## From food expenditure to food consumption



Use of Household Budget Surveys as a surrogate to access food consumption data

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## Why use food expenditure (\$) to estimate food <br> consumption $(\mathrm{g}, \mathrm{ml})$ ? <br> 

Exploiting Household Budget Surveys' food expenditure data


## Data requirements

- Composition of each HH (age, gender) $=$ raw data
- Amount spent in food per HH (not population mean) $=$ raw data
- Energy requirements table per age \& gender
- Country-specific food price database
- Conversion factors (cooking, yield) for specific foods
- Regional or country-specific food composition table (kcal/food)


## 1. Adult male equivalent (AME)

Limitation: we cannot know how much of the household's expenditure corresponds to each member's consumption

Solution: express household composition in terms of energy needs of a reference individual

## Energy needs per age and gender

- In this example, adult male $=2600 \mathrm{cal}$
- Express others' energy needs as a fraction of this reference value
- Energy needs for each age/gender group divided by $2600=$ AME


Estimated Calorie Needs per Day by Age, Gender, and Physical Activity Level.

Estimated amounts of calories ${ }^{\text {a }}$ needed to maintain calorie balance for various gender and age groups at three different levels of physical activity. The estimates are rounded to the nearest 200 calories for assignment to a USDA Food Pattern. An individual's calorie needs may be higher or lower than these average estimates.


## Build an AIME reference table

- Express household composition in "standardized" units = allow for comparisons

| Age | Female |  | Male |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Energy (cal) | AME | Energy (cal) | Annt |
| 2 | 1000 | 1000/2600 $=0.38$ | 1000 | 1000/2600 $=0.38$ |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |
| ... |  |  |  |  |
| 19-25 |  |  |  |  |
| 26-45 | 2000 | 2000/2600 $=0.77$ | 2600 | 2600/2600 = 1 |
| ... |  |  |  |  |
| ... |  |  |  |  |
| 76+ | 1800 | $1800 / 2600=0.69$ | 2200 | $2200 / 2600=0.85$ |

## Calculate number of AIME per household

- From survey's household composition (raw data) and reference AME table
- Ex. Household l: 1 boy (2 years old) and 1 man (27 years old)

|  | Age group = 2 years |  |  |  | Age group $=26-45$ years |  |  |  | ... | Total <br> AME |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of F | AME | No. of M | AME | No. of F | AME | No. of M | AME |  |  |
| HH1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | . 38 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |  | 1.38 |
| HH2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HH N |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 2. Time frame

- Ex. Survey tracked expenditure for 2 weeks
- Divide amount spent per food item by a conversion factor (e.g., 14) to obtain expenditure per household per day

|  | Food A |  | Food B |  | Food N |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ spent in <br> 14 days | \$/HH/day | \$ spent in <br> 14 days | $\$ / \mathrm{HH} /$ day | $\ldots$ |
| Household 1 | 140 | 10 |  |  |  |
| Household 2 | 280 | 20 |  |  |  |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household N |  |  |  |  |  |



## 3. From expenditure to consumption

For each household and food item, convert \$ to grams

## Build a price per food reference table

- For every food item in the Household Budget Survey, based on country specific database for food price
- Food items are quantified according to their characteristics (e.g., bread=g; milk=ml; eggs=number of eggs)
- Ex. Afghanistan (AFN)
- Humanitarian Data Exchange's Global Food Prices Database
- FAO's Food Price Monitoring \& Analysis tool
- Local data
- ...

| Food item | Units | Database provides <br> price per $X$ units | Price (AFN) | AFN/unit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Rice, white | g | 100 | 9.20 | $9.20 / 100=0.092$ |
| Apples | g | 300 | 20.17 | $20.17 / 300=0.067$ |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |

## Calculate quantity purchased per household

- From expenditure (Household Budget Survey = \$) to grams



## Up to this point we have:



## 4. Integrating the AME

- To obtain g/AME/day for each food item and each household
- Using previously calculated, per household:
- Total number of AMEs
- g/HH/day for each food item


```
- Number of foods
```

    that need
    conversion
    - Availability of
conversion
factors
- Country-specific
adjustments



## 5. Consumption adjustments

When amount food consumed $\neq$ amount purchased (e.g., because of cooking, peeling)

## Determine amount consumed

- Ex. Rice*
- Factor 0.998 due to potential presence of dirt, AND
- Factor 3.0 due to increase of weight during cooking
- Food B, consumed as purchased (no factors ) = no change in g/AME/day

|  | Rice, white |  |  |  | Food B (no factors) |  | ... |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | g/AME/day | Edible | Yield | Adjusted g/AME/day | g/AME/day | g/AME/day |  |
| HH1 | 10 | 0.998 | 3 | $10 \times 0.998 \times 3=29.94$ | 5.2 | 5.2 |  |
| HH2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 6. Energy

- Exclude extreme values (under/over consumption)
- Determine the energy (kcal) per g (or ml, or other unit) of food
- Sources: country- or region-specific food composition tables


| 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CEREAL \& CEREAL } \\ & \text { PRODUCTS } \end{aligned}$ | الحبوبو منتجاتها |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.1 | Barley | شُعر | 12.5 | 11.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 69.6 | 336 |
| 1.2 | Brown rice raw | رزبنيّ نيّ | 13.9 | 6.7 | 2.8 | - | 1.9 | 74.7 | 377 |
| 1.3 | - boiled | رزبني مسلوق | 66.0 | 2.6 | 1.1 | - | 0.8 | 29.5 | 148 |
| 1.4 | Burghol, dark | برغل غلمغ | 8.4 | 14.2 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 10.1 | 65.6 | 318 |
| 1.5 | Burghol, light | برغل فلدّ | 8.5 | 12.1 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 6.6 | 70.7 | 331 |
| 1.6 | Burr | خبز خّن ( البر) | 31.9 | 9.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 4.8 | 52.9 | 252 |
| 1.7 | Cheese cake, frozen | كعكه الجبن مجدهن | 44.0 | 5.7 | 10.6 | - | N | 39.0 | 268 |
| 1.8 | Chocolate biscuits, full coated | بسكريت مغطى كالةّبلثوكولآلة | 2.2 | 5.7 | 27.6 | - | 2.1 | 62.4 | 541 |
| 1.9 | Corn | كرة | 14.9 | 11.1 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 66.2 | 342 |
| 1.10 | Corn, starch | نشانـرة | 12.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 86.8 | 355 |
| 1.11 | Cornflakes | كرون فليكن ( رفانّ ) | 3.0 | 8.6 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 11.0 | 72.7 | 389 |
| 1.12 | Cream crackers | كسار ات الكربيه | 4.3 | 9.5 | 16.3 | - | 2.2 | 67.7 | 336 |
| 1.13 | Custard, canned | كستر معلب | 77.2 | 2.6 | 3.0 | - | Tr | 17.2 | 99 |
| 1.14 | Dansih pastries | فطانّر دنهاركية | 21.6 | 5.8 | 17.6 | - | 1.6 | 53.4 | 386 |
| 1.15 | Date biscuit | بسكويت بالتّر | 6.5 | 6.7 | 21.4 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 61.2 | 469 |
| 1.16 | Digestive biscuits, chocolate | بسكوبي هضمي بالشوكولاهة | 2.5 | 6.8 | 24.1 | - | 2.2 | 64.1 | 310 |
| 1.17 | Doughnut, plain | دونت، خال | 23.7 | 4.7 | 18.6 | 1.6 | - | 51.4 | 391 |

- Attention to units!


## Build an energy per food reference table

- For every food item in the Household Budget Survey, based on the selected food composition table
- Convert to kcal/g (or applicable unit)
- Ex. Bahrain

| Food item | Units | Source table provides energy <br> pe(X units c)f edible portion | Energy <br> (kcal) | $\mathrm{kcal} / \mathrm{unit}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Barley | g | 100 | 336 | $336 / 100=3.36$ |
| Brown rice, <br> boiled | g | 100 | 148 | $148 / 100=1.48$ |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |

## Calculate energy intalke per household

- Add energy intake from each food source
- Filter extremes (e.g., <1200 kcal/day; > $5100 \mathrm{kcal} /$ day*)

|  | Food A = Barley |  |  | Food B |  |  | ... | Total kcal/AME/day |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Adjusted g/AME/day | kcal/g | kcal/AME/day | Adjusted g/AME/day | kcal/g | kcal/AME/day |  |  |
| HH1 | 2 | 3.36 | $2 \times 3.36=6.72$ | 0.5 | 6 | $0.5 \times 6=3$ |  | $6.72+3+\ldots=$ |
| HH2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 7. Final product $=$ Amount of food consumed

- Amount consumed/AME/day for each food item*:

|  | Food A <br> (g/AME/day) | Food B <br> (ml/AME/day) | ... |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| HH1 | 3.21 | 0.22 |  |
| HH2 | 0 | 6.21 |  |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  |

$\checkmark$ For probabilistic exposure assessment: consumption distribution
$\checkmark$ For Total Diet Studies: identify foods to be analyzed

## Thank you

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