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Anatomy of a Healthful Diet

...**Up**front

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Nutrition Reports in This Issue Based on First-of-Kind Surveys

Several of the articles in this issue are based on results of a new type of survey conducted by USDA's Human Nutrition Information Service—the Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (DHKS). The survey gathers information on the attitudes and knowledge about nutrition, diet, and health of the household's main meal planner/preparer.

The DHKS was designed so that information from it could be linked, for the first time on a nationwide basis, to information on food consumption from USDA's Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII). This combined information allows researchers to analyze how individual attitudes and knowledge about healthy eating affect food choices and dietary status.

The CSFII for 1989 and 1990 provide dietary data covering 3 consecutive days for individuals of all ages. The first day's data were collected in a personal in-home interview using a 1-day dietary recall. The second and third days' data are from a 2-day dietary record kept by the respondents. Personal data—such as income, age, race, and education—were also collected, as were self-reported health status, weight, and height.

The 1989 and 1990 DHKS were conducted as a telephone follow-up to the CSFII. Individuals identified in the CSFII as the main meal planner/preparer for the household were contacted about 6 weeks after the CSFII and asked a series of questions about diet and health.

The article by Tippett and Goldman on how well U.S. diets meet the recommendations of the Dietary Guidelines is based exclusively on CSFII data and provides information that may be generalized to the population. Frazao and Cleveland's article on fat and cholesterol consumption and Smallwood and Blaylock's article on fiber intake are based on combined DHKS/CSFII data, and represent only the household's main meal planners/preparers—these data may not be representative of all individuals in the population. Rose's article about maintaining a healthy weight is based on a subset of the DHKS/CSFII data—it includes only women who were not pregnant or breastfeeding at the time of the survey and who provided information on their weight.

To provide a consistent way of reporting income over several time periods and to help account for inflation, the articles express household income for the previous calendar year as a percentage of the Federal poverty thresholds. These levels are determined by the Federal Government and differ by household size and composition. For example, the average poverty threshold for a household of four in 1989 was \$11,669.

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