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### **Supplemental Material**

# Prenatal Exposure to PM<sub>2.5</sub> and Cardiac Vagal Tone during Infancy: Findings from a Multiethnic Birth Cohort

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**Table S3.** Comparison of PRISM study participant characteristics (categorical) stratified by inclusion vs. exclusion from the current analysis and by whether the infant completed only the first vs. both SFP-R sequences. P-values are from chi-square tests of independence.

**Table S4.** Results from sensitivity analyses examining change ( $\beta$ , 95% CI) in RSA<sub>c</sub> at baseline (Play) and between sequential SFP-R episodes ( $\Delta$ RSA<sub>c</sub>) for a 1-unit increase in PM<sub>2.5</sub> ( $\mu$ g/m<sup>3</sup>).

**Table S5.** Results from sensitivity analyses examining change ( $\beta$ , 95% CI) in RSA<sub>c</sub> at baseline (Play) and between sequential SFP-R episodes ( $\Delta$ RSA<sub>c</sub>) for a 1-unit increase in prenatal PM<sub>2.5</sub> ( $\mu$ g/m<sup>3</sup>) adjusting for postnatal PM<sub>2.5</sub> exposure.

**Table S6.** Adjusted change in RSAc between sequential episodes per a 1-unit increase in PM2.5  $(\mu g/m3)$  in models adjusting for laboratory conditions on the day of SFP-R testing.

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**Figure S2.** Directed Acyclic Graph illustrating implied conditional dependencies between study variables.

**Figure S3.** Schematic outlining selection of the analytic sample from the underlying PRISM cohort.