

Appendix Table A1. Cross-sectional analyses of ethnicity, net household income and maternal education level on outdoor exposure and computer use at age 6 and 9 years.

	Number of participants (n) ^a	Outdoor exposure at 6 years		Number of participants (n) ^a	Outdoor exposure at 9 years	
		β (95% CI) (unit = hours/week)	<i>P</i> -value		β (95% CI) (unit = hours/week)	<i>P</i> -value
Non-Dutch ethnicity ^b	1414/700	-1.46 (-2.10- -0.82)	7.9E ⁻⁶	1601/905	-0.55 (-0.96- -0.14)	.009
Lower net household income ^b	1137/959	-0.23 (-0.83-0.38)	.466	1303/1177	0.23 (-0.16-0.62)	.248
Lower maternal education ^b	1284/819	0.37 (-0.26-0.99)	.250	1487/998	0.63 (0.23-1.03)	.002
		Computer use at 6 years			Computer use at 9 years	
		β (95% CI) (unit = hours/week)	<i>P</i> -value		β (95% CI) (unit = hours/week)	<i>P</i> -value
Non-Dutch ethnicity ^b	1565/847	0.97 (0.72-1.22)	5.1E ⁻¹⁴	1578/836	1.33 (0.87-1.80)	2.3E ⁻⁸
Lower net household income ^b	1256/1131	1.02 (0.78-1.26)	5.2E ⁻¹⁷	1261/1127	0.85 (0.40-1.29)	1.9E ⁻⁴
Lower maternal education ^b	1431/964	1.11 (0.86-1.35)	1.7E ⁻¹⁸	1435/966	1.02 (0.57-1.47)	8.2E ⁻⁶

^a Numbers represent Dutch/non-Dutch, higher net household income/lower net household income and higher maternal education level/lower maternal education level. ^b Adjusted for season of data collection, age and sex.

Appendix Table A2. Longitudinal analyses of ethnic background, net household income and maternal education level on myopia incidence, axial length/corneal radius ratio change and axial elongation.

	Number of participants (n) ^a	Myopia incidence		Number of participants (n) ^a	Axial length/corneal radius ratio change		Number of participants (n) ^a	Axial elongation	
		OR (95% CI)	P-value		β (95% CI)	P-value		β (95% CI)	P-value
Non-Dutch background ^b	1271/596	2.39 (1.74 – 3.30)	9.2E ⁻⁸	1345/651	0.003 (0.001 – 0.004)	3.4E ⁻⁶	1345/651	0.019 (0.012 – 0.027)	1.1E ⁻⁶
Non-Dutch background ^c	1271/596	2.20 (1.59 – 3.07)	2.4E ⁻⁶	1345/651	0.002 (0.001 – 0.003)	3.7E ⁻⁵	1345/651	0.018 (0.010 – 0.026)	7.4E ⁻⁶
Lower net household income ^b	1010/840	1.52 (1.10 – 2.09)	.010	1075/903	0.001 (6.0E ⁻⁵ – 0.002)	0.038	1075/903	0.006 (-0.001 – 0.014)	.091
Lower net household income ^c	1010/840	1.44 (1.04 – 2.00)	.027	1075/903	9.2E ⁻⁴ (-1.1E ⁻⁴ – 0.002)	0.080	1075/903	0.006 (-0.002 – 0.013)	.140
Lower maternal education ^b	1148/710	1.38 (1.00 – 1.90)	.048	1213/772	5.6E ⁻⁴ (-4.8E ⁻⁴ – 0.002)	0.293	1213/772	0.002 (-0.005 – 0.010)	.585
Lower maternal education ^c	1148/710	1.36 (0.97 – 1.89)	.069	1213/772	4.9E ⁻⁴ (-5.7E ⁻⁴ – 0.002)	0.360	1213/772	0.002 (-0.005 – 0.010)	.565

^a Numbers represent Dutch/non-Dutch, higher net household income/lower net household income and higher maternal education level/lower maternal education level. ^b Adjusted for age and sex. ^c Additionally adjusted for outdoor exposure, computer use and season of data collection at 6 years.

Appendix Table A3. The effect of the introduction of physical activity spaces on AL/CR change and axial elongation using fixed-effects excluding baseline myopia, using buffer zones of 400 and 800 meters, excluding children who lived less than 6 months near a physical activity space and excluding children who moved houses within the study period.

	Intervention/control (n)	Axial length/corneal radius ratio change		Axial elongation	
		β (95% CI) (unit = 1 unit change/year)	<i>P</i> -value	β (95% CI) (unit = mm/year change)	<i>P</i> -value
No baseline myopia ^a	193/1525	0.003 (-0.003-0.009)	.364	0.017 (-0.027-0.060)	.452
Physical activity space <400m ^b	82/1694	0.004 (-0.006-0.013)	.418	0.016 (-0.052-0.084)	.640
Physical activity space <800m ^c	433/1343	0.004 (-0.002-0.009)	.160	0.020 (-0.019-0.058)	.313
Novelty effect ^d	169/1580	0.002 (-0.005-0.009)	.519	0.012 (-0.037-0.060)	.637
Without movers ^e	146/1434	0.001 (-0.006-0.008)	.767	0.006 (-0.046-0.058)	.830

^a Excluding children who were already myopic at 6 years old.

^b Using buffer zones of 400m from home.

^c Using buffer zones of 800m from home.

^d Excluding children of which the data was collected within 6 months after being exposed to a dedicated physical activity space.

^e Excluding children who moved houses within the study period.

All analyses are adjusted for age, season of data collection, net household income, and computer use