1. Title (length 26):
DIET DISTRIBUTIONS

2. Writing Group (list individual with lead responsibility first):
(lead) Shimakawa          Carpenter          Dennis
              Sorlie          Tell              Watson
              Williams

3. Timeline:
As soon as dietary data are cleaned and ready, data analysis can be started.

4. Rationale:
In the United States, risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD) varies with race and socioeconomic status. One possible explanation for this diversity is differences in dietary intake. Characterizing diets of racially and socioeconomically diverse populations like ARIC helps us to understand why certain segments of the U.S. population are more susceptible to CVD than are others. It also helps us to create suitable dietary strategies for each racial and socioeconomic group. We propose to conduct a descriptive epidemiologic study characterizing dietary habits of two racial groups—Blacks and Whites and of various educational and economic groups. We will compare food intake and nutrient intake by race, education, and income separately for men and women.

5. Main Hypothesis:
Dietary intakes vary with race and socioeconomic status.

6. Data (variables, time window, source, inclusions/exclusions):
Visit 1 data—food intake data, nutrient intake data, age, sex, race, education, income, smoking status, medical history.