

**Table S4.** Comparison of study population characteristics for insulin vs diet treated GDM.

	<b>Insulin vs Diet</b> <i>n</i> = 5391 (Insulin)	<i>p</i> -Value <sup>a</sup>
<b><u>Maternal characteristics:</u></b>		
<b>Maternal age at delivery (years); mean ± SD</b>	32.7 ± 5.4	<0.001
<b>BMI at first prenatal visit (kg/m<sup>2</sup>); mean ± SD</b>	30.3 ± 6.5	<0.001
<b>Underweight <sup>b</sup>; n (%)</b>	35 (0.6)	<0.001
<b>Normal weight <sup>b</sup>; n (%)</b>	1042 (19.3)	<0.001
<b>Overweight <sup>b</sup>; n (%)</b>	1403 (26.0)	<0.073
<b>Obese class I <sup>b</sup>; n (%)</b>	1161 (21.5)	<0.001
<b>Obese class II-III <sup>b</sup>; n (%)</b>	1088 (20.2)	<0.001
<b>Multipara; n (%)</b>	3750 (69.6)	<0.001
<b>Non-Nordic; n (%)</b>	2351 (43.6)	<0.001
<b>Smoking; n (%)</b>	554 (10.3)	<0.001
<b>Chronic hypertension; n (%)</b>	92 (1.7)	<0.004
<b><u>Neonatal characteristics:</u></b>		
<b>Male sex; n (%)</b>	2818 (52.3)	0.412

GDM gestational diabetes mellitus, *N* number of individuals, *SD* standard deviation, *BMI* body mass index.

Data are given as mean ± SD or as number of individuals and proportion N (%).

<sup>a</sup>*p*-Value: For continuous variables unpaired t-test (maternal age, BMI) was used and chi-square test for categorical variables (all other maternal and neonatal characteristics). <sup>b</sup>BMI classification according to the World Health Organization definition; underweight BMI < 18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, normal weight BMI 18.5-24.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, overweight BMI 25.0-29.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obese class I BMI 30.0-34.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and obese class II-III BMI ≥ 35.0 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.