

Supplemental Table 1. Comparison of sociodemographic characteristics in actual 1999, weighted 1999, and actual 2010 adolescent samples from Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota used to examine secular trends in meal and snack patterns^a

	1999 sample		Weighted 1999 sample		2010 sample		<i>P</i> value ^b
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Sex							0.75
Boys	1,261	48.5	1,181	46.7	1,175	46.3	
Girls	1,337	51.5	1,348	53.3	1,365	53.7	
Ethnicity/race ^c							0.26
White	949	36.5	540	21.3	499	19.6	
Black	519	20.0	638	25.2	706	27.8	
Hispanic	196	7.5	414	16.4	435	17.1	
Asian	672	25.9	546	21.6	520	20.5	
Native American	113	4.3	98	3.9	92	3.6	
Mixed/other	149	5.7	293	11.6	288	11.3	
Socioeconomic status ^d							0.88
Low	566	22.6	936	38.0	973	39.4	
Low-middle	513	20.5	560	22.7	556	22.5	
Middle	650	26.0	436	17.7	430	17.4	
High-middle	451	18.0	335	13.6	320	12.9	
High	322	12.9	199	8.1	193	7.8	
Age in years: Mean	2,598	14.6	2,598	14.4	2,540	14.5	0.29
(SD)		(1.8)		(1.7)		(2.0)	

SD=standard deviation

^a The weighted 1999 sample used inverse probability weighting based on the odds of being in the 2010 sample given the demographics. Weighting was done to allow for an examination of secular trends in meal and snack patterns independent of demographic shifts in the population (see text in Statistical Analysis section). Both the unweighted and weighted 1999 demographics are provided for ease of comparison.

^b *P* values are presented for differences between the weighted 1999 and 2010 samples, based on χ^2 tests for sex, ethnicity/race, and socioeconomic status and t-tests for age.

^c Adolescents could choose more than one ethnic/racial category; those responses indicating multiple categories were coded as mixed/other. Because there were few participants who identified themselves as Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders these participants were also included in the mixed/other category.

^d The prime determinant of socioeconomic status was the higher education level of either parent with adjustments made for student eligibility for free/reduced-price school meals, family public assistance receipt, and parent employment status.

Supplemental Table 2. Secular trends in adolescent consumption of ≥ 3 snacks/week prepared away from home from 1999 to 2010 in a population-based sample by sociodemographic characteristics: Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, Project EAT (Eating and Activity among Teens)

Characteristic	1999 n ^a	2010 n	After-school: ≥ 3 snacks/week (%)			Late at night: ≥ 3 snacks/week (%)		
			1999 ^a	2010	<i>P</i> value ^b	1999 ^a	2010	<i>P</i> value ^b
Total sample	2,598	2,540	36.1	34.9	0.37	17.9	18.2	0.83
Sex								
Boys	1,181	1,175	34.4	34.1	0.88	18.2	18.0	0.89
Girls	1,348	1,365	37.3	35.7	0.38	17.2	18.3	0.45
School level ^c								
Middle school	1,148	1,136	34.0	35.3	0.52	19.0	15.6	0.03
High school	1,335	1,404	37.6	34.6	0.10	16.5	20.2	0.01
Ethnicity/race ^d								
White	540	499	32.3	30.9	0.60	12.0	13.0	0.60
Black	638	706	43.4	42.9	0.85	24.7	27.9	0.23
Hispanic	414	435	32.9	29.0	0.33	18.8	11.5	0.01
Asian	546	520	29.6	25.6	0.12	13.2	10.7	0.19
Native American	98	92	29.8	36.8	0.30	17.2	20.2	0.59
Mixed/other	293	288	45.3	47.7	0.64	20.1	26.4	0.16
Socioeconomic status ^e								
Low	936	973	35.4	38.1	0.30	18.1	22.1	0.07
Low-middle	560	556	43.1	35.0	0.008	20.7	17.5	0.19
Middle	436	430	33.4	30.2	0.27	15.4	14.0	0.54
High-middle	335	320	30.7	36.7	0.09	17.5	16.9	0.81
High	199	193	34.0	28.0	0.16	10.3	11.4	0.69

^aThe 1999 sample was weighted to allow for an examination of secular trends in eating snacks prepared away from home independent of demographic shifts in the population. For example, estimates for after-school snack consumption within the low socioeconomic status group in 1999 and 2010 are mutually controlled so that sex, school level, and ethnicity/race makeup are the same in the low socioeconomic status group in the 1999 sample as in the 2010 sample.

^b*P* values represent testing of weighted differences in the proportion of the population consuming ≥ 3 snacks/week that were prepared away from home between 1999 and 2010.

^cMiddle school represents students enrolled in 6th-8th grades and high school represents students enrolled in 9th-12th grades.

^dAdolescents could choose more than one ethnic/racial category; those responses indicating multiple categories were coded as mixed/other. Because there were few participants who identified themselves as Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders these participants were also included in the mixed/other category.

^eThe prime determinant of socioeconomic status was the higher education level of either parent with adjustments made for student eligibility for free/reduced-price school meals, family public assistance receipt, and parent employment status.