1 in 4 adults in our region report being food insecure

Access to a variety of nutritious food is important for the health of both children and adults. For some, food is not easily accessible. This is called food insecurity, and may include both reduced food intake or reduced quality and variety in diet. Adults who experience food insecurity are at increased risk for poor overall health and chronic diseases.

The 2017 Community Health Status Survey (CHSS) assessed the food security of the region by asking Greater Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky adults whether they agreed or disagreed with two statements:

1. Within the past 12 months we worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more.

2. Within the past 12 months the food we bought just didn’t last and we didn’t have money to get more.

According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, families who answer yes to one or both of these questions are likely to be food insecure.

FOOD INSECURITY VARIES BY LOCATION

About 1 in 4 adults in our region (24%) have experienced food insecurity in the past year. This includes 1 in 10 adults (8%) who answered yes to one food insecurity question.

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question, and more than 1 in 10 (15%) who answered yes to both questions.

This percentage is higher in certain areas within the region. About 3 in 10 adults living in the city of Cincinnati (31%), Kentucky counties and rural Indiana (27%) are likely to be food insecure. This compares with 2 in 10 adults in Hamilton County suburbs (22%), suburban Ohio counties (19%), and rural Ohio counties (22%).

**INCOME PLAYS A ROLE IN FOOD INSECURITY**

Food security is closely linked to income. More than 6 in 10 adults earning 100% or less of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG) (64%) have experienced food insecurity in the past year, compared with 4 in 10 adults earning 100% to 200% FPG (36%), and 1 in 10 earning more than 200% FPG (10%).

**YOUNGER ADULTS, AFRICAN AMERICANS MORE LIKELY TO REPORT FOOD INSECURITY**

Adults ages 65 and older are less likely than those younger than 65 to experience food insecurity. Nearly 3 in 10 adults younger than 65 (26%) answered yes to one or both questions, compared with fewer than 2 in 10 adults ages 65 and older (15%).

African American adults (38%) are about twice as likely as White adults (21%) to have experienced food insecurity in the last year.