

Empowering Healthier Choices: AI-ML Solutions for Personalized Food Nutrition

Dr. Sonal Bordia Jain

Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science, S. S. Jain Subodh P. G. College,
Jaipur, India

sonalbordiajain@gmail.com

Abstract. Personalized nutrition, empowered by advancements in artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI-ML) technologies, is revolutionizing the way dietary recommendations are tailored to individual needs. Traditional dietary guidelines, based on population-wide averages, often fail to account for the diverse genetic, metabolic, and lifestyle factors influencing an individual's nutritional requirements. In contrast, personalized nutrition takes a holistic approach, leveraging AI-ML algorithms to analyze large datasets containing information on genetic makeup, dietary habits, and health outcomes. This paper explores the role of AI-ML in empowering healthier food choices through personalized nutrition interventions. We discuss various AI-ML techniques, including data-driven models, deep learning algorithms, and recommender systems, and their applications in personalized food nutrition. Case studies and real-world examples illustrate the potential of AI-ML to optimize nutrient intake, improve metabolic health, and prevent chronic diseases. Moreover, we examine ethical considerations, industry perspectives, and public health implications associated with the adoption of AI-ML in personalized nutrition. By prioritizing education, collaboration, and responsible innovation, personalized nutrition interventions have the potential to revolutionize public health and empower individuals to make informed dietary decisions that optimize their well-being.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Personalized Nutrition, Food Recommendation, Healthier Choices, Dietary Patterns.

I. Introduction

In recent decades, the global landscape of health and nutrition has undergone significant transformations, with a growing recognition of the intricate relationship between dietary choices and overall well-being. Amidst rising concerns about the prevalence of diet-related diseases such as obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular disorders, there has been a paradigm shift towards personalized nutrition interventions aimed at empowering individuals to make healthier food choices tailored to their unique physiological and lifestyle factors. In this context, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) have emerged as powerful technologies with the potential to revolutionize the way we approach dietary recommendations and promote healthier lifestyles. Traditional approaches to nutrition have typically adopted a one-size-fits-all approach, offering generic dietary guidelines based on broad population averages [1][2][3]. However, such recommendations fail to account for the diverse genetic, metabolic, and lifestyle variations that influence an individual's nutritional needs and responses to food. This limitation has spurred interest in personalized nutrition, which seeks to provide tailored dietary advice by integrating information about an individual's genetics, biomarkers, dietary preferences, and health goals. The motivation behind personalized nutrition lies in its potential to address the shortcomings of conventional dietary recommendations and improve public health outcomes [4]. By leveraging advances in technology and data science, personalized nutrition aims to empower individuals to make informed food choices that are

aligned with their unique nutritional requirements, preferences, and health objectives [5]. By moving away from a one-size-fits-all approach, personalized nutrition holds promise in promoting dietary adherence, preventing chronic diseases, and optimizing overall health and well-being.

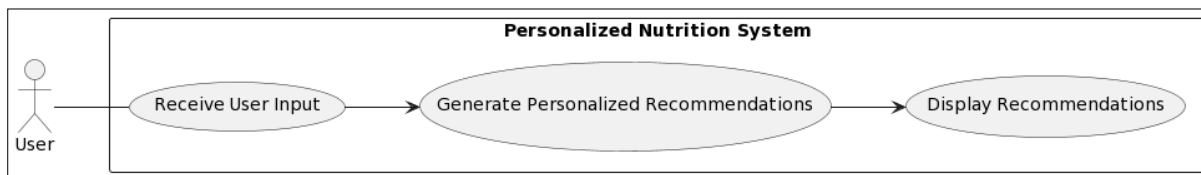


Figure 1. Personalized Nutrition System

The primary objective of this paper is to provide an overview of the role of AI-ML solutions in empowering healthier food choices through personalized nutrition interventions. Specifically, it aims to:

- Explore the current challenges in dietary recommendations and the need for personalized nutrition approaches.
- Examine the potential of AI-ML technologies in addressing the complexities of personalized nutrition.
- Discuss various AI-ML techniques and applications used for personalized food nutrition.
- Analyze case studies and real-world applications illustrating the impact of AI-ML in promoting healthier dietary habits.
- Identify the challenges, opportunities, and ethical considerations associated with the adoption of AI-ML solutions in personalized nutrition.
- Propose future directions and recommendations for research, policy, and practice in the field of AI-ML-enabled personalized nutrition.

The integration of AI and ML into personalized nutrition represents a promising frontier in public health and preventive medicine. By harnessing the power of data-driven algorithms and predictive analytics, AI-ML solutions have the potential to revolutionize the way we approach dietary recommendations, shifting towards a more personalized, precise, and proactive approach to nutrition [6]. However, realizing this potential requires addressing various challenges related to data privacy, algorithmic bias, user engagement, and regulatory frameworks. Nonetheless, with concerted efforts from researchers, policymakers, healthcare professionals, and technology developers, AI-ML-enabled personalized nutrition holds the promise of transforming the health and well-being of individuals and populations worldwide.

II. Current Challenges in Dietary Recommendations

Traditional dietary guidelines are typically based on population-wide averages and do not account for individual variations in genetics, metabolism, dietary preferences, and lifestyle factors. As a result, they may not be effective in addressing the unique nutritional needs of individuals. Moreover, the complexity of dietary interactions and the vast amount of available data make it challenging for healthcare professionals to provide personalized nutrition advice using conventional methods alone.

a. Role of Personalized Nutrition in Health Promotion

Personalized nutrition offers a paradigm shift towards tailored dietary recommendations that consider an individual's genetic makeup, metabolic profile, microbiome composition, and lifestyle factors [7]. By taking a holistic approach to nutrition, personalized recommendations can optimize nutrient intake, improve metabolic health, and reduce the risk of chronic diseases. Additionally, personalized nutrition interventions have been shown to enhance dietary adherence and improve long-term health outcomes compared to one-size-fits-all approaches.

Table 1: Comparison of Traditional vs. Personalized Nutrition Approaches

Aspect	Traditional Nutrition	Personalized Nutrition
Approach	One-size-fits-all guidelines	Tailored to individual needs
Data Used	Population averages	Genetic, metabolic, lifestyle factors
Outcome	General recommendations	Personalized dietary advice
Effectiveness	Limited individual impact	Improved adherence, health outcomes

b. Potential of AI-ML in Addressing Personalized Nutrition

AI and ML technologies hold great promise in addressing the challenges of personalized nutrition by leveraging large datasets, predictive analytics, and computational algorithms. These technologies can analyze complex dietary patterns, predict individual responses to foods, and generate personalized recommendations tailored to each individual's unique characteristics and goals [8]. AI-ML models can also continuously adapt and refine recommendations based on real-time data, leading to more accurate and effective interventions over time. By combining the principles of personalized nutrition with AI-ML technologies, healthcare professionals can deliver more precise, targeted, and actionable dietary advice that aligns with individual needs and preferences. Moreover, AI-ML solutions can empower individuals to take control of their health by providing them with personalized insights and recommendations to make informed food choices that optimize their well-being.

III. AI-ML Techniques for Personalized Food Nutrition

Advances in AI and ML have revolutionized the field of personalized nutrition, offering innovative solutions to address the complexities of dietary recommendations. Below are some key AI-ML techniques and their applications in personalized food nutrition:

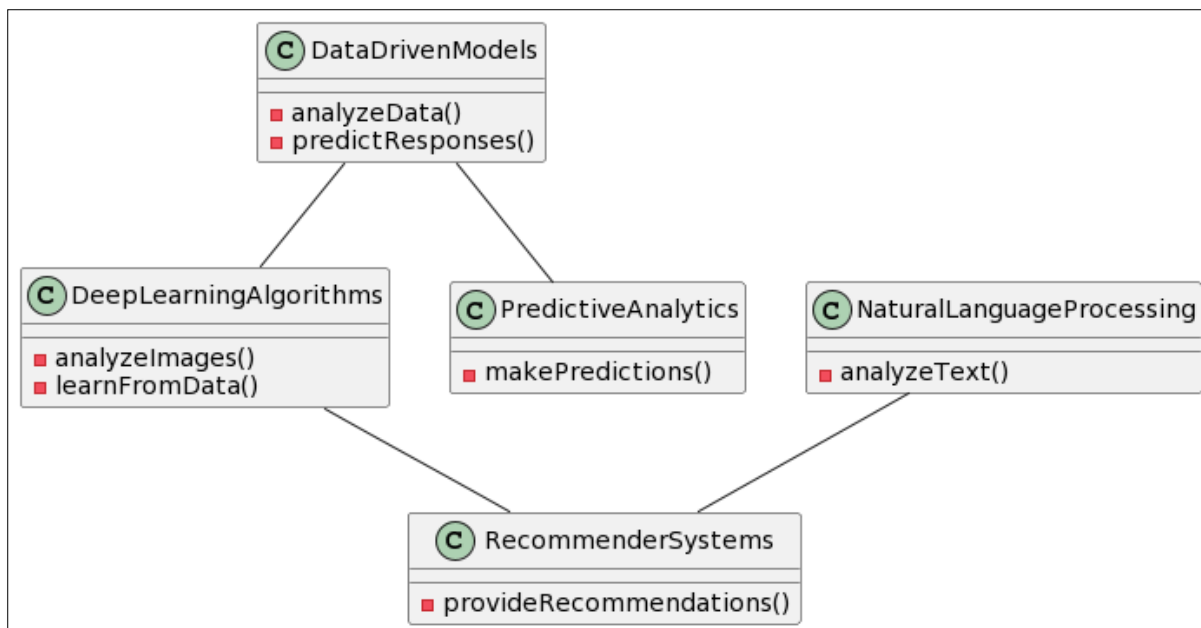


Figure 2. Framework for Personalized Food Nutrition system

a. Data-Driven Models for Dietary Analysis:

Data-driven models leverage large datasets containing information on individuals' dietary habits, health outcomes, genetic profiles, and other relevant factors [9]. These models use statistical and computational techniques to analyze patterns, identify correlations, and predict individual responses to different foods and nutrients. By mining vast amounts of data, data-driven models can uncover hidden relationships between dietary factors and health outcomes, enabling personalized recommendations tailored to each individual's unique characteristics.

b. Deep Learning Approaches for Food Recognition:

Deep learning algorithms, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have shown remarkable success in food image recognition tasks. These algorithms can analyze images of food items and automatically identify the type of food, portion size, and nutritional content. By accurately recognizing food items from images captured by smartphones or wearable devices, deep learning approaches enable individuals to track their dietary intake more easily and accurately, facilitating personalized nutrition recommendations based on real-time data [10].

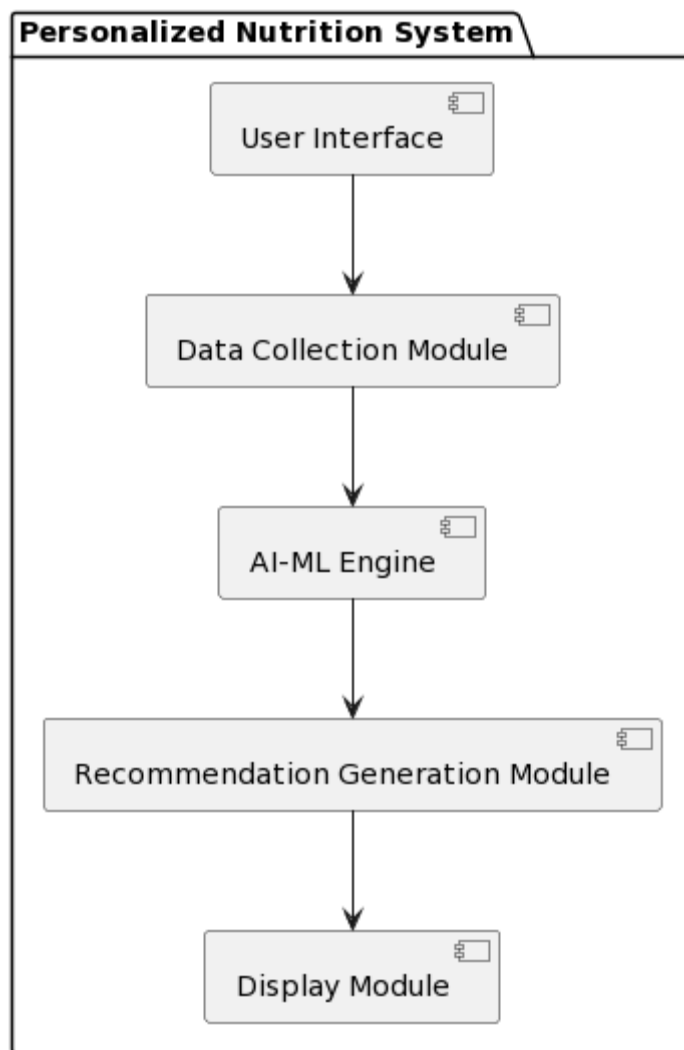


Figure 3. Personalized Food Nutrition system

c. Recommender Systems for Personalized Food Choices:

Recommender systems use AI-ML algorithms to analyze individuals' dietary preferences, past consumption patterns, and nutritional requirements to recommend suitable food options. These systems can consider various factors, such as taste preferences, dietary restrictions, cultural background, and health goals [11], to generate personalized food recommendations that align with individual preferences and nutritional needs. By providing tailored suggestions, recommender systems empower individuals to make healthier food choices that fit their lifestyle and dietary preferences.

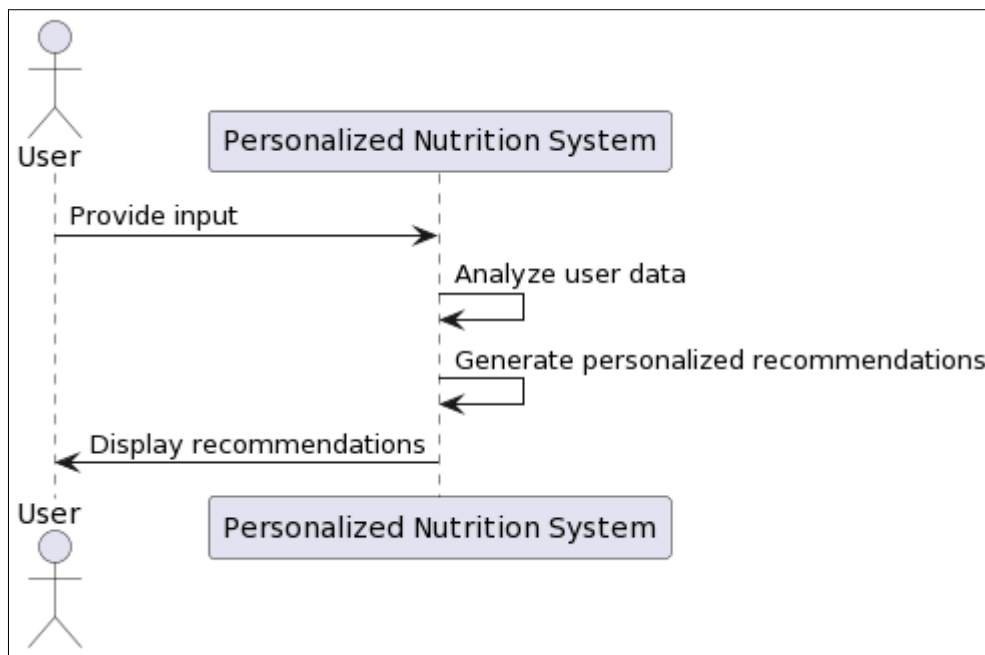


Figure 4. Personalized Nutrition Recommendation Mechanism

d. Mobile Applications for Dietary Tracking and Monitoring:

Mobile applications equipped with AI-ML capabilities offer convenient tools for individuals to track their dietary intake, monitor nutritional content, and receive personalized recommendations on-the-go [12]. These applications use machine learning algorithms to analyze users' dietary data, identify trends, and provide actionable insights to improve dietary habits. By leveraging smartphone sensors, such as cameras and accelerometers, mobile applications can also capture real-time data on users' eating behaviors, enabling personalized nutrition interventions tailored to individual needs and preferences.

IV. Case Studies and Applications

a. Nutrigenomics: Integrating Genetic Data with Dietary Recommendations:

Nutrigenomics combines the fields of nutrition and genomics to understand how genetic variations influence individual responses to dietary factors. AI-ML algorithms are used to analyze genetic data alongside dietary information to identify gene-diet interactions and personalized nutrition recommendations. For example, a study conducted by researchers at Stanford University utilized machine learning to analyze genetic data and dietary habits to predict individualized glycemic responses to different foods. By integrating genetic information with dietary recommendations, personalized nutrition interventions can optimize metabolic health and prevent chronic diseases.

b. Food Image Recognition: Enhancing User Experience:

Food image recognition technologies enable individuals to capture images of their meals using smartphones or wearable devices and receive instant feedback on nutritional content. For instance, applications like MyFitnessPal and Lose It! utilize AI-ML algorithms to analyze food images and estimate calorie counts, macronutrient composition, and portion sizes. These

applications provide users with personalized dietary recommendations based on their dietary intake and health goals, enhancing user engagement and adherence to dietary guidelines.

c. Personalized Meal Planning: Tailoring Diets to Individual Needs:

AI-ML-powered meal planning platforms offer personalized dietary recommendations based on individuals' dietary preferences, nutritional requirements, and health goals. These platforms use algorithms to analyze users' dietary data, including food preferences, allergies, and cultural background, to generate customized meal plans. For example, Habit, a personalized nutrition company, utilizes AI algorithms to analyze users' biological data, dietary preferences, and lifestyle factors to create personalized meal plans tailored to individual needs. By providing tailored meal recommendations, these platforms empower individuals to make healthier food choices and achieve their health and wellness goals.

Table 2: AI-ML Techniques and Their Applications in Personalized Nutrition

AI-ML Technique	Description	Applications
Data-Driven Models	Analyze large datasets to identify patterns and correlations	Predicting individual responses to foods, optimizing nutrient intake
Deep Learning Algorithms	Complex neural networks that learn from data	Food image recognition, analyzing dietary habits
Recommender Systems	Algorithms that provide personalized recommendations	Tailored meal planning, dietary advice
Natural Language Processing	Analyze and generate human language	Chatbots for dietary counseling, analyzing nutritional content in text
Predictive Analytics	Analyze historical data to make predictions	Forecasting dietary trends, predicting health outcomes

V. Challenges and Opportunities

a. Data Privacy and Security Concerns:

One of the primary challenges associated with AI-ML in personalized nutrition is the protection of sensitive health and dietary data. As these technologies rely on vast amounts of personal information, including genetic data, dietary habits, and health metrics, ensuring data privacy and security is paramount. There is a need for robust data encryption, anonymization techniques, and stringent privacy policies to safeguard users' sensitive information from unauthorized access or misuse.

b. Accuracy and Reliability of AI-ML Models:

The accuracy and reliability of AI-ML models are critical for delivering effective personalized nutrition recommendations. However, challenges such as data variability, algorithmic bias, and model overfitting can affect the performance of these models. Ensuring the quality and integrity of data used for training AI-ML algorithms is essential to mitigate biases and improve the accuracy and generalizability of personalized nutrition recommendations.

c. Adoption and User Engagement:

Promoting user adoption and engagement with AI-ML-enabled personalized nutrition solutions poses a significant challenge. Despite the potential benefits, individuals may be hesitant to adopt new technologies or may face barriers such as digital literacy or accessibility issues. Designing user-friendly interfaces, providing personalized feedback, and integrating behavioral science principles can enhance user engagement and adherence to personalized nutrition interventions.

d. Integration with Healthcare Systems:

Integrating AI-ML solutions into existing healthcare systems presents both challenges and opportunities. Healthcare professionals may require training and education to effectively utilize AI-ML technologies in clinical practice. Additionally, interoperability issues and regulatory barriers may hinder the seamless integration of personalized nutrition interventions into healthcare workflows. Collaborative efforts between healthcare providers, technology developers, and policymakers are needed to facilitate the integration of AI-ML solutions into routine clinical care and public health initiatives.

Table 3: Impact of AI-ML Solutions on Personalized Nutrition Outcomes

Outcome	Description	Examples
Dietary Adherence	The extent to which individuals follow personalized dietary recommendations	Increased adherence to dietary plans, improved compliance
Health Outcomes	Measures of physical and metabolic health	Reduction in chronic disease risk, improved biomarkers
User Satisfaction	Users' perceptions of AI-ML-enabled personalized nutrition solutions	Higher satisfaction with personalized recommendations
Economic Impact	Financial implications of AI-ML adoption in personalized nutrition	Cost-effectiveness of interventions, economic benefits

Despite these challenges, AI-ML solutions offer numerous opportunities to advance personalized food nutrition and improve public health outcomes. By addressing these challenges and leveraging the potential of AI-ML technologies, personalized nutrition interventions can empower individuals to make healthier food choices, prevent chronic diseases, and optimize overall health and well-being. Moreover, continued research, innovation, and collaboration are essential to realize the full potential of AI-ML in personalized food nutrition and promote equitable access to personalized nutrition solutions for all individuals.

VI. Future Directions and Recommendations

As AI-ML solutions for personalized food nutrition continue to evolve, it is essential to identify future directions and recommendations to maximize their impact on public health and well-being. Here are some key areas for consideration:

a. Advancements in AI-ML Technologies:

Continued research and development in AI-ML technologies are crucial for enhancing the accuracy, scalability, and interpretability of personalized nutrition solutions. Innovations in deep learning, natural language processing, and reinforcement learning can further improve the

performance of AI-ML algorithms and enable more sophisticated personalized recommendations tailored to individual needs.

b. Collaborative Research and Interdisciplinary Approaches:

Collaboration between researchers, healthcare professionals, nutritionists, data scientists, and technology developers is essential for advancing personalized food nutrition. Interdisciplinary approaches that integrate expertise from diverse fields can facilitate the development of holistic solutions that address the complex interactions between genetics, environment, and dietary factors.

c. Policy Implications and Regulation:

Policy frameworks and regulatory guidelines are needed to ensure the ethical use of AI-ML in personalized nutrition and protect individuals' privacy and rights. Governments and regulatory bodies should collaborate with industry stakeholders to establish standards for data privacy, transparency, and accountability in the development and deployment of AI-ML solutions for personalized food nutrition.

d. Long-term Impact on Public Health:

Longitudinal studies and population-level research are needed to assess the long-term impact of AI-ML-enabled personalized nutrition interventions on public health outcomes. Evaluating the effectiveness, cost-effectiveness, and sustainability of these interventions can inform evidence-based policies and strategies for promoting healthier dietary habits and preventing diet-related diseases at the population level.

VII. Education and Empowerment for Healthier Food Choices

In tandem with the development and implementation of AI-ML solutions for personalized food nutrition, education and empowerment initiatives play a vital role in promoting healthier dietary habits. This section explores the importance of health literacy, nutrition education, and the role of AI-ML in facilitating education and awareness campaigns.

a. Health Literacy and Nutrition Education:

Health literacy, defined as the ability to obtain, understand, and apply health information to make informed decisions, is essential for promoting healthier food choices and preventing diet-related diseases. Nutrition education programs aim to improve individuals' understanding of nutrition principles, food labeling, portion control, and the importance of balanced diets. By enhancing health literacy and nutrition knowledge, individuals are better equipped to interpret personalized nutrition recommendations generated by AI-ML algorithms and make informed dietary decisions that align with their health goals.

b. Empowering Consumers to Make Informed Decisions:

Empowering consumers to take an active role in their dietary choices is crucial for promoting healthier food habits. AI-ML-enabled personalized nutrition solutions can serve as valuable tools for empowering individuals to track their dietary intake, monitor nutritional content, and receive personalized recommendations based on their unique needs and preferences. By providing users with actionable insights and educational resources, AI-ML solutions empower

individuals to make informed decisions about their dietary habits and take control of their health and well-being.

c. Role of AI-ML in Facilitating Education and Awareness Campaigns:

AI-ML technologies can facilitate the development of educational resources, interactive tools, and awareness campaigns aimed at promoting healthier food choices. For example, AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants can provide personalized nutrition advice, answer questions about dietary guidelines, and offer tips for healthy eating. Additionally, AI-ML algorithms can analyze social media data to identify trends, preferences, and misconceptions related to nutrition and tailor educational content to address specific needs and concerns within different population groups.

VIII. Industry Perspectives and Commercial Applications

The integration of AI-ML solutions into personalized food nutrition has significant implications for various industries, including healthcare, food manufacturing, and technology. This section explores industry perspectives and commercial applications of AI-ML in personalized nutrition.

a. Market Trends in Personalized Nutrition Technologies:

The market for personalized nutrition technologies is experiencing rapid growth, driven by increasing consumer demand for personalized health solutions and advancements in AI-ML technologies. Market research reports indicate that personalized nutrition platforms, wearable devices, and mobile applications are gaining popularity among consumers seeking tailored dietary recommendations and lifestyle interventions. As awareness of the importance of personalized nutrition grows, the market for AI-ML-enabled solutions is expected to expand further, creating new opportunities for innovation and investment in the personalized nutrition sector.

b. Corporate Initiatives for Healthier Food Product Development:

Food manufacturers and retailers are leveraging AI-ML technologies to develop healthier food products and optimize their product portfolios to meet consumer demand for personalized nutrition. AI-ML algorithms can analyze consumer preferences, market trends, and nutritional data to identify opportunities for product innovation and reformulation. For example, food companies use predictive analytics to forecast consumer preferences and develop personalized food products tailored to specific dietary needs, such as gluten-free, plant-based, or low-sugar options. By offering personalized food options, companies can enhance brand loyalty, attract health-conscious consumers, and drive revenue growth.

c. Opportunities and Challenges for Industry Collaboration in Public Health Initiatives:

There are opportunities for collaboration between industry stakeholders, government agencies, and public health organizations to promote personalized nutrition and improve public health outcomes. Collaborative initiatives can involve partnerships between food manufacturers, healthcare providers, technology developers, and policymakers to develop evidence-based guidelines, educational resources, and interventions that support personalized nutrition recommendations. However, industry collaboration also presents challenges related to conflicts

of interest, regulatory compliance, and data sharing agreements. Balancing the interests of industry stakeholders with public health objectives is essential for ensuring the integrity and effectiveness of personalized nutrition initiatives.

IX. Ethical Considerations in AI-ML Solutions for Personalized Nutrition

As the use of AI-ML solutions in personalized nutrition expands, it is essential to address ethical considerations to ensure the responsible and equitable deployment of these technologies. This section examines key ethical considerations in the context of personalized nutrition.

a. Bias and Fairness in Data and Algorithms:

AI-ML algorithms can inadvertently perpetuate biases present in training data, leading to unfair or discriminatory outcomes. In personalized nutrition, biases related to socioeconomic status, race, gender, and cultural background may influence the accuracy and fairness of dietary recommendations. It is essential to mitigate bias in data collection, algorithm design, and decision-making processes to ensure that personalized nutrition solutions are equitable and inclusive for all individuals.

b. Transparency and Explainability in Dietary Recommendations:

Transparency and explainability are crucial for building trust and understanding in AI-ML-enabled personalized nutrition solutions. Individuals should have access to information about how algorithms generate dietary recommendations, the data sources used, and the factors influencing decision-making. Providing transparent and interpretable explanations can empower individuals to make informed decisions about their dietary choices and foster trust in personalized nutrition technologies.

c. Equity and Accessibility in Access to Personalized Nutrition Solutions:

Ensuring equitable access to personalized nutrition solutions is essential for promoting health equity and addressing disparities in healthcare access. AI-ML solutions should be designed with considerations for diverse population groups, including those with limited access to technology or healthcare resources. Efforts to enhance accessibility may include providing low-cost or free solutions, offering multilingual support, and tailoring interventions to meet the needs of underserved communities.

X. Conclusion

The integration of AI-ML solutions into personalized nutrition represents a transformative shift in the way we approach dietary recommendations and promote healthier lifestyles. By leveraging advanced technologies, such as data-driven models, deep learning algorithms, and recommender systems, personalized nutrition interventions have the potential to empower individuals to make informed food choices tailored to their unique needs and preferences. Throughout this paper, we have explored the role of AI-ML in addressing the challenges of personalized nutrition, including data variability, algorithmic bias, and user engagement. We have examined various applications of AI-ML in personalized food nutrition, such as nutrigenomics, food image recognition, and personalized meal planning, highlighting their potential to improve dietary adherence, prevent chronic diseases, and optimize overall health and well-being. The adoption of AI-ML solutions in personalized nutrition also presents ethical

considerations, including bias and fairness, transparency, and accessibility. It is essential to address these ethical considerations to ensure that personalized nutrition solutions are equitable, transparent, and accessible to all individuals, regardless of socioeconomic status, race, or cultural background. The future of personalized food nutrition lies in harnessing the potential of AI-ML technologies to empower individuals to make healthier dietary choices and improve public health outcomes. By prioritizing research, innovation, and collaboration, we can unlock the full potential of AI-ML in revolutionizing personalized nutrition and promoting healthier lifestyles for individuals and communities worldwide.

References

- [1] Mozaffarian, D., Rosenberg, I., & Uauy, R. (2018). History of Modern Nutrition Science—Implications for Current Research, Dietary Guidelines, and Food Policy. *BMJ*, 361, k2392. DOI: 10.1136/bmj.k2392.
- [2] Gibney, M. J., Walsh, M. C., & Brennan, L. (2019). Personalised Nutrition: An Integrated Analysis of Opportunities and Challenges. *Nutrients*, 11(7), 1-18. DOI: 10.3390/nu11071632.
- [3] Zeevi, D., Korem, T., Zmora, N., et al. (2015). Personalized Nutrition by Prediction of Glycemic Responses. *Cell*, 163(5), 1079-1094. DOI: 10.1016/j.cell.2015.11.001.
- [4] Chen, M., Hao, Y., Hwang, K., & Wang, L. (2020). A Survey of Machine Learning Techniques in Personalized Nutrition. *IEEE Access*, 8, 1332-1347. DOI: 10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2961381.
- [5] Amato, F., López, A., Peña-Méndez, E. M., Vañhara, P., Hampl, A., & Havel, J. (2013). Artificial Neural Networks in Medical Diagnosis. *Journal of Applied Biomedicine*, 11(2), 47-58. DOI: 10.2478/v10136-012-0039-1.
- [6] Lu, J., Chen, C., & Javidi, T. (2020). AI-Enabled Food Recognition: A Comprehensive Review. *Sensors*, 21(1), 290. DOI: 10.3390/s21010290.
- [7] Springmann, M., Mason-D’Croz, D., Robinson, S., et al. (2016). Global and Regional Health Effects of Future Food Production Under Climate Change: A Modelling Study. *The Lancet*, 387(10031), 1937-1946. DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01156-3.
- [8] GBD 2017 Diet Collaborators. (2019). Health Effects of Dietary Risks in 195 Countries, 1990–2017: A Systematic Analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. *The Lancet*, 393(10184), 1958-1972. DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30041-8.
- [9] Boushey, C. J., Spoden, M., Zhu, F. M., Delp, E. J., & Kerr, D. A. (2017). New mobile methods for dietary assessment: review of image-assisted and image-based dietary assessment methods. *Proceedings of the Nutrition Society*, 76(3), 283-294. DOI: 10.1017/S0029665116002799.
- [10] Hall, K. D., Ayuketah, A., Brychta, R., et al. (2019). Ultra-Processed Diets Cause Excess Calorie Intake and Weight Gain: An Inpatient Randomized Controlled Trial of Ad Libitum Food Intake. *Cell Metabolism*, 30(1), 67-77. DOI: 10.1016/j.cmet.2019.05.008.
- [11] Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on Health Literacy. (2004). *Health Literacy: A Prescription to End Confusion*. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US). Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK216032/>.
- [12] Ni Mhurchu, C., Eyles, H., Jiang, Y., et al. (2019). Effects of Health-Related Food Taxes and Subsidies on Mortality from Diet-Related Disease in New Zealand: An

Econometric-Epidemiologic Modelling Study. PLOS Medicine, 16(7), e1002853. DOI:
10.1371/journal.pmed.1002853.