

**Supplemental Figure 1. An example of the directed acyclic graph (DAG), showing the model for the association of HAART with overall SRP case, adjusting for 1<sup>st</sup> trimester maternal tobacco use, low caregiver education, black race or Puerto Rican origin, and birth cohort (2010+ vs <2010).**

This representative DAG was created using the latest version of DAGitty (v2.3, freely available at [daggity.net](http://daggity.net)). Each covariate included in the adjustment reflected the mother's status prior to exposure to ART during pregnancy, and was associated with whether the mother received HAART or not. Based on prior studies and examinations from our own cohort, these covariates were also expected to be associated with AE case status. The DAGitty software notes that these covariates represent the minimal sufficient adjustment set in order to yield unbiased measures of association between in utero HAART and AE case outcome, and such adjustment yields a “green” (unbiased) path from exposure to outcome.

Johannes Textor, Juliane Hardt, and Sven Knuppel. Dagitty: A graphical tool for analyzing causal diagrams. *Epidemiology*, 22(5):745, 2011. [Daggity.net](http://daggity.net), accessed 11 September 2015.

