









An Initiative of these BC Healthy Living Alliance Members:

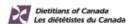


















Introduction

- A brief overview of the context for action
- Overview of the Healthy Food & Beverage Sales In Recreation Facilities and Local Government Buildings initiative
- Presentation of the results of the initiative
- Real world examples of implementing strategies to improve the food environment
- Discussion



Recreation Facilities: The Irony

"We support physical activity, sport, and wellness ..."

"We sell hotdogs, French fries, chocolate bars, candy, chips and pop ..."











Making the Healthy Choice the Easy Choice

- √ Offering healthy choices is a chance to make a difference in the health and well-being of the community
- √ In community settings, people should have the opportunity to support their health
- √ Action aligns with our values
- √ The public want a healthy choice environment





Customer is King!

"My child is often hungry before/after doing activities, but I will not encourage poor eating habits. I find it disappointing and frustrating that there are really only junk food items available ... I would be refreshing to see a good selection of healthy options that would appeal to children." ~Patron Survey Comment

"If people want unhealthy food they can bring it from home! The food offered should match the mission of the recreation centre. Thanks for getting us all to think about healthy eating."

~Patron Survey Comment



Healthy Food and Beverage Sales in Recreation Facilities and Local Government Buildings (HFBS)

- √ Encouraging the sale of healthy food and beverages through on-site vending machines, concessions, cafeterias and snack bars and for programs and fund-raisers
- √ Making healthy food and beverage purchase choices widely (and predominantly) available where people live, work and play



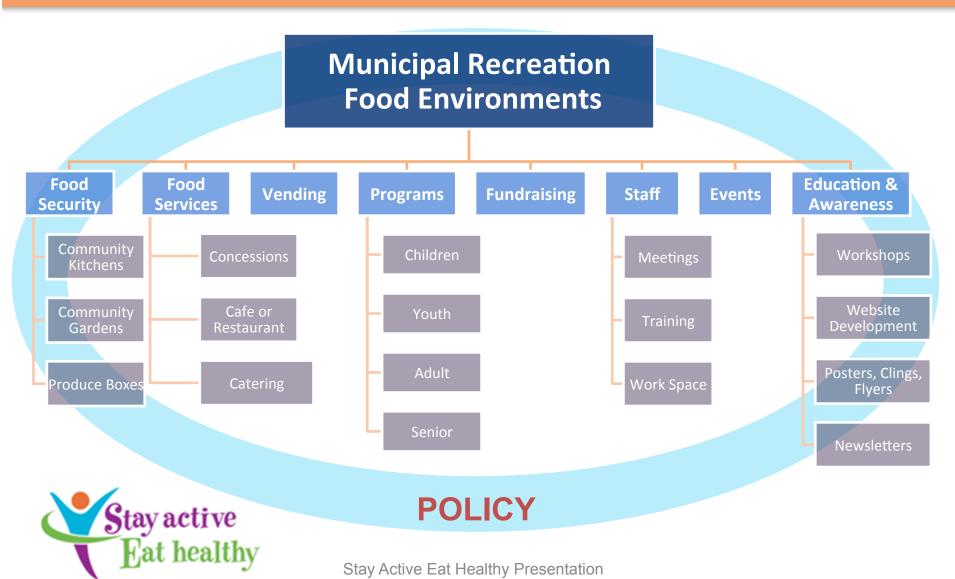


Healthy Food & Beverage Sales in BC So What Went On?

- First initiative of it's kind in North America
- 49 BC Municipalities/Districts (including 12 First Nations) applied across four phases of grant funding
 - Less completed the evaluation
- Approximately 150+ facilities
 - Pools, arenas, multiplexes, sports complexes, fitness facilities, outdoor sports fields, community meeting spaces, municipal buildings, band offices
- Aligning with BC school guidelines and guidelines for government buildings



The Framework: Operational areas within recreation where food policy and programs may have an impact



Program Components – Capacity building approach Grants, Toolkit and Resources

Planning Grants

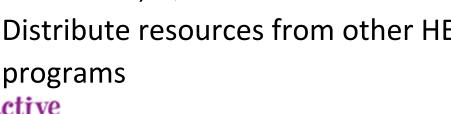
Support communities planning for change

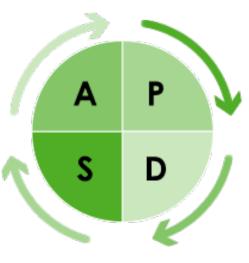
Toolkit

Developed and piloted prior to initiative

Other Resources

- Quick Start Guide
- Rack cards, Quick facts cards
- Distribute resources from other HE





Program Components – Capacity-building approach Orientation, Training, and Communications

Technical Support

Live and interactive web-based

Cross-community sharing

Teleconferences



HFBS Program Components – Capacity-building Approach Web-based Resources

- www.stayactiveeathealthy.ca
- www.healthysales.ca
- www.brandnamefoodlist.ca





vending machines, concessions, cafeterias and snack bars.



Stay Active Eat Healthy Presentation

Promising Practices Videos

http://www.stayactiveeathealthy.ca/managers/promising_practices.html

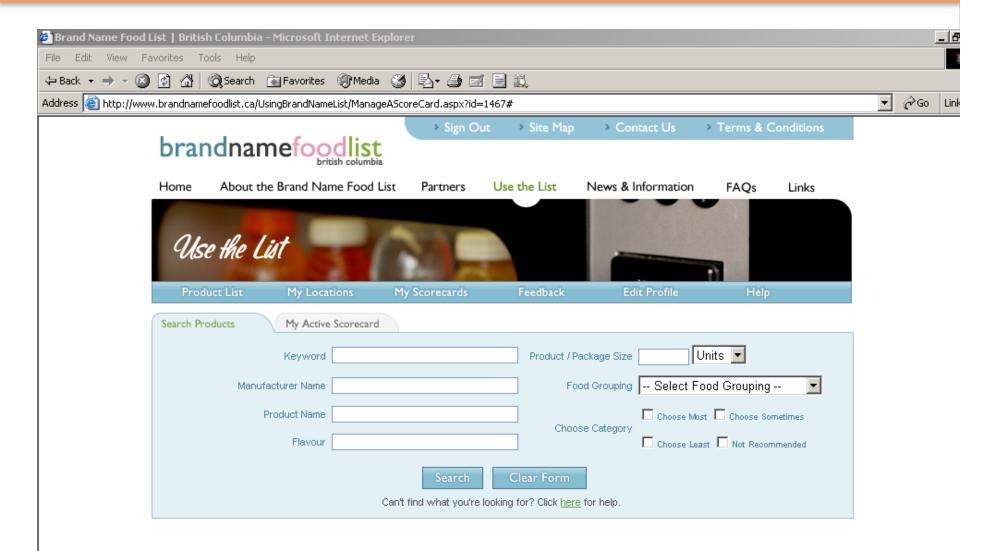
Prince George



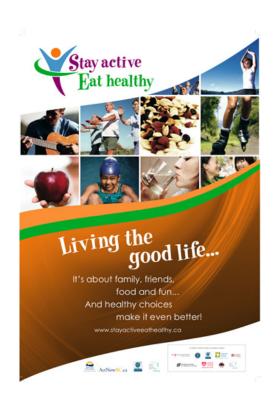
Featuring Colleen Van Mook, Manager of Recreation Services



Vending Audit >>The Brand Name Food List



HFBS Program Components>> Marketing Resources

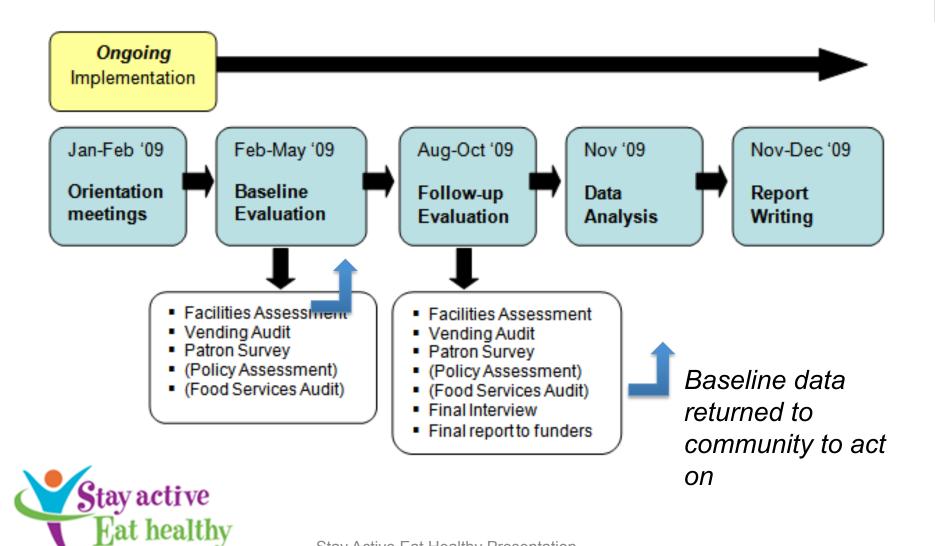




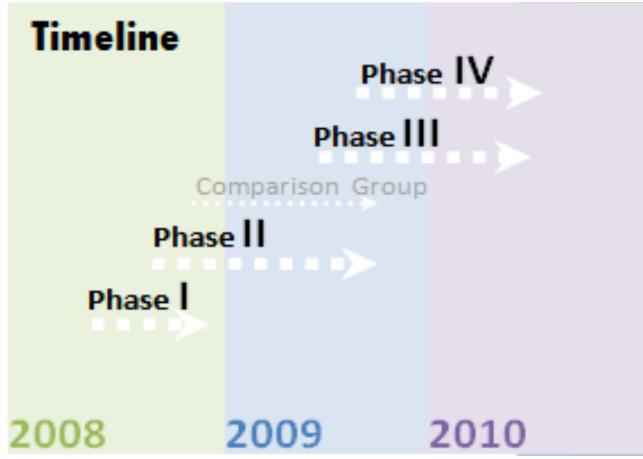




Program Components: Community Evaluation



Project Phases and Initiative Timeline



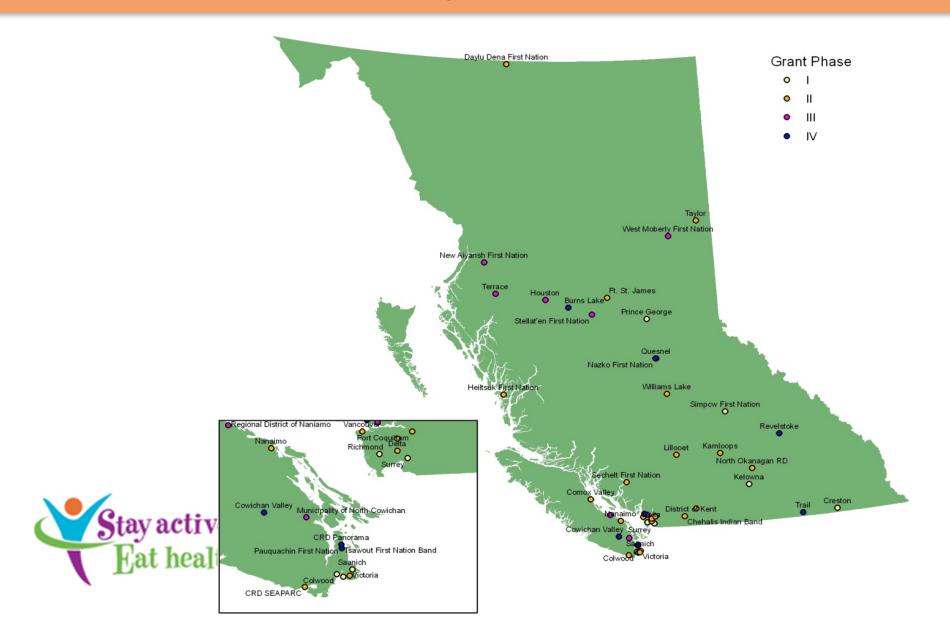


Detail of Project Phases 2008-2010

Grant Phase	# of Communities	Application & Grant Approval	Orientation & Training	Baseline Evaluation	Follow-up Evaluation
Phase I "Mentor Communities"	9 (1 FN)	April 2008	May 2008	May- September 2008	November- December 2008
Phase II	21 (5 FN)	October 2008	February 2009	February- May 2009	July-October 2009
Phase III	7 (3 FN)	May 2009	July 2009	June- September 2009	December 2009-April 2010
Phase IV	10 (3 FN)	November 2009	March 2010	January-April 2010	August- September 2010
Non-HFBS Comparison Communities	23	N/A	N/A	August- October 2009	January- February 2010



Geographical Location of All HFBS Participating Communities (Including First Nations), Phase I-IV



PHA:	<u>SE I</u>	PHAS	SE II	PH	ASE III			PH	ASE IV
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Colwood Creston Esquimalt Kamloops Kelowna Prince George Richmond Saanich Surrey Simpcw First Nation	11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	Comox Valley CRD Panorama CRD SEAPARC Delta Fraser Valley-Hope Ft. St. James Lillooet Nanaimo New Westminster North Okanagan Port Coquitlam Quesnel	33. 34. 35. <i>36.</i> <i>37.</i>	North RD Na Terra New A Stella	cipality of N. Cowin Nancouver anaimo ce Aiyansh Village Go et'en First Nation Moberly First Nati	vernment	40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45.	Burns Lake Cowichan Valley RD Dist. Of Houston Dist. Of Kent Dist. Of West Vancouver Revelstoke Trail Nazko First Nation Pauquachin First Nation Tsawout First Nation
		23. 24. 25. <i>26.</i>	Taylor Vancouver Victoria Williams Lake			Timeline		Pha	se IV

Chehalis First Nation

30. Seabird Island First Nation

29. Heiltsuk First Nation

31. Sechelt First Nation

Daylu Dena First Nation

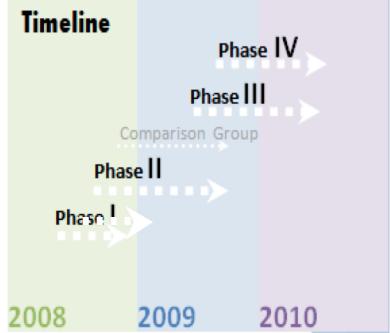
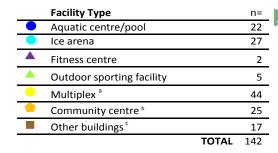


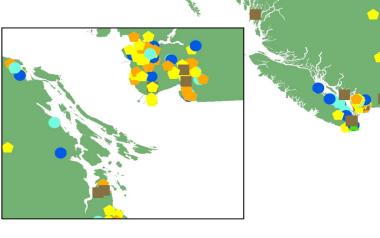
Figure 3: Geographical Location of Facilities Impacted by HFBS, Phase I-1V

LEGEND



^a Multiplex defined as two or more of the following: pool, ice arena, fitness centre, outdoor sporting facility, gym

^c Other local government building could be hospital, school, First Nation band office, municipal administrative building





^b Community centre includes meeting spaces and maybe a gymnasium or fitness facility

Phase I-!V

EVALUATION METHODS & RESULTS



HFBS: A Natural Experiment

The purpose of evaluating the Healthy Food and Beverage Sales initiative in Phases I-IV was:

1. To describe what activities were undertaken.



- 2. To determine the impact of HFBS project work on:
 - The overall facility food environment.
 - Policy development and strategic planning efforts.
 - Vending and concession services.
 - Customer choices and perceptions.



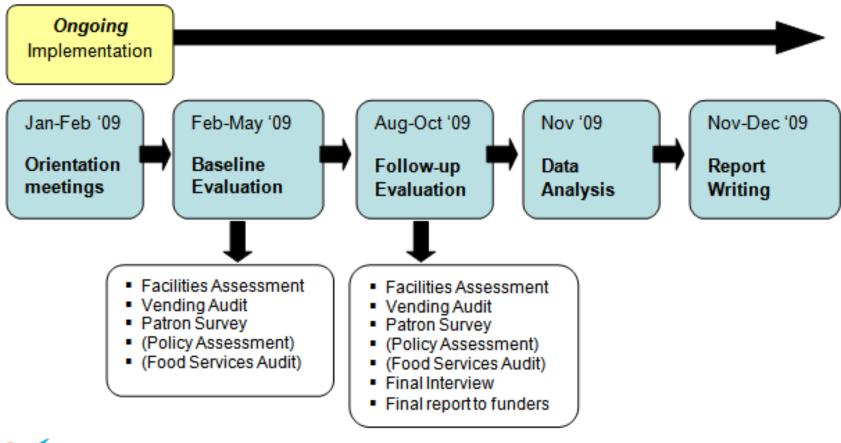
- 3) To identify key issues related to implementation:
 - The process of changing food & beverage sales.
 - Facilitators and barriers to implementation.
 - The use of project resources and supports.
 - Plans for future action and sustainability.

Stay active



4) To act as a catalyst to encourage and support communities in the planning and process of making sustainable changes.

Evaluation Design





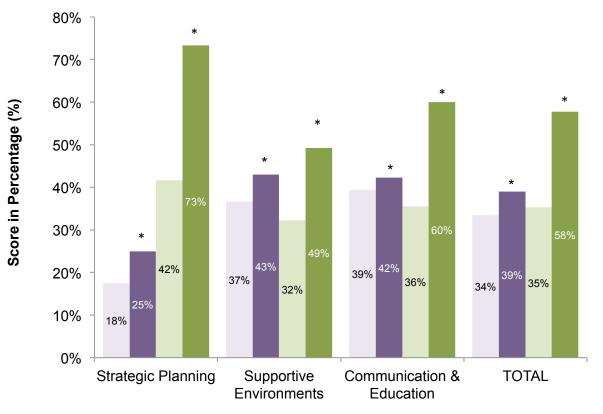
Evaluation Tools Used in		Grai	nt Pl	na
EVALUATION ACTIVITY & PURPOSE]	Ш	Ш	
acilities Assessment* [CORE]				
Community self-assessment tool that rates the extent to which organizational capacity and facility environment support healthy eating. This assessment is based on a 4-point rating scale and divided into three main categories:	✓	✓	✓	
1) Strategic Planning, 2) Supportive Environments and 3) Communication & Education.				
Note: This tool was modified for First Nation's communities.				
Policy Assessment [OPTIONAL]				
Assesses if healthy eating policy is developed in the areas of food provision, events and programs and staff. Staff may rate if specific policy area is in place according to "yes", "no" or 'in progress."		✓	✓	
Food Services Audit [OPTIONAL]				_
Assesses the operations, preparation facilities and foods served through food service outlets including concessions and cafes. This looks at the operations, food storage and preparation tools, and what types of foods are served on a regular basis and how many of these would be classified as not recommended products.		✓	✓	
Vending Audit [CORE]				_
Assesses the products in standard snack and beverage vending machines according to the Provincial Guideline "Choose Categories" using the Brand Name Food List.	√	✓	✓	
Patron Survey [CORE]				
Collects data on facility users in regards to vending and concession use; attitudes toward healthy food and beverages; and awareness of healthy choice messaging/promotion and changes.	✓	✓	✓	
Interview* [CORE]				_
Semi-structured phone interviews where recreation staff and project leads are asked questions	✓	✓	✓	

regarding the implementation process (challenges, facilitators) and resources used. Interviews

were recorded, transcribed and coded for common themes.

Facility Assessment - Capacity

Average Facilities Assessment Scores for Comparison and HFBS Grant Communities



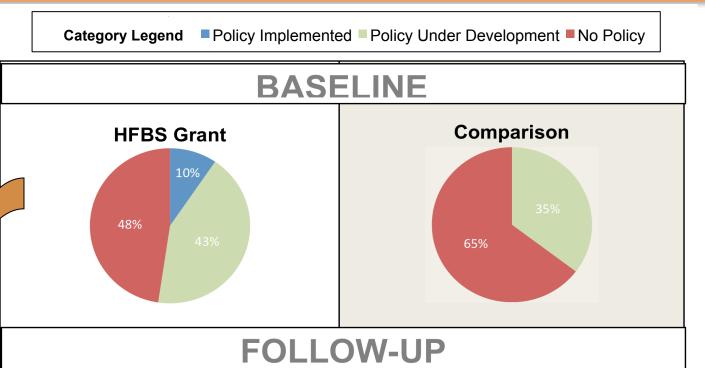
- Comparison Communities
 Baseline
- Comparison Communities Follow-up
- HFBS Grant Communities Baseline
- HFBS Grant Communities Follow-up
- * = p < .05

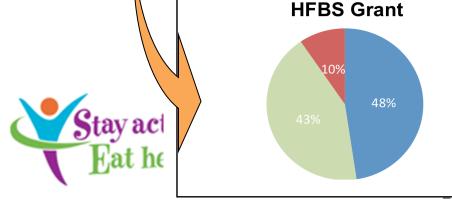


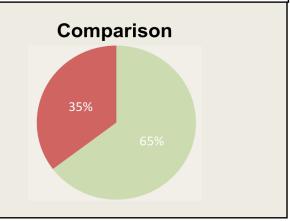
Facilities Assessment Category

Stay Active Eat Healthy Presentation

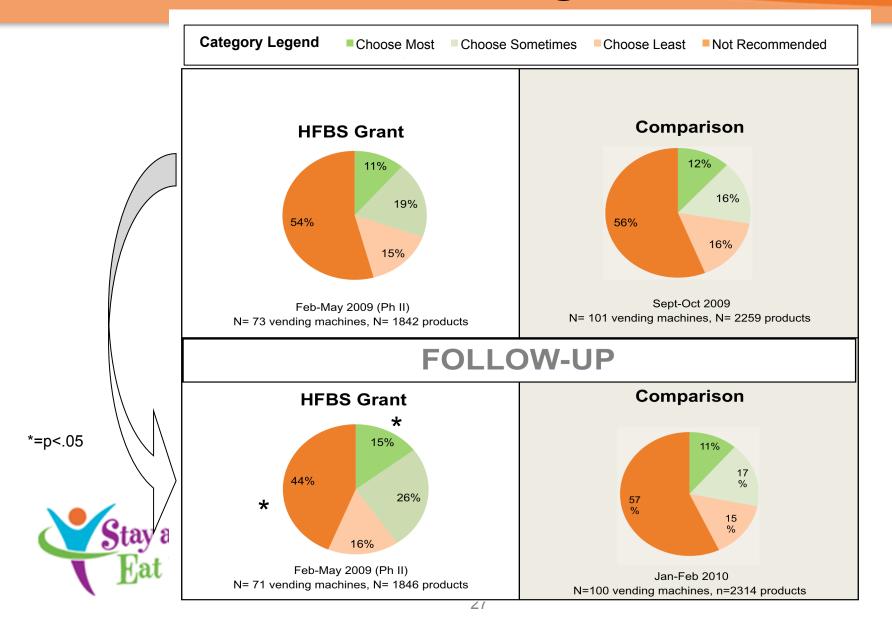
Healthy Food & Beverage Policy







Vending



Transitioning to Healthy Choices In Vending

>> What it Looks Like







Transitioning to Healthy Choices In Concessions

>> What it Looks Like

Before



"We sell pop, we sell chips, we sell hotdogs."

After

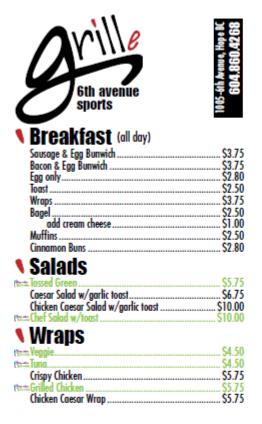


"Everything is offered on whole wheat bread, or buns or wraps, and everything comes with a salad. It doesn't mean that they can't choose fries, they just have to ask."



Transitioning to Healthy Choices In Concessions

>> What it Looks Like



\ Classics	
Hamburgers:	
Plain	\$3.75
Deluxe	
Chicken	
Garden Vegetarian Burger	\$4.95
Hot Dog	
Corn Dog	
Smokie	\$3.75
Chicken Fingers & Fries	\$7.95
Chicken Fingers & Onion Rings	\$8.45
Fries	
Onion Rings	\$3.50
Poutine	\$5.00
Nachos	\$4.00
Homemade Chili Bowl	\$4.00
₹5:== Soup	
\ Sandwiches	
Classic BLT	\$4.50
Fried Egg & Bacon	\$3.75
Ham & Cheese	\$4.50
**= Turkey	\$4.50
Turkey, Bacon, Swiss Grille	\$4.50
Egg Sálad	
Tuna Salad	\$4.50
Grilled Cheese	\$3.75
Grilled Ham & Cheese	\$4.50
%tata Veggie	\$4.50
All prices include GST. Prices subject to change without notice.	

Coffee	\$1.75/2.0
Tea	\$1.75/2.0
	\$1.75/2.0
	\$1.75/2.0
Milk/Chocolate	\$2.0
🖎 Smoothie	\$3.5
Creamy	\$3.5
	\$5.0
	\$3.7
🛳 Bottled Water	\$2.0
	\$2.5
	Ş2.0
Bottled Pop	
Gatorade	\$2.5
Energy Drink	\$3.5
	Ş2.7
Double Shot	
	\$3.0
Iced Mocha	\$3.5
Extras	41
-4	
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Dips	S0.:



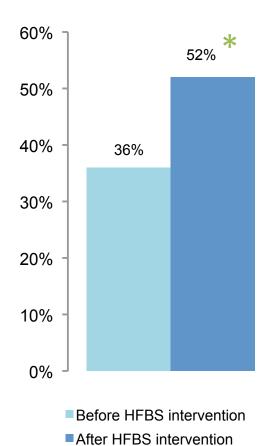
Types of Community Strategies Used to Transition to Healthier Choices in Concessions

- Developing a policy
- Including concessionaires in the planning process
- Hiring a Dietitian to consult and provide advice
- Finding 'healthy' alternatives to popular 'not recommended items'
- Taste testing
- Selling smaller portions
- Make the healthy option the default option (e.g. salad instead of fries)
- Provide a sense of choice
- Changing equipment to support serving healthy options
- Place healthy choices more prominently on display
- Limiting concession hours to peak times to reduce operation costs
- Changing things one item at a time
- Creating new menus

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Providing public education and promotional supports

Awareness of healthy eating promotions at the facility according to patron survey







Other Impacts: Programming & Events

- Offered healthier meal and beverage options and limiting junk food in programming for birthday parties, youth dances, after school programs.
- Planned special events to celebrate and promote a new healthy food culture in the facility. E.g.
 Decorated lobby, offered free food samples, distributed information, hired a dietitian to answer questions.
- Improved food practice at annual and ongoing events. E.g. replaced pop with 100% fruit juices at sporting events and tournaments.



Other Impacts: Food Security

- Built community gardens.
- Hosted pocket and farmers markets in or around local recreation facilities and community buildings.
- Planted fruit trees.



Other Impacts: Staff

- Served healthier snack and beverages at staff training events and celebrations.
- Used the "Eat Well Meet Well" resource to improve practice in staff meetings and conferences.
- Offered Food Safe training for concession staff.
- Revamped staff lunch rooms to support staff in packing a healthy lunch and eating well.

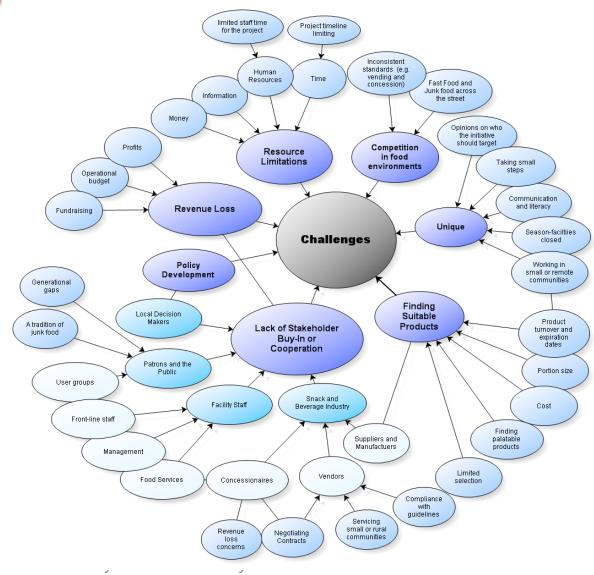


Other Impacts: Fundraising

 Used non-food options to raise funds for sports teams, special-interest groups and general operations budget.

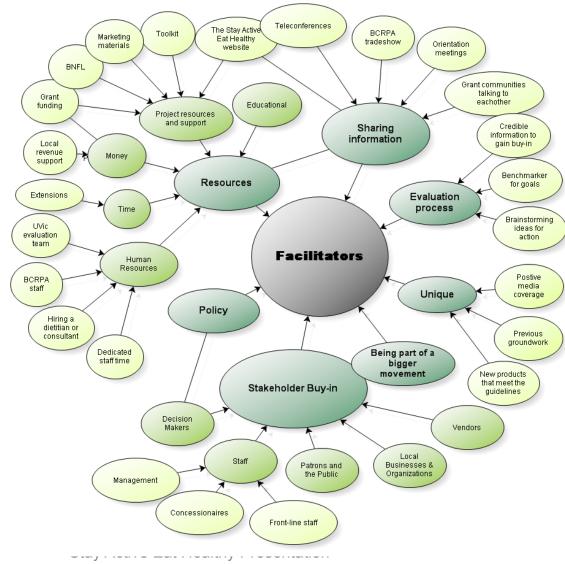


Implementation: Transitioning to healthier options is complex





Implementation: There is lots of support for change!





Strengths and Limitations of the Evaluation

Limitations

- large variability in the actions and evaluation timelines across communities.
- communities were not randomized into conditions. HFBS grant applicants were automatically the 'intervention condition' while those that hadn't yet applied but were willing to be measured became non-equivalent comparator communities.
- staff collected vending and survey data and submitted it to the evaluation team
- facility assessment and interviews were self-reported.

Strengths

- the consistency of the findings over four different phases in 48 different communities <u>and</u> when HFBS communities were compared to non-HFBS communities.
- we used a mixed methods triangulation design and found not only corroboration across data sources but corroboration across communities and phases.



A Summary of HFBS Positive Action in BC

- Significantly healthier options in vending and concessions
- Significantly increased organizational capacity
- Food Security- community gardens and pocket markets
- Healthy options in children's programs
- Supporting sports teams and athletes perform their best
- Product-innovation in industry
- Creating healthy environments everywhere- synergy with schools and local businesses and program areas within recreation
- Local action on provincial guidelines
- Supporting healthy work environments



Lessons learned at the initiative level

There were many lessons learned during implementation of HFBS. Across all four phases communities highlighted the following:

- Change is a process that takes time; the process could take anywhere from 2-5 years.
- A phased approach to change is more feasible; taking small steps is best.
- Pairing education with policy is effective in making the healthy choice the easy choice.
- Every community can act, but change starts at different points.
- Evaluation & monitoring support change but evaluation is hard and requires resources.





THANKS!









www.stayactiveeathealthy.ca www.healthysales.ca www.brandnamefoodlist.ca

An Initiative of these BC Healthy Living Alliance Members:











