

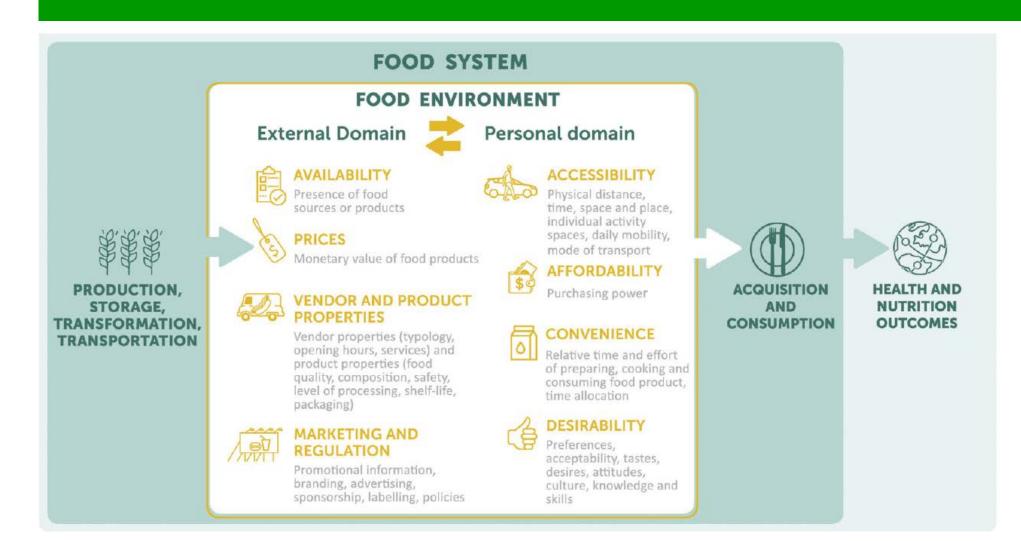
## FOOD ENVIRONMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON POPULATION HEALTH

STUDY DAY HEALTH INFORMATION AND POLICY

**Dr Stefanie Vandevijvere** 



### External versus personal food environments



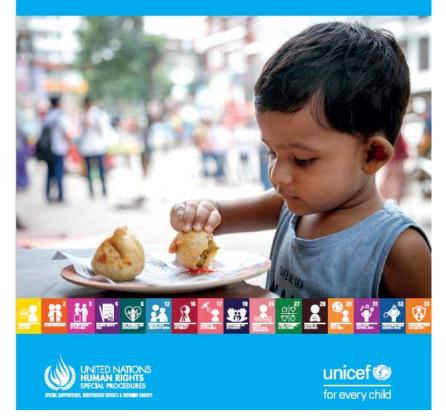
### Food environments shape what we buy and eat





# The rights to health and adequate food cannot be realized without supportive healthy environments

# Protecting Children's Right to a Healthy Food Environment



Four relevant themes identified in existing human rights instruments:

- the best interest of the child should be considered above all other interests;
- (ii) the rights to health and adequate food cannot be realized without supportive healthy environments;
- (iii) children should be protected from economic exploitation;
- (iv) the persuasive marketing of unhealthy food and beverage products is explicitly recognized as a threat to the rights to food and health.

Children's right to a healthy food environment













Governments develop and enforce policies and regulations that ensure nutritious and affordable food and healthy and sustainable food environments for all children.

All children are protected from the harmful impact of inappropriate promotion, marketing and advertising of unhealthy foods.





Food industry complies with government policies and regulations and is incentivized to do the right thing for all children. All families, caregivers and children learn about healthy food preferences and have access to and demand nutritious foods.







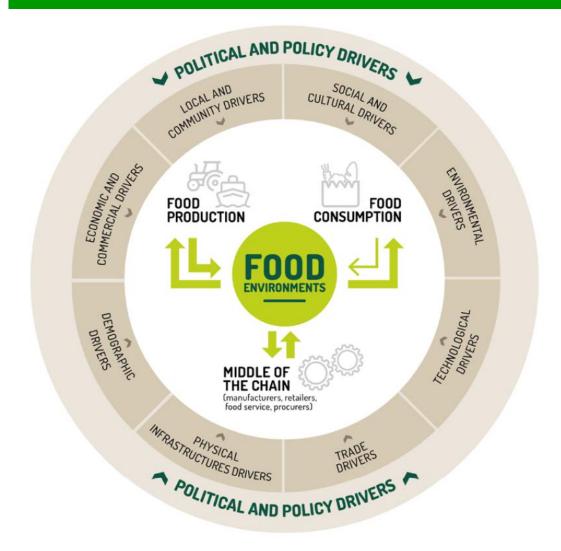


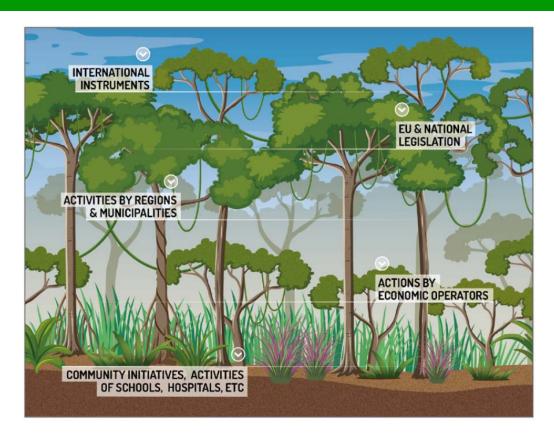






# Food environments have many entry points for policy action at different levels of jurisdiction





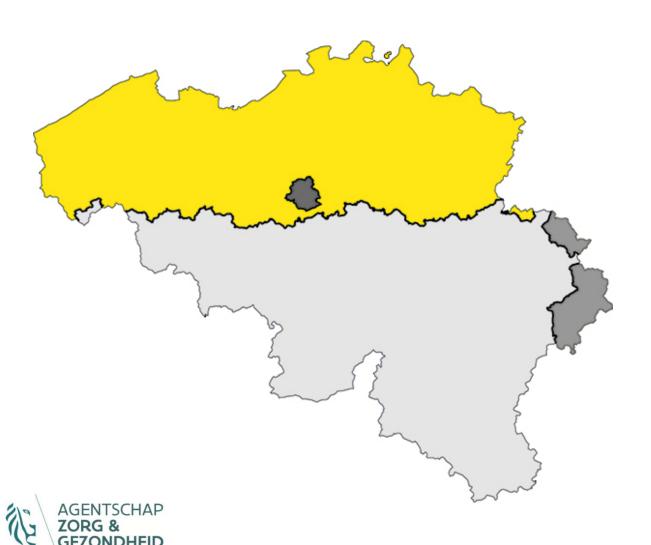
### Examples

EU & national: FOP labeling, fiscal policies, restrictions on trans fats

Regional: nutrition standards school meals, restrictions on marketing on TV

Local: ?

### Mapping food environments in Flanders



### **Community food environments**

### **Outlets & advertisements**

- Neighbourhoods (food swamps & deserts)
- Around schools and universities
- Around public transport

### **Consumer food environments**

- Supermarkets
- Universities
- Sport- and recreation centres
- Hospitals
- Government buildings

### Availability of food sources/outlets in Flanders

### Food deserts

Unavailibilty of the most important foods needed for a healthy diet

### Residential area without:

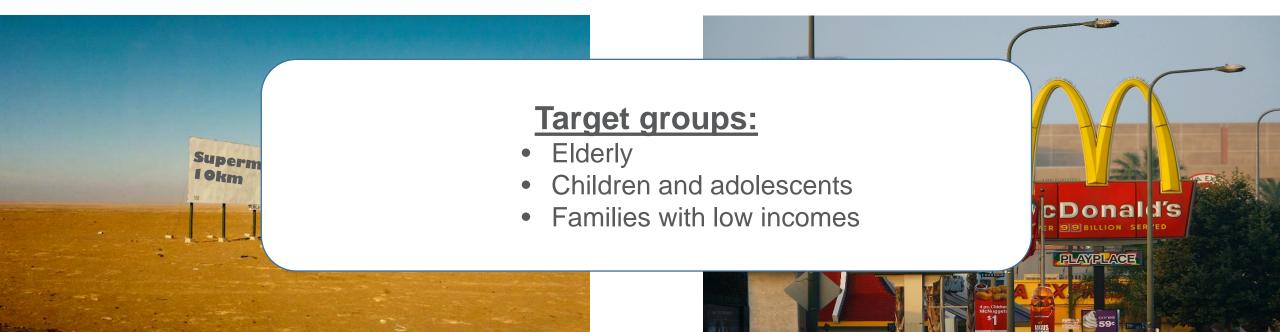
- Supermarket access within a 1000m
- Bus stop access within 500m

### Food swamps

The temptation to buy unhealthy foods

# healthy retailers

#healthy retailers + #unhealthy retailers



### Availability of food sources/outlets in Flanders

### Increase in food deserts

Especially in areas with a higer proportion of elderly



### 2008

- 2,5% of residential area
- 2,2% of population

### 2020

- 3,1% of residential area
- 2,8% of population

### Abundance of food swamps



### 2008

- 71% of residential area
- 86% of population

### 2020

- 74% of residential area
- 88% of population

### Availability of food sources/outlets around schools in Flanders

# 2008→2020 Primary schools



Traditional stores

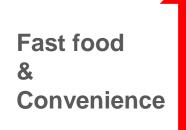
Greengrocers: - 50%

Bakeries: -23%

Shops selling animal products: -30%

Fastfood outlets: + 17%

Convenience stores: +15%



### Secondary schools

Greengrocers: -50%

Bakeries: -31%

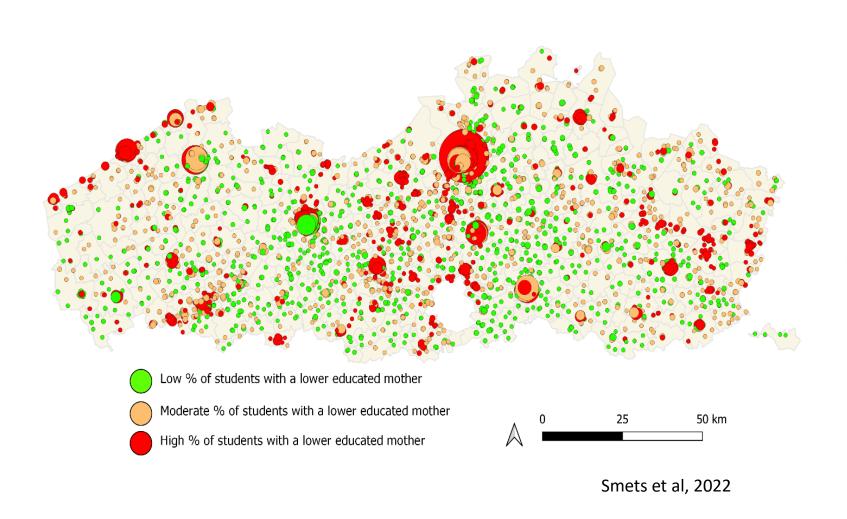
Shops selling animal products: -43%

Fastfood outlets: +19%

Convenience stores: +18%

### Availability of food sources/outlets around schools in Flanders

### **Champion**: Konkinklijk Atheneum Antwerpen





rond scholen dat burgemeesters verbod willen

perken, maar wij hebben len om dat te doen," Die oproep doet de Vlaamse fers blijkt dat het aanbod gen. En hoe meer fastfood op wandelafstand, hoe ho-

punt van dit jaar

finitie van een Tente

KINDEREN GAAN NIET NAAR SCHOO

### Advertising for ultra-processed foods and alcohol around schools and universities

		Average N of ads	Average N of ads
	Average N of ads	/ 100 students	/ 100m
	(95%CI)	(95%CI)	(95%CI)
Primary schools (n=100)			
Unprocessed/minimally processed foods	2,82 [1,06;4,58]	2,21 [0,06;4,37]	0,15 [0,07;0,23]
Ultraprocessed foods	6,71 [4,49;8,93]	4,12 [2,19;6,05]	0,33 [0,25;0,44]
Alcohol	7,56 [5,6;9,52]	4,61 [3,28;5,93]	0,45 [0,36;0,57]
Secondary schools (n=100)			
Unprocessed/minimally processed foods	4,35 [3,23;5,47]	2,43 [1,69;3,17]	0,22 [0,17;0,27]
Ultraprocessed foods	9,72 [7,08;12,36]	7,39 [4,72;10,06]	0,47 [0,36;0,58]
Alcohol	8,85 [6,33;11,37]	6,02 [3,43;8,61]	0,44 [0,32;0,56]
Universities/colleges (n=33)			
Unprocessed/minimally processed foods	5,33 [2,45;8,22]	NA	0,24 [0,1;0,37]
Ultraprocessed foods	15,85 [10,36;21,34]	NA	0,68 [0,48;0,88]
Alcohol	16,3 [10,91;21,69]	NA	0,74 [0,54;0,93]

**Primary schools**: 34.3% of ads were for alcohol and 30.7% were for ultra-processed foods.

**Secondary schools**: 31.0% of ads were for alcohol and 32.3% were for ultra-processed foods.

**Campuses of higher education**: 36.0% of ads were for alcohol and 32.3% were for ultraprocessed foods.

### Ultra-processed food availability and promotion in public sector settings

### **Hospitals**

- Ads for ultra-processed foods: 64.4%
- % of ultra-processed foods: **80.3**%

### **Government buildings**

- Ads for ultra-processed foods: **76.2**%
- % of ultra-processed foods: **78.8**%

### **Campuses of higher education**

- Ads for ultra-processed foods: **61.4%**
- % of ultra-processed foods: **73.1**%

### **Sportcentra by Sport Vlaanderen**

- Ads for ultra-processed foods: 44.6%
- % of ultra-processed foods: 65.0%

### **Sport settings in municipalities**

### **Sport halls**

- Ads for ultra-processed foods: **38.9**%
- % of ultra-processed foods: **61.5**%

### Swimming pools

- Ads for ultra-processed foods: 48.9%
- % of ultra-processed foods: **69.1**%

### Sport clubs

- Ads for ultra-processed foods: **32.8%**
- % of ultra-processed foods: **64.7**%

### Local action on food environments in Flanders







### **Methods**

Photovoice
Walk along interviews
Group Model Building

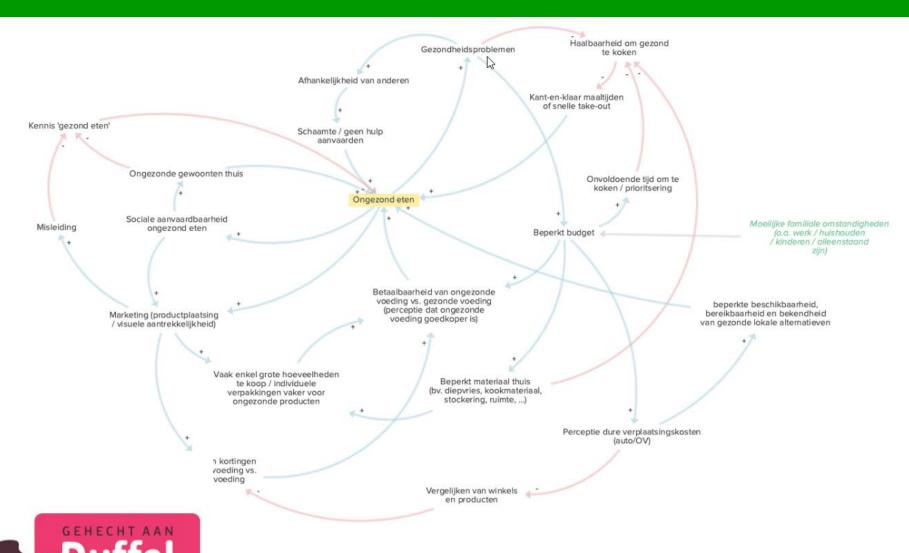








### Local action on food environments in Flanders





### Identified actions:

- Sounding board group
- Drinking water taps
- Restricting food ads
- Better promotion of locally produced foods
- Healthy cheap recipes, cooking classes

### Policy options – London

### **EVERY CHILD** A HEALTHY WEIGHT







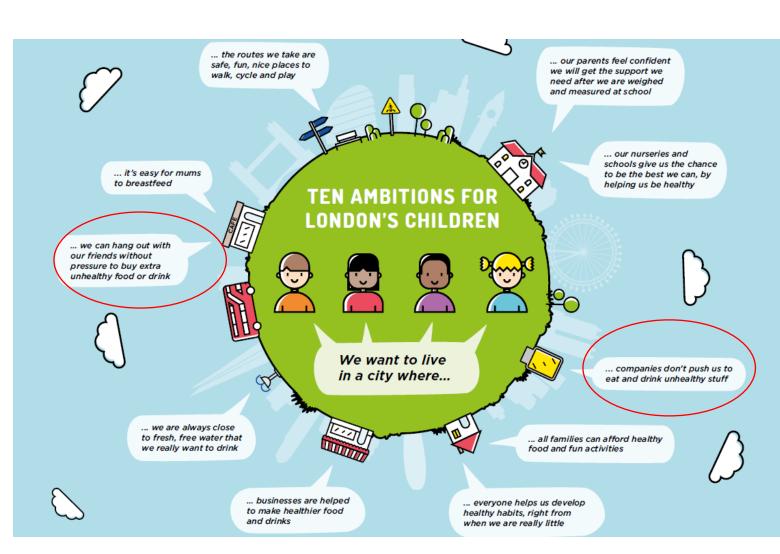
LONDON'S CHILD OBESITY TASKFORCE

MAYOR OF LONDON









### Policy options – London

# Burgemeester verbiedt reclame voor junkfood in Londense metro



### **PLOS MEDICINE**

RESEARCH ARTICI

Changes in household food and drink purchases following restrictions on the advertisement of high fat, salt, and sugar products across the Transport for London network: A controlled interrupted time series analysis



Amy Yauo 12\*, Nicolas Bergero 13. Cherry Lawo 1, Laura Cornelsen 1.

Robert Greenero 1, Jean Adamso 4, Emma J. Boyland 5, Thomas Burgoine 24, Frank de Vochte 6\*7, Watt Egano 9, Vanessa Ero 12, Amelia A. Lake 9, 10°, Karen Lock 2, Oliver Mytton 6\*, Mark Petticrew 8, Claire Thompson 11, Martin White 4,

- Reduction of 6.7% in energy sold from high fat high sugar high salt foods
- Reduction of 19.4% in energy sold from chocolate and confectionery

### Policy options – The Netherlands



Gemeenten willen h

bod zelf kunnen regule zien dat in wijken met bewoners ook vaak on In sommige Rotterdam voorbeeld is het aant.



Gemeentelijk instrumentarium voor een gezonde voedselomgeving





btw-verlaging te kunnen door

Municipalities in the Netherlands have long indicated that they want to crack down on the large and increasing supply of unhealthy foods, but do not currently have the legal tools/instruments.

State Secretary for Health, Welfare and Sport Maarten van Ooijen is working on a law ("Snackwet") to give local authorities jurisdiction to restrict unhealthy food outlets around schools / in neighbourhoods on health grounds – planned for 2025



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