

**Table S1. Scoring dietary consumption**

Dietary consumption	Men Age groups		Women Age groups	
	51-70 years	70+ years	51-70 years	70+ years
Vegetable <sup>†</sup>	≥5.5 serve per day=0 <5.5 serve per day=1	≥5 serve per day=0 <5 serve per day=1	≥5 serve per day=0 <5 serve per day=1	≥5 serve per day=0 <5 serve per day=1
Fruit <sup>†</sup>			≥2 serve per day=0 <2 serve per day=1	
Grains			High frequency=0 Medium frequency=1 Low frequency=2	
Lean meats, poultry and seafood*			High frequency=0 Medium frequency=1 Low frequency=2	
Dairy**			Yes=0 No=1	
Food diversity		Consume all five groups=0, Not consume all five groups=1		
Alcohol consumption		≤10 standard drink per week=0, >10 standard drink per week=1		

<sup>†</sup> A serve of vegetable was considered as half a cup of cooked vegetables or one cup of salad. A serve of fruit was considered as 1 medium piece or 2 small pieces or 1 cup of diced or canned fruit pieces.

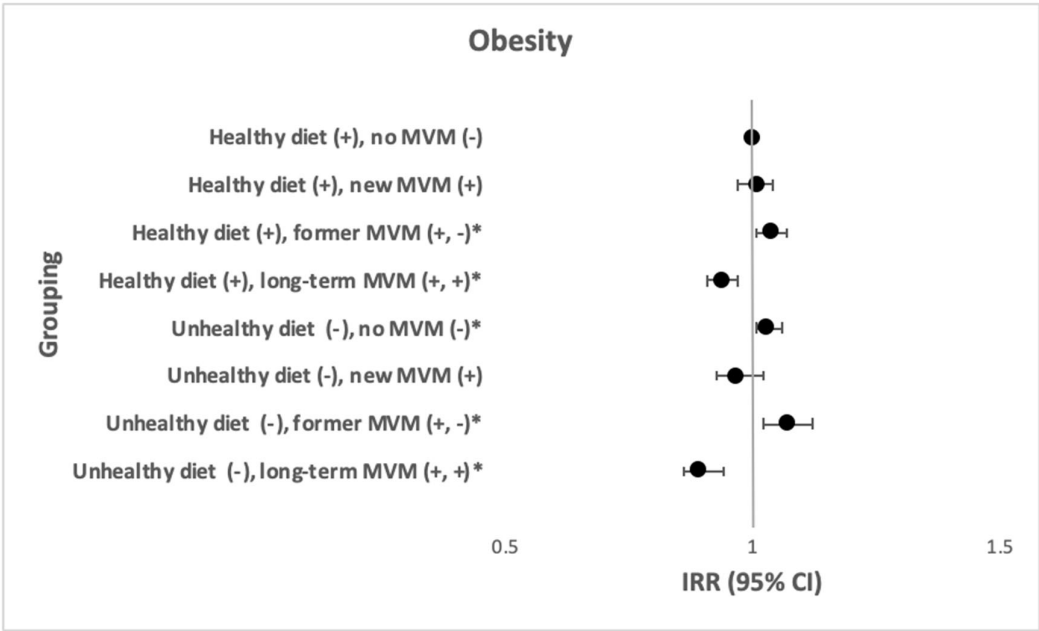
\* include beef, lamb, pork, chicken, turkey, duck, fish, and seafood.

\*\* include cheese and milk

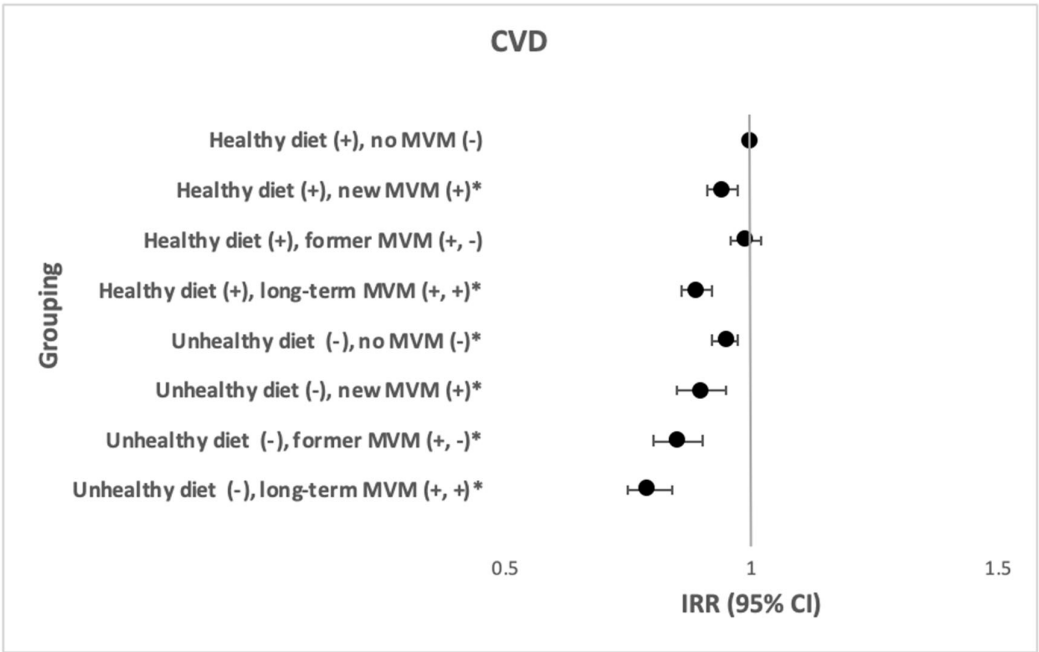
**Table S2. Group classifications of joint diet and dietary supplements consumption**

<b>Group classifications</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Explanations</b>
<b>MVM</b>		
Healthy diet (+), no MVM (-)	31,058	Dietary behavior scores less than mean (0-4), had no MVM at baseline and follow-up
Healthy diet (+), new MVM (+)	6,223	Dietary behavior scores less than mean (0-4), had no MVM at baseline, but had MVM at follow-up
Healthy diet (+), former MVM (+, -)	5,317	Dietary behavior scores less than mean (0-4), had MVM at baseline, but no MVM at follow-up
Healthy diet (+), long-term MVM (+, +)	7,967	Dietary behavior scores less than mean (0-4), had MVM at baseline and follow-up
Unhealthy diet (-), no MVM (-)	12,134	Dietary behavior scores greater than mean (5-9), had no MVM at baseline and follow-up
Unhealthy diet (-), new MVM (+)	2,390	Dietary behavior scores greater than mean (5-9), had no MVM at baseline, but had MVM at follow-up
Unhealthy diet (-), former MVM (+, -)	2,000	Dietary behavior scores greater than mean (5-9), had MVM at baseline, but no MVM at follow-up
Unhealthy diet (-), long-term MVM (+, +)	2,897	Dietary behavior scores greater than mean (5-9), had MVM at baseline and follow-up
<b>Fish oil</b>		
Healthy diet (+), no fish oil (-)	21,179	Dietary behavior scores less than mean (0-4), had no fish oil at baseline and follow-up
Healthy diet (+), new fish oil (+)	8,155	Dietary behavior scores less than mean (0-4), had no fish oil at baseline, but had fish oil at follow-up
Healthy diet (+), former fish oil (+, -)	6,534	Dietary behavior scores less than mean (0-4), had fish oil at baseline, but no fish oil at follow-up
Healthy diet (+), long-term fish oil (+, +)	14,696	Dietary behavior scores less than mean (0-4), had fish oil at baseline and follow-up
Unhealthy diet (-), no fish oil (-)	10,104	Dietary behavior scores greater than mean (5-9), had no fish oil at baseline and follow-up
Unhealthy diet (-), new fish oil (+)	3,105	Dietary behavior scores greater than mean (5-9), had no fish oil at baseline, but had fish oil at follow-up
Unhealthy diet (-), former fish oil (+, -)	2,286	Dietary behavior scores greater than mean (5-9), had fish oil at baseline, but no fish oil at follow-up
Unhealthy diet (-), long-term fish oil (+, +)	3,926	Dietary behavior scores greater than mean (5-9), had fish oil at baseline and follow-up
<b>Calcium</b>		
Healthy diet (+), no Calcium (-)	40,414	Dietary behavior scores less than mean (0-4), had no Calcium at baseline and follow-up
Healthy diet (+), new Calcium (+)	3,755	Dietary behavior scores less than mean (0-4), had no Calcium at baseline, but had Calcium at follow-up
Healthy diet (+), former Calcium (+, -)	2,776	Dietary behavior scores less than mean (0-4), had Calcium at baseline, but no Calcium at follow-up
Healthy diet (+), long-term Calcium (+, +)	3,620	Dietary behavior scores less than mean (0-4), had Calcium at baseline and follow-up
Unhealthy diet (-), no Calcium (-)	16,856	Dietary behavior scores greater than mean (5-9), had no Calcium at baseline and follow-up
Unhealthy diet (-), new Calcium (+)	1,099	Dietary behavior scores greater than mean (5-9), had no Calcium at baseline, but had Calcium at follow-up
Unhealthy diet (-), former Calcium (+, -)	687	Dietary behavior scores greater than mean (5-9), had Calcium at baseline, but no Calcium at follow-up
Unhealthy diet (-), long-term Calcium (+, +)	779	Dietary behavior scores greater than mean (5-9), had Calcium at baseline and follow-up

**Figure S1. The joint effects of healthy vs. unhealthy diet and minerals and multivitamins consumption and the incidence of obesity and CVD (N=69,990)\***

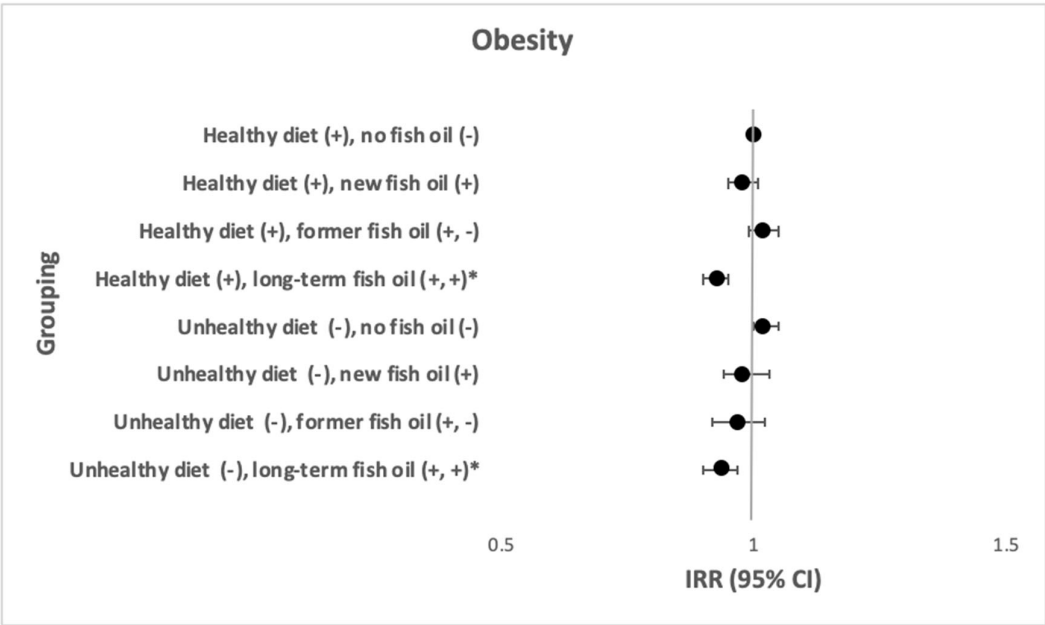


*\*IRR after adjustment of age, gender, country of birth, marital status, education, SEIFA, smoking, physical activity, CVD, diabetes, blood cholesterol and blood pressure.*

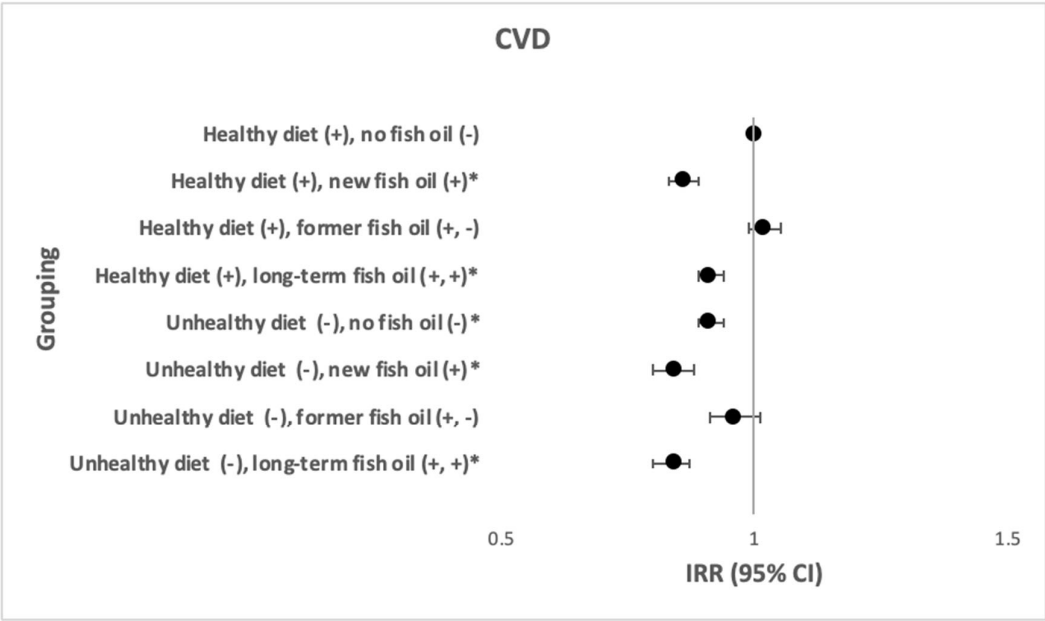


*\*IRR after adjustment of age, gender, country of birth, marital status, education, SEIFA, smoking, physical activity, obesity, diabetes, blood cholesterol and blood pressure.*

**Figure S2. The joint effects of healthy vs. unhealthy diet and fish oil consumption in relation to the incidence of obesity and CVD (N=69,990)\***

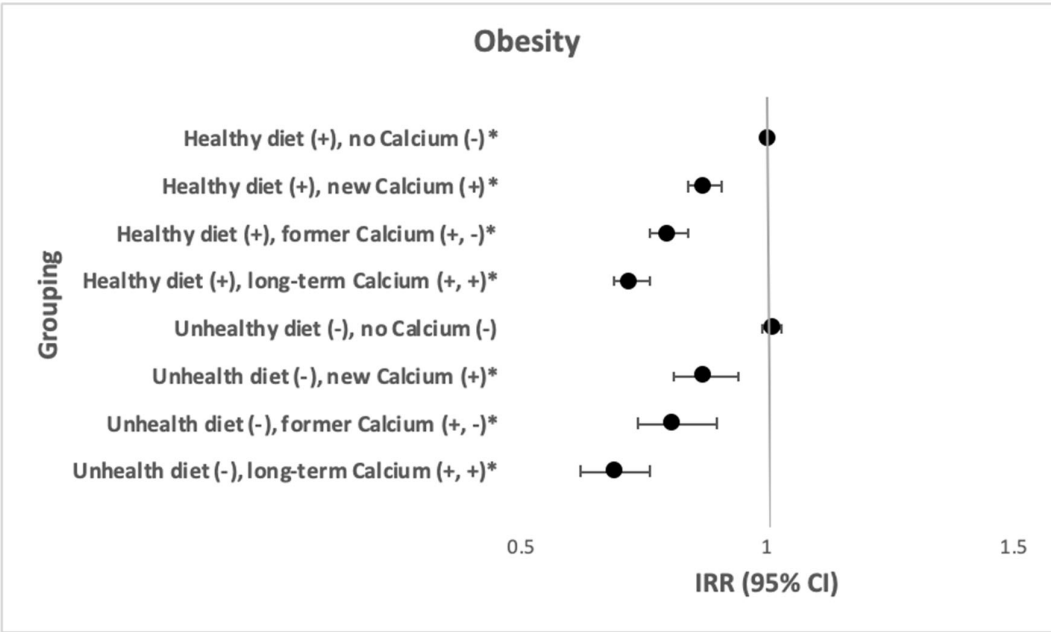


*\*IRR after adjustment of age, gender, country of birth, marital status, education, SEIFA, smoking, physical activity, CVD, diabetes, blood cholesterol and blood pressure.*

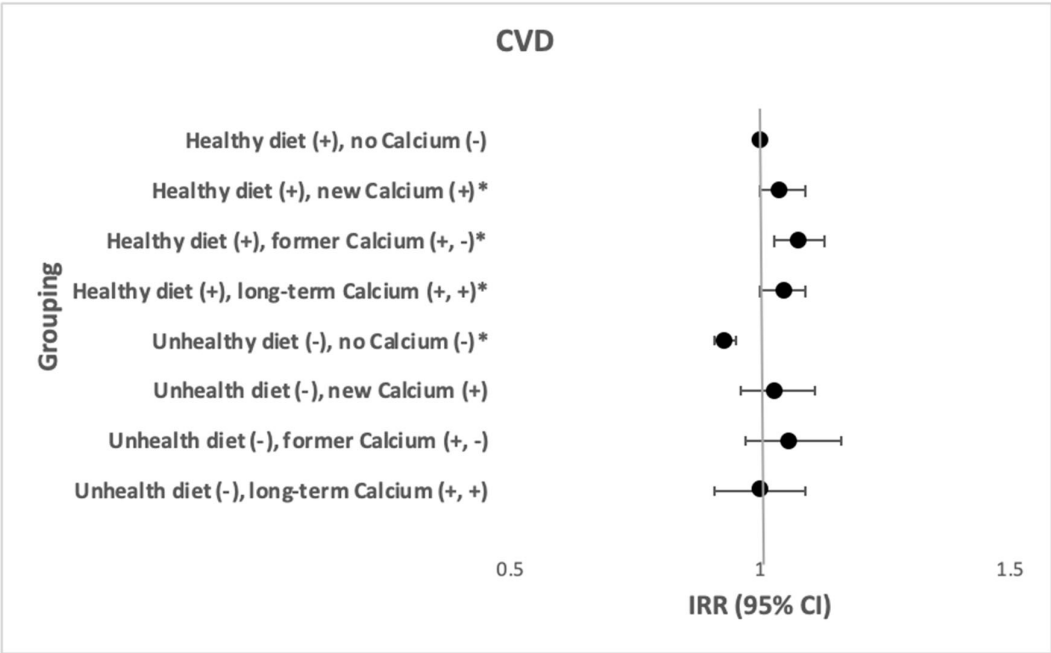


*\*IRR after adjustment of age, gender, country of birth, marital status, education, SEIFA, smoking, physical activity, obesity, diabetes, blood cholesterol and blood pressure.*

**Figure S3. The joint effects of healthy vs. unhealthy diet and calcium consumption in relation to the incidence of obesity and CVD (N=69,990)\***



*\*IRR after adjustment of age, gender, country of birth, marital status, education, SEIFA, smoking, physical activity, CVD, diabetes, blood cholesterol, blood pressure and osteoarthritis.*



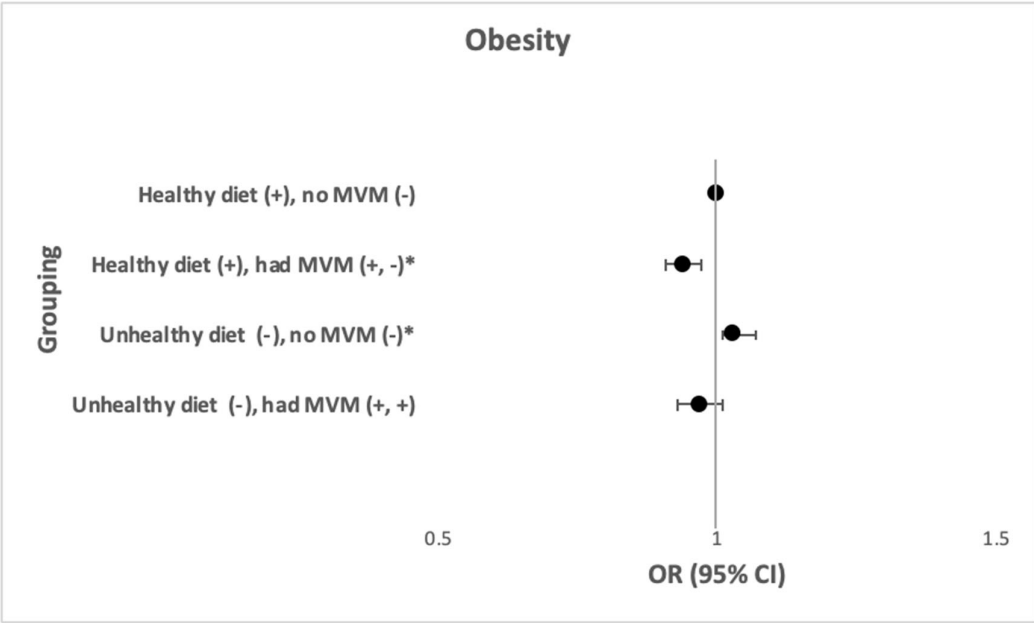
*\*IRR after adjustment of age, gender, country of birth, marital status, education, SEIFA, smoking, physical activity, obesity, diabetes, blood cholesterol, blood pressure and osteoarthritis.*

**Table S3. The joint effects of healthy vs. unhealthy diet and dietary supplements in relation to the incidence of both obesity and CVD (N=69,990)**

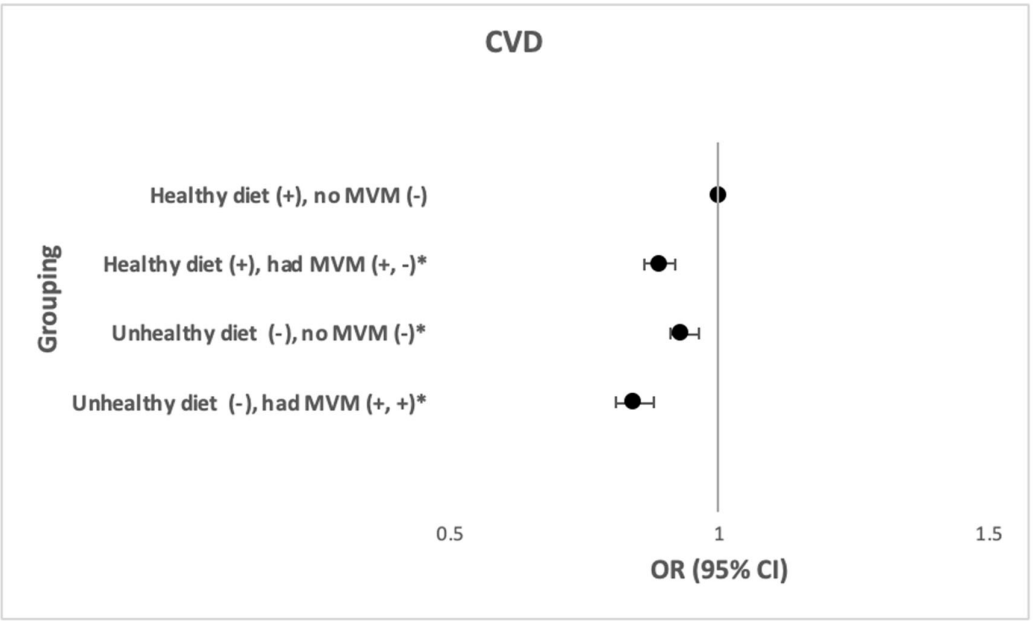
	Incidence of people with obesity and CVD*			
	Crude model	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
<b>MVM</b>				
Healthy diet (+), no MVM (-)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Healthy diet (+), new MVM (+)	<b>0.87 (0.82; 0.93)</b>	<b>0.93 (0.87; 0.99)</b>	0.94 (0.88; 1.00)	0.97 (0.91; 1.03)
Healthy diet (+), former MVM (+, -)	<b>0.89 (0.83; 0.95)</b>	0.97 (0.90; 1.04)	0.96 (0.89; 1.03)	1.01 (0.94; 1.08)
Healthy diet (+), long-term MVM (+, +)	<b>0.70 (0.65; 0.74)</b>	<b>0.77 (0.72; 0.82)</b>	<b>0.78 (0.72; 0.83)</b>	<b>0.85 (0.80; 0.91)</b>
Unhealthy diet (-), No MVM (-)	1.04 (0.99; 1.09)	1.05 (1.00; 1.10)	0.96 (0.91; 1.00)	0.97 (0.92; 1.02)
Unhealthy diet (-), new MVM (+)	<b>0.85 (0.77; 0.94)</b>	0.92 (0.83; 1.01)	<b>0.84 (0.75; 0.93)</b>	0.91 (0.82; 1.00)
Unhealthy diet (-), former MVM (+, -)	<b>0.80 (0.71; 0.90)</b>	0.89 (0.79; 1.00)	<b>0.82 (0.72; 0.92)</b>	<b>0.88 (0.78; 0.99)</b>
Unhealthy diet (-), long-term MVM (+, +)	<b>0.64 (0.58; 0.71)</b>	<b>0.70 (0.63; 0.78)</b>	<b>0.66 (0.59; 0.73)</b>	<b>0.72 (0.65; 0.80)</b>
<b>Fish oil</b>				
Healthy diet (+), no fish oil (-)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Healthy diet (+), new fish oil (+)	<b>0.77 (0.72; 0.82)</b>	<b>0.80 (0.75; 0.85)</b>	<b>0.81 (0.76; 0.87)</b>	<b>0.87 (0.82; 0.93)</b>
Healthy diet (+), former fish oil (+, -)	1.00 (0.94; 1.07)	1.02 (0.96; 1.08)	1.03 (0.97; 1.10)	1.04 (0.98; 1.11)
Healthy diet (+), long-term fish oil (+, +)	<b>0.73 (0.69; 0.77)</b>	<b>0.77 (0.73; 0.81)</b>	<b>0.80 (0.76; 0.85)</b>	<b>0.86 (0.81; 0.90)</b>
Unhealthy diet (-), no fish oil (-)	0.99 (0.94; 1.04)	0.99 (0.94; 1.04)	<b>0.90 (0.85; 0.95)</b>	<b>0.93 (0.88; 0.98)</b>
Unhealthy diet (-), new fish oil (+)	<b>0.77 (0.71; 0.85)</b>	<b>0.82 (0.74; 0.90)</b>	<b>0.79 (0.72; 0.87)</b>	<b>0.86 (0.78; 0.94)</b>
Unhealthy diet (-), former fish oil (+, -)	<b>0.90 (0.81; 0.99)</b>	0.95 (0.86; 1.06)	0.90 (0.81; 1.00)	0.95 (0.86; 1.04)
Unhealthy diet (-), long-term fish oil (+, +)	<b>0.72 (0.66; 0.78)</b>	<b>0.77 (0.70; 0.84)</b>	<b>0.74 (0.67; 0.80)</b>	<b>0.79 (0.72; 0.86)</b>
<b>Calcium</b>				
Healthy diet (+), no Calcium (-)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Healthy diet (+), new Calcium (+)	<b>0.85 (0.78; 0.92)</b>	<b>0.88 (0.81; 0.96)</b>	<b>0.89 (0.82; 0.97)</b>	<b>0.86 (0.80; 0.94)</b>
Healthy diet (+), former Calcium (+, -)	<b>0.81 (0.73; 0.89)</b>	<b>0.88 (0.80; 0.98)</b>	<b>0.88 (0.79; 0.97)</b>	<b>0.89 (0.80; 0.98)</b>
Healthy diet (+), long-term Calcium (+, +)	<b>0.73 (0.67; 0.80)</b>	<b>0.78 (0.71; 0.85)</b>	<b>0.79 (0.72; 0.86)</b>	<b>0.77 (0.70; 0.84)</b>
Unhealthy diet (-), no Calcium (-)	0.99 (0.95; 1.03)	1.00 (0.96; 1.04)	<b>0.92 (0.88; 0.96)</b>	<b>0.94 (0.90; 0.98)</b>
Unhealthy diet (-), new Calcium (+)	0.92 (0.80; 1.05)	1.05 (0.91; 1.20)	0.95 (0.83; 1.10)	0.99 (0.86; 1.13)
Unhealthy diet (-), former Calcium (+, -)	<b>0.66 (0.53; 0.82)</b>	<b>0.76 (0.61; 0.96)</b>	<b>0.70 (0.55; 0.87)</b>	<b>0.72 (0.58; 0.90)</b>
Unhealthy diet (-), long-term Calcium (+, +)	<b>0.66 (0.54; 0.80)</b>	<b>0.76 (0.63; 0.93)</b>	<b>0.70 (0.57; 0.85)</b>	<b>0.70 (0.58; 0.85)</b>

\* Model 1 is the crude model; model 2 after adjustment of age, gender, country of birth, marital status, education, SEIFA; model 3 after adjustment of smoking, physical activity; model 4 after diabetes, blood cholesterol and blood pressure. For calcium supplementation, model 4 further adjusted for osteoarthritis. † Bold:  $p < 0.05$ .

**Figure S4. The joint effects of healthy vs. unhealthy diet and minerals and multivitamins consumption and the incidence of obesity and CVD (N=100,109)\***

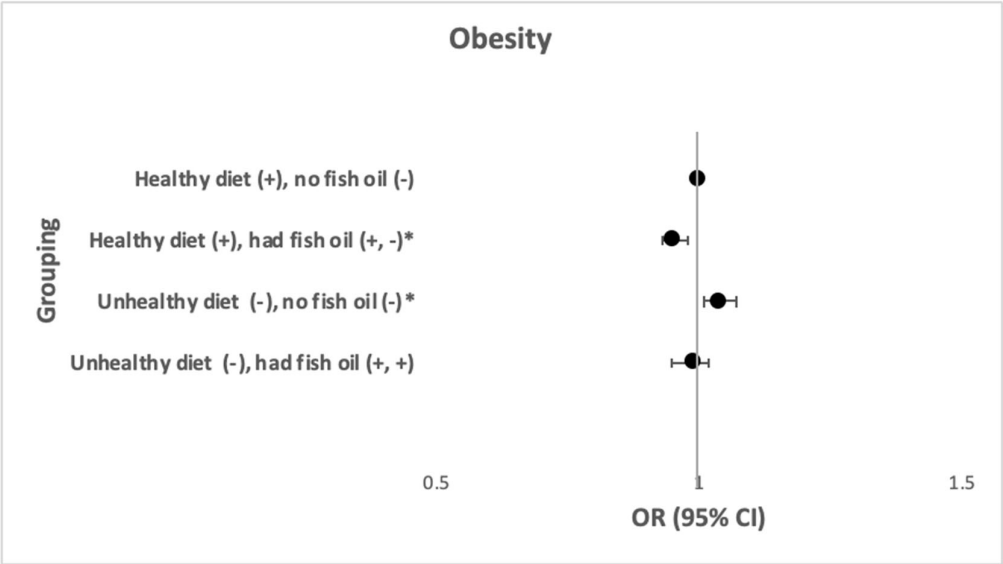


*\*OR after adjustment of age, gender, country of birth, marital status, education, SEIFA, smoking, physical activity, CVD, diabetes, blood cholesterol, blood pressure and survey wave.*

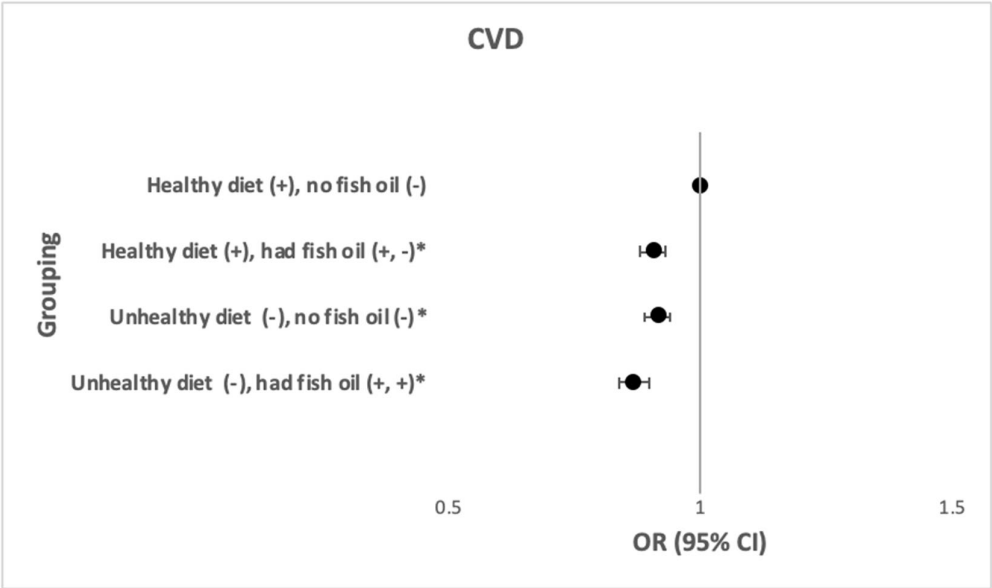


*\*OR after adjustment of age, gender, country of birth, marital status, education, SEIFA, smoking, physical activity, obesity, diabetes, blood cholesterol, blood pressure and survey wave.*

**Figure S5. The joint effects of healthy vs. unhealthy diet and fish oil consumption in relation to the incidence of obesity and CVD (N=100,109)\***



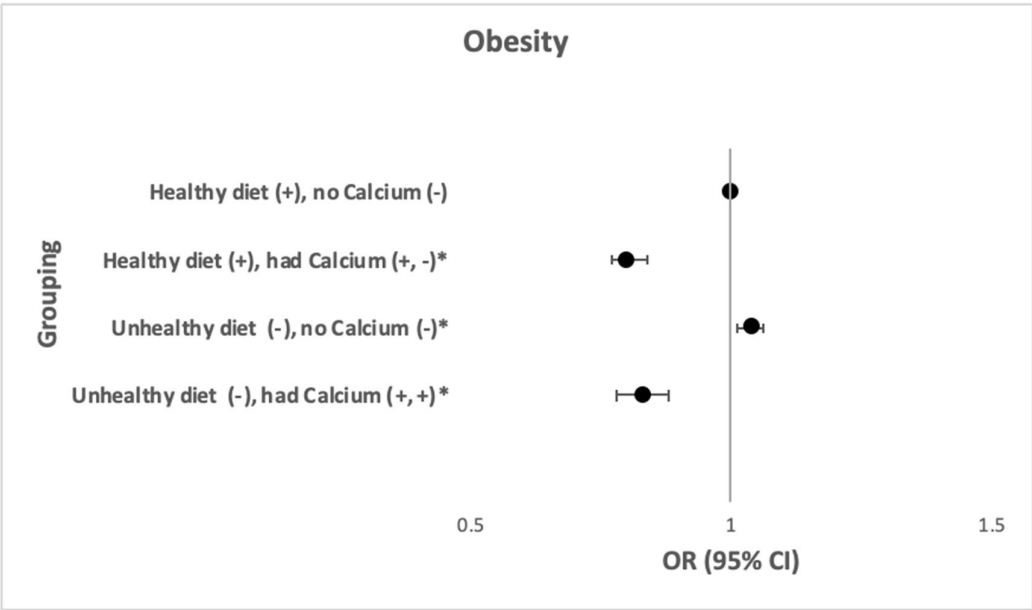
*\*OR after adjustment of age, gender, country of birth, marital status, education, SEIFA, smoking, physical activity, CVD, diabetes, blood cholesterol, blood pressure and survey wave.*



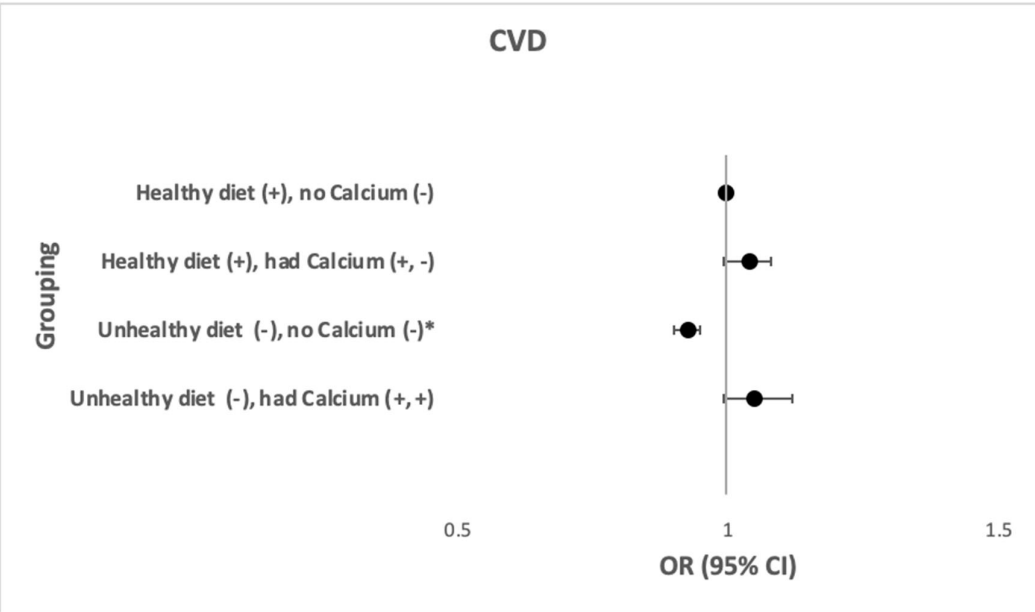
*\*OR after adjustment of age, gender, country of birth, marital status, education, SEIFA, smoking, physical activity, obesity, diabetes, blood cholesterol, blood pressure and survey wave.*



**Figure S6. The joint effects of healthy vs. unhealthy diet and calcium consumption in relation to the incidence of obesity and CVD (N=100,109)\***



*\*OR after adjustment of age, gender, country of birth, marital status, education, SEIFA, smoking, physical activity, CVD, diabetes, blood cholesterol, blood pressure, osteoarthritis and survey wave.*



*\*OR after adjustment of age, gender, country of birth, marital status, education, SEIFA, smoking, physical activity, obesity, diabetes, blood cholesterol, blood pressure, osteoarthritis and survey wave.*

**Table S4. The joint effects of healthy vs. unhealthy diet and dietary supplements in relation to the incidence of both obesity and CVD (N=100,109)**

	Comorbid obesity in people with CVD*			
	Odds Ratio (95% CI) †			
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
<b>MVM</b>				
Healthy diet (+), no MVM (-)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Health diet (+), had MVM (+)	<b>0.84 (0.80; 0.88)</b>	<b>0.90 (0.85; 0.94)</b>	<b>0.90 (0.85; 0.95)</b>	<b>0.91 (0.86; 0.97)</b>
Unhealthy diet (-), no MVM (-)	1.04 (0.99; 1.08)	1.04 (0.99; 1.09)	1.00 (0.95; 1.04)	1.01 (0.96; 1.06)
Unhealth diet (-), had MVM (+)	<b>0.86 (0.81; 0.92)</b>	<b>0.91 (0.85; 0.97)</b>	<b>0.88 (0.82; 0.94)</b>	<b>0.88 (0.82; 0.95)</b>
<b>Fish oil</b>				
Healthy diet (+), no fish oil (-)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Health diet (+), had fish oil (+)	<b>0.85 (0.81; 0.89)</b>	<b>0.87 (0.83; 0.91)</b>	<b>0.88 (0.84; 0.93)</b>	<b>0.88 (0.83; 0.92)</b>
Unhealthy diet (-), no fish oil (-)	1.00 (0.96; 1.04)	1.00 (0.96; 1.04)	0.96 (0.92; 1.01)	0.98 (0.93; 1.03)
Unhealth diet (-), had fish oil (+)	<b>0.92 (0.87; 0.98)</b>	<b>0.94 (0.89; 1.00)</b>	<b>0.92 (0.87; 0.98)</b>	<b>0.90 (0.84; 0.96)</b>
<b>Calcium</b>				
Healthy diet (+), no Calcium (-)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Health diet (+), had Calcium (+)	<b>0.89 (0.83; 0.95)</b>	<b>0.91 (0.85; 0.98)</b>	<b>0.91 (0.84; 0.98)</b>	<b>0.84 (0.78; 0.91)</b>
Unhealthy diet (-), no Calcium (-)	1.03 (0.99; 1.07)	1.03 (0.99; 1.07)	0.99 (0.95; 1.03)	0.99 (0.95; 1.04)
Unhealth diet (-), had Calcium (+)	0.96 (0.87; 1.05)	1.01 (0.92; 1.12)	0.97 (0.87; 1.08)	<b>0.86 (0.77; 0.97)</b>

\* Model 1 is the crude model; model 2 after adjustment of age, gender, country of birth, marital status, education, SEIFA; model 3 after adjustment of smoking, physical activity; model 4 after wave, diabetes, blood cholesterol and blood pressure. For calcium supplementation, model 4 further adjusted for osteoarthritis.

†Bold:  $p < 0.05$ .