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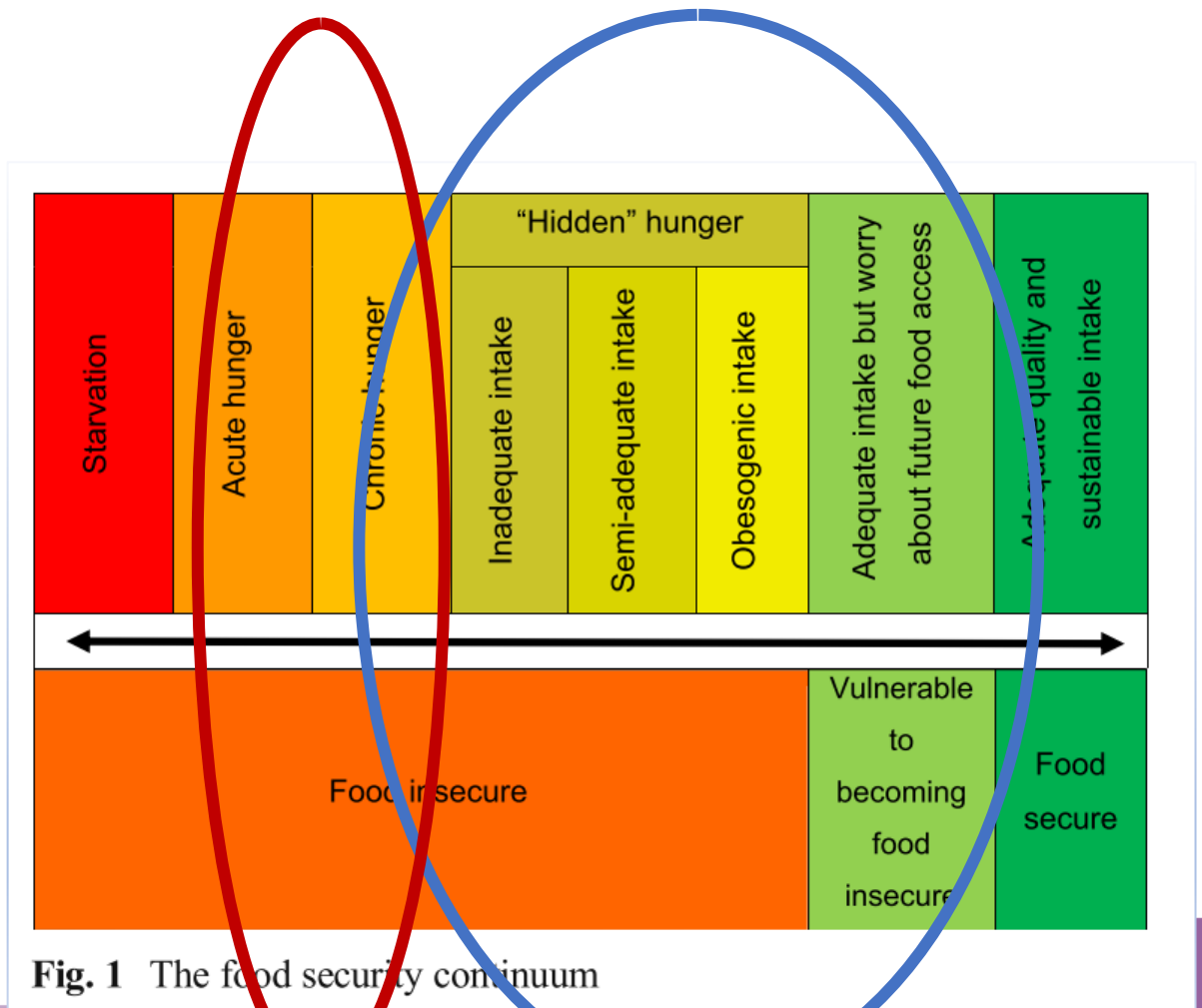
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Hendriks 2015 argues that debates about *how to tackle food insecurity* commonly fail differentiate between:

- **Risk factors for household food insecurity**
- **Food insecurity experience as a phenomenon**
- **The consequences of food insecurity exposure**

More food insecure people and groups are hiding in plain sight in the UK than are seen at foodbanks or food pantries!

***Food insecurity is not a single experience but a sequence of stages reflecting increasing deprivation of basic food needs, accompanied by a process of decision making and behaviour in response to increasingly constrained household resources (Rose et al. 1995).***



Reference: Hendriks, S (2015) The food security continuum: a novel tool for understanding food insecurity as a range of experiences. *Food Security* (7) 609-619.



## Mind the baby gap!

How does surplus food  
distribution help  
formula  
fed babies?



## Final point!

Qualitative research shows that we need to recognise household food insecurity is a 'non-emergency' crisis in the UK - solutions for which must go beyond conversations about how to make food banks work better