an indelible mark on children’s wellbeing, manifesting in greater risks for conditions like asthma, depression, and suicidal ideation in adolescence and early adulthood\(^2^3\).

Food insecurity also makes it difficult for individuals to manage existing chronic health problems, such as diabetes and HIV\(^4^5\).

Due to scarce resources, food insecure individuals may forego critical expenses like medication.

Household food insecurity takes a tremendous toll on the health care system\(^7\).

After adjusting for other well-established social determinants of health, such as education and income levels, total annual health care costs in Ontario were:

- 23% higher for adults living in marginally food insecure households than in food secure households
- 49% higher for adults living in moderately food insecure households than in food secure households
- 121% higher for adults living in severely food insecure households than in food secure households

These findings imply that addressing food insecurity through targeted policy interventions would reduce the associated health care costs and improve overall health.

6 Tarasuk V, Mitchell A, McLaren L & McIntyre L. (2013) Chronic physical and mental health conditions among adults may increase vulnerability to household food insecurity. J Nutr. 143(11), 1785-93