Comparing McDonald’s food marketing practices on official Instagram accounts across 15 countries

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ABSTRACT
Background Social media advertising by fast food companies continues to increase globally, and exposure to food advertising contributes to poor diet and negative health outcomes (e.g., cardiovascular disease). McDonald’s—the largest fast food company in the world—operates in 101 countries, but little is known about their marketing techniques in various regions. The objective of this study was to compare the social media advertising practices of McDonald’s—the largest fast food company in the world—in 15 high-income, upper-middle-income and lower-middle-income countries.

Methods We randomly selected official McDonald’s Instagram accounts for 15 high-income, upper-middle-income and lower-middle-income countries. We captured all the screenshots that McDonald’s posted on those Instagram accounts from September to December 2019. We quantified the number of followers, ‘likes’, comments and video views associated with each account in April 2020. We used content analysis to examine differences in the marketing techniques.

Results The 15 accounts collectively maintained 10 million followers and generated 3.9 million ‘likes’, 164,816 comments and 38.2 million video views. We identified 849 posts. The three lower-middle-income countries had more posts (n=324; M, SD=108.0, 38.2 posts) than the five upper-middle-income countries (n=227; M, SD=45.4, 37.5 posts) and seven high-income countries (n=298; M, SD=42.6, 28.2 posts). Approximately 12% of the posts in high-income countries included child-targeted themes compared with 22% in lower-middle-income countries. Fourteen per cent of the posts in high-income countries included price promotions and free giveaways compared with 40% in lower-middle-income countries.

Conclusions Social media advertising has enabled McDonald’s to reach millions of consumers in lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income countries with disproportionately greater child-targeted ads and price promotions in lower-middle-income countries. Such reach is concerning because of the increased risk of diet-related illnesses, including cardiovascular disease, in these regions.

INTRODUCTION
Poor diet is the leading cause of mortality worldwide,12 and places individuals at risk for obesity and non-communicable diseases, such as type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease and certain cancers.2 3 Although several factors influence diet, fast food has been linked to poor diet and obesity because of its calorically dense, nutritionally poor quality.4 6 More than 30% of US youth consume fast food daily,7 and fast food restaurant chains have rapidly increased their global presence, particularly in lower-income countries.8 McDonald’s is the largest fast food company in the world with more than 14,000 restaurants in the US and nearly 22,000 restaurants in other countries.9 Given fast food’s impact on nutrition and negative health outcomes, the growth of fast food companies’ internationally, especially in lower-income countries, may exacerbate the health burden and economic burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases.10

Although the relationship between the growth of fast food companies internationally and the individual demand for fast food is complex, fast food advertisements (‘ads’) play an influential role in persuading individuals to consume fast foods.11 Food and beverage ads are ubiquitous on television and in outdoor settings, but social media ads are an emerging area of concern.12 Instagram is one of the most popular social media platforms in the world,13 and allows fast food companies to advertise products through posting images and videos, and engaging in
with their followers through accompanying captions and comments. Currently, 60% of the world’s population uses the internet and 50% of the users are active on social media. According to one growth projection, nearly 60% of global internet users were using social media in January 2020, which equates to over 3.8 billion social media users. In an online study surveying over 15,000 adults from the US, the UK, Canada, Mexico and Australia, 64% of participants reported exposure to sugary drink marketing through online ads or social media. Fast food companies that advertise on social media, therefore, are capable of increasing their market to people around the world who regularly access social media.

Data increasingly show that the majority of food and beverage ads on social media are for unhealthy foods and beverages. In one study examining social media food and beverage ads in Australia, all of the foods advertised on Facebook pages managed by the food and beverage brands were for energy-dense, nutritionally poor foods. Another study showed that 77% of the social media ads Canadian adolescents viewed within a 5-minute period were for unhealthy food and beverage ads, and 97% of these foods were considered high in fat, sugar and salt. Exposure to these types of ads may contribute to food preferences and consumption that may precipitate poor diet and adverse health outcomes in these communities.

One of largest qualitative analyses of fast food ads across different countries examined 16 food and beverage company websites in Germany and the US (high-income countries (HICs)), China and Mexico (upper-middle-income countries (UMICs)) and India and the Philippines (lower-middle-income countries (LMICs)). Results suggested that fast food companies advertised more healthy products in wealthier countries compared with lower-income countries, demonstrating segmentation in their advertising techniques across countries. That study also found that food and beverage companies promoted more philanthropic activities in lower-income countries compared with wealthier countries. Another content analysis examining 2,000 social media posts in the US demonstrated that 30% of posts included captions that attempted to interact directly with social media users. Little is known, however, about the marketing techniques of a single food company in countries with varying economic statuses.

To determine if there are differences in the marketing techniques across multiple countries of varying economic statuses, the objective of this study was to compare Instagram posts for McDonald’s, the largest global fast food franchise, in a subset of 15 countries of varying gross domestic products (GDPS) and: (1) determine the number of followers, ‘likes’, comments, posts, video posts and total views of videos and (2) quantify the frequency with which McDonald’s uses different marketing strategies.

**METHODS**

We identified a sample of 15 countries based on three criteria: (1) if McDonald’s was sold in the country; (2) if the country had an official McDonald’s Instagram page and (3) if the country could be categorised as an HIC, UMIC or LMIC based on 2019 World Bank classifications. We chose McDonald’s because it is the largest global fast food chain, and selected Instagram because it is one of the most popular social media platforms for adolescents and young adults with approximately one billion active users per month.

**Data collection**

We collected data from September 2019 to April 2020, and the Instagram posts were gathered from September to December 2019. We used McDonald’s corporate website to generate a list of all the countries with McDonald’s fast food chains (see figure 1 for flow chart). We then made a list of all official McDonald’s Instagram accounts for each of the countries. To determine if the Instagram account was officially associated with McDonald’s, we confirmed the presence of a ‘verification badge’ on the Instagram profile. A verification badge is a blue checkmark logo that appears next to the account’s name that signifies that Instagram has confirmed the account is associated with a celebrity, public figure or global brand. McDonald’s only had one official account for most of the countries. If McDonald’s had more than one official account for the country, we used the account with the most followers. From this list, we selected a subset of 15 countries, ensuring that at least one country was represented in each of the continents in which McDonald’s operates. The country remained in the sample pool if it met the inclusion criteria. If a country did not meet the criteria, it was excluded, and another country was randomly selected. This process was repeated until all 15 countries met the criteria. We initially identified and selected countries based on GDP. On further reflection, we determined that classifications from the 2019 World Bank Database were more appropriate. We then grouped the countries into their respective economic categories based on the three classifications defined by the 2019 World Bank Database: HIC, UMIC and LMIC. We screen captured all posts on the official McDonald’s Instagram accounts from 1 September 2019 to 31 December 2019. In April 2020, we recorded image type (image or video) and number of ‘likes’, comments and video views, if applicable.

**Establishing the qualitative codebook**

To evaluate the posts for their marketing content, we developed a qualitative codebook based on similar qualitative food marketing studies. The codebook (online supplemental appendix 1) included the following variables: (1) food and/or beverage shown; (2) celebrity/influencers/sponsorships; (3) healthy habits (eg, exchanging fries for apples); (4) child-targeted (eg, showing a picture of a child or adolescent); (5) special price promotions; (6) promote McDonald’s app, website or McDelivery; (7) free
gaveaway/voucher; (8) culturally relevant (eg, religious symbols); (9) engagements (eg, encouragements to like, comment or read the bio); (10) philanthropy/charity; (11) emotional appeal; (12) new branch (ie, promoting a newly opened McDonald’s restaurant) and (13) humour (eg, memes). We discussed the definition of each codebook category to ensure consistency among coders. The definition of each marketing technique is summarised in table 1.

Pilot coding
Pilot coding was conducted to establish interrater reliability using 10% of the posts. An acceptable level of reliability was determined by at least a 90.0% agreement or Krippendorf alpha coefficient of 0.70 or above.25 Five coders were initially trained on the codebook and participated in the pilot coding. However, only two coders achieved a Krippendorf alpha coefficient of at least 0.70 or 90.0% agreement for all variables, and they coded the
remaining 90% of the data. The codes for the remaining three coders were discarded. Because the two coders rated the same sample of data, there were two potential sets of data. The final dataset was composed of half of each of the two coders’ sets of data based on random selection. Some of the countries’ Instagram accounts had posts that were not in English, so we used Google Translator in the Chrome extension to translate these posts into English.

**Data analytical plan**
We used R V.1.2.1578 to conduct descriptive analyses to calculate the number of followers, ‘likes’, comments, posts, video posts and video views associated with each McDonald’s Instagram account. We also calculated the frequency that McDonald’s used each marketing technique across the 15 countries.

**Patient and public involvement**
The project does not include human subjects and was exempt from human subjects ethics review committee. It was not appropriate or possible to involve patients or the public in the design, or conduct, or reporting, or dissemination plans of our research.

**RESULTS**

**Descriptive characteristics**
We identified McDonald’s franchises in a total of 118 countries, and McDonald’s had official Instagram accounts for 62 countries. Our subset of 15 countries (25% of all accounts) included: the US, Australia, Canada, the UK, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Portugal and Panama (HICs); Romania, Lebanon, Malaysia, Brazil and South Africa (UMICs) and Indonesia, Egypt and India (LMICs). These countries collectively maintained 10 million followers, generated 3 883 952 ‘likes’, 164 816 comments, and 38247012 video views, and posted 849 times during the 4-month data collection period (see table 2). The average numbers of followers were 2.1 million (LMICs; 0.9% of Instagram users), 3.5 million (UMICs; 2.0% of Instagram users) and 4.4 million (HICs; 1.5% of Instagram users; see table 2). The countries with the highest number of followers included the US (3.7 million; HIC), Brazil (2.6 million; UMIC) and Indonesia (1.1 million; LMIC).

We identified 153.7% more posts on average in LMICs compared with HICs. That is, we identified an average (SD) of 108.0 (38.2) posts in the LMICs as compared with 42.6 (28.2) posts in the HICs during the same time period.

**Qualitative analysis of marketing strategies**
Child-targeted marketing themes appeared more frequently in lower-income countries than HICs (see figure 2). The reverse was true for health promotion themes. We identified 71 (22.0%, see table 3) child-targeted posts in LMICs, but just 33 child-targeted posts (14.5%) in UMICs and 37 (12.4%) in HICs. The HICs’ accounts also portrayed more healthy habits (n=14, 4.7%) compared with the UMICs’ accounts (n=6, 2.6%) and LMICs’ accounts (n=8, 2.5%).

Two forms of price-related themes—free giveaways and price promotions—appeared more frequently in LMICs'...
accounts compared with HICs’ accounts. Free giveaways were offered the most on LMICs’ accounts (n=70, 21.6%) compared with the UMICs’ accounts (n=23, 10.1%) and HICs’ accounts (n=18, 6.0%). LMICs’ accounts promoted the most special price promotions (n=59, 18.2%) compared with the UMICs’ accounts (n=30, 13.2%) and the HICs’ accounts (n=25, 8.4%).

Nearly a quarter of all posts included culturally relevant themes, and engagement tools appeared more frequently in LMICs than HICs (see figure 2). McDonald’s promoted the opening of a new restaurant more frequently in LMICs’ accounts (n=13, 4.0%) than UMICs’ accounts (n=2, 0.9%) and HICs’ accounts (n=0, 0.0%; see figure 2). After rating each country, there were several notable marketing techniques that were unique to one or a small number of countries. For example, 71.4% (n=5) of posts with the healthy habit theme appeared alongside free books and Happy Meals in Indonesia’s account and 50.0% (n=3) in Lebanon’s account. Australia’s account was the only one in the sample that recognised or expressed gratitude to employees and promoted using locally grown produce. Additionally, 93.3% of South Africa’s posts included a celebrity endorsement (n=14; see table 3). We also observed country-specific marketing techniques for sports, religion and culture. The Instagram account from Canada, for example, featured the Raptors, a professional basketball team from Toronto. Australia’s account referenced ‘100% Aussie’, and the McDonald’s account for India posted nine images celebrating Diwali, Dussehra and Onam, whereas the account for the UAE and Lebanon depicted Eid and Halal-certified food.

### Table 2 Characteristics of McDonald’s Instagram account by country for the third quartile of 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income category</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Instagram users (n)*</th>
<th>McDonald’s Instagram followers (n)</th>
<th>Posts during study period (n)</th>
<th>Average likes per post (n)</th>
<th>Average comments per post (n)</th>
<th>Total videos (n)</th>
<th>Average views per video (n)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>120M</td>
<td>3.7M</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19095</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>160447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>9.7M</td>
<td>155K</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1192</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>13M</td>
<td>117K</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1003</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22195</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>24M</td>
<td>180K</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3615</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>42293</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>3.8M</td>
<td>74.7K</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>17516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>3.8M</td>
<td>118K</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9334</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>1.6M</td>
<td>267K</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6064</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>175.9M</td>
<td>4.4M</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>5085</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>42638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average (SD)†</td>
<td></td>
<td>44.0M (66.3M)</td>
<td>659K (1.3M)</td>
<td>43 (28)</td>
<td>2373 (4808)</td>
<td>71 (170)</td>
<td>25 (32)</td>
<td>20735 (44 329)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper-middle</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>3.7M</td>
<td>44.6K</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>2070</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>1.6M</td>
<td>121K</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>2910</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>12M</td>
<td>475K</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2234</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>77M</td>
<td>2.6M</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>35258</td>
<td>1343</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>879954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>4M</td>
<td>46.4K</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5100</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>98.3M</td>
<td>3.5M</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>8601</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>234391</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average (SD)†</td>
<td></td>
<td>32.8M (43.2M)</td>
<td>657K (1.1M)</td>
<td>45 (37)</td>
<td>8376 (28 741)</td>
<td>340 (1072)</td>
<td>16 (19)</td>
<td>529989 (952 071)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower-middle</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>63M</td>
<td>1.1M</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>5480</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>71218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>11M</td>
<td>847K</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>3331</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>94640</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>India</td>
<td>80M</td>
<td>180K</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>9172</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>154M</td>
<td>2.1M</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>3538*</td>
<td>195*</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>91676*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average (SD)†</td>
<td></td>
<td>77.0M (59.1M)</td>
<td>709K (475K)</td>
<td>108 (38)</td>
<td>3944 (6195)</td>
<td>205 (408)</td>
<td>74 (50)</td>
<td>61784 (192 219)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>1.1B</td>
<td>10M</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>5741*</td>
<td>219*</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>122 902*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Averages rounded down to whole numbers to improve interpretation.
UAE, United Arab Emirates.

**DISCUSSION**

Fast food consumption is one factor influencing poor diet that may precipitate obesity and diet-related chronic illnesses.4 Exposure to fast food ads through social media may place vulnerable groups—particularly those in lower-income countries—at increased risk for obesity and diet-related chronic conditions.1 2 6 This study examined the social media food marketing strategies of McDonald’s, the largest fast food franchise in the world, on Instagram accounts in a subset of 15 countries of varying economic categories. Overall, there were more McDonald’s
Figure 2  Food and beverage advertisements (‘ads’) shown and marketing strategies used by McDonald’s on Instagram by economic classification for the third quartile of 2019.

Instagram posts, on average, on LMICs’ accounts compared with HICs’ accounts, but the data must be interpreted cautiously given the uneven sampling. Data also showed that McDonald’s offered more special price promotions and free giveaway/vouchers on accounts in LMICs compared with UMIC and HICs, suggesting that McDonald’s may be using value price promotions as a marketing technique more in LMICs compared with HICs. Price is a key component of a marketing mix and is often used to aid consumer purchases, particularly among lower-income communities who may use price as a decision point. Although no study has directly examined price promotion marketing techniques on social media in different countries of varying economic categories, these findings are consistent with studies demonstrating the disproportionate amount of price promotion offers with food and/or beverages in lower-income areas.

More McDonald’s Instagram accounts in LMICs used child-targeted marketing techniques compared with the accounts in UMICs and HICs. Studies have found that many food and beverage companies promote unhealthy food and beverage products on social media using child-targeted marketing, influencing brand loyalty at a young age. One study has shown the powerful persuasive effect of using food companies’ brand characters to market to children. Other studies have shown that fast food companies disproportionately target children and young adolescents and more often use child-directed marketing in middle-income neighbourhoods compared with high-income neighbourhoods. Although interpretation is limited due to our sample size and uneven sampling distributions, our findings will add to the growing literature because it highlights the possible relationship between child-targeted marketing techniques on social media and lower-income countries.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income category</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Food/beverage shown n (%)</th>
<th>Celebrity n (%)</th>
<th>Health n (%)</th>
<th>Child n (%)</th>
<th>Price n (%)</th>
<th>App/web n (%)</th>
<th>Give n (%)</th>
<th>Culture n (%)</th>
<th>Engage n (%)</th>
<th>Charity n (%)</th>
<th>Emotion n (%)</th>
<th>Branch n (%)</th>
<th>Humour n (%)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>10 (71.4)</td>
<td>5 (35.7)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>2 (14.3)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>2 (14.3)</td>
<td>1 (7.1)</td>
<td>1 (7.1)</td>
<td>1 (7.1)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>43 (50.1)</td>
<td>10 (11.8)</td>
<td>11 (13.0)</td>
<td>13 (15.3)</td>
<td>3 (3.5)</td>
<td>5 (5.9)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>4 (4.7)</td>
<td>20 (23.5)</td>
<td>9 (10.6)</td>
<td>32 (37.6)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>12 (14.1)</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
<td>56 (88.9)</td>
<td>8 (12.7)</td>
<td>3 (4.8)</td>
<td>3 (4.8)</td>
<td>2 (3.2)</td>
<td>2 (3.2)</td>
<td>2 (3.2)</td>
<td>14 (22.2)</td>
<td>10 (15.9)</td>
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<td>2 (12.5)</td>
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<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>6 (14.0)</td>
<td>7 (16.3)</td>
<td>21 (48.8)</td>
<td>14 (32.6)</td>
<td>5 (11.6)</td>
<td>10 (23.3)</td>
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<td>8 (18.6)</td>
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<td>1 (6.3)</td>
<td>8 (50.0)</td>
<td>1 (6.3)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>1 (6.3)</td>
<td>7 (43.8)</td>
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<td>13 (21.3)</td>
<td>3 (4.9)</td>
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<td>0 (0.0)</td>
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<td>18 (29.5)</td>
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<td>Upper-middle</td>
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<td>8 (17.8)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>6 (13.3)</td>
<td>2 (4.4)</td>
<td>12 (26.7)</td>
<td>23 (51.1)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>74 (68.5)</td>
<td>1 (0.9)</td>
<td>6 (5.6)</td>
<td>13 (12.0)</td>
<td>18 (16.7)</td>
<td>16 (14.8)</td>
<td>21 (19.4)</td>
<td>35 (32.4)</td>
<td>76 (70.4)</td>
<td>1 (0.9)</td>
<td>18 (16.7)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
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<td>2 (11.1)</td>
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<td>1 (5.6)</td>
<td>2 (11.1)</td>
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<td>3 (7.3)</td>
<td>5 (12.2)</td>
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<td>9 (10.2)</td>
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<td>5 (5.7)</td>
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<td>1 (1.2)</td>
<td>14 (16.7)</td>
<td>12 (14.3)</td>
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<td>37 (44.0)</td>
<td>1 (1.2)</td>
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<td>560 (66.0)</td>
<td>84 (9.9)</td>
<td>28 (3.3)</td>
<td>141 (16.6)</td>
<td>114 (13.4)</td>
<td>132 (15.5)</td>
<td>111 (13.1)</td>
<td>145 (17.1)</td>
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<td>17 (2.0)</td>
<td>124 (14.6)</td>
<td>15 (1.8)</td>
<td>86 (10.1)</td>
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App/web, promote McDonald’s app, website or McDelivery; Branch, new branch opening; Celebrity, celebrity/influencer/sponsorships; Charity, philanthropy/charity; Child, child-targeted; Culture, culturally relevant; Emotion, emotional appeal; Engage, engagements; Give, free giveaway/voucher; Health, healthy habits; Price, special price promotion; UAE, United Arab Emirates.
This study showed that McDonald’s used celebrity/influencers/sponsorships endorsements more on Instagram accounts in HICs and UMICs compared with LMICs. The persuasive effect of celebrity and influencer endorsements on food marketing has been demonstrated in many studies.35–37 Celebrity and influencer endorsements may lead to consumers recognizing brands more easily, viewing brands more positively, and increasing the desirability of endorsed brands.35–37 Social media influencers who endorse unhealthy foods, in particular, may also lead to higher consumption of unhealthy foods among youth compared with influencers who endorse non-food products.36 The similarity of the usage of celebrity endorsement between the HICs’ accounts and the UMICs’ accounts could be attributed to the relatively high use of celebrity endorsement by South Africa’s account, a UMIC. Therefore, a more thorough understanding of the celebrity endorsement technique could be obtained with a larger sample size.

McDonald’s Instagram accounts in HICs featured more healthy habits themes compared with accounts in UMICs and LMICs. This finding is consistent with a similar study by Bragg et al that suggests HICs’ websites promote healthier food alternatives compared with LMICs.36 However, our definition of healthy habits included many different aspects of well-being (table 1), which may prevent direct comparison. Further studies are needed to more thoroughly assess the healthy habits category. For example, the healthy habits variable could be divided into four smaller variables: reference to healthy diet (eg, apples, salad), reference to exercise, promoting education, and promoting local produce.

Additional considerations when interpreting these data are that McDonald’s may operate differently in various countries. For example, McDonald’s operating in the UK has a different chain of command and operating structure than a McDonald’s in the US.38 It is also difficult to identify which department manages the social media campaigns and whether the social media is coordinated within the company or contracted to a social media marketing agency. In the US, the social media accounts are typically coordinated within a company; however, if accounts are contracted out in other countries, there may be additional variables to consider.39 Other factors include whether the country’s government tolerates Western culture, as well as freedom of media. In recent years, for instance, Lebanon has had a widespread government campaign to reduce social media accounts critical of the government.40 These governmental differences may affect the data as McDonald’s is seen as a Western symbol, which may not be tolerated in some regimes and governments. McDonald’s may have to avert certain Western ideologies in order to comply with government regulations.

There were several limitations to our study. This study was limited to a subset of 15 countries, so the results must be interpreted with caution. We did not have an equal number of countries for each income category and countries have different population sizes, which may skew the results. However, we were still able to generate preliminary information that could be used in future studies. We also used Google Translate, so we might have incorrectly translated some posts. In addition, this study did not explore the individual-level factors of consumers—the personal characteristics of McDonald’s Instagram followers in the various countries (eg, age, household income), purchasing behaviours or consumption patterns resulting from following these McDonald’s accounts. As previously noted, these and other factors are core to the complex relationship between consumer demand and food companies. It will be important for future food marketing studies to effectively examine this complexity. These data also do not provide information on additional factors that may influence personal social media use, including age or household income. Such data are typically proprietary and expensive to obtain. Still, this study has several strengths. It is the first to provide an exploratory analysis of Instagram usage by McDonald’s, a single fast food company, in different countries of varying incomes. There are very few data examining the ways fast food companies may market products differently in other countries.

CONCLUSIONS

As the largest fast food franchise in the world, McDonald’s provides fast food to communities around the globe. As social media use grows, fast food companies’ social media ads may have unprecedented effects on dietary options, especially in lower-income countries.15 By targeting certain subsets through child-targeted ads and price promotions, McDonald’s social media ads may exacerbate healthcare issues in the most vulnerable countries in the world.1 26 These data support the growing need to address the globalisation of food and beverage marketing in developing countries that may experience higher burdens of poor diet, obesity and related illnesses.1 26

Contributors OC substantially contributed to the interpretation of data for the work, drafting and revising it critically for important intellectual content. HWS, ES, EJ, RH and CC substantially contributed to the acquisition and analysis for the work and drafting the work. RV and GO substantially contributed to the interpretation of data for the work and revising it critically for important intellectual content. MB substantially contributed to the conception and design of the work, interpretation of data for the work and revising it critically for important intellectual content. All authors approved the final version to be published and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

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Patient consent for publication Not applicable.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement Data are available on reasonable request. Data are available upon request to the corresponding author.

Author note The authors wish to make it clear that so far as reference 11 is concerned, McDonald’s was not one of the fast food companies that were specifically referred to in this article.

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These tactics may worsen existing healthcare issues in some of the world’s most vulnerable countries, say the researchers, who note the contrast with the health promotion themes the company deploys for its social media marketing in higher income countries.

Social media advertising by fast food companies continues to increase globally, but although McDonald’s—the largest fast food company in the world—operates in 101 countries, relatively little is known about its marketing techniques in different continents, say the researchers.

In a bid to plug this knowledge gap, they analysed the company’s posts on one of the world’s most popular social media platforms, Instagram, in 15 high-, upper-middle, and lower-middle income countries, as defined by the World Bank.

The 15 countries, where McDonald’s has restaurants, were: USA, Australia, UK, Canada, UAE, Portugal and Panama (high income); Romania, Lebanon, Malaysia, Brazil, and South Africa (upper-middle income); Indonesia, Egypt, and India (lower-middle income).

They captured all the screenshots that McDonald’s posted on these Instagram country accounts from September to December 2019 and added up the number of followers, ‘likes’, ‘comments’ and video views associated with each account in April 2020.

The 15 accounts maintained a total of 10 million followers and generated 3.9 million ‘likes’, 164,816 comments, and 38.2 million video views.

A total of 849 marketing posts were identified. McDonald’s posted 154% more posts in lower middle-income countries than in higher income countries: an average of 108 posts compared with 43 during the 4 months of the monitoring period.
The three lower-middle income countries had more posts than the five upper-middle income countries (324 vs 227) and the seven high income countries (298).

Child friendly posts were more common in lower-middle income countries than in high income ones. Around 1 in 8 (12%) of the posts in high income countries included child friendly posts compared with around 1 in 5 (22%) in lower-middle income countries.

The company’s Instagram accounts in high income countries depicted more healthy habits (14; 5%) than those of upper-middle income countries (6; 3%) or those of lower-middle income countries (8; 2.5%).

And just 1 in 7 (14%) of the posts in high income countries included price promotions and free give-aways compared with 40% in lower-middle income countries.

“Price is a key component of a marketing mix and is often used to aid consumer purchases, particularly among lower income communities who may use price as a decision point,” the researchers note.

This is an observational study, and as such, can’t establish cause and effect. And the findings must be interpreted cautiously, given the uneven sampling, the small number of countries involved, and the lack of information on the purchasing behaviours/eating habits of those following McDonald’s accounts on social media, say the researchers.

The company may also operate differently in the various countries included in the study, they add.

But McDonald’s has more than 14,000 restaurants in the US alone and nearly 22,000 in other countries, they point out. And although the link between the growth of fast food companies internationally and the individual demand for fast food is complex, fast food ads have an influential role in persuading people to eat these products, they note.

They conclude: “As social media use grows, fast food companies’ social media ads may have unprecedented effects on dietary options, especially in lower-income countries.

“By targeting certain subsets through child-targeted ads and price promotions, McDonald’s’ social media ads may exacerbate healthcare issues in the most vulnerable countries in the world.”

There’s a growing need to tackle the globalisation of food and drink marketing in developing countries that may experience higher levels of poor diet, obesity, and related illnesses, they add.

“This is an important and timely analysis, because we are beginning to gain insights into ‘whole systems’ determinants of food choices, which include food production, food supply, and the food environment,” comments Sumantra Ray, executive director of the NNEdPro Global Centre for Nutrition and Health.”
“Advertising and public health messaging can modify all these factors, especially the food environment, which in turn can influence and change dietary food patterns. And this study offers early but crucial insights into the impact of advertising, a relatively neglected area of nutritional research.”
Appendix 1. McDonald’s Instagram Accounts Codebook

Descriptive Data

Question 1: How many followers are in the country?
Question 2: What is the image type for the post?
  1. Image
  2. Video
Question 3: How many likes does the post have?
Question 4: How many comments does the post have?
Question 5: How many views does the post have? [If the post is not a video, leave it blank]

Marketing Strategy Codebook

Question 6: Does the post show any visual informational content of food and/or beverage products?
  1. No
  2. Yes
Question 7: Is the post endorsing or using celebrities/influencers/sportspeople?
  1. No
  2. Yes
Question 8: Does the post encourage any healthy habits?
  1. No
  2. Yes
Question 9: Is the post using child-targeted marketing?
  1. No
  2. Yes
Question 10: Does the post offer special price promotions?
  1. No
  2. Yes
Question 11: Does the post promote McDonald’s app, website, or McDelivery?
  1. No
  2. Yes
Question 12: Does the post offer free giveaway and/or voucher?
  1. No
  2. Yes
Question 13: Does the post contain any culturally relevant images, symbols, or references?
  1. No
  2. Yes
Question 14: Does the post encourage engagements?
  1. No
  2. Yes
Question 15: Does the post support any charity or philanthropy reference?
  1. No
  2. Yes
Question 16: Does the post use emotional appeal?
  1. No
  2. Yes
Question 17: Does the post promote a new branch?
  1. No
  2. Yes
Question 18: Does the post use humor?
  1. No
  2. Yes
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The company may also operate differently in the various countries included in the study, they add.

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They conclude: “As social media use grows, fast food companies’ social media ads may have unprecedented effects on dietary options, especially in lower-income countries.

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There’s a growing need to tackle the globalisation of food and drink marketing in developing countries that may experience higher levels of poor diet, obesity, and related illnesses, they add.

“This is an important and timely analysis, because we are beginning to gain insights into ‘whole systems’ determinants of food choices, which include food production, food supply, and the food environment,” comments Sumantra Ray, executive director of the NNEdPro Global Centre for Nutrition and Health.*
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