

Table S1: Sample characteristics at baseline and differences by baseline exposures

	<b>Sugar propensity</b>		<b>Fat propensity</b>		
	$\leq 24\%$	$> 24\%$	$\leq 24.6\%$	$> 24.6\%$	
	(n = 1133)	(n = 1130)	(n = 1130)	(n = 1133)	
Baseline covariates	(ref)		(ref)		
	Total	Mean (SD)	Mean(SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)
Age	2263	7.54 (0.78)	7.48 (0.76)	7.47 (0.77)	7.55 (0.76)
BMI z-score	2263	0.54 (1.19)	0.50 (1.17)**	0.69 (1.21)	0.36 (1.13)***
HRQoL	2053	39.8 (4.8)	39.2 (4.7)	39.9 (4.7)	39.1 (4.8)***
		N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Female sex	2263	569 (50%)	586 (52%)	591 (52%)	564 (50%)
High parental education	2237	616 (55%)	490 (44%)**	557 (50%)	549 (49%)
High parental income	2049	428 (42%)	334 (32%)	373 (37%)	389 (38%)
Parenting style: permissive	2140	117 (11%)	160 (15%)*	126 (12%)	151 (14%)
somewhat strict		543 (51%)	575 (53%)	539 (50%)	579 (54%)
strict (ref)		401 (38%)	344 (32%)	410 (38%)	335(31%)

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$  (adjusted for age, sex, and country)

Table S2: Sample characteristics at follow-up and differences by outcome status

Covariates at follow-up	Weekly alcohol consumption at follow-up		
	Total	No (n = 2156, ref)	Yes (n = 107)
		Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)
Age	2263	13.37 (0.74)	13.36 (0.72)
BMI z-score	2263	0.52 (1.25)	0.69 (1.30)
Sugar propensity	2256	22.4 (9.9)	27.2 (10.6)***
Fat propensity	2258	27.5 (10.1)	31.6 (10.9)***
HRQoL	2059	38.4 (5.2)	37.2 (5.5)*
Impulsivity score	2063	24.7 (7.4)	28.4 (7.6)***
Parents' drinks per week	1627	1.5 (3.3)	2.6 (6.4)*
		N (%)	N (%)
Female sex	2263	1116 (52%)	39 (36%)**
Current smoking	2233	32 (2%)	13 (12%)***

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$  (adjusted for age, sex, and country)

Table S3: Associations between sugar, and fat propensity at baseline and alcohol consumption at follow-up (RR, 95% CI), stratified by overweight (A) and by sex (B)

<b>Categories of dichotomized sugar and fat propensities</b>				
	Low sugar, Low fat	High sugar, Low fat	Low sugar, High fat	High sugar, High fat
<b>A Non-overweight children</b>				
Alcohol consumers / total	12 / 431	17 / 419	15 / 358	33 / 485
HR (95% CI)	1 (ref)	1.38 (0.66, 2.86)	1.38 (0.68, 2.81)	2.30* (1.21, 4.37)
<b>Overweight children</b>				
Alcohol consumers / total	7 / 188	4 / 95	6 / 153	13 / 134
HR (95% CI)	1 (ref)	1.13 (0.41, 3.18)	1.43 (0.44, 4.67)	3.03* (1.27, 7.23)
<b>B Boys</b>				
Alcohol consumers / total	12 / 300	14 / 264	15 / 239	27 / 305
HR (95% CI)	1 (ref)	1.54 (0.73, 3.22)	1.37 (0.64, 2.90)	2.27* (1.17, 4.41)
<b>Girls</b>				
Alcohol consumers / total	7 / 319	7 / 250	6 / 272	19 / 314
HR (95% CI)	1 (ref)	0.89 (0.33, 2.42)	1.42 (0.54, 3.73)	2.76* (1.24, 6.15)

A: Adjusted for age, sex, and country

B: Adjusted for age and country

\*  $p < 0.05$

Table S4: Palatable food consumption at baseline and relative risk (95% CI) for alcohol consumption at follow-up by survey country.

<b>Palatable food consumption</b>				
<b>Survey country</b>	Total	No <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>	RR (95% CI)
<b>Italy</b>	465	17 / 342	17 / 123	2.78 (1.46, 5.27)**
<b>Estonia</b>	360	10 / 253	6 / 107	1.42 (0.53, 3.80)
<b>Cyprus</b>	357	15 / 284	8 / 73	2.07 (0.92, 4.70)
<b>Belgium</b>	45	0 / 18	2 / 27	-
<b>Sweden</b>	235	2 / 220	1 / 15	7.33 (0.70, 76.3)
<b>Germany</b>	328	3 / 187	5 / 141	2.21 (0.54, 9.10)
<b>Hungary</b>	329	12 / 223	6 / 106	1.05 (0.41, 2.73)
<b>Spain</b>	144	2 / 117	1 / 27	2.17 (0.20, 23.0)
<b>All countries</b>	2263	61 / 1644	46 / 619	Common RR (95% CI) <sup>2</sup> 2.01 (1.38, 2.92)***

<sup>1</sup> Number of alcohol consumers / total

<sup>2</sup> Breslow-Day test for homogeneity of odds ratios: p-value = 0.6