

Changing dietary behaviour in schools – what does the evidence show?

Dr Ciara Rooney
Centre for Public Health
Queen's University Belfast
c.rooney@qub.ac.uk

















Presentation Outline

- Background what is the problem?
- Evidence from existing interventions
- Using incentives to promote behaviour change
- Future directions



BACKGROUND WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?











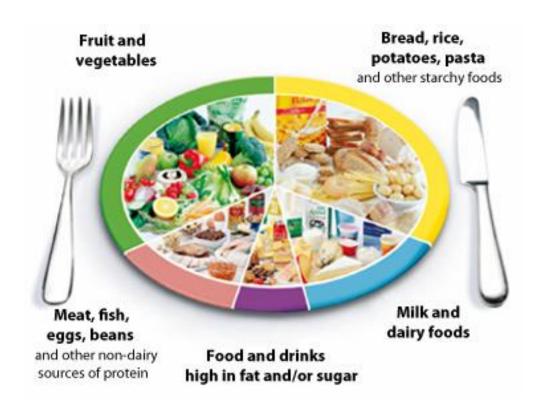








Dietary Recommendations for Children





Current Eating Habits (Younger Children)

Fruit and vegetables:

Fruit 108 g/day

Veg 97g/day

(< 10 year olds)



11.1-11.8g (4 - 18 years)



Sugar:

exceeded requirements (4-10 years)



Public Health England



National Diet and Nutrition Survey

Results from Years 1, 2, 3 and 4 (combined) of the Rolling Programme (2008/2009 – 2011/2012)

A survey carried out on behalf of Public Health England and the Food Standards Agency Vitamins:

from food were close to/above requirements

Total fat: wet requirements

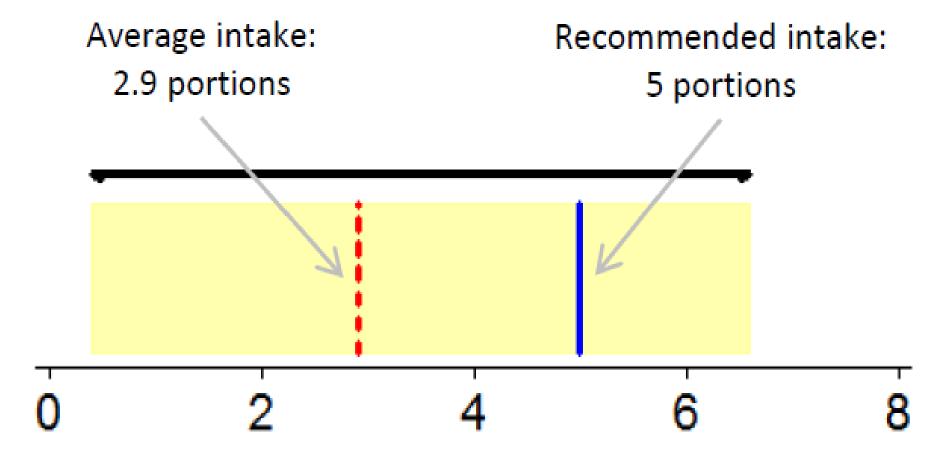
Saturated fat:

exceeded requirements (4-10 years)

Minerals:

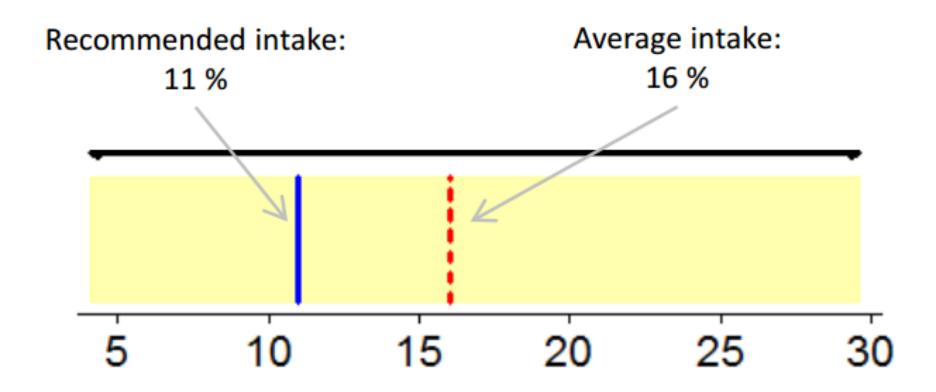
Mean intakes close to/above requirements (< 11 year olds)

Current Eating Habits (Older Children)



Fruit & vegetables

Current Eating Habits (Older Children)



Non-Milk Extrinsic Sugars (% of food energy)

Impact of Poor Diet in Early Life



- ☐ Childhood obesity
- ☐ Childhood Type 2 diabetes
- ☐ Cognitive impairment
- ☐ Psychological problems



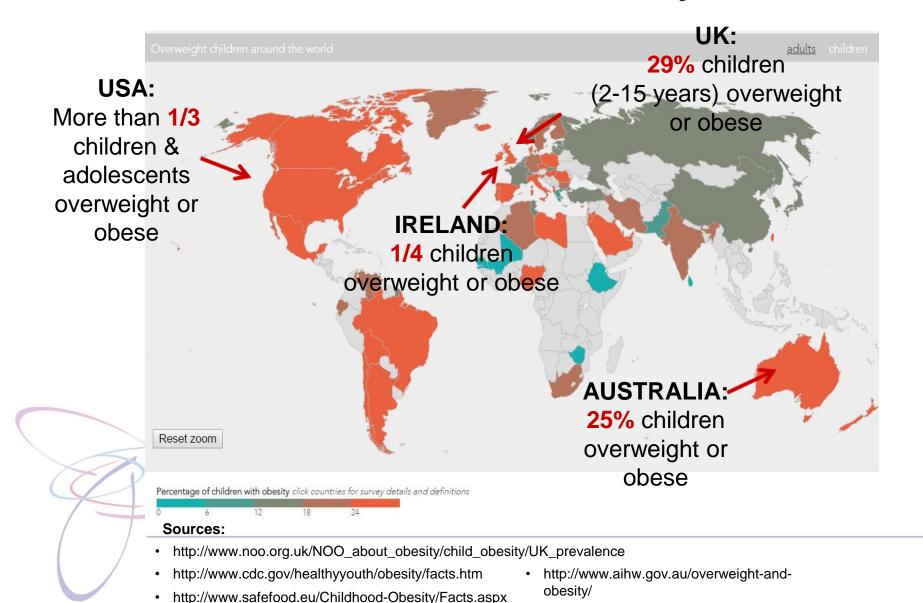


- Obesity
- ☐ Type 2 diabetes
- ☐ Heart disease
- □ Hypertension
- □ Some cancers

And more...

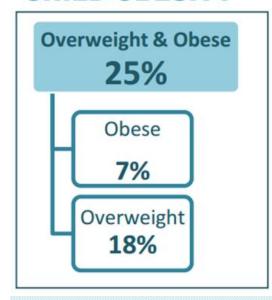


Childhood Obesity



Childhood Obesity - NI

CHILD OBESITY



Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland: First Results 2014/15

25% of children were classed as overweight or obese.





The Role of Schools

Crucial role in improving health

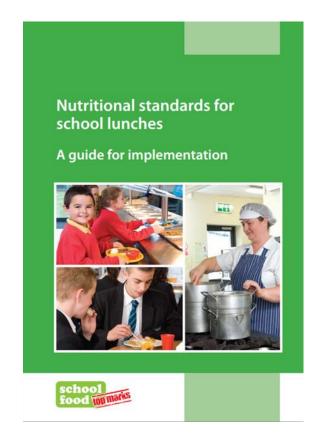
Ideal setting for public health interventions

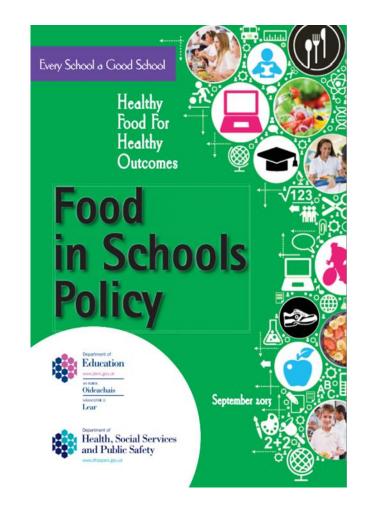
Policy and research





School Food Policies









INTERVENTIONS WHAT DOES THE EVIDENCE SHOW?

















Types of Interventions





Educational (classroom-based activities)

AND/OR

Environmental modifications

Educational Interventions

Eur J Pediatr (2015) 174:217-228 DOI 10.1007/s00431-014-2381-8

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Kaledo, a board game for nutrition education of children and adolescents at school: cluster randomized controlled trial of healthy lifestyle promotion

Alessandro Viggiano • Emanuela Viggiano • Anna Di Costanzo • Andrea Viggiano •

- 20 primary schools in Italy
- Educational board game
- Improvements in nutritional knowledge, Adolescent Food Habits Checklist and BMI-7 scores

Cite this article as: BMJ, doi:10.1136/bmj.38077.458438.EE (published 27 April 2) Primary care



Preventing childhood obesity by reducing consumption of carbonated drinks: cluster randomised controlled trial Janet James, Peter Thomas, David Cavan, David Kerr

Objective To determine if a school based educational programme aimed at reducing consumption of carbonated

reducing consumption of carbonated drinks of excessive weight gain in children.

BMJ 2014;348:g3256 doi: 10.1136/bmj.g3256 (Published 27 May 2014) RESEARCH

Effect of intervention aimed at increasing physical activity, reducing sedentary behaviour, and increasing Effect of lifter to be important in obesity in children activity, reducing sedentary behaviour, and find the construction of carbonated divides activity, reducing sedentary behaviour, and find the construction of carbonated divides activity, reducing sedentary behaviour, and find the construction of carbonated divides activity, reducing sedentary behaviour, and find the construction of carbonated divides activity, reducing sedentary behaviour, and find the construction of carbonated divides activity, reducing sedentary behaviour, and find the construction of carbonated divides activity, reducing sedentary behaviour, and find the construction of carbonated divides activity, reducing sedentary behaviour, and find the construction of carbonated divides activity, reducing sedentary behaviour, and find the construction of carbonated divides activity, reducing sedentary behaviour, and find the construction of carbonated divides activity, reducing sedentary behaviour, and find the construction of carbonated divides accessive weight gain in children. Life Year 5 (AFLY5) school based cluster randomised controlled trial

Ruth R Kipping research fellow in epidemiology and public health¹, Laura D Howe research fellow¹², Duranti land antiques of manifolds abunited antique and multip health? Dana Campbell and and

Environmental Interventions

OPEN @ ACCESS Freely available online



Gamification of Dietary Decision-Making in an Elementary-School Cafeteria

Brooke A. Jones^{1*}, Gregory J. Madden¹, Heidi J. Wengreen², Sheryl S. Aguilar³, E. Anne Desjardins⁴

1 Department of Psychology, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, United States of America, 2 Department of Nutrition, Dietetics, and Food Sciences, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, United States of America, 3 Center for Human Nutrition Studies, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, United States of America, 4 Bear River Charter School, Logan, Utah, United States of America

International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity



Research

Open Acc

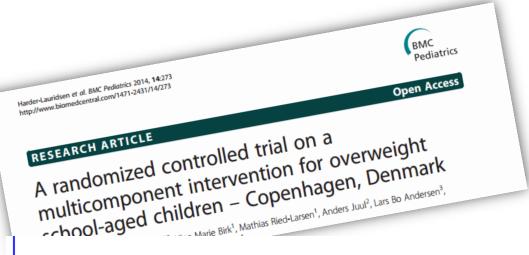
Free school fruit – sustained effect three years later Elling Bere*1,2, Marit B Veierød³, Øivind Skare³,4 and Knut-Inge Klepp¹

Address: 1Department of Nutrition, Institue of Basic Medical Sciences, University of Oslo, Norway, 2Department of Public Health, Erasmus

<u>University Medical Centre Rotterdam, the Netherlands, 3Department of Biostatistics, Institue of Basic Medical Sciences, University of Oslo, Norway</u>

- Norweigian elementary schools
- 9 intervention, 29 control
- Free school fruit (1 yr)
- Increased fruit intake, some of effect sustained 3 years later
- No effect on intake of other foods

Multi-component Interventions



British Journal of Nutrition (2008), 99, 893–903 © The Authors 2007



Effects of a comprehensive fruit- and vegetable-promoting school-based intervention in three European countries: the Pro Children Study

S. J. te $Velde^{1*}$, J. $Brug^{1,2}$, M. $Wind^{2,3}$, C. $Hildonen^3$, M. $Bjelland^3$, C. P'erez-Rodrigo 4 and K.-I. K-Rodrigo 4 and K-I. K-Rodrigo 4 and K-I. K-Rodrigo 4 -Rodrigo 4 -Ro

- Pro Children study
- 10-11 years olds
- Aimed to increase fruit and veg intake
- 62 schools in Norway, the Netherlands and Spain
- Multi-component: classroom (computer tailored feedback tool), provision of fruit & veg, parent involvement
- Significant increases after 1 year
- After 2nd year impact only observed in Norway

¹Room D439, EMGO-Institute, VU University Medical Center, 1081 BT Amsterdam, The Netherlands

²Erasmus University Medical Center Rotterdam, Department of Public Health, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

³Department of Nutrition, Faculty of Medicine, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

⁴Department of Public Health, Community Nutrition Unit, Bilbao, Spain

Effects on Dietary Behaviour

British Journal of Nutrition (2010), 103, 781–797 © The Authors 2009 doi:10.1017/S0007114509993370

Systematic Review

Effectiveness of school-based interventions in Europe to promote healthy nutrition in children and adolescents: systematic review of published and 'grey' literature

Eveline Van Cauwenberghe^{1*}, Lea Maes², Heleen Spittaels¹, Frank J. van Lenthe³, Johannes Brug⁴,

- 42 studies: 29 in children, 13 in adolescents
- Children: strong evidence for multi-component interventions on fruit and veg intake, but limited for educational (on behaviour) and environmental (on fruit and veg intake)
- Adolescents: moderate evidence of effect found for educational interventions on behaviour, limited effect for multi-component programmes on behaviour



Key Messages

 Dietary interventions may be effective in increasing fruit and vegetable intakes

More research on adolescents needed

 Most studies have focused on fruit and vegetable intakes - limited evidence on modifying multiple dietary components

Effects on Obesity

..ARLD.

obesity reviews

doi: 10.1111/j.1467-789X.2011.00947.x

Obesity Prevention



A synthesis of existing systematic reviews and meta-analyses of school-based behavioural interventions for controlling and preventing obesity

A. Z. Khambalia^{1,2}, S. Dickinson^{3,4}, L. L. Hardy², T. Gill³ and L. A. Baur^{2,3,5}

¹Clinical and Population Perinatal Research, Kolling Institute of Medical Research; ²Propulation Research Callaboration; ³Padon

Summary

Schools are an attractive and popular setting for implementing interventions



Denartment of Kinesiology and Health Promotion College of Education University of Kentucky
T. Brown

Key messages

 Intervention components: combined diet and physical activity, family involvement, larger & longer term interventions

No 'one size fits all'

Future research – study design, consider sustainability, evaluation.

What about the Impact of Nutrition Policies?



- 18 studies
- Most effectiveness found for nutrition guidelines and price interventions on intake and availability of food and drinks
- Less on product regulation (e.g. limiting unhealthy foods)
- All USA/Europe based
- Many policies not evaluated!



USE OF INCENTIVES EXISTING & ONGOING RESEARCH



Using Incentives to Promote Behaviour Change







Appetite 45 (2005) 250-263

Research Report

"Kids Choice" School lunch program increases children's fruit and vegetable acceptance

Helen M. Hendy^{a,*}, Keith E. Williams^b, Thomas S. Camise^c

*Psychology Program, Penn State University, Schuylkill Campus, 200 University Drive, Schuylkill Haven, PA 17972, USA
*Feeding Program, Department of Fediatrics, Penn State Hershey Medical Center
*Schuylkill Haven Area Elementury Center, Schuylkill Haven, PA USA

Revised 7 July 2005

Accepted 19 July 2005



ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION

Increasing children's fruit and vegetable consumption: a peer-modelling and rewards-based intervention

PJ Horne¹, K Tapper², CF Lowe¹*, CA Hardman¹, MC Jackson¹ and J Woolner¹







"Because they're like encouraging people who don't eat that much healthy food to eat more healthily"

HEALTH EDUCATION RESEARCH

Vol.29 no.5 2014 Pages 799–811 Advance Access published 22 May 2014

Adolescents' views about a proposed rewards intervention to promote healthy food choice in secondary school canteens

C. T. McEvoy¹, J. Lawton², F. Kee¹, I. S. Young¹, J. V. Woodside¹, J. McBratney³ and M. C. McKinley¹*

¹Centre for Public Health, Institute of Clinical Science B, Queen's University Belfast, Grosvenor Road, Belfast BT12 6BJ, UK, ²Public Health Sciences, University of Edinburgh Medical School, Teviot Place, Edinburgh EH8 9AG, UK and ³Public Health Agency for Northern Ireland, Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8BS, UK

*Correspondence to: M. C. McKinley. E-mail: m.mckinley@qub.ac.uk

Received on October 10, 2013; accepted on April 17, 2014



"I think it's good because it's encouraging people to eat healthily"

The Eat4treats Scheme

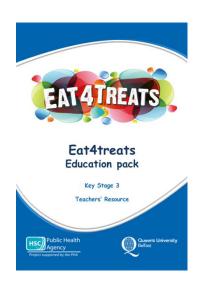


Aim: to test the feasibility and acceptability of a food-based rewards system in secondary schools within Northern Ireland.



What does Eat4treats Involve?

- Multi-component intervention
- Rewards for healthy eating
- Other behavioural change techniques: goal setting, information (classroom lessons, website)









POINTS BALANCE

Home

How it Works

Points

Rewards

Information

News

My Profile

Logout

My Profile

Welcome ciara!

POINTS BALANCE

0 0 0 0 0 0 0

You currently don't have enough points for any of the rewards. Keep choosing healthy lunches and check back soon! You can see the current rewards here.

CLAIMED REWARDS

You haven't claimed any rewards yet.

HAVE A SECOND?

Do you think you are now eating healthier food?

O Yes

Vote

YOUR DETAILS

Name: Ciara Rooney
Email: c.rooney@qub.ac.uk

Another email address?:

Set it!

School: QUB

Getting the Scheme up and Running



MEAL OF THE DAY	SIDE SALAD
MISC	MILK
TRAY BAKES	ALL VEG AND RICE
CHIPS	PANINI



MEAL OF THE DAY Cottage pie	Pasta salad
Rice (white)	Panini – ham &
	pineapple
SS Milk (1/2 pint)	Broccoli
Flakemeal biscuit	Baked potato

FUTURE DIRECTIONS WHERE TO NOW?



Future Directions

- More rigorous, well-designed studies needed
- Efforts needed to modify whole diet
- Sustainability?
- Home as well as school



Future directions

- More research needed into determinants of behaviours – which techniques work best?
- More objective measures of dietary intake
- <u>Evaluation</u>! Report on practicalities, costeffectiveness etc. Conduct feasibility and pilot studies



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING QUESTIONS?

