**Supplemental Table 1:** Methodology for the scoring and portion sizes of the modified Diet Quality Index Score for children 6 months to 4 years of agea

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Children 6–11 months** | | |  |
| **Subcomponent** | **Score** | **Portions consumed** | **Description of criteria** | **Source of recommendation** | **Reference(s)** |
| Drinking milk | For children 6–11 months only, the drinking milk subcomponent was made up of three parts, (1) breast milk, (2) infant formula, and (3) cow’s milk/other milks. However, the total score was still 5 for the overall drinking milk subcomponent. Scoring was determined based on a combination of what children were drinking and how much they were drinking. Specifically, for children who drank any cow’s milk/other milks, regardless of amount of cow’s milk/other milks or if they consumed either breast milk and/or infant formula, a score of 0 was given. For children who drank only breast milk in this subcomponent, regardless of amount, a score of 5 was provided. For children who consumed only infant formula, scores were determined as noted below based on amount of infant formula consumed. For children who consumed a mix of breast milk and infant formula, a score of 5 was provided for any breast milk consumption, unless the amount of infant formula exceeded 35 oz/d as noted below in the scoring for infant formula. | | | | |
| Breast milk | 5  0 | Yes  No | Continued breastfeeding is recommended as complementary foods are introduced, with continuation of breastfeeding for 1 year or longer as mutually desired by mother and infant.  A score of 5 was provided based on a yes response to any consumption of breast milk in the previous 24 hours, without quantifying the amount.  A score of 0 was provided based on a no response to any consumption of breast milk in the previous 24 hours, without quantifying the amount. | American Academy of Pediatrics | (1) |
| Infant formula | 2.5  1.25  0 | 20–28  8–19.9 or 28.1–35.0  <8 or >35 | A high score was based on the amount of infant formula provided in breakfast, lunch, supper and snacks within the meal pattern for infants (6–11 months).  A medium score was provided for 8–19.9 or 28.1–35.0 based on the original score by Rios et al.  A zero score was provided for <8/d or >35 oz/d based on the original score by Rios et al. | United States Department of Agriculture’s Child and Adult Care Food Program meal pattern for infants (6–11 months)  Rios et al. | (2-4) |
| Cow’s milk/  other milks(fl oz/d)\* | 0 | Yes | Cow’s milk is not recommended for children before 12 months of age.  A zero score was provided for any cow’s milk consumption. | American Academy of Pediatrics | (5) |
| Grains\* | The total amount of grains was based on the amount of infant cereal (or breads/crackers) provided in breakfast, lunch, supper, and a snack with up to 4 Tablespoons (or 2 oz) at each meal.  A total amount of grains was set at 2 oz/d as this was the amount recommended for the next highest age group, children 1–2 years of age, in the United States Department of Agriculture’s Child and Adult Care Food Program children’s meal pattern (6).  The grain subcomponent was divided into whole grains and refined grains and half of all grains consumed should be whole grains. | | | United States Department of Agriculture’s Child and Adult Care Food Program meal pattern for infants (6–11 months) | (2, 3) |
| Whole grains (oz/d) | 2.5  1.25  0 | 1.0–2.0  0.1–0.9  0 or >2.0 | A high score was provided for consuming half of total grain consumption as whole grains or up to the total amount of grains as whole grains.  A medium score was provided for less than half of all grains being whole.  A zero score was provided for no whole grain consumption or for whole grain consumption in excess of the recommended 2.0 oz/d. | United States Department of Agriculture’s Child and Adult Care Food Program meal pattern for infants (6–11 months) | (2, 3) |
| Refined grains (oz/d) | 2.5  1.25  0 | 0–1.0  1.1–2.0  >2.0 | A high score was provided for consuming up to half of total grain consumption as refined grains.  A medium score was provided for less than half of grains being refined.  A zero score was provided for refined grain consumption in excess of the recommended 2.0 oz/d. | United States Department of Agriculture’s Child and Adult Care Food Program meal pattern for infants (6–11 months) | (2, 3) |
| Proteins (oz/d)\* | 5  2.5  0 | 3.0–6.0  0.1–2.9  0 or >6 | The total amount of proteins was based on the amount of protein-based foods provided in breakfast, lunch, supper and a snack.  A high score was provided for protein consumption within recommended values.  A medium score was provided for protein consumption less than recommended values.  A zero score was provided for no protein consumption or protein consumption in excess of 6 oz. | United States Department of Agriculture’s Child and Adult Care Food Program meal pattern for infants (6–11 months) | (2, 3) |
| Vegetables (oz/d)\* | 5  2.5  0 | ≥4.0  0.1–3.9  0 | A high score was based on consuming vegetables at or above the highest amount of vegetables recommended for breakfast, lunch, supper and a snack.  A medium score was provided for vegetable consumption less than recommended values.  A zero score was provided for no vegetable consumption. | United States Department of Agriculture’s Child and Adult Care Food Program meal pattern for infants (6–11 months) | (2, 3) |
| Fruits (oz/d)\* | 5  2.5  0 | ≥4.0  0.1–3.9  0 | A high score was based on consuming fruit at or above the highest amount of fruit recommended for breakfast, lunch, supper and a snack.  A medium score was provided for fruit consumption less than recommended values.  A zero score was provided for no fruit consumption. | United States Department of Agriculture’s Child and Adult Care Food Program meal pattern for infants (6–11 months) | (2, 3) |
| 100% fruit juices(fl oz/d)\* | 5  2.5  0 | 0  0.1–4.0  >4.0 | 100% fruit juice is not recommended for children before 12 months of age unless clinically indicated.  A high score was based on no 100% fruit juice consumption.  A medium score was provided for 100% fruit juice consumption values that were recommended for children 1–3 years of age.  A zero score was provided for 100% fruit juice consumption above recommended values. | American Academy of Pediatrics | (7) |
| Sugar sweetened beverages (fl oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | 0  0.1–4.0  >4 | Foods with limited added sugars are encouraged and scores are consistent with Rios et al. original scoring values.  A high score was based on no sugar sweetened beverage consumption.  A medium score was provided for sugar sweetened beverage for up to 4 oz/ day.  A zero score was provided for consumption > 4.0 fl oz/day. | American Academy of Pediatrics  Rios et al. | (4, 5) |
| Other added sugars(tsp/d)\* | 5  2.5  0 | 0  0.1–6.0  >6.0 | Children < 2 years of age should avoid added sugars.  A high score was provided for no added sugar consumption.  A medium score was provided for added sugar consumption values that were up to recommended values for children older than 2 years.  A zero score was provided for added sugar consumption above recommended values for children older than 2 years. | American Heart Association | (8) |
| Salty snacksl (oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | 0  0.1–1.0  >1.0 | Foods with no added salt are encouraged and scores are consistent with Rios et al. original scoring values.  A high score was based on no salty snack consumption.  A medium score was provided for salty snacks for up to 1 oz/ day.  A zero score was provided for consumption > 1.0 oz/day. | American Academy of Pediatrics  Rios et al. | (4, 5) |
|  |  | **Children 1 year of age** | |  |  |
| **Subcomponent** | **Score** | **Portions Consumed** | **Description of criteria** | **Source of recommendation** | **Reference(s)** |
| Drinking milk  Infant formula/cow’s milk/other milks (fl oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | 14–18  8.0–13.9 or 18.1–24.0  <8.0 or >24.0 | A high score was based on the amount of milk recommended for breakfast, lunch, supper and snack (16 fl oz/d) in the meal pattern for children (ages 1–2 years) with 2.0 oz/d added on either side to allow for some variability.  A medium score was provided for milk consumption values that were up to the highest amount recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics (18.1–24 fl oz/d) or 6 fl oz/d below the amount of milk recommended in a high score (8–13.9 fl oz/d).  A zero score was provided for milk consumption in excess of 24 oz/d or less than 8 fl oz/d. | United States Department of Agriculture’s Child and Adult Care Food Program meal pattern for children (ages 1–2 years)  American Academy of Pediatrics  Rios et al. | (2, 4-6) |
| Grains\* | The total amount of grains was based on the amount of infant cereal provided in breakfast, lunch, supper and a snack (2 oz/d) in the meal pattern for children (ages 1–2 years). The grain subcomponent was divided into whole grains and refined grains and half of all grains consumed should be whole grains. | | | United States Department of Agriculture’s Child and Adult Care Food Program meal pattern for children (ages 1–2 years) | (2, 6) |
| Whole grains (oz/d) | 2.5  1.25  0 | 1.0–2.0  0.1–0.9  0 or >2.0 | A high score was provided for consuming half of total grain consumption as whole grains or up to the total amount of grains as whole grains.  A medium score was provided for less than half of all grains being whole.  A zero score was provided for no whole grain consumption or for whole grain consumption in excess of the recommended 2.0 oz/d. |  |  |
| Refined grains (oz/d) | 2.5  1.25  0 | 0–1.0  1.1–2.0  >2.0 | A high score was provided for consuming up to half of total grain consumption as refined grains.  A medium score was provided for less than half of grains being refined.  A zero score was provided for refined grain consumption in excess of the recommended 2.0 oz/d. |  |  |
| Proteins (oz/d)\* | 5  2.5  0 | 2.0–3.0  0.1–1.9  0 or >3.0 | A high score was based on the amount of protein-based foods recommended for breakfast, lunch, supper and a snack (2.5 oz/d) with a 0.5 oz/d added on either side to allow for some variability.  A medium score was provided for protein consumption less than recommended values.  A zero score was provided for no protein consumption or protein consumption in excess of the recommended 3.0 oz/d. | United States Department of Agriculture’s Child and Adult Care Food Program meal pattern for children (ages 1–2 years) | (2, 6) |
| Vegetables (oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | ≥8.0  0.1–7.9  0 | A high score was based on consuming vegetables at or above the highest amount of vegetables recommended for breakfast, lunch, supper and a snack.  A medium score was provided for vegetable consumption less than recommended values.  A zero score was provided for no vegetable consumption. | United States Department of Agriculture’s Child and Adult Care Food Program meal pattern for children (ages 1–2 years) | (2, 6) |
| Fruits (oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | ≥8.0  0.1–7.9  0 | A high score was based on consuming fruit at or above the highest amount of fruit recommended for breakfast, lunch, supper and a snack.  A medium score was provided for fruit consumption less than recommended values.  A zero score was provided for no fruit consumption. | United States Department of Agriculture’s Child and Adult Care Food Program meal pattern for children (ages 1–2 years) | (2, 6) |
| 100% fruit juices (fl oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | 0–4.0  4.1–6.0  >6.0 | For children 1 through 3 years of age, 100% fruit juice is limited to, at most, 4 ounces per day.  A high score was based on 100% fruit juice consumption up to recommended values.  A medium score was provided for 100% fruit juice consumption values that were recommended for children 4–6 years of age.  A zero score was provided for 100% fruit juice consumption that exceeded values recommended for children 4–6 years of age. | American Academy of Pediatrics | (7) |
| Sugar sweetened beverages (fl oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | 0  0.1–4.0  >4 | Foods with limited added sugars are encouraged and scores are consistent with Rios et al. original scoring values.  A high score was based on no sugar sweetened beverage consumption.  A medium score was provided for sugar sweetened beverage for up to 4 fl oz/ day.  A zero score was provided for consumption > 4.0 fl oz/day. | American Academy of Pediatrics  Rios et al. | (4, 5) |
| Other added sugars\*(tsp/d) | 5  2.5  0 | 0  0.1–6.0  >6.0 | Children < 2 years of age should avoid added sugars.  A high score was provided for no added sugar consumption.  A medium score was provided for added sugar consumption values that were up to recommended values for children older than 2 years.  A zero score was provided for added sugar consumption that exceeded values recommended for children older than 2 years. | American Heart Association | (8) |
| Salty snacks (oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | 0  0.1–1.0  >1.0 | Foods with no added salt are encouraged and scores are consistent with Rios et al. original scoring values.  A high score was based on no salty snack consumption.  A medium score was provided for salty snacks for up to 1 oz/ day.  A zero score was provided for consumption > 1.0 oz/day. | American Academy of Pediatrics  Rios et al. | (4, 5) |
|  |  | **Children 2–3 years of age** | |  |  |
| **Subcomponent** | **Score** | **Portions consumed** | **Description of criteria** | **Source of recommendation** | **Reference(s)** |
| Drinking milk  Infant formula/cow’s milk/other milks (fl oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | 16.0–20.0  8.0–15.9 or 20.1–24.0  <8 or >24.0 | A high score was based on the amount of milk recommended.  A medium score was provided for milk consumption values that were up to the highest amount recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics for 4 to 6 year olds, the next highest age group, (20.1–24 fl oz/d) or 8 fl oz/d below the amount of milk recommended in a high score (8–15.9 fl oz/d).  A zero score was provided for milk consumption in excess of 24 oz/d or less than 8 fl oz/d. | American Academy of Pediatrics | (9) |
| Grains | Scores are based on recommendations for sedentary 2–3 year olds with an estimated calorie need of 1,000 calories per day (3 oz/d). The grain subcomponent was divided into whole grains and refined grains and half of all grains consumed should be whole grains. | | | *U.S Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2015–2020* | (10) |
| Whole grains (oz/d) | 2.5  1.25  0 | 1.5–3.0  0.1–1.4  0 or >3.0 | A high score was provided for consuming half of total grain consumption as whole grains or up to the total amount of grains as whole grains.  A medium score was provided for less than half of all grains being whole.  A zero score was provided for no whole grain consumption or for whole grain consumption in excess of the recommended 3.0 oz/d. |  |  |
| Refined grains (oz/d) | 2.5  1.25  0 | 0–1.5  1.6–3.0  >3.0 | A high score was provided for consuming up to half of total grain consumption as refined grains.  A medium score was provided for less than half of grains being refined.  A zero score was provided for refined grain consumption in excess of the recommended 3.0 oz/d. |  |  |
| Proteins (oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | 1.5–2.5  0.1–1.4  0 or >2.5 | Scores are based on recommendations for sedentary 2–3 year olds with an estimated calorie need of 1,000 calories per day (2 oz/d) with 0.5 oz/d added on either side to allow for some variability.  A high score was provided for protein consumption within recommended values.  A medium score was provided for protein consumption less than recommended values.  A zero score was provided for no protein consumption or protein consumption in excess of the recommended values. | *U.S Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2015–2020* | (10) |
| Vegetables (oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | ≥8.0  0.1–7.9  0 | Scores are based on vegetable recommendations for sedentary 2–3 year olds with an estimated calorie need of 1,000 calories per day.  A high score was provided for vegetable consumption at or above recommended values.  A medium score was provided for vegetable consumption less than recommended values.  A zero score was provided for no vegetable consumption. | *U.S Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2015–2020* | (10) |
| Fruits (oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | ≥8.0  0.1–7.9  0 | Scores are based on fruit recommendations for sedentary 2–3 year olds with an estimated calorie need of 1,000 calories per day.  A high score was provided for fruit consumption at or above recommended values.  A medium score was provided for fruit consumption less than recommended values.  A zero score was provided for no fruit consumption. | *U.S Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2015–2020* | (10) |
| 100% fruit juices (fl oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | 0–4.0  4.1–6.0  >6.0 | For children 1 through 3 years of age, 100% fruit juice is limited to, at most, 4 ounces per day.  A high score was based on 100% fruit juice consumption up to recommended values.  A medium score was provided for 100% fruit juice consumption values that were recommended for children 4–6 years of age.  A zero score was provided for 100% fruit juice consumption in excess of values recommended for children 4–6 years of age. | American Academy of Pediatrics | (7) |
| Sugar sweetened beveragesj (fl oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | 0  0.1–4.0  >4 | Foods with limited added sugars are encouraged and scores are consistent with Rios et al. original scoring values for younger children.  A high score was based on no sugar sweetened beverage consumption.  A medium score was provided for sugar sweetened beverage for up to 4 oz/ day.  A zero score was provided for consumption > 4.0 fl oz/day. | American Academy of Pediatrics  Rios et al. | (4, 9) |
| Other added sugars(tsp/d) | 5  2.5  0 | <3.1  3.1–6.3  >6.3 | Scores are based on recommendations for sedentary 2–3 year olds with an estimated calorie need of 1,000 calories per day (limit intake to less than 10% of calories, or 100 calories, or 6.3 teaspoons).  A high score was provided for added sugar consumption less than half of the recommended value.  A medium score was provided for added sugar consumption values that were half of the recommended value up to the maximum recommended.  A zero score was provided for added sugar consumption in excess of the maximum recommended. | U*.S Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2015–2020* | (10) |
| Salty snacks (oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | 0  0.1–1.0  >1.0 | Foods with no added salt are encouraged and scores are consistent with Rios et al. original scoring values for younger children.  A high score was based on no salty snack consumption.  A medium score was provided for salty snacks for up to 1 oz/ day.  A zero score was provided for consumption > 1.0 oz/day. | American Academy of Pediatrics  Rios et al. | (4, 9) |
|  |  | **Children 4 years of age** | |  |  |
| **Subcomponent** | **Score** | **Portions consumed** | **Description of criteria** | **Source of recommendation** | **Reference(s)** |
| Drinking milk for 1–4 year olds  Infant formula/cow’s milk/other milks (fl oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | 20.0–24.0  8.0–19.9 or 24.1–28.0  <8.0 or >28.0 | A high score was based on the amount of milk recommended for 4 to 6 year olds.  A medium score was provided for milk consumption values that were up to the highest amount recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics (24.1–28 fl oz/d) or a level of 12 fl oz/d below the amount of milk recommended in a high score (8.0–19.9 fl oz/d).  A zero score was provided for milk consumption in excess of 28 oz/d (due to risk of iron deficiency) or less than 8 fl oz/d. | American Academy of Pediatrics | (9) |
| Grains |  | Scores are based on recommendations for sedentary 4 year olds with an estimated calorie need of 1,200 calories per day (4 oz/d). The grain subcomponent was divided into whole grains and refined grains and half of all grains consumed should be whole grain. | | *U.S Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2015–2020* | (10) |
| Whole grains (oz/d) | 2.5  1.25  0 | 2.0–4.0  0.1–1.9  0 or >4.0 | A high score was provided for consuming half of total grain consumption as whole grains or up to the total amount of grains as whole grains.  A medium score was provided for less than half of all grains being whole.  A zero score was provided for no whole grain consumption or for whole grain consumption in excess of the recommended 4.0 oz/d. |  |  |
| Refined grains (oz/d) | 2.5  1.25  0 | 0–2.0  2.1–4.0  >4.0 | A high score was provided for consuming up to half of total grain consumption as refined grains.  A medium score was provided for less than half of grains being refined.  A zero score was provided for refined grain consumption in excess of the recommended 4.0 oz/d. |  |  |
| Proteins (oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | 2.5–3.5  0.1–2.4  0 or >3.5 | Scores are based on recommendations for sedentary 4 year olds with an estimated calorie need of 1,200 calories per day (3 oz/d) with 0.5 oz/d added on either side to allow for some variability.  A high score was provided for protein consumption within recommended values.  A medium score was provided for protein consumption less than recommended values.  A zero score was provided for no protein consumption or protein consumption in excess of the recommended values. | *U.S Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2015–2020* | (10) |
| Vegetables (oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | ≥12.0  0.1–11.9  0 | Scores are based on vegetable recommendations for sedentary 4 year olds with an estimated calorie need of 1,200 calories per day.  A high score was provided for vegetable consumption at or above recommended values.  A medium score was provided for vegetable consumption less than recommended values.  A zero score was provided for no vegetable consumption. | *U.S Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2015–2020* | (10) |
| Fruits (oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | ≥8.0  0.1–7.9  0 | Scores are based on fruit recommendations for sedentary 4 year olds with an estimated calorie need of 1,200 calories per day.  A high score was provided for fruit consumption at or above recommended values.  A medium score was provided for fruit consumption less than recommended values.  A zero score was provided for no fruit consumption. | *U.S Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2015–2020* | (10) |
| 100% fruit juices (fl oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | 0–6.0  6.1–8.0  >8.0 | Children 4–6 years of age can consume up to 6 fl oz/day of 100% fruit juice.  A high score was based on 100% fruit juice consumption up to recommended values.  A medium score was provided for 100% fruit juice consumption values that were recommended for children 7–18 years of age.  A zero score was provided for 100% fruit juice consumption exceeding values recommended for children 7–18 years of age. | American Academy of Pediatrics | (7) |
| Sugar sweetened beverages (fl oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | 0  0.1–4.0  >4 | Foods with limited added sugars are encouraged and scores are consistent with Rios et al. original scoring values for younger children.  A high score was based on no sugar sweetened beverage consumption.  A medium score was provided for sugar sweetened beverage for up to 4 oz/ day.  A zero score was provided for consumption > 4.0 fl oz/day. | American Academy of Pediatrics  Rios et al. | (4, 9) |
| Other added sugars(tsp/d) | 5  2.5  0 | <3.8  3.8–7.5  >7.5 | Scores are based on recommendations for sedentary 4 year olds with an estimated calorie need of 1,200 calories per day (limit intake to less than 10% of calories, or 120 calories, or 7.5 teaspoons).  A high score was provided for added sugar consumption less than half of the recommended value.  A medium score was provided for added sugar consumption values that were half of the recommended value up to the maximum recommended amount.  A zero score was provided for added sugar consumption in excess of the maximum recommended amount. | *U.S Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2015–2020* | (10) |
| Salty snacks (oz/d) | 5  2.5  0 | 0  0.1–1.0  >1.0 | Foods with no added salt are encouraged and scores are consistent with Rios et al. original scoring values for younger children.  A high score was based on no salty snack consumption.  A medium score was provided for salty snacks for up to 1 oz/ day.  A zero score was provided for consumption > 1.0 oz/day. | American Academy of Pediatrics  Rios et al. | (4, 9) |

aThe DQIS was originally developed for children 8–24 months of age.

\*Indicates that the original subcomponent DQIS score was modified slightly to be consistent with updated guidance from the United States Department of Agriculture’s Child and Adult Care Food Program meal patterns and recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Heart Association.

Conversion factors for metric units: fluid ounces to milliliters is 1 fl oz = 29.5735 milliliters; ounces to grams is 1 oz=28.3495 grams; teaspoons to grams is 1 tsp equivalent of added sugar = 4.2 grams.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Supplemental Table 2: Mean Modified Diet Quality Index Score (DQIS) scores and subcomponent scoresamong U.S. children aged 6 months–4 years on a given day, overall and by demographics, NHANES 2011–2016 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Overall | Drinking milk | Whole grains | Refined grains | Proteins | Vegetables | Whole fruits | 100% fruit juices | Sugar sweetened beverages | Other added sugars | Salty snacks |
| Maximum points1 | 45 | 5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Overall | 22.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 2.6 |
| Highest Household Education Level |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| < High School | 21.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.9 |
| HS Grad/GED | 21.0 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Some College | 21.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| >=College Graduate | 24.2 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| p-value for trend2 | <.0001 | 0.0355 | 0.0002 | 0.5028 | 0.9975 | 0.8299 | <.0001 | <.0001 | <.0001 | 0.0847 | 0.0886 |
| Household Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| < $30,000 | 21.1 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| $30,000–$59,999 | 21.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| ≥ $60,000 | 23.7 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| p-value for trend2 | <.0001 | 0.0219 | 0.0069 | 0.2565 | 0.4942 | 0.7608 | <.0001 | <.0001 | <.0001 | 0.0280 | 0.406 |
| Race/Hispanic origin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic | 22.5b | 1.7b | 0.9a | 0.9 | 1.9b | 2.9 | 2.5a | 3.5a,b | 3.2a | 2.1a | 3.0a,b |
| Non-Hispanic White | 22.8 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 20.2a | 1.3a | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.6a | 2.7 | 2.2a | 3.1a | 3.0a | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Other Race – includes multi-racial | 23.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 2.3a | 2.7 |
| Poverty Income Ratio (PIR) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PIR < 1.85 | 21.3 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| 1.85 ≤ PIR ≤ 3.49 | 23.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| PIR ≥ 3.50 | 24.2 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| p-value for trend2 | <.0001 | 0.0193 | 0.0371 | 0.7896 | 0.4461 | 0.6755 | <.0001 | <.0001 | <.0001 | 0.0865 | 0.5134 |

1Maximum modified DQIS score is 45. Higher scores for the subcomponents drinking milk, whole grains, refined grains, proteins, vegetables, and whole fruits, indicate age appropriate intakes. Higher scores for 100% fruit juices, sugar sweetened beverages, other added sugars, and salty snacks indicate no or limited intake. See Table 1or Supplemental Table 1 for additional information on scoring criteria.

2p-values for trend calculated using linear regression.

a Significantly different from non-Hispanic whites, calculated using linear regression.

b Significantly different from non-Hispanic blacks, calculated using linear regression.

Abbreviations: Diet Quality Index Score (DQIS), National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), poverty income ratio (PIR)

**References**

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