

NONALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Nonalcoholic Beverages

Yesterday, how many cans or glasses or regular soda (such as cola, lemon-lime), sweetened carbonated beverages (such as Clearly Canadian), or sweetened non-carbonated beverages (such as Gatorade, Snapple, SoBe) did you drink? [NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: THAT WOULD BE A LARGE GLASS OR A 12 OZ CAN OR BOTTLE, DO NOT INCLUDE DIET DRINKS OR CARBONATED WATER]. (#)

Preliminary Rank Medium **Instrument** California Dietary Practices Survey (2001)

Administration

Population State
Subgroup Adults in California, oversampling of low-income, African American, and Latino participants.
Sample Size(s) n=1,500-1,700 adults biennially
Mode Interviewer:Telephone (RDD).

Documented

Description

Other Languages **X** Spanish
Low-Income **X**
Low Education Level

Evidence

Reliability
Internal Validity
External Validity
Sensitive to Change
Related to
Outcome(s)
Other

Notes:

Citations: Oppen M et al. 2002.

Nonalcoholic Beverages

Do you drink diet soft drinks? (usually/always, often, sometimes, rarely, never)

Preliminary Rank Medium **Instrument** Food Behavior Checklist (1997)

Administration

Population Local

Subgroup African American and White FSP participants from 7 counties in CA. 8 California counties among women eligible for food stamps. 9 counties in California of women receiving food stamps.

Sample Size(s) n=95, n=100, n=132.

Mode Interviewer:Telephone and in-person among a group.

Documented

Description

Other Languages **X** Spanish

Low-Income **X**

Low Education Level

Evidence

Reliability Control group reliability test not significant.

Internal Validity No significant correlations.

External Validity

Sensitive to Change

Related to

Outcome(s)

Other

Notes:

Citations: Murphy SP et al. 1998; Murphy SP et al. 2001; Townsend MS et al. 2003.

Nonalcoholic Beverages

Do you drink regular soft drinks? (usually/always, often, sometimes, rarely, never)

Preliminary Rank High **Instrument** Food Behavior Checklist (1997)

Administration

Population Local

Subgroup African American and White FSP participants from 7 counties in CA. 8 California counties among women eligible for food stamps. 9 counties in California of women receiving food stamps.

Sample Size(s) n=95, n=100, n=132.

Mode Interviewer:Telephone and in-person among a group.

Documented

Description

Other Languages **X** Spanish

Low-Income **X**

Low Education Level

Evidence

Reliability **X** Test-retest correlation coefficient = .83.

Internal Validity **X** Correlation coefficient to HEI from 24 hour recall = .23.

External Validity

Sensitive to Change **X** p value = <.0001

Related to No significant correlation to serum carotenoid level.

Outcome(s)

Other **X** A Flesch Reading Ease score of 96 and a Flesch Kincaid score of 2.8 indicates less than fourth grade reading level.

Notes:

Citations: Murphy SP et al. 1998; Murphy SP et al. 2001; Townsend MS et al. 2003.

Nonalcoholic Beverages

**Do you buy Kool-Aid, Gatorade Sunny Delight, or other fruit drink/punch?
(usually/always, often, sometimes, rarely, never)**

Preliminary Rank High **Instrument** Food Behavior Checklist (1997)

Administration

Population Local
Subgroup African American and White FSP participants from 7 counties in CA. 8 California counties among women eligible for food stamps. 9 counties in California of women receiving food stamps.
Sample Size(s) n=95, n=100, n=132.
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Other Languages **X** Spanish
 Low-Income **X**
 Low Education Level

Evidence

Reliability **X** Test-retest correlation coefficient = .72.
 Internal Validity **X** Correlation coefficient to servings of fruit from 24 hour recall = .26 and HEI = .19. Coefficient to HEI=.26.
 External Validity
 Sensitive to Change **X** p value = <.0001
 Related to Outcome(s) No significant correlation to serum carotenoid level.
 Other **X** A Flesch Reading Ease score of 96 and a Flesch Kincaid score of 2.8 indicates less than fourth grade reading level.

Notes:

Citations: Murphy SP et al. 1998; Murphy SP et al. 2001; Townsend MS et al. 2003.

Nonalcoholic Beverages

How often were your fruit drinks diet or sugar-free drinks? (almost never or never, about 1/4 of the time, about 1/2 of the time, about 3/4 of the time, almost always or always)

Preliminary Rank High **Instrument** NCI Diet History Questionnaire, NCI Food Propensity Questionnaire added and pilot tested in NHANES 2003

Administration

Population National, local

Subgroup Tested with Washington DC participants ages 25-70 (64% female, 14% African-American); tested in Eating at America's Table Study (nationally representative sample, RDD, 20-70 years of age, 79% White, 10% African-American, 51% women); RDD of adults 20-70 years old in Thompson FE et al. 2002b validation study with Eating at America's Table Study sample.

Sample Size(s) n=623 in Thompson FE et al. 2002a validation study; n=1,301 in Eating at America's Table Study; n=202 men and 260 women in smaller Thompson FE et al. 2002b validation study with Eating at America's Table Study sample.

Mode Self:Paper/pencil.

Documented

Description

Other Languages	X	Spanish
Low-Income	X	
Low Education Level		4.8% had less than a HS degree in Eating at America's Table Study; 1% had less than a HS degree in Thompson FE et al. 2002a; 79% had more than a HS degree in Thompson FE et al. 2002b.

Evidence

Reliability

Internal Validity **X** Compared to Daily Food Report: r=0.48 for women and r=0.49 for men for energy for entire instrument compared to four 24-hour recalls; adjusted deattenuated correlations for entire instrument across nutrients range from 0.51 to 0.77 for women and 0.41 to 0.83 for men compared to four 24-hour recalls; r=0.68 for entire instrument for men and 0.54 for women compared to four 24-hour recalls.

External Validity

Sensitive to Change

Related to Outcome(s)

Other **X** Cognitive testing indicates instrument is easy to use; HHHG questions were redesigned based on cognitive think-aloud interviewing and incorporated into a test-DHQ.

Citations: NCI 2004; Thompson FE et al. 2002a; Subar AF et al. 2001; Thompson FE et al. 2002b; NCHS/NHANES 2004.

Nonalcoholic Beverages

How often were these soft drinks, soda, or pop diet or sugar-free? (almost never or never, about 1/4 of the time, about 1/2 of the time, about 3/4 of the time, almost always or always)

Preliminary Rank High **Instrument** NCI Diet History Questionnaire, NCI Food Propensity Questionnaire added and pilot tested in NHANES 2003

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Nonalcoholic Beverages

How often did you drink other fruit drinks (such as cranberry cocktail, Hi-C, lemonade, or Kool-Aid, diet or regular)? (1 time per month or less, 2-3 times per month, 1-2 times per week, 3-4 times per week, 5-6 times per week, 1 time per day, 2-3 times per day, 4-5 times per day, 6 or more times per day)

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Nonalcoholic Beverages

Each time you drank fruit drinks, how much did you usually drink? (less than 1 cup/8 ounces, 1 to 2 cups/8 to 16 ounces, more than 2 cups/16 ounces)

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Nonalcoholic Beverages

Over the past 12 months, did you drink soft drinks, soda, or pop? (Y, N)

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Nonalcoholic Beverages

How often did you drink soft drinks, soda, or pop in the summer? (1 time per month or less, 2-3 times per month, 1-2 times per week, 3-4 times per week, 5-6 times per week, 1 time per day, 2-3 times per day, 4-5 times per day, 6 or more times per day)

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Nonalcoholic Beverages

How often did you drink soft drinks, soda, or pop during the rest of the year? (1 time per month or less, 2-3 times per month, 1-2 times per week, 3-4 times per week, 5-6 times per week, 1 time per day, 2-3 times per day, 4-5 times per day, 6 or more times per day)

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Nonalcoholic Beverages

Each time you drank soft drinks, soda, or pop, how much did you usually drink? (less than 12 ounces or less than 1 can or bottle, 12 to 16 ounces or 1 can or bottle, more than 16 ounces or more than 1 can or bottle)

Preliminary Rank High **Instrument** NCI Diet History Questionnaire, NCI Food Propensity Questionnaire added and pilot tested in NHANES 2003

Administration

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