Supplemental Figures (A-D) for *Mujcic and Oswald (2016)*
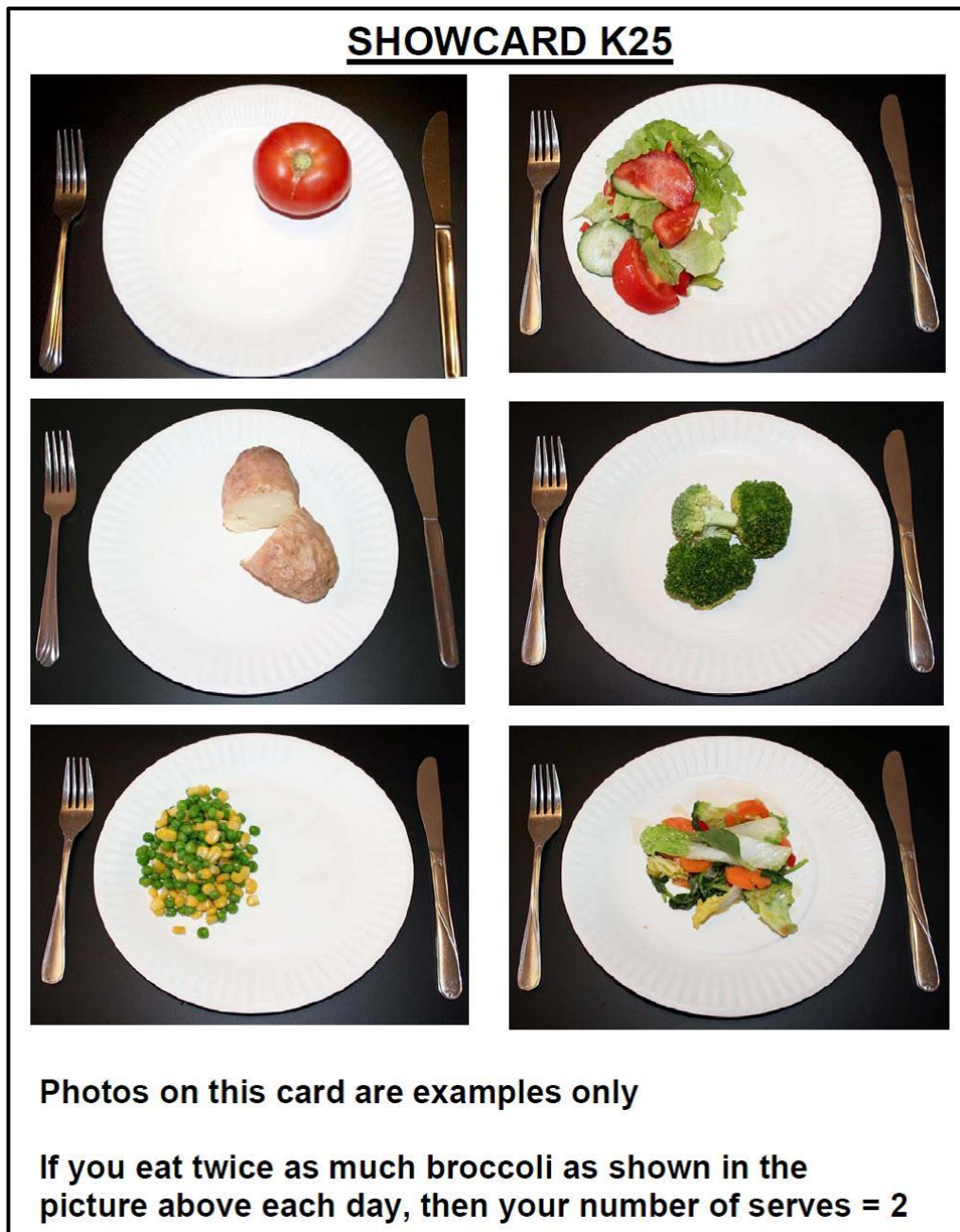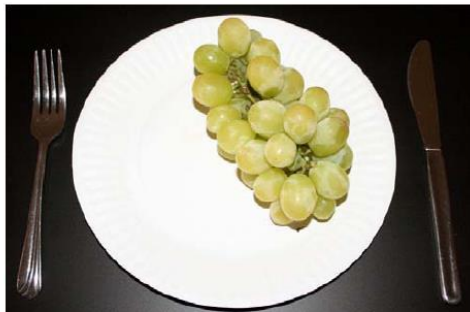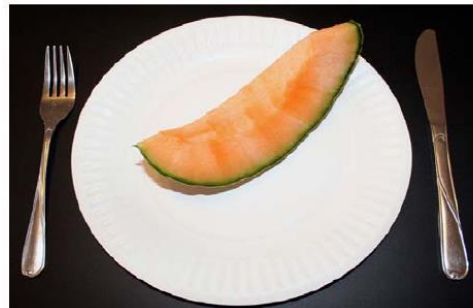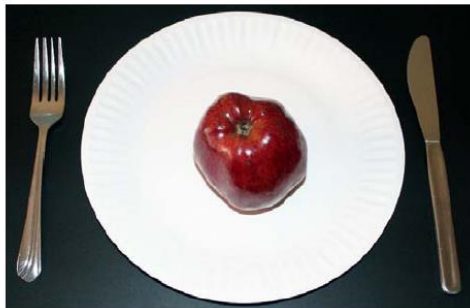

Figure A. Vegetable servings size (Showcard K25, HILDA Survey)
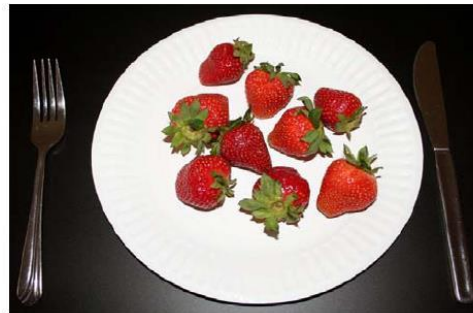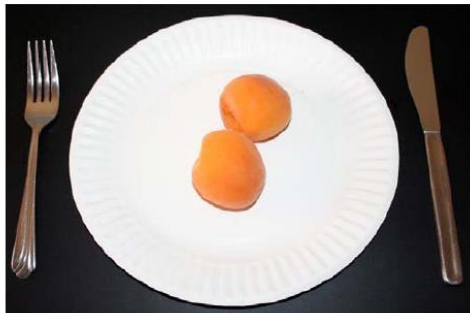
Figure B. Fruit servings size (Showcard K27, HILDA Survey)

Figure C. Scatter plot of change in fruit-and-vegetable consumption and change in life satisfaction, HILDA Survey 2007 and 2009 (*N=12,385*)

Note: To derive this scatter plot, we generate fractional changes (such as -0.3 change in fruit and vegetable consumption) in portions consumed between the two periods due to the fru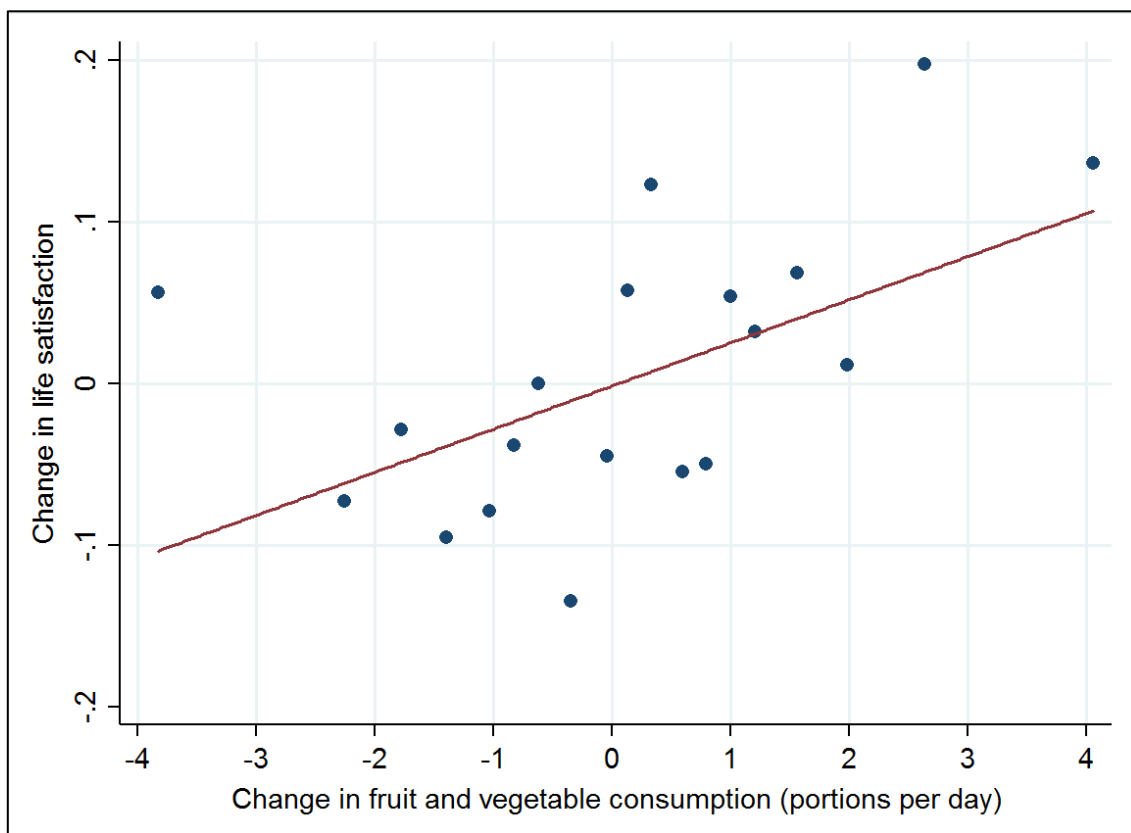it-and-vegetable intake variable being the average daily amount of fruit and vegetables consumed (derived from the total weekly amount - this is how the questions in the HILDA Survey are asked). Hence, the F+V variable (and its changes between the two periods) does not take on a whole number (portion) for some individuals due to the averaging performed to get from the weekly to average daily amounts. To get rid of the ensuing tens of thousands data points, we used the Stata command (called 'binscatter') that bands the points and produces a line of best fit.

Figure D. Scatter plot of change in fruit-and-vegetable consumption and change in happiness, HILDA Survey 2007 and 2009 (*N=12,385*)

Note: To derive this scatter plot, we generate fractional changes (such as -0.3 change in fruit and vegetable consumption) in portions consumed between the two periods due to the fruit-and-vegetable intake variable being the average daily amount of fruit and vegetables consumed (derived from the total weekly amount - this is how the questions in the HILDA Survey are asked). Hence, the F+V variable (and its changes between the two periods) does not take on a whole number (portion) for some individuals due to the averaging performed to get from the weekly to average daily amounts. To get rid of the ensuing tens of thousands data points, we used the Stata command (called 'binscatter')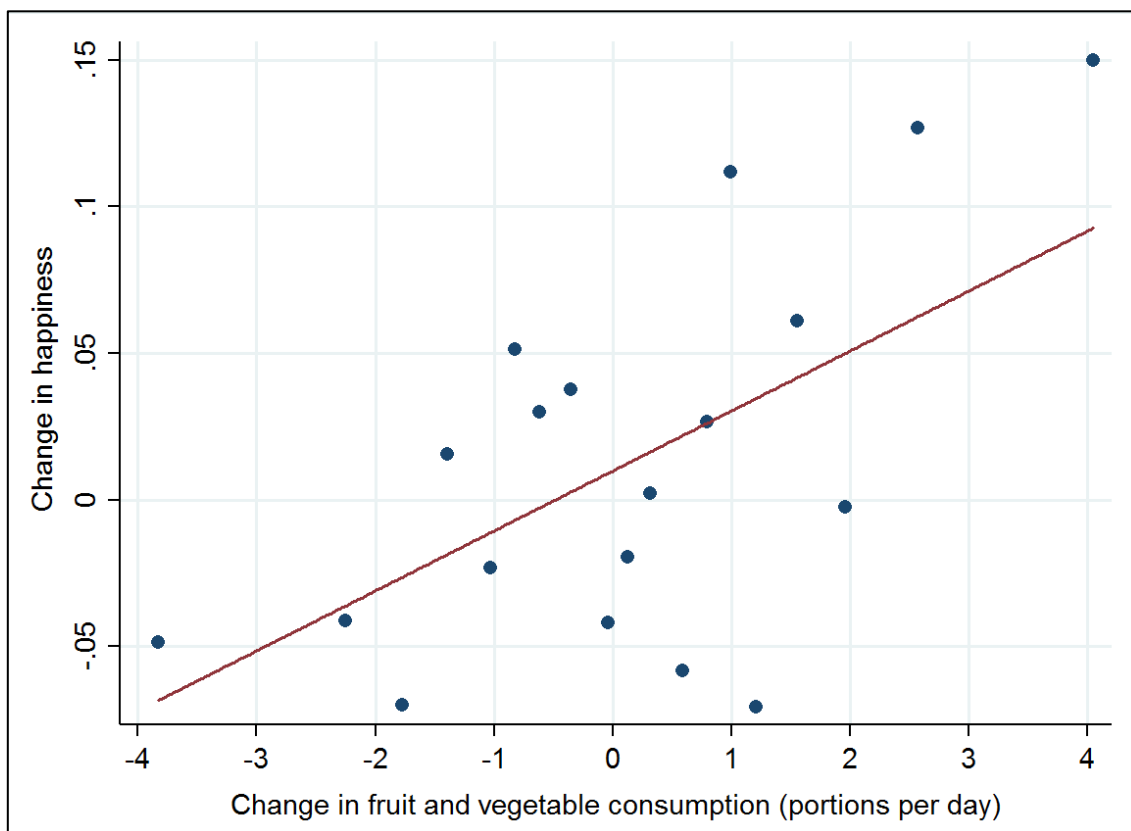 that bands the points and produces a line of best fit.