

Factors affecting food choices of older adults from high and low socioeconomic groups.

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		<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 08/12/2014	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 08/04/2015	Condition category Nutritional, Metabolic, Endocrine	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

People often chose the food they eat according to how healthy it is, how much it costs and convenience. However, it is not really known to what extent an older persons socioeconomic background (for example their wealth, education and/or occupation) affects their food choices. A discrete choice experiment (DCE) - a method of finding out peoples preferences and their reasons for such preferences - is one way to find out why people choose the food that they do. Here, we want to investigate differences in food motives between socioeconomic groups by means of a DCE.

Who can participate?

Healthy adults.

What does the study involve?

A DCE is carried out during a face-to-face interview among older adults as part of the GLOBE cohort study taking part in the Netherlands. Participants are offered a series of choice sets about a usual dinner at home, and are asked, for each choice set, to select one of two meals or neither if they prefer. Each meal has a different combination of five meal attribute levels. That is, each meal varies according to how healthy it is, its taste, preparation time, travel time to shop to buy ingredients and the price. The results are then analysed.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

There are no risks of taking part in the trial. Each participant receives a gift voucher of 10 euro after participation.

Where is the study run from?

Erasmus MC: University Medical Center Rotterdam (Netherlands)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

March 2012 to March 2014

Who is funding the study?

Department of Public Health, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam (Netherlands)

Who is the main contact?

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Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

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Study information

Scientific Title

Factors affecting food choices of older adults from high and low socioeconomic groups – a discrete choice experiment

Study objectives

The main aim of this study is 1) to determine the relative importance of five meal attributes, namely healthiness, taste, price, travel time for doing groceries, and preparation time, and 2) to determine how low and high socioeconomic groups differ in the relative importance of these five attributes. We hypothesize that high socioeconomic groups find the healthiness of a meal more important than low socioeconomic groups, and that low socioeconomic groups find the price aspect more important than high socioeconomic groups.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

This study was part of the larger GLOBE study (for more information see Van Lenthe et al. Int J Epidemiol. 2014 Jun;43(3):721-30). The use of personal data in the GLOBE study is in compliance with the Dutch Personal Data Protection Act and the Municipal Database Act, and has been registered with the Dutch Data Protection Authority (number 1248943). Members of the medical ethics committee of the Erasmus University Medical Centre were consulted, but no formal approval of the medical ethics committee was required for the study, since no patients were involved in the study, participants took part in the experiment on a voluntary basis, participants were not exposed to an intervention, no physical examination was carried out

(participants just answered questions), and no questions about possibly sensitive topics were asked.

Study design

This is an observational study, following the design of a discrete choice experiment (DCE).

Primary study design

Observational

Study type(s)

Prevention

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Meal choices

Interventions

Participants were offered a series of 12 choice sets about a usual dinner at home, and, in each of the 12 choice sets, asked to choose between two meals. In each choice set, the two meals were described with regard to five so-called 'attributes', namely taste, health concerns, preparation time, travel time to shops, and cost considerations. The levels of these attributes differed between the meals, with three or four levels for each attribute (for instance, price varied between 2, 4, 6 or 8 euro per person, and taste between very good, good and sufficient). Participants were asked, for each choice set, to choose the alternative that appealed most to them.

Intervention Type

Other

Primary outcome(s)

Relative importance of meal attributes as follows:

1. Healthiness
2. Taste
3. Price
4. Travel time for doing groceries
5. Preparation time

Outcomes were measured by means of the experiment.

Key secondary outcome(s)

How low and high socioeconomic groups differ in the relative importance of the following meal attributes:

1. Healthiness
2. Taste
3. Price
4. Travel time for doing groceries
5. Preparation time

Outcomes were measured by means of the experiment.

Completion date

01/03/2014

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

This DCE was part of the GLOBE study. The GLOBE study is a Dutch cohort study examining the determinants of socioeconomic inequalities in health, and comprises a stratified population-based sample from the southeastern region of the Netherlands. Detailed information about the objectives, design and findings of the GLOBE study are available elsewhere. A new wave of data collection was carried out, including a large-scale survey in 2011, and face-to-face interviews among a subsample of the survey participants (n=399) in 2012. At the end of this interview, a DCE was carried out.

Participant type(s)

Healthy volunteer

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Senior

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

N/A

Date of first enrolment

15/10/2012

Date of final enrolment

18/12/2012

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Netherlands

Study participating centre

Erasmus MC

Rotterdam

Netherlands

Sponsor information

Organisation

Department of Public Health, Erasmus MC

ROR

<https://ror.org/018906e22>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Department of Public Health, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam (Netherlands)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/04/2015		Yes	No