Trends in food availability in the SLOVAK REPUBLIC – the DAFNE V project

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Introduction

The Slovak Household Budget Surveys (HBSs) are national surveys collecting data on expenses and income of private households. The Slovak HBSs have a long tradition, being carried out annually since the mid 1950s and in the frame of the Czechoslovakian HBSs until 1992. Results from the HBSs are used mainly to compare living conditions and to compute weights to evaluate consumers' price indices. The HBS-derived information can further allow a cost-effective assessment of trends in food habits and the identification of population sub-groups whose dietary habits are not favourable to health.

All data are recorded in monetary form and data referring to foods, beverages, cigarettes, clothes and footwear are also recorded in natural units. The records include all households' purchases, contributions from own production and payments in kind. Information on the socio-economic characteristics of the household members was also collected.

In 1997 and in order to be able to compare with data collected in other countries, some amendments were introduced into the classification scheme. Changes were based on the international Classification Of Individual COnsumption by Purpose (COICOP) at structure level 1 (two-digit coding) and in some items, structure level 3 (four-digit coding) was applied. Through this process, large differences were introduced in classes of foods and beverages. The last amendment in methodology was introduced in 2004 and it mainly related to the sampling method. At the same time, the COICOP classification for HBS (2003) was implemented.

The Slovak HBSs do not aim to register or assess the household food consumption. However, the harmonisation and analysis of the data in accordance to the methodology of the DAFNE initiative offered the opportunity to not only analyse national HBS data for nutritional purposes,

but also to derive comparative data between the Slovak Republic and other countries of the network, taking into account differences in methodology (http://www.nut.uoa.gr/dafnesoftweb/). In order to evaluate time trends, three datasets collected in 1997, 2000 and 2003 using the same methodology were provided to the DAFNE coordinating centre.

Material and Methods

Material

A private household (HH) was the sample unit and was defined as an individual person or group of persons living together and relying on a common budget at least for eating and living. Each participating household provided voluntary information on income and expenditure.

Until 2003, quota sampling was used in the households of the Slovak Republic. Quota criteria included the:

1. Region (for ensuring coverage of the geographical distribution);
2. Social status (defined by the social group of the household head to ensure covering the social distribution);
3. Number of children in households with economically active head or number of members in pensioners‘ households, as well gender of person in one-member pensioners‘ households (to ensure different household size and compositions);
4. Net monetary income per household member.

The sampling frame was derived from the results of recent statistical surveys. The full survey of Population and Housing Census, which is realised every 10 years, was the source for the first three criteria listed above. Micro-census, the sample survey (realised every 3-5 years) was the source for calculating the fourth quota criterion. Eligible households had to satisfy the aforementioned quota criteria, with the application of which only 10% of households in the Slovak Republic were left as illegible. The households, whose heads belonged in other population groups, were not included in the sample (long-time ill or unemployed person, students, voluntary unemployed etc.).

Net sample sizes were 1671, 1647 and 1645 households, for 1997, 2000 and 2003 respectively. Each household was expected to participate for a calendar year. Sampling was partly continual: ¾ of households from the previous year continued in reporting in the following year and ¼ of households was replaced. Households refusing to participate were substituted.

Methods

Monthly diaries were used to obtain information on expenditure data. Data on the characteristics of households and their members were collected through interviews with one household member and then recorded in pre-defined codes. Data on income and expenditure were also recorded in pre-defined tables in the forms of the 'Household Diary'. Households filled in the given form every month during the whole calendar year (maximum 12 forms for each participating household per year).

Data on expenditure for foods and beverages: For the majority of foods and beverages acquired by the participating households, information on both monetary and natural units was collected, for purchases and contributions from own production. In cases, however, where data on expenses were the only one available and data on food quantities was not complete, expenses were converted to their respective quantities using data on prices per unit weight, either directly available through consumption price statistics or estimated by experts, using information collected in consumption price statistics.

Additionally, in some instances the aggregated nature of the codes limited the applicability of the DAFNE classification scheme. In the 1997 HBS, for example, the COICOP classification including 61 food codes was used for grouping purposes. To deal with this limitation, aggregated codes were split to their components (e.g. code "011071, Fresh vegetables" was split to 2% green leafy vegetables, 17% cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli, 11% tomatoes, 7% carrots, 5% onions, garlic and leek and 58% other fresh vegetables). Splitting was performed using percentage contribution factors, which were estimated on the basis of information on food consumption in the country, collected through the *"Statistics of Food Consumption"* project (Grant Agreement NO-66200.2005.001-2005.657).

Data on the socio-economic characteristics of the household members: National classification schemes were used to describe the socio-economic characteristics of the household members. According to the DAFNE methods, four socio-demographic characteristics (namely locality of the household, education and occupation of the household head and household composition) are used to evaluate socio-economic disparities in food availability. The HBS recorded variables were re-classified into the DAFNE groups so as to be comparable with the data in the database. Information on the degree of urbanisation of the area where the household is located (locality) was not obtained in the Slovak Household Budget Surveys of the selected years. Details on the

classification schemes are given in the report of the EC supported DAFNE V project (Grant Agreement number SPC. 2003117), in which the Slovak Republic participated. In brief:

Education of the household head was classified in the following three categories according to the completed educational level:

- Illiterate/Elementary education
- Secondary education
- Higher education

Occupation of household head was classified under the following five categories:

- Manual
- Non-manual
- Retired
- Unemployed
- Others (students, housewives)

The classification was defined on the basis of the current participation in gainful employment and on the description of the individuals' job.

Household composition: Food availability was estimated for nine types of household composition:

- Households of one adult member
- Households of two adult members
- Households of one adult resident and children (lone parents)
- Households of two adult members and children
- Households of adult and elderly residents
- Households of adult, children and elderly residents
- Households of one elderly member
- Households of two elderly residents
- Other members

Children were defined as up to 18 years of age, adults from 19-65 years of age and elderly as more than 65 years old.

Results

Data analysis was undertaken at the DAFNE coordinating centre (Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology, School of Medicine, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens).

Foods and beverages acquired by the households were classified according to the DAFNE food classification system that consists of 15 main and 56 sub-groups.
The main groups are:

- Cereals and cereal products (g)
- Potatoes and other starchy roots (including potato products) (g)
- Pulses (g)
- Vegetables (fresh and processed) (g)
- Fruits (fresh and processed) (g)
- Nuts (g)
- Meat, meat products and dishes (g)
- Fish, seafood and dishes (g)
- Eggs (pieces)
- Added lipids (fats and oils) (g)
- Milk and milk products (g)
- Sugar and sugar products (g)
- Alcoholic beverages (ml)
- Non-alcoholic beverages (ml)
- Juices (fruit and vegetable) (ml)

Results for the daily availability of milk and milk products in 1997 are not reported as the data collected lacks information on the acquisition of preserved milk, resulting thus in an underestimation of the true household availability. In addition, results for the following household types are not presented (for all three datasets) due to the small number of households classified under each category: one adult and children (lone parents); adults and elderly; adults, elderly and children; two elderly members. For the same reason, results on single elderly households are not presented for 1997 and 2000.

In Table 1, the average daily individual availability of main DAFNE food groups in 1997, 2000 and 2003 is presented. The daily availability of the main DAFNE food groups by socio-

economic determinants (education and occupation of household head and household composition) is presented in Tables 2-12.

Mean daily food availability

High values of household availability were recorded for milk and products, cereals and products, sugar and sugar products and the low for nuts and pulses. Slovak households further preferred other non-alcoholic beverages (including soft drinks, coffee, tea and mineral water) to fruit and vegetable juices.

With the exception of nuts and non-alcoholic beverages, the daily availability of the reported food groups decreased between 1997 and 2003. The magnitude and trend of these changes are presented in Figure 1. A sharp decrease can be noted in the case of fruits and to a lesser extent cereals.

Mean daily food availability by occupation of the household head

During the period under study, the highest daily food availability in nearly all the DAFNE food groups was observed among pensioners' households. The only exception holds for fruit and vegetable juices, where higher mean availability (in all survey years) was reported by households whose heads exercised non-manual professions. (Tables 2-5).

Change in food availability between 1997 and 2003 were not monotonous as the daily availability of some food groups increased, whereas that of others decreased. Table 5 presents percent changes in the mean daily individual availability between 1997 and 2003. Large increases were observed among households of retired household head.

The daily availability decreased in the case of:

- potatoes, milk and milk products, fruits, non-alcoholic beverages, sugar and sugar products, fruit and vegetable juices in households of retired members;
- eggs, pulses, nuts, cereals and products, meat and products, fish and seafood, added lipids and alcoholic beverages in non-manual households;
- vegetables in manual households.

A small decrease in the daily individual availability was observed for:

- eggs, pulses, cereals and products, meat and meat products, added lipids, as well as in alcoholic beverages in households with retired household head:
- potatoes, milk and milk products, non-alcoholic beverages, fruit and vegetable juices in non manual households;
- nuts, sugar and sugar products in manual households.

Mean daily food availability by educational attainment of the household head

In general, the highest mean daily food availability was observed in households with heads of illiterate or elementary education (Tables 6-9).

Comparisons between 1997 and 2003 are presented in Table 9. When compared to Table 5 (presenting time trends with respect to the occupation of the household head), smaller changes were recorded among households headed by person of illiterate or elementary education, and bigger changes among households headed by persons of higher education.

Mean daily food availability by household composition

Results on the mean daily food availability by household type are presented in Tables 10-12. Figure 2 presents the distribution of main DAFNE food groups according to household composition, as depicted using data from the 2003 HBS.

Generally, the higher mean daily availability was observed in households of elderly residents. Households of two adult members reported higher daily availability of vegetables; whereas, single adult households reported higher availability of fruits, while in both types of adult households an increase in the mean daily availability of alcoholic beverages was observed.

Among the presented household types, the lowest daily availability in most food groups was observed in households of adults with children. The lowest mean daily availability of fruit and vegetable juices was, however, recorded in households of single elderly people. It should however be noted that the data on daily food availability by types of household composition needs to be interpreted with caution, as in the present analysis the individualization of the HBS data has been performed without taking into consideration the age and gender of the household members.

Discussion

A number of issues and methodological constraints need to be addressed in order to be able to undertake valid comparisons of the HBS-derived results with other dietary data. Information on the population's food habits collected through national surveys is not yet available. Some surveys of sporadic nature and usually addressing specific population groups have however taken place. For the purpose of comparing our findings to others collected on a national basis, we are using the *Statistics of Food Consumption*, which are based on balance sheet methods (Food Balance Sheets, FBS) combining statistics of production and foreign trade.

Although proximate, comparisons of our results to those based on FBS statistics are not straightforward and issues such as food groupings need to be considered. In general, overtime changes in food habits followed the same decreasing trend, with the sole exception of non-alcoholic beverages (consistently increasing trend) and lipids (contradictory trends).

In Table 13 data for selected and directly comparable food groups are presented. In all cases, FBS data are higher than the HBS ones, a discrepancy that was expected given the different nature of the two datasets. More specifically, FBS data refer to the per capita supply of major commodities, while HBS record data on the acquisition of processed and/or unprocessed food items in shops or from own production.

We have further considered our findings in view of the *Recommended Food Allowances (RFA)*, formulated by the Slovak regulation 'Basic model of recommended food allowances in force since January 1st, 2000" and comparisons are presented in Table 14. Data on food availability in 2003 were chosen for comparison. It should however be pointed that values cannot be directly compared. The RFA values were estimated to be comparable to national FBS values rather than the HBS-derived dietary data.

It should further be borne in mind that the HBS data do not include information on food consumption away from home, e.g. in public canteens, restaurants, coffee shops, or other collective institutions. Only information on the related expenses is available. Currently, the Slovak Statistical office discusses the option of collecting this type of information. Thus more information on eating out is expected to be made available in the near future.

List of References

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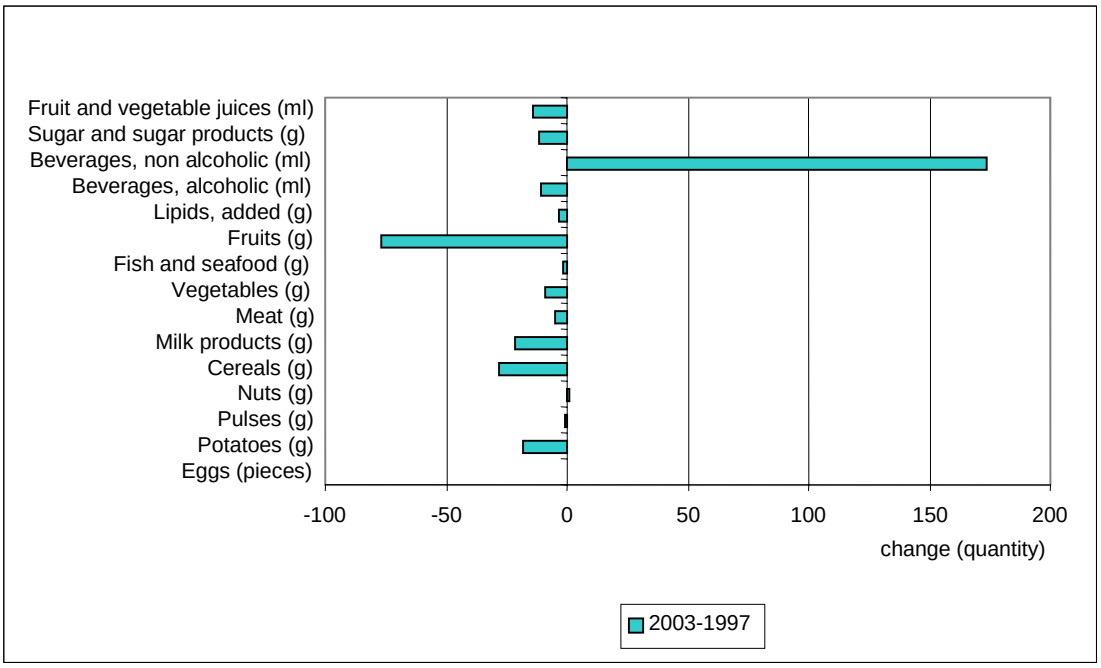
Table 1: Overall mean food availability of DAFNE groups in the Slovak Republic, by survey year (quantity/person/day).

Food Group	Daily mean availability		
	1997	**2000**	**2003**
Eggs (pieces)	0.57	0.49	0.49
Potatoes and other starchy roots (g)	134	123	116
Pulses (g)	2.72	2.09	2.25
Nuts (g)	1.88	2.35	2.69
Cereals and cereal products (g)	306	286	278
Milk and milk products (g)	N/A	358	337
Meat, meat products and dishes (g)	152	150	147
Vegetables (fresh and processed) (g)	122	123	113
Fish, seafood and dishes (g)	13	12	11
Fruits (fresh and processed) (g)	211	146	135
Total added lipids (g)	49	48	46
Alcoholic beverages (ml)	83	77	72
Non alcoholic beverages (ml)	356	463	530
Sugar and sugar products (g)	72	61	60
Juices (fruit and vegetable) (ml)	32	13	18

Source: the DAFNE databank.
N/A: non available

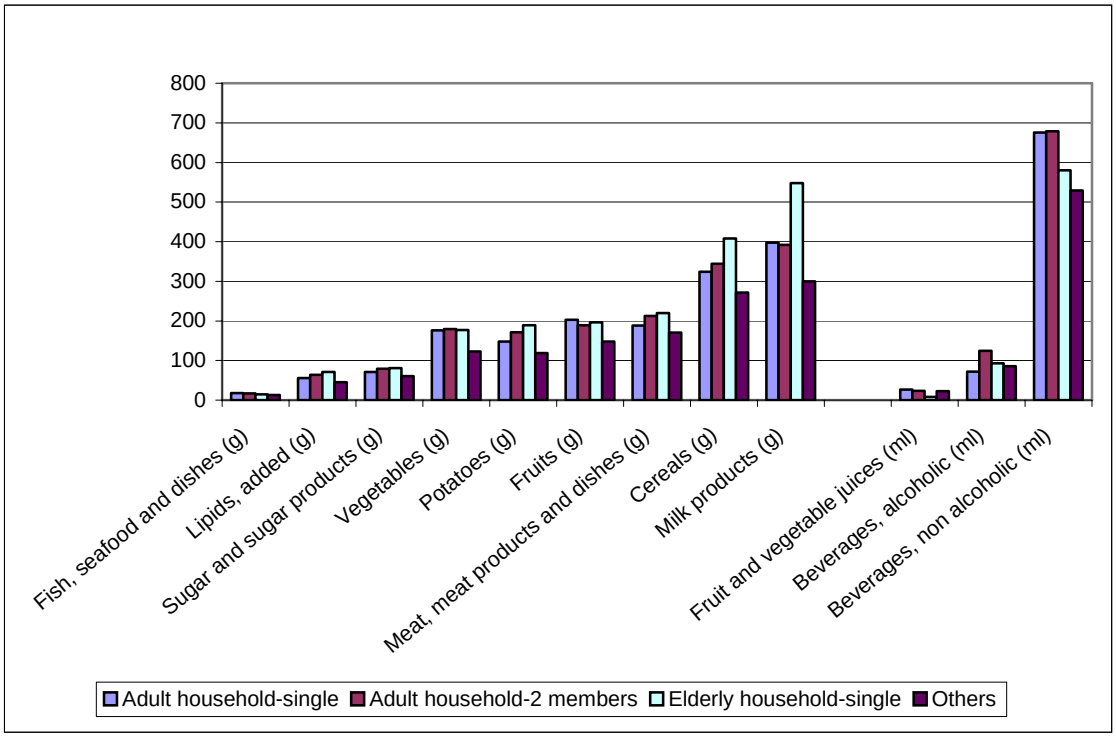
Figure 1: Changes in the mean daily individual food availability of 15 main food groups[1] in the Slovak Republic (1997-2003)



[1] Changes in the availability of milk and milk products were calculated comparing 2000 to 2003 data

Source: the DAFNE databank.

Figure 2: Mean food availability of 15 food groups in selected household types in 2003 (quantity/day/ person)



Source: the DAFNE databank.

Table 2. Mean food availability by occupational status of household head in the Slovak Republic in 1997 (quantity/day/person)

Food Group	Occupation of household head			Overall population
	Manual	Non-manual	Retired	
Eggs (pieces)	0.52	0.50	0.76	0.57
Potatoes and other starchy roots (g)	119	106	206	134
Pulses (g)	2.41	2.36	3.85	2.72
Nuts (g)	1.45	2.19	2.34	1.88
Cereals and cereal products (g)	292	258	406	306
Milk and milk products (g)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Meat, meat products and dishes (g)	142	133	200	152
Vegetables (fresh and processed) (g)	105	108	178	122
Fish, seafood and dishes (g)	13	13	14	13
Fruits (fresh and processed) (g)	162	212	314	211
Total added lipids (g)	45	41	68	49
Alcoholic beverages (ml)	77	71	110	83
Non alcoholic beverages (ml)	338	349	404	356
Sugar and sugar products (g)	62	59	110	72
Juices (fruit and vegetable) (ml)	29	38	28	32

Source: The DAFNE databank

N/A: Non available

Table 3. Mean food availability by occupational status of household head in the Slovak Republic in 2000 (quantity/day/person)

Food Group	Occupation of household head			Overall population
	Manual	Non-manual	Retired	
Eggs (pieces)	0.46	0.44	0.68	0.49
Potatoes and other starchy roots (g)	111	110	181	123
Pulses (g)	1.99	1.80	2.97	2.09
Nuts (g)	1.90	2.49	3.37	2.35
Cereals and cereal products (g)	280	249	378	286
Milk and milk products (g)	325	332	507	358
Meat, meat products and dishes (g)	144	129	209	150
Vegetables (fresh and processed) (g)	109	110	188	123
Fish, seafood and dishes (g)	12	12	14	12
Fruits (fresh and processed) (g)	127	147	195	146
Total added lipids (g)	46	41	67	48
Alcoholic beverages (ml)	71	67	114	77
Non alcoholic beverages (ml)	444	470	502	463
Sugar and sugar products (g)	56	54	91	61
Juices (fruit and vegetable) (ml)	11	19	9.38	13

Source: The DAFNE databank

Table 4. Mean food availability by occupational status of household head in the Slovak Republic in 2003 (quantity/day/person)

Food Group	Occupation of household head			Overall population
	Manual	Non-manual	Retired	
Eggs (pieces)	0.47	0.44	0.72	0.49
Potatoes and other starchy roots (g)	112	101	181	116
Pulses (g)	2.11	1.93	3.87	2.25
Nuts (g)	2.39	2.87	3.49	2.69
Cereals and cereal products (g)	280	241	385	278
Milk and milk products (g)	314	322	486	337
Meat, meat products and dishes (g)	147	127	213	147
Vegetables (fresh and processed) (g)	102	106	181	113
Fish, seafood and dishes (g)	11	11	14	11
Fruits (fresh and processed) (g)	122	133	191	135
Total added lipids (g)	46	39	68	46
Alcoholic beverages (ml)	70	63	107	72
Non alcoholic beverages (ml)	517	535	565	530
Sugar and sugar products (g)	58	53	91	60
Juices (fruit and vegetable) (ml)	15	23	10	18

Source: The DAFNE databank

Table 5: Percent changes* in the mean daily individual food availability by occupation of the household head in the Slovak Republic (1997-2003).

Food Group	Occupation of the household head			Overall population
	Manual	Non-manual	Retired	
Eggs (pieces)	-9	-11	-5	-13
Potatoes and other starchy roots (g)	-6	-4	-12	-13
Pulses (g)	-12	-18	0	-17
Nuts (g)	+65	+31	+49	+43
Cereals and cereal products (g)	-4	-7	-5	-9
Milk and milk products (g)†	-3	-3	-4	-6
Meat, meat products and dishes (g)	+3	-5	+7	-3
Vegetables (fresh and processed) (g)	-2	-2	+2	-8
Fish, seafood and dishes (g)	-14	-18	-1	-14
Fruits (fresh and processed) (g)	-24	-37	-39	-36
Total added lipids (g)	0	-6	+1	-7
Alcoholic beverages (ml)	-9	-11	-3	-13
Non alcoholic beverages (ml)	+53	+53	+40	+49
Sugar and sugar products (g)	-6	-9	-17	-16
Juices (fruit and vegetable) (ml)	-48	-38	-64	-44

Source: The DAFNE databank

* Changes in 2003 compared to 1997 values. They were estimated using the following formula [(availability in 2003 – availability in 1997) / availability of 1997] x100. Positive changes denote increase in the availability from 1997 to 2003, while negative changes denote a decrease.

† Changes were estimated after subtracting the 2003 values from the 2000 ones.

Table 6. Mean food availability by educational status of household head in the Slovak Republic in 1997 (quantity/day/person)

Food Group	Education of household head			Overall population
	Illiterate/ Elementary	Secondary	Higher	
Eggs (pieces)	0.70	0.56	0.52	0.57
Potatoes and other starchy roots (g)	187	132	117	134
Pulses (g)	4.83	2.58	2.33	2.72
Nuts (g)	1.18	1.74	2.99	1.88
Cereals and cereal products (g)	405	306	259	306
Milk and milk products (g)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Meat, meat products and dishes (g)	190	151	141	152
Vegetables (fresh and processed) (g)	151	119	121	122
Fish, seafood and dishes (g)	17	13	13	13
Fruits (fresh and processed) (g)	201	198	287	211
Total added lipids (g)	61	49	44	49
Alcoholic beverages (ml)	104	80	83	83
Non alcoholic beverages (ml)	396	351	364	356
Sugar and sugar products (g)	99	70	65	72
Juices (fruit and vegetable) (ml)	20	31	42	32

Source: The DAFNE databank

N/A: Non available

Table 7. Mean food availability by educational status of household head in the Slovak Republic in 2000 (quantity/day/person)

Food Group	Education of household head			Overall population
	Illiterate/ Elementary	Secondary	Higher	
Eggs (pieces)	0.65	0.49	0.43	0.49
Potatoes and other starchy roots (g)	204	120	101	123
Pulses (g)	2.54	2.07	2.03	2.09
Nuts (g)	2.47	2.27	2.74	2.35
Cereals and cereal products (g)	400	283	252	286
Milk and milk products (g)	512	348	348	358
Meat, meat products and dishes (g)	205	150	127	150
Vegetables (fresh and processed) (g)	160	122	111	123
Fish, seafood and dishes (g)	15	12	12	12
Fruits (fresh and processed) (g)	173	141	157	146
Total added lipids (g)	67	48	41	48
Alcoholic beverages (ml)	94	76	72	77
Non alcoholic beverages (ml)	488	463	452	463
Sugar and sugar products (g)	93	60	57	61
Juices (fruit and vegetable) (ml)	10	12	20	13

Source: The DAFNE databank

Table 8. Mean food availability by educational status of household head in the Slovak Republic in 2003 (quantity/day/person).

Food Group	Education of household head			Overall population
	Illiterate/ Elementary	Secondary	Higher	
Eggs (pieces)	0.66	0.49	0.45	0.49
Potatoes and other starchy roots (g)	179	115	100	116
Pulses (g)	3.65	2.16	2.24	2.25
Nuts (g)	2.54	2.61	3.27	2.69
Cereals and cereal products (g)	403	274	253	278
Milk and milk products (g)	468	328	340	337
Meat, meat products and dishes (g)	195	148	122	147
Vegetables (fresh and processed) (g)	151	110	114	113
Fish, seafood and dishes (g)	15	11	11	11
Fruits (fresh and processed) (g)	165	131	147	135
Total added lipids (g)	66	45	39	46
Alcoholic beverages (ml)	74	73	64	72
Non alcoholic beverages (ml)	525	531	526	530
Sugar and sugar products (g)	87	59	56	60
Juices (fruit and vegetable) (ml)	9.0	17	24	18

Source: The DAFNE databank

Table 9: Percent changes* in the mean daily individual food availability by education of the household head in the Slovak Republic (1997-2003).

Food Group	Education of household head			Overall population
	Illiterate/ Elementary	Secondary	Higher	
Eggs (pieces)	-6	-13	-14	-13
Potatoes and other starchy roots (g)	-4	-13	-15	-13
Pulses (g)	-24	-16	-4	-17
Nuts (g)	+115	+50	+9	+43
Cereals and cereal products (g)	0	-10	-2	-9
Milk and milk products (g) †	-9	-6	-2	-6
Meat, meat products and dishes (g)	+3	-1	-13	-3
Vegetables (fresh and processed) (g)	0	-8	-6	-8
Fish, seafood and dishes (g)	-12	-13	-18	-14
Fruits (fresh and processed) (g)	-18	-34	-49	-36
Total added lipids (g)	+8	-7	-10	-7
Alcoholic beverages (ml)	-29	-9	-23	-13
Non alcoholic beverages (ml)	+32	+51	+44	+49
Sugar and sugar products (g)	-13	-16	-13	-16
Juices (fruit and vegetable) (ml)	-56	-45	-42	-44

Source: The DAFNE databank

* Changes in 2003 compared to 1997 values. They were estimated using the following formula [(availability in 2003 – availability in 1997) / availability of 1997] x100. Positive changes denote increase in the availability from 1997 to 2003, while negative changes denote a decrease.

† Changes were estimated after subtracting the 2003 values from the 2000 ones.

Table 10: Mean food availability by type of household composition in the Slovak Republic in 1997 (quantity/day/person).

Food Group	Household composition	
	Single, adult households	Two-member adult households
Eggs (pieces)	0.75	0.77
Potatoes and other starchy roots (g)	137	202
Pulses (g)	4.31	2.95
Nuts (g)	2.68	2.51
Cereals and cereal products (g)	0.75	0.77
Milk and milk products (g)	N/A	N/A
Meat, meat products and dishes (g)	338	389
Vegetables (fresh and processed) (g)	179	213
Fish, seafood and dishes (g)	179	179
Fruits (fresh and processed) (g)	18	17
Total added lipids (g)	381	269
Alcoholic beverages (ml)	56	66
Non alcoholic beverages (ml)	80	142
Sugar and sugar products (g)	397	445
Juices (fruit and vegetable) (ml)	88	101

Source: The DAFNE databank

N/A: Non available

Table 11: Mean food availability by type of household composition in the Slovak Republic in 2000 (quantity/day/person).

Food Group	Household composition	
	Single, adult households	Two-member adult households
Eggs (pieces)	0.68	0.68
Potatoes and other starchy roots (g)	158	165
Pulses (g)	2.78	2.40
Nuts (g)	3.73	3.28
Cereals and cereal products (g)	342	356
Milk and milk products (g)	431	404
Meat, meat products and dishes (g)	184	224
Vegetables (fresh and processed) (g)	194	178
Fish, seafood and dishes (g)	17	18
Fruits (fresh and processed) (g)	236	184
Total added lipids (g)	60	66
Alcoholic beverages (ml)	80	141
Non alcoholic beverages (ml)	604	611
Sugar and sugar products (g)	79	82
Juices (fruit and vegetable) (ml)	23	15

Source: The DAFNE databank

Table 12: Mean food availability by type of household composition in the Slovak Republic in 2003 (quantity/day/person).

Food Group	Household composition		
	Single, adult households	Two-member, adult households	Single elderly households
Eggs (pieces)	0.68	0.68	0.80
Potatoes and other starchy roots (g)	148	172	189
Pulses (g)	2.95	3.01	4.65
Nuts (g)	3.87	4.08	3.66
Cereals and cereal products (g)	324	344	408
Milk and milk products (g)	398	392	548
Meat, meat products and dishes (g)	188	212	220
Vegetables (fresh and processed) (g)	176	179	177
Fish, seafood and dishes (g)	18	17	15
Fruits (fresh and processed) (g)	203	189	196
Total added lipids (g)	56	63	71
Alcoholic beverages (ml)	72	124	93
Non alcoholic beverages (ml)	676	679	581
Sugar and sugar products (g)	71	79	81
Juices (fruit and vegetable) (ml)	27	23	7.85

Source: The DAFNE databank

Table 13: Comparison of daily food availability (estimated using the DAFNE methodology) with Food balance sheet (FBS) data in 2003 (quantity/person/day)

Food group	DAFNE		FBS	
	quantity/ person/day	Changes (%)*	quantity/ person/day	Changes (%)*
Eggs (pieces)	0.5	-13	0.6	-24
Potatoes (g)	116	-13	182	-16
Pulses (g)	2.3	-17	4.4	-16
Milk products (g)	337	-9	434	-2
Meat (g)	147	-6	169	-7
Vegetables (g)	113	-3	135	-46
Fish and seafood (g)	11.3	-8	11.5	-7
Lipids, added (g)	45.7	-7	60.8	+2
Sugar and sugar products (g)	60.2	-16	74.0	-23
Alcoholic beverages (ml)	72	-13	N/A	N/A
Non-alcoholic beverages (ml)	530	+49	467	+47

Source: DAFNE databank, Statistical office of the SR [6]
* Changes in 2003 compared to 1997 values. They were estimated using the following formula [(2003 values –1997 values) / 1997 values] x100. Positive changes denote increase in the supply/availability from 1997 to 2003, while negative changes denote a decrease.
N/A: Non available

Table 14: Comparison of daily food availability (estimated using the DAFNE methodology) and recommended food allowances (RFA) in 2003 (quantity/person/day)

Food group	DAFNE	RFA
Eggs (pieces)	0.5	0.36 [x)]
Potatoes (g)	116	221
Pulses (g)	2.2	7.1
Milk products (g)	337	603
Vegetables (g)	113	350
Fish and seafood (g)	11	16
Fruits (g)	135	265
Lipids, added (g)	46	60
Sugar and sugar products (g)	60	85

[x)] Conversion factor 1 piece=0.55 g
Source: DAFNE databank, Ministry of agriculture of the SR [7]

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Notification
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