

Table 29. Snacks: Distribution of Snack Occasions¹,
by Gender and Age, in the United States, 2015-2016

Gender and age (years)	Sample size	Number of snack occasions															
		Zero		One		Two		Three		Four		Five		Six		Seven or more	
		%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)
Males:																	
2 - 5.....	336	6	(1.5)	9	(1.7)	24	(2.6)	21	(3.4)	21	(3.2)	11	(1.8)	4*	(1.0)	3*	(1.3)
6 - 11.....	517	6	(1.5)	19	(2.0)	23	(3.1)	26	(2.9)	17	(1.8)	5	(1.1)	3*	(1.0)	2*	(1.0)
12 - 19.....	609	10	(2.0)	26	(1.8)	26	(2.6)	17	(1.9)	14	(2.0)	4	(1.1)	1*	(0.1)	1*	(0.6)
20 - 29.....	392	10	(2.2)	19	(2.5)	26	(3.0)	18	(3.1)	14	(1.6)	8	(2.4)	4*	(1.5)	2*	(0.7)
30 - 39.....	418	7	(1.4)	14	(2.6)	24	(3.1)	24	(3.5)	23	(3.9)	4*	(1.1)	3*	(0.9)	2*	(0.7)
40 - 49.....	370	5	(1.3)	18	(3.2)	20	(3.4)	19	(2.6)	12	(2.3)	16	(3.4)	5*	(2.1)	4*	(2.1)
50 - 59.....	397	6	(1.5)	16	(3.3)	20	(2.6)	21	(3.0)	15	(3.0)	7	(2.0)	8	(2.4)	6	(1.9)
60 - 69.....	420	6	(0.8)	14	(1.6)	25	(4.0)	22	(4.0)	15	(2.0)	8	(2.3)	7	(2.4)	3*	(1.2)
70 and over.....	418	11	(1.5)	25	(3.0)	21	(1.9)	18	(2.5)	18	(2.9)	4*	(1.3)	3*	(1.2)	2*	(1.0)
2 - 19.....	1462	8	(1.2)	20	(1.4)	25	(1.7)	21	(1.4)	16	(1.3)	6	(0.7)	2	(0.4)	2	(0.5)
20 and over...	2415	7	(0.6)	17	(1.5)	22	(1.2)	20	(1.2)	16	(1.4)	8	(1.1)	5	(1.0)	3	(0.6)
2 and over...	3877	8	(0.7)	18	(1.2)	23	(0.9)	20	(1.0)	16	(1.2)	8	(0.9)	4	(0.8)	3	(0.5)
Females:																	
2 - 5.....	329	5*	(1.4)	14	(2.2)	19	(3.5)	29	(2.8)	16	(3.5)	11	(1.7)	4*	(1.3)	1*	(0.5)
6 - 11.....	523	5	(1.0)	16	(3.7)	29	(4.7)	20	(2.0)	15	(2.7)	10	(2.1)	3*	(1.0)	3*	(1.2)
12 - 19.....	586	14	(1.9)	25	(3.6)	26	(2.5)	18	(2.4)	12	(2.5)	2*	(0.9)	2*	(0.5)	1*	(0.3)
20 - 29.....	442	6	(1.0)	20	(2.7)	27	(3.6)	22	(2.4)	15	(1.9)	4*	(1.0)	2*	(1.0)	3*	(0.8)
30 - 39.....	435	5	(1.2)	16	(2.4)	22	(2.9)	25	(2.9)	13	(1.8)	10	(2.5)	4*	(1.4)	5	(2.0)
40 - 49.....	460	3*	(1.0)	17	(3.1)	23	(3.7)	25	(2.5)	17	(2.6)	7	(1.8)	3*	(1.1)	4	(1.8)
50 - 59.....	419	6	(1.5)	12	(2.0)	20	(2.4)	23	(3.5)	16	(2.7)	12	(3.2)	5*	(1.9)	7	(2.1)
60 - 69.....	432	3*	(1.3)	16	(3.8)	22	(3.9)	28	(4.4)	11	(1.7)	13	(2.0)	1*	(0.6)	6	(2.5)
70 and over.....	414	5	(0.8)	20	(2.9)	26	(2.8)	25	(2.3)	11	(1.8)	7	(1.9)	2*	(1.3)	4*	(1.2)
2 - 19.....	1438	9	(1.1)	19	(2.3)	25	(1.3)	21	(1.3)	14	(1.8)	7	(1.0)	3	(0.5)	2	(0.4)
20 and over...	2602	5	(0.6)	17	(1.3)	23	(1.4)	25	(1.6)	14	(1.0)	9	(0.9)	3	(0.6)	5	(0.9)
2 and over...	4040	6	(0.5)	17	(1.3)	24	(1.2)	24	(1.2)	14	(0.8)	8	(0.8)	3	(0.4)	4	(0.8)
Males and females:																	
2 - 19.....	2900	9	(1.0)	20	(1.5)	25	(0.9)	21	(1.2)	15	(1.1)	6	(0.6)	2	(0.3)	2	(0.3)
20 and over...	5017	6	(0.4)	17	(1.1)	23	(1.2)	23	(1.2)	15	(0.9)	8	(0.6)	4	(0.6)	4	(0.6)
2 and over...	7917	7	(0.5)	18	(1.1)	23	(0.8)	22	(0.9)	15	(0.8)	8	(0.6)	4	(0.5)	4	(0.5)

Symbol Legend

* Indicates an estimate that may be less statistically reliable than estimates that are not flagged. The rules for flagging estimated percentages are as follows:

Percent reporting: An estimated percentage between 25 and 75 percent is flagged when based on a sample size of less than 30 times the variance inflation factor (VIF), where the VIF represents a broadly calculated average design effect, or when the relative standard error is greater than 30 percent. An estimated percentage less than or equal to 25 percent or greater than or equal to 75 percent is flagged when the smaller of np and $n(1-p)$ is less than 8 times the VIF, where n is the sample size and p is the percentage expressed as a fraction. The VIF used in this table is 2.41.

Footnotes

¹ Snack occasions were reported as distinct eating occasions during the dietary interview and consisted of one or more food and beverage items, including plain water. Water was the only item reported in approximately 27 percent of the snack occasions. Survey respondents selected the name of all eating occasions from a fixed list that was provided during the interview. All reports of "snack", "drink" or "extended consumption" (items that were consumed over a long period of time) were included as snack occasions. Spanish language interviewers used Spanish language snack occasion names: "merienda", "entre comida", "botana", "bocadillo", "tentempie", and "bebida".

Abbreviations

SE = standard error.

Notes Applicable to All Tables in Series: *What We Eat in America, NHANES 2015-2016*

Sample weights designed for dietary analysis were used to allow estimates representative of the U. S. population for the years of collection.

The statistics in this table are estimated from Day 1 dietary recall interviews conducted in the *What We Eat in America, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2015-2016*. The 24-hour dietary recalls were conducted in-person, by trained interviewers, using the USDA 5-step Automated Multiple-Pass Method. Food intakes were coded and nutrient values were determined using the USDA Food and Nutrient Database for Dietary Studies 2015-2016 www.ars.usda.gov/nea/bhnrc/fsrg.

Intakes of nutrients and other dietary components are based on the consumption of food and beverages, including water, and do not include intake from supplements or medications.

The table includes data from individuals 2 years and over. Breast-fed children were excluded because breast milk was not quantified in dietary recall interviews.

Although alcohol data are collected for all individuals, estimates are not presented for age groups under 20 years due to extreme variability and/or inadequate sample size.

Suggested Citation

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service. 2018. Snacks: Distribution of Snack Occasions, by Gender and Age, *What We Eat in America, NHANES 2015-2016*.