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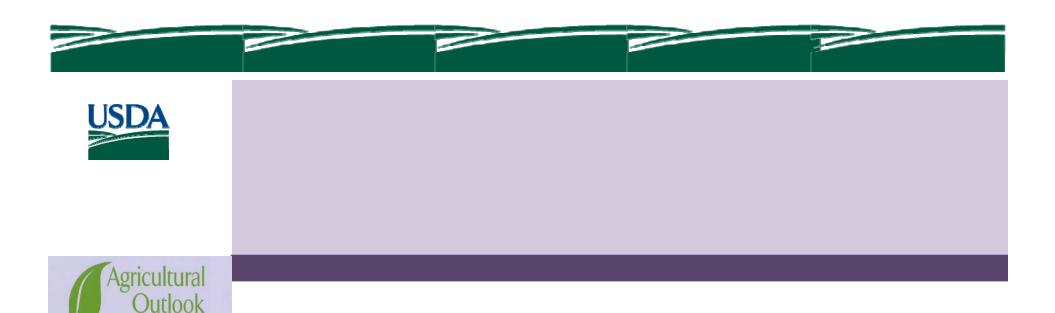


### Nutrition, Education & Promotion & Its Effects on Health

Nutrition Promotion and Its Effects on Health

February 18, 2010

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Forum

### **Conceptualizations of Health**



#### Medical Model

The absence of disease or disability.

#### WHO Model

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

#### Wellness Model

Health
promotion and
progress toward
higher
functioning,
energy,
comfort, and
integration of
mind, body,
and spirit

### Environmental Model

Adaptation to physical and social surroundings—a balance free from undue pain, discomfort, or disability

Source: James S. Larson. The conceptualization of health. Medical Care Research and Review, Vol. 56 No. 2, (June 1999) 123-136.





# Health and Diet Quality Metrics

#### The Consequences of a Poor Diet



Diet and nutrition are important factors in the promotion and maintenance of good health throughout the entire life span.

#### Some Major Conditions Linked to a Poor Diet

- ✓ Coronary heart disease
- ✓ Some types of cancer
- ✓ Elevated cholesterol levels
- ✓ Kidney failure
- ✓ Stroke
- ✓ Obesity

#### **Obesity Trends Among U.S. Adults**



2008

AL

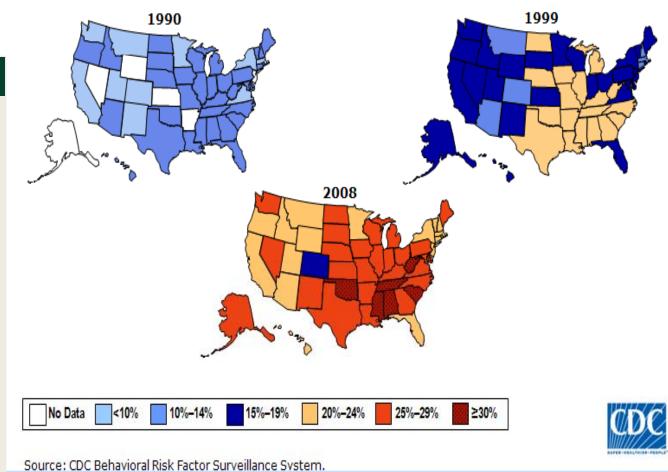
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Obesity Trends\* Among U.S. Adults

BRFSS, 1990, 1999, 2008

(\*BMI ≥30, or about 30 lbs. overweight for 5'4" person)

#### The Health Consequences of Obesity



- · Coronary heart disease
- Type 2 diabetes
- Cancer (endometrial, breast, and colon)
- Hypertension (high blood pressure)
- Dyslipidemia (high total cholesterol or high levels of triglycerides)
- Stroke
- Liver and gallbladder disease
- · Sleep apnea and respiratory problems
- Osteoarthritis (degeneration of cartilage and underlying bone within a joint)
- Gynecological problems (abnormal menses, infertility)

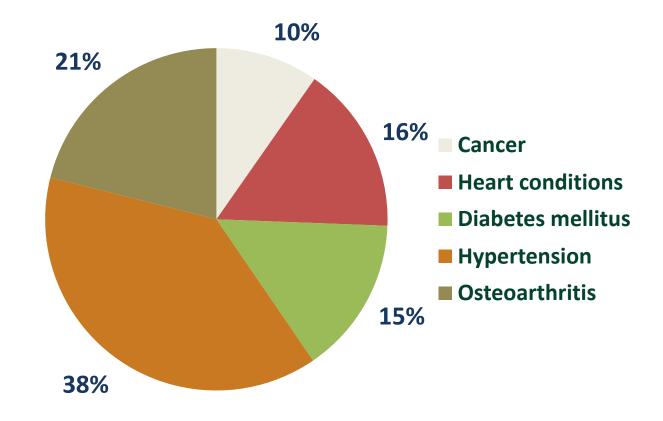
Source: Obesity: Halting the Epidemic by Making Health Easier, CDC, 2009



### Cost of Obesity in U.S.

As High as \$147 Billion Per Year

Source: Finklestein et al. 2009. Annual medical spending attributable to obesity: Payer- and Service-Specific Estimates. *Health Affairs* w822-w831



Calculated from Number of People with Care for Selected Conditions by Type of Service: United States, 2007, Table 1. Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.



# Return on Investment in Community-Based Disease Prevention Programs

### National return on investments\* of \$10 per person (net savings), in 2004 dollars

|                            | 1-2 Years       | 5 Years          | 10-20 Years      |  |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| Table 1                    |                 |                  |                  |  |
| Total care cost savings    | \$5,784,081,647 | \$19,479,731,068 | \$21,387,802,964 |  |
| Costs of interventions     | \$2,936,380,000 | \$ 2,936,380,000 | \$ 2,936,380,000 |  |
| U.S. net savings           | \$2,847,701,647 | \$16,543,351,068 | \$18,451,422,964 |  |
|                            |                 |                  |                  |  |
| Return on Investment (ROI) | 0.96:1          | 5.60:1           | 6.20:1           |  |

This return on investment represents medical cost savings only and does not include the significant gains that could be achieved in worker productivity, reduced absenteeism at work and school, and enhanced quality of life.

Source: Trust in America's Health. February 2009. Prevention for a Healthier America: Investments in Disease Prevention Yield Significant Savings, Stronger Communities. www.healthyamericans.org

#### The American diet needs to improve

| HEI-2005 Component (max. score)                    | 1994-96<br>Score | 2001-02<br>Score |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                                    |                  |                  |
| Total fruit (5)                                    | 3.1              | 3.1              |
| Whole fruit (5)                                    | 4.5              | 3.4              |
| Total vegetables (5)                               | 3.6              | 3.2              |
|                                                    |                  |                  |
| Dark green & orange vegetables and legumes (5)     | 1.4              | 1.4              |
| Total grains (5)                                   | 5.0              | 5.0              |
| Whole grains (5)                                   | 1.2              | 1.0              |
| Milk (10)                                          | 5.9              | 6.3              |
| Meat and beans (10)                                | 10.0             | 10.0             |
| Oils (10)                                          | 6.0              | 6.8              |
| Saturated fat (10)                                 | 6.5              | 6.4              |
| Sodium (10)                                        | 3.2              | 4.1              |
|                                                    |                  |                  |
| Calories from solid fats, alcoholic beverages, and |                  |                  |
| added sugars (20)                                  | 7.8              | 7.5              |
| Total HEI-2005 score (100)                         | 58.2             | 58.2             |

# Children need to increase the consumption of whole fruit, whole grains, and dark green and orange vegetables and legumes, in particular, based on HEI-2005 data for 2003-04

|                                | Age 2-5 | Age 6-11 | Age 12-17 | Age 2-17 |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Component (max. score)         | yrs     | yrs      | yrs       | yrs      |
| Total fruit (5)                | 5.0     | 2.9*     | 2.5+      | 3.2      |
| Whole fruit (5)                | 4.3     | 2.7*     | 2.2+      | 2.8      |
| Total vegetables (5)           | 2.2     | 2.3      | 2.4       | 2.3      |
| Dark green & orange vegetables |         |          |           |          |
| and legumes (5)                | 0.6     | 0.5      | 0.6       | 0.6      |
| Total grains (5)               | 5.0     | 5.0      | 5.0       | 5.0      |
| Whole grains (5)               | 0.8     | 0.9      | 0.6+      | 0.8      |
| Milk (10)                      | 10.0    | 8.7*     | 7.7+      | 8.7      |
| Meat and beans (10)            | 7.3     | 7.8      | 8.8+      | 8.1      |
| Oils (10)                      | 5.5     | 6.6      | 7.5+      | 6.7      |
| Saturated fat (10)             | 4.7     | 5.2      | 5.4       | 5.2      |
| Sodium (10)                    | 4.8     | 4.5      | 4.2+      | 4.4      |
| Calories from solid fats,      |         |          |           |          |
| alcoholic beverages, and added |         |          |           |          |
| sugars (20)                    | 9.4     | 7.7*     | 7.9+      | 8.1      |
| Total HEI-2005 score (100)     | 59.6    | 54.7     | 54.8      | 55.9     |

Significantly Different: \* = Age 2-5 versus 6-11; + = Age 2-5 versus 12-17.

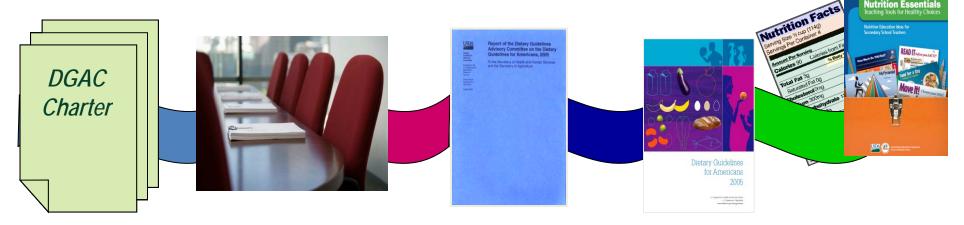




# Nutrition Promotion and Improved Health Status: Strategies for Success



#### **Establishing Science-based Policy**



**DGAC** is chartered

DGAC holds public meetings and reviews the science DGAC submits the Advisory Report to the Secretaries of USDA & HHS

HHS & USDA write the Policy Document

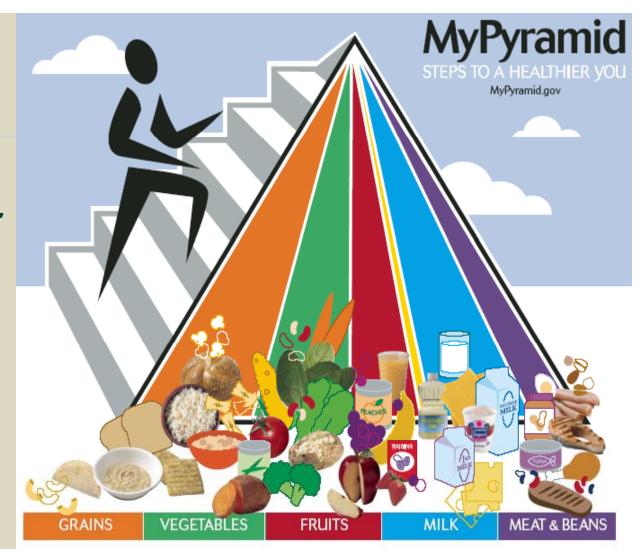
DGs are implemented through Federal programs

**Process is Repeated Every 5 Years** 



# Implementing the Dietary Guidelines for Americans

Taking
"Steps
to a
Healthier
You"





# Promoting Dietary Change and Improved Health by Using Multiple Approaches

- Starting with science-based Dietary Guidelines
- Developing effective education and communication strategies
- Testing and retesting messages & materials with target audiences

- Building strategic alliances to market messages
- Making healthier choices available
- Helping industry; professional, youth and education, and health care organizations; and media to see the win-win-win



# Re-energizing the Communication of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans

- Bring Dietary Guidelines to forefront as epitome of best nutrition science
- Reach more audiences with specific needs
- Focus on proven methods of promoting behavioral change by using evidence-based findings

Increasing
Awareness
of the
DGAs



# Promoting Dietary Change and Improved Health by Using Multiple Approaches

- Conducting consumer research
- Developing web-based tools
- Having a collaborative launch in 2011

- Identifying evidence-based strategies
- Forming Federal partnerships
- Forming private-sector partnerships



# Over 200 Partners Promoting Dietary Messages

















American Society for Nutrition

Excellence in Nutrition Research and Practice













# Improving Effectiveness and Quality of Nutrition Education Strategies



Improving diet and exercise behavior of students by implementing national nutrition standards

Ensuring nutrition education investments have the greatest impact on combating childhood obesity

Improving credentials of teachers in nutrition education and college requirements



# Improving Effectiveness and Quality of Nutrition Education Strategies

Enhancing effectiveness of nutrition education in schools

Linking classroom nutrition education with school food

Improving diet and exercise behavior of students by implementing national nutrition standards





### FRESHFARM Markets



FEATURED RECIPE: ARUGULA, GOAT CHEESE AND RADISH SALAD WITH ORANGE WALNUT VINAIGRETTE

Our featured recipes are seasonal and come from dozens of renowned chefs who have appeared at our <u>Chef at Market</u> events.

For many more recipes see <u>Market</u> <u>Recipes</u>





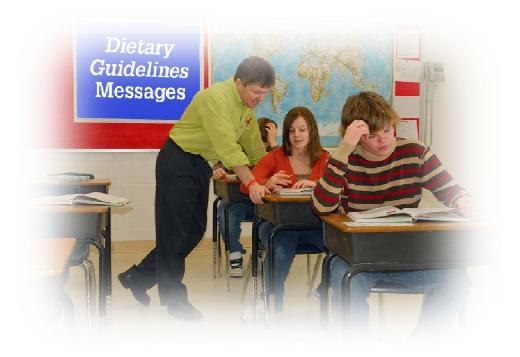
**Purchase Food** 





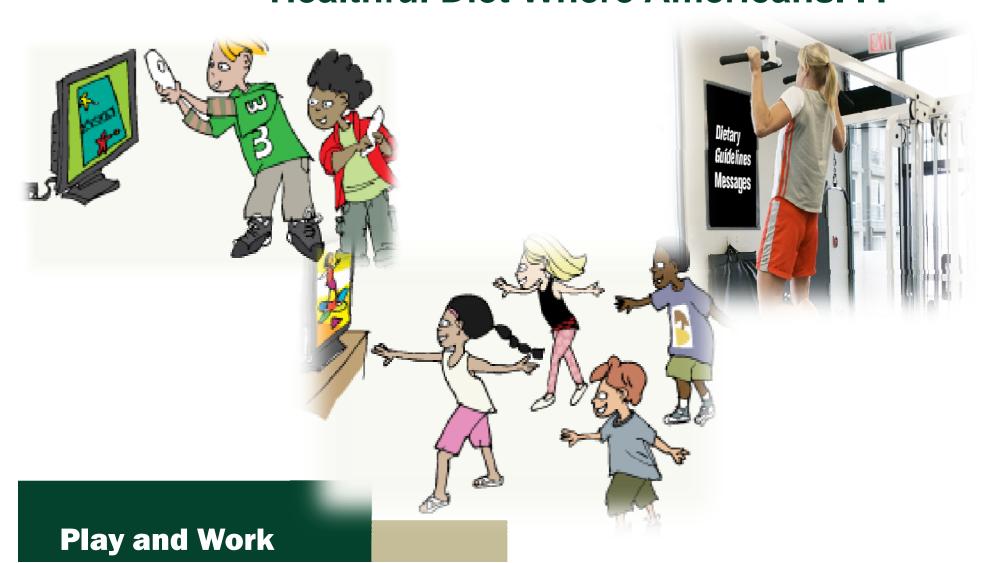






Learn: Class, Cafeteria, and Off-site











Grow and Learn About Their Local Food Sources

#### PROMOTE HEALTHY EATING

Know Your Farmer, Know Your Food wants to empower consumers to be able to make smart decisions when they eat. This means understanding the importance of diet and regular exercise. It also means learning more about where your food comes from and how it gets to your plate, so that you can more closely link with your community and the hard-working farmers and ranchers that produce your food.

USDA wants to expand access to local, nutritious foods, especially for low-income folks, seniors, and nursing and pregnant women. Consumers that are aware and can make healthy decisions while supporting the local economy will lead to healthier communities and a healthier America.



### Nutrition Promotion and a Healthy Life

### **Every Day, Every Way For All Americans**







