

Annex E

Results of the questionnaires on operationalization and summary of the structure and principles of standardization of EPIC-SOFT

Annex E-1

EFCOSUM; WORKING GROUP 4

RESULTS OF THE FIRST QUESTIONNAIRE ON OPERATIONALIZATION OF A EUROPEAN FOOD CONSUMPTION SURVEY

Participating countries (abbreviated in the tables below):

AU = Austria	GR = Greece	PL = Poland
BE = Belgium	HU = Hungary	PT = Portugal
CR = Croatia	IC = Iceland	SK = Slovak Republic
CZ = Czech Republic	IR = Ireland	SP = Spain
DK = Denmark	IT = Italy	SW = Sweden
FI = Finland	LI = Lithuania	SZ = Switzerland
FR = France	NL = Netherlands	UK = United Kingdom
GE = Germany	NO = Norway	

RESPONSIBLE INVESTIGATOR(S):

1. Principle investigator for a nationwide dietary survey?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Institute of Nutritional Sciences (AU)- At this moment there is no official Food Research Institute. For health monitoring: Scientific Institute of Public Health – Louis Pasteur (IPH). In future food consumption survey probably also coordinated by this Institute. Possible alternative: ad hoc Task Force of experts in nutrition from different Belgian Universities. (BE)- Croatian institute of Public Health (CR)- National Institute of Public Health in Prague (CZ)- Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (DVFA); Institute of Food Research and Nutrition (DK)- The National Public Health Institute (=KTL) (FI)- AFSSA / InVS (FR)- Robert Koch Institute (GE)- Dept. of Hygiene and Epidemiology, School of Medicine, University of Athens (GR)- National Institute of Food Hygiene and Nutrition (HU)- Icelandic Nutrition Council (IC)- Irish Universities Nutrition Alliance (IR)- Istituto Nazionale di Ricerca per gli Alimenti e la Nutrizione (INRAN) (IT)- National Nutrition Centre (LI)- TNO (NL)- National Council on Nutrition and Physical Activity in cooperation with Institute for Nutrition Research, University of Oslo (NO)- National Food and Nutrition Institute with cooperation with other institutions (PL)- National Institute of Health (PT)- Medical Faculty of Comenius University in collaboration with the State Health Institute (SK)- Dept. of Nutrition. UCM Institute of Statistics (SP)- Swedish National Food Administration (NFA) alone or in collaboration with universities (SW)- Federal Health Institute (SZ)- UK Food Standards Agency would be responsible for commissioning such a survey (it would be put out to tender) (UK)

2. Market research company preferred to carry out (parts of) such a survey?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 yes	10	AU,BE,DK,GE,GR,LI,NL,SK,SP,SW
2 no	9	CR,CZ,FI,HU,IC,IR,NO,PL,PT
Dependent on ...	1	FR
Not decided yet	2	IT,SZ
Not answered	1	UK
<p>Remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dependent on available budget. Market Research companies are usually expensive (and can be uncooperative to some extent). (AU) - In collaboration with regional Institutes of Public Health (also engaging students of medicine, nutrition and dieticians; professionals with experience in nutrition. (CR) - Very expensive (CZ,PL) - Normal procedure in Denmark (DK) - National FINRISK Study (national health monitoring) is carried out by the National Public Health Institute, and the national dietary survey is carried out in a subsample of this study. (FI) - Depends on size of the sample and time available to prepare the fieldwork. Large sample (>5000) and 1.5 year to prepare the fieldwork → National Institute of Statistics; Else → Market Research Company (FR) - A market research company would be useful for sampling and recruiting, but very expensive. Also it is preferable to have nutritionists recruiting subjects for optimum response (IR) - Our Institute has the necessary skill for planning such a survey but not the number of field workers. So far INRAN has not implemented a stable monitoring system (ad hoc financed). It could be resolved if our governmental organisations will be directly involved, to warrant the necessary budget on a regular base. (IT) - Good experience with 3 national surveys (NL) - Five year contract with the Institute for Nutrition Research regarding national dietary surveys. But we are open to use market research companies to carry out parts of a survey (NO) - No experience with market research companies, but the National Institute of Statistics can perform parts of the study (PT) - It appears to be realistic that under some conditions the institutions mentioned under 1. could undertake the responsibility for a nationwide survey (SK) - But National Institute of Statistics had the census available (SP) - Previous nationwide surveys were carried out in collaboration with Statistics Sweden, which have been responsible for sampling and fieldwork. In principle, a larger dietary survey has to be put under public tender (partly or as a whole), unless carried out by NFA alone or in collaboration with university departments. (SW) 		

SAMPLING:

3. Census available for representative sampling of adults on an individual basis?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 yes	18	AU,BE,CR,CZ,DK,FI,FR,GE,HU,IC,IT,LI,NL,NO,PL,PT,SP,SW
2 no	5	GR,IR,SK,SZ,UK
Remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - But these data are very sensitively discussed in the public in terms of data protection (AU) - But also election lists available (CR) - New census expected next year (CZ) - Civil Registration System (CRS) usually used for random sampling for major food intake studies. The civil register contains current information about each citizen, including personal ID + former addresses, names, civil status and citizenship. (DK) - A population Information System (FI) - Census gives sample of households. You have to choose randomly an individual in each household (FR) - There is census, but not available for representative sampling of adults (access to names is not allowed). Electoral register is used. (IR) - Statistics Norway draw the representative samples (NO) - Census was performed in 2001, but neither names nor ID codes were collected. Electoral lists appear to be a better solution (SK) - There is a census, but it cannot be used for sampling for confidentiality reasons. Postcode Address File is preferred (UK) 		

4. Feasible to use census for sampling? Institutions or market research companies that can provide population samples on request?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 yes	18	AU,BE,CR,CZ,DK,FI,FR,GE,HU,IC,IT,LI,NL,NO,PL,PT,SW,SZ
2 no	4	GR,IR,SP,UK
No/yes	1	SK
Remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dependent on available budget. Market Research companies are usually expensive (and can be uncooperative to some extent). (AU) - Expected that co-operation will be possible with the Czech Statistical Office (CZ) - Population Register Centre (FI) - National Institute of Statistics (INSEE) can give household samples, but it takes a long time (FR) - Central Statistical Office (HU) - University of Iceland (IC) - See remarks question 3 (IR) - Limits of budgets are always to be taken into account (IT) - If paid (NL) - 'PESEL' office (PL) - National Institute of Statistics can provide population samples on request (PT) - Census probably not. Market research companies could provide population sample, however, they are expensive (SK) - It is necessary to ask to go to judicial permission (SP) - Census preferred; some market research institutes may use other techniques (SW) - See remark question 3 (UK) 		

5. Feasible to sample children and adolescents through schools?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 yes	21	AU,BE,CR,CZ,DK,GE,GR,HU,IC,IR,IT,LI,NL,NO,PL,PT,SK,SP,SW,SZ,UK
2 no	2	FI,FR
<p>If yes, type of schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6-18 y: elementary, primary and secondary schools; 3-6 y: preschools (with some limitations due to private preschools) (AU) - all ages: all types of schools (private and public) (BE) - 6-14 y: elementary schools; 15-18 y: high schools (CR) - 6-15 y: basic schools; 16-19 y: secondary schools; 20-25 y: Universities (CZ) - 7-16 y: primary school. But usually CRS sampling will be used (see Q.3) (DK) - 8-14 y; 95% coverage (GE) - Only for public, not for private schools; 6-12 y: elementary school; 13-15 y: high school; 16-18 y: Lyceum (GR) - 15-18 y (HU) - 6-16 y; elementary school (IC) - 1-11 y: primary school; 12-18 y: secondary school (IR) - 6-10 y: primary school; 11-13 y: junior high school; 14-18 y: high school (in future it will depend on the type of reform Government intend to implement (IT) - 6-10 y: primary school; 10-16 y: basic school; 16-18 y: secondary school (LI) - 0-18 y: in cooperation with National Health Surveillance (NL) - 6-14 y: school; 16-18 y: coverage not so good; 18 y: about 85% attend secondary schools; > 16 y are usually included in national dietary or market surveys (NO) - 7-12 y: elementary schools; 13-18 y: secondary and vocational schools (PL) - 7-15 y: basic school; 16-18: secondary schools (PT) - 3-6 y: kindergartens; 6-18 y: primary and secondary schools (SK) - 3-17 y: public and private schools (SP) - for all levels/school types (SW,SZ) 		
<p>If no, what type of other sampling?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through Population Register Centre. Sampling through schools is a tedious process, needs permission of schools and municipalities. (FI) - Household samples (FR) 		

RECRUITMENT AND HANDLING OF NON-RESPONSE:

6. Type of institute or organisation likely to positively influence response rate for first approach of subject?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institute of Nutritional Sciences + non-governmental organisations as the Austrian Cancer Aid (AU) - Ministry of Health / High Council on Hygiene; Research institutes (BE) - Croatian Institute of Public Health and Network of Country Institutes of Public Health; Ministry of Health (CR) - Combination of international and local institutes (CZ) - Government institutions (DK) - Best: National Public Health Institute. Second best: Statistics Finland. Both have better image than market research companies. Also Universities have a positive image (FI) - INSEE = National Institute of Statistics (FR) - Federal Health Research Institute, like DiFe or RKI (GE) - Institute from the Academic Environment (e.g. University) (GR) - National Public Health and Medical Officer Service; National Health Promotion Institute (HU) - University of Iceland or Nutrition Council or Office of the Surgeon General (IC) - Nutrition Universities of IUNA, Dept. of Health, the health of the individuals themselves, personal health (IR) - INRAN (see 1) or National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) (IT) - National Nutrition Centre + EU Institutions (LI) - Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sports (NL) - Local Institutions as National Council on Nutrition and Physical Activity in cooperation with Institute for Nutrition Research, University of Oslo (NO) - Ministry of Health, National Food and Nutrition Institute, Human Nutrition Faculties on Universities + under the auspices of EU (PL) - National Institute of Statistics. In local studies, Health Centres may also be important (PT) - Medical Faculty of Comenius University (SK) - EU or Ministry of Health (SP) - NFA, University departments (SW) - Federal Health Institute (SZ)

7. Age limit for signed consent by subject itself (and not parent)?		
Answers	n	Countries
- 14 years	1	GE
- 15 years	5	CZ,DK,FR,PT,SK
- 17 years	1	SW
- 18 years	12	AU,BE,CR,GR,HU,IC,IT,LI,NL,PL,SP,UK
- No fixed age limit	2	FI,SZ
- Unknown, possibly 16	1	IR
- <12: parent; 12-18: child + parent	1	NO
Remarks:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legally 18 years; Local ethical committees for scientific research advise to obtain the child's assent in any case (BE) - 15 is age of criminal responsibility. Between age 15 and 18 the parent has to be informed (DK) - Decided by ethical committee, based on: aim/questions of study, where study is carried out. From 14-15 onwards possible to obtain signed consent only from child. (FI) - 15 years currently used, not known whether there is a general age limit (FR) - 15 years (not official) (PT) - in NDNS: ≤ 15 years: only parent; 16-17 years: both subject and parent; ≥ 18 years: subject (UK) 		

8. Common practice to use incentives or other means?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 yes	18	AU,BE,CR,CZ,DK,FI,FR,GE,IC,IR,LI,NL NO,PT,SK,SW,SZ,UK
2 no	3	GR,HU,SP
Sometimes, dependent on type and extent study	2	IT,PL
If yes, what is used? (more answers possible)		
- study results (not specified)	5	AU,CR,GE,IT,PL
- overall study results	1	BE
- individual study results	4	BE,FI,SK,SW
- medical examination	9	AU,CR,(CZ),GE,IT,(PL),PT,(SW),SZ
- nutritional advice	3	AU,SK,SZ
- (small) present	6	(BE),(CZ),FR,IC,NL,SW
- money	5	CZ,LI,NO,PT,UK
- lottery	6	CZ,DK,FR,IC,NO,SW
- present only for children	1	GE
- depends on survey and amount of money:	1	IR
- adults and blood samples taken: money £5-£10		
- children: present (t-shirt, book)		
- booklets, folders etc.	2	IT,PL
Remarks:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small present only if the budget allows it and there is a large burden on the respondent (BE) - In HHBS sometimes money. Small present or lottery would be nice (CR) - Usually money or lottery; sometimes medical examination or present (CZ) - Lottery is legally not allowed (IR) - Lottery or check of 100-500 USD, or for children each child a check of 12 USD (NO) - This practice is just starting (book, CD, t-shirt?) (SP) - In NDNS: usually a gift voucher of £5-£10 (UK) 		
If yes, data on effect?		
Yes, specification:		
- better accuracy	2	LI,UK
- lottery increased response rate	1	NO
- Mainly in elderly people (money, analysis), but also in other adults	1	PT
- Gifts small positive effect in household budget surveys in later 1980s; in our national dietary survey response probably influenced by other factors	1	SW
- Increases commitment	1	UK
No data (or not answered)	15	AU,BE,CR,CZ,DK,FI,FR,GE,IC,IR,IT,NL PL,SK,SZ
Remarks:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subjective experience: study results and nutrition advice extremely helpful (AU) - Feedback on study results highly appreciated. Modest financial incentives/presents appreciated but little influence on decision to participate (BE) - Money is the best (CZ) - Getting personal health data is well respected (FI) - Subjective experience: at least about 10 Euro per person needed (FR) - Effect on response unclear, for re-examination of participants it has a positive effect (GE) - L Johansson et al. Eur J Clin Nutr 1997;51:346-53 (NO) - Incentives have to be large to have any marked effect on response. However, small incentives encourage respondents to provide better quality information and increases commitment (UK) 		

9. Other methods used to handle non-response?		
Answers	N	Countries
- Questionnaire for reasons of non-response and some elementary questions (by mail or phone)	6	AU,FI,FR,GE,IR,IT
- Explain relevance and purpose of study and guarantee confidentiality	3	BE,NL,PT
- Minimize burden for respondent/flexible organisation	2	BE,NL
- Try to re-interview the non-respondents and if necessary enlarge sample	1	CR
- Presents	1	DK
- Repeated letters, phone calls or other way of re-contacting	4	FI,FR,IC,IR
- Home visits with a shorter set of measurements	1	FI
- Personal communication	2	GR,NO
- Substitution by others with similar characteristics	2	GR,PL
- Teaching and training of interviewers	1	LI
- Afterwards correction by weighing factors	2	NL,SW
- Use of school and class room setting with children (>80% response)	1	NO
- individual dietary data	1	SK
- in elderly: arterial tension measure + small present (chocolates)	1	SP
- Re-issues and postal non-response follow-ups	1	UK
None	3	CZ,HU,SZ
Remarks:		
- Sending a letter. The National Institute of Statistics Surveys are compulsory (FR)		
- Experience over > 10 years is a decrease in response (NL)		
- Weighting method based on secondary response of sub-sample of primary non-responders (SW)		

10. Number of times feasible to re-contact persons reluctant to participate or cannot be reached at first time?

Answers	n	Countries
- 1x	2	PL, HU
- 1-2x	4	LI,NO,SK,SW
- 1-3x	1	FI
- 2x	3	AU,CZ,SP
- 2-3x	1	IC
- 3x	2	CR,GE
- 4x	1	IR
- 5x	1	DK
- Not reached: 6x; reluctant: 1x	1	FR
- Refusal: not re-contacted or once for 'non-responder survey' (limited number of characteristics to trace selection bias); Cannot be reached: as much as needed; in general 3 attempts	1	BE
- As much as needed until clear positive or negative reply	2	GR,UK
- 2x by telephone (after letter), but depends on modality of refusal	1	IT
- Interview: max 3 home visits, max 5 phone calls; questionnaire: 1-2x reminder	1	NL
- reluctant: 2x; not reached: 3x	1	PT
Not known	1	SZ
Remarks:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Depending on willingness to respond to an additional short questionnaire (AU) - No limits, tried until the end of the fieldwork period. The minimum number of calls should be 5, at different times of the day and on different days of the week (UK) 		

FIELD WORK:

11. Age limit to conduct a 24-h recall with a child?		
Answers	N	Countries
- 6-7 y	1	SP
- 6 or 8-10 y	1	AU
- 7 y	2	DK,LI
- 7-8 y	1	PL
- 8 y	1	NL
- 9-10 y	1	NO
- 10 y	3	GR,IC,PT
- 10-12 y	2	BE,FI
- 11 y	3	GE,IT,SK
- 12 y	4	CR,CZ,HU,SZ
- 12-14 y	1	IR
- 13-14 y	1	SW
- 15 y	1	FR
Not answered	1	UK
Remarks:		
- 6 when conducted by an educated interviewer, otherwise 8-10 (AU)		
- Supporting information is desirable when children alone are interviewed (e.g. questionnaire on types of fat/milk etc., list of school lunches) (FI)		
- 8 years; with assistance of parents (NL)		
- 13-14 y, but assistance of parents might be needed in some cases (SW)		

12. Way to carry out an interview with smaller children?		
Answers	N	Countries
Interview site:		
- 4-6 y: preschool	1	AU
- 6-12 y: school or at home	1	BE
- < 7 y: child and maternity centres; ≥ 7 y: schools; but usually separate dietary studies, together with parents	1	FI
- at home	2	FR,SZ
- usually at school/daycare center	3	GE,GR,PT
- at school	3	HU,LI,PL
- 10-16 y: at school; 6-9 y: at home	1	IC
- small children within the home and school	1	IR
- 3 y: at home; >3 y: at school/day-care centre	1	IT
- restricted information: at school; more details: at home	1	NL
- 9-12 y: at home; 13+ y: at school	1	NO
- 2-12 y: at home; 13+ y: in school	1	SW
- depends on study type	4	CR,CZ,DK,SP
- < 6 y: preschool facilities/kindergartens; > 6 y: schools	1	SK
Not answered	1	UK
Interview with whom:		
- 4-6 y: school staff + parents	1	AU
- 6-12 y: always with help of parents	1	BE
- parent/school staff/daycare staff	3	CR,CZ,SK
- child and parent/school staff/daycare staff	3	DK,IR,SP
- child and parent	5	FI,FR,GR,NL,SZ
- parent	2	GE,PT
- child only	3	HU,LI,PL
- < 6 y: parent and daycare staff; 6-9 y: parent; 10-16 y: child	1	IC
- <3 y: parents; 3-5 y: parents + school/day-care staff; > 5 y: school/day-care staff (+ possible cross-check by interviewing parents)	1	IT
- 2-12 y: parent; 13+ y: child alone	1	SW
Not specified	2	NO,UK
Remarks:		
- To interview a child at school, permission of the Ministry of Science and Education is necessary (LI)		

13. Feasible to perform interviews on weekend-days and holidays?			
Category	answers	N	Countries
Saturday	a. yes	16	BE,CR,CZ,DK,FI,FR,GR,IC,IR,IT,NL,NO,PT,SK,SZ,UK
	b. no	7	AU,GE,HU,LI,PL,SP,SW
Sunday	a. yes	9	CZ,DK,GR,IC,IR,IT,NO,PT,UK
	b. no	14	AU,BE,CR,FI,FR,GE,HU,LI,NL,PL,SK,SP,SW,SZ
Holidays	a. yes	10	BE,CR,CZ,DK,GR,IR,IT,PT,SW,UK
	b. no	11	AU,FI,FR,GE,HU,IC,LI,NO,SK,SP,SZ
	Yes, but rarely	1	PL
	Not preferred	1	NL
Remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weekend and holidays are usually seen as very private. Additionally nutrition behaviour is completely different. (AU) - Only Saturday morning feasible; Holidays: not between 15th July and 15th August (FR) - Feasible, but not always efficient. Degree of urbanisation may influence response rate during weekends and holidays (GR) - Weekend feasible for interviews at home and perhaps at study site, not at school (IC) - Sundays only in case of unusual circumstances; no interviews in Christmas, new Year and Easter (IR) - Dependent on available funds (higher costs) + probability of refusal or not reached increases (IT) - Recall on these days of children is not recommended (LI) - Holidays higher non response; more difficulties to organise (NL) - Difficult because interviews are usually performed at schools and working places, sometimes investigator's office (PL) - No for children, yes for elderly (SP) - Weekends difficult. Perhaps a telephone interview combined with personal interview on Monday could be a solution. During holidays more difficult to reach families, but during shorter school holidays most parents are at work (SW) - The only constraint is that interviewer pay is higher for weekend and public holiday working (UK) 			

14. Qualification for interviewer?		
Answers	N	Countries
a. dieticians (or nutritionists) (or students)	11	AU,BE,CR,FI,GE,GR,IR,IT,NL,SP,SZ
b. home economics (or students)		
c. other (skilled interviewer in general)	5	CZ,FR,LI,PL,UK
b + c	1	DK
a + c	3	HU,PT,SK
a + b	2	IC,NO
a + b + c	1	SW
Remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Student of nutritional sciences and graduates from nutritional sciences with special education on the interview technique (AU) - Skilled staff of the hygienic services (dieticians) or skilled students (CZ) - Skilled interviewers, managed by dieticians; no students (FR) - For in-depth food intake surveys dieticians; for telephonic interviews skilled interviewers or students (IT) - Interviewers are always trained. Many of them have nutritional education or work in the field of nutrition (PL) - To interview a child at school, permission of the school and regional authority is necessary (SK) - Dependent on study. For 24-hr recall: home economics, dietetics or nutrition preferable (SW) - No formal educational qualifications required for interviewers used in the NDNS (who are recruited and employed by the survey contractor and work on a range of social surveys). Interviewers must pass a clerical test and are employed on the basis of aptitude and skills training and testing. Training is provided on all aspects of interviewing and performance is continuously assessed and training given. Interviewers working on the NDNS attend a 4-day training session covering all aspects of the survey. (UK) 		

15. Best structure for European consumption surveillance?		
Answers	N	Countries
a. repeated monitoring system	17	AU,CR,CZ,FI,FR,GE,GR,HU,IC,IT,LI,NL NO,PL,PT,SK,SP
every year: 2	2	AU,IC
3	2	CZ,SP
5	8	CR,FR,GE,GR,LI,NL,NO,SK
5-10	3	FI,HU,IT
10	2	PL,PT
b. rolling system	4	BE,DK,IR,SZ
Depends on kind of data that is needed:	1	SW
- means for trends → rolling system		
- more detailed data → repeated monitoring system		
Not answered	1	UK
Remarks:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It depends. A rolling system is more systematic approach which needs money as “an overhead” for some institution. A repeated system can be paid as a discrete, repeated activity. (CZ) - Diet does not seem to change that much in 5 years. A rolling system would need quite a reform at the national level. (FI) - Subject to funds and resources being available a rolling system is the desired option. This would allow structures to be put in place in the form of a food consumption surveillance unit. Such a system would allow amendments to be made in the methodology. Also, expertise and constructive planning could be established rather than transient when surveys are repeated periodically. Computer systems and data-entry procedures could be established and in place for the subsequent surveys. (IR) - The ideal situation could be to implement an integrated system of data resources: nationwide food surveys could provide the information base for planning intermediate in-depth studies, like specific population groups, target substances, by using different methodologies (e.g. total diet studies). All gathered information would be used to refine the informative base that necessarily presents a degree of generalisation that could render it not suitable for specific purposes (e.g. categorisation into food groups could hide food products particularly interesting for certain substances or population groups). (IT) - Using harmonized methodology (PT) 		

Annex E-2

EFCOSUM; WORKING GROUP 4

RESULTS OF THE SECOND QUESTIONNAIRE ON OPERATIONALIZATION OF A EUROPEAN FOOD CONSUMPTION SURVEY

Participating countries (abbreviated in the tables below):

(AU= Austria)	GR = Greece	PL = Poland
BE = Belgium	HU = Hungary	PT = Portugal
CR = Croatia	IC = Iceland	SK = Slovak Republic
CZ = Czech Republic	IR = Ireland	SP = Spain
DK = Denmark	IT = Italy	SW = Sweden
FI = Finland	LI = Lithuania	(SZ = Switzerland)
FR = France	NL = Netherlands	UK = United Kingdom
GE = Germany	NO = Norway	

(Note: The questionnaire was not available from Austria and Switzerland)

TARGET POPULATION:

1) Most important criterion on individual level for defining the target population?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 nationality	1	PL
2 chief residence	12	CZ,FI,FR,GE,HU,IC,IR,IT,NL,SK,SP,SW
3 language	1	CR
4 religion		
5 living in country for at least a specified period		
6 other; specification:		
- education and/or occupation, age, gender	1	LI
- private household	1	PT
- specific age range and residence at private adress	1	UK
7 combinations of the above; specification:		
- nationality + language	3	BE,DK,NO
- language + living in country for at least ...	1	GR

2) Different distinct target populations that should be sampled independently?		
Answers	n	Countries
1 yes	6	FI,FR,GE,GR,IT,NO
2 no	14	BE,CR,CZ,DK,HU,IC,IR,LI,NL,PL,PT,SK,SP,UK
No answer	1	SW
If yes, specification:		
- region (= area), 10 year age group, sex	1	FI
- perhaps children in next national individual survey (2003)	1	FR
- foreigners/emigrants	1	GE
- free-living and institutionalised persons	1	IT
- speaking national language or not (NO)	1	NO

No specification given	1	GR
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3) Subgroups in the population not belonging to the target population?		
Answers	n	Countries
1 yes	8	CZ,DK,FI,FR,GE,LI,SP,UK
2 no	12	BE,CR,GR,HU,IC,IT,NO,NL,PL,PT,SK,SW
No answer	1	IR
If yes, specification:		
- Gipsydom	1	CZ
- immigrants	1	DK
- homeless, addicted	1	GE
- children (separate studies)	1	FI
- hospitals	2	FR,LI
- nursing homes	2	FR,LI
- institutions for elderly	2	FR,LI
- prisons	2	FR,LI
- tourists	1	SP
- illegals	1	SP
- pregnant and lactating women	1	UK

4) Exclusion criteria?		
Answers	n	Countries
1 institutionalised persons:	16	BE,CR,CZ,DK,FR,GR,HU,IC,IR,NL,NO,PL,PT,SW,UK
a hospitals	15	CR,CZ,DK,FR,GE,GR,HU,IC,IR,NL,NO,PL,PT,SW,UK
b nursing homes	14	CR,CZ,DK,FR,GE,GR,HU,IR,NL,NO,PL,PT,SW,UK
c institutions for elderly	14	CR,CZ,DK,FR,GE,GR,HU,IR,NL,NO,PL,PT,SW,UK
d prisons	14	CR,CZ,DK,FR,GE,GR,HU,IR,NL,NO,PL,PT,SW,UK
e other institutions; specification:		
- Army	4	HU,NO,NL,PT
- Therapeutic communes / narcotics	1	CR
- All types of closed catering	1	CZ
- Residences for students	1	PT
- Boarding schools, children's homes etc.	1	UK
Type of institution not specified	1	BE
2 specific diseases; specification:		
3 specific handicaps; specification:		
4 not speaking common language(s) of country	7	BE,CR,DK,FI,GR,NL,PT
5 other; specification:		
- pregnant and lactating women	1	LI
- refugees recently arrived	1	SW
- living in country < 1 year	1	PT
6 no exclusion criteria	2	IT,SK
No answer	1	SP
Remarks:		
- Conducting a survey on other languages than Finnish and Swedish may be problematic (about 1% of the population) (FI)		
- France: Same exclusion criteria as mentioned in question 3 (FR)		
- Specific diseases, physical disabilities, language difficulties not specifically excluded, but they may be effectively excluded because they are not able to participate (UK)		

SAMPLING FRAME:

5A) Type of sampling frame preferred?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 population register	12	BE,DK,FI,GE,HU,IC,IT,LI,NL,NO,PL,SW
2 census	2	FR,GR
3 electoral list	2	CZ,IR
4 list of households		
5 market research panel		
6 other; specification:	1	UK
- postcode address file – list of addresses	1	UK
Two or more types indicated:		
- census + list of households	2	CR,SP
- Master sample (= representative of private households), got from last census	1	PT
Remarks:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Census is underway this year; results are expected 2001/2002 (CR) - 2nd answer: list of households/phone list; 3rd answer: market research panel (FR) - Although we have good experience with a market research panel for our national food consumption surveys, for sampling on individual level in stead of household level the panel might be too small. (NL) - <u>Census for Household Budget survey</u>; for individual level: population register, list of households or market research panel (SK) 		

5B) Access to the following sampling frames?			
Category	Answers	N	Countries
a. population register	1 yes	12	BE,DK,FI,GE,HU,IC,IT,LI,NL,NO,PL,SW
	2 no	3	CR,CZ,UK
	no answer	6	FR,GR,IR,PT,SK,SP
b. census	1 yes	6	BE,CR,FR,GE,SP,SW
	2 no	7	CZ,HU,IR,IT,NL,PL,UK
	no answer	7	DK,FI,GR,IC,LI,NO,PT
c. electoral list	1 yes	7	BE,CR,CZ,IR,IT,SW,UK
	2 no	4	GE,NL,PL,SP
	no answer	10	DK,FI,FR,GR,HU,IC,LI,NO,PT,SK
d. list of households	1 yes	3	CR,GE,SP
	2 no	7	BE,CZ,IT,NL,PL,SW,UK
	yes but not worthwhile	1	FI
	no answer	10	DK,FR,GR,HU,IC,IR,LI,NO,PT,SK
e. market research panel	1 yes	8	CR,CZ,FR,IR,IT,NL,SW,UK
	2 no	3	BE,GE,PL
	yes but not worthwhile	1	FI
	no answer	9	DK,GR,HU,IC,LI,NO,PT,SK,SP
f. other; specification: - Master sample (= representative of private households), got from last census - postcode address file	1 yes	1	PT
	1 yes	1	UK
Remarks:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No definite answer can be given. New census will take place March 18, 2001 (GR) - Master sample: National Institute of Statistics (NIS) selects the sample, is involved in data collection and provides an anonymous database. Negotiations with NIS will be necessary (PT) - Census: it is anonymous (HU) - Access to <u>Census for Household Budget Surveys</u> (SK) - Census: access under special permission (SP) 			

5C) Relation of accessible sampling frame to the target population?			
Category	Answers	N	Countries
a. population register	1 complete	11	BE,FI,GE,HU,IC,IT,LI,NL, NO,PL,SW
	2 incomplete, specification:		
	3 extra elements; specification: - institutionalised people and other language (see 4 exclusion)	1 1	DK DK
	4 not applicable (not accessible) not answered but not indicated as not accessible	3 6	CR,CZ,UK FR,GR,IR,PT,SK,SP
b. census	1 complete	3	BE,CR,GR
	2 incomplete, specification: - emmigrants - refugees	2 1 1	SP,SW SP SW
	3 extra elements; specification: - institutionalised people	1 1	FR FR
	4 not applicable (not accessible) not answered but not indicated as not accessible	6 8	CZ,HU,IT,NL,PL,UK DK,FI,GE,IC,IR,LI,NO,PT
c. electoral list	1 complete	1	BE
	2 incomplete, specification: age groups < 18 years not specified	6 5 1	CR,CZ,HU,IT,IR,UK CR,CZ,HU,IT,IR UK
	3 extra elements; specification: - citizens living abroad	1 1	SW SW
	4 not applicable (not accessible) not answered but not indicated as not accessible	4 9	GE,NL,PL,SP DK,FI,FR,GR,IC,LI,NO,PT, SK
d. list of households	1 complete	2	CR,SP
	2 incomplete, specification:		
	3 extra elements; specification: 4 not applicable (not accessible) not answered but not indicated as not accessible	7 12	BE,CZ,IT,NL,PL,SW,UK DK,FI,FR,GE,GR,HU,IC,IR LI,NO,PT,SK
e. market research panel	1 complete	3	CR,FR,NL
	2 incomplete, specification: - no specification mentioned	1 1	SW SW
	3 extra elements; specification:		
	4 not applicable (not accessible) not answered but not indicated as not accessible	3 14	BE,GE,PL CZ,DK,FI,GR,HU,IC,IR,IT, LI,NO,PT,SK,SP,UK
f. other, please specify: -Master sample (see 5A) - postcode address file	2 incomplete, specification: - institutionalised people	1 1	PT PT
	3 extra elements; specification: - addresses which are not private households (small businesses)	1 1	UK UK
Remarks:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electoral list: it's a voluntary register (individuals sign on voluntarily) (IR) - Market research companies are not regularly involved in these studies. It depends on the aim of the study and available budget. Therefore, there are not fixed characteristics to be indicated. (IT) - <u>Census for Household Budget Surveys</u> : complete (SK) 			

6) Supervising institute for preferred sampling frame?				
Category	N (sampling frame)	Answer	N	Countries
a. population register	12	- National Institute of Statistics - The Danish Ministry of the Interior's Central Office of Civil Registration (the CPR-Office) - Population Register Centre - "Landeseinwohnermeldeämter" = Federal state population registers (no central institution) - National Population Register Office (NPRO) - Icelandic National Registry - Municipality councillorship - Ministry of internal affairs; National statistical department - Municipalities - Directorate of Taxes, Statistics Norway - Ministry of Domestic Affairs and Administration - Taxation authorities	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	BE DK FI GE HU IC IT LI NL NO PL SW
b. census	4	- State Bureau of Statistics - National Institute of Statistics (INSEE) - National Statistical Office - National Institute of Statistics	1 1 1 1	CR FR GR SP
c. electoral list	2	- The Czech Statistical Office - Department of the Environment	1 1	CZ IR
d. list of households	2	- State Bureau of Statistics - National Institute of Statistics	1 1	CR SP
e. market research panel				
f. other; specification:	2	- Master sample - postcode address file	1 1	PT UK
Remarks:				
- Census for the <u>Household Budget Surveys</u> : The statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (SK) - Croatia and Spain indicated census + list of households as sampling frame (see 5A). Answer to this question included with both sampling frames. (CR,SP)				

7a) Inclusion/exclusion criteria for preferred sampling frame?				
Category	N (sampling frame)	Answer	N	Countries
a. population register Inclusion:	12	- all citizens/residence (i.e. permanent address)	9	BE,DK,FI,HU,IC,NL, NO,PL,SW
		- persons locally born + persons requesting from other municipalities + foreign people aged over 18 provided with a valid residence permit	1	IT
Exclusion:		- Chief residence + able to understand German language + non- institutionalised	1	GE
		- - Criteria unknown	1	LI
b. census Inclusion:	4	- permanent residence for at least 1 year	1	CR
Exclusion:		- illegal migrations	1	SP
		- tourists	1	SP
No answer			1	FR,GR
c. electoral list Inclusion: Exclusion:	2	- ≥ 18 years	2	CZ,IR
d. list of households Inclusion:	2	- permanent residence for at least 1 year	1	CR
Exclusion:		- illegal migrations	1	SP
		- tourists	1	SP
e. market research panel Inclusion: Exclusion:				
f. other; specification: -Master sample Inclusion: Exclusion:	2	- private households	1	PT
- postcode address file		No answer	1	UK
Remarks:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Finnish municipality of residence is registered for a foreigner who has moved to Finland if he intends to stay permanently and if he also has a residence permit for at least one year. Citizens of the Nordic countries do not need residence permits. (FI) - Cannot be answered since the recent census is still in progress (GR) - Census for <u>Household Budget Surveys</u>: Criteria for purpose quota sample: social group of household head; net money income; number of children in economical household; number of members in pensioner's households; region (SK) - Croatia and Spain indicated census + list of households as sampling frame (see 5A). Answer to this question is included for both sampling frames (CR,SP) 				

7b) The frequency of update of the preferred sampling frame?				
Category	N (sampling frame)	Answer	N	Countries
a. population register	12	1 continuously (at least weekly) 2 discontinuously; interval? Unknown/not answered	9 3	BE,DK,FI,GE,HU,IT, NL,NO,SW IC,LI,PL
b. census	4	1 continuously (at least weekly) 2 discontinuously; interval? - 10 year No answer	2 1 1 1	FR,SP CR CR GR
c. electoral list	2	1 continuously (at least weekly) 2 discontinuously; interval?: - 1 year - 2 year	2 1 1	CZ,IR IR CZ
d. list of households	2	1 continuously (at least weekly) 2 discontinuously; interval? - 1 year	1 1 1	SP CR CR
e. market research panel		1 continuously (at least weekly) 2 discontinuously; interval?		
f. other; specification: -Master sample - postcode address file	2 1 1	1 continuously (at least weekly) 2 discontinuously; interval? - not on regular basis No answer	1 1 1	PT UK
Remarks:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Croatia indicated both census + list of households as sampling frame. Separate answers to this question are included for both sampling frames. (CR) - Population register: on-line from the local register offices (FI) - Census: until 1999 every 7 years; it will be continuously in the next years (FR) - Cannot be answered since the recent census is still in progress (GR) - Population register: continuously "at least theoretically" (IT) - <u>Census for Household Budget Surveys</u>: discontinuously: yearly (SK) - Spain indicated both census + list of households as sampling frame. Answer to this question is included for both sampling frames. (SP) 				

7c) Other relevant comments on the sampling frame?				
Category	N (sampling frame)	Answer	N	Countries
a. population register	12	- The CPR is the most up-to-date and comprehensive register in DK. It is the national, official register of persons living in DK.	1	DK
b. census				
c. electoral list				
d. list of households				
e. market research panel				
f. other; specification:				

8) Routine procedures of quality control in the preferred sampling frame?				
Category	N (sampling frame)	Answer	N	Countries
a. population register	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - see http://www.cpr.dk/welcome.htm - work in NPRO is strictly regulated by law and other rules - Norway is a relatively small and fairly stable community and public usually loyal to authorities + well-organised civil registration system with possibilities to check the information against other sources (medical records, stock data etc). Therefore quality is considered very satisfactory (Technical details may be provided on request) - Comparing stratification groups with actual data from German Central Statistic Office Unknown/not answered	1 1 1 1 8	DK HU NO GE BE,FI,IC,IT, LI,NL,PL, SW
b. census	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supervision in the field (data collection, questionnaire) + logical/mathematical control + handling of "outliers" + non-response (unit and item) + standard error - check answers by interviewers + regional officers at regional and national level + comparisons with other files (electricity, schools) Unknown/not answered	1 1 2	CR FR GR,SP
c. electoral list	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No other than the data on the electoral list being revised annually Unknown/not answered	1 1	IR CZ
d. list of households	1	Unknown/not answered	1	SP
e. market research panel				
f. other; specification:	2			
-Master sample	1	To be answered later on	1	PT
- postcode address file	1	Not answered	1	UK
Remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Croatia indicated census + list of households as sampling frame. Answer to this question included with census only. (CR) - The accuracy and up-to-date level of personal information as well as information on addresses is about 98% (FI) - Cannot be answered since the recent census is still in progress (GR) - Specific quality control procedures unknown, but because you need a proof of being registered in a municipality for all kinds of official things (social or study allowances etc.) it is probably complete and correct. Only illegals will be missing. (NL) - Spain indicated census + list of households as sampling frame. "Unknown" included at both sampling frames (SP) - Not answered by Slovak Republik (but sampling frame for household budget survey) (SK) 				

9) Single- or multistage sampling?		
Answers	n	Countries
1 single-stage	5	DK,FI,HU,LI,SW
2 multistage	15	BE,CR,CZ,FR,GE,GR,IT,IR,NL,NO,PL,PT,SK,SP,UK
Depends on data gathering: single-stage for by telephone; multistage for by personal interview	1	IC
If multistage, consecutive steps?		
- 1. Province; 2. Village/town; 3. Individual	1	BE
- 1. Territorial units; 2. Households; 3. Individuals	1	CR
- 1. Regions; 2. county/places; 3. Persons	1	CZ
- 1. Census, random → district; 2. Census random selection → household; 3. Composition of household, Kish method → individuals	1	FR
- 1. Define communities as urban, fishing village and rural → communities; 2. random sample each type of community → categories of communities; 3. Random sample of individuals → individuals	1	IC
- 1. Geographical distribution (Federal state – region – community size – electoral district) → electoral district; 2. Age and sex stratification → persons	1	GE
- 1. Selection of cluster → clusters of district electoral divisions (further steps not defined)	1	IR
- 1. List of all municipalities → specific municipalities; 2. Age/gender categories → individuals according to age and gender	1	NL
- 1. Main geographical area → regions; 2. Demographical size → municipalities; 3. Municipality's areas → households/ individuals	1	IT
- 1. Selection of PSUs → municipalities; 2. Selection of sample → individuals	1	NO
- 1. Area survey units; 2. Individuals	1	PL
- 1. Census section as the country division; 2. Individuals	1	SP
- 1. Postcode areas; 2. Addresses; 3. Households; 4. Individuals	1	UK
Steps not specified	3	GR,PT,SK
Remarks:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The subsample for the Dietary Survey has been 40% of the sample for Health Monitoring purposes – it is however included in the same sampling stage (FI) - The sample will be chosen by the NPRO from the sampling frame. The sample should be statistically representative to the whole population and the inhabitants of administrative units (regions, towns, villages) by gender, age, and domicile. (HU) - For postal survey or telephone surveys single stage; for visits in respondent homes or local research centres multistage (see above) (NO) 		

INELIGIBILITY, RECRUITMENT AND NON RESPONSE:

10) Definition ineligible: individuals who died or moved out of the region under study in the period between the drawing of the sample and the actual screening. Agree?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 yes	17	BE,CR,CZ,DK,FI,FR,GE,HU,IR,IT,LI,NL NO,PL,PT,SK,SW
2 no	3	GR,IC,SP
Depends on individuals or addresses as a sample	1	UK
If no, alternative definition:		
- "Lost" and coding the reason	1	GR
- excluded	1	IC
- inappropriate	1	SP
Remarks:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agree, except that also people who moved in our sample size are included (DK) - Sample of individuals: If a named individual has moved then efforts are made to trace them; if they are untraceable then they are coded as non-contacts. Sampled individuals who are dead are ineligible. Sample of addresses (like the NDNS): the situation doesn't arise – if the address is empty it is ineligible. Surveys are based on random probability sample design and so substitutions are never made for sampled individuals, households or addresses. (UK) 		

11) What should be done with the ineligible subjects (as defined in 10)?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 substitute with newly drawn subjects from the original sampling frame	9	BE,CZ,FR,GE,HU,IC,IR,PL,SK
2 label as "ineligible" and not replace them	8	DK,CR,FI,LI,NL,NO,SP,SW
3 other; specification:	3	
- prepare a substitutions list/oversampling	2	IT,PT
- substitute, using matching criteria	1	GR
See remarks question 10	1	UK

12) Definition of subjects who can not be contacted?		
Answers	n	Countries
1 after sending (<i>number of</i>) letters number: 2	1	HU
2 after (<i>number of</i>) telephone calls number: 4-5	2	HU
	1	NL
	1	GR
	1	NL
3 after (<i>number of</i>) home visits number: 4	3	CZ,IR,LI
	1	IR
several	1	LI
number not mentioned	1	CZ
4 other; specification: subjects not reached by the end of the fieldwork period, including those where it wasn't possible to determine whether they were eligible	1	UK
	1	UK
5 combinations of the above; specification:		
- 2 letters + telephone call	1	SW
- 1 letter + 3 telephone calls	1	CR
- 1 letter + 4 telephone calls	1	IC
- 1 letter + 5 telephone calls	1	IT
- 6 telephone calls + 3 home visits	3	DK,FR,SK
- 3 letters + 4 phone calls + 3 home visits	1	NO
- 2 letters + 3 phone calls + 1 home visit	1	SP
- 2 letters + 2 home visits	1	PL
- 1 letter + 3 home visits	1	PT
- 1 letter + 1 phone call + 1 letter	1	FI
- 3 letters, phone calls, home visit	1	GE
- 3 letters + 2 phone calls	1	BE
Remarks:		
- Data Inspectorate permits no more than 3 letters; number of phone calls and home visits are suggested numbers, not regarding cost assessments (NO)		
- + information from neighbours about subject being away for a long time (PT)		

13) Definition of denominator of the participation rate?		
Answers	n	Countries
1 A : all subjects in the original sample	3	GR,HU,NL
2 B : all subjects in the original sample minus "ineligibles"	13	CR,CZ,DK,FI,FR,GE,IC,NO,PL,PT,SK, SW,UK
3 C : all subjects in the original sample minus "ineligibles" minus subjects "not able to contact for other reasons"	5	BE,IR,IT,LI,SP
Remarks:		
- In some studies also the definition C has been included in the reporting in addition to the definition B (FI)		
- Definition A + specify non-response: % of ineligible + % of not able to contact + % of refusals (NL)		

14) Recruitment procedures?		
Answers	n	Countries
- By letter only	1	HU
- Letter + home visit	4	FR,IR,PT,SP
- Involving mass media	1	LI
- Letter or phone call	1	SK
- Letter + phone call	6	BE,CR,DK,IC,NL,NO
- Letter + phone call + visit (repeated during the survey period, e.g. 3x per week)	1	IT
- Letter + phone call + visit or personal contact at centre	1	SW
- Letter (+ phone call) + home visit	1	CZ
- Letter including consent form and suggested date for the visit	1	PL
- Letter; if no response a phone call + another letter	1	FI
- Combinations of letter, phone call, visit	1	GR
- Letter to household followed by home visit; random selection of individual by interviewer on doorstep	1	UK
- Letter (+ 2 reminding letters) + personal contact by telephone or home visit	1	GE
Remarks:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confirmation of participation during 1 to 1 meeting (IR) - 1. Letter with information about the study + possibility to refuse to be contacted further (by telephone number or reply card); 2. Telephone call for further explanation and ask for participation (if no telephone number is available by home visit) (NL) - Letter is mandatory; telephone call is preferred due to cost considerations (NO) - No representative national nutritional survey conducted so far (SK) 		

15a) Legal or ethical regulations with regard to number of times you can contact individuals?		
Answers	n	Countries
1 yes	2	IC,NO
2 no	18	BE,CR,CZ,DK,FI,FR,GE,HU,IR,IT,LI,NL PL,PT,SK,SP,SW,UK
No answer	1	GR
If yes, specification:		
- Ethical committee must give permission for procedure	1	IC
- Surveys are voluntary, refusals may guard against reminders	1	NO
Remarks:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Greek Statistical Office can provide us with the information (GR) - No general regulations. But ethics committees may impose limits/conditions for particular surveys (UK) 		

15b) Legal or ethical regulations with regard to the way you contact individuals?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 yes	6	GE,IC,NL,NO,PL,SW
2 no	14	BE,CR,CZ,DK,FI,FR,HU,IR,IT,LI,PT,SK,SP,UK
No answer	1	GR
If yes, specification:		
- Ethical committee must give permission for procedure	1	IC
- The information about the study must be given on paper; the subject must be given the opportunity to refuse to be further contacted after the first letter; you may not put pressure on the subject to participate; they must be given enough time to decide whether they want to participate	1	NL
- Personal if possible	1	NO
- Home visit following a reply of the participant for the letter sent before	1	PL
- The study design generally has to be approved by an ethical committee. The respondent must be informed in a proper way, i.e. on options to decline etc.	1	SW
No specification given	1	GE
Remarks:		
- The Greek Statistical Office can provide us with the information (GR)		
- No general regulations. But ethics committees may impose limits/conditions for particular surveys (UK)		

15c) Legal or ethical regulations with regard to the type of feedback to participants?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 yes	8	FI,HU,IC,IT,NO,PL,SW,UK
2 no	12	BE,CR,CZ,DK,FR,GE,IR,LI,NL,PT,SK,SP
No answer	1	GR
If yes, specification:		
- Ethical committee must give permission for procedure	1	IC
- In case health problems would be found during the survey, the subject would be asked to contact the health care professionals for a further health check.	1	FI
- Through local practitioner if any fact relating to health (ethical obligation)	1	HU
- Only upon stated consent	1	NO
- No money, no gifts	1	IT
- Possibility of the contact with the principal regional investigator (name/address/phone)	1	PL
- There are certain upper limits for the value of gifts/lottery prizes in case of a governmental agency, university institution etc. acting as the principal investigator.	1	SW
- Feedback is subject to a code of confidentiality. It can only be given to the respondent, unless consent is specially given for feedback to be given to a third party (e.g. blood pressure results to a subject's GP)	1	UK
Remarks:		
- The Greek Statistical Office can provide us with the information (GR)		
- You have to do what you promised at the start; participants must be given the opportunity to refuse to get results from for instance blood values. (NL)		

15d) Legal or ethical regulations with regard to type of information in the informed consent?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 yes	15	BE,CZ,DK,FI,GE,HU,IC,IT,NL,NO,PL,SK,SP,SW,UK
2 no	4	CR,IR,LI,PT
No answer	2	FR,GR
If yes, specification:		
- Identification data for person	1	CZ
- Guarantee anonymity/confidentially	5	BE,DK,GE,NL,PL
- Aim of the study	4	GE,HU,IT,PL
- Letter with information about aim, nature, methods and duration of study, burden to subject and possible risks. Declaration that subject is informed.	3	FI,NL,SK
- Participation voluntarily/withdrawal possible	4	FI,NL,PL,UK
- Data only used for purpose of the study	1	PL
- Possibility that data could be used in different statistical studies (if applicable)	1	IT
- Ask for permission to save blood for other measurements	1	NL
- Period for which individual data is kept identifiable	1	NO
- All registers and variables that are merged to the individual records	1	NO
- Rights of the participant	1	FI
- Give enough time to participant to understand and give informed consent	1	FI,NL
- Political, religion	1	SP
- See also 15b	1	SW
- Ethical committee must give permission for procedure	2	IC,SK
Remarks:		
- The Greek Statistical Office can provide us with the information (GR)		
- According to deontological agreement (281/99) (IT)		
- Consent form includes name of study and responsible investigator. It must be dated and signed by both participant and investigator. (NL)		

15e) Legal or ethical regulations with regard to other recruitment aspects?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 yes	8	CR,FI,FR,PL,PT,SK,SW,UK
2 no (or not answered)	13	BE,CZ,DK,GE,GR,NO,HU,IC,IR,IT,LI,NL,SP
If yes, specification:		
- Children < 18: parents consent needed	2	CR,SK
- Gifts/payment for participants	2	FI,PL
- No specification given	2	PT,SW
See remarks	2	FR,UK
Remarks:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You have to send a presentation of the survey to a commission (CNIL) and they can ask you to change the protocol on a case by case basis (FR) - The Greek Statistical Office can provide us with the information (GR) - <u>Household Budget Surveys</u>: internal instructions of the Statistical Office (SK) - Information gathered on subjects is covered by the Data Protection Act. Individuals have access to information they provided or is held about them as an individual (UK) 		

16) Participation rates in different age and sex strata?		
Answers	N	Countries
- overall 36%; lower in higher age classes	1	BE
- stable panel of households 100%; other studies 40-60%	1	CZ
- 65% in first Croatian health survey	1	CR
- 1997 Dietary Survey of Finnish adults: men 60-78%, women 72-79% (see annex 1 for detailed table)	1	FI
- Lower participation among elderly > 75 years	1	FR
- Men 56-71%, women 50-69% (see annex 1 for details)	1	GE
- For household budget surveys only data on total participation rate	1	GR
- men 62%, women 65% in recent IUNA survey (North-South Food Cons Survey)	1	IR
- INN-CA Study 1994-96: 47% of households. Highest non response in the northern-eastern geographical area.	1	IT
- men 53%, women 55%; age groups 40-60% in Norwegian survey 1997 (see annex 1 for detailed table)	1	NO
- men 62-74%, women 66-74% + differences in age groups in third Dutch National Food Consumption Survey 1997/98 (see detailed table in annex 1)	1	NL
- Household budget survey 1999: 11-40% (see annex 1 for details)	1	PL
- About 80%	1	PT
- Household budget survey: 58% (SP)	1	SP
- men 57% (52-68%), women 60% (52-65%) in Swedish national dietary survey 1997/98 (see annex 1 for detailed table)	1	SW
- Dietary surveys of individuals with dietary records: 11/2 – 41/2 years 80%, 4-18 years 64%, ≥ 65 years 59%	1	UK
- 30-50% in individual nutritional surveys; better response rates in females and higher socio-economic classes.	1	SK
- Data available but not provided (yet)	3	DK
No data		HU,IC,LI
Remarks:		
- Hungary provided data with only absolute numbers (HU)		
- Only comparison between age distribution in national registry and in participants (IC)		

FIELD WORK:

17A) Feasible to do 24-hour recall interviews by telephone?		
Answers	n	Countries
1 yes	14	BE,CR,CZ,DK,FR,GE,IC,IR,IT,NO,NL,SK,SP,SW
2 no	5	FI,GR,HU,LI,PL
Do not know	2	PT,UK
Remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- In principle feasible, but we do not feel that a 24 hour recall is sufficient to cover our needs in a nationwide survey, and the participation rate will drop (DK)- Finnish public not happy about telephone interviews; no hard data (FI)- Feasible, but not preferred (GE)- Low coverage of telephones and disproportion between urban and rural areas (PL)- Possibly – untested. Repeat interviews with some face to face and some by phone may be feasible (UK)		

17B) Percentage coverage for fixed telephones among households?		
Answers	n	Countries
- 22% (data 1999 % of <u>inhabitants</u>)	1	PL
- 31% (data 1999 % of <u>inhabitants</u>)	1	LI
- 70%	1	CZ
- 76% (% of dwellings; 36% of inhabitants)	1	HU
- 77%	1	FI
- 75-80% (1994/95)	1	PT
- 85%	1	IR
- 90%	1	CR
- 94%	1	GE
- 95%	1	NO
- > 95%	2	BE,IC
- 96%	1	FR
- 98%	2	NL,SW
- about 100%	2	IT,SP
No data or not answered	4	DK,GR,SK,UK
Different across social classes?		
- Yes, difference (see specification)	1	NL
- No difference	2	FR,IR
- No data, but (probably) different	4	LI,PL,PT,SP
- No data, but probably not (much) different	3	DK,FI,NO
- No data or not answered	11	BE,CR,CZ,GE,GR,HU,IC,IT,SK,SW,UK
Specification difference:		
- with decreasing SES-level in 5 categories: 100%, 99%, 98%, 96%, 97%. However differences in secret numbers higher: respectively: 8%, 12%, 14%, 19%, 19%. (NL)		
Remarks:		
- Age differences: over 70% of young people (students and small households age < 30) only have mobile phones. Fixed phones are decreasing and mobile phones are increasing. (FI)		
- Declining % because of mobiles (FR)		
- Coverage equal in East and West Germany (GE)		
- Regional differences in Hungary: minimum 64% Southern Great Plan, maximum 88% Central Hungary incl. Budapest (HU)		
- Lowest coverage in age cohort 20-29 (NO)		
- Large differences between urban and rurals (large rural population: 38% of total) (PL)		
- Slovak Republic: fixed phones in 1998 45% but now much higher; new data will be available end of May 2001, also on differences across social classes (SK)		
- Almost 100% including fixed, mobile and neighbours (SP)		

17C) Percentage coverage for mobile telephones among individuals?		
Answers	N	Countries
- 9% (data 1999)	1	LI
- 10% (data 1999)	1	PL
- 20%	1	CZ
- 22% (households)	1	FR
- 30%	1	HU
- 35% (households)	1	IT
- 50%	2	CR,GE
- 56%	1	NL
- 73%	1	NO
- 76%	1	IC
- 80%	1	FI
No data or not answered	9	BE,DK,GR,IR,PT,SK,SP,SW,UK
Different across social classes?		
- Yes + specification:	3	FR,GE,IT
- 1998: highest among graduated, males, employed, 25-44 years old	1	IT
- 16% among household head manual worker, 35% among household head executive manager	1	FR
- higher among: singles, male, 20-30 y, high educated, lower salary	1	GE
- No difference	4	DK,IC,LI,SK
- No data, but probably different	7	CR,HU,IR,NO,PL,SP,SW
- No data, but probably not (much) different	1	FI
- No data or not answered	6	BE,CZ,GR,NL,PT,UK
Different across regions?		
- Yes + specification:	1	IT
- 1998: centre 42%, north 36%, south 31%	1	IT
- No difference	2	IC,FI
- No data, but probably different		
- No data, but probably not different	2	DK,LI
- No data or not answered	16	BE,CR,CZ,FR,GE,GR,HU,IR,NL,NO,PL,PT,SK,SP,SW,UK
Remarks:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It differs considerably between age groups (DK) - Age differences: 90% of population 15-40 years of age has mobile phones; lower among elderly (FI) - 56% business excluded; 62% business included (NL) - 73% of population ≥ 10 years. Best coverage among teenagers, decreasing by age (NO) - Data of 1999; rapid grow in recent years. Different according to occupation and income level. Highest users among businessmen with high incomes (PL) - Probably high coverage of mobiles. Data available May 2001 (PT) 		

17D) Accessibility of telephone numbers?			
Category	Answers	N	Countries
a. fixed phones	- 75%	1	GE
	- 80%	1	NO
	- 81%	1	FR
	- 84%	1	NL
	- 80-90%	1	BE
	- 90%	1	SW
	- 99%	1	CR
- (almost) 100% - numbers registered, but % secret numbers unknown	- (almost) 100%	1	HU
	- numbers registered, but % secret numbers unknown	2	IR,SK
	- numbers registered; nothing mentioned about secret numbers	3	CZ,IT,PT
	- numbers registered; nothing mentioned about secret numbers	8	DK,FI,GR,IC,LI,PL,SP,UK
	No data or not answered		
b. mobile phones	- not accessible	2	CZ,NO
	- 9%	1	GE
	- partly accessible	2	NL,PT
	- 70%	1	CR
	- no secret numbers (<i>but registered?</i>)	1	HU
	- numbers registered, but % secret numbers unknown	2	IR,SK
	- in preparation (July 2001)	1	IT
	- in preparation (July 2001)	10	BE,DK,GR,IC,FI,LI,PL,SP,SW,UK
No data or not answered			
Remarks:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fixed phones: 15% secret numbers (and 96% fixed phones) (FR) - 2000: 4,1 % have exclusively mobile; 97,1 % has either fixed or mobile telephone; Secret numbers can be accessed with complex procedure of random digit dialing. (GE) - Fixed phones: 14% secret numbers; difference in SES: 8%, 12%, 14%, 19%, 19% with decreasing SES; mobile phones low accessibility (NL) - Accessible data bases. Automatic search identifies telephone numbers for approximately 80% of a random sample of adults (NO) 			

18) Most feasible location for 24-hour recall by personal interview?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 home visits at the participants home	13	BE,CR,CZ,DK,FR,IR,IT,LI,NL,PL,PT,SK,UK
2 visit of the participant to local research centres	6	FI,GE,HU,IC,NO,SW
3 travelling research centre (research caravans)		
4 other; specification:		
- both 1 and 3	1	SP
- both 1 and 2	1	GR
Remarks:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consulting room of local practitioner (HU) - In general local research centres, but for some persons visit at home (SW) 		

19A) Feasible to include 24-hour urine collection?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 yes	10	BE,CR,GE,GR,IR,IT,NL,NO,SP,UK
2 no	4	FR,HU,PT,SK
Only in a subsample	6	CZ,DK,FI,IC,PL,SW
Unknown	1	LI
If no, specification:		
- No infrastructure for sample collection and transport	1	HU
- Hard to get collaboration for that	1	PT
Remarks:		
- Only in a subsample because too costly and would affect participation (IC)		
- Logistics too cumbersome (for total population) (DK)		
- Too complicated for the subject; a pilot study is in course (FR)		
- In a sub-sample of the population, only, with access to regional centres (SW)		
- Currently collected in NDNS of adults 19-64 years. Unlikely to be feasible in children. (UK)		

19B) Feasible to include blood sampling?		
Answers	n	Countries
1 yes	15	BE,CR,DK,FI,FR,GE,GR,HU,IR,IT,NL,NO,PT,SP,UK
2 no	1	SK
Only in a subsample	4	CZ,IC,PL,SW
Unknown	1	LI
If no, specification:		
Remarks:		
- yes, but quite difficult (CR)		
- Only in a subsample because too costly and would affect participation (IC)		
- In a sub-sample of the population, only, with access to regional centres (SW)		

19C) Reduction of participation rates by 24-hour urine collection and blood sampling?			
Category	Answers	N	Countries
a. 24-hour urine collection	1 yes	18	BE,CZ,DK,FI,FR,GE,GR,IC,IR,IT,LI,NL,NO,PL,PT,SK,SP,SW
	2 no	2	CR,UK
	(not feasible)	1	HU
If yes, specification:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More inconvenience to participant (FI) - No data, but 24 hr urine probably unacceptable to many (IC) - Difficult to collect (NO) - In view of working/school hours and time for other activities (PL) - Children and active populations (SP) 			
b. blood sampling	1 yes	15	BE,CR,CZ,DK,FR,GR,IR,IT,LI,NL,PL,PT,SK,SP,SW
	2 no	6	FI,GE,HU,IC,NO,UK
If yes, specification:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If blood sampling is obligatory some people are not willing; only blood drop is easier (CR) - Involvement of Health Authorities to assure safety and appropriate information campaign would be needed (PT) - Children and active populations (SP) 			
Remarks:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a big resistance in our population after census now (CZ) - No reduction of participation rates as long as participants can take part in some components but not others if they wish (UK) 			

19D) Preferred approach for inclusion of 24-hour urine collection and blood sampling?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 Inform on all aspects and agreement to participate includes all aspects together.	12	BE,CR,DK,FI,GE,IC,IR,NL,SK,SP,SW,UK
2 Inform on all aspects, but agreement to participate can be given to the different aspects separately.		
3 Biomarkers as a second phase of the study; information and ask for participation after the food consumption part.	9	CZ,FR,GR,HU,IT,LI,NO,PL,PT
4 Other, please specify:		
Remarks:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subjects must be informed at the start, but permission to participate can be asked after the food consumption part (also separate informed consent form) (NL) 		

19E) Regulations about who is allowed to take blood samples? (lowest qualification mentioned)		
Answers	n	Countries
1 doctor/physician	2	GR,SK
2 qualified nurse, only under supervision of a physician	3	CR,FR,GE
3 qualified nurse	7	CZ,HU,IT,LI,PL,SP,SW
4 trained field worker, only under supervision of a physician	2	BE,DK
5 trained field worker	3	IR,NL,PT
6 other; specification:		
- qualified laboratory technician	2	IC,NO
- anyone with phlebotomy training	1	UK
- no specific regulations (see remarks)	1	FI
Remarks:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If only blood drop: qualified nurse without supervision (CR) - No official regulations; study must be carried out under supervision of a physician and worker needs to be trained under his supervision. Responsible investigator is responsible to ethical committee. Usually qualified nurses or laboratory personnel take blood samples (FI) - No specific rules; qualified field workers with course on clinical analysis (PT) - Ethical committees need to be satisfied that blood takers are adequately trained. In NDNS fully trained experienced phlebotomists are used (UK) 		

19F) Most feasible location to take blood samples?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 home visits at the participants home	4	IR,IT,LI,UK
2 visit of the participant to local research centres	11	BE,CZ,DK,FI,GE,GR,HU,IC,PL,PT,SW
3 travelling research centre (research caravans)	1	SK
4 other; specification:		
- both 2 and 3	4	CR,FR,NO,SP
- Area Health Authority	1	NL
Remarks:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consulting room of local practitioner (HU) - namely Health Centres (PT) 		

20) Picture book with food portion sizes available?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 yes, Epic picture book	4	GE,GR,NL,NO
2 yes, another national picture book	12	BE,CR,FI,FR,IC,IR,IT,PL,PT,SP,SW,UK
3 no	4	CZ,HU,LI,SK
Both Epic + another national picture book	1	DK
If 2, another national picture book: How many different foods are included?		
- 24	1	IC
- 24 food items or categories	1	SW
- 25	1	CR
- 65	1	IR
- 78	1	UK
- 80	1	PT
- 107	1	IT
- 126 + 20 new in 2001	1	FI
- 150	1	BE
- about 160 foods (13 image series)	1	DK
- 200	1	FR
- 201	1	PL
- not answered	1	SP
If 2, another national picture book: How many different portion sizes per food are included?		
- 1 to 3	1	IT
- 2 to 4	1	BE
- 2 to 6	1	IR
- 3	2	CR,PL
- 3 to 4	2	FI,PT
- 3 to 7	1	SW
- 4	1	IC
- 4 to 6	1	DK
- 5	1	FR
- 8	1	UK
- not answered	1	SP
Remarks:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Picture book in preparation. It will start with 100 foods and intention is 3 portion sizes per food (CZ) - Refs: Haapa E et al. Annoskuvakirja. National Public Health Institute, University of Helsinki, 1985. Validation study by Pietinen et al. 1988. (FI) - Book has to be revised (IC) - It is the most commonly used foods atlas (Istituto Scotti Bassani, Milan), but sometimes other self-developed food pictures folders are used (IT) - Fruit 3 portion sizes in real dimension; other foods 4 in reduced size (PT) - Slovak Republic: there is a picture book used by authors of specific studies; number of foods depends on the questionnaire (SK) 		

21) List or book with standardized weights or measurements of foods available?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 yes	15	CR,DK,FI,FR,GE,GR,IR,NL,NO,PL,PT,SK,SP,SW,UK
2 no	5	CZ,HU,IC,IT,LI
In preparation	1	BE
<p>If yes, reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - could copy it (CR) - Mad, mål og vægt (Inge Hansen, National Food Agency) cited in Scandinavian Journal of Nutrition, 4/1996 + own lists of registrations based on weighed records (DK) - Lallukka and Ovaskainen: Ruokamittoja. Publications of the National Public Health Institute B3/2001, Helsinki 2001, 37 pages.(in Finnish). (FI) - Included in the DISHES Program; others are available (MONICA,BLS) (GE) - IUNA food portion sizes (not published) + Helen Cawley Food Portion Sizes (IR) - Rapport Maten Gewichten en Codenummers 1997, Vakgroep Humane Voeding Wageningen, TNO Voeding Zeist (NL) - Blaker B and Aarsland M. Household measures and weights of foods (in Norwegian). National Association for Nutrition and Health, Otta 1989. (NO) - List developed by National Food and Nutrition Institute (PL) - Slovak Food Data Bank (as a part of the database of physical properties) (SK) - Vikttabeller (Weight tables, NFA 1999) (SW) - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Food Portion Sizes, 2nd Edition, The Stationery Office 1993 (UK) <p>To be delivered at next meeting (PT)</p> <p>Not answered (FR,GR, SP)</p>		
<p>Remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only limited list of standards; book in preparation (CZ) 		

22A) Differences in food consumption between week- and weekend days?		
Answers	N	Countries
1 yes, data available and differences	13	DK,FI,FR,GE,GR,HU,IR,IT,NL,SK,SP,SW,UK
2 no data available or not answered	8	BE,CR,CZ,IC,NO,LI,PL,PT
<p>Specifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data will be sent (DK) - 1997 Dietary Survey of Finnish Adults: mainly higher % of energy from alcohol on Saturdays (FI) - Data not published (FR) - Unpublished results of validation studies (GE) - No data given (GR) - First Hungarian Representative Nutrition Survey (1985-1988): Average energy intake on Sundays 300 kcal (about 10-15%) higher than on working days (Monday – Saturday) (population 15 years and older (See Ernährungsforschung 1993;38: 239-246 + reports) (HU) - First Dutch national food consumption survey 1987/88: Weekend days compared to weekdays: higher absolute intake of most nutrients and energy, lower nutrient density (see detailed results in annex 2) (NL) - Unpublished data INN-CA Study 1994-96 about differences at food level (see table in annex 2) (IT) - Preliminary data: higher energy intakes on Fridays and Saturdays compared to other days (IR) - Only old data from 1980's (NO) - Data of survey of 2000 are now being processed (PL) - Probably Sunday different, Saturday no large differences (PT) - Differences between Sundays and other days (but data not published) (SK) - In weekend more breakfast, during weekdays more eating out (SP) - Data sent to Boeing/Hoffman for analysis (SW) - Differences between week- and weekend days and between Saturdays and Sundays: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hughes JM et al. The British National Diet and Nutrition Survey of people aged 65 years and over: protocol and feasibility study. Proc Nutr Soc 1995;54:641-643; - Maisey S et al. Variation in food group and nutrient intake with day of the week in an elderly population. Br J Nutr 1995;73:359-373 (UK) 		

22B) Experience with 24-hour recalls with respect to the day before?		
Answers	n	Countries
1 yes, experience	7	FI,GR,HU,NO,PL,PT,SK
2 no experience	14	BE,CR,CZ,DK,FR,GE,IC,IR,IT,LI,NL,SP,SW,UK
<p>If yes, specification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The field workers of the FINDIET 1997 Study considered the 48h-recall a real challenge, but can be managed. 48h-recall has also been used in Finland in the Multi Center Study of Children (professor Leena Räsänen). (FI) - No data given (GR) - By means of combination of dietary recall with simplified dietary record (HU) - 48-h recall by Kari Solvoll (copies will be sent) (NO) - Little experience with small survey of 38 year old males: Interviews on Monday with respect to Saturdays and Sundays (PL) - Not studied, but as a rule when yesterday food intake was not typical the day before is asked for (PT) - This method has been used in majority of nutrition-related studies in Slovakia in recent 3 decades (SK) 		

Other relevant remarks with respect to operationalization:

- It is important the definition of technical aspects for implementing a European monitoring system of food consumption aimed at analysing nutritional issues, regulatory aspects will be defined in order to 1) push governmental actions in the various Countries, 2) establish the co-ordinating centre (IT)

ad ANNEX E-2: Question 16: Detailed tables of participation rates according to sex and age in large population based epidemiological studies:

Finnish Dietary survey of adults of 1997

Age groups	Participation rate (%)	
	Men	Women
25-34	60	72
35-44	68	74
45-54	70	77
55-64	78	79
Total	69	76

German Survey

years	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79
Men (%)	71.4	56.5	61.4	60.6	64.7	63.9	67.7
Women (%)	68.7	59.4	65.1	65.5	65.0	61.3	50.4

Netherlands survey of 1997/98

Participation rates third Dutch Food Consumption Survey 1997/98, according to age and gender (Note: non response to the consumer panel is not taken into account)

Age groups	Participation rate (%)	
	Men	Women
1-4	73.4	69.6
4-7	69.3	73.0
7-10	65.0	74.0
10-13	67.9	70.1
13-16	64.6	66.5
16-19	65.4	65.6
19-22	61.6	57.4
22-50	65.9	68.8
50-65	73.7	74.2
65+	66.8	69.0
Total	68.5%	

Norwegian surveys of 1993-94 + 1997:

Response rate (%) by gender, age, residence and education in the Norwegian national dietary surveys (Norkost) 1993-94 and 1997.

	Response rate (%)	
	1993-94 (3144)	1997 (2672)
Total number (n)		
Gender		
Men	62	53
Women	64	55
Age (year)		
16-19	70	60
20-29	64	54
30-39	66	55
40-49	66	58
50-59	66	56
60-69	61	51
70-79	46	40
Part of Norway		
Capital and surroundings	60	50
East	63	53
South	66	59
West	65	55
Middle	65	54
North	62	57
Education (years in school)		
Short (<10)	52	47
Medium (10-12)	66	59
Long (≥13)	75	70

Swedish Survey

Participation by sex and age in **Swedish** national dietary survey "Riksmaten 1997-98"

No in sample	Sex		TOTAL
	Male	Female	
Age			
18-24	54%	59%	56%
25-34	55%	64%	59%
35-44	63%	67%	65%
45-54	52%	69%	61%
55-64	52%	52%	52%
65-74	68%	54%	61%
TOTAL	57%	62%	60%

Polish Household Budget Survey

In Polish household budget surveys the sampling unit is a household and information on participation /refusal rates are available for the specific socio-economic household groups. There are seven such groups. In 1999, non-participation rates for those groups were: households of retired persons-40.5%, employees' households-32.4%, households of the persons receiving disability benefits-29.6%, households of the self-employed-24.9% and households of persons living on unearned sources-22,6%. Lower non-response rates were noted for farmers' households (16,5%) and employees/farmers' households (11.3%)

ad ANNEX E-2: Question 22A: Detailed results on difference between week- and workingdays

Netherlands survey

Data of First Dutch National food consumption survey 1987/88:

Weekend days compared to weekdays:

- Higher absolute intake of: energy, fat (total, saturated, monounsaturated, polyunsaturated), cholesterol, carbohydrates (especially mono- and disaccharide), alcohol
 - Lower absolute intake of: dietary fibre, vitamin B1, vitamin B6
 - Higher En% of alcohol
 - Lower En% of protein
 - Lower vitamin B6/protein ratio
 - Lower intake of vitamins, minerals and dietary fibre per MJ
- (Int. J of Food Sciences and Nutrition, 1994, volume 45, supplement 1)

Comparison of food intakes between working days and Sunday or bank holidays in Italy.
Data bank of the INN-CA Study 1994-96

CODE	Total sample	Working days/Sunday-bank holidays			
	FOOD GROUP	Mean	Median	St.Dev.	%consumers
1	Cereals and products	>	<	>	>
2	Vegetables and legumes	>	<	>	>
3	Fruit and fruit juices	>	<	>	>
4	Meat	<	<	<	>
5	Fish and seafood	>	<	>	>
6	Eggs	>	<	>	>
7	Milk and yoghurt	>	<	>	>
8	Cheese	>	<	>	>
9	Cream	<	<	>	>
10	Oil and fats	>	<	>	>
11	Sugar and sweet products	<	<	>	>
12	Beverages	>	<	>	>
13	Special products (baby foods, dietetic foods, etc.)	>	<	>	>
14	Ready-to-eat dishes	<	<	>	>

CODE	Consumers only	Working days/Sunday-bank holidays		
	FOOD GROUP	Mean	Median	St.Dev.
1	Cereals and products	<	<	<
2	Vegetables and legumes	<	<	>
3	Fruit and fruit juices	<	<	>
4	Meat	<	<	<
5	Fish and seafood	<	<	<
6	Eggs	<	<	<
7	Milk and yoghurt	<	<	<
8	Cheese	<	<	<
9	Cream	<	<	<
10	Oil and fats	<	<	>
11	Sugar and sweet products	<	<	<
12	Beverages	<	<	>
13	Special products (baby foods, dietetic foods, etc.)	<	<	>
14	Ready-to-eat dishes	<	<	<

Source: National Research Institute for Food and Nutrition, Via Ardeatina 546, 00178 Rome, Italy

Annex E-3

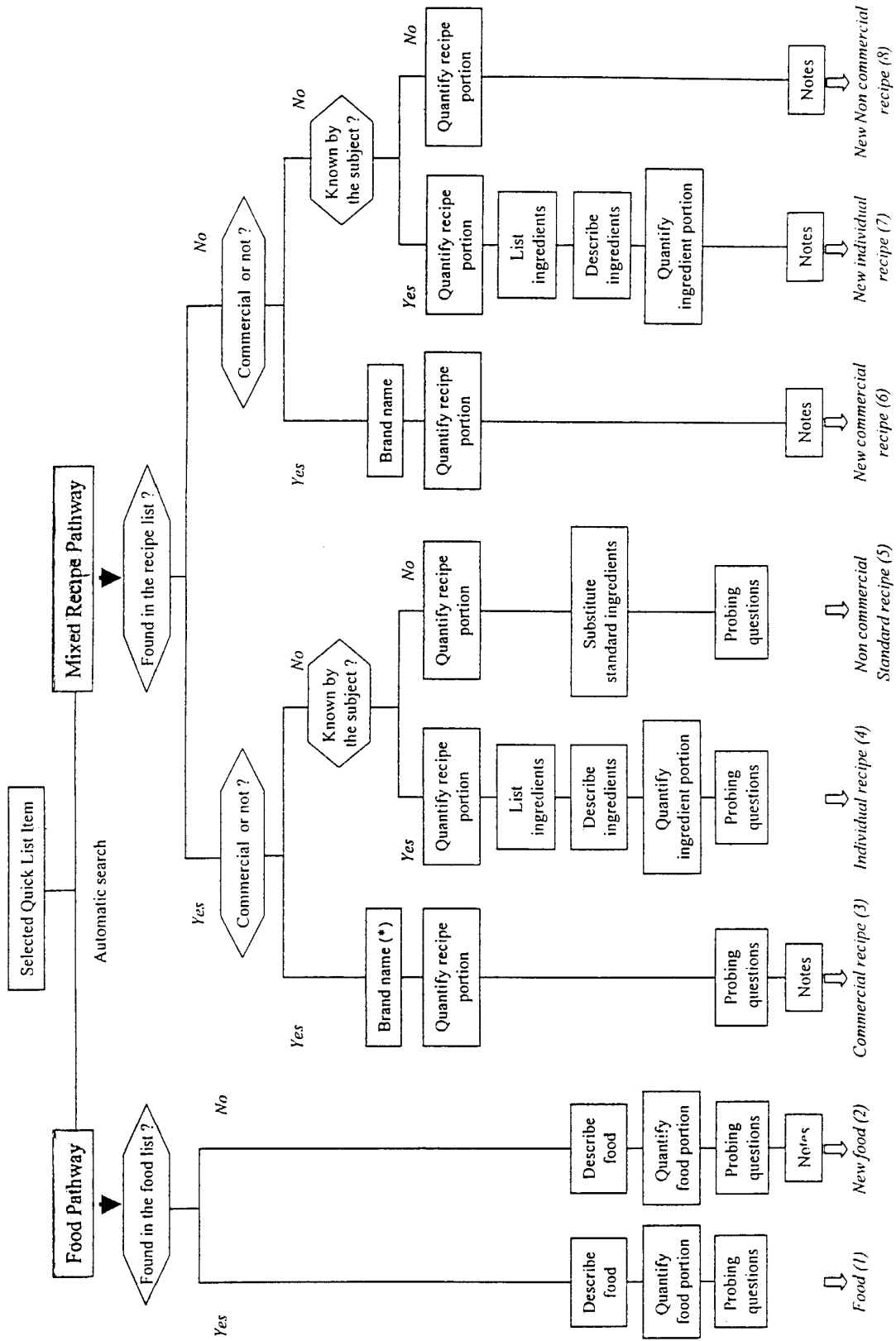
Main structure and principles of standardization of the 24-hour recall performed with EPIC-SOFT

EPIC-SOFT is a software program to perform 24-hour recalls developed within the EPIC study with the aim to ensure the highest possible level of standardization within and between a large number of European centres, and to prevent or minimize potential sources of error (Slimani et al., 1999 and 2000). The general structure of EPIC-SOFT is designed to guide and control the interviewer by standardizing the pathways to be followed during the interview. A flow diagram of the EPIC-SOFT interview procedure is presented in the figure on the following page (Slimani et al., 1999). The main structure and principles of standardization are described below.

To reduce error due to memory two main phases are distinguished. The first phase is a quick list. This list is divided in common standardized chronological food consumption occasions, for which questions on place and time are asked as a memory aid. Then for each consumption occasion, the subject is asked to name all the foods that were consumed. During this stage, the subject is not interrupted in order to avoid loss of concentration and interruption in memory retrieval. Per eating occasion there is a country specific check list to ensure nothing is forgotten and at the end a summary of the individual consumption is presented on screen to check on completeness.

In the second phase, additional questions are asked to identify, describe and quantify all foods mentioned in the quick list. For this phase a pre-entered country-specific food list is used. Most rules to describe, quantify and check pre-entered foods and recipes are automatically prompted during the interview. This prevents differences between interviewers and ensures standardization in level of detail. For quantification different methods are used (photographs of household measures, standard units, food-specific photographs, known amount in weight or volume, standard portions). The methods that are offered by the system depend on the type and state of the food (powder or liquid, raw or cooked, with or without inedible parts) and are therefore also standardized between interviewers. All recipes are broken down into simple ingredients. The total amount of the recipe consumed is estimated, and all ingredients are identified and quantified in the same way as single foods. All foods and ingredients are calculated as finally consumed. Algorithms and standard food-specific coefficients for correction for inedible parts and/or conversion from raw to cooked and defaults for unknown portion sizes are pre-entered in the system and can easily be updated.

All information is interactively entered by the interviewer and automatically coded. Automatically, checks on completeness and consistency (outlier values, empty fields, incomplete food description and quantification) are performed during the interview, which allows the possibility to solve these problems while the subject is still present. In this way arbitrary decisions on outlier values or unlikely food data during data processing are prevented as much as possible. At the end of the interview, as a last check, energy and macronutrient intake is calculated and compared to standard energy requirement (based on age, sex, weight and height). In this way errors and differences in competence, background and dietary knowledge among interviewers are minimized.



(*) Ask only if the selected recipe is generic (brand name not specified)

Fig. 1. Flow diagram of the EPIC-SOFT interview procedure.

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