GEOSPATIAL MAPPING OF FOOD ADVERTISEMENTS IN THREE LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES IN CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA

Annalie Wentzel^{1,2}, Michelle Eichinger³, Jillian Hill², Peter von Philipsborn⁴, Nicole Holliday⁴, Peter Delobelle⁵, Zandile Mchiza^{1,2}

¹School of Public Health, University of the Western Cape, Cape Town. ²Non-Communicable Disease Research Unit, South African Medical Research Council. ³Institute for Environmental Studies, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. ⁴Chair of Public Health and Health Services Research, IBE, Faculty of Medicine, LMU Munich. ⁵Pettenkofer School of Public Health, LMU Munich. 6Chronic Disease Initiative for Africa, University of Cape Town. 7Department of Public Health, Vrije Universiteit Brussel.



Aim:

This study examined the extent of outdoor food and beverage advertising in 3 low-income communities in Cape Town.

METHODS



Delimited 3 target communities (Kensington, Gugulethu, and Nyanga) and delimited a 100m buffer zone surrounding primary and secondary schools within target communities using Geographic Information System (GIS) software.





Data collection in communities:

food and beverage-related branding, product type, placement, pictures, and GPS coordinates were collected by trained fieldworkers using smart devices and a web-based survey.





Geospatial mapping of data and spatial analysis using GIS software, product categorisation according to the INFORMAS Outdoor Advertising Protocol*, and statistical data analysis using Microsoft Excel.

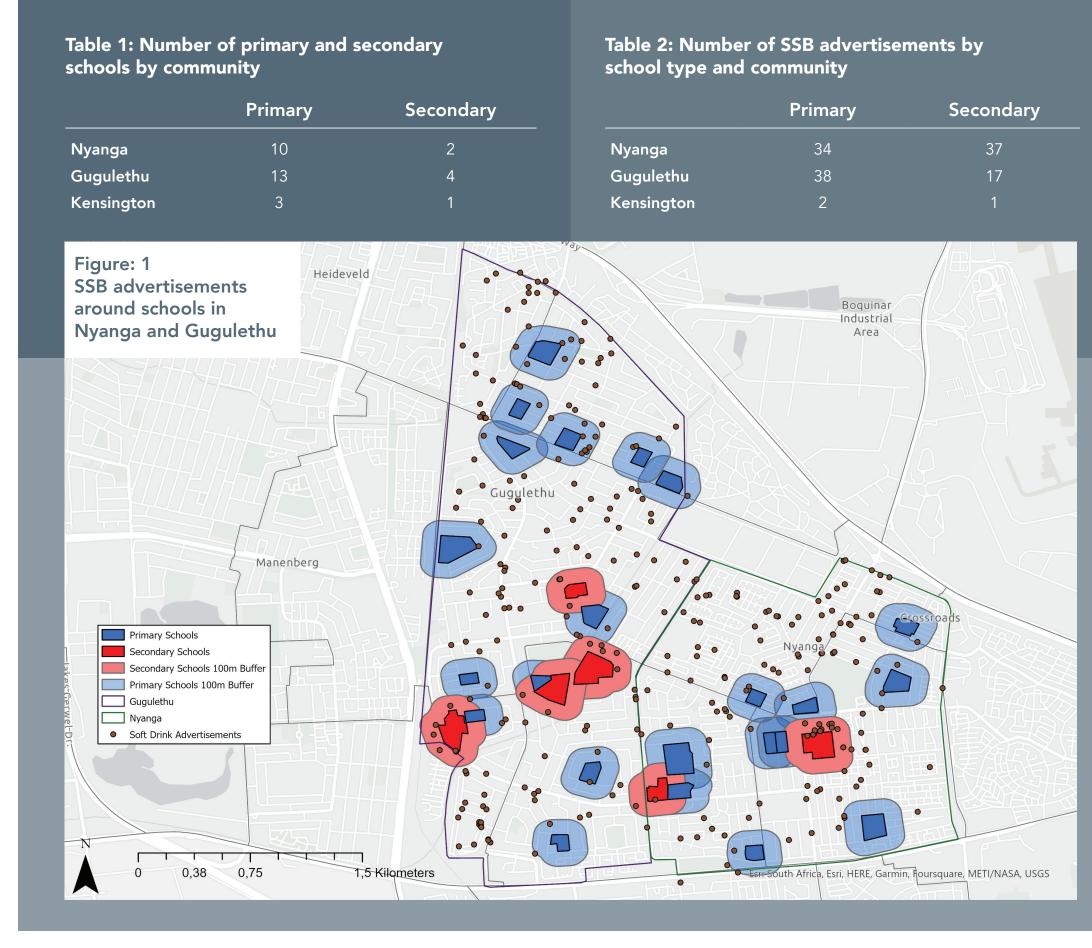
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Multinational corporations are exploiting the lack of public health policies regarding outdoor advertising surrounding schools.

Adolescents are more likely to be targeted by SSB advertising compared to primary school-aged children.

Stronger policies are required to protect school-aged children from targeted food and beverage advertisements.

RESULTS Total advertisements recorded 263 food and beverage duplicates removed advertisements analysed 177 (24.5%) **546** (75.5%) were single product were combined advertisements product advertisements **9** (1.6%) 120 (22.0%) **417** (76.4%) Core and Healthy Non-Core and Miscellaneous Unhealthy Food Food products* Food products* products* 360 (49.8%) were sugar-sweetened beverage (SSB), including energy drinks 126 (35.0%) were within a 100m buffer zone surrounding primary and secondary schools The mean number of SSB advertisements within the 100m buffer zone was significantly higher for secondary vs primary schools (p=0.038).



*References: Mackay, Sally; Molloy, Janine; Vandevijvere, Stefanie (2017). INFORMAS protocol: Outdoor advertising (school zones). The University of Auckland. Journal contribution.















