**Supplementary Table S1. Multivariable regression analysis of the association between parental height and fetal growth**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Parental height as a continuous variable, per 1SD‡ |
|
| Adjusted OR (95% CI) | *P* value |
| Male infants |  |  |
|  SGA |  |  |
| Paternal height | 0.854 (0.804-0.907) | <0.0001 |
| Maternal height | 0.747 (0.703-0.794) | <0.0001 |
|  LGA |  |  |
| Paternal height | 1.182 (1.124-1.243) | <0.0001 |
| Maternal height | 1.404 (1.334-1.477) | <0.0001 |
| Female infants |  |  |
|  SGA |  |  |
| Paternal height | 0.819 (0.771-0.870) | <0.0001 |
| Maternal height | 0.735 (0.691-0.781) | <0.0001 |
|  LGA |  |  |
| Paternal height | 1.231 (1.167-1.298) | <0.0001 |
| Maternal height | 1.298 (1.231-1.369) | <0.0001 |

†All models were adjusted by annual income, conception method, marital status, paternal variables, and maternal variables. Paternal variables included in the model were age, body mass index (BMI), smoking status, alcohol consumption, highest level of education, and gestational age at the first trimester questionnaire for fathers. Maternal variables included in the model were age; pre-pregnancy BMI; gestational weight gain; highest level of education; smoking status at MT1; alcohol consumption at MT1; past histories of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, kidney disorder, and mental illness; supplementation of folate at MT1; Kessler 6 ≥13 at MT1; complications during this pregnancy, including hypertensive disorders of pregnancy and glucose metabolism disorders (defined as women who had gestational diabetes mellitus or type1 diabetes mellitus or type 2 diabetes mellitus); and gestational age at MT1.

‡1SD=5.7 cm for paternal height and 5.4 cm for maternal height.

Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; SD, standard deviation, SGA, small for gestational age; LGA, large for gestational age, MT1, questionnaire in the first trimester of pregnancy for mothers.

**Supplementary Table S2. Multivariable regression analysis of the association between parental BMI and fetal growth**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Parental BMI as a continuous variable, per 1SD‡ |
|
| Adjusted OR (95% CI) | *P* value |
| Male infants |  |  |
|  SGA |  |  |
| Paternal BMI | 0.921 (0.864-0.982) | 0.01  |
| Maternal BMI | 0.794 (0.739-0.853) | <0.0001 |
|  LGA |  |  |
| Paternal BMI | 1.063 (1.010-1.115) | 0.02  |
| Maternal BMI | 1.369 (1.309-1.431) | <0.0001 |
| Female infants |  |  |
|  SGA |  |  |
| Paternal BMI | 0.980 (0.920-1.044) | 0.5  |
| Maternal BMI | 0.742 (0.688-0.800) | <0.0001 |
|  LGA |  |  |
| Paternal BMI | 1.052 (0.999-1.108) | 0.06  |
| Maternal BMI | 1.456 (1.391-1.524) | <0.0001 |

†All models were adjusted by annual income, conception method, marital status, paternal variables, and maternal variables. Paternal variables included in the model were age, height, smoking status, alcohol consumption, highest level of education, and gestational age at the first trimester questionnaire for fathers. Maternal variables included in the model were age; height; highest level of education; smoking status at MT1; alcohol consumption at MT1; past histories of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, kidney disorder, and mental illness; supplementation of folate at MT1; Kessler 6 ≥13 at MT1; and gestational age at MT1.

‡1SD=3.3 kg/m2 for paternal BMI, and 3.2 kg/m2 for maternal BMI.

Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; SD, standard deviation; SGA, small for gestational age; LGA, large for gestational age, MT1, questionnaire in the first trimester of pregnancy for mothers.