S1 Fig. Maternal continued smoking with risks of small size for gestational age assessed by 2-stage random effects models^a

Continued smoking vs non-smoking

Continued smoking vs non-smoking						
		Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio			
Study or Subgroup	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI		IV, Ra	ndom, 95% CI	
BAMSE (Sweden)	11.2%	2.10 [1.56, 2.82]			-	
Co.N.ER (Italy)	2.2%	2.13 [0.96, 4.68]				
EDEN (France)	7.6%	1.66 [1.13, 2.44]			-	
GASPII (Italy)	2.1%	1.63 [0.73, 3.64]			+	
GENERATION R (The Netherlands)	18.5%	1.71 [1.41, 2.07]			-	
GENERATION XXI (Portugal)	19.6%	2.31 [1.93, 2.76]			-	
GENESIS (Greece)	9.2%	1.56 [1.11, 2.19]			-	
LUKAS (Finland)	1.5%	2.15 [0.81, 5.69]			+	
NINFEA (Italy)	3.8%	1.03 [0.58, 1.85]				
Piccolipiù (Italy)	9.0%	1.79 [1.27, 2.53]			-	
PRIDE Study (The Netherlands)	2.5%	2.02 [0.96, 4.21]			•	
Project Viva (United States)	3.7%	2.39 [1.33, 4.30]				
PÉLAGIE (France)	4.5%	1.47 [0.86, 2.49]			+-	
REPRO_PL (Poland)	4.7%	2.97 [1.77, 4.97]				
Total (95% CI)	100.0%	1.89 [1.67, 2.13]			•	
Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 0.01$; $Chi^2 = 16.96$, $df = 13$ (P = 0.20); $I^2 = 23\%$			0.01	0.1	1 10	100
Test for overall effect: $Z = 10.38$ (F	< 0.0000	1)	0.01	0.1	1 10	100

^aValues are odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) per cohort and pooled from binary logistic regression models that reflect the risk of small size for gestational age for continued smoking compared to non-smoking. Models are adjusted for maternal age, educational level, parity, pre- or early pregnancy body mass index, alcohol consumption during pregnancy and paternal smoking. Analysis was restricted to cohorts with information on first trimester only smoking. The heterogeneity between the estimates of each cohort was 23% (95% CI 0%-65%).