Table 2. Quantitative food frequency questionnaire classification of children into quintiles, compared to three-day diet record classification as reference, with corresponding Cohen’s kappa coefficients. Data as reported by caregivers of five-year-old children from the Growing Up in Singapore Towards healthy Outcomes cohort (n = 361).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nutrientsa | Same quintile (%) | Same or adjacent quintiles (%) | Opposite quintiles (%) | Cohen’s kappab (95% CI) |
| Calcium | 43 | 83 | 1 | 0.66 (0.59-0.72) |
| Iron | 42 | 78 | 2 | 0.59 (0.51-0.66) |
| Fibre | 39 | 73 | 2 | 0.54 (0.46-0.61) |
| Saturated Fat | 37 | 72 | 1 | 0.49 (0.41-0.57) |
| Polyunsaturated fat | 31 | 66 | 1 | 0.44 (0.37-0.53) |
| Beta-carotene | 32 | 67 | 1 | 0.43 (0.33-0.51) |
| Cholesterol | 37 | 69 | 2 | 0.39 (0.30-0.49) |
| Vitamin A | 29 | 64 | 3 | 0.37 (0.28-0.45) |
| Monounsaturated fat | 27 | 67 | 3 | 0.35 (0.26-0.44) |
| Energy | 30 | 65 | 2 | 0.34 (0.24-0.43) |
| Fat | 29 | 63 | 4 | 0.32 (0.22-0.41) |
| Protein | 27 | 64 | 4 | 0.28 (0.18-0.37) |
| Carbohydrate | 32 | 63 | 5 | 0.26 (0.16-0.36) |

a Listed in descending order based on kappa values, classification based on daily nutrient intakes, adjusted for energy using
the residual method.

b Kappa inter-rater agreement coefficient, quadratic weighting used: 0.00-0.20 slight; 0.21-0.40 fair; 0.41-0.60 moderate;
0.61-0.80 substantial; and 0.81-1.00 almost perfect agreement.25