

Table S1.

Association between length for age z score and age-appropriate complementary feeding practice in multivariable analysis (N=1,246).

Variables	6 to 23 months	
	β -Coefficient	(95%CI)
Sex (male]	-0.12	(-0.29, 0.05)
Age in month	-0.07‡	(-0.08, -0.05)
Age-appropriate complementary feeding practice (appropriate)§	-0.06	(-0.26, 0.15)
Pre-lacteal feeding practice§	0.06	(-0.13, 0.25)
Bottle feeding of infants§	-0.01	(-0.19, 0.16)
Illness history of ARI (last 2 weeks)	-0.07	(-0.39, 0.26)
Illness history of fever (last 2 weeks)	-0.09	(-0.28, 0.09)
Illness history of diarrhea (last 2 weeks)	0.03	(-0.21, 0.27)
Low birth weight (less than 2500 g)	-0.31	(-0.71, 0.09)
Mother's education	No education	Ref.
	Primary	-0.25
	Secondary or higher	-0.15
Mother's BMI		0.02
Place of residence (rural)		0.04
Basic handwashing facility in household§		-0.05
Improved water source for drinking§		0.03
Appropriate treatment for drinking water§		0.23*
Wealth quintile	Poorest	Ref.
	Poorer	-0.01
	Middle	0.06
	Richer	0.39*
	Richest	0.56‡

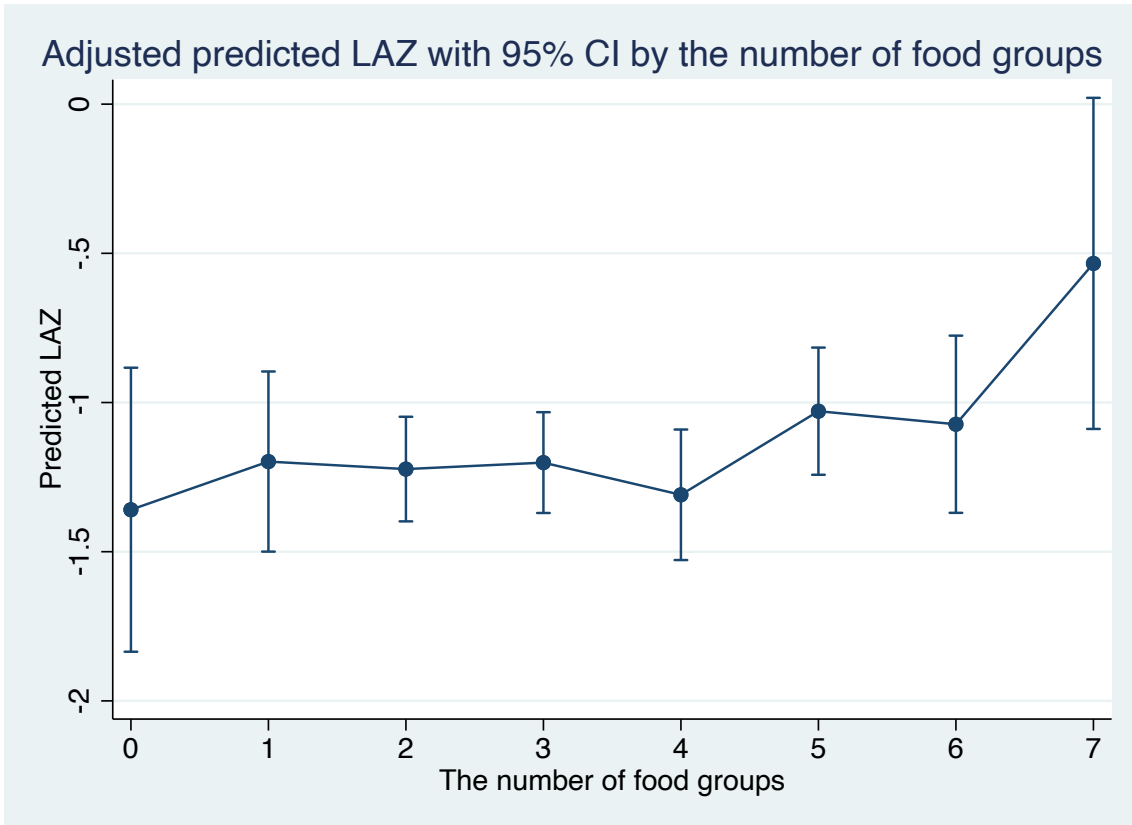
CI: confidential interval, BMI: body mass index, ARI: acute respiratory infection

*P<0.05, † P<0.01, ‡ P<0.001

§Age-appropriate complementary feeding practice: children who aligned with all of the definitions of minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and age-appropriate breastfeeding are assessed as appropriate, Prelacteal feeding: provision of any liquid before breastfeeding to an infant during the first 3 days after birth, Bottle feeding of infants: children were fed using a bottle with a nipple during the previous day of the survey, Basic handwashing facility in household: there is a place for handwashing soap, detergents, or other cleaning agents [19], Improved water source for drinking: household used improved water source for drinking, assessed according to core questions on drinking water source and sanitation for household surveys [18], Appropriate treatment for drinking water: household used appropriate methods (boiling, adding bleach/chlorine, use of water filter, solar disinfection) to treat the water before drinking [18].

Figure S1.

Predicted Length for age Z score by the number of food groups* adjusted by all covariate from multivariable regression model among children aged 6-23 months. (N=1,246)



CI: confidential interval

*Seven food groups include “grains, roots and tubers”, “legumes and nuts”, “dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)”, “flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meats)”, “eggs”, “vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables” and “other fruits and vegetables”