**Supplemental Table 1:** **Rules Used to Estimate Breast Milk Intake Volume from Day 1 24-Hour Recalls**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Age at Recall**  | **Exclusively Breastfeeding \*,†,‡** | **Partially Breastfeeding \*,†,‡** |
| **Infants** |  |  |
| 0-5.9 months | 780 ml**§** | 780 ml**‖** |
| 6-11.9 months | 600 ml**§** | 600 ml**‖** |
| **Toddlers** |  | **Volume Per Feeding**89 ml**¶**59 ml**¶** |
| 12-17.9 months |
| 18-24 months |

**\*** Coding rules based on methodology of Butte et. al. and Briefel et. al.37-38

**†** Additional rule applied: If total estimated feeding volume from formula exceeded the amount typically estimated for a child of that age by 2 times or more, and the recorded time of the breastfeeding and formula-feeding exactly coincided, consumption of breastmilk was assumed to be zero.

**‡** Additional rule applied: If participant younger than 12 months had a single episode of breastfeeding, the 89 ml per feeding rule was applied, even if the intake from formula did not reach the amount typically consumed for the age group.

**§** For exclusively breastfed infants, the amount of human milk was assumed to be 780 ml or 600 ml, according to age group.

**‖** For partially breastfed infants, the amount of human milk was computed to be 780 ml or 600 ml/d according to age, minus the amount of formula consumed. If the total volume from formula exceeded the daily value listed for infants, the 89 ml per feeding rule was applied.

**¶** For toddlers aged 12-24 months, the amount of human milk was computed according to age group by feeding occasion.