

Supplementary Table 1. Nutritional characteristics by ultra-processed food intake quartiles

Characteristic -	UPF intake quartiles				D. 1 c
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	P value ^c
Nutrient density ^a					
Fiber, g	4.9 ± 0.1	4.5 ± 0.1	4.2 ± 0.1	3.6 ± 0.1	< 0.0001
Calcium, mg	280.3 ± 4.3	291.8 ± 6.5	275.0 ± 3.8	237.1 ± 3.6	< 0.0001
Phosphorous, mg	655.3 ± 3.9	648.0 ± 3.6	610.9 ± 3.4	531.8±3.3	< 0.0001
Iron, mg	8.7 ± 0.2	9.0 ± 0.2	8.2 ± 0.1	7.0 ± 0.2	< 0.0001
Sodium, mg	$2,612 \pm 44$	$2,685 \pm 40$	$2,595 \pm 32$	$2,539 \pm 32$	0.0318
Potassium, mg	$1,768 \pm 21$	$1,709 \pm 15$	$1,624 \pm 16$	$1,392 \pm 13$	< 0.0001
Vitamin A, μgRE	462.2 ± 15.1	436.5 ± 11.4	429.7 ± 13.0	334.1 ± 7.7	< 0.0001
Carotene, µg	$2,572 \pm 88$	$2,332 \pm 66$	$2,275\pm74$	$1,724 \pm 44$	< 0.0001
Vitamin B ₁ , mg	0.64 ± 0.01	0.66 ± 0.01	0.65 ± 0.01	0.60 ± 0.01	< 0.0001
Vitamin B2, mg	0.56 ± 0.01	0.59 ± 0.01	0.59 ± 0.01	0.55 ± 0.01	< 0.0001
Niacin, mg	8.1 ± 0.1	8.6 ± 0.1	8.4 ± 0.1	7.5 ± 0.1	< 0.0001
Vitamin C, mg	63.6 ± 1.3	59.9 ± 1.1	56.8 ± 1.1	45.4 ± 0.9	< 0.0001
Food group intake ^b					
Grains	312.6 ± 2.7	291.8 ± 2.3	291.9 ± 3.0	318.2 ± 3.8	< 0.0001
Potatoes	51.0 ± 3.9	44.2 ± 3.1	33.3 ± 2.2	22.4 ± 2.2	< 0.0001
Sugars	5.0 ± 0.2	7.9 ± 0.3	8.9 ± 0.4	7.6 ± 0.4	< 0.0001
Legumes	43.1 ± 2.0	42.9 ± 1.9	44.0 ± 2.1	31.4±2.0	< 0.0001
Nuts	4.9 ± 0.7	7.1 ± 1.9	4.2 ± 0.7	1.7 ± 0.8	0.0056
Vegetables	371.6±5.9	360.4 ± 5.8	342.7 ± 6.4	281.8 ± 5.1	< 0.0001
Mushrooms	4.9 ± 0.5	3.8 ± 0.4	4.3 ± 0.5	2.5 ± 0.3	0.0008
Fruits	242.2 ± 15.2	208.8 ± 9.4	179.7±8	107.2 ± 6.1	< 0.0001
Seaweeds	6.3 ± 0.5	6.7 ± 0.5	5.5 ± 0.4	3.8 ± 0.3	< 0.0001
Meats	53.1 ± 2.5	83.7 ± 3.8	78.3 ± 3.0	58.6±2.9	< 0.0001
Eggs	11.2 ± 0.7	16.1 ± 1.0	16.8 ± 0.8	17.6±0.9	< 0.0001
Seafoods	50.5 ± 2.1	55.3 ± 2.1	57.1 ± 2.3	47.8 ± 2.2	0.0091
Dairy products	44.0 ± 3.3	55.9±3.5	66.3 ± 4.4	59.1±3.5	< 0.0001

Values are presented as mean ± standard error.

UPF, ultra-processed food; Q, quartile; µgRE, µg retinol equivalents.

^aNutrient density is expressed as each nutrient intake per 1,000 kcal, and values were obtained using the general linear model after adjusting for age and sex and weighted, b Food group intake is expressed as g/day, and values were obtained using the general linear model after adjusting for age, sex, and total energy intake and weighted, ^{c}P values for differences between quartile 1 and quartile 4 are determined using a two-sample t-test.