

# PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND LONELINESS: SOCIAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HEALTH AND WELLBEING ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

## Propositions

1. Parents with a low socioeconomic position are at increased risk of perceiving lower levels of social support (this thesis).
2. Higher levels of perceived social support are associated with higher levels of parenting self-efficacy among parents of young children (this thesis).
3. Among parents with a high educational level, lower levels of perceived social support are associated with a higher use of community youth health care services (this thesis).
4. Media platforms may be used to provide large and diverse groups of parents with parenting information (this thesis).
5. Distinguishing between emotional and social loneliness may enhance the development of more effective intervention strategies to reduce loneliness among older adults (this thesis).
6. In the Netherlands, currently relatively few parents participate in parenting programs. Next to the effectiveness of parenting interventions, the implementation of parenting interventions needs to be examined (Hosman and Jonkman, 2020).
7. Actively involving target groups in public health research may enhance the development of effective intervention strategies (Jagosh et al., 2012).
8. More collaboration between research and practice, for example in 'academic work places', may foster the societal impact of public health research (Greenhalgh et al., 2016; Jagosh et al. 2012).
9. For studies on public health issues, scientific journals may request an additional paragraph containing an interpretation of the results by healthcare professionals, policy makers or the target group, in order to promote collaboration between research and practice.
10. Public health decisions may be more solid when they are based on multiple types of evidence (Victora et al. 2004).
11. Not everything that can be counted counts and not everything that counts can be counted (attributed to Einstein).

## References

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