

Supplementary Table 1. Adjusted effect estimates (β and 95% CIs) for birth size outcomes in association with cooking biomass fuels

	Birth size z-score ^a			Untransformed birth size measures ^b		
	Birth weight (<i>n</i> =1,135)	Birth length (<i>n</i> =1,132)	Head circumference (<i>n</i> =1,134)	Birth weight, g (<i>n</i> =1,137)	Birth length, cm (<i>n</i> =1,137)	Head circumference, cm (<i>n</i> =1,136)
	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)
Cooking fuels						
Crop residues	-0.11 (-0.23, 0.02) <i>p</i> =0.09	-0.13 (-0.25, -0.01) <i>p</i> =0.03	-0.14 (-0.27, -0.02) <i>p</i> =0.03	-40.16 (-87.75, 7.44) <i>p</i> =0.10	-0.26 (-0.56, 0.04) <i>p</i> =0.09	-0.17 (-0.32, -0.01) <i>p</i> =0.03
Fuelwood	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference

Note: The *n*'s differ in z-score outcomes: missing in birth weight z-score (*n*=2) and head circumference z-score (*n*=2) due to 22 weeks of gestation (*n*=1) and 28 weeks of gestation (*n*=1), respectively, and missing in birth length z-score (*n*=5) due to 22 weeks of gestation (*n*=1), 28 weeks of gestation (*n*=1), and 29 weeks of gestation (*n*=3) with having the same value of birth length.

^a Models adjusted for maternal age, maternal enrollment BMI, infant gender, income, secondhand smoke exposure, study site, time spent cooking and maternal weight gain.

^b Models adjusted for maternal age, maternal enrollment BMI, infant gender, income, secondhand smoke exposure, study site, time spent cooking, gestational age, and maternal weight gain.