Evaluation through Artificial Neural Networks of the sociodemographic Influences on food choices

<u>Raquel Guiné</u>¹; Ana Cristina Ferrão¹, Manuela Ferreira¹, Paula Correia¹, Mateus Mendes², Marcela Leal³, Vanessa Ferreira⁴, Ivana Rumbak⁵, Ayman EL-Kenawy⁶, Maria Papageorgiou⁷, Viktória Szűcs⁸, Elena Vittadini⁹, Dace Klava¹⁰, Elena Bartkiene¹¹, Lucia Muñoz¹², Małgorzata Korzeniowska¹³, Monica Tarcea¹⁴, Ilija Djekić¹⁵, Maša Bizjak¹⁶, Kathy Isoldi¹⁷

¹ CI&DETS/CERNAS Research Centres, Polytechnic Institute of Viseu, Portugal.

² Politechnic Institute of Coimbra-ESTGOH and ISR, University of Coimbra, Portugal

³ School of Nutrition, Faculty of Health Sciences, Maimonides University, Argentina

- ⁴ Faculty of Biological & Health Sciences, UFVJM University, Minas Gerais, Brazil
- ⁵ Faculty of Food Technology and Biotechnology, University of Zagreb, Croatia
- ⁶ Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Institute, University of Sadat City, Egypt
- ⁷ Alexander Technological Educational Institute, Thessaloniki, Greece
- ⁸ Directorate of Food Industry, Hungarian Chamber of Agriculture, Budapest, Hungary
- ⁹ Department of Food Science, University of Parma, Italy
- ¹⁰ Faculty of Food Technology, Latvian University of Agriculture, Jelgava, Latvia
- ¹¹ Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Kaunas, Lithuania
- ¹² Wageningen University & Research, The Netherlands
- ¹³ Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences, Wrocław, Poland
- ¹⁴ Univiversity of Medicine & Pharmacy Tirgu-Mures, Romania
- ¹⁵ Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade, Serbia
- ¹⁶ Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Primorska, Slovenia

Introduction: The EATMOT Project is a multinational study that is being carried out in 16 countries about different eating motivations, given their recognized importance in the definition of people's dietary patterns.

Objective: This study investigated the influence of sociodemographic factors on some types of eating motivations, specifically: health related factors; economic and availability aspects; emotional determinants; social, cultural and religious influences; marketing and advertising campaigns and finally environmental concerns.

Methods: This is a longitudinal observational study carried out on a non-probabilistic sample with 11960 participants. For the analysis of the data were used the T-test for independent

samples or ANOVA with Post-Hoc Tukey HSD, depending on the case. The modelling through artificial neural networks included 7 input variables (sociodemographic characteristics) and 6 output variables (the eating motivations' groups).

Results: Variables like age, marital status, country, living environment, level of education or professional area significantly influenced all the types of eating motivations analysed. However, regarding gender, no significant differences were observed for two of the six types of motivations analysed: economic & availability and marketing & commercial. The results of the ANN modelling showed that the strongest positive factors determining the eating motivations were age for health, country for emotional motivations, gender for economic & availability, country for social & cultural, country for environmental & political, and finally country also for the marketing & commercial motivations.

Conclusions: These results highlight the importance of the sociodemographic characteristics as determinants for eating patterns around the globe, and particularly the geographic location.

Funding: This work was prepared in the ambit of the multinational project EATMOT from CI&DETS Research Centre (IPV - Viseu, Portugal) with reference PROJ/CI&DETS/CGD/0012, co-financed by Caixa Geral de Depósitos.