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Usual food intakes of 2- and 3-year old U.S. children are not consistent with dietary guidelines

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Abstract

Background: The primary purpose of this paper is to assess how well food consumption patterns of young children in the U.S. conform to the 2015 *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*. A secondary purpose is to gain insight into food choices that contribute to over- or under-consumption of key food groups and dietary constituents.

Methods: The analysis used data from the Feeding Infants and Toddlers Study 2008 (FITS 2008), and a national random sample of 1323 2- and 3-year old U.S. children. Children's usual food intakes were estimated using the National Cancer Institute method and proportions of children whose usual diets did not include recommended amounts of food groups were assessed, as well as the proportions that consumed excess calories from solid fat and added sugars. Leading sources of vegetables, grains, oils, solid fat and added sugars were also examined.

Results: The prevalence of usual food group intakes that did not meet recommendations was highest for vegetables (91%), whole grains (94%), and oils (>99%). In addition, virtually all children (>99%) had usual intakes of calories from solid fat and added sugars that exceeded the maximum allowance. The mean intake of calories from solid fat and added sugars was almost three times the maximum allowance.

Conclusions: Given that children's food preferences and habits develop early in life, educating primary caregivers about recommended feeding patterns and how to promote them is critical. Infants and young children will readily accept sweet and salty foods, but the wider variety of foods associated with healthy eating patterns may only be accepted if children have repeated experience with them. There is evidence that some caregivers may overestimate the quality of their children's diets, so specific, practical, and actionable guidance is needed. This advice should include education about children's normal resistance to new foods, strategies for promoting acceptance and not using food to manage behavior. Given that one-third of children under the age of five attend regular child care outside the home, child care centers and family day care homes also have an important role to play in developing healthy food habits and preferences among young children.

Keywords: Diet, Food consumption, Food groups, Preschool, Children, Dietary Guidelines

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Background

Data from national surveys have shown that preschool children (under 5 years of age) in the U.S. consume diets that provide recommended amounts of essential vitamins and minerals [1–4]. At the same time, evidence shows that these “well-nourished” preschool children consume excessive amounts of saturated fat and sodium and low levels of dietary fiber [1–4]. Moreover, while the prevalence of obesity in this age group has leveled off since 2003 [5–8], it is still double what it was 30 years ago [9]. These paradoxical findings point to the importance of food choices and dietary patterns in shaping overall diet quality.

The *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*, which are jointly issued by the U.S. Departments of Agriculture (USDA) and Health and Human Services are updated every 5 years and provide evidence-based guidance on dietary patterns that promote health, reduce the risk of chronic disease, and reduce the prevalence of overweight and obesity [10]. The *Dietary Guidelines* are further translated into Healthy U.S.-Style Eating Patterns, which provide guidance on the specific types and amounts of food to consume based on age, sex, and physical activity level [10]. Research has shown that the diets of most Americans, including children, are not consistent with these recommended eating patterns [11–13]. However, few studies have examined dietary patterns of children 2–3 years of age. This gap in knowledge about the diets of very young children is critically important because evidence shows that eating patterns and food preferences are established early in life [14–17]. In addition, as nutrition experts are working to extend the *Dietary Guidelines* to include guidance for children from birth to 24 months [18], it is important to understand how consumption patterns of our youngest children compare to current recommendations.

The primary purpose of this study is to assess the extent to which the food consumption patterns of 2–3 year old children in the U.S., collectively, as well as separately by year of age, conform to the 2015 *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* [10]. A secondary purpose is to gain insight into the food choices that contribute to over- or under-consumption of key food groups and dietary constituents. The analysis used data from the Feeding and Infants and Toddlers Study, 2008 (FITS), which has made major contributions to our understanding of the food and nutrient intakes of children from birth through 24 months [1, 4, 18–23].

Methods

FITS 2008 is a cross-sectional, descriptive survey of a national random sample of U.S. children from birth up to 4 years (≤ 47.9 months) of age. The sample frame, recruitment and data collection procedures, response rates, and sample characteristics are described in detail

elsewhere [24]. In brief, two commercial sample frames were used to identify U.S. households with a child under the age of 4 years. Data were weighted to reflect vital statistics birth data for 2008. All survey instruments and procedures [25] were approved by Mathematica’s independent institutional review board at the time of the study (Public/Private Ventures in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). All participants received written information about the study, understood that participation was voluntary, and were assured of the confidentiality of the data.

Data were collected by telephone between June 2008 and January 2009 and included two main components: (1) a recruitment interview that collected data on household and child characteristics, feeding practices, child activity and WIC participation, and (2) a diet interview (conducted at a later date) that included a 24-h dietary recall and a brief set of questions about breastfeeding, introduction of foods, and caregivers’ perceptions about the target child’s diet and weight status. A representative subsample of caregivers (17%) completed a second 24-h dietary recall 7 to 10 days after the first dietary recall. Prior to the first recall, respondents were mailed an introductory letter, tools to use in estimating portion sizes (food model booklet, ruler, liquid measuring cup), and guidelines for gathering information about foods the child consumed while in child care. Certified dietary interviewers at the University of Minnesota’s Nutrition Coordinating Center conducted the 24-h recalls, using the FITS 2008 protocol and the Nutrition Data System for Research (NDS-R software version 2008, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota). Respondents received an incentive of \$20; those who completed the second 24-h recall received an additional \$10. Dietary recalls were collected for both weekend days (Saturday or Sunday) and weekdays (Monday through Friday). In the full FITS 2008 sample, approximately 26% of the recalls reflected weekend days and 74% reflected weekdays. Additional information about data collection methods is reported elsewhere [26]. Interviews were conducted in English or Spanish.

The analyses presented in this paper focus on children 2- and 3-years of age (24.0 to 47.9 months). A total of 138 children in these age groups were excluded from the analysis because they were missing data on household income, an important covariate in the models used to estimate usual food intake distributions. Data are presented for 2- and 3-year olds overall ($n = 1323$) and by year of age (2-year olds $n = 666$ and 3-year olds $n = 657$).

Assessment of food patterns

To compare children’s food intakes to recommended food patterns, foods reported in the 24-h recalls were converted into amounts of food groups using USDA’s MyPyramid Equivalents Database (MPED), version 2.0

[26]. In the MPED, single-ingredient foods that are in their lowest-fat, lowest-sugar form, such as a fresh peach, skim milk, or fresh carrots, are assigned to a single major food group. Food mixtures that have ingredients from more than one food group are disaggregated and individual ingredients are assigned to appropriate food groups. For example, a cheese pizza is separated into its main ingredients of crust, cheese, and tomato sauce, and assigned values for the relevant food groups—grains, dairy, and vegetables. Foods that have added fat and/or sugar, such as peaches canned in heavy syrup or whole milk, have MPED entries for both the relevant food group(s) and for grams of solid fat and/or added sugars.

The MPED was the optimal source of data on food group content at the time these analyses were conducted. Adjustments were made to variables in the MPED to reflect the USDA's Food Pattern categorization of soy beverages under the dairy group and red vegetables as part of the orange vegetables group [10]. Some food groups were collapsed when reporting consumption when intakes of individual items were low (e.g., total protein foods were reported rather than sub-groups of seafood, meats, nuts; total vegetables, orange/red, starchy and other vegetables were reported separately, but green vegetables and legumes were only included in total vegetables because so few children reported consuming them). Additional adjustments were made for breast milk and infant formula, both of which were assigned to the dairy group, because the MPED does not include these foods. Calories from solid fat and added sugar were reported as discretionary calories.

Statistical analyses

Usual food intake distributions were estimated using SAS macros developed by the National Cancer Institute [27]. A one-part linear model was used to estimate usual intake distributions of foods that were consumed daily by almost all individuals in the sample (total fruit, total vegetables, total grains, dairy, protein foods, oils), and a two-part linear model was used to estimate usual intake distributions for foods that were consumed more episodically (whole fruit, vegetable subgroups, and whole grains). The two-part model first estimates the probability of consumption using logistic regression with a person-specific random effect and then specifies the consumption-day amount using linear regression on a transformed scale [11]. All models included covariates to account for sequence effect (in case the first 24-h recall was different from the second [11], day of the week (weekday/weekend day), income (household income $\leq 185\%$ or $> 185\%$ of the federal poverty level), gender, and race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, all others). All analyses used FITS 2008 sample weights that were calculated to account for nonresponse and to reflect the U.S. population

from birth to 4 years of age, based on child's age in months at the time of recruitment into the study and mother's race [24].

Usual food intakes were compared to recommended amounts in the 1000 cal USDA Healthy U.S.-Style Eating Pattern and the percentages of children, overall and by year of age, that did not meet the various recommendations were estimated. The 1000 cal food pattern is recommended for all 2-year-olds and for sedentary 3-year-olds [10]. Although energy requirements for moderately active 3-year-olds are higher (1200 cal for girls and 1400 cal for boys), the 1000 cal benchmark was chosen because current Dietary Reference Intakes for energy (based on estimated Total Energy Expenditure) have been found to overestimate energy requirements because of erroneous classification of children into higher levels of physical activity [28]. Comparison of usual food group intakes to this lowest-calorie reference provides a lower bound estimate of the prevalence of usual food intakes that are not consistent with *Dietary Guidelines* recommendations. As shown in Table 1, recommended intakes for most food groups increase as calorie levels increase and the allowance for discretionary calories decreases. Thus, if the higher-calorie food patterns were used in the analysis, the percentages of children not meeting recommendations would be even higher.

To gain insight into the food choices that contribute to problematic patterns observed in children's diets, the leading contributors of total vegetables, total grains, whole grains, oils, and calories from solid fat and added sugars were identified. For this analysis, a food classification database created for FITS 2002 and updated for FITS 2008 was used [19, 20]. This food classification system grouped all foods reported in the 24-h recalls into 84 mutually exclusive food groups (hereafter referred to as food sources groups) based on similarities in nutrient content and food use [20]. The contribution of each of the food sources groups to children's intakes of USDA's Healthy U.S.-Style Eating Pattern food groups was estimated using population proportions [21, 29, 30]. This was done by summing the weighted amount of a given food group (for example, total vegetables, total grains, or whole grains) provided by a given food sources group for all children in the sample and dividing by the total weighted amount of that food group consumed by all children from all foods. Comparable tabulations were completed for oils and discretionary calories, defined here as calories from solid fat and added sugars. In interpreting results of this analysis, it is important to note that the relative contribution of a particular food sources group to intakes of specific food groups, oils, or discretionary calories from solid fat and added sugars is determined by both the composition of the foods included in the group and the frequency with which those foods were consumed [29].

Table 1 Healthy U.S.-Style Eating Pattern for calorie levels ranging from 1000 to 1400 per day

Food Group	1000 Calories	1200 Calories	1400 Calories
Vegetables ^a	1 cup	1.5 cup	1.5 cup
Dark green vegetables ^{a,b}	0.07 cup	0.14 cup	0.14 cup
Red and orange vegetables ^{a,b}	0.36 cup	0.43 cup	0.43 cup
Legumes ^{a,b}	0.07 cup	0.07 cup	0.07 cup
Starchy vegetables ^{a,b}	0.29 cup	0.5 cup	0.5 cup
Other vegetables ^{a,b}	0.21 cup	0.36 cup	0.36 cup
Fruits ^a	1 cup	1 cup	1.5 cup
Grains ^c	3 oz.	4 oz.	5 oz.
Whole grains ^c	1.5 oz.	2 oz.	2.5 oz.
Refined grains ^c	1.5 oz.	2 oz.	2.5 oz.
Dairy ^d	2 cups	2.5 cups	2.5 cups
Protein foods ^e	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.
Seafood ^{e,f}	0.43 oz.	0.57 oz.	0.86 oz.
Meats, poultry, eggs ^{e,f}	1.43 oz.	2 oz.	2.71 oz.
Nuts, seeds, soy products ^{e,f}	0.29 oz.	0.29 oz.	0.43 oz.
Oils	15 g	17 g	17 g
Limit on Discretionary Calories ^g	150 kcal	100 kcal	110 kcal

Source: <http://health.gov/dietaryguidelines/2015/guidelines/> [10], Table A3-1

Note: The 1000 cal food pattern was used as the reference pattern in the analysis

^aRecommended intakes of fruits and vegetables are expressed in cup equivalents. A cup equivalent of fruit or vegetable is equal to 1 cup of raw or cooked fruit or vegetable, 1 cup of juice, 2 cups of leafy salad greens or ½ cup dried fruit or vegetable. Recommendations state that at least half of fruit servings should come from whole fruits

^bRecommended intakes for vegetable subgroups are expressed as cup equivalents per week in the *Dietary Guidelines*. Weekly recommendations were converted to daily recommendations for this analysis by dividing by 7

^cRecommended intakes of grains and whole grains are expressed in ounce equivalents. An ounce equivalent of grains is equal to ½ cup of cooked rice, pasta, or cereal, a 1-oz slice of bread, or 1 oz of ready-to-eat cereal (about 1 cup of flaked cereal)

^dRecommended intake of dairy is expressed in cup equivalents. A cup equivalent of dairy is equal to 1 cup of milk, yogurt or fortified soy milk, 1.5 oz. of natural cheese, or 2 oz. of processed cheese

^eRecommended intake of protein foods is expressed in ounce equivalents. An ounce equivalent is equal to 1 oz of lean meat, poultry or seafood, 1 egg, ¼ cup cooked beans or tofu, 1 tablespoon peanut butter, or ½ ounce nuts or seeds

^fRecommended intakes for protein subgroups are expressed as ounce equivalents per week in the *Dietary Guidelines*. Weekly recommendations were converted to daily recommendations for this analysis by dividing by 7

^gDiscretionary calories may include calories from added sugars, added refined starches, solid fats or additional amounts from other food groups

Results

The percentage of children ages 2- and 3-years of age with usual intakes of USDA's Healthy U.S.-Style Eating Pattern food groups below recommended levels ranged from a low of 16% for total grains to a high of essentially 100% for oils (Table 2). The prevalence of usual intakes that did not meet minimum recommendations was greatest for oils (nearly 100%), whole grains (94%) and total vegetables (91%). The percentage of children not meeting recommendations was high for sub-groups of vegetables as well (including contributions from mixed dishes) with 99% below recommendations for orange and red vegetables, 85% below recommendations for other vegetables, and 76% below recommendations for starchy vegetables. Few children consumed dark green vegetables or legumes so these were not reported separately in Table 2 (sample sizes were too small to provide reliable estimates of intake). Virtually all children had usual intakes of discretionary calories from solid fat and

added sugars that exceeded the maximum allowance. The mean usual intake of calories from solid fat and added sugars was 409 cal—more than 2.5 times the recommended maximum of 150 discretionary calories. Fewer children fell below recommendations for protein intake (32%) and for dairy (48%).

For several food groups, there were notable variations in findings for 2- and 3-year olds. For total fruit, whole fruit, and whole grains, the prevalence of usual intakes that did not meet recommendations was higher for 3-year-olds than for 2-year-olds. The difference between the two age groups ranged from 8 to 14 percentage points and was greatest for whole grains (98% versus 84%, respectively). For other vegetables, total grains, and protein foods, the pattern was reversed, with higher percentages of 2-year-olds than 3-year-olds having usual intakes that did not meet recommendations. The difference between the two age groups ranged from 9 to 20 percentage points and was greatest for protein foods (40% versus 20%).

Table 2 Mean usual intakes by Healthy U.S.-Style Eating Pattern food groups and percentage of 2- and 3-year olds below or above recommended amounts

Food Group	Recommended daily intake amount ^a	2- and 3-year olds		2-year olds		3-year olds	
		Mean usual intake Mean (SE)	% Below	Mean usual intake Mean (SE)	% Below	Mean usual intake Mean (SE)	% Below
Vegetables ^b	1 cup	0.64 (0.01)	91.4	0.64 (0.01)	92.1	0.63 (0.01)	91.7
Red and orange vegetables ^c	0.36 cup	0.22 (0.00)	99.3	0.21 (0.00)	94.2	0.22 (0.00)	93.0
Starchy vegetables ^c	0.29 cup	0.22 (0.00)	75.9	0.24 (0.00)	77.1	0.21 (0.01)	77.3
Other vegetables ^c	0.21 cup	0.14 (0.00)	84.5	0.14 (0.00)	88.4	0.15 (0.00)	79.8
Fruits	1 cup	1.49 (0.02)	32.1	1.52 (0.03)	28.2	1.45 (0.04)	36.0
Whole fruit ^d	0.5 cup	0.82 (0.01)	27.4	0.87 (0.02)	23.5	0.76 (0.02)	33.9
Grains	3 oz.	4.16 (0.03)	16.3	3.96 (0.05)	23.1	4.37 (0.04)	11.1
Whole grains	1.5 oz.	0.85 (0.01)	93.6	0.91 (0.03)	84.4	0.78 (0.01)	98.3
Dairy	2 cups	2.21 (0.03)	47.7	2.18 (0.05)	49.9	2.23 (0.04)	45.6
Protein foods ^e	2 oz.	2.59 (0.03)	31.9	2.49 (0.05)	39.5	2.69 (0.03)	19.5
Oils ^f	15 g	7.18 (0.07)	≥99	6.47 (0.04)	≥99	7.90 (0.14)	≥99
			% Above		% Above		% Above
Discretionary Calories from Solid Fats + Added Sugars ^{f,g}	150 calories	409 (3.6)	≥99	385 (4.5)	≥99	434 (1.2)	≥99

SE standard error

^aRecommended amounts are based on a 1000 calorie USDA Healthy U.S.-Style Eating Pattern. For all items other than discretionary calories (defined here as calories from solid fat and added sugars), recommended amounts are minimums. The recommendation for discretionary calories is the maximum allowance

^bWe were unable to reliably estimate usual intake distributions for dark green vegetables and legumes because so few children consumed these foods. Dark green vegetables and legumes are, however, included in the total vegetables category

^cRecommended amounts for vegetable subgroups reflect weekly recommendations divided by 7

^dWhole fruit is included here to assess the recommendation that at least half of fruit servings come from whole fruits

^eLegumes were first allocated the meat and beans group; any amount remaining after the protein foods recommendation was met were counted toward the legumes and total vegetable groups

^fPoint estimates are considered to be imprecise because of very common effect; all were calculated between 99 and 100% and are shown here as >99

^gCalories from solid fat and added sugars were computed as follows: (solid fat (g) * 9 calories) + (added sugars (tsp) * 16 calories)

Sources of vegetables

About two-thirds of the vegetables consumed by children came from discrete servings of vegetables and almost one-quarter came from mixed dishes that included vegetables (Additional file 1). The remaining 10% of vegetables was contributed by an array of different foods/food groups, most of which made only marginal contributions. Chips and other salty snacks (mostly potato chips) and condiments (mostly ketchup) were exceptions, contributing about 5 and 3% of vegetables, respectively. White potatoes accounted for the largest share of children's vegetable intakes (17%). Other specific foods/food groups that were leading sources of vegetables in children's diets (among the top 10) include pasta-based mixed dishes (spaghetti, ravioli, and lasagna), which primarily contributed tomato sauce (9%); other vegetables (8%); carrots (7%); green beans (7%); corn (5%); broccoli (5%); discreet servings of tomatoes and tomato sauce (not part of a mixed dish) (5%); chips and other salty snacks (5%); and pizza (5%).

Sources of total grains

More than half (57%) of the grains consumed by 2- and 3-year-olds came from grains and grain products, 23%

came from mixed dishes that included grains, 17% came from desserts, candy, chips, and other snack foods, and 3% came from (breaded) meat, fish, and poultry products (Additional file 1). Breads, rolls, biscuits, bagels, and tortillas were, by far, the leading contributors to children's total grain intakes, including those reported and coded separately in the 24-h recalls (20%) and those included in various types of sandwiches and tortilla-based mixed dishes (8%). Other specific foods/food groups included among the top 10 contributors to children's total grain intakes included breakfast cereals (ready-to-eat and hot) (11%); crackers, pretzels, and rice cakes (10%); cookies (6%); cakes, pies, and other baked goods (6%); pancakes, waffles, and French toast (5%); macaroni and cheese (4%), pizza (4%), rice (4%), and spaghetti, ravioli, and lasagna (4%).

Sources of whole grains

The vast majority (90%) of whole grains consumed by children came from grains and grain products (Additional file 1). Desserts, candy, snack chips, and other snack foods accounted for 8% of whole grains, and the remaining 2% was contributed by milk and mixed dishes. Relatively few

foods/food groups contributed whole grains. Almost two-thirds of whole grains consumed by 2- and 3-year-old children came from ready-to-eat and hot cereals (39%) and breads, rolls, biscuits, bagels, and tortillas (28%).

Sources of oils

The oils consumed by 2- and 3-year old children came from a wide variety of food sources (Additional file 1). Almost 40% of oils was contributed by protein foods, and another 24% was contributed by desserts, candy, chips, and other snack foods. Mixed dishes, added fats (fats reported and coded separately in the 24-h recalls), and grains and grain products each contributed about 10% of oils (11, 9 and 9%, respectively). The three leading contributors to children's intake of oils, which accounted for 55% of intake, were chicken and turkey (mostly breaded, pre-processed items) (22%), chips and other salty snacks (17%), and peanut butter, nuts, and seeds (16%). Other foods/food groups included among the top 10 contributors include salad dressings and mayonnaise (7%); peanut butter sandwiches (5%); white potatoes (mainly French fries and similar potato products) (4%); candy (3%); bread, rolls, biscuits, bagels, and tortillas (3%); cakes, pies, and other baked goods (2%), and butter, oil, margarine, and other fats (2%).

Sources of discretionary calories from solid fat and added sugars

Children obtained discretionary calories from a variety of foods (Additional file 1). The leading contributors were milk and milk products (28%) and desserts, candy, chips, and other snack foods (18%). Together these two groups of foods contributed almost half (46%) of all calories from solid fat and added sugars. Mixed dishes, grains and grain products, sweetened beverages, and protein foods each contributed roughly 10% of calories from solid fat and added sugars (range = 9 to 13%). Specific foods/food groups that were leading sources of these calories included (flavored) milk (18%); sweetened beverages (9%), the majority of which were fruit-flavored drinks, but also included carbonated sodas, energy/sport drinks, and sweetened tea and coffee; cheese (6%); cookies (5%); cakes, pies, and other baked goods (5%). Together, these five food groups accounted for 43% of calories from solid fat and added sugars overall. Other leading contributors of these calories for 2- and 3-year-olds included hot dogs, cold cuts, sausages and bacon (5%); yogurt (4%); crackers, pretzels and rice cakes (mainly crackers) (4%); ready-to-eat and hot cereals (4%); and pizza (3%). In combination, these 10 foods accounted for 62% of all calories from solid fat and added sugars.

Discussion

This analysis of data from FITS 2008 shows that eating patterns that are inconsistent with the *Dietary Guidelines*—patterns that are well documented among adults and older children in the U.S.—are already apparent among 2- and 3-year old children. Almost all children in this age range consumed diets that were low in vegetables, oils, and whole grains, and high in discretionary calories from solid fat and added sugars, relative to 2015 *Dietary Guidelines* recommendations. In addition, appreciable percentages of children consumed less dairy (milk, cheese, and yogurt), fruit, and lean protein foods than recommended. These findings are consistent with results from the U.S. National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2001–2004, where the majority of people across all ages consumed fewer vegetables, whole grains, fruits, dairy and oils relative to recommendations along with pervasive overconsumption of solid fats and added sugars [11].

One possible explanation is that children are not exposed enough to healthy choices during infancy. Research has shown that it is important to expose children to healthy foods and flavors early in life as taste preferences are developing [31]. Food neophobia, or the dislike of a new or novel food, is minimal in infancy and is thought to peak between 2 and 6 years of age [32]. A longitudinal analysis of food preferences among young children found that newly tasted foods were more likely to be accepted before age 4 than between ages 4 and 8 [17]. Aversion to new foods may have negative effects on dietary variety. Two-year-old children with high levels of neophobia had lower dietary quality, less variety in fruit and vegetable intakes, and a higher percentage of total energy intake from foods that were high in calories and low in nutrients than children with lower levels of neophobia [33].

Human beings are born with innate positive responses to sweet and salty tastes and negative responses to bitter and sour tastes [34]. As Birch and Doub point out, infants and young children will readily accept the inexpensive, energy-dense, sweet, and salty foods that permeate the current U.S. food environment [31]. This makes it easy to establish unhealthy dietary patterns and more difficult to establish healthy patterns that include a variety of foods. Acceptance of initially rejected foods can be increased by repeated exposure, particularly when paired with familiar or preferred foods [35, 36] and by adult modeling of the desired behavior [37, 38].

Findings about the foods that contributed to intakes of vegetables, grains, oils, and calories from solid fat and added sugars offer insights about strategies for improving children's diets. For example, the finding that more than 90% of all children failed to consume the recommended

amount of total vegetables, even when contributions from foods such as potato chips and ketchup were considered, signals a critical need to focus on increasing children's vegetable consumption. The fact that consumption of dark green vegetables was so infrequent that it was not possible to reliably estimate usual intakes highlights the need to increase children's early exposure to these nutrient-dense vegetables. These results showed that white potatoes accounted for two to three times more of total vegetable intake than any of the other leading contributors indicating a need to increase the variety of vegetables being fed to young children. The fact that the majority of white potatoes consumed were French fries or similar fried potato products, as shown in a previous analysis of 2008 FITS data [20], further underscores this concern. Finally, it is worth noting that almost one-third of the vegetables children consumed came from mixed dishes and other foods, including extras such as potato chips and ketchup. Branum and Rossen found that the relative contribution of mixed dishes to total vegetable intake increased with age, from 39% among 2–5 year olds to 46% among 16–18 year olds [39]. While greater use of vegetables as part of popular mixed dishes may be a strategy to increase total vegetable consumption, it may also be important to encourage children's acceptance and consumption of vegetables as discrete food items.

The contrast between the lists of foods that contribute to total grain intake and intake of whole grains illustrates why children's whole grain intakes are so low. The whole grains that children do consume are concentrated in very few foods. Thus, few of the grain products that children consume, whether as discrete servings or in mixed dishes, include whole grains. For example, while the data show that breads and rolls contribute more than one-quarter of whole grain intake, they also show that few of the sandwiches children consume are made with whole grain breads. Sandwiches contributed 8% of children's total grain intakes but accounted for less than 1% of whole grains. To increase whole grain intakes to levels that are consistent with the *Dietary Guidelines* without increasing energy intakes, whole grain options must be substituted for the non-whole grain options currently consumed to the fullest extent possible. In addition to offering whole grain cereals, breads, rolls, and tortillas, caregivers should be encouraged to choose and prepare foods that include other sources of whole grains, such as whole grain crackers, brown rice and whole grain pasta (served alone or in mixed dishes).

Children's low intake of oils is consistent with patterns observed in the U.S. population overall [11] and reflects the fact that Americans consume limited amounts of the foods that the 2015 *Dietary Guidelines* recommends as the main source of oils—fish, nuts, and vegetable oils that are high in polyunsaturated and monounsaturated

fatty acids. Intake of nuts in this age group could also be limited because of the potential choking hazard [40]. Other sources of healthy fats and oils that are developmentally appropriate for this age group include fish, avocados, salad dressings and a variety of foods formulated with healthy oils including canola. Serving small amounts of dips with vegetables (cooked, if necessary to make them developmentally appropriate), which has been shown to increase consumption of vegetables in young children [41], could also lead to increased consumption of oils.

Excessive consumption of discretionary calories from solid fat and added sugars is a major concern. Children of this age have little room in their diets for “empty” calories and these calories can accumulate very easily. Milk was the leading contributor of calories from solid fat and added sugars in FITS 2008 and also in NHANES [42]. The 2015 *Dietary Guidelines* [10] and the American Academy of Pediatrics [43] recommend that parents and caregivers begin feeding fat-free or low-fat milk at age 2. A previous analysis of FITS 2008 data showed that about one-quarter to one-third of 2- and 3-year-olds consumed whole milk and 35 to 45% consumed 2% milk; the majority of children consumed only unflavored milk [20]. Substantial reductions in calories from solid fat could be achieved by substituting 1% and skim milks for whole and 2% milks. Limiting high-fat/high-sugar dessert and snack items, as well as sweetened beverages would help control intakes of calories from both solid fat and added sugars.

The finding that almost half of 2- and 3-year-old children did not consume recommended amounts of dairy may be surprising. A previous analysis of the FITS 2008 data found that the vast majority of children in this age group (more than 85%) consumed some type of milk [20]. This, combined with the fact that fluid milk accounted for 70% of the cup equivalents of dairy foods consumed by children suggests that the reason for the shortfall in consumption of dairy is related to portion size. That is, most children are consuming milk, but not enough of it.

Approximately 40% of 2-year-olds and 20% of 3-year-olds had usual intakes of protein foods below recommended levels, however the prevalence of inadequate protein intakes in the U.S. is low [3] and a previous analysis of FITS 2008 data showed that usual protein intakes of children in these age groups exceeded requirements [1]. Two factors contribute to this apparent discrepancy. First, two major sources of protein in children's diets—milk and cheese [21]—are not included in the protein foods group; they are included in the dairy group. Second, estimates of the amounts of protein foods consumed are based on ounce (oz.) equivalents of *lean meat*, as reported in the

MPED. Many meat, poultry, and fish items that are popular with children are breaded and/or fried so, ounce for ounce, these items provide fewer lean meat equivalents than plain, lean choices. For example, 100 g (g) of baked or broiled chicken breast, without the skin, provides 3.53 oz. lean meat equivalents. A comparable portion of chicken nuggets or breaded chicken patty provides only 2.14 oz. lean meat equivalents. Similarly, 100 g of lean roast beef provides 3.53 oz. lean meat equivalents, whereas comparable portions of all-beef bologna or all-beef hot dogs provide 2.79 and 2.71 oz. lean meat equivalents, respectively [44].

Like all studies that include food grouping systems, findings about the sources of food group intakes are influenced by how specific foods were classified. Some foods that it may have been interesting to analyze separately were grouped together in the analysis for ease in presentation and interpretation or because sample sizes were small (for example, it was not possible to report on green vegetables or legumes separately because of low consumption). In addition, the source data are subject to measurement error associated with any self-reported dietary intake data. Great care was taken in FITS 2008 to minimize measurement error in the collection and coding of the dietary data [24]. Finally, while this analysis could not have been completed without the MPED, the available database has some limitations. Specifically, the version of the database that was used in the analysis is based on foods reported in the 2003–2004 cycle of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). Thus, the data may not fully reflect the food group content of foods that were in the marketplace at the time FITS 2008 data were collected.

Conclusions

Educating parents and primary caregivers about recommended feeding patterns is critical. Given that one-third of children under the age of 5 attend regular child care outside the home [45], child care centers and family day care homes also have an important role to play in developing children's food habits and preferences. Specific, practical, and actionable guidance is needed. Evidence shows that increased availability of [46] and repeated exposure to [31] healthy foods increases their consumption. Young children are often reluctant to try new foods, so parents and caregivers need to be educated about normal neophobic responses to new foods and strategies for promoting acceptance [47]. Child care providers can provide a healthy food environment for children, promote and model recommended dietary patterns, and educate parents about healthy eating habits [48–50].

Additional file

Additional file 1: Sources of Total Vegetables, Total Grains, Whole Grains, Oils, and Calories from Solid Fat and Added Sugars in Diets of 2- and 3-Year-Old Children. (XLSX 16 kb)

Abbreviations

FITS: Feeding infants and toddlers study; g: gram; MPED: My pyramid equivalents database; NDS-R: Nutrition data system for research; NHANES: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey; oz: ounce/ounce equivalent; SE: Standard error; U.S.: United States of America; USDA: U.S. Department of Agriculture

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Availability of data and materials

Data supporting the results presented in this paper are not publicly available. The data were used here with permission by coauthors from Mathematica Policy Research, who collected and analyzed the data, and Nestle Nutrition, who funded the research through a competitively awarded contract. Interested parties may contact Kathleen Reidy Kathleen.Reidy@rd.nestle.com for more information about FITS.

Authors' contributions

MKF conceived of the analysis, drafted the manuscript, and had primary responsibility for final content; EG assisted with data preparation and contributed to the draft manuscript; JC prepared the data and implemented all analyses; RB, DD, AE and KR contributed to the interpretation of results and provided substantive review and input on the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All survey instruments and procedures were approved by Mathematica's independent institutional review board at the time of the study (Public/Private Ventures in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). All participants received written information about the study, understood that participation was voluntary, and were assured of the confidentiality of the data.

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