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About the Dietary Guidelines

- The Dietary Guidelines for Americans serves as the cornerstone of federal nutrition programs and policies, providing food-based recommendations to help prevent diet-related chronic diseases and promote overall health.
- According to the National Nutrition
 Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990,
 the *Dietary Guidelines* is mandated to reflect
 the preponderance of scientific evidence, and
 is published jointly by USDA and HHS every
 five years.



2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines for Americans

USDA and HHS are committed to ensuring that our process to develop the 2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines for Americans is transparent, inclusive, and science-driven.



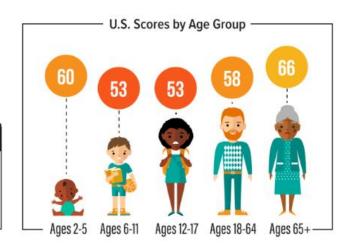
Importance of the Dietary Guidelines

How Healthy Is the American Diet?





(on a scale from 0-100)



Data source for Healthy Eating Index scores: What We Eat in America, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (undated data are from 2013-2014).

Americans do not follow the Dietary Guidelines.

Importance of the Dietary Guidelines

Q: Isn't the Dietary Guidelines the reason Americans are unhealthy?

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A: The vast majority of people in the U.S. are not eating according to the Dietary Guidelines.

The Healthy Eating Index Score

shows that Americans do not align their eating choices with the Dietary Guidelines.

(on a scale from 0-100)

Research indicates that higher HEI scores

are associated with lower risk for

cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and certain cancers – and better health for those with diet-related diseases.

Importance of the Dietary Guidelines

Journal of the **Academy of Nutrition** and Dietetics

The premier source for the practice and science of food, nutrition, and dietetics



RESEARCH

Original Research



Health Economic Evaluation Modeling Shows Potential Health Care Cost Savings with Increased Conformance with Healthy Dietary Patterns among Adults in the United States

Carolyn G. Scrafford, PhD, MPH: Xiaovu Bi, MPS: Jasiit K. Multani, MPH: Marv M. Murphy, MS, RD: Jordana K. Schmier, MA

AbsTiRCA:

Background Many American adults have one or more chronic diseases related to a poor diet, resulting in significant direct and indirect economic impacts. The 2015-2020 Dietany Guidelines for Americans (DGA) recognized that dietary patterns may be more relevant for predicting health outcomes compared with individual diet elements and recommended three healthy patterns based on evidence of favorable associations with recommendent three healthy pattern to based on evidence of taxonize associations with many chronic disease risk factors and outcomes. Health economic assessments provide disease risk resulting from improved diet quality in the US adult population. Objective To estimate the impact on health care costs associated with increased conformance with the three healthy patterns recommended in the 2015-2020 DCA. Including the Healthy US-Style. the Healthy Mediterranism-Style, and the Healthy

Methods Recent moderate- to high-quality meta-analyses of health outcomes associate Methods Recent moderate- to high-quality meta-analyses of hybith outcomes associated with in or seasof conformance with the Healthy US-Sylve earling pattern as measured by the Healthy Earling Index (HEI) or the Healthy Mediterranean-Sylve-earling pattern measured by a Mediterranean diet some (MEI) were identified. Given the lack of quantification of the association between an increased conformance with a vegetarian pattern and health out-comes, the analysis was limited to studies that evaluated Healthy US-Sylve and Healthy and some consequence of the season of the Mediterranean-style eating patterns. The 2013-2014 What We Eat in America data pro Mediferinanise-tyle eating patents. The 2013-2014 What We List in America data pro-posed point MED among the US adulty population. Risk estimates quantifying the association between eating patterns and health outcomes were combined with the eating pattern core increase under two conformance executions: increasing the average Hel-2015 and Hel-2015 and conformance. The resulting change in risk was combined with published data on animal healthcare and indirect costs, inflated to 2017 US/dollars to estimate cost. To address doubte the conformance of the resulting change in risk was combined with published data on animal healthcare and indirect costs, inflated to 2017 US/dollars to estimate costs. To address doubte

neath care and indirect costs, inflate for 2017 U.Soloitas to estimate cost, to address doubte counting, costs were adjusted to minimize potential overlap of comorbidities. so \$25.4 Billion (carge-56.7 billion (rage-56.2 billion (rage-56.7 billion (rage-56.7 billion (rage-56.7 billion (rage-56.7 billion) to \$25.4 billion) to \$31.5 billion (rage-56.2 billion) to \$31.5 billion (ra

disease, cancer, and type 2 diabetes for both patterns and including Alzheimer's, disease and hip fractures for the MED. In the case that die quality of US adult were to improve to achieve 80% of the maximum MED and HH-2015, cost savings were (respectively). The cost of the maximum MED and HH-2015, cost savings were (range-4418-billion to 5622 billion), respectively. Conclusions This is the first study quantifying savings from all health outcomes identified to be associated with the HH2 and the MBD to assets conformance with the early arranged to the continuation of the continuation of the cost of t with billions of dollars in potential savings.

J Acad Nutr Diet 2018;

Scientific peer-reviewed paper describing estimated economic impact of the 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines of Americans with respect to health care costs.

If

HEI-2015 score of 71 (20% improvement)

Then

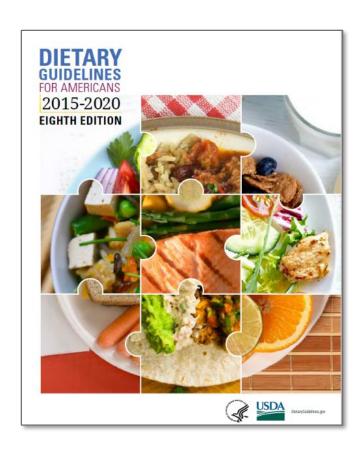
Estimated *\$31.5 billion savings* annually from reductions in cardiovascular disease, cancer and type 2 diabetes

HEI-2015 score of 80



Estimated *\$55.1 billion savings* **annually** from reductions in cardiovascular disease, cancer and type 2 diabetes

About the Dietary Guidelines



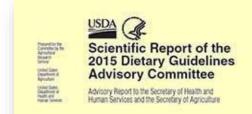
Current edition:

- 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans
- Released in January 2016
- Remains the current edition until the 2020-2025 edition is released

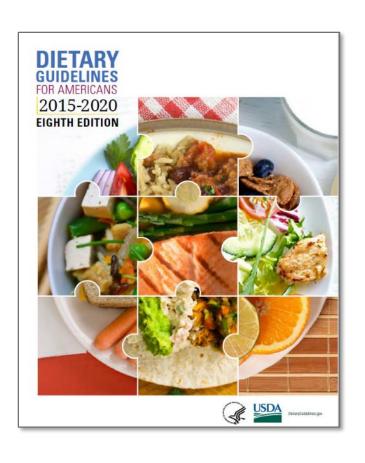
Process to Update the Dietary Guidelines

Step 1: Review of the science by a Federal advisory committee.

- USDA/HHS convene a Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee.
- The Committee is a group of external scientific experts, jointly agreed upon by the Secretaries of USDA and HHS.
- The Committee conducts an independent review of the current scientific evidence and submits a report of its findings to the Secretaries.
- The scientific report is then posted for public and Federal agency review and comment.



Process to Update the Dietary Guidelines



Step 2: USDA and HHS write the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*.

• Each edition of the *Dietary Guidelines* that USDA and HHS

develop builds upon the previous
edition, with scientific justification
for changes informed by the

Committee's scientific report –
along with input from Federal
agencies and the public.

Process to Update the Dietary Guidelines: Current Status

Q: Is the process to develop the Dietary Guidelines running late?

A: The 2020 Committee is starting later than the 2015 Committee, but it is starting at a different point in the process. For the first time, the Committee is starting with the defined topics and scientific questions. This puts them farther along in the process than when previous Advisory Committees started their work.

Our goal is to publish the 2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines for Americans by the end of 2020.

Topics and Supporting Questions

USDA and HHS posted proposed topics and questions for public comment February 28-March 30, 2018 – received over 12,000 public comments.

Federal agencies also provided comments.

In revising the topics and questions, USDA and HHS considered each public and agency comment in relation to the four criteria:

- 1. Relevance to creating the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*,
- 2. Importance to public health,
- 3. Potential Federal impact on food and nutrition programs, and
- 4. Avoiding duplication of Federal efforts.

Topics Areas

- Dietary and beverage patterns
- Added sugars
- Dietary fats
- Seafood
- Frequency of eating
- Focus on birth-24 months and pregnancy and lactation

2020 Advisory Committee Factors Considered:

- **Educational background** advanced degree in nutrition- or health-related field, including registered dietitians, nutrition scientists, physicians, and those with public health degrees
- Professional experience at least 10 years of experience as an academic, researcher, practitioner, or other health professional in a field related to one or more of the topics to be examined; consideration of leadership experience and participation on previous committees or panels
- **Demonstrated scientific expertise** expertise related to one or more of the topics to be examined by the committee as demonstrated by number and quality of peer-reviewed publications and presentations

2020 Advisory Committee Factors Considered, continued:

- Obligations under the Federal Advisory Committee
 Act ensuring the Committee is balanced fairly in points of view and types of expertise
- Requirements regarding a balanced membership including, to the extent possible, individuals who are minorities, women, persons with disabilities, and representatives from different geographic areas and institutions.

2020 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee



Barbara Schneeman, PhD
University of CaliforniaDavis
Chair



Ronald Kleinman, MD* Harvard Medical School Vice Chair



Jamy Ard, MD Wake Forest School of Medicine



Regan Bailey, PhD, MPH, RD Purdue University



Lydia Bazzano, MD, PhD Tulane University



Carol Boushey, PhD, MPH, RD University of Hawaii



Teresa Davis, PhD Baylor College of Medicine



Kathryn Dewey, PhD University of California-Davis



Sharon Donovan, PhD, RD University of Illinois



Steven Heymsfield, MD Louisiana State University



Heather Leidy, PhD University of Texas (Summer 2019)



Richard Mattes, PhD, MPH, RD
Purdue University



Elizabeth Mayer-Davis, PhD, RD University of North Carolina



Timothy Naimi, MD, MPH Boston University



Rachel Novotny, PhD, RDN, LD University of Hawaii



Joan Sabaté, DrPH, MD Loma Linda University



Linda Snetselaar, PhD, RD University of Iowa



Jamie Stang, PhD, MPH, RDN University of Minnesota



Elsie Taveras, MD, MPH* Harvard University



Linda Van Horn, PhD, RDN, LD Northwestern University

*Massachusetts General Hospital

Advisory Committee Review of Scientific Evidence

- The 2020 Committee has an unprecedented, expanded scope to examine diet and health across the lifespan, including pregnant women, infants, and toddlers, per congressional mandate.
- The 2020 Committee has been tasked with addressing a broad range of high-priority topics and an extensive number of questions that are relevant and important to the Dietary Guidelines.
 - Topics and questions were identified by USDA and HHS based on Federal agency and public input.

Advisory Committee Review of Scientific Evidence

- The 2020 Committee is working in 6 topic area subcommittees and a cross-cutting working group:
 - Pregnancy and Lactation
 - 2. Birth to 24 Months
 - 3. Dietary Patterns
 - 4. Beverages and Added Sugars
 - 5. Dietary Fats and Seafood
 - 6. Frequency of Eating

Data Analysis and Food Pattern Modeling cross-cutting working group



Approaches to Examining the Evidence

NESR Systematic Reviews

New, original systematic reviews conducted by Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review (NESR) and the 2020 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee, and existing NESR systematic reviews relevant to the topics and questions.

Food Pattern Modeling

Analysis that uses national data to help us understand how changes to dietary recommendations might impact meeting nutrient needs across the U.S. population.

Data Analysis

A collection of analyses that uses national data sets to help us understand the current health and dietary intakes of Americans.

There are multiple opportunities for public participation before, throughout, and after the Committee's review of the evidence.

DietaryGuidelines.gov

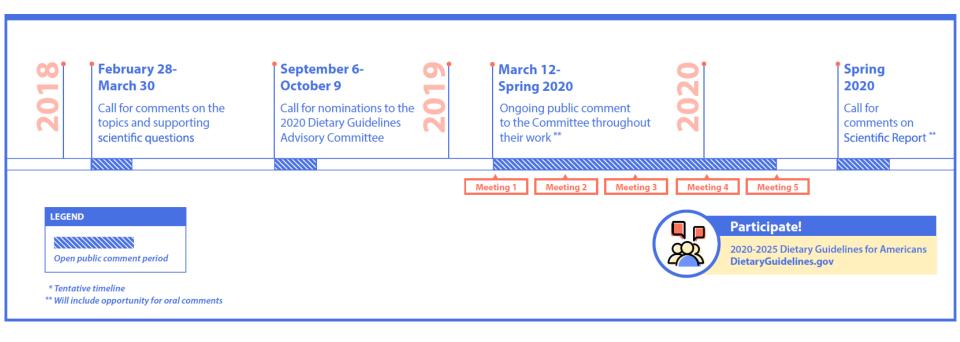








Public Comments Accepted Throughout the Committee's Deliberations and On Their Report



Advisory Committee Meetings

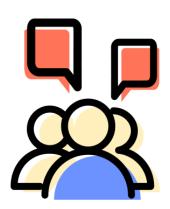
- March 28-29, 2019
- July 10-11, 2019- oral comments to the Committee
- October 24-25, 2019
- January 23-24, 2020- oral comments to the Committee
- March 12-13, 2020



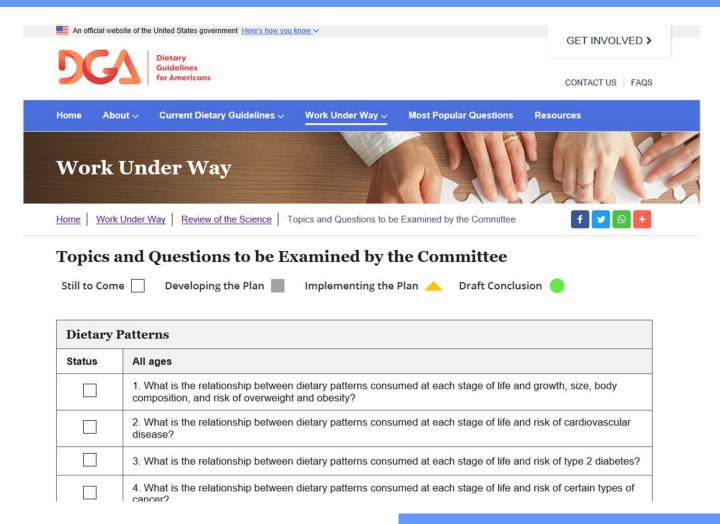
The public is encouraged to submit public comments to the Committee throughout the course of its operation into 2020.

Follow the Committee's work at DietaryGuidelines.gov

- Register for meetings
- See materials from past meetings, including archived webcasts, meeting minutes, and slides
- Link to Regulations.gov to submit and view comments to the Committee
- View progress on the topics and scientific questions
- Get answers to your questions



DietaryGuidelines.gov: Work Under Way



DietaryGuidelines.gov

DietaryGuidelines.gov: Most Popular Questions

