

eTable 3. Average annual percent change (AAPC) in obesity prevalence for specific time periods^a by household education and child’s age: Los Angeles County, 2003-2014.

	Average Annual Percent Change ^b (95% CI)				Comparisons ^{c,d}
	2003-05	2005-10	2010-14	2003-14	
2-year-olds					
< High school	10.9 (5.4, 19.5)	1.1 (-1.1, 2.6)	-1.2 (-3.0, 0.1)	2.0 (0.9, 3.0)	
High school	7.6 (4.0, 14.2)	1.9 (0.1, 3.1)	-1.7 (-3.4, -0.3)	1.6 (0.6, 2.6)	
Some college	15.7 (9.6, 20.4)	1.6 (0.3, 3.1)	-4.3 (-5.6, -2.8)	1.8 (1.2, 2.4)	
College or more	5.3 (2.1, 13.5)	3.0 (0.4, 5.9)	-5.5 (-10.0, -2.3)	0.2 (-1.5, 2.0)	
3-year-olds					
< High school	10.9 (6.8, 14.1)	0.6 (-0.2, 1.6)	-1.5 (-3.0, -0.6)	1.6 (1.0, 2.0)	
High school	10.3 (6.3, 13.6)	1.2 (0.4, 2.3)	-1.5 (-2.7, -0.8)	1.8 (1.3, 2.2)	
Some college	9.6 (5.3, 16.7)	1.5 (-0.5, 3.0)	-4.5 (-6.5, -2.5)	0.7 (-0.3, 1.7)	
College or more	0.4 (-1.7, 2.5)	0.4 (-1.7, 2.5)	0.4 (-1.7, 2.5)	0.4 (-1.7, 2.5)	
4-year-olds					
< High school	9.1 (4.5, 12.4)	-0.4 (-0.9, 0.9)	-0.4 (-1.1, 0.1)	1.3 (0.7, 1.8)	
High school	6.8 (3.4, 9.7)	0.8 (-0.0, 1.8)	-1.5 (-2.6, -0.4)	1.0 (0.5, 1.5)	
Some college	3.8 (1.6, 9.4)	1.6 (-0.1, 3.0)	-1.6 (-3.9, -0.2)	0.8 (-0.1, 1.7)	
College or more	-0.5 (-3.2, 2.0)	-0.5 (-3.2, 2.0)	-0.5 (-3.2, 2.0)	-0.5 (-3.2, 2.0)	

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

^aTime periods based on the inflection years of the trend in obesity prevalence for all children.

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

^cp-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.

^dp-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.