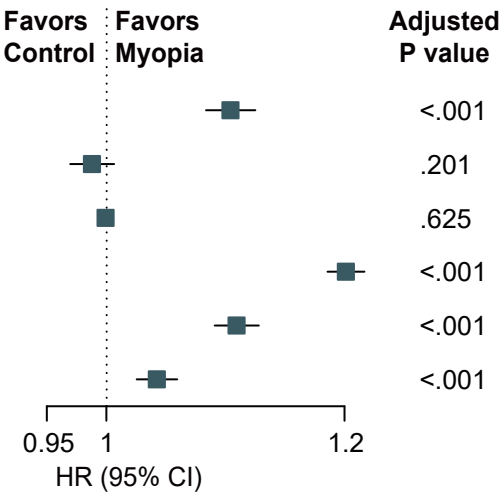
A Myopia incidence

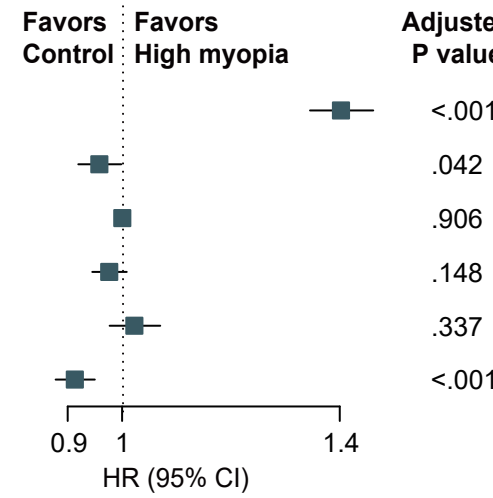
Variable	Adjusted HR (95% CI)	Adjusted P value
Grade	1.1 (1.08−1.13)	<.001
Age	0.99 (0.97−1.01)	.201
Month	0.999 (0.997−1)	.625
Gender	1.2 (1.19−1.22)	<.001
Habitation	1.11 (1.09−1.13)	<.001
Key	1.04 (1.03−1.06)	<.001



* Gender: female vs. male
* Habitation: urban vs rural
* Key: key vs non-key

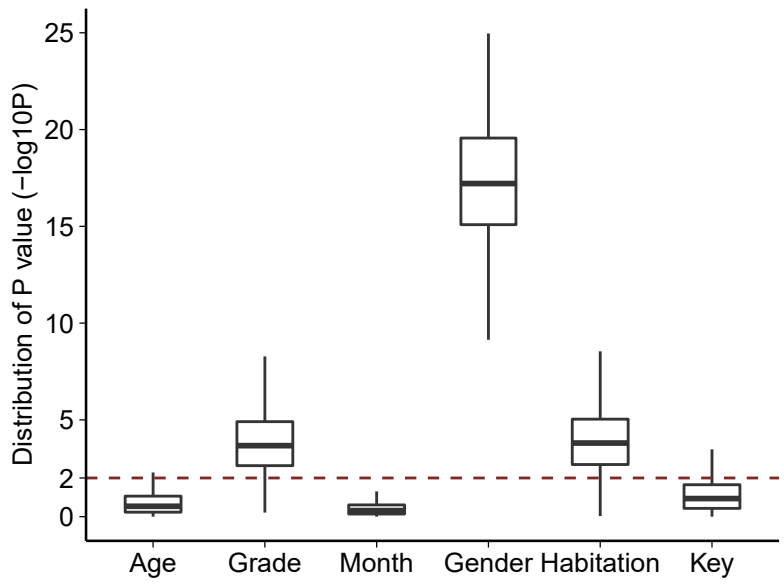
B High myopia incidence

Variable	Adjusted HR (95% CI)	Adjusted P value
Grade	1.4 (1.35−1.46)	<.001
Age	0.96 (0.92−1)	.042
Month	1 (0.99−1.01)	.906
Gender	0.98 (0.95−1.01)	.148
Habitation	1.02 (0.98−1.07)	.337
Key	0.91 (0.88−0.95)	<.001

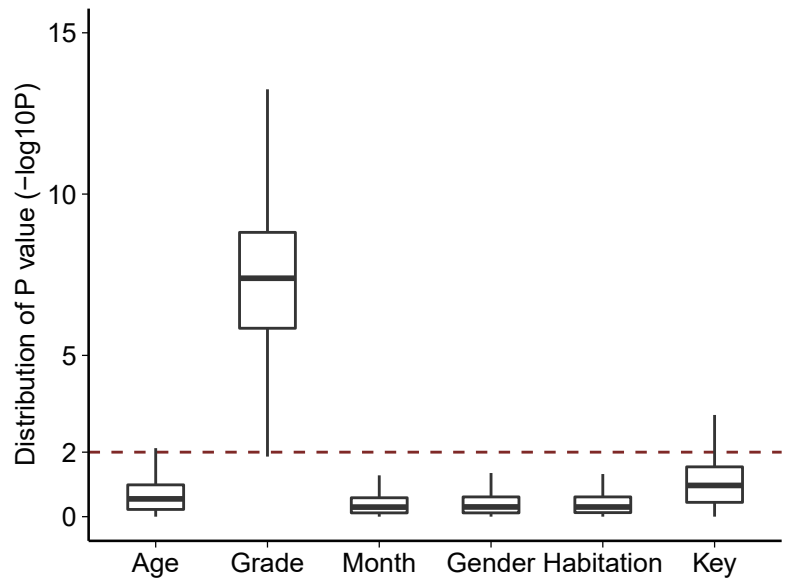


* Gender: female vs. male
* Habitation: urban vs rural
* Key: key vs non-key

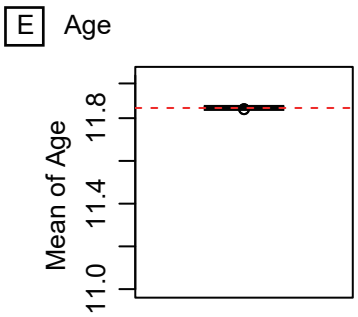
C Myopia



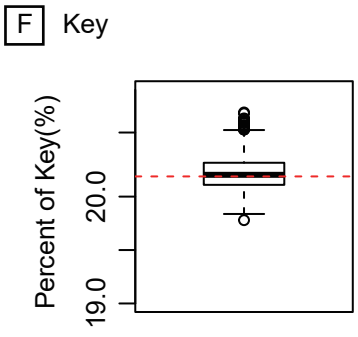
D High myopia



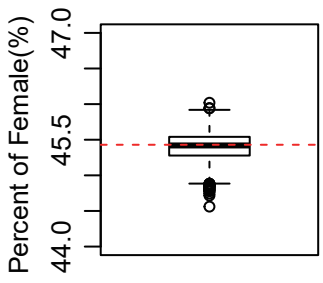
E Age



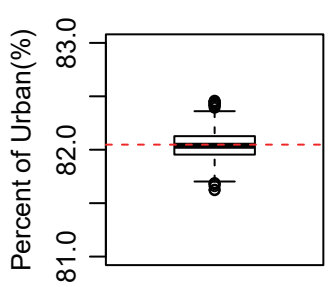
F Key



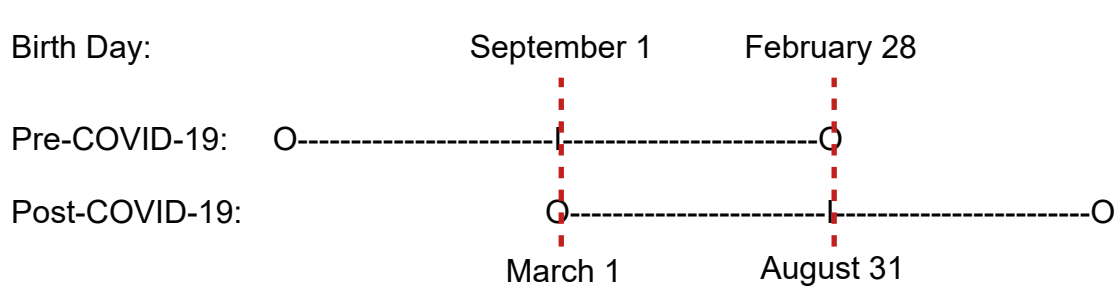
G Gender



H Habitation



I Two independent student groups



Supplemental Figure S2. Risk factors of evaluation of myopia and high myopia. A) Forest plot shows risk factors for myopia based on multivariate Cox model. B) Forest plot shows risk factors for high myopia based on multivariate Cox model. In both Cox models, adjusted predictors included grade, age, gender, birth month, educational system, and habitation. Reference of dichotomous factors: gender (female vs. male), habitation (urban vs. rural), and key (key school vs. non-key school). C) -D) The results of 1000 times permuted Cox regression analysis for down sampling 10% students of myopia (C) and high myopia (D). The horizontal dashed red line represent the threshold of P value equal to 0.01. E) - H) Boxplots for influenced factors of the sub-groups in the downsampling analysis of1000 random selections, E) for age, F) for gender, G) for key school, and H) for habitation. Horizontal red line represent the value of each influenced factor in the overall population. I) The schematic figure of classifying two independent students sets in each grade. The students of each grade are classified into two independent student group (Pre-COVID-19 vs Post-COVID-19) according to students' birth months: Pre-COVID-19 group includes students from September 1 to February 28 of next year, and Post-COVID-19 group includes students from March 1 to August 31. Using this method, the students have the same age distributions for analysis Pre-COVID-19 and Post-COVID-19 group in each grade owing to six months in-creasing of age, which may adjust the age biases of six months increasing of Post-COVID-19.