In developed countries relatively cheap processed foods with a long shelf life are more available to poorer population groups than fresh food. Nutritional habits are often passed down in families, meaning that children growing up with a diet high in salt, sugar and fat, and low in micronutrients, are likely to retain these eating habits and to become overweight or obese as adults, making them vulnerable to a host of health conditions. The costs of managing this, and the impacts of their weight on their working capacity, keep them mired in poverty. This will make processed food more available to their household budget...