

Supplement Table S1. Contribution of vitamin D-rich food groups towards the daily mean intake of vitamin D by categories of the serum 25(OH) D concentration.

	Serum 25(OH) D concentration (ng/mL)											
	Total (n=2513)				Men (n=1145)				Women (n=1368)			
	<10 (n=336)	≥10, <20 (n=1556)	≥20 (n=621)	Trend <i>P</i>	<10 (n=119)	≥10, <20 (n=688)	≥20 (n=338)	Trend <i>P</i>	<10 (n=217)	≥10, <20 (n=868)	≥20 (n=283)	Trend <i>P</i>
Mushrooms	0.1±0.0 ^j	0.1±0.0	0.0±0.0	0.212	0.1±0.1	0.1±0.0	0.0±0.0	0.136	0.0±0.0	0.0±0.0	0.0±0.0	0.867
Meat & meat products	0.4±0.0	0.4±0.0	0.4±0.0	0.198	0.4±0.1	0.4±0.0	0.5±0.0	0.212	0.3±0.0	0.3±0.0	0.3±0.0	0.845
Eggs	0.6±0.1	0.6±0.1	0.5±0.1	0.695	0.6±0.1	0.7±0.1	0.6±0.1	0.393	0.4±0.1	0.4±0.1	0.5±0.1	0.293
Fish & shellfish	2.2±0.7	2.5±0.5	2.3±0.4	0.976	2.6±1.2	2.6±0.6	2.6±0.5	0.979	1.7±1.1	2.4±1.3	1.9±1.2	0.659
Milk & dairy products	0.1±0.0	0.1±0.0	0.2±0.0	0.291	0.1±0.0	0.1±0.0	0.2±0.0	0.073	0.2±0.1	0.2±0.1	0.2±0.1	0.767

Data were represented as means ± standard errors. All models were analyzed using the complex samples general linear model and adjusted for sex, age, education, occupation, region, drinking, smoking, physical activity, season of blood draw, BMI, saturated fatty acid intake, polyunsaturated fatty acids intake, dietary fiber intake, dietary supplement and energy intake. In comparison of gender, gender was deleted from compounding factors. Abbreviation: Serum 25(OH)D, Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D.