Table I–1. Estimated distributions of calcium using three different methods for men aged 40–59: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2011–2014

Method	Estimated calcium intake (grams)	Standard error
5th percentile		
Given day	303.7	21.4
Within-person mean	377.0	16.3
National Cancer Institute Method	524.8	23.3
10th percentile		
Given day	384.9	16.9
Within-person mean	461.5	18.7
National Cancer Institute Method	615.9	20.0
25th percentile		
Given day	622.1	23.8
Within-person mean	671.0	20.5
National Cancer Institute Method	791.5	15.0
50th percentile		
Given day	964.3	34.0
Within-person mean	988.6	19.3
National Cancer Institute Method	1,026.3	17.2
75th percentile		
Given day	1,400.9	34.2
Within-person mean	1,363.7	37.3
National Cancer Institute Method	1,305.9	31.5
90th percentile		
Given day	1,966.8	51.1
Within-person mean	1,767.2	57.3
National Cancer Institute Method	1,598.1	50.6
95th percentile		
Given day	2,203.1	67.3
Within-person mean	2,089.1	78.4
National Cancer Institute Method	1,795.8	64.3

NOTES: Given day estimates are from Day 1 dietary recall, within-person mean estimates are from Days 1 and 2 dietary recalls, and usual intake distributions are estimated using the National Cancer Institute Method. This analysis includes males aged 40–59.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2011–2014.

Table I–2. Percentage of U.S. population with calcium intake below estimated average requirement using different estimation methods, by age and sex: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2011–2014

Method	Males aged 2–5 years	Males aged 6–11 years	Males aged 12–19 years	Males aged 20–39 years	Males aged 40–59 years	Males aged 60 years an over	Females aged 2–5 years	Females aged 6–11 years	Females aged 12–19 years	Females aged 20–39 years	Females aged 40–59 years	Females aged 60 years and over
Given day	27.4	39.1	49.0	33.3	38.6	51.9	30.3	53.7	67.5	50.5	59.3	72.9
Within-person mean	24.5	35.3	48.5	30.5	34.3	49.5	25.3	49.7	71.4	47.8	61.3	75.8
National Cancer Institute Method	16.5	26.7	40.8	19.2	25.9	44.4	17.8	43.6	74.4	42.1	59.5	78.2

NOTES: Given day estimates are from Day 1 dietary recall, within-person mean (WPM) estimates are from Days 1 and 2 dietary recalls, and usual intake distributions are estimated using the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Method. The estimated percentages of persons not meeting the estimated average requirment (EAR) for calcium with given day and WPM are shown for comparative purposes only. The recommended method to evaluate dietary adequacy is to compare estimates from usual intake methods, such as the NCI Method, with EAR. This analysis includes persons aged 2 years and over but excludes children who were reported to consume breast milk and women who were pregnant or lactating.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2011–2014.

Table I–3. Estimated distributions of fruit intake using three different methods for girls aged 2–5 years: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2009–2012

Method	Estimated fruit intake (cup equvalents)	Standard error
5th percentile		
Given day		
Within-person mean	0.1	0.05
National Cancer Institute Method	0.5	0.07
10th percentile		
Given day	0.1	0.03
Within-person mean	0.3	0.06
National Cancer Institute Method	0.7	0.06
25th percentile		
Given day	0.5	0.05
Within-person mean	0.7	0.06
National Cancer Institute Method	1.0	0.06
50th percentile		
Given day	1.1	0.07
Within-person mean	1.3	0.07
National Cancer Institute Method	1.4	0.07
75th percentile		
Given day	2.0	0.12
Within-person mean	2.0	0.11
National Cancer Institute Method	1.9	0.10
90th percentile		
Given day	2.9	0.12
Within-person mean	3.1	0.21
National Cancer Institute Method	2.4	0.15
95th percentile		
Given day	3.4	0.26
Within-person mean	3.7	0.28
National Cancer Institute Method	2.8	0.19

 $[\]ldots$ Estimate not available because of the large number of nonconsumers.

NOTES: Given day estimates are from Day 1 dietary recall, within-person mean estimates are from Days 1 and 2 dietary recalls, and usual intake distributions are estimated using the National Cancer Institute Method. This analysis includes persons aged 2–5 years but excludes children who were reported to consume breast milk.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2009–2012.

Table I–4. Percentage of U.S. population with fruit intake below the 2015–2020 Dietary Guidelines recommended consumption range, by age and sex, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2009–2012

Method	Males aged 2–5 years	Males aged 6–11 years	Males aged 12–19 years	Males aged 20–39 years	Males aged 40–59 years	Males aged 60 years and over	Females aged 2–5 years	Females aged 6–11 years	Female aged 12–19 years	Females aged 20–39 years	Females aged 40–59 years	Females aged 60 years and over
Given day	35.2	42.5	45.1	45.0	48.7	53.9	38.9	43.8	44.8	44.3	49.6	56.0
	34.7	51.8	63.2	60.8	62.4	66.0	34.2	52.5	64.3	58.8	61.5	63.5
	27.1	57.0	86.1	90.0	88.0	85.9	27.2	57.0	91.3	83.9	79.7	73.9

NOTES: Given day estimates are from Day 1 dietary recall, within-person mean (WPM) estimates are from Days 1 and 2 dietary recalls, and usual intake distributions are estimated using the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Method. The estimated percentages of persons consuming fruit below the lower recommended range with given day and WPM are shown for comparative purposes only. The recommended method to evaluate dietary adequacy is to compare estimates from usual intake methods, such as the NCI Method, with reference intakes. This analysis includes persons aged 2 years and over but excludes children who were reported to consume breast milk and women who were pregnant or lactating.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2009–2012.