

# Perception v. actual intakes of junk food and sugar-sweetened beverages in Australian young adults: assessed using the mobile food record

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## Abstract

**Objective:** To determine perception v. actual intakes of energy-dense nutrient-poor 'junk food' (JF) and sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB) in young adults, using the mobile food record (mFR).

**Design:** Before-and-after eating images using a 4 d mFR were assessed for standardised 600 kJ (143 kcal) servings of JF and SSB (excluding diet drinks). Participants reported their concern about the health aspects of their diet, perceptions and intentions regarding JF and SSB.

**Setting:** Perth, Western Australia.

**Subjects:** Adults (*n* 246) aged 18–30 years.

**Results:** The mean (SD) intake of JF + SSB was 3.7 (2.0) servings/d. Women thinking about drinking less SSB consumed more SSB servings/d (1.5 (1.2)) than men (0.7 (0.5);  $P < 0.05$ ) who were thinking about drinking less. Men not thinking about cutting down JF consumed more servings/d (4.6 (2.4)) than women (2.5 (0.7);  $P < 0.01$ ) who were not thinking about cutting down. Those who paid a lot of attention to the health aspects of their diet consumed less JF + SSB than those who took only a bit of notice ( $P < 0.001$ ), were not really thinking much about it ( $P < 0.001$ ) or who didn't think at all about the health aspects of food ( $P < 0.01$ ).

**Conclusions:** Perceptions and attitudes regarding JF and SSB were associated with level of consumption. Those not thinking about cutting down their intake of these foods represent an important target group as they consume more than their peers. Further research is needed to identify how amenable young adults are to changing their intake, particularly given the lack of attention paid to the health aspects of their diet.

## Keywords

Junk food  
Sugar-sweetened beverages  
Perception  
Young adults  
Mobile food record

Worldwide, overweight and obesity rates are increasing and are related to significant health consequences<sup>(1)</sup>. Nearly half of young adults aged 18–34 years in Western Australia are classified as overweight or obese<sup>(2)</sup>. In Australia, 25–34-year-olds have the greatest annual increment in waist circumference and weight compared with any other age group and are gaining weight at a faster rate than in previous generations<sup>(3)</sup>. To slow the trajectory of weight gain, this age group is an important target population for nutrition interventions that improve dietary habits. The excessive energy intake from the frequent consumption of 'energy-dense nutrient-poor' (EDNP) foods and sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB) and physical inactivity are modifiable risk

factors associated with weight gain<sup>(4)</sup>. EDNP, commonly referred to as 'junk food' (JF) by the general public, are those foods and beverages high in energy, saturated fat, added sugar, salt or alcohol, and low in nutrients<sup>(5)</sup>.

The availability and affordability of EDNP foods and SSB worldwide have led to higher consumption of these foods and increased likelihood of excessive energy consumption<sup>(6)</sup>. Regularly consuming an energy intake above energy requirements is associated with overweight, obesity, CVD, type 2 diabetes and some cancers<sup>(7,8)</sup>. Hence, the Australian Dietary Guidelines recommend limiting the frequency of consumption of these unnecessary EDNP foods and beverages (referred to as 'discretionary choices' in the

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Australian Dietary Guidelines) to 'occasionally' and in small amounts<sup>(5)</sup>. Adherence to the Australian Dietary Guidelines in young adults is poor. In 2011/12, the Australian National Health Survey found that adults consumed approximately 35% of their total energy intake from EDNP foods and beverages, with young adults more likely to choose highly processed convenient options, such as hot chips, meat pies, chocolate, SSB, commercial burgers and pizzas<sup>(9,10)</sup>. Previous research highlights that consuming excess amounts of EDNP foods and SSB may be key factors in the rapid increase in body weight<sup>(9,11)</sup>.

Consumption of SSB has been identified as a key public health issue due to the frequency of consumption, low satiety, high added sugar content and associations with excess weight gain<sup>(12)</sup>. Over half (53%) of men and 39% of women aged 19–30 years consume SSB on any given day in Australia<sup>(10)</sup>. A Western Australian study found that males with obesity and those aged 18–44 years were most likely to consume SSB<sup>(13)</sup>. Reducing EDNP foods and SSB are important targets for population-based interventions; therefore, exploring perceptions and attitudes towards these foods may lead to better outcomes. A study found a disconnect between perceived diet quality and whether dietary recommendations were being met, indicating the need to assess both dietary intake and perceptions<sup>(14)</sup>. Accurate assessment of dietary intake, however, is difficult.

While all dietary assessment methods are accompanied by a level of participant and researcher burden, collecting accurate dietary intake data from young adults is particularly challenging. As young adults are high users of mobile devices, technology-based dietary assessment methods incorporating digital or image-based recording may be more appealing<sup>(15,16)</sup>. An image-based method known as the mobile food record (mFR) app appears to have high acceptance among young people and shows potential for upscaling to population-wide nutrition monitoring<sup>(17,18)</sup>.

Several studies have identified the unrealistic perception of dietary fat, fruit and vegetable intakes as barriers for improving dietary intake<sup>(19–22)</sup>, highlighting a potential disconnect between what people think they are eating and what they are actually eating. Future interventions assessing both perceived intake (using questionnaires) and actual intake (using the mFR) could segment questions which more accurately represent actual intake. The current cross-sectional study aimed to assess whether young adults' perception of their current diet is associated with their intakes of JF and SSB, collected using a 4 d mFR.

## Methods

### *Study design*

This study was a cross-sectional analysis of the baseline data collected during a 6-month randomised controlled

trial, the Connecting Health and Technology (CHAT) study<sup>(17,23,24)</sup>. Participants were asked to attend Curtin University on two separate occasions, one week apart. During the initial visit, height and weight were recorded and participants were asked to complete a paper-based questionnaire to collect information on demographics and their knowledge and attitudes relating to food, nutrition and health. Participants were lent a mobile device (Apple iPod Touch) and trained how to use the specifically designed dietary assessment tool, the CHAT App, pre-uploaded on to the device. Participants were asked to collect an mFR for four consecutive days. Approval for the study was granted by the Curtin Human Ethics Research Committee and the trial was registered (Australian Clinical Trials Registry registration number ACTRN12612000250831).

### *Participants*

Adults living in the Perth Metropolitan Area were recruited via the federal electoral roll. Screening occurred either online using a survey website or on the telephone to ensure the inclusion criteria were satisfied (18–30 years old and owned a mobile telephone). Potential participants were excluded if they: (i) were unable to attend on four occasions to complete the 6-month randomised controlled trial; (ii) studied nutrition; (iii) took part in extreme forms of exercise; (iv) followed a restrictive diet; or (v) were pregnant or breast-feeding.

### *Data collection*

Participants completed a 4 d mFR using an app running on an Apple iPod Touch. Details of the mFR CHAT App, also known as Technology Assisted Dietary Assessment system (TADA), and its use in dietary assessment have been described previously<sup>(18,25,26)</sup>. Participants were asked to take before-and-after eating images of all meals, snacks and beverages consumed over four consecutive days (Wednesday to Saturday). Participants were instructed to record any forgotten foods or beverages in the notes section of the iPod Touch or in the small paper booklet provided. On completion of the mFR, the research dietitian clarified the contents of each image with participants in an open-ended approach, avoiding the use of leading questions. Where the contents of the images were unclear (e.g. food was covered up or lighting issues with image quality), the dietitian verified and recorded the image contents.

### *Dietary analysis*

Post confirmation of the image contents, all food records were assessed by the research assistants for servings of JF and SSB, classified according to the Australian Guide to Healthy Eating standard definition of discretionary choices<sup>(5)</sup>. Two research assistants trained in dietary assessment entered the food and beverage items into an

electronic database independently. These data were checked by a third researcher (A.J.H.) who confirmed the content of the images and the portion size entered and corrected any discrepancies. One standard serving of 'discretionary food' including SSB was equivalent to 600 kJ (143 kcal); for example, twelve hot chips, one slice of commercial pizza, 25 g chocolate or 375 ml SSB (including cordials, soft drinks and flavoured mineral waters, energy and electrolyte drinks, and fruit drinks). Artificially sweetened beverages were reported separately and not included in the servings of SSB. Beverages already poured into glasses were classified by type (i.e. SSB) and the volume was estimated based on the size of the drinking vessel. Where the volume could not be confirmed by the participant, the research dietitian used the fiducial marker to estimate volume. Pure (100%) fruit juices were classified according to the Australian Guide to Healthy Eating. The first 125 ml ( $\frac{1}{2}$  cup) of 100% juice consumed was capped as one serving of fruit, then intake above this was counted as SSB servings. Although alcohol is also considered a discretionary food (due to it being energy-dense and nutrient-poor) and a contributor to overall energy intake, it was not included in the calculation of JF or SSB servings for the present study.

#### **Attitudes towards current dietary behaviours**

Written questionnaires collected demographics (age, ethnicity, employment status, income, living arrangements, education level, cooking abilities) and three questions measured attitudes regarding health aspects of diet and self-perception of current SSB and JF consumption. These questions were previously used in the Western Australian Nutrition Monitoring Survey Series<sup>(27)</sup> and were self-completed by study participants on the first visit, prior to completing the mFR. The three outcome measures were:

1. Attention paid to the health aspects of diet were measured by asking 'Which statement best describes how you feel about your diet?', with response options of: (i) 'I pay a lot of attention to the health aspects of the food I eat to make sure my diet is as healthy as possible'; (ii) 'I take a bit of notice of the health aspects of the food I eat to make sure I have a fairly good diet'; (iii) 'I don't really think much about the health aspects of the food I eat'; (iv) and 'I don't think at all about the health aspects of the food I eat'.
2. Perception of current JF and SSB intakes was measured by the question 'Junk food or unhealthy food has been defined as food high in fat, sugar and/or salt with little nutritional value, such as fast food, crisps, sweetened breakfast cereals, confectionary or fizzy drinks. Which of the following best describes you?', with response options of: (i) 'I already eat a diet low in junk food'; (ii) 'I am currently trying to eat less junk food'; (iii) 'I am thinking about cutting down the amount of junk food I eat'; and (iv) 'I am not thinking about cutting down on

the amount of junk food I eat'. The term 'junk food' was used as this is a commonly used contemporary term among Australians.

3. Intention towards changing current SSB intake was measured by asking 'Which of the following best describes you?' and the response options were: (i) 'I am currently trying to drink less sugary drinks (e.g. soft drinks, cordial, energy drinks or sports drinks)'; (ii) 'I am thinking about trying to drink less sugary drinks'; (iii) 'I am not thinking about cutting down on the amount of sugary drinks I have'; (iv) 'I already drink very little sugary drinks'; and (v) 'I don't drink sugary drinks'.

#### **Statistical analysis**

Descriptive statistics were used to assess the participants' physical characteristics and their mean intakes of JF and SSB servings (treated as a continuous variable). Comparison between the mean daily intakes of two groups (males *v.* females) was done using the two-sample *t* test, and comparison between the four groups of participants was conducted using ANOVA. The perception of diet was compared with actual mean daily intakes of food group servings. ANOVA and *t* tests were selected as we were comparing the group means for the daily intakes of JF and SSB servings collected over a 4 d mFR. One-way ANOVA was used to measure the differences between mean daily intake of JF or SSB servings using the mFR and how participants felt about their diet. Age was not significantly different between all groups compared ( $P > 0.05$ ). The dependent variable for the analyses was the intake of JF only, SSB only, and JF and SSB combined (JF + SSB).

## **Results**

#### **Demographics**

The study sample consisted of 247 participants (eighty-five men and 162 women), with a mean age of 24.3 (SD 3.4) years and a mean BMI of 24.3 (SD 5.4) kg/m<sup>2</sup> (Table 1). One participant was excluded due to an incomplete mFR ( $n$  246). Self-reported highest education level found that 36% of participants had completed school years '10, 11 or 12', 24% had a trade or diploma, and 40% had a university degree or higher (see Table 1).

#### **Dietary intake of junk foods and sugar-sweetened beverages**

The mean intake of JF+SSB was 3.7 (SD 2.0) servings/d. Men consumed a mean of 3.3 (SD 2.0) servings of JF and 0.55 (SD 0.65) servings of SSB daily (Table 1). The mean intake for women was 3.1 (SD 1.4) servings JF/d and 0.46 (SD 0.59) servings SSB/d. There were no statistically significant differences between men and women for the

**Table 1** Participants' characteristics and actual mean intakes of junk food (JF) and sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB) over the 4 d mobile food record; young adults aged 18–30 years, Perth, Western Australia, Connecting Health and Technology study

	Men (n 85)		Women (n 161)		Total sample (n 246)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Age (years)	24.6	3.3	24.2	3.4	24.3	3.4
Height (m)	1.78	0.1	1.65	0.1	1.7	0.1
Weight (kg)	78.7	15.1	65.6	15.6	70.1	16.6
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	24.7	4.4	24.1	5.8	24.3	5.4
Dietary intake						
SSB*	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
JF*	3.3	2.0	3.1	1.4	3.2	1.7
JF + SSB	3.8	2.3	3.6	1.8	3.7	2.0
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Education level						
Year 10, 11 or 12	32	38	56	35	88	36
Trade or diploma	29	34	31	19	60	24
University degree or higher	24	28	74	46	98	40

\*One serving of JF or SSB = 600 kJ (e.g. 1 serving = 375 ml SSB, 1 serving = 25 g chocolate).

intakes of JF, SSB, or JF + SSB. Age and BMI (<25.0 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or ≥25.0 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) were not associated with intake of JF, SSB, or JF + SSB.

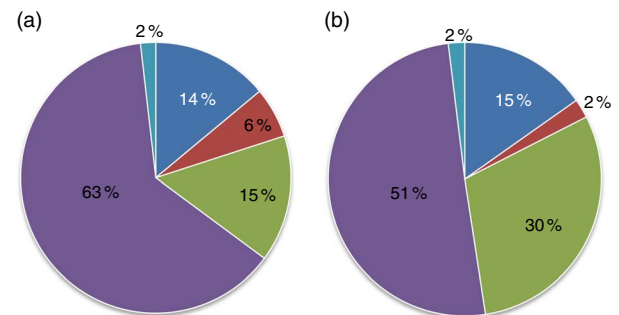
Of those who consumed SSB or artificially sweetened (diet) beverages, the most commonly consumed beverage was soft drink (e.g. cola, lemonade; 55%), followed by fruit drink (25%), diet drinks (15%) and energy drinks (3%). Although fruit drinks occupied a greater proportion of SSB consumed by women compared with men (see Fig. 1), there were no significant differences in the types of SSB consumed by gender.

#### Perception of junk food intake compared with intake recorded using the mobile food record

Perception of JF intake using the questionnaire and dietary intake assessed using the mFR are presented in Table 2. Participants who believed they were already eating a diet low in JF consumed a mean of 2.5 (SD 1.4) servings/d, less than those who reported currently trying to eat less JF (mean 3.3 (SD 1.5) servings/d;  $P < 0.001$ ), thinking about cutting down (mean 3.5 (SD 1.7) servings/d;  $P < 0.001$ ) or not thinking about cutting down (mean 3.8 (SD 2.2) servings/d;  $P < 0.001$ ). Men who were not thinking about eating less JF consumed more per day than women who were also not thinking about eating less JF: mean 4.6 (SD 2.4) and 2.5 (SD 0.7) servings/d, respectively ( $P < 0.01$ ; see Table 2).

#### Perception of sugary drink intake compared with intake recorded using the mobile food record

Over 53% of participants reported drinking very little or no sugary drinks, 36% were either trying to drink less sugary drinks (27%) or thinking about drinking less sugary drinks (9%), and 11% were not thinking about cutting down on the amount of sugary drinks they consume



**Fig. 1** (colour online) Types of sugar-sweetened beverages and artificially sweetened beverages consumed (■, diet drinks; ■, energy drinks; ■, fruit drinks; ■, soft drinks; ■, sports drinks), assessed using a 4 d mobile food record, by gender (a, males; b, females); young adults (eighty-five men and 161 women) aged 18–30 years, Perth, Western Australia, Connecting Health and Technology study

(see Table 2). Among those thinking about drinking less sugary drinks, women consumed significantly more SSB than men (mean 1.5 (SD 1.2) and 0.7 (SD 0.5) servings/d, respectively;  $P < 0.05$ ). However, in those not thinking about drinking less sugary drinks, men consumed significantly more SSB (mean 1.2 (SD 0.9) servings/d) than women (mean 0.5 (SD 0.4) servings/d;  $P < 0.05$ ).

One-way ANOVA revealed that participants who said they don't drink sugary drinks consumed less SSB than those who were trying to drink less sugary drinks (0.2 v. 0.6 servings/d, respectively;  $P < 0.05$ ), thinking about drinking less sugary drinks (1.0 servings/d;  $P < 0.001$ ) and those not thinking about drinking less (0.8 servings/d;  $P < 0.001$ ; see Table 2). Participants who said they already drink very little sugary drinks consumed less SSB than those who were trying to drink less ( $P < 0.001$ ), thinking about drinking less ( $P < 0.001$ ) or were not thinking about

**Table 2** Perception of diet compared with actual mean daily intakes of junk foods (JF) and sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB) collected over the 4 d mobile food record (mFR), by gender; young adults aged 18–30 years, Perth, Western Australia, Connecting Health and Technology study

Perception of junk food intake	Actual mean daily servings of JF over 4 d mFR											
	Men (n 84)				Women (n 158)				Total sample (n 242)			
	n	%	Mean	SD	n	%	Mean	SD	n	%	Mean	SD
'I already eat a diet low in junk food'	20	24	2.3	1.5	44	28	2.6	1.3	64	26	2.5	1.4
'I am currently trying to eat less junk food'	30	36	3.1	1.6	68	43	3.4	1.5	98	41	3.3	1.5
'I am thinking about cutting down the amount of junk food I eat'	19	22	3.6	2.3	38	24	3.5	1.4	57	23	3.5	1.7
'I am not thinking about cutting down on the amount of junk food I eat'	15	18	4.6**	2.4	8	5	2.5	0.7	23	10	3.8	2.2
Perception of sugary drink intake	Actual mean daily servings of SSB over 4 d mFR											
	Men (n 85)				Women (n 160)				Total sample (n 245)			
	n	%	Mean	SD	n	%	Mean	SD	n	%	Mean	SD
'I don't drink sugary drinks'	4	5	0.1	0.1	13	8	0.3	0.6	17	7	0.2	0.5
'I already drink very little sugary drinks'	31	36	0.2	0.3	82	51	0.3	0.4	113	46	0.3	0.4
'I am currently trying to drink less sugary drinks (soft drinks, cordial, energy drinks or sports drinks)'	24	28	0.6	0.7	42	26	0.6	0.5	66	27	0.6	0.6
'I am thinking about trying to drink less sugary drinks'	13	15	0.7*	0.5	9	6	1.5	1.2	22	9	1.0	0.9
'I am not thinking about cutting down on the amount of sugary drinks I have'	13	15	1.2*	0.9	14	9	0.5	0.4	27	11	0.8	0.7
Attention paid to health aspects of diet	Actual mean daily servings of JF+SSB over 4 d mFR											
	Men (n 85)				Women (n 159)				Total sample (n 244)			
	n	%	Mean	SD	n	%	Mean	SD	n	%	Mean	SD
'I pay a lot of attention to the health aspects of the food I eat to make sure my diet is as healthy as possible'	11	13	2.2	1.9	29	18	2.8	1.6	40	16	2.6	1.7
'I take a bit of notice of the health aspects of the food I eat to make sure I have a fairly good diet'	50	59	3.9	2.0	97	60	3.6	1.7	147	60	3.7	1.8
'I don't really think much about the health aspects of the food I eat'	22	26	4.4	2.7	29	18	4.2	1.8	51	21	4.3	2.2
'I don't think at all about the health aspects of the food I eat'	2	2	6.1	0.3	4	3	4.2	2.2	6	3	4.8	2.0

Significant differences between men and women (dependent variable: JF or SSB intake): \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ .

drinking less ( $P < 0.001$ ). Participants trying to drink less sugary drinks consumed less SSB than those who were thinking about drinking less sugary drinks ( $P < 0.001$ ) and those not thinking about drinking less ( $P < 0.05$ ).

#### **Attention paid to the health aspects of food eaten**

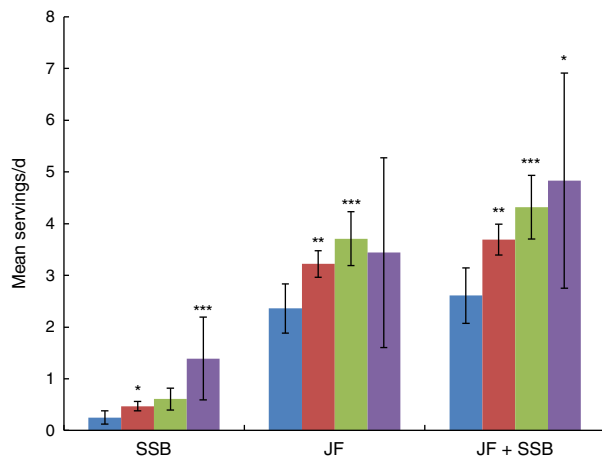
The level of attention participants paid to the health aspects of the food they ate was associated with their intakes of JF, SSB, and JF+SSB assessed using the mFR (Fig. 2). Those who paid a lot of attention consumed less JF+SSB than those who were taking a bit of notice ( $P < 0.001$ ), not thinking much about it ( $P < 0.001$ ) or not thinking at all about it ( $P < 0.01$ ). Those who paid a lot of attention to the health aspects of the food they ate consumed a mean of 0.25 (SD 0.4) servings SSB/d, less compared with those who didn't really think much (mean 0.6 (SD 0.8) servings/d;

$P < 0.05$ ) and those who didn't think at all (mean 1.4 (SD 0.8) servings/d;  $P < 0.001$ ). There was no significant difference in SSB intake between participants who paid a lot of attention and those who took only a bit of notice. Age, gender and BMI were not associated with attention participants paid to the health aspects of the food they ate.

#### **Discussion**

Participants' perceptions of their current JF and sugary drink intakes were associated with their intakes of these foods assessed using the mFR. There were significant associations between perceived and actual intakes of EDNP 'junk foods' (JF, SSB, JF+SSB) found in our study, highlighting the need to incorporate assessment





**Fig. 2** (colour online) Associations between the level of attention participants paid to the health aspects of their diet (■, 'I pay a lot of attention to the health aspects of the food I eat'; ■, 'I take a bit of notice of the health aspects of the food I eat'; ■, 'I don't really think much about the health aspects of the food I eat'; ■, 'I don't think at all about the health aspects of the food I eat') and their actual mean daily intakes of junk foods (JF) and sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB) assessed using a 4 d mobile food record; young adults (eighty-five men and 161 women) aged 18–30 years, Perth, Western Australia, Connecting Health and Technology study. Values are mean servings per day (1 serving of JF or SSB = 600 kJ; e.g. 1 serving = 375 ml SSB, 1 serving = 25 g chocolate) with their standard deviations represented by vertical bars. Level of statistical significance using one-way ANOVA against 'I pay a lot of attention to the health aspects of the food I eat': \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$

methods to strengthen knowledge regarding these dietary behaviours. Young adults who reported they were not thinking much or at all about the health aspects of the food they ate consumed significantly more JF + SSB than those who said they paid a lot of attention (4.8 *v.* 4.2 servings/d, respectively). Based on their consumption, they represent a priority target population. The challenge, however, is that they may be less amenable to changing their dietary behaviour as health is not a salient issue.

Young adults who perceived their diet to be low in JF consumed significantly less than those who felt their diets were high in JF; although they still consumed about 2.8 servings of JF + SSB each day, equivalent to approximately 1700 kJ (406 kcal). The findings indicate that compared with their peers, young adults who believed they were already consuming a diet low in JF had a semi-accurate perception of their intake compared with the intake of their peers.

The majority of participants in the current study reported they were currently trying to eat less JF (40%) or already eating a diet low in JF (26%), indicating either a particularly motivated group or a strong influence of social desirability. Social desirability is evident when positive responses are given in the hope to impress the research investigators, either intentionally or unintentionally<sup>(28)</sup>, and can be a result of a person's knowledge of dietary

recommendations or what he/she believes to be healthy or unhealthy dietary choices. Participants' modification of their dietary intake, for reasons of social desirability, is a potential influencing factor in all forms of self-reported dietary assessment, with JF more likely to be under-reported than more nutritious foods<sup>(29–31)</sup>. In the current study, the mean intake of SSB was 0.5 servings/d (equivalent to 187 ml). These findings are consistent with another study in young Australian adults<sup>(32)</sup>. There, dietary intake was collected using a 5 d electronic dietary record and a median intake of 172 g SSB/d was found. However, we cannot rule out that although participants in the current study could not review or edit the mFR images, they may have altered their intakes of JF and SSB prior to capturing them. The recording process itself may have also raised the participants' awareness, leading to changes in food and beverage intakes. In addition, the Western Australian state government-funded LiveLighter<sup>®</sup> public health social marketing campaign<sup>(33,34)</sup>, which used mass media to discourage the consumption of JF and SSB, was being conducted around the time of data collection and therefore may have influenced participants' perceptions and dietary intakes.

The highest consumers of JF were men who reported they were not thinking about cutting down their JF intake. Almost one in five young men (18%) consumed an average of 5.3 servings JF + SSB/d, equivalent to approximately 3180 kJ (760 kcal) and higher than all other groups. This is despite the Australian Guide to Healthy Eating recommendations that these foods should be consumed only 'occasionally and in small amounts for good health'<sup>(35)</sup>.

These findings indicate nutrition interventions may need to specifically target young men to increase awareness of their JF and SSB intakes. As with other behaviours, these findings also suggest nutrition messages regarding JF and SSB need to be targeted to participants' knowledge, attitudes, perceptions and behaviour, while acknowledging the need for healthier options to be available and accessible within their food environment<sup>(14,36)</sup>.

These findings reinforce the need to better understand the relationship between perceived diet and actual dietary intake as potential barriers to dietary change as this may lead to more appropriate targeting of nutrition messages and public health interventions. Powell-Wiley *et al.*<sup>(14)</sup> investigated the association between perceived and objective diet quality using the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) index score, finding that among most ethnic groups those who perceived their diet quality to be higher received a higher objective diet quality index score. However, consistent with the findings of the current study, measured diet quality was not consistent with dietary recommendations.

The notable strengths of our study include the use of a population-based sample of young adults and the collection of dietary intake data over four consecutive days using the

mFR app, including weekdays and a weekend day. Asking participants to report on how they perceived their diet prior to informing them of which elements of diet were being assessed strengthens these findings. Using the mFR to measure dietary intake provides a more objective method compared with short screening questions due to the level of systematic error inherent in methods whereby people are expected to estimate usual dietary intake<sup>(37)</sup>.

There are some limitations that need to be considered when interpreting the results of our study. First, a definition of the term 'junk food' was provided to participants with examples when completing the questionnaire; however, this was not a complete list. The foods classified as 'discretionary choices' in the Australian Guide to Healthy Eating for the analyses may not have been perceived as 'junk food or SSB' by some participants when answering the question, such as butter, mayonnaise or fruit juice drink. An understanding and sound knowledge of food, nutrition and dietary recommendations would be required to provide an accurate assessment of discretionary intake. Second, misreporting of JF and SSB may have occurred as a result of participants either modifying their usual dietary intake during the 4 d mFR or being selective in the foods and beverages they took images of. Participants were asked to take images of all foods and beverages consumed over 4 d but only JF and SSB were considered in the present analyses. While a longer recording period may better capture the intake of JF and SSB, it tends to lead to less compliance. We elected to use 4 d as this is the typical recording period with paper-based food records and were mindful of participant burden, but this may not have fully captured usual intake. Lastly, although we attempted to recruit a population-based sample by recruiting through the federal electoral roll (a compulsory register of voters in Australia), it is possible that the findings are not representative of the population of young adults.

Previous research has highlighted a need to explore determinants of food behaviours in young adults as they transition from adolescence to adulthood<sup>(38)</sup>. Although there is a strong evidence base supporting the relationship between JF and SSB intakes and negative health outcomes, there is limited evidence on how young adults perceive their intakes, their intention to change and whether this is a determinant of food choice.

## Conclusions

Young adults who pay more attention to the health aspects of food consume less JF and SSB, regardless of age, gender or BMI. Compared with their peers, young adults who believed they were already consuming a diet low in JF had a semi-accurate perception of their intake compared with the intake of their peers. However, even this group consumed unhealthy foods in excess of dietary recommendations for good health. The findings from the current

cross-sectional analysis indicate the importance of assessing attitudes when developing nutrition interventions. Specific strategies are required for those who are not currently thinking about cutting down their intakes of JF and SSB and those who pay little or no attention to the health aspects of the food they eat.

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