Supplementary table 1: Characteristics of the participants in the different surveys of the Bus Santé Geneva, 1999 to 2009.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	P-value
Sample size	1169	1168	1221	1259	1208	965	221	255	248	525	949	
Women (%)	47.5	51.2	49.6	49.0	49.6	51.1	54.3	48.6	48.0	50.7	50.1	0.41
Age (years)	51.0 ± 10.5	51.2 ± 10.4	52.4 ± 11.3	51.2 ± 10.7	51.5 ± 10.9	51.0 ± 10.9	51.8 ± 11.4	51.8 ± 11.2	51.7 ± 11.1	51.8 ± 11.1	51.6 ± 10.9	0.10
Education (%)												
Primary	32.1	31.1	32.6	32.3	35.6	38.0	29.9	35.3	27.0	30.1	31.2	0.003
Other	67.9	68.9	67.4	67.8	64.4	62.0	70.1	64.7	73.0	69.9	68.8	
Smoking status (%)												
Never	44.7	45.7	44.6	46.2	42.0	47.1	45.7	43.5	49.2	45.5	44.4	
Former	27.0	28.5	29.1	28.0	32.0	28.0	32.6	31.0	29.4	32.4	33.9	0.02
Current	28.3	25.8	26.4	25.8	26.1	25.0	21.7	25.5	21.4	22.1	21.7	
Sedentary (%)	63.2	62.3	65.1	64.1	64.6	63.7	67.4	65.5	58.5	64.4	62.5	0.64
<850 kcal/day (%)	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.5	2.0	3.6	2.0	0.8	2.3	3.1	0.33

Data obtained after subtracting 28 days (four weeks) to the examination date, so that the year corresponds to the period of dietary intake collection. RE, retinol equivalent. Results are expressed as mean and standard deviation. Trends were assessed by linear regression: [a] unadjusted; [b] adjusted for age, smoking status, educational level, sedentarity and quarter. For nutrients, a further adjustment on total caloric intake was also performed.

Supplementary table 2: Dietary intake of the Geneva population, 1999-2009, according to gender, all participants.

	Men (n=4590)						Women (n=4598)					
	1999		2009		P-value for trend		1999		2009		P-value for trend	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	a	b	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	a	b
Total energy (kcal/day)	2218	758	2147	780	0.004	0.006	1821	651	1717	621	<0.001	<0.001
Dietary intake (% total energy)												
Protein	15.5	2.9	15.5	3.3	0.88	0.92	15.7	3.2	15.7	3.4	0.60	0.65
Vegetable protein	4.6	1.1	4.6	1.2	0.36	0.61	4.8	1.2	4.9	1.2	0.03	0.03
Animal protein	10.9	3.2	10.9	3.7	0.87	0.94	10.9	3.6	10.8	3.8	0.24	0.27
Carbohydrates	44.2	8.3	45.0	8.8	0.02	0.05	45.6	8.7	46.4	9.3	0.03	0.02
Monosaccharides	19.0	6.8	20.3	7.5	<0.001	<0.001	22.3	8.0	22.8	8.5	0.10	0.11
Polysaccharides	25.1	7.2	24.6	7.9	0.33	0.21	23.3	7.5	23.5	8.0	0.38	0.25
Total fat	34.1	6.5	33.7	6.8	0.99	0.99	34.9	6.5	34.9	7.2	0.41	0.32
Saturated fat	13.0	3.3	12.5	3.3	0.009	0.01	12.4	3.2	12.1	3.2	0.01	0.01
Monounsaturated fat	13.2	3.2	13.5	3.4	0.001	0.001	14.1	3.6	14.6	4.2	0.08	0.14
Polyunsaturated fat	5.2	1.8	4.9	1.6	0.002	0.001	5.4	1.8	5.1	1.6	<0.001	<0.001
Alcohol	6.3	6.4	5.8	6.1	0.001	0.008	3.6	4.6	3.0	3.8	0.007	0.003
Daily nutrient intake												
Fiber (g)	16.7	9.4	16.6	9.7	0.26	0.67	17.0	9.9	16.3	8.5	0.14	0.14
Cholesterol (mg)	367	175	348	179	0.03	0.92	289	126	279	134	0.007	0.86
Calcium (mg)	1227	675	1094	586	<0.001	<0.001	1044	511	935	479	<0.001	0.004

Iron (mg)	12.4	4.3	11.9	4.5	0.001	0.07	10.6	4.1	9.9	3.6	0.03	0.03
Retinol (µg)	627	569	545	574	0.04	0.30	481	497	440	501	0.22	0.93
Carotene (µg)	3375	2153	388	2966	<0.001	<0.001	4183	3978	4813	4081	<0.001	<0.001
Vitamin A (RE)	908	613	869	644	0.53	0.55	830	612	842	605	0.36	0.008
Vitamin D (µg)	2.92	2.54	2.93	2.76	0.10	0.46	2.59	1.72	2.67	2.18	0.59	0.31

Data obtained after subtracting 28 days (four weeks) to the examination date, so that the year corresponds to the period of dietary intake collection. RE, retinol equivalent. Results are expressed as mean and standard deviation. Trends were assessed by linear regression: [a] unadjusted; [b] adjusted for age, smoking status, educational level, sedentarity and quarter. For nutrients, a further adjustment on total caloric intake was also performed.