## Online Supplement

## All-age relationship between arm span and height in different ethnic

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Relationship between arm span and height in different ethnic groups

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Figure E-1. Arm span/standing height ratio as a function of age in males and females, for each of the 9 sites contributing data.

Table E-1. Agreement between the number of French patients classified with a z-score below (low) or above (normal) - 1.645 for $\mathrm{FEV}_{1}$, FVC or $\mathrm{FEV}_{1} / \mathrm{FVC}$, or a restrictive pattern (FEV 1 /FVC z-score > -1.645 FVC <-1.645.
Calculations were performed using measured and predicted height.

|  |  | Using measured height |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathrm{FEV}_{1}$ |  |
|  |  | low | normal |
|  | low | 329 | 41 |
|  | normal | 22 | 1111 |
|  |  | FVC |  |
|  |  | low | normal |
|  | low | 169 | 23 |
|  | normal | 25 | 1286 |
|  |  | $\mathrm{FEV}_{1} / \mathrm{FVC}$ |  |
|  |  | low | normal |
|  | low | 329 | 6 |
|  | normal | 0 | 1186 |
|  |  | Restrictive pattern |  |
|  |  | low | normal |
|  | low | 58 | 8 |
|  | normal | 7 | 1430 |



Fig E-2. Worm plot displaying the residuals within different age ranges. The residuals relate to the model of sitting height/standing height as a function of age and ethnic group in males.


Fig. E-3. Normal probability (Q-Q) plot and other quantile distributions which allow to judge the goodness of fit to the data of the model for the standing height/height ratio in males as a function of age and ethnic group. In case of a good fit the quantile residuals should be symmetrically distributed (i.e. equal variance) around an average $=0$, the density plot should suggest a Gaussian distribution, and the plot of theoretical quantiles and quantiles from the fitted sample should lie on a line $y=x$.


Figure E-4. Mspline represented by three polynomials for the 5-95 year age range. The explained variance ( $\mathrm{r}^{2}$ ) between measured and derived Mspline varied between 0.9997 and 1 in females, and between 0.9995 and 1 in males.

