Supplementary Online Content
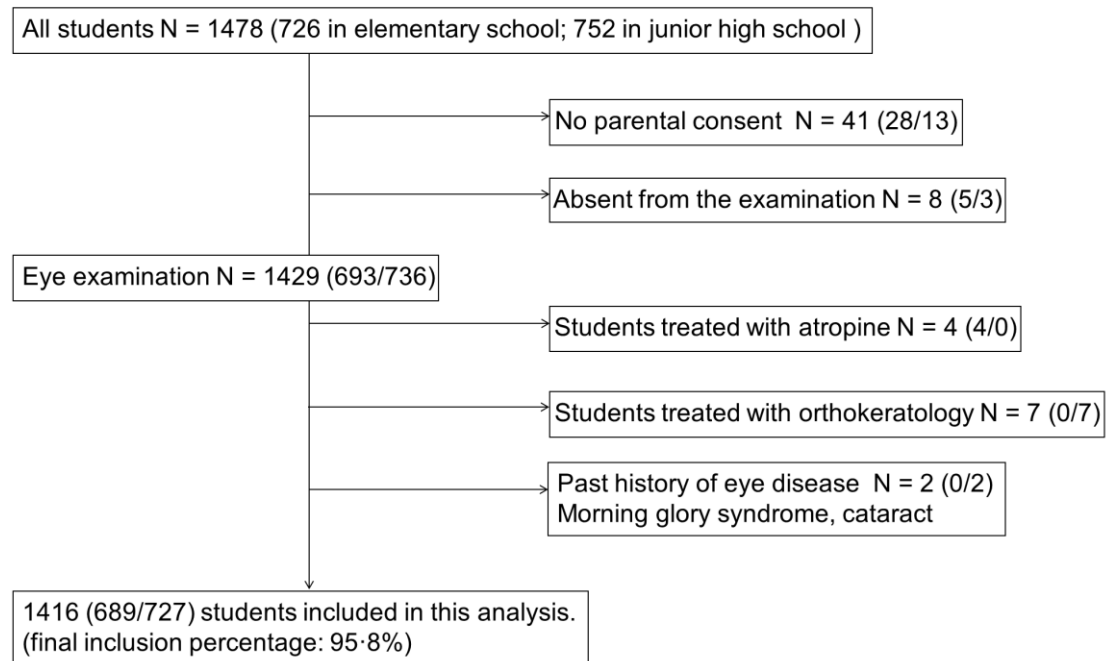
eFigure 1. Flowchart of the Current Study

eFigure 2. The Prevalence of Myopia and High Myopia Among Elementary School Students

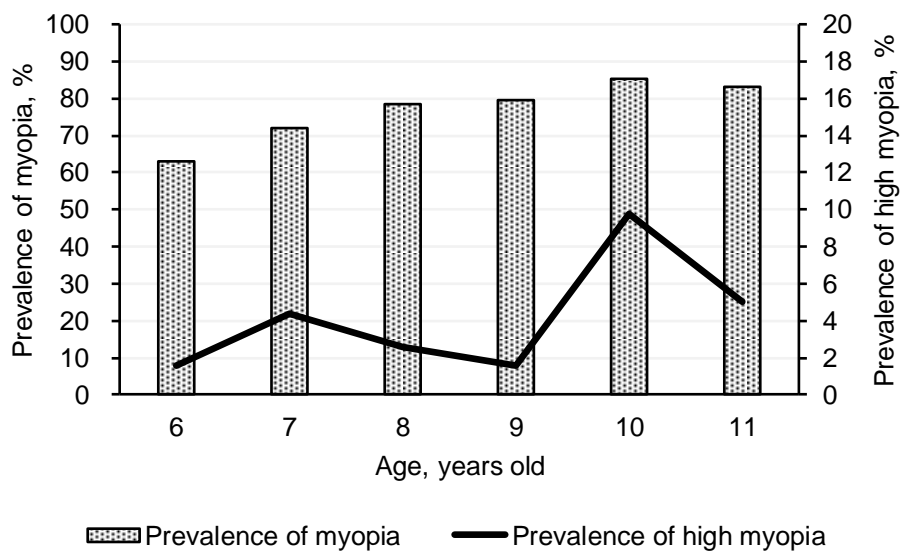**eFigure 3.** The Axial Length and Prevalence of High Myopia Among Elementary School Students

eFigure 4. The Prevalence of Myopia Among Junior High School Students

eFigure 5. The Axial Length and Prevalence of High Myopia Among Junior High School Students

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

eFigure 1. Flowchart of the Current Study

All students N = 1478 (726 in elementary school; 752 in junior high school)

No parental consent N = 41 (28/13)

Absent from the examination N = 8 (5/3)

Eye examination N = 1429 (693/736)

Students treated with atropine N = 4 (4/0)

Students treated with orthokeratology N = 7 (0/7)

Past history of eye disease N = 2 (0/2)
Morning glory syndrome, cataract

1416 (689/727) students included in this analysis.
(final inclusion percentage: 95·8%)

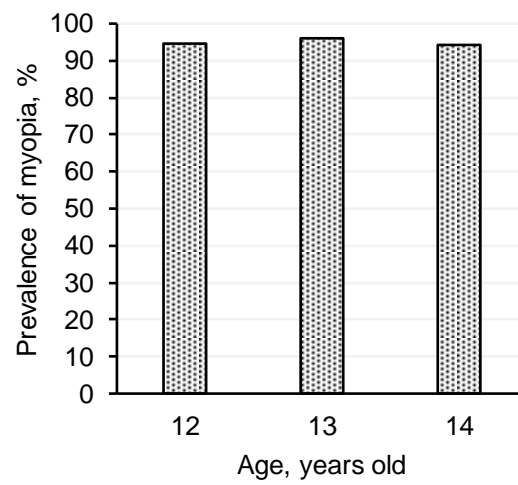**eFigure 2.** The Prevalence of Myopia and High Myopia Among Elementary

School Students

The prevalence of myopia (spherical equivalent ≤ -0.5 D) is 76.5% among all students and 63.1% for 6-year-olds. The

prevalence of high myopia (spherical equivalent ≤ -6.0 D) is 4.0% among all students.

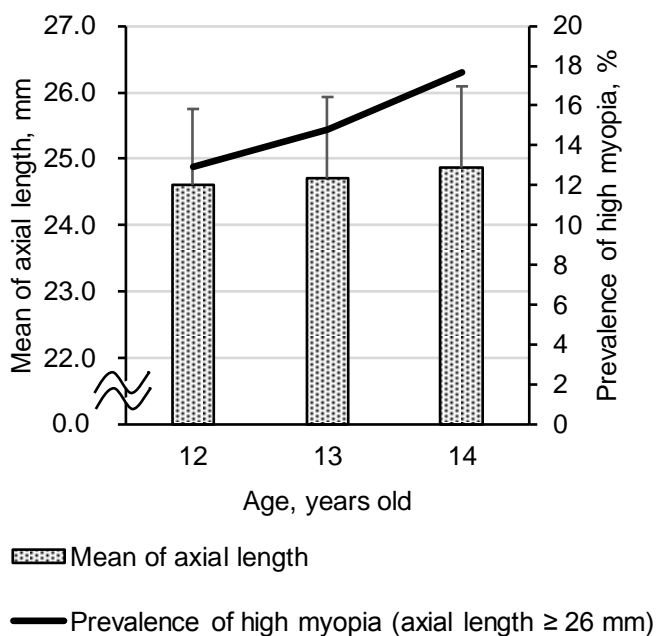**eFigure 3.** The Axial Length and Prevalence of High Myopia Among Elementary
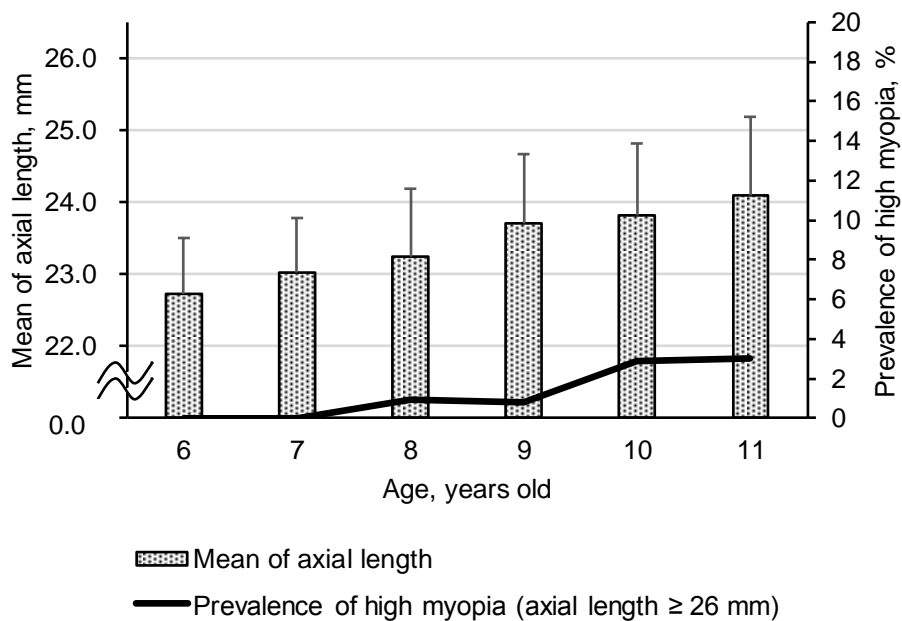
School Students

The prevalence of high myopia (axial length ≥ 26.0 mm) is 1.2% among all students. The data are expressed as the mean ± standard deviation.

eFigure 4. The Prevalence of Myopia Among Junior High School Students

The prevalence of myopia is 94.9% among all students.

eFigure 5. The Axial Length and Prevalence of High Myopia Among Junior High School Students

The prevalence of high myopia (axial length ≥ 26.0 mm) is 15.2% among all students. The data are expressed as the mean ± standard deviation.