

RUDD CENTER FOR FOOD POLICY & OBESITY



Yale University

www.YaleRuddCenter.org

The Role of States

- 50 opportunities to try new things
- Less industry influence
- More rapid turnaround
- Connection with Attorneys General
- Precedent (e.g., tobacco)

State Legislation

Near Term Wins

School nutrition

Menu labeling

Trans fat

Further Off

Change food economics

Harness agriculture policy

Regulate marketing to children



Melts in your mouth, not in your hands

They're Grrrreat!





l'm lovin' it



Break me off a piece of that _____ bar

I go cuckoo for ____



25% of all vegetables eaten in the U.S. are **French Fries**

Krebs-Smith, Cancer, 1998









Cases of Diabetes Projected for 2030 (millions)

58.9



% Increase in Diabetes, 2000 - 2030





What's Wrong?

Traditional thinking

Failure to follow the science

Conflicts of interest

Suboptimal defaults

The Classic Start to Modern Public Health

August, 1854 - great outbreak of cholera in London

Miasma (spontaneous generation) theory prevailed - disease came from spontaneous life forms from swamps and putrid matter

Alternative was germ theory - disease from microorganisms inside the body

http://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/snow/lifejohnsnow.html

Enter John Snow (father of modern epidemiology)





(1813-1858)

Ministered to Queen Victoria during childbirth

Snow....

Suspected transfer was through water

- Did geographic mapping
- Most deceased were near Broad Street pump
- Sept, 1854 convinced leaders to remove handle
- Stopped the spread

http://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/snow/lifejohnsnow.html





Upstream Metaphor

Public health works here

Medicine works here



Is There a **Pump Handle** Equivalent **For Poor Diet?** Is Anyone **Even Looking?**



% of US Population Getting Recommended Physical Activity (1986-2000)



CDC, BRFSS







Another Example – Organ Donation



Effective consent rates, by country. Explicit consent (opt-in, gold) and presumed consent (optout, blue).

Johnson & Goldstein, *Science*, 2003 "Do defaults save lives?"



Economics of Food

Poor Foods

Highly accessible

Convenient

Good tasting

Promoted heavily

Inexpensive

Healthy Foods

Less accessible

Less convenient

Worse tasting

Not promoted

More expensive



Annual NCI budget for 5-a-day nutrition education

\$ 3 million peak

McDonald's "we love to see you smile" campaign \$ 500 million

The Cost of Calories



Drewnowski & Specter *Am J Clin Nutr*, 2004

Energy density (kcal/100g) and energy cost (€1000kcal) –

Data from INCA nutrient database; analyses by Drewnowski, Maillot, Darmon



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Relative Changes in Costs (using Consumer Price Index)

From 1980 - 2000

3.8% average increase in inflation rate

Food prices rose less (3.4%)

This is 14% drop in relative price of food

Council of Economic Advisors 2004 Report

% Increase in Costs from 1985-2000



Food Rev, 2002

Putnam et al.



Big Mac Extra Value Meal

\$5.19

Sesame Ginger Salad w/ Ig drink\$6.58

Double Quarter Pounder Meal

\$6.19







Legislative Opportunities

Near Term

School nutrition
Menu labeling
Trans fat

Longer Term

Change food economics
Harness agriculture policy
Regulate marketing to children



	<u>2001</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
Favor taxing foods	33%	40%	54%
Favor restricting children's food advertising	57%	56%	73%
Favor soft drink/snack food bans in schools	47%	59%	69%
Favor required calorie labeling in restaurants		74%	80%



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