Food security in older Australians


Reference:
Key Words: food security, large survey, access

Research aim:
we investigated the prevalence of food insecurity in a large cohort of older adults using a similar food security measurement tool (to Radermacher et al 2010 study) from the Blue Mountains Eye Study (BMES), a population-based cohort study of eye diseases and other health outcomes.

Results/Conclusion:
we found that there is a need for ongoing services from local government to ensure the availability of both adequate community support and social support for this population.

Implications:
we were able to support their findings with data from a larger cohort, thereby reinforcing the significance of food insecurity for subpopulations within Australia.

Cultural Group(s):
Not defined

Location of study:
New South Wales

Age group:
> 49

Number included in study:
3,068

Type of participants:
people aged 49+ who completed the food security questionnaire as a part of the Blue Mountains Eye Study

Research approach:
Quantitative

Type of data:
Primary

Secondary data sources used:
Specific scales or analytical techniques used:
Blue Mountains Eye Study

Implications/Recommendations:

Notes:
Does not discuss CALD as a sub-group. Relates results to Radermacher 2010 study.