**Title:** Restaurants in the neighborhood, eating away from home and BMI in China

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**Supporting Table 3. Association between EAFH and BMI after adjusted by total calorie intake.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Total | | Male | | Female | |
| Association between BMI and EAFH (I) | | | |  |  |  |
| EAFH | 0.040 | (0.015)\*\* | 0.069 | (0.021)\*\* | 0.004 | (0.020) |
| Association between BMI and EAFH (II) | | | |  |  |  |
| Breakfast | 0.060 | (0.032) | 0.090 | (0.042)\* | 0.008 | (0.049) |
| Lunch | -0.040 | (0.036) | 0.024 | (0.049) | -0.108 | (0.052)\* |
| Dinner | 0.166 | (0.060)\*\* | 0.152 | (0.075)\* | 0.177 | (0.094) |

Notes: EAFH is the frequency of EAFH (It is defined as meals that were not consumed at home during the three survey days, including meals purchased at restaurants, fast food outlets, cafeterias and other venues such as food stands. It also includes meals that are free, hosted by friends or relatives, or are provided at the workplace.). BMI is the ratio of weight divided by square of height (kg/m2). Values in brackets are standard errors, \*\* p<0.01; \* p<0.05. Coefficients are estimated using multivariable linear regression models by adjusting total calorie intake, physical activity level, employment status of household wife, marital status, sex, regional dummy (south or north), age, education, smoking and drinking status and income.

Summary: Results show that men are more likely to be influenced by EAFH. In particular, eating dinner away from home is a risk factor of increasing BMI.