**Supplementary Material S1:**

# Choroidal Thickness in 3001 Chinese Children Aged 6 to 19 Years Using Swept-Source OCT

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We calculated the sample size using the following formula:

$$\mathbf{n = \Psi^2 \left( \sum \left( S_i^2 \right) / K \right) / \left[ \sum \left( X_{imean} - X_{mean} \right)^2 / (K-1) \right]}$$

1) $\alpha = 0.05$, $\beta = 0.10$;

2) K: number of groups; in our study, three groups (myopes, emmetropes and hyperopes) were included; K = 3;

3) $\Psi$: $\Psi_{\alpha, \beta, K-1, \infty}=2.52$;

4) $X_{imean}$、$S_i$: represent the mean value and standard deviation of the group i (i =1, 2, 3…). In the present study, the mean value and standard deviation was estimated on the basis of previous study by Jin et al: Jin, P. et al. Choroidal and Retinal Thickness in Children With Different Refractive Status Measured by Swept-Source Optical Coherence Tomography. American journal of ophthalmology, doi:10.1016/j.ajo.2016.07.003 (2016).

The above calculation comes up with a number of 44 participants in each group. When we take the lost of follow-up rate into consideration (set as 20%), each group needs a minimum number of 53 participants. In our study, we enrolled 1548 myopes, 441 emmetropes and 1012 hyperopes, which are larger than the estimated sample size.