|  |
| --- |
| **Supplemental Table 1.** List of foods from the Dietary Screener Questionnaire that were included in each food group in the Wages Study. |
| **Fruits and Vegetables** | **Whole Grain-Rich Foods** | **Foods High in Added Sugars** |
| Fresh, frozen, or canned fruit | Cereal (depending on type reported) | Cereal (depending on type reported) |
| Green leafy salads | Cooked whole grains | Regular soda or pop |
| Other vegetables | Whole grain bread | Sweetened coffee or tea |
| Potatoes | Popcorn | Sweetened fruit drinks, sports or energy drinks |
| Fried potatoes |   | Chocolate or candy |
| Beans |   | Breakfast baked goods |
| Salsa |   | Other baked goods |
| Tomato sauce |   | Ice cream |
| 100% pure fruit juice |   |   |

**Supplemental Table 2.** Comparison of characteristics of Wages participants who completed a

Wave 2 appointment (n=655) compared to Wages participants who did not (n=319).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | **Total Enrolled Sample(n=974)** |
|   | **Wave 2 Completers** | **Wave 2 Non-completers** |  |
|   | **N or mean** | **% or SD** | **N or mean** | **% or SD** | **p-valuea** |
| **Total sample** | 655 | 67.3 | 319 | 32.8 | - |
| **Average hourly wage ($)** | 9.87 | 1.67 | 9.87 | 1.80 | 0.96 |
| **Age** |  |  |   |   | 0.23 |
|  18-29 | 162 | 24.7 | 81 | 25.4 |
|  30-39 | 149 | 22,75 | 79 | 24.8 |
|  40-49 | 113 | 17.3 | 66 | 20.7 |
|  50-59 | 164 | 25.0 | 62 | 19.4 |
|  60+ | 67 | 10.2 | 30 | 9.4 |
|  Missing | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.3 |
| **Sex** |  |  |   |   | <0.01\* |
|  Male | 251 | 38.3 | 172 | 53.9 |
|  Female | 394 | 60.2 | 144 | 45.1 |
|  Non-binary | 4 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.3 |
|  Missing | 6 | 0.9 | 2 | 0.6 |
| **Race** |  |  |   |   | 0.09 |
|  White alone | 101 | 15.4 | 35 | 11.0 |
|  Black or African American alone | 473 | 72.2 | 226 | 70.9 |
|  Asian alone | 4 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
|  Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander alone | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
|  Native American or Alaskan Native alone | 18 | 2.8 | 11 | 3.5 |
|  More than one race | 30 | 4.6 | 24 | 7.5 |
|  Other | 22 | 3.4 | 19 | 6.0 |
|  Missing | 6 | 0.9 | 3 | 0.9 |
| **Ethnicity** |  |  |   |   | 0.22 |
|  Hispanic/Latino | 30 | 4.6 | 22 | 6.9 |
|  Non-Hispanic/Latino | 612 | 93.4 | 288 | 90.3 |
|  Missing | 13 | 2.0 | 9 | 2.8 |
| **Education** |  |  |   |   | 0.24 |
|  Less than High School | 15 | 2.3 | 7 | 2.2 |
|  Some High School | 90 | 13.7 | 53 | 16.6 |
|  High School Diploma | 237 | 36.2 | 133 | 41.7 |
|  Associate/Technical Degree | 74 | 11.3 | 28 | 8.8 |
|  Some College | 170 | 26.0 | 69 | 21.6 |
|  Bachelor's Degree or Higher | 65 | 9.9 | 25 | 7.8 |
|  Missing | 4 | 0.6 | 4 | 1.3 |
| **SNAPb Usage** |  |  |   |   | 0.21 |
|  Receiving SNAP | 326 | 49.8 | 176 | 55.2 |
|  Not receiving SNAP | 313 | 47.8 | 132 | 41.4 |
|  Not sure | 5 | 0.8 | 5 | 1.6 |
|  Missing | 11 | 1.7 | 6 | 1.9 |

aP-values are based on t-tests and chi-square tests of significance comparing baseline values from

those who returned for a Wave 2 appointment versus those who did not.

bSupplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

\*Significant at the <0.05 level

**Supplemental Table 3.** Weighted difference-in-difference models from sensitivity analyses using inverse probability of censoring weighting describing the longitudinal relationship between an area-level wage increase and frequency of consumption of various food groups among Wages participants in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Raleigh, North Carolina, from Wave 1 (baseline, 2018) to Wave 2 (2019).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Daily Frequency of Consumption of Food Groups** |
|   | **Fruits & Vegetables** | **Whole Grain-Rich Foods** | **Foods High in Added Sugars** |
| **Model** | IRRa | 95% CI | p-value | IRR | 95% CI | p-value | IRR | 95% CI | p-value |
| Policy Analysisb | 1.03 | 0.84 - 1.25 | 0.78 | 1.21 | 0.89 - 1.64 | 0.23 | 1.03 | 0.78 - 1.37 | 0.82 |
| Hourly Wage Analysisc | 1.00 | 0.95 - 1.04 | 0.86 | 0.98 | 0.92 - 1.05 | 0.65 | 1.00 | 0.95 - 1.06 | 0.89 |

aPresented are the exponentiated difference-in-difference (DID) parameters (incidence rate ratios) using negative binomial regression and clustered standard errors. Models were weighted using inverse probability-of-censoring weights. The DID parameter is city\*time point in the policy analysis and hourly wage\*time point in the hourly wage analyses. City and time point are included as indicator variables in the DID parameter for the policy analysis.

bModels were adjusted for age, gender, race, ethnicity, marital status, whether participant was born in the United States, whether participant is a food service worker, education level, household size, pregnancy status, smoking status, health insurance status, body mass index, the timing (in weeks) of the participant’s data collection appointment relative to the minimum wage increase, and number of jobs worked.

cModels were adjusted for city, age, gender, race, ethnicity, marital status, whether participant was born in the United States, whether participant is a food service worker, education level, household size, pregnancy status, smoking status, health insurance status, body mass index, the timing (in weeks) of the participant’s data collection appointment relative to the minimum wage increase, and number of jobs worked.

|  |
| --- |
| **Supplemental Table 4.** Results from supplemental SNAP analyses |
| assessing whether SNAP benefit categories significant changed from |
| Wave 1 (2018) to Wave 2 (2019) among Wages participants. |
| Model | Odds Ratioa | 95% CI | p-value |
| Full Modelb | 0.88 | 0.76 - 1.02 | 0.10 |
| Stratified Modelb |   |   |   |
|  Minneapolis | 0.81 | 0.64 - 1.03 | 0.08 |
|  Raleigh | 0.93 | 0.75 - 1.14 | 0.46 |
| aBased on an ordinal logistic regression model, clustered by individual, |
|  with SNAP benefit category as the outcome and time as the independent  |
|  variable. |  |  |  |
| bAll models were adjusted for age, gender, marital status, race, ethnicity, |
|  whether participant was born in the United States, whether the participant |
|  has a mental disability, and whether the participant has a physical disability. |