EXPLORING THE FOOD ENVIRONMENT OF POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN IRELAND

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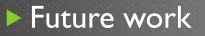
OVERVIEW

Study aims

Background

Food Environment

Results



STUDY AIMS

To characterise the food environment in and around post-primary schools that took part in the 2010 HBSC survey in Ireland

To link this information with student dietary habits and geographic information

BACKGROUND

Increasing trend in obesity in children in Ireland I in 4 - overweight
 I in 14 - obese
 GUI, 2009

effects of the built environment on food choice

Day et al, 2011, Timperio et al, 2008

School food environment
 children - time in this setting
 External & Internal

PHASE 1: External Food Environment ~ November 2011 – March 2012

PHASE 2: Internal Food Environment

I. EXTERNAL FOOD ENVIRONMENT

around the school setting

Fast food

School locations

HBSC data, Geodirectory – GIS

119 post-primary schools

9,290 post-primary students – 2010



















PIZZ

MAPPING THE EXTERNAL FOOD ENVIRONMENT

Geo-coded HBSC post primary schools (n=119)

Ikm and 2kms circular buffers created around each of the schools

All well known fast food restaurant chains were mapped – BK, McDonalds, Supermacs



RESULTS

46.2% had I+ fast food restaurants located within Ikm

56.3% had I + fast food restaurants located within 2km

Access to fast food restaurant chains was found to be greater for urban schools

No difference between DEIS/non DEIS

Fast food restaurant chains + relationship with deprivation

PHASE I: External Food Environment November 2011 – March 2012

PHASE 2: Internal Food Environment ~ March 2012 – June 2013

2: INTERNAL FOOD ENVIRONMENT

Questionnaire developed based on international HBSC school level questionnaire - piloted with 4 post-primary schools (3 urban, 1 rural)

5 themes, 25 questions

School characteristics, Nutrition, Physical Activity, Violence/bullying and Neighbourhood

I 19 schools - Initial email contact, followed up with phone call
 RR 56.1% (n=64)

Participate online using SurveyMonkey or by post

FOOD ACCESS IN SCHOOLS

Canteen: 57% schools (n= 36)

Tuck Shop: 49% schools (n= 31)

Vending machines: 35% schools (n=22)

FOOD ACCESS OUTSIDE SCHOOLS

Permitted to leave school at lunch time

First year: 19.0% (n=12)
Second year: 30.6% (n=19)
Third year: 31.1% (n=19)
Transition year: 38.7% (n=24)
Pre-leaving certificate year: 51.6% (n=32)
Leaving certificate year: 67.2% (n=43)

RESULTS: DAILY CONSUMPTION

	Soft drinks	Vegetables	Fruit
Policy to increase healthy eating (f&v)	-0.305*	0.207	0.139
Leave at lunch – I st Year	0.379**	-0.231	-0.306*
Leave at lunch – 2 nd Year	0.508**	-0.281*	-0.405**
Leave at lunch – 3 rd Year	0.469**	-0.369**	-0.39**
Leave at lunch – Transition Year	0.474**	-0.197	-0.422**
Leave at lunch – Pre leaving Cert Year	0.459**	-0.233	-0.377**
Leave at lunch – Leaving Cert Year	0.358**	-0.149	-0.199
*p<0.05; **p<0.01			

SUMMARY

Over 50% of post-primary schools had I+ fast food restaurants within 2 km

More fast food restaurants located in deprived areas

Provision of food in schools varies by school (canteen, tuck shop, vending machine)

Access to external food environment varies - increased access for older children

School policies related to student dietary habits

FUTURE WORK

First time that geographic and school level data has been explored by HBSC Ireland

On-going work – link the school level data to HBSC student level data

Will inform future data collection at the school level by HBSC Ireland

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Thank you



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