## Additional file 3

Dietary habits among men and women in West Greenland: follow-up on the ACCEPT birth cohort

## Age group differences in traditional and imported food intake (time(s) per month) stratified by gender

Table S3A: Traditional and imported food intake (time(s) per month) by age for the mothers ( $N=101$ )

|  | <34.0 years ( $\mathrm{n}=50$ ) |  |  | $\geq 34.0$ years ( $\mathrm{n}=51$ ) |  |  | $p$-value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | n (\%) | Mean (SD) | Median (P25-P75) | n (\%) | Mean (SD) | Median (P25-P75) |  |
| Traditional foods |  |  | $12 \%^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | $15 \%^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Marine mammals | 39 (78\%) | 7.70 (8.68) | 5.5 (2.5-8.0) | 37 (73\%) | 10.71 (12.01) | 6.5 (4.5-11.0) | 0.197 |
| Seabirds | 44 (88\%) | 0.75 (0.87) | 0.5 (0.0-1.0) | 45 (88\%) | 1.04 (1.45) | 1.0 (0.0-1.5) | 0.297 |
| Greenlandic fish | 46 (92\%) | 4.71 (3.82) | 4.0 (2.0-5.5) | 47 (92\%) | 7.82 (8.14) | 6.0 (3.5-9.0) | 0.010* |
| Shellfish | 49 (98\%) | 2.28 (1.78) | 2.0 (1.0-3.5) | 49 (96\%) | 2.93 (3.12) | 2.0 (1.0-3.5) | 0.475 |
| Dried fish | 48 (96\%) | 3.08 (2.79) | 2.5 (1.5-4.3) | 48 (94\%) | 5.42 (9.47) | 2.5 (1.5-5.4) | 0.337 |
| Terrestrial animals | 47 (94\%) | 4.56 (4.67) | 3.5 (2.0-5.5) | 47 (92\%) | 5.06 (5.78) | 3.5 (2.0-5.5) | 0.888 |
| Berries | 47 (94\%) | 3.17 (5.57) | 1.0 (0.5-2.5) | 48 (94\%) | 1.63 (2.15) | 1.0 (0.5-1.8) | 0.514 |
| Imported food |  |  | 88 \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | $85 \%^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Meat products | 47 (94\%) | 20.28 (9.90) | 21.6 (10.3-29.5) | 50 (98\%) | 18.15 (15.23) | 13.9 (8.5-23.1) | 0.066 |
| Carbohydrate foods | 48 (96\%) | 37.98 (19.17) | 39.0 (27.8-39.0) | 50 (98\%) | 36.24 (23.63) | 39.0 (21.6-39.0) | 0.587 |
| Sauce | 49 (98\%) | 16.36 (10.70) | 13.0 (13.0-30.4) | 51 (100\%) | 14.68 (10.76) | 13.0 (4.3-30.4) | 0.398 |
| Vegetables | 50 (100\%) | 18.24 (12.34) | 13.0 (13.0-30.4) | 51 (100\%) | 18.95 (12.55) | 13.0 (13.0-30.4) | 0.785 |
| Fruits | 49 (98\%) | 22.83 (19.27) | 16.0 (5.3-32.4) | 50 (98\%) | 25.54 (16.88) | 17.9 (14.0-33.4) | 0.228 |
| Fast food | 49 (98\%) | 4.81 (4.84) | 3.0 (2.0-6.0) | 49 (96\%) | 4.81 (6.09) | 2.5 (1.5-6.0) | 0.342 |
| Sweets and Snacks | 48 (96\%) | 37.25 (26.18) | 29.7 (18.3-50.3) | 49 (96\%) | 31.92 (17.36) | 32.9(17.3-43.2) | 0.547 |

Differences between age groups were tested with a Mann Whitney $U$ test. Bold numbers and * indicate significant difference ( $p \leq 0.05$ ). $n$ (\%): number of participants with information and percentages of the total number of participant in the group (N); SD: Standard Deviation; P25-P75: 25 percentile - 75 percentile; ${ }^{\text {a The }}$ overall percentages of median intake of the main food groups, traditional ( $x$ ) or imported food ( $y$ ), were calculated by summing the medians of the main food groups and then the sum was divided by the total median intake ( $\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{y}$ ).

Table S3B: Traditional and imported food intake (time(s) per month) by age for the fathers ( $N=76$ )

|  | <36.7 years ( $\mathrm{n}=38$ ) |  |  | $\geq 36.7$ years ( $\mathrm{n}=38$ ) |  |  | $p$-value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | n (\%) | Mean (SD) | Median (P25-P75) | n (\%) | Mean (SD) | Median (P25-P75) |  |
| Traditional foods |  |  | 15 \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | $16 \%^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Marine mammals | 25 (66\%) | 10.06 (13.48) | 6.0 (2.5-9.0) | 25 (66\%) | 8.02 (7.46) | 5.5 (2.0-10.5) | 0.801 |
| Seabirds | 33 (87\%) | 1.03 (1.02) | 1.0 (0.5-1.5) | 31 (82\%) | 0.98 (0.72) | 1.0 (0.5-1.5) | 0.767 |
| Greenlandic fish | 33 (87\%) | 5.62 (5.02) | 4.5 (3.0-6.8) | 34 (90\%) | 5.92 (3.92) | 4.5 (3.5-7.5) | 0.567 |
| Shellfish | 36 (95\%) | 3.13 (3.16) | 2.5 (1.0-3.8) | 36 (95\%) | 3.77 (5.04) | 2.3 (1.5-4.3) | 0.486 |
| Dried fish | 35 (92\%) | 4.06 (5.05) | 2.5 (1.5-4.5) | 37 (97\%) | 3.22 (2.15) | 2.5 (1.5-4.5) | 0.919 |
| Terrestrial animals | 33 (87\%) | 6.68 (8.99) | 3.5 (2.5-6.0) | 33 (87\%) | 7.80 (11.67) | 4.5 (2.5-7.0) | 0.733 |
| Berries | 34 (90\%) | 1.48 (2.37) | 0.5 (0.5-1.0) | 34 (90\%) | 1.86 (3.07) | 0.8 (0.5-2.5) | 0.651 |
| Imported food |  |  | 85 \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 84 \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Meat products | 36 (95\%) | 18.07 (9.21) | 17.3 (9.8-27.0) | 37 (97\%) | 17.78 (12.64) | 12.1 (8.0-30.8) | 0.612 |
| Carbohydrate foods | 38 (100\%) | 34.74 (19.95) | 37.2 (19.8-39.0) | 37 (97\%) | 36.68 (26.59) | 30.3 (26.5-39.0) | 0.868 |
| Sauce | 38 (100\%) | 17.49 (11.80) | 13.0 (4.3-30.4) | 38 (100\%) | 18.17 (13.74) | 13.0 (4.3-30.4) | 0.970 |
| Vegetables | 38 (100\%) | 11.43 (11.05) | 13.0 (2.5-13.0) | 38 (100\%) | 14.25 (11.81) | 13.0 (4.3-13.0) | 0.205 |
| Fruits | 37 (97\%) | 9.66 (10.08) | 5.8 (2.5-14.0) | 36 (95\%) | 19.35 (17.77) | 14.3 (5.3-32.9) | 0.015* |
| Fast food | 35 (92\%) | 8.13 (8.8) | 5.5 (2.5-9.1) | 38 (100\%) | 5.09 (3.63) | 4.4 (2.0-7.5) | 0.147 |
| Sweets and Snacks | 37 (97\%) | 32.46 (26.24) | 22.3 (10.5-52.6) | 36 (95\%) | 33.12 (29.77) | 23.5 (12.3-48.1) | 0.952 |

Differences between age groups were tested with a Mann Whitney $U$ test. Bold numbers and * indicate significant difference ( $p \leq 0.05$ ). $n$ (\%): number of participants with information and percentages of the total number of participant in the group (N); SD: Standard Deviation, P25-P75: 25 percentile - 75 percentile; ${ }^{\text {a The }}$ overall percentages of median intake of the main food groups, traditional ( x ) or imported food ( y ), were calculated by summing the medians of the main food groups and then the sum was divided by the total median intake ( $\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{y}$ ).

