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 $p < 0.05$.

eTable 2. Average annual percent change (AAPC) in obesity prevalence for specific time periods[a] by household income and 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-year-olds					
≤ 50% FPL	**10.7 (5.5, 19.1)**	0.8 (-1.5, 2.2)	**-1.6 (-3.1, 0.5)**	**1.6 (0.7, 2.6)**	A
50.1-100.0% FPL	**8.0 (3.8, 16.7)**	1.8 (-0.8, 3.4)	**-2.2 (-4.8, -0.6)**	**1.4 (0.2, 2.5)**	A
100.1-133.0% FPL	**8.2 (4.6, 14.3)**	1.5 (-0.2, 2.8)	**-2.8 (-4.9, -1.1)**	1.1 (-0.1, 2.1)	
133.1-185.0% FPL	**14.8 (9.9, 18.7)**	0.4 (-1.0, 1.6)	**-4.2 (-5.9, -2.3)**	**1.2 (0.4, 1.8)**	
3-year-olds					
≤ 50% FPL	**11.5 (9.0, 13.5)**	0.3 (-0.2, 1.1)	**-1.9 (-2.7, -1.2)**	**1.4 (1.1, 1.7)**	A
50.1-100.0% FPL	**12.0 (6.9, 16.3)**	0.6 (-0.3, 2.0)	**-1.8 (-3.5, -0.6)**	**1.7 (1.0, 2.3)**	A, B
100.1-133.0% FPL	**6.1 (2.9, 11.3)**	1.0 (-0.7, 2.2)	**-2.2 (-4.2, -0.9)**	0.7 (-0.2, 1.6)	B, C
133.1-185.0% FPL	**7.5 (4.9, 12.2)**	0.9 (-0.4, 1.9)	**-4.5 (-6.1, -2.9)**	0.1 (-0.6, 0.7)	C
4-year-olds					
≤ 50% FPL	**8.0 (4.8, 10.2)**	0.3 (-0.5, 1.0)	**-1.8 (-2.6, -0.8)**	**0.9 (0.4, 1.2)**	A
50.1-100.0% FPL	**7.0 (4.1, 9.1)**	**0.7 (0.2, 1.5)**	**-1.3 (-2.3, -0.6)**	**1.1 (0.7, 1.4)**	e, f, A
100.1-133.0% FPL	**3.8 (1.1, 9.5)**	0.3 (-1.5, 1.8)	**-2.0 (-4.3, -0.8)**	0.1 (-0.8, 0.8)	e, B
133.1-185.0% FPL	**9.0 (0.8, 15.3)**	-1.4 (-2.5, 1.3)	**-1.4 (-4.3, -0.4)**	0.4 (-1.1, 1.4)	f, B

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

[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 $p < 0.05$.

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)				
	2003-05	2005-10	2010-14	2003-14	*Comparisons*[c,d]
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 ≥ 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 $p < 0.05$.

eTable 4. Average annual percent change (AAPC) in obesity prevalence for specific time periods[a] by neighborhood median household income and 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-year-olds					
≤ $ 32,738	**8.4 (4.9, 13.8)**	**1.7 (0.3, 2.9)**	**-2.5 (-4.3, -1.1)**	**1.3 (0.3, 2.3)**	A
$32,739 - 40,278	**8.1 (3.8, 18.1)**	1.9 (-1.1, 3.9)	**-2.1 (-5.4, -0.4)**	**1.5 (0.1, 2.7)**	A
$40,279 - 51,534	**14.0 (7.2, 20.1)**	1.5 (-0.2, 3.3)	**-3.5 (-5.7, -1.4)**	**1.8 (0.7, 2.7)**	
≥ $51,535	**12.7 (6.6, 17.6)**	1.1 (-0.4, 2.6)	**-3.5 (-5.3, -1.6)**	**1.4 (0.5, 2.1)**	
3-year-olds					
≤ $ 32,738	**10.2 (6.6, 13.0)**	**0.8 (0.2, 1.8)**	**-2.0 (-3.1, -1.3)**	**1.4 (0.9, 1.8)**	
$32,739 - 40,278	**14.1 (10.6, 16.6)**	0.4 (-0.4, 1.3)	**-3.3 (-4.4, -2.2)**	**1.3 (0.8, 1.8)**	e
$40,279 - 51,534	**12.3 (7.0, 15.9)**	0.7 (-0.3, 2.1)	**-2.5 (-4.1, -0.9)**	**1.5 (0.8, 2.2)**	e
≥ $51,535	**5.4 (2.6, 10.9)**	1.3 (-0.3, 2.3)	-1.3 (-3.0, -0.3)	**1.1 (0.3, 1.8)**	
4-year-olds					
≤ $ 32,738	**8.6 (4.6, 12.1)**	0.6 (-0.4, 1.7)	**-2.2 (-3.6, -0.8)**	**1.0 (0.3, 1.5)**	A
$32,739 - 40,278	**9.5 (6.1, 11.9)**	0.1 (-0.5, 1.0)	**-1.7 (-2.8, -1.0)**	**1.1 (0.7, 1.4)**	A
$40,279 - 51,534	0.3 (-0.7, 1.3)	0.3 (-0.7, 1.3)	0.3 (-0.7, 1.3)	0.3 (-0.7, 1.3)	
≥ $51,535	**3.9 (1.9, 8.0)**	0.9 (-0.4, 1.8)	**-1.0 (-2.2, -0.2)**	**0.8 (0.2, 1.3)**	

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 $p < 0.05$.