Supplemental Table 1. Maternal and child correct perceptions of the child’s weight status based on baseline data collected in 2004, 2006 and 2009, by child and parental characteristics: the China Health and Nutrition Survey (CHNS) (n=816)†

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Maternal perception of child’s weight | | | Child’s self-weight perception | | |
|  | **correct  (n=521)** | under-perception (n=181) | over-perception (n=114) | **correct  (n=513)** | under-perception (n=168) | over-perception (n=135) |
| All | **63.8** | 22.2 | 14.0 | **62.9** | 20.6 | 16.5 |
| 1. Child sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boy | **63.8** | 23.8 | 12.4 | **62.1** | 23.1 | 14.8 |
| Girl | **63.9** | 20.4 | 15.7 | **63.6** | 17.9 | 18.4 |
| P |  | 0.27 |  |  | 0.11 |  |
| 2. Child age group |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| young (<12yr) | **60.3** | 26.1 | 13.6 | **61.1** | 23.0 | 15.9 |
| old (≥12yr) | **71.2** | 14.0 | 14.8 | **66.7** | 15.5 | 17.8 |
| P | **<0.001** | | | **0.04** | | |
| 3. Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| urban | **65.7** | 22.9 | 11.4 | **64.3** | 20.0 | 15.7 |
| rural | **62.9** | 21.8 | 15.3 | **62.1** | 20.9 | 17.0 |
| P | 0.31 | | | 0.82 | | |
| 4. Highest education of parents‡ (n=656) | | | | | | |
| < middle school | **67.5** | 19.3 | 13.2 | **59.0** | 21.7 | 19.3 |
| middle & high   school | **64.2** | 22.2 | 13.6 | **64.0** | 20.5 | 15.5 |
| advanced degrees | **70.0** | 22.0 | 8.0 | **62.0** | 22.0 | 16.0 |
| p | 0.79 | | | 0.90 | | |
| 5. Maternal weight status§ (n=631) | | | | | | |
| overweight | **62.6** | 23.3 | 14.1 | **59.7** | 22.8 | 17.5 |
| non-overweight | **66.1** | 20.7 | 13.2 | **64.2** | 20.0 | 15.8 |
| p | 0.67 | | | 0.54 | | |

†Although CHNS started in 1989, in the present study “baseline data” referred to the first observation of subjects from pooled data of CHNS surveys 2004, 2006 and 2009. The sample sizes were 816 if not indicated otherwise. Weight perceptions were compared to the child’s weight status based on measured weight and height and the IOTF BMI cut-offs classifying the condition.

‡ Highest education of parents was defined by the higher achieved degree of either of parents.

§Maternal weight status was classified using the Chinese BMI cut-points for overweight (24≤BMI<28kg/m2) and obese (BMI≥28 kg/m2).

X2 test was used to examine significant difference of maternal and child perceptions of the child’s weight status by demographic characteristics.