Supplementary table. Statistical analyses for validity and concordance of anthropometrics, NutriNet Santé Study, France, 2012.

VALIDITY (one of the measures is a gold standard) Gold-standard=measured weight/height	CONCORDANCE (between two self-reports) Agreement between web-based and face-to-face self-report
CONTINUOUS VARIABLES: weight, height, BMI	
Difference reported R – measured M: - Paired t-test (on log transformed variables) - Wilcoxon signed rank test of difference	Difference web W - face-to-face F: - Paired t-test (on log transformed variables) - Wilcoxon signed rank test of difference
IntraClass Correlation Coefficient (ICC): measure of agreement between two methods for the same subject. Random effect ICC(2,1) as named by Shrout and Fleiss. Does not take into account the fact that one of the data is the gold standard.	IntraClass Correlation Coefficient (ICC): measure of agreement between W and F for the same subject. Random effect ICC.
Method of Bland and Altman: Plot of the difference R-M on the average (R + M)/2. - Mean difference (requires the normality of differences): if not equal to 0 (or 100% if log transformation), reveals presence of systematic bias : - >0 (or >100%): overreporting, i.e. R>M - <0 (or <100%): underreporting, i.e. R<M - Limits of agreement (LOA) = mean difference ± 2 SD difference. Represents variation interval of the differences for clinical interpretation. - Regression line: Assessment of proportional bias if beta different from zero (CI does not include zero).	Method of Bland and Altman: Plot of the difference W-F on the average (W + F)/2. - Mean difference (requires the normality of differences): if not equal to 0 (or 100% if log transformation), reveals presence of systematic bias : - >0 (or >100%): overreporting W>F - <0 (or <100%): underreporting W<F - Limits of agreement (LOA) = mean difference ± 2 SD difference. Represents variation interval of the differences for clinical interpretation. - Regression line: Assessment of proportional bias if beta different from zero (CI does not include zero).
Multivariate linear regression analyses differences [R-M] as the dependent variable and potential confounders as independent variables (age, sex, smoking status, corpulence, physical activity, education, income, occupation).	
CATEGORICAL VARIABLES: BMI classification (normal weight, overweight	

excluding obesity, obese)	
Percentage of agreement between R and M BMI classification.	Percentage of agreement between W and F reported BMI classification.
Weighted kappa	Weighted kappa
BINARY VARIABLES : overweight including obesity (yes/no), obese (yes/no)	
Sensitivity and Specificity: Truth (gold standard) = measured anthropometric. Sensitivity= TP/(TP+FN) Specificity= TN/(TN+FP)	
Mc Nemar Chi square test : tests if the difference in classification is significant	McNemar Chi square test : tests if the difference in classification is significant

Abbreviations: CI, Confidence Interval; F, face-to-face; FN, False Negatives; FP, False Positives; LOA, Limits of Agreement; M, measured; R, reported; TP, True Positives; TN, True Negatives; W, web-based;