

2021

Food for Justice
Working Paper Series

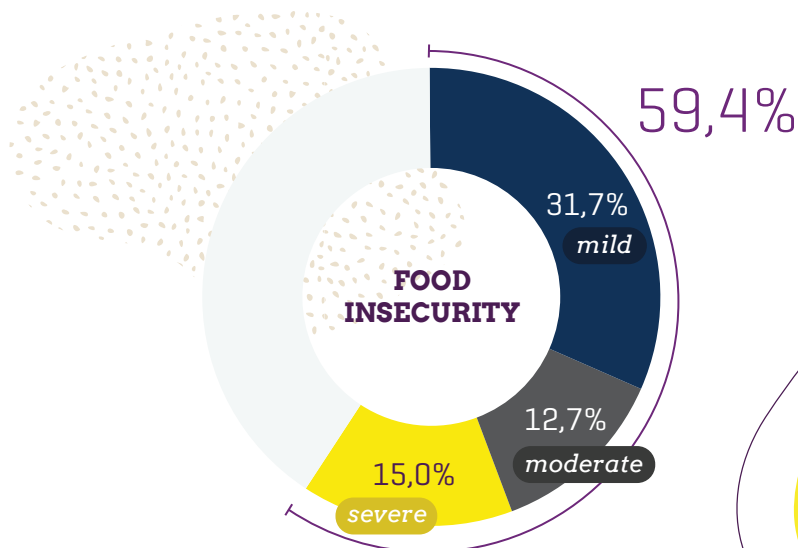
#4



Key results

Effects of the pandemic on food consumption and on the situation of food security in Brazil

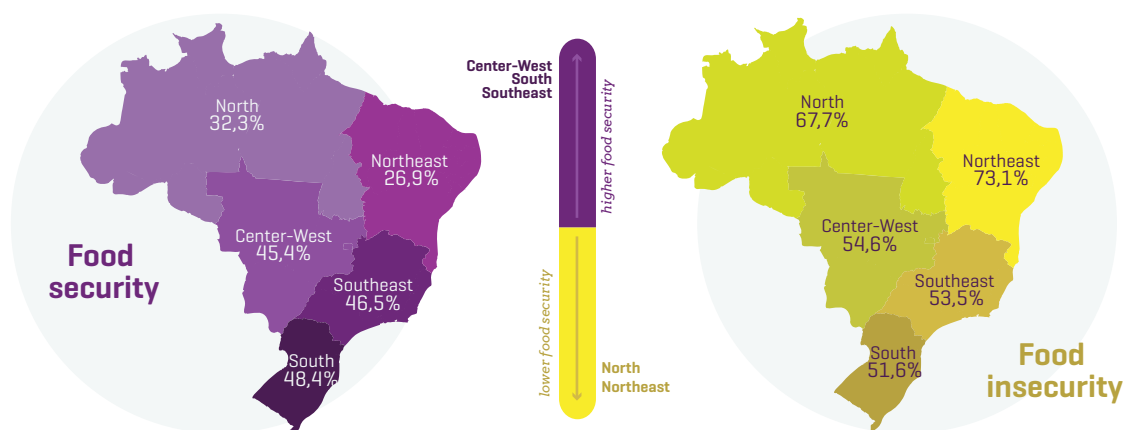
Eryka Galindo; Marco Antonio Teixeira, Melissa de Araújo, Renata Motta, Milene Pessoa, Larissa Mendes e Lúcio Rennó



High frequency of **food insecurity** in the households surveyed during the pandemic. **Food security** is defined at 40.6%.

The intersecting vectors of inequality of **gender, race or skin color, income, regional and territorial contexts, and certain household characteristics** have made some households more susceptible to food insecurity.

Food security and regional inequalities

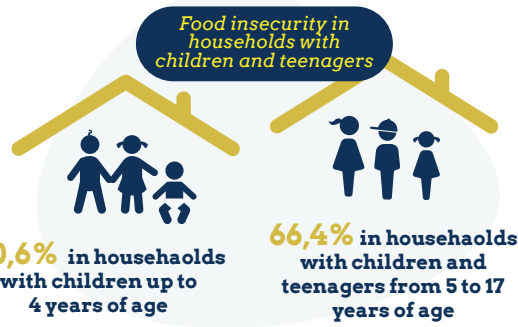
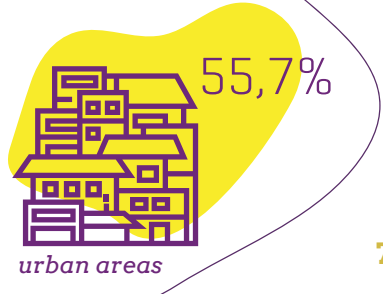


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Food insecurity is more frequent among households with only one person in charge 63.9%, being even more accentuated in cases where the person in charge is a woman 70,7% or a person racialized as brown [Pardo], 72,1% or black [Preto] 72,6%.

FOOD INSECURITY IS HIGHER IN HOUSEHOLDS IN RURAL AREAS THAN IN URBAN AREAS.

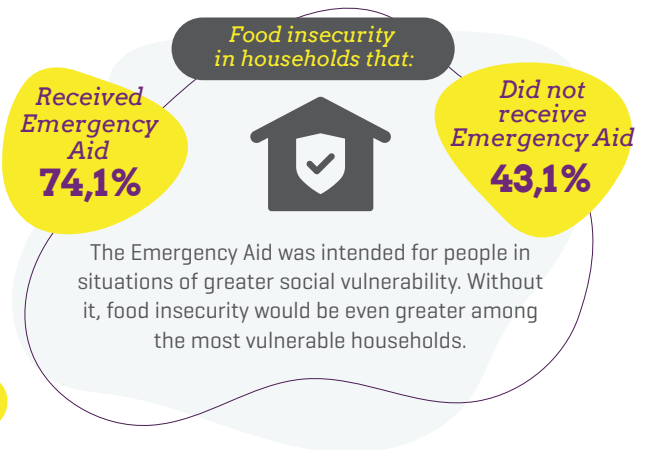
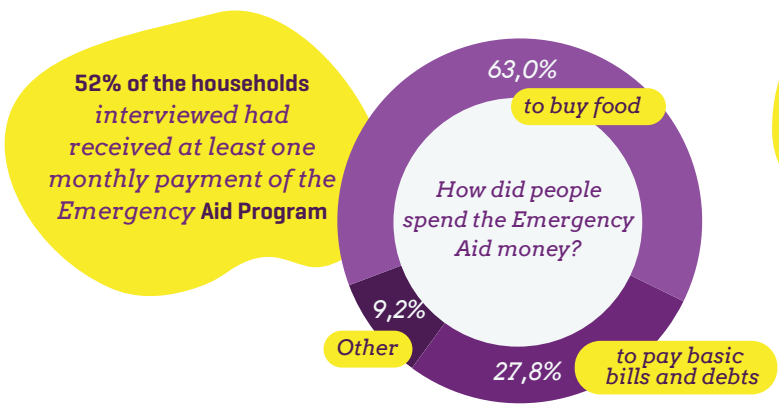


The lower the household's per capita income, the greater the food insecurity.

Food insecurity data by per capita income:



Households that received benefits from the Bolsa Família and Emergency Aid programs recorded higher levels of **food insecurity** than those receiving pensions.

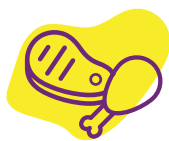


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Reduction in consumption of healthy foods during the pandemic:



MEATS

44,0%



FRUITS

40,8%



CHEESE

40,4%

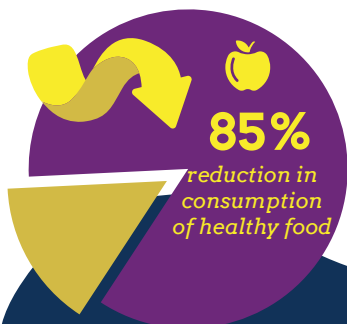
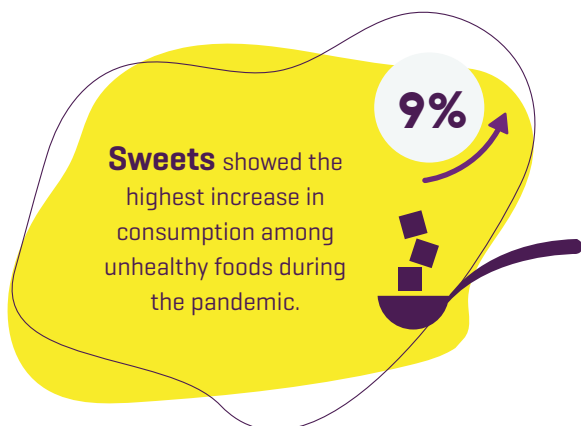


VEGETABLES

36,8%



Eggs were the food item that had the least reduction (17.8%) and the **greatest increase in consumption (18.8%)** during the pandemic. This increase may be related to the replacement of meat consumption, the most reduced food item analyzed.



Reduction of more than 85% in consumption of healthy food among interviewees from households experiencing **food insecurity** during the pandemic.

This decrease was significantly smaller among respondents in a food-secure situation, ranging from 7% to 15%.

Before the pandemic, consumption of the following healthy food items was already irregular for food-insecure households:



- meat 72,6%
- vegetables 67,2%
- fruits 66,5%
- cheese 62,5%



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www.lai.fu-berlin.de/food-for-justice

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