and occupational health & safety

French cuisine, risk assessment and communication

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ANSES: creation and missions



How French cuisine impacts risk communication (and risk assesment)



The French eat strange foods

- French consumption survey (INCA 2, 2006)
 - –% of snail eaters:
 - 1.6%
 - Average: 50g/week
 - P 95: 150g/week
 - % of frogs leg eaters:
 - 0.4%
 - Mean: 71g/week
 - P 95: 168g/week

The French eat lots of wine and cheese



- French consumption survey (INCA 2, 2006)
 - % of cheese eaters:
 - 90%
 - Average: 235g/week
 - P 95: 600g/week
 - % of wine drinkers:
 - 55%
 - Mean: 1L/week
 - P 95: 3.5L/week

Three assertions

- 1. All the French eat gourmet meals
- 2. Food is more than just food
- 3. Food is a "secular religion"
- 4. Can risk communication on food be strictly scientific?

French gourmet meal assertion no.1



- All the French eat gourmet meals
 - Not just the "happy few"
 - A legacy of the French Revolution:
 - Ideal of "happiness for all"
 - The elegant manners of the high society meal have trickled down to the working classes.

French gourmet meal assertion no.2

- anses French agency for food, environmental and occupational health & safety
- Food is more than just food
 - The French gourmet meal is a social practice, bringing together groups to celebrate important moments in life.
 - Strengthens social ties;
 - A feeling of belonging and continuity with French tradition;
 - Reinforced by the view of foreigners, who consider food as a marker of French identity.

French gourmet meal assertion no.3

- Food is a "secular religion"
 - A search for purity
 - The "unadulterated" product
 - The "essence of nature"
 - A ritual
 - Numerous courses/ aesthetic considerations
 - Food and wine pairing



From the gourmet meal to the everyday meal



- Rare data
 - What is the influence of gastronomy?
 - Few international comparisons between food practices exist
- Hypothesis
 - Strong influence and consequences

French food conservatism

Recent study on eating habits by 2020

(Vitagora, unpublished)

- The Germans will eat more raw foods,
- The Japanese will eat more "cosmeto-foods",
- The French won't change anything!
 - » Tradition, local products
 - » See no need for innovation in food

• Highly conservative:

- Distrust of new products (GMOs, industrial foods, etc.)
- Dietary minorities (vegetarians, etc.) and new eating trends (snacking, etc.) seen as a threat to the French identity
 - They hinder convivial meal-sharing practices

Food is pleasure, not risk

- Technical information and recommendations about food risks are often misinterpreted:
 - Seen as a "medicalization" of food practices
 - A loss of French identity
 - The French Consumer Committee reports that TV spots on food hygiene are the only ones with negative feedback
- When recommendations target a particular population subgroup, they are seen as isolating these individuals from the community

- "pregnancy is not an illness!"

• Limited effects of "fish recommendation"

Raw/unprepared and cooked foods

- Seeking the unadulterated taste of foods
 - By cooking them to the extreme in order to extract their "essence":
 - The art of sauce making
 - By presenting certain products as they are found in nature:
 - Raw or lightly cooked meats



Raw/unprepared and cooked foods

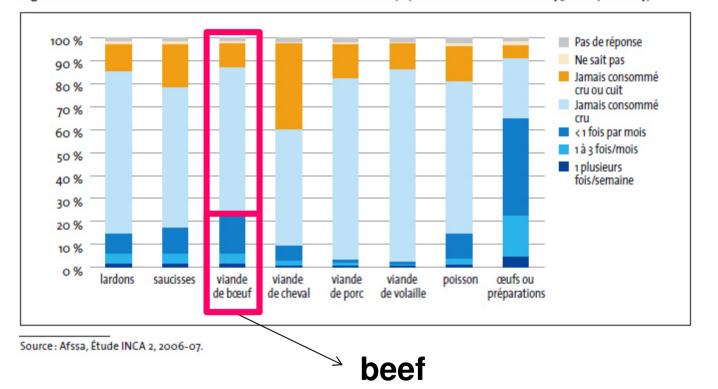


Figure 88. Consommation de denrées en absence de cuisson (%) chez les adultes de 18-79 ans (n= 2617)

 20% of French adults eat raw beef, and 15% eat raw fish, at least occasionally (from once a week to once a month)

Raw/unprepared and cooked foods

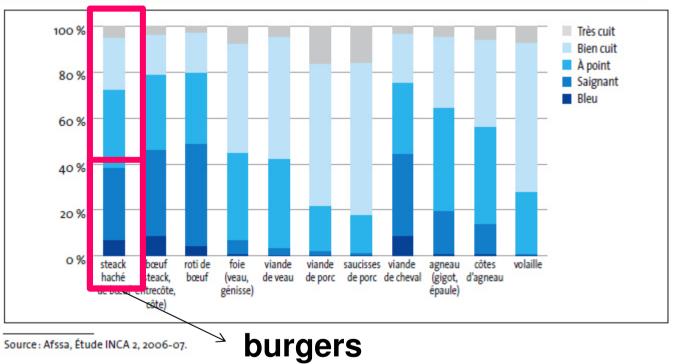
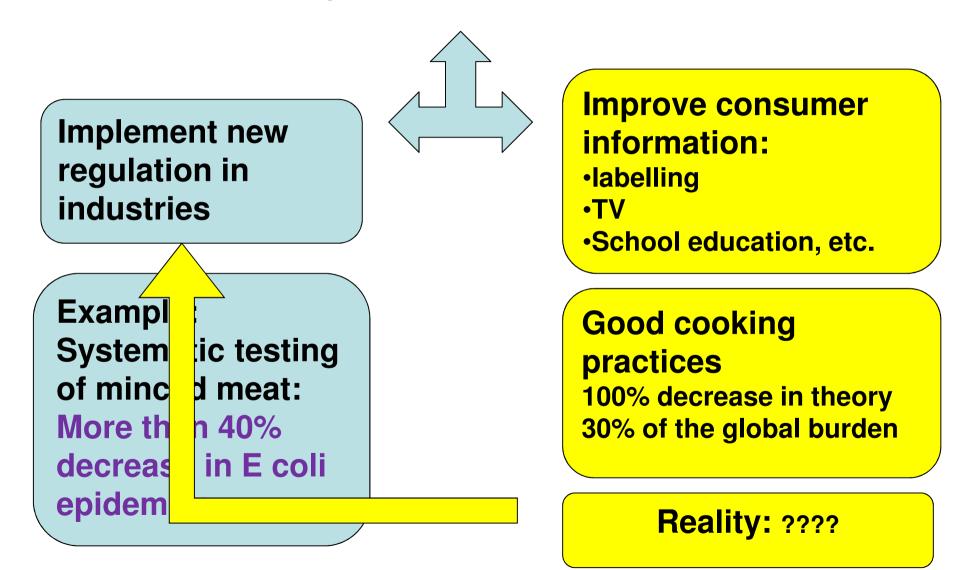


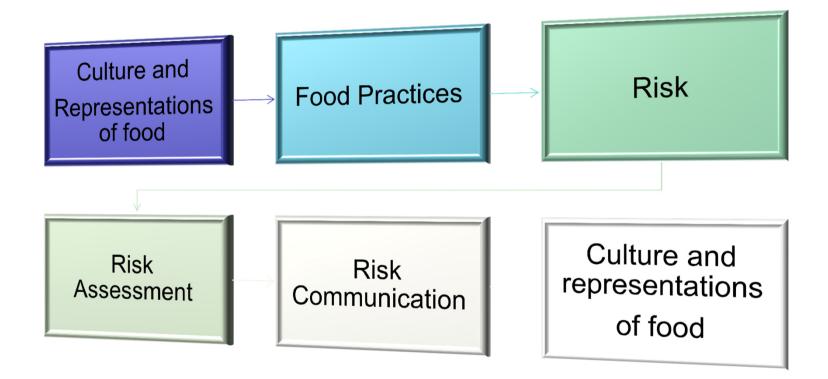
Figure 89. Degré de cuisson habituel des viandes (%) par les adultes de 18-79 ans (seuls consommateurs)

- 40% of the French eat beefburgers rare or medium rare (20% in the US)
- The better the cuts of meat, the less they are cooked

Reducing the health burden of E. Coli epidemics in France



A french tendancy?



For more information, please visit: www.anses.fr

