ambrosia: A Python package for calculating food demand

5 May 2020

Summary

The Edmonds model (Edmonds et al. 2017) divides food consumption into two categories, staples, which represent basic foodstuffs, and non-staples, which represent higher-quality foods. Demand for staples increases at low income, but eventually peaks and begins to decline with higher income. Demand for non-staples increases with income over all income ranges; however, total (staple + non-staple) demand saturates asymptotically at high income.

This is an example of a different use where we say Edmonds et al. (2017) did stuff.

Acknowledgements

This research was supported by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Science, Office of Biological and Environmental Research, as a part of research in the MultiSector Dynamics, Earth and Environmental System Modeling Program.

References

Edmonds, James A, Robert Link, Stephanie T Waldhoff, and Ryna Cui. 2017. "A Global Food Demand Model for the Assessment of Complex Human-Earth Systems." *Climate Change Economics* 8 (04): 1750012.