

The FAO use of HCES for computing food and nutrient statistics

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UN-CEAG Task Team meeting on "Food consumption statistics from household consumption and expenditure surveys (HCES)

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Background

Despite the existence of several initiatives for improving access to, and use of, dietary statistics, there is still a great need for more high quality, timely and granular food and nutrition statistics

There is also a need to improve:

- data harmonization (before and after data collection) within a given data type
- harmonization of definitions and processing techniques across different data types
- the use, interpretation, and communication for effective policies and programs

FAO Food and Diet (F&D) domain

To address the gaps, the FAO is working on a Food and Diet domain to be published on its corporate database FAOSTAT.

The domain will publish food and nutrient statistics from:

- Supply Utilization Accounts
- Household Consumption and Expenditure Surveys
- Individual quantitative dietary data

And the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women indicator (MDD-W)

FAO Food and Diet (F&D) domain

- Within each data type, the statistics are harmonized based on standard procedures after data collection.
- Across data types, the harmonization of the statistics includes the definition and selection of nutrients, and the use of a nutritionsensitive food group classification
- The domain include capacity development activities on the use, interpretation, and communication of the statistics from the different data types for effective policies and programs

Food and nutrient consumption statistics from Household Consumption and Expenditure Surveys within the F&D domain

HCES component within the F&D domain

Main data sources are:

- LSMS microdata available at the World Bank Microdata Library,
- Regional institutions like the Pacific Community, and
- Microdata from National Statistical Offices (official websites or obtained under specific agreements)

HCES component within the F&D domain

The HCES component covers countries from different regions, starting with:

- 4 countries from Latin America and the Caribbean,
- 12 countries from Africa
- 5 countries from Asia, and
- 4 countries from the Pacific

Main steps on data harmonization within HCES data type

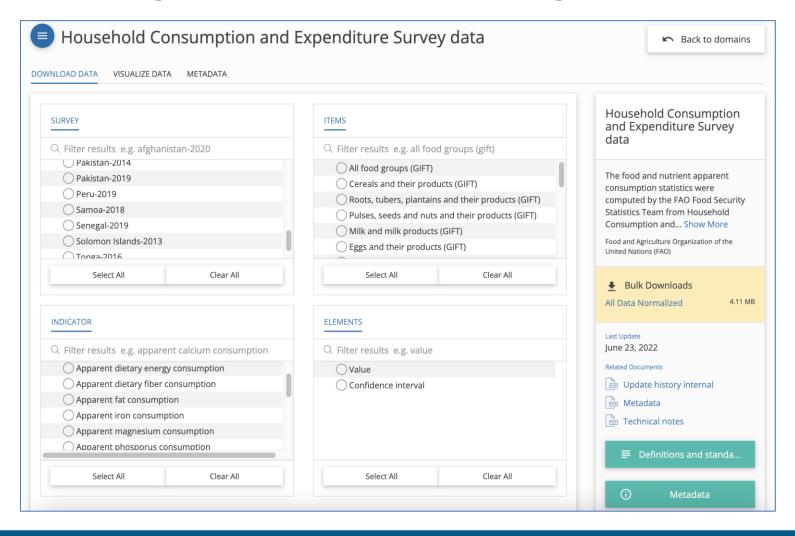
Step 1. Create a well documented survey-specific nutrient conversion table based on national/regional food composition tables and on INFOODS food matching guidelines.

Step 2. Process the HCES data to prepare the food consumption/acquisition data, household and individual characteristics data

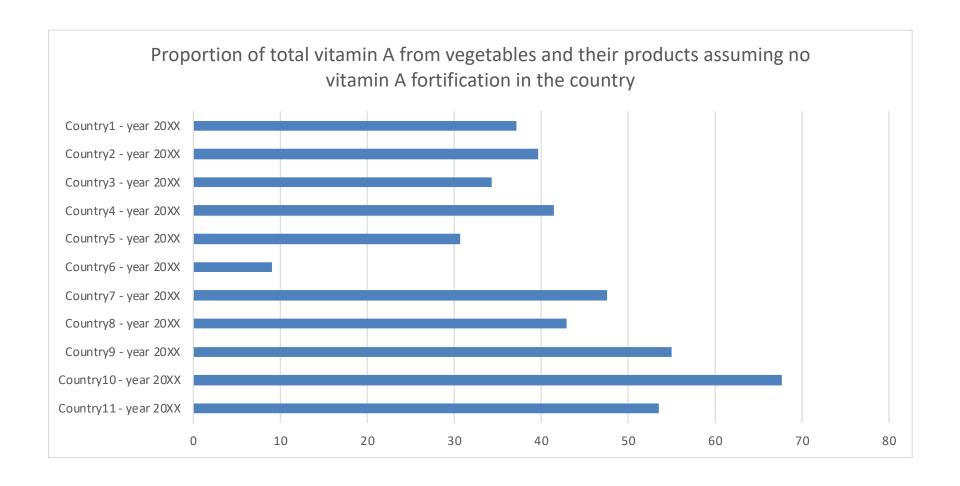
Step 3. Detect and impute food quantity and monetary values outliers

Step 4. Produce food and nutrient statistics using standardized scripts

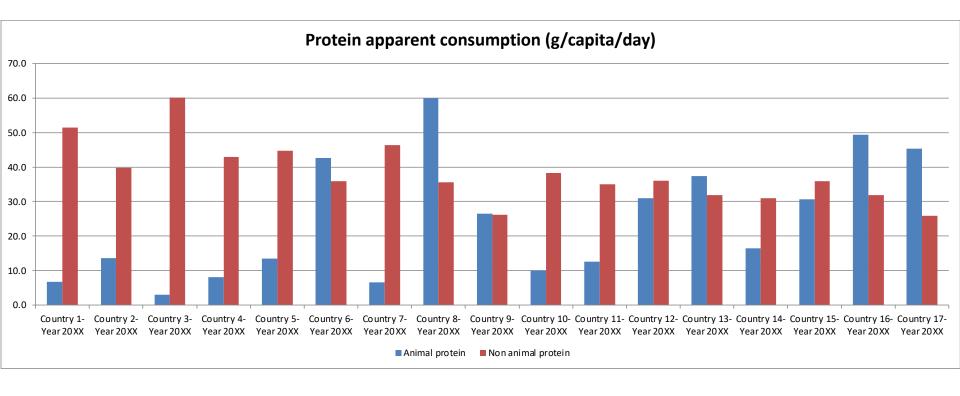
Template of the HCES component



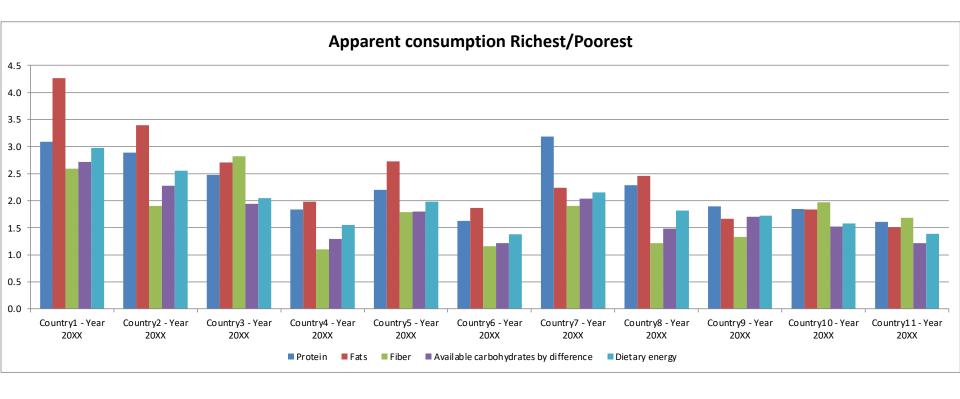
Example of analysis 1



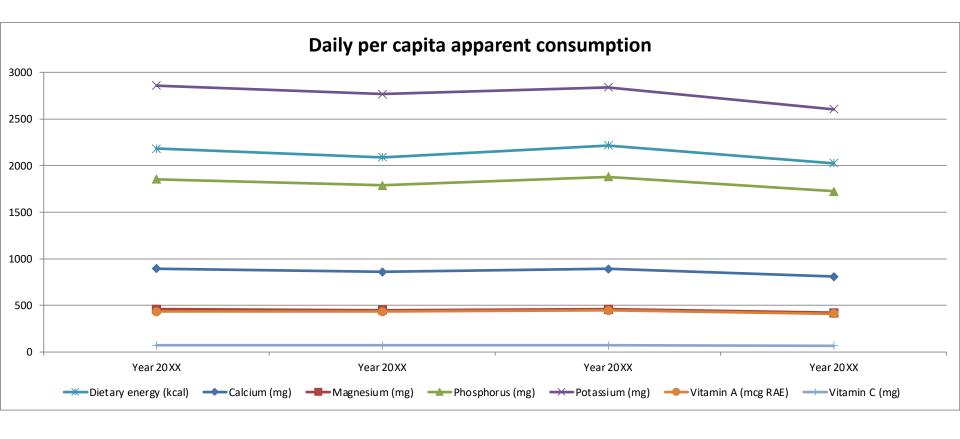
Example of analysis 2



Example of analysis 3



Example of analysis 4, when the survey design is standardized across the years



Thank you