Supplementary Online Content

Sanchez-Vaznaugh EV, Sánchez BN, Crawford PB, Egerter S. Association between competitive food and beverage policies in elementary schools and childhood overweight/obesity trends. *JAMA Pediatr*. Published online May 4, 2015. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2015.0781.

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable. Obesity Prevalence Among California Fifth-Grade Public School Students, 2001-2010, Overall and by Tertile of School Neighborhood Income and Educational Attainment

		School Neighborhood Income[b]			School Neighborhood Education[c]		
	Overall (N = 3,175,781)	**Lowest (n = 1,124,332; 35.4%)**	**Middle (n = 1,016,919; 32%)**	**Highest (n = 1,034,530; 32.6%)**	**Lowest (n = 1,235,135; 38.9%)**	**Middle (n = 994,403; 31.3%)**	**Highest (n = 946,243; 29.8%)**
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Obese[a]							
2001	23.9	29.1	25.2	17.0	29.9	24.3	16.0
2002	24.6	29.7	26.1	17.6	30.3	25.2	16.7
2003	25.3	30.8	26.8	17.8	31.4	25.9	16.8
2004	25.7	31.1	27.4	18.0	31.8	26.3	17.0
2005	26.9	32.6	28.7	18.7	33.4	27.5	17.5
2006	26.6	32.3	28.5	18.3	32.7	27.5	17.2
2007	26.5	32.4	28.3	18.2	32.8	27.8	16.7
2008	26.5	32.4	28.5	18.2	33.2	27.4	16.9
2009	26.5	32.6	28.3	18.3	33.3	27.2	17.0
2010	26.3	32.6	28.2	18.2	33.3	27.1	16.9

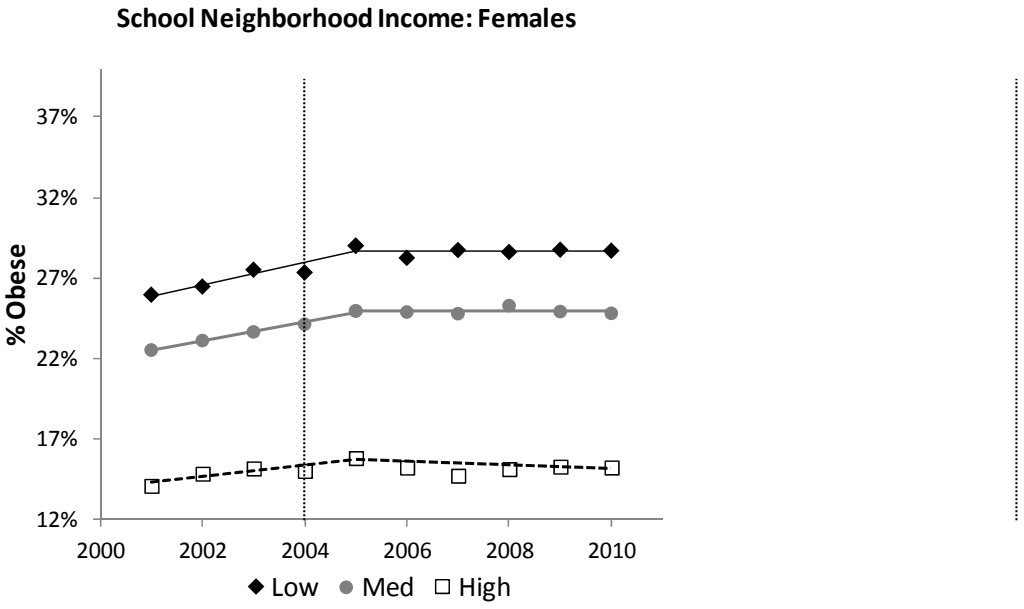
Source: Authors' analysis of data from the California FITNESSGRAM (2001 –2010), California Department of Education

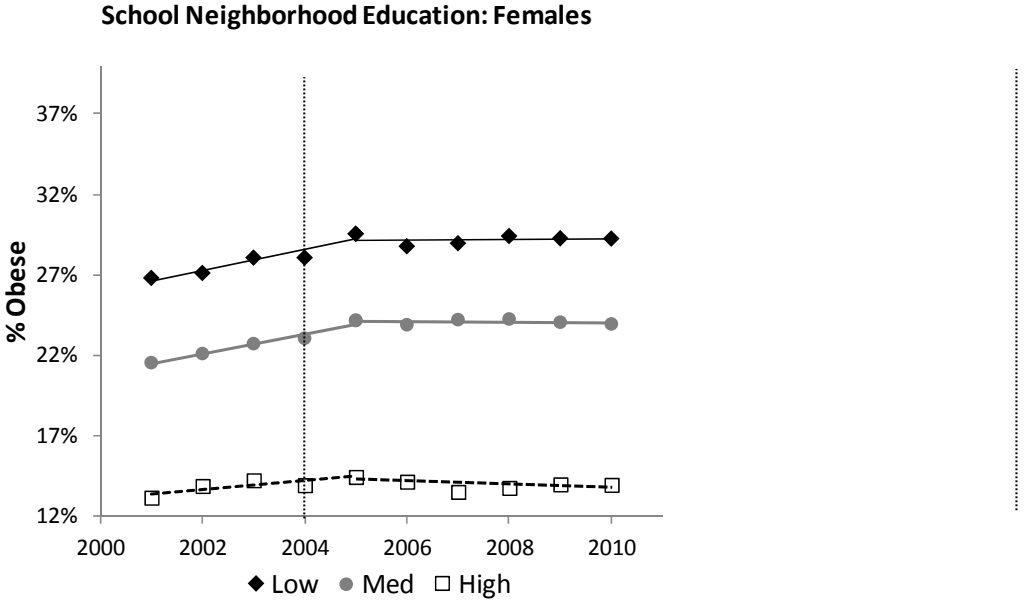
[a] Obese was defined as age-and-sex-specific BMI at or above the eighty-fifth percentile of the reference distribution.

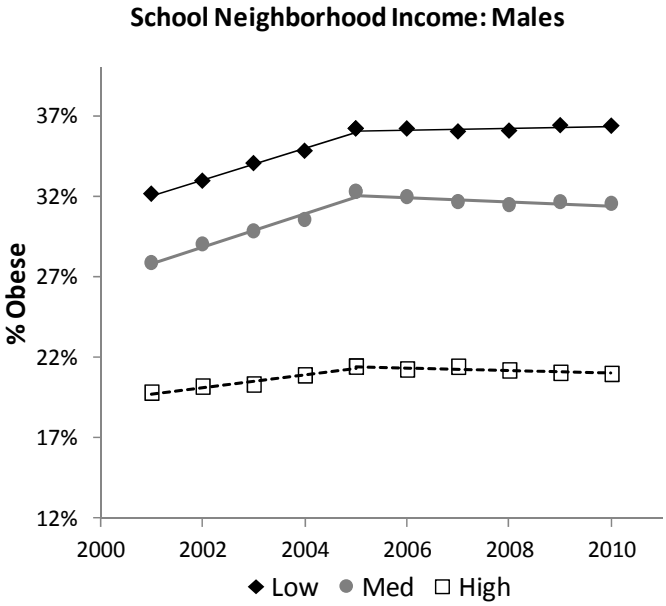
[b] Neighborhood income was measured as annual median household income in the census tract where a school was located, and schools were grouped into income tertiles.

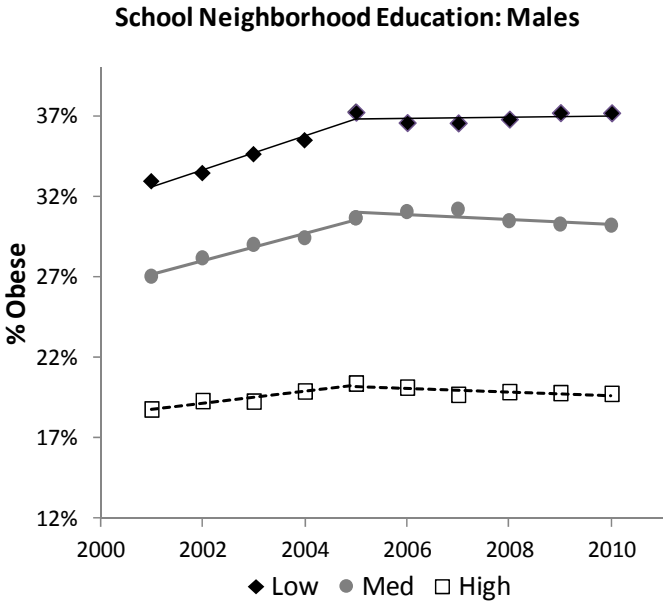
[c] Neighborhood education was measured as the proportion of school census tract residents who were ages 25 and older and had 16 or more years of education, and schools were grouped into education tertiles.

eFigure 1. Unadjusted Obesity Prevalence and Trend Lines for 2001-2005 and 2005-2010 by School Neighborhood Income[a] and Education[b] and by Sex.^ Vertical line denotes the effect date of the beverage policy; the nutrition policy went into effect July 1, 2007



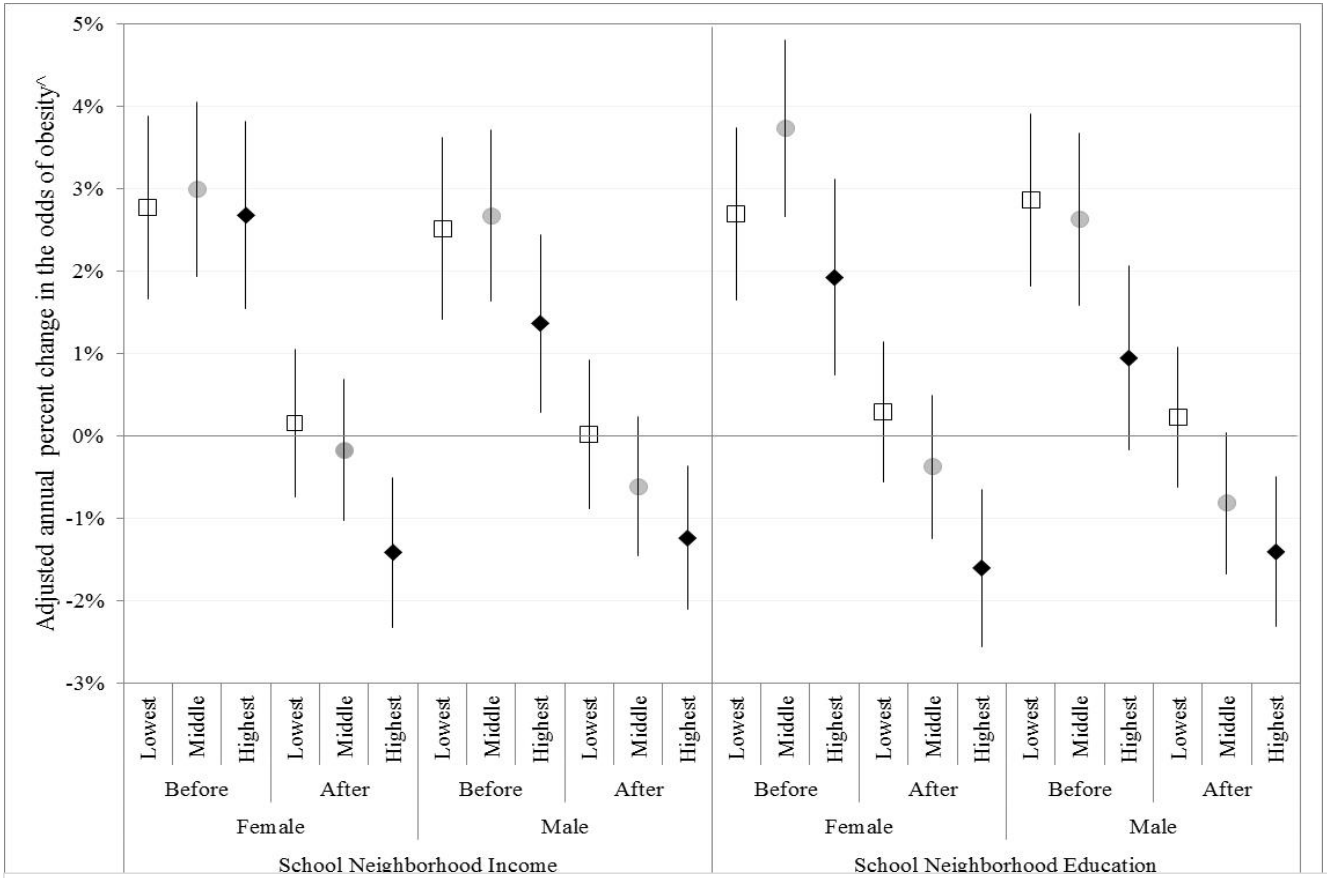






[a] Neighborhood income was measured as annual median household income in the census tract where a school was located; schools were grouped into income tertiles.
[b] Neighborhood education was measured as the proportion of school census tract residents who were ages 25 and older and had 16 or more years of education; schools were grouped into education tertiles.
^ Data: Fitnessgram 2001-2010 for 5th graders, linked with school, district, and 2000 census data.

eFigure 2. Adjusted Percentage Change in the Odds of Obesity Per Year Comparing the Periods Before (2001-2005) and After (2005-2010) the California Competitive Food And Beverage Policies Took Effect in Elementary Schools by School Neighborhood Income and Education Levels and Sex.^ Positive (negative) percent change implies prevalence is increasing (decreasing). After the competitive food and beverage took effect in elementary schools, only children attending schools in high income or high education neighborhoods demonstrate a decreasing overweight/obesity trend.



^Based on multilevel, logistic regression model, adjusted for age, race/ethnicity, fitness levels, and school-level enrollment, racial/ethnic composition, and proportion of children eligible for free or reduced price meals. Models by neighborhood income additionally adjust for continuous neighborhood education; models by education additionally adjust for continuous income.
Data: Fitnessgram 2001-2010 on 5th graders, linked with school, district and 2000 census data.