



## Energy and nutrient intakes of young children in the UK: findings from the Gemini twin cohort

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(Submitted 11 August 2015 – Final revision received 8 February 2016 – Accepted 17 February 2016)

### Abstract

Data on the diets of young children in the UK are limited, despite growing evidence of the importance of early diet for long-term health. We used the largest contemporary dietary data set to describe the intake of 21-month-old children in the UK. Parents of 2336 children aged 21 months from the UK Gemini twin cohort completed 3-d diet diaries in 2008/2009. Family background information was obtained from questionnaires completed 8 months after birth. Mean total daily intakes of energy, macronutrients (g and %E) and micronutrients from food and beverages, including and excluding supplements, were derived. Comparisons with UK dietary reference values (DRV) were made using *t* tests and general linear regression models, respectively. Daily energy intake (kJ), protein (g) and most micronutrients exceeded DRV, except for vitamin D and Fe, where 96 or 84% and 70 or 6% of children did not achieve the reference nutrient intake or lower reference nutrient intake (LRNI), respectively, even with supplementation. These findings reflect similar observations in the smaller sample of children aged 18–36 months in the National Diet and Nutrition Survey. At a population level, young children in the UK are exceeding recommended daily intakes of energy and protein, potentially increasing their risk of obesity. The majority of children are not meeting the LRNI for vitamin D, largely reflecting inadequate use of the supplements recommended at this age. Parents may need more guidance on how to achieve healthy energy and nutrient intakes for young children.

**Key words:** Nutrition; Energy intakes; Children; Diets

In recent years, it has been increasingly acknowledged that diet in early life may have an enduring impact on health<sup>(1)</sup>. During the first 2 years of life, dietary preferences and habits are established<sup>(2)</sup>. Optimising dietary quality in early life requires good data on the nutritional composition of young children's diets (total energy intake, macronutrients and micronutrients) in order to develop effective interventions. However, there are a few detailed large-scale national studies of dietary intake in this age group in the UK.

In 1994, the Avon Longitudinal Study of Pregnancy and Childhood (ALSPAC) collected 3-d dietary data from 1026 children aged 18 months in England, and daily intakes of energy and protein were higher than the recommended levels for children aged 2 years<sup>(3)</sup>. However, given the profound changes in the food environment, and the recorded increases in

obesity prevalence in young children since this time<sup>(4)</sup>, it is possible that dietary intakes have changed. Dietary data on individuals aged 18 months and older in Britain are routinely collected as part of the National Diet and Nutrition Survey (NDNS) using 4-d unweighed diaries. Although the total sample for NDNS is large, the wide age range (18 months to 94 years) means that the sample size for young children is limited, with data for only 386 children aged 18–36 months in the period 2008–2012<sup>(5)</sup>. A larger scale, one-off survey conducted in the UK in 2011 (Diet and Nutrition Survey of Infants and Young Children) collected data on food and nutrient intakes from 2683 children aged 4–18 months, but this age range included both exclusively milk-fed infants and young children on an established solid-food diet<sup>(6)</sup>. Beyond 18 months of age, most children will be consuming little or no breast or formula milk<sup>(7)</sup>, and

**Abbreviations:** %E, percentage of daily energy intake; DRV, dietary reference value; LRNI, lower reference nutrient intakes; NDNS, National Diet and Nutrition Survey; RNI, reference nutrient intake; SACN, Scientific Advisory Committee on Nutrition; SES, socio-economic status.

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we currently have limited information on young children's dietary intake at this vulnerable time.

The present study aimed to provide a detailed description of the dietary intake of very young children, at a time when weaning is close to, or at, completion. It used data from the UK Gemini twin cohort – a sample of 2336 UK children aged 21 months collected in 2008/2009 using 3-d unweighed diet diaries. This is a twin cohort established for research purposes; however, in order to determine whether the diets of these participants are reflective of a representative sample of children in the UK of this age, we compared the data with the NDNS rolling programme (2008–2012) of 386 children aged 18–36 months. We also compared the reported intakes with UK public health nutrition recommendations for energy and nutrient intakes at 2 years of age.

## Methods

### *Participants/recruitment*

The Gemini study is a UK birth cohort of twins, designed to assess genetic and environmental influences on early childhood growth. Families with twins born in England and Wales between March and December 2007 (*n* 6754) were asked by the Office for National Statistics whether their contact details could be passed to the Gemini research team. In total, 3435 families agreed to participate, and 70% of these families completed baseline questionnaires (*n* 2402); they constitute the Gemini sample. Gemini twins are representative of UK twins when compared based on sex, gestational age and birth weight<sup>(8,9)</sup>. Parents provided informed consent for children's participation in the Gemini study, and ethics approval was obtained from the University College London Committee for the Ethics of Non-National Health Service Human Research.

The NDNS rolling programme is an annual survey to monitor diet and nutrient intakes of a representative sample of the British population aged 18 months and older<sup>(5)</sup>. Households are selected using randomly selected postcodes and contacted by an interviewer to arrange a face-to-face interview and place a food diary. The sample used for comparison with the Gemini cohort contained 386 children aged 18–36 months.

### *Measures*

**Demographics.** In the Gemini cohort, parents reported the sex, gestational age, date of birth of the children and whether they were breast-fed at all during the first 3 months of age. Maternal ethnicity was reported by parents, and dichotomised into white (95.1%) and non-white (4.9%). Family socio-economic status (SES) was defined using the National Statistics Socio-economic Class (NS-SEC) index based on occupation<sup>(10)</sup>. Parental occupations were categorised into higher, intermediate and lower SES<sup>1</sup>. Mothers reported the date of diary completion, from which we calculated the child's exact age. Birth weight was

<sup>1</sup> Higher and lower managerial and professional occupations were classified as higher SES, intermediate occupations, small employers and own account workers were classified as intermediate SES, and lower supervisory and technical occupations, (semi)routine occupations, never worked and long-term unemployed were classified as lower SES.

obtained from health records, and weight SDS was calculated, which references children's weights against the population mean (weight SDS = 0) in 1990<sup>(11)</sup>, for the child's age at measurement, sex and gestational age.

Parents of children in the NDNS rolling programme took part in a detailed interview and reported background information on demographic characteristics (age, sex, occupation, ethnicity). The NS-SEC index was used to define household SES<sup>(9)</sup>.

**Diet diaries.** Diet diaries were sent to all Gemini families (*n* 2402) between November 2008 and August 2009. Detailed instructions and portion guides, adapted from the pre-school food atlas<sup>(12)</sup>, provided guidance on estimating and recording all food and drinks consumed over 3 d (any 2 weekdays and 1 weekend day). Diet diaries were completed by 1357 families (56.5% of baseline sample). Only children with 3 d of complete diary entries (*n* 1168 families; *n* 2336 children) were included in the analyses. Energy and nutrient composition of all foods, drinks and vitamin supplements consumed were calculated using Diet In Nutrients Out (DINO), a dietary assessment programme<sup>(13)</sup> incorporating the UK Food Standards Agency's NDNS nutrient databank<sup>(14)</sup>.

Parents of children in the NDNS were asked to complete a food diary for their child over 4 consecutive days. Energy and nutrient intakes were also calculated using DINO. In the first 4 years of the rolling programme, 4156 respondents (34% of the selected households) completed food diaries, 386 of whom were parents of children aged 18–36 months.

### *Analysis*

**Energy and nutrient intake.** Daily energy intake was derived for each child, averaged over 3 d. Daily intakes of macronutrients and the components (total fat, SFA, protein, carbohydrate, starch, fibre and sugars<sup>2</sup>) were summarised as total g per d and percentage of daily energy intake (%E). Daily intakes of selected micronutrients (Na, vitamin C, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, folate, vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, Ca, vitamin D, vitamin A and Fe) were summarised as mg or µg per d, both including and excluding supplement intake. Descriptive analyses including the mean, standard deviation, minimum, maximum, and 25th and 75th percentile scores were computed for all dietary intake variables.

**Comparison with the National Diet and Nutrition Survey.** Data files for the first 4 years (2008/2009–2011/2012) of the NDNS rolling programme were obtained from the UK Data Archives (<http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/catalogue?sn=6533>). Average daily intakes of energy, macronutrients and micronutrients were available for children aged 18–36 months<sup>(5)</sup>. The data were weighted to adjust for potential bias in the results, including non-response bias, as well as known socio-demographic differences between the sample selected and the UK population. Weighted mean scores and

<sup>2</sup> Data on sugar components (non-milk extrinsic sugars and intrinsic milk sugars) was not available as it was not requested at the time the Human Nutrition Research Unit (Cambridge) coded the dietary data.



intakes as a percentage of dietary reference values (DRV) were computed and compared with those in Gemini using linear regression models to test for differences. Models were adjusted for age, sex, ethnicity and SES.

**Comparison with UK reference values.** Adequacy of energy and nutrient intake was assessed by comparing intakes with age-/sex-specific UK DRV. Multiple criteria were used. Average daily energy intake was calculated as a percentage of the 2011 Scientific Advisory Committee on Nutrition (SACN)<sup>(15)</sup> estimated average requirement for children of 2 years of age. Intakes of protein and micronutrients were calculated as a percentage of the Department of Health reference nutrient intake (RNI) for children aged 1–3 years<sup>(16)</sup>. Carbohydrate and fibre intakes were compared with the SACN<sup>(17)</sup> recommendations for children aged 2–5 years. DRV for fats are unavailable for children under 5 years of age, and therefore comparisons could not be made. Na intake was calculated as a percentage of the updated RNI for children of 2 years of age by SACN<sup>(18)</sup>. To identify the proportion of children with inadequate intakes of micronutrients, we used the RNI and lower reference nutrient intake (LRNI) – the level at which intake is inadequate for 97·5% of the population<sup>(16)</sup>. An upper safe limit for vitamin A retinol activity equivalent of 800 µg has been identified by the European Food Safety Authority<sup>(19)</sup> and the percentage of children exceeding this limit was calculated. No upper limits were available for other micronutrients<sup>(19)</sup>.

One-sample *t* tests compared daily intakes of energy, protein and micronutrients with DRV, and paired sample *t* tests compared vitamin D and Fe intakes with and without supplementation.

## Results

### Sample characteristics

Table 1 shows the characteristics of the Gemini sample (*n* 2336). Children were on average 20·6 months old (sd 1·1) at diet diary completion, with similar proportions of boys (49·5%) and girls (50·5%). The majority of families were of white ethnicity (95·1%). There were more mothers with higher SES (46%) than intermediate (16·1%) or lower SES (37·9%). The majority of children (62·8%) were breast-fed to some degree in the first 3 months of life. Compared with the Gemini sample, NDNS children (*n* 386) were slightly older (26·4 months) (Table 1), with a greater proportion of boys (53·6%) than girls, more children of non-white ethnicity (15%) and fewer mothers with higher SES (40·9%).

### Dietary intake in the Gemini sample

Table 2 shows the average daily energy and nutrient intakes from food, beverages and supplements for the Gemini sample. Daily energy intake was 4330 kJ; 12% energy from proteins, 51% energy from carbohydrates and 37% energy from fat. Children consumed 18% of energy from SFA, 27% of energy from sugars and 8 g/d of fibre. Vitamin D intake was 2·3 µg/d, and Fe intake was 6·4 mg/d. In addition, 60 mg of vitamin C and 842 mg of Ca were consumed per d; Na intake was 1148 mg/d.

### Comparisons with the National Diet and Nutrition Survey

Table 2 compares the energy, macronutrient and micronutrient intakes of the Gemini sample with the NDNS. Daily energy intakes were lower in the Gemini cohort than in the NDNS ( $P=0\cdot001$ ), but %E from fat and SFA were higher in the Gemini cohort than in the NDNS by 3 percentage points each,  $P<0\cdot01$ . Protein %E was lower than in the NDNS by 3 percentage points,  $P<0\cdot001$ . Vitamin D and Fe intakes in the Gemini cohort were almost identical to the NDNS sample.

### Comparisons with dietary reference values

Table 3 compares the daily energy intake and nutrient intakes (including supplements) of the Gemini sample with UK DRV. Mean daily energy intake significantly exceeded the level recommended by the SACN for children aged 2 years ( $P<0\cdot001$ ); 63% exceeded the recommendation. Protein intake was almost three times higher than that recommended ( $P<0\cdot001$ ), with only 0·1% of children not meeting the RNI. Fibre intake was significantly lower than that recommended ( $P<0\cdot001$ ).

At a population level, RNI set by the Department of Health<sup>(16)</sup> were met for all micronutrients except vitamin D and Fe. Vitamin D intake, including supplements, was less than half of that recommended ( $P<0\cdot001$ ). Only 6·8% of the sample met the

**Table 1.** Sample characteristics in the Gemini twin study (*n* 2336) and National Diet and Nutrition Survey (NDNS) (*n* 386)  
(Mean values and standard deviations; numbers and percentages)

Characteristics	Gemini		NDNS	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Age at diet diary completion (months)	20·6	1·1	26·4	8·8
Weight at birth (kg)	2·5	0·5	—	—
Weight SDS at birth*	-0·5	0·9	—	—
Gestational age (weeks)	36·2	2·5	—	—
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Feeding method 0–3 months†				
Breast-fed infants (%)	1468	62·8	—	—
Bottle-fed infants	868	37·2	—	—
Sex				
Boys	1157	49·5	207	53·6
Girls	1179	50·5	179	46·4
Ethnicity				
White	2222	95·1	328	85·0
Non-white	106	4·9	58	15·0
Socio-economic status‡				
High	1056	46	158	40·9
Intermediate	370	16·1	79	20·5
Low	872	37·9	149	38·6

\* Weight SDS references children's weights against the population mean (weight SDS = 0) in 1990<sup>(11)</sup>, for the child's age at measurement, sex and gestational age. A weight SDS > 0 indicates higher weight, and a weight SDS < 0 indicates lower weight compared with children of the same age, sex and gestational age.

† The proportion of infants breast-fed in the first 3 months from birth was obtained with the question 'which feeding method did you use in the first 3 months?' with response options ranging from 1 = entirely breast-feeding to 6 = entirely bottle feeding. Categories 1–5 were classified as 'breast-fed' and category 6 as 'bottle-fed'.

‡ Classified using the Office for National Statistics<sup>(10)</sup> and grouped into higher (higher and lower managerial and professional occupations), intermediate (intermediate occupations, small employers and own account workers) and lower socio-economic status (lower supervisory and technical occupations, (semi)routine occupations, never worked and long-term unemployed).

**Table 2.** Mean intake of energy and nutrients from food, beverages and supplements of children in the Gemini twin sample (*n* 2336) and comparisons with the National Diet and Nutrition Survey (NDNS) (*n* 386) (Mean values with their standard errors)

Dietary Intake	Gemini (21 months)		NDNS† (18–36 months)		<i>P</i> ‡
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	
Daily energy intake (kJ)	4330*	67	4728*	64	0.001*
Fat (g/d)	42	0.2	43	0.8	0.46
Fat (%E)	37*	0.1	34*	0.3	0.001*
SFA (g/d)	20	0.1	19	0.4	0.225
SFA (%E)	18*	0.1	15*	0.2	<0.001*
Protein (g/d)	40	0.2	43	0.6	0.07
Protein (%E)	12*	0.04	15*	0.1	<0.001*
Carbohydrate (g/d)	132*	0.6	152*	2.1	<0.001*
Carbohydrate (%E)	51	0.1	51	0.3	0.05
Starch	62*	0.4	77*	1.2	<0.001*
Starch (%E)	24	0.1	26	0.4	0.63
Total sugars (g/d)§	69*	0.4	75*	1.6	<0.001*
Total sugars (%E)§	27	0.1	25	0.4	0.17
Dietary fibre as NSP (g/d)	8	0.1	8	0.2	0.90
Na (mg/d)	1148	7.0	1318	24	0.51
Vitamin C (mg/d)	60	0.6	73	3.3	0.01
Thiamin (mg/d)	0.9	0.01	1.0	0.1	0.86
Riboflavin (mg/d)	1.7	0.01	1.4	0.03	0.02
Niacin (mg/d)	9.8*	0.1	19.5*	0.3	<0.001*
Folate (ug DFE/d)	159	0.9	150	2.6	0.13
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> (ug/d)	4.2	0.03	3.9	0.1	0.77
Ca (mg/d)	842	4.8	774	15.3	0.29
Vitamin D (ug/d)	2.3	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.51
Vitamin A (ug RAE/d)	551	5.9	568	18.9	0.64
Fe (mg/d)	6.4	0.1	6.4	0.1	0.82

%E, percentage of daily energy intake; DFE, dietary folate equivalent; RAE, retinol activity equivalent.

\* Significant differences: *P* < 0.05.

† NDNS data are weighted to account for potential differences in the probability of households and individuals being selected to take part and the potential influence of non-response bias.

‡ *P*-value for differences between the Gemini cohort and NDNS on dietary intake variables. Analyses were adjusted for age, sex, ethnicity and socio-economic status.

§ Data on sugar components (non-milk extrinsic sugars and intrinsic milk sugars) were not available as they were not requested at the time the Human Nutrition Research Unit (Cambridge) coded the dietary data.

RNI (Table 3). Only 30% of children met the RNI for Fe with 6.3% below the LRNI. Na intake was more than double the RNI set by SACN in 2003<sup>18</sup>. Almost all children (98.8% of the sample) exceeded the recommended level of intake. In many other cases, micronutrient intakes, including vitamin C, riboflavin, folate, Ca and vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, far exceeded the recommended levels. Even without supplementation, all micronutrient intakes, except vitamin D and Fe, exceeded RNI (Table 4). Vitamin D intake increased with supplementation (*P* < 0.001), as did Fe intake (*P* < 0.001), but in the absence of supplementation only 10.9 and 84.5% of children exceeded the LRNI. Among those children taking supplements (*n* 173; 7.4%), the average intake of vitamin D was 6.8 µg/d; however, 54.9% of children still did not meet the RNI and 31.8% the LRNI. Fe intake among those taking supplements was 8.5 µg/d, yet the RNI was still not met by 60.7% and the LRNI by 2.9%.

## Discussion

This study describes the dietary intake of 2336 British children aged 21 months. It extends an earlier analysis of the

determinants of energy and macronutrient intakes<sup>(20)</sup> by describing additional dietary components and makes comparisons with the smaller, but nationally representative, NDNS sample. This demonstrates that the assessment of dietary intake in the Gemini cohort is broadly representative and can provide valuable insights into the dietary intake of young children in the UK in a large sample of young children.

Energy intake was on average 7% higher than the values recommended for 2-year-old children in the UK, and although the mean difference was small (280 kJ/d), if sustained it will lead to excessive weight gain over time. Children were only 21 months old, not 2 years (24 months) old, and thus should have lower energy needs. In conjunction with previous similar findings from the NDNS<sup>(21,22)</sup>, it is clear that excessive energy intakes in young children are a concern.

Protein intake was almost three times higher than that recommended for children aged 1–3 years – a matter of concern in the light of evidence of a positive association between protein intake and adiposity in children<sup>(23,24)</sup>. We have previously shown in the Gemini cohort that protein intake at 21 months of age is positively related to increases in BMI and weight up to 5 years<sup>(25)</sup>. This is supported by a longitudinal



**Table 3.** Mean intake of energy, macronutrients and micronutrients from food, beverages and supplements of children in the Gemini twin sample (*n* 2336) aged 21 months and comparisons with dietary reference values (DRV)  
(Mean values, percentages, standard errors, and 25th and 75th percentiles)

Nutrients	DRV	LRNI	Mean†	% of DRV	% of sample not meeting DRV	% of sample not meeting LRNI	SE	25th percentile	75th percentile	Minimum–maximum	P‡
Daily energy intake (kJ)	4050*§	—	4330*	107§	37	—	67	3794	4786	1770–8569	<0.001*
Total fat (g/d)	—	—	42	—	—	0·2	35	49	13–86	—	—
Total fat (%E)	—	—	37	—	—	0·1	34	40	18–57	—	—
SFA (g/d)	—	—	20	—	—	0·1	16	24	3–42	—	—
SFA (%E)	—	—	18	—	—	0·1	15	20	4–33	—	—
Protein (g/d)	14·5*	—	40*	276	0·1	—	0·2	34	45	11–76	<0.001*
Protein (%E)	—	—	12	—	—	0·04	11	14	7–20	—	—
Total carbohydrates (g/d)	—	—	132	—	—	0·6	114	148	52–269	—	—
Total carbohydrates (%E)	50*¶	—	51*	102	—	0·1	47	55	26–77	<0.001*	Energy and nutrient intakes in UK children
Starch	—	—	62	—	—	0·4	50	72	13–167	—	—
Starch (%E)	—	—	24	—	—	0·1	21	27	6–58	—	—
Total sugars (g/d)	—	—	69	—	—	0·4	57	80	21–165	—	—
Total sugars (%E)	—	—	27	—	—	0·1	24	30	8–49	—	—
Dietary fibre as NSP (g/d)	15*¶	—	8*	53	—	0·12	6	9	1–20	<0.001*	—
Na (mg/d)	500*††	200	1148*	230	1·2	0	7·0	914	1350	221–2727	<0.001*
Vitamin C (mg/d)	30*	8	60*	200	13·5	0	0·6	38	77	11–226	<0.001*
Thiamin (mg/d)	0·5*	0·23	0·9*	180	1·7	0	0·01	0·7	1·0	0·4–5·8	<0.001*
Riboflavin (mg/d)	0·6*	0·3	1·7*	283	1·1	0	0·01	1·3	2·0	0·3–6·0	<0.001*
Niacin (mg/d)	8*	4·4	9·8*	123	32·1	1	0·1	7·5	11·3	2·4–61·3	<0.001*
Folate (µg DFE/d)	70*	35	160*	227	0·3	0	0·9	130	184	46·7–429	<0.001*
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> (µg/d)	0·5*	0·3	4·2*	840	0·2	0	0·03	3·1	5·2	0·3–13·4	<0.001*
Ca (mg/d)	350*	200	842*	241	1·3	0·1	4·8	686	973	187–1905	<0.001*
Vitamin D (µg/d)	7*	3·9‡‡	2·3*	33	93·2	84·2	0·1	0·9	2·5	0–16·3	<0.001*
Vitamin A (µg RAE/d)	400*	200	551*	138	27·6	1·6	5·9	389	639	72–4265	<0.001*
Fe (mg/d)	6·9*	3·7	6·4*	93	69·8	6·3	0·1	4·8	7·3	1·1–96·1	<0.001*

LRNI, lower reference nutrient intakes; %E, percentage of daily energy intake; RAE, retinol activity equivalent; DFE, dietary folate equivalent.

\* Significant differences.

† Mean intake including supplements.

‡ P-value for difference between mean intake of children in the Gemini sample and the DRV.

§ DRV for daily energy intake is based on the Scientific Advisory Committee on Nutrition (SACN)<sup>(15)</sup> estimated average requirements (EAR) for children of 2 years of age and the mid-point of DRV for males (4201 kJ/d or 1004 kcal/d) and females (3899 kJ/d or 932 kcal/d).

|| RNI for children of 1–3 years of age from the Department of Health<sup>(16)</sup>.

¶ RNI for children of 2–5 years of age from SACN<sup>(17)</sup>.

†† RNI for children of 1–3 years of age from SACN<sup>(18)</sup>.

‡‡ Calculated as 75% of EAR (5·25 µg/d).



**Table 4.** Mean intake of micronutrients from diet only (excluding supplements) of children in the Gemini sample ( $n=2336$ ) aged 21 months and comparison with dietary reference values (DRV)  
(Mean values, percentages, standard errors, and 25th and 75th percentiles)

Nutrients	RNI	LRNI	Mean†	% of RNI	% of sample not meeting RNI	% of sample not meeting LRNI	SE	25th percentile	75th percentile	Minimum–maximum	P‡
Na (mg/d)	500§	200	1148*	230	1.2	0	7.0	914	1350	221–2727	<0.001*
Vitamin C (mg/d)	30¶	8	58*	193	14.6	0	0.6	37	73	11–226	<0.001*
Thiamin (mg/d)	0.5*	0.2	0.9*	180	2.0	0	0.004	0.7	1.0	0.36–2.1	<0.001*
Riboflavin (mg/d)	0.6*	0.3	1.6*	266	1.1	0	0.01	1.3	1.9	0.3–3.6	<0.001*
Niacin (mg/d)	8¶	4.4	9.4*	117	34.7	1.0	0.07	7.4	10.8	2.4–61.3	<0.001*
Folate (µg DFE/d)	70¶	35	159*	229	0.4	0	0.9	129	184	43–429	<0.001*
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> (µg/d)	0.5¶	0.3	4.2*	840	0.2	0.1	0.03	3.1	5.2	0.3–13.4	<0.001*
Ca (mg/d)	350*	200	841*	240	1.3	0.1	4.8	686	973	186–1905	<0.001*
Vitamin D (µg/d)	7¶	3.9¶	1.9*	27	96.9	0.04	0.8	2.1	0–12.8	<0.001*	
Vitamin A (µg RAE/d)	400*	200	525*	131	29.7	1.7	5.5	382	612	72–4625	<0.001*
Fe (mg/d)	6.9*	3.7	6.2*	90	70.6	6.5	0.04	4.8	7.2	1.1–14.6	<0.001*

RNI, Reference Nutrient Intake; LRNI, lower reference nutrient intakes; %E, percentage of daily energy intake; RAE, retinol activity equivalent; DFE, dietary folate equivalent.

\* Significant differences.

† Mean intake excluding supplements.

‡ P-value for difference between mean intake of children in the Gemini sample and the RNI.

§ RNI for children of 1–3 years of age from Scientific Advisory Committee on Nutrition<sup>(18)</sup>.

¶ RNI for children of 1–3 years of age from Department of Health<sup>(19)</sup>.

|| Calculated as 75% of estimated average requirement (5.25 µg/d).

study by Günther *et al.*<sup>(26)</sup>, which demonstrated that a high protein intake during the complementary feeding period (12–24 months) was associated with higher BMI SDS and percentage body fat at 7 years of age. The high protein intake of young children in the UK could potentially be placing them at risk for overweight later in life.

Intake of many micronutrients was higher than that recommended. More attention needs to be given to the risks of high intakes and should be monitored as part of population risk assessments. The high intake of Na echoes findings from the NDNS and is an ongoing cause for concern. High intakes of Na are associated with elevated blood pressure and adverse cardiovascular health in adults<sup>(27)</sup>. Moreover, Na intake reported in this study is likely to be underestimated, as salt added during cooking and at the table is poorly reported<sup>(28)</sup>.

A large proportion of children failed to meet the LRNI for vitamin D and Fe, and inadequate intake of these nutrients has been associated with poor health<sup>(29,30)</sup>. Supplements increased intakes in the 7% of children that used them, but the majority of children (84.2%) were still not meeting the LRNI for vitamin D, underlining the importance of the current government recommendations that all children aged 6 months to 5 years should take a daily supplement containing vitamin D<sup>(31)</sup>. A recent draft report by SACN<sup>(32)</sup> recommends increasing the intake of vitamin D from 7–10 µg/d for children aged 1–4 years, which would mean 96.9% of children fall below the recommended intake. A smaller proportion (6.3%) did not meet the LRNI for Fe and 70% did not meet the RNI, even with supplements. Vitamin D and Fe intakes also fell short of recommendations in the NDNS sample<sup>(21,22)</sup>. Many toddler milks and foods are now fortified with Fe but there is also a need to provide more guidance to parents on identifying other, regular foods that are good sources of Fe.

There have been relatively few changes in nutrient intakes in young children from those reported in the 1994 ALSPAC study. Average energy intakes were slightly higher than those reported in the present study (4530 kJ in ALSPAC v. 4330 kJ in Gemini). However, the differences between the two studies are quantitatively small and may be an artefact due to differences in the participants or in the dietary assessment methodology, or there may be a contemporary trend towards under-reporting. This has been previously reported in adults<sup>(33)</sup>, and as food diaries were completed by parents, this trait may extend to the reporting of children's intake. Intakes of vitamin D and Fe have apparently increased, perhaps suggesting an increase in the uptake of supplements, and/or the use of fortified milks and foods since 1994. Indeed, it was not until 1997 that the use of fortified formula milks became widespread<sup>(34)</sup>. Nonetheless, it is difficult to draw robust conclusions about secular trends based on these two rather different studies.

### Strengths and limitations

We have described the dietary intakes of young children aged 21 months using the largest dietary data set for children of this age in the UK, and we have also shown that these data are broadly representative of the UK at large with reference to the



nationally representative NDNS. This suggests that the Gemini cohort represents a valuable resource for studies of diet and health outcomes as the prospective design enables causal associations to be investigated.

However, methodological differences between the two samples must be acknowledged. The Gemini sample includes more children of white ethnicity and higher SES than the NDNS sample, and is a cohort of families who have chosen to participate, rather than being invited, which might account for some of the differences observed between the two samples, such as lower Na intake in the Gemini cohort, indicating potentially healthier diets. Children in the NDNS were also slightly older and their diets contained less milk and more of other foods. The Gemini dietary data were collected using 3-d diaries rather than 4-d diaries used in the NDNS, which may have resulted in more variation in intake in the Gemini sample, although both purport to reflect habitual intake. More importantly, the short recording period in both studies may not adequately reflect habitual diet<sup>(35)</sup>, especially for micronutrients that are ingested along with foods consumed sporadically, and in young children whose eating habits may be erratic. Nutrient and energy intakes of both samples were computed using the same dietary assessment programme (DINO), and thus analytical differences were minimised. Unweighed diet diaries are considered a reliable method to estimate energy intake in children<sup>(36)</sup>, and have been validated for energy against the doubly labelled water method<sup>(37)</sup>. Portion guides helped to ensure standardisation of reporting.

### Conclusion

Young children in the UK have intakes of energy and protein that are higher than recommended levels and potentially increase the risk of obesity. High intakes of Na are also a concern as they may set taste preference for the future and increase the risk of elevated blood pressure. Many young children are not consuming sufficient vitamin D and Fe. Greater guidance and support for parents on the appropriate type, amount and variety of foods and beverages, together with appropriate micronutrient supplementation, are required.

### Acknowledgements

The authors thank all the Gemini families who completed the diet diaries and the MRC Human Nutrition Research Unit, Cambridge, for coding the diaries.

The NDNS is funded by the Department of Health, UK, and data were made available to researchers under license via the UK Data Archive. All phases of this study were supported by Cancer Research UK (grant number 161722) and the Medical Research Council (grant number 160897). Nutricia Ltd (grant number 157582) provided a contribution to the funding for the coding and analysis of the dietary data but had no role in the design, analysis or writing of this article.

H. S. contributed to the conception and design of the study, data collection, analysis, interpretation of findings and wrote the first draft of the manuscript; C. H. L. contributed to the conception and design of the study, the interpretation of the

findings, reviewed and revised the manuscript and approved the final manuscript as submitted; C. H. M. v. J. contributed to the interpretation of the findings, reviewed and revised the manuscript and approved the final manuscript as submitted; L. J. designed the Gemini diet diaries, coordinated the dietary data collection, contributed to the interpretation of the findings, reviewed and revised the manuscript and approved the final manuscript as submitted; S. A. J. contributed to the interpretation of the findings, reviewed and revised the manuscript and approved the final manuscript as submitted; J. W. contributed to the conception and design of the study, the interpretation of the findings, and reviewed and revised the manuscript and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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