

Level of household food insecurity, by sex, household population, Canada and provinces

	Total		Food secure		Food insecure						Food insecurity, not stated	
	number	number	%	Without hunger		With moderate hunger		With severe hunger		number	%	
				number	%	number	%	number	%			
2004												
Canada	31,030,722	28,706,473	92.5	1,411,416	4.5	586,147	1.9	129,469	0.4	197,217	0.6	
Males	15,330,664	14,215,104	92.7	637,246	4.2	303,693	2.0	51,639 ^E	0.3 ^E	122,981 ^E	0.8 ^E	
Females	15,700,058	14,491,369	92.3	774,170	4.9	282,453	1.8	77,830 ^E	0.5 ^E	74,236 ^E	0.5 ^E	
Newfoundland and Labrador	512,487	465,500	90.8	27,714	5.4	7,655^E	1.5^E	F	F	F	F	
Males	253,221	231,442	91.4	12,491 ^E	4.9 ^E	1,978 ^E	0.8 ^E	F	F	F	F	
Females	259,266	234,059	90.3	15,223 ^E	5.9 ^E	5,677 ^E	2.2 ^E	F	F	F	F	
Prince Edward Island	135,973	125,998	92.7	6,792	5.0	1,838^E	1.4^E	F	F	F	F	
Males	66,961	62,708	93.6	2,952 ^E	4.4 ^E	F	F	F	F	F	F	
Females	69,012	63,291	91.7	3,840 ^E	5.6 ^E	F	F	F	F	F	F	
Nova Scotia	909,560	802,418	88.2	58,213	6.4	38,831^E	4.3^E	F	F	F	F	
Males	438,689	392,969	89.6	23,414 ^E	5.3 ^E	F	F	F	F	F	F	
Females	470,871	409,449	87.0	34,800 ^E	7.4 ^E	21,142 ^E	4.5 ^E	F	F	F	F	
New Brunswick	729,794	661,956	90.7	41,202^E	5.6^E	13,896^E	1.9^E	F	F	F	F	
Males	357,297	319,319	89.4	18,209 ^E	5.1 ^E	F	F	F	F	F	F	
Females	372,497	342,638	92.0	22,993 ^E	6.2 ^E	5,478 ^E	1.5 ^E	F	F	F	F	
Quebec	7,369,295	6,929,133	94.0	308,011	4.2	92,521^E	1.3^E	F	F	F	F	
Males	3,618,276	3,376,468	93.3	191,396 ^E	5.3 ^E	41,429 ^E	1.1 ^E	F	F	F	F	
Females	3,751,019	3,552,664	94.7	116,616 ^E	3.1 ^E	51,092 ^E	1.4 ^E	F	F	F	F	
Ontario	12,176,330	11,343,292	93.2	480,553	3.9	216,900	1.8	50,830^E	0.4^E	84,756^E	0.7^E	
Males	6,018,581	5,636,061	93.6	193,854	3.2	113,450 ^E	1.9 ^E	F	F	F	F	
Females	6,157,749	5,707,231	92.7	286,699	4.7	103,450 ^E	1.7 ^E	30,472 ^E	0.5 ^E	29,897 ^E	0.5 ^E	
Manitoba	1,093,465	998,795	91.3	55,838	5.1	22,797^E	2.1^E	3,833^E	0.4^E	F	F	
Males	546,114	501,478	91.8	24,426 ^E	4.5 ^E	7,500 ^E	1.4 ^E	F	F	F	F	
Females	547,351	497,317	90.9	31,412	5.7	15,298 ^E	2.8 ^E	F	F	F	F	
Saskatchewan	925,094	854,031	92.3	38,272	4.1	15,378^E	1.7^E	F	F	F	F	
Males	457,811	421,941	92.2	13,990 ^E	3.1 ^E	F	F	F	F	F	F	
Females	467,283	432,090	92.5	24,281 ^E	5.2 ^E	5,795 ^E	1.2 ^E	F	F	F	F	
Alberta	3,107,881	2,822,803	90.8	173,616	5.6	74,849^E	2.4^E	11,778^E	0.4^E	24,834^E	0.8^E	
Males	1,568,880	1,453,284	92.6	59,904 ^E	3.8 ^E	35,037 ^E	2.2 ^E	F	F	F	F	
Females	1,539,001	1,369,519	89.0	113,712 ^E	7.4 ^E	39,812 ^E	2.6 ^E	F	F	9,008 ^E	0.6 ^E	
British Columbia	4,070,843	3,702,547	91.0	221,205	5.4	101,481	2.5	F	F	F	F	
Males	2,004,833	1,819,434	90.8	96,611 ^E	4.8 ^E	68,128 ^E	3.4 ^E	F	F	F	F	
Females	2,066,010	1,883,112	91.1	124,594 ^E	6.0 ^E	33,353 ^E	1.6 ^E	F	F	F	F	

1. Data source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, Nutrition, 2004
2. The model for household food security status levels is adopted from the United States model of food security status levels published by the United States Department of Agriculture in 2000. Food insecurity is based on a set of 18 questions and indicates whether households both with and without children were able to afford the food they needed in the previous 12 months. Questions related to food security focused on all members of the household and not just the main respondent to the survey. Thus a respondent is classified based on the level of food insecurity present in the household which may not be necessarily that felt by the respondent.
3. The index places respondents into four categories based on the degree of food insecurity in the household. In the food secure households, all members show no or minimal evidence of food insecurity. In food insecure households without hunger, all members feel anxious about running out of food or compromise on the quality of foods they eat by choosing less expensive option, little or no reduction in the household members' food intake is reported. In food insecure households with moderate hunger, food intake for adults in the household has been reduced to an extent that implies that adults have repeatedly experienced the physical sensation of hunger. In most (but not all) food insecure households with children, such reductions are not observed at this stage for children. In food insecure households with severe hunger at this level, all households with children have reduced the children's food intake to an extent indicating that the children have experienced hunger, adults in households with and without children have repeatedly experienced more extensive reductions in food intake.
4. Bootstrapping techniques were used to produce the coefficient of variation (CV) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs).
5. Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3% are identified by an (E) and should be interpreted with caution.
6. Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% were suppressed (F) due to extreme sampling variability.
7. CANSIM table 105-2004.