

TITLE OF INTERESTING PROJECT – FINAL RESULTS

Student Name

Presentation Date

RESEARCH QUESTION & POSITIONING

- **Main question:** How many liters of olive oil are consumed per person on average, and how has this changed over time?
- **Historical scope:** Consumption trends from 1910 to the present
- **Geographical scope:** 7 Mediterranean countries: Italy, Spain, Greece, Egypt, Lybia, Tunisia, Morocco
- **Existing literature:**
 - Previous focus on tomato and cheese consumption in Mediterranean diets (Reference 1, Reference 2)
 - Lack of data on olive oil consumption, despite its well-known health benefits (Reference 3)
- **Positioning:** Identifying the volume and patterns of olive oil usage might fill an important gap in food-consumption studies

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

1. **Country-Level consumption:**

- Collect olive oil consumption data for each of the 7 Mediterranean countries
- Calculate average liters consumed per year at the national level
- Source: Institute of Oleic Science 2023 & United Nations 2020

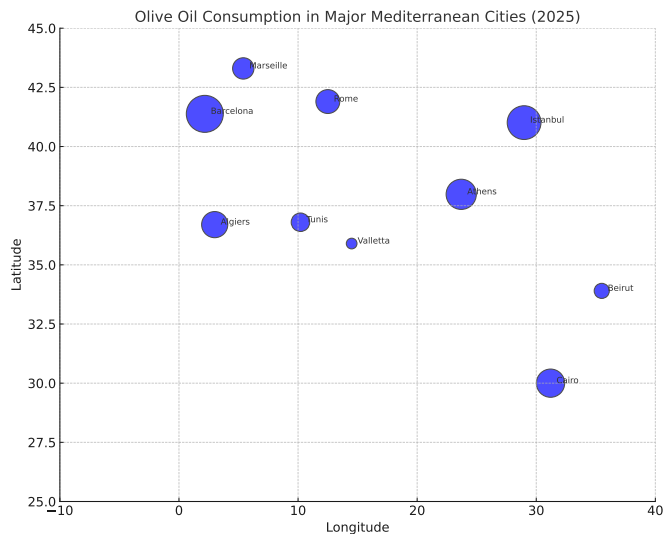
2. **Population segmentation:**

- Identify the number of adults and children in each country
- Allocate consumption shares according to demographic groups

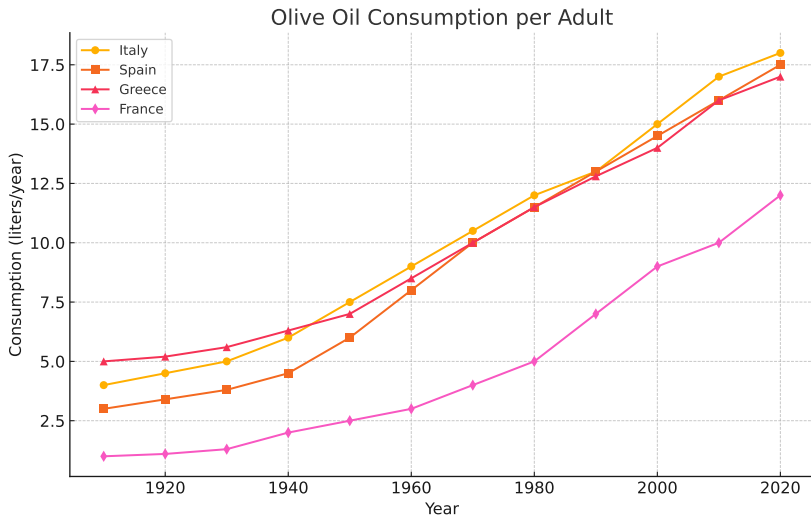
3. **Temporal coverage:**

- Repeat data collection and computation for each available year
- Establish trends and compare consumption for 1910–2024

FINAL RESULTS: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMPTION



FINAL RESULTS: TEMPORAL EVOLUTION OF CONSUMPTION



FINAL RESULTS: CONSUMPTION BY AGE & GENDER

Country	Olive Oil Consumption per Person per Year (liters)			
	Men	Women	Children	Weighted average
Italy	13.0	11.5	3.5	8.4
Spain	10.5	9.0	3.0	7.0
Greece	11.0	10.5	4.0	7.9
Egypt	2.5	1.8	0.6	1.5
Libya	3.0	2.5	0.8	2.0
Tunisia	6.0	5.0	2.0	4.1
Morocco	4.5	4.0	1.6	3.4

CONCLUSION

- **Policy implications:**

- Public health promotion: governments can launch awareness campaigns emphasizing olive oil's health benefits, especially in regions where consumption is below recommended dietary guidelines
- Agricultural development & trade: policymakers may support local olive oil producers through subsidies or trade agreements, encouraging a stable supply
- Nutritional education: institutions could integrate olive oil into school and community nutrition programs, promoting healthier eating habits and supporting local markets

- **Limitations:** Some historical data (Italy, Egypt) are missing and may be unreliable ~> Need to check robustness of extrapolation technique