Supplemental Figure 1. Multivariable-adjusted associations between race/ethnicity and the contribution of minimally processed, basic processed, moderately processed, and highly processed foods to total calories in all CPG food purchases in (A) 2000 and (B) 2012 among low income US households in the Homescan Panel (<$25,000; n=36,657 households: n=30,331 NH white, n=3,603 NH black, and n=1,914 Hispanic; “other” race/ethnicity not shown). Values are adjusted mean with 95% CI from longitudinal random effects linear regression models that regress % kcal from each processing category on year (dummy variables), household race/ethnicity, income, and all 2-way and 3-way interactions of year, race/ethnicity, and income with adjustment for education level, household composition, the number of household members in each age and gender group, geographic market, and market-level unemployment rate. * Significant within-group change in % kcal from processed foods between 2000 and 2012, Wald test with P<0.001. CPG, consumer packaged goods; NH, Non-Hispanic.
Supplemental Figure 2. Multivariable-adjusted associations between race/ethnicity and the contribution of minimally processed, basic processed, moderately processed, and highly processed foods to total calories in all CPG food purchases in (A) 2000 and (B) 2012 among low-middle income US households in the Homescan Panel ($25,000-$49,999; n=67,773 households: n=55,622 NH white, n=6,372 NH black, and n=4,367 Hispanic; “other” race/ethnicity not shown). Values are adjusted mean with 95% CI from longitudinal random effects linear regression models that regress % kcal from each processing category on year (dummy variables), household race/ethnicity, income, and all 2-way and 3-way interactions of year, race/ethnicity, and income with adjustment for education level, household composition, the number of household members in each age and gender group, geographic market, and market-level unemployment rate. * Significant within-group change in % kcal from processed foods between 2000 and 2012, Wald test with $P<0.001$. CPG, consumer packaged goods; NH, Non-Hispanic.
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Supplemental Figure 3. Multivariable-adjusted associations between race/ethnicity and the contribution of minimally processed, basic processed, moderately processed, and highly processed foods to total calories in all CPG food purchases in (A) 2000 and (B) 2012 among middle income US households in the Homescan Panel ($50,000-$74,999, n=47,880 households: n=38,716 NH white, n=4,407 NH black, and n=3,282 Hispanic; “other” race/ethnicity not shown). Values are adjusted mean with 95% CI from longitudinal random effects linear regression models that regress % kcal from each processing category on year (dummy variables), household race/ethnicity, income, and all 2-way and 3-way interactions of year, race/ethnicity, and income with adjustment for education level, household composition, the number of household members in each age and gender group, geographic market, and market-level unemployment rate. * Significant within-group change in % kcal from processed foods between 2000 and 2012, Wald test with \( P<0.001 \). CPG, consumer packaged goods; NH, Non-Hispanic.
Supplemental Figure 4. Multivariable-adjusted associations between race/ethnicity and the contribution of minimally processed, basic processed, moderately processed, and highly processed foods to total calories in all CPG food purchases in (A) 2000 and (B) 2012 among high income US households in the Homescan Panel (≥$75,000, n=57,805 households: n=46,182 NH white, n=4,965 NH black, and n=4,342 Hispanic; “other” race/ethnicity not shown). Values are adjusted mean with 95% CI from longitudinal random effects linear regression models that regress % kcal from each processing category on year (dummy variables), household race/ethnicity, income, and all 2-way and 3-way interactions of year, race/ethnicity, and income with adjustment for education level, household composition, the number of household members in each age and gender group, geographic market, and market-level unemployment rate. * Significant within-group change in % kcal from processed foods between 2000 and 2012, Wald test with P<0.001. CPG, consumer packaged goods; NH, Non-Hispanic.
Supplemental Figure 5. Multivariable-adjusted associations between race/ethnicity and the contribution of foods requiring cooking and/or preparation, ready-to-heat or requiring minimal preparation, and ready-to-eat to total calories in all CPG food purchases in (A) 2000 and (B) 2012 among low income US households in the Homescan Panel (<$25,000; n=36,657 households: n=30,331 NH white, n=3,603 NH black, and n=1,914 Hispanic; “other” race/ethnicity not shown). Values are adjusted mean with 95% CI from longitudinal random effects linear regression models that regress % kcal from each convenience category on year (dummy variables), household race/ethnicity, income, and all 2-way and 3-way interactions of year, race/ethnicity, and income with adjustment for education level, household composition, the number of household members in each age and gender group, geographic market, and market-level unemployment rate. * Significant within-group change in % kcal from convenience foods between 2000 and 2012, Wald test with P<0.001. CPG, consumer packaged goods; NH, Non-Hispanic.
Supplemental Figure 6. Multivariable-adjusted associations between race/ethnicity and the contribution of foods requiring cooking and/or preparation, ready-to-heat or requiring minimal preparation, and ready-to-eat to total calories in all CPG food purchases in (A) 2000 and (B) 2012 among low-middle income US households in the Homescan Panel ($25,000-$49,999; n=67,773 households: n=55,622 NH white, n=6,372 NH black, and n=4,367 Hispanic; “other” race/ethnicity not shown). Values are adjusted mean with 95% CI from longitudinal random effects linear regression models that regress % kcal from each convenience category on year (dummy variables), household race/ethnicity, income, and all 2-way and 3-way interactions of year, race/ethnicity, and income with adjustment for education level, household composition, the number of household members in each age and gender group, geographic market, and market-level unemployment rate. * Significant within-group change in % kcal from convenience foods between 2000 and 2012, Wald test with $P<0.001$. CPG, consumer packaged goods; NH, Non-Hispanic.
Supplemental Figure 7. Multivariable-adjusted associations between race/ethnicity and the contribution of foods requiring cooking and/or preparation, ready-to-heat or requiring minimal preparation, and ready-to-eat to total calories in all CPG food purchases in (A) 2000 and (B) 2012 among middle income US households in the Homescan Panel ($50,000-$74,999, n=47,880 households: n=38,716 NH white, n=4,407 NH black, and n=3,282 Hispanic; “other” race/ethnicity not shown). Values are adjusted mean with 95% CI from longitudinal random effects linear regression models that regress % kcal from each convenience category on year (dummy variables), household race/ethnicity, income, and all 2-way and 3-way interactions of year, race/ethnicity, and income with adjustment for education level, household composition, the number of household members in each age and gender group, geographic market, and market-level unemployment rate. * Significant within-group change in % kcal from convenience foods between 2000 and 2012, Wald test with P<0.001. CPG, consumer packaged goods; NH, Non-Hispanic.
Supplemental Figure 8. Multivariable-adjusted associations between race/ethnicity and the contribution of foods requiring cooking and/or preparation, ready-to-heat or requiring minimal preparation, and ready-to-eat to total calories in all CPG food purchases in (A) 2000 and (B) 2012 among high income US households in the Homescan Panel (≥$75,000, n=57,805 households: n=46,182 NH white, n=4,965 NH black, and n=4,342 Hispanic; “other” race/ethnicity not shown). Values are adjusted mean with 95% CI from longitudinal random effects linear regression models that regress % kcal from each convenience category on year (dummy variables), household race/ethnicity, income, and all 2-way and 3-way interactions of year, race/ethnicity, and income with adjustment for education level, household composition, the number of household members in each age and gender group, geographic market, and market-level unemployment rate. * Significant within-group change in % kcal from convenience foods between 2000 and 2012, Wald test with $P<0.001$. CPG, consumer packaged goods; NH, Non-Hispanic.
Supplemental Figure 9. Multivariable-adjusted associations between race/ethnicity and the contribution of minimally processed, basic processed, moderately processed, and highly processed beverages to total calories in all CPG beverage purchases in (A) 2000 and (B) 2012 among low income US households in the Homescan Panel (<$25,000, n=36,644 households: n=30,318 NH white, n=3,603 NH black, and n=1,914 Hispanic; “other” race/ethnicity not shown). Values are adjusted mean with 95% CI from longitudinal random effects linear regression models that regress % kcal from each processing category on year (dummy variables), household race/ethnicity, income, and all 2-way and 3-way interactions of year, race/ethnicity, and income with adjustment for education level, household composition, the number of household members in each age and gender group, geographic market, and market-level unemployment rate. * Significant within-group change in % kcal from processed beverages between 2000 and 2012, Wald test with P<0.001. CPG, consumer packaged goods; NH, Non-Hispanic.
Supplemental Figure 10. Multivariable-adjusted associations between race/ethnicity and the contribution of minimally processed, basic processed, moderately processed, and highly processed beverages to total calories in all CPG beverage purchases in (A) 2000 and (B) 2012 among low-middle income US households in the Homescan Panel ($25,000-$49,999, n=67,755 households: n=55,604 NH white, n=6,370 NH black, and n=4,367 Hispanic; “other” race/ethnicity not shown). Values are adjusted mean with 95% CI from longitudinal random effects linear regression models that regress % kcal from each processing category on year (dummy variables), household race/ethnicity, income, and all 2-way and 3-way interactions of year, race/ethnicity, and income with adjustment for education level, household composition, the number of household members in each age and gender group, geographic market, and market-level unemployment rate. * Significant within-group change in % kcal from processed beverages between 2000 and 2012, Wald test with P<0.001. CPG, consumer packaged goods; NH, Non-Hispanic.
Supplemental Figure 11. Multivariable-adjusted associations between race/ethnicity and the contribution of minimally processed, basic processed, moderately processed, and highly processed beverages to total calories in all CPG beverage purchases in (A) 2000 and (B) 2012 among middle income US households in the Homescan Panel ($50,000-$74,999; n=47,871 households: n=38,709 NH white, n=4,406 NH black, and n=3,282 Hispanic; “other” race/ethnicity not shown). Values are adjusted mean with 95% CI from longitudinal random effects linear regression models that regress % kcal from each processing category on year (dummy variables), household race/ethnicity, income, and all 2-way and 3-way interactions of year, race/ethnicity, and income with adjustment for education level, household composition, the number of household members in each age and gender group, geographic market, and market-level unemployment rate. * Significant within-group change in % kcal from processed beverages between 2000 and 2012, Wald test with P<0.001. CPG, consumer packaged goods; NH, Non-Hispanic.
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Supplemental Figure 12. Multivariable-adjusted associations between race/ethnicity and the contribution of minimally processed, basic processed, moderately processed, and highly processed beverages to total calories in all CPG beverage purchases in (A) 2000 and (B) 2012 among high income US households in the Homescan Panel (≥$75,000, n=57,797 households: n=46,173 NH white, n=4,965 NH black, and n=4,342 Hispanic; “other” race/ethnicity not shown). Values are adjusted mean with 95% CI from longitudinal random effects linear regression models that regress % kcal from each processing category on year (dummy variables), household race/ethnicity, income, and all 2-way and 3-way interactions of year, race/ethnicity, and income with adjustment for education level, household composition, the number of household members in each age and gender group, geographic market, and market-level unemployment rate. * Significant within-group change in % kcal from processed beverages between 2000 and 2012, Wald test with $P<0.001$. CPG, consumer packaged goods; NH, Non-Hispanic.
Supplemental Figure 13. Multivariable-adjusted associations between race/ethnicity and the contribution of minimally processed, basic processed, moderately processed, and highly processed foods to total grams in all CPG food purchases in (A) 2000 and (B) 2012 among US households in the Homescan Panel. Values are adjusted mean with 95% CI from longitudinal random effects linear regression models that regress % grams from each processing category on year (dummy variables), household race/ethnicity, and the interaction of year and race/ethnicity with adjustment for education level, household income, household composition, the number of household members in each age and gender group, geographic market, and market-level unemployment rate; n=656,172 observations from n=127,871 NH white, n=14,539 NH black, and n=11,133 Hispanic households (results for “other races/ethnicities” not shown). * Significant within-group change in % g from processed foods between 2000 and 2012, Wald test with $P<0.001$. CPG, consumer packaged goods; NH, Non-Hispanic.
Supplemental Figure 14. Multivariable-adjusted associations between race/ethnicity and the contribution of foods requiring cooking and/or preparation, ready-to-heat or requiring minimal preparation, and ready-to-eat to total grams in all CPG food purchases in (A) 2000 and (B) 2012 among US households in the Homescan Panel. Values are adjusted mean with 95% CI from longitudinal random effects linear regression models that regress % grams from each convenience category on year (dummy variables), household race/ethnicity, and the interaction of year and race/ethnicity with adjustment for education level, household income, household composition, the number of household members in each age and gender group, geographic market, and market-level unemployment rate; n=656,172 observations from n=127,871 NH white, n=14,539 NH black, and n=11,133 Hispanic households (results for “other races/ethnicities” not shown). * Significant within-group change in % g from convenience foods between 2000 and 2012, Wald test with P<0.001. CPG, consumer packaged goods; NH, Non-Hispanic.
Supplemental Figure 15. Multivariable-adjusted associations between race/ethnicity and the contribution of minimally processed, basic processed, moderately processed, and highly processed beverages to total grams in all CPG beverage purchases in (A) 2000 and (B) 2012 among US households in the Homescan Panel. Values are adjusted mean with 95% CI from longitudinal random effects linear regression models that regress % grams from each processing category on year (dummy variables), household race/ethnicity, and the interaction of year and race/ethnicity with adjustment for education level, household income, household composition, the number of household members in each age and gender group, geographic market, and market-level unemployment rate; n=656,113 observations from n=127,872 NH white, n=14,538 NH black, and n=11,133 Hispanic households (results for “other races/ethnicities” not shown). * Significant within-group change in % g from processed beverages between 2000 and 2012, Wald test with P<0.001. CPG, consumer packaged goods; NH, Non-Hispanic.