March 31, 2015



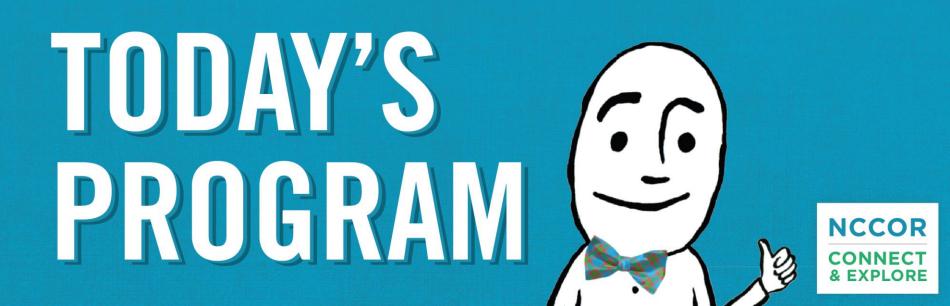
Connecting you with experts. Exploring the latest childhood obesity news and research.

We will begin at 1:05 to allow participants time to join the webinar.



NATIONAL COLLABORATIVE ON CHILDHOOD OBESITY RESEARCH

- Spotlight: First Findings from USDA's FoodAPS
- One on One
- Upcoming Event



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Today's Speakers



Todd Phillips Director National Collaborative for Childhood Obesity Research



Jessica E. Todd Research Agricultural Economist Diet, Safety, and Health Economics Branch Food Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture



Mark Denbaly Deputy Director for Data Food Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

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Outline

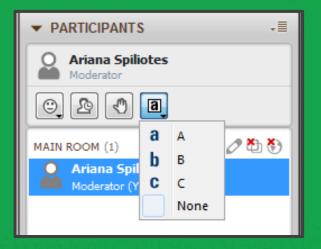
Overview of USDA's FoodAPS

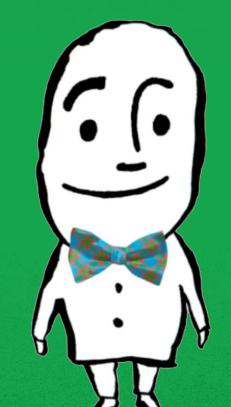
Summary of first findings

Accessing the data



Interactive Poll





NCCOR CONNECT & EXPLORE How familiar are you with using food purchase data in your research?

A) Very familiar

B) Somewhat familiar

C) Not familiar





- Jointly sponsored by the Economic Research Service and the Food and Nutrition Service
- Designed in consultation with distinguished academics and government leaders and experts
- Goal: Expand possibilities for research on food choices

Designed to address questions such as:

- What are the relationships between American households' food acquisitions, factors influencing food demand, and household well-being?
- Does the food environment influence SNAP households' store choices, quality of acquired foods, and food security?

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- Do SNAP participants pay different prices than nonparticipants?
- Are the real values of SNAP benefits adequate to purchase the Thrifty Food Plans?



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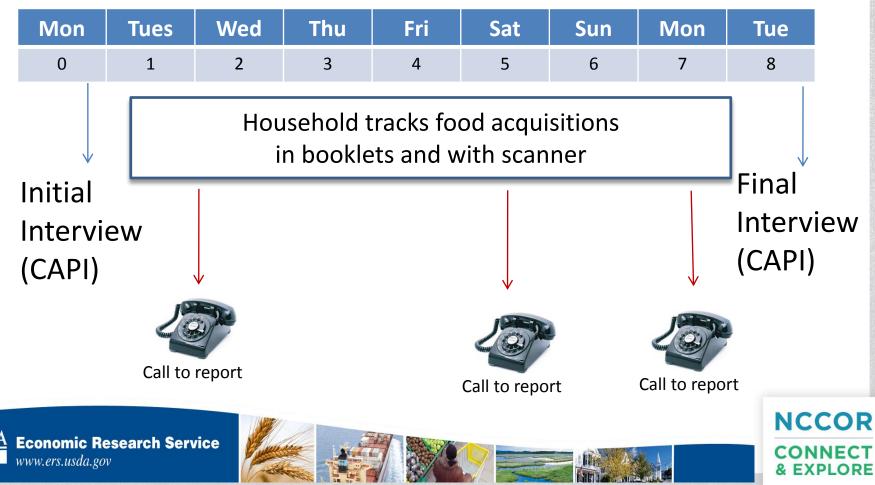
USDA's FoodAPS sample is:

- Nationally representative
- Representative of subgroups
 - SNAP participants
 - Participation confirmed through match to administrative data
 - Nonparticipating households in three income groups based on total household income relative to the poverty threshold for the household:

0-100%, 101-184%, and >=185%



Data Collection Overview



Food Acquisitions

- Food-at-home (FAH) and Food-away-from-home (FAFH) acquisitions for all household members for one week
 - Includes acquisitions of foods obtained for free (school, food pantries, gardens, etc.)
- Where food was obtained and by whom
- Expenditures and quantities of items purchased



- Detailed household and individual information
 - Primary food store, reasons for usual food shopping locations, usual mode of transportation
 - Household expenses
 - Participation in other food assistance programs
 - Individual income, body size, allergies, school enrollment and school meals

• Enriched by extant data

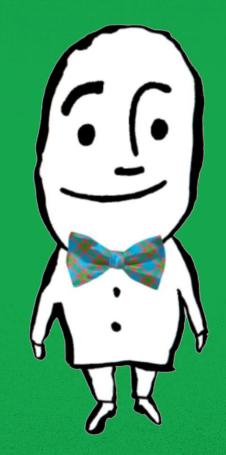
- Locations of food stores and restaurants, food prices,
- food-related school and community policies, other area-based population characteristics,

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program administrative data

Questions?

Please type your question(s) in the chat box located on the left.





Summary of First Findings



Summary of First Findings

Where Do Americans Usually Shop for Food and How Do They Travel To Get There? Initial Findings from the National Household Food Acquisition and Purchase Survey

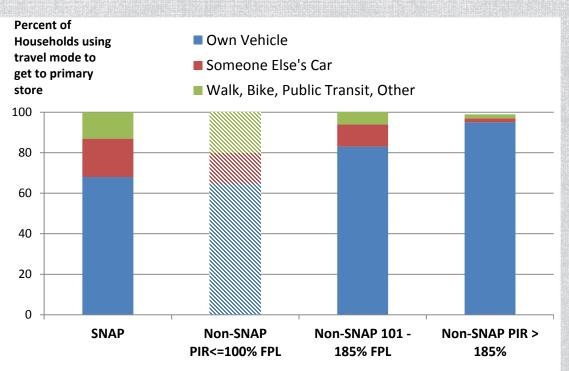


USDA

First Findings - Transportation Mode

88% of households drive their own vehicle to do their regular food shopping.

68% of SNAP
participants and
65% of poor
nonparticipants
drive their own car.



Source: ERS estimates using data from the National Food Acquisition and Purchase Survey collected April 2012-January 2013.

Notes: Weighted means reported. Lighter bars indicate difference from SNAP households is not statistically significant at p<0.05.

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First Findings - Transportation Mode

	Own Vehicle	Someone Else's Car	Walk, Bike, Public Transit, Shuttle, Delivery, Other
Food Insecure	0.70	0.16	0.14
Food Secure	0.91*	0.05*	0.04*

Food insecure households are less likely to take their own car to do their main food shopping, and more likely to use someone else's car or use another form of transportation.

Source: ERS estimates using data from the National Food Acquisition and Purchase Survey collected April 2012-January 2013.

Notes: Excludes the 317 households where the primary store was not identified and geocoded, making distance to the primary store missing. Weighted means reported. * Different from food insecure households within travel mode, p<0.01.

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First Findings – Store Choice

Differences in transportation mode not related to the types of stores used

 90% of SNAP participants and poor nonparticipants do their usual food shopping at a supermarket or supercenter. This is similar to higher income nonparticipants.

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Why?

On average, households don't shop at the closest supermarket or superstore.

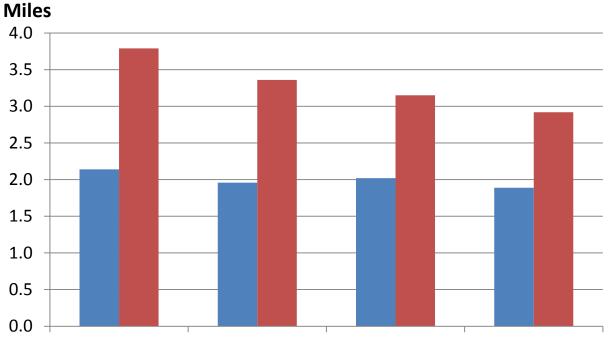


Economic Research Service www.ers.usda.gov

First Findings – Primary Store Further than Nearest SNAP Store







All Households SNAP Participants WIC Participants Food Insecure Source: ERS estimates using data from the National Food Acquisition and Purchase Survey collected April 2012-January 2013. Notes: Weighted means reported.

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First Findings – No Matter How They Go, Households Shop Around

	Distance to Nearest SNAP-Authorized Supermarket/ Supercenter	Distance to Primary Store
All Households (n=4,509)	2.14	3.79*
Usual Mode of Transportation to Store		
Own Vehicle (n=3,735)	2.27	4.01*
Someone Else's Vehicle (n=420)	1.90	3.43*
Walk, Bike, Public Transit, Other		
(n=354)	0.50	0.92*

Source: ERS estimates using data from the National Food Acquisition and Purchase Survey collected April 2012-January 2013. Notes: Excludes 317 households where the primary store was not identified and geocoded. Weighted means reported. *Compares mean distance to primary store with mean distance to nearest store, within transportation mode, p<0.01

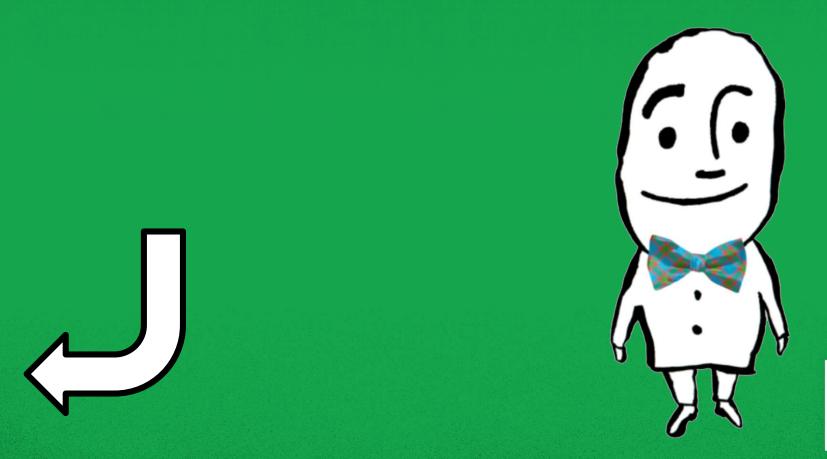
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Accessing the Data



- Data not currently released publicly to protect respondent confidentiality
 - Posted to enclave at the National Opinion Research Center (NORC)
 - Access requires users to:
 - Sign a pledge of confidentiality (Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002, CIPSEA) and be subject to the Act's penalties
 - Agree that they will not disseminate any research results based on FoodAPS data until ERS has reviewed the results for risk of disclosure of confidential information and authorized their release

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Instructions available on the FoodAPS website



• Primary data

- Household and individual-level sociodemographics and other information collected during interviews
- Meals and Snacks form
 - Indicates which meal or snack each individual ate each day of reporting week
 - Does not include <u>what</u> they ate, only <u>if</u> they ate a meal or snack



• Primary data

- Acquisition event and item data [lacking FAFH item data]
 - Event data includes place name, type of establishment, amount spent, forms of payment, who acquired, etc.
 - Item data includes details on the items obtained at each event, including descriptions, expenditures, quantity (weight or package size), etc.



Constructed data

- Food environment [posted]
 - Distance to nearest retail store(s) and restaurant(s), number of stores/restaurants within specific radius
- FAH and FAFH nutrient data for items [under construction]
 - Each item matched to a UDSA food code that includes nutrients and Food Patterns Equivalents data [some exceptions]
- Average food prices around households [nearly complete]
- Income imputations, SNAP eligibility estimates [under review]



FoodAPS webpage

http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/foodapsnational-household-food-acquisition-and-purchasesurvey.aspx

- Survey instruments and other documents
- Lists of datasets and variables available at NORC
- Details about how to gain access to the data through NORC
- Currently funded external research





Contact Information

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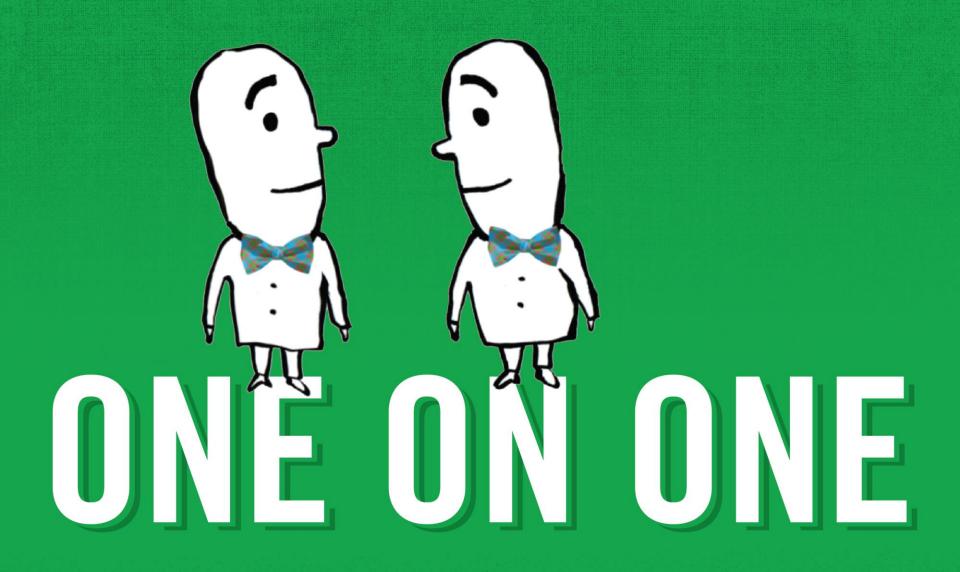
Jessica E. Todd jtodd@ers.usda.gov

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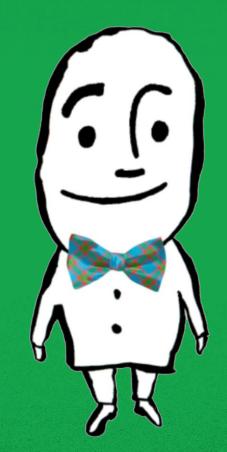
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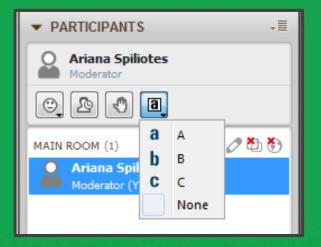


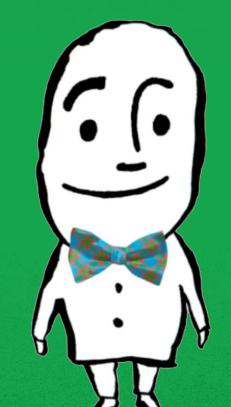
Question:

What new analyses do we expect to be able to tackle with FoodAPS that we couldn't before?



Interactive Poll





NCCOR CONNECT & EXPLORE What research topics/questions would you like to see tackled first using FoodAPS?

A) Relationship between food assistance programs, food security, and diet quality

B) Factors that influence the prices paid for food

C) Proximity to food stores and restaurants and the quality of acquired food





Question:

We know individuals can apply for grants. Can you provide more details about the grants and that process?

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Questions from the Audience



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NCCOR at Society of Behavioral Medicine!

- NCCOR attending SBM's 36th Annual Meeting & Scientific Sessions, April 22-25
 - Co-hosting the NIH mHealth Training Institute
 - Hosting presidential roundtable—National Collaborative on Childhood Obesity Research (NCCOR): Accelerating Progress on Childhood Obesity through Research
 - Exhibiting and sharing key materials
 - Come learn how NCCOR can support your work!

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Further Questions?

Other questions about NCCOR or upcoming activities?

 Email the NCCOR Coordinating Center at nccor@fhi360.org



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NCCOR Communications

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NCCOR Webinars

RESOURCES FROM MEMBERS

Interventions Surveillance

Research and Evaluation

Leadership

Non-Health Partners

Other Resources

NCCOR Overview Booklet Learn about the National Collaborative on Childhood Obesity Research and its activities.

HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY? JOIN THE CONVERSATION

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READ ABOUT OUR UPCOMING FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES







Thank you!