



Hudson Institute

Market Solutions to Obesity

Good for Business and Public Health

NOVEMBER 5-6, 2014

WASHINGTON, DC

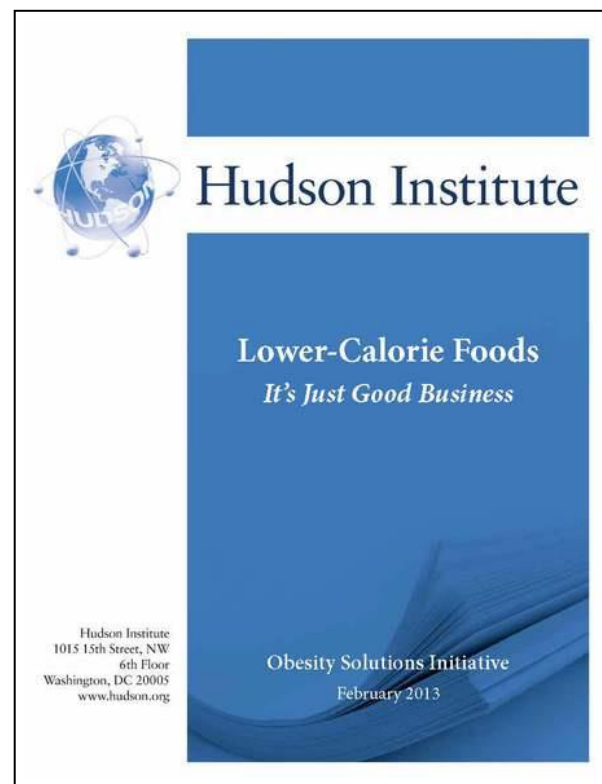
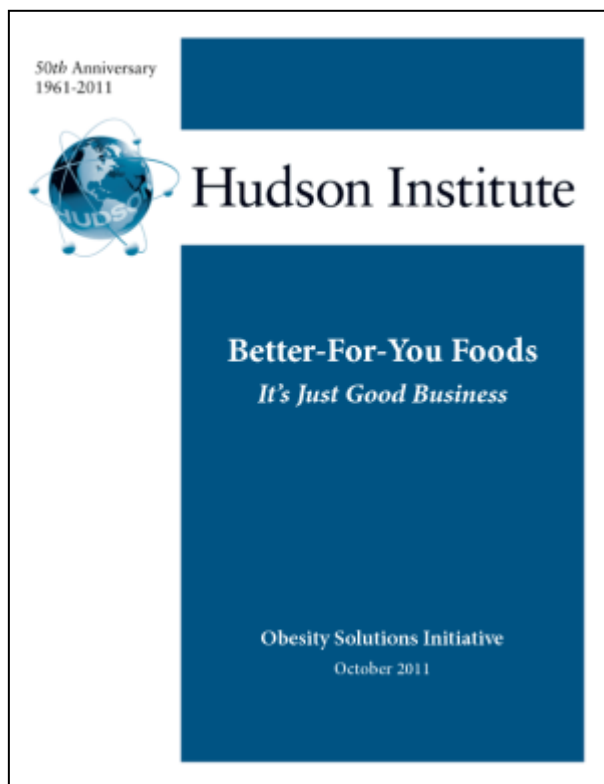
REGISTER BY OCTOBER 10.

GRANT
MAKERS
HEALTH

FALL FORUM

Hank Cardello
Senior Fellow & Director
Obesity Solutions Initiative
November 5, 2014

Conduct Studies/Analyses to Determine Business & Market Solutions to Obesity and Healthier Eating



Consumer Packaged Goods (CPG) Companies Evaluated



PEPSICO

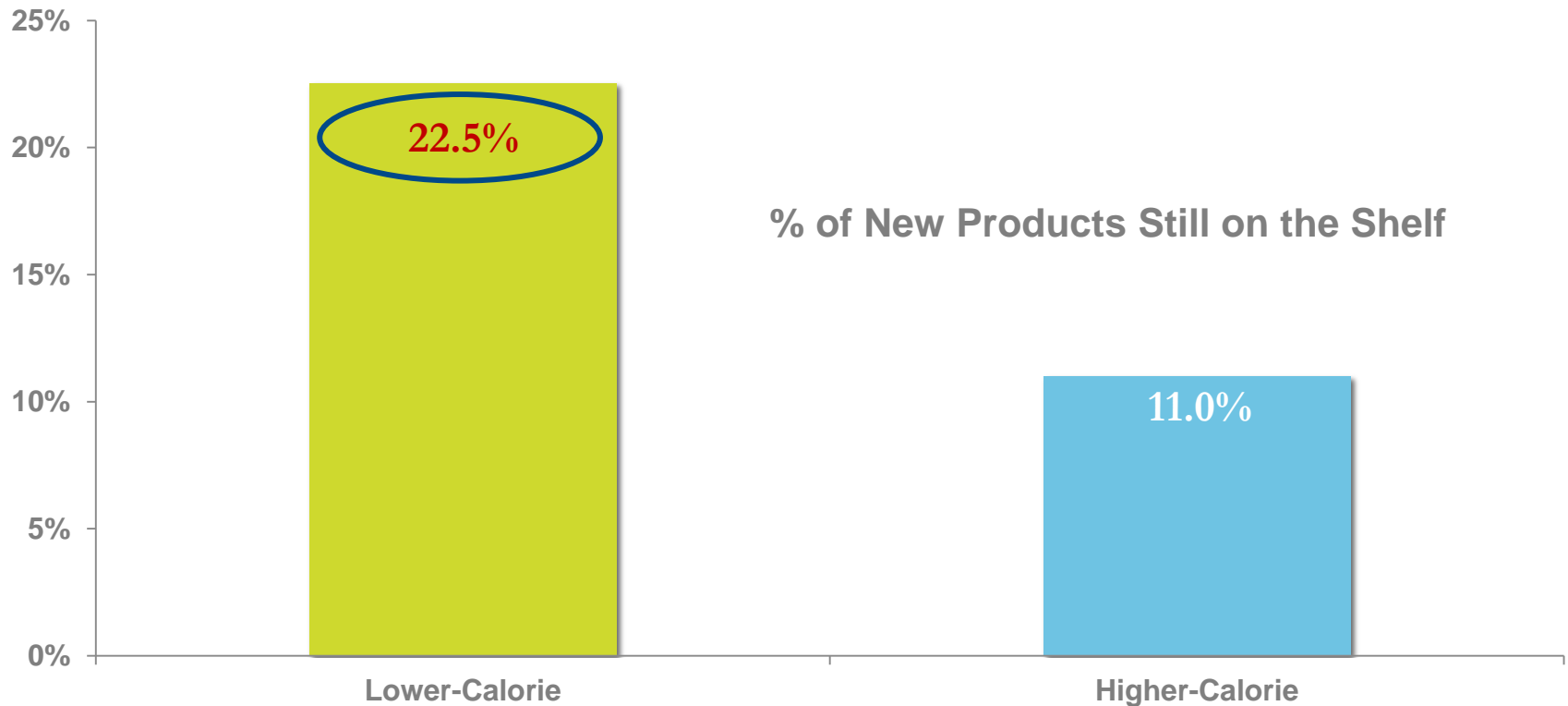


Restaurant Chains Evaluated



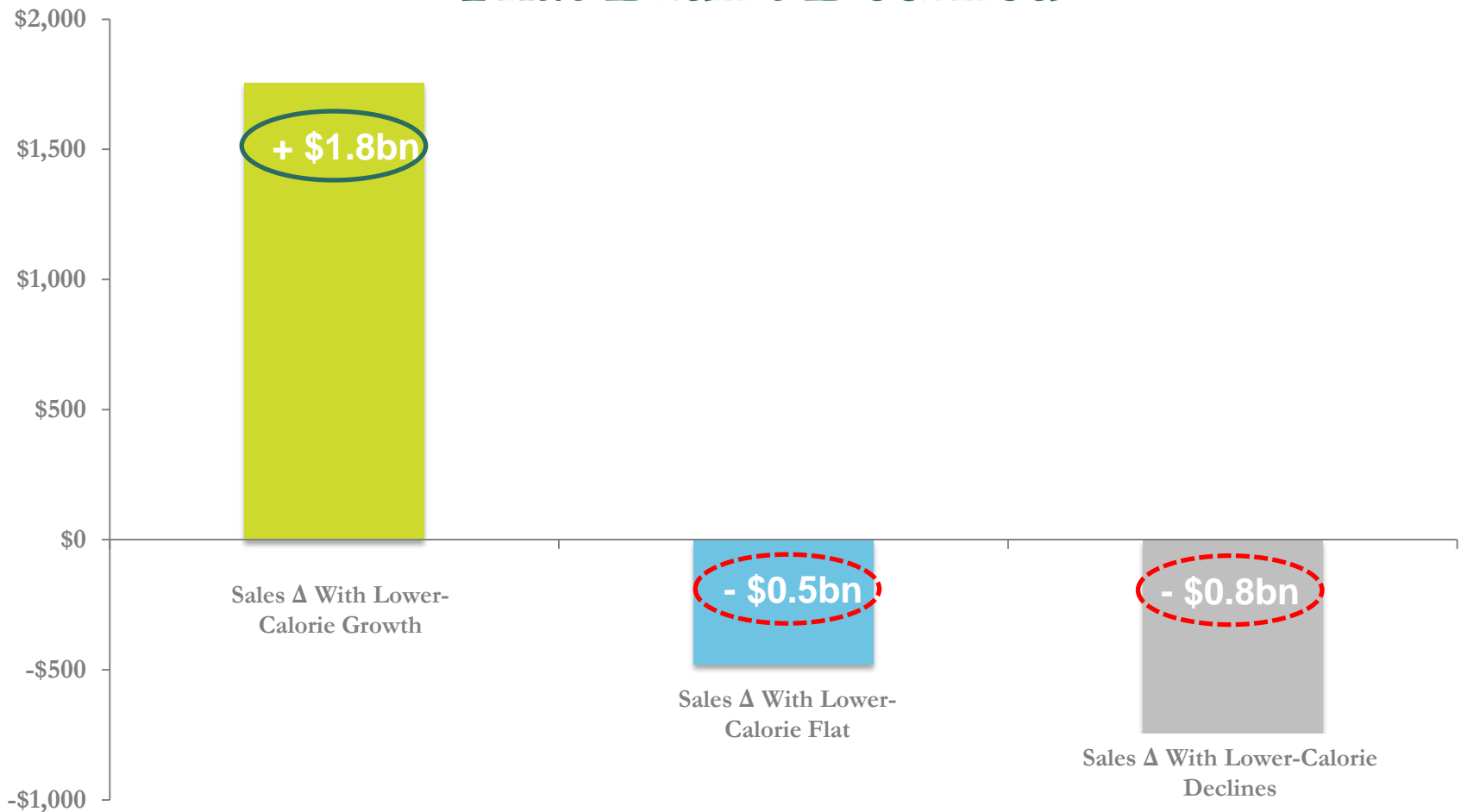
Key Finding #1:
Better-for-you/lower-calorie items
are good for business

New Lower-Calorie Items Are More Successful



Source: AC Nielsen ScanTrack – 5-year period ending December 31, 2012

CPG Companies Growing Their Lower-Calorie Products Increased Total Sales; Companies That Didn't Declined



Source: AC Nielsen ScanTrack – 5-year period ending December 31, 2012 (flat = chg. < 0.1%)

Key Finding #2:
Companies Are Improving Their
Products

Healthy Weight Commitment Foundation
member companies

**EXCEEDED THEIR
CALORIE REDUCTION
GOAL BY**

400%



OUR GOAL

1.5 Trillion

FEWER CALORIES PER YEAR



OUR ACHIEVEMENT

6.4 Trillion

FEWER CALORIES PER YEAR



THIS RESULTS IN

**78
Fewer
Calories
PER DAY FOR
EVERY AMERICAN**

**Participating
companies include:**

Bumble Bee Foods, LLC
Campbell Soup Company
ConAgra Foods
General Mills, Inc.
Hillshire Brands
Kellogg Company
Kraft Foods Group
Mars, Incorporated
McCormick & Company, Inc.
Mondelēz International
Nestlé USA
PepsiCo, Inc.
Post Foods
The Coca-Cola Company
The Hershey Company
The J.M. Smucker Company
Unilever

View press release from
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
<http://bit.ly/19UtY0D>



Source: RWJF Announcement - January 2014

PRODUCT INNOVATION

30,000+

PRODUCT CHOICES
were improved
since 2002



Reduced or Eliminated

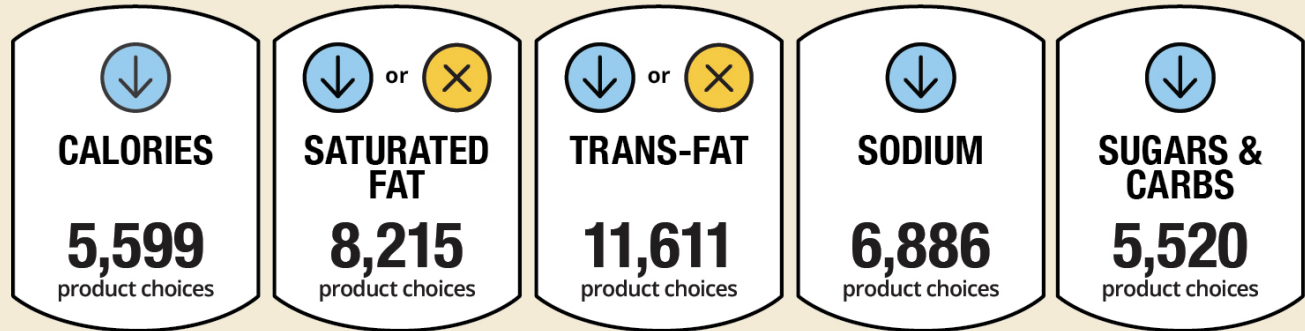
35%

NEW PRODUCTS

NEW

65%

REFORMULATED PRODUCTS



FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS IN PUBLIC HEALTH INITIATIVES

\$300 million

in expenditures



on nutrition and health-related activities and grants to communities between 2002 and 2013

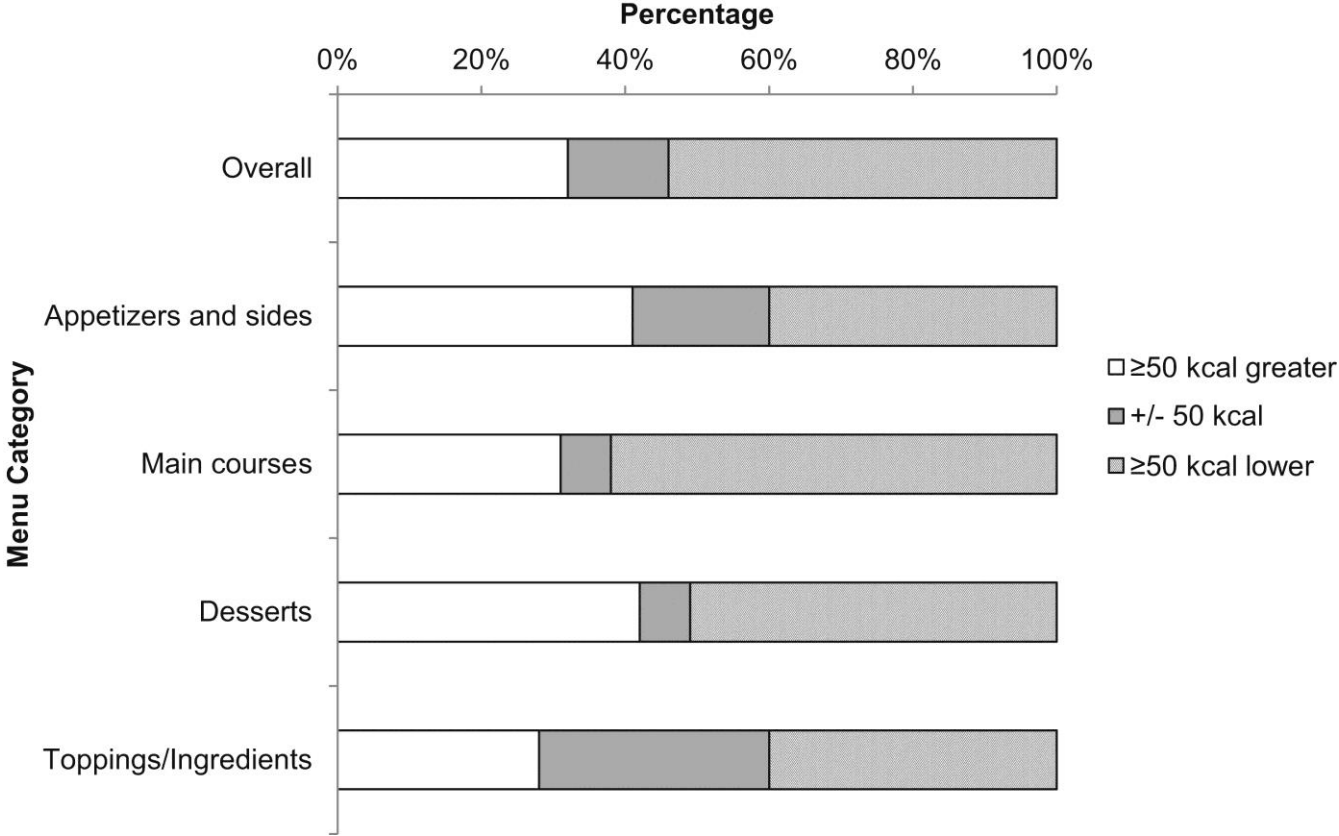
Kelley Drye & Warren, LLP & Georgetown Economic Services, LLC. (2014, August). *GMA 2014 Company Health & Wellness Initiatives Survey (Covering 2002-2013)*

For more information, visit <http://www.gmaonline.org/>.



The Association of Food, Beverage and Consumer Products Companies

New Fast Food Options Average 60 Fewer Calories



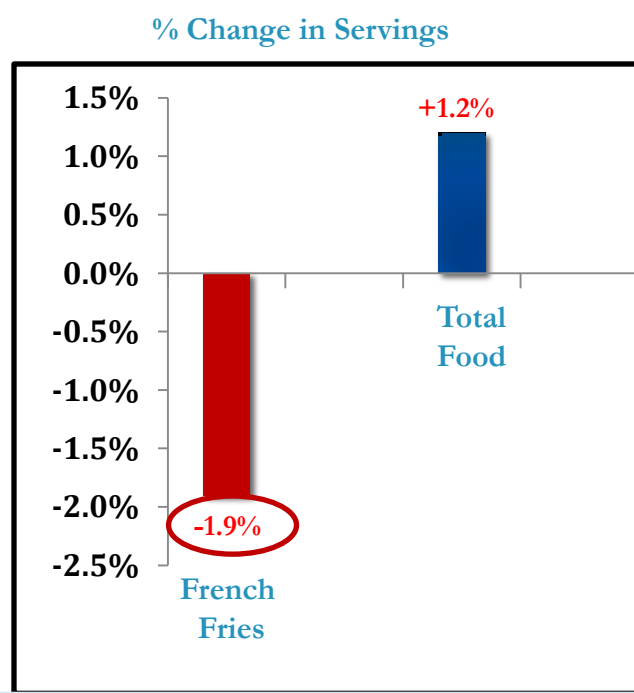
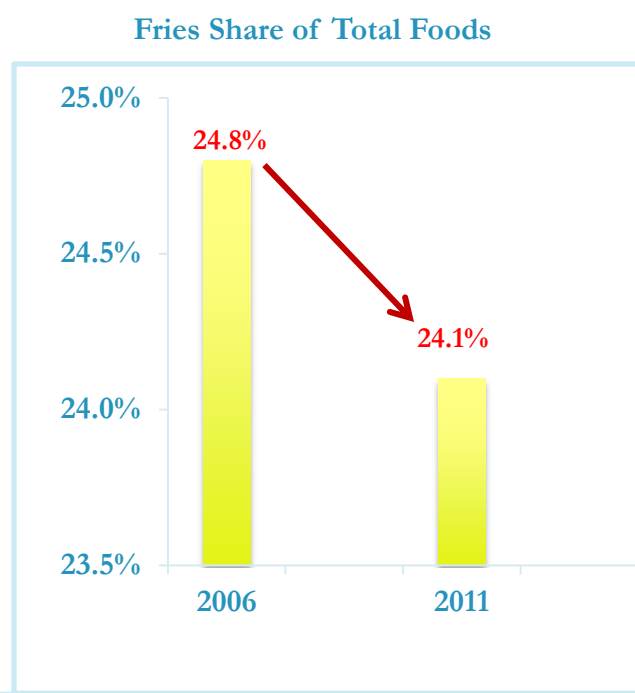
JOHNS HOPKINS
BLOOMBERG
SCHOOL of PUBLIC HEALTH

Journal of Preventive Medicine DOI: (10.1016/j.amepre.2014.08.026)

Key Finding #3:
Market Trends Already Accelerating Declines
in Traditionally Less Healthy Categories

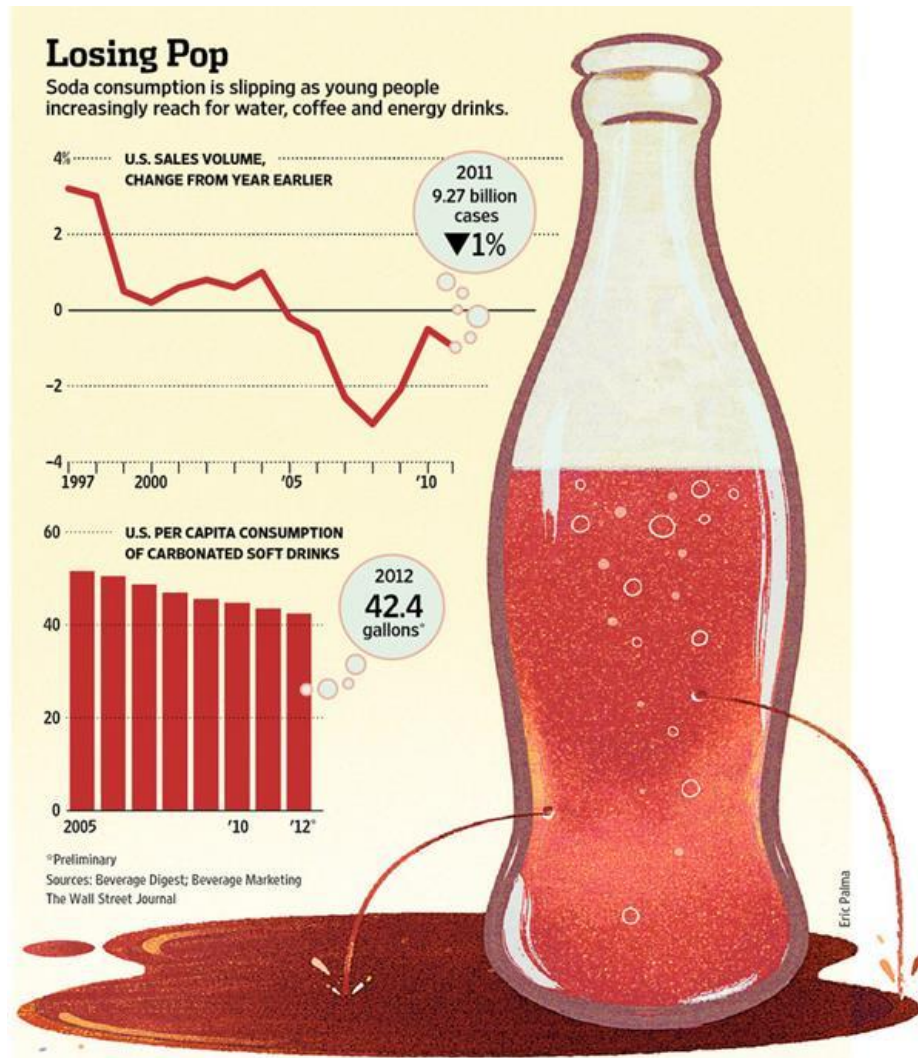
French Fry Servings Declining in Top Soda/Fries Chains

French Fry Trends (2006 to 2011)



Source: NPD Group/Crest – QSR chains > \$3 billion; Fries >20% of chain servings

Soda Consumption Down Sharply from Peak



Soda Tax Controversy

- San Francisco and Berkeley the latest to place soda taxes on the ballot

- Will increase municipal revenues
- Soda consumption will decline
- Calories/sugar already in steep decline
- **Negligible impact on obesity rates (due to “substitution effect”)**
- An Existential Threat, not an alignment strategy



Case Study: Danish “Fat Tax”

- Tax on butter, milk, cheese, pizza, meat, oil and processed food with a saturated fat content above 2.3 %
 - Included chips and other snack items, even if saturated fat < 2.3%
- Instituted despite falling per capita consumption vs. early 1990s (similar to soda category):
 - Butter (-67%)
 - Margarine (-48%)
 - Fats (-20%)
 - Pork (-44%)



Result: Tax Repealed

- Tax did bring in incremental revenues (\$216 million)
- The price of Danish foods hit by the tax increased by up to 9%
 - Butter +\$0.37 per ½ pound
- 80% of consumers said they had not altered their consumption after the fat tax was imposed
- Estimated loss of Danish jobs at 1,300
- Trans-border trade in fats, oils, cheese and meat estimated to have doubled between 2010 and 2011, going from 10 million to 20 million euros
- **Net: fat consumption in Denmark has been on a long-term downward trend, and no tax incentive was needed for this to happen**

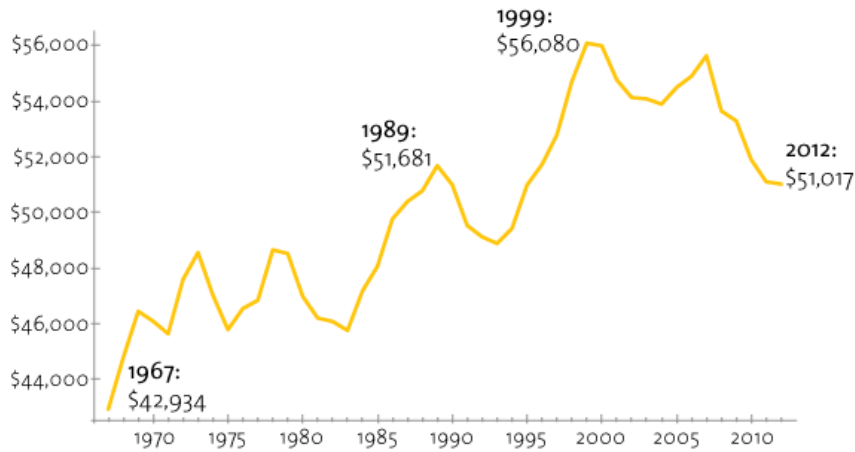


Source: "Nutrition" taxes: the costs of Denmark's fat tax, Institut économique Molinar, May, 2013

Taxes Ignore Harsh Economic Realities

Median Household Income, 1967-2012

in 2012 dollars

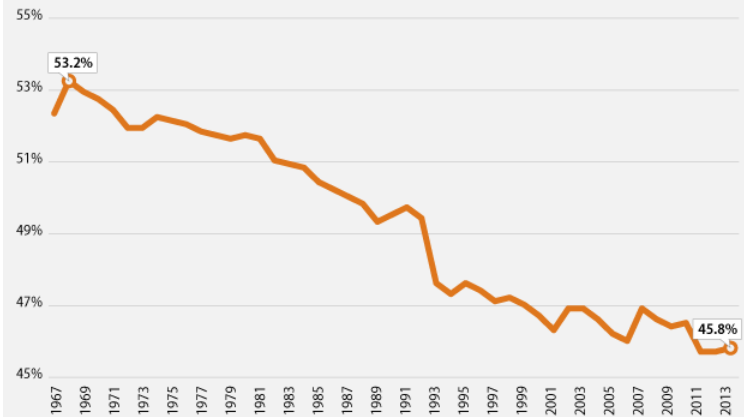


SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

Mother Jones

FIGURE 3

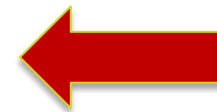
The middle-class share of national income continues to stagnate near record lows
Share of aggregate income going to the middle 60 percent of households



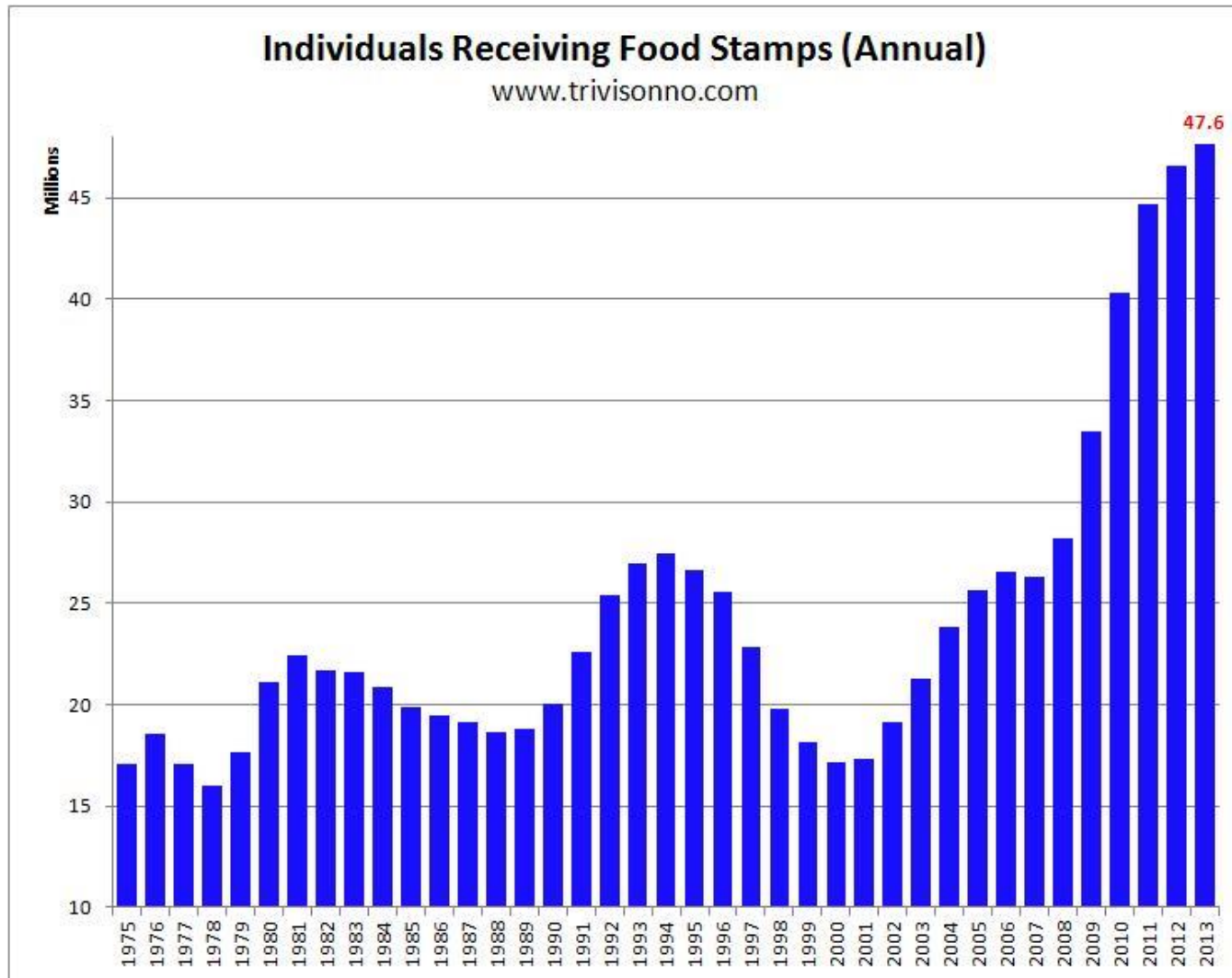
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Table H-2. Share of Aggregate Income Received by Each Fifth and Top 5 Percent of Households," available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/data/historical/household/> (last accessed September 2014).

Real Household Income Declines from Peak Year				
Household Segment	Peak Year	Peak Income	2013 Income	Percent Change
Top 5%	2006	\$343,608	\$322,343	-6.2%
Top Quintile	2006	\$194,296	\$185,206	-4.7%
2nd Quintile	2007	\$88,880	\$83,519	-6.0%
Middle Quintile	2000	\$57,129	\$52,322	-8.4%
4th Quintile	2000	\$34,306	\$30,509	-11.1%
Bottom Quintile	1999	\$13,861	\$11,651	-15.9%

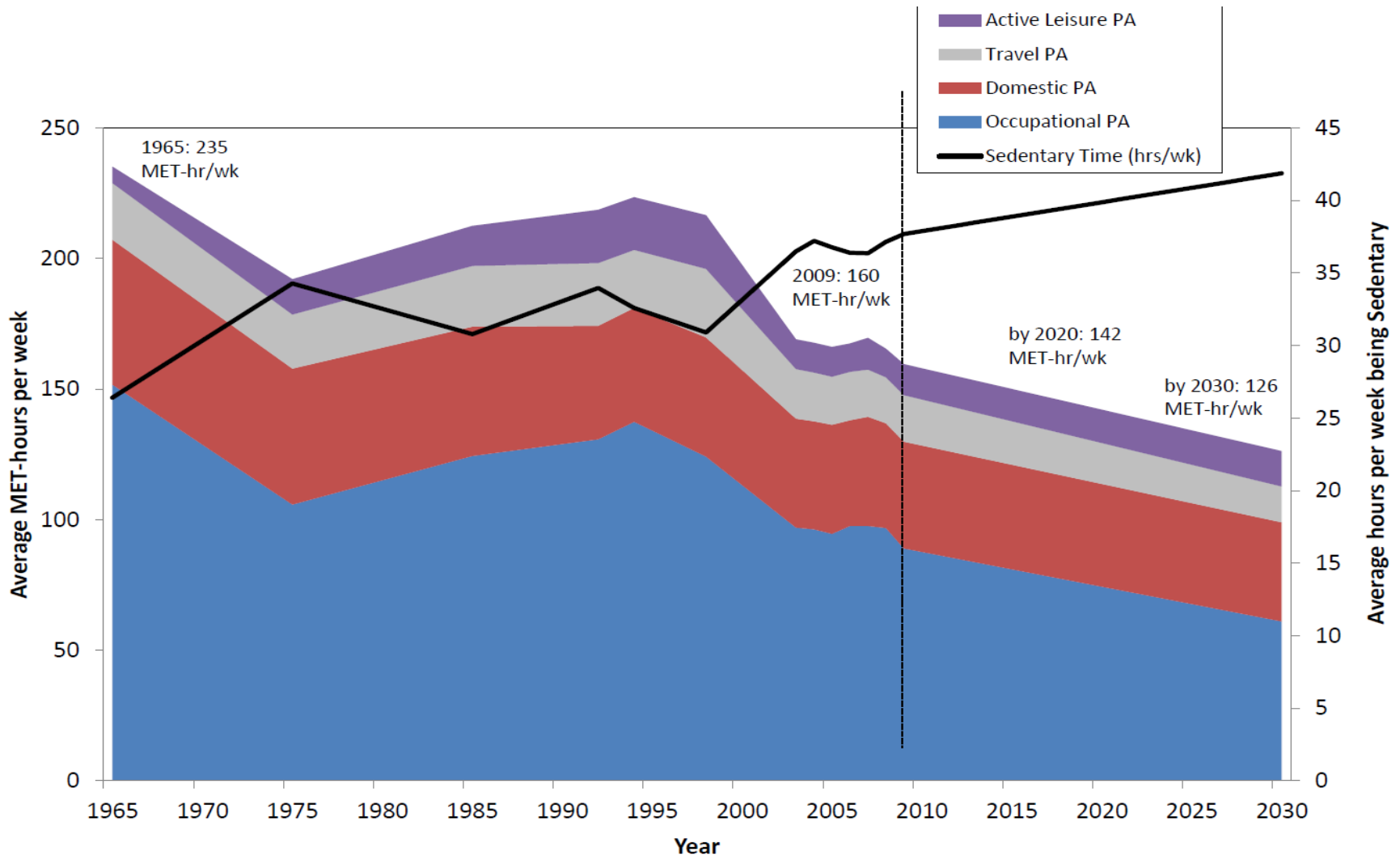
Source: Census Bureau, chained in 2013 dollars



Taxes Ignore Harsh Economic Realities



Taxes Ignore Sharp Declines in Physical Activity



Source: Ng SW, Popkin BM. [Time use and physical activity: a shift away from movement across the globe.](#) *Obes Rev.* 2012;13(8):659-680.

Taxes Ignore Divergent Consumer Behaviors



WELL BEINGS®:
19%



FOOD ACTIVES®:
18%



FENCE SITTERS®:
20%



MAGIC BULLETS®:
23%



EAT, DRINK & BE MERRYS®:
20%

Policy Drivers

Most health active

Mainstream Healthy

'Wannabe' Healthy

'Whenever' Healthy

Least Health Active

Pure & Simple

Practicing Healthier;
Big Food skeptics

Healthier &
Convenient

Pills = Health

Taste &
Indulgence

Unadulterated

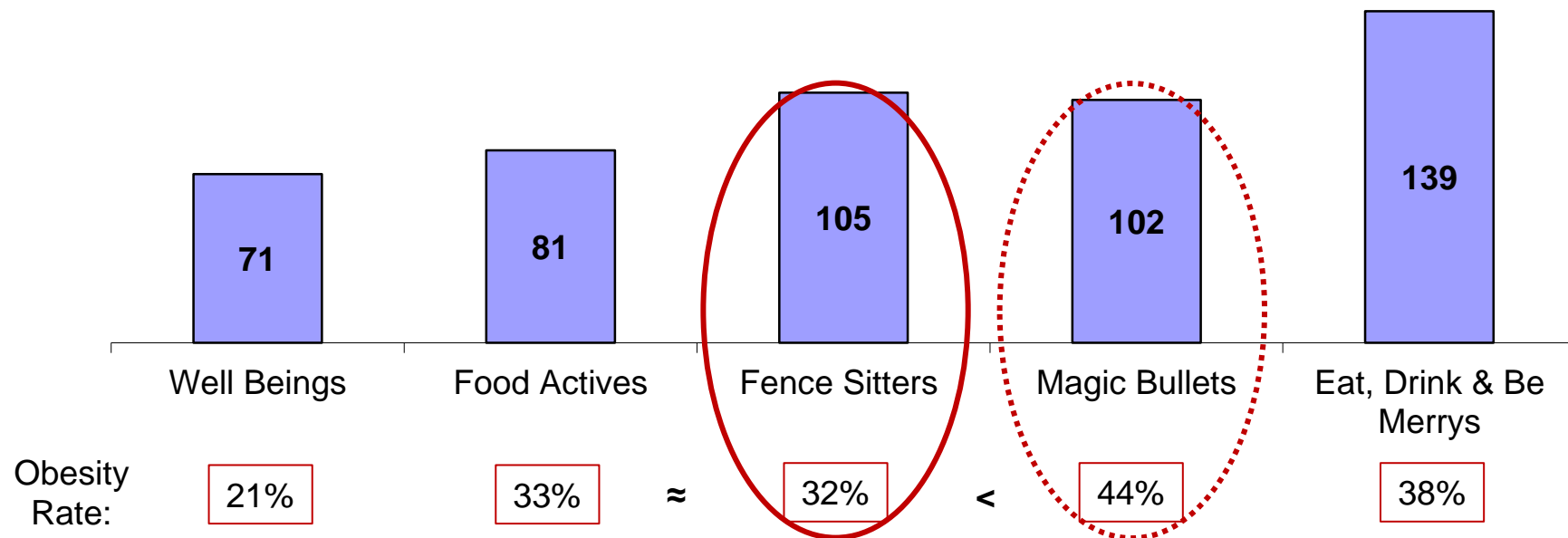
"Better-for-you"

Stealth Health



Higher Regular CSD Consumption Not Directly Tied to Obesity Rates

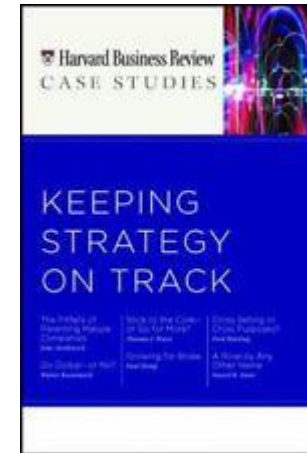
Total U.S. Volume Index (in pounds) – Regular CSD



Implications for Policy Research

1. Demonstrate the Business Case

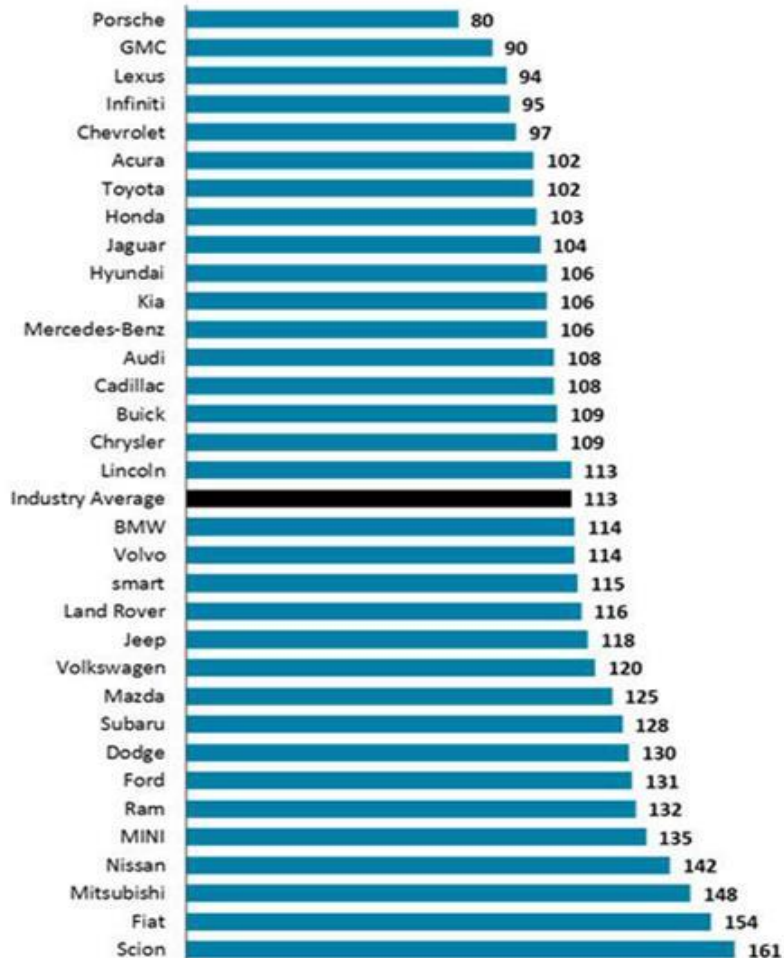
- Best practice case studies
- Success stories
- Pilots (especially for retail)
- Track progress



2. Compare Them to Their Peers

J.D. Power 2013 U.S. Initial Quality StudySM (IQS)

2013 Nameplate IQS Ranking
Problems per 100 Vehicles (PP100)



CSR Metrics



- Workplace wellness
- BFY food progress
- Healthier communities

3. Leverage Industry's Marketing Strengths to Accomplish Public Health Goals

"BFY" Opportunity Matrix

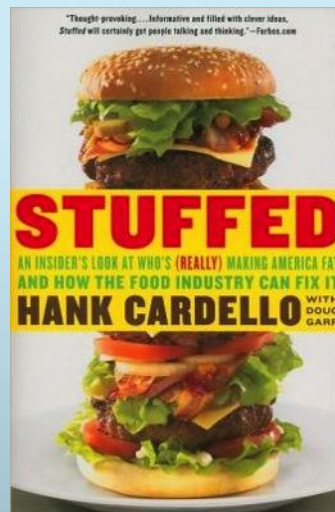
**Convertible Consumer Population
(Fence Sitters)**

	Low	Med	High
High (Poor BFY Availability & Health)	Red	Light Green	Dark Green
Med	Red	Light Green	Light Green
Low	Red	Red	Red

Thank You!

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www.Obesity-Solutions.org



the Atlantic

Forbes