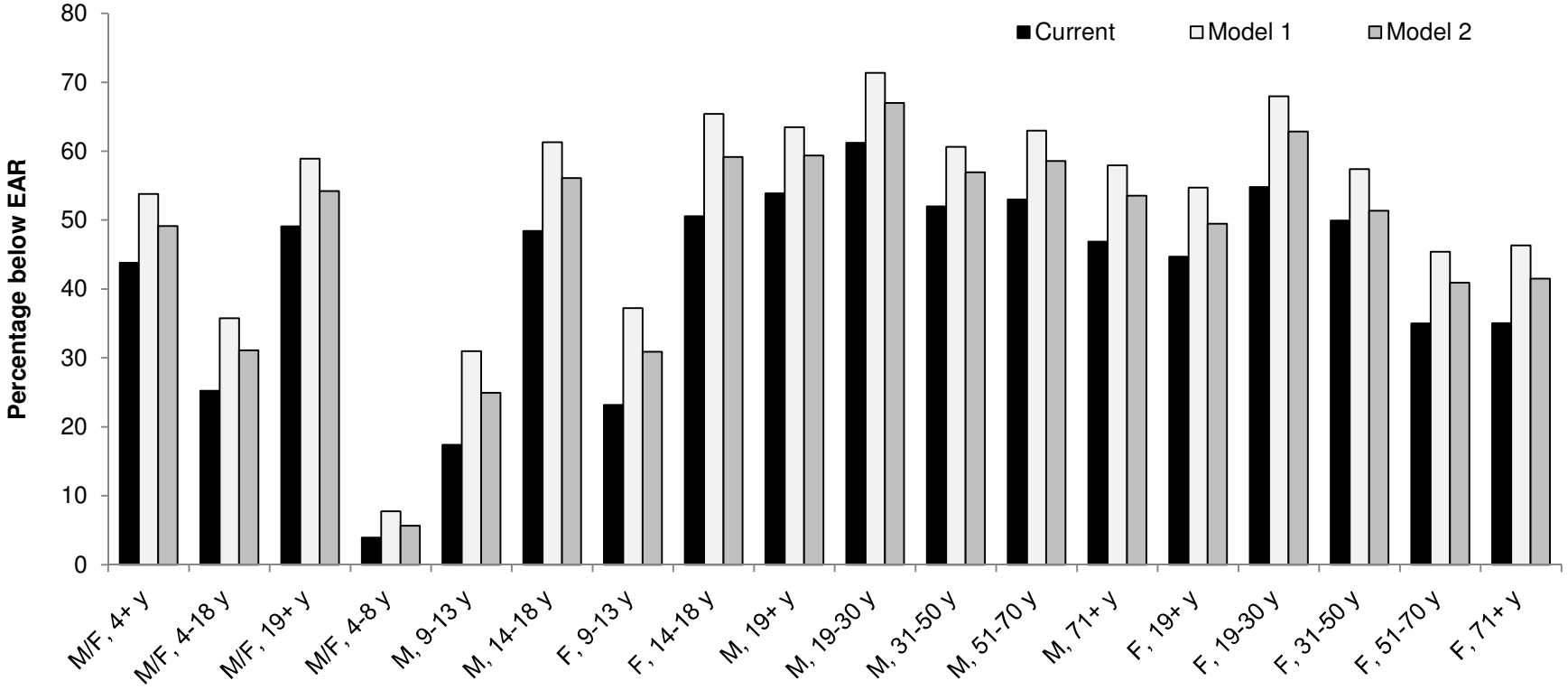
Online Supporting Material

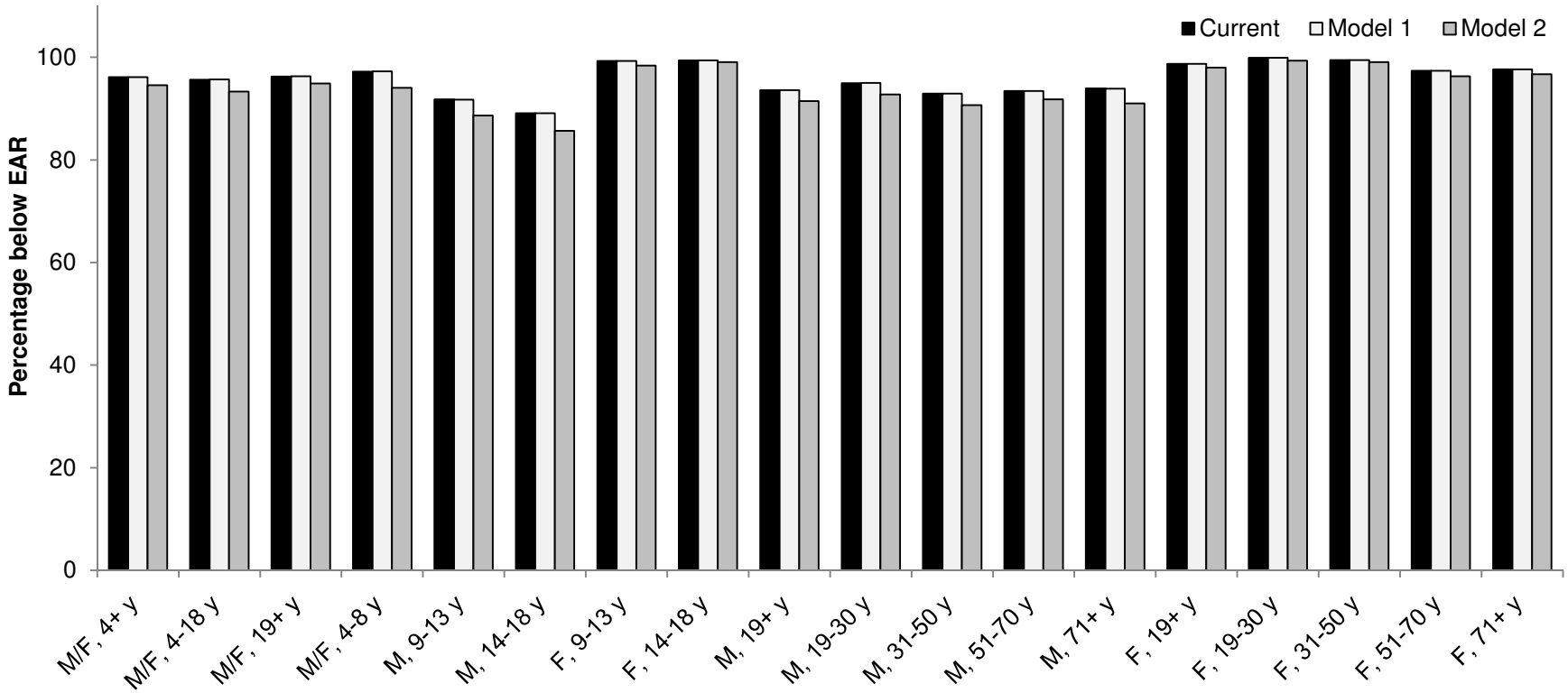
SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 1 Fortified Foods Identified in WWEIA, NHANES 2007-2008[1]

Food category	Number of fortified foods	Fortified Nutrient							
		Vitamin A	Vitamin D	Vitamin E	Vitamin C	Vitamin B_{12}	Folate	Calcium	Iron
					n				
Bars (meal replacement/others)	19	17	11	10	12	12	12	15	19
Breakfast tarts	2	2							2
Cereal, cooked	7	2					4	7	4
Cereal, ready-to-eat	144	119	112	22	95	126	141	62	138
Cheese	4		4						
Cocoa/malted milk mix	6	3	2		2			6	4
Drinks, energy	9					9			
Drinks, fruit/fruit juice	22	5		3	21			4	
Drinks, thirst quencher	3				1	2			
Fruit leather/snacks	3				3				
Juice and juice bars	9	1	2	1	6			4	
Meal replacements (liquid/mix)	14	14	12	14	14	14	14	14	14
Milk	3							3	
Pasta, canned	2		2						
Peanut butter	1	1		1			1		1
Protein supplements, powder	6	4	5	3	4	3	3	5	5
Soy/rice beverages	6	6	6	1		6		6	
Waffles	3	3				3		3	3
Waters	3	2		3	3	2	2		
All categories combined	266	179	156	58	161	177	177	129	190

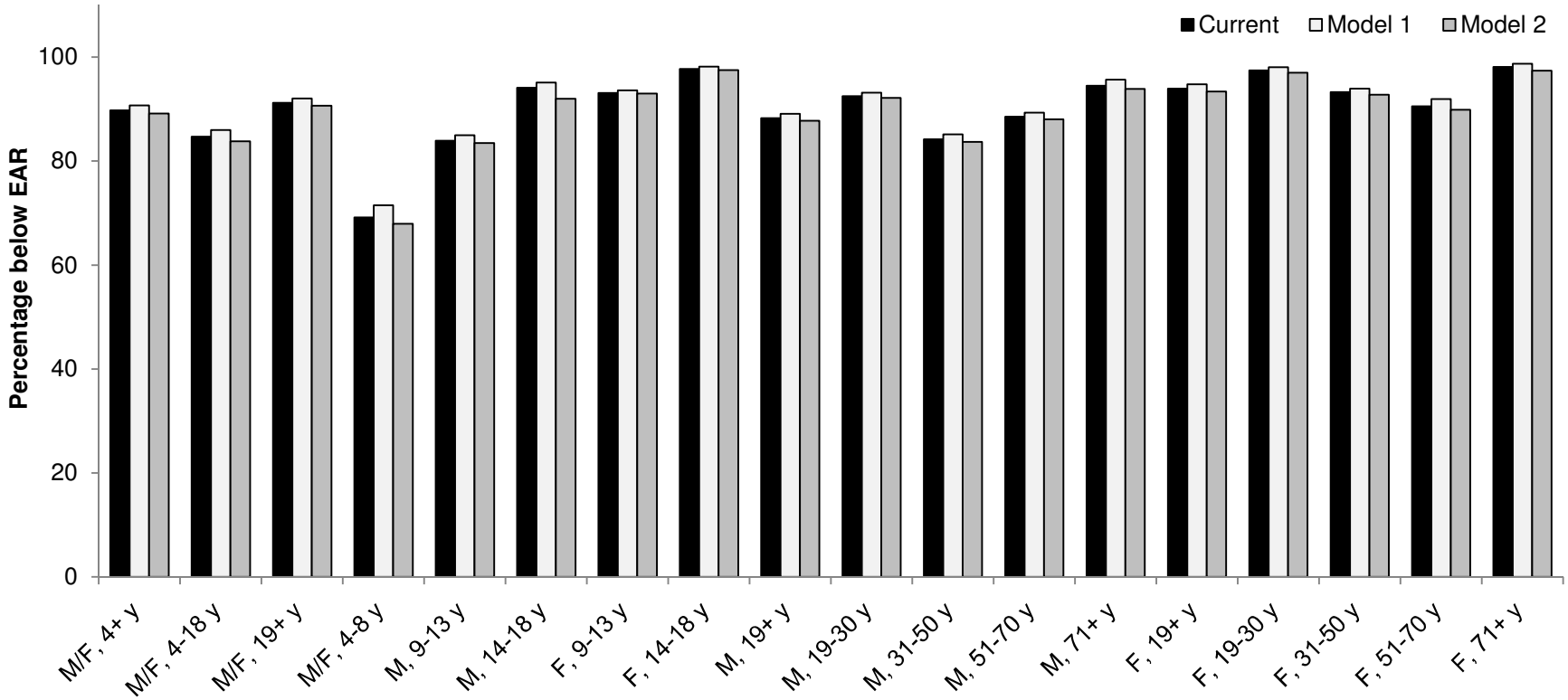
[1]Total number of fortified foods identified by food category, and number of foods within each category containing the fortification vitamin or mineral of interest. List of fortified foods was limited to foods reported consumed by individuals ≥ 4 y, WWEIA, NHANES. WWEIA, What We Eat in America.



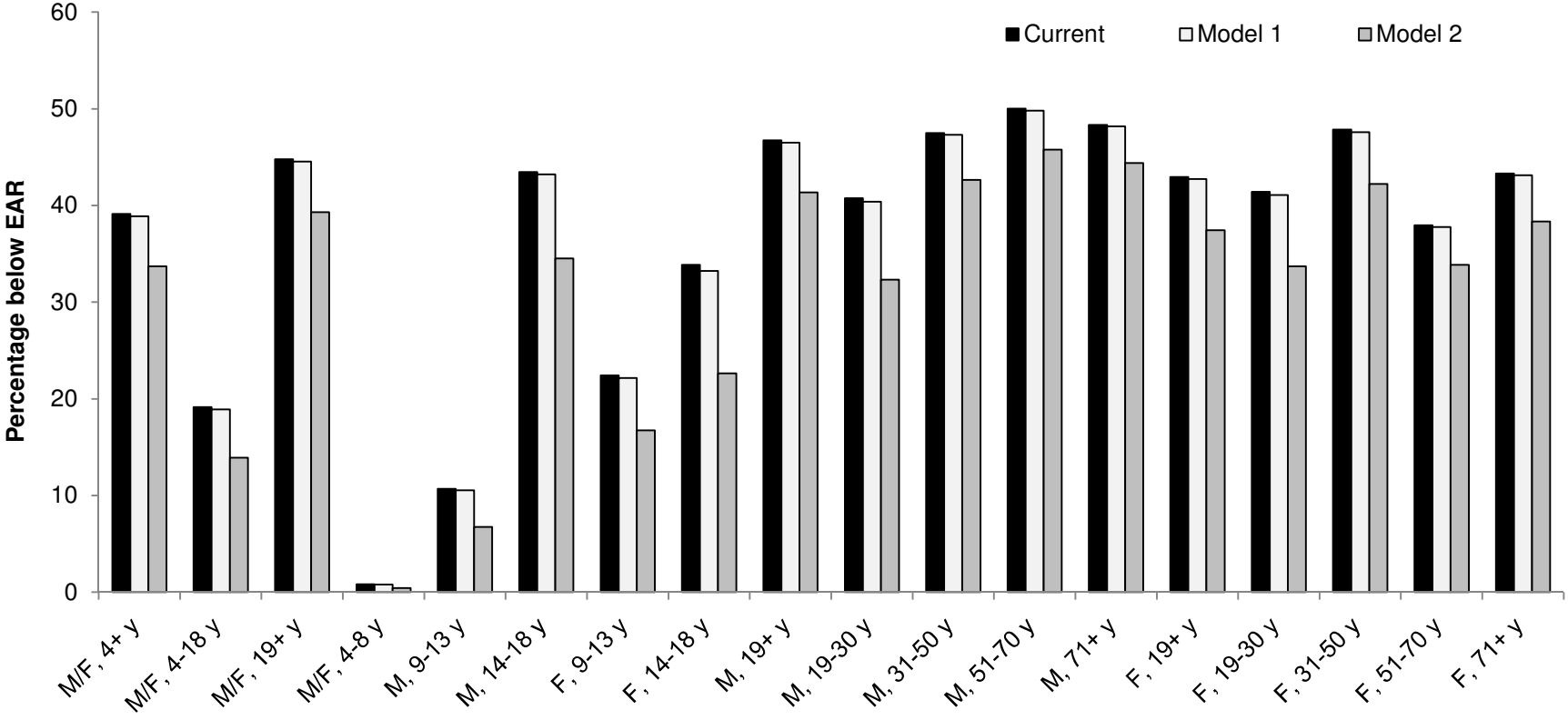
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1 Percent of U.S. population with dietary intakes of vitamin A below the EAR based on current intakes and assuming constant %DVs in fortified foods under two potential DV scenarios (data from WWEIA, NHANES 2007-2008, n=7976). Potential DV scenarios: In Model 1, the DV corresponds to the population-weighted EAR and in Model 2, the DV corresponds to the population-coverage RDA; in each scenario, levels of fortified nutrients were adjusted to maintain the current %DV. Usual proportions <EAR were estimated from PC-SIDE (Department of Statistics, Iowa State University) with jackknife weights; covariates included day of recall and weekend/weekday day. DV, Daily Value; EAR, Estimated Average Requirement; PC-Side, Software for Intake Distribution Estimation for the Windows Operating System; WWEIA, What We Eat in America.



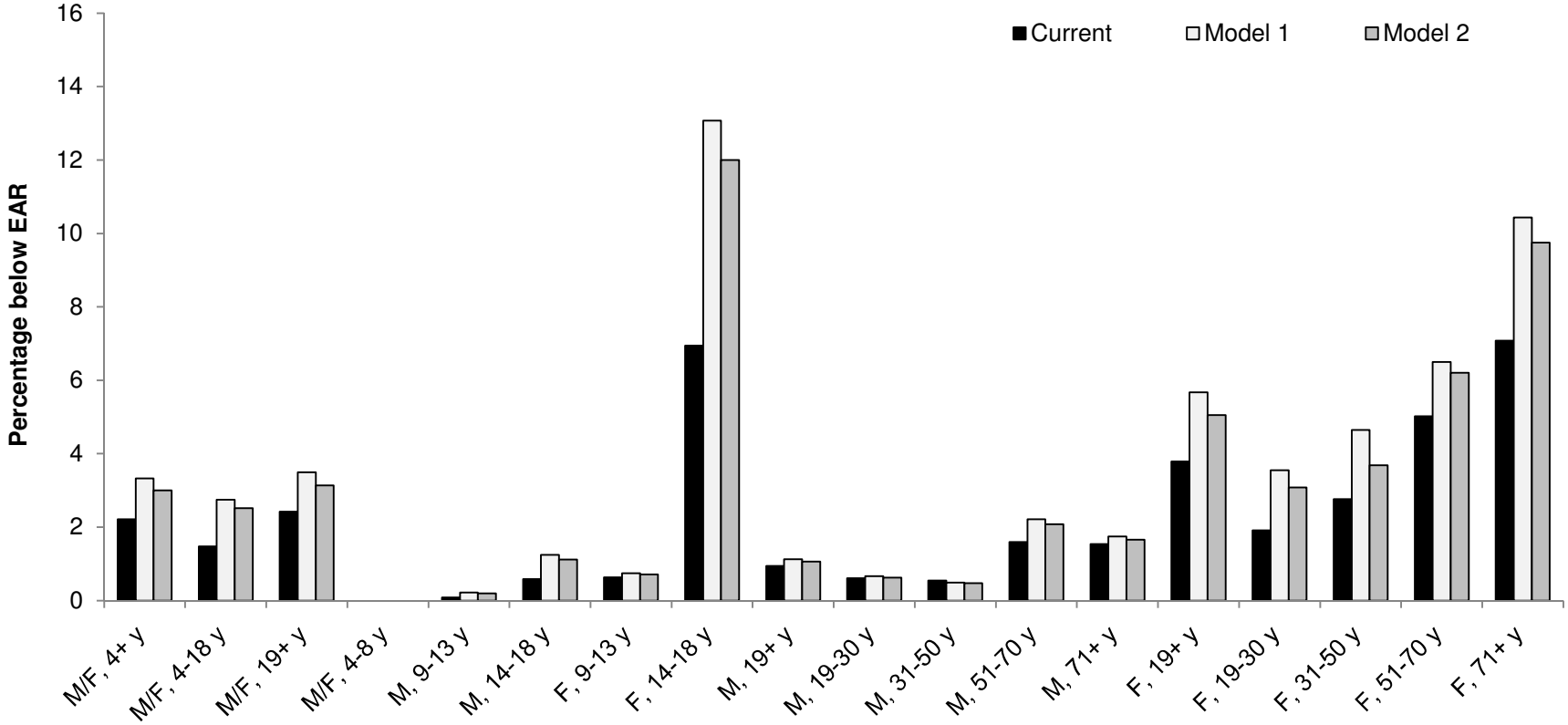
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 2 Percent of U.S. population with dietary intakes of vitamin D below the EAR based on current intakes and assuming constant %DVs in fortified foods under two potential DV scenarios (data from WWEIA, NHANES 2007-2008, n=7976). Potential DV scenarios: In Model 1, the DV corresponds to the population-weighted EAR and in Model 2, the DV corresponds to the population-coverage RDA; in each scenario, levels of fortified nutrients were adjusted to maintain the current %DV. Usual proportions <EAR were estimated from PC-SIDE (Department of Statistics, Iowa State University) with jackknife weights; covariates included day of recall and weekend/weekday day. DV, Daily Value; EAR, Estimated Average Requirement; PC-Side, Software for Intake Distribution Estimation for the Windows Operating System; WWEIA, What We Eat in America.



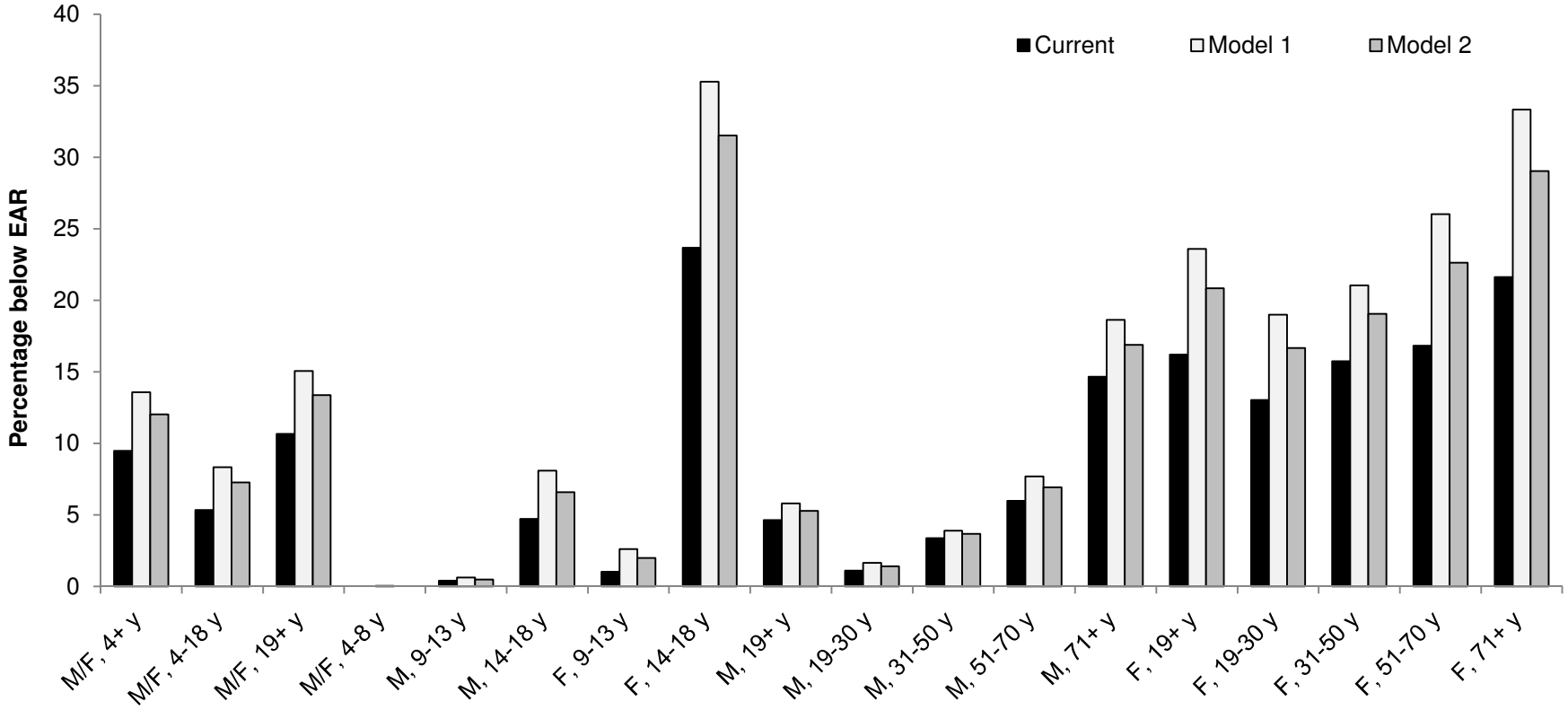
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 3 Percent of U.S. population with dietary intakes of vitamin E below the EAR based on current intakes and assuming constant %DVs in fortified foods under two potential DV scenarios (data from WWEIA, NHANES 2007-2008, n=7976). Potential DV scenarios: In Model 1, the DV corresponds to the population-weighted EAR and in Model 2, the DV corresponds to the population-coverage RDA; in each scenario, levels of fortified nutrients were adjusted to maintain the current %DV. Usual proportions <EAR were estimated from PC-SIDE (Department of Statistics, Iowa State University) with jackknife weights; covariates included day of recall and weekend/weekday day. DV, Daily Value; EAR, Estimated Average Requirement; PC-Side, Software for Intake Distribution Estimation for the Windows Operating System; WWEIA, What We Eat in America.



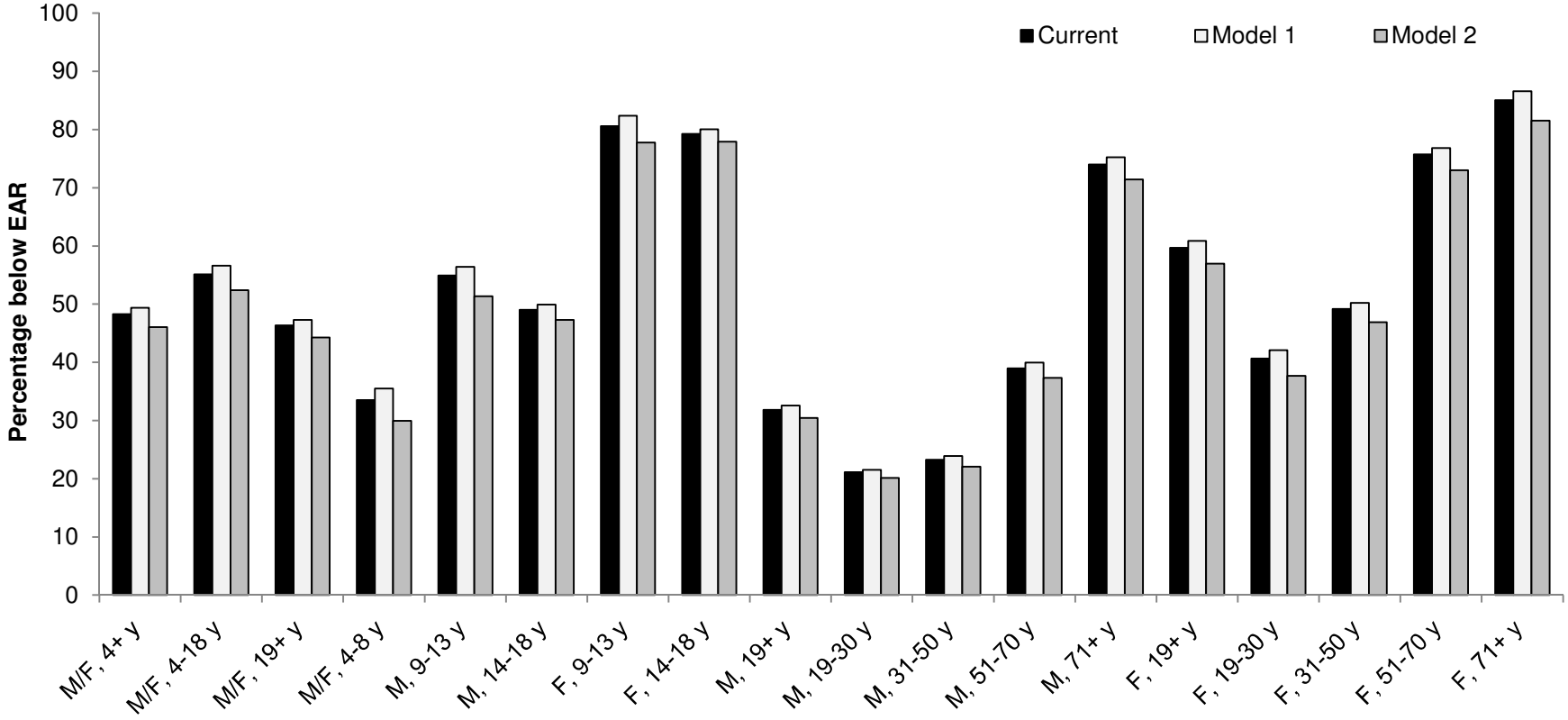
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 4 Percent of U.S. population with dietary intakes of vitamin C below the EAR based on current intakes and assuming constant %DVs in fortified foods under two potential DV scenarios (data from WWEIA, NHANES 2007-2008, n=7976). Potential DV scenarios: In Model 1, the DV corresponds to the population-weighted EAR and in Model 2, the DV corresponds to the population-coverage RDA; in each scenario, levels of fortified nutrients were adjusted to maintain the current %DV. Usual proportions <EAR were estimated from PC-SIDE (Department of Statistics, Iowa State University) with jackknife weights; covariates included day of recall and weekend/weekday day. DV, Daily Value; EAR, Estimated Average Requirement; PC-Side, Software for Intake Distribution Estimation for the Windows Operating System; WWEIA, What We Eat in America.



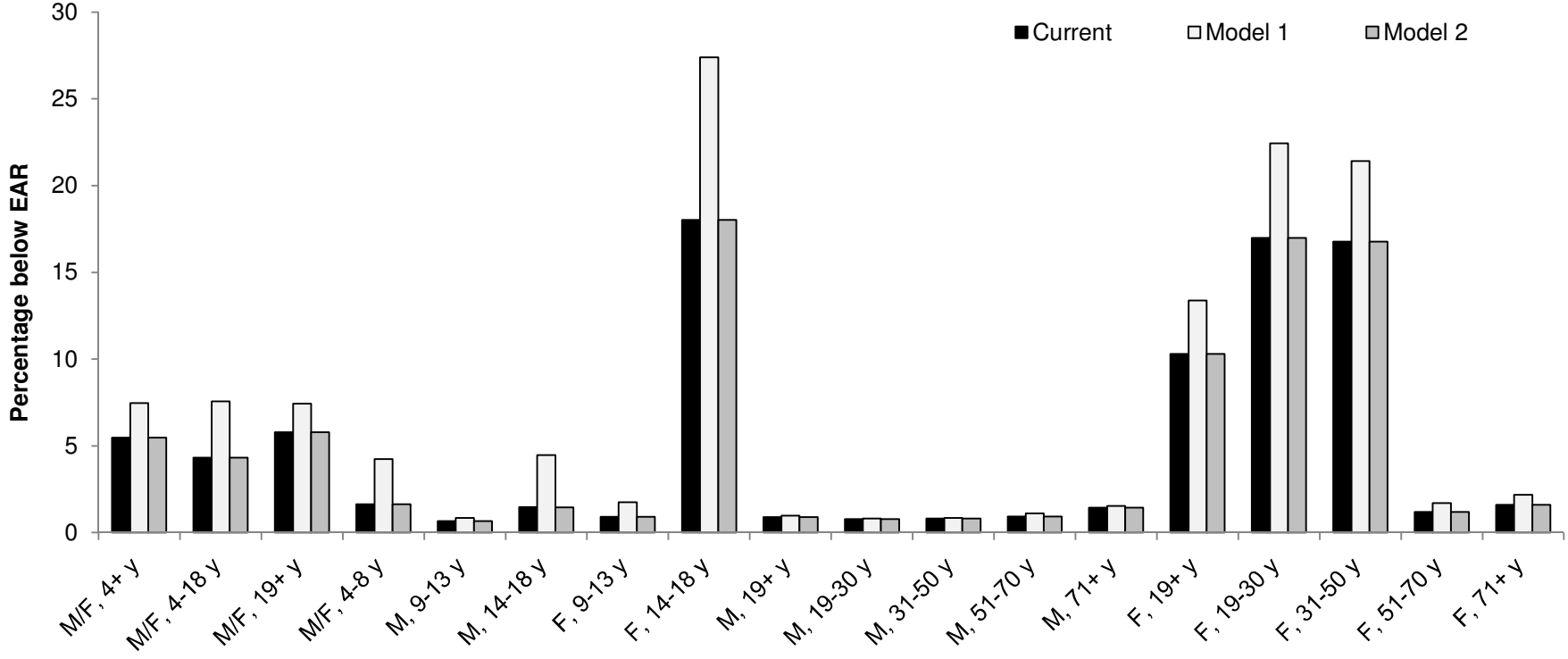
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 5 Percent of U.S. population with dietary intakes of vitamin B_{12} below the EAR based on current intakes and assuming constant %DVs in fortified foods under two potential DV scenarios (data from WWEIA, NHANES 2007-2008, n=7976). Potential DV scenarios: In Model 1, the DV corresponds to the population-weighted EAR and in Model 2, the DV corresponds to the population-coverage RDA; in each scenario, levels of fortified nutrients were adjusted to maintain the current %DV. Usual proportions <EAR were estimated from PC-SIDE (Department of Statistics, Iowa State University) with jackknife weights; covariates included day of recall and weekend/weekday day. DV, Daily Value; EAR, Estimated Average Requirement; PC-Side, Software for Intake Distribution Estimation for the Windows Operating System; WWEIA, What We Eat in America.



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 6 Percent of U.S. population with dietary intakes of folate below the EAR based on current intakes and assuming constant %DVs in fortified foods under two potential DV scenarios (data from WWEIA, NHANES 2007-2008, n=7976). We assumed that the revised DV for folate will be in terms of µg DFE. Potential DV scenarios: In Model 1, the DV corresponds to the population-weighted EAR and in Model 2, the DV corresponds to the population-coverage RDA; in each scenario, levels of fortified nutrients were adjusted to maintain the current %DV. Usual proportions <EAR were estimated from PC-SIDE (Department of Statistics, Iowa State University) with jackknife weights; covariates included day of recall and weekend/weekday day. DFE, Dietary Folate Equivalent; DV, Daily Value; EAR, Estimated Average Requirement; PC-Side, Software for Intake Distribution Estimation for the Windows Operating System; WWEIA, What We Eat in America.



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 7 Percent of U.S. population with dietary intakes of calcium below the EAR based on current intakes and assuming constant %DVs in fortified foods under two potential DV scenarios (data from WWEIA, NHANES 2007-2008, n=7976). Potential DV scenarios: In Model 1, the DV corresponds to the population-weighted EAR and in Model 2, the DV corresponds to the population-coverage RDA; in each scenario, levels of fortified nutrients were adjusted to maintain the current %DV. Usual proportions <EAR were estimated from PC-SIDE (Department of Statistics, Iowa State University) with jackknife weights; covariates included day of recall and weekend/weekday day. DV, Daily Value; EAR, Estimated Average Requirement; PC-Side, Software for Intake Distribution Estimation for the Windows Operating System; WWEIA, What We Eat in America.



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 8 Percent of U.S. population with dietary intakes of iron below the EAR based on current intakes and assuming constant %DVs in fortified foods under two potential DV scenarios (data from WWEIA, NHANES 2007-2008, n=7976). Potential DV scenarios: In Model 1, the DV corresponds to the population-weighted EAR and in Model 2, the DV corresponds to the population-coverage RDA; in each scenario, levels of fortified nutrients were adjusted to maintain the current %DV. Usual proportions <EAR were estimated using the probability approach. Usual proportions <EAR were estimated from PC-SIDE (Department of Statistics, Iowa State University) with jackknife weights; covariates included day of recall and weekend/weekday day. DV, Daily Value; EAR, Estimated Average Requirement; PC-Side, Software for Intake Distribution Estimation for the Windows Operating System; WWEIA, What We Eat in America.