As of 2017, 5.5 million seniors age 60 and older in the U.S. experience food insecurity. As the senior population grows, so will the challenge of ensuring older adults have access to enough nutritious food. Economic constraints lead some seniors to eat less or skip meals. Food insecurity negatively impacts health and complicates seniors’ ability to maintain good health while aging. While many programs exist to support seniors, more must be done to address senior food insecurity in the U.S.

Food insecurity means having limited access to enough food due to a lack of money. Food insecurity is strongly associated with income, but it is not limited to people living in poverty.*

Some seniors struggle with low fixed incomes. Other seniors stay employed to meet basic needs, due to:

- Life expectancy
- Savings
- Healthcare costs

Many low-income seniors face spending tradeoffs that can lead to and worsen food insecurity.

* A single person living in poverty earns under $12,140/year or $1,012/month.

The senior food insecurity rate has fallen in recent years but remains above pre-recession levels.

### About Senior Food Insecurity

- **5.5 Million** seniors are food insecure as of 2017.
- That’s about 1 in 12 seniors.
- The size of the senior population is growing...
- Every day, 10,000 people become a senior.
- **104M** total seniors in 2050
- **8M** At the current rate, the number of food-insecure seniors may grow to more than 8 million.
- **70.5M** total seniors in 2017
- **44M** total seniors overall in 2007
- 2.3M seniors were food insecure.
- **5.5M** seniors were food insecure.
- ...and the number of food-insecure seniors will likely increase, too.
- **1 in 5** seniors work at least part-time.

**2001**

**2017**

**2050**

**44M**

**5.5M**

**104M**

**70.5M**

**5.5M**

**2.3M**
Food insecurity and health

Disability & disease decrease capacity for stable employment and increase healthcare costs.

Poorer nutrition increases risk for disease and challenges of disease management.

Food-insecure seniors are more likely to have chronic health conditions.

**Food-insecure seniors are more likely to experience:**

- Depression: 78%
- Asthma: 55%
- Chest pain: 40%
- Limitations in activity: 21%
- High blood pressure: 10%

Senior nutrition programs

Public programs that address seniors’ nutritional needs include:

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)
- The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)
- Senior Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP)
- Congregate & home-delivered meals, like Meals on Wheels

SNAP plays a critical role in reducing food insecurity.

Nearly 5 million households with a senior receive, on average, $125/month in SNAP benefits. However, only 2 in 5 SNAP-eligible seniors are enrolled.

The rising number of seniors participating in SNAP is a notable exception to the national trend of falling caseloads.

CONCLUSION

Food security is important for individuals of every age. For seniors, proper nutrition can be especially critical, yet challenging for some due to limited financial resources and declining health and mobility. The current state of senior hunger and the anticipated growth of the senior population underscore the critical roles the public and private sectors both have in addressing senior food insecurity. Conducting research to better understand the circumstances of food-insecure seniors and to drive evidence-based solutions and innovative partnerships will help to better meet the needs of the aging population.

For sources of data in this document or more information about senior hunger research, programs, and policy work at Feeding America, visit feedingamerica.org/stateofseniorhunger or contact research@feedingamerica.org.