

Supplementary Table 1. Baseline sociodemographic characteristics of HOME Study women at pregnancy and at 12, 24, 36 and 48 months after delivery accompanied with their children sex.

	Pregnancy	12 months	24 months	36 months	48 months
n	384(100.0)	336 (87.5)	280 (72.9)	258 (67.2)	187 (48.7)
Age group (years)^a					
under 25	93 (24.2)	67 (19.9)	50 (17.9)	45 (17.4)	36 (19.3)
25-29	109 (28.4)	97 (28.9)	79 (28.2)	80 (31.0)	59 (31.6)
30-34	120 (31.3)	115 (34.2)	106 (37.9)	90 (34.9)	61 (32.6)
35 and over	62 (16.2)	57 (17.0)	45 (16.1)	43 (16.7)	31 (16.6)
Race/ethnicity^a					
Non-Hispanic white	238 (62.0)	226 (67.3)	197 (70.4)	183 (70.9)	128 (68.5)
Non-Hispanic black	121 (31.5)	89 (26.5)	66 (23.6)	58 (22.5)	47 (25.1)
Other	25 (6.5)	21 (6.3)	17 (6.1)	17 (6.6)	12 (6.4)
Level of education^a					
Less than high school/high school	95 (24.7)	67 (19.9)	50 (17.9)	49 (19.0)	34 (18.2)
Some college	98 (25.5)	85 (25.3)	66 (23.6)	60 (23.3)	49 (26.2)
College	191 (49.7)	184 (54.8)	164 (58.6)	149 (57.8)	104 (55.6)
Employment^d					
Not working	74 (19.3)	74 (22.0)			
Working	310 (80.7)	262 (78.0)			
Living with partner					
Yes	300 (78.1)	273 (81.3)	234 (83.6)	218 (84.5)	155 (82.9)
No	84 (21.9)	63 (18.8)	46 (16.4)	40 (15.5)	32 (17.1)
Income (\$/year)					
Until 25,000	102 (26.6)	69 (20.7)	48 (17.3)	47 (18.4)	37 (19.9)
Over 25,000	282 (73.4)	264 (79.3)	229 (82.7)	209 (81.6)	149 (80.1)
Health insurance^d					
Public	102 (26.6)	87 (25.9)	59 (21.1)	57 (22.1)	
Private	272 (70.8)	245 (72.9)	216 (77.1)	198 (76.7)	
None	10 (2.6)	4 (1.2)	5 (1.8)	3 (1.2)	
Child^c					
n	384 (100.0)	336 (87.5)	280 (72.9)	258 (67.2)	187 (48.7)
Male	178 (46.4)	151 (44.9)	129 (46.1)	119 (46.1)	78 (41.7)
Female	206 (53.7)	185 (55.1)	151 (53.9)	139 (53.9)	109 (58.3)
Child^d					
n	280 (100.0)	270 (96.4)	197 (70.4)	196 (70.0)	150 (53.6)
Male	130 (46.4)	122 (45.2)	90 (45.7)	86 (43.9)	65 (43.3)
Female	150 (53.6)	148 (54.8)	107 (54.3)	110 (56.1)	85 (56.7)

n, number of observations.

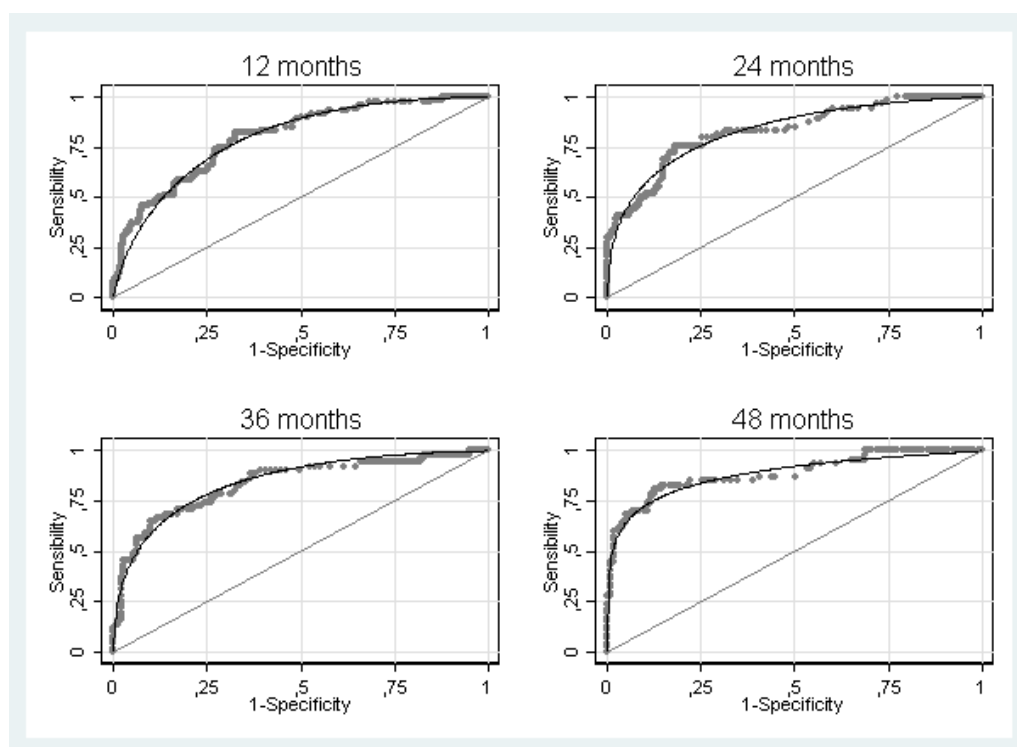
^a Unchanged sociodemographic characteristics obtained at baseline and further adjusted to the distribution of mothers remaining at each time period of the HOME Study.^b Data not available at all the time periods.^c Child with maternal self-reported data.^d Child with both maternal self-reported data and serum cotinine measures.

Supplementary Table 2. Prevalence of maternal tobacco consumption and exposure to SHS during pregnancy and at 12, 24, 36 and 48 months among participants with maternal-reported data and among participants with both maternal-reported data and cotinine measures.

	Pregnancy	12 months	24 months	36 months	48 months
Participants with self-reported data					
n	384	336	280	258	187
Mother active smoker	48 (12.5%)	35 (10.4%)	26 (9.3%)	23 (8.9%)	23 (12.3%)
Mother/Child Exposed to SHS	59 (15.4%)	55 (16.4%)	50 (17.9%)	41 (15.9%)	36 (19.3%)
Mother/Child Unexposed to SHS	277 (72.1%)	246 (73.2%)	204 (72.9%)	194 (75.2%)	128 (68.5%)
Participants with both self-reported data and cotinine measures					
n	280	270	197	196	150
Mother active smoker	34 (12.1%)	25 (9.3%)	17 (8.6%)	22 (11.2%)	21 (14.0%)
Mother/Child Exposed to SHS	41 (14.6%)	47 (17.4%)	37 (18.8%)	29 (14.8%)	26 (17.3%)
Mother/Child Unexposed to SHS	205 (73.2%)	198 (73.3%)	143 (72.6%)	145 (74.0%)	103 (68.7%)

SHS, secondhand tobacco smoke; n, number of observations.

Supplementary Figure 1. Receiver operating characteristic curves, empirical and binormal, for child's serum cotinine concentrations and maternal-reported SHS exposure at each age.



Supplementary Figure 1. Sensitivity is represented on the y-axis and the complementary of specificity (1-specificity), which is the ratio of false positives, on the x-axis. The area under receiver operating characteristic curves was above 0.80 at all times. This value reflects the excellent diagnostic ability of the serum cotinine to classify SHS exposure among the participating children.