

Aalborg Universitet

A cross European perspective on Healthy Eating at School - results and guidelines

from a Council of Europe project
Mikkelsen, Bent Egberg
Publication date: 2006
Document Version Early version, also known as pre-print

Link to publication from Aalborg University

Citation for published version (APA):

Mikkelsen, B. E. (2006). A cross European perspective on Healthy Eating at School - results and guidelines from a Council of Europe project.

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
 You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal -

Take down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at vbn@aub.aau.dk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

A cross European perspective on Healthy Eating at School

- results and guidelines from a Council of Europe project

Bent Egberg Mikkelsen

Danish Institute for Food and Veterinary Research/Council of Europe

EU PLATFORM ON DIET, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND HEALTH

Life Skills Workshop

Friday, 17 February 2006
Brussels



Why health promotion at school?



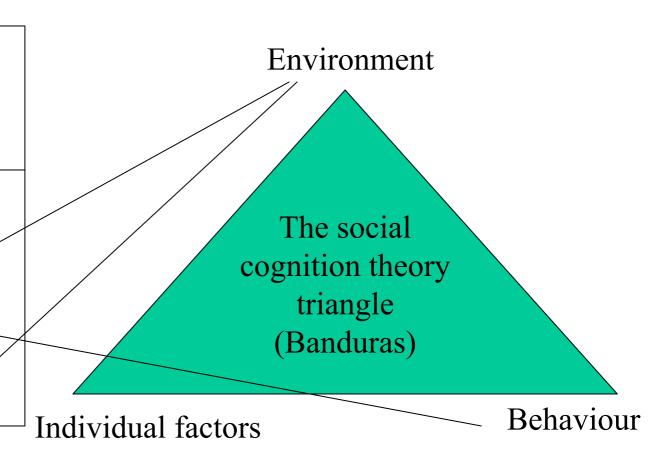
(Ottawa charter)

Genomics

Living conditions

Life style

Health promotion



Why health promotion at school

- Children spend a substantial amount of time there
 - 6-8 hours (up to 50% of time a wake)
 - for approx. 10 years
- School is both a <u>learning</u> environment and <u>food</u> <u>provision</u> environment (in most cases)
- School has the potential to reach a <u>large proportion</u> of the <u>population</u> through a mass strategy (the "settings" approach)
- Healthy eating habits seems to track into adulthood
- Eating habits are probably <u>easiest</u> (and cheapest) to <u>change</u> early in life

Why nutrition at school?

Contribution of food consumed at school to daily energy intake

Country	% of daily energy taken at school	Reference
AUS	37	Bell & Swinburn EJCN2004 58 258-263
AUS	38	Sanigorski et.al. EJCN2005 59 1310-16
DK	< 50	Proposal for Guidelines for healthy lunch in schools institutions. www.DFVF.dk 2005

The Council of Europe

- Build on the European <u>Human Rights</u> Convention
- Council of Europe (COE) 45 member states
- <u>Partial agreement</u> in the Social and Public Health field, 20 member states
- Reports to <u>Expert Comittee</u> on Nutrition, Food and Consumer health
- Operates a Tri Partite agreement with EU and WHO
- Ad hoc group on Nutrition at schools

Aim of Nutrition at schools

• establish and develop the school as an arena for promotion of healthier dietary habits and lifestyles of children and adolescents in Europe





Objectives of Nutrition at schools

- study the current practices of the <u>provision of</u> food (PF) at primary and secondary schools in Europe
- study how provision of food is linked to nutrition education (NE) within the curriculum
- study the <u>regulatory framework</u> for both
- develop <u>policy measures</u> and practical <u>guidelines</u>
- identify research needs

Framework for Nutrition at schools



Food provision (PF)

Nutrition education (NE) within curriculum

Food provision and curriculum as a part of a whole healthy school

Rationale for Nutrition at schools

Issue	Outcome	Effect when
Eating at all	Cognitive ability	Immediate
Eating healthy	Health	Long term

Nutrition at schools milestones 1

- Inventory of the main topics to be researched in survey
- Developing and field testing a questionnaire
- Questionnaire based European survey carried out
- Questionnaire sent to ENHPS coordinators



miles involved in survey



Responded



Did not respond

Nutrition at schools milestones 2

- Exploratory analyses of the data
- COE/WHO forum November 2003 –
 178 participants 27 countries
- Report discussed with invited experts june 2004
- Guidelines, resolution and dissemination, summer 2005

Results





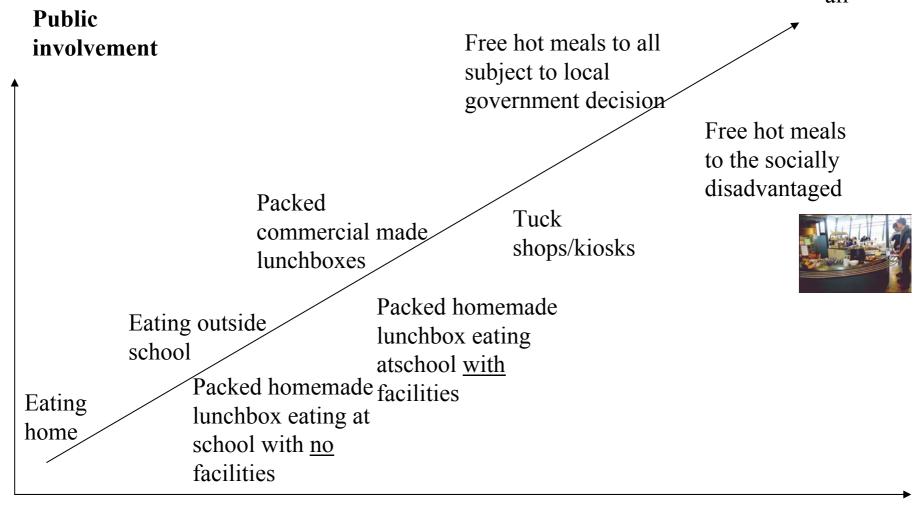
Food provision 1 European diversity

Option	Explanation
Outside	
Eating at home	Kids go to eat at home
Eating outside school	Kids eat at a "out of school" catering outlet
Lunch box	
Home made lunch box/bag	A box brought from home with cold food, sandwiches, fruit, etc.
Public Lunch box/bag/ Oslo frokost	A programme in which lunch bags are distributed to kids. May be subsidized.
Commercial Lunch box/bag	Business based delivery
Facility based	
Canteen with seating and serving	A facility in which normally hot food is served from a canteen at the table. Seating available. Sometimes referred to as a cafeteria
Canteen/cafeteria – selfserve	A facility in which hot or cold food and snacks are sold.
Tuck shop	A "kiosk" style outlet in which food is sold. Food can be hot or cold. No seating available.
Vending machine	An automated device in which drink and sometimes food (normally cold) can be purchased.
Special programmes	purchased.
School fruit programme	A programme in which fruit is distributed to kids. May be subsidized.
School milk programme	A programme in which milk is distributed to kids. May be subsidized.

Food provision 2

Different levels of public involvement

Free hot meals to all



Food provision 3

Different national approaches (primary schools)

Free hot meals (canteen) to all

- Sweden
- Finland

Hot meals (canteen) in most cases

- Scotland
- England
- Scotland
- France
- Luxembourg
- Czech republic
- Croatia
- Moldova
- Slovenia
- Slovakia

- Hot meals (canteen) in some cases, otherwise lunchboxes, tuck shops
- Netherlands
- Belgium
- Germany
- Denmark
- Italy
- Portugal
- Lithaunia
- Turkey
- Poland
- Spain

Food provision primarily through tuck shops, lunch boxes, programmes or other

- Norway
- Iceland
- Denmark
- Albania
- Cyprus
- Switzerland
- Austria
- Ireland

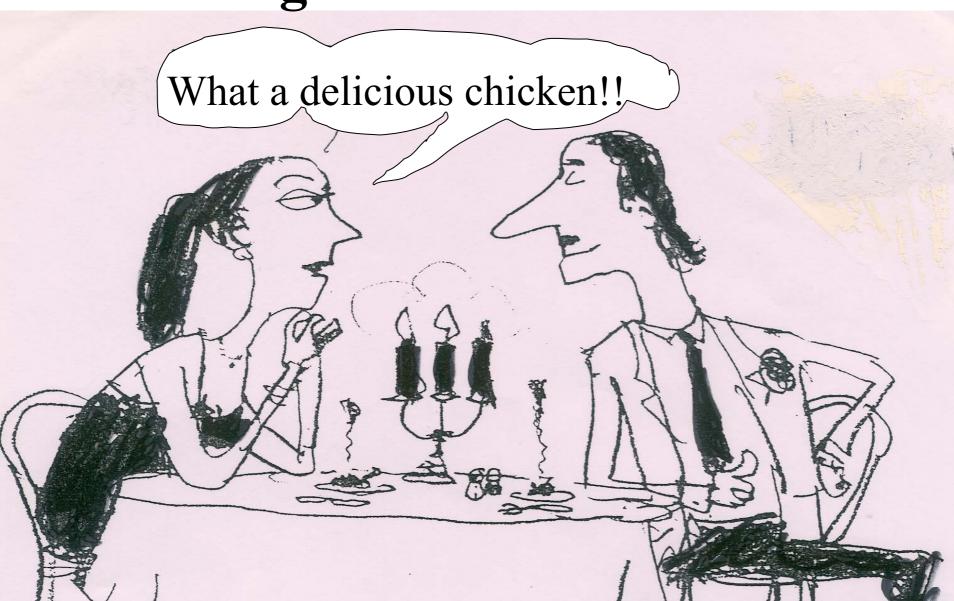


Food provision 4

How to involve students – selected Young mind visions

- Lunch at school should be served in <u>one big dining</u> room with <u>music</u> played.
- We think that students should <u>'work' as canteen</u> <u>helpers</u>, and they should be <u>educated in healthiness</u>.
- Pupils should be <u>learning about the importance of</u> <u>food choice as</u> well as putting the methods into practice, hopefully encouraging pupils to <u>take healthy</u> <u>eating beyond the school walls</u> and into the world, teaching others, and most importantly bringing <u>up</u> <u>their children</u> to do the same.

Food provision 5 eating environment counts!



Food provision 6 Eating environment counts

- Standing in line is a waste of time
- Speed of service pay smart
- Pay in advance subscribe
- Get overview of options is difficult
- To cater for different age groups
- Design is important—from low touch to high touch
- Social lunches are popular

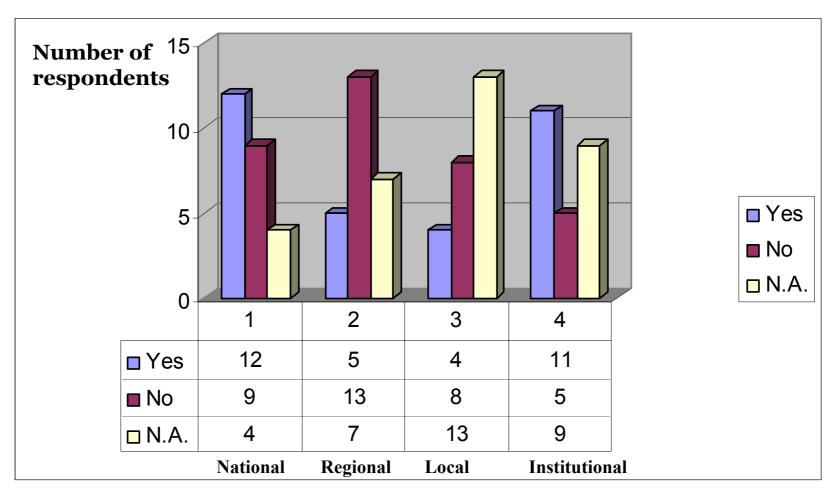
Healthy/unhealthy 1 Fruit and vegetables

- 13 countries reported fruit and vegetables programmes in <u>primary schools</u>
 - 7 countries in < 25% of schools
 - 6 countries in >75% of schools
- 10 countries for secondary schools
 - -5 countries in < 25%
 - -4 countries in > 75%

Compared with '97 survey is this an important development

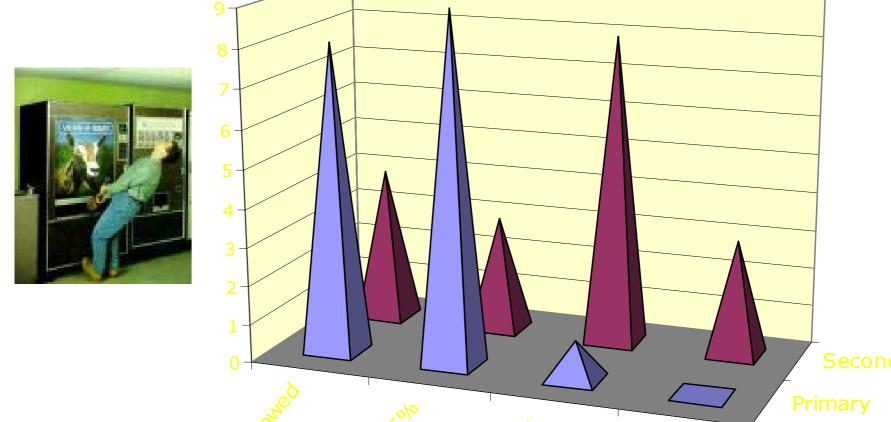
Healthy/unhealthy 2

Regulations banning certain types of food/drinks



Healthy/unhealthy 3

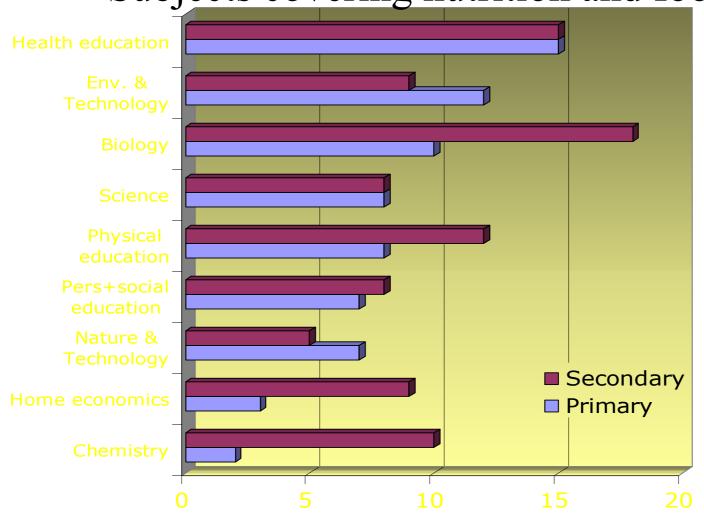
Vending machines for soft drinks



deBoer, 2003

Nutrition education 1

Subjects covering nutrition and food



Nutrition education 1

What teachers learn about nutrition

For <u>primary</u> school teachers

- Nutrition in initial training 10 countries
- Nutrition in *in-service training* 17 countries

For secondary school teachers

- Nutrition in initial training 10 countries
- Nutrition in *in-service training* 14 countries

School food in transition

Then: school food have been seen as a <u>convenience</u> or just a <u>tradition</u>

Now: an arena where <u>food provision</u> and <u>nutrition education</u> is seen as an integrated <u>whole school approach</u> to healthier lifestyle and thus a as part of a <u>preventive O+O</u> strategy

School food in transition

From school food as service food with more ambitions

- 1. Programmes & initiatives
 - 2. Intervention studies & evaluations
 - 3. Guidelines & policies



1. Food & Climate Malmø, Sweden

- Based on free meals (as usual in Sweden)
- Linking with curriculum
- Aiming at 75% organic
- Linking with climate effects of food consumption and sustainability
- Based on local school food preparation

2. Healthy & organic school food Copenhagen, Denmark

- Based on student empowerment
- Linked with class room curriculum intervention
- Introducing school meals
- Introducing organic foods
- Linking food provision with curriculum
- Based on central food production

http://www.skolemad.kk.dk/

3. Hungry for succes - Scotland



- positive school/whole child ethos
- partnership working
- importance of pupil consultation
- eliminating stigma
- managing the process
- incentives to improve uptake of school lunches
- influencing choice.

4. Feed me better - England



- The meal is the deal
- Ban the junk
- Big love to the dinner ladies
- Teach kids about food use whole school approach
- Double the money

5. Education Nationale Fleurbaix Lavantie



- Action in canteens
- Healthy menuplanning
- Hands on: visits, tours
- Curriculum: thematic courses on food groups and meals
- Involves pedagogic committee cooperation
- Monitoring by Education Nationale

6. Sustainable school food system Rome

- Healthy eating skills of school staff
- Delivery of fresh and nutritious food
- Sees healthy eating as part of a "whole school" approach
- Include learning about production and where its food comes from



7. Schule+Essen=Note1 Case of SHS School Wiesbaden

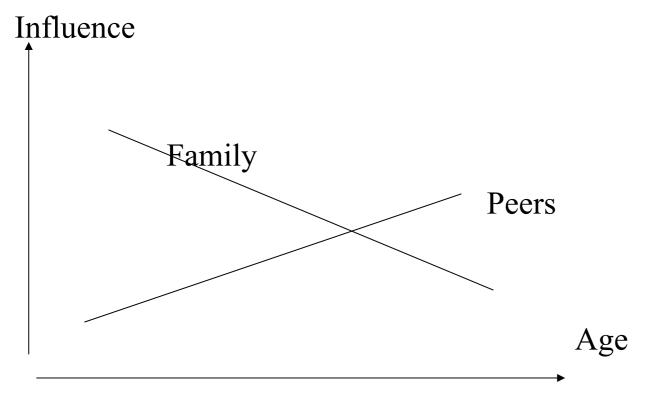
- Part of ELV ministry initiative
- Part of development programme
- Linked to curriculum
- Linked to the "Esswerkstatt" concept
- Linked to organic supply
- Linked to fair trade and local food

In conclusion

More intervention studies research needed

- Involve a <u>sustainability</u> component
- Involve the local community & local partnerships
- Involve <u>families</u>
- Use a whole school approach
- Adress to different social groups
- Involve <u>curriculum</u>
- Involve a <u>empowerment and ownership</u> component (young minds approach)
- Involve School <u>food policy</u>

Necessary to address different age groups



- Paxton, Susan J Schutz, Helena K Wertheim, Eleanor H Muir, Sharryn L Friendship Clique and Peer Influences on Body Image
 Concerns, Dietary Restraint, Extreme Weight-Loss Behaviors, and Binge Eating in Adolescent Girls, <u>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</u> 1999 108 2 255
- Dixey, Rachael Sahota, Pinki Atwal, Serbjit Turner, Alex. Children talking about healthy eating: data from focus groups with 300 9-11-year-olds, Nutrition Bulletin 2001 26 1 71
- Story, Mary Lytle, Leslie A Birnbaum, Amanda S Perry, Cheryl L Peer-Led, School-Based Nutrition Education for Young Adolescents: Feasibility and Process Evaluation of the TEENS Study, 2002 72 3 121
- Hursti, Ulla-Kaisa Koivisto Factors influencing children's food choice Annals of Medicine Supplement 1999 31 1 26

Psychosocial characteristics in adolescence

- Early adolescence: respect for adult authority, discomfort with the physical changes of puberty, lack of future time perspective and "black and white" reasoning skills.
- **Middle adolescence**: recurrent challenges to family or <u>parental authority</u> and belief systems, <u>reliance on peers</u> for standards in behaviour and appearance, and increasing capacity for abstract reasoning.
- Late adolescence: greater reliance on internalised values, fewer challenges to adult authority, less reliance on peer standards and increased capacity to solve complex life problems.

Acknowledgements

The task force

- C. Deliens, asbl Belgium
- J. Snel, NL Nutrition centre
- V. Rasmussen, WHO Europe
- I. Young NHS Scotland

• The secretariat

Laurent Lintermans

Audrey Malaise

Angemah Rahmen

Thorsten Afflerbach

Peter Baum

The invited experts

Carmen Perez Rodrigo

Stephanie Valentine

Ines Heindl

Stefka Petrova

Responsible for survey

Fanny de Boer

Slide show:

Volodoja Epremian

Read more 1

Publications

- Proceedings published
- Policy statement/package
 - -Guidelines
 - -Scientific review papers
 - -Report at www.coe.int
 - -4 expert papers on Ideas for change

Read more 2

Resolution on Healthy eating at school

- Adopted by Council of Ministers14th sept 2005
- Review the practices of food provision in school
- Consider the <u>development of national guidelines</u> and nutritional standards for the provision of food in schools
- Consider the development of <u>facilitating measures</u> at national and regional level

This paper was produced for a meeting organized by Health & Consumer Protection DG and represents the views of its author on the subject. These views have not been adopted or in any way approved by the Commission and should not be relied upon as a statement of the Commission's or Health & Consumer Protection DG's views. The European Commission does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this paper, nor does it accept responsibility for any use made thereof.