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Working Paper

National Food Accounting and Estimating Demand for Food in Tropical Africa: Tables and Charts

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CORNELL
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
STAFF PAPER

NATIONAL FOOD ACCOUNTING AND
ESTIMATING DEMAND FOR FOOD IN TROPICAL AFRICA
TABLES AND CHARTS

By

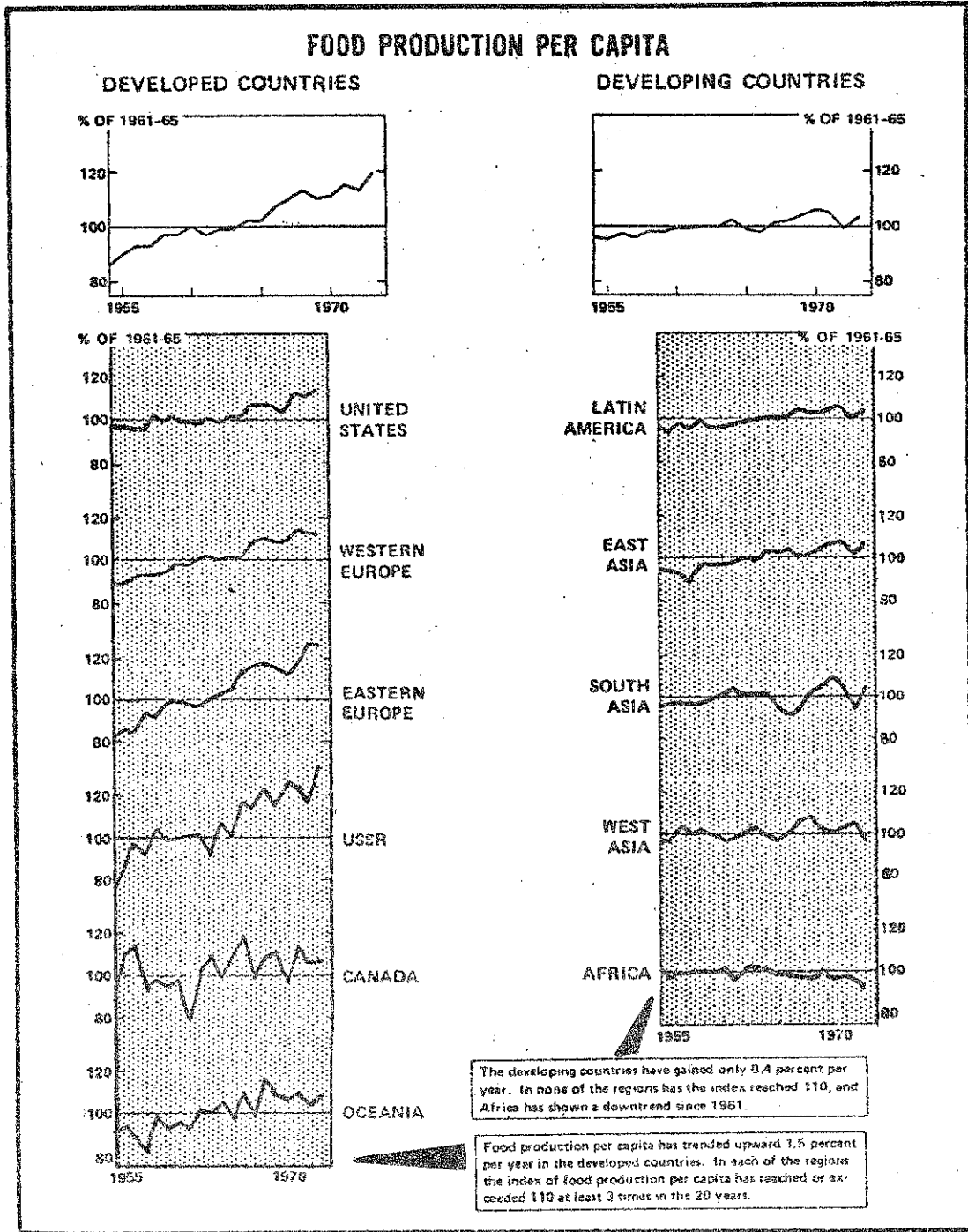
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May 1976

No. 76-20

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CHART 1*



* Reproduced from USDA, ERS, The World Food Situation and Prospects to 1985 (December 1975), p. 15.

USDA series for Africa per capita food production (Chart 1) based on:

1. Maize in South Africa
2. Wheat in Morocco and Tunisia
3. Cotton in Egypt, Sudan, and Tunisia
4. Cocoa in Ghana, Nigeria, and Ivory Coast
5. Coffee in a number of countries.

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF PEOPLE ESTIMATED BY THE FAO TO HAVE HAD AN INSUFFICIENT PROTEIN-ENERGY SUPPLY IN 1970, BY REGION*

Region	Population (millions)	Percentage below lower limit	Number below lower limit (millions)
Developed	1074	3	28
Developing*	1751	25	434
Latin America	283	13	36
Far East*	1020	30	301
Near East	171	18	30
Africa	273	25	67
World*	2825	16	462

* excluding Asian centrally planned economies.

* Data from UN, World Food Conference, "Assessment of the World Food Situation--Present and Future" (Rome, 5-16 November 1974), p. 66.

TABLE 2. FAO ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE ENERGY AND PROTEIN SUPPLY, 1961 AND 1969-71, BY REGION*

	Energy		Protein		Energy as Percent of Requirement	
	1961	1969-71 Average	1961	1969-71 Average	1961	1969-71 Average
	(kcal per caput)		(grms per caput)		(percent)	
Developed market economies	2950	3090	87.5	95.1	115	121
Western Europe	3020	3130	89.3	93.7	118	123
North America	3110	3320	92.3	105.2	118	126
Oceania	3210	3260	92.7	108.1	121	123
Other developed market economies	2420	2550	73.3	79.1	102	108
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	2990	3260	85.8	99.3	116	127
TOTAL Developed Countries	2960	3150	87.0	96.4	116	123
Developing market economies	2130	2210	55.0	56.0	93	97
Africa	2120	2190	55.7	58.4	91	94
Far East	2050	2080	51.3	50.7	92	94
Latin America	2410	2530	63.7	65.0	100	105
Near East	2200	2500	62.3	69.3	89	102
Asian centrally planned economies	2020	2170	54.7	60.4	86	92
TOTAL Developing Countries	2100	2200	54.9	57.4	91	95
WORLD	2380	2480	65.2	69.0	100	104

* Reproduced from UN, World Food Conference, "Assessment of the World Food Situation--Present and Future" (Rome, 5-16 November 1974), p. 58.

The figures relate to protein and energy content of the food available at the retail level after allowance for the storage and marketing losses and waste.

NATIONAL FOOD ACCOUNTING

Objectives

Data Sources

To quantify present average situation ----- Food balance sheet

Breakdown by:

Income ----- Household budget survey

Locality ----- Nutrition survey

Season of year ----- Nutrition survey

Place in family ----- Nutrition survey

To quantify likely future situation ----- Road check-cum-marketing survey

Food Balance Sheet

Prod. + trade + stocks = seed + feed + waste + nonfood + processing + human consump.

"Famine equation": $\frac{AHC}{365 \times \text{population}} - 15\% \geq \text{"requirements"}$

Limitations

1. homogeneity assumption
2. data availability

Conclusion: a useful tool, but handle with care. Compare with other evidence.

Household Budget Survey

Most useful data source (but remember purpose for which it was conducted)

Usual coverage:

1. 1 week - 1 month
2. small number of households; extrapolation problems
3. urban-rural breakdown
4. ethnic breakdown
5. varying income ranges; often difficult to relate to total population
6. expenditures, not quantities for foodstuffs

Nutrition Surveys

1. Only source for individual food intake
2. Very expensive, very inefficient in use of manpower
3. Tiny samples or misleading results, "Hunger in America"

Road Check-cum-Marketing Surveys

1. Long time coverage--usually 12 months
2. Stop all or % of vehicles at convenient spot
3. Develop common load denominators
4. Variations: markets as to focus

Cost Comparison

FBS - one man, one country
 HBS - Ceylon: 250 surveyors,
 10,000 households

Road check - Uganda: \$10,000
 Nutrition Survey - INCAP: \$300,000; 34
 men; 2,000 households

TABLE 4. Ceylon: Food balance sheet, average 1955-60*
(Average population — 9,303,000)

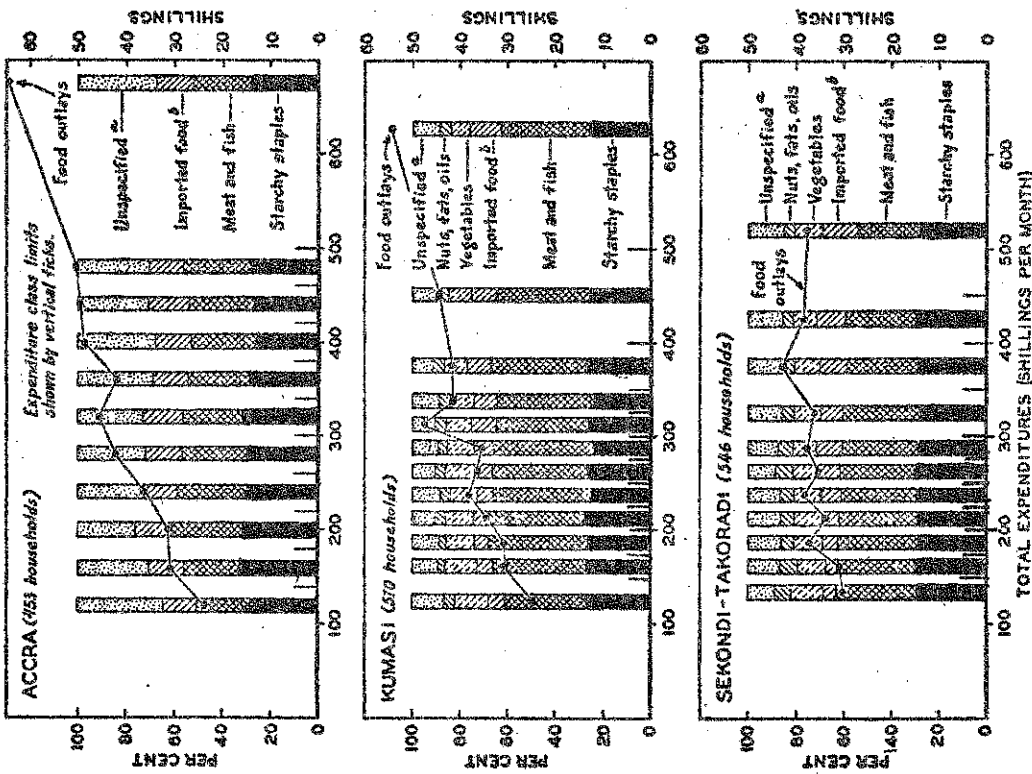
Commodity	Production	Gross exports	Gross imports	Available supply	Seed & feed†	Waste‡	Non-food manufacture	Gross food supply	Extraction rate	Net food supply	Per capita supply per day			
											Grams	Calories**	Protein** (grams)	
thousand metric tons														
percent§														
1000 metric tons														
Cereals														
Rice	731.9		712.5	1,444.4	59.4	30.3	—	1,254.7	68-72	943.3	277.7	1,000.0	18.90	
Wheat flour	—		206.5	206.5	—	—	—	206.5	—	206.5	60.8	223.0	6.00	
Maize	7.5		—	7.5	0.5	—	—	7.0	90	6.3	2.0	7.0	0.02	
Kurraikan	17.6		—	17.6	0.5	—	—	17.1	90	15.4	5.0	17.0	0.35	
Sorghum	0.8		—	0.8	0.025	—	—	0.8	90	0.8	0.3	3.0	0.03	
Total												1,250.0	25.30	
Roots and tubers														
Manioc	196.5		—	196.5	—	19.6	—	176.9	—	176.9	52.1	57.0	0.5	
Sweet potatoes	38.9		—	38.9	—	3.8	—	35.0	—	35.0	10.4	10.0	0.1	
Potatoes	0.5		36.0	36.5	—	3.6	—	33.0	—	33.0	9.6	7.0	—	
Total												74.0	0.6	
Sugar														
Refined	—		144.2	144.2	—	—	—	144.2	—	144.2	42.5	164.0	—	
Not refined	—		20.8	20.8	—	—	—	20.8	—	20.8	6.0	21.0	—	
Jaggery	—		4.2	4.2	—	—	—	4.2	—	4.2	1.4	5.0	—	
Total												190.0	—	
Pulses														
Dhall	—		9.2	9.2	—	—	—	9.2	—	9.2	2.7	—	—	
Green gram	3.6		9.4	13.0	0.22	—	—	12.8	—	12.8	3.8	—	—	
Black gram	—		4.2	4.2	—	—	—	4.2	—	4.2	1.4	—	—	
Chick peas	—		4.9	4.9	—	—	—	4.9	—	4.9	1.4	58.0	12.7	
Lentils	—		16.6	16.6	—	—	—	16.6	—	16.6	5.0	—	—	
Other	2.5		5.8	8.3	0.13	—	—	8.1	—	8.1	2.5	—	—	
Total												58.0	12.7	
Vegetables	475.0		—	475.0	—	25.0	—	450.0	—	450.0	125.2	28.0	1.7	

Commodity	Production	Gross exports	Gross imports	Available supply	Seed & feed†	Waste‡	Non-food manufacture	Gross food supply	Extraction rate	Net food supply	Per capita supply per day		
											Grams	Calories**	Protein** (grams)
thousand metric tons													
percent§													
1000 metric tons													
Fruits	55.0		—	55.0	—	5.0	—	50.0	—	50.0	14.8	9	0.06
Meat													
Beef	12.9		—	12.9	—	—	—	12.9	—	12.9	3.8	5.0	0.60
Buffalo	0.9		—	0.9	—	—	—	0.9	—	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.04
Mutton	1.3		—	1.3	—	—	—	1.3	—	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.04
Pork	1.1		—	1.1	—	—	—	1.1	—	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.04
Poultry	0.1		—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.04
Canned meat	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
Total												7.9	.76
Eggs	7.5		1.4	8.8	—	—	—	8.8	—	8.8	2.5	4.0	0.3
Fish													
Fresh	42.8		—	42.8	—	10.7	17.3††	15.0	—	15.0	4.4	6.0	0.8
Dried	5.9		38.8	44.7	—	—	—	44.7	—	44.7	13.2	40.0	6.0
Tinned	—		4.0	4.0	—	—	—	4.0	—	4.0	1.4	4.0	0.3
Total												50.0	7.1
Milk													
Cow	57.1		—	57.1	—	—	—	57.1	—	57.1	14.0	9.0	.5
Buffalo	15.2		—	15.2	—	—	—	15.2	—	15.2	4.4	4.5	.2
Milk foods	—		1.6	1.6	—	—	—	1.6	—	1.6	.6	—	—
Total												13.5	.7
Oils & fats													
Coconut	2,300.5	6.7	—	2,293.8	—	—	2,213.8††	80.0	—	80.0	24.0	42.0	.5
Coconut oil	1,100.0	750.0	—	325.0	—	—	—	325.0	—	325.0	37.0	320.0	—
Butter	—		0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.2	—
Total												362.2	.5
TOTAL												2,046.6	49.7

* Reproduced from Thambapillai Jogaratnam and T. T. Poleman, Food in the Economy of Ceylon (Cornell Intl. Agric. Dev. Bull. 11, Oct. 1969), pp. 9-10.

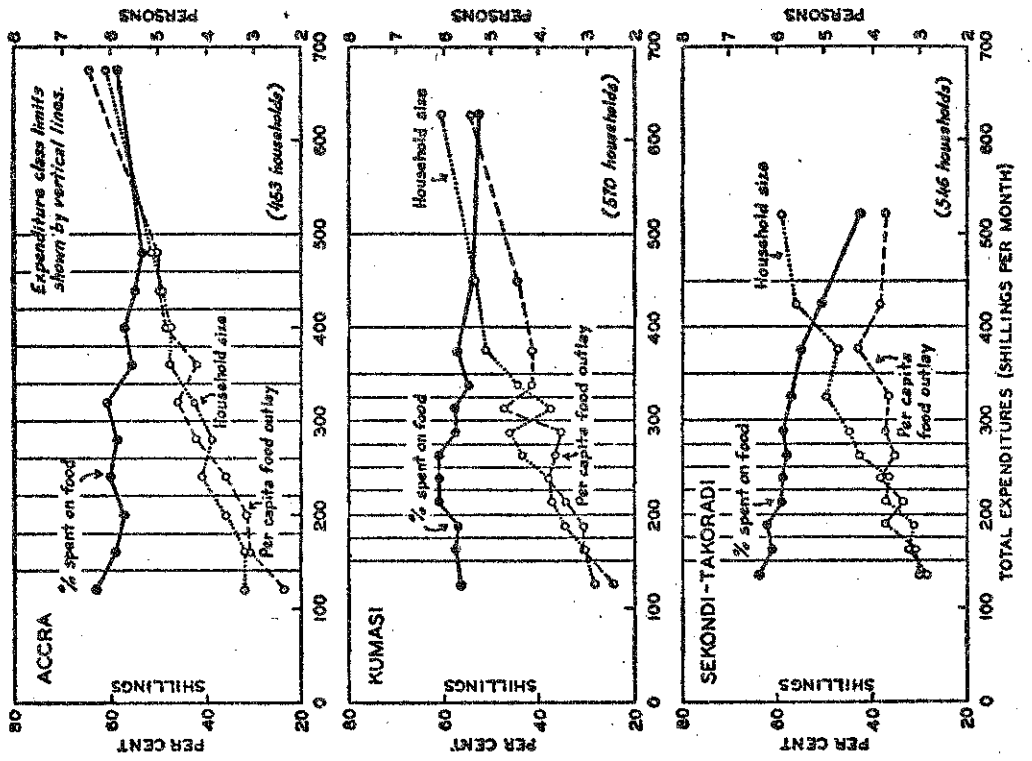
CHART 2. TYPICAL BUDGET SURVEY FINDINGS ON FOOD EXPENDITURE BEHAVIOR*

GHANA, URBAN HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY SAMPLES, 1953 AND 1955:
PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF FOOD EXPENDITURES, AND THE PER CAPITA
MONTHLY FOOD OUTLAYS, BY EXPENDITURE CLASS^a



* Based on data in Gold Coast, Off. Govt. Stat. (Stat. and Econ. Papers) 1953 *Accra Survey of Household Budgets* (No. 2, December 1953), pp. 10-14; *Kumasi Survey of Population and Household Budgets, 1955* (No. 5, March 1956), pp. 36-37, 42; *Sekondi-Takoradi Survey of Population and Household Budgets, 1955* (No. 4, March 1956), pp. 32, 33, 38. Positioning of data for extreme expenditure classes reflects actual average expenditures; for other classes the midpoint. Figures do not include expenditures on drink.
^a A residual figure. In addition to such truly unspecified items as snacks purchased away from home, it includes expenditures for the less important starchy staples, meat and fish items, vegetables, and nuts, fats, and oils. (For Accra, it includes all outlays for items in the latter two groupings.) It is best thought of as being prorated among the major commodity groups.
^b Packaged imported items. It includes such things as sugar and canned meat and milk, but not wheat flour and the like.

GHANA, URBAN HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY SAMPLES, 1953 AND 1955:
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURES SPENT ON FOOD, PER CAPITA
MONTHLY FOOD OUTLAYS, AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE, BY EXPENDITURE CLASS^a

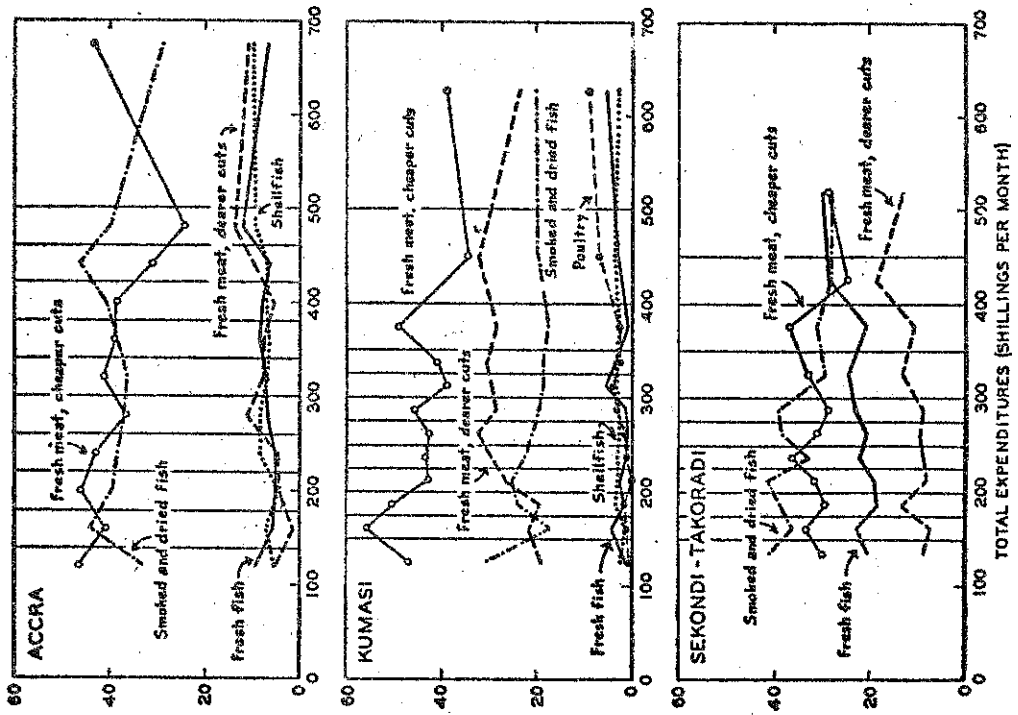


* Based on data in Gold Coast, Off. Govt. Stat. (Stat. and Econ. Papers) 1953 *Accra Survey of Household Budgets* (No. 2, December 1953), pp. 10-12; *Kumasi Survey of Population and Household Budgets, 1955* (No. 5, March 1956), pp. 36-37; and *Sekondi-Takoradi Survey of Population and Household Budgets, 1955* (No. 4, March 1956), pp. 32-33. Positioning of data for extreme expenditure classes reflects actual average expenditures; for other classes the midpoint. Figures do not include expenditures on drink.
^a Reproduced from T. T. Poleman, *The Food Economics of Urban Middle Africa* (Cornell Int'l. Agric. Reprint), pp. 145, 155.

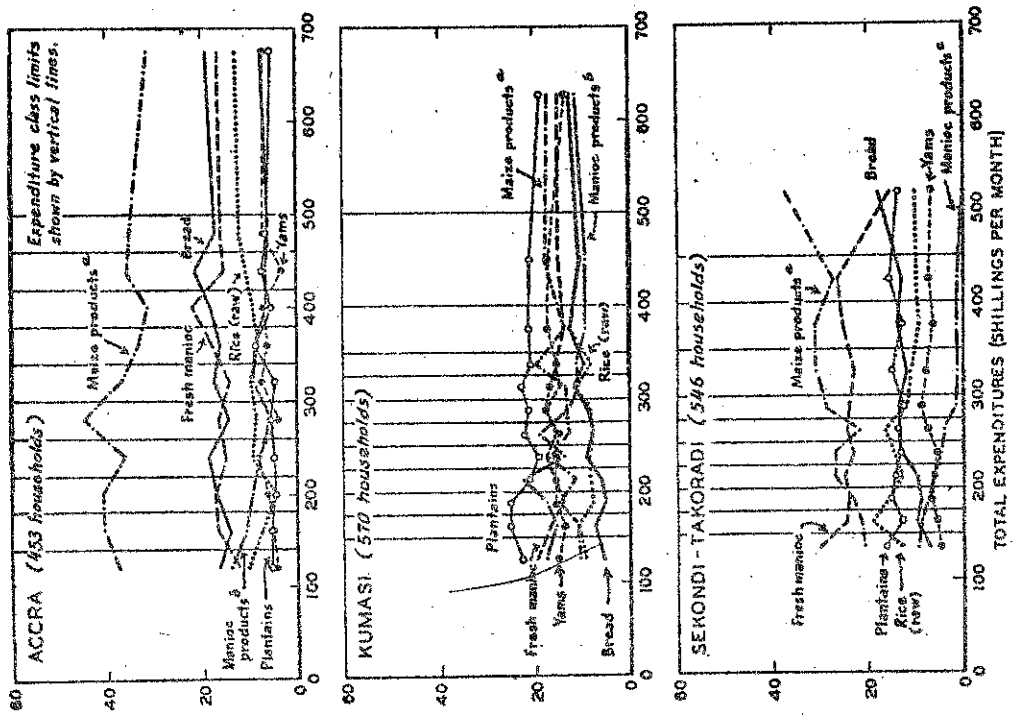
CHART 3. TYPICAL BUDGET SURVEY FINDINGS ON FOOD EXPENDITURE BEHAVIOR*

GHANA, URBAN HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY SAMPLES, 1953 AND 1955: EXPENDITURES FOR SELECTED STARCHY STAPLES AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OUTLAYS FOR THESE ITEMS, BY EXPENDITURE CLASS *

GHANA, URBAN HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY SAMPLES, 1953 AND 1955: EXPENDITURES FOR SELECTED MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OUTLAYS FOR THESE ITEMS, BY EXPENDITURE CLASS*



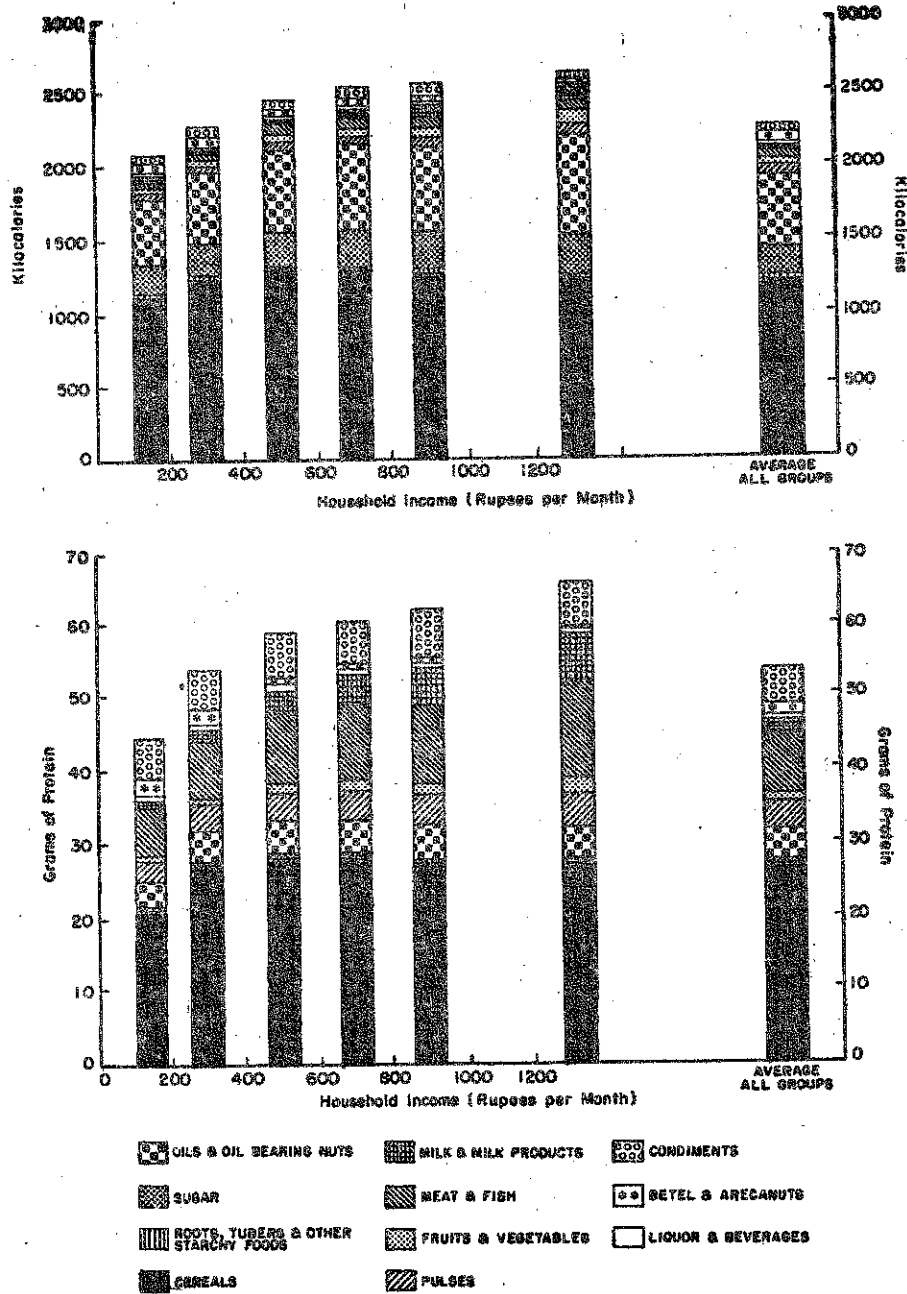
* Based on data in Cold Coast, Off. Govt. Stat. (Stat. and Econ. Papers), 1953 *Accra Survey of Household Budgets* (No. 2, December 1953), p. 14; *Kumasi Survey of Population and Household Budgets 1955* (No. 5, March 1956), p. 42; *Sekondi-Takoradi Survey of Population and Household Budgets 1955* (No. 4, March 1956), p. 38. Positioning of data for extreme expenditure classes reflects actual average expenditures; for other classes the mid-point.



* See source note to Chart 5B.

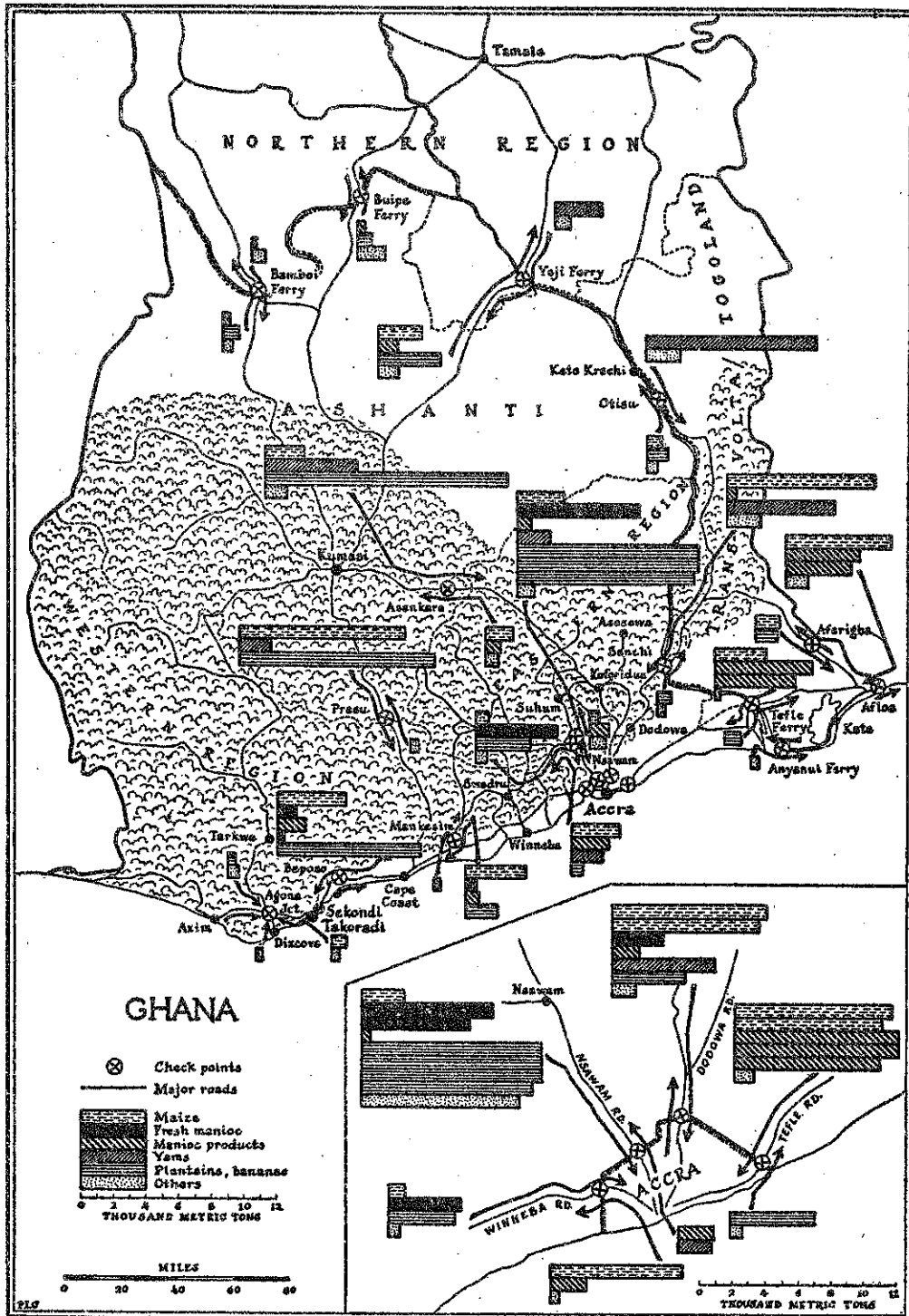
- a Kenkey and dough.
- b Gari and kokonte.
- c Kokonte.

CHART 4. FINDINGS OF NEW TYPE BUDGET SURVEY:
 APPARENT PER CAPITA DAILY ENERGY AND PROTEIN AVAILABILITIES
 IN SRI LANKA, 1969-70*



* Reproduced from T. T. Poleman, "World Food: A Perspective," Science, 9 May 1975, p. 516.

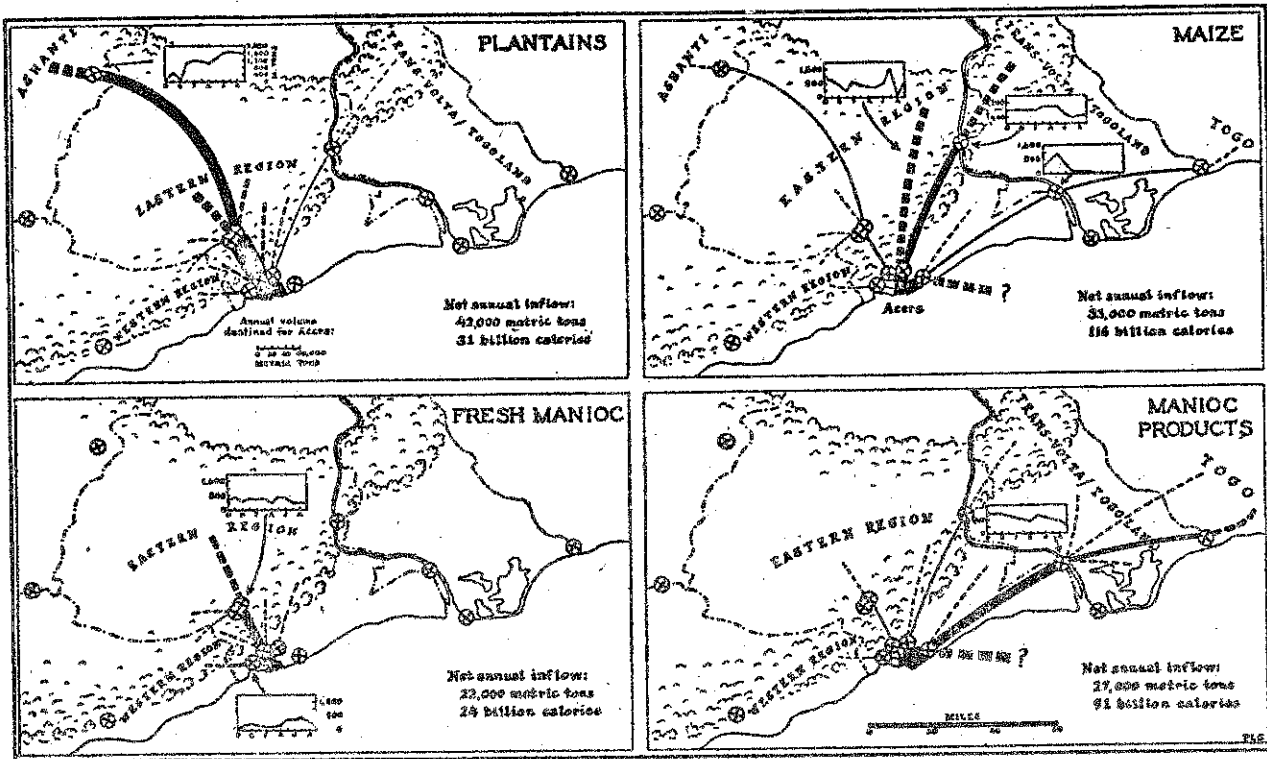
Chart 5. GHANA, PRODUCE MOVEMENT CENSUS, 1957/58: ANNUAL FLOW OF STAPLE FOODS PASSING THE SEVERAL CHECK POINTS*



* Based on unpublished returns from the 1957/58 Produce Movement Census. Where data reported other than by weight, tonnages were estimated using the following conversion factors: maize—bag: 220 lbs.; rice—bag: 240 lbs.; millets—bag: 204 lbs.; sorghum—bag: 200 lbs.; manioc products—bag: 150 lbs.; manioc roots—bag: 200 lbs.; cocoyams—bag: 150 lbs.; and yams—tuber: 7 lbs. Factors from Ghana, Off. Govt. Stat., "Distribution Statistics—Produce Movements. . . Conversion Factors" (n.d., mimeo.).

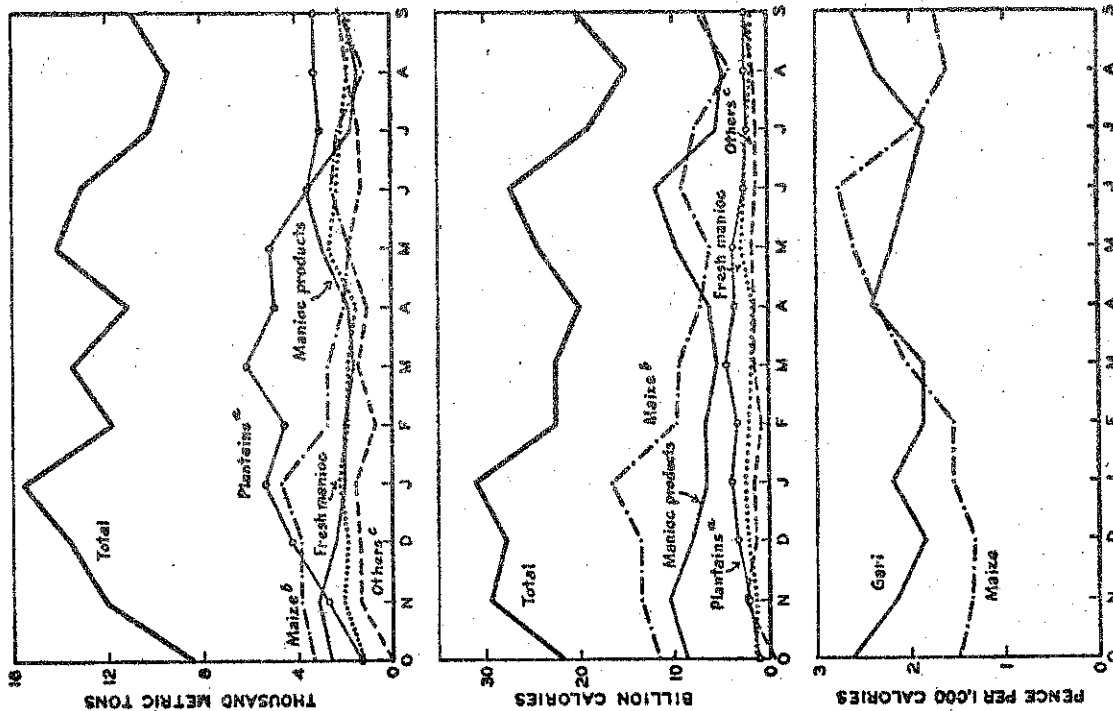
Movements of less than 400 metric tons not shown.

Chart 6. GHANA, PRODUCE MOVEMENT CENSUS, 1957/58: DIRECTION AND ANNUAL MAGNITUDE OF INFLOW OF PRINCIPAL STAPLE FOODS INTO ACCRA*



* Based on unpublished returns from the 1957/58 Produce Movement Census.

Chart 7. GHANA, PRODUCE MOVEMENT CENSUS, 1957/58: NET MONTHLY INFLOW OF STAPLE FOODS INTO ACCRA; AND AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICE OF MAIZE AND GARI IN THE ACCRA MARKET*



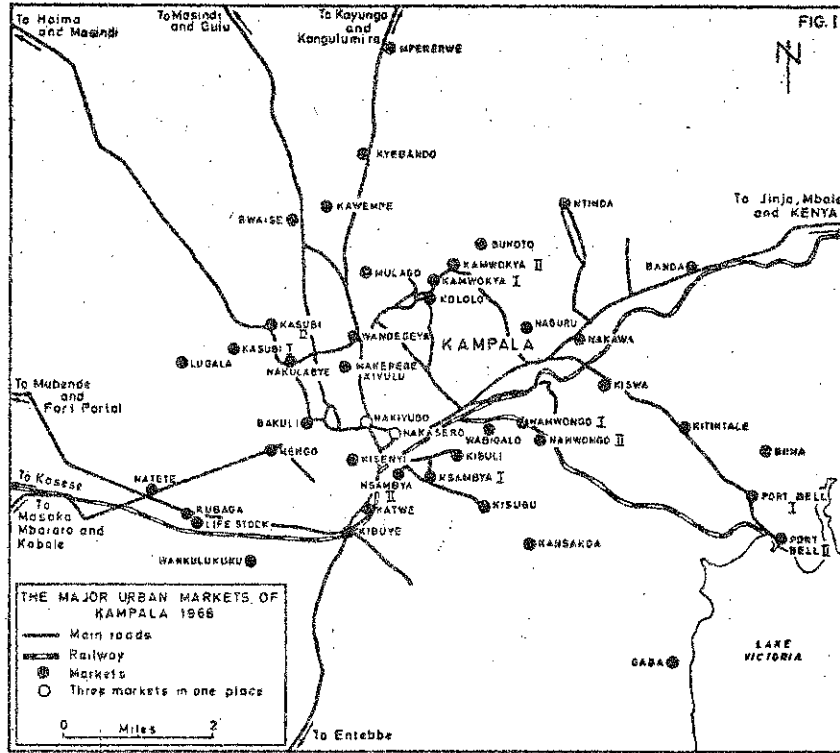
* Net inflows based on unpublished returns from the 1957/58 Produce Movement Census; price data from Ghana, Dept. Agr., *Monthly Report—Foodstuffs Supply Position* (various issues); caloric values calculated using conversion factors given in FAO, *Food Consumption Tables—Miscellaneous Volumes—For International Use* (Nutr. Studies 11, 1954), pp. 10-12, 18.

† Includes bananas.

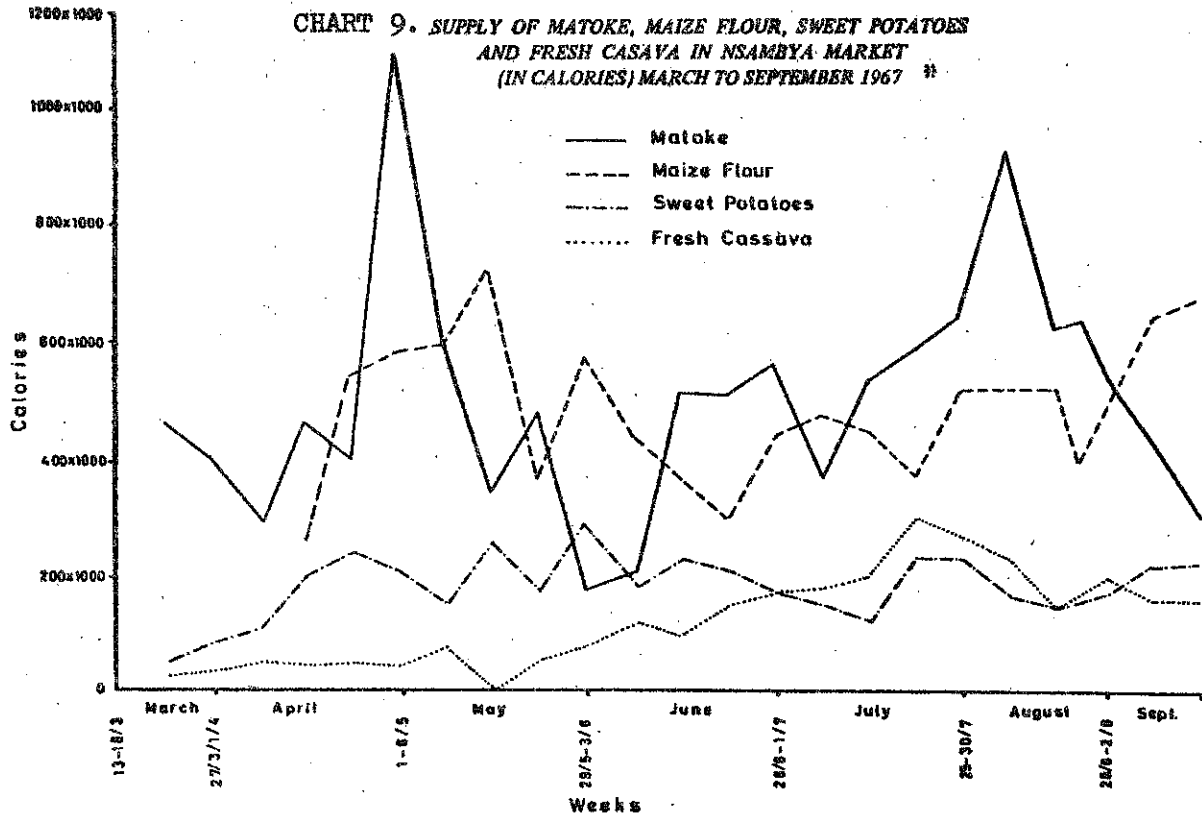
‡ Includes sorghum.

§ Rice, millets, yams, cocoyams, "other cereals," and "other roots and tubers."

CHART 8. KAMPALA MARKETS MONITORED DURING PRODUCE MOVEMENT CENSUS, 1967/68*



* Reproduced from J. J. Oloya and T. T. Poleman, The Food Supply of Kampala (Makerere Institute of Social Research, July 1972), p. 16.



* Reproduced from J. J. Oloya and T. T. Poleman, The Food Supply of Kampala (Makerere Institute of Social Research, July 1972), p. 38.

Readings on
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2. M. J. Schultheis, The Statistics of the World Food Problem: A Review Essay (Cornell Agric. Econ. Staff Paper No. 15, July 1970), pp. 20-28.
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4. H. C. Farnsworth, "Defects, Uses, and Abuses of National Consumption Data," Food Research Institute Studies, Vol. II, No. 3.
5. T. Jogaratnam and T. T. Poleman, Food in the Economy of Ceylon (Cornell Int'l. Agric. Dev. Bulletin 11, 1969), pp. 1-18.
6. E. B. Simmons and T. T. Poleman, The Food Balance Sheet as a Parameter of Tropical Food Economies: The Case of Mauritius (Cornell Int'l. Agric. Bulletin 29, June 1974), pp. 2-20, 61-73.
7. M. J. Purvis, "Evaluation and Use of Underdeveloped Agricultural Statistics: The Food Economy of Malaysia" (Cornell University, unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, 1966), pp. 62-143 (optional; for the enthusiast only).

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8. T. T. Poleman, "The Food Economies of Urban Middle Africa: The Case of Ghana," Food Research Institute Studies, May 1961, pp. 135-143.
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12. A. P. den Hartog, "Unequal Distribution of Food Within the Household," Nutrition Newsletter (FAO), Oct.-Dec. 1972, pp. 8-17.

13. FAO, Program of Food Consumption Surveys (Rome, 1964), (optional; on Mann 2-day reserve).

14. FAO, Bibliography of Food Consumption Surveys, 1964 and Supplements, 1965 and 1967 (mimeographed), (optional; on Mann 2-day reserve).

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16. T. T. Poleman, op. cit., pp. 161-172.

17. Gold Coast, Office of the Gov't. Stat., Agricultural Statistical Survey of South-East Akim Obuakwa, 1952-3 (Stat. and Econ. Paper No. 1, Sept. 1953).

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19. D. S. Ferguson, The Nigerian Beef Industry (Conrell Int'l. Agric. Dev. Bulletin 9, 1967). (An optional skim).

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23. UN, Statistical Office, World Weights and Measures: Handbook for Statisticians (Stat. Papers Series M, No. 21, Rev. 1, New York, 1966).

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