Appendix D - Supporting charts- Consultation Report for a national obesity strategy

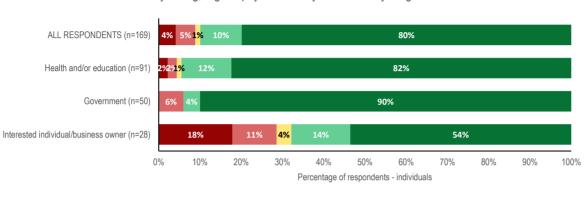
This appendix provides charts from the long and short survey that support the statistics in the main consultation report for a national obesity strategy. The page number in brackets refers to the relevant page of the Consultation Report for a national obesity strategy, for which statistics from the chart is used.

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1. Focus on prevention (Page 16)

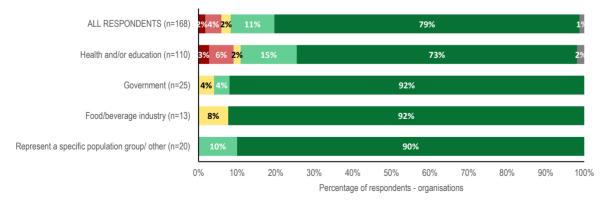
90% of respondents to the long-form survey agreed 'the strategy should focus on primary and secondary preventive actions that promote and support healthy eating, regular physical activity and a healthy weight for all'.



The strategy should focus on primary and secondary preventive actions that promote and support healthy eating, regular physical activity and a healthy weight for all**

Figure 1. Level of agreement with proposed scope – individuals (* = p < .05; ** = p < .01; Kruskal-Wallis H test - "Not sure" responses excluded from analysis).

The strategy should focus on primary and secondary preventive actions that promote and support healthy eating, regular physical activity and a healthy weight for all



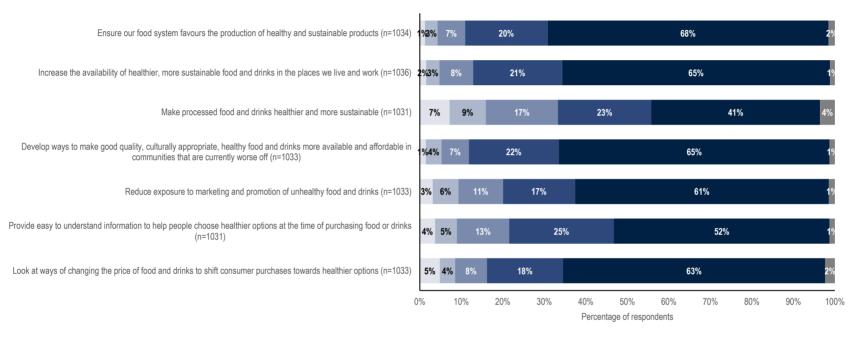
Strongly disagree Somewhat disagree Neither agree nor disagree Somewhat agree Not sure

Strongly disagree Somewhat disagree Neither agree nor disagree Somewhat agree Not sure

Figure 2. Level of agreement with proposed scope – organisations.

2. Ensuring our food system favours the production of healthy and sustainable products (Page 17)

The strategy to 'ensure our food system favours the production of healthy and sustainable products' received the greatest level of support with 88% of respondents rating this as very or extremely helpful.





Not at all helpful Slightly helpful Moderately helpful Very helpful Extremely helpful Not sure

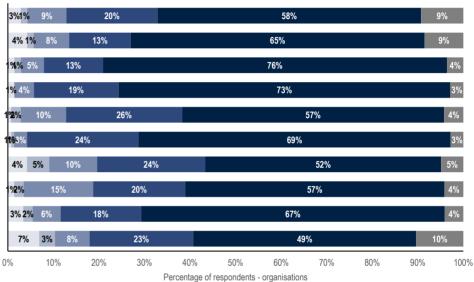
Figure 3. Proposed strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system – short survey

3. Ensuring economic policies that make production of healthy food and drinks more attractive (Page 17)

89% of organisations and 93% of individuals rated 'ensuring economic policies that make production of healthy food and drinks more attractive...' as very or extremely important.

Perceived importance of strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system (part 1)

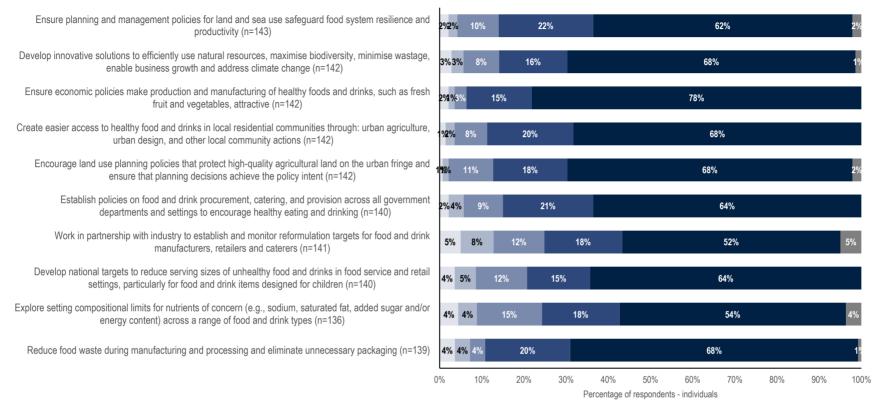
Ensure planning and management policies for land and sea use safeguard food system resilience and producti (n=140)	ivity 3%1
Develop innovative solutions to efficiently use natural resources, maximise biodiversity, minimise wastage, ena business growth and address climate change (n=141)	able 4%
Ensure economic policies make production and manufacturing of healthy foods and drinks, such as fresh fruit vegetables, attractive (n=139)	and 1%%
Create easier access to healthy food and drinks in local residential communities through urban agriculture, ur design, and other local community actions (n=140)	ban 1%4
Encourage land use planning policies that protect high-quality agricultural land on the urban fringe and ensure planning decisions achieve the policy intent (n=141)	that 1%2%
Establish policies on food and drink procurement, catering, and provision across all government departments a settings to encourage healthy eating and drinking (n=143)	and 1 1% 3%
Work in partnership with industry to establish and monitor reformulation targets for food and drink manufactur retailers and caterers (n=143)	ers, 4%
Develop national targets to reduce serving sizes of unhealthy food and drinks in food service and retail settir particularly for food and drink items designed for children (n=144)	ngs, 1% 2%
Explore setting compositional limits for nutrients of concern (e.g., sodium, saturated fat, added sugar and/or ene content) across a range of food and drink types (n=147)	ergy 3%:
Reduce food waste during manufacturing and processing and eliminate unnecessary packaging (n=1	145) 7 '



Not at all important Slightly important Moderately important Very important Extremely important Not sure

Figure 4. Perceived importance of strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system – organisations (part 1).

Perceived importance of strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system (part 1)



Not at all important Slightly important Moderately important Very important Not sure

Figure 5. Perceived importance of strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system – individuals (part 1).

4. Develop and maintain infrastructure that grows participation (Page 17)

92% of organisations rated 'develop and maintain infrastructure that grows participation...' as very or extremely important.

Restrict unhealthy food and drink advertising during peak television viewing times for children (n=142) 11% 80% Subsidise healthy food and drinks (e.g., fruit, vegetables and water), potentially including transport subsidies to remote communities 11% 80% (n=141) Encourage good guality, culturally appropriate, healthy food availability and affordability in stores, workplaces and institutions in rural 14% 79% and remote communities (n=142) Ensure economic policies make production and manufacturing of healthy foods and drinks, such as fresh fruit and vegetables, %% 5% 13% 76% attractive (n=139) Adopt policies and practices that promote and prioritise physical activity, increase access to healthy food and drinks, and limit % 4% 17% 75% access to, or remove unhealthy food and drinks through catering, vending machines, cafes and canteens (n=143) Reduce unhealthy food and drink marketing on publicly-owned or managed settings (e.g., public transport infrastructure) (n=143) 1/2% 7% 10% 75% Explore options to reduce unhealthy food and drink sponsorship and marketing associated with sport and major community events <mark>%3%</mark> 3% 14% 75% (n=142) Develop and maintain infrastructure that grows participation in sport, active recreation, walking, cycling and public transport use to 18% 74% encourage individuals and families to be active together (n=139) Encourage greater availability of healthy food and drinks, whilst also limiting unhealthy food and drinks, at sporting, recreation and 17% 74% community venues, facilities, clubs and events (n=150) Investigate partnership arrangements with large supermarkets to offset the price of healthier food and drinks in communities 14% 74% experiencing disadvantage and small remote stores (n=142) 10% 20% 30% 40% 0% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100% Percentage of respondents - organisations

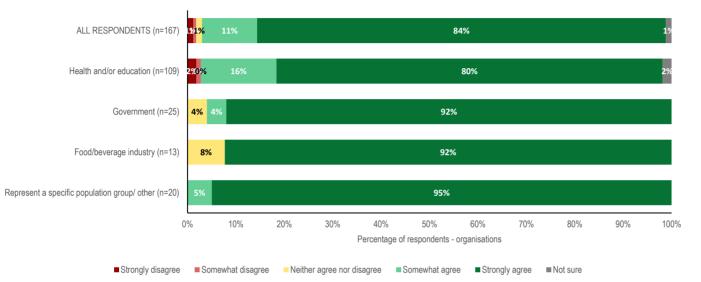
Priority area sub-strategies deemed to be the most important [†]

Not at all important Slightly important Moderately important Very important Kernely important

Figure 6. Priority area sub-strategies with the highest importance ratings – organisations. + Sub-strategies with the highest percentage of "Extremely important" ratings

5. Encourage government leadership (Page 17)

95% agreed 'the strategy should encourage government leadership for collaborative, whole-of-society action'.

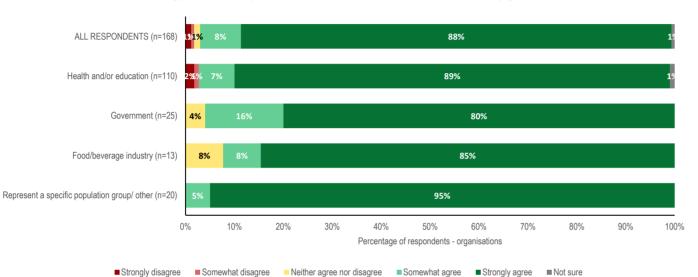


The strategy should encourage government leadership for collaborative, whole-of-society action

Figure 7. Level of agreement with encouraging government leadership for collaborative, whole-of-society-action- organisations.

6. Identify actions for Commonwealth and State and territory governments (Page 17)

96% agreed it 'should identify actions for Commonwealth and State and Territory governments'.



The strategy should identify actions for Commonwealth and State and Territory governments

Figure 8. Level of agreement with identifying actions for Commonwealth and State and Territory governments – organisations.

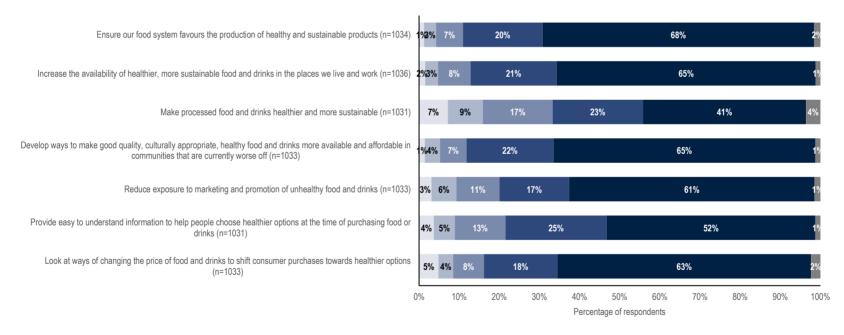
7. Ensure our food system favours the production of healthy and sustainable products (Pages 18 and 19)

88% rated strategies to 'ensure our food system favours the production of healthy and sustainable products' as very or extremely helpful.

87% rated strategies to 'develop ways to make good quality, culturally appropriate, healthy food and drinks more available and affordable in communities that are currently worse off' as extremely or very helpful.

86% rated strategies to 'increase the availability of healthier, more sustainable food and drinks in the places we live and work' as very or extremely helpful.

81% of community respondents strongly supported a strategy to 'look at ways of changing the price of food and drinks to shift consumer purchases towards healthier options', rating this as very or extremely helpful in the short survey.



Proposed strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system

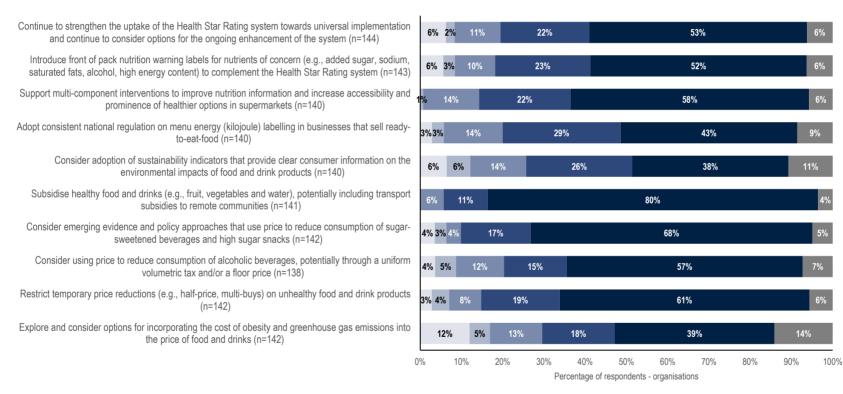
Not at all helpful Slightly helpful Moderately helpful Very helpful Extremely helpful Not sure

Figure 9. Proposed strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system – short survey

8. Emerging evidence and policy approaches (Page 20)

85% of organisations rated 'consider emerging evidence and policy approaches that use price to reduce consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages and high sugar snacks' as very or extremely important in the long-form survey.

However, 39% of individual respondents and 57% of organisations in the long-form survey still rated the strategy 'consider using price to reduce consumption of alcoholic beverages....' as extremely important.

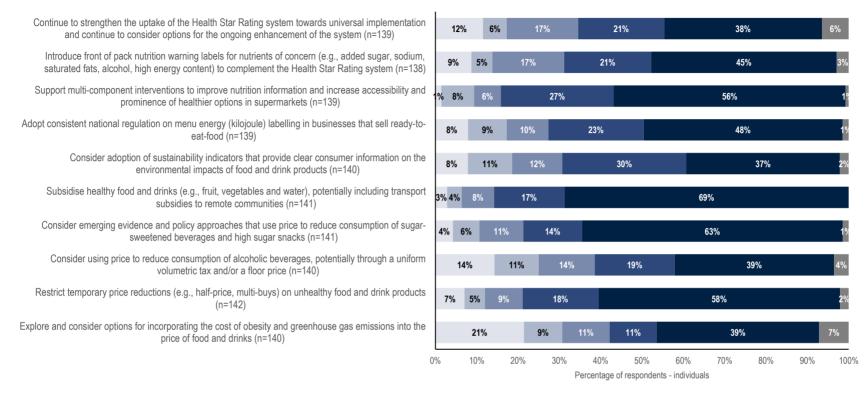


Perceived importance of strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system (part 3)

Not at all important Sightly important Moderately important Very important Extremely important Not sure

Figure 10. Perceived importance of strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system – organisations (part 3).

Perceived importance of strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system (part 3)

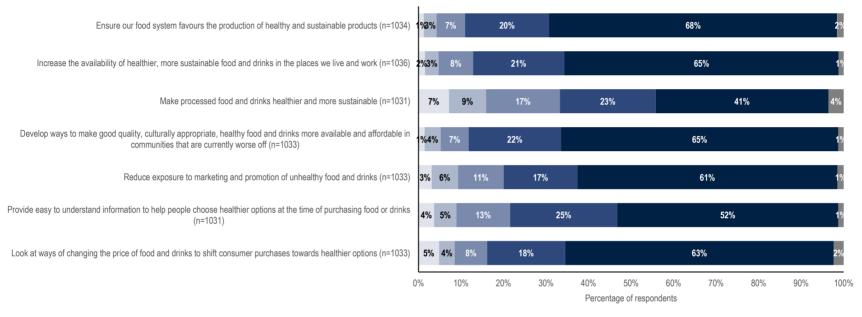


Not at all important Slightly important Moderately important Very important Kernely important

Figure 11. Perceived importance of strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system – individuals (part3).

9. Reduce exposure to marketing and promotion of unhealthy food (Page 21)

78% of respondents to the short survey agreed strategies to 'reduce exposure to marketing and promotion of unhealthy food and drinks' were extremely or very helpful.



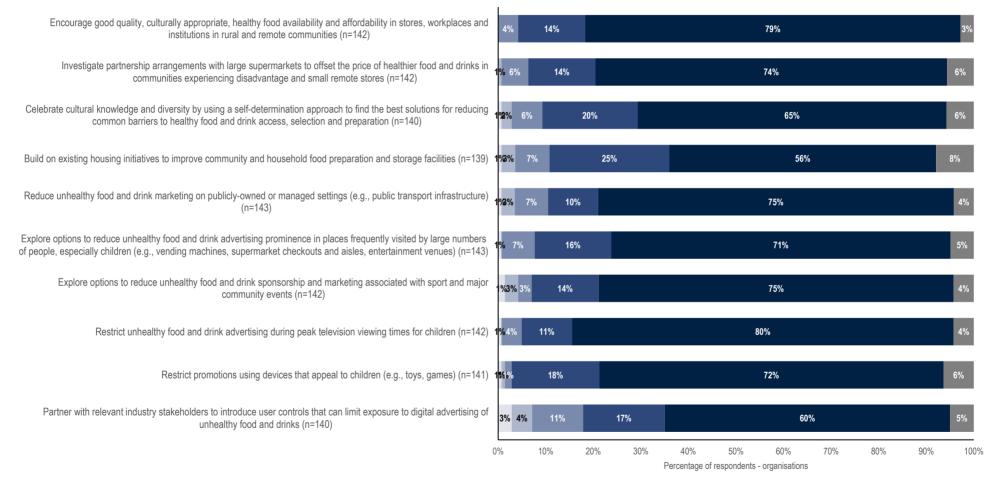
Proposed strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system

Not at all helpful Slightly helpful Moderately helpful Very helpful Extremely helpful Not sure

Figure 12. Proposed strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system – short survey

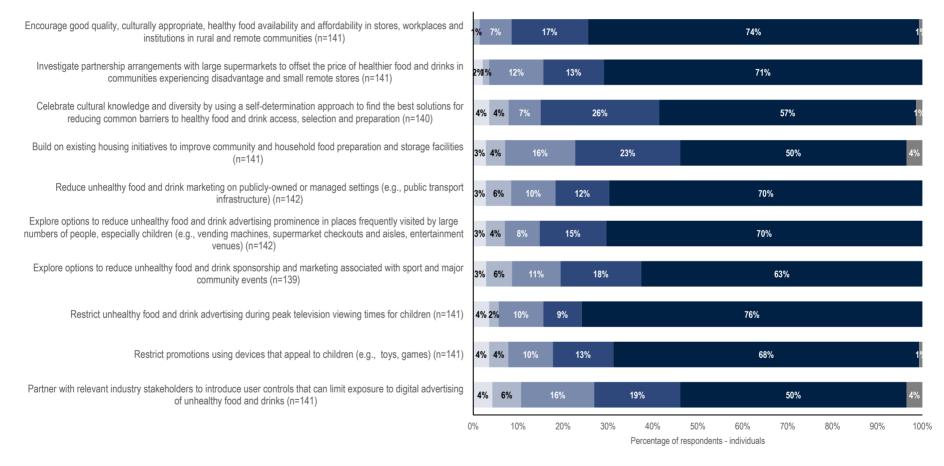
80% of organisations and 76% of individuals in the long-form survey thought it was extremely important to 'restrict unhealthy food and drink advertising during peak television viewing times for children'. Respondents from a culturally and linguistically diverse background rated this as the most important sub-strategy overall (78% rating it as extremely important).

Perceived importance of strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system (part 2)



Not at all important Slightly important Moderately important Very important Kateria Not sure

Figure 13. Perceived importance of strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system – organisations (part 2).



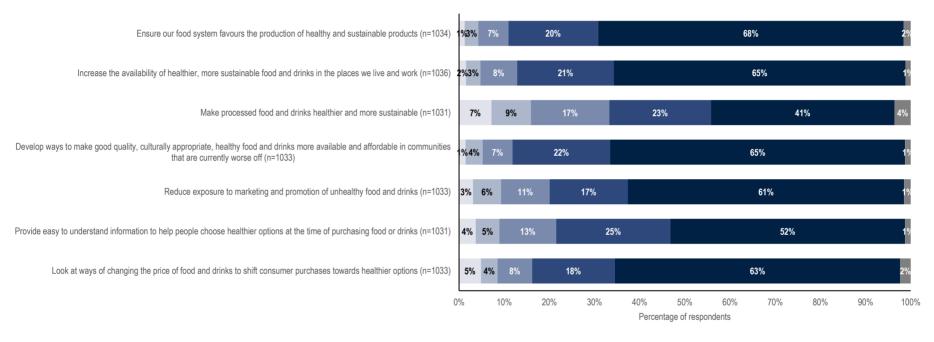
Perceived importance of strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system (part 2)

Not at all important Slightly important Moderately important Very important Extremely important Not sure

Figure 14. Perceived importance of strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system – individuals (part 2).

10. Increase availability of healthier, more sustainable food and drinks in the places we live and work. (Page 22)

87% of short survey respondents rated strategies to 'increase the availability of healthier, more sustainable food and drinks in the places we live and work' as very or extremely helpful.



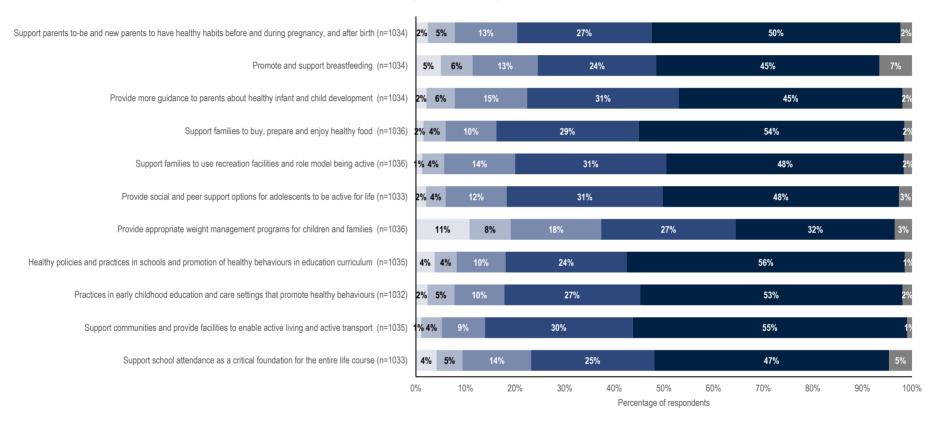


■ Not at all helpful ■ Slightly helpful ■ Moderately helpful ■ Very helpful ■ Extremely helpful ■ Not sure

Figure 15. Proposed strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system – short survey

11. Healthy policies and practices in schools (Page 23)

More than 50% of short survey respondents said 'healthy policies and practices in schools and promotion of healthy behaviours in education curriculum' would be extremely helpful to prevent overweight and obesity.



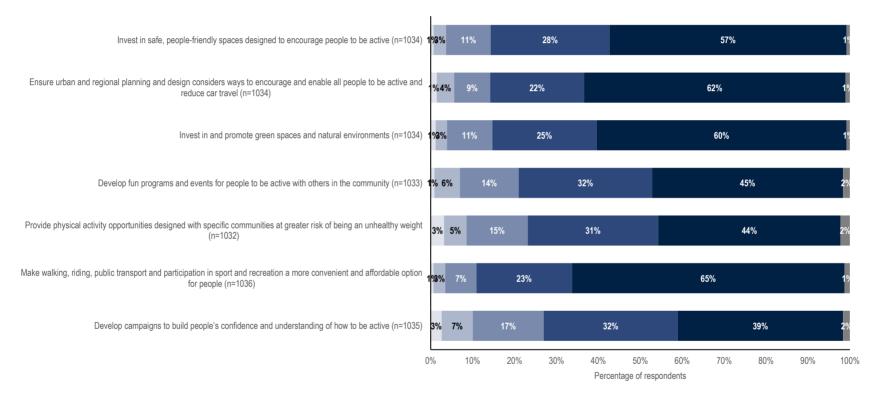
Proposed strategies for supporting children and famillies

Not at all helpful Slightly helpful Moderately helpful Very helpful Extremely helpful Not sure

Figure 16. Proposed strategies for supporting children and families – short survey.

12. Make walking, riding, public transport and participation more convenient and affordable (Page25)

88% of short survey respondents rated the strategy to 'make walking, riding, public transport and participation in sport and recreation a more convenient and affordable option for people' as very or extremely helpful.



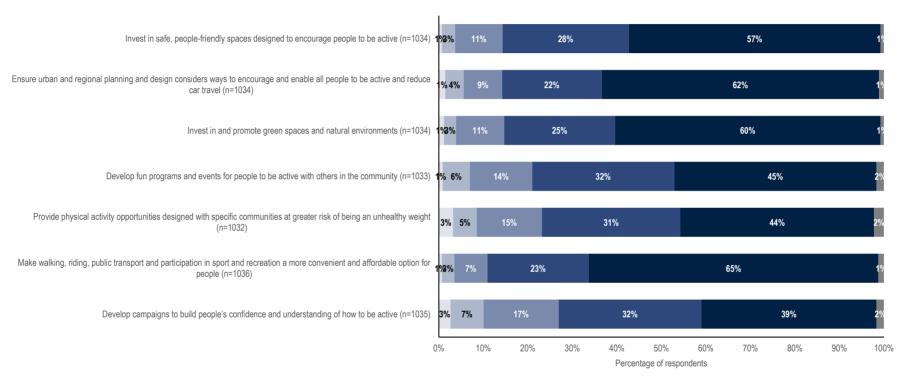
Proposed strategies for helping people to be active and move more throughout the day

Not at all helpful Slightly helpful Moderately helpful Very helpful Extremely helpful Not sure

Figure 17. Proposed strategies for helping people to be active and move more throughout the day – short survey

13. Invest in and promote green spaces and natural environments (Page 25)

85% rated 'invest in and promote green spaces and natural environments' as very or extremely helpful in the short survey.



Proposed strategies for helping people to be active and move more throughout the day

Not at all helpful Slightly helpful Moderately helpful Very helpful Extremely helpful Not sure

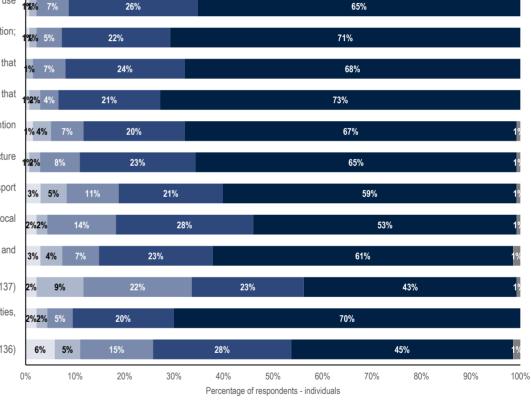
Figure 18. Proposed strategies for helping people to be active and move more throughout the day – short survey

14. Conserve and develop open spaces, green networks, recreation trails and ecologically diverse environments (page 25)

73% of individuals also rated 'conserve and develop open spaces, green networks, recreation trails and ecologically diverse natural environments that enable active interaction with nature' as extremely important in the long-form survey.

Develop and maintain infrastructure that grows participation in sport, active recreation, walking, cycling and public transport use 1%% 7% 26% to encourage individuals and families to be active together (n=138) Create a culture that promotes active travel through safe walking networks, drinking water stations and pedestrian prioritisation: 1%% 5% 22% cycling networks with reduced crash risk; storage and end-of-trip facilities; and efficient and accessible PT... (n=137) Apply integrated urban (and regional) design and transport policy, regulations and guidelines to create built environments that % 7% 24% prioritise active living for people of all ages and abilities (n=137) Conserve and develop open spaces, green networks, recreation trails and ecologically diverse natural environments that 2% 4% 21% enable active interaction with nature (n=136) Make communities safe with people-friendly spaces that favour people over motorised transport, and crime prevention % 4% 20% strategies, such as community policing techniques, peer-led outreach programs and lighting (n=137) Ensure strategic infrastructure policies and plans prioritise investment in public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure 2% 23% (n=137) Consider fiscal policies to reduce driving and increase active travel and the availability and guality of recreation and sport 3% 5% 21% facilities and opportunities (n=133) Provide a range of fun, local and social active living options that match the interests of various ages and abilities, engage local 2%2% 28% communities and organisations, and build social cohesion (n=137) Partner with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, people living in regional and remote areas, people with disability, and 3% 4% 23% people experiencing disadvantage, to develop targeted interventions ... (n=135) Support regular participation initiatives in public spaces that engage large portions of the community (e.g., fun runs) (n=137) 2% 9% Offer free or low-cost access to encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure, recreation opportunities, <mark>2%2%</mark>5% 20% natural environments, sports and active living programs ...(n=137) Build physical literacy and promote community-based active events using sustained, evidence-based social marketing (n=136) 6% 5%



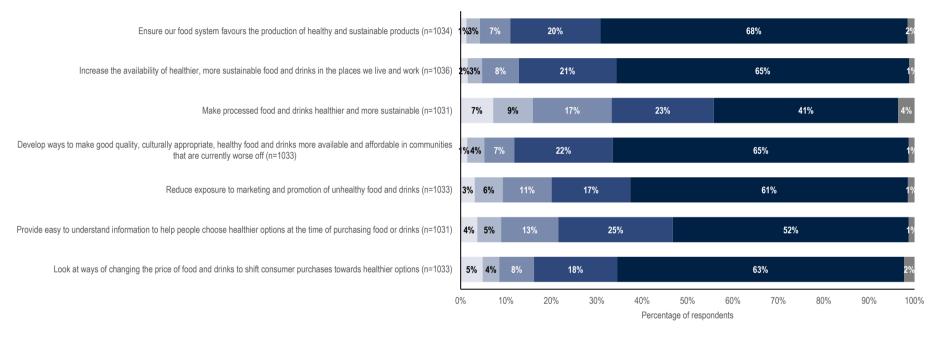


Not at all important Slightly important Moderately important Very important Extremely important Not sure

Figure 19. Perceived importance of strategies for enabling active living – individuals (part 1).

15. Provide easy to understand information to help people choose healthier options (Page 27)

More than 50% of respondents to the short survey rated strategies to 'provide easy to understand information to help people choose healthier options at the time of purchasing food or drinks' as extremely helpful.



Proposed strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system

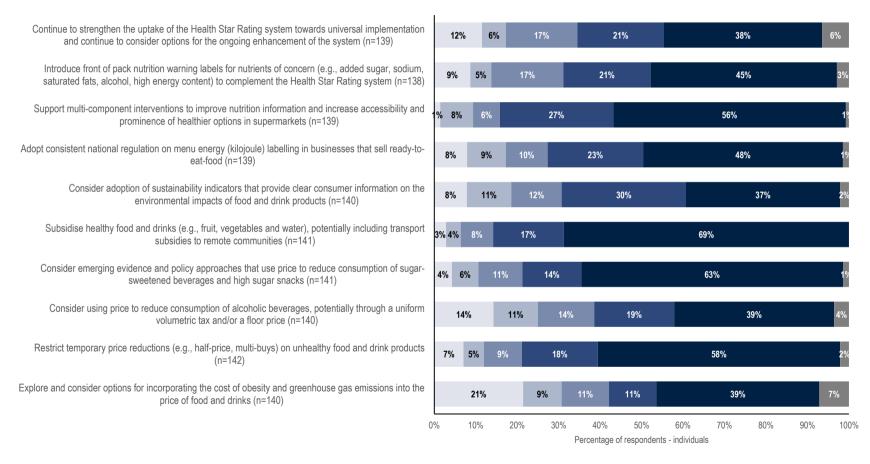
Not at all helpful Slightly helpful Moderately helpful Very helpful Extremely helpful Not sure

Figure 20. Proposed strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system – short survey

16. Continue to strengthen the uptake of the Health Star Rating System (Page 27)

Individual respondents rated 'continue to strengthen the uptake of the Health Star Rating system towards universal implementation and continue to consider options for the ongoing enhancement of the system' as relatively less important in the long-form survey than other strategies (overall 35% rated it as moderately important or lower).

Perceived importance of strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system (part 3)



Not at all important Slightly important Moderately important Very important

Figure 21. Perceived importance of strategies for building a healthier and more resilient food system – individuals (part3).