eTable 1. Average annual percent change (AAPC) in obesity prevalence for specific time periods[a] by child's age: Los Angeles County, 2003-2014.

	Average Annual Percent Change [b] (95% CI)				
	2003-05	2005-10	2010-14	2003-14	*Comparisons*[c,d]
2-4-year-olds	**10.9 (6.9, 13.7)**	0.9 (-0.1, 1.7)	**-2.8 (-3.8, -1.7)**	**1.3 (0.8, 1.7)**	
2-year-olds	**13.3 (7.7, 18.4)**	1.4 (-0.1, 3.0)	**-3.9 (-5.7, -2.2)**	**1.5 (0.6, 2.2)**	e
3-year-olds	**10.8 (6.5, 14.1)**	0.6 (-0.3, 1.6)	**-1.8 (-3.3, -0.9)**	**1.5 (0.9, 1.9)**	
4-year-olds	**7.6 (5.0, 9.5)**	0.4 (-0.3, 1.0)	**-1.8 (-2.6, -1.0)**	**0.8 (0.5, 1.2)**	e

Obesity is having a BMI ≥ 95th percentile of CDC's gender- and age-specific growth reference values.

[a]Time periods based on the inflection years of the trend in obesity prevalence for all children.

[b]Average Annual Percent Change based on log-linear regression model. **Bold** AAPC (95% CI) represent statistically significant increases or decreases over the specified time period.

[c]p-value for test of parallelism to determine whether two secular trends are parallel, ie have common slopes. Identical lower-case letters refer to significantly different secular trends at $p < 0.05$. No lower-case letter means that the trends are parallel.

[d]p-value for test of coincidence to determine whether two secular trends are identical. Identical capital letters refer to whether two secular trends are not significantly different at $p < 0.05$.