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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 Ontario as well as the Appendices.



Canada 

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Table 29.6 Folacin (µg/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Ontario, 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	644	232 (8)	134 (18)	153 (15)	187 (12)	229 (9)	278 (12)	333 (22)	371 (31)
	4-8	956	296 (7)	189 (18)	209 (15)	245 (11)	290 (7)	344 (11)	400 (21)	439 (29)
Male	9-13	589	351 (9)	211 (17)	236 (15)	283 (12)	341 (10)	409 (13)	483 (22)	537 (30)
	14-18	639	422 (15)	283 (41)	311 (35)	359 (25)	420 (16)	488 (24)	557 (44)	602 (58)
	19-30	481	447 (22)	281 (44)	311 (38)	365 (28)	434 (23)	512 (37)	593 (65)	647 (87)
	31-50	709	401 (13)	271 (43)	298 (38)	343 (27)	398 (16)	462 (22)	525 (43)	563 (59)
	51-70	758	381 (11)	211 (24)	240 (21)	296 (17)	369 (13)	453 (18)	543 (33)	608 (49)
	>70	734	324 (10)	168 (12)	193 (11)	241 (10)	307 (11)	386 (13)	473 (20)	532 (25)
	19+	2682	399 (8)	223 (15)	254 (14)	312 (11)	387 (9)	475 (12)	565 (20)	626 (28)
Female	9-13	585	309 (9)	177 (20)	201 (17)	246 (12)	301 (9)	363 (14)	429 (25)	475 (34)
	14-18	645	337 (10)	203 (26)	227 (23)	273 (17)	331 (12)	397 (16)	462 (27)	505 (36)
	19-30	514	305 (10)	183 (28)	206 (24)	248 (17)	298 (12)	355 (17)	412 (30)	449 (39)
	31-50	758	330 (11)	169 (17)	193 (16)	241 (13)	307 (12)	391 (17)	488 (31)	556 (42)
	51-70	955	313 (9)	166 (12)	192 (11)	239 (9)	301 (9)	371 (13)	441 (18)	488 (22)
	>70	1345	280 (6)	167 (10)	186 (9)	220 (8)	268 (6)	324 (9)	381 (15)	419 (21)
	19+	3572	314 (6)	177 (8)	200 (7)	244 (6)	301 (6)	369 (9)	442 (13)	492 (17)

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 folacin.

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 “folacin” 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 30.6 Linolenic acid (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Ontario, 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	644	0.90	(0.05)	0.44 (0.09) ^E	0.51 (0.09) ^E	0.64 (0.08)	0.86 (0.06)	1.15 (0.10)	1.49 (0.19)	1.75 (0.27)	0.7	68.0	(10.0)
	4-8	956	1.24	(0.05)	0.58 (0.06)	0.68 (0.06)	0.87 (0.05)	1.15 (0.05)	1.53 (0.07)	2.01 (0.14)	2.40 (0.21)	0.9	72.6	(4.8)
Male	9-13	589	1.58	(0.08)	0.94 (0.16) ^E	1.05 (0.15)	1.25 (0.11)	1.52 (0.08)	1.85 (0.12)	2.20 (0.23)	2.44 (0.33)	1.2	79.0	(9.3)
	14-18	639	2.04	(0.10)	1.15 (0.06)	1.30 (0.07)	1.58 (0.08)	1.96 (0.10)	2.41 (0.14)	2.89 (0.20)	3.22 (0.24)	1.6	73.9	(5.2)
	19-30	481	2.44	(0.19)	1.21 (0.38) ^E	1.41 (0.35) ^E	1.81 (0.30)	2.36 (0.24)	3.06 (0.31)	3.84 (0.58)	4.39 (0.84) ^E	1.6	83.5	(10.8)
	31-50	709	2.14	(0.25)	0.83 (0.26) ^E	0.98 (0.25) ^E	1.30 (0.22) ^E	1.80 (0.18)	2.54 (0.25)	3.53 (0.55)	4.34 (0.87) ^E	1.6	59.5	(12.2) ^E
	51-70	758	2.27	(0.21)	0.97 (0.22) ^E	1.13 (0.21) ^E	1.46 (0.19)	1.96 (0.17)	2.68 (0.21)	3.62 (0.42)	4.38 (0.65)	1.6	67.8	(9.5)
	>70	734	1.52	(0.06)	0.56 (0.07)	0.69 (0.07)	0.94 (0.07)	1.32 (0.07)	1.83 (0.08)	2.49 (0.15)	3.04 (0.23)	1.6	34.6	(3.5)
	19+	2682	2.19	(0.12)	0.86 (0.10)	1.03 (0.10)	1.36 (0.09)	1.89 (0.11)	2.72 (0.16)	3.80 (0.33)	4.68 (0.51)	1.6	63.1	(4.7)
Female	9-13	585	1.35	(0.05)	1.00 (0.16)	1.07 (0.14)	1.20 (0.10)	1.36 (0.06)	1.54 (0.10)	1.72 (0.19)	1.84 (0.27)	1.0	95.0	(9.5)
	14-18	645	1.77	(0.11)	0.98 (0.18) ^E	1.10 (0.16)	1.35 (0.13)	1.69 (0.10)	2.12 (0.16)	2.59 (0.30)	2.92 (0.41)	1.1	90.2	(6.1)
	19-30	514	1.40	(0.07)	0.65 (0.15) ^E	0.76 (0.14) ^E	0.98 (0.12)	1.29 (0.09)	1.68 (0.11)	2.15 (0.21)	2.49 (0.31)	1.1	65.0	(9.9)
	31-50	758	1.79	(0.11)	0.75 (0.12)	0.90 (0.12)	1.20 (0.11)	1.63 (0.11)	2.20 (0.16)	2.87 (0.29)	3.35 (0.41)	1.1	80.4	(6.1)
	51-70	955	1.64	(0.08)	0.88 (0.17) ^E	1.00 (0.16)	1.24 (0.13)	1.57 (0.09)	1.99 (0.12)	2.47 (0.25)	2.81 (0.37)	1.1	84.4	(8.2)
	>70	1345	1.44	(0.05)	0.84 (0.15) ^E	0.94 (0.14)	1.13 (0.11)	1.39 (0.08)	1.71 (0.11)	2.05 (0.21)	2.29 (0.31)	1.1	78.0	(10.2)
	19+	3572	1.63	(0.05)	0.79 (0.09)	0.91 (0.08)	1.16 (0.07)	1.53 (0.06)	2.01 (0.09)	2.56 (0.16)	2.96 (0.22)	1.1	79.2	(4.9)

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 31.6 Percentage of total energy intake from linolenic acid, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Ontario, 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	644	0.53 (0.02)	0.34 (0.01)	0.37 (0.01)	0.42 (0.02)	0.50 (0.02)	0.61 (0.03)	0.73 (0.05)	0.82 (0.07)
	4-8	956	0.59 (0.02)	0.33 (0.03)	0.37 (0.03)	0.44 (0.02)	0.55 (0.02)	0.69 (0.03)	0.87 (0.05)	1.01 (0.08)
Male	9-13	589	0.60 (0.02)	0.38 (0.02)	0.42 (0.02)	0.48 (0.02)	0.57 (0.02)	0.67 (0.03)	0.78 (0.04)	0.85 (0.04)
	14-18	639	0.69 (0.05)	0.44 (0.02)	0.47 (0.02)	0.54 (0.02)	0.63 (0.03)	0.74 (0.05)	0.87 (0.09)	0.95 (0.13)
	19-30	481	0.79 (0.04)	0.42 (0.09) ^E	0.48 (0.08) ^E	0.59 (0.07)	0.76 (0.05)	0.96 (0.07)	1.19 (0.13)	1.36 (0.19)
	31-50	709	0.74 (0.05)	0.47 (0.09) ^E	0.51 (0.08)	0.60 (0.07)	0.71 (0.05)	0.85 (0.07)	0.99 (0.12)	1.10 (0.17)
	51-70	758	0.86 (0.04)	0.44 (0.06)	0.50 (0.06)	0.62 (0.05)	0.80 (0.04)	1.03 (0.06)	1.30 (0.11)	1.50 (0.16)
	>70	734	0.75 (0.03)	0.34 (0.03)	0.40 (0.03)	0.51 (0.03)	0.66 (0.03)	0.88 (0.04)	1.15 (0.06)	1.37 (0.09)
	19+	2682	0.78 (0.02)	0.38 (0.03)	0.44 (0.03)	0.55 (0.03)	0.72 (0.03)	0.95 (0.04)	1.22 (0.07)	1.42 (0.10)
Female	9-13	585	0.61 (0.02)	0.47 (0.02)	0.50 (0.02)	0.55 (0.02)	0.61 (0.03)	0.69 (0.03)	0.78 (0.05)	0.83 (0.05)
	14-18	645	0.77 (0.04)	0.50 (0.02)	0.55 (0.02)	0.63 (0.03)	0.73 (0.04)	0.85 (0.05)	0.98 (0.07)	1.07 (0.09)
	19-30	514	0.70 (0.03)	0.47 (0.07)	0.51 (0.07)	0.58 (0.05)	0.67 (0.04)	0.77 (0.05)	0.88 (0.09)	0.95 (0.13)
	31-50	758	0.86 (0.04)	0.45 (0.06)	0.51 (0.06)	0.63 (0.05)	0.80 (0.04)	1.03 (0.06)	1.30 (0.12)	1.48 (0.16)
	51-70	955	0.84 (0.03)	0.54 (0.09)	0.60 (0.08)	0.70 (0.06)	0.83 (0.04)	0.98 (0.05)	1.15 (0.11)	1.26 (0.15)
	>70	1345	0.81 (0.03)	0.52 (0.07)	0.56 (0.07)	0.66 (0.05)	0.78 (0.03)	0.94 (0.05)	1.12 (0.10)	1.24 (0.14)
	19+	3572	0.82 (0.02)	0.47 (0.04)	0.53 (0.04)	0.64 (0.03)	0.79 (0.03)	0.97 (0.03)	1.17 (0.06)	1.31 (0.09)

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 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 32.6 Moisture (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Ontario, 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	644	1418	(33)	851 (68)	962 (58)	1158 (46)	1395 (38)	1670 (46)	1971 (75)	2181 (103)	1300	60.3	(4.5)
	4-8	956	1588	(30)	1007 (52)	1112 (46)	1302 (39)	1549 (36)	1857 (46)	2190 (73)	2412 (97)	1700	36.4	(3.2)
Male	9-13	589	1984	(54)	1350 (132)	1461 (116)	1668 (86)	1935 (59)	2248 (86)	2574 (158)	2792 (216)	2400	F	
	14-18	639	2592	(65)	1527 (137)	1734 (120)	2111 (94)	2580 (80)	3126 (100)	3708 (164)	4107 (225)	3300	19.3	(3.7) ^E
	19-30	481	3035	(89)	1834 (193)	2059 (165)	2463 (122)	2965 (97)	3554 (138)	4191 (241)	4636 (329)	3700	20.5	(5.0) ^E
	31-50	709	2961	(74)	1764 (184)	1962 (177)	2387 (134)	2947 (88)	3500 (115)	4090 (206)	4535 (285)	3700	18.4	(4.2) ^E
	51-70	758	2815	(64)	1764 (108)	1948 (97)	2284 (83)	2729 (73)	3251 (96)	3787 (152)	4160 (210)	3700	11.7	(3.0) ^E
	>70	734	2198	(61)	1328 (64)	1487 (58)	1776 (51)	2122 (53)	2552 (74)	3060 (127)	3433 (195)	3700	F	
	19+	2682	2870	(43)	1646 (63)	1864 (56)	2263 (50)	2803 (51)	3410 (58)	4041 (96)	4529 (137)	3700	16.4	(1.8)
Female	9-13	585	1739	(44)	1016 (65)	1137 (60)	1369 (51)	1674 (48)	2027 (66)	2382 (98)	2612 (124)	2100	21.1	(3.7) ^E
	14-18	645	2151	(53)	1213 (76)	1377 (72)	1698 (64)	2105 (61)	2607 (83)	3220 (144)	3687 (212)	2300	38.8	(3.5)
	19-30	514	2431	(66)	1297 (79)	1493 (76)	1861 (72)	2345 (77)	2933 (99)	3585 (142)	4043 (182)	2700	33.6	(3.6)
	31-50	758	2774	(81)	1554 (87)	1752 (82)	2125 (74)	2634 (78)	3293 (112)	4054 (182)	4603 (257)	2700	47.0	(3.8)
	51-70	955	2535	(51)	1485 (81)	1674 (72)	2016 (63)	2446 (60)	2959 (72)	3531 (109)	3938 (148)	2700	36.3	(3.3)
	>70	1345	2132	(37)	1265 (51)	1420 (46)	1698 (40)	2046 (40)	2455 (51)	2898 (74)	3206 (99)	2700	15.3	(2.0)
	19+	3572	2565	(40)	1431 (35)	1622 (33)	1976 (33)	2446 (38)	3046 (56)	3730 (91)	4219 (129)	2700	38.0	(1.9)

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 33.6 Naturally occurring folate (µg/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Ontario, 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	644	143	(5)	67 (8)	80 (7)	104 (6)	137 (5)	177 (7)	223 (12)	256 (17)
	4-8	956	167	(4)	89 (7)	103 (6)	127 (5)	159 (5)	199 (6)	245 (10)	279 (15)
Male	9-13	589	205	(7)	116 (9)	130 (9)	158 (8)	196 (7)	243 (10)	294 (16)	330 (23)
	14-18	639	240	(8)	168 (24)	182 (20)	208 (15)	241 (10)	278 (14)	315 (26)	340 (35)
	19-30	481	261	(12)	127 (20)	148 (18)	189 (15)	244 (13)	314 (19)	395 (35)	454 (49)
	31-50	709	249	(9)	187 (30)	199 (26)	221 (19)	248 (11)	277 (16)	306 (33)	325 (46)
	51-70	758	264	(8)	121 (10)	144 (10)	189 (9)	248 (9)	320 (12)	402 (21)	462 (30)
	>70	734	223	(8)	109 (8)	127 (8)	160 (7)	206 (8)	266 (11)	336 (18)	385 (24)
	19+	2682	253	(5)	134 (8)	154 (7)	190 (6)	240 (6)	302 (8)	371 (13)	419 (19)
	Female	9-13	585	178	(6)	92 (8)	106 (7)	133 (6)	168 (6)	211 (9)	260 (16)
14-18	645	198	(7)	95 (12)	112 (11)	143 (10)	186 (8)	241 (10)	303 (16)	346 (22)	
19-30	514	191	(8)	97 (15)	112 (14)	142 (11)	181 (10)	228 (12)	278 (19)	311 (24)	
31-50	758	226	(9)	96 (8)	113 (8)	148 (8)	201 (9)	276 (14)	371 (25)	445 (37)	
51-70	955	217	(6)	104 (8)	123 (8)	159 (7)	206 (7)	264 (9)	329 (14)	376 (19)	
>70	1345	199	(5)	106 (8)	121 (7)	151 (6)	191 (5)	236 (7)	282 (11)	315 (16)	
19+	3572	213	(5)	104 (4)	120 (4)	154 (4)	200 (5)	258 (6)	325 (10)	375 (14)	

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 34.6 Protein (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Ontario, 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	644	55	(1)	34 (3)	38 (2)	45 (2)	55 (2)	66 (2)	76 (4)	83 (5)
	4-8	956	66	(1)	44 (3)	48 (2)	55 (2)	65 (1)	76 (2)	87 (3)	94 (4)
Male	9-13	589	85	(2)	58 (7)	64 (6)	73 (4)	84 (3)	96 (4)	109 (7)	118 (10)
	14-18	639	106	(3)	64 (7)	72 (6)	87 (5)	105 (4)	126 (5)	149 (7)	164 (10)
	19-30	481	106	(4)	59 (13) ^E	67 (11) ^E	81 (8)	101 (5)	124 (8)	149 (14)	165 (20)
	31-50	709	102	(3)	68 (11)	75 (9)	87 (7)	102 (4)	119 (5)	136 (11)	148 (15)
	51-70	758	90	(2)	59 (7)	64 (6)	74 (4)	87 (3)	102 (4)	118 (8)	129 (12)
	>70	734	72	(2)	46 (5)	51 (4)	60 (3)	71 (2)	84 (3)	97 (5)	104 (7)
	19+	2682	97	(2)	57 (4)	64 (4)	77 (3)	94 (2)	115 (3)	136 (5)	151 (7)
	Female	9-13	585	70	(2)	46 (5)	51 (4)	58 (3)	68 (2)	78 (3)	89 (5)
14-18	645	73	(2)	43 (4)	49 (4)	59 (3)	72 (2)	87 (3)	101 (5)	111 (7)	
19-30	514	69	(2)	38 (5)	43 (4)	53 (3)	66 (3)	80 (3)	95 (6)	105 (8)	
31-50	758	71	(2)	42 (3)	47 (3)	57 (2)	70 (2)	84 (3)	98 (4)	107 (5)	
51-70	955	71	(2)	47 (6)	52 (5)	60 (4)	70 (2)	81 (3)	92 (6)	99 (8)	
>70	1345	62	(1)	36 (2)	40 (2)	48 (2)	59 (2)	72 (2)	85 (3)	95 (4)	
19+	3572	69	(1)	40 (2)	46 (2)	55 (1)	67 (1)	81 (2)	96 (2)	106 (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 35.6 Total carbohydrates (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Ontario, 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	644	205 (6)	119 (11)	136 (9)	166 (7)	202 (6)	243 (7)	287 (12)	317 (17)	100	F	
	4-8	956	266 (4)	191 (11)	206 (9)	234 (6)	266 (5)	302 (7)	338 (11)	361 (15)	100	<3	
Male	9-13	589	326 (8)	207 (9)	228 (9)	267 (8)	317 (9)	378 (11)	449 (17)	501 (24)	100	0.0 (0.0)	
	14-18	639	363 (9)	245 (25)	270 (22)	316 (16)	371 (12)	431 (15)	491 (24)	530 (31)	100	<3	
	19-30	481	320 (10)	245 (29)	261 (24)	289 (16)	321 (12)	354 (18)	387 (30)	407 (38)	100	<3	
	31-50	709	277 (8)	152 (8)	177 (8)	220 (8)	270 (8)	328 (10)	390 (13)	432 (15)	100	<3	
	51-70	758	252 (6)	148 (12)	167 (10)	201 (8)	245 (7)	295 (9)	346 (14)	380 (19)	100	<3	
	>70	734	230 (5)	127 (9)	146 (9)	180 (7)	224 (6)	272 (7)	320 (10)	351 (13)	100	<3	
	19+	2682	276 (4)	163 (8)	184 (8)	223 (6)	271 (5)	323 (6)	378 (9)	414 (12)	100	<3	
	Female	9-13	585	275 (6)	185 (14)	203 (12)	235 (9)	273 (7)	313 (10)	352 (16)	378 (20)	100	<3
14-18	645	287 (8)	178 (19)	200 (16)	239 (12)	287 (9)	342 (12)	399 (21)	437 (29)	100	<3		
19-30	514	231 (7)	130 (12)	150 (11)	184 (9)	224 (8)	269 (9)	314 (13)	342 (17)	100	<3		
31-50	758	220 (6)	113 (9)	132 (8)	167 (7)	213 (7)	264 (9)	317 (13)	351 (16)	100	F		
51-70	955	206 (4)	124 (7)	139 (7)	167 (6)	201 (5)	239 (6)	278 (8)	304 (10)	100	<3		
>70	1345	199 (3)	118 (5)	131 (5)	158 (4)	193 (4)	231 (5)	271 (8)	298 (10)	100	<3		
19+	3572	216 (3)	118 (4)	135 (4)	168 (4)	209 (4)	255 (4)	302 (6)	333 (7)	100	2.0 (0.5) ^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 36.6 Total fats (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Ontario, 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	644	49	(1)	26	31	38	48	59	71	78
	4-8	956	62	(1)	45	48	55	63	71	79	85
Male	9-13	589	80	(2)	53	58	68	80	93	107	116
	14-18	639	96	(3)	56	64	78	96	116	137	151
	19-30	481	93	(4)	50	57	70	88	110	135	152
	31-50	709	83	(3)	48	54	66	82	100	120	133
	51-70	758	78	(3)	39	45	56	72	93	116	132
	>70	734	61	(2)	29	34	45	58	74	92	104
	19+	2682	82	(2)	40	46	60	78	100	126	143
	Female										
9-13	585	69	(2)	41	46	55	67	81	95	105	
14-18	645	72	(2)	49	54	62	73	85	97	105	
19-30	514	60	(2)	31	36	45	57	70	84	93	
31-50	758	66	(2)	38	43	52	64	78	92	101	
51-70	955	60	(2)	32	37	46	58	72	86	96	
>70	1345	54	(1)	31	35	42	52	64	76	85	
19+	3572	62	(1)	34	39	48	60	73	87	97	

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 37.6 Total monounsaturated fats (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Ontario, 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	644	17.1 (0.6)	8.5 (1.0)	10.1 (0.9)	13.0 (0.7)	16.6 (0.6)	21.0 (0.8)	25.6 (1.3)	28.6 (1.7)
	4-8	956	23.4 (0.6)	15.7 (1.7)	17.2 (1.5)	19.9 (1.1)	23.3 (0.7)	27.2 (1.0)	31.0 (1.8)	33.4 (2.4)
Male	9-13	589	31.4 (0.8)	21.6 (2.5)	23.5 (2.2)	27.0 (1.6)	31.3 (1.0)	36.2 (1.4)	41.1 (2.6)	44.4 (3.5)
	14-18	639	38.5 (1.2)	22.8 (2.7)	25.9 (2.4)	31.6 (1.9)	38.6 (1.5)	46.6 (2.0)	54.9 (3.2)	60.4 (4.2)
	19-30	481	38.6 (2.0)	21.0 (4.0) ^E	23.7 (3.6)	30.0 (2.7)	37.5 (2.2)	46.1 (3.2)	56.4 (5.8)	63.5 (8.0)
	31-50	709	34.5 (1.4)	20.6 (3.9) ^E	23.1 (3.4)	27.8 (2.5)	34.1 (1.6)	41.5 (2.5)	49.1 (4.7)	54.3 (6.3)
	51-70	758	31.9 (1.6)	16.3 (2.9) ^E	18.7 (2.6)	23.3 (2.2)	29.6 (1.7)	37.7 (1.8)	47.1 (3.3)	53.8 (4.8)
	>70	734	24.3 (0.7)	10.8 (1.0)	13.0 (1.0)	17.3 (0.9)	22.9 (0.8)	29.7 (1.1)	37.1 (1.6)	42.3 (2.2)
	19+	2682	33.8 (0.9)	16.9 (1.3)	19.5 (1.2)	24.8 (1.1)	32.3 (1.0)	41.5 (1.3)	51.6 (2.1)	58.6 (2.9)
Female	9-13	585	26.8 (0.9)	16.5 (2.3)	18.4 (2.1)	21.8 (1.6)	26.2 (1.1)	31.4 (1.5)	36.9 (2.6)	40.6 (3.5)
	14-18	645	28.6 (0.9)	18.1 (2.4)	20.1 (2.1)	23.8 (1.5)	28.6 (1.1)	34.1 (1.8)	39.7 (3.1)	43.2 (4.0)
	19-30	514	23.8 (1.0)	10.7 (1.5)	12.9 (1.4)	17.0 (1.2)	22.4 (1.2)	28.5 (1.4)	34.9 (2.1)	39.4 (2.8)
	31-50	758	26.4 (1.1)	14.3 (1.9)	16.4 (1.7)	20.4 (1.4)	25.5 (1.1)	31.5 (1.6)	37.8 (2.6)	42.1 (3.5)
	51-70	955	23.8 (0.8)	13.0 (1.9)	14.9 (1.7)	18.6 (1.4)	23.4 (1.0)	28.9 (1.1)	34.7 (1.8)	38.6 (2.6)
	>70	1345	21.1 (0.5)	12.4 (1.7)	13.9 (1.5)	16.8 (1.0)	20.5 (0.6)	24.8 (1.1)	29.3 (2.0)	32.3 (2.7)
	19+	3572	24.6 (0.5)	12.8 (0.8)	14.8 (0.8)	18.7 (0.7)	23.7 (0.6)	29.7 (0.7)	35.8 (1.1)	39.9 (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 monounsaturated fats.

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

Table 38.6 Total polyunsaturated fats (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Ontario, 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	644	6.4 (0.2)	3.2 (0.6) ^E	3.8 (0.5)	4.8 (0.4)	6.2 (0.3)	7.9 (0.4)	9.6 (0.8)	10.9 (1.1)
	4-8	956	9.7 (0.3)	6.2 (0.7)	6.8 (0.6)	8.0 (0.5)	9.5 (0.3)	11.3 (0.4)	13.2 (0.8)	14.6 (1.2)
Male	9-13	589	13.0 (0.4)	7.9 (0.9)	8.8 (0.8)	10.4 (0.6)	12.6 (0.5)	15.2 (0.6)	18.1 (1.1)	20.0 (1.5)
	14-18	639	15.8 (0.5)	10.3 (1.6)	11.4 (1.3)	13.3 (0.9)	15.8 (0.6)	18.5 (1.0)	21.3 (1.7)	23.1 (2.3)
	19-30	481	16.8 (0.9)	7.6 (1.6) ^E	9.1 (1.5)	12.0 (1.2)	15.9 (1.0)	20.6 (1.4)	26.0 (2.5)	30.2 (3.6)
	31-50	709	14.7 (0.6)	10.2 (1.8) ^E	11.0 (1.6)	12.5 (1.1)	14.4 (0.7)	16.5 (1.1)	18.5 (2.2)	19.8 (3.0)
	51-70	758	14.9 (0.8)	7.0 (1.4) ^E	8.2 (1.3)	10.5 (1.1)	13.8 (0.8)	18.2 (0.9)	23.3 (1.9)	27.2 (2.8)
	>70	734	11.2 (0.4)	5.0 (0.7)	6.0 (0.6)	7.9 (0.5)	10.4 (0.5)	13.7 (0.6)	17.4 (1.0)	20.1 (1.5)
	19+	2682	14.9 (0.4)	7.2 (0.6)	8.3 (0.6)	10.7 (0.5)	14.1 (0.4)	18.2 (0.6)	22.9 (1.0)	26.2 (1.4)
Female	9-13	585	11.7 (0.5)	6.5 (0.9)	7.4 (0.8)	9.1 (0.7)	11.3 (0.5)	14.1 (0.7)	17.1 (1.2)	19.4 (1.8)
	14-18	645	12.4 (0.4)	6.9 (1.0)	7.9 (0.9)	9.7 (0.7)	12.1 (0.5)	15.0 (0.7)	18.0 (1.4)	20.0 (1.8)
	19-30	514	10.7 (0.5)	5.7 (1.1) ^E	6.5 (1.0)	8.1 (0.8)	10.1 (0.6)	12.6 (0.8)	15.4 (1.4)	17.4 (1.9)
	31-50	758	12.2 (0.5)	5.7 (0.7)	6.8 (0.6)	8.8 (0.6)	11.6 (0.5)	14.9 (0.7)	18.5 (1.1)	21.1 (1.5)
	51-70	955	11.0 (0.4)	5.8 (0.9)	6.6 (0.8)	8.3 (0.7)	10.6 (0.6)	13.4 (0.6)	16.6 (1.1)	18.8 (1.6)
	>70	1345	10.0 (0.3)	5.4 (0.7)	6.2 (0.6)	7.6 (0.5)	9.5 (0.3)	11.8 (0.5)	14.3 (0.9)	16.0 (1.3)
	19+	3572	11.3 (0.3)	5.8 (0.4)	6.7 (0.4)	8.4 (0.4)	10.8 (0.3)	13.7 (0.4)	16.9 (0.6)	19.1 (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 39.6 Total saturated fats (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Ontario, 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	644	19.3	(0.6)	7.1	(1.0)	9.4	(0.9)	13.7	(0.7)	18.7	(0.6)	24.5	(0.8)	31.1	(1.3)	35.8	(1.7)
	4-8	956	22.9	(0.5)	15.8	(1.9)	17.2	(1.6)	19.8	(1.1)	22.9	(0.6)	26.4	(1.0)	29.8	(1.8)	32.0	(2.4)
Male																		
	9-13	589	28.5	(0.8)	15.9	(1.6)	18.1	(1.5)	22.3	(1.2)	27.7	(1.0)	34.3	(1.3)	41.2	(2.2)	45.8	(2.9)
	14-18	639	32.2	(1.0)	17.6	(2.0)	20.3	(1.8)	25.5	(1.5)	32.3	(1.2)	40.2	(1.6)	48.5	(2.6)	54.0	(3.4)
	19-30	481	28.7	(1.4)	15.7	(1.2)	17.9	(1.2)	22.1	(1.4)	27.5	(1.6)	33.9	(2.0)	40.5	(2.4)	44.9	(2.8)
	31-50	709	26.3	(1.0)	13.6	(2.3) ^E	15.7	(2.2)	20.0	(1.7)	25.9	(1.3)	33.2	(1.8)	41.3	(3.4)	46.9	(4.7)
	51-70	758	23.4	(1.0)	10.4	(1.3)	12.4	(1.3)	16.3	(1.1)	21.6	(1.0)	28.3	(1.3)	36.1	(2.1)	41.6	(2.9)
	>70	734	19.8	(0.7)	9.4	(0.5)	11.1	(0.5)	14.3	(0.6)	18.6	(0.7)	23.7	(0.9)	29.5	(1.2)	33.5	(1.6)
	19+	2682	25.5	(0.6)	11.0	(0.8)	13.3	(0.8)	17.8	(0.7)	24.0	(0.7)	31.9	(0.9)	40.9	(1.4)	47.3	(1.9)
Female																		
	9-13	585	23.5	(0.7)	13.2	(1.6)	15.0	(1.4)	18.3	(1.1)	22.6	(0.8)	27.7	(1.1)	33.2	(2.0)	37.0	(2.8)
	14-18	645	24.5	(0.9)	17.7	(2.6)	19.2	(2.2)	21.8	(1.6)	25.0	(1.1)	28.6	(1.6)	32.2	(2.8)	34.6	(3.8)
	19-30	514	19.3	(0.9)	9.9	(1.7) ^E	11.4	(1.6)	14.4	(1.3)	18.2	(1.0)	22.7	(1.3)	27.1	(2.1)	29.9	(2.7)
	31-50	758	21.0	(0.9)	11.2	(1.4)	12.8	(1.3)	16.0	(1.1)	20.2	(0.9)	25.2	(1.2)	30.7	(2.0)	34.4	(2.6)
	51-70	955	18.7	(0.6)	8.8	(0.9)	10.5	(0.9)	13.5	(0.8)	17.6	(0.7)	22.8	(0.9)	28.6	(1.4)	32.7	(1.9)
	>70	1345	17.4	(0.5)	8.4	(0.8)	9.8	(0.7)	12.7	(0.6)	16.7	(0.5)	21.6	(0.8)	26.8	(1.3)	30.4	(1.7)
	19+	3572	19.6	(0.4)	9.7	(0.6)	11.3	(0.5)	14.5	(0.5)	18.7	(0.5)	23.9	(0.6)	29.4	(0.9)	33.2	(1.2)

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 total saturated fats.

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

Table 40.6 Total sugars (g/d): Usual intakes from food, by DRI age–sex group, household population, Ontario, 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	644	99 (3)	51 (6)	60 (5)	77 (4)	97 (3)	121 (4)	146 (7)	164 (10)
	4-8	956	122 (3)	76 (7)	85 (6)	101 (5)	121 (3)	143 (4)	166 (8)	181 (11)
Male	9-13	589	151 (5)	94 (12)	104 (10)	123 (8)	148 (6)	176 (8)	207 (15)	228 (20)
	14-18	639	159 (5)	77 (8)	92 (8)	121 (7)	159 (6)	204 (8)	250 (11)	279 (14)
	19-30	481	129 (5)	82 (17) ^E	91 (15) ^E	107 (11)	127 (7)	150 (8)	172 (15)	185 (20)
	31-50	709	101 (4)	63 (13) ^E	71 (11)	84 (8)	100 (5)	119 (7)	137 (13)	148 (18)
	51-70	758	98 (3)	46 (5)	55 (5)	72 (4)	93 (4)	118 (5)	145 (8)	162 (10)
	>70	734	93 (3)	37 (3)	46 (3)	63 (3)	87 (3)	116 (4)	149 (7)	171 (9)
	19+	2682	105 (2)	51 (4)	61 (4)	79 (3)	102 (3)	129 (3)	157 (5)	176 (7)
	Female	9-13	585	126 (4)	92 (12)	98 (10)	110 (7)	124 (5)	139 (7)	154 (12)
14-18	645	126 (4)	64 (9)	76 (8)	98 (7)	126 (5)	159 (8)	193 (12)	216 (16)	
19-30	514	99 (4)	56 (9)	63 (8)	77 (6)	94 (5)	113 (6)	132 (10)	144 (13)	
31-50	758	89 (3)	35 (6)	44 (5)	63 (4)	87 (4)	113 (4)	139 (7)	158 (9)	
51-70	955	82 (2)	39 (4)	46 (3)	60 (3)	78 (3)	100 (4)	124 (6)	141 (7)	
>70	1345	84 (2)	39 (3)	47 (3)	61 (3)	80 (2)	102 (3)	127 (5)	145 (7)	
19+	3572	89 (2)	39 (2)	48 (2)	64 (2)	84 (2)	109 (2)	135 (3)	153 (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 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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