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The impact of media and advertising of food on the eating behaviour of adolescent girls in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

ABSTRACT This study aims to detect differences in eating behaviours demonstrated by adolescent girls in Jeddah Saudi Arabia, according to the influence of the media through TV advertisements. A cross-sectional survey was conducted of 1519 girls from 20 schools in Jeddah. Survey questions included information regarding media advertising and its effect on eating behaviour. Bivariate analyses were performed to define differences in eating behaviour according to media influence and Chi-square analyses to detect significant relationships. The results indicated a significant correlation between dessert consumption and advertising exposure (P = 0.035). Adolescent girls exposed to such advertising were more likely to consume dessert [n=299 (48.5%)], to shop for food [n=316 (50.7%)], and had attempted to lose weight [n=373 (59.5%)]. The results emphasize the role and obligation of decision-makers to protect young consumers through increased legislation and control of media content (particularly food advertisements) targeting young people.

Impact des médias et de la publicité pour les produits alimentaires sur les comportements alimentaires des adolescentes à Djeddah (Arabie saoudite)

RÉSUMÉ La présente étude a pour objectif de détecter les différences de comportements alimentaires démontrées par des adolescentes à Djeddah (Arabie saoudite), en fonction de l'influence des médias dans les publicités télévisées. Une enquête transversale a été réalisée auprès de 1519 jeunes filles de 20 écoles de Djeddah. Les questions de l'enquête concernaient des informations sur la publicité dans les médias et son impact sur le comportement alimentaire. Des analyses bivariées ont été conduites pour définir les différences en matière de comportement alimentaire en fonction de l'influence des médias, et des analyses du Chi carré ont été effectuées pour détecter les relations significatives. Les résultats ont indiqué une corrélation significative entre la consommation de desserts et l'exposition à la publicité (p= 0,035). Les adolescentes exposées à ce type de publicité étaient plus susceptibles de consommer des desserts [n=299 (48,5 %)], de vouloir acheter des produits alimentaires [n=316 (50,7 %)], et avaient essayé de perdre du poids [n=373 (59,5 %)]. Les résultats soulignent le rôle et l'obligation des responsables de la prise de décision en matière de protection des jeunes consommateurs en augmentant la législation et en contrôlant les contenus médiatiques (notamment pour les publicités alimentaires) ciblant les jeunes gens.

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