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Canadian Community Health Survey Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004)

Nutrient Intakes from Food

Provincial, Regional and National Summary Data Tables
Volume 3

Revised February 2009

Note:

This PDF contains the 12 data tables for the Atlantic Region as well as the Appendices.



Canada 

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Table 29.11 Folic acid (µg/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Atlantic Region, 2004^{1,2,3}

Sex	Age (years)	Percentiles (and SE) of usual intake								
		n	Mean (SE)	5th (SE)	10th (SE)	25th (SE)	50th (SE)	75th (SE)	90th (SE)	95th (SE)
Both	1-3	348	207 (7)	132 (9)	146 (9)	171 (9)	203 (9)	241 (12)	279 (16)	303 (19)
	4-8	554	280 (11)	179 (16)	198 (15)	234 (14)	282 (14)	340 (17)	405 (24)	451 (32)
Male	9-13	409	335 (13)	243 (23)	259 (21)	287 (17)	322 (15)	362 (19)	404 (30)	433 (38)
	14-18	414	374 (15)	232 (22)	261 (21)	315 (20)	384 (20)	467 (25)	557 (35)	620 (44)
	19-30	311	403 (19)	236 (20)	264 (20)	319 (20)	389 (22)	470 (27)	555 (34)	611 (41)
	31-50	489	358 (14)	210 (16)	235 (15)	280 (15)	339 (15)	407 (20)	480 (28)	529 (36)
	51-70	575	342 (16)	214 (23)	236 (21)	276 (19)	329 (18)	396 (22)	470 (34)	521 (44)
	>70	239	308 (13)	192 (17)	214 (17)	254 (17)	304 (17)	357 (18)	411 (22)	449 (27)
	19+	1614	358 (8)	205 (9)	231 (9)	278 (9)	341 (10)	418 (12)	502 (17)	560 (21)
Female	9-13	355	269 (10)	185 (15)	201 (14)	232 (13)	269 (13)	309 (15)	350 (20)	375 (23)
	14-18	410	277 (13)	141 (21)	167 (19)	212 (16)	266 (15)	330 (17)	402 (23)	447 (28)
	19-30	384	278 (13)	181 (17)	201 (16)	235 (15)	279 (16)	330 (19)	382 (24)	417 (30)
	31-50	585	287 (9)	152 (11)	176 (11)	222 (12)	284 (13)	355 (16)	431 (20)	483 (24)
	51-70	711	295 (10)	162 (11)	185 (11)	227 (10)	281 (11)	346 (14)	420 (21)	474 (28)
	>70	342	260 (11)	154 (11)	172 (11)	207 (11)	250 (13)	304 (18)	368 (25)	414 (31)
	19+	2022	284 (6)	163 (7)	185 (6)	227 (7)	280 (7)	343 (9)	412 (12)	460 (15)

Data source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004) - Share File

Symbol Legend

^E Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%; interpret with caution.

<3 Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval entirely between 0 and 3%; interpret with caution.

^F Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval not entirely between 0 and 3%; suppressed due to extreme sampling variability.

Footnotes

¹ Intakes are based on food consumption only. For additional detail, see footnote 4 in Appendix A.

² No DRIs have been established for folic acid.

³ There are two chemical forms in foods that contribute to folate bioactivity: naturally occurring folate called “food folate” and the added synthetic form of folate called “folic acid.” The term “folic acid” is a measuring unit referring to the simple arithmetic sum of the content of both food folate and folic acid in foods (in micrograms).

For additional footnotes common to all tables, see Appendix A.

Table 30.11 Linolenic acid (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Atlantic Region, 2004^{1,2}

Sex	Age (years)	n	Mean	(SE)	Percentiles (and SE) of usual intake						AI ³	% >AI	(SE)	
					5th (SE)	10th (SE)	25th (SE)	50th (SE)	75th (SE)	90th (SE)				95th (SE)
Both	1-3	348	0.89	(0.06)	0.52 (0.07)	0.58 (0.07)	0.68 (0.07)	0.84 (0.07)	1.04 (0.10)	1.28 (0.15)	1.45 (0.20)	0.7	72.5	(10.6)
	4-8	554	1.31	(0.06)	0.89 (0.10)	0.97 (0.09)	1.12 (0.08)	1.32 (0.07)	1.56 (0.10)	1.81 (0.15)	1.98 (0.20)	0.9	94.3	(4.9)
Male	9-13	409	2.25	(0.46) ^E	1.26 (0.24) ^E	1.43 (0.25) ^E	1.77 (0.28)	2.16 (0.34)	2.57 (0.51) ^E	3.03 (0.73) ^E	3.36 (0.85) ^E	1.2	96.4	(6.0)
	14-18	414	2.01	(0.12)	1.08 (0.17)	1.24 (0.17)	1.57 (0.16)	2.00 (0.16)	2.50 (0.18)	3.02 (0.24)	3.36 (0.29)	1.6	73.3	(8.9)
	19-30	311	2.37	(0.26)	1.27 (0.21)	1.44 (0.20)	1.72 (0.20)	2.17 (0.23)	2.94 (0.41)	3.99 (0.88) ^E	4.89 (1.40) ^E	1.6	82.5	(7.7)
	31-50	489	2.02	(0.10)	0.94 (0.12)	1.10 (0.12)	1.42 (0.12)	1.86 (0.13)	2.41 (0.16)	3.04 (0.22)	3.47 (0.28)	1.6	64.6	(7.4)
	51-70	575	1.97	(0.15)	0.94 (0.15)	1.09 (0.14)	1.39 (0.14)	1.81 (0.14)	2.37 (0.20)	3.02 (0.31)	3.49 (0.41)	1.6	62.5	(8.6)
	>70	239	1.75	(0.10)	0.82 (0.12)	0.97 (0.12)	1.28 (0.12)	1.71 (0.14)	2.26 (0.19)	2.88 (0.31)	3.32 (0.45)	1.6	56.4	(8.2)
	19+	1614	2.05	(0.08)	0.92 (0.06)	1.09 (0.06)	1.41 (0.06)	1.87 (0.07)	2.53 (0.11)	3.34 (0.22)	3.97 (0.35)	1.6	64.3	(3.8)
Female	9-13	355	1.35	(0.07)	0.81 (0.07)	0.90 (0.08)	1.07 (0.08)	1.29 (0.09)	1.57 (0.11)	1.88 (0.13)	2.09 (0.15)	1.0	81.5	(7.0)
	14-18	410	1.56	(0.19)	0.75 (0.13) ^E	0.86 (0.13)	1.08 (0.12)	1.39 (0.14)	1.79 (0.18)	2.25 (0.29)	2.59 (0.38)	1.1	73.1	(9.5)
	19-30	384	1.62	(0.11)	1.09 (0.16)	1.19 (0.15)	1.38 (0.14)	1.64 (0.14)	1.93 (0.18)	2.24 (0.27)	2.46 (0.34)	1.1	94.6	(5.9)
	31-50	585	1.65	(0.09)	0.73 (0.09)	0.86 (0.09)	1.13 (0.09)	1.52 (0.11)	2.04 (0.14)	2.65 (0.22)	3.10 (0.29)	1.1	77.2	(5.8)
	51-70	711	1.54	(0.07)	0.78 (0.08)	0.89 (0.08)	1.12 (0.08)	1.44 (0.08)	1.85 (0.11)	2.28 (0.17)	2.58 (0.22)	1.1	76.5	(6.1)
	>70	342	1.33	(0.09)	0.66 (0.09)	0.76 (0.09)	0.98 (0.10)	1.28 (0.11)	1.66 (0.14)	2.10 (0.19)	2.41 (0.25)	1.1	64.8	(9.1)
	19+	2022	1.57	(0.05)	0.79 (0.05)	0.91 (0.05)	1.15 (0.05)	1.50 (0.06)	1.96 (0.07)	2.48 (0.11)	2.85 (0.15)	1.1	78.8	(3.3)

Data source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004) - Share File

Symbol Legend

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<3 Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval entirely between 0 and 3%; interpret with caution.

^F Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval not entirely between 0 and 3%; suppressed due to extreme sampling variability.

Footnotes

¹ Intakes are based on food consumption only. For additional detail, see footnote 4 in Appendix A.

² Linolenic acid is an alternative name for α -linolenic acid (n-3).

³ AI is the Adequate Intake. For additional detail, see footnote 10 in Appendix A.

For additional footnotes common to all tables, see Appendix A.

Table 31.11 Percentage of total energy intake from linolenic acid, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Atlantic Region, 2004^{1–3}

Sex	Age (years)	Percentiles (and SE) of usual intake								
		n	Mean (SE)	5th (SE)	10th (SE)	25th (SE)	50th (SE)	75th (SE)	90th (SE)	95th (SE)
Both	1-3	348	0.53 (0.04)	0.34 (0.04)	0.37 (0.04)	0.42 (0.04)	0.49 (0.04)	0.60 (0.06)	0.73 (0.12)	0.83 (0.17)^E
	4-8	554	0.59 (0.03)	0.41 (0.04)	0.44 (0.04)	0.49 (0.03)	0.57 (0.03)	0.67 (0.04)	0.77 (0.06)	0.84 (0.09)
Male	9-13	409	0.74 (0.11)	0.43 (0.04)	0.48 (0.05)	0.57 (0.06)	0.69 (0.09)	0.86 (0.12)	1.05 (0.18)^E	1.19 (0.22)^E
	14-18	414	0.63 (0.03)	0.39 (0.04)	0.43 (0.04)	0.51 (0.04)	0.61 (0.04)	0.72 (0.04)	0.83 (0.05)	0.91 (0.06)
	19-30	311	0.78 (0.11)	0.45 (0.07)	0.50 (0.06)	0.56 (0.06)	0.67 (0.07)	0.87 (0.14)	1.18 (0.33)^E	F
	31-50	489	0.69 (0.03)	0.41 (0.04)	0.45 (0.04)	0.54 (0.03)	0.65 (0.03)	0.78 (0.04)	0.93 (0.07)	1.04 (0.09)
	51-70	575	0.77 (0.04)	0.44 (0.05)	0.49 (0.05)	0.59 (0.04)	0.72 (0.04)	0.90 (0.06)	1.11 (0.09)	1.25 (0.12)
	>70	239	0.77 (0.03)	0.47 (0.05)	0.53 (0.04)	0.63 (0.04)	0.77 (0.04)	0.93 (0.05)	1.09 (0.06)	1.20 (0.08)
	19+	1614	0.74 (0.03)	0.42 (0.02)	0.47 (0.02)	0.56 (0.02)	0.69 (0.02)	0.86 (0.04)	1.07 (0.07)	1.22 (0.11)
Female	9-13	355	0.58 (0.02)	0.44 (0.05)	0.46 (0.04)	0.50 (0.03)	0.55 (0.03)	0.61 (0.04)	0.67 (0.06)	0.71 (0.08)
	14-18	410	0.67 (0.08)	0.40 (0.07)	0.43 (0.06)	0.50 (0.06)	0.60 (0.06)	0.72 (0.07)	0.87 (0.11)	0.98 (0.14)
	19-30	384	0.76 (0.05)	0.61 (0.08)	0.64 (0.07)	0.69 (0.06)	0.76 (0.06)	0.82 (0.08)	0.89 (0.11)	0.93 (0.13)
	31-50	585	0.82 (0.04)	0.53 (0.07)	0.57 (0.06)	0.66 (0.05)	0.78 (0.05)	0.92 (0.06)	1.07 (0.10)	1.17 (0.14)
	51-70	711	0.82 (0.03)	0.60 (0.08)	0.64 (0.07)	0.72 (0.05)	0.81 (0.04)	0.92 (0.05)	1.03 (0.08)	1.11 (0.11)
	>70	342	0.76 (0.04)	0.50 (0.07)	0.55 (0.07)	0.64 (0.06)	0.76 (0.05)	0.90 (0.06)	1.05 (0.08)	1.15 (0.11)
	19+	2022	0.80 (0.02)	0.56 (0.04)	0.60 (0.03)	0.68 (0.03)	0.79 (0.02)	0.92 (0.03)	1.04 (0.05)	1.13 (0.07)

Data source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004) - Share File

Symbol Legend

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<3 Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval entirely between 0 and 3%; interpret with caution.

^F Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval not entirely between 0 and 3%; suppressed due to extreme sampling variability.

Footnotes

¹ Intakes are based on food consumption only. For additional detail, see footnote 4 in Appendix A.

² Linolenic acid is an alternative name for α -linolenic acid (n-3).

³ AMDR is the Acceptable Macronutrient Distribution Range. For additional detail, see footnote 8 in Appendix A.

For additional footnotes common to all tables, see Appendix A.

Table 32.11 Moisture (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Atlantic Region, 2004^{1,2}

Sex	Age (years)	n	Mean	(SE)	Percentiles (and SE) of usual intake						AI ³	% >AI	(SE)
					5th (SE)	10th (SE)	25th (SE)	50th (SE)	75th (SE)	90th (SE)	95th (SE)		
Both	1-3	348	1408	(39)	947 (47)	1031 (46)	1190 (46)	1399 (48)	1651 (63)	1921 (93)	2106 (119)	1300	61.9 (5.7)
	4-8	554	1534	(44)	899 (53)	1017 (50)	1236 (49)	1514 (53)	1835 (64)	2170 (77)	2395 (91)	1700	34.4 (4.5)
Male	9-13	409	1948	(62)	1176 (80)	1304 (78)	1553 (76)	1882 (80)	2271 (98)	2690 (138)	2983 (179)	2400	19.1 (4.5) ^E
	14-18	414	2554	(96)	1476 (80)	1664 (82)	2026 (91)	2520 (110)	3159 (149)	3921 (233)	4496 (323)	3300	21.2 (4.2) ^E
	19-30	311	3445	(171)	2412 (242)	2631 (228)	3039 (209)	3562 (211)	4169 (264)	4797 (362)	5216 (451)	3700	43.5 (10.6) ^E
	31-50	489	3023	(105)	1850 (121)	2062 (117)	2456 (114)	2961 (118)	3558 (139)	4198 (185)	4637 (228)	3700	20.7 (4.3) ^E
	51-70	575	2685	(91)	1555 (91)	1729 (88)	2064 (89)	2555 (99)	3147 (124)	3766 (171)	4218 (222)	3700	11.1 (2.8) ^E
	>70	239	2329	(110)	1416 (110)	1608 (99)	1911 (90)	2258 (107)	2763 (155)	3403 (234)	3825 (280)	3700	^F
	19+	1614	2945	(56)	1741 (59)	1943 (57)	2332 (56)	2873 (62)	3548 (82)	4284 (117)	4800 (149)	3700	20.9 (2.2)
Female	9-13	355	1754	(55)	1203 (66)	1310 (63)	1500 (61)	1744 (68)	2045 (86)	2380 (115)	2613 (142)	2100	21.7 (5.3) ^E
	14-18	410	2058	(71)	1227 (82)	1375 (78)	1656 (75)	2027 (86)	2475 (115)	2965 (161)	3306 (196)	2300	33.5 (5.4)
	19-30	384	2609	(98)	1479 (94)	1659 (104)	2043 (119)	2569 (135)	3128 (146)	3751 (182)	4240 (236)	2700	43.6 (6.5)
	31-50	585	2732	(83)	1470 (75)	1680 (78)	2090 (79)	2618 (87)	3223 (115)	3916 (183)	4457 (260)	2700	46.1 (4.2)
	51-70	711	2481	(68)	1332 (69)	1525 (60)	1869 (57)	2314 (65)	2877 (96)	3550 (156)	4066 (218)	2700	31.5 (3.4)
	>70	342	2044	(55)	1277 (76)	1418 (69)	1672 (66)	2011 (74)	2401 (96)	2783 (126)	3030 (149)	2700	12.4 (3.4) ^E
	19+	2022	2549	(42)	1390 (36)	1575 (38)	1953 (43)	2435 (47)	3013 (61)	3698 (92)	4205 (129)	2700	37.0 (2.3)

Data source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004) - Share File

Symbol Legend

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<3 Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval entirely between 0 and 3%; interpret with caution.

^F Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval not entirely between 0 and 3%; suppressed due to extreme sampling variability.

Footnotes

¹ Intakes are based on food consumption only. For additional detail, see footnote 4 in Appendix A.

² The term “moisture” includes water from all food and beverage sources.

³ AI is the Adequate Intake. For additional detail, see footnote 10 in Appendix A.

For additional footnotes common to all tables, see Appendix A.

Table 33.11 Naturally occurring folate (µg/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Atlantic Region, 2004^{1,2}

Sex	Age (years)	n	Mean	(SE)	Percentiles (and SE) of usual intake						
					5th (SE)	10th (SE)	25th (SE)	50th (SE)	75th (SE)	90th (SE)	95th (SE)
Both											
	1-3	348	129	(5)	67 (5)	76 (5)	94 (5)	121 (6)	155 (9)	189 (12)	212 (15)
	4-8	554	167	(9)	91 (7)	103 (7)	127 (7)	160 (10)	206 (15)	265 (23)	315 (32)
Male	9-13	409	192	(10)	116 (12)	128 (12)	152 (11)	184 (11)	222 (15)	266 (23)	297 (30)
	14-18	414	211	(8)	118 (11)	136 (10)	169 (10)	211 (11)	262 (13)	318 (17)	358 (20)
	19-30	311	233	(12)	120 (13)	138 (13)	173 (12)	221 (13)	279 (18)	340 (26)	382 (33)
	31-50	489	230	(9)	133 (12)	149 (11)	179 (10)	219 (10)	264 (13)	314 (20)	350 (27)
	51-70	575	235	(12)	124 (12)	142 (11)	177 (11)	219 (12)	273 (18)	347 (31)	403 (42)
	>70	239	208	(10)	123 (11)	137 (11)	163 (11)	199 (12)	240 (13)	286 (17)	319 (21)
	19+	1614	230	(5)	122 (5)	140 (5)	173 (5)	217 (6)	271 (8)	333 (12)	379 (16)
Female	9-13	355	158	(8)	94 (9)	106 (9)	127 (9)	154 (10)	189 (13)	225 (17)	251 (20)
	14-18	410	159	(8)	79 (14) ^E	94 (13)	120 (11)	153 (10)	193 (12)	241 (18)	276 (25)
	19-30	384	180	(11)	100 (10)	113 (10)	139 (11)	172 (13)	215 (17)	265 (22)	300 (26)
	31-50	585	189	(7)	90 (7)	105 (8)	138 (8)	180 (10)	235 (13)	301 (17)	348 (21)
	51-70	711	204	(8)	98 (7)	115 (6)	145 (6)	185 (7)	237 (10)	305 (18)	362 (27)
	>70	342	177	(9)	96 (7)	109 (7)	133 (7)	166 (9)	205 (13)	254 (22)	295 (31)
	19+	2022	190	(4)	94 (4)	109 (4)	139 (4)	179 (5)	232 (7)	295 (10)	343 (13)

Data source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004) - Share File

Symbol Legend

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^F Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval not entirely between 0 and 3%; suppressed due to extreme sampling variability.

Footnotes

¹ Intakes are based on food consumption only. For additional detail, see footnote 4 in Appendix A.

² No DRIs have been established for naturally occurring folate.

For additional footnotes common to all tables, see Appendix A.

Table 34.11 Protein (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Atlantic Region, 2004^{1,2}

Sex	Age (years)	Percentiles (and SE) of usual intake								
		n	Mean (SE)	5th (SE)	10th (SE)	25th (SE)	50th (SE)	75th (SE)	90th (SE)	95th (SE)
Both										
	1-3	348	59 (2)	45 (4)	48 (4)	53 (3)	59 (3)	66 (3)	73 (5)	77 (6)
	4-8	554	70 (2)	50 (4)	54 (4)	61 (3)	71 (3)	81 (3)	91 (5)	98 (6)
Male										
	9-13	409	90 (3)	62 (5)	67 (5)	76 (4)	88 (4)	100 (5)	114 (7)	123 (8)
	14-18	414	103 (4)	64 (6)	71 (6)	85 (6)	102 (6)	122 (7)	142 (9)	156 (10)
	19-30	311	111 (5)	65 (6)	74 (6)	90 (5)	110 (6)	133 (8)	158 (12)	176 (15)
	31-50	489	102 (4)	64 (6)	71 (5)	83 (5)	99 (5)	118 (7)	138 (10)	152 (12)
	51-70	575	93 (3)	64 (6)	69 (5)	79 (4)	91 (4)	104 (5)	118 (7)	127 (9)
	>70	239	82 (3)	58 (6)	63 (5)	72 (5)	83 (5)	95 (6)	108 (8)	116 (10)
	19+	1614	100 (2)	62 (3)	68 (2)	81 (2)	97 (3)	117 (3)	137 (5)	151 (6)
Female										
	9-13	355	73 (3)	48 (5)	52 (5)	61 (4)	73 (4)	86 (5)	100 (6)	109 (8)
	14-18	410	69 (4)	44 (5)	50 (5)	59 (4)	70 (4)	82 (5)	94 (8)	103 (10)
	19-30	384	71 (3)	49 (4)	54 (3)	63 (3)	73 (3)	84 (4)	94 (5)	101 (6)
	31-50	585	72 (2)	40 (4)	46 (4)	58 (3)	72 (3)	86 (4)	101 (5)	110 (6)
	51-70	711	70 (2)	44 (4)	49 (3)	58 (3)	68 (3)	81 (4)	94 (6)	103 (7)
	>70	342	63 (3)	40 (4)	44 (4)	52 (3)	62 (4)	73 (4)	85 (6)	93 (7)
	19+	2022	70 (1)	44 (2)	49 (2)	58 (2)	70 (2)	82 (2)	96 (3)	104 (3)

Data source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004) - Share File

Symbol Legend

^E Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%; interpret with caution.

<3 Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval entirely between 0 and 3%; interpret with caution.

^F Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval not entirely between 0 and 3%; suppressed due to extreme sampling variability.

Footnotes

¹ Intakes are based on food consumption only. For additional detail, see footnote 4 in Appendix A.

² Although DRIs for protein have been established on a “per kg body weight” basis, no DRIs have been established for the absolute amount of protein.

For additional footnotes common to all tables, see Appendix A.

Table 35.11 Total carbohydrates (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Atlantic Region, 2004¹

Sex	Age (years)	Percentiles (and SE) of usual intake									EAR ²	% <EAR (SE)
		n	Mean (SE)	5th (SE)	10th (SE)	25th (SE)	50th (SE)	75th (SE)	90th (SE)	95th (SE)		
Both	1-3	348	206 (5)	150 (9)	162 (8)	182 (7)	205 (7)	232 (8)	257 (10)	273 (11)	100	<3
	4-8	554	277 (7)	212 (13)	226 (12)	251 (10)	281 (9)	315 (11)	349 (15)	371 (18)	100	0.0 (0.0)
Male	9-13	409	331 (11)	223 (18)	245 (16)	282 (14)	324 (13)	376 (16)	428 (22)	461 (26)	100	0.0 (0.0)
	14-18	414	372 (14)	229 (17)	256 (17)	306 (17)	373 (18)	457 (22)	549 (28)	610 (34)	100	<3
	19-30	311	351 (17)	203 (22)	232 (20)	285 (18)	348 (19)	415 (22)	488 (30)	539 (38)	100	<3
	31-50	489	305 (11)	172 (11)	194 (11)	236 (12)	291 (13)	358 (16)	429 (21)	475 (25)	100	<3
	51-70	575	257 (7)	180 (13)	194 (11)	219 (9)	254 (9)	294 (11)	331 (16)	354 (20)	100	<3
	>70	239	250 (10)	145 (12)	165 (12)	201 (12)	248 (12)	299 (14)	350 (17)	381 (19)	100	<3
	19+	1614	295 (6)	168 (6)	190 (6)	231 (6)	285 (7)	351 (9)	418 (12)	464 (15)	100	<3
Female	9-13	355	283 (7)	201 (11)	219 (11)	251 (10)	289 (10)	332 (11)	376 (15)	406 (18)	100	0.0 (0.0)
	14-18	410	275 (10)	152 (14)	175 (13)	218 (12)	271 (12)	330 (13)	391 (18)	433 (23)	100	<3
	19-30	384	243 (9)	169 (14)	185 (14)	215 (13)	251 (13)	288 (14)	323 (16)	345 (18)	100	<3
	31-50	585	219 (7)	117 (9)	139 (9)	179 (8)	225 (9)	270 (9)	313 (11)	341 (12)	100	F
	51-70	711	202 (5)	120 (8)	137 (7)	165 (6)	197 (6)	233 (7)	269 (9)	292 (11)	100	F
	>70	342	202 (7)	118 (9)	132 (9)	159 (9)	195 (10)	237 (12)	283 (16)	314 (21)	100	F
	19+	2022	216 (4)	126 (5)	145 (5)	178 (5)	217 (5)	260 (6)	301 (6)	328 (7)	100	1.3 (0.4) ^E

Data source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004) - Share File

Symbol Legend

^E Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%; interpret with caution.

<3 Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval entirely between 0 and 3%; interpret with caution.

^F Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval not entirely between 0 and 3%; suppressed due to extreme sampling variability.

Footnotes

¹ Intakes are based on food consumption only. For additional detail, see footnote 4 in Appendix A.

² EAR is the Estimated Average Requirement. For additional detail, see footnote 9 in Appendix A.

For additional footnotes common to all tables, see Appendix A.

Table 36.11 Total fats (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Atlantic Region, 2004^{1,2}

Sex	Age (years)	n	Mean	(SE)	Percentiles (and SE) of usual intake						
					5th (SE)	10th (SE)	25th (SE)	50th (SE)	75th (SE)	90th (SE)	95th (SE)
Both	1-3	348	54	(2)	35 (3)	38 (3)	45 (3)	53 (3)	63 (3)	72 (4)	78 (4)
	4-8	554	69	(2)	52 (5)	56 (4)	63 (3)	71 (3)	79 (3)	87 (5)	92 (6)
Male	9-13	409	93	(6)	60 (6)	67 (6)	78 (6)	92 (6)	109 (8)	125 (10)	135 (12)
	14-18	414	103	(4)	64 (5)	72 (5)	84 (6)	103 (6)	126 (7)	149 (9)	164 (10)
	19-30	311	103	(5)	63 (6)	70 (6)	85 (5)	103 (6)	125 (8)	148 (12)	164 (15)
	31-50	489	96	(4)	57 (4)	64 (4)	77 (4)	93 (4)	111 (5)	130 (7)	143 (9)
	51-70	575	79	(4)	50 (6)	55 (5)	65 (4)	77 (4)	91 (6)	104 (8)	112 (10)
	>70	239	68	(3)	43 (5)	49 (5)	58 (4)	69 (4)	81 (5)	93 (7)	101 (8)
	19+	1614	90	(2)	51 (2)	58 (2)	71 (2)	88 (2)	107 (3)	128 (4)	142 (5)
	Female	9-13	355	71	(3)	46 (6)	51 (5)	60 (4)	71 (4)	84 (5)	98 (6)
14-18	410	69	(3)	39 (5)	45 (5)	55 (4)	67 (4)	82 (5)	97 (7)	107 (8)	
19-30	384	71	(4)	45 (5)	51 (4)	61 (4)	73 (4)	86 (5)	100 (7)	110 (9)	
31-50	585	68	(3)	37 (4)	42 (4)	53 (4)	67 (4)	83 (4)	98 (5)	108 (6)	
51-70	711	61	(3)	35 (3)	40 (3)	48 (3)	59 (3)	71 (4)	84 (5)	92 (5)	
>70	342	55	(4)	31 (4)	35 (4)	43 (4)	54 (5)	67 (6)	81 (7)	90 (8)	
19+	2022	65	(2)	36 (2)	41 (2)	52 (2)	65 (2)	79 (3)	94 (3)	105 (4)	

Data source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004) - Share File

Symbol Legend

^E Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%; interpret with caution.

<3 Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval entirely between 0 and 3%; interpret with caution.

^F Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval not entirely between 0 and 3%; suppressed due to extreme sampling variability.

Footnotes

¹ Intakes are based on food consumption only. For additional detail, see footnote 4 in Appendix A.

² No DRIs have been established for the absolute amount of total fats.

For additional footnotes common to all tables, see Appendix A.

Table 37.11 Total monounsaturated fats (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Atlantic Region, 2004^{1,2}

Sex	Age (years)	Percentiles (and SE) of usual intake								
		n	Mean (SE)	5th (SE)	10th (SE)	25th (SE)	50th (SE)	75th (SE)	90th (SE)	95th (SE)
Both	1-3	348	18.9 (0.7)	11.1 (1.0)	12.5 (0.9)	15.0 (0.9)	18.5 (1.0)	22.5 (1.1)	26.5 (1.3)	29.0 (1.5)
	4-8	554	26.3 (0.8)	18.5 (1.9)	20.3 (1.7)	23.3 (1.3)	26.9 (1.1)	30.8 (1.3)	34.4 (1.9)	36.7 (2.4)
Male	9-13	409	37.3 (2.9)	24.2 (2.6)	26.5 (2.5)	31.0 (2.4)	36.6 (2.8)	43.1 (3.6)	49.8 (4.8)	54.1 (5.7)
	14-18	414	42.3 (1.8)	25.7 (2.3)	28.8 (2.3)	34.4 (2.3)	42.0 (2.5)	51.8 (3.0)	62.0 (3.7)	68.3 (4.3)
	19-30	311	42.0 (1.9)	24.4 (2.8)	27.8 (2.7)	34.1 (2.4)	42.0 (2.5)	51.0 (3.3)	60.7 (4.7)	67.4 (6.0)
	31-50	489	38.7 (1.5)	22.9 (2.0)	25.8 (1.9)	31.0 (1.7)	37.5 (1.8)	44.7 (2.3)	52.0 (3.0)	56.7 (3.5)
	51-70	575	32.5 (1.6)	20.3 (2.8)	22.4 (2.5)	26.3 (2.0)	31.4 (1.7)	37.1 (2.4)	42.4 (3.7)	45.9 (4.7)
	>70	239	27.5 (1.4)	18.4 (2.2)	20.5 (2.1)	24.1 (1.9)	28.2 (1.9)	32.5 (2.1)	36.8 (2.8)	39.8 (3.3)
	19+	1614	36.5 (0.9)	20.0 (1.1)	22.9 (1.0)	28.4 (1.0)	35.4 (1.1)	43.6 (1.3)	52.2 (1.8)	58.0 (2.2)
Female	9-13	355	28.2 (1.4)	17.0 (2.5)	19.2 (2.2)	23.3 (1.9)	28.3 (1.7)	33.8 (2.0)	39.7 (2.8)	43.6 (3.6)
	14-18	410	27.0 (1.4)	14.8 (2.1)	17.0 (1.9)	21.0 (1.7)	26.0 (1.7)	31.9 (2.0)	38.2 (2.8)	42.4 (3.5)
	19-30	384	29.1 (1.7)	17.7 (1.4)	20.0 (1.5)	24.5 (1.6)	30.5 (1.9)	36.4 (2.3)	42.6 (2.9)	46.8 (3.4)
	31-50	585	27.6 (1.3)	14.8 (1.6)	17.1 (1.6)	21.4 (1.6)	27.0 (1.6)	33.4 (1.8)	39.5 (2.2)	43.3 (2.5)
	51-70	711	24.8 (1.2)	13.7 (1.4)	15.6 (1.4)	19.2 (1.3)	24.0 (1.4)	29.2 (1.6)	34.5 (2.1)	38.0 (2.5)
	>70	342	20.9 (1.2)	11.8 (1.2)	13.3 (1.3)	16.2 (1.4)	20.3 (1.6)	25.3 (2.0)	30.4 (2.5)	33.8 (2.9)
	19+	2022	26.2 (0.8)	14.1 (0.8)	16.3 (0.8)	20.5 (0.9)	26.0 (1.0)	32.3 (1.2)	38.8 (1.5)	43.2 (1.8)

Data source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004) - Share File

Symbol Legend

^E Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%; interpret with caution.

<3 Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval entirely between 0 and 3%; interpret with caution.

^F Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval not entirely between 0 and 3%; suppressed due to extreme sampling variability.

Footnotes

¹ Intakes are based on food consumption only. For additional detail, see footnote 4 in Appendix A.

² No DRIs have been established for total monounsaturated fats.

For additional footnotes common to all tables, see Appendix A.

Table 38.11 Total polyunsaturated fats (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Atlantic Region, 2004^{1,2}

Sex	Age (years)	n	Mean	(SE)	Percentiles (and SE) of usual intake													
					5th (SE)	10th (SE)	25th (SE)	50th (SE)	75th (SE)	90th (SE)	95th (SE)							
Both	1-3	348	7.0	(0.3)	3.9	(0.4)	4.5	(0.4)	5.5	(0.4)	6.7	(0.4)	8.3	(0.5)	9.9	(0.7)	10.9	(0.8)
	4-8	554	10.3	(0.3)	7.3	(0.8)	7.9	(0.7)	9.1	(0.5)	10.6	(0.5)	12.1	(0.6)	13.7	(0.9)	14.7	(1.1)
Male	9-13	409	16.1	(1.5)	9.7	(1.1)	10.9	(1.1)	13.2	(1.2)	16.1	(1.5)	19.3	(2.1)	22.7	(2.8)	24.9	(3.5)
	14-18	414	16.8	(0.9)	10.2	(1.1)	11.4	(1.1)	13.6	(1.1)	16.6	(1.1)	20.2	(1.4)	23.9	(1.8)	26.4	(2.1)
	19-30	311	16.1	(0.7)	9.1	(1.0)	10.3	(0.9)	12.6	(0.8)	15.5	(0.9)	19.1	(1.2)	22.9	(1.7)	25.5	(2.2)
	31-50	489	16.4	(0.6)	8.5	(0.7)	9.8	(0.7)	12.3	(0.7)	15.7	(0.8)	19.8	(1.1)	23.8	(1.3)	26.4	(1.5)
	51-70	575	14.9	(0.8)	9.4	(1.7) ^E	10.5	(1.5)	12.5	(1.1)	14.8	(0.9)	17.3	(1.3)	20.0	(2.0)	21.7	(2.6)
	>70	239	12.1	(0.6)	6.7	(0.7)	7.7	(0.7)	9.5	(0.7)	12.0	(0.8)	14.8	(1.0)	17.8	(1.3)	19.7	(1.6)
	19+	1614	15.5	(0.4)	7.9	(0.4)	9.2	(0.4)	11.6	(0.4)	14.9	(0.5)	18.9	(0.6)	23.0	(0.8)	25.8	(1.0)
Female	9-13	355	12.0	(0.6)	^F		6.3	(1.9) ^E	8.2	(1.6) ^E	10.6	(1.3)	13.4	(1.6)	16.3	(2.7)	18.3	(3.6) ^E
	14-18	410	11.9	(0.7)	6.3	(0.8)	7.2	(0.8)	9.0	(0.8)	11.5	(0.9)	14.4	(1.0)	17.5	(1.4)	19.6	(1.8)
	19-30	384	12.8	(0.8)	8.8	(1.3)	9.6	(1.2)	11.2	(1.0)	13.1	(1.0)	15.2	(1.3)	17.4	(1.7)	18.8	(2.1)
	31-50	585	11.9	(0.6)	6.8	(0.8)	7.7	(0.7)	9.5	(0.7)	11.8	(0.7)	14.4	(0.9)	17.0	(1.2)	18.7	(1.5)
	51-70	711	11.7	(0.6)	6.1	(0.6)	7.0	(0.6)	8.8	(0.6)	11.2	(0.7)	13.9	(0.8)	16.8	(1.1)	18.7	(1.3)
	>70	342	9.2	(0.4)	5.1	(0.5)	5.8	(0.5)	7.1	(0.5)	8.8	(0.5)	11.0	(0.6)	13.5	(0.9)	15.3	(1.2)
	19+	2022	11.7	(0.3)	6.4	(0.4)	7.3	(0.4)	9.1	(0.4)	11.5	(0.4)	14.4	(0.5)	17.4	(0.7)	19.4	(0.8)

Data source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004) - Share File

Symbol Legend

^E Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%; interpret with caution.

<3 Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval entirely between 0 and 3%; interpret with caution.

^F Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval not entirely between 0 and 3%; suppressed due to extreme sampling variability.

Footnotes

¹ Intakes are based on food consumption only. For additional detail, see footnote 4 in Appendix A.

² No DRIs have been established for total polyunsaturated fats.

For additional footnotes common to all tables, see Appendix A.

Table 39.11 Total saturated fats (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Atlantic Region, 2004^{1,2}

Sex	Age (years)	n	Mean	(SE)	Percentiles (and SE) of usual intake													
					5th (SE)	10th (SE)	25th (SE)	50th (SE)	75th (SE)	90th (SE)	95th (SE)							
Both	1-3	348	21.7	(0.9)	11.6	(1.3)	13.3	(1.3)	16.7	(1.1)	21.1	(1.1)	26.3	(1.4)	32.1	(2.0)	36.0	(2.6)
	4-8	554	25.5	(0.9)	18.0	(1.6)	19.6	(1.5)	22.5	(1.2)	26.0	(1.1)	29.9	(1.3)	33.6	(1.8)	36.1	(2.2)
Male	9-13	409	30.9	(1.5)	18.6	(2.0)	20.9	(1.8)	25.1	(1.7)	30.4	(1.7)	36.4	(2.1)	42.4	(2.8)	46.3	(3.4)
	14-18	414	34.3	(1.7)	18.7	(2.0)	21.4	(2.1)	26.9	(2.2)	34.1	(2.3)	42.6	(2.7)	51.8	(3.4)	58.1	(4.0)
	19-30	311	34.4	(1.8)	19.8	(2.4)	22.6	(2.2)	27.8	(2.1)	34.7	(2.3)	43.3	(3.2)	52.9	(4.9)	59.7	(6.5)
	31-50	489	31.4	(1.4)	17.5	(1.6)	19.9	(1.5)	24.3	(1.4)	30.0	(1.5)	36.6	(2.0)	43.7	(2.9)	48.6	(3.6)
	51-70	575	24.5	(1.1)	13.1	(1.2)	14.9	(1.2)	18.4	(1.2)	23.2	(1.2)	28.8	(1.6)	34.6	(2.3)	38.5	(2.9)
	>70	239	21.8	(1.2)	12.6	(1.8)	14.3	(1.8)	17.4	(1.6)	21.5	(1.5)	26.2	(1.9)	31.2	(2.7)	34.5	(3.2)
	19+	1614	29.1	(0.8)	15.2	(0.8)	17.6	(0.8)	22.1	(0.8)	28.0	(0.9)	35.2	(1.2)	43.0	(1.7)	48.6	(2.2)
	Female	9-13	355	23.9	(1.2)	14.2	(2.1)	16.0	(1.9)	19.3	(1.6)	23.3	(1.5)	28.0	(1.8)	33.1	(2.6)	36.5
14-18	410	22.9	(1.1)	12.0	(1.4)	14.0	(1.3)	17.7	(1.3)	22.4	(1.4)	27.9	(1.5)	33.4	(1.7)	37.1	(1.9)	
19-30	384	22.1	(1.3)	13.0	(1.5)	14.8	(1.4)	18.1	(1.3)	22.3	(1.4)	27.3	(1.8)	32.7	(2.5)	36.5	(3.2)	
31-50	585	22.4	(1.1)	10.9	(1.2)	12.9	(1.2)	16.6	(1.3)	21.4	(1.4)	27.3	(1.7)	33.7	(2.2)	37.9	(2.6)	
51-70	711	18.5	(0.9)	9.5	(1.1)	11.0	(1.1)	14.0	(1.0)	17.6	(1.0)	21.9	(1.2)	26.6	(1.7)	30.0	(2.3)	
>70	342	19.8	(2.3)	9.4	(1.6) ^E	10.9	(1.7)	14.0	(1.9)	18.6	(2.4)	24.5	(3.1)	31.2	(3.9)	35.6	(4.4)	
19+	2022	20.9	(0.6)	10.7	(0.6)	12.4	(0.6)	15.8	(0.7)	20.3	(0.8)	25.7	(1.0)	31.7	(1.3)	35.9	(1.5)	

Data source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004) - Share File

Symbol Legend

^E Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%; interpret with caution.

<3 Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval entirely between 0 and 3%; interpret with caution.

^F Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval not entirely between 0 and 3%; suppressed due to extreme sampling variability.

Footnotes

¹ Intakes are based on food consumption only. For additional detail, see footnote 4 in Appendix A.

² No DRIs have been established for total saturated fats.

For additional footnotes common to all tables, see Appendix A.

Table 40.11 Total sugars (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Atlantic Region, 2004^{1,2}

Table 1. Mean Usual Intake (g/day) of Sodium from Food, by Age Group, Gender, Population, and Region, 2007										
Sex	Age (years)	Percentiles (and SE) of usual intake								
		n	Mean (SE)	5th (SE)	10th (SE)	25th (SE)	50th (SE)	75th (SE)	90th (SE)	95th (SE)
Both										
	1-3	348	103 (3)	65 (6)	73 (6)	86 (5)	102 (4)	121 (5)	138 (7)	150 (8)
	4-8	554	131 (4)	85 (6)	95 (6)	112 (5)	132 (5)	154 (6)	177 (8)	192 (10)
Male										
	9-13	409	154 (7)	86 (9)	97 (9)	120 (8)	148 (8)	181 (10)	216 (14)	240 (17)
	14-18	414	170 (8)	87 (9)	101 (9)	126 (9)	162 (10)	210 (13)	265 (18)	304 (22)
	19-30	311	140 (10)	74 (11)	84 (10)	104 (9)	132 (9)	164 (13)	197 (19)	220 (24)
	31-50	489	125 (7)	53 (6)	64 (6)	88 (6)	120 (8)	159 (10)	201 (15)	231 (18)
	51-70	575	98 (4)	51 (6)	59 (6)	73 (5)	93 (5)	119 (7)	147 (10)	164 (13)
	>70	239	98 (6)	40 (5)	49 (5)	68 (7)	93 (8)	124 (9)	156 (11)	176 (12)
	19+	1614	118 (4)	51 (3)	61 (3)	82 (3)	112 (4)	148 (5)	186 (8)	212 (10)
Female										
	9-13	355	125 (5)	71 (6)	81 (6)	101 (6)	126 (6)	152 (7)	177 (8)	194 (10)
	14-18	410	124 (6)	60 (6)	71 (6)	91 (6)	118 (7)	152 (10)	190 (14)	217 (17)
	19-30	384	114 (7)	61 (9)	71 (9)	92 (9)	118 (10)	145 (11)	172 (13)	189 (15)
	31-50	585	90 (4)	36 (4)	46 (4)	65 (4)	90 (5)	118 (7)	149 (9)	171 (10)
	51-70	711	79 (2)	40 (4)	47 (4)	60 (3)	76 (3)	95 (3)	113 (5)	125 (6)
	>70	342	83 (4)	39 (4)	45 (5)	58 (5)	77 (6)	101 (8)	130 (13)	149 (17)
	19+	2022	90 (2)	41 (2)	50 (2)	67 (2)	88 (3)	113 (3)	140 (5)	160 (5)

Data source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004) - Share File

Symbol Legend

^E Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%; interpret with caution.

<3 Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval entirely between 0 and 3%; interpret with caution.

^F Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% with a 95% confidence interval not entirely between 0 and 3%; suppressed due to extreme sampling variability.

Footnotes

¹ Intakes are based on food consumption only. For additional detail, see footnote 4 in Appendix A.

² No DRIs have been established for total sugars.

For additional footnotes common to all tables, see Appendix A.

Appendix A: Table Footnotes

The following footnotes apply to all of the summary data tables presented in Section II of this report.

1. The survey excludes from its target population those living in the three territories, individuals living on Indian reserves or on Crown lands, residents of institutions, full-time members of the Canadian Forces and residents of certain remote regions.
2. The tables exclude pregnant and breastfeeding females, subject to another set of nutritional recommendations. The sample of pregnant and breastfeeding females is not large enough to allow for reliable estimates.
3. Sample size and mean intake are based on the first 24-hour dietary recall (first day of interview) only.
4. Intakes are based on food consumption only. Intakes from vitamin and mineral supplements are not included. Inferences about the prevalence of nutrient excess or inadequacy based on intakes from food alone may respectively underestimate or overestimate the prevalences based on total nutrient intakes from both food and supplements.
5. The intake distribution (percentiles and percentage above or below a cut-off when applicable) was adjusted to remove within-individual variability using Software for Intake Distribution Estimation (SIDE) (Iowa State University, 1996) and the method presented in Nusser SM, Carriquiry AL, Dodd KW, Fuller WA: A semiparametric transformation approach to estimating usual daily intake distributions. *J Am Stat Assoc* 1996; 91: 1440-1449.
6. In some cases, within-individual variance was estimated at the regional or national level and applied at the provincial level. For more details, see Section II.4: Measuring Sampling Variability with Bootstrap Replication in Volume 1 of the *Nutrient Intakes from Food* report series.
7. Bootstrapping techniques were used to produce the coefficient of variation (CV) and the standard error (SE).
8. AMDR is the Acceptable Macronutrient Distribution Range, expressed as a percentage of total energy intake. Intakes inside the range (shown in the AMDR columns) are associated with a reduced risk of chronic disease while providing adequate intakes of essential nutrients. For further information on AMDR see the Health Canada publication *Canadian Community Health Survey*,

Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004)—A Guide to Accessing and Interpreting the Data, Section 2.1.5, p. 27.

The applications of the AMDRs for essential fatty acids to group assessment are not the same as for the other macronutrients. The lower boundaries for the AMDR for linoleic and alpha-linolenic acids are not based on the same type of endpoints as the boundaries for total fat and carbohydrate. The boundaries for fat and carbohydrate are set based on evidence indicating increased risk for coronary heart diseases and the lower bound of the AMDR for both n-6 (linoleic) and n-3 (alpha-linolenic) fatty acids is based on the percent of energy from these fatty acids needed to provide the AI for these nutrients. The AI, in turn, is based on the median intake of both linoleic and alpha-linolenic acid in the United States, where essential fatty acid deficiency is non-existent in the healthy population.

Thus, by definition about half the population has intakes of these fatty acids below the AI and therefore outside the AMDR. In other words, based on the AI, one would conclude that the population is "adequate" with respect to linoleic and alpha-linolenic acids, while based on the AMDR a different conclusion (i.e. that 50% of the population has intakes below the AMDR) would be reached. Therefore, the lower bound of the AMDRs for linoleic and alpha-linolenic acids should not be used in the assessment of population intakes.

9. EAR is the Estimated Average Requirement. The level of intake at the EAR (shown in the EAR columns) is the average daily intake level that is estimated to meet the requirement, as defined by the specified indicator of adequacy, in half of the apparently healthy individuals in a DRI age–sex group. For further information on EAR see the Health Canada publication *Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004)—A Guide to Accessing and Interpreting the Data*, Section 2.1.1, p. 23.
10. AI is the Adequate Intake. The level of intake at the AI (shown in the AI columns) is the recommended average daily intake level based on observed or experimentally determined approximations or estimates of nutrient intake by a group or groups of apparently healthy people that are assumed to be adequate. It is developed when an EAR cannot be determined. The percentage of the population having a usual intake above the AI (shown in the %>AI columns) almost certainly meets their needs. The adequacy of intakes below the AI cannot be assessed, and should not be interpreted as being inadequate. For further information on AI see the Health Canada

publication *Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004)—A Guide to Accessing and Interpreting the Data*, Section 2.1.3, p. 25.

11. UL is the Tolerable Upper Intake Level. The level of intake at the UL (shown in the UL columns) is the highest average daily intake level that is likely to pose no risk of adverse health effects to almost all individuals in the general population. For further information on UL see the Health Canada publication *Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004)—A Guide to Accessing and Interpreting the Data*, Section 2.1.4, p. 26.
12. For a more detailed understanding of DRIs and their interpretation when assessing intakes of particular nutrients, consult the summary of the series of publications on DRIs published by the Institute of Medicine: *Dietary Reference Intakes: The Essential Guide to Nutrient Requirements*.
13. In terms of precision, the estimate 0.0 with a standard error of 0.0 refers to a standard error smaller than 0.1%.

Appendix B: Justification for Excluding Nutrients from Volume 2 and Volume 3

Volume 1 of the compendium contained data on 13 nutrients, including 6 nutrients expressed as a percent of total energy. There were originally 31 nutrients scheduled to be released in Volumes 2 and 3 of the compendium, but for a variety of reasons some of these nutrients are not included. Decisions to omit these nutrients were made jointly by representatives from Statistics Canada and Health Canada.

Exclusions and changes to the list of nutrients that were to be included in Volumes 2 and 3 of the compendium are as follows:

Total milligrams of folic acid

Folic acid is found in small amounts in a number of foods. Most respondents consumed a small amount of folic acid, which resulted in a bimodal distribution of folic acid intake. As a result, it was very difficult to normalize the distribution, which meant that SIDE was unable to calculate usual intake.

One of the steps that SIDE uses to estimate usual intake is to transform the data into a normal distribution. Assessing SIDE's ability to perform this transformation rests on measuring the Anderson-Darling (A-D) score for normality. The A-D score is a statistic that measures how close a distribution is to a normal distribution. Any A-D score less than 0.576 is considered to be sufficiently normal for SIDE to continue without warning. Typically, SIDE will be able to transform 95% of the domains without error using the default SIDE options. The remaining 5% of domains will typically score higher than 0.576 but usually less than 1.0. Adjusting the SIDE options will usually reduce the A-D to within the limit. In the case of folic acid, more than half of the provincial domains had an A-D score above the 0.576 threshold and many domains scored higher than 2. The nature of the data simply does not allow SIDE to produce proper estimates for the usual intake of folic acid.

Total grams of alcohol

Alcohol is consumed differently than other nutrients. For most respondents, alcohol is not part of their daily intake of food, but rather is something that is consumed occasionally. In this sense, in terms of analysis, alcohol behaves more like a food than a nutrient. In order for SIDE to estimate the usual intake of foods, many recalls are needed to capture enough occurrences of the particular food. Thus, two recalls are not enough to calculate the usual intake of alcohol.

Percent of energy from alcohol

The difficulty in estimating a usual intake for alcohol causes similar problems for expressing that intake as a percent of total energy.

Caffeine

Caffeine also is consumed differently than other nutrients. The usual intake of caffeine could not be calculated due to the same issues as folic acid and alcohol. Many respondents reported zero or small levels of caffeine intake. Therefore, it is difficult for SIDE to properly model the data with only two dietary recalls.

Based on the changes above, the list of nutrients included in Volume 1 and the revised list of nutrients included in Volumes 2 and 3 are as follows:

List of Nutrients Included in the Three-Volume Set		
Volume 1	Volume 2	Volume 3
Total Energy	Folate (DFE)	Folacin
Percentage of total energy intake from fats	Iron	Linolenic acid (g, % energy)
Percentage of total energy intake from protein	Linoleic acid (g, % energy)	Moisture
Percentage of total energy intake from carbohydrates	Magnesium	Naturally occurring folate
Percentage of total energy intake from saturated fats	Niacin	Protein
Percentage of total energy intake from monounsaturated fats	Phosphorus	Total carbohydrates
Percentage of total energy intake from polyunsaturated fats	Potassium	Total fats
Total dietary fibre	Riboflavin	Total monounsaturated fats
Cholesterol	Thiamin	Total polyunsaturated fats
Vitamin A	Vitamin B ₆	Total saturated fats
Vitamin C	Vitamin B ₁₂	Total sugars
Calcium	Vitamin C by smoking status	
Sodium	Vitamin D	
	Zinc	

Appendix C: References

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