**Supplementary Table 1: Results from a multilevel multinomial logistic regression model examining demographic and behavioural correlates of fast food consumption among Australian secondary school students (n=8,284)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Fast food consumption** |
|  | **1-2 times/week** | **≥ 3-4 times/week** |
|  | **Adjusted RRR** | **95% CI** | ***P* value** | **Adjusted RRR** | **95% CI** | ***P* value** |
| **Demographic characteristics** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Sex* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | **1.70** | **1.53-1.90** | **<0.001** | **1.79** | **1.49-2.15** | **<0.001** |
| Female | 1.00 |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Year level* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | 1.00 |  |  | 1.00 |  |  |
| 9 | 1.03 | 0.89-1.18 | 0.705 | 1.02 | 0.80-1.31 | 0.843 |
| 10 | 0.88 | 0.76-1.02 | 0.094 | 0.91 | 0.71-1.17 | 0.459 |
| 11 | 0.84 | 0.71-0.99 | 0.040 | 1.02 | 0.78-1.33 | 0.914 |
| *Socio-economic position* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Low (most disadvantaged) | **1.41** | **1.19-1.66** | **<0.001** | **1.89** | **1.46-2.46** | **<0.001** |
| Medium | **1.35** | **1.16-1.57** | **<0.001** | 1.17 | 0.91-1.51 | 0.211 |
| High (least disadvantaged) | 1.00 |  |  | 1.00 |  |  |
| *Geographic location* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metropolitan | **1.46** | **1.25-1.70** | **<0.001** | **1.73** | **1.37-2.20** | **<0.001** |
| Rural / regional | 1.00 |  |  | 1.00 |  |  |
| *Weekly spending money* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <$AU 10 | 1.00 |  |  | 1.00 |  |  |
| $AU 10 - $AU 39 | **1.53** | **1.34-1.73** | **<0.001** | **1.54** | **1.23-1.93** | **<0.001** |
| ≥$AU 40 | **1.56** | **1.34-1.80** | **<0.001** | **2.29** | **1.80-2.92** | **<0.001** |
| *Work at fast food/takeaway food place* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No | 1.00 |  |  | 1.00 |  |  |
| Yes | **1.58** | **1.32-1.88** | **<0.001** | **1.70** | **1.30-2.22** | **<0.001** |
| **Weight status** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *BMI category* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Healthy weight/underweight | 1.00 |  |  | 1.00 |  |  |
| Overweight/obese | 0.95 | 0.84-1.08 | 0.436 | 0.80 | 0.65-0.99 | 0.044 |
| **Health behaviours** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Vegetable consumption* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≤1 serving/day | **1.37** | **1.22-1.55** | **<0.001** | **1.64** | **1.36-1.98** | **<0.001** |
| ≥2 servings/day | 1.00 |  |  | 1.00 |  |  |
| *Fruit consumption* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≤1 serving/day | 1.17 | 1.04-1.32 | 0.011 | 0.98 | 0.80-1.19 | 0.807 |
| ≥2 servings/day | 1.00 |  |  | 1.00 |  |  |
| *Sugary drink consumption* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≤3 cups/week | 1.00 |  |  | 1.00 |  |  |
| ≥4 cups/week | **2.18** | **1.91-2.49** | **<0.001** | **3.57** | **2.96-4.31** | **<0.001** |
| *Snack food consumption* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <14 times/week | 1.00 |  |  | 1.00 |  |  |
| ≥14 times/week | **1.87** | **1.62-2.15** | **<0.001** | **4.90** | **4.05-5.93** | **<0.001** |
| *Physical activity* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≤3 days/week | **1.24** | **1.11-1.38** | **<0.001** | 1.24 | 1.04-1.48 | 0.019 |
| ≥4 days/week | 1.00 |  |  | 1.00 |  |  |
| *Commercial TV viewing* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≤2 hours/day | 1.00 |  |  | 1.00 |  |  |
| >2 hours/day | **1.52** | **1.36-1.70** | **<0.001** | **1.56** | **1.31-1.87** | **<0.001** |
| *Sleep* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <8 hours/school night | 1.14 | 1.00-1.29 | 0.047 | **1.97** | **1.63-2.37** | **<0.001** |
| ≥8 hours/school night | 1.00 |  |  | 1.00 |  |  |

Notes: Fast food consumption referent category is less than weekly. Bolded results are statistically significant at *P*<0.01. Relative risk ratios are adjusted for all other covariates listed in the table, school-level clustering, state/territory and school type. RRR = relative risk ratio; CI = confidence interval; BMI = body mass index; TV = television.