**Background:** Food insecurity is commonly assessed using the Radimer/Cornell measures (13 question items) of hunger and food insecurity which have been used in some Asian countries, e.g. Malaysia and Thailand. In the Philippines, the Social Weather Station (SWS) Survey used 2 out of the 13 question items. The FNRI food security studies adopted 10 question items, translated into Filipino, and used with limited validation as to consistency and reliability. The complete validation will increase the level of confidence in its use. **Objective:** To validate food security measurement tool using the 2003 Food Consumption Survey Data. **Methods:** A total of 790 enumeration areas were covered for a total of 3,568 households having 0-10 year-old children. Data on household demographics, nutritional status, and household food security were collected. Food security was assessed using the 10 questions adopted from the Radimer/Cornell measures. Cronbach’s alpha was employed to measure internal consistency, and criterion-related validity was assessed by comparing food security status with nutritional status and nutrient adequacy. **Results:** The prevalence of undernutrition among children is higher in food-insecure households than food-secure households. Food-secure individuals have higher mean energy and nutrient adequacy than food-insecure individuals. Cronbach’s alpha showed the agreement between items per food security level in the Radimer/Cornell measurement tool. This shows that there is internal consistency in the measuring tool. **Conclusion:** The Radimer/Cornell measures were found to be consistent and reliable in the Philippine setting. **Recommendation:** It is recommended that this locally validated tool be used for measuring food insecurity among households.