Hi Jihoon and All

I will answer some questions. Please let me know which ones are not yet clear. Please submit your questions again

We had here 5 POF searches. The first in 1974-1975, the second in 1987-1988, the third in 1995-1996, the fourth in 2002-2003 and finally the fifth in 2008-2009.

Let's put aside, for now, the surveys of 1974-1975 and those of 2008-2009.

The three surveys (1987-1988, 1995-1996 and 2002-2003) aimed at supplying information about the composition of the household expenditure, from the investigation of consumption habits, expenses allocation and distribution of income, according to the characteristics of households and persons. It is also presented the evaluation of availability of household food for the set of the population, based on the quantity of food and beverage acquired in the year by the families for household consumption.

It is very important to differentiate the concept of availability and consumption The availability is what was acquired at home by the purchasing power of families and consumption is what is actually ingested. In these three surveys (1987-1988, 1995-1996 and 2002-2003), only the availability of food but not actual consumption was researched.

The 2008-2009 Consumer Expenditure Survey (POF) had the purpose of providing information about the composition of household expenditure based on the investigation of consumption habits, expenditure allocation and income distribution, considering the characteristics of households and people. (as in previous surveys).

Additionally, IBGE presents an analysis of the food consumption of the Brazilian population aged 10 or over. The data registered in the Sheet of Personal Food Consumption were used in the elaboration of the publication. Each resident took notes of all the food consumed inside and outside of the housing unit for two non-consecutive days, in the urban and rural areas of the whole country, throughout twenty-four hours of the day. The employed methodology was based on several data sources, such as the Table of Reference Measures for Food Consumed in Brazil, Tables of the Nutritional Composition of Food Consumed in Brazil, both resulting from 2008-2009 POF, and technical-scientific publications.

The estimates of the averages of consumption of food, energy and nutrients are presented for the total population, considering sex, groups of age, geographic region, housing unit location and classes of income. The publication also presents the prevalence of consumption inadequacy relative to macro and micronutrients, calculated based on national and international parameters, such as EAR (estimated average requirement) proposed by the Institute of Medicine – IOM –, for the population of the United States and Canada. The study was conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Health.

When we want to analyze de availability, we have to use de edible parts. We did it in Brazil for POF 3 (334 items) and applied correction factors to estimate the edible part. I did this in my doctoral thesis for these items and I will send you food for food with identification of sources (IBGE and USDA). The clot of nutrient availability is done after removing the inedible part. I'll send in attachment. Food availability is not adequate to analyze intake deficiencies. Here we can use TACO (Table of composition of Brazilian foods and the table of food composition of USDA). the results will be reliable whenever we apply the correction factors for edible part.

When we analyze personal consumption (POF 7), we can not apply these correction factors because we ask what we eat in the dish and somebody has already removed the inedible part before we put the food on the plate. This quantity is reported in home measures and later we transform it into grams for the consumption calculation. We can not apply correction factors for most foods, just for some ex: fruits.. Only personal consumption can be used to analyze the intake deficiency. In this case we can only use the IBGE table or make a data base with a mixture of tables (TACO, USDA, etc). Choosing the right food is important for reliable results. If we change any food (one raw per cooked, for example) the result can be totally wrong. If we use only TACO, we will have unreliable results, since the table does not include all the foods that appeared in personal consumption.

Answers to the question

start with POF3 raw data (334 items from 1716 descriptions).

a.       For nutritional info, these link to nutritional tables from TACO 2011 and USDA. (OK)

b.      We need the conversion information between purchase and actual consumption. (we can only say purchase and real availability)

c.       POF3 doesn’t include the food eaten out, which can still be assumed based on characteristics found from POF7. See if the table that I send in the attachment answers this question (table1619) – Expenditure per food category (in and out)

We need the conversion information between purchase and actual consumption. See the “fatores de correção”

I don’t see sugar in the TACO table used for the POF3 334 items. Then how come does the report provide the sugar intake summary? (e.g. Table 5 of liv47310). Food code in TACO (494 Açúcar, refinado). In the last column of the table ibge there is the added sugar content.

I don’t understand why they do these mapping exercise sort of twice. (we have 2 different researches. One (POF 3 for power of purchase) and second for the nutritional consumption)

Why didn’t IBGE make the nutritional report just based on POF7 if it is nationally representative? E.g. Table 5 of liv47310 can easily be done just based on POF7, why do they bother with POF3 and all the mapping with USDA/TACO? I believe the answer lies in the text I have produced.

There was some transformation from purchased food to edible parts. Is this data available? See above

Alimentação fora do domicílio Food outside the home

Alimentação no domicílio.

.       What do the variables mean? (the layout xls file has some info.) I can guess some from Google translate, but I want to make sure. First of all, the coding of location (FONTE DO ALIMENTO CONSUMIDO) and units of measurement need to be clarified.

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| --- |
| NÚMERO DO QUADRO (number of box) |
| FONTE DO ALIMENTO CONSUMIDO (source of consumed food – outside or at home) |
| HORÁRIO DO CONSUMO (at what time the food was consumed) |
| QUANTIDADE CONSUMIDA (how much) |
| CÓDIGO DA UNIDADE DE MEDIDA 1 (if bottle, cup,glass, leaf of vegetable,etc) |
| CÓDIGO DO TIPO DE ALIMENTO (cereals, beef, pork, etc) |
| CÓDIGO DA FORMA DE PREPARAÇÃO (if cooked, without aplication,roast etc, ) |
| CÓDIGO DE IMPUTAÇÃO DO CONSUMO ALIMENTAR |
| QUANTIDADE CONSUMIDA IMPUTADA |
| UTILIZA COM FREQUENCIA (USE WITH FREQUENCY  ) |
| RENDA MONETÁRIA MENSAL DA UC         monetary income |
| RENDA NÃO MONETÁRIA MENSAL DA UC     (non-monetary income) |
| RENDA TOTAL MENSAL DA UC                   Total income |
| CÓDIGO DA UNIDADE DE MEDIDA 2 |
| QUANTIDADE DA UNIDADE DE MEDIDA EM GRAMAS (QUANTITY IN GRAMS) |
| QUANTIDADE FINAL EM GRAMAS (FINAL QUANTITY IN GRAMS) |
| DIA DA SEMANA (day of the week) |

Remaining questions – Jihoon

1. Then, since we need food expenditure as well as the consumption
2. what POF4 (), and will th? Is it additional to POF3?
   1. **Alimentação fora do domicílio** For the food eaten out, POF3 still doesn’t cover 2xxxx POF items (mainly from POF4, also not observed in POF7)
   2. Then, where can I find expentures for food purchased and consumed outside as observed in POF7?
3. More details about POF7 field description
4. Those 334 items from POF3 are aggregated from 1716 descriptions (Annex 2 of liv47307.pdf). Is the mapping/grouping available in a table format with their POF item codes?
5. Fruit conversion for POF7 available?