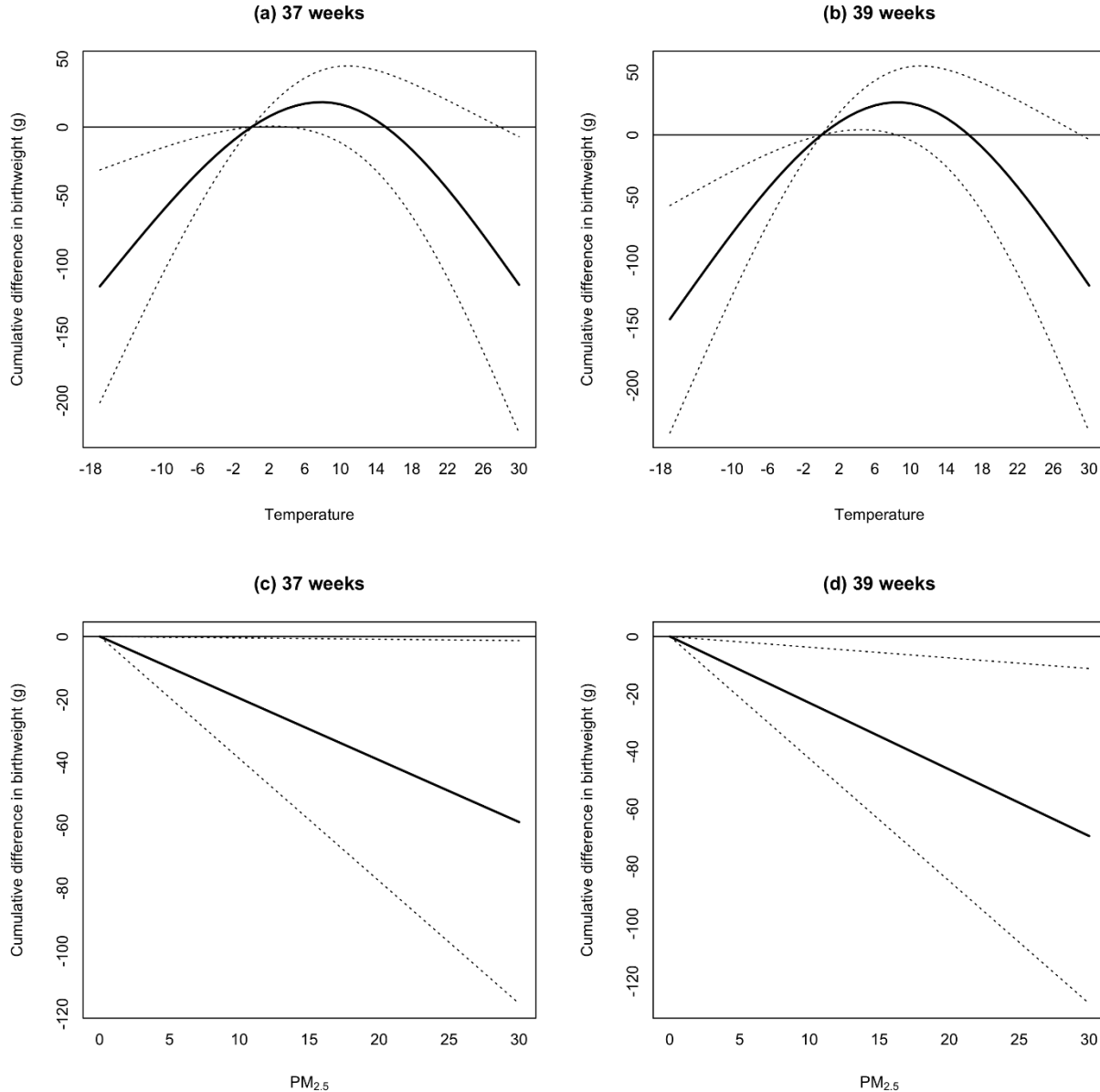


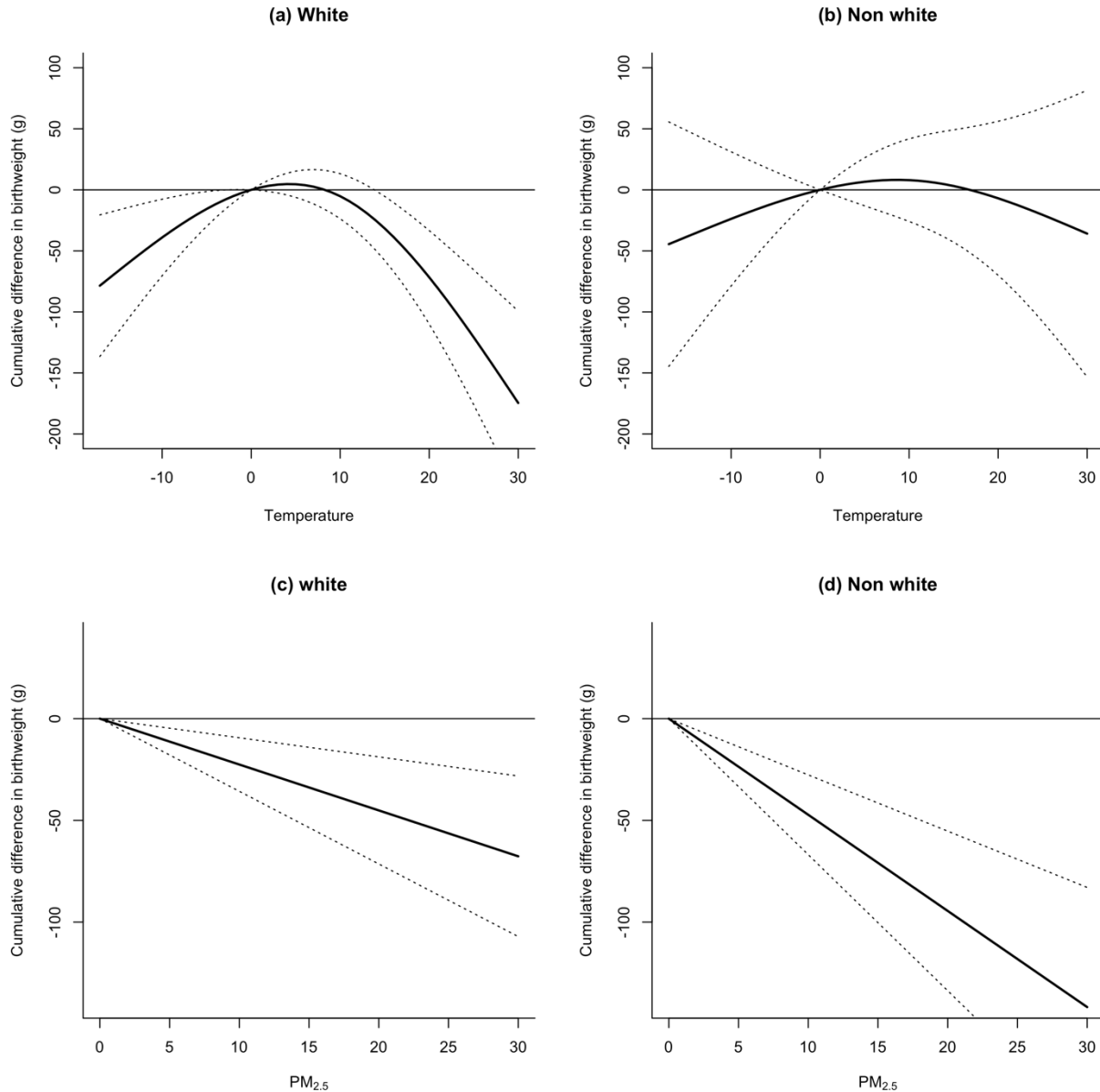
Supplementary material

Supplementary Figure 1. The cumulative exposure-response curves for differences in birth weight, associated with weekly temperature and PM_{2.5} exposures in pregnancy.



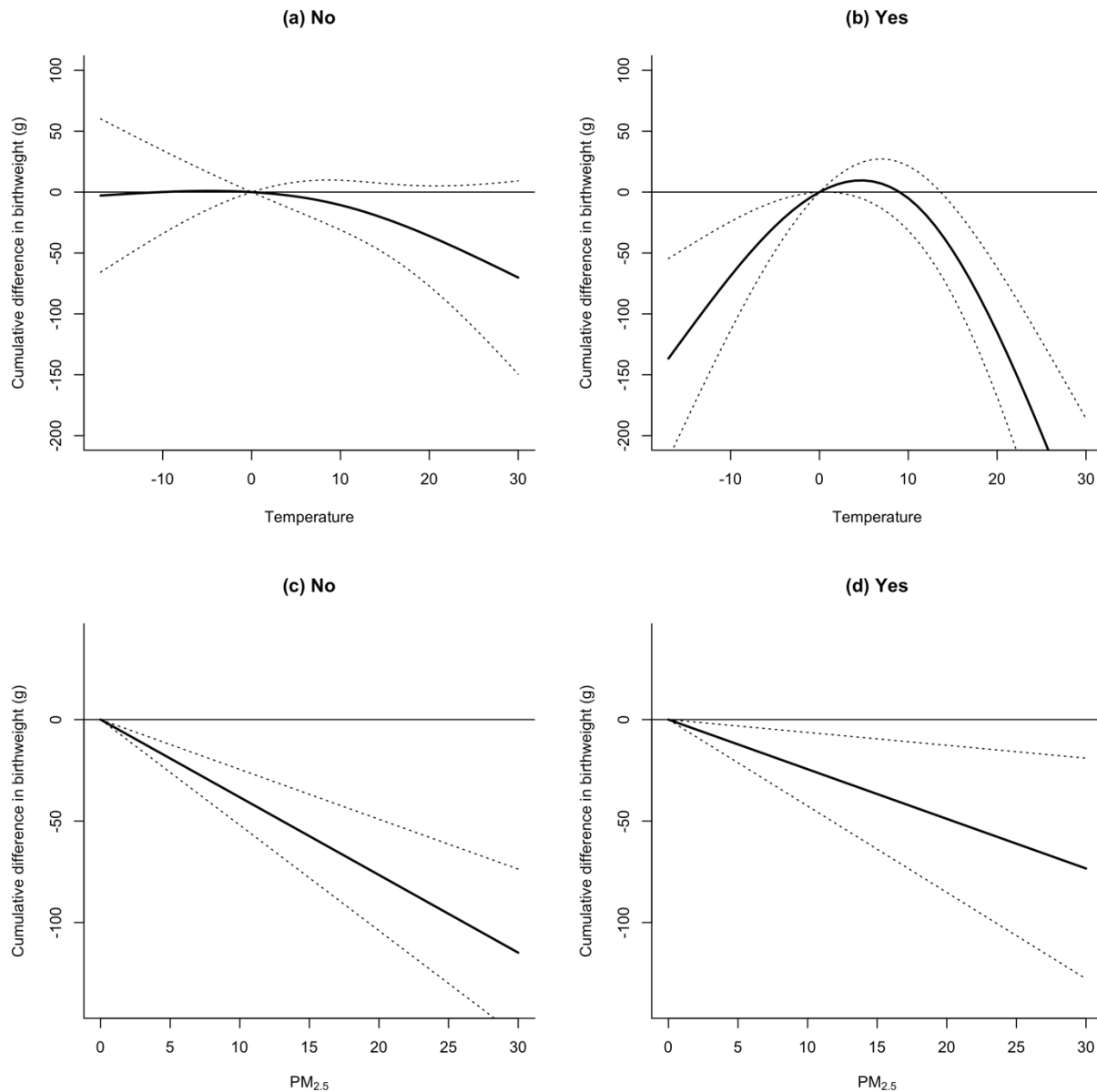
Supplementary Figure 1 shows: (a) the net effects of temperature exposure across 37 weeks of gestation; (b) the net effects of temperature exposure across 39 weeks of gestation; (c) the net effects of PM_{2.5} exposure across 37 weeks of gestation; and (d) the net effects of PM_{2.5} exposure across 39 weeks of gestation. All analyses were conducted among a subcohort of women who gave birth at 39 weeks of gestation.

Supplementary Figure 2. The cumulative exposure-response curves for differences in birth weight, associated with weekly temperature and PM_{2.5} exposures in pregnancy, by race.



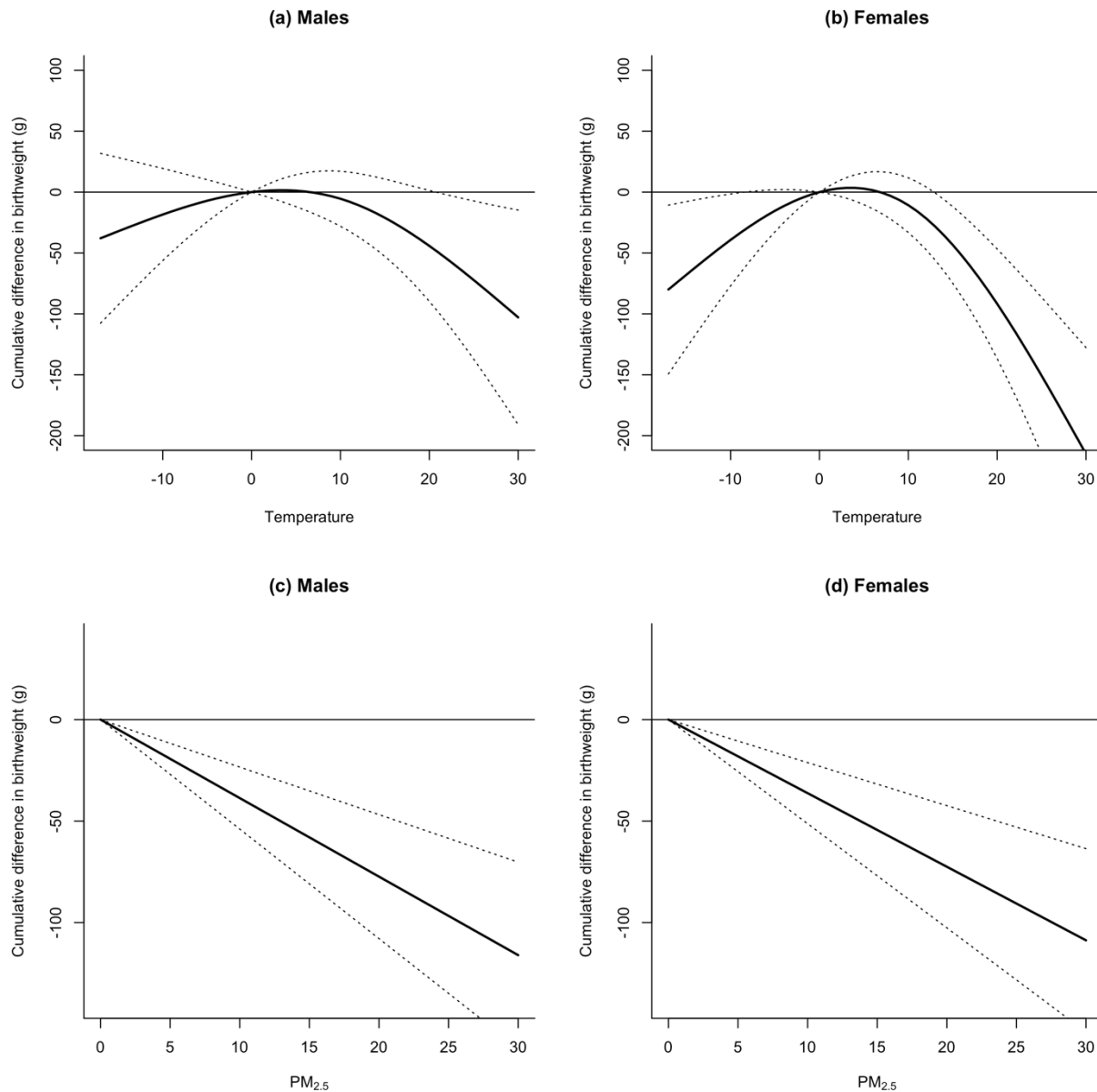
Supplementary Figure 2 shows: (a) the net effects of temperature exposure across 37 weeks of gestation among the white population; (b) the net effects of temperature exposure across 37 weeks of gestation among the non-white population; (c) the net effects of PM_{2.5} exposure across 37 weeks of gestation among the white population; and (d) the net effects of PM_{2.5} exposure across 37 weeks of gestation among the non-white population.

Supplementary Figure 3. The cumulative exposure-response curves for differences in birth weight, associated with weekly temperature and PM_{2.5} exposures in pregnancy, by governmental support for prenatal care.



Supplementary Figure 3 shows: (a) the net effects of temperature exposure across 37 weeks of gestation among women who do not receive governmental support for prenatal care; (b) the net effects of temperature exposure across 37 weeks of gestation among women who receive governmental support for prenatal care; (c) the net effects of PM_{2.5} exposure across 37 weeks of gestation among women who do not receive governmental support for prenatal care; and (d) the net effects of PM_{2.5} exposure across 37 weeks of gestation among women who receive governmental support for prenatal care.

Supplementary Figure 4. The cumulative exposure-response curves for differences in birth weight, associated with weekly temperature and PM_{2.5} exposures in pregnancy, by newborn sex.



Supplementary Figure 4 shows: (a) the net effects of temperature exposure across 37 weeks of gestation among males; (b) the net effects of temperature exposure across 37 weeks of gestation among females; (c) the net effects of PM_{2.5} exposure across 37 weeks of gestation among males; and (d) the net effects of PM_{2.5} exposure across 37 weeks of gestation among females.

Supplementary Table 1. The difference in TBW associated with one 0 °C in the 5th or 95th percentile of temperature, or 1 µg/m³ increase in PM_{2.5}, by race, maternal governmental support for prenatal care visits, and newborn sex.

Sub cohort	Difference in TBW (95% CI)		
	5 th percentile of temperature	95 th percentile of temperature	PM _{2.5}
Race			
<i>White</i>	3.5g (0.5g; 6.5g)	-10.1g (-14.2g; -5.9g)	-2.2g (-3.5g; -0.9g)
<i>Non-white</i>	2.2g (-3.0g; 7.5g)	-2.8g (-9.3g; 3.5g)	-4.7g (-6.7g; -2.7g)
Governmental support for prenatal care			
<i>No</i>	-0.1g (-3.3g; 3.2g)	-3.4g (-7.7g; 0.9g)	-3.8g (-5.2g; -2.4g)
<i>Yes</i>	6.2g (1.9g;10.5g)	-17.1g (-22.9g; -11.3g)	-2.4g (-4.2g; -0.6g)
Newborn sex			
<i>Male</i>	1.6g (-9.7g; 5.2g)	-5.7g (-10.6g; -0.9g)	-3.8g (-5.4g; -2.3g)
<i>Female</i>	3.5g (-0.1g; 7.1g)	-12.1g (-16.9g; -7.3g)	-3.6g (-5.1g; -2.1g)

TBW=term birthweight