Policy Fix Webinar: Strategies to Increase Access to Affordable Nutritious Food A Retailer Perspective

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21 November 2024





Why doesn't this work with broccoli?



US Food Retail Timeline

Modern stores -Piggly Wiggly, A&P offer self serve, pay now, increased assortment

Great Depression ushers in discounts, bulk purchasing

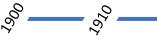
WWII & after suburban growth, increase in processed foods, larger stores

Growth of chain stores, shopping malls, superstores, discounters

Superstores reach peak. Walmart, Target offer general merch & food at low prices

Online grocery intro, big box stores cause grocery store decline. Amazon enters market

COVID-19 accelerated growth of online shopping, delivery services











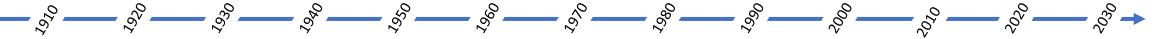












More packaged and canned products. Refrigeration improves convenience, consistency

1933 **FARM BILL** policies introduced subsidizing crops, reducing hunger

Supermarket concept growth larger stores, more items, standardized formats

Frozen foods, ready-to-eat meals, convenience. Health trend & specialty stores

Slotting Fees introduced to protect retailers against risky new product introductions

Delivery services grow, meal kits emerge. Demand for local, healthy & sustainable products.

Tech advances, self check out, sustainable, plant-based, diet-specific & Food as Medicine



The U.S. Farm Bill -

Several policies, packaged together related to agriculture, production, education and food access. Est. 1933, renewed about every 5 years.

Original intent -

- Address economic & environmental crises of Great Depression & Dust Bowl
- Keep food prices fair for farmers and consumers
- Protect and sustain the country's natural resources
- Ensure an adequate food supply
- Food assistance to children in poverty (today, includes SNAP, GusNIP, FDPIR, etc.)

Unintended impact –

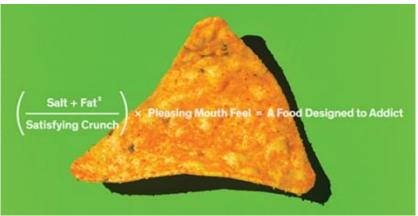
- Subsidizes fats, oils, sugars used to make animal feed & ultra-processed foods
- Flooding market with products made from subsidized crops (corn, soy), driving down prices of prepackaged snacks, fast food, and soft drinks
- Cuts to program funding that make it harder for people to afford healthy diet.
- Supports environmentally destructive agricultural practices that impact air, water, and other resources



Shelf Space For Sale

- 1980's, retailers started charging "allowance" or "slotting" fees
- Manufacturers extended lines, so retailers mitigated risks against new products that didn't sell (95% don't make it)
- Shelf space increasingly scarce, CPGs drove consumption with technology, "bliss point"
- Big brands with products made from subsidized crops can afford fees, crowding out smaller brands with healthier profiles
- Quarterly reporting cycles create pressure to stick with reliable sales-drivers







Other fees have emerged to cover costs for advertising in weekly circular, comarketing around a seasonal theme, promotional activity and display.

Consumer Conundrum

HEALTHY

I don't have time for this!



Why can't I have all 3?

Too expensive!



AFFORDABLE



Pay the grocer or Pay the doctor.

CONVENIENT



Retailer Conundrum

No marketing budget. Shrink.



HEALTHY

Perishable. Labor-intensive.

The numbers have to work!



AFFORDABLE



Labor intensive, indulgence SELLS!





Multiple **Standards** Breed Confusion

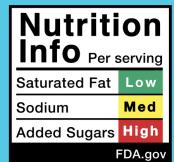
STILL TO BE DETERMINED:

















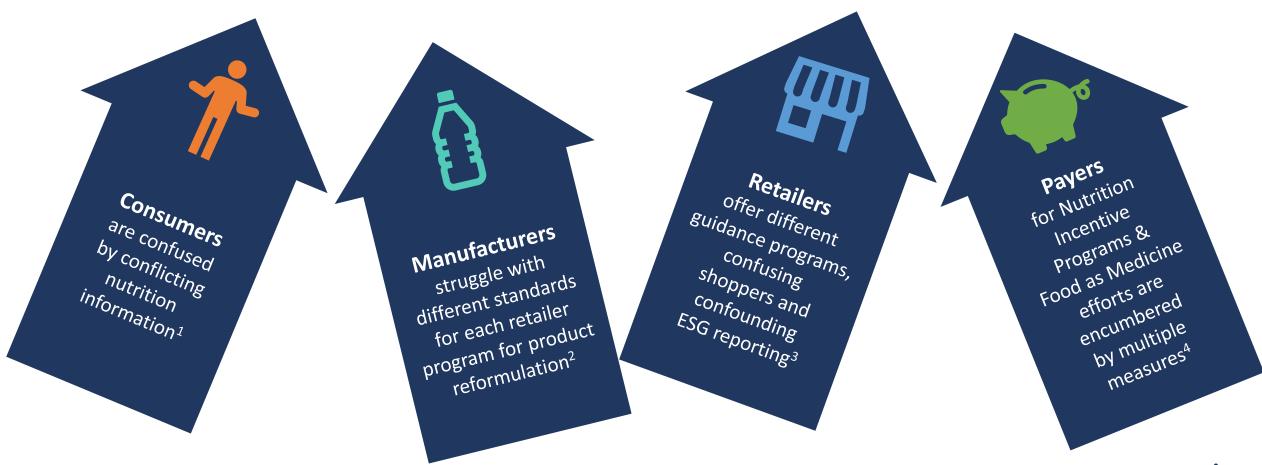








Without a common uniform standard, sectors are aiming in different directions, limiting efficacy.





Thank you!

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