

**Appendix 8 (as supplied by the authors): Sensitivity tests with overall sample on all-cause premature mortality, fully adjusted Cox models**

	Food-secure (reference)	Marginally food- insecure	Moderately food- insecure	Severely food- insecure	N
Original	1.00 (ref)	1.10 (1.03 - 1.18)	1.11 (1.05 - 1.18)	1.37 (1.27 - 1.47)	3,390,500
Excluded Nunavut	1.00 (ref)	1.10 (1.03 - 1.18)	1.11 (1.04 - 1.17)	1.36 (1.26 - 1.46)	3,369,000
Excluded Quebec	1.00 (ref)	1.10 (1.02 - 1.19)	1.11 (1.04 - 1.19)	1.40 (1.29 - 1.52)	2,588,100
Excluded 2017	1.00 (ref)	1.10 (1.03 - 1.18)	1.11 (1.05 - 1.18)	1.36 (1.26 - 1.46)	3,346,900
Income<\$40,000	1.00 (ref)	1.09 (1.00 - 1.18)	1.09 (1.01 - 1.17)	1.35 (1.24 - 1.47)	888,200
Exit at 12th year	1.00 (ref)	1.10 (1.03 - 1.18)	1.11 (1.05 - 1.18)	1.37 (1.27 - 1.47)	3,390,500
Food insecurity imputed	1.00 (ref)	1.10 (1.02 - 1.17)	1.11 (1.05 - 1.18)	1.35 (1.25 - 1.46)	3,810,300
Weighted	1.00 (ref)	1.11 (0.96 - 1.27)	1.22 (1.08 - 1.37)	1.22 (1.05 - 1.42)	3,390,500
Month-based	1.00 (ref)	1.11 (1.03 - 1.19)	1.12 (1.06 - 1.19)	1.39 (1.29 - 1.50)	40,611,300

Note: Hazard ratios estimated from fully adjusted Cox proportional hazard models on the overall sample of adults 18-82 years old at interview. The models adjusted for respondent's sex, age at interview, household income, highest education in household, household type, housing tenure, acute care hospitalization in the past two years, number of self-reported chronic conditions, smoker status, and past-year alcohol consumption history. Respondent's sex and age at interview, hospitalization history in the past two years, and number of self-reported chronic conditions were included as strata. In the sensitivity tests, we experimented excluding Nunavut, the territory with a substantially higher-than-average prevalence of food insecurity and lower life expectancy. We also tried excluding Quebec, the province accounting for one-quarter of the national hospitalization records but not included in DAD. We then tried excluding 2017, the year with no income data. We also replicated the model on low income sample with household income less than \$40,000. We also changed the exit cut-off from the thirteenth year to the twelfth year so as to remove potential bias induced by outliers during long-term follow-up. We then tried imputing food insecurity status for the 12.7 percent of the households initially excluded from our sample due to missing food security status; we used 20-iteration chained multiple imputation method controlling for the same covariates used to predict mortality. We further tried applying the sample weights to the model. Finally, we replaced person-years with person-months to ensure the results were not sensitive to the choice of time scale.