

Table S1. Sensitivity analysis of associations between sociodemographic/lifestyle characteristics and dietary patterns, restricted to the most recent KNHANES survey years (2018–2022)

Characteristic	P-value	
	Boy	Girl
Region of residence	0.552	0.559
Household income status	0.661	0.391
Household education	N/A	N/A
Vigorous physical activity	N/A	N/A
Pediatric BMI percentile	0.169	0.279
Obesity (BMI)	0.244	0.417
Perceived weight status	0.229	0.217
Skipping breakfast	0.053	0.167
Skipping lunch	0.898	0.348
Skipping dinner	0.025	0.014
Having breakfast with family	N/A	0.865
Having lunch with family	0.587	0.462
Having dinner with family	0.928	0.091
Eating-out frequency	0.861	N/A
Taking dietary supplements	0.288	0.016

The P-values are based on the Rao-Scott chi-square test for the association between dietary patterns and each characteristic, restricted to KNHANES survey years 2018–2022 (total, n=2,416; boys, n=1,244;

girls, n=1,172).

N/A, the P-value could not be estimated because of insufficient cell variation within this restricted subsample; BMI, body mass index; KNHANES, Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.