Appendix A

Selected readings on dietary intake data collection methodology
As noted in Chapter 4, this topic has been one of lively debate over many years, centring on precision, accuracy and comparability of data collections. The methods of dietary data collection most commonly employed in Australia have been 24-hour recall, 24-hour record and semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire estimates of usual intake, and the suggested readings below focus largely but not exclusively on these methods.

The following publications provide a comprehensive introduction to the area:


The following discussion in the Australian Journal of Nutrition and Dietetics is also relevant:

- Baghurst KI. The food frequency technique and its relevance to population surveys in Australia—a commentary. Aust J Nutr Diet 1992;49(3):101–103

**Selected reading**

It is emphasised that this is a selection rather than a comprehensive bibliography. Its intention is to give an overview of the thinking in the area of dietary intake data collection in recent years. Only English language publications are included and the list is also restricted to sources that are relatively well-known and accessible, and is sorted by journal to assist with searching.


Horvath CC, Worsley A. Assessment of the validity of a food frequency questionnaire as a measure of food use by comparison with direct observation of domestic food stores Am J Epidemiol 1990; 131: 1059-1067.


Horvath CC. Food frequency questionnaires: a review Aust J Nutr Diet 1990; 47: 71-76.


Bergman EA, Boyungs JC, Erickson ML. Comparison of a food frequency questionnaire and a 3-day record J Am Diet Assoc 1990; 90: 1431-1433.

Potosky A, Block G, Hartman AM. The apparent validity of diet questionnaires is influenced by number of diet-record days used for comparison J Am Diet Assoc 1990; 90: 810-813.


