# Article information:

Food environment interactions after migration: a scoping review on low- and middle-income country immigrants in high-income countries - PMC
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8825972/>

# Article summary:

1. This scoping review aimed to map and characterize the interactions between the food environment and immigrant populations from low- and middle-income countries living in high-income countries.

2. The analysis identified three overarching themes: immigrants' efforts to access fresh, healthy, and traditional foods; barriers such as children's preferences, low incomes, time scarcity, and mobility that influenced the healthiness of the foods acquired; and the impact of structural and family-level barriers on the healthiness of the food acquired.

3. Understanding these interactions is crucial for proposing interventions and policies that can potentially improve the food environment for vulnerable immigrant populations.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Food environment interactions after migration: a scoping review on low- and middle-income country immigrants in high-income countries" provides an overview of the interactions between the food environment and immigrant populations from low- and middle-income countries living in high-income countries. The article aims to map and characterize these interactions, identify research gaps, and propose interventions and policies to address the challenges faced by immigrants in accessing healthy food.

Overall, the article provides a comprehensive review of the literature on this topic, highlighting the key findings from various studies conducted in different high-income countries. The authors use the ANGELO framework (Analysis Grid for Environments Linked to Obesity) to analyze and synthesize the data collected from the included studies.

One potential bias in this article is the focus on low- and middle-income country immigrants in high-income countries. While this is an important population to study due to their increased risk of non-communicable diseases, it may not provide a complete picture of food environment interactions for all immigrant populations. The exclusion of high-income country immigrants or refugees from the analysis limits the generalizability of the findings.

Another potential bias is the limited time frame for inclusion of studies (2007-2021). This may result in missing out on relevant studies published before 2007 or after 2021 that could provide valuable insights into food environment interactions for immigrant populations. Additionally, only English-language articles were included, which may introduce language bias and exclude relevant studies published in other languages.

The article does not explicitly state any conflicts of interest or funding sources, which raises questions about potential biases related to financial support or affiliations with organizations that may have vested interests in certain outcomes.

While the article provides a thorough analysis of the challenges faced by immigrants in accessing healthy food, it does not explore potential solutions or interventions in depth. The discussion section briefly mentions proposing interventions and policies but does not provide specific recommendations or strategies for addressing these challenges. This limits the practical implications of the study and leaves the reader wanting more actionable insights.

Furthermore, the article does not adequately address potential counterarguments or alternative perspectives. It primarily focuses on the barriers and challenges faced by immigrants in accessing healthy food, without considering potential benefits or positive aspects of their food environment interactions. This one-sided reporting may lead to an incomplete understanding of the topic.

In terms of missing evidence, the article does not provide a detailed analysis of the quality or methodology of the included studies. Without this information, it is difficult to assess the reliability and validity of the findings presented. Additionally, there is limited discussion on potential confounding factors or limitations of the included studies, which could impact the interpretation of results.

Overall, while this article provides a comprehensive review of food environment interactions for low- and middle-income country immigrants in high-income countries, it has some limitations and biases that should be taken into consideration. Further research is needed to explore potential solutions and interventions to address these challenges and to include a broader range of immigrant populations for a more comprehensive understanding of food environment interactions after migration.

# Topics for further research:

* Strategies to improve access to healthy food for immigrant populations in high-income countries
* Interventions to address food insecurity among low- and middle-income country immigrants in high-income countries
* Impact of cultural adaptation on dietary patterns and food choices among immigrant populations
* Role of community-based organizations in supporting immigrants' access to healthy food
* Policies and programs to promote food equity and reduce disparities among immigrant populations
* Health outcomes and dietary changes among immigrant populations in high-income countries.

# Report location:

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