

Table S1. Odds Ratios for Myopia in Adolescents Analyzed by Univariable Logistic Regression Model

Variable		Odds Ratio	95% CI	P-Value
Birth Year		1.01	1.01, 1.01	<0.001
Age		1.02	1.01, 1.03	<0.001
Gender	Female	1.29	1.28, 1.30	<0.001
	Male	1.00		
Ethnic origin	Western	0.98	0.97, 0.99	0.003
	North-African	0.85	0.84, 0.86	<0.001
	Asia	1.06	1.05, 1.07	<0.001
	Former USSR	0.82	0.81, 0.83	<0.001
	Ethiopia	0.52	0.51, 0.54	<0.001
	Israel	1.00		
Socioeconomic status ^a	Low	1.11	1.10, 1.12	<0.001
	Medium	1.00		
	High	1.10	1.09, 1.11	<0.001
Educational level	≤9 years	1.00		
	10-11 years	1.21	1.16, 1.26	<0.001
	≥12 years	2.01	1.93, 2.09	<0.001
Educational System	Secular	1.00		<0.001
	Religious	1.98	1.96, 2.00	

95% CI = 95% Confidence Interval; USSR = Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Western = North America and Western Europe

^a According to the Israeli Ministry of Interior classification: low (1st-4th deciles), medium (5th-7th deciles) and high (8th-10th deciles).

Myopia defined as Spherical Equivalent (SE) ≤ -0.5 Diopters (D).

P-values were analyzed using univariable logistic regression models. Myopia was treated as a binary outcome variable, with separate models for each independent variable: birth year and age as continuous variables, and gender, ethnic origin, socioeconomic status, educational level, and educational system as categorical variables.