



School food environments: exploring fast food chain restaurants around post-primary schools in Ireland.

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Childhood Obesity

- 1 in 5 Irish children aged 5-12 years are overweight or obese (IUNA, 2005)
- 19% of 13-17 yr olds are overweight/obese (IUNA, 2008)
- 1 in 4 nine year olds overweight/obese (GUI, 2009)
- Girls more likely than boys to be overweight (22% vs16%) and obese (8% vs 6%)
- Children's weight related to social class



- Obesity is strongly determined by social, cultural and economic factors & physical Environment
- Effects of the built environment on food choice/obesity
 - Availability
 - Proximity
 - Food choice

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



Food environment & schools

Food environment around schools

 Nov 2011 - Minister for Children & Youth Affairs – proposed planning regulations controlling the proximity of fast-food businesses to schools

• UK – restrictions in place – 400m from schools, youth clubs and parks

Aim

 To explore the number of fast food chain restaurants around post-primary schools in Ireland

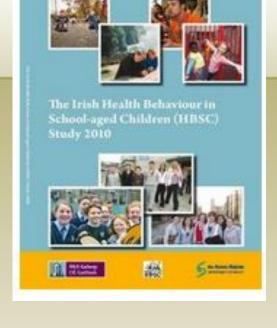
- School type
 - Urban/rural
 - DEIS/non-DEIS

Area level deprivation



Food Environment

- School Location
 - · HBSC data



119 post primary schools

• 9,290 post-primary students – HBSC 2010

HBSC - background

- A cross-national research study conducted in collaboration with the WHO Regional Office for Europe
- HBSC Ireland 2010 involved more than 16,000 students
- The study aims to gain new insight into, and increase our understanding of young people's health and well-being, health behaviours and their social context



SES:

Gender Age

Social

Class

Ethnicity

Contexts:

Family

School

Peers

Risk behaviours:

Drinking, smoking...

Health enhancing behaviours:

Physical activity, leisure activity... Health outcomes:

Well being Life satisfaction Self rated health

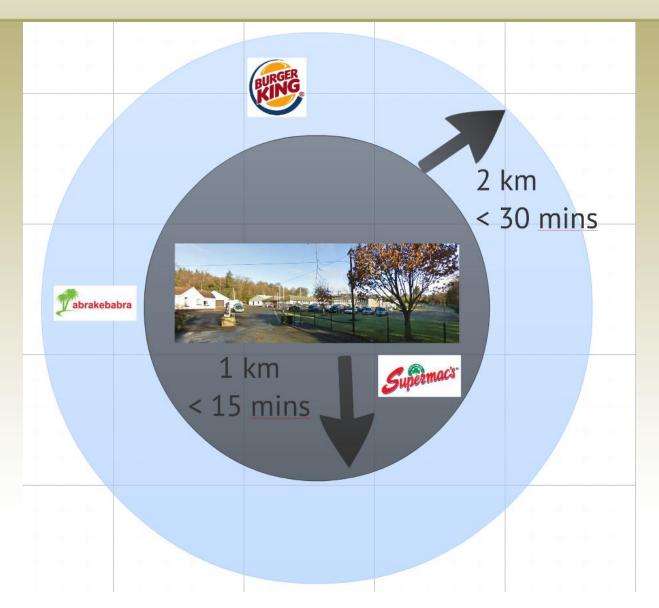
Food Environment



Fast food restaurant - as chain restaurants with 2+: expedited food service, takeout business, limited or no wait staff, and payment prior to receiving food (Block et al 2004)



Food Environment





Mapping the food environment























GIS

Geographic Information System

 integrates hardware, software and data for capturing, storing, manipulating, analyzing, managing, and presenting all types of geographical data

Data & Layers

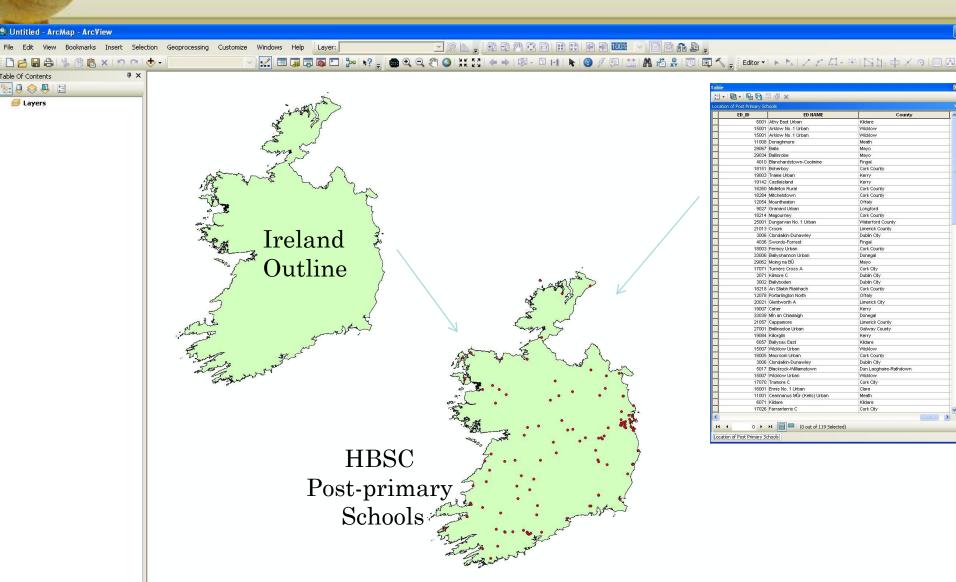


Mapping the food environment

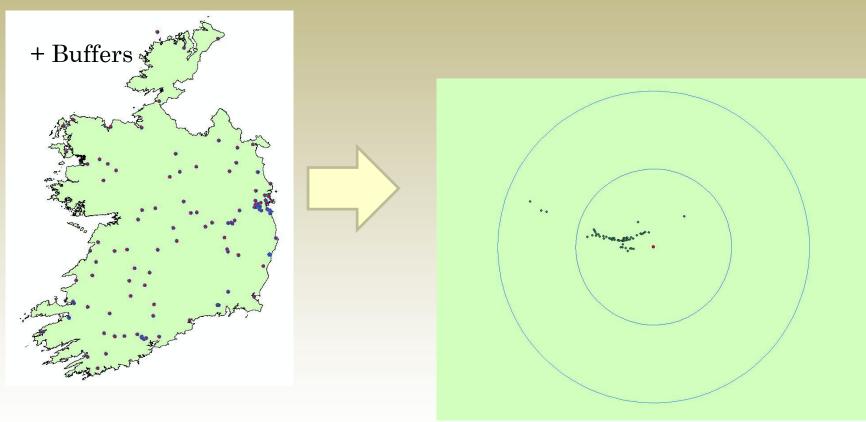
- Geo-coded HBSC post primary schools (n=119)
 - Geodirectory
- 1km and 2kms circular buffers created around each of the schools
- All well known fast food restaurant chains were mapped
 - Supermacs, BK, McDonalds...
- Mapped SAHRU deprivation Index scores to ED level
 - (Kelly & Teljeur 2007)

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ArcGIS 10







Results

No. of fast food chain restaurants	I Km circular buffer % (n)	2Km circular buffer % (n)
0	53.8 (64)	43.7 (52)
J.	19.3 (23)	18.5 (22)
2	10.1 (12)	5.0 (6)
3	5.9 (7)	11.8 (14)
4	2.5 (3)	1.7 (2)
5	4.2 (5)	5.0 (6)
6	3.4 (4)	4.2 (5)
7+	0.8 (1)	10.1 (12)

46.2% had 1+ fast food restaurants located within 1km 56.3% had 1+ fast food restaurants located within 2km

Results to date

 Access to fast food restaurant chains was greater for urban schools

No difference between DEIS/non DEIS schools

 Positive correlation between fast food restaurant chains & SAHRU area level deprivation

Summary

- This data provides a step towards identifying the density and type of food retail environments surrounding schools in Republic of Ireland
- The effects of the school food environment on food choices and obesity risk among children in Ireland has yet to be established.

Next Steps....

· OSI roads network data

Link data to HBSC Ireland survey frequency of consumption of
fruit and vegetables
chips
soft drinks

• Policy implications...?



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- Department of Children and Youth Affairs



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Thank you!

Questions?