Abstract:
In the context of the new coronavirus epidemic, it is found that the research on foodscape in various countries is still insufficient. The research screened out 40 documents from 265 documents, and summarized the existing foreign research on foodscape. And summarized two major types of influencing factors: environmental structure and social structure. The environmental structure includes six categories: location, quantity, density, distance, area, and time. The social structure includes two categories: demographics and economic statistics. In each category, the specific measurement factors used in each article are described in detail. In the end, I was inspired by it and discussed that for Beijing, it can describe foodscape of Beijing from 2 large-scale measure factors and 84 small-scale measure factors.

Keywords: foodscape; measure factors; environment; social

Research background:
The term foodscape has been used in various studies since 1995 to address social and spatial differences in public health and food systems. The urban food scene, in a nutshell, is to study the relationship between food, urban space, and related diseases. The relationship between food and disease: There are two types of relationship between food and disease. One is sudden disease. After ingesting toxic food, diseases that are not directly contagious will suddenly occur. The onset of disease is violent and concentrated. If rescue is not in time, it is easy to cause Casualties; one is chronic disease. Long-term intake of chronic poisonous food, such as high-calorie food, affects people’s daily metabolism, leading to obesity and certain chronic diseases, such as obesity, hypertension, heart disease, etc. The relationship between food and urban space: The physical space of the city is an important carrier of food, such as restaurants, supermarkets, shops, wholesale markets, etc. The types of food sold or cultivated in different spaces are different; the relationship between disease and space is more complex, which is related to the location, quantity, and density of food distribution in space, and the distance between food and housing and many other factors; Studying the relationship between these three is the urban food scene.

Research method and purpose:
This paper adopts the research method of literature review to categorize and search the keywords related to “foodscape”, and extract and sort out the content of the obtained effective literature; the purpose of the research is to analyze the foreign “foodscape”. Relevant literature is reviewed to find out the measurement factors of the food environment’s impact on diseases and health.

Conclusion:
In summary, this study proposes a framework for measuring foodscape based on foreign literature, including two first-level measurement factors, 8 second-level measurement factors, 13 third-level measurement factors, and 84 fourth-level measurement factors (Table 5). Among them, the “environmental structure” in the first-level measurement factors mainly measures the urban food scene from factors such as location, quantity, density, distance, area, and time; “social structure” is divided into two categories: social demographics and economic statistics.