Supplemental Table 1. Differences in percentages of consumers between the highest and the lowest SEP categories of occupation, household income and education; results from fully adjusted models\*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **Occupation** | | **Monthly household income** | | **Education** | |
| Sex | Food groups | % of consumers | Difference between managerial staff and manual worker (g/d or %)† | P-value | Difference between >2,700 euros and <1,200 euros (g/d or %)† | P-value | Difference between post-graduate and primary level (g/d %)† | P-value |
| Women | Fish | 69.2 | 3.7 | 0.50 | **6.6** | **<0.0001** | 3.0 | 0.06 | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
|  | Red meat | 75.4 | -1.4 | 0.19 | 0.8 | 0.53 | **-3.2** | **0.0002** | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
|  | Processed meat | 80.5 | -1.3 | 0.10 | 0.8 | 0.57 | **-2.0** | **<0.0001** | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
|  | Poultry | 61.0 | 0.4 | 0.33 | 1.0 | 0.07 | -1.2 | 0.07 | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
|  | Eggs | 58.9 | 1.3 | 0.15 | -0.6 | 0.97 | 4.3 | 0.01 | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
|  | Milk | 57.5 | -0.8 | 0.07 | **-3.3** | **<0.0001** | -3.2 | 0.007 | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
|  | Yogurts | 71.9 | **2.8** | **<0.0001** | 1.8 | 0.03 | **4.5** | **<0.0001** | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
|  | Cream desserts | 47.5 | **-3.7** | **0.0003** | 0.8 | 0.15 | **-5.0** | **0.0004** | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| Men | Fish | 70.5 | 4.1 | 0.47 | **4.6** | **0.002** | 4.1 | 0.77 | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
|  | Red meat | 81.2 | 1.8 | 0.43 | 4.7 | 0.04 | **-4.6** | **<0.0001** | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
|  | Processed meat | 83.9 | 2.3 | 0.28 | 1.7 | 0.98 | **-2.3** | **<0.0001** | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
|  | Poultry | 61.7 | 2.3 | 0.04 | 1.0 | 0.95 | -1.9 | 0.03 | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
|  | Eggs | 57.4 | 4.4 | 0.03 | -1.2 | 0.04 | 1.9 | 0.07 | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
|  | Milk | 57.6 | -0.8 | 0.03 | -0.8 | 0.28 | 2.5 | 0.002 | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
|  | Yogurts | 66.4 | **7.7** | **<0.0001** | 1.0 | 0.006 | 5.0 | 0.06 | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
|  | Cream desserts | 46.3 | -1.4 | 0.11 | 1.0 | 0.02 | -0.6 | 0.12 | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |

SEP, socioeconomic position

\* All models were adjusted for age, total energy intake, body mass index, total animal foods’ intake, occupation, household income and education. In bold, result interpreted as significant, i.e. with a P-value < 0.002

† Subtraction of percentage of consumers between individuals belonging to the highest socioeconomic category and those of the lowest category

Supplemental Table 2. Differences in food group intake between the highest and lowest SEP categories of occupation, household income and education in women; results from models adjusted for age and total energy intake \*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  | **Occupation** | | | **Monthly household income** | | **Education** | |
| Food groups |  | Mean (SD) in g/d or % | Difference between managerial staff and manual worker (g/d or %)† | P-value‡ | Difference between >2,700 euros and <1,200 euros (g/d or %)† | | P-value‡ | Difference between post-graduate and primary level (g/d %)† | P-value‡ |
| Fish | Mean intake in consumers | 47.1 (37.7) | 4.2 | <0.0001 | 2.2 | | <0.0001 | -0.5 | 0.08 |
| % consumers | 69.2 | **6.5** | **<0.0001** | **5.3** | | **<0.0001** | **4.3** | **<0.0001** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Red meat | Mean intake in consumers | 56.3 (38.4) | **-6.1** | **<0.0001** | -1.2 | | 0.01 | **-10.3** | **<0.0001** |
| % consumers | 75.4 | **3.7** | **<0.0001** | 0 | | 0.10 | **-4.7** | **<0.0001** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Processed meat | Mean intake in consumers | 37.1 (29.4) | -4.0 | <0.0001 | -1.6 | | 0.001 | **-7.1** | **<0.0001** |
| % consumers | 80.5 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.1 | | 0.23 | **-1.3** | **0.001** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Poultry | Mean intake in consumers | 40.7 (32.3) | **-5.3** | **<0.0001** | -2.5 | | <0.0001 | **-6.9** | **<0.0001** |
| % consumers | 61.0 | **3.0** | **<0.0001** | 0.1 | | 0.10 | **-3.2** | **<0.0001** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Eggs | Mean intake in consumers | 23.0 (22.7) | -1.5 | <0.0001 | -0.8 | | 0.0001 | -1.0 | 0.001 |
| % consumers | 58.9 | 2.5 | 0.05 | 2.0 | | 0.006 | **4.5** | **0.001** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Milk | Mean intake in consumers | 143.3 (136.4) | **-20.2** | **<0.0001** | -18.1 | | <0.0001 | -19.0 | <0.0001 |
| % consumers | 57.5 | **-4.5** | **<0.0001** | **-2.0** | | **<0.0001** | **-3.1** | **<0.0001** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Cheeses | Mean intake in the whole sample | 35.2 (28.3) | 3.1 | <0.0001 | 0.4 | | 0.20 | 2.0 | <0.0001 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Yogurts | Mean intake in consumers | 120.8 | 3.0 | 0.03 | 0.3 | | 0.01 | -0.4 | 0.10 |
| % consumers | 71.9 | **6.3** | **<0.0001** | 3.8 | | 0.002 | 5.8 | **<0.0001** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Cream desserts | Mean intake in consumers | 75.7 (53.7) | -8.3 | <0.0001 | -3.5 | | <0.0001 | -8.9 | <0.0001 |
| % consumers | 47.5 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.1 | | 0.20 | **-4.5** | **<0.0001** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Added animal fats | Ratio added animal fats/total added fats§ | 0.33 (0.26) | -0.01 | 0.0009 | 0.0 | | 0.05 | 0.0 | 0.70 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |

SEP, socioeconomic position

\* All models for food groups’ intake and percentage of consumers were adjusted for age, total energy intake, body mass index and total animal foods’ intake. In bold, result interpreted as significant, i.e. with a P-value < 0.002 and when the difference in mean intake between individuals belonging to the highest SEP category and those of the lowest category was clinically significant, i.e. >5g/day for intake of fish, red meat, processed meat, poultry, eggs and cheese, > 20g/day for milk intake, > 12g/day for yogurt intake

† Subtraction of the mean intake (g/d) or the percentage of consumers between individuals belonging to the highest socioeconomic category and those of the lowest category

‡ P-value for non-linear association

§ Ratio of intake of animal added fats to intake of total added fats, in the whole sample

Supplemental Table 3. Differences in food group intake between the highest and lowest SEP categories of occupation, household income and education in men; results from models adjusted for age and total energy intake \*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **Occupation** | | **Monthly household income** | | **Education** | | |
| Food groups |  | Mean (SD) in g/d or % | Difference between managerial staff and manual worker (g/d or %)† | P-value‡ | Difference between >2,700 euros and <1,200 euros (g/d or %)† | P-value‡ | | Difference between post-graduate and primary level (g/d %)† | P-value‡ |
| Fish | Mean intake in consumers | 55.0 (44.6) | 3.9 | 0.01 | 2.1 | 0.06 | | 3.4 | 0.004 |
| % consumers | 70.5 | **8.6** | **<0.0001** | **5.7** | **<0.0001** | | **8.1** | **<0.0001** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Red meat | Mean intake in consumers | 74.2 (50.2) | **-8.9** | **<0.0001** | **-5.4** | **0.0005** | | **-12.2** | **<0.0001** |
| % consumers | 81.2 | 1.9 | 0.11 | 0 | 0.54 | | **4.1** | **0.0001** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Processed meat | Mean intake in consumers | 48.8 (39.7) | **-5.6** | **<0.0001** | -1.3 | 0.03 | | **-8.6** | **<0.0001** |
| % consumers | 83.9 | 0.1 | 0.54 | 0.1 | 0.65 | | 1.6 | 0.23 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Poultry | Mean intake in consumers | 48.7 (39.4) | **-10.7** | **<0.0001** | **-5.7** | **<0.0001** | | **-11.8** | **<0.0001** |
| % consumers | 61.7 | 0.1 | 0.10 | 0.1 | 0.13 | | **-1.3** | **0.0003** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Eggs | Mean intake in consumers | 26.0 (27.1) | **-5.0** | **<0.0001** | -2.0 | 0.04 | | **-6.5** | **<0.0001** |
| % consumers | 57.4 | 5.0 | 0.08 | **2.8** | **<0.0001** | | 2.4 | 0.06 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Milk | Mean intake in consumers | 160.3 (149.5) | **-29.5** | **<0.0001** | -16.2 | <0.0001 | | **-26.4** | **<0.0001** |
| % consumers | 57.6 | 1.0 | 0.003 | 0.2 | 0.59 | | 0.1 | 0.08 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Cheeses | Mean intakein the whole sample | 46.1 (35.9) | 2.4 | 0.05 | 0.3 | 0.72 | | 1.9 | 0.08 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Yogurts | Mean intake in consumers | 115.8 (85.9) | -7.8 | 0.32 | -2.8 | 0.92 | | -4.8 | 0.30 |
| % consumers | 66.4 | **6.7** | **<0.0001** | 1.0 | 0.03 | | **5.1** | **<0.0001** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Cream desserts | Mean intake in consumers | 85.3 (64.9) | **-16.5** | **<0.0001** | -8.4 | 0.002 | | -3.4 | 0.004 |
| % consumers | 46.3 | 1.6 | 0.02 | 0.1 | 0.52 | | 0.1 | 0.10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Added animal fats | Ratio added animal fats/total added fats§ | 0.30 (0.26) | 0 | 0.42 | 0 | 0.70 | | 0 | 0.22 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |

SEP, socioeconomic position

\* All models for food groups’ intake and percentage of consumers were adjusted for age, total energy intake, body mass index and total animal foods’ intake. In bold, result interpreted as significant, i.e. with a P-value < 0.002 and when the difference in mean intake between individuals belonging to the highest SEP category and those of the lowest category was clinically significant, i.e. >5g/day for intake of fish, red meat, processed meat, poultry, eggs and cheese, > 20g/day for milk intake, > 12g/day for yogurt intake

† Subtraction of the mean intake (g/d) or the percentage of consumers between individuals belonging to the highest socioeconomic category and those of the lowest category

‡ P-value for non-linear association

§ Ratio of intake of animal added fats to intake of total added fats, in the whole sample