

**The DAFNE databank for monitoring
food disparities within and between
European populations.**

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The DAFNE initiative

Objective : To develop a European, regularly updated databank of comparable food and socio-economic information, as a tool for monitoring trends in food habits in Europe.

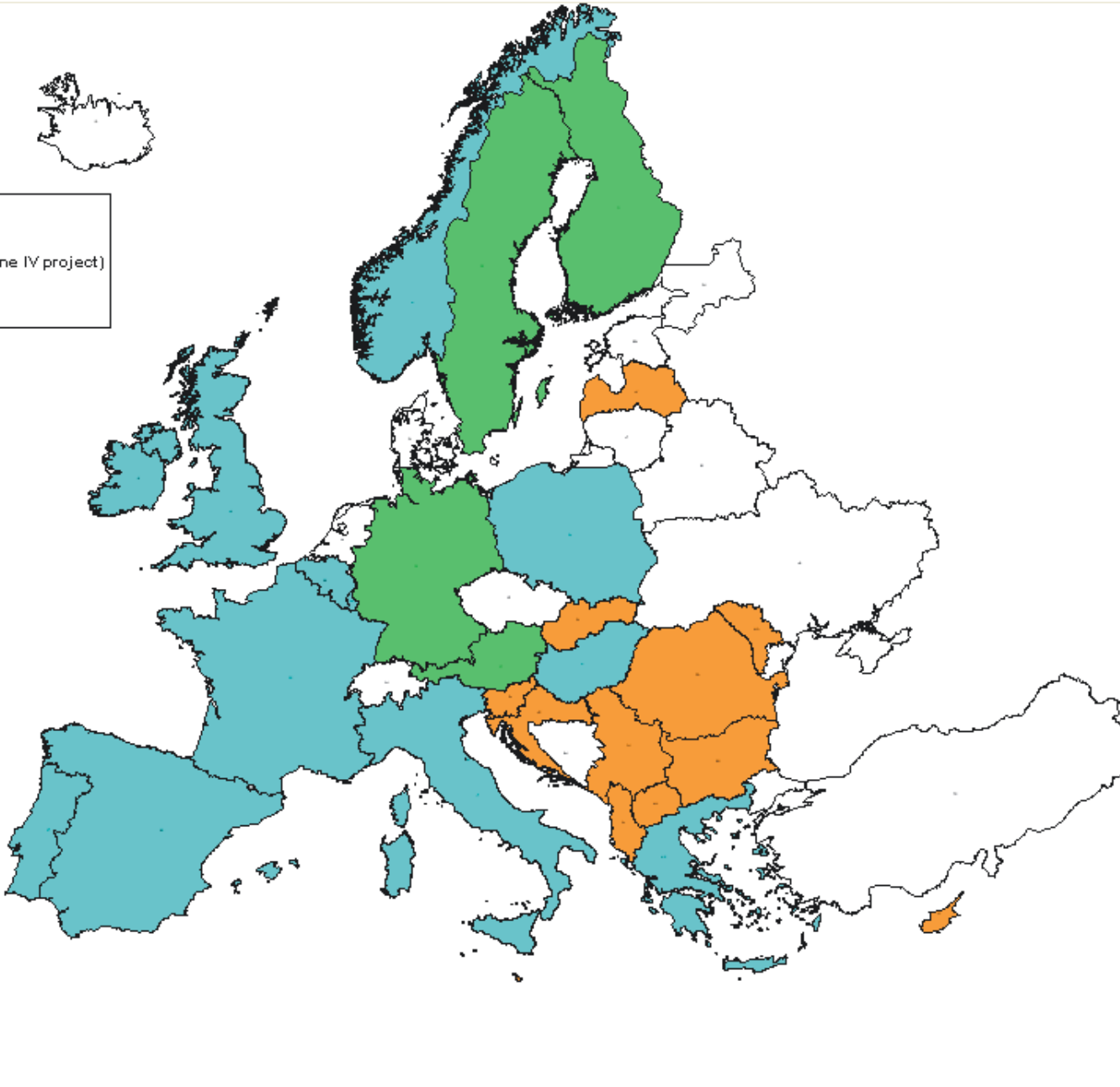
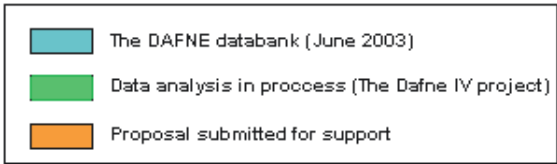
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The DAFNE databank

Countries	Years of HBS data
Austria	1999-2000 (analysis in process)
Belgium	1987-88, 1996-97, 1999
Finland	1985, 1990, 1998 (analysis in process)
France	1985, 1991, 1995
Germany	1988, 1993, 1998 (analysis in process)
Greece	1981-82, 1987-88, 1993-94, 1998-99.
Hungary	1991
Ireland	1987, 1994-95, 1999-2000
Italy	1990, 1993, 1996
Luxembourg	1992
Norway	1986/87/88, 1992/93/94, 1996/97/98
Poland	1988
Portugal	1989-90, 1994-95, 1999-2000 (analysis in process)
Spain	1980-81, 1990-91, 1998-99
Sweden	1989, 1995-96 (analysis in process)
United Kingdom	1985 – 1999 (15 surveys)



Standard procedures

Data collection

Methodology of post harmonisation

Statistical analysis

Standard procedures: Data collection

1. General information

- household identification number
- trimester of participation

2. Nutritional information

- food code
- total food expenditure
- expenditure per food item
- amounts per food item

3. Socioeconomic information

- degree of urbanisation of household (urban, rural , semi-urban)
- name of geographical area where the household is situated
- household size
- household composition

- Age and gender of household head and members
- Relationship of household members with the household head
- Household disposable income (net income)
- Household total expenditure
- Occupation / employment status / economic activity of household head and members
- Education of household head and members
- Income of household head
- Medical expenses data

DAFNE
DAta Food NETworking
Food Databank based on Household Budget Surveys (HBS)

HBS data processing and analysis

Integration of the raw data
Data management, data cleaning and internal validation I
Documentation

DAFNE food classification system

Definition of comparable categories of sociodemographic data

Statistical analysis

Summary statistics on food availability

Development of models for the estimation
of food availability at the individual level

results by level
of education

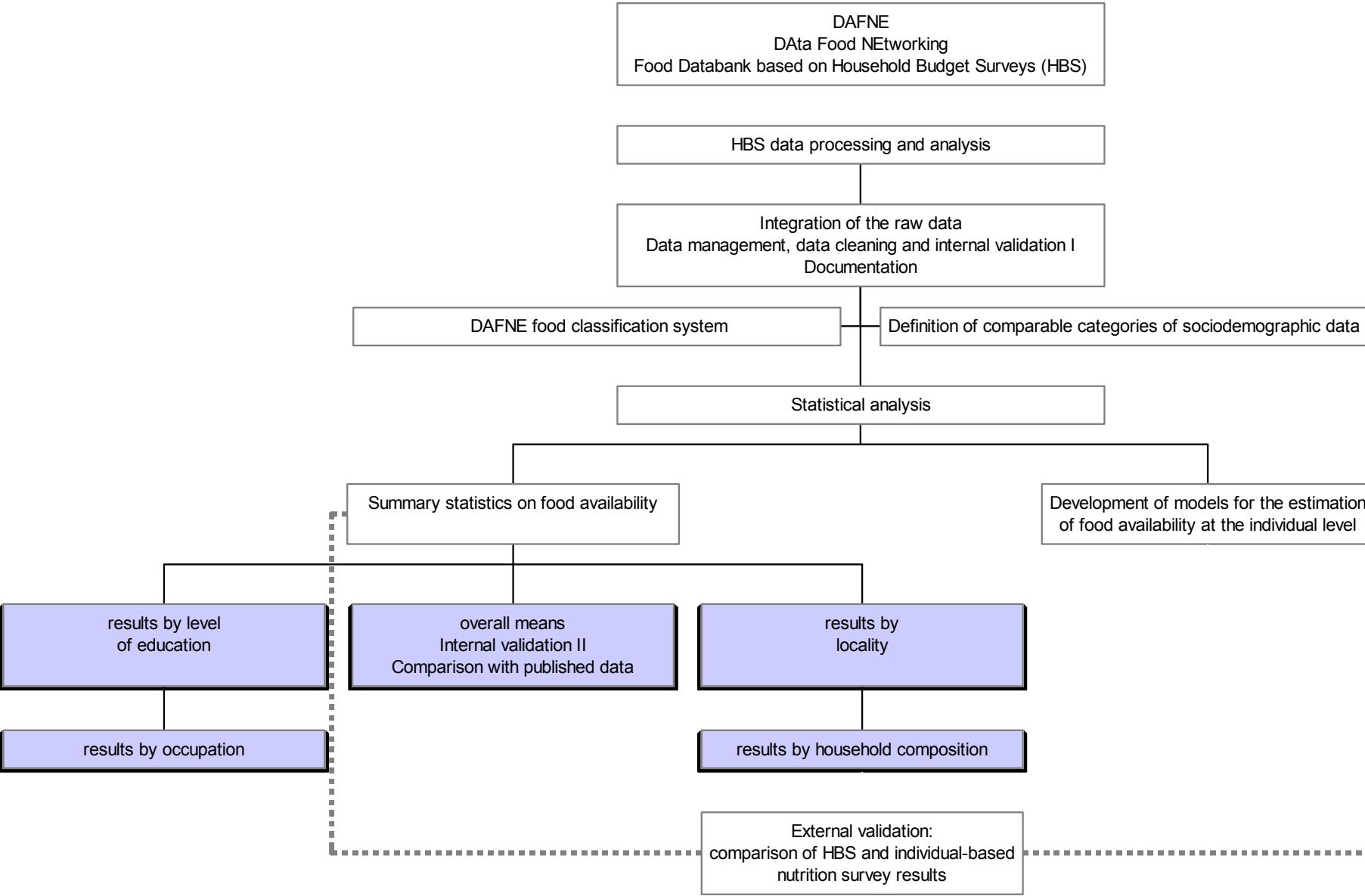
overall means
Internal validation II
Comparison with published data

results by
locality

results by occupation

results by household composition

External validation:
comparison of HBS and individual-based
nutrition survey results



Methodology

Post-harmonisation

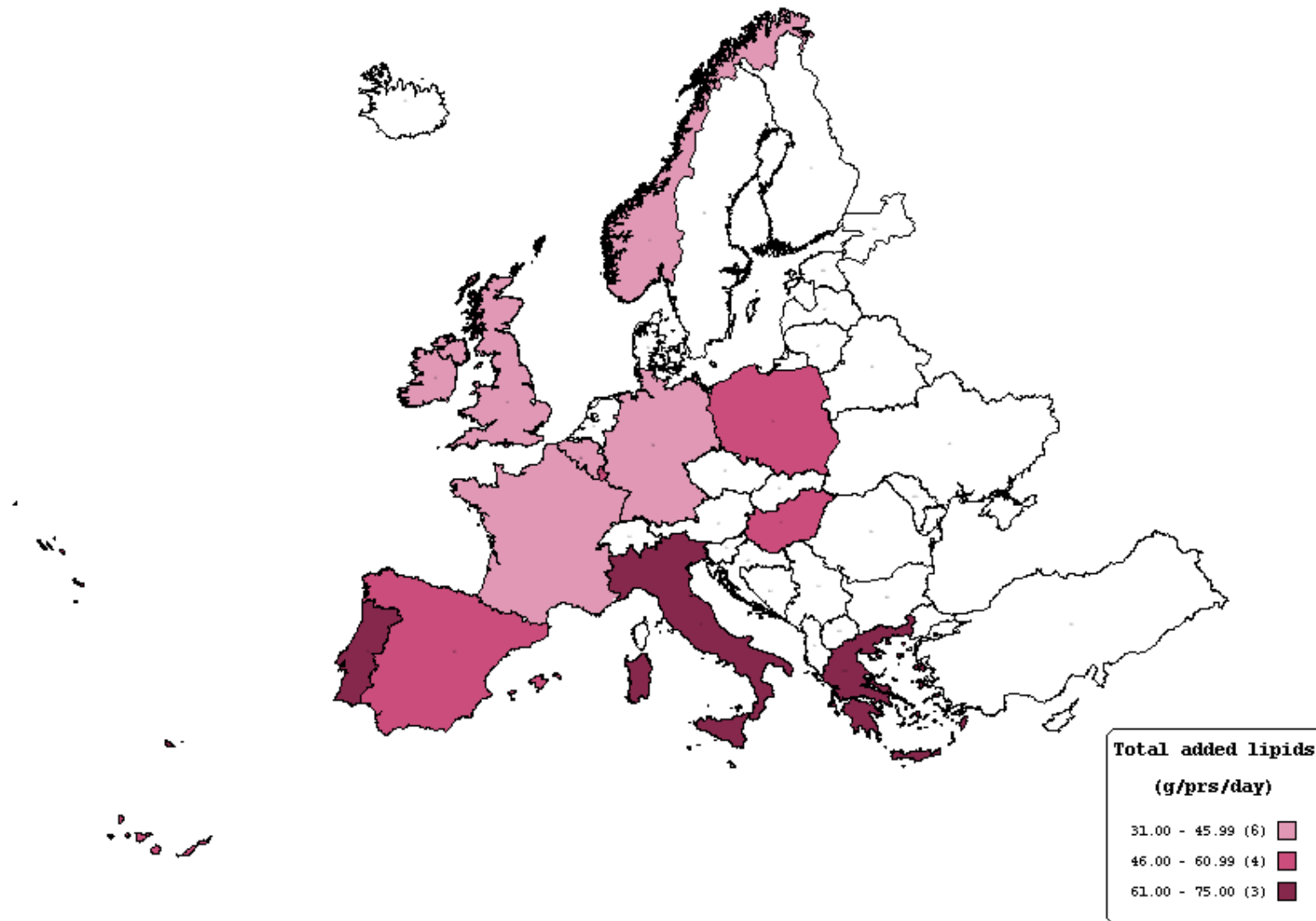
DAFNE Food Classification

DAFNE Classification Schemes for:

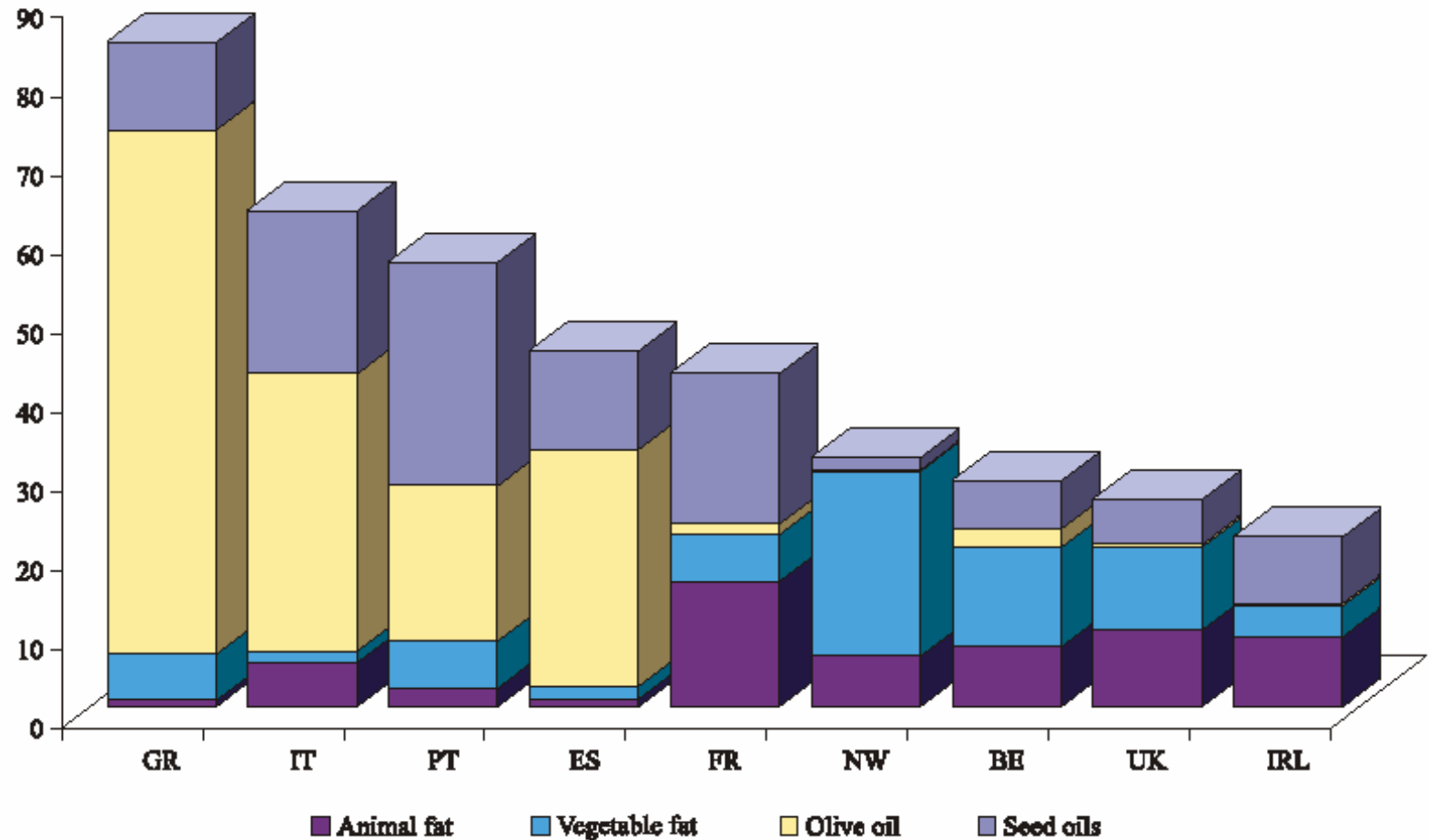
- locality
- education of household head
- occupation of household head
- household composition

DAFNE - Data Food Networking

Availability of total added lipids, in 13 DAFNE countries, around 1990 (g/person/day)



Average availability of total added lipids by type in the DAFNE countries, circa 1998 (g/person/day)*

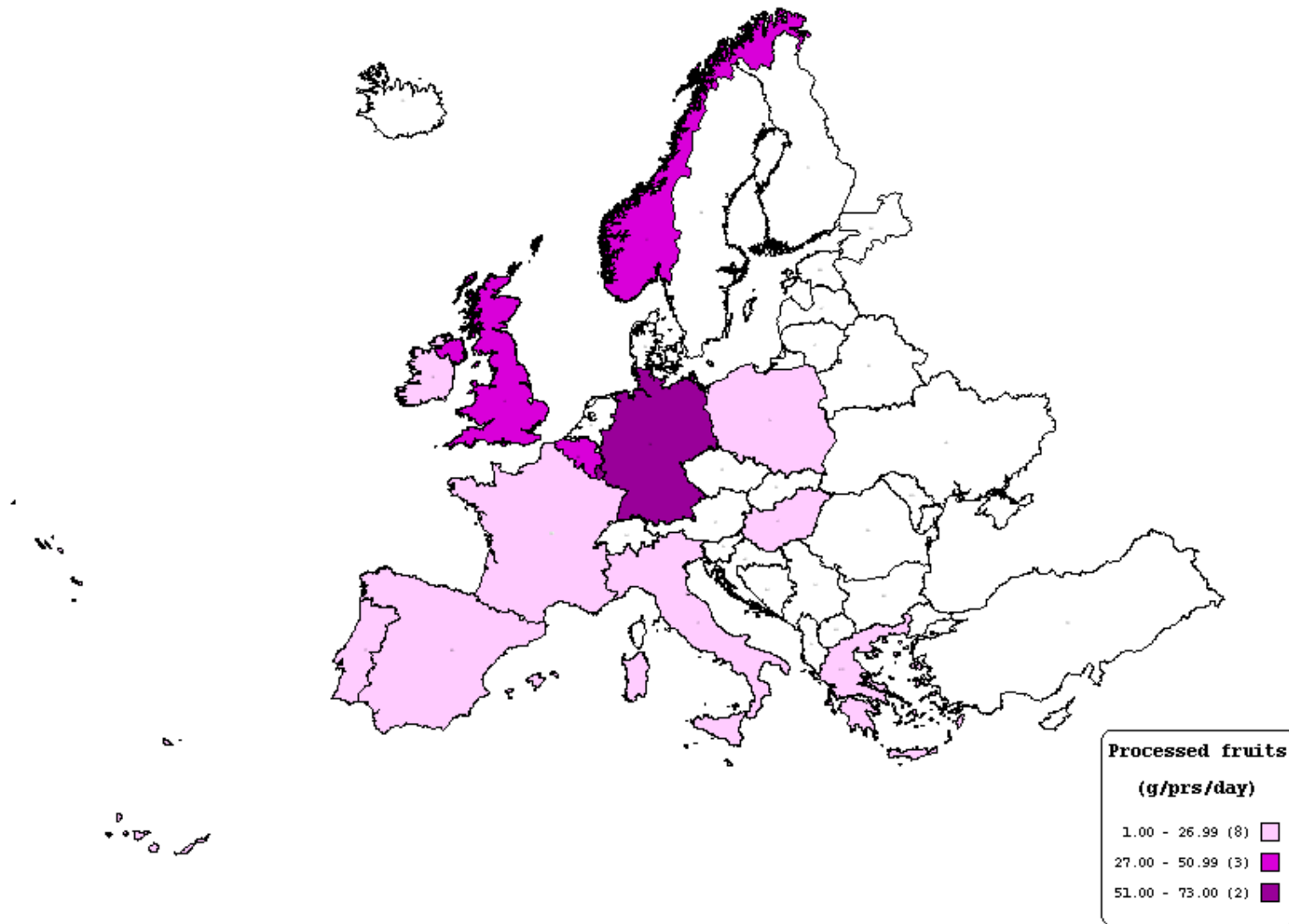


* In France data were collected in 1991

Source: The DAFNE databank (www.nut.uoa.gr)

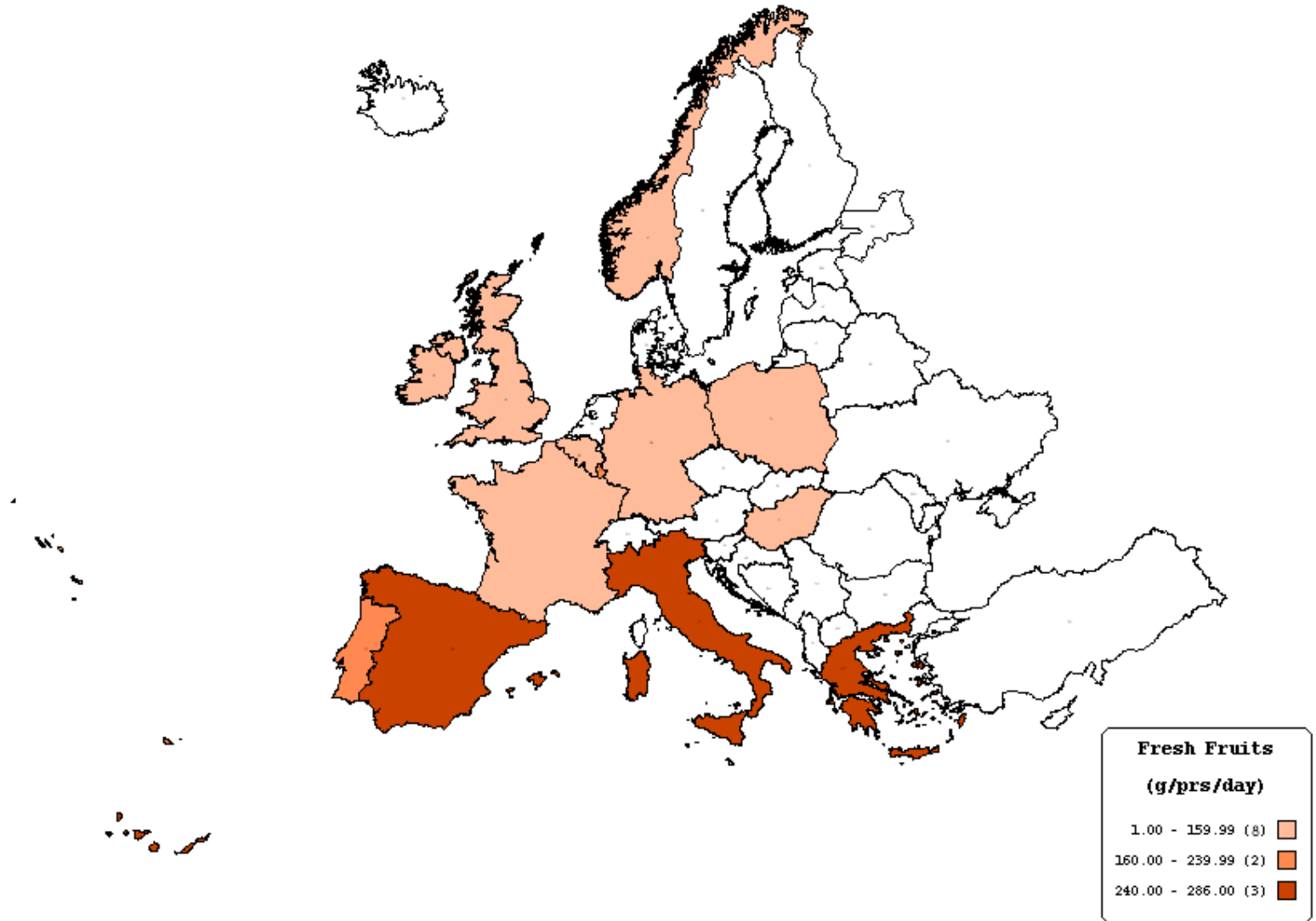
DAFNE - Data Food Networking

Availability of processed fruits, in 13 DAFNE countries, around 1990 (g/person/day)



DAFNE - Data Food Networking

Availability of fresh fruits, in 13 DAFNE countries, around 1990 (g/person/day)



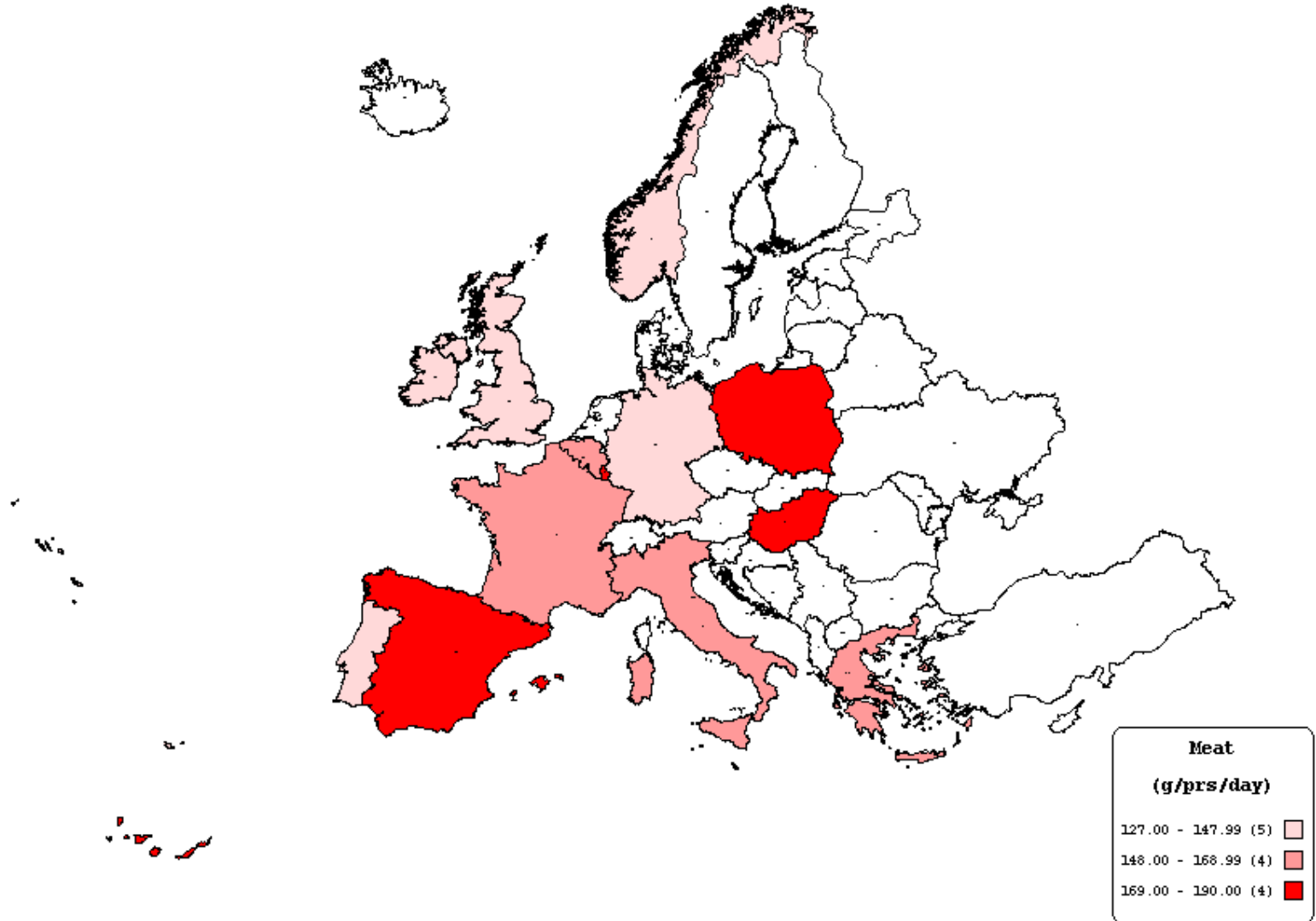
DAFNE - Data Food Networking

Percentage of low consumers

Countries	Fruit < 150 g/p/day	Vegetable < 250 g/p/day
Belgium	68	76
France	59	71
Germany	45	88
Greece	30	50
Hungary	66	76
Italy	34	71
Luxembourg	41	83
Norway	69	93
Poland	81	75
Portugal	55	83
Rep. of Ireland	74	80
Spain	30	72
United Kingdom	70	78

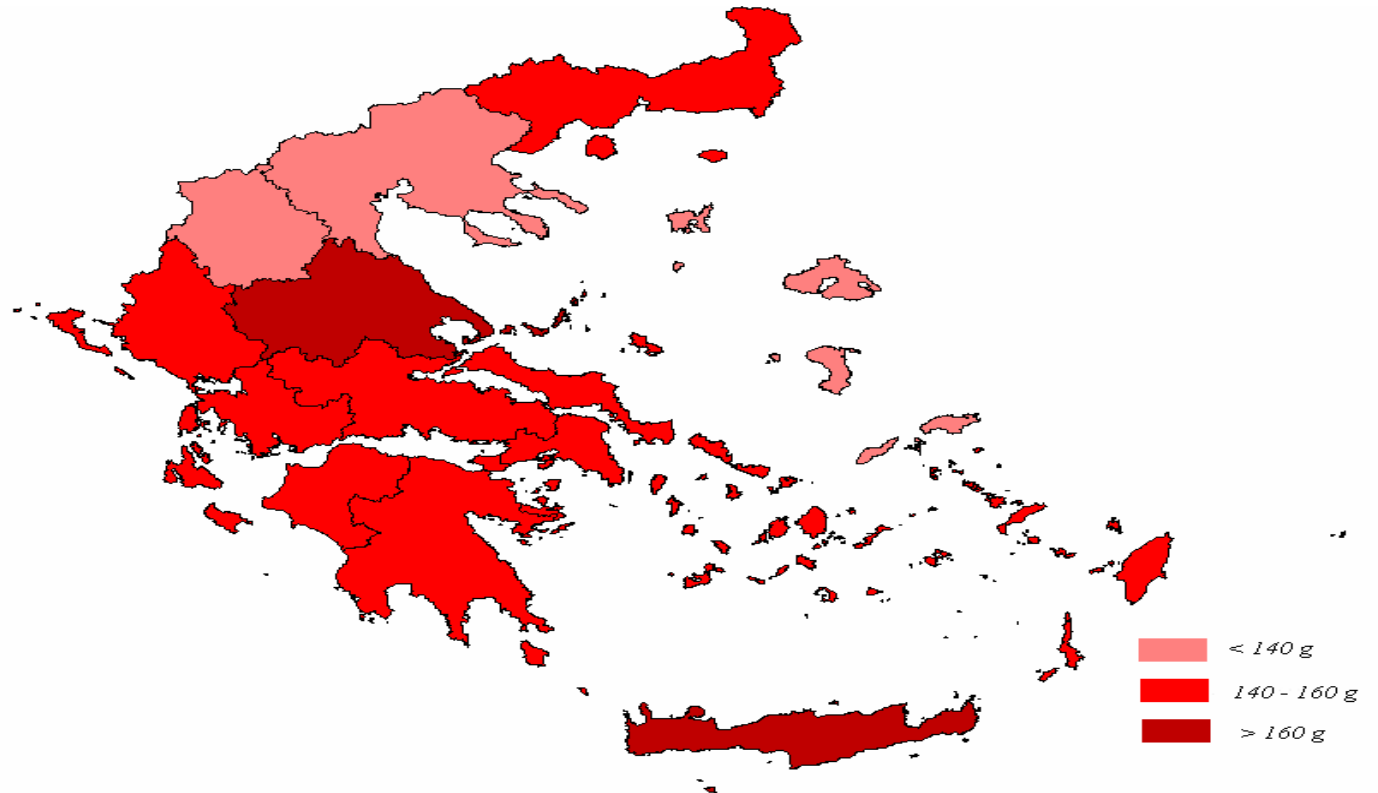
DAFNE - Data Food Networking

Availability of meat and meat products, in 13 DAFNE countries, around 1990 (g/person/day)



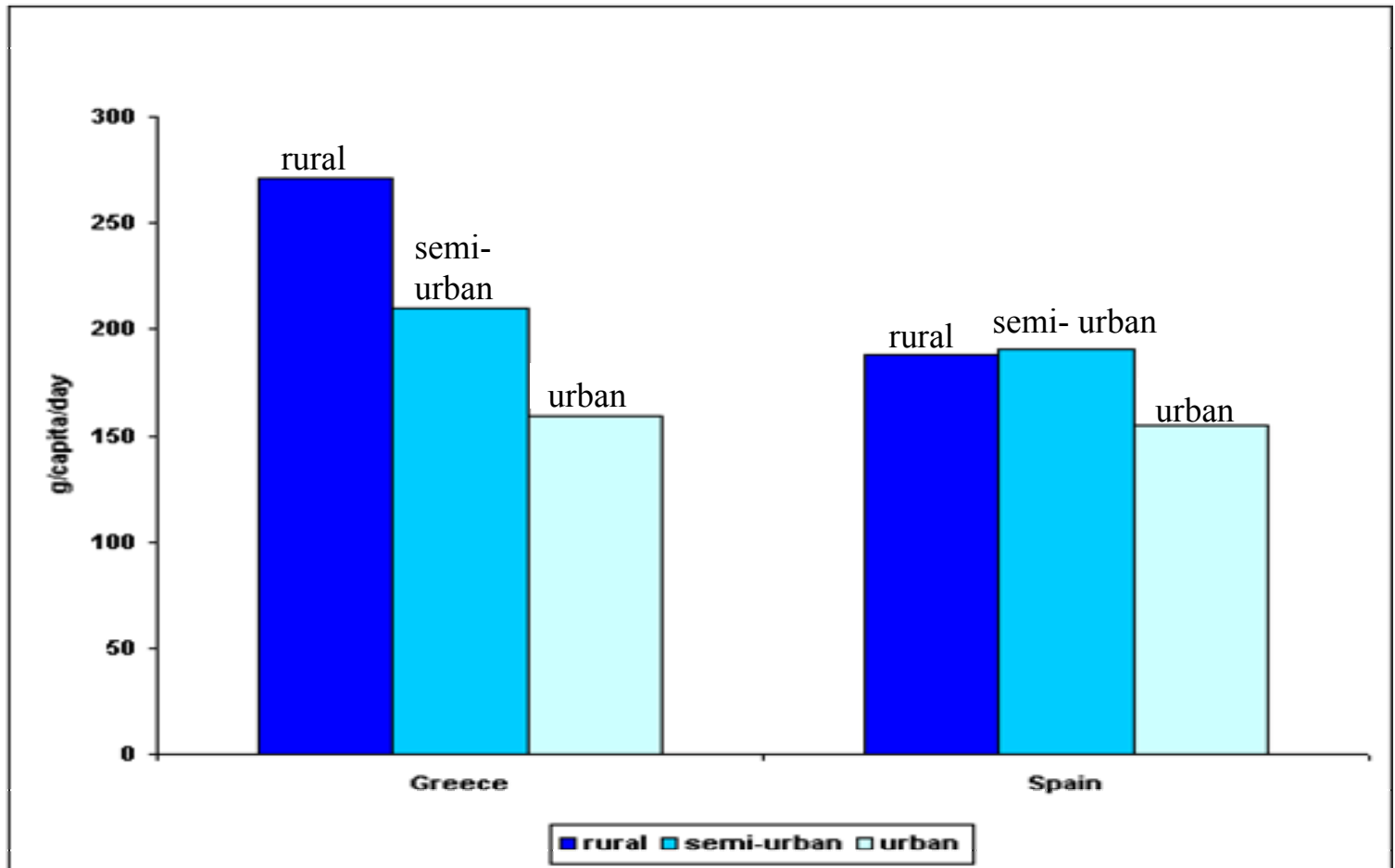
DAFNE - DAta Food NEtworking

Meat availability in Greece

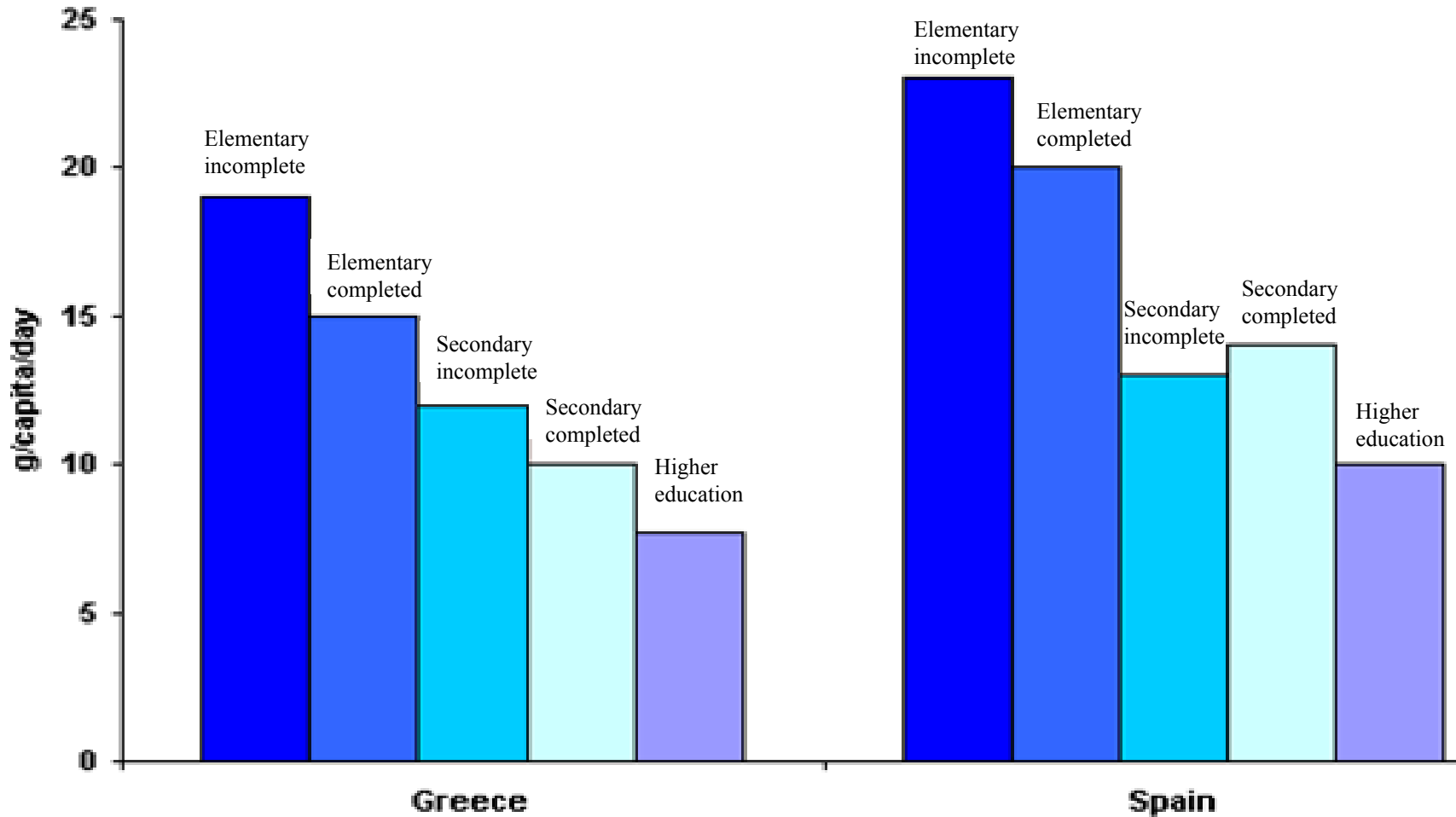


Food availability by locality

Bread availability by degree of urbanization in Greece and Spain

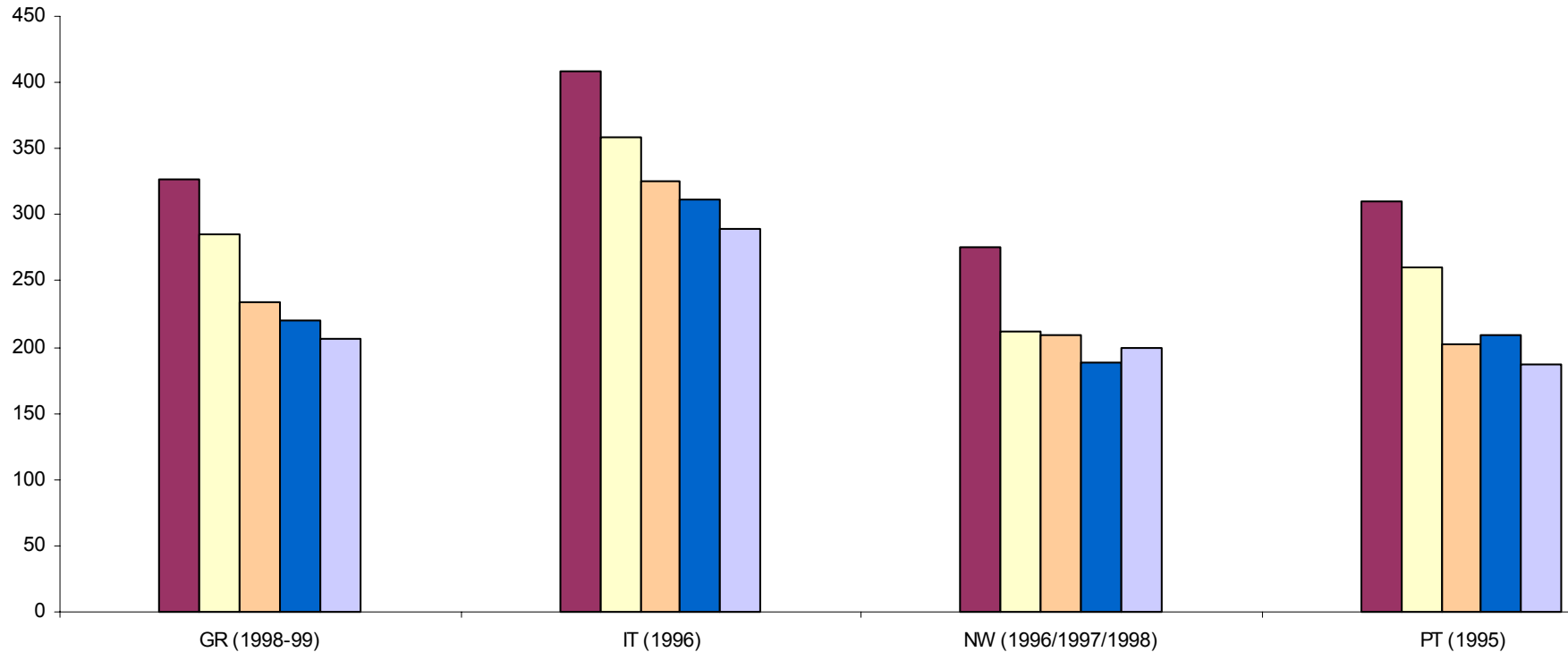


Pulses availability by education level of the household head in Greece and Spain circa 1990



Food availability by education

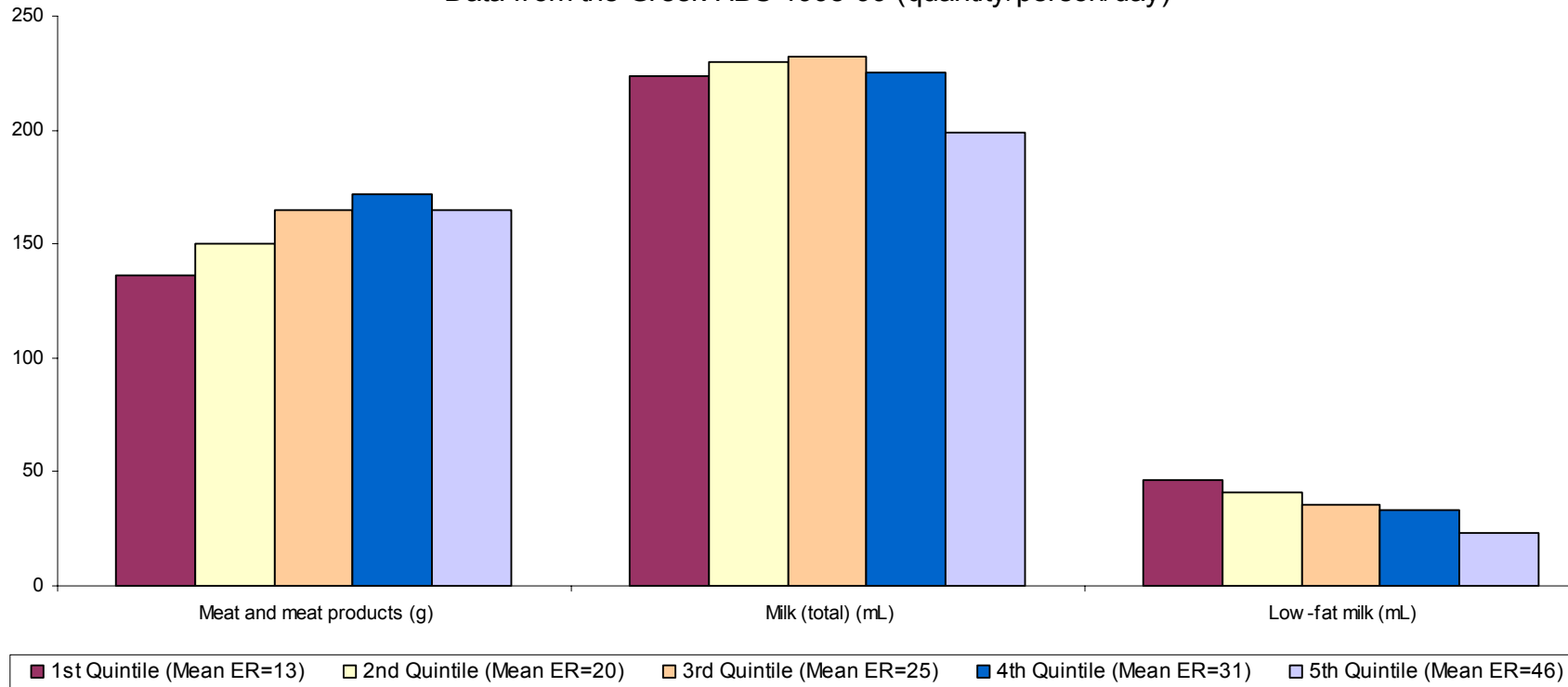
Mean availability of cereals by education level of household head (g/person/day)



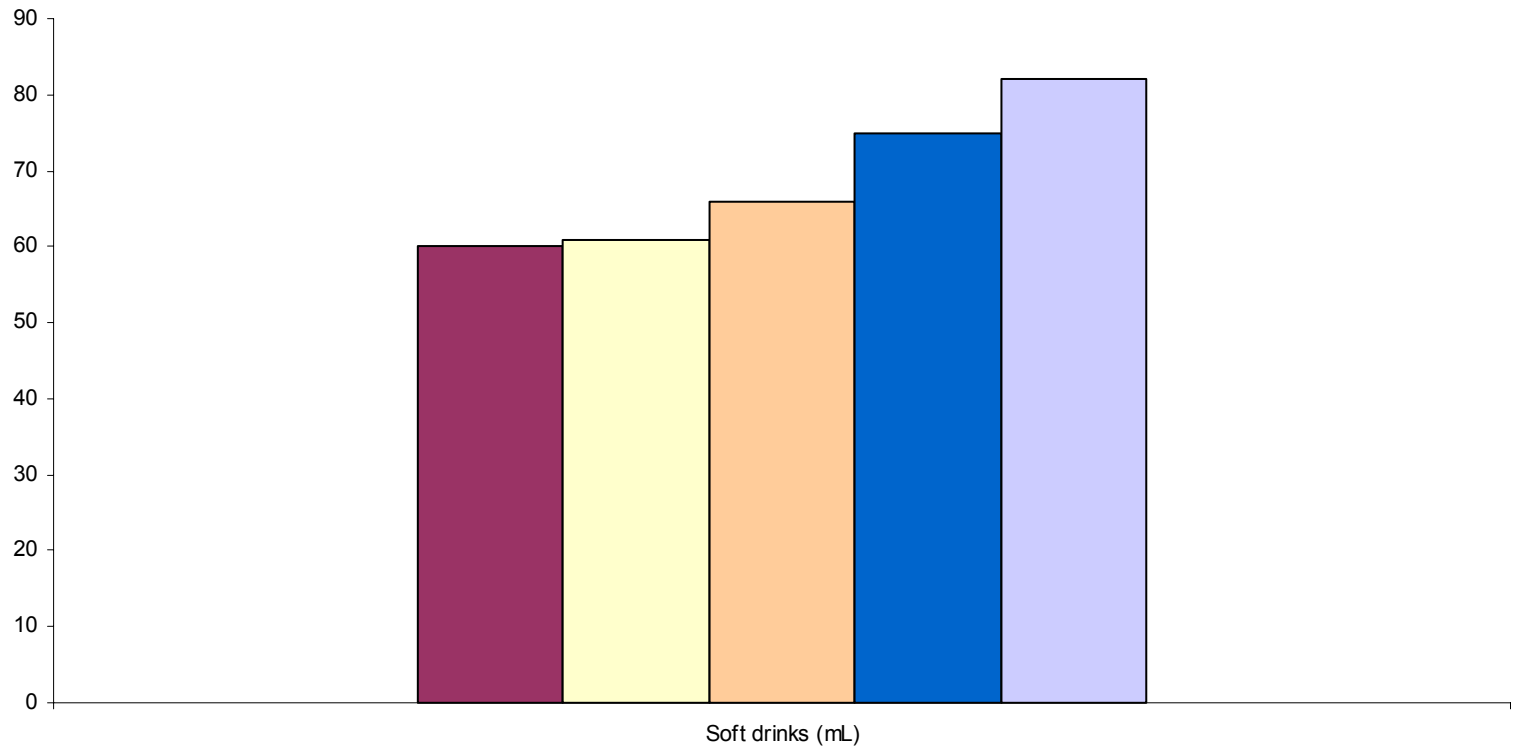
Food expenditure

Mean availability of meat and meat products, milk (total) and low-fat milk by quintiles of the households' food expenditure ratio.

Data from the Greek HBS 1998-99 (quantity/person/day)



Mean availability of soft drinks by quintiles of the households' food expenditure ratio.
Data from the Greek HBS 1998-99 (mL/person/day)

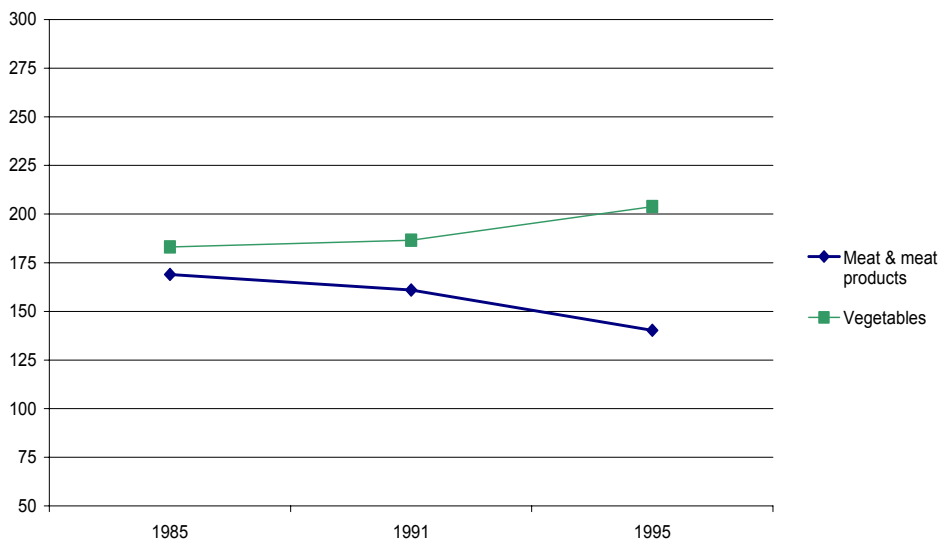


■ 1st Quintile (Mean ER=13) ■ 2nd Quintile (Mean ER=20) ■ 3rd Quintile (Mean ER=25) ■ 4th Quintile (Mean ER=31) ■ 5th Quintile (Mean ER=46)

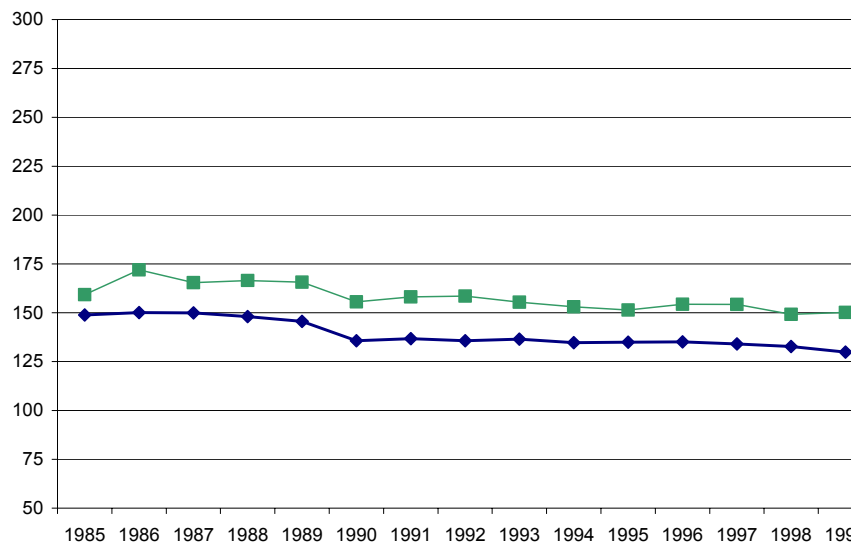
Overtime trends

Overtime trends in the mean availability of meat and vegetables (g/person/day) in two DAFNE countries

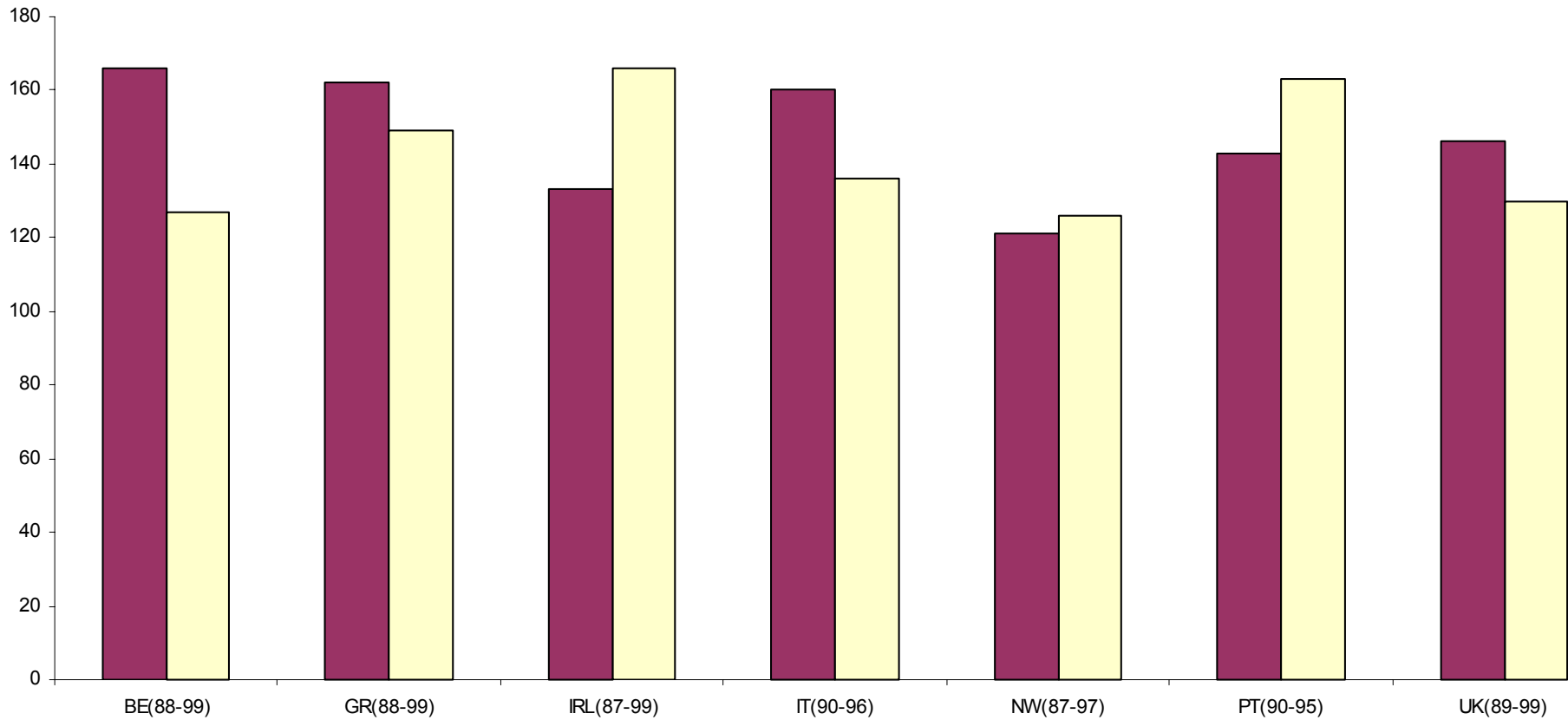
FRANCE



UNITED KINGDOM

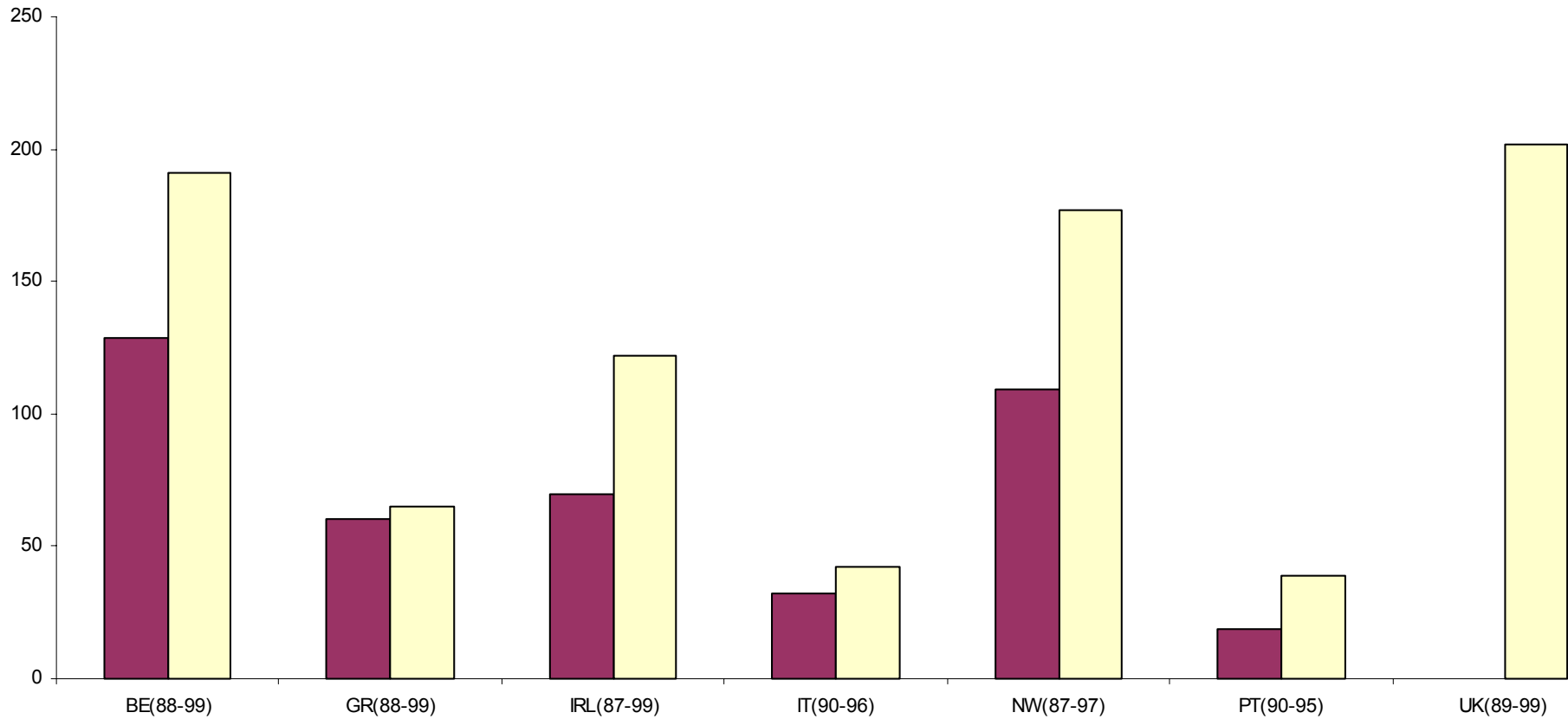


Mean availability (g/person/day) of meat and meat products by country and year.



Source: The DAFNE databank (www.nut.uoa.gr)

Mean availability (mL/person/day) of soft drinks by country and year.



Source: The DAFNE databank (www.nut.uoa.gr)

Wishing to retrieve
information?

Visit our web site at:

www.nut.uoa.gr



The DAFNE-Software (*DafneSoft v2.0*)
can be freely downloaded at:

www.nut.uoa.gr

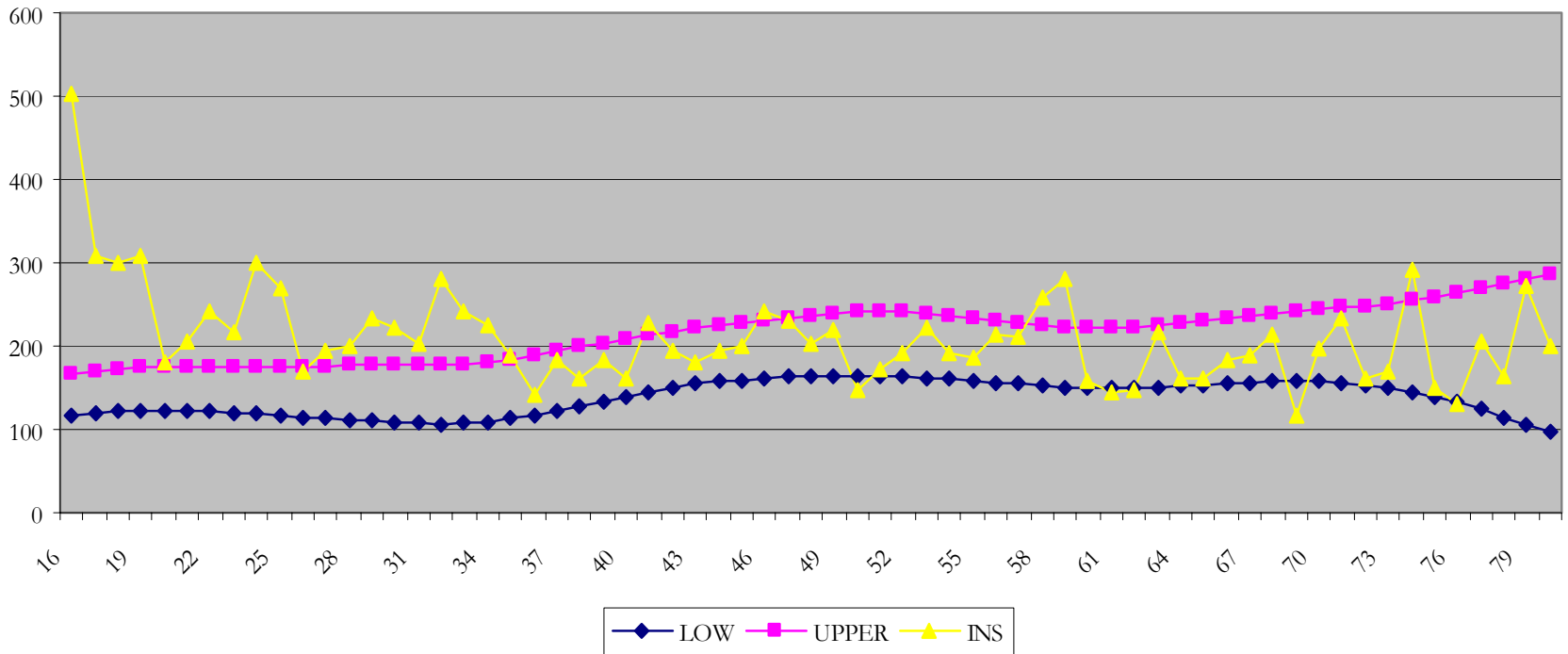
QUALITY ASPECTS

Quality Aspects: Data Compatibility

To evaluate whether household budget and food consumption surveys can converge, given the limitations and inconsistencies present in both, in order to describe the dietary habits of the studied population

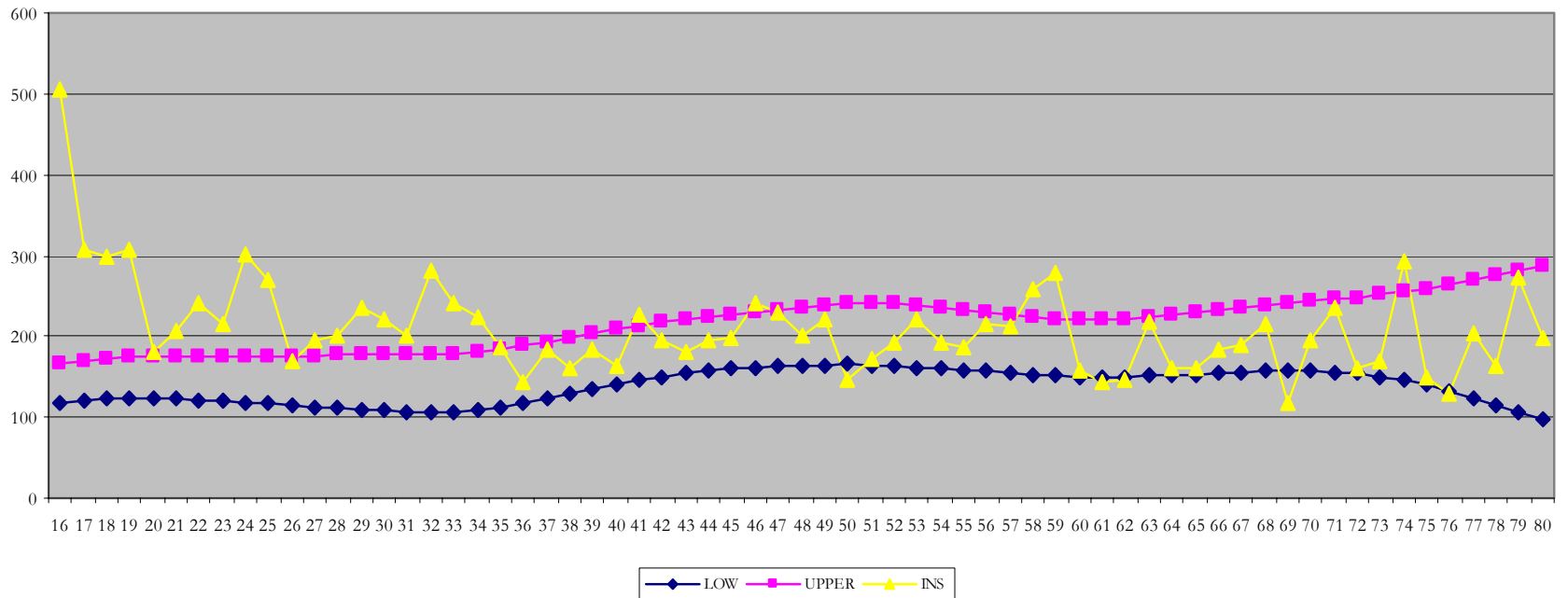
DAFNE – Data Food Networking

FRUIT AVAILABILITY AND INTAKE AMONG MALES - NORWAY



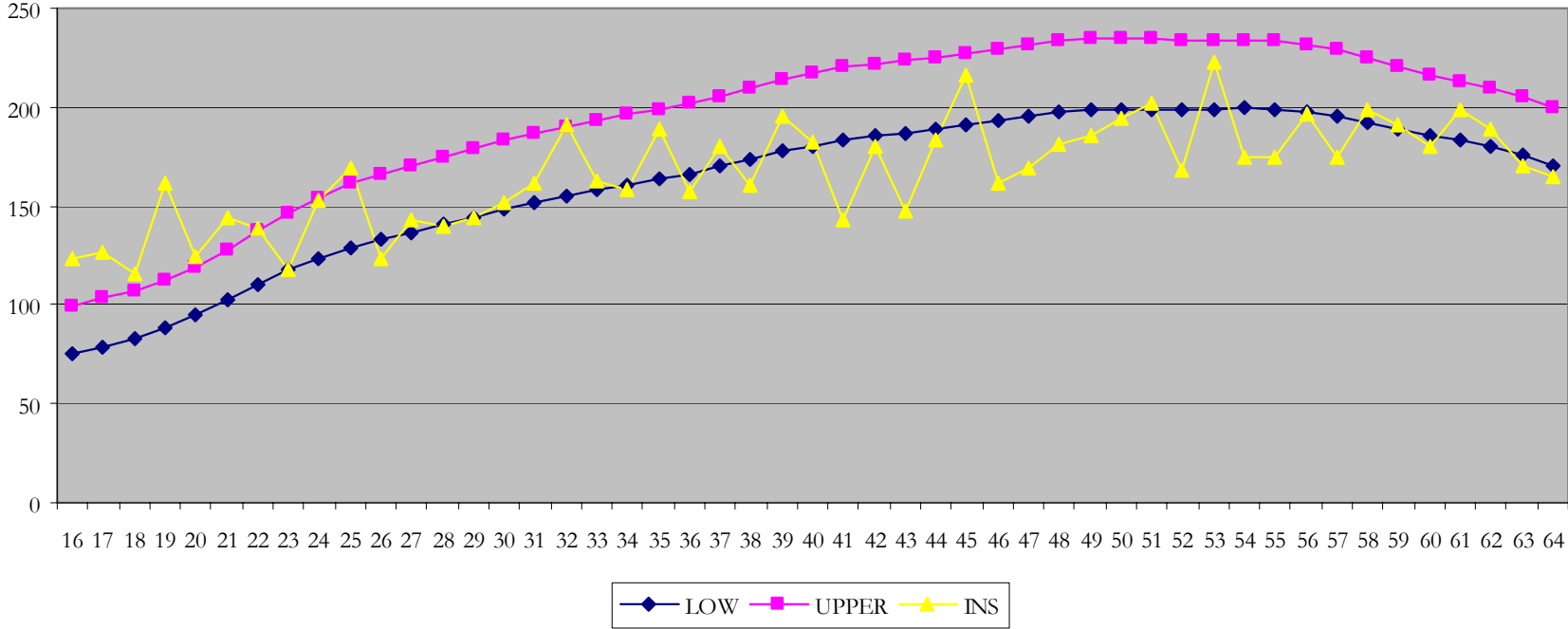
DAFNE – Data Food Networking

FRUIT AVAILABILITY AND INTAKE AMONG MALES - NORWAY



DAFNE – Data Food Networking

VEGETABLE AVAILABILITY AND INTAKE AMONG FEMALES - UNITED KINGDOM



Results

Pearson coefficients of mean daily individual values (in g) of principal food groups, evaluated through HBS and INS and expressed in percent of total daily dietary intake (in g).

Cereals	0,57
Meat and meat products	0,82
Fish and seafood	-0,04
Milk and milk products	0,96
Total added lipids	0,42
Starchy roots (potatoes)	0,74
Pulses	0,68
Vegetables	0,91
Nuts	0,44
Fruits	0,93

National Nutrition Policy Committee – Greek Ministry of Health

GOALS

- ❖ Reduce obesity in childhood
- ❖ Increase the consumption of vegetables and legumes
- ❖ Reduce meat consumption and increase fish consumption
- ❖ Prudent diet in mass catering
- ❖ Food safety, quality and consumers' protection

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