

ANNEX VI

Minutes of the project's plenary and bilateral meetings

**EUROPEAN FOOD AVAILABILITY DATABANK BASED ON HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEYS –
the DAFNE III project**

Sunday 26 March 2000

University of Navarra, School of Medicine Dept. of Epidemiology and Public Health,
Pamplona, Spain

List of Participants

Greece:	Dr. Trichopoulou A. Dr. Vasdekis V. Ms. Naska A. Ms. Bacou V.
Belgium:	Dr. Remaut-de Winter A.M. Ms. Helen Eeckman
France:	Dr. Volatier Jean-Luc
Ireland:	Ms. Friel S.
Luxembourg:	Dr. Allami Jalil
Norway:	Mr. Mork Eiliv
Spain:	Dr. Moreiras O.
United Kingdom:	Dr. Nelson M. Mr. Rimmer D.
Portugal:	Dr.. Almeida (not present)

Observers

Italy:	Dr. Turrini A.
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The DAFNE initiative, *Antonia Trichopoulou*

Antonia Trichopoulou welcomed all attendants, forwarded to participants the apologies received by Dr. Almeida, for not being able to attend the meeting, presented an overview of the project's objectives and further emphasised that, the primary outcome of the DAFNE III project is the development of a HBS-based food databank, which will be integrated in the HIEMS (Health Information Exchange and Monitoring System) of the European Commission.

She mentioned that the aim of the project is to study trends in food availability both within and between the participating countries and she further added that 7 out of the 9 countries have already collaborated in the context of the previous DAFNE projects. France and Portugal recently joined the DAFNE initiative with the present project and, for this reason, priority has to be given to the analysis of their national data.

She also informed participants that in the future data from Italy and Sweden may be included in the DAFNE databank.

Antonia Trichopoulou suggested, for the future DAFNE meetings to be held in:

- a) October 2000,
- b) January 2001
- c) and the last on May 2001.

Participants were finally informed that bilateral meetings can be scheduled between the participating countries and the coordinating center, when necessary.

Prior to the meeting, participants were informed on the need for every country to appoint one person (a junior nutritionist or an epidemiologist) that will be responsible for the day to day communication. This issue was again raised during the Pamplona meeting. In the following table, the contact details of people responsible in every country are described.

Table 1: Persons responsible for the day-to-day communication

Country	Name
Belgium	Helene Eeckman (helene.eeckman@pbc.be)
France	Answer pending
Greece	Vicky Bacou (vbak@nut.uoa.gr)
Ireland	Sharon Friel (Sharon.Friel@nuigalway.ie)
Luxembourg	Answer pending
Norway	Answer pending
Portugal	Sara Simões Pereira Rodrigues (iscnaup@mail.telepac.pt)
Spain	Carmen Cuadrado (moreiras@eucmax.sim.ucm.es)
United Kingdom	David Rimmer (D.J.Rimmer@esg.maff.gsi.gov.uk)

Presentation of the DAFNE III project, A. Naska & V. Vasdekis

Ada Naska presented the work accomplished so far in the context of the DAFNE initiative and made a brief presentation of the aims and objectives of the new DAFNE III project.

While going through the table listing the HBS to be analysed, participants decided to introduce some alterations, primarily aiming to the inclusion of more datasets, where available. Table 2 provides the complete list of the HBS, which participants agreed to include in analyses. This revised table could be used in place of Annex I of the Technical Annex.

Table 2: Participating countries and basic information (survey year) on the provided datasets

Country	Survey Year
Belgium	1987/88, 1994/95, 1997/98
France	1985, 1989, 1995
Greece	1987/88, 1993/94, 1998/99
Ireland	1980, 1987, 1995, 1999
Luxembourg	1988, 1993, 1998
Norway	1986-88, 1992-94, 1996-98
Portugal	1995, 1999
Spain	1982, 1991, 1998
United Kingdom	1985-87, 1990-91 1992, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999

* New datasets are denoted with blue fonts.

Vassilis Vasdekis, the statistician of the coordinating centre, gave a brief overview of the methodology that will be applied and answered to participants' questions.

The French HBS data refer to household expenditures and therefore need to be converted in quantities, before being integrated in the DAFNE databank. Antonia Trichopoulou informed participants that the same data handling was required and successfully applied to the Irish datasets and proposed to Jean-Luc Volatier to collaborate with Sharon Friel. Jean-Luc Volatier further added that data for household acquisitions at the quantity level are also available from the *French Market Panel* and will be taken into consideration in the data analyses.

Methodological issues referring to the estimation of the mean food availability were also discussed, and suggestions were made on the calculation of a standardised mean availability, by including a standardised weight in the estimations. Vassilis Vasdekis said that this approach is possible and it will be taken into consideration.

Antonia Trichopoulou further stressed the importance of inviting representatives from the National Statistical Offices to our DAFNE meetings, so that they will become familiar with the nutritional aspect of the exploitation of HBS data.

Future tasks

As far as future tasks are concerned, it was decided that:

1. The provision of raw HBS data should immediately start so that the incorporation of raw data into the central databank will be completed by July 1st 2000. Prior to the meeting, a list was sent to participants describing the variables of interest.

HBS data will preferably be provided in a CD-ROM, saved in ASCII format, in lines of constant width and split in two files: one including the food data and the second referring to the socio-economic characteristics of the households. All the above information is also described in the Technical Annex (Task 1, page 3)

2. The harmonisation of food data and the development of the food aggregation tables should run in parallel to the data provision. The methodological information available in the DAFNE I and II reports, will serve as a basis for this classification.

3. The harmonisation of socioeconomic parameters - classification under the DAFNE groupings, should also start. The following parameters will be studied:
 - locality

- education
- profession
- household composition

Background information on the classification schemes may again be found in the DAFNE reports.

4. With respect to administrative issues, the coordinating center will have to supply participants with a letter addressing the University financial administrators and informing them on the financial details of the project.

Dr. Remaut further asked for a letter addressing the Belgian Statistical Office, in order to facilitate the acquisition of the HBS data.

Agenda of the meeting

DAFNE III PROJECT

EUROPEAN FOOD AVAILABILITY DATABANK BASED ON HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEYS

March 26, 2000

University of Navarra, School of Medicine, Dept. of Epidemiology and Public Health Pamplona, Spain

09:00 – 09:15	The DAFNE initiative <i>Trichopoulou A.</i>
09:15 – 09:45	Presentation of the DAFNE III project <i>Vasdekis V, Naska A</i>
09:45 – 10:00	Discussion
10:45 – 11:00	Coffee Break
11:00 – 12:00	Future plans

Minutes of the plenary meeting of the:
EUROPEAN FOOD AVAILABILITY DATABANK BASED ON HOUSEHOLD
BUDGET SURVEYS- DAFNE III PROJECT

November 3-4, 2000
Athens

Rapporteur: Alexandra Linardou

Participants

The list of participants is included as Annex I

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted without amendments and is included as Annex II

Friday November 3, 2000

FIRST SESSION

Antonia Trichopoulou welcomed all participants and introduced the representatives of the three countries (France, Italy and Portugal), which currently joined the DAFNE initiative.

Subsequently, she described the project's objectives, emphasizing on the preparation of the datasets to be included in the **H**ealth **I**nformation **E**xchange and **M**onitoring System (HIEMS) of the European Union.

Participants were informed about the application the coordinating center submitted to European Commission, in order to extend the project duration by 6 months. The coordinator further stressed the importance of being punctual and kindly asked participants to consider the deadlines set by the project, as strictly as possible.

All the overheads presented by Antonia Trichopoulou are included as Annex III.

REPORT ON THE WORK PROGRESS:

Ada Naska presented the work progress up to October 30, 2000.

All the overheads presented by Ada Naska are included as Annex III

Issues related to clarifications of the data, datasets that have not been received yet, were raised and participants provided further informations.

SECOND SESSION PREPARATION FOR THE WORKING GROUPS

The following issues were discussed.

CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD CODES-THE FOOD AGGREGATION TABLES

- Where to be classified?
“Soya products”- Under vegetables or pulses?
“Crisps and potatoes”- Under Potatoes or Miscellaneous foods?

ITALY

In the Italian Survey, there is no separate code for “pizza, usually it is included under bread code.

Where to classify pasta dishes?

PORTUGAL

Where to classify “rabbit”- Under poultry or red meat?

- **It was decided:**

“Soya products” to be classified under Pulses.
“Crisps and potatoes” to be classified under Miscellaneous

ITALY

“Pizza”- should check with the Statistical Office.

“Pasta dishes”- to be classified under pasta, and in case the dishes include meat or vegetables the code can be split.

PORTUGAL

“Rabbit” to be classified under red meat.

CONVERSION FACTORS:

At this point also the conversion factors used in the classification scheme for some food item and beverages were mentioned.

It was suggested that National conversion factors for coffee/ tea/ cocoa should be used. Participants will provide the coordinating center with the relevant conversion factors

FRANCE

Should check for the factors used for cheese

Antonia Trichopoulou asked for all the participants to check and suggest their conversion factors **until November 20**.

CLASSIFICATION OF LOCALITY- EDUCATION- OCCUPATION HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

The classifications used in the previous DAFNE projects were discussed
Discussion came up

UNITED KINGDOM

Michael Nelson suggested the following alternative classifications.

OCCUPATION

Manual

Non-manual

Retired

Students/ Housewives/Unemployed/ Invalid persons

This classification is largely based on the four-group classification scheme used in the FAIR-97-3096 project.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION I

Single households (18-65 yrs)

Single households with children (18-65 yrs)

Two- adult households with no children (18-65 yrs)

Two- adult households with children (18-65 yrs)

Three or more adults (18-65 yrs) with or without children

Retired only (65+ yrs)

II

Single households (18-65 yrs)

Single households with children (18-65 yrs)

Two- adult households with no children (18-65 yrs)

Two- adult households with children (18-65 yrs)

Three or more adults (18+ yrs) with or without children

All other households

GREECE

Ada Naska pointed out that we have to think what we want household composition to reflect.

Vasilis Vasdekis stressed that decision should be taken after the statistical analyses are discussed.

The final decisions will be taken after discussing these topics in the working group session.

ESTIMATION OF FOOD AVAILABILITY AND ANALYSIS ON TRENDS

Vasilis Vasdekis presented the two alternatives approaches that were used in the statistical analysis of previous DAFNE projects.

For the trend analysis he suggested two alternative approaches:

- 1) The ANOVA approach (linear trend)

- 2) The semi parametric analysis (two-modeling approaches, additive and multiplicative, are used to examine the compatibility of the dietary information provided through household budget and individual nutrition surveys).

The second methodological approach was used in the FAIR-97-3096 project.

Discussion came up for the aim of the project (to examine trends) and all the variables that need to be taken into account (e.g. increase of the frequency of meals taken out of home, zero values).

The above were discussed in the “Statistical Analysis” working group.

THIRD SESSION WORKING GROUPS

The participants were divided in three working groups to discuss the dietary data handling and the statistical analysis.

WG1: Dietary data: Belgium, France, Italy and Ireland

WG2: Dietary data: Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom

WG3: The Statistical Analysis France, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom

FOURTH SESSION REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUPS

WG1 REPORT:

Ada Naska presented the report of the 1st working group.

With respect to the classification of the socioeconomic variables Group 1, the following were suggested:

EDUCATION

The proposal was to use the DAFNE classification scheme, which is the following:

Illiterate/ Elementary education, not completed

Elementary education, completed

Secondary education, not completed

Secondary education, completed

College/ University completed

OCCUPATION

Manual

Non-manual

Retired

Students/ Housewives/Unemployed/ Invalid persons

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

According to WG1, household composition should reflect (1) the number of household members (“congestion” in the household) and (2) the special characteristics of the household members (e.g. children, elderly). They therefore suggested the following groups, which reflect the characteristics of the household members. These groups can be combined with the variable providing the number of people in the household to allow the evaluation of the household composition effect.

Adult household (18-65yrs)
Adult (18-65yrs) + children
Adult (18-65yrs) + elderly
Adult (18-65yrs) + elderly+ children
Elderly households

With respect to trend analysis, working group 1 agrees with the application of ANOVA in all datasets.

WG2 REPORT:

Michael Nelson presented the report of the 2nd working group.
With respect to the classification of the socioeconomic variables Group 2 the following were suggested:

EDUCATION

None or elementary not completed
Elementary completed
Medium education
High education

OCCUPATION

Manual
Non-manual
Retired
Students/ Housewives/Unemployed/ Invalid persons
Armed force and others

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Single adult household (18-65yrs)
Single adult (65+yrs)
Two adults, Head of household (18-65yrs)
Two adults, Head of household (65+yrs)
Two adults, Head of household (18-65yrs)+ children
3 or more adults (18+) without children
3 or more adults (18+) with children

WG3 REPORT:

Vassilis Vasdekis presented the report of the statistical analysis group.

- It was decided to use ANOVA to examine the trends in the context of the DAFNE III project.
- The semi-parametric approach was decided to be used for the three new countries (Portugal, Italy, France). For this purpose, the computer programme for the data analysis, developed by the coordinating centre, will be sent to colleagues of the above three countries, in order to be used only in tasks undertaken in the context of the DAFNE initiative
- The zero- values matter was also discussed, but the decision was that it needs further consideration and will be discussed in next meetings.

Participants discussed the suggestions of the working groups and the following decisions were taken:

- For the classification of the socioeconomic parameters:

LOCALITY: It was decided to use the DAFNE classification scheme

Rural
Semi-urban
Urban

EDUCATION: It was decided to use the DAFNE classification scheme

Illiterate/ Elementary education, not completed
Elementary education, completed
Secondary education, not completed
Secondary education, completed
College/ University completed

OCCUPATION

Manual
Non-manual
Retired
Students/ Housewives/Unemployed/ Invalid persons

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Participants agreed with the proposal of WG1 and reached the following decisions:

(A) For the purpose of the DAFNE III project, the following classification scheme will be used:

Adult household (18-65yrs)- single
Adult household (18-65yrs)- Two
Adult (18-65yrs) + children- single
Adult (18-65yrs) + children - Two
Adult (18-65yrs) + elderly
Adult (18-65yrs) + elderly+ children
Elderly households-single
Elderly households- two

This scheme has derived from the proposal of WG1, after enriching it with some household types of public health interest.

(B) The following classification proposed by WG1, combined with the information on the number of household members can be used for elaborate analyses.

Adult household (18-65yrs)
Adult (18-65yrs) + children
Adult (18-65yrs) + elderly
Adult (18-65yrs) + elderly+ children
Elderly households

This scheme can be easily reclassified to satisfy other classification schemes.

- For the food groupings it was decided that:
Results will be presented on the 14 main DAFNE groupings, which are the following:
Cereal and cereal products
Meat
Milk and milk products
Eggs
Vegetables
Potatoes
Pulses
Fish and seafood
Nuts
Fruit
Added lipids
Alcoholic beverages
Non-alcoholic beverages
Sugar and sugar products

Some concerns on ‘alcoholic beverages’:

- Keep the “alcoholic beverages” despite the fact that the data are few and not reliable because of the meals taken out of home. It is good to know how much alcohol enters at home
- From the “non-alcoholic beverages” water should be excluded and only coffee, tea, cocoa and soft drinks should be included.

Other concerns:

- The ‘added lipids’ will be split into vegetable oils and animal fat, and also the vegetable oils will be split into olive oil and other seed oils.

It was further decided to estimate the ratio of money spent on meals out of home / total food expenditures to see how it changes between countries and to follow the overtime trend within countries.

Saturday November 4, 2000

Ada Naska summarized all the decisions that were taken the previous day. All the participants will examine the applicability of the new schemes. They will send the new classification for occupation and the coordinator center will prepare frequency tables (for the household composition classification) and send it to each country.

FUTURE PLANS

Antonia Trichopoulou informed the participants about the 17th International Congress of Nutrition, which will take place in Vienna, on August 27-31, 2001.

There is going to be a workshop on Food Disparities in Europe, in which data from the DAFNE initiative could be presented. She encouraged participants to submit 1-2 abstracts and informed them that the deadline for the abstract submission is January 31st, 2001.

She further informed participants that an application for budget amendment was sent to the European Commission in order for the project to be able to cover the expenses of participants for attending the Vienna Conference, providing that abstracts will be sent and be accepted. The acceptance of this proposal is pending.

According to the above proposal the project would cover FOR TWO PARTICIPANTS PER COUNTRY:

APEX tickets
Registration fees
5 days per diem

NEXT DAFNE MEETING:

With respect to the next meeting, the project coordinator informed the participants that it will take place at Luxembourg or Brussels, on the last week of April.

Another meeting is proposed to be held in Vienna, in August.

DISCUSSION

Antonia Trichopoulou suggested developing a cohort study to be conducted in a sub-sample of the HBS national sample and to assess the effect of meals taken out of home.

In this context, she was asked to develop the first draft of a proposal, taking under consideration the following points, which were raised during the meeting:

- How can we define such a sub-sample? (small, representative sample).
- Which will be the characteristics of the sample?
- Which will be the methodology?

- Households already participating in the HBS or new?
- What will be the cost?

David Rimmer will provide the coordinating center with information on the methodology on new British survey, after merging the NFS-FES surveys. .

Dr. Volatier, the French representative, was also asked to write a small report on this matter, according to French experience.

At the end, Antonia Trichopoulou remind to the participants about the congress of Nutrition and the deadline for call for abstracts.

ANNEX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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ANNEX II

DAFNE III (SI2-195600) PROJECT

EUROPEAN FOOD AVAILABILITY DATABANK BASED ON HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEYS PLENARY MEETING

Friday November 3, 2000

Golden Age Hotel

Athens, Greece

09:00 – 09:45	First session: Introduction
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| 09:00 - 09:15 | Introduction to the project
<i>Trichopoulou A</i> |
| 09:15 – 09:30 | Report on the work progress
<i>Naska A.</i> |
| 09:30 – 09:45 | Discussion |

09:45 – 11:30	Second session: Preparation for the working groups
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Classification of food codes – The Food Aggregation Tables

Classification of locality and education

Classification of occupation

Classification of household composition

Estimation of food availability and analysis on trends

11:30 – 11:45 **Break**

11:45 – 14:00	Third session: Working Groups
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WG1: Belgium, France, Italy and Ireland

WG2: Norway, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom

WG3: The Statistical Analysis

14:00 – 15:00 **Lunch break**

15:00 – 16:30

Fourth session: Working Groups

WG1: Belgium, France, Italy and Ireland

WG2: Norway, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom

WG3: The Statistical Analysis

16:30 – 16:45

Break

16:45 – 18:30

Fifth session: Report of the working groups

WG1: Belgium, France, Italy and Ireland

WG2: Norway, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom

WG3: The Statistical Analysis

DAFNE III (SI2-195600) PROJECT

**EUROPEAN FOOD AVAILABILITY DATABANK BASED ON HOUSEHOLD
BUDGET SURVEYS**

FIRST PLENARY MEETING

Saturday November 4, 2000

Golden Age Hotel

Athens, Greece

09:00 – 11:30

**First session: Discussion on the report of the working
groups**

WG1: Belgium, France, Italy and Ireland

WG2: Norway, Portugal, Spain and the United
Kingdom

WG3: The Statistical Analysis

11:30 – 12:00

Break

12:00 – 13:30

Second session: Future tasks

Work schedule

Plan for the next meeting

ANNEX III

(Please refer to the attached file - DAFNEIII.ppt)

Minutes of the plenary meeting of the:
**EUROPEAN FOOD AVAILABILITY DATABANK BASED ON HOUSEHOLD
BUDGET SURVEYS- DAFNE III PROJECT**

27-28 April, 2001

FAO Premises

Rome, Italy

Rapporteur: Androniki Naska

Participants

The list of participants is included as Annex I

Friday April 27, 2001

FIRST SESSION

Dr. Loganaden Naiken, from the Statistical Analysis Division of FAO welcomed all participants and, in his brief introduction, mentioned the interest of FAO in exploiting food consumption data in already existing datasets, as is the case of the food data collected in the household budget surveys.

Dr. Antonia Trichopoulou thanked FAO for hosting the meeting and expressed her welcome to all participants. In order for FAO participants to become acquainted with the DAFNE project, she made a brief presentation of the DAFNE initiative, putting particular emphasis on the objectives of the current DAFNE III – SANCO project.

The overheads presented by Antonia Trichopoulou are included in the attached file Trichopoulou.ppt

SECOND – THIRD SESSION

REPORT ON THE WORK PROGRESS

Each participant reported on the work progress concerning his/her country data and further enlisted issues requiring classification with respect to data classification. In concluding the session, participants prepared a list of issues related to the classification of food and socio-economic variables that would be discussed in the following session.

All overheads presented by the project participants are included in the attached zip file Work_progress.zip.

The issues raised and the subsequent decisions are the following:

Exclusion Criteria

Participants discussed the scope of excluding households that cannot be handled in the analysis.

Up to the Rome meeting, households with data equal to zero either for food expenses or quantities were excluded. The approach was discussed during the meeting and participants decided that no households will be excluded. All households for which information is included in the dataset provided by the Statistical Office have to be considered in analysis. In addition, every effort should be made to classify all households under the DAFNE groups.

It is important to note that there are households, which have zero records for food acquired within the household, but they record data for food consumed outside it. The decision, however, was not to consider the information on food consumed outside the home only, since its inclusion would endanger the uniformity of the applied methodology.

Classification schemes for the socio-demographic variables that will be included in the analysis (locality, household composition, education and occupation of household head)

In order to have a better insight on the socio-demographic profile of the nationally representative HBS sample and to further follow overtime trends, frequency tables for the four variables were prepared in the Athens coordinating center and were sent to participants prior to the meeting.

The Athens team presented a table (included as Annex III), summarizing the number of households left unclassified. In cases where this number was substantial, the coordinating center provided details on the identity of these households.

The following decisions were taken:

Locality: The classification schemes apply well in all cases.

Education: A number of households (4%) were left unclassified in the Belgian HBS of 1999. Furthermore, 2% of households were left unclassified in the compiled dataset of the 1996, 1997 and 1998 HBS of Norway.

In the case of Norway, it was decided to include a footnote in the tables of results, informing that 2% of households could not be classified under the respective groups.

The Belgian Statistical Office introduced changes in the codification of the 1999 Belgian HBS, which do not permit the classification of all households under the DAFNE groupings. To overcome this limitation, it was decided that in the national report Belgium will deviate from the DAFNE five-group classification and a three-group classification will be applied. Thus, households participating in the three Belgian HBS under study will be classified in:

1. Elementary education
2. Secondary education
3. Higher education

Occupation: While running preliminary tests, it became apparent that splitting group 3 (“Retired”) into **manual** and **non-manual** sub-categories (according to their employment, when being professionally active) may contribute to the interpretation of results. Prior to the meeting, participants were asked to consider the feasibility and utility of this sub-classification and express their views during the meeting. Several participants informed the plenary that this sub-classification was not feasible. For reasons of uniformity in the methodological approach, the proposal was therefore not accepted.

In the Italian datasets, 4% of households, coded as “other conditions”, were left unclassified. The Italian participants informed the plenary that they mainly refer to household heads who are income earners, artists etc. It was decided that the Italian participants will reconsider the characteristics of these households and will propose, if possible, a classification policy to the Athens coordinating centre.

Finally participants expressed their concern regarding the interpretability of the findings for occupational group 4 (“Students, housewives, unemployed and invalid persons”). It was therefore decided to assess the frequency of appearance of the different household types and then decide on the issue. The expectation is that some household types (e.g a housewife, being the household head) will not be as frequent and could therefore be excluded.

Household composition: According to the groupings decided in the previous DAFNE meeting, households with more than two adult members were left unclassified.

Participants decided to estimate the mean individual availability for the following two categories of household composition:

1. Households of two adult residents
2. Households of more than two adult residents

If the availability values are very different, a new category (“Households of more than two adult residents”) will be added. If the mean availability is similar, then category 1 will be broadened, in order to include category 2.

Food classifications

The following decisions were taken:

1. Sorbet

Since in most HBS datasets, sorbet is coded together with ice cream, in cases where a separate code is available, sorbet will be classified with ice-cream, under the milk products category

2. Wines, aperitifs and alcoholic drinks from 15 to 23°

These strong wines will be classified under wines, but information will be added on their alcoholic degrees.

3. Classification of baby foods.

Baby foods will be classified under the miscellaneous category. It was further decided to include under this group, all items that cannot be directly classified under the analytical DAFNE groupings. When presenting results, mean availability values will be presented for the specific items classified as miscellaneous, but due to the heterogeneity of the group, no mean value will be provided for the group in total.

4. Herbs and spices will be classified in the Miscellaneous category

5. Due to the increased importance of fruit and vegetable juices, participants decided to separate them from the processed fruit and vegetable categories. Thus the addition of a new food group was decided, which would be further split into vegetable and fruit juices.

6. Powdered vegetables and vegetable soups will be classified under the processed vegetable category, after the application of conversion factors. Similar approach will be applied in the case of dried fruits, which will be classified under the processed fruit category.

7. In the previous DAFNE meeting participants were asked to suggest national factors for the conversion of hard cheese to fresh cheese equivalents. The following decisions were taken:

Factor 1.5 will be generally used. Deviations will be applied, where detailed and documented data exist on which factor to apply.

The Athens coordinating center will provide participants with the cut-off point separating hard from soft cheese

8. The Athens center will again provide participants with information on the conversion factors generally used for coffee, tea and cocoa and participants will comment on whether factors are applicable in their case as well.

The DAFNE Food Classification Scheme (Scope Notes)

During the past years, numerous food codes collected in more than 50 surveys of 14 European countries were classified under the DAFNE food groups. The DAFNE classification scheme has been recognised as one allowing international comparisons and has been selected among the matrices for developing pan-European food classification systems.

The DAFNE coordinating center is therefore planning to prepare a document summarizing the scope notes for food classifications in the DAFNE countries. Since all participants have contributed to the development of the DAFNE food grouping and

have put it to test using their national surveys, they were kindly asked, prior to the meeting, to provide the coordinating center with comments regarding the DAFNE food classifications.

Since a limited number of comments and suggestions were received, participants were asked to consider this issue and provide Athens with feedback information at their earliest convenience.

Saturday April 28, 2000
FIRST SESSION

Dr. Jorge Mernies, from the Statistical Analysis Division of FAO presented the FAO programme on the use of food consumption data from household income and expenditure surveys. The presented overheads are attached as Mernies.ppt file.

Vasilis Vasdekis, the statistician of the DAFNE coordinating center made a presentation on the statistical methodology applied in the DAFNE initiative.

The first session concluded with a presentation by Dr. Stefaan De Henauw of a project entitled: "Explorative policy-oriented research with respect to social stratification in the purchase and consumption of food items, its consequences for public health and the possibilities to influence this social stratification in a favorable way".

The project is supported by the Belgian Federal Office for Scientific, Technical and Cultural Affairs and is coordinated by the Departments of Public Health and Agricultural Economy of the University of Ghent. A selection of the overheads presented by Dr. De Henauw are attached as De-Henauw.ppt file.

SECOND SESSION: FUTURE PLANS

Antonia Trichopoulou informed participants on the work schedule of the coming months. Thus:

- By June 2001, all data files should be stored in the Athens database and the classification schemes should be finalised.

Bilateral meetings are already realized for Belgium (April 2001), Italy (February 2001) and Portugal (August 2000). The bilateral sessions between the Athens coordinating center and France, Ireland, Norway, Spain and the UK are to be scheduled. The participants that have not yet realized their bilateral sessions, were asked to consider this possibility and develop proposals on the content and possible dates for holding these meetings.

Since the 1999 Irish dataset will be ready in September 2001, it was decided to hold the meeting in October 2001, in order to incorporate the dataset in the DAFNE database.

- With respect to the 17th International Congress of Nutrition, scheduled to be held in Vienna in August 27-31, 2001, participants were reminded of the decisions of the previous Athens- DAFNE meeting, that:
“..the project [w]ill cover the expenses of participants for attending the Vienna Conference, provided that abstracts will be sent and accepted ”

The project can cover the following expenses **FOR TWO PARTICIPANTS PER COUNTRY** (providing that the abstract is accepted for poster or oral presentation)

- APEX tickets
- Registration fees (450 EUROS – deadline: May 31st)
- 5 days per diem (including the 2 days of the DAFNE meeting)
- 3 days per diem (for people participating **ONLY** in the DAFNE meeting)

The following abstracts, in relation to work undertaken in the context of the DAFNE initiative, were submitted:

1. THE DAFNE DATABANK AS A TOOL FOR MONITORING DISPARITIES IN MEAT AVAILABILITY IN EUROPE

The team of the DAFNE initiative

2. CONVERTING FOOD PURCHASES IN QUANTITIES OF AVAILABLE FOOD AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL IN BELGIUM

AM Remaut-De Winter, F Perez Cueto Eulert, A Naska and A.Trichopoulou

3. PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF CHANGES IN FOOD AVAILABILITY AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL IN BELGIUM

F.J.A. Perez Cueto Eulert, A.M. De Winter, A. Naska and A. Trichopoulou

4. COMPATIBILITY OF HOUSEHOLD BUDGET AND INDIVIDUAL NUTRITION SURVEY DATA - THE DAFNE INITIATIVE

A. Naska, VGS. Vasdekis, S. Stylianou and A. Trichopoulou

5. SOCIAL VARIATION IN IRISH DIETARY HABITS: HOUSEHOLD AND INDIVIDUAL EVIDENCE

S Friel, C. Kelleher, A Trichopoulou, A Naska, V Vasdekis,

6. FOOD CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOUR IN ITALIAN REGIONS: AN ANALYSIS OF THE 1996 HBS

Sabrina Barcherini, Claudio Ceccarelli, Simona Martines, Aida Turrini

7. GENDER DIFFERENCES IN FOOD AVAILABILITY IN ELDERLY SINGLE HOUSEHOLDS: THE DAFNE III PORTUGUESE DATA

SSP Rodrigues and MDV de Almeida

8. AN ESTIMATION METHOD OF QUANTITIES OF FOOD AVAILABILITY IN A HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY

J Maffre, J-L Volatier, AFSSA, Maisons-Alfort, France

THE FINAL DAFNE MEETING:

With respect to the final DAFNE meeting, it was decided to be held in Brussels and in December 6-9, in order to give participants the opportunity to follow the works of the Annual EUPHA (European Public Health Association) meeting, scheduled for December 6-8, 2001. More information on the meeting can be retrieved at

www.nivel.nl/eupha

CONTINUATION OF THE DAFNE WORK: DEVELOPING A DRAFT PROTOCOL FOR A NEW PROPOSAL

Participants agreed on the formation of working groups that will address specific issues in relation to the use of HBS data for nutrition purposes. Each working group will be chaired by a DAFNE participant with experience in the field. The following working groups were proposed:

WG1: Development for a methodology protocol for collecting information on meals taken out of home.

Chair-person: David Rimmer, MAFF

WG2: Use of HBS data for risk assessment

Chair-person (provisional): Jean-Luc Volatier, AFFSA

Jean-Luc Volatier suggested that before starting shaping a proposal, the DAFNE team should get in contact with DG-SANCO, EU Scientific Committee for Food, FAO and WHO-GEMS.

WG3: Enlargement of the DAFNE databank

EU member states and other European countries have expressed their interest in joining the DAFNE initiative. The objective of this working group would be to expand the DAFNE databank, by adding data from new countries.

ANNEX I

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ANNEX II

DAFNE III (S12.195600) PROJECT

EUROPEAN FOOD AVAILABILITY DATABANK BASED ON HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEYS

SECOND PLENARY MEETING

27-28 April, 2001

FAO Premises

Rome, Italy

Friday 27 April 2001

09:00 – 09:30	First session: Introduction
09:00 - 09:10	Welcome <i>Loganaden Naiken, FAO</i>
09:10 - 09:20	Introduction to the meeting <i>Antonia Trichopoulou</i>
09:20- 09:30	Adoption of the Agenda
09:30 – 10:30	Second session: Work progress (I) Chair: Aida Turrini
09:30-09:45	Belgium <i>Armando Perez Cueto Eulert</i>
09:45-10:00	France <i>Jean Luc Volatier</i>
10:00-10:15	Greece <i>Ada Naska</i>
10:15-10:30	Ireland <i>Sharon Friel</i>
10:30 – 11:00	Break

11:00 – 12:30

Third session: Work progress (II)
Chair: Sharon Friel

11:00-11:15

Italy
Sabrina Bacherini, Simona Martines

11:15-11:30

Norway
Eiliv Mork

11:30-11:45

Portugal
Sara Rodrigues

11:45- 12:00

United Kingdom
David Rimmer

12:00- 12:30

Summary of work progress – Preparation of the Saturday working groups

12:30 – 13:30

Lunch break

13:30 – 15:30
classifications

Fourth session: Session on socio-demographic

Chair: Anne Marie Remaut De Winter

Exclusion criteria

Classification for locality

Classification for education of the household head

Classification for occupation

Classification for household composition

15:30 – 16:00

Break

16:00 – 17:30

Fifth session: Session on food classifications

Chair: David Rimmer

Discussion on issues raised by participants

Conversion factors

Revision of the DAFNE food classification scheme

Preparation of the scope notes for the DAFNE food grouping system

DAFNE III (S12.195600) PROJECT

EUROPEAN FOOD AVAILABILITY DATABANK BASED ON HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEYS SECOND PLENARY MEETING

Saturday 28 April, 2001

FAO Premises

Rome, Italy

Saturday 28 April, 2001

09:00 – 10:30	First session Chair: Jean Luc Volatier
09:00 – 09:20	FAO programme on the use of food consumption data from household income and expenditure surveys <i>J. Mernies, FAO</i>
09:20 – 09:30	Discussion
09:30 – 09:50	The DAFNE Statistical Approach <i>Vassilis Vasdekis</i>
09:50 – 10:00	Discussion
10:00 – 10:15	Explorative policy-oriented research with respect to social stratification in the purchase and consumption of food items, its consequences for public health and the possibilities to influence this social stratification in a favorable way – A research programme of the University of Ghent <i>Stefaan De Henauw</i>
10:15 – 10:45	General discussion on the future of the statistical analysis of HBS data
10:45 – 11:00	Break
11:00 – 13:00	Second session: Future Tasks Chair: Antonia Trichopoulou
11:00 – 11:45	Work schedule – Planning of bilateral meetings
11:45 – 12:15	Presentation of the DAFNE III project in the International Congress of Nutrition (August 27-31, Vienna)
12:15 – 13:00	Planning of the next DAFNE meetings
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break

14:00 – 16:00

Third session: Working groups

WG1: Belgium, France, Greece Ireland and the UK
Ada Naska

WG2: Italy, Norway and Portugal
Anna Antoniou

Annex III

	Locality		Household Composition		Occupation		Education	
	Unclassified	Classified	Unclassified	Classified	Unclassified	Classified	Unclassified	Classified
Belgium								
1987-88	0	3235 (100%)	356 (11%)	2879 (89%)	-	-	31 (1%)	3204 (99%)
1999	-	-	252 (6.7%)	3493 (93.3%)	3 (0.1%)	3742 (99.9%)	137 (3.7%)	3608 (96.3%)
Greece								
1981-82	N/A	N/A	539 (9%)	5457 (91%)	18 (0.3%)	5978 (99.7%)	0	5996 (100%)
1987-88	-	-	741 (11.5%)	5725 (88.5%)	80 (1.2%)	6386 (98.8%)	0	6466 (100%)
1993-94	0	6751 (100%)	817 (12.1%)	5934 (87.9%)	7 (0.1%)	6744 (99.9%)	2 (0%)	6749 (100%)
1998-99	N/A	N/A	892 (14.3%)	5355 (85.7%)	0	6247 (100%)	0	6247 (100%)
Ireland								
1987	0	7702 (100%)	-	-	3 (0%)	7699 (100%)	N/A	N/A
1994	0	7861 (100%)	-	-	8 (0.1%)	7853 (99.9%)	N/A	N/A
Italy								
1990	0	32997 (100%)	5127 (15.5%)	27870 (84.5%)	976 (3%)	32021 (97%)	0	32997 (100%)
1993	0	34072 (100%)	5435 (16%)	28637 (14%)	1361 (4%)	32711 (96%)	0	34072 (100%)
1996	0	22592 (100%)	3763 (16.7%)	18829 (83.3%)	927 (4.1%)	21665 (95.9%)	0	22592 (100%)
Norway								
1986-88	0	4390 (100%)	-	-	0	4390 (100%)	N/A	N/A
1992-94	0	4031 (100%)	409 (10.1%)	3622 (89.9%)	0	4031 (100%)	68 (1.7%)	3963 (98.3%)
1996-98	0	3788 (100%)	290 (7.7%)	3498 (92.3%)	0	3788 (100%)	79 (2.1%)	3709 (97.9%)

Minutes of the plenary meeting of the:
EUROPEAN FOOD AVAILABILITY DATABANK BASED ON HOUSEHOLD
BUDGET SURVEYS- DAFNE III PROJECT

August 31st - September 1st, 2001
Institute of Nutrition, University of Vienna
Vienna, Austria

Rapporteur: Androniki Naska

Participants

The list of the meeting's participants and observers is included as Annex I

Agenda

The adopted agenda of the meeting is included as Annex II

Friday August 31st, 2001

The project coordinator, Dr. Antonia Trichopoulou, welcomed all attendants. Following the request of the observers from Iceland and Austria, Dr. Trichopoulou briefly presented background information on the DAFNE initiative and an introduction to the objectives of the current DAFNE III-SANCO project. Finally attendants followed a presentation of DafneSoft, the software programme which exploits food availability data retrieved from the DAFNE databank.

Ada Naska reported on the work progress of the DAFNE III project and enlisted the remaining tasks. The work outline is included as Annex III. Forty three datasets have been received; the data management has been completed for 38 of them, while for the remaining 5 clarifications are expected from participants in order to further proceed. Finally 2 datasets (one from Spain and one from Ireland) have not been sent yet to the coordinating centre.

The Irish team reported that the set referring to 1999 data will be sent by the end of September. In the meantime, the Irish team will provide the coordinating centre with the classification schemes that will be applied in the 1999 dataset.

The coordinating centre will contact Dr. Moreiras, of the Spanish team, to inquire about the remaining dataset and to further decide on the work schedule for the coming months.

Finally the Coordinating Centre will contact DG-SANCO in order to initiate the procedures for the preparation of the DAFNE data that will be included in the HIEMS System of the European Commission.

In concluding the session, participants decided on the following deadlines for the completion of the remaining tasks.

Deadlines for future work tasks

➤ **September 3-9**

The **Coordinating Center** will send to the **Belgian Team** the dataset of random households to be used for the internal validation of the data incorporated in the DAFNE databank.

➤ **September 17-22**

The **French Team** will send to the **Coordinating Center** the final comments regarding the food classification and the categorization of the socio-demographic variables under study. Upon receiving the clarifications, the **Coordinating Centre** will prepare the final version of classification tables to be sent to the **French Team** for the last cross-checking.

➤ **September 24-28**

The **Coordinating Centre** will send to the **British Team** the final version of classification tables for food and socio-demographic variables for the final cross-checking. Up to September 28, the **British Team** will undertake the responsibility of completing the checking of the already sent sample of random households, for the purpose of internal validation.

➤ **By the end of September**

The **Coordinating Center** will send to the **French Team** the dataset of random households to be used for the internal validation of the data incorporated in the DAFNE databank.

All **participants** should provide the **Coordinating Centre** with their comments on the final version of the classification tables for the food, socio-economic and demographic data.

➤ **October 1-10**

The **Coordinating Centre** will send to **participants** the preliminary results on the overall mean availability of the 15 main DAFNE food groups. The preliminary tables will also include information on the availability of the 15 food items, according to the four socio-demographic characteristics under study (locality, education, occupation and household composition).

Format of the result tables: The results will be sent as excel spreadsheets. The rows will refer to the food groups and the columns to the overall mean availability and to the mean availability according to the socio-demographic groups of interest (including standard errors). An indication for the year of the survey will be added.

➤ **October 10-20**

Participants will undertake the responsibility to compare the preliminary outputs, mentioned above, with the respective data, published by their National Statistical Offices and report back to the **Coordinating Centre**.

➤ **By the end of October**

Upon receiving participants' comments on the comparison with published data, the **Coordinating Centre** will provide participants with the final results on the daily food availability (overall mean and by socio-demographic group).

➤ **November**

Participants will undertake the responsibility of preparing their national reports, which should be ready by the end of November.

Financial issues

The project coordinator informed participants on the project's budget (expenses already incurred and expenses in the pipe). The table presented is included as Annex IV.

The importance of sending invoices to the Coordinating Centre was particularly stressed.

More specifically, participants were asked to provide, by September 15, the Coordinating Centre with a clear description on:

- **how the money allocated for their participation has been spent**

and

- **a definite plan on future expenses**

Participants were finally asked to send by September 15 the invoices on incurred expenses.

Bilateral sessions

Bilateral sessions were not realized for all of the participating countries. Participants were asked to provide their proposals. After considering the remaining tasks, it was agreed that bilateral sessions will be realized for Norway and Spain.

Final meeting

Following Commission's advice, the final DAFNE meeting will take place on December 1-3, 2001 in Brussels, in order to provide the opportunity to participants to attend the EUPHA meeting scheduled to take place in December 6-8, 2001.

Administrative issues will be discussed in a meeting on Sunday December 2nd. The final meeting will be held on December 3rd, at the Commission premises. According to the project's budget, two persons per participating country can attend.

Saturday September 1st, 2001
FIRST SESSION: Presentation of results

Participants discussed on the presentation of the classification schemes developed in the context of the project, on the common structure of the national reports and the content of the final report. The following decisions were taken:

Classification schemes

Country-specific copies with the classification schemes for food and socio-economic variables will be sent to each participating country.

The schemes will be made available through the web-site of the Coordinating Centre. In future publications, reference to the classification system should be made by providing the internet site.

National reports

The national reports will summarise the findings on trends in the availability of the 15 main DAFNE food groups. Each report will have a length of approximately 2,500 words and will consist of:

- Introduction (300 words)
- Methodology (300 words)
- Results, describing the tables and figures and the observed trends (600 words)
- Discussion (1300 words)

The result section will also include **one table**, providing the results (mean and standard errors) on the daily food availability of the main food groups (food groups will be given in rows and years in columns) and **four graphs** depicting trends in food availability by the socio-demographic variables of interest. It remains up to the individual country to decide which trends are worth presenting in the graphs.

Participants unanimously reached the decision of not applying ANOVA procedure. Instead results will be presented in terms of means and standard errors and in graphs.

Final report

The final report will be compiled by the coordinating center and will be based on the country-specific reports. In addition, the results on food availability presented in the final report will refer to various level of detail ranging from the 56 analytical to the 15 main food groups.

SECOND SESSION: Publication Strategy

A text for the strategy for scientific publications related to the work undertaken in the context of the project was suggested by the coordinating center and was approved. It is included as Annex V.

Furthermore participants agreed on the Acknowledgment text that will be commonly used in publications based on the DAFNE III project. It was also agreed that a sentence will be added noting the fact that the data have been provided by the respective Statistical Offices. The Acknowledgment text is included as Annex VI.

For the compilation of papers presenting results from various countries, the following were decided:

- An one-page protocol outlining the content of the paper together with a clear description on the required variables and an application for data acquisition should be prepared and sent to the Coordinating Centre.
- Based on the above documents, the Coordinating Centre will undertake the responsibility of asking the permission of the country data provider
- In the authors list, two names of each participating country providing data should be included and two names of the coordinating center.

Dr. Trichopoulou particularly stressed the importance of respecting the confidentiality rules set by the Statistical Offices, making thus the need for submitting an application for data retrieval necessary.

Participants were finally asked to prepare an one-page suggestion for future publications. The suggestions will be discussed in the final meeting of the project on December 3, 2001.

THIRD SESSION: Future Tasks

The three representatives of National Statistical Offices (Drs. Bacherini, Dalton and Mork) were asked to suggest ways in order to increase the liaison of the DAFNE project with EUROSTAT.

They reported that a meeting is scheduled to be held in Luxembourg at the beginning of October. The project coordinator asked the three representatives to inform EUROSTAT officials on our work and to address an invitation to attend our final meeting in Brussels. The coordinating center will undertake the responsibility of sending an official invitation as well.

With respect to the future of the DAFNE initiative, the main future objective should be the enlargement of the database with the inclusion of the remaining EU-Member States. The presence of observers from Iceland and Austria was aiming towards this direction.

Nevertheless, limitations of the HBS data should also be addressed in the new proposal and participants were invited to suggest ideas for the further elaboration of the DAFNE data. In this direction, Dr. Trichopoulou mentioned that in Greece the forthcoming nutrition survey is designed in an attempt to relate household budget with the individual nutrition survey protocols.

ANNEX I

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ANNEX II

DAFNE III (S12.195600) PROJECT
EUROPEAN FOOD AVAILABILITY DATABANK BASED ON HOUSEHOLD
BUDGET SURVEYS
THIRD PLENARY MEETING
31st August - 1st September, 2001
University of Vienna, Austria

Friday 31 August, 2001

16:00 - 16:30	Presentation of the DAFNE initiative (upon request of the meeting's observers)
16:30- 18:00	Project tasks and work progress Discussion
18:00 – 18:30	Planning the final DAFNE meeting and bilateral sessions

Saturday 1 September, 2001

First session :	Discussion on the future presentation of results
09:00-09:10	Belgium <i>Armando Perez Cueto Eulert & Anne-Marie Remaut-de Winter</i>
09:10-09:20	France <i>Joelle Maffre & Jean Luc Volatier</i>
09:20-09:30	Greece <i>Ada Naska & Antonia Trichopoulou</i>
09:30-09:40	Ireland <i>Sharon Friel & Jim Dalton</i>
09:40-09:50	Italy <i>Sabrina Bacherini, Simona Martines & Aida Turrini</i>
09:50-10:00	Norway <i>Eiliv Mork & Kerstin Trygg</i>
10:00-10:10	Portugal <i>Sara Rodrigues & Maria Daniel Vaz de Almeida</i>
10:10- 10:20	United Kingdom <i>David Rimmer, Sian Burr & Michael Nelson</i>
10:20 – 11:00	Summary of decisions – Plan for the future work schedule
11:00 – 11:30	Break

Second session: Publication strategy

11:30 – 12 :00 Discussion of proposed texts for the publication strategy and Acknowledgment

Third session: Future tasks

12:00 – 13:00 Liaison with EUROSTAT
Application for funding a new DAFNE project

ANNEX III

Work progress, up to August 2001

	BE	FR	ES	GR	IE	IT	NO	PT	UK
Data integration									
- Data acquisition	√	√	†	√	†	√	√	√	√
- Data management and cleaning	√	†	†	√	†	√	√	√	√
- Internal validation				√		√	√	√	†
Classification of food data									
- Preliminary classification schemes	√	†		√	†	√	√	√	√
- Final version sent for cross-checking	√				†	√	√	√	
Classification of socio-economic variables									
- Preliminary classification schemes	√	†		√	†	√	†	√	†
- Final version sent for cross-checking	√				†	√	†	√	
Statistical analysis							†		
- Overall mean availability (preliminary)	√			√	√	√	√	√	
- Comparison with published data									
- Mean availability by SE variables				†		√		√	
- ANOVA							√		
Presentation of results									
- Tables									
- Curves									
Preparation of national and final reports									
Data integration in the EUPHIN System									

√ : Completed

† : Procedure initialised, but not completed yet

ANNEX IV

BELGIUM	BUDGET	EXPENSE	REST
PERSONNEL COSTS	10800	0	10800
TRAVEL/ACCOMMODATION/SUBSISTENCE	6562,36	0	6562,36
DATA ACQUISITION	1500	0	1500
FRANCE*	BUDGET	EXPENSE	REST
PERSONNEL COSTS	18576	0	18576
TRAVEL/ACCOMMODATION/SUBSISTENCE	7420,36	0	7420,36
DATA ACQUISITION	7000	0	7000
IRELAND	BUDGET	EXPENSE	REST
PERSONNEL COSTS	10800	10851,1	-51,1
TRAVEL/ACCOMMODATION/SUBSISTENCE	8589,36	4205	4384,36
DATA ACQUISITION	0	0	0
ITALY	BUDGET	EXPENSE	REST
PERSONNEL COSTS	10800	0	10800
TRAVEL/ACCOMMODATION/SUBSISTENCE	7655,36	1825,53	5829,83
DATA ACQUISITION	0	0	0
NORWAY	BUDGET	EXPENSE	REST
PERSONNEL COSTS	15130	0	15130
TRAVEL/ACCOMMODATION/SUBSISTENCE	9212,36	570	8642,36
DATA ACQUISITION	5000	5896	-896
PORTUGAL	BUDGET	EXPENSE	REST
PERSONNEL COSTS	10800	1355,29	9444,71
TRAVEL/ACCOMMODATION/SUBSISTENCE	8844,36	3779,37	5064,99
DATA ACQUISITION	10000	8005	1995
SPAIN	BUDGET	EXPENSE	REST
PERSONNEL COSTS	10800	7000	3800
TRAVEL/ACCOMMODATION/SUBSISTENCE	7897,36	0	7897,36
DATA ACQUISITION	6000	0	6000
UNITED KINGDOM*	BUDGET	EXPENSE	REST
PERSONNEL COSTS	10800	0	10800
TRAVEL/ACCOMMODATION/SUBSISTENCE	7574,36	0	7574,36
DATA ACQUISITION	1200	0	1200

* NO CONTRACT

** IN ORDER TO BE ENTITLED TO CLAIM THE SECOND PAYMENT, ATHENS URGENTLY NEEDS TO RECEIVE INVOICES REFERRING TO THE EXPENSES THUS FAR (DEADLINE FOR INVOICES, SEPTEMBER 10, 2001)

ANNEX V

EUROPEAN FOOD AVAILABILITY DATABANK BASED ON
HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEYS –
the DAFNE III project

PUBLICATION STRATEGY

The main output of the DAFNE III project will be project reports to the EU and scientific articles. Assignment of authorship will be done according to the Vancouver rules. All those who are actively engaged in the work on which the reports and scientific publications are based, including those who prepared and supplied summary reports and descriptions on the relevant national studies, will be co-authors of the publications. When the number of co-authors becomes excessive, authorship will correspond to the title of the project and the co-authors will be mentioned according to the Lancet rules. The articles will be sent to all contributors for comment prior to submission.

Project members and collaborators can make proposals for publications.

VANCOUVER RULES

(British Medical Journal 1991;298:338-341)

All persons designated as authors should qualify for authorship. The order of authorship should be a joint decision by co-authors. Each author should have participated sufficiently in the work to take responsibility for the content.

Authorship credit should be based only on substantial contributions to a) conception and design, or analysis and interpretation of data; and to b) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and on c) final approval of the version to be published. Conditions a), b) and c) must all be met. Participation solely in the acquisition of funding or the collection of data does not justify authorship. Any part of an article critical to its main conclusions must be the responsibility of at least one author. A paper with corporate (collective) authorship must specify the key persons responsible for the article; others contributing to the work should be recognized separately (Acknowledgments)

ANNEX VI

Acknowledgement

This study was conducted in the context of the DAFNE III entitled “European food availability databank based on Household Budget Surveys” project of DG-SANCO of the European Union.

NB. Add one sentence mentioning the Statistical Offices providing the data

Minutes of the plenary meeting of the:

EUROPEAN FOOD AVAILABILITY DATABANK BASED ON HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEYS – the DAFNE III PROJECT

December 2nd-3rd, 2001

HOTEL IBIS – St. Catherine

Brussels, Belgium

Rapporteur: Androniki Naska

Participants

The list of the meeting's participants is included as Annex I.

Agenda

The adopted agenda of the meeting is included as Annex II.

Sunday December 2nd, 2001

Working session on pending issues

In the morning session, participants discussed pending details with respect to data harmonization. The discussion was mainly referring to the Irish and Spanish datasets that were only recently sent to the coordinating center.

The participants' input was sought and the following decisions were taken.

- In the DAFNE classification scheme, eggs expressed in grams are converted into pieces by division with 50 (average weight of one egg = 50g). Following the recent participants' comments, it was decided to consider the average weight of an egg as 60g. It should however be borne in mind that in some countries eggs are already provided in pieces and no information is available on the factor used for the conversion.
- Participants also commented on the factor used to convert the weight of purchased tealeaves to mL of the beverage. The Norwegian colleagues commented that 2g of tea are used to prepare 200 mL, giving a conversion factor of 10g tealeaves / 1L tea-beverage. It was decided that the coordinating center would consult the McCance & Widdowson food composition table and inform participants on the final decision.
- In the education variable recorded in the Spanish datasets, a code refers to adults or elder people resuming education (secondary or tertiary). Due to the diversity of the recorded information, it was decided to assess the number of households under this category and if negligible, leave these households unclassified.

Participants finally expressed some comments on the preliminary results sent prior to the Brussels meeting. Following the request from the Norwegian team, the coordinating center will provide participants with tables describing the number of

households classified under each socio-economic category (locality and composition of the household, education and occupation of the household head).

Sunday December 2nd, 2001

Preparatory meeting

The project coordinator, Dr. Antonia Trichopoulou presented and distributed the DAFNE Special Issue recently published in the Public Health Nutrition journal. She further commented on the importance of publicizing the DAFNE work and invited participants to submit abstracts in Conferences and Scientific Meetings and papers in peer reviewed journals, in accordance to the project's Publication Strategy structured in the previous DAFNE meeting (Vienna, August 31-September 1, 2001)

Participants briefly presented the work undertaken in the past months. In the period between the previous (Vienna, August 31st- September 1st) and the current meeting, the DAFNE tasks concerned the derivation and validation of the preliminary results. The validation was based on the respective values, published from the National Statistical Offices and on food information from other sources (food balance sheets, national and international individual nutrition surveys).

In summary, the following were discussed and decided:

- For the national reports, participants will compare the trends in food availability depicted from the DAFNE data with trends illustrated using the FAO-assembled Food Balance Sheets (FBS). Direct access to the FBS data is available at: www.fao.org
- Participants were further recommended to undertake cross-sectional comparisons of DAFNE food availability data with data from national and international studies on individual food consumption. Given the lack of direct compatibility of the datasets, the comparison is acknowledged as weak but it was proposed as a rough evaluation of our results.
- Participants who used average retail prices to convert food expenses to quantities, commented that the average prices used might not be valid for all foodstuffs (e.g. reservation was expressed in the case of items purchased in bulk, such as potatoes). The discussion concluded with the recommendation to the participants concerned, to ask for additional information from the Statistical Offices on household receipts. This information can be used for validating average retail prices.
- Participants unanimously agreed that it is difficult to interpret the findings for the last category of occupation: *Students, housewives, unemployed and invalid persons*. Due to participants' reservation, data on the daily food availability of this category may not be presented in the final report.

Country-specific issues:

- Although HBS data are yearly collected in Norway, food availability data are published every three years. Thus, results on food availability in Norway will be presented in three sets of 3-year data.
- Due to the volume of the UK data (15 datasets), the validation of DAFNE results after comparison with the respective published data was selectively performed. Dr. Nelson commented that the undertaken comparisons are satisfactory, suggesting that DAFNE results are valid and that no further comparisons are needed.
- With respect to the French HBS, Dr. Volatier commented that the lack of quantity data is only relevant to the 1995 dataset and that quantity data are being collected in the current French HBS. He therefore proposed not to publish the 1995 data. The project coordinator replied that it is up to the French team to decide. Since two surveys with quantity data are integrated in the DAFNE databank, it may be worth considering to also include the most recent HBS data (not yet available).
- In the recent Spanish survey, the food coding was based on the COICOP Classification System. The question was raised on whether the change in the classification system can affect the results. The project coordinator asked participants on whether the COICOP System is applied in the data collection of their country. In most cases, participants commented that the System is used in parallel to more analytic national codification systems.
- Prior to the Brussels meeting, the Spanish team performed preliminary attempts to estimate the daily food availability from the recently provided 1999 dataset. Dr. Moreiras expressed her concern on these preliminary findings and commented that the Spanish Statistical Office should urgently be contacted with the request for clarifications.

Publication Strategy

The possibilities of preparing a Publication based on the project's final report or a Supplement in a peer-reviewed journal were discussed. The project coordinator commented that further actions would be decided on the basis of the quality of the national reports prepared by the participating countries.

Moreover, she once again stressed the importance of having our work and results published, and invited all participants to send their proposals.

Participants were reminded that the issue of Publication Strategy was discussed during the Vienna meeting. The decisions of the Vienna plenary session are included in the respective minutes. A copy of the related text is included in the present document as Annex III.

Monday December 3rd, 2001
FIRST SESSION: Presentation of results

The project coordinator welcomed participants in the session and conveyed the apologies of Dr. Chamouillet (DG-SANCO, European Commission) for not being able to attend the meeting, due to other commitments in Luxembourg.

Ms. Antoniou, from the Athens coordinating center, presented the content and the attributes of the DAFNE databank. Based on the experience of handling and analysing 45 datasets from 9 countries, she summarised the frequent limitations of the provided file descriptions and the difficulties that need to be encountered in order to classify the country-variables according to the DAFNE classification schemes. Ms. Antoniou's presentation is attached as Annex IV.

Dr. Trichopoulou commented that the numbers presented refer to the databank of the DAFNE III project. The total DAFNE database however, includes information from 6 additional European countries. Dr. Trichopoulou once more mentioned that the databank is open to participants, who should feel free to write to the Athens coordinating center when interested in analysing DAFNE data, according to the Publication Strategy.

The presentation of results followed. Participants presented tables and graphs with their findings on the food availability of 15 main food groups, for the overall population and for socio-economic groups of the population. Tables and graphs will be included in the national reports.

A general remark was that households of retired members have high food availability, a finding also evident in other nutrition surveys. This apparent overreporting may hinder the interpretation of findings.

Participants generally concluded that the harmonized HBS data can be useful in studying trends over time and compare them at the intra- and international level.

National reports

In the light of the preliminary findings, the following amendments were proposed in the content of the national reports:

- Participants are strongly recommended to include, beyond the comparisons with FBS data, comparisons of the DAFNE food availability data with data from other sources of dietary information.

- Participants were also advised to refer to the report "Disparities in food habits in Europe" (report of the EU-FAIR-97-3096 project – tasks 4&5), published by the National Public Health Institute/ Dept. of Epidemiology and Health Promotion

The new deadline for the national reports was set to December 15, 2001.

Concluding remarks

The project coordinator encouraged participants to further proceed in the estimation of age and gender-specific food availability values. In the previous DAFNE project (FAIR-97-3096), the methodology was elaborated and applied in the datasets of four European countries (Belgium, Greece, Norway and the United Kingdom). Papers on the methodology and results of this endeavor are included in the recently published DAFNE Special Issue.

Participants were invited to apply this methodology in their national data. The support and guidance of the Athens coordinating center is always available. In addition and since the French colleagues have been applying the Kernel method for individualizing HBS data, the project coordinator invited Dr. Volatier to prepare a manuscript on comparing the two methods.

The project coordinator further informed participants that a 6-month extension of the duration of the project was recently sought, in order to provide the coordinating centre with the necessary time to integrate the DAFNE data in nutrition-related information systems (the EUPHIN System of the European Commission and the DafneSoft programme), to test the flexibility and potency of the dataset and to prepare a manual to guide the user of the DAFNE data.

Participants were finally informed that, according to the project's current situation, expenses are justified up to December 15, 2001. She further made a plea to all participants to send invoices at their earliest convenience.

The session was concluded by the project coordinator thanking all participants for their smooth cooperation and by wishing a close collaboration in the near future.

ANNEX I

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ANNEX II

DAFNE III (S12.195600) PROJECT
EUROPEAN FOOD AVAILABILITY DATABANK BASED ON
HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEYS
FOURTH PLENARY MEETING
December 2-3, 2001
Hotel IBIS, St Catherine, Brussels

Sunday 2 December, 2001

9:00 - 12:00

WORKING SESSION ON PENDING ISSUES

14:00 - 17:00

PREPARATORY MEETING

14:00 - 15:30

Participants comments on their country results
(10 min. for each participating country)

Belgium

Norway

France

Portugal

Greece

Spain

Ireland

United Kingdom

Italy

15:30 - 16:00

Discussion

16:00 – 16:30

Planning of future publications

16:30 – 17:00

The DAFNE Network

Monday December 3, 2001

09:00 – 09:45	First session: Introduction
09:00 - 09:10	Introduction to the meeting <i>Antonia Trichopoulou</i>
09:10- 09:20	The DAFNE databank <i>Anna Antoniou</i>
09:20 – 09:35	Discussion
09:35 – 11:00	Second session: Trends in food availability
09:35 – 09:50	Belgium <i>A. Perez Cueto Eulert, AM. Remaut de Winter</i>
09:50 – 10:05	France <i>J. Maffre, E. Claire, JL Volatier</i>
10:05 – 10:15	Greece <i>A. Antoniou, E. Oikonomou, A. Naska, A. Trichopoulou</i>
10:15 – 10:30	Italy <i>A. Turrini, S. Barcherrini, S. Martines</i>
10:30 – 11:00	Discussion
11:00 – 11:15	Break
11:15 – 12:45	Third session: Trends in food availability
11:15 – 11:30	Ireland <i>S. Friel, J. Dalton</i>
11:30 – 11:45	Norway <i>K. Trygg, E. Mork, K. Lund-Iversen</i>
11:45 – 12:00	Spain <i>C. Cuadrado. O. Moreiras</i>
12:00 – 12:15	Portugal <i>S. Rodrigues, MD. Vaz de Almeida</i>
12:15 – 12:30	United Kingdom <i>D. Rimmer, S. Burr, M. Nelson</i>
12:30 – 12:45	Discussion
12:45 – 13:15	Concluding remarks

ANNEX III

EUROPEAN FOOD AVAILABILITY DATABANK BASED ON
HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEYS –
the DAFNE III project

PUBLICATION STRATEGY

The main output of the DAFNE III project will be project reports to the EU and scientific articles. Assignment of authorship will be done according to the Vancouver rules (attached in the end of the present Annex). All those who are actively engaged in the work on which the reports and scientific publications are based, including those who prepared and supplied summary reports and descriptions on the relevant national studies, will be co-authors of the publications. When the number of co-authors becomes excessive, authorship will correspond to the title of the project and the co-authors will be mentioned according to the Lancet rules. The articles will be sent to all contributors for comment prior to submission.

Project members and collaborators can make proposals for publications.

Participants further agreed on the following Acknowledgment text that will be commonly used in publications based on the DAFNE III project. It was also agreed that a sentence will be added noting the fact that the data have been provided by the respective Statistical Offices.

Acknowledgement

(to be included in all publications related to the DAFNE III project)

This study was conducted in the context of the DAFNE III entitled “European food availability databank based on Household Budget Surveys” project of DG-SANCO of the European Union.

NB. Add one sentence mentioning the Statistical Offices providing the data

Compilation of papers presenting results from various countries

The following decisions are taken:

- An one-page protocol outlining the content of the paper together with a clear description on the required variables and an application for data acquisition should be prepared and sent to the Coordinating Centre.
- Based on the above documents, the Coordinating Centre will undertake the responsibility of asking the permission of the country data provider

- In the authors list, **two names of each participating country** providing data should be included and **two names from the coordinating center**.

It is of particular importance to respect the confidentiality rules set by the Statistical Offices, making thus the need for submitting an application for data retrieval essential.

VANCOUVER RULES

(British Medical Journal 1991:298:338-341)

All persons designated as authors should qualify for authorship. The order of authorship should be a joint decision by co-authors. Each author should have participated sufficiently in the work to take responsibility for the content.

Authorship credit should be based only on substantial contributions to a) conception and design, or analysis and interpretation of data; and to b) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and on c) final approval of the version to be published. Conditions a), b) and c) must all be met. Participation solely in the acquisition of funding or the collection of data does not justify authorship. Any part of an article critical to its main conclusions must be the responsibility of at least one author. A paper with corporate (collective) authorship must specify the key persons responsible for the article; others contributing to the work should be recognized separately (Acknowledgments)

DAFNE III Portugal - Report for the stay in Athens

For the purpose of incorporating the Portuguese Household Budget Survey data collected in 1989/90 and 1994/95 into the DAFNE databank Sara Simões Pereira Rodrigues came to Athens for a fortnight period.

This report relates to the work carried out during this stay. All the tasks were made together with the helpful coordinator staff from Greece.

First week (24th July – 28th July)

1st day:

- Brief introduction to the DAFNE III project in order to make a work schedule;
- Translation (from Portuguese to English) of all variable names and codes (except for the *food*, *occupation/profession* and *economic activity area* codes) of the 1990 and 1995 surveys;
- Explanation and discussion about all translated variables and codes of both surveys.

2nd day:

- Translation of all food codes (489 items) included in the surveys.

3rd day:

- Finalisation of the translation of the food codes.

4th day:

- Translation of *occupation/profession* and *economic activity area* codes of 1990 (82 + 10 items, respectively) and 1995 (32 + 16 items, respectively) surveys.

5th day:

- Review, explanation and discussion of all files and variables from both surveys;
- Classification of socio-economic codes available in the Portuguese datasets under the common between countries DAFNE categories. In the case of occupation, the classification decided in the context of the FAIR project was also used

Second week (31st July – 4th August)

6th day:

- Classification of food codes available in the Portuguese datasets under the 45 common between countries DAFNE food groups. Preparation of the food aggregation tables

-

7th day:

- Finalisation of the food aggregation tables
- Finalisation of the methodology tables for both surveys.

8th day:

- Review, explanation and discussion about all developed tables,

- Writing down all questions that had arise from the all work (attached).
- 9th day:**
- Preparation of the SPSS programmes in order to formulate the DAFNE common food groups.
 - Getting acquainted with DAFNE software.
- 10th day:**
- Getting acquainted with the DAFNE publications;
 - Final review of all the work.

Household Budget Surveys data for the Portuguese participation in this project had been submitted to a signed contract between the Portuguese National Institute of Statistics and the Portuguese DAFNE III Coordinator. In order to inform all DAFNE members about it part of this contract is translated to English below:

- do not commercialise data and never give them to others;
- always refer *Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Portugal (INE)* in all publication (written or electronic) or talk total or partially based in the data (I am afraid I do not understand what you mean by that);
- always give to *INE* two copies of all reports, publications total or partially based in the data, to assure that it can be given to other investigators;
- always inform *INE* if any technical or methodological error are founded;
- inform *INE* when the project is finished in order to destroy data files or to keep them for other investigation but with a new permission.

Athens, 4th of August 2000

(Sara Simões Pereira Rodrigues)

Questions:

To be asked to the National Institute of Statistics, to be discussed with the Portuguese DAFNE coordinator and to be clarified with Greek DAFNE coordinator.

Methodology tables

1989/90 and 1994/95

- response rate (1990)
- cost of the survey
- units for each food code
- % of meal expenditures outside home for all Portugal
(of all food expenditures – with or without outside home expenditures?)
- % from own production for all Portugal
(of all food expenditures – with or without outside home expenditures?)
- information of number of persons (family members, guests and housekeepers) in each meal – what for it is used?
- information regarding the use of mineral and vitamin
- National accounts = Food balance sheets???
- machinery for nutritional analysis???. Computer program???. What is meant by that?
- food for pets
- handling with food stocks

File Information

portma90 and portmi90

- population ponderator factor – how and what for to use it?
- week/month of participation – civil year or 12 months of recording period?
- is it possible to have not categorized ages?
- INST_R (education), in which code are the ones that have not yet finished the primary school?? And the ones at the kindergarten that already know how to read? And what about technical courses, are they secondary or higher education???
- occupation codes less aggregated to distinguish professionals from technicians.

portmq90

- population ponderator factor – how and what for to use it?
- units for each food code (inside and outside home)

portma95 and portmi95

- population ponderator factor – how and what for to use it?
- fortnight of participation – civil year or 12 months of recording period?
- is it possible to have not categorized ages?
- RURURB (rural/semi-urban/urban), which values of population dimension were used for this classification?
- INST_R (education), in which code are the ones that have not yet finished the primary school?? And the ones at the kindergarten that already know how to read? And what about technical courses, are they secondary or higher education???
- What is the difference between codes 8 and 9?
- PROF_2 (profession), who are the ones included in code 0 (without profession)? Where are the ones living from own profits?

- CAE (area of economic activity), what is meant by the code 15 (families with housekeepers)?

portmq95

- population ponderator factor – how and what for to use it?

- units for each food code (inside and outside home)

DAFNE comparable categories tables

FOOD

- complete code translation

- discuss conversion factors

- milk bread: Bread and rolls or Bakery products?

- pork head: Pork meat or Offals?

- fat % for cheeses

- condensed milk: Milk or Dairy products?

- liofilysed products for cool drinks: Processed fruit or Beverages??

- gelatin: where it fits???

Please print/copy the above:

Publications: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and USA/DAFNE

Theses: summary from all

Abstracts: 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27

Minutes of the bilateral meeting (Italy – Coordinating centre) held in Athens on January 25-26, 2001

Raw data from the Italian HBS held in 1990, 1993, 1996 were incorporated in the DAFNE database

The data have been read and the values of the variables have been checked. After we finalise the data reading, we will send to Simona the file with the random households for checking the correct data reading.

Issues about the provided variables:

1. Check whether the expenses for each food code refer to the 10 days of the survey and not to the whole month.
2. Is it possible to have the variables: monthly expenses, expenses for food stuffs and estimated income for the recording period of the ten days.
3. Do you keep a record for the income of the household head?
4. Do you collect data on the medical expenses of the household?

Discussions followed on the classification of the recorded food items and socio-economic variables under the DAFNE groupings. The excel file with the tables will also be attached. In this table, with red font we have included our notes, with yellow line food items for which we need a clarification and we used a green line for cheese hard to draw your attention that a factor will be applied.

The following issues need to be clarified:

1. A small description of the methodology followed for estimating the fraction coefficients used for the food classifications.
We propose to apply the values of the coefficients reduced to two decimal places. Do you agree?
2. One suggestion. The DAFNE participants from Norway, informed us that a considerable amount of the flour recorded is used to make their homemade bread. In order to have a better representation in the bread group, they suggest to apply a factor in flour, to estimate how much bread will be produced and they add this estimation to the bread code.

Is the case similar for you too?? Is it common to make your own bread or the base for pizza? If yes, would you also consider applying such factors? Are there any factors available?

3. We need to know the exact units in which the items were recorded (for example: g or kg for liquids ml, Litre, g??). Eggs are recorded in pieces or g??
4. Food item: pulses fresh (fraction of code 603 in 1990 and code 623 in 1993/1996). You suggest to be classified under pulses. But dried vegetables are classified under pulses. If this the case for these items too, we accept the classification. If they are not dried, they should go under the other fresh vegetable category.

5. Food item: processed fruit (fraction of code 608). If they are dried fruit, would you agree to substitute the general term fruit processed, with the more specific one fruit dried???
6. Food item: sugar products (fraction of code 609). You suggest to classify it under sugar products. What foods are considered in this group? If they are fruit in syrup or in sugar, they should be classified under fruit processed. What do you think???
7. Food item: ice cream (fraction of code 702 in 1990 and code 706 in 1993/96). According to the DAFNE classification scheme, ice cream is classified under dairy products. Do you agree?
8. Food item: syrups (fraction of code 802). What kind of beverages are included under this group? When an item is described as syrup, it means that sugar is added. Is this the case?? Simona told us that these may be juices (like tomato juice). If no sugar is added, then they can be better classified under vegetable or fruit juices. Do you agree??
9. Food item: meat preserved (fraction of code 307). In the classification of 1990 you put it under meat products. But in the 1993/1996 you classify it under red meat (other than pork and beef). Why did you change?

Please note that in the DAFNE food classification, we have two groups: meat products (to classify meat in cans, smoked, salted meat etc) and meat dishes (to classify ready to be cooked meat dishes that you buy in the supermarket or ready to eat/take away meat dishes). If meat dishes are included under code 307, we have two options: (a) to estimate a fraction to separate meat preserved from the meat dishes and classify them separately or (b) just for Italy to add the two groups together and have one group named meat products and dishes and classify code 307 under this “big” group.

We also had a discussion on code 107 (1993&1996 data) on filled pasta. We discussed whether it would be feasible to estimate the percentage of these items belonging to the pasta group, how much is meat or cheese or vegetables or fish. We concluded that such a splitting would be very difficult and not always valid. The code will be left as such and we will make a note when interpreting the results of the pasta group. Agree???

We checked if cocoa is recorded in the Italian HBS and under which code. It seems that it is not recorded.

TABLES FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF SOCIOECONOMIC VARIABLES

Classification for Occupation

DAFNE groups	Occupation	Economic branch	Position in the profession
Manual		3	4
		6	4
		5	4
		4	4
			8
Non-manual		0	9
		0	7
		0	6
		3	1
		4	1
		9	2
			6,7
Retired	8		
Students/housewives/unemployed/invalid persons	2,5,6,7		

Classification for locality

Take the variable inhabitants and classify

Rural $\leq 5,000$
Semi-urban 5,001 – 50,000
Urban $>50,001$

Classification for education

DAFNE	Education
Elementary not completed	0
Elementary completed	1
Secondary not completed	2
Secondary completed	3
University/College	4

Classification for household composition

DAFNE	Age	Number of components
Adult household-single	18-65	1
Adult household-two members	18-65	2
Adult household+ children (lone parents)	Only one member 18-65 yrs and the rest with age <18	> or equal to 2
Adult household+ children	At least two members 18-65 yrs and at least one member with age <18 and no members >65	> or equal to 3
Adult + elderly	At least one member with age>65 and at least one member 18-65 and no member<18	> or equal 2
Adult + elderly +children	At least one member 18-65 and one member <18 and one member >65	> or equal to 3
Elderly household –single	>65	1
Elderly household – two	>65	2

REPORT OF THE BILATERAL MEETING BELGIUM – COORDINATING CENTRE (APRIL 2001)

1. **Foodcodes.xls** contains the description of all food codes for surveys 1996-97 and 1999. The codes which are highlighted in the 99 list are those which do not appear in the 96-97 survey (new codes). The French names of all codes can be found in the *foodcodes_french.xls*.
2. We expect to hear from Mie and Armando an approval of the conversion factors used in the food classifications. Keep in mind that the 1987-88 survey will be run again, so changes in coefficients can be considered. (Please see Athens minutes and overheads presented).
3. Edible proportion factors are not used in the DAFNE methodology. The information refers to the weight of the items, as these were purchased.
4. All canned and frozen vegetables were moved to the *processed vegetable* category.
5. It is important to apply the same methodological approach in all surveys. Coefficients for splitting the foods may change, but if you split one code for the 1996 survey for example, it should be split in all other surveys.
6. DAFNE-Belgium has signed a Confidentiality contract with the National Institute of Statistics, where it is clearly stated that the raw data may not be available for the public, only for the DAFNE teams in Athens and Gent. Only processed information is allowed to be disseminated.
7. A discussion was held between Armando, Ada and Vassilis about the conversion of prices to quantities and on how the applied approach will be validated. Two approaches for validation were suggested: (1) Using the information on quantities, which may be available for a selected number of households from the Statistical Office. (2) In case that the first validation is not feasible, the range of standard deviation of the prices will be used.

Therefore the idea would be to estimate a general mean for the households that have quantities available and compare this mean with the one estimated using the approach. If, for any reason, even validity of the quantity data from the Statistical Office, then other approaches will be considered.

During the forthcoming meeting, we expect Ghent to come with a solid suggestion on how to validate the estimated quantities. After finalisation of the approach, Ghent will prepare a report which will be included in the report for Belgium.

EDUCATION IS AVAILABLE FOR THE 1996-97 AND 1999 SURVEYS.

PENDING ISSUES

GENT

1. Send the INS summary information for the 1996-97 and 1999 surveys
2. Prepare the word version of the food tables, keeping the format that appears in the DAFNE reports. For all three surveys (1987-88, 1996-97 & 1999)
3. Approve of the following split for codes 112299 and 112399: 45% pork, 15% beef, 10% other red meat and 30% poultry.
4. Suggestions for meat codes that have not been classified
Codes 112231, 112232 to be classified under meat products
Code 112233 to be classified under beef, if it only minced meat and mainly of beef origin. If however it is a ready to cook dish (recipe), I would suggest to classify it under meat dishes
Code 112234
5. The use of factor 1.25 is acceptable to accommodate for losses during maturation, as long as it is applied if necessary to 1987-88 codes. Please check and tell us. (IT IS IMPORTANT TO HAVE A UNIFORM METHODOLOGY FOR ALL THREE SURVEYS)
6. Code 118307 Sorbet. The classification should be discussed in the next DAFNE meeting, although it has been classified under processed fruit
7. Handle code 121101. Subtract the expenses for filters.
8. Code 123209 and 123309. The classification should be discussed in the next DAFNE meeting, although they have been classified under soft drinks. Also to discuss in the meeting the classification of code 123204 (more alcohol than wine) and there is a suggestion to classify it under spirits.
9. Code 117222. The classification should be discussed in the next DAFNE meeting, although it has been classified under fresh leafy vegetables. If it is decided to be classified under vegetables, we have to check where it was classified in 1987 survey.
10. Check the contract with the INS for special paragraphs to be mentioned in each publication
11. Are all prices in Belgian francs? **YES**
12. How children are defined (cut-off point for age)
13. Description of the city variable. **OK, SEE DOCUMENTATION**
14. We need a variable to estimate locality (maybe population????). **WE DO NOT HAVE SUCH VARIABLE OK, SEE DOCUMENTATION**
15. We need to know to which region (province) the household belongs, in order to apply (later) GIS.
16. Precodes. Armando will send us a translation with what the precodes mean.
17. Trimester of participation. **MONTH AVAILABLE**

Belgium

Classification of occupation (It will be based on a combination of two variables: StaPB and ISCO codes)

- File: 1. MembStruct1999 (Column StaPB Professional Status)
2. ProfCITP88 (ISCO codes)

MANUAL: ISCO Codes starting with 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and StaPB 00 or 01.

Belgian codes 201 to 229 (a)
331, 332, 335
410 to 449 (b)
553, 551
611, 612, 631, 632, 633, 634, 639, 642, 653, 654,
655
656, 657, 658, 659, 663, 664, 665, 666, 669
700 to 799
800 to 899
900 to 949 (d)

NON-MANUAL: ISCO Codes Starting with 1, 2 & 3 and StaPB 00 or 01.

Belgian codes 001 to 129
210, 218
301 to 322, 333, 334
401, 402, 419
510 to 599 (c)
601, 602, 603, 621, 622, 641, 643, 649
651, 652, 661, 662
903, 904, 905, 921, 923, 931, 949

RETIRED: Codes **04, 06 StaPB**

S/H/U/I: Codes **02, 03, 05, 07, 08, 09 StaPB**

* S= students
H=Housewives
U=Unemployed
I=Invalid Persons

** All qualified occupations are classified under NON-MANUAL, hence non qualified people are classified under MANUAL

- (a) Exception codes 210 & 218
- (b) Exception code 419
- (c) Exception codes 533 & 551
- (d) Exception codes 903, 904, 905, 921, 923, 931, 949

Classification for Household Composition

File: MenaStruc1999
MembStruc1999

A combination of the following variables:

Np number of persons (check if it refers)
Birth and Siecle to estimate the age (1999 survey)

DAFNE III

Athens, November 23. - 24. 2001

Kaja Lund-Iversen, Institute for nutrition research, University of Oslo, Norway

Comments from validation work in Athens

Before arriving to Athens, the following had been done:

Crosschecking between DAFNE aggregation and published Norwegian data:

1. Average for household
 - 1986-88
 - 1992-94
 - 1996-98

2. Sub-groups for data from 1996-98
 - Locality
 - Household composition
 - 3 categories: 1. Adult household - single
 - 2. Adult household - 2-membered
 - 4. Adult + children

There were some disparities.

We started to check the overall mean values for the 96-98 data, since these were the only data we could go into detail on each code.

After recalculating the 15 food groups for 1996-98 taking into account the DAFNE methodology for food classification, the differences were small. Only for *alcoholic beverages* there was still a difference between DAFNE aggregated data and published data equal 2,3%. Otherwise the differences were negligible (around 0,1-0,2%).

Other comments:

Eggs: Recalculated with 50 g per piece in stead of 63 g per piece

Potatoes: Included code 021. Did nothing with the conversion factors of potato flour (230) and mashed potato (231).

Pulses: No important difference

Nuts: No important difference

Cereals: Recalculated according to the codes that should be included.

Milk products: Recalculated with the conversion factors for condensed (157) and powdered (158) milk, for hard cheese (159, 160, 161) and for instant cocoa with powdered milk (151).

Meat: Removed the code 061 which had been included

Vegetables: Recalculated, no difference

Fish & seafood: Recalculated, no difference

Fruits: Recalculated, no difference

Lipids: Recalculated by using the conversion factors.

Alcoholic beverages: Recalculated. Cannot explain the difference

Non-alcoholic beverages: Recalculated with the conversion factors used by DAFNE (the same factors for cocoa ground and instant as for coffee ground and instant).

Conversion factors that should be used:

1. Coffee
 - Instant: 14 g per litre
 - Ground: 60 g per litre
2. Tea
 - 10 g per litre
3. Cocoa
 - Instant: 70 g per litre
 - Ground: 40 g per litre

Sugar and sugar products: Recalculated, no difference

Fruit and vegetable juices: Recalculated, no difference

Prospect work for the next week in Oslo:

For 92-94 and 86-88, the difference between DAFNE aggregated data and published data will be estimated. Since we do not have the opportunity to go into each code in detail for these periods, we will perform an indirectly validation by comparing the differences with the disparities estimated for the dataset 96-98.

In addition, we intend to validate the data for the sub-groups of locality and household composition (3 categories) in the same manner as for the overall data 96-98. This will however not be done for 92-94 nor 86-88 in the coming week.

Validation to be concluded after the Brussels meeting.

REPORT ON THE BILATERAL MEETING BETWEEN BELGIUM COORDINATING CENTRE IN ATHENS (May 2002)

Date of arrival : Sunday May 12th 2002.

Monday May 13th 2002

Working breakfast with Ms. Anna Antoniou for a briefing of the expected overall outcomes of the mission. A draft time schedule was set up in order to focus first on the data analysis for the article related to the Belgian Elderly population and secondly on the overall trend analysis of the Belgian DAFNE data. The following were the main resolutions: Data Management for the first article on Belgian Elderly to be performed until May 15th, run descriptive analysis, analysis of variance and logistic regression. It was also agreed to prepare the spss data for the trend analysis in the overall sample, until May 15th.

The following activities were carried out during the Monday session under the supervision of Ms. Anna Antoniou:

General overview of the Belgian DAFNE databank based on the Household Budget Surveys of the years 1987-88, 1996-97 and 1999. Two datasets are available for each year:

- 1) a spss dataset converted from the original Belgian files (raw). The raw data was transformed to create the DAFNE database for Belgium.
- 2) a further elaborated dataset considering the DAFNE food classification scheme and the DAFNE socio – economic classifications.

It was agreed according to the preliminary protocol, to create a smaller databank containing only the information of the single elderly households extracted from each DAFNE data set. According to the DAFNE classification concerning elderly households, these households include people at the age of 66 or older. For practical reasons only the information on the DAFNE food items and food groups was kept as other variables were considered irrelevant for the present study. The descriptive statistics for the elderly households have been calculated for each year.

Tuesday May 14th

Under the guidance of Ms Anna Antoniou ANOVA has been performed in order to identify the food groups for which the observed values are statistically different within and between groups. When weighted all values are statistically significant. Analysis was repeated also using unweighted values, in order to perform internal checks. This time results were not statistically significant. We however need to bear in mind that the use of unweighted values is not acceptable by the Statistical Office.

First meeting with Prof. Trichopoulou, to inform her about the state of the work.

Development of the score based on Belgian guidelines. The score has been developed based on the Flemish Food Triangle, while a food based interpretation of the Wallon Food Pyramide was sought. This in order to translate their recommendations of “parts and portions” into food items or groups.

Wednesday May 15th.

As it was not possible to identify the Belgian regions for the 1987-88 data, it was decided to focus the analysis of the elderly food availability only for the 1996-97 and 1999 data. Therefore, a new datasheet was created for the latter. Descriptive statistics were run to compare the results.

In order to accomplish the planned activities, the dataset for the analysis of trends was created by merging the total 1987-88, 1996-97 and 1999 files. All variables were kept. The variable “region” was not kept, as it is missing in the file 87-88.

Thursday May 16th.

First meeting with Ada Naska. The main topics were the revision of what has been done up to Wednesday, and the selection of the main tables to be presented for discussion to Prof. Trichopoulou. It was also suggested to keep only the data of 1999 for the elderly paper to compare the Belgian Dutch and French communities, as 1987-88 does not provide the information on region, and 1999 was the year when recommendations at national level and campaigns at regional level were launched. This issue was kept for further discussion with both Co-ordinators.

A very important issue was raised. In order to evaluate the quality of the food available in Belgian single elderly households, the use of scores has been suggested to identify the compliers. Although there are recommendations at national level, two different sets of guidelines are currently available: 1) the food based Flemish (Dutch speaking community) guidelines and 2) the “portions and parts” based Wallon (French speaking community) guidelines. As both are expected to reflect the national level, and as the DAFNE databank does not allow analysis by portions and parts, only the food based Flemish guidelines were used in order to develop the score. The final decision was kept until later discussion with Prof. Trichopoulou and Mme. Remaut

The cut off points were defined as follows

<u>At least</u>	<u>No more than</u>
175 g of brown bread	40 g of cheese
300 g of vegetables	100g of meat and fish and eggs
250g of fruit	10 g of added lipids
450 ml of milk	

The main descriptive statistics were run for the 1999 file. Preliminary results were selected to be discussed with the Co-ordinators. The tables containing the results of the analysis have been arranged and finalised.

Friday May 17th.

Report on the meeting with Prof. Trichopoulou.

Concerning the complete final Belgian DAFNE dataset: It will be finalised on mid June when the documentation of each variable will be finished. This data description is necessary to understand all the performed changes to the original HBS data and to make the files useful for analysis. According to the agreements of the last DAFNE meeting a second issue was raised. For household by household data to be transferred to a participating centre, there is a need to submit protocols as these are described in the project's Publication Strategy (att. Publication Strategy. Minutes of the Brussels meeting/Annex III)

Prof. Trichopoulou also requested a clarification about the official consent of the Belgian National Institute of Statistics to include the data in the new version of the Dafne-soft. Although the NIS was aware of the activities in the frame of the DAFNE Project (contact persons Mr. Said Datoussaid and Mme. Renard), the contract between the NIS and the Nutrition Unit in Gent should be carefully checked in order to provide the Athens DAFNE coordinating centre with the clarification and the official consent of the owner of the data that will be integrated in DafneSoft and used in the DAFNE activities (publications, presentations etc.).

The planned use of the food based cut – off points was accepted by both Co – ordinators, as they reflect the Belgian National Nutrition Recommendations independantly of the regions. The former suggestion of using just the data from 1999 for the analysis was rejected as the scores can be retrospectively applied in order to make comparisons. Therefore, the analysis should be run again keeping the data for the earlier surveys. To compare between the Belgian regions, a special data set containg 1996-97 and 1999 was suggested to be used. The representativeness of the sample was also dicussed as the proportion of elderly among households participating in the HBSs ranged from 9 to 11%, while the Elderly are around 17% of the Belgian population. The fact that Household Budget Survey data do not contact institutionalised units may explain the above observation. Nevertheless this may not be the case for Belgium where only 6% of the Elderly people are living in communitary homes. Despite these considerations the samples are consistent among them, with 1/3 of each sample being in the following age categories 66-70, 71-75 and 76 or older.

A new meeting was accorded for Tuesday May 20th.

Saturday May 18th and Sunday May 19th.

Preparation of final tables, descriptives by gender, age groups, locality, education. Revision of results, highlighting of striking results. Mean availabilities were re-calculated and tabulated by socio – economic characteristics.

Monday May 20th.

A mistake in the program was detected, therefore availabilty means for the 15 DAFNE food groups were calculated again by gender, allowing to a better

discussion with other published results. ANOVA was run taking into consideration the error incurred. The ANOVA results for the unweighted data showed in the other hand almost no difference.

Corrected versions of the tables were created.

Tuesday May 21st.

Meeting with Prof. Trichopoulou postponed for Wednesday.

Discussion with Christina Bamia (the unit's biostatistician) about modelling using regression methods.

Logistic regression was carried out to identify the socio – economic predictors of compliance with the recommendations. The compliance with cheese, brown bread, added lipids, fruit, vegetables, milk and the combined group of meat+fishes+eggs was modeled.

The main findings show that being woman and highly educated are the best predictors for compliance with the Belgian recommendations.

Wednesday May 22nd.

Meeting with Prof. Trichopoulou. Discussion of the preliminary results. Age grouping should be changed in order to ensure consistency between samples. Distribution by locality showed illogic behaviour. Possible explanations are first the fact that there was a re – organisation of the Belgian territory between the first and the second surveys, second the use of different schemes for the classification, being population in 1987-88 and density of the population in 1996-97 and 1999. Therefore, it is needed to review the raw 1987-88 data to find if possible the variable density to make the result comparable.

It has also been agreed to split the results for making two papers, one related to the compliance with Belgian recommendations (to be submitted in a Belgian nutrition or related journal) and other explaining socio – economic determinants of food availability in elderly single households (to be submitted in an international nutrition journal).

In order to succeed with the identification of determinants (predictors), linear regression modelling was applied to the data of the following selected food groups vegetables, potato, milk, cereals, meat, fish and sea products, fruits and added lipids. The main predictors for a higher intake of each group are consistently gender and education level.

Writing of the report.

Thursday May 23rd.

Meeting with Dr. Christina Bamia for an overview of the methodology and the final interpretation of the obtained results.

Organisation of a file with the results to be kept for publication.

Finalising the report.

Friday May 24th.

Final meeting with Prof. Trichopoulou. Departure from Athens : 12:00

EUROPEAN FOOD AVAILABILITY DATABANK BASED ON HOUSEHOLD
BUDGET SURVEYS – the DAFNE III project

PUBLICATION STRATEGY

The main output of the DAFNE III project will be project reports to the EU and scientific articles. Assignment of authorship will be done according to the Vancouver rules (attached in the end of the present Annex). All those who are actively engaged in the work on which the reports and scientific publications are based, including those who prepared and supplied summary reports and descriptions on the relevant national studies, will be co-authors of the publications. When the number of co-authors becomes excessive, authorship will correspond to the title of the project and the co-authors will be mentioned according to the Lancet rules. The articles will be sent to all contributors for comment prior to submission.

Project members and collaborators can make proposals for publications.

Participants further agreed on the following Acknowledgment text that will be commonly used in publications based on the DAFNE III project. It was also agreed that a sentence will be added noting the fact that the data have been provided by the respective Statistical Offices.

Acknowledgement

(to be included in all publications related to the DAFNE III project)

This study was conducted in the context of the DAFNE III entitled “European food availability databank based on Household Budget Surveys” project of DG-SANCO of the European Union.

NB. Add one sentence mentioning the Statistical Offices providing the data

Compilation of papers presenting results from various countries

The following decisions are taken:

- An one-page protocol outlining the content of the paper together with a clear description on the required variables and an application for data acquisition should be prepared and sent to the Coordinating Centre.
- Based on the above documents, the Coordinating Centre will undertake the responsibility of asking the permission of the country data provider

- In the authors list, **two names of each participating country** providing data should be included and **two names from the coordinating center**.

It is of particular importance to respect the confidentiality rules set by the Statistical Offices, making thus the need for submitting an application for data retrieval essential.

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