

Table 1. DFC research projects: Categories of drivers and topics

1. Sociocultural	2. Food environments and food systems	3. Policy, program, and intervention
<p>1A) Cultural, regional, and ethnic identities that influence food choice, with particular emphasis on expectations related to class, gender, and age to provide insight for tailoring nutrition and agricultural programs and messages.</p>	<p>2A) Drivers of food choices in areas experiencing rapid urbanization, fragile places, non-permanent places, environmentally vulnerable places, slums etc., including emphasis on eating ready-prepared foods, processed foods, and snacking.</p>	<p>3A) Specific agricultural, market or financial policy influences on food choice behaviors of affected households.</p>
<p>1B) Gender role differences in food choice to inform development of gender-aware or gender-transformative agricultural programs.</p>	<p>2B) Factors that drive changes in food choice behaviors and increased consumption of industrially or locally processed foods in LMIC, particularly among primary food providers, women, and children.</p>	<p>3B) Differential influence of increases in agricultural productivity and agricultural income on the food choice behaviors of individual household members (e.g., fathers, mothers, children, aged).</p>
<p>1C) Work roles, social roles, and time demands that drive food choice and longitudinal changes in these roles and demands.</p>	<p>2C) Impact of different food packaging or food labels on the food choices of individuals with particular emphasis on primary food providers, women, and children.</p>	<p>3C) Impact of policies or programs that increase diversity in household food production on food choice behaviors of individual household members.</p>
<p>1D) Cognitive factors that drive food choice behaviors</p>	<p>2D) Impact of changes in markets on food choices of individuals and households, including focus on what happens to markets as incomes grow and demand increases in rural areas.</p>	<p>3D) Influence of extra income on food choices and subsequent effects on diet diversity and quality (e.g., giving cash vs. food)</p>

1E) Food choice behaviors of household food providers in urban and rural settings to illuminate linkages in the agriculture-income-nutrition path, including markets, to better explain barriers and incentives for adoption of different interventions.

2E) Impact of food systems changes on food choice among households and individuals, particularly primary food providers, women, and children.

3E) Influence of changes in distribution of agricultural work on food choice behaviors of individual household members.

1F) Differential decision making within households around who eats what, how much, and when based on age, gender, other characteristics and/or household dynamics in regard to choice of what to consume versus sell, with emphasis on key demographic groups, including adolescent boys and girls, and their degree of autonomy or decision-making power.

2F) Causal paths and/or evaluate the impact of fiscal and monetary policy instruments on food choice at the household and individual levels and with attention to women and children.

3F) Development of methodologies to measure the impact of agricultural policies or projects on food choice processes, in particular food expenditures by households and individual food consumption.

2G) Influence of value chain modifications on food choice behaviors, particularly primary food providers, women, and children.

2H) Effects of prices on food choice, including exploration of what food purchases are affected and how they substitute between foods.