

How environment and urbanization can drive children's health

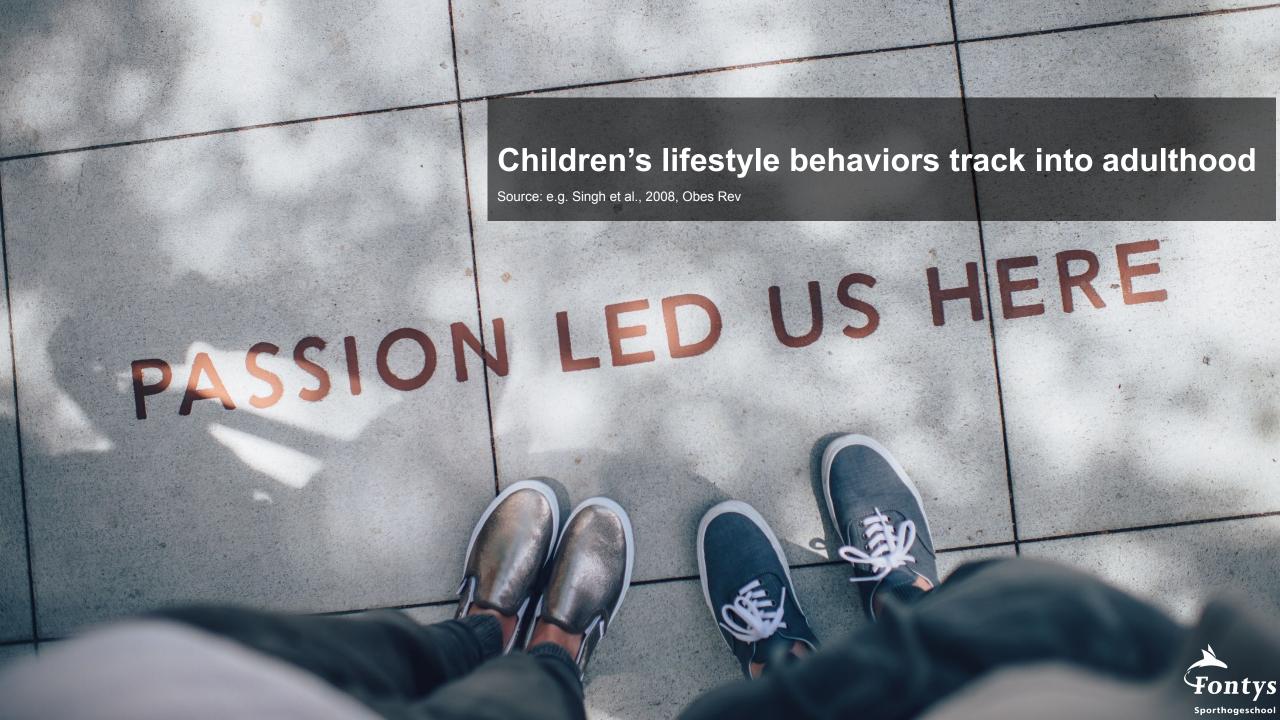


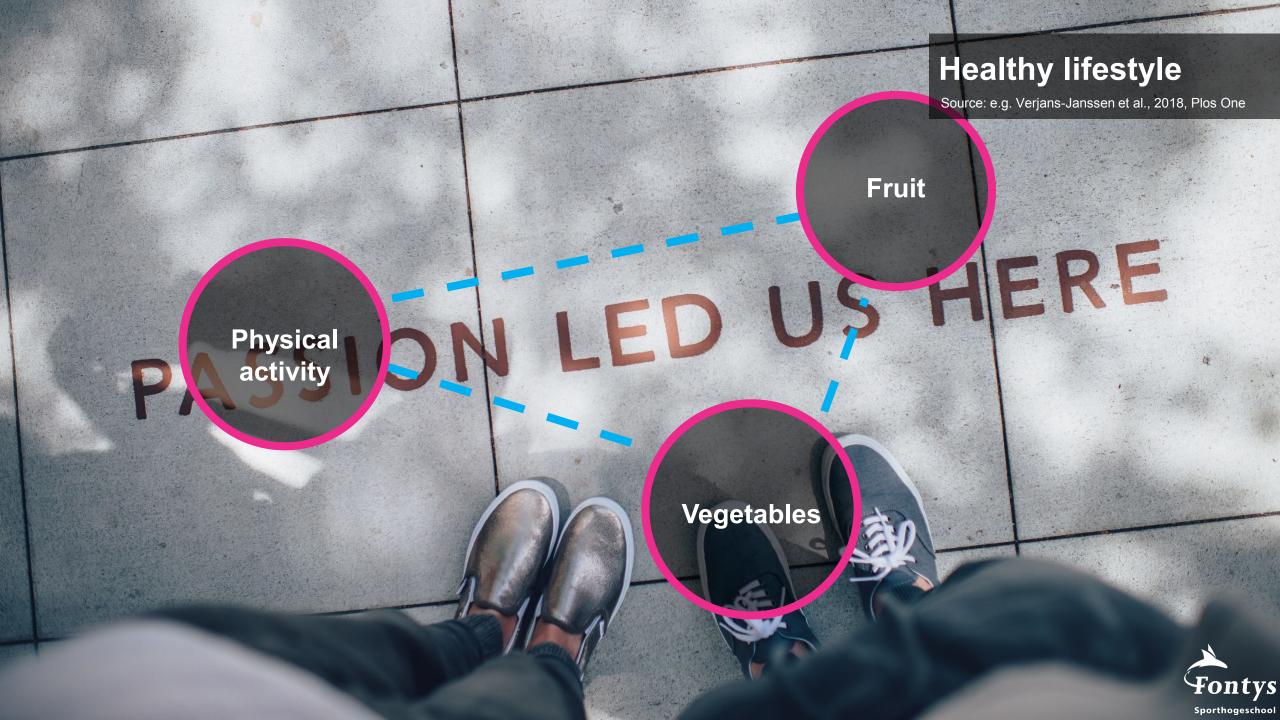


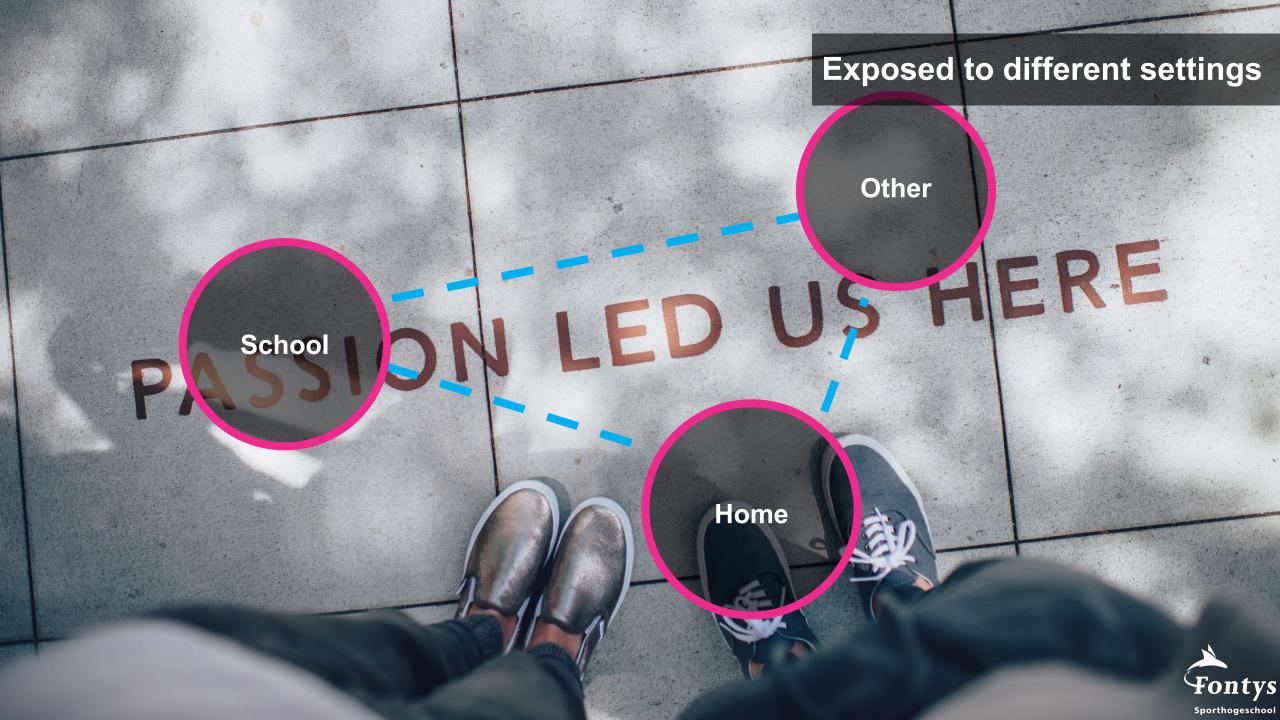


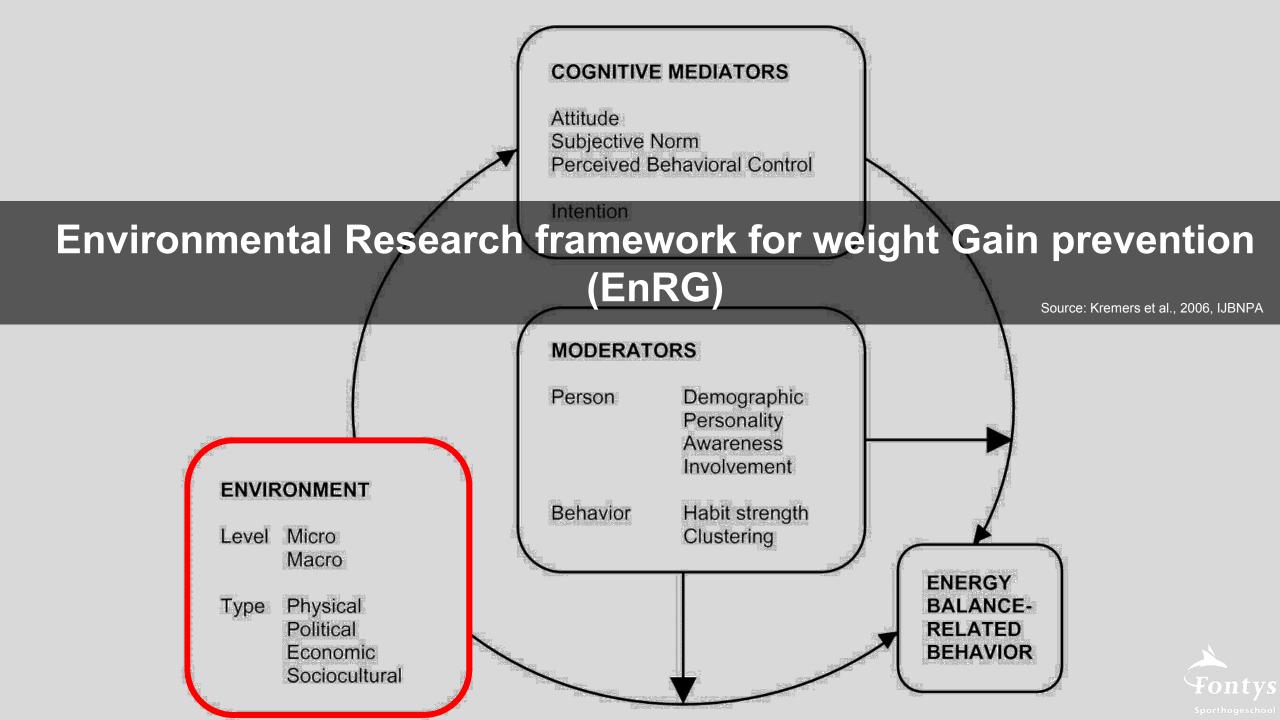
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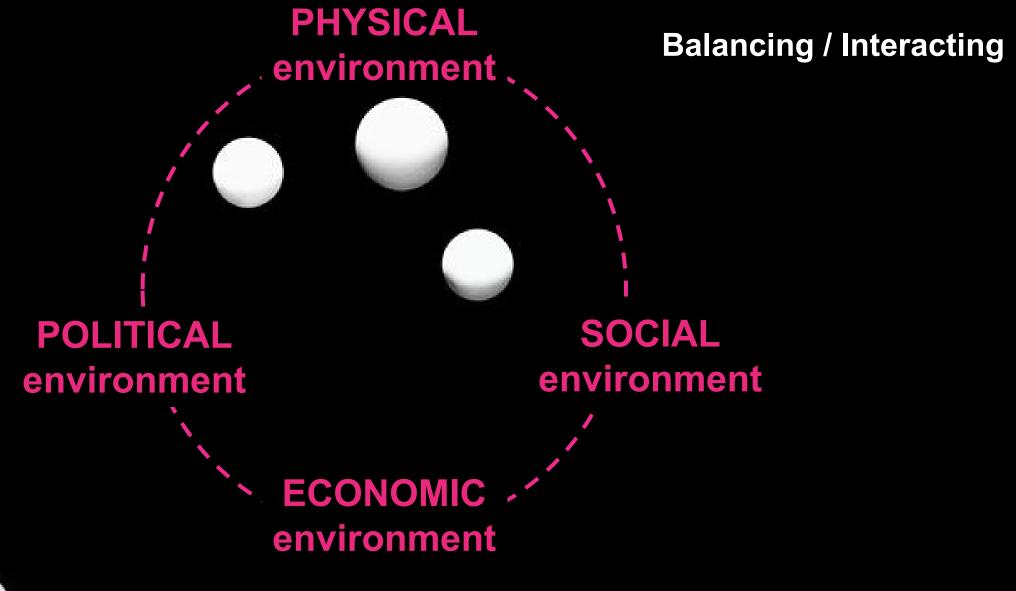


















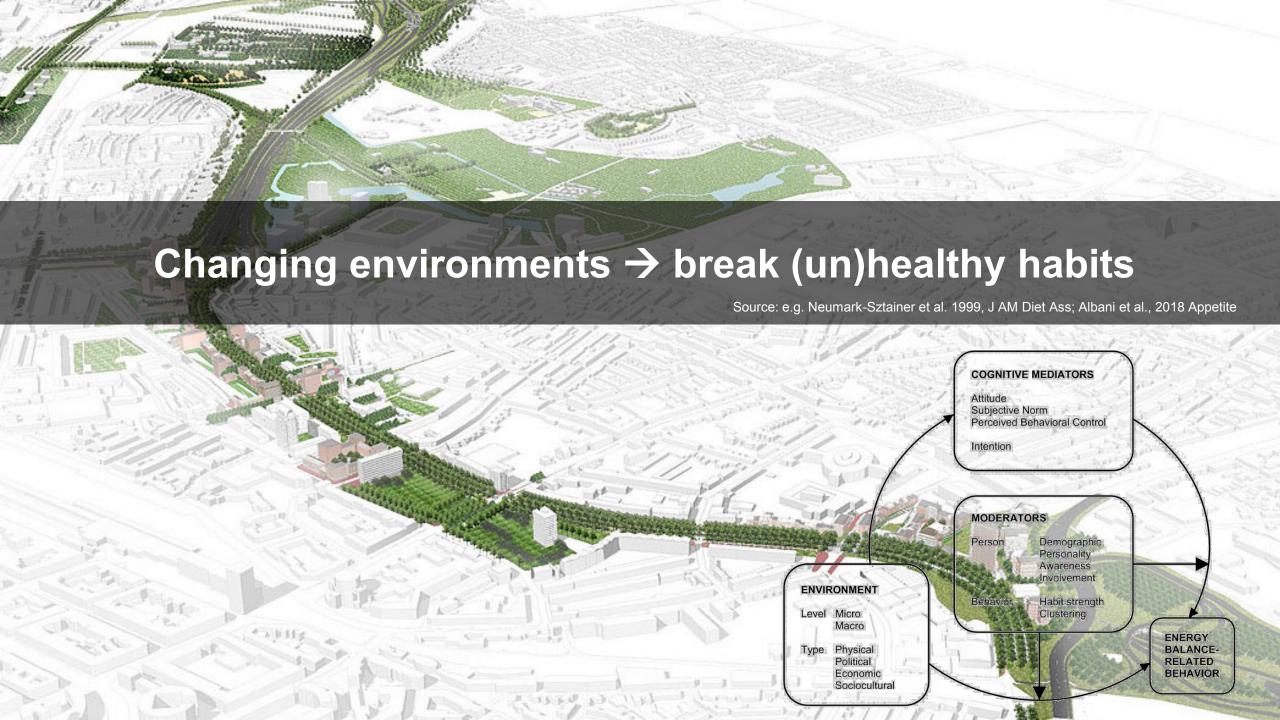


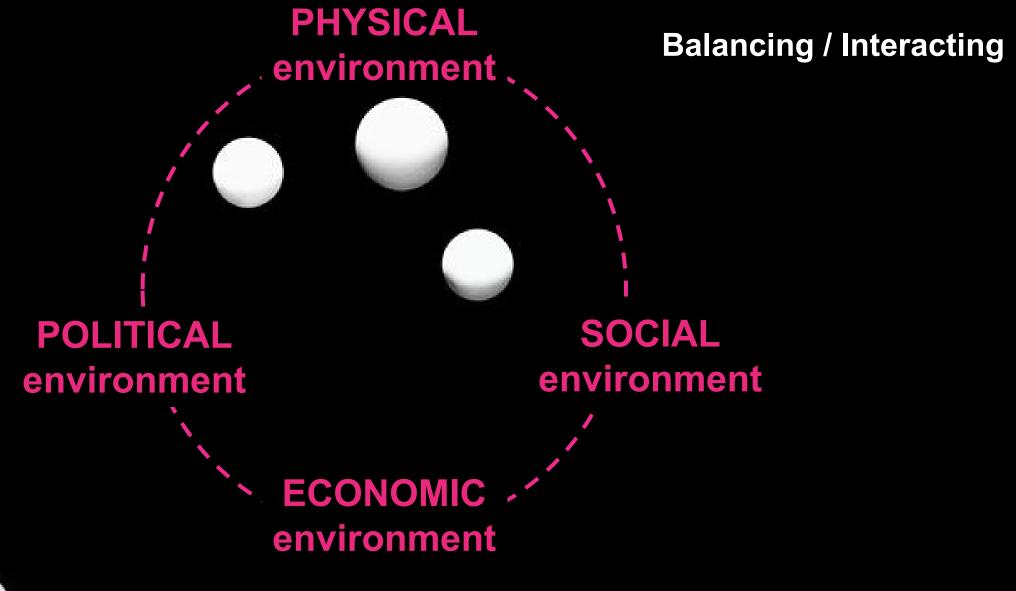








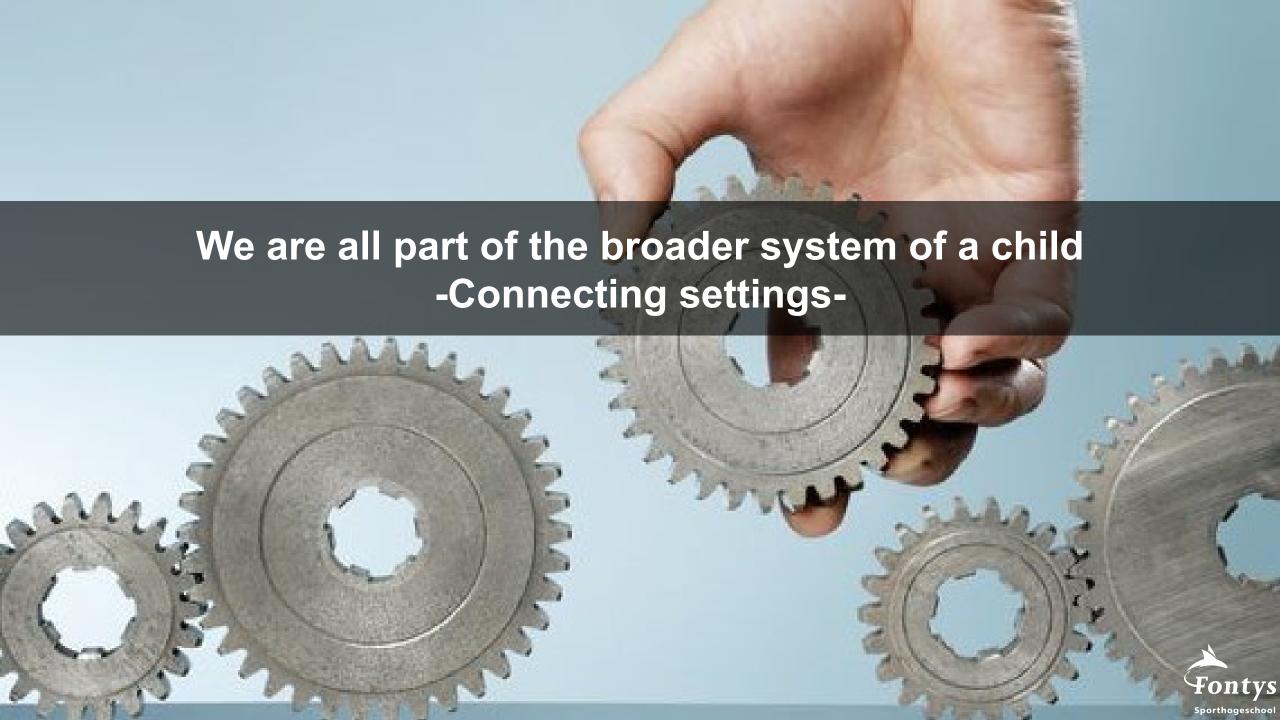


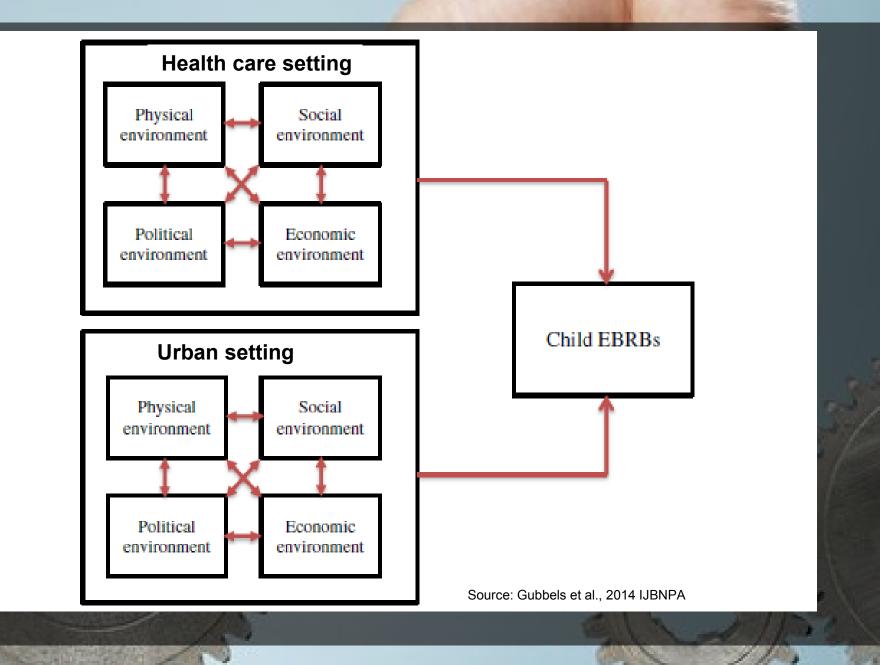












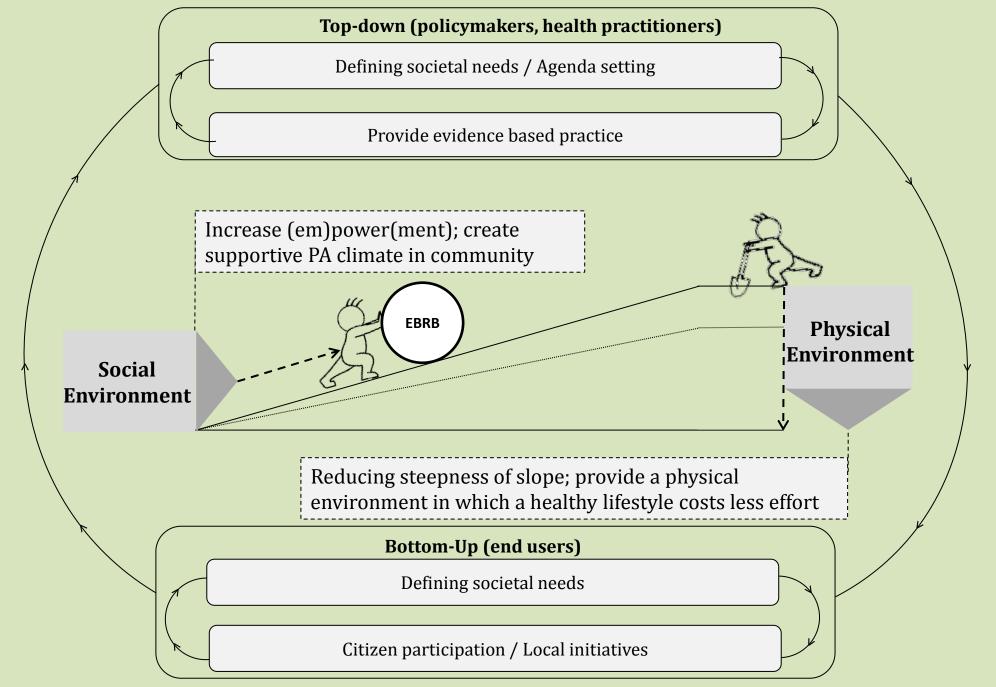


Source: Gubbels et al., 2011 Health Psych; 2014, IJBNPA; 2018 IJERPH; Van Kann et al., 2016 Prev Med

















To wrap up

- 1. Urbanization is a major chance for creating sufficient impact by F&V and other lifestyle interventions
 - 2. Creation of health-supportive environments contain changes in multiple types of environment (and are tailored to the needs of vulnerable populations)
- 3. Environments in which healthy alternatives take less effort than current unhealthy patterns are most likely to be successful in changing lifestyle behaviors
 - 4. Health-supportive environments should be co-designed by end-users to become effective
- 5. Focus on the broader system in which children operate; children are exposed to multiple settings throughout the day.
 Integrative programs are needed, such as providing healthy alternatives in the physical environment in combination with a supportive (urban) social environment, e.g. role modeling by parent or GP

