Can Eating be a Risk-Free Activity?

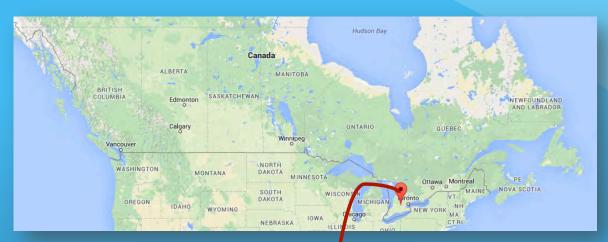
Conceptualizing Public Policy Initiatives Aimed at Improving Food-Related Health Outcomes

S. Majowicz ¹, S. Kirkpatrick ¹, J. Bell ¹, A. Shaikh ², S. Meyer ¹, B. Laird ¹, L. Minaker ³, S. Scott ⁴, S. Elliott ^{1,4}

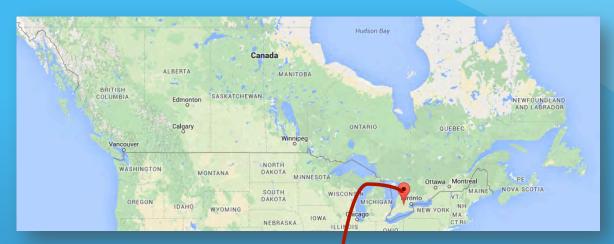
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 Geography and Environmental Management















Background

What we eat is influenced by a complex web of individual, environmental, and societal drivers:



culture and preference socioeconomic status politics legislation built and natural environments

Multistate Outbreak of Shiga Toxin-producing Escherichia theguardia coli O157:H7 Infections Linked to Organic Spinach and Spring Mix Blend (Final Update)

News Sport

Environment Organics

Clear differences between organic and non-organic food, study finds

Research is first to find wide-ranging differences between organic and conventional fruits, vegetables and cereals

Damian Carrington and George Arnett The Guardian, Friday 11 July 2014 13.57 BST Multistate Outbreak of Shiga Toxin-producing Escherichia theguardia coli O157:H7 Infections Linked to Organic Spinach and Spring Mix Blend (Final Update)

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Recommended Number of Food Guide Servings per Day

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	Children			Teens		Adults				
Age in Years	2-3	2-3 4-8 9-13		14-18		19	50	51+		
Sex	6	irls and Bo	oys	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	ļ
Vegetables and Fruit	4	5	6	7	8	7-8	8-10	7	7	
Grain Products	3	4	6	6	7	6-7	8	6	7	
Milk and Alternatives	2	2	3-4	3-4	3-4	2	2	3	3	
Meat and Alternatives	1	1	1-2	2	3	2	3	2	3	

Multistate Outbreak of Shiga Toxin-producing *Escherichia* theguardia coli O157:H7 Infections Linked to Organic Spinach and Spring Mix Blend (Final Update)

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Go

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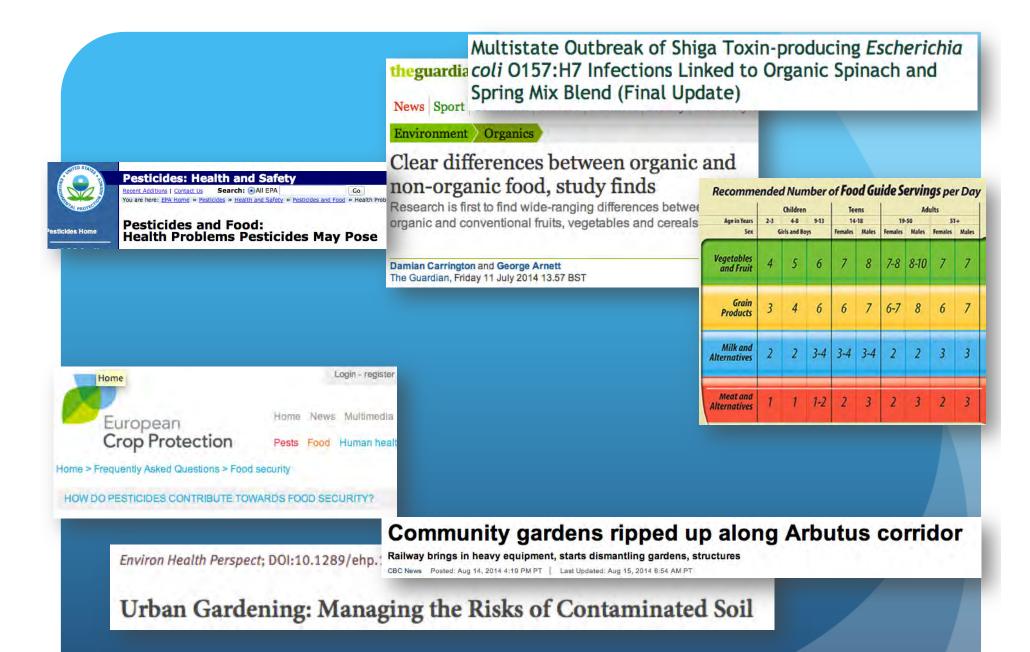
Pesticides: Health and Safety

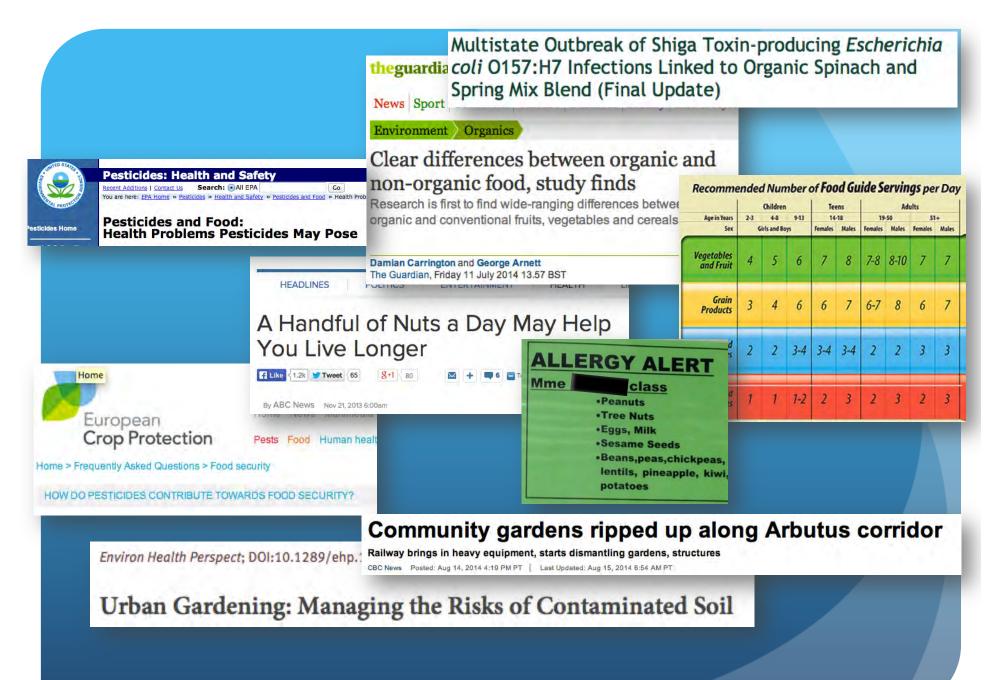
Health Problems Pesticides May Pose

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Pesticides and Food:



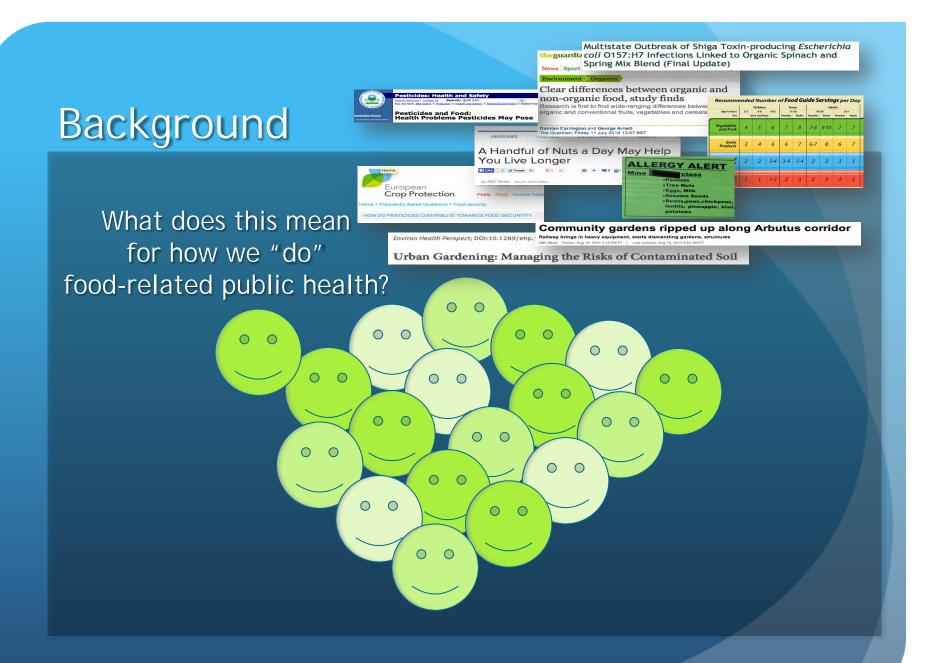


Background









Overall Objective and Approach

Apply a systems lens to explore the intersections between public health efforts in the areas of food safety, food security, obesity, allergy, and other food-health issues.

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Apply a systems lens to explore the intersections between public health efforts in the areas of food safety, food security, obesity, allergy, and other food-health issues.

Shared drivers?

Potential synergistic or antagonistic interactions between public policies?

Unintended consequences of a given policy?

Specific Objectives

1. Model the shared drivers of five food-health issues in Canada:

foodborne disease toxicological contamination of food food security obesity food allergy

2. Apply the model from (1) to two or three specific public health policies/actions, to illustrate the potential for synergism, antagonism, and "unintended" consequences

Methods (Objective #1)

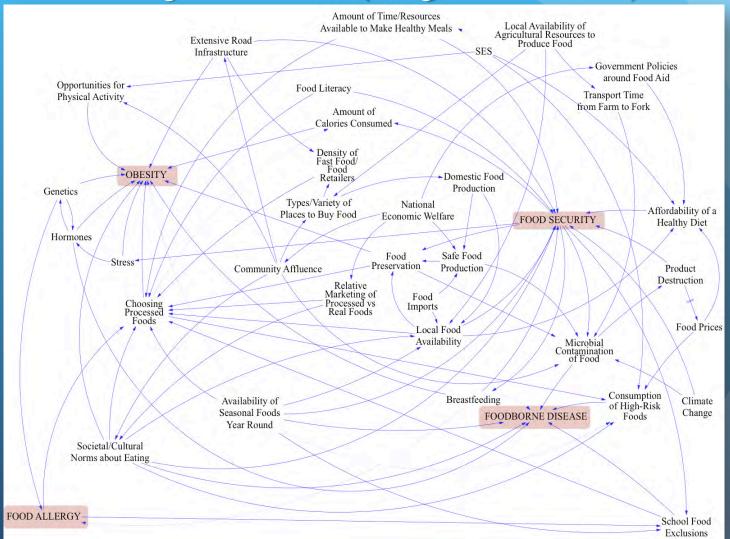
- 1. Peer-reviewed literature searched for review papers and "causal diagrams" describing drivers of each of the five issues
- 2. Drivers of the five individual issues extracted:
 - 1. Automated text analysis of articles
 - 2. Integration of existing causal diagrams
 - 3. Expert synthesis
- 3. Drivers common to two or more outcomes integrated into an overarching causal diagram using group model building

Preliminary Results (Objective #1)

Preliminary assessment of causal diagrams for foodborne disease, food security, obesity, food allergy

- 31 "causal diagrams" identified
- Literature focused primarily on obesity and food security, with few published diagrams for food allergy and foodborne disease
- Drivers ranged across physiological factors, societal influences, and economic and environmental factors

Preliminary Results (Objective #1)



Next Steps

- Triangulated driver identification, extraction, and group model building
- Application of the final integrated model to policy examples (TBD: salt reduction? backyard chickens?), to identify:
 - (a) potential synergistic / antagonistic policy levers
 - (b) potential 'unanticipated' impacts of policies
 - (c) benefits / challenges of transdisciplinary approach
- Model potential intended, unintended consequences of possible actions:

Forecasting, narratives (Quantitative models)

Considerations Moving Forward

Systems Perspective

- The system is complex, even if you ignore the complexity
- The system produces the behaviour it's designed to produce; to change the behaviour, change the system
- Optimizing system behaviour may mean sub-optimal conditions at points within system
- Sustainable changes require multipronged, multi-partner approaches
- Need to change focus from attribution to adaptation
- Redundancy can be a strength

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Public Health Practice

- The media, the public, and policy makers want a simple message (a 'three bullet point solution')
- The systems image can cause despair:
 "How can I ever influence this?"
- Evidence-informed decision making values evidence that is clear (typically linear 'cause-effect' data)
- When weighing different courses of action, certainty of outcomes is valued
- Prudent use of public funds supports minimizing redundancy, uncertainty, and risky ventures that may fail

Can Eating be a Risk-Free Activity?





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