

Supplementary Table 3: Stratified analysis of association of SNAP^a participation with self-reported frequency of consumption of selected food and beverage items for adult respondents with incomes below 130% of the Federal Poverty Line by presence or absence of a small grocery store within ½ mile. Cross-sectional data collected from four New Jersey cities in 2009-10 and 2014.

Food and beverage items	SNAP Participation ^b				Interaction ^c	
	Small Grocery Absent (n=590)		Small Grocery Present (n=393)		(n=983)	
	proportional difference (e ^b) (95% CI) ^{d,e}	p-value	proportional difference (e ^b) (95% CI) ^{d,e}	p-value	proportional difference (e ^b) (95% CI) ^{d,e}	p-value
Fruit - all	0.83 (0.67, 1.03)	0.09	0.93 (0.73, 1.20)	0.59	1.22 (0.90, 1.66)	0.20
Vegetables - all	0.94 (0.82, 1.08)	0.36	0.99 (0.85, 1.15)	0.89	1.00 (0.82, 1.22)	0.98
Salad	0.90 (0.72, 1.13)	0.35	0.92 (0.70, 1.22)	0.57	1.00 (0.72, 1.4)	0.99
SSB [†] - Total	1.13 (0.90, 1.42)	0.29	1.46 (1.09, 1.96)	0.01	1.24 (0.89, 1.73)	0.21
Soda	0.91 (0.64, 1.29)	0.60	1.47 (0.97, 2.23)	0.07	1.38 (0.85, 2.24)	0.19
Fruit	1.28	0.07	1.42	0.05	1.08	0.72

Drinks	(0.98, 1.68)		(1.00, 2.02)		(0.71, 1.63)	
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^a SNAP= Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

^b Association of SNAP participation and reported frequency of consumption stratified by presence or absence of a small grocery store within ½ mile, using gamma regression adjusting for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, city of residence, panel, WIC participation, and income

^c Independent model including interaction between SNAP participation and small grocery presence, also controlling for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, city of residence, panel, WIC participation, and income

^d e^b = antilogarithm of regression coefficient, represents the proportional differences in the outcome associated with a 1-unit increase in the independent variable

^e 95% CI=95% Confidence Interval

^f SSB= Sugar sweetened beverage

Supplementary Table 4: Stratified analysis of association of SNAP^a participation with self-reported frequency of consumption of selected food and beverage items for adult respondents with incomes below 130% of the Federal Poverty Line by presence or absence of a supermarket within ½ mile.

Cross-sectional data collected from four New Jersey cities in 2009-10 and 2014.

Food and beverage items	SNAP Participation ^b				Interaction ^c	
	Supermarket Absent (n=647)		Supermarket Present (n=336)		(n=983)	
	proportional difference (e ^b) (95% CI) ^{d,e}	p-value	proportional difference (e ^b) (95% CI) ^{d,e}	p-value	proportional difference (e ^b) (95% CI) ^{d,e}	p-value
Fruit - all	0.80 (0.65, 0.98)	0.03	1.07 (0.83, 1.37)	0.61	1.41 (1.04, 1.91)	0.03
Vegetables - all	0.99 (0.86, 1.13)	0.84	0.89 (0.76, 1.04)	0.15	0.97 (0.79, 1.19)	0.80
Salad	0.99 (0.79, 1.24)	0.95	0.77 (0.59, 1.02)	0.06	0.91 (0.64, 1.28)	0.58
SSB ^f - Total	1.13 (0.92, 1.40)	0.25	1.42 (1.05, 1.90)	0.02	1.13 (0.81, 1.59)	0.47
Soda	0.95 (0.68, 1.31)	0.74	1.24 (0.79, 1.93)	0.35	1.33 (0.82, 2.14)	0.25
Fruit	1.25	0.09	1.45	0.05	1.01	0.95

Drinks	(0.97, 1.61)		(1.00, 2.08)		(0.66, 1.55)	
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^a SNAP= Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

^b Association of SNAP participation and reported frequency of consumption stratified by presence or absence of a supermarket within ½ mile, using gamma regression adjusting for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, city of residence, panel, WIC participation, and income

^c Independent model including interaction between SNAP participation and supermarket presence, also controlling for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, city of residence, panel, WIC participation, and income

^d e^b = antilogarithm of regression coefficient, represents the proportional differences in the outcome associated with a 1-unit increase in the independent variable

^e 95% CI=95% Confidence Interval

^e SSB= Sugar sweetened beverage

Supplementary Table 5: Stratified analysis of association of SNAP^a participation with self-reported frequency of consumption of selected food and beverage items for adult respondents with incomes below 130% of the Federal Poverty Line by presence or absence of a convenience store within ¼ mile. Cross-sectional data collected from four New Jersey cities in 2009-10 and 2014.

Food and beverage items	SNAP Participation ^b				Interaction ^c	
	Convenience Store Absent (n=188)		Convenience Store Present (n=814)		(n=983)	
	proportional difference (e ^b) (95% CI) ^{d,e}	p-value	proportional difference (e ^b) (95% CI) ^{d,e}	p-value	proportional difference (e ^b) (95% CI) ^{d,e}	p-value
Fruit - all	1.08 (0.93, 1.27)	0.32	1.04 (0.83, 1.31)	0.73	1.07 (0.73, 1.59)	0.72
Vegetables - all	1.05 (0.95, 1.16)	0.32	1.03 (0.90, 1.19)	0.66	1.03 (0.79, 1.34)	0.82
Salad	1.12 (0.95, 1.33)	0.17	1.13 (0.91, 1.41)	0.28	1.18 (0.76, 1.83)	0.47
SSB [†] - Total	0.79 (0.66, 0.95)	0.01	0.96 (0.73, 1.27)	0.78	0.88 (0.57, 1.35)	0.56
Soda	0.68 (0.51, 0.90)	0.01	0.98 (0.66, 1.48)	0.94	0.73 (0.39, 1.33)	0.30
Fruit	0.91	0.45	0.91	0.58	1.00	0.98

Drinks	(0.73, 1.15)		(0.65, 1.28)		(0.58, 1.70)	
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^a SNAP= Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

^b Association of SNAP participation and reported frequency of consumption stratified by presence or absence of a convenience store within ¼ mile, using gamma regression adjusting for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, city of residence, panel, WIC participation, and income

^c Independent model including interaction between SNAP participation and convenience store presence, also controlling for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, city of residence, panel, WIC participation, and income

^d e^b = antilogarithm of regression coefficient, represents the proportional differences in the outcome associated with a 1-unit increase in the independent variable

^e 95% CI=95% Confidence Interval

^f SSB= Sugar sweetened beverage

Supplementary Table 6: Stratified analysis of association of SNAP^a participation with reported frequency of consumption of selected food and beverage items for adult respondents with incomes below 130% of the Federal Poverty Line by presence or absence of a limited service restaurant within ¼ mile. Cross-sectional data collected from four New Jersey cities in 2009-10 and 2014.

Food and beverage items	SNAP Participation ^b				Interaction ^c	
	LSR ^d Absent (n=310)		LSR Present (n=673)		(n=983)	
	proportional difference (e ^b) (95% CI) ^{e,f}	p-value	proportional difference (e ^b) (95% CI) ^{e,f}	p-value	proportional difference (e ^b) (95% CI) ^{e,f}	p-value
Fruit - all	1.14 (0.84, 1.54)	0.41	0.83 (0.69, 1.01)	0.06	0.78 (0.56, 1.08)	0.14
Vegetables - all	1.06 (0.88, 1.27)	0.53	0.94 (0.82, 1.06)	0.31	0.90 (0.73, 1.11)	0.32
Salad	1.10 (0.82, 1.46)	0.52	0.86 (0.69, 1.07)	0.18	0.83 (0.59, 1.19)	0.32
SSB ^g - Total	1.07 (0.78, 1.47)	0.67	1.27 (1.02, 1.58)	0.03	1.31 (0.92, 1.87)	0.14
Soda	0.84 (0.53, 1.33)	0.45	1.16 (0.84, 1.60)	0.36	1.59 (0.96, 2.63)	0.07
Fruit Drinks	1.27 (0.88, 1.85)	0.21	1.28 (0.97, 1.69)	0.08	1.05 (0.74, 1.48)	0.82

^a SNAP= Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

^b Association of SNAP participation and reported frequency of consumption stratified by presence or absence of a limited service restaurant within ¼ mile, using gamma regression adjusting for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, city of residence, panel, WIC participation, and income

^c Independent model including interaction between SNAP participation and limited service restaurant presence, also controlling for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, city of residence, panel, WIC participation, and income

^d LSR=Limited service restaurant

^e e^b = antilogarithm of regression coefficient, represents the proportional differences in the outcome associated with a 1-unit increase in the independent variable

^f 95% CI=95% Confidence Interval

^g SSB= Sugar sweetened beverage