Table S2. Comparison of GMFCS and the number of accompanying impairments with the characteristics of subjects ( $\mathrm{n}=773$ )

| Characteristic | Number of subjects | GMFCS | p-value | Number of accompanying impairments | p-value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gestational age (wk) |  |  | 0.261 |  | 0.000 |
| <37 | 460 | $2.83 \pm 1.402$ |  | $1.64 \pm 1.322$ |  |
| $\geq 37$ | 313 | $2.70 \pm 1.623$ |  | $1.26 \pm 1.214$ |  |
| Birth weight (g) |  |  | 0.060 |  | 0.000 |
| <2,500 | 466 | $2.86 \pm 1.424$ |  | $1.65 \pm 1.338$ |  |
| $\geq 2,500$ | 307 | $2.65 \pm 1.592$ |  | $1.23 \pm 1.177$ |  |
| Onset of cerebral palsy |  |  | 0.351 |  | 0.679 |
| Prenatal/perinatal onset | 655 | $2.75 \pm 1.460$ |  | $1.49 \pm 1.314$ |  |
| Postnatal onset | 118 | $2.92 \pm 1.679$ |  | $1.44 \pm 1.166$ |  |
| Plurality of pregnancy |  |  | 0.132 |  | 0.792 |
| Singleton | 671 | $2.81 \pm 1.483$ |  | $1.49 \pm 1.293$ |  |
| $\geq$ Twin | 102 | $2.56 \pm 1.564$ |  | $1.45 \pm 1.295$ |  |
| Type of cerebral palsy |  |  | $<0.001{ }^{\text {a) }}$ |  | 0.147 |
| Bilateral spastic type | 505 | $3.05 \pm 1.446$ |  | $1.56 \pm 1.299$ |  |
| Unilateral spastic type | 164 | $1.65 \pm 1.072$ |  | $1.38 \pm 1.335$ |  |
| Unclassified spastic type | 6 | $3.00 \pm 1.549$ |  | $1.17 \pm 0.983$ |  |
| Dyskinetic type | 40 | $3.93 \pm 1.328$ |  | $1.38 \pm 1.170$ |  |
| Ataxic type | 14 | $2.36 \pm 0.745$ |  | $0.86 \pm 0.949$ |  |
| Unclassified | 44 | $2.84 \pm 1.493$ |  | $1.27 \pm 1.227$ |  |
| Brain MRI findings | 565 |  | $0.029^{\text {b }}$ |  | 0.385 |
| Normal | 60 | $2.23 \pm 1.280$ |  | $1.22 \pm 1.277$ |  |
| Malformation | 54 | $2.83 \pm 1.563$ |  | $1.44 \pm 1.127$ |  |
| Non-malformation | 437 | $2.80 \pm 1.478$ |  | $1.52 \pm 1.286$ |  |
| Both | 14 | $3.14 \pm 1.460$ |  | $1.57 \pm 1.399$ |  |

Values are presented as mean $\pm$ standard deviation.
GMFCS, Gross Motor Functional Classification System; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.
Statistically significant difference was defined as $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.
${ }^{\text {a) }}$ Post-hoc analysis by least significant difference (LSD) test revealed that the subjects of dyskinetic cerebral palsy had significantly worse function of higher GMFCS than the subjects of bilateral spastic, unilateral spastic, unclassified spastic, or ataxic cerebral palsy. Post hoc analysis by LSD test revealed that the subjects of unilateral spastic cerebral palsy had significantly better function of lower GMFCS than the subjects of bilateral spastic or unclassified cerebral palsy. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ Post-hoc analysis by LSD test revealed that the subjects with normal brain MRI had significantly better function of lower GMFCS than the subjects with other findings.

