Supplementary Table 1. Subjects characteristics for those who have data to those who don't have completed data, NHANES 2005-2006

| Variables | Total | With completed data | Without completed data | P -value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{N}=1136$ | $\mathrm{n}=542$ (45\%) | $\mathrm{n}=594$ (55\%) |  |
| Age (yrs) | $17.4 \pm 0.1$ | $17.4 \pm 0.1$ | $17.4 \pm 0.1$ | 0.575 |
| Race/ethnicity |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Hispanic White ( $\mathrm{n} \%$ ) | 302 (63.5) | 123 (58.7) | 179 (67.3) | 0.198 |
| Non-Hispanic black ( $\mathrm{n} \%$ ) | 395 (15.5) | 202 (17.4) | 193 (13.8) |  |
| Mexican American ( $\mathrm{n} \%$ ) | 353 (10.5) | 174 (11.6) | 179 (9.7) |  |
| Others ( $\mathrm{n} \%$ ) | 86 (10.6) | 43 (12.3) | 43 (9.2) |  |
| Parent education |  |  |  |  |
| High school or less ( $\mathrm{n} \%$ ) | 604 (47.2) | 280 (44.1) | 324 (50.0) | 0.068 |
| College or above ( $\mathrm{n} \%$ ) | 453 (52.8) | 235 (55.9) | 218 (50.0) |  |
| PIR |  |  |  |  |
| PIR below poverty <1 ( $\mathrm{n} \%$ ) | 340 (18.8) | 156 (17.5) | 184 (19.9) | 0.369 |
| PIR at or above poverty $\geq 1$ ( $\mathrm{n} \%$ ) | 724 (81.2) | 365 (82.5) | 359 (80.1) |  |
| Body Mass Index ( $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ ) | $24.6 \pm 0.3$ | $24.2 \pm 0.4$ | $24.9 \pm 0.4$ | 0.139 |
| Underweight ${ }^{\text {® }}$ ( $\mathrm{n} \%$ ) | 34 (4.0) | 14 (2.8) | 20 (5.0) | 0.329 |
| Normal or Healthy ( $\mathrm{n} \%$ ) | 656 (62.4) | 338 (65.5) | 318 (59.8) |  |
| Overweight ( $\mathrm{n} \%$ ) | 196 (15.5) | 86 (15.6) | 110 (15.5) |  |
| Obese ( $\mathrm{n} \%$ ) | 244 (18.1) | 103 (16.1) | 141 (19.6) |  |

Note: means $\pm$ standard error for continuous variables and frequencies and proportions for categorical variables; p-values are from PROC SURVEYREG and SURVEYFREQ (CHISQ, based on the Rao-Scott chi-square with an adjusted F statistic); *p<0.05; PIR=family income to poverty ratio; \& underweight $<5$ th percentile, normal or healthy weight $\geq 5$ th percentile and $<85$ th percentile, overweight $\geq 85$ th and $<95$ th percentile, obese $\geq 95$ th percentile.

Supplementary Figure 1. The directed acyclic graph to illustrate the association between covariates and primary exposure and outcomes


