

Supplementary Table A. Predictive validity ^a of home food environment scales used as independent variables in regression models to assess that relationship between the home food environment, diet quality and weight status of children 6 to 11 years of age ^b

	Child Fruit and vegetable intake ^c	Child BMI z-score ^d
Home Food Environment Scales	Independent associations ^e	
	Estimate (95% CI)	Estimate (95% CI)
Sociocultural Scales		
Encouragement and modeling related to child eating	0.92 (0.63,1.21) ***	-0.12 (-0.26,0.03)
Restrictive food practices	0.04 (-0.10, 0.19)	0.19 (0.13, 0.26) ***
Pressure to eat	-0.21 (-0.38, -0.04) *	-0.30 (-0.37, -0.22) ***
Permissive practices related to child eating	-0.30 (-0.56, -0.05) *	0.10 (-0.02, 0.22)
Family rules related to child's eating	0.15 (0.08, 0.23) ***	0.01 (-0.02, 0.06)
Frequency of dinners out per	-0.15 (-0.31, 0.01)	0.06 (-0.02, 0.16)

week	*	
Parent concern of healthy food costs	-0.07 (-0.22, 0.07)	0.08 (0.01, 0.15) *
Physical Environment Scales		
Availability of low calorie/ nutrient dense foods	0.35 (0.07, 0.63) *	-0.02 (-0.15, 0.12)
Availability of high calorie/ nutrient poor foods	-0.48 (-0.69, -0.26) ***	-0.05 (-0.15, 0.05)

^a Predictive validity = home food environment scale showed a significant independent association with fruit and vegetable intake and/or child BMI z-score.

^b Data are from the Neighborhood Impact on Kids (NIK) study, an NIH longitudinal observational cohort study of children and their parents in Seattle/King County, WA and San Diego, CA.¹⁶

^c Fruit and vegetables included whole and 100% juice, in salads, soups, stews, stir-fry and similar mixed dishes and excluded fried fruits and vegetables; serving sizes were calculated according to the DASH³¹ dietary pattern.

^d Child weight and height were measured at the assessment visit (at family's home or in the hospital depending on parent preference); BMI was calculated as weight/height² (kg/m²) with BMI z-scores calculated as per the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) criteria.³³

^e Independent associations were adjusted for child age, race, ethnicity, gender, # of parent work hours outside the home (<15, 15-35, >35 hours/week), parent BMI (kg/m²), highest level of adult education in the household (no college, some or college graduate, graduate school), and

neighborhood type to account for study sampling design. Neighborhood type was based on physical activity (PA) environment and nutrition environment (NE) as assessed by observation and existing land use and other spatial data. Neighborhoods were assigned a low or high PA environment score based on walk index and park proximity and low or high NE score based on supermarket and fast food access. Four neighborhood types were possible = high PA /high NE, high PA/low NE, low PA/high NE or low PA/low NE.

* $P < 0.05$.

** $P < 0.01$.

*** $P < 0.001$.