**Supplement**

**Table 1S.** Difference-in-differences estimates of weekday fruit and vegetable intake by components of interest with 95% confidence intervals using simple and multivariable linear regression

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Crude estimate (95% CI) | Adjusteda estimate (95% CI) |
| Starchy vegetables | -0.01 (-0.09, 0.07) | -0.02 (-0.10, 0.06) |
| Non-starchy vegetables | 0.10 (-0.04, 0.23) | 0.08 (-0.05, 0.21) |
|  |  |  |
| Whole or cut fruit | -0.04 (-0.21, 0.12) | -0.04 (-0.20, 0.12) |
| Fruit juice | 0.01 (-0.08, 0.11) | 0.00 (-0.09, 0.08) |

aAdjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, daily screen time, country of birth and marital status of the household reference person, household education level, and family income

**Pre-intervention Transition Post-intervention**

2005-2006

2007-2008

2009-2010

2011-2012

2013-2014

2015-2016

**Figure 1S.** Survey-weighted mean weekday vegetable intake by starchy and non-starchy vegetable types in cup equivalents with standard errors for NSLP participants (n=7,454) and non-participants (n=1,718) from 2005 to 2016, using multivariable linear regression adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, daily screen time, country of birth and marital status of the household reference person, household education level, and family income

**Pre-intervention Transition Post-intervention**

2005-2006

2007-2008

2009-2010

2011-2012

2013-2014

2015-2016

**Figure 2S.** Survey-weighted mean weekday fruit intake by whole/cut fruit and fruit juice in cup equivalents with standard errors for NSLP participants (n=7,454) and non-participants (n=1,718) from 2005 to 2016, using multivariable linear regression adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, daily screen time, country of birth and marital status of the household reference person, household education level, and family income

**Table 2S.** Individual characteristics by National School Lunch Program (NSLP) participation in a larger sample of school children with either weekday or weekend data.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *n* = 10,224 | NSLP participanta  (*n* = 8,332)  Weighted % (se) | Non-participanta  (*n* = 1,892)  Weighted % (se) |
| Age, *mean (sd)* | 12.0 (0.1) | 13.8 (0.1) |
| Males | 54.1% (0.8%) | 44.9% (1.5%) |
|  |  |  |
| Grade school level |  |  |
| Elementary | 52.0% (0.9%) | 31.7% (1.5%) |
| Middle | 27.8% (0.6%) | 24.5% (1.4%) |
| High | 20.2% (0.7%) | 43.8% (1.8%) |
|  |  |  |
| Born in US | 93.1% (0.5%) | 95.1% (0.6%) |
|  |  |  |
| Race/Ethnicity |  |  |
| Non-Hispanic White | 47.6% (2.3%) | 70.5% (1.8%) |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 18.0% (1.3%) | 8.7% (0.8%) |
| Hispanic | 26.6% (1.9%) | 11.5% (0.9%) |
| Other Race | 7.8% (0.6%) | 8.8% (1.0%) |
|  |  |  |
| Sedentary activity |  |  |
| Daily total screen time  (in hours), *mean (sd)* | 3.2 (0.0) | 3.2 (0.0) |
|  |  |  |
| Family incomeb |  |  |
| <130% FPL | 41.5% (1.4%) | 12.3% (1.0%) |
| 130-185% FPL | 13.6% (0.6%) | 8.6% (0.9%) |
| >185% FPL | 44.9% (1.5%) | 79.2% (1.3%) |
| Family reference person |  |  |
| Born in US | 75.4% (1.4%) | 83.5% (1.1%) |
| Married or living with  partner | 71.7% (0.9%) | 80.4% (1.3%) |
| College graduate or  Higher (RP or spouse) | 23.6% (1.3%) | 51.2% (2.0%) |

aNSLP participants were those receiving school lunch 5 days per week and non-participants were those not receiving school lunch on any days.

bFamily income is expressed as a percentage of the federal poverty limit (FPL).

**Pre-intervention Transition Post-intervention**

2005-2006

2007-2008

2009-2010

2011-2012

2013-2014

2015-2016

**Figure 3S.** Survey-weighted mean 24-hour F&V intake in cup equivalents with standard errors for NSLP participants (n=8,332) and non-participants (n=1,892) from 2005 to 2016 in a larger sample of school children using both weekday and weekend data, using multivariable linear regression adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, daily screen time, country of birth and marital status of the household reference person, household education level, and %FPL

.

**Pre-intervention Transition Post-intervention**

2005-2006

2007-2008

2009-2010

2011-2012

2013-2014

2015-2016

**Figure 4S.** Survey-weighted mean 24-hour SoFAS intake as a percentage of 24-hour calorie intake with standard errors for NSLP participants (n=8,332) and non-participants (n=1,892) from 2005 to 2016 in a larger sample of school children using both weekday and weekend data, using multivariable linear regression adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, daily screen time, country of birth and marital status of the household reference person, household education level, and family income

**Pre-intervention Transition Post-intervention**

2005-2006

2007-2008

2009-2010

2011-2012

2013-2014

2015-2016

**Figure 5S.** Survey-weighted overweight and obesity prevalence with standard errors for NSLP participants (n=8,332) and non-participants (n=1,892) from 2005 to 2016 in a larger sample of school children using both weekday and weekend data, using multivariable linear regression adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, daily screen time, country of birth and marital status of the household reference person, household education level, and family income

**Table 3S.** Difference-in-differences estimates of fruit and vegetable intake, SoFAS, and overweight and obesity prevalence with 95% confidence intervals in a larger sample of school children using both weekday and weekend data using simple and multivariable linear regression

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *n* = 10,224 | Crude estimate (95% CI) | Adjusteda estimate (95% CI) |
| Fruit and vegetable intake in cup equivalents | 0.01 (-0.20, 0.22) | -0.03 (-0.23, 0.16) |
| SoFAS as % of 24-hour calories | -1.4% (-2.8, -0.1) | -1.2% (-2.4, 0.0) |
| Overweight & obesity prevalence | -3.0% (-8.8, 2.8) | -5.1% (-11.1, 1.0) |

aAdjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, daily screen time, country of birth and marital status of the household reference person, household education level, and %FPL