

Gaining Ground: Applying Individual, Policy, System & Environmental Change to Sustainable Food System Initiatives

Webinar with Angie Tagtow, MS, RD, LD Wednesday March 20, 2019

Future of Food Initiative



- The Sustainable, Resilient, and Healthy Food and Water Systems curriculum was developed through the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Foundation's Future of Food Initiative
 - Started in 2012
 - Funded by an educational grant from National Dairy Council
- Goal of the initiative: sustainable food systems and a safe and nutritious food supply for the growing world population
- Key people:
 - Amanda Hege, MPH, RDN, LD, Project Manager
 - Marie Spiker, MSPH, RDN, Healthy & Sustainable Food Systems Fellow



Part I - Gaining Ground: Applying Individual, Policy, System, & Environmental Change to Advance Sustainable Food System Initiatives

Academy of Nutrition & Dietetics Foundation SRHFWS Curriculum

Angie Tagtow, MS, RD, LD
Founder & Chief Strategist, Äkta Strategies, LLC
March 20, 2019

Discussion

Nutrition, Food Systems & Public Health

Food Consumption
Diet Quality
Mortality
Health Expenditures

Theoretical Models

Individual Behavior Change Systems Science System Change I+ PSE Approaches

Food Systems
Policy, System &
Environmental
Change

Angie Tagtow, MS, RD, LD, Gaining Ground: A Webinar for the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Foundation, March 19, 2020

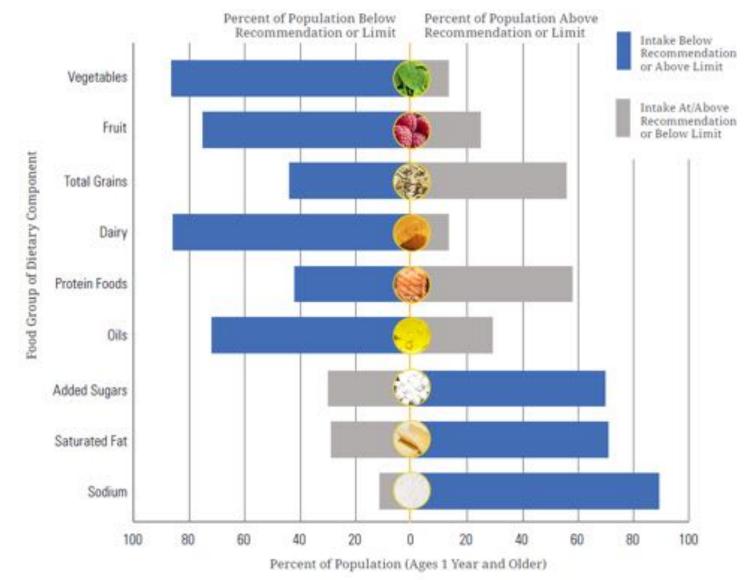


Connecting Nutrition, Food Systems, and Public Health

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Current Eating Patterns in the United States

Percent of the U.S. Population Ages 1 Year and Older Who are Below, At, or Above Each Dietary Goal or Limit (Figure 2-1)



Note: The center (0) line is the goal or limit. For most, those represented by the blue sections of the bars, shifting toward the center line will improve their eating pattern.

Data Source: What We Eat in America, NHANES 2007-2010 for average intakes by age-sex group. Healthy U.S.-Style Food Patterns, which vary based on age, sex, and activity level, for recommended intakes and limits.

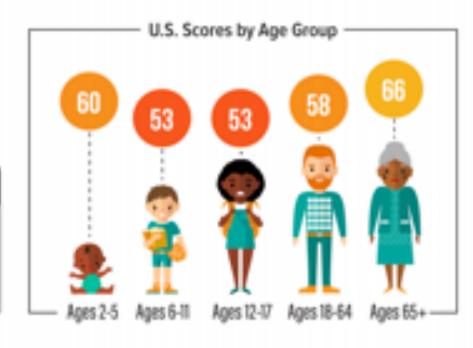
Adapted from Figure 2-1 (page 39), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2015–2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. 8th Edition. December 2015.

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How Healthy Is the American Diet?







Data source for Healthy Eating Index scores: What We Eat in America, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (undated data are from 2013-2014).

Leading Causes of Death in the US, 1980 & 2015

(adapted from National Center for Health Statistics 2017, Table 19)

	1980		2015		
Rank	Cause of Death	# Deaths	Cause of Death	# Deaths	
	All causes	1,989,841	All causes	2,712,630	
1	Diseases of heart	761,085	Diseases of heart	633,842	
2	Malignant neoplasms	416,509	Malignant neoplasms	595,930	
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	170,225	Chronic lower respiratory diseases ^{1,2}	155,041	
4	Unintentional injuries	105,781	Unintentional injuries	146,571	
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases ¹	56,050	Cerebrovascular diseases	140,323	
6	Pneumonia and influenza ²	54,619	Alzheimer's disease	110,561	
7	Diabetes mellitus	34,851	Diabetes mellitus ³	79,535	
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	30,583	Influenza and pneumonia ²	57,062	
9	Atherosclerosis	29,449	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis ³	49,959	
10	Suicide	26,869	Suicide	44,193	

GDP & National Health & Prescription Drug Expenditures in the US, 1980 & 2015 (adapted from National Center for Health Statistics 2017, Tables 93 and 94)

	1980 Amount	2015 t, in billions	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	\$2,863	\$18,037	↑ 530%
National Health Expenditures	\$255.3	\$3,206.6	↑ 1,156%
National Health Expenditures as Percent of GDP	8.9%	17.8%	
Prescription Drug Expenditures	\$12.0	\$324.6	1 2,605 %
Prescription Drug Expenditures as Percent of GDP	0.4%	1.8%	

"Nutrition is the most powerful tool in our toolbox to combat chronic disease and skyrocketing healthcare costs in this country. We need a serious and sustainable investment in nutrition education, nutrition policy, and food systems that support healthy eating. Our failure to do so will lead to greater health disparities, weaker domestic nutrition security, and a drain on the global economy."

- A. Tagtow, 2018

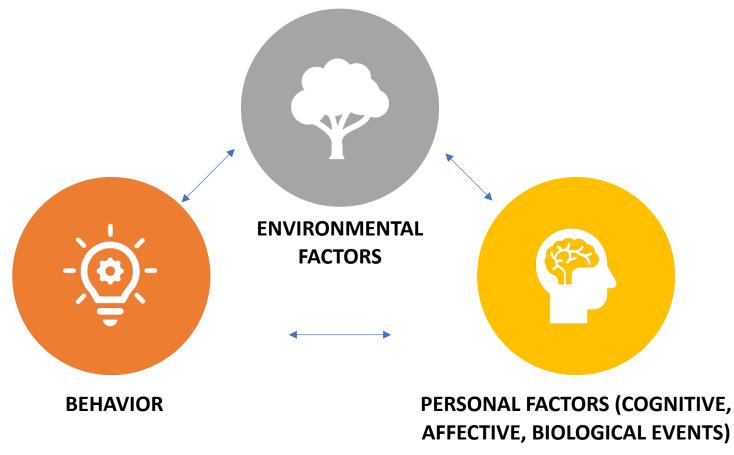
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Individual Behavioral Change Theories

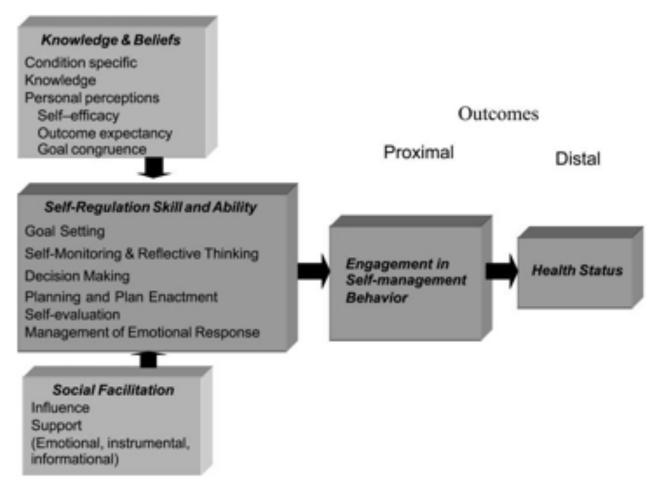
- Health Belief Model
- Health Promotion Model
- Theory of Planned Behavior
- Theory of Reasoned Action
- Social Cognitive Theory*
- Self-Regulation Model
- Integrated Theory of Health Behavior Change*
- Transtheoretical Model (Stages of Change)*

Social Cognitive Theory



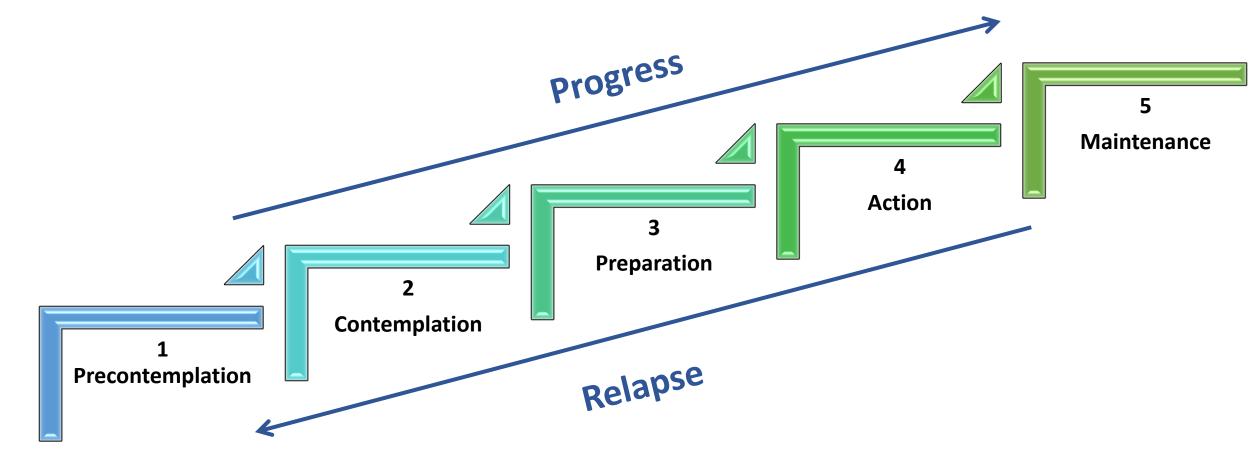
Adapted from Bandura, A. Social foundations of thought and action: A social cognitive theory. 1986. Prentice-Hall, Inc.

Integrated Theory of Health Behavior Change



Adapted from Ryan P. Integrated theory of health behavior change. Background and intervention development. Clin Nurs Spec. 2009; 23(3):161-172.

Transtheoretical Model – Stages of Change



Adapted from Prochaska J, DiClemente C, Norcross J. In search of how people change: Applications to the addictive behaviors. American Psychologist. 1992;47, 1102-1114. PMID: 1329589.

System Change Theories

- Policy, System, and Environmental Change Model
- PRECEDE-PROCEED Framework
- Culture of Health Framework*
- Diffusion of Innovation Theory
- Community Organization Model
- Organizational Change Model
- Social-Ecological Model*
- Social Determinants of Health*

Culture of Health Framework

From Vision to Action. A Framework and Measures to Mobilize Health. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. 2015. Available at https://www.cultureofhealth.org/content/dam/COH/RWJ000_COH-Update_CoH_Report_1b.pdf



Social Ecological Model



FIGURE 3-1. A Social-Ecological Model for Food and Physical Activity Decisions (page 65), 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans.

Data Source: Adapted from: (1) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity. National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Addressing Obesity Disparities: Social Ecological Model. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/health equity/a ddressingtheissue.html. Accessed October 19, 2015. (2) Institute of Medicine. Preventing Childhood Obesity: Health in the Balance. Washington (DC): The National Academies Press; 2005, page 85. (3) Story M, Kaphingst KM, Robinson-O'Brien R, Glanz K. Creating healthy food and eating environments: Policy and environmental approaches. Annu Rev Public Health 2008: 29:253-272.

Social Determinants of Health

Helman H, Artiga S. Beyond Health Care: The Role of Social Determinants of Health and Health Equity. Kaiser Family Foundation. 2015. https://www.kff.org/disparitiespolicy/issue-brief/beyondhealth-care-the-role-of-socialdeterminants-in-promotinghealth-and-health-equity/

Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
Employment Income Expenses Debt Medical bills Support	Housing Transportation Safety Parks Playgrounds Walkability	Literacy Language Early childhood education Vocational training Higher education	Access to healthy options	Social integration Support systems Community engagement Discrimination	Health coverage Provider availability Provider linguistic and cultural competency Quality of care

Health Outcomes

Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations



The Future of Public Health

"Practitioners require new skills, knowledge, and abilities — as well as new ways of conceptualizing - to successfully attend to the many forces of change affecting their practice environment...(this includes) greater understanding of how systems thinking are being supported by a variety of systems methods."

Campbell Erwin P, Brownson R. The Public Health Practitioner of the Future. 2017. Am J Public Health 107(8):1227-1232.

"This modern public health world that we are quickly moving into, one in which public health as the local governmental institution has a responsibility and an opportunity to lead our collective impact around improving the public's health. This is a multi-sectoral approach that takes the opportunity to address environmental, systems and policy-level change."

Dr. Karen DeSalvo Former HHS Assistant Secretary for Health October 26, 2015



Systems Science

- A transdisciplinary study of interactions, and the degree of those interactions, among components. This includes identifying the intended and unintended consequences of those interactions.
- Applies theories and models from various sciences (biological, social, economic, environmental) to analyze and solve problems.
- Formulates multidimensional/holistic approaches or representations of different systems to effectively solve problems and avoid negative consequences.



What if Americans ate more fish?

The 2010 Dietary Guidelines for Americans recommend consuming 8 ounces of fish every week—almost double the amount most Americans currently eat. This recommendation was made only on the basis of the possible health benefits of eating more fish (reduced risk for cardiovascular disease in adults and better cognitive development in children).

But what are some of the other possible effects across domains?

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Overfishing and depletion of wild stocks
- Increased fish farming and potential associated environmental effects



SOCIAL

- Decreased food security for fish-exporting countries that rely on fish as a major source of protein
- Larger fish production and processing workforce leading to potential worker safety concerns

ECONOMIC

- Need for a larger fish production and processing workforce leading to new jobs
- Increased imports affecting local and global markets and affordability

Because the fish supply chain is global in nature, any policy decision that affects fish consumption in the United States will also impact human health, environmental sustainability, and social and economic systems across the world. The IOM/NRC framework can help decision makers weigh tradeoffs and make decisions that integrate benefits, risks, and priorities across domains.

To learn more about the framework and how it could be applied to existing food and agriculture challenges, download the complete IOM/NRC report at www.iom.edu/foodsystem.

INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE AND NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES



How do food systems influence health in the U.S.?



SOPP Framework for Sustainable, Resilient and Healthy Food and Water Systems

Tagtow A, et al. Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics: Standards of Professional Performance for Registered Dietitian Nutritionists (Competent, Proficient, and Expert) in Sustainable, Resilient and Healthy Food and Water Systems. *J Academy Nutr Diet.* 2014:114(3);475-488.e24.



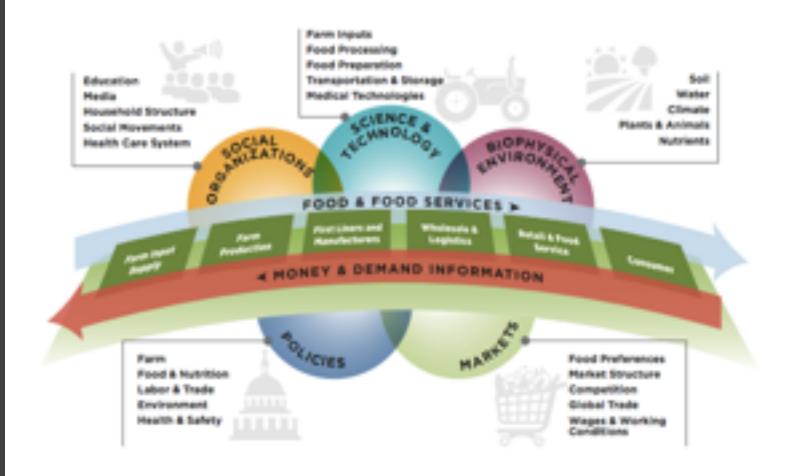
What is a Food System?

Tagtow A. Healthy Food, Healthy Iowans, Healthy Communities. Public Health Tools to Advance Healthy, Sustainable Food Systems. Iowa Department of Public Health. 2013.



Framework for Assessing the Effects of the Food System

Institute of Medicine. A Framework for Assessing Effects of the Food System. 2015. Available at http://www.nationalacademies.org/h md/~/media/Files/Report%20Files/20 15/FoodSystem/FoodSystemKeyFigure s.pdf.



Intersection of Nutrition, Food Systems & Public Health

- Food safety
- Food access
- Food affordability
- Food availability
- Nutrition assistance
- Emergency food
- Climate change

- Diet quality
- Chronic disease
- Health equity
- Water quality
- Air quality
- Growing conditions
- Community capital

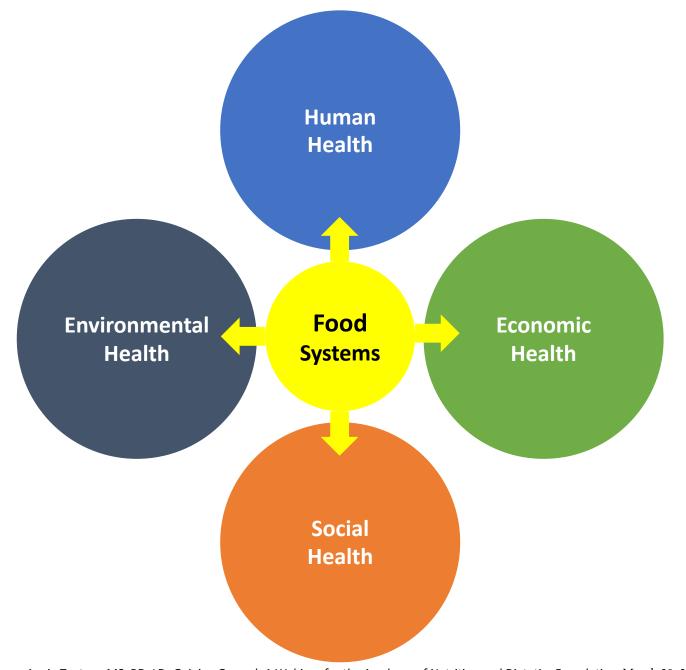
- Economic development
- Workforce opportunities
- Chemical exposure
- Workforce & labor
- Immigration
- Trade & tariffs
- Dietary Guidelines

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Interconnectivity

"The system that generates our food has significant impact on human, economic, environmental, and social health. Likewise, these domains have profound influence on the quality, quantity and healthfulness of the food system."



Policy, Systems, & Environmental Change

How Can PSEs Apply to Nutrition, Food Systems and Public Health?

Policy Change

Definition

- A. Organizational & Community Policy Changes to procedures or organizational practices
- B. Public Policy Changes to or creation of laws, ordinances, resolutions, mandates, regulations or rules

Examples

- Standards in procurement policies and concessions for local foods
- Gardening clause in Homeowners Association contract
- Zoning ordinances for food trucks, fresh produce carts, chickens, bees
- Child Nutrition Act
- Farm Bill

Mueller, M. Tagtow A. Roberts S. MacDougall E. Aligning Food Systems Policies to Advance Public Health. *J Hunger Environ Health*. 2009;4:225-240.

Examples of Policy Influences on Food Systems



International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems. *The New Science of Sustainable Food Systems. Overcoming Barriers to Food System Reform.* May 2015. http://www.ipesfood.org/images/Reports/IPES_report01_1505_web_br_pages.pdf

System Change

Definition

Changes to infrastructure that impacts all elements of an organization, institution, or framework

Result of policy PLUS environmental changes

Examples

- Convert a closed
 elementary school
 kitchen into a food hub
- Connecting food retail to the emergency food system to decrease food waste in landfills
- Reimburse employees for signing up for a CSA

Environmental Change

Definition

- A. Built Environment Modifications to physical
 spaces and settings in
 organizations, institutions,
 or public areas
- B. Natural Environments Changes to landscapes and ecosystems that impact soil, water, energy, climate, biodiversity

Examples

- Greater availability of healthy food choices in worksite cafeteria
- Assess the walkability of neighborhoods and install sidewalks and crosswalks
- Availability of licensed kitchens for food processing
- Establish green and recreational space in new residential developments
- Installation of community gardens on public land

I+PSE Conceptual Framework for Action

Advancing Healthy, Sustainable, and Resilient Food and Water Systems

Spectrum of Prevention

The Spectrum of Prevention:
Developing a Comprehensive
Approach to Injury Prevention. The
Prevention Institute. Available at
http://www.preventioninstitute.org/
component/jlibrary/article/id105/127.html

Influencing Policy and Legislation

Changing Organizational Practices

Fostering Coalitions and Networks

Educating Providers

Promoting Community Education

trengthening Individual Knowledge and Skill

I + PSE Conceptual Framework for Action

Start here

Strengthen Individual Knowledge & Skills

Promote Community Education

Educate Providers

Active Words

Foster Coalitions & Networks

Change Organizational Practices

New

Modify Physical Spaces & Natural Settings

Reframe

Inform Policy & Legislation

Expanding Sustainable Food System Initiatives Using I+PSE Approaches

Strengthen Individual Knowledge & Skills

Enhance an individual's capability of participating in or benefiting from sustainable food systems

Promote Community Education

Reach groups of people with information and resources to promote sustainable food systems

Educate Providers

Inform providers or intermediaries who will transmit skills and knowledge of sustainable food systems to others

Foster Coalitions & Networks

Convene groups and individuals around sustainable food systems to meet broader goals and greater public health impacts

Change Organizational Practices

Adapt regulations and procedures by shaping norms that support sustainable food systems

Modify Physical Spaces & Natural Settings

Change physical spaces or setting within organizations or larger public environments that support sustainable food systems

Inform Policy & Legislation

Develop strategies to change laws, regulations, and policies that support sustainable food systems



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Building Blocks for Optimal Impact

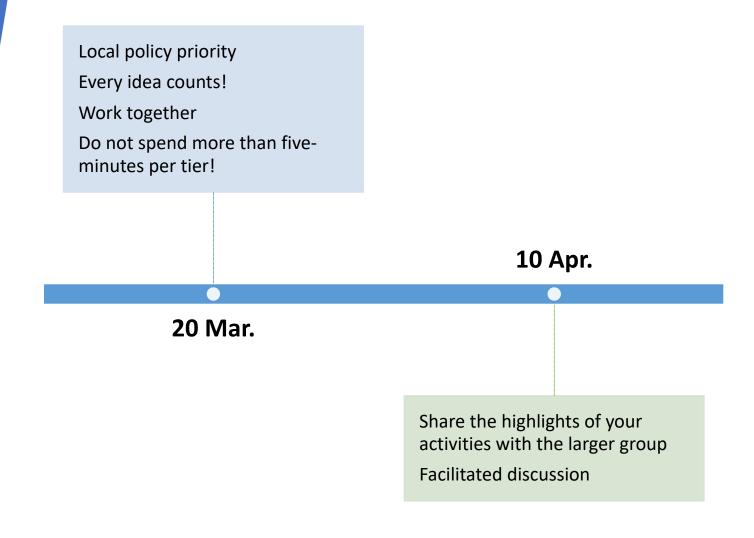
- ✓ Multisectoral
- ✓ Interdisciplinary
- ✓ Comprehensive
- ✓ Adaptable
- ✓ Ongoing
- ✓ Reciprocal support
- Community and population benefits
- ✓ Institutionalization
- ✓ Applicability
 - Programs, operations, funding

Individual Policy **Environment** System

Call to Action

- Think broadly
- Examine critically
- Engage and build relationships
- Act authentically
- Tell your story
- Document results
- Have fun!

I+PSE and SRHFWS Activity



Local Policy Priorities

Group	Last Name	Local Policy Priority
Group 1	A - C	Integrate gardening and food preparation programs into school district curriculum
Group 2	D - G	Establish a mobile processing unit and community kitchen in the community
Group 3	Н	Establish procurement policies that give priority to locally/regionally produced foods in public hospitals and municipal cafeterias
Group 4	I - R	Establish a city ordinance allowing mobile fruit and vegetable vendors in low-income neighborhoods
Group 5	S - Z	Implement a residential community composting initiative

Example: City ordinance that allows homeowners to keep chickens and bees in their yards

Strengthen Individual Knowledge & Skills

Publish an article or op-ed in the local paper on the benefits of raising chickens and bees

Promote Community Education

Cooperative Extension host classes on raising chickens and bees

Educate Providers

Provide educational materials to farm, feed, and hardware stores on raising chickens and bees

Foster Coalitions & Networks

Form a working group of FFA and 4-H kids focused on raising chickens and bees

Change Organizational Practices

County locates beehives on roof of county courthouse

Modify Physical Spaces & Natural Settings

City parks and recreation reserves public land for beehives

Inform Policy & Legislation

City council passes ordinance for homeowners to have chickens and bees

Thank you!

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Part II - Gaining Ground: Applying Individual, Policy, System, & Environmental Change to Advance Sustainable Food System Initiatives

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April 10, 2019

"Food is the nexus between agriculture and health; therefore, sustainability is essential to public health"



Expanding Sustainable Food System Initiatives Using I+PSE Approaches

Strengthen Individual Knowledge & Skills

Enhance an individual's capability of participating in or benefiting from sustainable food systems

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Change Organizational Practices

Adapt regulations and procedures by shaping norms that support sustainable food systems

Modify Physical Spaces & Natural Settings

Change physical spaces or setting within organizations or larger public environments that support sustainable food systems

Inform Policy & Legislation

Develop strategies to change laws, regulations, and policies that support sustainable food systems



What is a Food System?

Tagtow A. Healthy Food, Healthy Iowans, Healthy Communities. Public Health Tools to Advance Healthy, Sustainable Food Systems. Iowa Department of Public Health. 2013.



Gaining Ground!

An Example of Collective Impact in SRHFWS

Implement a residential community composting initiative

Establish a city
ordinance
allowing mobile
fruit and
vegetable vendors
in low-income
neighborhoods

Integrate gardening and food preparation programs into school district curriculum

Establish a mobile processing unit and community kitchen in the community

Establish
procurement
policies that give
priority to
locally/regionally
produced foods in
municipal

Facilitated Discussion

- What are your reflections on the activity?
- How can you apply this framework to your current work?
- How can policy be a driver for SRHFWS change?
- What are the key messages in communicating the benefits of I+PSE approaches?
- How does SRHFWS transform the dietetic profession?

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Thank you!

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