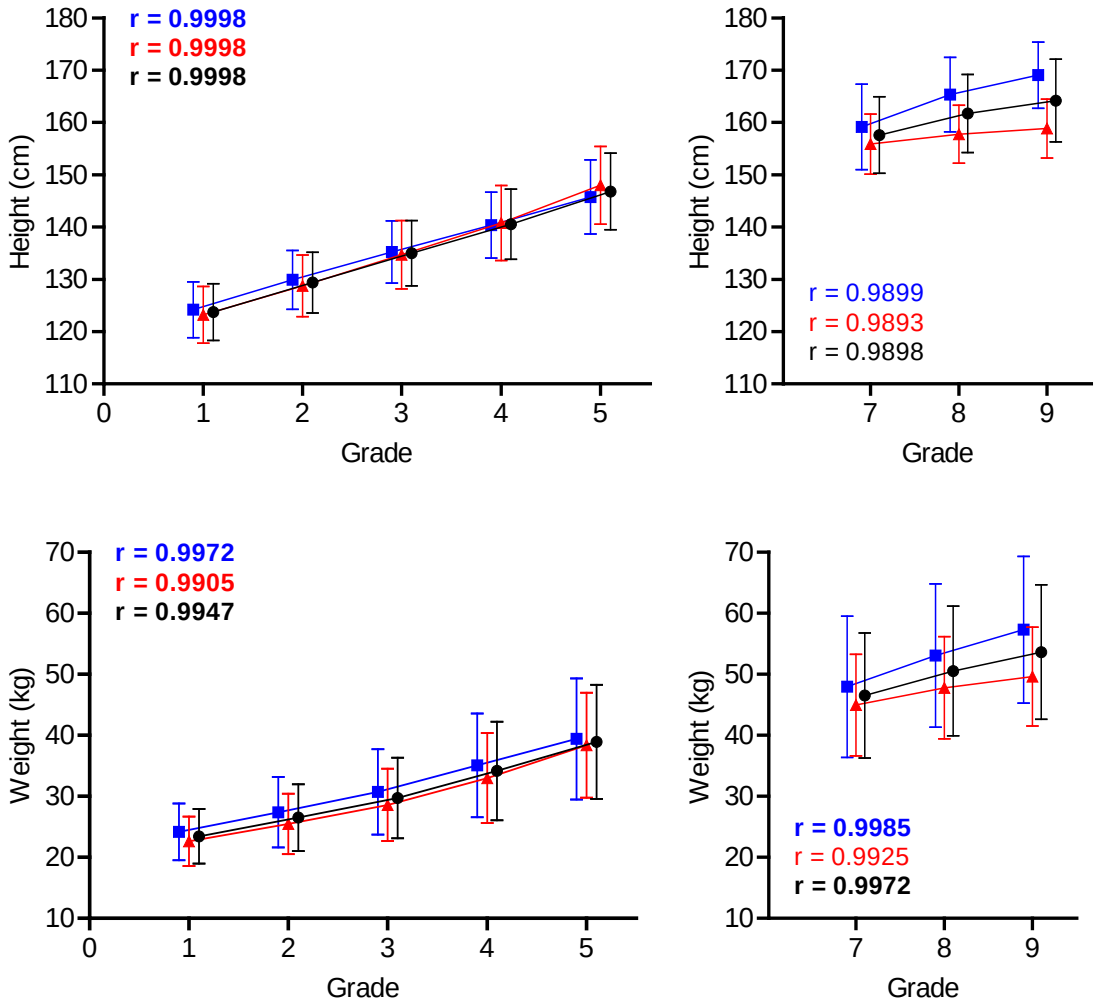
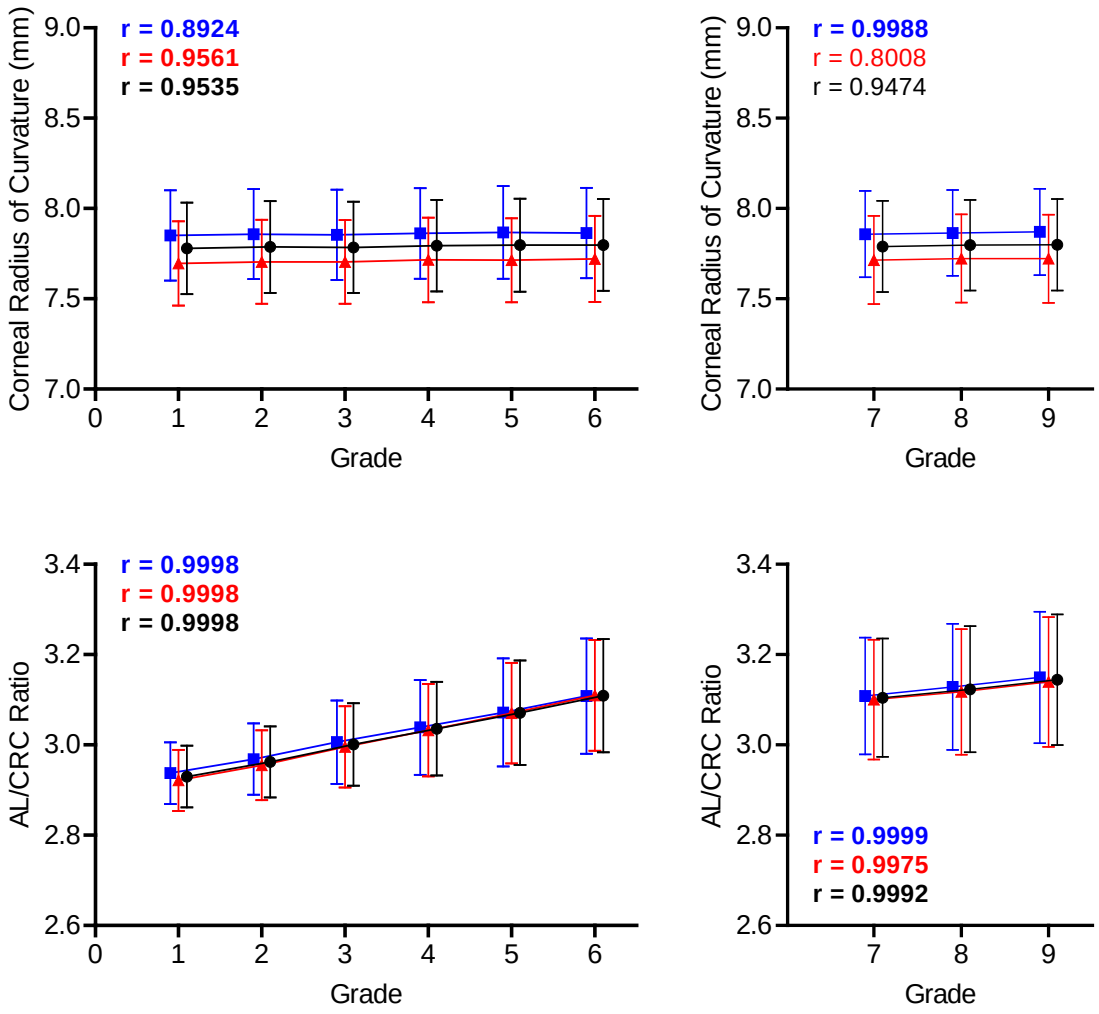
Supplementary Online Content

Wang SK, Guo Y, Liao C, et al. Incidence of and factors associated with myopia and high myopia in Chinese children, based on refraction without cycloplegia. *JAMA Ophthalmol*. Published online July 5, 2018. doi:10.1001/jamaophthalmol.2018.2658

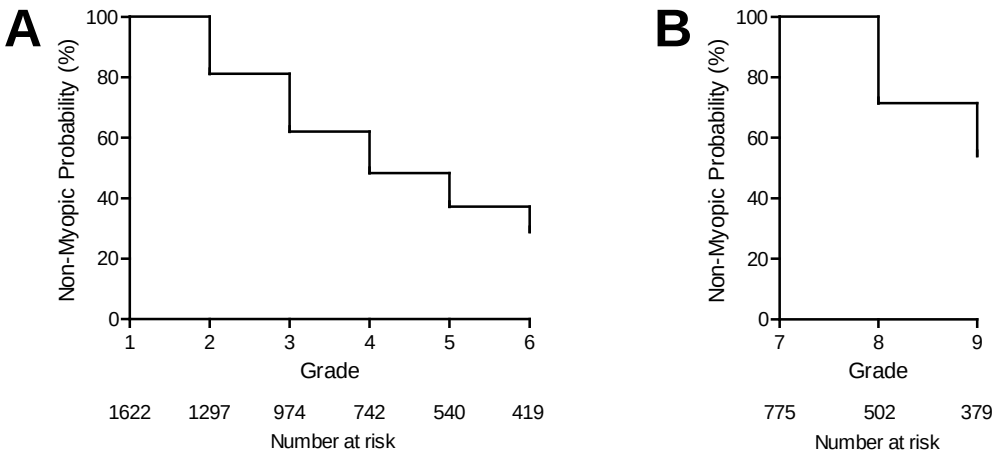
This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.



eFigure 1. Mean height and weight by grade.
Mean annual measures of height and weight in the primary (grade 1-6) and junior high school (grade 7-9) cohorts, with sub-analyses by sex. Measures were not available for grade 6. Error bars depict SD. Values for r denote Pearson's correlation coefficient for boys (blue), girls (red), and all subjects (black), with correlations fulfilling P<.05 shown in bold.



eFigure 2. Mean corneal radius of curvature and AL/CRC ratio by grade.
Mean annual measures of corneal radius of curvature and the ratio of axial length to corneal radius of curvature (AL/CRC) in the primary (grade 1-6) and junior high school (grade 7-9) cohorts, with sub-analyses by sex. Error bars depict SD. Values for r denote Pearson's correlation coefficient for boys (blue), girls (red), and all subjects (black), with correlations fulfilling P<.05 shown in bold.



eFigure 3. Survival analysis for incident myopia by grade.
Survival analyses for incident myopia in the primary school (A) and junior high school (B) cohorts displaying probability of remaining non-myopic over time. Analyses include all subjects which were non-myopic (SER >−0.50 D) at baseline (grades 1 and 7).