

Sociodemographic and dietary influences on perceptions of eating habits in Jamaica

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ABSTRACT

Objective. To evaluate how sociodemographic factors and food intake affect survey respondents' perceptions of the quality of their diet.

Methods. This cross-sectional analysis is based on a nonprobability sample of 374 participants in Jamaica aged ≥ 18 years. The three-stage process used a simple random sample to select three parishes; the main commercial areas of each parish were chosen for sampling. To ensure the inclusion of a cross-section that was as representative as possible, the sample included both public and private sector businesses, such as those in retail, hospitality and tourism as well as nongovernmental organizations. Employees and patrons completed a questionnaire regarding their food consumption and their perception of their own diet. Multiple correspondence analysis was used to evaluate the nonlinear relationships among the variables. The results of the analysis guided the specification of a multivariate logistic regression model that was used to estimate the relationship between sociodemographic factors, food intake and perceived eating patterns.

Results. The average predicted probability of perceiving a diet as unhealthy was reduced when the respondent was male, economically active, in good health, and married or in a common-law relationship. The probability of perceiving a diet as unhealthy was increased for respondents with a college degree and those living in a household that had a male as the sole head. Consuming healthful food and drink reduced the perception of having a poor diet and vice versa, indicating there are possibly connections between food intake, the perception of diet quality and actual diet quality.

Conclusions. This exploratory analysis established links between perceived diet quality, eating habits and sociodemographic factors. The impact on the perception of diet quality can be negative or positive, depending on the variable under consideration.

Keywords

Demography; feeding behavior; perception; diet.

The global impact of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) is profound. Altogether 71% of all deaths are caused by NCDs, affecting roughly 41 million persons per year, with 85% of these deaths occurring in low- and middle-income countries. Of these deaths, 15 million are premature, occurring in people aged between 30 and 69 years. Globally, cardiovascular diseases are the leading annual cause of NCD-related death (17.9 million deaths), followed by cancers (9.3 million), respiratory

diseases (4.1 million) and diabetes (1.5 million) (1). The World Health Organization's Region of the Americas is not spared the ravages of this epidemiological phenomenon. The number of NCD-related deaths in the Region is estimated to be 5.5 million each year (2).

NCDs are a significant public health challenge in Jamaica, and they are among the foremost cause of mortality. Estimates in 2015 revealed that 70% of deaths in Jamaica occurred among persons

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dying from one of the four major NCDs. A substantial number of these deaths are preventable, as are the enduring disability and reduced quality of life brought on by these diseases (3).

In addition, the impact of NCDs extends far beyond epidemiology. Indeed, these diseases threaten to upend the substantial social and economic gains that have been secured during the past several decades. Estimates show that the cumulative loss of global output due to the top four NCDs and mental illness will be US\$ 47 trillion during 2010–2030. In 2010, these losses represented 75% of global gross domestic product (4). A 2021 article noted that in Jamaica, NCDs and mental illness are predicted to produce losses in economic output of US\$ 17.2 billion during the next 15 years (5).

Moreover, the burden associated with NCDs is propelled by a multifaceted collection of variables, including ageing populations and geoeconomic developments that have heightened individuals' contact with several environmental and behavioral risk factors (6). Modifiable behavioral risk factors include the use of tobacco and alcohol, the amount of physical activity and the consumption of unhealthy diets containing substantial amounts of ultraprocessed foods. Meanwhile, raised blood pressure and overweight and obesity are among the metabolic risk factors (1). Therefore, achieving better health outcomes by controlling NCDs significantly hinges on reducing these risk factors by applying proven remedies, such as discouraging tobacco and alcohol use and encouraging increased levels of physical activity (7–10). In addition to the effectiveness of the above measures in averting significant NCD-related health, social and economic burdens, improving the quality of people's diet is an important measure that can lead to better health outcomes and a substantial reduction in NCD-related premature deaths (11, 12).

Although the promotion of healthier dietary practices can prove invaluable, it requires a better understanding of the factors that influence people's perceptions of their nutritional habits. Moreover, such knowledge can provide essential insights into how changes in these factors affect a person's perceptions of their diet, and these changes in perception may reflect actual changes in diet quality (13). Therefore, this study sought to determine how sociodemographic factors affect survey respondents' views of the quality of their diet and to assess the role that food consumption plays in forming the perception of diet quality.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Given resource and other technical constraints, this cross-sectional analysis is based on a nonprobability sample of 374 participants in Jamaica aged ≥ 18 years. The three-stage process used a simple random sample to select three parishes; the main commercial areas of each parish were then sampled. A wide variety of businesses were included, spanning public, private and nongovernmental organizations in the retail, finance, hospitality and tourism, manufacturing, communications, health, education and other service sectors. This variety was included to ensure that the sample of respondents was as representative as possible. Employees of the businesses or organizations and some patrons were asked to complete a predesigned questionnaire that included questions about food consumption and a one-question self-assessment of the quality of the respondent's diet. Respondents were asked, "Do you generally (most of the time) eat and drink healthily or unhealthily?"

Statistical analysis

A multivariate logistic regression model was used to investigate the determinants of perceived eating habits. The dichotomous dependent variable was perceived diet quality based on each respondent's self-assessment: responses were coded 1 for unhealthy and 0 for healthy. However, first we used multiple correspondence analysis (MCA), an unsupervised, multivariate technique (14). This technique describes the nature of the relationships that exist between the outcome variable and the other sociodemographic and food intake variables. MCA provides early guidance regarding which variables are best suited for the regression model.

Using the results of the MCA analyses as a guide, the logistic regression was specified. The sociodemographic variables included in the model are gender, age group, college degree status (college degree versus no college degree) and health status (healthy versus having a health condition). Other variables in the model included income bracket (low, middle or high), gender of the head of household and region where the respondent lives (central, eastern or western region of Jamaica). The variable relationship status (married or in a common-law union versus not married or in a common-law union) and a binary variable indicating whether the household is single-headed or not (number of heads of household) were also specified. In addition, other binary variables signaling the intake of particular foods or drinks were included as explanatory variables, where 1 indicated the consumption of an item and 0 its non-consumption. These items included meat (pork, beef, goat or chicken), alcoholic drinks, carbonated beverages, crackers, chips, ice-cream, sausages and punches. A variable measuring the frequency of fruit consumption was also specified in the model, with values ranging from 0 to ≥ 3 times per day.

The model was estimated and tested for adherence to model assumptions and potential data and specification issues. To this end, a variance inflation factor test for multicollinearity was conducted. A link test for model misspecification (15) and several other goodness-of-fit tests, including count, adjusted count and receiver operating characteristic analyses, were also conducted. Another critical procedure involved identifying and remedying influential observations using the Pregibon (16) delta-beta influence statistic.

The impact of sociodemographic factors and food intake on a respondent's perceptions of their general diet was quantified by estimating the probability of a "positive" outcome (that is, viewing oneself as an unhealthy eater). This is accomplished by estimating the average marginal effect. In our case, since most of the predictors are dichotomous (binary), the average marginal effect is calculated as the average of discrete changes from 0 to 1. The joint effects of pairs of variables on the probability of a perception of unhealthy eating were also assessed.

Ethical approval for this study was granted by the Faculty of Medical Sciences Ethics Committee of The University of the West Indies in Jamaica. Each participant gave informed consent at the beginning of the questionnaire. To ensure the anonymity of the data, no personal identifiers were used in the data collection process.

RESULTS

MCA was first conducted on the dependent variable and the sociodemographic variables, and then with the dependent

variable and only the consumption variables. The biplot (Figure 1) of the sociodemographic analysis shows that 66.7% of the variation among the sociodemographic variables can be plotted in two dimensions. The MCA plot is a map of the variables plotted in a 2-dimensional geometric space. In this context, Dimensions 1 and 2 are similar in interpretation to the *y*- and *x*-axes. They can also represent a particular feature or factor as determined by the variables contained therein. Of particular interest are the variables that cluster in the same plot quadrant, indicating an association. In this case, the perception of a generally unhealthy diet (circle in the upper right quadrant) is associated with respondents living in a single-headed household with a female head and with respondents who were not married or in a common-law relationship, among others. Further, a clear and contrasting relationship emerges, when compared with unhealthy eating, between the perception of healthy eating and living in a non-single-headed household, being healthy and being married or cohabiting (lower left quadrant).

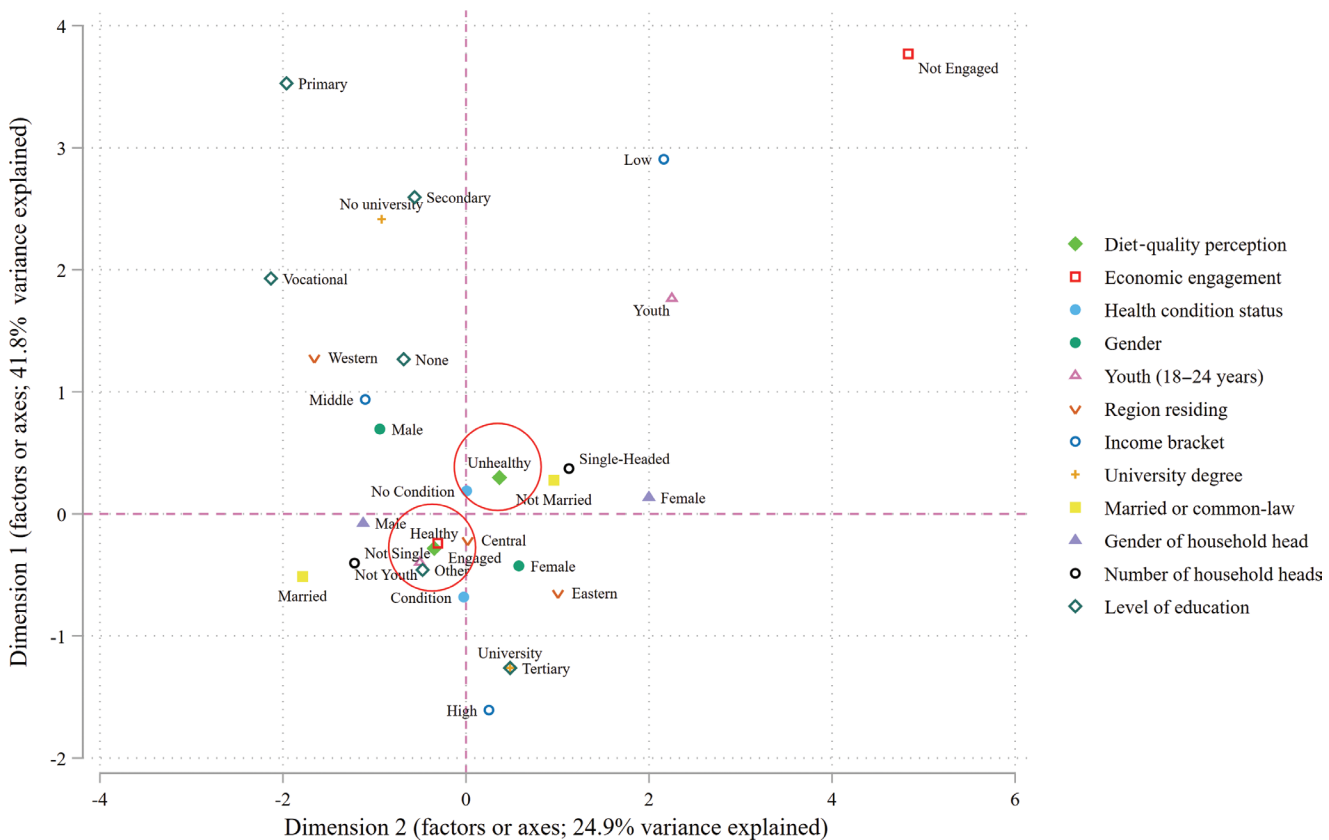
Figure 2 shows the analysis of eating patterns: 92.8% of variation among the consumption variables can be plotted in two dimensions. In general, consuming less healthful items is associated with a perception of unhealthy eating; the reverse is also true. For this study, less healthful items are those that are high in salt, sugar or fat; that are highly processed or ultraprocessed; and those known to cause harm to the body, such as tobacco and

alcohol. Healthier items are those that are not high in salt, fat or sugar; are not ultraprocessed; and contain no tobacco or alcohol.

The diagnostic test showed no evidence of model misspecification (link test *P* value = 0.867). The variance inflation factor indicated no evidence of multicollinearity (average = 1.44). Tests for high leverage points revealed data cleaning issues missed during the initial cleaning exercise; these were appropriately addressed and the model re-estimated. Furthermore, the count was 79%, the adjusted count (correctly classified outcomes) was 56% and receiver operating characteristic was 89%, all of which measure the model's overall accuracy, indicating a reasonably accurate model.

Interpreting the model began with analyzing the predicted probabilities and their average discrete change. As scalar measures for assessing the magnitude of a variable's effect, predicted probabilities and their average discrete change tend to provide more information compared with odds ratios, for instance (17). Table 1 displays the probabilities related to the sociodemographic variables and indicates that if a respondent is not economically active, looking for a job or engaged in some other type of economic activity, then the average predicted probability of a perception of unhealthy eating is reduced, from 0.675 to 0.463, a change of -0.212 (*P* = 0.035). Similarly, the model indicates that a large and statistically significant difference exists between male and female respondents, in which the perception of consuming an unhealthy

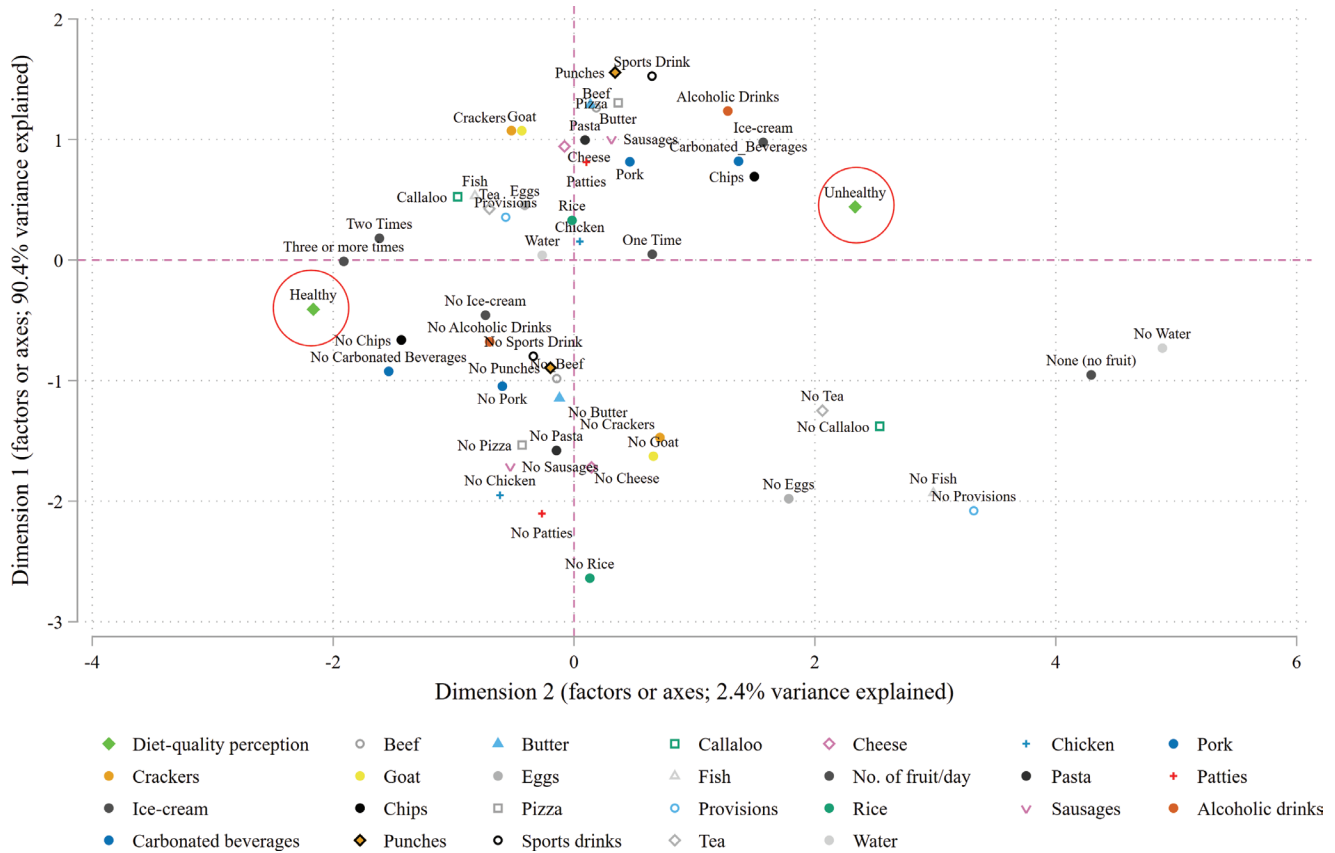
FIGURE 1. Multiple correspondence analysis plot of sociodemographic variables and outcome variables for survey respondents in Jamaica, 2020



Source: Figure prepared by authors from the study results.

Note: The figure is a map of the variables plotted in a 2-dimensional geometric space. In this context, Dimensions 1 and 2 are similar in interpretation to the *y*- and *x*-axes. They can also represent a particular feature or factor as determined by the variables contained therein. Variables clustered in the same quadrant indicate that there is an association among them. Circles indicate the location of alternate values of the diet-quality perception variable.

FIGURE 2. Multiple correspondence analysis plot of food and drink consumed and outcome variables for survey respondents in Jamaica, 2020



Source: Figure prepared by authors from the study results.

Note: The figure is a map of the variables plotted in a 2-dimensional geometric space. In this context, Dimensions 1 and 2 are similar in interpretation to the y- and x-axes. They can also represent a particular feature or factor as determined by the variables contained therein. Variables clustered in the same quadrant indicate that there is an association among them. Circles indicate the location of alternate values of the diet-quality perception variable.

diet is approximately two times more likely for a female (0.604) than for a male (0.291), a difference of -0.313 ($P < 0.000$).

The gender of the head of household and the region in which respondents lived also proved crucial. Respondents who resided in a male-headed household compared with those living in a female-headed home were less likely to perceive that they ate an unhealthy diet: 0.392 for a male head of household and 0.574 for a female head of household, a difference of 0.182 ($P = 0.001$). This result did not agree with the MCA, which showed an association between female-headed households and perceptions of unhealthy eating. Furthermore, the model suggested that, on average, living in the central or eastern region compared with living in the western region reduced the probability of having a perception of unhealthy eating, from 0.584 to 0.402 ($P = 0.003$) for the central versus western region and from 0.584 to 0.472 ($P = 0.072$) for the eastern versus western region.

Relationship status significantly impacted a respondent's perception of their general dietary habits. On average, union compared with not being married or in a common-law union reduced a respondent's probability of perceiving that they generally ate unhealthily by -0.205 (from 0.544 to 0.339; $P = 0.000$). Additionally, on average, having a college degree made it more likely that a respondent perceived their general consumption practices to be unhealthy, increasing the probability from 0.339 to 0.465, a change of 0.126 ($P = 0.007$).

A person's general health status was also shown to influence their perception of their diet. On average, being healthy decreased the probability of having the perception of unhealthy eating by -0.114 ($P = 0.032$), from 0.570 to 0.456, compared with those who had a health condition. The effects of age and income were only partially influential in the model. For the income brackets, only the change between middle income and high income was significant. On average, earning a monthly income in the high-income bracket compared with the middle-income range reduced the probability of having a perception of unhealthy eating by -0.131 ($P = 0.012$), from 0.488 to 0.357. Meanwhile, the effect of age was mixed and significant only at the change between 25–34 years and 18–24 years (0.144), and it was barely significant at the 5% level for the change between being aged ≥ 45 years and 25–34 years (-0.125).

Generally, the effects of the consumption variables (Table 2) were highly significant. Further, consuming all items that are commonly known to be less beneficial to health increased a respondent's probability of indicating they consumed a generally unhealthy diet. The converse was also shown to be true. Additionally, on average, regular consumption of meat was shown to substantially increase the probability of a respondent perceiving that they ate unhealthily, from 0.116 to 0.499, a change of 0.383 ($P = 0.000$). Likewise, consuming carbonated beverages and alcoholic drinks predictably increased the probability of

TABLE 1. Average marginal effects for sociodemographic variables (predicted probabilities) for survey respondents in Jamaica, 2020

Variables	Change	From	To	P value
Economic activity				
Economically active versus not economically active	-0.212	0.675	0.463	0.035
Health status				
Healthy versus having a health condition	-0.114	0.570	0.456	0.032
Age group (years)				
25–34 versus 18–24	0.144	0.398	0.541	0.038
35–44 versus 18–24	0.128	0.398	0.526	0.100
≥45 versus 18–24	0.018	0.398	0.416	0.829
35–44 versus 25–34	-0.015	0.541	0.526	0.803
≥45 versus 25–34	-0.125	0.541	0.416	0.055
≥45 versus 35–44	-0.110	0.526	0.416	0.122
Gender				
Male versus female	-0.313	0.604	0.291	0.000
Region where respondent lives				
Central versus western	-0.182	0.584	0.402	0.003
Eastern versus western	-0.112	0.584	0.472	0.072
Eastern versus central	0.070	0.402	0.472	0.204
Income bracket				
Middle income versus low income	0.063	0.425	0.488	0.478
High income versus low income	-0.068	0.425	0.357	0.427
High income versus middle income	-0.131	0.488	0.357	0.012
College education				
College degree versus no college degree	0.126	0.339	0.465	0.007
Relationship status				
Married or in a common-law relationship versus not married or in a common-law relationship	-0.205	0.544	0.339	0.000
Gender of head of household				
Male versus female	0.182	0.392	0.574	0.001
Number of heads of household				
Single-headed versus not single-headed	0.006	0.500	0.506	0.919

Source: Table prepared by authors from study results.

TABLE 2. Average marginal effects for consumption variables (predicted probabilities) for survey respondents in Jamaica, 2020

Variables	Change	From	To	P value
Alcoholic drinks versus no alcoholic drinks	0.130	0.434	0.564	0.012
Carbonated beverages versus no carbonated beverages	0.177	0.379	0.555	0.001
Sausages versus no sausages	0.058	0.443	0.500	0.328
Ice-cream versus no ice-cream	0.096	0.453	0.549	0.068
Crackers versus no crackers	-0.144	0.568	0.424	0.003
Punches versus no punches	0.120	0.433	0.553	0.029
Chips versus no chips	0.161	0.401	0.563	0.001
Meat versus no meat	0.383	0.116	0.499	0.000
Frequency of fruit consumption				
One time per day versus none	-0.269	0.815	0.547	0.000
Two times per day versus none	-0.474	0.815	0.341	0.000
Three or more times per day versus none	-0.584	0.815	0.231	0.000
Two times per day versus one time per day	-0.206	0.547	0.341	0.000
Three or more times per day versus one time per day	-0.315	0.547	0.231	0.000
Three or more times per day versus two times per day	-0.110	0.341	0.231	0.132

Source: Table prepared by authors from study results.

a respondent perceiving that they ate a generally unhealthy diet by, respectively, 0.177 ($P = 0.001$) and 0.130 ($P = 0.012$).

The results also show the strong influence of fruit consumption and its frequency. When compared with respondents who did not normally consume fruit, consuming fruit only once per day reduced the probability of having a self-perception of an unhealthy diet by -0.269 ($P = 0.000$), from 0.815 to 0.547. Also, when fruit was consumed twice per day, the reduction in the average predicted probability of perceiving one's diet as unhealthy nearly doubled to -0.474 ($P = 0.000$). A similar trend was observed for every increase in fruit consumption except for that moving from twice per day to three or more times per day, which was not significant.

A table of predictions for selected pairs of variables was produced to assess their joint effects on the probability of a respondent perceiving that they consumed an unhealthy diet (Table 3). The results showed that for a participant who was average on all characteristics and lived in the western region, having a college degree significantly increased the predicted probability that they would perceive their diet as unhealthy by 0.355 ($P = 0.012$). The size of the effect was smaller for those residing in the central (0.226; $P = 0.004$) and eastern (0.292; $P = 0.004$) regions. Similarly, the effect of a college degree was larger for female and unmarried participants, increasing the respective predicted probabilities by 0.356 ($P = 0.017$) for female respondents with a

college degree and 0.347 ($P = 0.008$) for unmarried respondents with a college degree compared with male participants with a college degree (0.116; $P = 0.019$) and male participants who are married (0.173; $P = 0.01$). The regular consumption of alcoholic beverages triggered a larger increase in the predicted probability of having a perception of unhealthy eating in females (0.221; $P = 0.009$) than in males (0.095; $P = 0.044$). Furthermore, for a female participant who was average on all characteristics, being married or in a common-law relationship significantly reduced the predicted probability of having a perception of an unhealthy diet by -0.370 ($P = 0.000$). Comparatively, the impact of marriage for males was -0.107 ($P = 0.008$).

Living with a single head of household likewise proved influential. For a participant who was average on all characteristics and lived in a single-headed household, having a male as the head of household significantly increased the predicted probability of respondents classifying their diet as unhealthy, by 0.427 ($P = 0.000$). However, the gender of the head of household for those who did not live in a family with a single head was not statistically significant ($P = 0.432$). This result adds context to the findings shown in Table 1 about the gender of the head of household, showing that gender matters for those with only a single head of household.

Moreover, the model predicts that for a respondent aged 18–24 years, being healthy reduced the predicted probability

TABLE 3. Joint average marginal effects of selected variables on the probability of the perception of consuming an unhealthy diet for survey respondents in Jamaica, 2020

Change variable	By variable		Change	P value
Region	College	No college		
Western	0.649	0.295	0.355	0.012
Central	0.323	0.097	0.226	0.004
Eastern	0.445	0.153	0.292	0.004
Gender	College	No college		
Female	0.692	0.336	0.356	0.017
Male	0.157	0.041	0.116	0.019
Married^a	College	No college		
Not married	0.599	0.252	0.347	0.008
Married	0.239	0.066	0.173	0.010
Gender	Alcohol use	No alcohol use		
Female	0.710	0.489	0.221	0.009
Male	0.169	0.073	0.095	0.044
Gender	Married	Not married		
Female	0.294	0.664	-0.370	0.000
Male	0.033	0.141	-0.107	0.008
Number of heads of household	Male head	Female head		
Not single-headed	0.369	0.264	0.105	0.432
Single-headed	0.547	0.120	0.427	0.000
Age group (years)	Healthy	Has health condition		
18–24	0.187	0.354	-0.167	0.087
25–34	0.403	0.616	-0.213	0.036
35–44	0.375	0.588	-0.213	0.038
≥45	0.209	0.386	-0.177	0.048
Gender	Economically active	Not economically active		
Female	0.549	0.861	-0.312	0.006
Male	0.092	0.339	-0.247	0.178

Source: Table prepared by authors from study results.
^a Married or in a common-law relationship.

of perceiving they had an unhealthy diet by -0.167 . While this effect is significant only at the 10% level ($P = 0.087$), the effect for the other age groups is significant at the 5% level, but it generally diminishes with age. The model also showed that the employment situation is important regardless of gender. For example, being a female who is economically active significantly reduced the predicted probability of having a perception of unhealthy eating, by an average of -0.312 ($P = 0.006$). In contrast, for male respondents the change was -0.247 , but it was not significant ($P = 0.178$).

DISCUSSION

This study established that sociodemographic factors and food intake patterns in Jamaica significantly influence how individuals perceive their diets, which is in line with the findings of other studies (13, 18). It is instructive that consuming all of the foods and drinks that are commonly known to be less beneficial to health increased respondents' probability of perceiving themselves as eating unhealthily, while consuming the healthier foods had the reverse effect. This suggests that there is some nutritional awareness regarding these foods and drinks and that health messages are being received, whether disseminated through the media, family or cultural interactions. This finding raises the question of how to convert knowledge into action. It highlights a need for greater insight into the barriers to healthy eating that appear more potent than the awareness of the need for change. The analysis of the survey results indicated that younger, less educated and lower-income respondents were more likely to consume some of the less healthful items, pointing to a need to target these subpopulations. Further, the results also suggest that changes in predicted probability are at least partially reflective of changes in diet quality. What is more, the predicted probability of a respondent perceiving that they consume an unhealthy diet is reduced when the respondent is male, economically active, in good health, married or in a common-law relationship and living in either the central or eastern region of Jamaica.

Other studies (13) have found no statistically significant differences between the self-perception of eating habits among males and females. Nonetheless, these results indicate that the male respondents may be overly optimistic when compared with the female respondents about the healthfulness of their diet and may, therefore, be more resistant to change (19, 20). Indeed, the results of the analyses of the joint effects (Table 3) are suggestive of this assertion, showing that the consumption of alcohol increases the predicted probability of having the perception of eating an unhealthy diet is less for male respondents (0.095) than for female respondents (0.221). Thus, the undue optimism of males may require special efforts to align their perceptions with their nutritional realities.

Additionally, the job situation variable (Economic activity, Table 1) speaks to the impact of economic factors on diet quality (21), and this, in turn, impacts the perception of one's diet. Related investigations (18) have found a statistically significant difference in diet perception associated with this variable. Further, joint effects analyses (Table 3) indicate that economically active female respondents are less likely to perceive their diets as unhealthy. This improvement in a respondent's economic situation (that is, moving from not being economically active to becoming economically active and from middle-income to high-income) seems to improve the quality of their diet

and bring about a corresponding reduction in the predicted probability of the self-perception of eating an unhealthy diet. Therefore, any policy that enhances employment prospects and augments income may result in healthier eating choices.

The general health status of respondents was also associated with a reduced predicted probability of the perception of consuming an unhealthy diet. Persons with a health condition were more likely to judge their diets as unhealthy, which suggests a general awareness of the connection between diet and health (18, 22). Surprisingly, having a college degree was predicted to increase the probability of the perception of consuming an unhealthy diet. This result appears to contradict previous studies (23, 24) that showed a positive correlation between higher education and having a healthy diet. A possible explanation for this apparent divergence lies in the fact that the outcome variable in our model measures perceptions of diet quality. This perception may become more aligned with reality as education levels increase, even without a corresponding change in diet quality, a known possibility (25–29).

The statistical significance of the gender of the head of household for those living with a single head of household is instructive: it shows there is an increased likelihood of perceiving that an unhealthy diet is consumed when a male heads the home (Table 3). If these differences in perception reflect differences in actual diet quality, then the findings suggest there are gender differences in spending patterns that affect the household's nutrition. Another study (30) found that the presence of females in the home, who tend to do most of the food preparation and are more health conscious (31, 32), improves the entire family's welfare. Furthermore, in agreement with other findings (33, 34) that link marriage (or cohabitation) to improved diet quality, our results indicated the same. Further, joint effects analyses (Table 3) revealed that married or cohabiting female respondents experienced a larger reduction in their perception of unhealthy eating (-0.370) when compared with married or cohabiting men (-0.107). However, the reason for the observed difference is not apparent.

Nonetheless, the current study is limited by the fact that the sampling process was nonprobabilistic, so further research is needed to confirm these findings for the broader Jamaican population. Despite this, the results are based on a robust and well-accepted estimation process and provide policymakers with a better understanding of the factors that influence perceptions of diet quality in Jamaica, which are likely linked to a person's actual diet. Further, the results suggest there is no knowledge deficit regarding healthy eating, but instead point to other barriers. We conclude that sociodemographic factors impact a person's perceptions of the quality of their diet, and the impact can be negative or positive depending on the variable under consideration. Eating habits are connected with this perception, the nature of which varies according to what is consumed. Recommendations for policies to address these issues include identifying the barriers to healthy eating and implementing fiscal and social measures to reduce or eliminate these barriers. These measures should aim to make eating healthily simple, convenient and affordable. Further, these measures should target males, the economically vulnerable and young subpopulations, who are more inclined to consume low-quality foods.

Authors' contributions. All authors contributed to conceiving and conceptualizing the original idea, designing the research,

collecting and analyzing the data, interpreting the results, and writing and reviewing the research paper. All authors reviewed and approved the final version.

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Influencias sociodemográficas y alimentarias en las percepciones de los hábitos de alimentación en Jamaica

RESUMEN

Objetivo. Evaluar cómo los factores sociodemográficos y la ingesta de alimentos afectan las percepciones de las personas encuestadas sobre la calidad de su alimentación.

Métodos. Este análisis transversal se basa en una muestra no probabilística de 374 participantes mayores de 18 años en Jamaica. En el proceso, de tres etapas, se utilizó una muestra aleatoria simple para seleccionar tres distritos; para el muestreo, se eligieron las principales áreas comerciales de cada distrito. Para garantizar la inclusión de una sección transversal lo más representativa posible, la muestra incluyó a empresas de los sectores público y privado, como las del comercio minorista, hotelería y turismo, así como a organizaciones no gubernamentales. Tanto empleados como clientes llenaron un cuestionario sobre su consumo de alimentos y su percepción sobre su alimentación. Para evaluar las relaciones no lineales entre las variables se utilizó el análisis de correspondencia múltiple. Los resultados del análisis se usaron como guía para las especificaciones de un modelo de regresión logística multivariante, utilizado para estimar la relación entre los factores sociodemográficos, la ingesta de alimentos y los patrones de alimentación percibidos.

Resultados. La probabilidad promedio predicha de percibir que un régimen alimentario es poco saludable era menor cuando el encuestado era de sexo masculino y económicamente activo, tenía buena salud y estaba casado o en una unión de hecho. La probabilidad de percibir un régimen alimentario como poco saludable era mayor en el caso de los encuestados con título universitario y de los que vivían en un hogar con un hombre como único cabeza de familia. El consumo de alimentos y bebidas saludables redujo la percepción de tener una mala alimentación y viceversa, lo que indica la posible existencia de una relación entre la ingesta de alimentos, la percepción de la calidad del régimen alimentario y la calidad real del régimen alimentario.

Conclusiones. En este análisis exploratorio se estableció una relación entre la percepción de la calidad del régimen alimentario, los hábitos alimentarios y los factores sociodemográficos. El impacto sobre la percepción de la calidad del régimen alimentario puede ser negativo o positivo, según la variable considerada.

Palabras clave Demografía; conducta alimentaria; percepción; dieta.

Influências sociodemográficas e dietéticas na percepção dos hábitos alimentares na Jamaica

RESUMO

Objetivo. Avaliar como fatores sociodemográficos e a ingestão de alimentos influenciam a percepção dos participantes da pesquisa sobre a qualidade de sua alimentação.

Métodos. Trata-se de uma análise transversal realizada em uma amostra não probabilística com 374 participantes maiores de 18 anos na Jamaica. Três localidades no país foram selecionadas por meio de um processo de amostragem aleatória simples em três etapas, com amostragem da população nas áreas comerciais centrais de cada localidade. Para garantir uma boa amostra transversal representativa da população, foram incluídos estabelecimentos comerciais dos setores público e privado, como varejistas, hotelaria e turismo e organizações não governamentais. Clientes e empregados responderam um questionário sobre seu consumo de alimentos e percepção sobre a própria alimentação. Uma análise de correspondência múltipla foi realizada para avaliar as relações não lineares entre as variáveis e, a partir dos resultados desta análise, foi construído um modelo de regressão logística multivariada para estimar a relação entre fatores sociodemográficos, consumo de alimentos e padrões alimentares percebidos.

Resultados. A probabilidade prevista média de perceber a alimentação como pouco saudável foi menor entre os participantes do sexo masculino, economicamente ativos, com boa saúde e casados ou em união estável. A probabilidade de perceber a alimentação como pouco saudável foi maior entre os participantes com nível superior de escolaridade e que residiam em um ambiente familiar com uma pessoa do sexo masculino como chefe de família. Consumir alimentos e bebidas saudáveis foi associado a uma percepção menor de má alimentação, e vice-versa, o que indica um possível vínculo entre o consumo de alimentos, a percepção da qualidade da alimentação e a qualidade efetiva da alimentação.

Conclusões. Esta análise exploratória demonstrou existir um vínculo entre qualidade percebida da alimentação, hábitos alimentares e fatores sociodemográficos. A influência na percepção da qualidade da alimentação é negativa ou positiva dependendo da variável considerada.

Palavras-chave Demografia; comportamento alimentar; percepção; dieta.