

Meat consumption in the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) cohorts: results from 24-hour dietary recalls

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Abstract

Objective: To evaluate meat intake patterns in the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) cohorts.

Design and setting: 24-Hour dietary recalls were assessed within the framework of a prospective cohort study in 27 centres across 10 European countries by means of standardised computer-assisted interviews.

Subjects: In total, 22 924 women and 13 031 men aged 35–74 years.

Results: Mean total meat intake was lowest in the 'health-conscious' cohort in the UK (15 and 21 g day⁻¹ in women and men, respectively) and highest in the north of Spain, especially in San Sebastian (124 and 234 g day⁻¹, respectively). In the southern Spanish centres and in Naples (Italy), meat consumption was distinctly lower than in the north of these countries. Central and northern European centres/countries showed rather similar meat consumption patterns, except for the British and French cohorts. Differences in the intake of meat sub-groups (e.g. red meat, processed meat) across EPIC were even higher than found for total meat intake. With a few exceptions, the Mediterranean EPIC centres revealed a higher proportion of beef/veal and poultry and less pork or processed meat than observed in central or northern European centres. The highest sausage consumption was observed for the German EPIC participants, followed by the Norwegians, Swedish, Danish and Dutch.

Conclusions: The results demonstrate distinct differences in meat consumption patterns between EPIC centres across Europe. This is an important prerequisite for obtaining further insight into the relationship between meat intake and the development of chronic diseases.

Keywords
EPIC study
Diet
Meat
Processed meat
24-Hour dietary recall
Europe

More than for other basic food groups in human nutrition, meat consumption patterns vary considerably over time, cultures and the personal situation^{1,2}. Besides complete or selective avoidance of meat intake for ethical or religious

reasons, socio-economic factors and health aspects are likely to be the most prominent factors in determining meat consumption patterns. In terms of health effects, both benefits and risks associated with meat intake have

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been identified¹. Meat is an excellent source of high-quality protein, haem iron and zinc, and may have a large impact on meeting the requirement of further nutrients, e.g. vitamins of the B group (particularly B₁₂)¹. On the other hand, the original constituents of meat (e.g. saturated fatty acids, cholesterol and iron) as well as added compounds or compounds produced during the preservation or preparation of meat (e.g. salt, nitrate/nitrite, smoke, heterocyclic amines) may be harmful for human health³. For the two major chronic diseases prevalent in the Western world, coronary heart disease (CHD) and cancers of different sites, the role of meat and meat constituents has long been a matter of debate. In CHD, it is mainly the high proportion of fat calories and saturated fatty acids provided by meat that may affect plasma cholesterol concentrations as well as other risk factors of CHD (obesity, hypertension)⁴. Hypotheses concerning the role of meat in cancer development refer predominantly to the formation of potentially carcinogenic compounds during food preparation and cooking such as heterocyclic amines, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and *N*-nitroso compounds^{3,5}. There is evidence for an increased risk of cancers of the colon, rectum, breast, prostate, pancreas and kidney with increasing meat intake^{6,7}. At least for colorectal cancer and possibly also for breast cancer, the association seems to be more consistent for red meat and processed meat (mainly sausages, ham and bacon) than for overall meat intake^{5,8–10}. As a further causal agent, iron can act as a pro-oxidant and its linkage to the development of colorectal cancer as well as CHD has been suggested^{11–13}. Additionally, in inflammatory states where the amount and the ratio of different *n*-6 and *n*-3 fatty acids as precursors of prostanoids may be important (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis), there is discussion on the optimal amount of meat (fat) intake due to its high content of arachidonic acid (C20:4*n*-6)¹⁴.

In epidemiological studies on meat intake and disease risk, the term 'meat' is not always well or equally defined⁷. Some studies include poultry and fish in the definition of meat while others differentiate between red meat, white meat, processed meat and fish. In general, red meat refers to beef, lamb and pork; processed meat refers to sausages, hamburgers, smoked, cured and salted meat and canned meat⁷. For veal, the situation is unclear and the category may depend upon the age at slaughter and feeding practices. Cross-sectional differences in meat intake and changes over time are usually described by means of food balance sheets and household survey data across Europe^{15,16}. The assessment of differences in meat consumption across European countries by means of a standardised dietary intake method has been reported for elderly women only¹⁷. The aim of this paper was to compile data on dietary meat intake across European countries and centres participating in the European Prospective

Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC). In this paper, unique definitions and assessment methods were considered and optimised to obtain reliable and comparable estimates of dietary meat intake.

Subjects

The EPIC cohort study includes about half a million subjects from 10 European countries (France, Italy, Spain, Greece, the Netherlands, the UK, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway)¹⁸. Information on the usual diet of all participants has been assessed by country-specific instruments, largely food-frequency questionnaires. In order to adjust (at the group level) for systematic measurement error between countries, highly standardised 24-hour recalls were performed in a sub-sample of the cohort as an additional dietary measurement^{18,19}. The present estimate is based on these 24-hour dietary recalls from 22 924 women and 13 031 men participating in the EPIC calibration study between 1995 and 1998 (except Norway: 1999–2000). The distribution of study participants over the 27 study centres in 10 European countries is given in Tables 1–4; in France, Norway, Utrecht (The Netherlands) and Naples (Italy) women only were recruited. In the UK, a special group of 'health-conscious' people was included in the EPIC study. This group includes vegans as well as ovo-lacto vegetarians, fish eaters (consuming fish but no meat) and meat eaters. All participants included in the present evaluation were in the age range of 35–74 years at recruitment. A detailed description of further characteristics of the study participants is given elsewhere in this supplement¹⁹. Unless otherwise specified, the terms 'middle European' and 'northern European' refer to EPIC centres in France, Germany, The Netherlands and the UK and to EPIC centres in Denmark, Sweden and Norway, respectively. 'Mediterranean' EPIC centres are those from Greece, southern Spain and southern Italy.

Methods

A computerised 24-hour dietary recall interview program, EPIC-SOFT, was developed as a calibration instrument by the International Agency for Research on Cancer in collaboration with all EPIC study centres^{20,21}. The program was adapted for each participating country in terms of foods and recipes included. EPIC-SOFT provides a common structure and interview interface for an optimised standardisation of the dietary interview procedure within and between EPIC centres. On the basis of a predefined list of food groups and food sub-groups, the countries filled in the single food items expected to be consumed by their participants. The open design allowed iterative modification of the food item list. Furthermore, national data on the energy, fat, carbohydrate and alcohol contents of the food items were inserted to allow a rapid

Table 1b Mean daily intake (g day⁻¹, crude and adjusted*) of total meat and meat sub-groups in men from 19 centres across 10 European countries participating in the European Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) calibration study (24-hour recall)

Country and centre	n	Total meat†			Total fresh meat†			Red meat†			Pork†			Beef†			Veal†			Mutton/lamb†			Offal†			Total poultry†			Chicken†			Turkey†						
		Crude mean		Adjusted* SEM	Crude mean		Adjusted* SEM	Crude mean		Adjusted* SEM	Crude mean		Adjusted* SEM	Crude mean		Adjusted* SEM	Crude mean		Adjusted* SEM	Crude mean		Adjusted* SEM	Crude mean		Adjusted* SEM	Crude mean		Adjusted* SEM	Crude mean		Adjusted* SEM							
		Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM							
Greece	1312	78.8	3.1	69.7	68.7	2.8	44.8	45.3	2.5	13.5	12.9	1.6	1.6	2.4	1.4	20.4	21.8	1.3	8.9	7.7	0.7	5.6	5.0	0.6	14.8	14.3	1.6	12.8	12.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	0.7					
Spain																																						
Granada	214	132.0	131.4	7.7	81.2	80.6	6.8	45.4	44.4	6.0	23.3	21.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	19.6	3.1	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.7	1.8	1.6	29.3	30.8	3.8	27.3	28.9	3.4	2.1	1.9	1.7					
Murcia	243	134.2	131.1	7.3	88.1	85.3	6.4	47.1	44.7	5.7	22.3	21.7	3.7	1.7	0.8	3.2	12.0	11.7	2.9	10.0	9.7	1.6	4.4	4.9	1.5	30.5	29.9	3.6	29.7	29.2	3.2	0.6	0.5	1.6				
Navarra	444	174.6	173.9	5.4	119.3	118.6	4.7	78.5	78.0	4.2	12.7	12.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	48.3	48.2	2.1	17.4	16.9	1.2	6.0	6.1	1.1	27.6	27.5	2.6	26.6	26.4	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.1					
San Sebastian	490	242.0	233.7	5.2	188.8	181.6	4.5	127.8	120.7	4.0	12.8	12.0	2.6	11.5	9.5	2.3	86.3	83.4	2.1	15.3	14.1	1.2	10.6	11.3	1.0	44.2	42.9	2.5	42.5	41.3	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.1				
Asturias	386	184.2	182.0	5.8	123.3	121.9	5.0	83.8	82.1	4.5	18.0	18.3	2.9	0.4	0.3	2.6	59.7	58.3	2.3	4.9	4.6	1.3	4.3	4.1	1.2	30.9	31.7	2.8	28.6	29.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.2				
Italy																																						
Ragusa	168	121.1	136.9	8.7	96.7	115.1	7.7	60.7	62.6	6.8	5.6	7.3	4.5	51.9	50.9	3.9	1.2	0.3	3.5	1.1	3.7	2.0	4.3	6.2	1.8	31.3	45.7	4.3	20.0	26.5	3.8	3.0	2.9	1.9				
Florence	271	130.1	132.1	6.9	99.8	103.3	6.0	57.0	56.8	5.4	9.1	8.7	3.5	36.3	36.9	3.1	6.7	6.1	2.7	1.7	2.2	1.6	6.9	8.3	1.4	26.6	28.6	3.4	15.3	16.4	3.0	5.1	4.4	1.5				
Turin	677	126.0	125.7	4.4	92.8	93.6	3.8	48.4	48.0	3.4	5.5	5.5	2.2	29.8	29.1	1.9	11.0	11.3	1.7	0.4	0.5	1.0	3.9	4.1	0.9	30.5	31.7	2.1	20.8	21.8	1.9	8.0	7.9	0.9				
Varese	328	154.7	163.5	6.2	114.3	114.3	5.5	68.0	63.9	4.9	6.8	8.2	3.2	41.4	38.7	2.8	16.3	19.4	2.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	4.9	4.3	1.3	33.3	37.6	3.1	22.0	24.6	2.7	7.4	10.7	1.3				
Germany																																						
Heidelberg	1033	157.9	156.2	3.5	77.5	77.1	3.1	56.5	56.6	2.8	34.2	34.5	1.8	14.9	15.8	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.8	1.9	1.6	0.7	18.3	18.1	1.7	8.6	8.5	1.6	7.4	7.1	0.8				
Potsdam	1235	153.6	153.0	3.2	65.4	65.7	2.8	47.5	47.7	2.5	35.7	36.1	1.6	9.5	9.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.7	15.5	15.6	1.6	9.4	9.3	1.4	4.4	4.3	0.7				
The Netherlands																																						
Bilthoven	1024	160.7	155.6	3.6	86.4	83.1	3.2	67.8	63.8	2.8	28.0	27.1	1.9	24.7	23.6	1.6	2.8	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.7	16.7	16.9	1.8	15.4	15.7	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.8				
United Kingdom																																						
General population	404	107.0	108.1	5.6	69.6	69.8	4.9	39.8	40.0	4.4	15.0	14.2	2.9	18.3	20.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	5.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.1	28.2	27.9	2.8	21.8	22.0	2.5	4.9	4.5	1.2				
'Health-conscious'	114	18.5	20.6	10.6	12.5	13.8	9.3	7.5	7.9	8.3	3.5	4.2	5.4	3.3	3.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1	2.4	0.9	0.6	2.2	4.0	5.2	5.2	4.0	5.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Denmark																																						
Copenhagen	1356	141.0	145.6	3.1	89.3	93.0	2.7	69.1	72.1	2.4	24.2	24.7	1.6	31.5	33.3	1.4	4.1	4.3	1.2	2.5	2.7	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.6	17.9	18.8	1.5	10.7	11.5	1.3	6.0	6.2	0.7				
Aarhus	567	136.9	136.5	4.8	87.7	85.2	4.2	69.3	67.1	3.7	28.8	27.6	2.4	30.5	30.4	2.1	5.1	4.4	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.0	16.0	16.1	2.3	8.5	7.9	2.1	5.8	6.1	1.0				
Sweden																																						
Malmö	1421	134.6	142.6	3.2	74.0	79.0	2.8	59.0	64.5	2.5	32.0	33.9	1.6	15.6	17.2	1.4	1.9	3.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	12.1	12.4	1.6	10.2	10.2	1.4	1.3	1.8	0.7				
Umeå	1344	134.5	135.0	3.1	67.2	66.9	2.7	48.6	49.0	2.4	23.2	22.7	1.6	14.8	14.9	1.4	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.6	7.9	7.5	1.5	7.1	6.5	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.7				

SEM – standard error of the mean.

* Adjusted for age as well as for day of the week and season of the 24-hour recall assessment.

† Total meat – total fresh meat + processed meat (Table 3); total fresh meat – red meat + offal + horse + goat + game + rabbit + total poultry; red meat – pork + beef + veal + mutton/lamb + meat unclassified; total poultry – chicken + turkey + duck + goose + poultry unclassified.

Table 2a Mean daily intake (g day⁻¹; crude and adjusted*) of processed meat and its sub-groups in women from 27 centres across 10 European countries participating in the European Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) calibration study (24-hour recall)

Country and centre	n	Processed meat				Ham				Bacon				Processed meat cuts				Processed minced meat				Sausages						
		Crude		Adjusted*		Crude		Adjusted*		Crude		Adjusted*		Crude		Adjusted*		Crude		Adjusted*		Crude		Adjusted*				
		Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM			
Greece																												
Greece	1374	4.9	1.3	5.8	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	2.9	3.1	1.0	
Spain																												
Granada	300	28.6	2.7	26.5	2.7	9.6	1.2	9.3	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	5.6	4.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	5.6	4.4	1.0	1.0	11.6	11.1	2.1	
Murcia	304	25.9	2.7	24.7	2.7	9.4	1.2	9.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.5	3.1	3.2	3.1	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	11.7	11.0	2.1	
Navarra	271	35.8	2.9	35.7	2.9	14.4	1.3	14.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.5	1.0	3.3	3.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.3	3.2	1.1	1.1	15.5	15.7	2.2	
San Sebastian	244	31.7	3.0	30.6	3.0	12.3	1.3	11.7	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.0	4.6	4.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.6	4.2	1.1	1.1	13.0	12.8	2.3	
Asturias	324	31.3	2.6	30.4	2.6	11.8	1.1	11.7	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	15.0	14.9	2.0	
Italy																												
Ragusa	138	18.7	4.1	17.2	4.1	3.2	1.8	2.3	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.0	3.1	
Naples	403	16.8	2.4	15.2	2.4	6.9	1.0	7.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	7.7	1.8	
Florence	785	18.9	1.7	18.9	1.7	9.0	0.7	9.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	8.7	1.3	
Turin	392	19.8	2.4	19.6	2.4	11.1	1.0	11.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.6	1.8	
Varese	794	26.5	1.7	27.0	1.7	12.3	0.7	12.5	0.7	1.8	1.8	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.7	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	10.6	1.3	
France																												
South coast	612	26.8	1.9	28.7	1.9	11.6	0.8	11.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	12.8	14.8	1.5	
South	1396	28.1	1.3	28.5	1.3	10.1	0.6	10.2	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	15.6	15.8	1.0	
North-west	622	30.9	1.9	33.3	1.9	12.1	0.8	12.9	0.8	1.7	2.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	15.7	16.8	1.4	
North-east	2009	28.9	1.1	29.7	1.1	10.6	0.5	10.8	0.5	1.7	1.8	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	14.4	14.9	0.8	
Germany																												
Heidelberg	1087	43.8	1.5	41.0	1.5	7.7	0.6	7.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	4.9	4.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	4.9	4.3	0.5	0.5	29.8	28.0	1.1	
Potsdam	1063	41.2	1.5	40.7	1.5	4.2	0.6	4.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.0	4.5	4.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	4.5	4.5	0.5	0.5	30.9	30.7	1.1	
The Netherlands																												
Bilthoven	1086	39.5	1.5	38.5	1.5	9.1	0.6	8.7	0.6	2.7	2.7	0.2	0.2	6.7	4.9	4.5	6.7	6.7	0.5	0.5	4.9	4.5	0.6	0.6	16.2	15.9	1.1	
Utrecht	1874	35.6	1.1	37.2	1.1	8.9	0.5	9.4	0.5	3.2	3.3	0.2	0.2	5.2	2.5	2.5	5.1	5.2	0.4	0.4	2.5	2.5	0.4	0.4	15.9	16.9	0.8	
United Kingdom																												
General population	571	22.4	2.0	22.3	2.0	5.1	0.9	5.1	0.9	5.7	5.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.7	0.7	0.7	9.4	9.3	1.5	
'Health-conscious'	197	5.3	3.4	4.9	3.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.6	
Denmark																												
Copenhagen	1485	24.0	1.2	25.6	1.2	4.8	0.5	5.2	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	2.6	1.2	1.4	2.7	2.7	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.5	14.4	15.2	0.9	
Aarhus	510	26.0	2.1	25.0	2.1	4.8	0.9	4.2	0.9	2.4	2.2	0.4	0.4	2.7	0.6	0.6	2.3	2.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	15.5	15.9	1.6	
Sweden																												
Malmö	1711	41.0	1.2	42.9	1.2	9.2	0.5	9.8	0.5	1.5	1.6	0.2	0.2	6.6	2.5	2.9	6.5	6.6	0.4	0.4	2.5	2.9	0.4	0.4	21.3	22.2	0.9	
Umeå	1574	43.1	1.2	43.6	1.2	11.5	0.5	11.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	6.0	4.9	4.6	6.3	6.0	0.4	0.4	4.9	4.6	0.4	0.4	20.0	20.4	0.9	
Norway																												
South & East	1136	45.5	1.4	44.4	1.4	7.7	0.6	7.3	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	2.1	12.8	12.4	1.8	2.1	0.5	0.5	12.8	12.4	0.5	0.5	21.9	22.1	1.1	
North & West	662	49.4	1.9	48.4	1.9	8.3	0.8	8.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	4.3	11.9	12.1	3.6	4.3	0.6	0.6	11.9	12.1	0.7	0.7	23.9	23.6	1.4	

SEM – standard error of the mean.
* Adjusted for age as well as for day of the week and season of the 24-hour recall assessment.

Table 2b Mean daily intake (g day⁻¹; crude and adjusted*) of processed meat and its sub-groups in men from 19 centres across 10 European countries participating in the European Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) calibration study (24-hour recall)

Country and centre	n	Processed meat				Ham				Bacon				Processed meat cuts				Processed minced meat				Sausages			
		Crude		Adjusted*		Crude		Adjusted*		Crude		Adjusted*		Crude		Adjusted*		Crude		Adjusted*		Crude		Adjusted*	
		mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	mean	SEM	Mean	SEM
Greece	1312	9.2	2.0	10.0	2.0	1.5	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	6.3	6.0	1.6						
Spain																									
Granada	214	50.8	4.9	50.8	4.9	13.7	14.6	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.3	5.2	4.5	1.7	29.5	29.6	3.9						
Murcia	243	46.0	4.6	45.8	4.6	12.6	12.6	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	4.9	1.2	3.3	2.9	1.6	25.1	25.2	3.7						
Navarra	444	55.3	3.4	55.3	3.4	22.2	21.9	1.2	0.6	2.6	2.6	1.0	0.9	6.3	6.2	1.2	23.2	23.6	2.7						
San Sebastian	490	53.2	3.2	52.1	3.2	15.0	14.1	1.1	0.5	5.3	5.5	1.8	0.9	6.0	5.9	1.2	25.1	24.4	2.6						
Asturias	386	60.9	3.6	60.1	3.6	12.2	11.8	1.3	0.6	2.7	2.6	9.0	1.0	7.2	7.0	1.3	29.8	29.8	2.9						
Italy																									
Ragusa	168	24.5	5.5	23.9	5.5	7.6	5.7	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.0	16.5	18.1	4.4						
Florence	271	30.3	4.3	28.7	4.3	13.5	12.7	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	14.2	3.5						
Turin	677	33.2	2.7	32.1	2.7	13.7	12.8	1.0	0.5	1.9	2.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	15.7	2.2						
Varese	328	40.4	3.9	49.2	3.9	15.0	17.9	1.4	0.7	3.2	3.3	2.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	25.9	3.2						
Germany																									
Heidelberg	1033	80.4	2.2	79.1	2.2	12.0	11.6	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.6	6.0	5.9	0.8	60.1	59.2	1.8						
Potsdam	1235	88.2	2.0	87.3	2.0	6.8	6.6	0.7	0.3	1.7	1.7	2.8	0.6	9.9	10.2	0.7	66.9	66.1	1.6						
The Netherlands																									
Bilthoven	1024	74.3	2.3	72.4	2.3	18.1	17.0	0.8	0.4	5.0	4.9	7.3	0.6	9.9	10.1	0.8	34.0	33.7	1.9						
United Kingdom																									
General population	404	37.4	3.5	38.4	3.5	8.8	9.3	1.2	0.6	8.3	8.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.1	1.3	18.2	18.2	2.9						
'Health-conscious'	114	6.1	6.7	6.8	6.7	1.2	1.0	2.3	1.1	2.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	2.4	1.3	1.3	5.4						
Denmark																									
Copenhagen	1356	51.7	1.9	52.5	1.9	7.2	7.3	0.7	0.3	2.1	2.0	4.4	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.7	36.5	37.8	1.6						
Aarhus	567	51.2	3.0	51.3	3.0	6.7	6.7	1.1	0.5	3.9	4.2	4.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.1	34.9	35.7	2.4						
Sweden																									
Malmö	1421	60.6	2.0	63.5	2.0	12.5	13.6	0.7	0.3	1.3	1.3	7.3	0.5	4.1	4.3	0.7	35.4	36.8	1.6						
Umeå	1344	67.3	1.9	68.1	1.9	11.4	11.4	0.7	0.3	1.2	1.2	6.7	0.5	5.9	5.8	0.7	42.0	42.8	1.6						

SEM – standard error of the mean.

* Adjusted for age as well as for day of the week and season of the 24-hour recall assessment.

Table 3a Contribution of dietary meat intake to total daily energy intake (% en, adjusted*) as well as total daily lipid intake (% lipid, adjusted*) in women from 27 centres across 10 European countries participating in the European Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) calibration study (24-hour recall)

Country and centre	n	Total meat†			Fresh meat†			Red meat†			Poultry†			Processed meat†			Sausages†									
		% en	Mean	SEM	% en	Mean	SEM	% en	Mean	SEM	% en	Mean	SEM	% en	Mean	SEM	% en	Mean	SEM							
				% lipid			% lipid			% lipid			% lipid			% lipid			% lipid							
Greece	1374	7.0	0.3	8.9	0.4	6.0	0.2	7.2	0.3	4.0	0.2	5.1	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.5	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.3	
Greece																										
Spain																										
Granada	300	14.4	0.5	24.0	0.9	8.3	0.4	11.2	0.6	5.2	0.4	8.0	0.6	2.5	0.3	2.4	0.3	6.1	0.4	12.7	0.7	3.0	0.3	6.1	0.6	
Murcia	304	11.9	0.5	19.2	0.9	5.9	0.4	8.0	0.7	3.9	0.4	5.9	0.6	1.8	0.3	1.8	0.4	6.0	0.4	11.3	0.8	2.5	0.3	4.8	0.6	
Navarra	271	15.4	0.6	23.1	1.0	7.8	0.5	9.5	0.7	4.5	0.4	6.3	0.6	2.2	0.3	1.9	0.4	7.6	0.4	13.7	0.8	3.2	0.3	5.9	0.7	
San Sebastian	244	14.8	0.6	21.7	1.0	8.6	0.5	10.2	0.7	5.6	0.4	7.6	0.7	2.4	0.3	2.0	0.4	6.3	0.4	11.5	0.8	2.5	0.4	4.6	0.7	
Asturias	324	11.4	0.5	18.0	0.9	6.5	0.4	8.2	0.7	3.4	0.4	5.1	0.6	2.3	0.3	2.2	0.4	5.0	0.4	9.8	0.7	2.1	0.3	4.2	0.6	
Italy																										
Ragusa	138	8.6	0.5	14.1	0.8	5.8	0.4	8.4	0.6	4.2	0.3	6.3	0.5	1.4	0.2	1.8	0.3	2.8	0.3	5.7	0.6	1.4	0.3	2.8	0.6	
Naples	403	10.5	0.5	16.8	0.8	6.7	0.4	8.5	0.6	4.0	0.3	5.2	0.5	1.8	0.2	2.3	0.3	3.8	0.3	8.3	0.7	1.2	0.3	2.7	0.6	
Florence	785	10.7	0.3	17.6	0.6	7.2	0.3	9.6	0.4	4.2	0.2	5.5	0.4	2.2	0.2	2.9	0.2	3.5	0.2	8.0	0.5	1.6	0.2	3.6	0.4	
Turin	392	10.8	0.8	17.6	1.3	7.6	0.7	10.3	1.0	6.3	0.6	8.7	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.5	3.2	0.6	7.3	1.1	2.4	0.5	5.4	0.9	
Varese	794	11.2	0.3	18.6	0.6	6.2	0.3	7.9	0.4	3.6	0.2	4.1	0.4	2.1	0.2	3.1	0.2	4.9	0.2	10.7	0.5	1.9	0.2	4.0	0.4	
France																										
South coast	612	11.1	0.4	15.0	0.6	7.4	0.3	8.6	0.5	4.1	0.3	4.9	0.4	2.3	0.2	2.5	0.3	3.7	0.3	6.4	0.5	2.4	0.2	4.6	0.5	
South	1396	11.3	0.3	16.2	0.4	7.6	0.2	9.4	0.3	4.7	0.2	6.0	0.3	2.1	0.1	2.5	0.2	3.2	0.2	6.8	0.3	2.5	0.2	5.0	0.3	
North-west	622	11.9	0.4	17.4	0.6	7.7	0.3	9.5	0.5	4.6	0.3	6.0	0.4	2.0	0.2	2.3	0.2	4.2	0.3	7.9	0.5	2.7	0.2	5.6	0.4	
North-east	2009	11.6	0.2	16.2	0.4	7.7	0.2	9.4	0.3	4.9	0.2	6.2	0.2	2.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	3.8	0.2	6.8	0.3	2.4	0.1	4.7	0.2	
Germany																										
Heidelberg	1087	10.4	0.3	17.6	0.5	4.5	0.2	5.7	0.4	3.1	0.2	4.1	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	5.9	0.2	11.9	0.4	4.6	0.2	9.8	0.3	
Potsdam	1063	11.1	0.3	19.4	0.5	4.7	0.2	6.5	0.4	3.4	0.2	4.8	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.2	6.5	0.2	13.0	0.4	5.2	0.2	10.9	0.3	
The Netherlands																										
Bilthoven	1086	11.6	0.3	17.8	0.5	6.2	0.2	8.1	0.4	4.8	0.2	6.7	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	5.5	0.2	9.7	0.4	2.9	0.2	5.6	0.3	
Utrecht	1874	11.2	0.2	17.2	0.4	6.1	0.2	8.0	0.3	4.8	0.2	6.5	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.1	5.1	0.2	9.2	0.3	2.7	0.1	5.4	0.3	
United Kingdom																										
General population	571	8.5	0.4	12.3	0.7	5.7	0.3	7.5	0.5	3.1	0.3	4.4	0.4	2.4	0.2	2.9	0.3	2.8	0.3	4.8	0.5	1.4	0.2	2.5	0.5	
'Health-conscious'	197	1.7	0.7	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	
Denmark																										
Copenhagen	1485	9.5	0.2	15.1	0.4	6.4	0.2	8.7	0.3	4.6	0.2	6.3	0.3	1.7	0.1	2.3	0.2	3.2	0.2	6.4	0.3	2.2	0.1	4.8	0.3	
Aarhus	510	9.5	0.4	15.5	0.7	6.2	0.3	8.3	0.5	4.3	0.3	6.0	0.5	1.8	0.2	2.2	0.3	3.3	0.3	7.2	0.6	2.3	0.3	5.2	0.5	
Sweden																										
Malmö	1711	11.7	0.2	18.4	0.4	6.2	0.2	8.7	0.3	4.8	0.2	7.0	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.6	0.2	5.5	0.2	9.7	0.3	3.5	0.1	7.0	0.3	
Umeå	1574	10.0	0.2	15.8	0.4	5.0	0.2	7.2	0.3	3.7	0.2	5.9	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.2	5.0	0.2	8.6	0.3	2.9	0.1	5.6	0.3	
Norway																										
South & East	1136	10.6	0.3	17.4	0.5	5.0	0.2	7.2	0.3	3.2	0.2	5.0	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.9	0.2	5.6	0.2	10.2	0.4	3.2	0.2	6.2	0.3	
North & West	662	10.4	0.4	17.6	0.6	4.3	0.3	6.6	0.5	3.4	0.3	5.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.2	6.1	0.3	11.0	0.5	3.3	0.2	6.5	0.4	

SEM – standard error of the mean.

* Adjusted for age, day of the week and season of the 24-hour recall assessment, as well as for total daily energy intake.

† Total meat – total fresh meat + processed meat (Table 2); total fresh meat – red meat + offal + horse + goat + game + rabbit + total poultry; red meat – pork + beef + veal + mutton/lamb + meat unclassified; total poultry – chicken + turkey + duck + goose + poultry unclassified.

Table 3b Contribution of dietary meat intake to total daily energy intake (% en, adjusted*) as well as total daily lipid intake (% lipid, adjusted*) in men from 19 centres across 10 European countries participating in the European Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) calibration study (24-hour recall)

Country and centre	n	Total meat†			Fresh meat†			Red meat†			Poultry†			Processed meat			Sausages									
		% en	Mean	SEM	% en	Mean	SEM	% en	Mean	SEM	% en	Mean	SEM	% en	Mean	SEM	% en	Mean	SEM							
				% lipid			% lipid			% lipid			% lipid			% lipid			% lipid							
Greece	1312	8.1	0.3	10.9	0.5	6.9	0.2	8.8	0.3	4.8	0.2	6.4	0.3	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.2	1.2	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.4	
Greece																										
Spain																										
Granada	214	17.3	0.5	30.4	0.9	8.6	0.4	12.6	0.6	6.3	0.4	10.1	0.6	1.9	0.2	2.0	0.3	8.6	0.4	17.8	0.7	4.3	0.3	9.1	0.6	
Murcia	243	14.1	0.7	23.2	1.1	6.7	0.5	9.3	0.8	4.4	0.5	7.0	0.8	2.1	0.3	1.9	0.4	7.4	0.5	13.9	1.0	4.4	0.4	8.3	0.9	
Navarra	444	17.2	0.5	28.0	0.8	9.0	0.4	12.1	0.6	6.3	0.3	9.3	0.5	1.7	0.2	1.6	0.3	8.2	0.4	15.8	0.7	3.6	0.3	6.9	0.6	
San Sebastian	490	18.5	0.4	28.6	0.8	11.6	0.4	15.2	0.5	8.0	0.3	11.4	0.5	2.6	0.2	2.7	0.3	6.9	0.4	13.3	0.7	3.1	0.3	5.8	0.6	
Asturias	386	12.8	0.6	22.5	1.1	6.5	0.5	9.4	0.8	4.0	0.5	6.7	0.7	2.0	0.3	2.0	0.4	6.3	0.5	13.1	0.9	3.2	0.4	6.6	0.8	
Italy																										
Italy	168	10.6	0.4	19.0	0.6	6.4	0.3	9.2	0.5	3.3	0.3	4.5	0.4	2.1	0.2	3.2	0.2	4.2	0.3	9.8	0.6	2.2	0.3	5.3	0.5	
Fluence	271	10.9	0.6	19.5	1.0	7.1	0.5	10.2	0.7	4.0	0.4	5.8	0.7	1.9	0.3	2.5	0.4	3.8	0.5	9.3	0.9	1.7	0.4	3.9	0.8	
Turin	677	10.8	0.8	17.4	1.3	7.4	0.6	9.3	0.9	4.5	0.6	6.0	0.8	2.5	0.3	3.0	0.5	3.4	0.6	8.1	1.1	2.7	0.5	6.6	1.0	
Varese	328	13.5	0.5	23.3	0.9	7.4	0.4	10.2	0.7	4.2	0.4	5.5	0.6	2.5	0.2	3.8	0.3	6.1	0.4	13.2	0.8	3.0	0.4	6.4	0.7	
Germany																										
Germany	1033	14.7	0.3	25.9	0.5	6.0	0.2	7.9	0.4	4.6	0.2	6.1	0.3	1.3	0.1	1.6	0.2	8.6	0.2	18.1	0.5	7.1	0.2	15.6	0.4	
Heidelberg	1235	15.2	0.3	24.9	0.5	5.1	0.2	6.5	0.3	3.9	0.2	5.0	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	10.1	0.2	18.4	0.4	8.0	0.2	15.2	0.4	
Potsdam																										
The Netherlands																										
The Netherlands	1024	14.5	0.3	22.9	0.5	7.0	0.3	9.6	0.4	5.6	0.2	7.7	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.7	0.2	7.5	0.2	13.3	0.5	4.3	0.2	8.3	0.4	
Bilthoven																										
United Kingdom																										
United Kingdom	404	9.3	0.5	13.1	0.8	5.6	0.4	6.7	0.6	3.3	0.4	4.4	0.5	2.1	0.2	2.3	0.3	3.7	0.4	6.3	0.7	2.1	0.3	3.9	0.6	
General population	114	1.9	0.9	3.1	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	
'Health-conscious'																										
Denmark																										
Denmark	1356	12.1	0.3	19.8	0.5	6.9	0.2	9.2	0.3	5.4	0.2	7.2	0.3	1.4	0.1	2.0	1.6	5.2	0.2	10.6	0.4	4.1	0.2	8.8	0.3	
Copenhagen	567	11.3	0.4	18.4	0.7	6.3	0.3	8.0	0.5	4.9	0.3	6.4	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.3	5.1	0.3	10.4	0.6	3.8	0.3	8.0	0.5	
Aarhus																										
Sweden																										
Sweden	1421	13.7	0.3	21.4	0.5	7.2	0.2	9.9	0.3	6.0	0.2	8.4	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.2	6.5	0.2	11.5	0.4	4.6	0.2	9.0	0.4	
Malmö	1344	12.1	0.3	19.1	0.5	5.8	0.2	8.1	0.3	4.6	0.2	6.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	6.3	0.2	10.9	0.4	4.5	0.2	8.4	0.3	
Urneå																										

SEM – standard error of the mean.

* Adjusted for age, day of the week and season of the 24-hour recall assessment, as well as for total daily energy intake.

† Total meat – total fresh meat + processed meat (Table 2); total fresh meat – red meat + offal + horse + goat + game + rabbit + total poultry; red meat – pork + beef + veal + mutton/lamb + meat unclassified; total poultry – chicken + turkey + duck + goose + poultry unclassified.

Table 4 Mean meat intake (g day⁻¹) by recall day, age, body mass index (BMI), smoking, educational level and sports activity, adjusted* with and without inclusion of total energy intake, in women and men participating in the European Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) calibration study (24-hour recall)

Factor	Women (n)	Men (n)	Total meat intake (g day ⁻¹)							
			Without energy adjustment				With energy adjustment			
			Women		Men		Women		Men	
Mean†	SEM	Mean†	SEM	Mean†	SEM	Mean†	SEM	Mean†	SEM	
Recall day										
Monday	3960	2141	86.2 ^a	2.4	137.5 ^a	4.9	89.7 ^a	2.3	137.8 ^a	4.5
Tuesday	4007	2212	85.3 ^a	2.4	128.5 ^b	4.8	88.5 ^{a,c}	2.3	127.8 ^b	4.5
Wednesday	3724	2064	81.4 ^{b,c}	2.4	132.2 ^b	4.9	83.6 ^b	2.3	131.1 ^b	4.6
Thursday	3205	1937	82.1 ^{a,b}	2.5	126.9 ^b	5.0	84.7 ^{b,c}	2.4	125.8 ^b	4.6
Friday	2178	1456	73.9 ^c	2.7	130.7 ^{a,b}	5.4	74.4 ^d	2.6	122.7 ^b	4.9
Saturday	2756	1525	93.0 ^d	2.6	158.1 ^c	5.3	88.0 ^a	2.5	138.5 ^a	4.9
Sunday	3094	1696	104.4 ^e	2.5	157.3 ^c	5.1	100.6 ^e	2.4	148.5 ^c	4.7
Age (years)										
35– < 45	2231	1106	97.1 ^a	2.8	154.0 ^a	5.6	94.8 ^a	2.7	139.0 ^a	5.2
45– < 55	8597	3953	88.3 ^b	2.1	145.7 ^b	4.5	88.2 ^b	2.0	137.7 ^a	4.1
55– < 65	9003	5910	83.6 ^c	2.1	133.6 ^c	4.4	84.8 ^c	2.0	130.6 ^b	4.0
65–74	3092	2062	77.5 ^d	2.5	121.7 ^d	5.4	80.5 ^d	2.4	125.3 ^b	4.9
BMI (kg m⁻²)										
< 20	1385	139	75.9 ^a	3.0	126.7 ^{a,b}	11.0	72.6 ^a	2.9	117.1 ^a	10.1
20–25	10879	3766	82.8 ^b	2.0	132.5 ^b	3.8	82.2 ^b	1.9	125.4 ^a	3.5
25–30	7363	6882	91.3 ^c	2.1	141.5 ^a	3.5	93.3 ^c	2.0	137.7 ^b	3.2
> 30	3296	2244	96.5 ^d	2.5	154.3 ^c	4.3	100.2 ^d	2.4	152.4 ^c	3.9
Smoking										
Never	13 136	4196	84.2 ^a	1.9	135.9 ^a	4.6	83.4 ^a	1.8	130.0 ^a	4.2
In the past	5189	5061	83.8 ^a	2.1	135.2 ^a	4.5	84.2 ^a	2.0	130.6 ^a	4.1
Currently	4135	3558	96.2 ^b	2.2	145.2 ^b	4.6	96.7 ^b	2.1	138.9 ^b	4.2
Education										
None	964	749	80.6 ^a	3.6	148.0 ^a	6.1	82.6 ^a	3.4	142.7 ^a	5.6
Primary school	6221	4344	92.6 ^b	1.5	146.4 ^a	3.7	93.8 ^b	1.5	141.4 ^a	3.4
Technical school	4276	2913	92.2 ^{b,c}	1.8	139.7 ^b	3.8	92.8 ^{a,b}	1.8	133.7 ^b	3.5
Secondary school	6297	2092	88.1 ^c	1.5	133.8 ^b	4.1	87.1 ^{a,c}	1.5	131.9 ^b	3.7
University degree	4782	2804	82.7 ^a	1.7	121.1 ^c	3.8	79.9 ^d	1.6	120.6 ^c	3.5
Sports activity (h week⁻¹)‡										
None	4053	2674	88.9 ^{a,c}	2.2	143.8 ^a	4.6	91.3 ^a	2.1	139.0 ^a	4.2
> 0–2	3827	2255	90.2 ^{a,c}	2.3	140.8 ^a	4.8	90.7 ^a	2.2	135.3 ^{a,c}	4.4
> 2–4	4557	1742	86.3 ^{b,c}	2.3	138.6 ^{a,b}	5.0	86.3 ^b	2.2	134.1 ^{a,c}	4.6
> 4–8	3189	1873	84.8 ^b	2.4	138.2 ^{a,b}	5.0	83.8 ^b	2.3	131.4 ^{b,c}	4.6
> 8	2969	2188	82.8 ^b	2.7	132.3 ^b	5.3	83.3 ^b	2.6	126.0 ^c	4.9

* Adjusted for recall day, centre, age class, BMI class, smoking, education and sports activity, with or without adjustment for total energy intake (continuous).

† Different superscripts indicate significantly different means within gender, factor and model. Vice versa, means with identical superscripts are not significantly different from each other within gender, factor and model; LSD-test, $P < 0.05$.

‡ Without data from Norway.

quality check at the end of the interview (in the presence of the subjects)²². In the present paper these data are used to calculate energy and fat intakes.

The present estimate deals with the intake of the food group 'meat and processed meat' (EPIC-SOFT food group 'meat'). Figure 1 provides an overview of food sub-groups contained entirely in EPIC-SOFT or newly reclassified in the case of processed meat; the building of summarised groups (sum of red meat, sum of poultry) is described as well. The EPIC-SOFT food sub-group 'fresh meat' includes all meat that has not been treated (preserved, cooked), but includes meat that has been minced or frozen (when bought). On the other hand, all meat that has experienced

further treatment, such as preservation by salting and smoking, marinating or heating, or that has been bought as a ready-to-eat product (unknown recipe), was attributed to the EPIC-SOFT food sub-group 'processed meat'. This resulted in a very heterogeneous food sub-group. It was decided to separate ham, bacon and sausages from processed minced meat (such as hamburger, fricadel, meat balls) and processed meat cuts (e.g. 'schnitzel', slices of cold roasted meat, roasted meat in aspic). Usually, most minced meat and meat cuts were attached to fresh meat (mainly pork and beef, being part of a recipe); however, when bought as a ready-to-eat product, it was attributed to processed meat. Therefore, ham, bacon and sausages

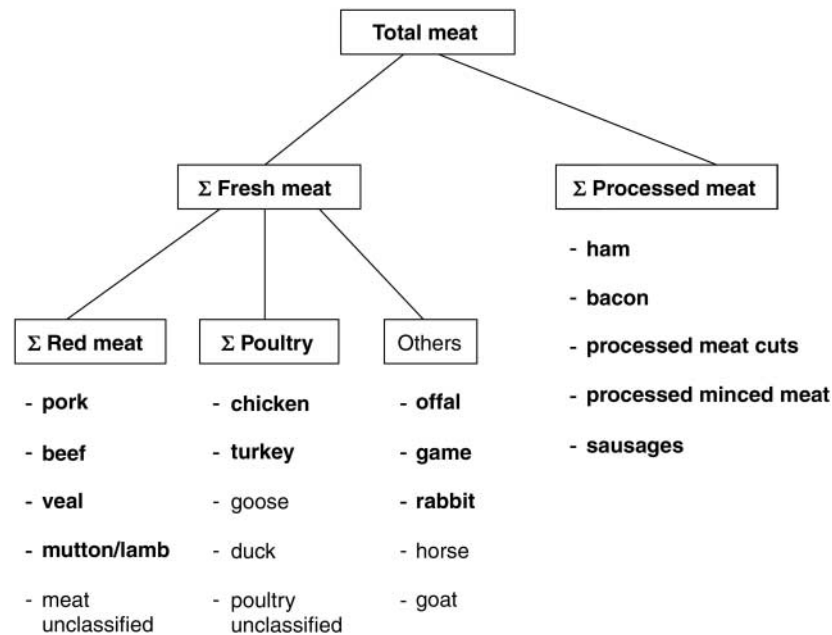


Fig. 1 Definition of sub-groups within the food group 'meat' (sub-groups in bold are given in Tables 1–3)

represent the original group of processed meat. For reclassification of processed meat, support from experts of each participating country was obtained. The information available on the food items was not sufficient to give a reliable estimate for the type of meat from which the processed meat was made; i.e. no categorisation such as 'processed meat prepared from red meat' was possible.

The summary variable 'red meat' includes pork, beef, veal and mutton/lamb. Veal was included in this term because the composition of veal in terms of its nutrient content is closer to that of beef than to other kinds of meat, although recognising that this varies according to differences in feeding practices and mean slaughtering age found in Europe. Moreover, in the Mediterranean countries veal is largely substituted for beef. The grouping applied here of veal as red meat should not be regarded as final but may depend on the questions addressed. The category 'red meat' also contains all unclassified fresh meat items because these refer mainly to mixed (pork and beef) minced meat.

Crude intake values are given as arithmetic means; adjusted values are presented as mean and standard error of the mean. All conclusions given are based on the adjusted values. Adjustment within centres or countries was performed to correct for deviations from an ideal sampling of the 24-hour recalls (day of the week, season) as well as for age. For days of the week, two discrete levels (Monday–Friday, Saturday–Sunday) and for season four discrete levels were applied (weighting). Age was included as a continuous variable. Furthermore, the presentation of the results is stratified for sex and centre. For graphical presentations, most centres were aggregated into regions or countries whenever possible. Due to the distinct differences in mean intake data between centres in

Spain and Italy, two regions were derived for Spain (south and north) and only one for Italy (north), keeping the two southern Italian centres separate. In order to consider the differences in total energy intake, the percentage of total daily energy intake provided by consumption of meat was calculated. Similarly, the contribution of meat intake to the total daily fat intake was estimated.

Factors significantly affecting total meat consumption were identified by means of analysis of variance. Testing of statistical significance between groups was performed with the least square differences (LSD) test at an α level of 5%. The factors centre, day of the week and season of the recall assessment, sex, age, body mass index (BMI), smoking, education, physical activity at work and sports activity were tested. Information on the latter four variables was collected by means of questionnaires and interviews at recruitment and detailed information on these parameters is given elsewhere^{19,23}. Calculation of adjusted values was performed using SAS System[®] for Windows[™] Release 8.00 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA). All other calculations were done by means of SPSS[®] for Windows[™] Release 10.0.7 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

Results

Total meat

Quite a high variation in meat consumption across EPIC was observed (Tables 1a and 1b, Figs 2A and 2B). Except for the 'health-conscious' cohort in the UK, adjusted mean total meat intake was lowest in Greece (47 and 79 g day⁻¹ in women and men, respectively) and highest in the north of Spain, especially in San Sebastian (124 and 234 g day⁻¹, respectively). Besides San Sebastian, the highest mean

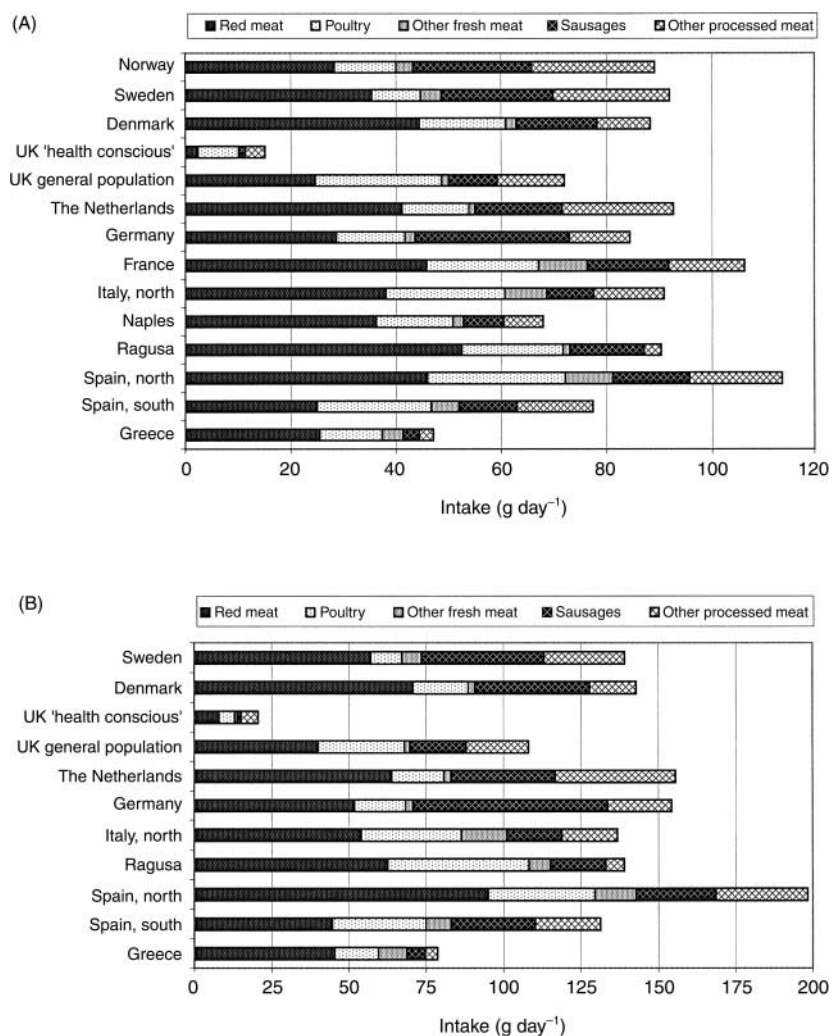


Fig. 2 Mean intakes of total meat and meat sub-groups (g day^{-1} , adjusted*) in women (A) and men (B) across 10 European countries participating in the European Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) calibration study (24-hour recalls). *Adjusted for age as well as for day of the week and season of the 24-hour recall assessment

total meat intake among the EPIC centres was in the other northern Spanish centres (Asturias, Navarra). This contrasts with the situation found in the south of Spain (Granada, Murcia), with a distinctly lower consumption of red meat, especially veal and beef. On average, the total meat intake in Naples (Italy) was lower than in the more northern EPIC centres from Italy as a consequence of a lower intake of fresh meat (beef, poultry) as well as processed meat. However, Ragusa (Sicily) does not fit with this south–north distinction, with meat intake values more comparable to those in the northern Italian centres. Among the southern European EPIC centres, participants from Greece revealed the lowest total meat intake figures.

The meat intake pattern in the 'health-conscious' population of the UK, including about 70% who ate little or no meat (vegans, ovo-lacto vegetarians, fish eaters), is greatly different from that of all other EPIC centres. While this group ate nearly no meat or processed meat, the remaining 30% in this very special British cohort reported a distinctly lower mean meat intake (women, 44 g day^{-1} ;

men, 79 g day^{-1}) than the general population in the UK. Other than for the EPIC centres in Spain, Italy and the UK, no major differences in total meat intake between EPIC centres within the other countries (France, The Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway) were observed. Except for the 'health-conscious' EPIC cohort in the UK, the general population of the UK showed the lowest mean total meat intake among the middle and northern European EPIC centres, while meat intake patterns (quantity and quality, i.e. the proportions of meat sub-groups) were to some extent comparable between The Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

Red meat

Red meat intake varied from 24 to 57 g day^{-1} in women and from 40 to 121 g day^{-1} in men (Table 1). The corresponding intake figures for the 'health-conscious' cohort in the UK were 3 g day^{-1} in women and 8 g day^{-1} in men.

Most pork was consumed in the German (24 and 36 g day⁻¹ in Potsdam for women and men, respectively), Swedish, Danish and Dutch EPIC centres. Intake of beef/veal and mutton was highest in the EPIC centres of northern Spain (39 and 104 g day⁻¹ for women and men, respectively, in San Sebastian), the Italian centres and the French centres. Poultry (mostly chicken) consumption tended to be higher in the southern European centres (except Greece and Naples, Italy) and the general population cohort of the UK, compared with the more northern EPIC centres of Europe.

Rarely consumed meat

For meat rarely consumed, i.e. game, rabbit, horse, goat, duck and goose, intake data were calculated at the country level. Rabbit consumption was highest in the EPIC cohorts of France (3.2 g day⁻¹, women only), Italy (2.8 and 5.2 g day⁻¹ in women and men, respectively) and Spain (2.5 and 3.9 g day⁻¹, respectively), while game consumption was highest in the EPIC centres of Sweden (3.9 and 5.6 g day⁻¹, respectively) and Norway (2.3 g day⁻¹, women only). A country-specific preference was observed for intake of goat in the Greek EPIC cohort (1.5 and 2.8 g day⁻¹ for women and men, respectively).

Processed meat

Tables 2a and 2b show the results for processed meat intake. The EPIC-SOFT food group 'processed meat' was reclassified in order to derive valid data on the intake of ham, bacon and sausages. For sausages, the German EPIC centres revealed the highest mean intake in both women and men (41 and 87 g day⁻¹ in Potsdam, respectively), followed by the cohorts in Norway (women only), Sweden, Denmark and The Netherlands. In EPIC Greece, Italy (except Ragusa) and the UK, average sausage consumption was distinctly lower. Also ham consumption was lowest in the Greek EPIC cohort and increased in the order of Ragusa (Italy), Potsdam (Germany), Denmark and the UK (general population). While intake figures for bacon were quite low in most EPIC centres, bacon amounted to about 25% of processed meat intake in the general population of EPIC UK.

Removal of visible fat

During the interview, participants could indicate whether or not the meat item was consumed with or without visible fat. In about 20% of all consumption occurrences, EPIC participants from France (women only), Italy, Spain and the UK indicated the removal of visible fat from fresh meat before consumption; indications in other EPIC countries varied between 8% and 15%. For processed meat, most indications of fat removal occurred in the French (29% of all processed meat consumption occurrences) and British (23%, general population) EPIC cohorts, followed by Spanish (16%) and Norwegian (13%); in all other EPIC

countries, indications were below 8%. Of course, the possibility to remove fat is restricted to food items with visible fat; i.e. in the group of processed meat, mainly ham and other processed meat cuts. The clear effect of this practice should be visible at the nutrient level (i.e. lipid intake) only, because the figures presented do not consider the total amount of an item consumed but only whether or not it is consumed. Therefore, in Tables 3a and 3b, data on the contributions of meat and meat sub-groups to the total lipid intake are provided.

Modifiers of meat intake

Factors significantly affecting meat consumption were sex, age, BMI, centre, day of dietary recall, vegetarian status, smoking behaviour, education, and total energy intake. Meat consumption was most strongly associated with total energy intake; therefore, intakes of total meat and the main meat sub-groups were calculated in terms of the percentage of total energy intake (Table 4, Figs 3A and 3B). As compared with the intake data in grams per day, the differences between centres changed. For example, women from Naples became comparable in total meat intake to the other Italian EPIC centres, Granada is no longer the Spanish EPIC centre with the lowest meat intake, but in the range of San Sebastian, while Asturias moved to the low end of Spanish EPIC centres. Although the Greek cohort is still at the second lowest place in meat intake, the difference from other EPIC centres, e.g. the general population cohort in the UK, became much smaller than found for the intake data in grams per day.

Over the whole study population, 276 women and 136 men stated they were vegetarians, most of them originating from the British cohort of 'health-conscious' people (130 women and 89 men). The vegetarians within the 'health-conscious' British cohort consumed on average only 1.4 g day⁻¹ of meat and meat products. Regarding other centres, the highest number of vegetarians was included in the German EPIC cohorts with 45 women and 23 men. The range of mean total meat intake in vegetarians of other countries varied from 0 to 27.6 g day⁻¹ (Greece, $n = 4$). Because of the low number of vegetarians in this study, the results could not be adjusted for vegetarian status.

Sunday was the day with the highest meat consumption; on the other hand, meat intake was lowest on Friday (Table 4). With increasing age the amount of meat consumed decreased significantly, in both women and men. Participants with a higher relative body weight (BMI) ate more meat and meat products than subjects with a low BMI. Also, smoking habit showed an effect on meat intake, with smokers revealing a significantly higher intake of meat than former or never smokers. With increasing educational level and sports activity, the meat intake values decreased. Adjustment for total energy intake did not change these results in general (Table 4).

Discussion

This is one of the first reports comparing quantitative intake estimates of meat and meat products across Europe, as assessed by means of a highly standardised dietary assessment tool. The mean results of the 24-hour dietary recalls should represent reliable estimates at the group level for comparisons between European centres participating in EPIC. The EPIC cohorts are not representative samples of the population, either of the centre or the host country (with few exceptions, e.g. Norway). However, the population is sufficiently large to serve as a basis for reference data. The first purpose of the calibration study was to obtain a good estimate of food intakes at the population level, and only a single 24-hour dietary recall measurement was collected from each study subject who participated. The analysis is therefore focused on the comparison of mean dietary estimates rather than medians, although recognising that the distribution of

intakes of individuals is mostly skewed. All descriptive papers on food intake, as assessed by the 24-hour dietary recalls in EPIC, were adjusted for unbalanced sampling of the 24-hour recalls (distribution over days of the week and seasons) and for age. Analysis of variance confirmed a significant effect of age and day of the week on total meat consumption (Table 4).

As expected, energy intake was found to be strongly associated with meat consumption. The 24-hour dietary recalls were checked at the end of the interview for extreme energy intake values and corrected, if necessary, in the presence of the subject. However, no control instrument was available, particularly for underreporting²². The extent of bias introduced by neglecting to mention foods or underestimating portion sizes is discussed in detail elsewhere in this supplement²⁴. However, in terms of meat intake, energy adjustment resulted in considerably higher values for the EPIC participants in Greece. This suggests that underreporting

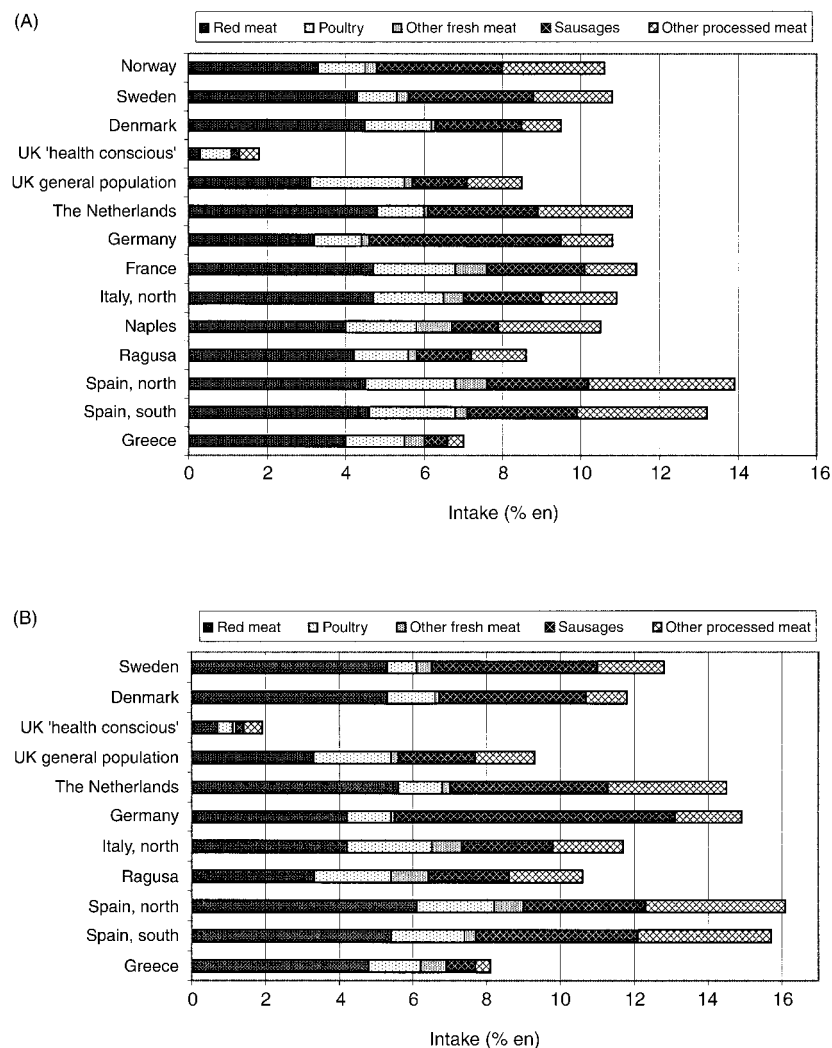


Fig. 3 Mean contributions of the food group 'meat' and its sub-groups to total energy intake (% en, adjusted*) in women (A) and men (B) across 10 European countries participating in the European Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) calibration study (24-hour recalls). *Adjusted for age as well as for day of the week and season of the 24-hour recall assessment

in the Greek cohort is more extensive than in other EPIC centres, in both men and women. Comparing the meat intake data (not adjusted for energy) with the household budget survey data from Greece (DafneSoft v1.0, Department of Epidemiology, University of Athens Medical School, Athens, Greece), a discrepancy is evident. While Greek total meat availability in 1994 was comparable to or in some cases higher than the availability in most other European countries, the present study revealed intakes below those found in other EPIC centres. Next to EPIC–Greece, a similar situation was found for the southern Spain centres. The distinct differences in meat intake between the southern and northern Spanish centres diminished after energy adjustment (Figs 2 and 3); these differences are likely to be the result of a higher proportion or extent of underreporting in the southern Spanish centres.

The impact of the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) crisis on quantitative and qualitative meat consumption patterns is rarely described²⁵. No measure of changes in meat consumption habits through awareness of BSE was included in the 24-hour recalls. Since the first cases of BSE were identified in British cows in the late 1980s, the BSE problem has remained unsolved until now²⁶. The effect on consumer attitudes towards beef consumption (or meat consumption in general) may vary by country and time point. However, the public awareness of the BSE crisis reached a peak in early 1996 when the European Commission prohibited the export of British bovine animals and their products. During the first half of 1996, the EPIC calibration study was already started or ongoing in France, Italy, Spain, The Netherlands and Malmö (Sweden). In all other EPIC centres, data collection started in the second half of 1996 or later¹⁸.

The relatively low meat intake data obtained for the general population in EPIC–UK did not change substantially by energy adjustment. According to data from the World Health Organization/Food and Agriculture Organization, meat (red meat) consumption in the UK has decreased in the past three decades by about 25% to values lower than those found in the Mediterranean regions²⁷. A recent description of dietary behaviour in Central England and a French Mediterranean region demonstrated that meat and processed meat were less frequently consumed in England than the South of France²⁸. For example, 28% of the French sample and 1.9% of the UK samples reported eating red meat at least once a day. This fits with the results obtained in these EPIC cohorts. As far as recent national intake data on meat and meat sub-groups are available, comparisons with the data presented here showed good agreement^{29–36}.

Denmark has been described as the country with the highest intake of meat and red meat in Europe or even in the world⁶. However, a decrease in meat consumption has been reported^{30,33} and is confirmed by these data: total meat intake in the Danish EPIC centres was comparable to

those obtained for the EPIC cohorts in other Nordic countries as well as in Germany, The Netherlands, northern Italy and Ragusa. Regarding red meat, the Danish centres were among those with the highest intakes, along with the EPIC centres in the north of Spain, France and Ragusa. A low intake of red meat together with a preference for veal is described as a characteristic of the traditional Mediterranean diet^{37–39}. Accordingly, in the present study the lowest intake of red meat was reported by EPIC participants in the south of Spain, Naples and Greece, but not in the South of France or Ragusa. Veal is a prominent source of meat in Greece, Spain, Italy and France only.

Distinct differences between EPIC centres were observed for processed meat. Due to its heterogeneity, this food sub-group was subdivided into sausages, ham and bacon as well as other processed meat products (minced meat, meat cuts). Germany had the highest intake of sausages by far, followed by the Nordic countries and The Netherlands. A more detailed characterisation of processed meat according to preservation and cooking techniques as well as the provision of nutrients will be published elsewhere (in preparation).

The literature provides several reports on differences in meat consumption by gender and socio-economic status^{2,40,41}. For example, in Norway, a diminishing social value of meat and hence a trend towards decreasing meat intake exists particularly among well-educated women, contrasting with the fact that meat consumption may still be considered as a status symbol in lower socio-economic groups⁴¹. Owing to the greater activity of women in gaining health-related information and implementing this in daily life, public dietary recommendations may be observed earlier and more strikingly in women than in men. In EPIC, gender differences in meat intake were quite striking and can be explained only partly by different energy intakes in men and women. The data also demonstrate that meat intake decreases as educational level (as a measure of socio-economic status) increases (Table 4; except for women in the lowest education group). Because of the low number of self-stated vegetarians overall (except in the ‘health-conscious’ group recruited in the UK), a higher prevalence of vegetarianism and meat avoidance in women and in higher social classes⁴² was not evident.

Far before the BSE crisis, the popularity of meat and meat products in several Western countries – including the UK, Norway and Denmark – was in a process of decline². Negative attitudes towards meat are frequently expressed, which, however, are not necessarily associated with decreased meat consumption. One of the most often cited critical attitudes pertains to the perceived unhealthiness of meat consumption. A major recommendation for reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease is to limit intake of total fat, especially saturated fat, and cholesterol. Since meat and meat products may contribute substantially to the supply of these nutrients, the dietary advice is to

choose lean meat over fat⁴. Moreover, haem iron has been considered for possible involvement in disease aetiology via its oxidative potential¹¹. On the other hand, dietary recommendations for cancer prevention may include distinct figures for restriction of red meat intake to less than 80 g daily⁶, although this limit is not generally agreed²⁷. The rationale for such a recommendation in limiting meat intake refers to the fat and iron contents of meat and processed meat. Furthermore, human exposure to carcinogens or suspected carcinogens produced during cooking, such as heterocyclic amines, polycyclic aromatic amines and *N*-nitroso compounds, is modulated by meat intake. Presently, most epidemiological evidence is available for a detrimental role of meat and meat products in the aetiology of colorectal cancer. A role of meat intake in cancer development is also discussed for cancers of the breast, pancreas, prostate and kidney⁶. Detailed information on how far dietary recommendations for cancer prevention were met by the participants of the entire EPIC calibration study will be provided in a forthcoming publication.

The fat content of meat ranges from a low of less than 4% for lean poultry to 30–40% fat by weight for fatty meat from domesticated farmed animals; wild meat is lower in fat. About half of the fatty acids in meat comprise saturated fatty acids (SFA; except poultry with about 35% SFA). For several European countries, data on the contribution of meat to the total daily energy and fat intakes have been reported^{43–45}. Although direct comparison is difficult due to differences in food group aggregation, considerable deviations across European countries can be expected. This is confirmed by the EPIC data on the contribution of meat intake to total energy and fat intakes (Table 3). For example, 0.8–8.0% of total energy intake and 0.8–15.6% of total fat intake is provided by sausage consumption in EPIC men (without consideration of the ‘health-conscious’ EPIC cohort in the UK). However, nutrient data (energy, fat) have to be interpreted cautiously since they may differ by the food composition table used⁴⁶. Full comparability of nutrient data across centres would only be better by means of a common European food composition table⁴⁷.

In conclusion, the high variation in meat intake observed in EPIC centres across Europe reflects the development of consumer habits and attitudes during the past decades. Even higher differences exist at the meat sub-group level, e.g. for red meat or processed meat intake. This provides a good opportunity for EPIC to strengthen our knowledge on the role of meat in the aetiology of chronic diseases. In light of the BSE crisis, recording changes in meat consumption habits might be necessary in order to prevent bias in long-term risk evaluation.

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