

Food insecurity, dietary quality and health in the Netherlands

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Stellingen behorend bij het proefschrift getiteld

Food insecurity, dietary quality and health in the Netherlands

- 1. The issue of food insecurity needs to be better assessed and addressed in the Netherlands. (this thesis)
- 2. Interventions aimed at improving eating behaviour among people experiencing food insecurity should not merely focus on nutrition education, but take into account a wider range of social, environmental and financial factors. (this thesis)
- 3. Promoting a healthier food environment including less fast-food outlets can be a promising strategy for improving dietary quality among food insecure households. (this thesis)
- 4. Consideration of finance-related barriers for healthy eating like financial scarcity or food insecurity can aid a better understanding of individual dietary behaviors in lower socioeconomic position populations. (this thesis)
- 5. Both population-based and risk-group based interventions are needed to reduce food insecurity and improve dietary quality. (this thesis)
- 6. Indirect indicators such as income are poorly suited as proxies for the experience of food insecurity. (adapted from Rose, J of Nutr 1999; 129(2):5175-520S)
- Due to the multifaceted and context-dependent nature of food insecurity it currently is an unsettled issue how it is best assessed. (adapted from Carrillo-Álvarez et al., Int J Environ Res Public Health 2021 18(18):9829)
- 8. Health care providers should assess for and address social determinants of health such as food insecurity directly with patients and families. (adapted from O'Brien, Soc Work Health Care 2019 58(8):719-745)
- 9. Food banks are limited in their capacity to ameliorate short- or long-term food insecurity, nor are they able to meet nutritional requirements of those in need. (adapted from Bazerghi et al., J Community Health 2016 41(4):732-14)
- 10. Perceived food insecurity is not solely a matter of being poor: "If men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences". (Thomas theorem by William Isaac Thomas and Dorothy Swaine Thomas (1928))