Data Collection Framework on Menus satisfying both Preferences and Nutritional Balance

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## Recommendation on menus is required for healthy life.

- $\circ$  People often utilize meals-out  $\rightarrow$
- Meals with nutritional balanced should be taken.
- However, people often refuse menus with nutritional balanced even if recommended [Ohata et. al. 2019]. Because their preferences on food are rarely considered.
- If data on menus is obtained, which satisfies both preferences and nutritional balance, menu recommendation will be suitable for them.
- A new framework to collect such data is required.





## **Objective of this research**

• We propose a data collection framework on meals out menus that satisfy both preferences and nutritional balance.

• Most of studies consider people's preferences and recommend recipes of meals. They need to cook them before eating. It is bothering.

• We try to recommend meals out menus satisfying both preferences and nutritional balance.

## Demonstration of the proposed framework

StudyNuts

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## Outline of the proposed framework



### Menu Input by a user

(1) Meat Gratin with Eggplant and Tomato

> 2) Miso soup with clams (3) Shrimp with satoimo

• The framework shows 10 meals chosen randomly from a database.

• A user input a menu by choosing less than three meals.

• The framework asks the user to consider his/her preferences and nutritional balance in making a menu. ☑ 茄子とトマトのミー/トグラタン □ 牛肉とピーマング細切り炒め □ 海鮮酒盗和え柚子こしょう風味 ✓ あさり汁 □ 板わかめ □ フィオーレ特製マテ茶鶏の唐揚げ □ ヤサイサラダ ✓ 海老の酒盗和え ハムとチキンのクラブハウスサンド □ アサリのスープ









## **Evaluation of the input menu**

• The differences of nutritions are evaluated by referring intake ratio targets.

O Protein, Fat, and Carbohydrate

intake ratio targets co (given by Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare)

Nutrition	Lowest limit (%)	Highest limit(%)
Protein	13	20
Fat	20	30
Carbohydrate	50	65

compared

nutritions in the input menu

Nutrition	ratio (%)	difference	
Protein	8	5	P_diff
Fat	39	9	F_diff
Carbohydrate	53	0	C_diff

PFC\_diff = P\_diff + F\_diff + C\_diff PFC\_score = normalized(PFC\_diff) ← evaluation result

### Menu collection database

O The menus with a high PFC\_Score are stored in a menu collection database.

O The menus satisfy both preferences and nutritional balance.

Menu	Score
Sashimi of Japanese yam cake	
Homemade roast beef bowl	
Low-sugar curry and rice	99
Sarada of homemade half-curdled tofu and whitebait simply	
scalded	
Sashimi of avocado	
Bowl of rice with beef	82
Fried eggplant and chorizo with olive oil	
Fried pork and Korean pickles	
Udon noodle on a steaming basket	
Fried small potato	
Fried cod ovum	
Bowl of rice and charcoal-grilled beef	
Tomato and octopus with garlic	
Japanese noodle with vegetables	Q
Pizza of uncured ham and vegetables	100

## Feedback as evaluation result of the menu

0 <= PFC_score <= 40	40 < PFC_score < 90	90 <= PFC_score <=100
	PFC_score decreases less than MA. MA is moving average for the last 5 times.	
	PFC_score increases more than MA.	

The proposed framework gives a facemark as a feedback of relative evaluation result. If a borderline of success or failuer is fixed, users' willingness will be decreased [Tagawa et. al., 2012].

## **Evaluation experiments**

### • Procedures:

O 1. Participants answer questionnaires about awareness of dietary habits.
O 2. They are divided into two groups based on the questionnaire results.
O 3. They make menus by using a framework more than 5 times a day.
O 14 days and more than 70 menus.

# experimental group: 7 participants

proposed framework: relative evaluation



comparative framework: absolute evaluation

## Experimental results

Group	1st day	14th day	increase
Experimental	57.6	60.1	+2.5
Control	60.4	56.1	-4.3

OThe increase of PFC\_score between 1<sup>st</sup> day and 14<sup>th</sup> day was evaluated.

• That of the experimental group was +2.5 while that of the control group was -4.3. (no siginificant difference)

• The results indicated that the proposed framework could not support participants to learn menus with nutritional balanced.

## **Discussion: Transition of PFC\_score**

- If they learn well about nutritional balance, they can mark high scores from 1<sup>st</sup> to the last day.
- However, they did not learn well it because the up-anddown movements of PFC\_score were made between the experimental period.



## Discussion: transition of nutritional balance

- The differences of Carbohydrate and Fat were more significant than that of Protein.
- They may felt difficulty in adjusting C and F in making menus with nutritional balance. The intake ratio targets may be far from people's eating habits.





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## **Conclusions and future works**

- This paper proposed a data collection framework on meals out menus satisfying both preferences and nutritional balance.
- O Experimental results showed that:
  - We could collect meals out menus satisfying both.
  - The participants might feel difficulty in adjusing Carbohydrate and Fat in making menus.
- We would extend the time of the experiments to figure out trends on the transitions.
- We would cooperate with restaurants and fast food suppliers to think up menus with both satisfied by using the framework and database.



## Database of resutaurant menus

- We collected menu data on the Web to make a database.
  - The menus are restaurants' that located in close to our university campus.
- We filled in the nutritonal information on menus by using data on a Web site ``Calorie Slism."
- The Web site has information on the amount of energy, protein, fat, and carbohydrates of the menus.
  - Energy: kcal, Protein: gram, Fat: gram, Carbohydrate: gram

#### Example of information in database

Menu title	Energy)	Р	F	С
	(kcal)	(g)	(g)	(g)
Prosciutto and Shibazuke Salad	160.5	5.8	6.2	11.2
Assorted cured ham and salami	204.0	8.1	5.2	14.3
Marinated Hiroshima Oyster with	263.5	7.7	4.0	14.0
Lemon Cream Sauce				
Marinated mushrooms with toast	231.5	8.9	12.1	23.3
Roast beef salad with shiso leaves	117.0	3.5	7.3	8.2