1 Supplementary Table 1. Participant characteristics among GDM cases and matched controls.

Characteristics	GDM cases $(n = 107)$	Controls $(n = 214)$	P^*
Age (years)	30.5 ± 5.7	30.4 ± 5.4	
Race/ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic White	25 (23.4)	50 (23.4)	
Non-Hispanic Black	15 (14.0)	30 (14.0)	
Hispanic	41 (38.3)	82 (38.3)	
Asian/Pacific Islander	26 (24.3)	52 (24.3)	
Education			0.18
Less than high school	17 (15.9)	26 (12.1)	
High school graduate or equivalent	15 (14.0)	23 (10.7)	
More than high school	75 (70.1)	165 (77.1)	
Insurance			0.43
Private or managed care	68 (63.5)	143 (66.8)	
Medicaid, other	39 (36.5)	69 (32.2)	
Self-pay	0	2 (0.9)	
Marital status			0.12
Never married	11 (10.3)	35 (16.4)	
Married/living with a partner	92 (86.0)	167 (78.0)	
Divorced/separated	4 (3.7)	12 (5.6)	
Nulliparity	48 (44.9)	96 (44.9)	1.00
Family history of diabetes	40 (37.4)	48 (22.4)	0.003
Pre-pregnancy body mass index, kg/m ²			< 0.001
<25.0	37 (34.6)	123 (57.5)	
25.0 - 29.9	35 (32.7)	56 (26.2)	
30.0 - 34.9	20 (18.7)	17 (7.9)	
35.0 - 44.9	15 (14.0)	16 (7.5)	
Unknown/missing	0	2 (0.9)	
Smoking 6 months before pregnancy	4 (3.7)	1 (0.5)	0.06
Alcoholic beverage consumption 3 months before pregnancy	61 (57.0)	137 (64.0)	0.22

³ Data are presented as n (%) for categorical variables and mean (SD) for continuous variables.

- 5 regression models for continuous variables and binomial/multinomial logistic regression with generalized
- 6 estimating equations for binary/multilevel categorical variables, accounting for matched case-control
- 7 pairs. P values are not shown for matching variables (age and race/ethnicity).

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^{4 *}P values for differences between case and control subjects were obtained by mixed-effect linear