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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 Canada excluding territories
as well as the Appendices.



Canada 

Table of Contents (for the full report)

	Acknowledgements	i
	List of Tables.....	iii
	List of Appendices	vii
	List of Abbreviations.....	viii
I	Introduction.....	1
II	Summary Data Tables	3
	<i>(table numbering continued from Volume 2)</i>	
	29. Folic acid ($\mu\text{g/d}$): Usual intakes from food	3
	30. Linolenic acid (g/d): Usual intakes from food.....	17
	31. Percentage of total energy intake from linolenic acid.....	31
	32. Moisture (g/d): Usual intakes from food	45
	33. Naturally occurring folate ($\mu\text{g/d}$): Usual intakes from food.....	59
	34. Protein (g/d): Usual intakes from food.....	73
	35. Total carbohydrates (g/d): Usual intakes from food	87
	36. Total fats (g/d): Usual intakes from food	101
	37. Total monounsaturated fats (g/d): Usual intakes from food.....	115
	38. Total polyunsaturated fats (g/d): Usual intakes from food	129
	39. Total saturated fats (g/d): Usual intakes from food	143
	40. Total sugars (g/d): Usual intakes from food.....	157

List of Appendices

Appendix A: Table Footnotes.....	171
Appendix B: Justification for Excluding Nutrients from Volume 2 and Volume 3.....	175
List of Nutrients Included in the Three-Volume Set.....	176
Appendix C: References.....	177

Table 29.13 Folic acid (µg/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Canada excluding territories, 2004^{1,2,3}

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	2117	228 (4)	130 (6)	148 (6)	181 (5)	224 (5)	273 (7)	325 (9)	361 (12)
	4-8	3235	297 (5)	184 (7)	204 (6)	242 (5)	291 (5)	349 (8)	411 (12)	454 (16)
Male	9-13	2080	363 (7)	230 (9)	254 (9)	300 (8)	358 (8)	425 (9)	496 (13)	546 (17)
	14-18	2288	429 (9)	246 (10)	280 (10)	344 (9)	425 (10)	522 (13)	627 (19)	701 (24)
	19-30	1804	451 (12)	259 (13)	294 (13)	358 (12)	440 (13)	536 (17)	639 (26)	710 (33)
	31-50	2596	415 (8)	243 (12)	275 (11)	334 (10)	410 (9)	496 (11)	583 (16)	642 (21)
	51-70	2550	380 (7)	215 (8)	244 (7)	298 (7)	366 (7)	448 (10)	543 (18)	618 (27)
	>70	1520	326 (8)	185 (8)	209 (8)	255 (9)	315 (10)	386 (13)	463 (18)	515 (23)
	19+	8470	406 (5)	226 (5)	258 (5)	317 (5)	395 (5)	487 (7)	587 (11)	656 (14)
Female	9-13	1980	313 (6)	194 (8)	216 (8)	256 (7)	307 (7)	365 (9)	425 (12)	464 (15)
	14-18	2256	336 (6)	177 (7)	204 (7)	257 (7)	327 (8)	407 (10)	491 (14)	549 (17)
	19-30	1854	336 (10)	190 (10)	216 (9)	263 (9)	323 (10)	392 (13)	466 (17)	517 (21)
	31-50	2686	337 (8)	180 (7)	205 (7)	255 (7)	321 (8)	402 (11)	495 (16)	561 (21)
	51-70	3200	317 (5)	182 (6)	207 (6)	252 (6)	310 (6)	378 (8)	448 (11)	494 (14)
	>70	2610	272 (5)	157 (6)	177 (6)	215 (5)	264 (6)	326 (8)	393 (13)	441 (17)
	19+	10350	324 (4)	177 (3)	203 (3)	249 (4)	312 (5)	387 (6)	469 (8)	526 (11)

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 30.13 Linolenic acid (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Canada excluding territories, 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	2117	0.90 (0.03)	0.46 (0.03)	0.53 (0.03)	0.65 (0.03)	0.84 (0.03)	1.07 (0.05)	1.36 (0.08)	1.58 (0.11)	0.7	68.7	(4.1)
	4-8	3235	1.29 (0.03)	0.69 (0.04)	0.78 (0.04)	0.97 (0.03)	1.23 (0.03)	1.56 (0.05)	1.95 (0.08)	2.24 (0.12)	0.9	81.1	(2.9)
Male	9-13	2080	1.83 (0.07)	0.95 (0.06)	1.08 (0.06)	1.35 (0.06)	1.73 (0.07)	2.23 (0.10)	2.81 (0.16)	3.24 (0.22)	1.2	84.0	(3.2)
	14-18	2288	2.22 (0.07)	1.27 (0.10)	1.43 (0.09)	1.75 (0.08)	2.17 (0.08)	2.70 (0.10)	3.26 (0.16)	3.64 (0.20)	1.6	82.9	(4.2)
	19-30	1804	2.45 (0.09)	1.24 (0.10)	1.44 (0.10)	1.83 (0.10)	2.39 (0.11)	3.10 (0.16)	3.91 (0.27)	4.50 (0.37)	1.6	84.4	(3.8)
	31-50	2596	2.15 (0.11)	0.92 (0.09)	1.09 (0.09)	1.45 (0.09)	1.96 (0.09)	2.66 (0.14)	3.54 (0.28)	4.23 (0.42)	1.6	67.4	(4.4)
	51-70	2550	2.18 (0.09)	0.96 (0.07)	1.13 (0.07)	1.48 (0.07)	1.96 (0.07)	2.65 (0.11)	3.54 (0.20)	4.21 (0.29)	1.6	68.6	(3.7)
	>70	1520	1.67 (0.05)	0.75 (0.05)	0.89 (0.05)	1.17 (0.06)	1.57 (0.06)	2.08 (0.09)	2.69 (0.13)	3.14 (0.17)	1.6	47.9	(3.9)
	19+	8470	2.18 (0.05)	0.95 (0.04)	1.13 (0.04)	1.49 (0.04)	2.00 (0.05)	2.69 (0.07)	3.64 (0.17)	4.42 (0.29)	1.6	69.6	(2.1)
Female	9-13	1980	1.43 (0.03)	0.84 (0.06)	0.94 (0.05)	1.13 (0.05)	1.38 (0.04)	1.68 (0.05)	2.01 (0.08)	2.24 (0.10)	1.0	86.0	(3.5)
	14-18	2256	1.74 (0.06)	0.89 (0.07)	1.03 (0.07)	1.29 (0.07)	1.67 (0.07)	2.16 (0.10)	2.71 (0.15)	3.10 (0.20)	1.1	86.5	(3.5)
	19-30	1854	1.62 (0.06)	0.77 (0.06)	0.89 (0.06)	1.14 (0.06)	1.48 (0.06)	1.92 (0.09)	2.42 (0.15)	2.78 (0.20)	1.1	77.7	(4.2)
	31-50	2686	1.79 (0.06)	0.91 (0.08)	1.04 (0.07)	1.33 (0.07)	1.73 (0.07)	2.24 (0.09)	2.82 (0.15)	3.23 (0.21)	1.1	87.5	(3.4)
	51-70	3200	1.68 (0.04)	0.78 (0.05)	0.91 (0.05)	1.19 (0.05)	1.59 (0.05)	2.11 (0.07)	2.72 (0.10)	3.15 (0.14)	1.1	80.3	(3.0)
	>70	2610	1.38 (0.04)	0.71 (0.05)	0.82 (0.05)	1.03 (0.05)	1.32 (0.05)	1.69 (0.07)	2.11 (0.10)	2.40 (0.14)	1.1	69.0	(4.3)
	19+	10350	1.68 (0.03)	0.80 (0.03)	0.93 (0.03)	1.20 (0.03)	1.58 (0.03)	2.08 (0.05)	2.67 (0.08)	3.10 (0.10)	1.1	81.3	(1.8)

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 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 31.13 Percentage of total energy intake from linolenic acid, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Canada excluding territories, 2004^{1–3}

Sex	Age (years)	Percentiles (and <i>SE</i>) of usual intake								
		n	Mean (<i>SE</i>)	5th (<i>SE</i>)	10th (<i>SE</i>)	25th (<i>SE</i>)	50th (<i>SE</i>)	75th (<i>SE</i>)	90th (<i>SE</i>)	95th (<i>SE</i>)
Both	1-3	2117	0.52 (0.01)	0.34 (0.02)	0.37 (0.02)	0.42 (0.02)	0.49 (0.01)	0.58 (0.02)	0.69 (0.04)	0.78 (0.06)
	4-8	3235	0.60 (0.01)	0.43 (0.03)	0.46 (0.03)	0.51 (0.02)	0.58 (0.01)	0.66 (0.02)	0.75 (0.04)	0.81 (0.05)
Male	9-13	2080	0.64 (0.02)	0.41 (0.02)	0.45 (0.02)	0.52 (0.02)	0.62 (0.02)	0.74 (0.03)	0.87 (0.04)	0.97 (0.06)
	14-18	2288	0.68 (0.02)	0.45 (0.03)	0.49 (0.03)	0.56 (0.02)	0.65 (0.02)	0.76 (0.03)	0.88 (0.05)	0.96 (0.07)
	19-30	1804	0.79 (0.02)	0.48 (0.04)	0.53 (0.03)	0.64 (0.03)	0.78 (0.03)	0.97 (0.05)	1.18 (0.07)	1.32 (0.10)
	31-50	2596	0.72 (0.02)	0.42 (0.03)	0.47 (0.03)	0.56 (0.02)	0.68 (0.02)	0.85 (0.04)	1.05 (0.06)	1.18 (0.08)
	51-70	2550	0.83 (0.02)	0.48 (0.03)	0.54 (0.03)	0.65 (0.02)	0.79 (0.02)	0.98 (0.03)	1.18 (0.05)	1.33 (0.07)
	>70	1520	0.78 (0.02)	0.45 (0.02)	0.51 (0.02)	0.61 (0.02)	0.75 (0.03)	0.93 (0.03)	1.13 (0.05)	1.27 (0.06)
	19+	8470	0.77 (0.01)	0.44 (0.01)	0.49 (0.01)	0.60 (0.01)	0.74 (0.02)	0.92 (0.02)	1.13 (0.03)	1.29 (0.05)
Female	9-13	1980	0.62 (0.01)	0.46 (0.04)	0.49 (0.03)	0.54 (0.02)	0.61 (0.02)	0.69 (0.02)	0.76 (0.04)	0.82 (0.06)
	14-18	2256	0.74 (0.02)	0.48 (0.04)	0.52 (0.04)	0.60 (0.03)	0.71 (0.03)	0.84 (0.04)	0.99 (0.06)	1.09 (0.08)
	19-30	1854	0.74 (0.02)	0.46 (0.03)	0.50 (0.03)	0.58 (0.03)	0.69 (0.03)	0.83 (0.03)	0.98 (0.06)	1.08 (0.07)
	31-50	2686	0.84 (0.02)	0.53 (0.04)	0.58 (0.04)	0.68 (0.03)	0.81 (0.03)	0.97 (0.03)	1.15 (0.06)	1.27 (0.08)
	51-70	3200	0.85 (0.02)	0.52 (0.03)	0.57 (0.03)	0.69 (0.03)	0.84 (0.02)	1.02 (0.03)	1.21 (0.05)	1.35 (0.06)
	>70	2610	0.79 (0.02)	0.51 (0.03)	0.56 (0.03)	0.65 (0.03)	0.78 (0.03)	0.93 (0.03)	1.09 (0.05)	1.20 (0.07)
	19+	10350	0.82 (0.01)	0.50 (0.02)	0.55 (0.02)	0.65 (0.02)	0.79 (0.01)	0.96 (0.02)	1.14 (0.03)	1.26 (0.03)

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 32.13 Moisture (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Canada excluding territories, 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	2117	1412 (20)	858 (25)	958 (23)	1148 (22)	1400 (24)	1680 (29)	1968 (38)	2167 (48)	1300	60.1 (2.4)
	4-8	3235	1579 (21)	956 (21)	1067 (19)	1270 (19)	1534 (23)	1858 (31)	2214 (44)	2460 (58)	1700	35.8 (2.0)
Male	9-13	2080	2067 (40)	1271 (45)	1413 (43)	1677 (41)	2018 (45)	2438 (61)	2895 (87)	3211 (109)	2400	26.8 (2.9)
	14-18	2288	2743 (52)	1531 (50)	1748 (49)	2160 (54)	2715 (62)	3397 (76)	4153 (107)	4699 (139)	3300	27.9 (2.3)
	19-30	1804	3274 (63)	1891 (80)	2137 (75)	2593 (69)	3187 (71)	3904 (88)	4681 (129)	5218 (165)	3700	31.0 (2.6)
	31-50	2596	3076 (42)	1826 (55)	2046 (54)	2468 (50)	3008 (51)	3636 (63)	4318 (85)	4786 (106)	3700	23.1 (1.9)
	51-70	2550	2790 (41)	1631 (43)	1835 (42)	2210 (43)	2687 (50)	3252 (63)	3862 (87)	4286 (109)	3700	12.9 (1.6)
	>70	1520	2311 (56)	1315 (57)	1492 (54)	1818 (54)	2246 (58)	2762 (76)	3327 (105)	3731 (132)	3700	5.3 (1.2) ^E
	19+	8470	2974 (27)	1677 (32)	1905 (29)	2327 (29)	2884 (32)	3544 (39)	4273 (53)	4782 (67)	3700	20.8 (1.1)
Female	9-13	1980	1823 (37)	1087 (33)	1210 (31)	1438 (29)	1746 (34)	2126 (48)	2540 (71)	2826 (95)	2100	26.3 (2.5)
	14-18	2256	2166 (37)	1216 (36)	1380 (37)	1701 (38)	2101 (41)	2603 (54)	3201 (78)	3616 (102)	2300	38.5 (2.4)
	19-30	1854	2581 (44)	1437 (48)	1633 (47)	2002 (48)	2499 (55)	3105 (66)	3764 (93)	4233 (124)	2700	40.6 (2.6)
	31-50	2686	2827 (46)	1607 (38)	1813 (38)	2201 (40)	2722 (48)	3364 (69)	4082 (104)	4603 (137)	2700	51.0 (2.2)
	51-70	3200	2560 (32)	1493 (39)	1677 (37)	2023 (36)	2479 (37)	3024 (46)	3636 (66)	4076 (88)	2700	38.6 (1.9)
	>70	2610	2173 (33)	1312 (37)	1453 (37)	1742 (38)	2119 (39)	2561 (48)	3045 (68)	3379 (83)	2700	19.5 (1.9)
	19+	10350	2624 (23)	1480 (20)	1678 (20)	2046 (22)	2538 (25)	3138 (33)	3816 (52)	4312 (70)	2700	42.1 (1.2)

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 33.13 Naturally occurring folate (µg/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Canada excluding territories, 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	2117	141 (3)	66 (4)	79 (4)	103 (3)	135 (4)	175 (4)	220 (7)	252 (9)
	4-8	3235	171 (3)	95 (4)	108 (3)	132 (3)	164 (4)	204 (5)	249 (7)	282 (9)
Male	9-13	2080	210 (5)	120 (5)	135 (5)	164 (5)	204 (6)	251 (7)	303 (10)	340 (13)
	14-18	2288	245 (6)	127 (6)	147 (6)	187 (6)	239 (7)	304 (9)	381 (14)	437 (19)
	19-30	1804	268 (7)	135 (8)	157 (7)	200 (7)	257 (8)	326 (10)	403 (15)	458 (20)
	31-50	2596	259 (5)	141 (6)	161 (6)	199 (5)	248 (6)	311 (8)	381 (11)	430 (15)
	51-70	2550	259 (6)	129 (5)	150 (5)	191 (5)	244 (5)	310 (8)	396 (16)	463 (26)
	>70	1520	223 (6)	110 (5)	128 (5)	162 (6)	209 (7)	269 (9)	336 (13)	384 (16)
	19+	8470	258 (3)	131 (3)	153 (3)	192 (3)	245 (3)	312 (5)	389 (7)	445 (10)
Female	9-13	1980	181 (4)	101 (4)	115 (4)	140 (4)	173 (4)	213 (6)	257 (9)	287 (11)
	14-18	2256	195 (4)	96 (4)	112 (4)	143 (4)	185 (5)	238 (7)	299 (10)	341 (12)
	19-30	1854	211 (8)	105 (6)	121 (7)	152 (7)	196 (8)	252 (10)	316 (14)	362 (18)
	31-50	2686	225 (7)	109 (4)	125 (4)	160 (5)	208 (6)	275 (10)	354 (16)	415 (22)
	51-70	3200	220 (4)	113 (4)	132 (4)	166 (4)	211 (4)	266 (5)	329 (8)	374 (11)
	>70	2610	190 (4)	98 (4)	114 (4)	143 (4)	182 (5)	232 (7)	291 (11)	333 (15)
	19+	10350	217 (3)	107 (2)	124 (2)	158 (3)	203 (3)	265 (5)	335 (8)	387 (10)

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 No DRIs have been established for naturally occurring folate.

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

Table 34.13 Protein (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Canada excluding territories, 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	2117	56 (1)	37 (2)	41 (2)	48 (1)	56 (1)	66 (1)	76 (2)	83 (2)
	4-8	3235	68 (1)	45 (1)	49 (1)	57 (1)	67 (1)	78 (1)	90 (2)	98 (3)
	9-13	2080	90 (2)	62 (3)	67 (3)	77 (2)	90 (2)	104 (3)	119 (4)	128 (4)
Male	14-18	2288	110 (2)	65 (3)	74 (3)	90 (3)	110 (3)	134 (3)	160 (5)	178 (6)
	19-30	1804	107 (2)	65 (4)	73 (4)	87 (3)	104 (3)	124 (4)	146 (6)	160 (7)
	31-50	2596	105 (2)	63 (3)	70 (3)	85 (3)	103 (2)	125 (3)	148 (5)	163 (6)
	51-70	2550	92 (2)	56 (3)	63 (2)	74 (2)	89 (2)	107 (2)	125 (3)	137 (4)
	>70	1520	77 (2)	47 (2)	53 (2)	62 (2)	75 (2)	90 (3)	104 (3)	114 (4)
	19+	8470	99 (1)	58 (1)	65 (1)	79 (1)	97 (1)	118 (2)	140 (2)	155 (3)
	9-13	1980	72 (1)	46 (2)	51 (2)	59 (1)	70 (1)	82 (2)	96 (3)	104 (4)
	14-18	2256	73 (1)	44 (2)	49 (1)	59 (1)	72 (1)	86 (2)	100 (2)	110 (3)
Female	19-30	1854	73 (2)	46 (2)	51 (2)	60 (2)	71 (2)	84 (2)	96 (3)	105 (4)
	31-50	2686	76 (2)	44 (2)	50 (2)	61 (2)	75 (2)	92 (2)	109 (3)	120 (4)
	51-70	3200	72 (1)	49 (2)	54 (2)	62 (2)	72 (1)	83 (2)	94 (3)	102 (3)
	>70	2610	64 (1)	39 (2)	44 (2)	52 (1)	62 (2)	74 (2)	87 (2)	96 (3)
	19+	10350	73 (1)	44 (1)	50 (1)	59 (1)	72 (1)	86 (1)	101 (2)	111 (2)

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 35.13 Total carbohydrates (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Canada excluding territories, 2004¹

Sex	Age (years)	n	Mean (SE)	Percentiles (and SE) of usual intake						EAR ²	% <EAR (SE)	
				5th (SE)	10th (SE)	25th (SE)	50th (SE)	75th (SE)	90th (SE)	95th (SE)		
Both	1-3	2117	203 (3)	124 (5)	139 (4)	167 (4)	201 (4)	240 (5)	280 (7)	307 (9)	100	1.2 (0.4) ^E
	4-8	3235	265 (3)	186 (5)	202 (4)	230 (3)	265 (3)	304 (5)	342 (7)	367 (9)	100	0.0 (0.0)
Male	9-13	2080	337 (5)	225 (7)	246 (7)	286 (7)	337 (7)	395 (8)	456 (11)	497 (13)	100	0.0 (0.0)
	14-18	2288	382 (6)	238 (9)	267 (8)	321 (8)	389 (7)	465 (9)	542 (12)	596 (16)	100	0.0 (0.0)
	19-30	1804	339 (6)	205 (9)	231 (8)	277 (8)	335 (8)	399 (10)	464 (13)	507 (15)	100	<3
	31-50	2596	301 (6)	164 (7)	190 (7)	236 (6)	294 (7)	363 (8)	434 (11)	481 (13)	100	<3
	51-70	2550	259 (4)	157 (5)	176 (5)	210 (4)	254 (4)	303 (5)	353 (8)	385 (10)	100	<3
	>70	1520	236 (5)	138 (6)	156 (6)	191 (5)	232 (6)	280 (6)	330 (9)	363 (10)	100	<3
	19+	8470	292 (3)	162 (4)	186 (3)	229 (3)	285 (4)	350 (4)	418 (6)	464 (8)	100	0.4 (0.1) ^E
Female	9-13	1980	284 (4)	182 (6)	202 (5)	238 (5)	282 (5)	330 (6)	379 (7)	411 (9)	100	<3
	14-18	2256	280 (4)	163 (5)	187 (5)	230 (5)	281 (5)	341 (6)	402 (8)	443 (10)	100	<3
	19-30	1854	247 (5)	146 (6)	166 (5)	200 (5)	241 (5)	287 (7)	335 (9)	366 (11)	100	<3
	31-50	2686	225 (4)	125 (4)	143 (4)	177 (4)	218 (5)	269 (5)	320 (8)	357 (11)	100	1.5 (0.4) ^E
	51-70	3200	211 (3)	125 (4)	142 (4)	171 (3)	208 (4)	249 (4)	293 (6)	322 (7)	100	1.3 (0.4) ^E
	>70	2610	197 (3)	119 (4)	133 (4)	160 (4)	192 (4)	230 (4)	268 (5)	293 (6)	100	1.5 (0.4) ^E
	19+	10350	222 (2)	126 (2)	144 (2)	176 (2)	216 (2)	263 (3)	312 (4)	345 (6)	100	1.3 (0.2)

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 36.13 Total fats (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Canada excluding territories, 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	2117	51	(1)	31	(1)	35	(1)	42	(1)	51	(1)	61	(1)	71	(2)	77	(2)
	4-8	3235	66	(1)	43	(1)	47	(1)	55	(1)	65	(1)	76	(1)	88	(2)	95	(3)
Male																		
	9-13	2080	88	(2)	56	(2)	62	(2)	73	(2)	87	(2)	104	(3)	121	(3)	133	(4)
	14-18	2288	104	(2)	63	(3)	72	(3)	87	(3)	105	(2)	127	(3)	149	(4)	165	(6)
	19-30	1804	97	(2)	60	(3)	67	(3)	79	(3)	95	(3)	114	(4)	133	(5)	146	(7)
	31-50	2596	92	(2)	48	(3)	55	(2)	70	(2)	90	(2)	112	(3)	136	(5)	152	(6)
	51-70	2550	82	(2)	42	(2)	48	(2)	61	(2)	78	(2)	99	(2)	121	(3)	136	(4)
	>70	1520	67	(2)	34	(2)	40	(2)	50	(2)	64	(2)	81	(3)	98	(3)	109	(4)
	19+	8470	88	(1)	45	(1)	52	(1)	66	(1)	85	(1)	107	(2)	131	(2)	147	(3)
Female																		
	9-13	1980	72	(1)	44	(2)	49	(2)	58	(2)	70	(2)	84	(2)	98	(3)	107	(3)
	14-18	2256	73	(1)	43	(2)	49	(2)	59	(2)	72	(2)	88	(2)	104	(3)	114	(4)
	19-30	1854	67	(2)	37	(2)	42	(2)	52	(2)	64	(2)	78	(2)	92	(3)	102	(4)
	31-50	2686	69	(2)	40	(2)	46	(2)	56	(2)	69	(2)	84	(2)	99	(3)	110	(4)
	51-70	3200	62	(1)	35	(2)	40	(2)	49	(1)	61	(1)	75	(2)	89	(2)	98	(3)
	>70	2610	53	(1)	31	(1)	35	(1)	42	(1)	52	(1)	63	(2)	76	(2)	84	(3)
	19+	10350	65	(1)	36	(1)	41	(1)	51	(1)	64	(1)	78	(1)	94	(2)	104	(2)

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 37.13 Total monounsaturated fats (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Canada excluding territories, 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	2117	17.9 (0.4)	9.0 (0.5)	10.7 (0.5)	13.6 (0.4)	17.4 (0.5)	22.0 (0.6)	26.5 (0.8)	29.6 (0.9)
	4-8	3235	24.9 (0.4)	15.7 (0.6)	17.5 (0.6)	20.7 (0.5)	24.7 (0.5)	29.3 (0.6)	33.9 (0.9)	36.9 (1.1)
Male	9-13	2080	34.3 (0.7)	21.7 (1.0)	24.1 (0.9)	28.5 (0.9)	34.2 (0.9)	40.8 (1.1)	47.8 (1.5)	52.6 (2.0)
	14-18	2288	41.5 (0.8)	25.0 (1.3)	28.3 (1.3)	34.3 (1.1)	41.9 (1.1)	50.6 (1.3)	59.7 (1.9)	65.8 (2.4)
	19-30	1804	40.1 (1.0)	23.8 (1.5)	26.7 (1.4)	32.3 (1.2)	39.4 (1.3)	47.5 (1.7)	56.0 (2.5)	61.7 (3.2)
	31-50	2596	37.3 (0.9)	18.8 (1.1)	21.9 (1.1)	28.2 (1.0)	36.3 (1.1)	46.0 (1.4)	56.3 (2.1)	63.2 (2.6)
	51-70	2550	33.3 (0.8)	16.8 (1.1)	19.5 (1.0)	24.6 (0.9)	31.6 (0.9)	40.2 (1.1)	49.6 (1.7)	56.0 (2.2)
	>70	1520	26.4 (0.7)	12.8 (0.9)	15.2 (0.9)	19.7 (0.9)	25.4 (0.9)	32.2 (1.1)	39.1 (1.4)	43.8 (1.7)
	19+	8470	35.8 (0.5)	17.9 (0.5)	20.9 (0.5)	26.7 (0.5)	34.5 (0.6)	44.0 (0.8)	54.2 (1.1)	61.1 (1.4)
Female	9-13	1980	27.6 (0.6)	16.5 (0.8)	18.5 (0.7)	22.3 (0.7)	27.1 (0.7)	32.5 (0.8)	38.2 (1.1)	42.0 (1.4)
	14-18	2256	28.6 (0.6)	16.5 (0.7)	18.7 (0.7)	23.0 (0.7)	28.4 (0.8)	34.7 (1.0)	41.0 (1.3)	45.1 (1.6)
	19-30	1854	26.6 (0.7)	14.2 (0.9)	16.4 (0.8)	20.4 (0.8)	25.5 (0.8)	31.2 (1.0)	37.1 (1.4)	41.1 (1.7)
	31-50	2686	27.7 (0.7)	15.4 (0.9)	17.6 (0.8)	21.8 (0.8)	27.3 (0.8)	33.8 (0.9)	40.6 (1.3)	45.1 (1.7)
	51-70	3200	24.9 (0.5)	13.3 (0.7)	15.4 (0.7)	19.3 (0.6)	24.5 (0.6)	30.3 (0.7)	36.4 (1.0)	40.6 (1.2)
	>70	2610	20.6 (0.4)	11.7 (0.6)	13.2 (0.6)	16.2 (0.5)	20.1 (0.5)	24.7 (0.7)	29.7 (1.0)	33.0 (1.3)
	19+	10350	25.8 (0.3)	13.7 (0.4)	15.9 (0.4)	19.9 (0.4)	25.2 (0.4)	31.5 (0.5)	38.0 (0.7)	42.5 (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 monounsaturated fats.

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

Table 38.13 Total polyunsaturated fats (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Canada excluding territories, 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	2117	6.6 (0.2)	3.2 (0.2)	3.8 (0.2)	4.9 (0.2)	6.3 (0.2)	8.0 (0.2)	9.8 (0.3)	11.1 (0.4)
	4-8	3235	10.1 (0.2)	6.0 (0.3)	6.7 (0.2)	8.1 (0.2)	9.9 (0.2)	12.0 (0.3)	14.3 (0.4)	15.9 (0.6)
Male	9-13	2080	14.5 (0.4)	8.4 (0.4)	9.4 (0.4)	11.4 (0.4)	14.1 (0.4)	17.5 (0.6)	21.4 (0.8)	24.2 (1.1)
	14-18	2288	17.1 (0.4)	10.6 (0.7)	11.9 (0.7)	14.2 (0.6)	17.3 (0.5)	20.8 (0.7)	24.5 (1.0)	27.0 (1.4)
	19-30	1804	17.1 (0.5)	9.9 (0.6)	11.2 (0.6)	13.6 (0.6)	16.8 (0.6)	20.6 (0.8)	24.7 (1.2)	27.6 (1.5)
	31-50	2596	15.9 (0.4)	8.0 (0.5)	9.3 (0.5)	11.8 (0.5)	15.4 (0.5)	19.5 (0.7)	24.0 (1.0)	27.1 (1.3)
	51-70	2550	14.8 (0.4)	7.4 (0.5)	8.6 (0.5)	10.9 (0.4)	14.0 (0.4)	18.1 (0.5)	22.8 (0.8)	26.2 (1.2)
	>70	1520	12.1 (0.3)	6.0 (0.3)	7.0 (0.3)	9.0 (0.4)	11.7 (0.4)	14.9 (0.5)	18.4 (0.6)	20.8 (0.8)
	19+	8470	15.5 (0.2)	7.8 (0.3)	9.1 (0.2)	11.5 (0.3)	14.9 (0.3)	19.1 (0.3)	23.8 (0.5)	27.1 (0.7)
Female	9-13	1980	11.9 (0.3)	7.0 (0.4)	7.9 (0.4)	9.5 (0.3)	11.6 (0.3)	14.2 (0.4)	17.0 (0.6)	19.0 (0.8)
	14-18	2256	12.6 (0.3)	7.4 (0.4)	8.4 (0.4)	10.2 (0.4)	12.5 (0.4)	15.3 (0.5)	18.2 (0.7)	20.1 (0.8)
	19-30	1854	11.7 (0.3)	6.7 (0.4)	7.5 (0.4)	9.1 (0.4)	11.2 (0.4)	13.7 (0.5)	16.3 (0.7)	18.1 (0.9)
	31-50	2686	12.5 (0.3)	6.9 (0.4)	7.9 (0.4)	9.7 (0.4)	12.1 (0.4)	15.1 (0.5)	18.4 (0.8)	20.6 (1.1)
	51-70	3200	11.4 (0.2)	5.6 (0.3)	6.6 (0.3)	8.4 (0.3)	10.9 (0.3)	14.0 (0.4)	17.4 (0.5)	19.7 (0.7)
	>70	2610	9.7 (0.2)	5.3 (0.3)	6.0 (0.3)	7.4 (0.3)	9.4 (0.3)	11.8 (0.4)	14.5 (0.6)	16.5 (0.7)
	19+	10350	11.7 (0.2)	6.2 (0.2)	7.1 (0.2)	8.9 (0.2)	11.3 (0.2)	14.2 (0.2)	17.5 (0.4)	19.7 (0.5)

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 polyunsaturated fats.

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

Table 39.13 Total saturated fats (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Canada excluding territories, 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	2117	20.5 (0.4)	9.7 (0.6)	11.8 (0.5)	15.5 (0.5)	20.2 (0.5)	25.6 (0.6)	31.4 (0.8)	35.2 (1.0)
	4-8	3235	24.1 (0.4)	14.7 (0.6)	16.5 (0.5)	19.6 (0.4)	23.7 (0.5)	28.4 (0.6)	33.3 (0.9)	36.6 (1.2)
Male	9-13	2080	30.5 (0.6)	17.9 (0.7)	20.2 (0.7)	24.5 (0.7)	30.1 (0.7)	36.6 (0.9)	43.4 (1.2)	47.9 (1.5)
	14-18	2288	35.5 (0.8)	19.7 (1.0)	22.6 (1.0)	28.3 (0.9)	35.6 (0.9)	44.1 (1.2)	53.4 (1.7)	60.1 (2.2)
	19-30	1804	31.1 (0.8)	17.6 (1.2)	19.9 (1.1)	24.2 (1.0)	29.8 (1.0)	36.4 (1.3)	43.2 (1.9)	47.8 (2.3)
	31-50	2596	30.1 (0.7)	14.4 (0.8)	17.0 (0.8)	22.1 (0.8)	28.6 (0.8)	36.8 (1.1)	46.2 (1.7)	52.7 (2.2)
	51-70	2550	26.1 (0.7)	11.5 (0.7)	13.6 (0.7)	18.1 (0.7)	24.4 (0.8)	32.0 (1.0)	40.5 (1.4)	46.6 (1.8)
	>70	1520	21.9 (0.7)	9.9 (0.7)	11.8 (0.7)	15.4 (0.7)	20.4 (0.8)	26.4 (1.1)	33.1 (1.5)	37.8 (2.0)
	19+	8470	28.5 (0.4)	13.1 (0.4)	15.6 (0.4)	20.4 (0.4)	26.9 (0.5)	34.9 (0.6)	43.8 (0.9)	50.1 (1.1)
Female	9-13	1980	25.0 (0.6)	14.5 (0.7)	16.3 (0.6)	19.7 (0.6)	24.2 (0.7)	29.4 (0.8)	34.9 (1.1)	38.6 (1.4)
	14-18	2256	24.3 (0.6)	13.2 (0.7)	15.2 (0.6)	18.9 (0.6)	23.8 (0.7)	29.9 (0.9)	36.5 (1.2)	41.0 (1.5)
	19-30	1854	22.4 (0.7)	11.4 (0.8)	13.2 (0.8)	16.7 (0.7)	21.2 (0.8)	26.6 (1.0)	32.2 (1.4)	35.9 (1.7)
	31-50	2686	22.5 (0.6)	12.4 (0.9)	14.2 (0.9)	17.6 (0.8)	22.2 (0.7)	27.5 (0.8)	33.3 (1.1)	37.2 (1.4)
	51-70	3200	19.8 (0.4)	10.3 (0.5)	11.8 (0.5)	14.9 (0.5)	19.1 (0.5)	24.2 (0.6)	29.6 (0.9)	33.2 (1.1)
	>70	2610	17.6 (0.4)	8.6 (0.4)	10.0 (0.4)	12.9 (0.5)	16.7 (0.5)	21.6 (0.6)	27.0 (0.9)	30.7 (1.1)
	19+	10350	21.1 (0.3)	10.7 (0.3)	12.4 (0.3)	15.8 (0.3)	20.4 (0.4)	25.9 (0.5)	31.9 (0.6)	36.0 (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 saturated fats.

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

Table 40.13 Total sugars (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Canada excluding territories, 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	2117	100	(2)	51	(3)	61	(2)	77	(2)	98	(2)	122	(3)	149	(4)	168	(5)
	4-8	3235	122	(2)	73	(3)	83	(2)	100	(2)	121	(2)	145	(3)	170	(4)	187	(6)
	9-13	2080	155	(3)	90	(4)	102	(4)	125	(4)	154	(4)	189	(5)	226	(7)	252	(9)
Male	14-18	2288	173	(4)	91	(4)	106	(4)	135	(4)	174	(5)	219	(6)	267	(8)	300	(10)
	19-30	1804	137	(3)	68	(5)	80	(5)	102	(5)	132	(4)	167	(5)	202	(7)	226	(9)
	31-50	2596	117	(3)	46	(3)	58	(3)	80	(3)	112	(4)	151	(4)	192	(6)	220	(9)
	51-70	2550	102	(2)	45	(3)	55	(2)	73	(2)	97	(2)	125	(3)	156	(5)	177	(6)
	>70	1520	93	(3)	41	(3)	49	(3)	66	(3)	89	(3)	117	(4)	147	(6)	168	(7)
	19+	8470	115	(2)	48	(2)	58	(2)	80	(2)	109	(2)	146	(2)	185	(3)	212	(4)
	9-13	1980	129	(2)	76	(3)	86	(3)	104	(3)	127	(3)	153	(4)	181	(5)	199	(6)
	14-18	2256	126	(2)	65	(3)	77	(3)	98	(3)	126	(3)	158	(4)	192	(6)	215	(7)
Female	19-30	1854	107	(3)	52	(3)	61	(3)	79	(3)	104	(3)	133	(4)	163	(5)	183	(6)
	31-50	2686	92	(2)	38	(2)	47	(2)	64	(2)	86	(3)	114	(3)	146	(5)	169	(6)
	51-70	3200	85	(2)	41	(2)	49	(2)	62	(2)	81	(2)	105	(2)	130	(3)	148	(4)
	>70	2610	82	(2)	39	(2)	46	(2)	60	(2)	79	(2)	100	(3)	123	(4)	140	(5)
	19+	10350	92	(1)	41	(1)	50	(1)	66	(1)	87	(1)	113	(2)	143	(3)	164	(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 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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