

Table S2. P-values for interaction between ethnic background and the determinants on child's SSB intake in litre per day* (n=644)

	SSB in litre		
	<i>p</i> -value Dutch vs Surinamese/Antillean	<i>p</i> -value Dutch vs Moroccan/Turkish	<i>p</i> -value Dutch vs Other/unknown
<i>Cognitive variables¹</i>			
Parental attitude towards child's SSB intake (<i>range 1-5</i>)	NS	0.003	NS
Parental attitude towards decreasing child's SSB intake (<i>range 1-5</i>)	0.002	NS	NS
Parents subjective norm towards the child's SSB intake (<i>range 1-5</i>)	0.009	NS	NS
Perceived behavioural control of parents towards having their child drink less SSB (<i>range 1-5</i>)	0.002	NS	NS
<i>Environmental variables¹</i>			
Availability of SSB at home/school (<i>range 1-5</i>)	NS	0.014	NS
Parenting practices towards child's SSB intake (<i>range 1-5</i>)	<0.001	NS	NS
Rules at home with regard to child's SSB intake (<i>range 1-2</i>)	0.001	NS	0.007
Modelling of SSB intake by the parents (<i>range 1-5</i>)	0.073	NS	NS
– Separate item 'Parental Modelling' (<i>range 1-5</i>)	NS	NS	NS
<i>Habitual variables¹</i>			
Habit strength of the child's SSB intake (<i>range 1-5</i>)	0.059	0.011	NS
Taste preference of child towards SSB (<i>range 1-5</i>)	NS	NS	NS

*Separately per block of variables (cognitive, environmental, and habitual) the interaction was analysed tested with one-way Anova (continuous variables) and Chi-square test (categorical variables), being only corrected for the variables in that block and not for any other variables or socio-demographic variables. As seen in this supplement table 2, several interactions differed statistically ($p < 0.10$) [60].

NS = not significant ($p > 0.10$).

¹Higher scores indicate the expectation of more SSB consumption/a higher score on unfavourable behaviour.