Supplementary Table 3. Lists of confounders adjusted for by each study	
Study (year)	**Confounders**
[26] Lundsberg (2015)	Parity, maternal age, education, BMI, marital status, ethnicity, caffeine, smoking, exercise, work, prenatal and multivitamin use, passive smoke exposure, marijuana use, cocaine use, study cohort, preterm labour, respiratory problem, infant gender, bleeding, nausea/vomiting, hypertension, incompetent cervix, placental problems, sexually transmitted disease, induction/augmentation, maternal asthma, gestational diabetes.
[27] Nykjaer (2014)	Maternal pre-pregnancy weight, height, age, parity, ethnicity, salivary cotinine levels, caffeine intake, education, energy intake, gestation and baby's sex
[28] Niclasen (2014)	Parental smoking, parental education, parental pre-pregnancy psychiatric diagnoses, and maternal psychological well-being in pregnancy.
[29] Miyake (2014)	Low birth weight, preterm birth: maternal age, region of residence, number of children, family structure, maternal education, maternal employment, body mass index, maternal smoking during pregnancy, and baby's gender. Small for gestational age: maternal age, region of residence, number of children, family structure, maternal education, maternal employment, body mass index, maternal smoking during pregnancy, gestational age, and baby's gender.
[45] Faebo Larsen (2013)	Sex, gestational age, intrauterine growth restriction, maternal age, mother's occupational status, maternal smoking (ever) in first trimester, amount of maternal smoking and alcohol consumption in first trimester.
[22] Sayal (2013)	Maternal age, parity, highest level of maternal education, daily frequency of smoking, use of cannabis and/or other illicit drugs during the first trimester, homeownership, whether currently married, high scores (>12) on the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale, and child gestational age, birth weight and gender.
[30] McCarthy (2013)	Maternal age, smoking, years of schooling, ethnicity, body mass index, infant sex, maternal status, family income, and drug use during pregnancy. Adjusted for clustering. Birthweight adjusted for gestational age at delivery.
[40] Andersen (2012)	Number of previous abortions, coffee consumption, changes in alcohol consumption since prior to pregnancy and smoking. Effect of coffee consumption and smoking was stratified according to period. The model is stratified according to maternal age and parity.
[21] Salihu (2011)	Maternal age, parity, race, smoking, education, marital status, adequacy of prenatal care, maternal height, gender of the infant, and year of birth
[31] Robinson (2010)	Maternal age, maternal education, presence of the biological father in the family home, family income, stress in pregnancy, child's age at follow up (and child's age at follow-up squared), and maternal cigarette smoking.
[32] Jaddoe (2007)	Controlled for maternal body mass index, smoking, educational level, height, ethnicity, parity and age and infant gender; birth weight and low birth weight models also controlled for gestational age.
[43] Bille (2007)	Parental age and social class.
[33] Sayal (2007)	Gender, smoking, cannabis use and use of illicit drugs in the first trimester, highest level of maternal education, home ownership, marital status, parity, maternal age group, high EPDS score, child ethnicity, gestational age group, and birth weight.
[34] Albertsen (2004)	Type 1 diabetes, age, previous preterm delivery, smoking during pregnancy, coffee consumption during pregnancy, occupational status in the household, parity, and total alcohol consumption during pregnancy.
[35] Lundsberg (1997)	Small for gestational age: smoking in month 7, ethnicity, weight, height, infant sex, parity, bleeding during pregnancy, high blood pressure, and preeclampsia/eclampsia. Low birthweight: smoking in month 7, height, weight, ethnicity, infant sex, parity, coffee use in month 7, exercise in third trimester, employment, bleeding during pregnancy, high blood pressure, pre-eclampsia/eclampsia, anomalies, and placental problems. Preterm delivery: smoking in month 7, height, parity, age, caffeine use in month 7, exercise first 16 weeks, bleeding during pregnancy, high blood pressure, pre-eclampsia/eclampsia, anomalies, and placental problems.
[41] Windham (1997)	Maternal age, prior spontaneous abortion, gestational age at interview, and cigarette and caffeine consumption in week before interview.
[36] Passaro (1996)	Gestational age, infant sex, parity, maternal smoking, and maternal body mass index.
[37] Shu (1995)	Gestational age, parity, smoking and income.
[20] Peacock (1995)	Unadjusted
[38] Olsen (1991)	Age, school education, parity, alcohol and smoking entered the model as "dummy variables".
[42] Ogston (1992)	Gestational age at birth, sex, mother's age, parity and smoking.
[46] Parry (1992)	Gestational age at birth, sex, mother's age, parity and smoking.
[39] Brooke (1989)	Gestational age, sex, maternal height, and parity
[44] Ernhart (1989)	Parity, smoking, race and year of study.