Table S1. Power and sample size by outcome

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| Outcome | Estimated N | Detectable effect size, continuous outcome | Detectable effect size dichotomous outcome (% baseline incidence)† |
| BMI | 240 | 0.18\*\* | 0.42 (25%)‡ |
| Reproductive history (fertility, age at menarche) | 240 | 0.18 | 0.61 (10%) |
| Blood pressure, lipids, glucose | 190 | 0.21 | 0.47 (25%) |
| Pregnancy complications and outcomes | 160\* | 0.23 | 0.74 (10%) |

\*not all women will have been pregnant

\*\* Interpretation: after control for 4 other predictors, the study will have 80% power to detect a partial correlation of 0.18 between an exposure variable (BMI, blood pressure, etc.) and the outcome under study.

† It is estimated that 10-25% of the study population will either have a given endpoint (obesity, low birthweight), or that a high-risk level can be defined as top quartile (25%).

‡ Interpretation: This study has 80% power to detect a 0.42-SD difference in an exposure variable (BMI, blood pressure, etc.) comparing those who are overweight/obese to those who are not.