



# School foodscapes – challenges and opportunities for student health?

Dr Colette Kelly

Kelly, C. & Callaghan, M.
Health Promotion Research Centre,
National University of Ireland, Galway

A designated WHO Collaborating Centre for Health Promotion Research.





# Childhood overweight/obesity

- Clear evidence of overweight/obesity among Irish children and teenagers
  - IUNA, 2005; 2008; 2012; Layte & McCrory, 2009; Williams et al.,
     2013; Heinen et al., 2014.
- Up to 25% of primary school children and 19% of teenagers are overweight/obese

• Children's weight related to social class — even at age 3yrs (Williams et al., 2013)





# Determinants of obesity

- Energy imbalance physical inactivity and poor diet helps to largely explain the obesity epidemic
- A large proportion of children consume energy-dense, nutrient-poor foods & drinks and not enough fruit & vegetables (HBSC 2007, 2012; IUNA 2005; 2008)
- Obesity is strongly determined by individual, social, cultural and economic factors and *physical/built environment* 
  - Availability, proximity, choice

(Morland et al 2002; Layte et al., 2011; Day et al 2011; Timperio et al 2008)





### School food environment

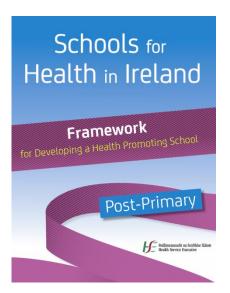




- The built environment on food choice/obesity
- Planning regulations "no fry zone" (Nov 2011, April 2014....)

#### • Internal school food environment

- Health Promoting Schools
- Vending machines (April 2015)







### Aim

- To characterise the food environment in and around post-primary schools
  - Focus on schools involved in the 2010 HBSC survey in Ireland









# **External Food Environment**





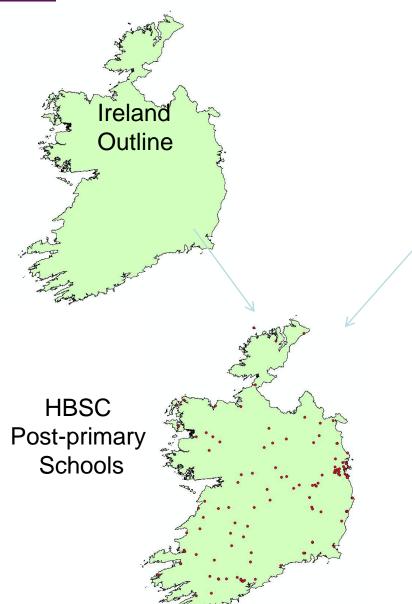


# Mapping the food environment

- Geographic information system (GIS)
- Geo-coded HBSC post-primary schools (n=63)
  - Geodirectory
- 1km circular buffers created around each of the schools
- Food businesses were mapped
  - Fast food outlets, local shops, restaurants...









ArcGIS 10





### School characteristics

#### Geography

- Urban 61.9%
- Rural 38.1%

#### Gender

- Girls 17.5%
- Boys 22.2%
- Mixed 60.3%

#### Disadvantage

- DEIS 20.6%
- Non DEIS 79.4%





#### External food environment - 1km

#### Mean values of food retail businesses within 1km of Irish schools (n=63)

		Urban/rural status		
	Mean	Rural	Urban	P value
Coffee shops and sandwich bars	3.89	1.21	5.54	0.000
Restaurants	3.65	1.33	5.08	0.004
Asian and other 'ethnic' restaurants	2.60	0.79	3.72	0.000
Fast Food outlets	4.03	1.08	5.85	0.000
Supermarkets	1.95	0.83	2.64	0.000
Local Shops	6.71	3.92	8.44	0.001
Fruit and Vegetable shops	0.73	0.13	1.10	0.000





#### External food environment - 1km

#### Mean values of food retail businesses within 1km of Irish schools (n=63)

	School gender				
	Girls	Boys	Mixed	P value	
Coffee shops and sandwich bars	4.82	6.07	2.82	0.028	
Restaurants	3.73	7.86	2.08	0.001	
Asian and other 'ethnic' restaurants	4.00	3.86	1.74	0.025	
Fast Food outlets	4.91	6.57	2.84	0.088	
Supermarkets	3.09	2.43	1.45	0.000	
Local Shops	8.09	10.21	5.03	0.003	
Fruit and Vegetable shops	1.09	1.36	0.39	0.007	





### External food environment

• Urban schools had more proximate food premises than rural schools

• 75% of schools had 1+ fast food outlets within 1km of school

• 30% of schools had 5+ fast food outlets within 1km of schools





### Internal food environment

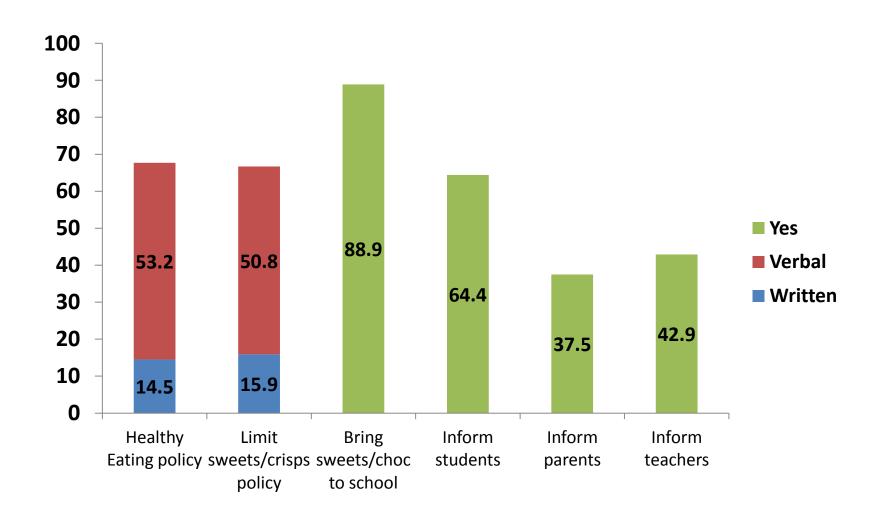
 64 out of 119 schools completed questionnaire based on HBSC school level questionnaire

- 5 themes, 25 questions
  - School characteristics, Nutrition, Physical Activity,
     Violence/bullying and Neighbourhood





#### Food policies & communication to stakeholders (%)







# Food service provision in schools

• Canteen: 69.5% schools (n= 41)

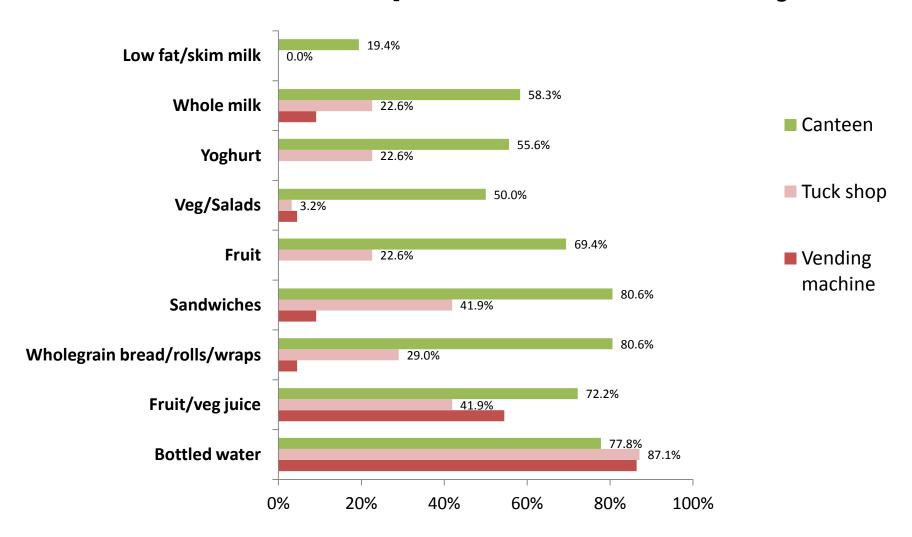
• Tuck Shop: 53.4% schools (n= 31)

• Vending machines: 37.7% schools (n=23)





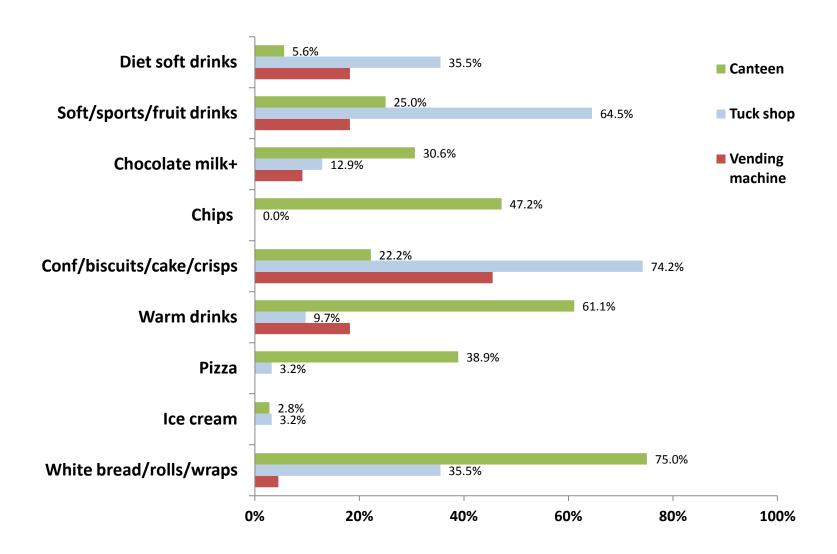
## School food provision - healthy







# School food provision – unhealthy







# Summary

- 75% of post-primary schools had 1+ fast food restaurants within 1 km
- No difference by DEIS status (except restaurants)
- Boys schools & urban schools greater proportion of food businesses close to schools

- Type of food outlets in schools varies (canteen etc.)
- Quality of food in schools can be improved
- Little or no policing of nutrition policies





### What can we do?

- Improve health index of food on offer in schools
  - HPS Framework in Ireland (2011)
  - Vending machines

- Planning regulations for new food businesses
  - Supportive environments for young people?
- Enabling healthy choices is challenging but possible



### Which option is preferable in schools?





**HPRC** 





# Acknowledgements....

- Thank you to all children, parents, teachers and school managements who participated
- The Department of Health
- The Department of Children and Youth Affairs
- The HBSC National Advisory Committee
- Professor Candace Currie, International Coordinator of HBSC, University of St. Andrew's
- Professor Oddrun Samdal, Data Bank Manager, University of Bergen
- All members of the international HBSC network
- HBSC Ireland team in particular Mary Callaghan





### **Contacts**

HBSC Ireland Website: <a href="www.nuigalway.ie/hbsc">www.nuigalway.ie/hbsc</a>

HBSC International Website: <a href="www.hbsc.org">www.hbsc.org</a>

Contact HBSC Ireland: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/journal.org/">hbsc@nuigalway.ie</a>

HEPCOM website: www.hepcom.eu















