Table 1. Estimated mean ${ }^{1}$ intakes of energy and selected nutrients from the coffee and tea components of coffee and tea consumed as beverages by adults ages 19 years and older, 2005-2006

| Energy \& nutrients | Energy \& nutrients from coffee for men ( $\mathrm{N}=2289$ ) | Energy \& nutrients from coffee for women ( $\mathrm{N}=2482$ ) | Energy \& nutrients from coffee for all adults $(N=4771)$ | Energy \& nutrients from tea for men ( $\mathrm{N}=2289$ ) | Energy \& nutrients from tea for women ( $\mathrm{N}=2482$ ) | Energy \& nutrients from tea for all adults ( $\mathrm{N}=4771$ ) | Energy \& nutrients from coffee and tea for all adults ( $\mathrm{N}=4771$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Energy (kcal) | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 |
| Protein (g) | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | * | * | * | 0.5 |
| Carbohydrate (g) | * | * | * | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Thiamin (mg) | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 | * | * | * | 0.04 |
| Riboflavin (mg) | 0.25 | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.24 |
| Niacin (mg) | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | * | * | * | 0.8 |
| Folate (mcg DFE) | 6 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 14 |
| Choline (mg) | 9 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Vitamin K (mcg) | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 |
| Calcium (mg) | 9 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Phosphorus (mg) | 12 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| Magnesium (mg) | 14 | 12 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 19 |
| Iron (mg) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | * | * | * | 0.1 |
| Zinc (mg) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | * | * | * | 0.1 |
| Sodium (mg) | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 14 |
| Potassium (mg) | 198 | 146 | 171 | 84 | 69 | 76 | 247 |
| Selenium (mg) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | * | * | * | 0.1 |

${ }^{1}$ See notes below.
*Denotes values too small to report.
Source: USDA, Agricultural Research Service, Food Surveys Research Group, What We Eat in America, NHANES 2005-2006, Day 1.

Table 2. Estimated percentages ${ }^{1}$ of adults, age 19 years and older, drinking coffee and tea on a given day, 2005-2006

| Gender <br> group | Sample <br> size | \% Drinking <br> coffee | \% Drinking <br> tea | \% Drinking <br> coffee or tea |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men | 2289 | 53 | 22 | 65 |
| Women | 2482 | 52 | 28 | 67 |
| All adults | 4771 | 52 | 25 | 66 |

${ }^{1}$ See notes below.
Source: USDA, Agricultural Research Service, Food Surveys Research Group, What We Eat in America, NHANES 2005-2006, Day 1.

Table 3. Estimated percentages ${ }^{1}$ of adults, age 19 years and older, drinking coffee and tea at least once in the past year

| Gender <br> group | Sample <br> size | \% Drinking <br> coffee | \% Drinking <br> tea | \% Drinking <br> coffee or tea |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men | 1399 | 73 | 78 | 90 |
| Women | 1651 | 72 | 81 | 90 |
| All adults | 3050 | 73 | 80 | 90 |

${ }^{1}$ See notes below.
Source: USDA, Agricultural Research Service, Food Surveys Research Group, NHANES 2005-2006, Food
Frequency Questionnaire.

## Notes:

Tables 1 and 2. Statistics were estimated using What We Eat in America, NHANES 2005-2006, Day 1 dietary data. Nutrient values (Table 1) represent only that of coffee/tea and water components present in the respective beverages.

Coffee: Includes all types of coffee such as regular or decaffeinated coffees made from ground or instant coffee, cappuccino, Cuban, Turkish, espresso, latte and mocha. Any additions to the coffee (e.g., milk, cream, sugar) were not included.

Tea: Includes regular and decaffeinated iced teas and hot teas prepared from leaf, powdered/instant, and frozen concentrates; iced tea; flavored tea; and herbal tea. Any additions to the tea (e.g., milk, sugar, honey, lemon) were not included.

Table 3. Statistics were estimated using NHANES 2005-2006 Food Frequency Questionnaire data.
Coffee: Responses to Q. 123 on the number of cups of coffee (caffeinated or decaffeinated) consumed were used to estimate the percentages of adults drinking coffee at least once in the past one year.

Tea: Responses to Q. 124 and 125 on the number of glasses of iced tea (caffeinated or decaffeinated) and the number of cups of hot tea (caffeinated or decaffeinated) and herbal tea consumed were used to estimate the percentages of adults drinking tea at least once in the past one year.

