Pregnancy outcomes and socioeconomic inequalities in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Supplementary material

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Contents

Supplementary appendices are listed in the order they are referred to in the paper

Contents

Supplementary appendix S1: MOOSE Statement[1] – reporting checklist for authors, editors, and reviewers of meta-anlayses of observational studies

Reporting Criteria	Reported (Yes/No)	Reported on Page
Reporting of Background		
Problem definition	Yes	Pg. 2-3
Hypothesis statement	Yes	Pg. 3
Description of Study Outcome(s)	Yes	Pg. 3-4
Type of exposure or intervention used	Yes	Pg. 3
Type of study design used	Yes	Pg. 4
Study population	Yes	Pg. 3
Reporting of Search Strategy		
Qualifications of searchers (e.g., librarians and investigators)	Yes	Pg. 3
Search strategy, including time period included in the synthesis and keywords	Yes	Supplementary appendix S2
Effort to include all available studies, including contact with authors	Yes	Supplementary appendix S5
Databases and registries searched	Yes	Supplementary appendix S2 and S3
Search software used, name and version, including special features used (e.g., explosion)	Yes	Pg. 4
Use of hand searching (e.g., reference lists of obtained articles)	Yes	Pg. 3
List of citations located and those excluded, including justification	Yes	Table 1, supplementary appendix S7
Method for addressing articles published in languages other than English	Yes	Pg.17
Method of handling abstracts and unpublished studies	Yes	Supplementary appendix S5
Description of any contact with authors	Yes	Supplementary appendix S5
Reporting of Methods		
Description of relevance or appropriateness of studies assembled for assessing the hypothesis to be tested	Yes	Table 1
Rationale for the selection and coding of data (e.g., sound clinical principles or convenience)	Yes	Pg. 4-5
Documentation of how data were classified and coded (e.g., multiple raters, blinding, and interrater reliability)	Yes	Pg. 4; supplementary appendix S4
Assessment of confounding (e.g., comparability of cases and controls in studies where appropriate	Yes	Pg. 4-5, 17
Assessment of study quality, including	Yes	Pg. 4; supplementary appendix S6/9/13

blinding of quality assessors; stratification or regression on possible predictors of study results		
Assessment of heterogeneity	Yes	Throughout results section: pg. 5-16; supplementary appendix S12
Description of statistical methods (e.g., complete description of fixed or random effects models, justification of whether the chosen models account for predictors of study results, dose-response models, or cumulative meta-analysis) in sufficient detail to be replicated	Yes	Protocol Pg. 4-5
Provision of appropriate tables and graphics	Yes	Figures 1-5; Table 1; Supplementary appendix S9/S11
Reporting of Results		
Table giving descriptive information for each study included	Yes	Table 1
Results of sensitivity testing (e.g., subgroup analysis)	Yes	Throughout results section: pg. 5-16; supplementary appendix S12
Indication of statistical uncertainty of findings	Yes	Figures 2-5; supplementary appendix S12
Reporting of Discussion		
Quantitative assessment of bias (e.g., publication bias)	Yes	Throughout results section: pg. 5-16; Pg. 18; Supplementary appendix S12
Justification for exclusion (e.g., exclusion of non–English-language citations)	Yes	Pg. 17; Supplementary appendix S7
Assessment of quality of included studies	Yes	Pg. 17-8; Supplementary appendix S9, S13
Reporting of Conclusions		
Consideration of alternative explanations for observed results	Yes	Pg. 16-20
Generalization of the conclusions (i.e., appropriate for the data presented and within the domain of the literature review)	Yes	Pg. 16-20
Guidelines for future research	Yes	Pg. 19-20
Disclosure of funding source	Yes	Pg. 19-20

Footnote:

1. MOOSE Checklist for meta-analysis of observational studies, adapted from PRISMA checklist.

Supplementary appendix S2: Search strategy for electronic databases

Nine electronic databases were searched between 1st January 1999 and 7th August 2019 (host sites given in parentheses): Medline (Ovid), Embase (Ovid), Scopus (Elsevier), Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts (Cambridge Scientific Abstracts), Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL; EBSCOhost), PsycINFO (Ovid), the British Nursing Index, the Midwives Information and Resource Service (MIDRIS) and Google Scholar (first 10 pages).

ASSIA search

(((TITLE-
ABS (pregnan* OR parturition OR gravidity OR parity OR fetus OR foetus OR fetal OR foetal OR prenatal OR {pre natal} OR antenatal OR {ante natal} OR antepartum OR {ante partum} OR postnatal OR {post natal} OR postpartum OR {post partum} OR perinatal OR {peri natal} OR peripartum OR {peri
partum} OR matern* OR mother* OR baby OR babies OR neonat* OR newborn* OR {new born} OR birth* OR childbirth* OR preterm OR {pre term} OR gestat*)) AND (TITLE-
ABS (equality OR equalities OR equity OR inequality OR inequalities OR inequity OR disparity OR disparities OR gap* OR gradient* OR unequal OR disadvantage* OR depriv* OR variation* OR socioeconomic* OR {socio economic} OR ses OR sociodemographic OR {socio demographic}) OR TITLE-
ABS (social W/1 (adversity OR class OR factors OR capital OR disadvantage OR disparit* OR exclusion OR inclusion OR gradient))) AND ((TITLE-ABS (educat* OR {lifelong learning} OR {life long learning} OR literacy OR empower* OR {social mobility} OR (widen* W/1 participat*))) OR (TITLE-
ABS (unemploy* OR workless* OR jobless* OR occupation* {jobseeker's allowance} OR employ* OR (job W/1 opportunit*) OR {labour market policy} OR (vocational W/1 (train* OR education OR rehabilitation)) OR {economic activity} OR {welfare to work} OR {new deal} OR {universal credit} OR {child benefit} OR welfare OR income OR {social welfare} OR {public assistance})) OR (TITLE-
ABS (poverty OR income OR pay OR prosperity OR {lone parent} OR {single parent} OR {sole parent} OR {marital separation} OR divorce OR {social security} OR {standard of living} OR {minimum wage} OR {tax credit} OR salary OR {financial hardship} OR {welfare benefit} OR {social welfare} OR {tax
rebate} OR deprivation OR debt OR indebtedness OR {over-
indebtedness} OR credit OR loan OR borrow OR {financial problems})) OR (TITLE-
ABS (social W/1 (isolation OR mobility OR network* OR position* OR relationship OR security OR insurance OR status OR stigma OR trend))) OR (TITLE-ABS ({car
ownership} OR ((home OR property) W/1 owner*) OR (housing W/1 (costs OR affordability OR tenure)) OR {private renting} OR {owner
occupied} OR (social W/1 (housing OR integration OR interaction)) OR neglect* OR overcro
wd* OR (poor W/1 (environment OR housing)) OR {public
housing} OR crowding)) OR ((TITLE-
ABS ((regenerat* OR redevelop* OR develop* OR renewal OR depriv* OR disadvantag* OR af
fluent OR poor) W/5 (area OR neighbourhood OR neighborhood OR communit*))) OR (TITL
E-ABS (((local OR urban OR {new deal}) W/5 communit*) OR {single regeneration
budget} OR {area based initiative}))))) AND (PUBYEAR > 1998)) AND (TITLE-
ABS (epidemiolog* OR (case W/3 (control OR series OR report OR stud* OR comparison)) OR {control group} OR cohort* OR longitudinal OR (follow-
up W/1 (study OR studies)) OR prospective OR retrospective OR (associat* W/3 (with OR b

etween)) OR prevalence OR transversal OR incidence OR (observational W/1 (study OR stud ies)) OR {cross sectional} OR {logistic model})) AND NOT INDEX (medline)

BNI

1. PREGNANCY/ OR "PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS"/
2. (pregnan* OR prenatal OR "pre natal" OR antenatal OR "ante natal" OR antepartum OR "ante partum" OR postnatal OR "post natal" OR postpartum OR "post partum" OR perinatal OR "peri natal" OR peripartum OR "peri partum" OR matern* OR birth OR childbirth OR mother OR baby OR babies OR fetal OR foetal OR neonat* OR newborn OR "new born" OR preterm OR "pre term" OR gestat* OR fetus OR foetus).ti,ab
3. FETUSES/
4. (1 OR 2 OR 3)
5. (equality OR equalities OR equity OR inequality OR inequalities OR inequity OR disparity OR disparities OR gap* OR gradient* OR unequal OR disadvantage* OR depriv* OR variation* OR socioeconomic* OR "socio economic" OR SES OR sociodemographic OR "socio demographic").ti,ab
6. (social ADJ1 (adversity OR class OR factors OR capital OR disadvantage OR disparit* OR exclusion OR inclusion OR gradient)).ti,ab
7. "SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS"/
8. (5 OR 6 OR 7)
9. (4 AND 8)
10. EPIDEMIOLOGY/
11. ("follow up stud*").ti,ab
12. ("observational stud*").ti,ab
13. (epidemiolog* OR "case control" OR cohort* OR longitudinal OR retrospective OR "cross sectional").ti,ab
14. ("population based stud*").ti,ab
15. (10 OR 11 OR 12 OR 13 OR 14)
16. (9 AND 15)

Cinahl

S161 S158 AND S159 Limiters - Published Date: 19990101-; Human
S160 S158 AND S159
S159 Limiters - Published Date: 19990101-20191231
S158 (S151 OR S152 OR S153 OR S154 OR S155 OR S156) AND (S18 AND S38 AND S157)
S157 S151 OR S152 OR S153 OR S154 OR S155 OR S156
S156 S147 OR S148 OR S149 OR S150
S155 S130 OR S131 OR S132 OR S133 OR S134 OR S135 OR S136 OR S137 OR S138 OR S139 OR S140 OR S141 OR S142 OR S143 OR S144 OR S145 OR S146
S154 S115 OR S116 OR S117 OR S118 OR S119 OR S120 OR S121 OR S122 OR S123 OR S124 OR S125 OR S126 OR S127 OR S128 OR S129
S153 S82 OR S83 OR S84 OR S85 OR S86 OR S87 OR S88 OR S89 OR S90 OR S91 OR S92 OR S93 OR S94 OR S95 OR S96 OR S97 OR S98 OR S99 OR S100 OR S101 OR S102 OR S103 OR S104 OR S105 OR S106 OR S107 OR S108 OR S109 OR S110 OR S111 OR S112 OR S113 OR S114
S152 S57 OR S58 OR S59 OR S60 OR S61 OR S62 OR S63 OR S64 OR S65 OR S66 OR S67 OR S68 OR S69 OR S70 OR S71 OR S72 OR S73 OR S74 OR S75 OR S76 OR S77 OR S78 OR S79 OR S80 OR S81
S151 S40 OR S41 OR S42 OR S43 OR S44 OR S45 OR S46 OR S47 OR S48 OR S49 OR S50 OR S51 OR S52 OR S53 OR S54 OR S55 OR S56
S150 TI area based initiative or AB area based initiative

S149 TI single regeneration budget or AB single regeneration budget
S148 TI ((local or urban or new deal) n5 communit*) or AB ((local or urban or new deal) n5 communit*)
S147 TI ((regenerat* or redevelop* or develop* or renewal or depriv* or disadvantag* or affluent or poor) N5 (area or neighbo?rhood or communit*)) or AB ((regenerat* or redevelop* or develop* or renewal or depriv* or disadvantag* or affluent or poor) N5 (area or neighbo?rhood or communit*))
S146 (MH "Crowding")
S145 (MH "Housing+") OR (MH "Public Housing")
S144 TI social interaction or AB social interaction
S143 TI social integration or AB social integration
S142 TI poor housing or AB poor housing
S141 TI poor environment or AB poor environment
S140 TI overcrowd* or AB overcrowd*
S139 TI neglect or AB neglect
S138 TI social housing or AB social housing
S137 TI owner occupied or AB owner occupied
S136 TI private renting or AB private renting
S135 TI housing tenure or AB housing tenure
S134 TI housing costs or AB housing costs
S133 TI property own* or AB property own*
S132 TI home own* or AB home own*
S131 TI housing affordability or AB housing affordability
S130 TI car ownership or AB car ownership
S129 "Social Stigma"
S128 (MH "Economic and Social Security")
S127 (MH "Social Networking+")
S126 (MH "Social Mobility")
S125 (MH "Social Isolation+")
S124 TI social trend* or AB social trend*
S123 TI social stigma or AB social stigma
S122 TI social status or AB social status
S121 TI social insurance* or AB social insurance*
S120 TI social security or AB social security
S119 TI social relationship* or AB social relationship*
S118 TI social position* or AB social position*
S117 TI social network* or AB social network*
S116 TI social mobility or AB social mobility
S115 TI social isolation or AB social isolation
S114 (MH "Salaries and Fringe Benefits+")
S113 (MH "Economic and Social Security")
S112 (MH "Divorce")
S111 (MH "Single Parent")
S110 (MH "Poverty+")
S109 TI financial problems* or AB financial problems*
S108 TI borrow or AB borrow
S107 TI loan or AB loan
S106 TI credit or AB credit
S105 TI over-indebtedness or AB over-indebtedness
S104 TI indebtedness or AB indebtedness
S103 TI debt or AB debt

S102 TI disposable income or AB disposable income
S101 TI deprivation or AB deprivation
S100 TI income support or AB income support
S99 TI tax rebate* or AB tax rebate*
S98 TI poverty trap or AB poverty trap
S97 TI social welfare* or AB social welfare*
S96 TI welfare benefit or AB welfare benefit
S95 TI financial hardship or AB financial hardship
S94 TI minimum salar* or AB minimum salar*
S93 TI tax credit* or AB tax credit*
S92 TI minimum wage or AB minimum wage
S91 TI standard of living or AB standard of living
S90 TI social security benefit* or AB social security benefit*
S89 TI ("marital separation" or divorce) or AB ("marital separation" or divorce)
S88 TI sole parent* or AB sole parent*
S87 TI single parent* or AB single parent*
S86 TI lone parent* or AB lone parent*
S85 TI prosperity or AB prosperity
S84 TI low pay or AB low pay
S83 TI low income or AB low income
S82 TI poverty or AB poverty
S81 (MH "Public Assistance+")
S80 (MH "Social Welfare+")
S79 (MH "Vocational Education")
S78 (MH "Employment+")
S77 (MH "Occupations and Professions+")
S76 (MH "Income+")
S75 (MH "Unemployment")
S74 TI welfare or AB welfare
S73 TI child benefit or AB child benefit
S72 TI universal credit or AB universal credit
S71 TI new deal or AB new deal
S70 TI welfare to work or AB welfare to work
S69 TI economic activity or AB economic activity
S68 TI vocational rehabilitation or AB vocational rehabilitation
S67 TI vocational education* or AB vocational education*
S66 TI vocational train* or AB vocational train*
S65 TI labo?r market polic* or AB labo?r market polic*
S64 TI job opportunit* or AB job opportunit*
S63 TI employ* or AB employ*
S62 TI jobseeker's allowance or AB jobseeker's allowance
S61 TI occupation* or AB occupation*
S60 TI income or AB income
S59 TI jobless* or AB jobless*
S58 TI workless* or AB workless*
S57 TI unemploy* or AB unemploy*
S56 (MH "Social Mobility")
S55 (MH "Educational Status")
S54 (MH "Literacy")
S53 (MH "Education+")
S52 TI widen* participat* or AB widen* participat*

S51 TI social mobility or AB social mobility
S50 TI empower* or AB empower*
S49 TI low education* or AB low education*
S48 TI education* or AB education*
S47 TI educational achievement or AB educational achievement
S46 TI educational attainment or AB educational attainment
S45 TI educational level* or AB educational level*
S44 TI university education or AB university education
S43 TI adult literacy or AB adult literacy
S42 TI life long learn* or AB life long learn*
S41 TI lifelong learn* or AB lifelong learn*
S40 TI adult educat* or AB adult educat*
S39 S18 AND S38
S38 S19 OR S20 OR S21 OR S22 OR S23 OR S24 OR S25 OR S26 OR S27 OR S28 OR S29 OR S30 OR S31 OR S32 OR S33 OR S34 OR S35 OR S36 OR S37
S37 (MH "Socioeconomic Factors+")
S36 TI social gradient* or AB social gradient*
S35 TI social inclusion or AB social inclusion
S34 TI social exclusion or AB social exclusion
S33 TI social disparit* or AB social disparit*
S32 TI social disadvantage or AB social disadvantage
S31 TI social capital or AB social capital
S30 TI social factors or AB social factors
S29 TI social class* or AB social class*
S28 TI social adversity or AB social adversity
S27 TI (sociodemographic or "socio demographic") or AB (sociodemographic or "socio demographic")
S26 TI ses or AB ses
S25 TI (socioeconomic or "socio economic") or AB (socioeconomic or "socio economic")
S24 TI depriv* or AB depriv*
S23 TI disadvantage* or AB disadvantage*
S22 TI unequal or AB unequal
S21 TI (disparity or disparities) or AB (disparity or disparities)
S20 TI (inequality or inequalities or inequity) or AB (inequality or inequalities or inequity)
S19 TI (equality or equalities or equity) or AB (equality or equalities or equity)
S18 S1 OR S2 OR S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10 OR S11 OR S12 OR S13 OR S14 OR S15 OR S16 OR S17
S17 TI gestation* or AB gestation*
S16 TI (preterm or "pre term") or AB (preterm or "pre term")
S15 TI (birth* or childbirth) or AB (birth* or childbirth)
S14 TI matern* or AB matern*
S13 TI (matern* or mother* or baby or babies or f?etal or f?etus or neonat* or newborn or "new born") or AB (matern* or mother* or baby or babies or f?etal or f?etus or neonat* or newborn or "new born")
S12 TI (prenatal or "pre natal" or antenatal or "ante natal" or antepartum or "ante partum" or postnatal or "post natal" or postpartum or "post partum" or perinatal or "peri natal" or peripartum or "peri partum") or AB (prenatal or "pre natal" or antenatal or "ante natal" or antepartum or "ante partum" or postnatal or "post natal" or postpartum or "post partum" or perinatal or "peri natal" or peripartum or "peri partum")
S11 TI pregnan* or AB pregnan*
S10 (MH "Fetus+")

S9 (MH "Infant, Newborn+")
S8 (MH "Parity")
S7 TI Gravidity or AB Gravidity
S6 (MH "Pregnancy Outcomes")
S5 (MH "Labor+")
S4 (MH "Pregnancy Trimesters+")
S3 (MH "Expectant Mothers")
S2 (MH "Pregnancy Complications+")
S1 (MH "Pregnancy+")

Embase

1. exp pregnancy/
2. exp pregnancy complication/
3. exp pregnant woman/
4. exp birth/
5. exp pregnancy outcome/
6. gravidity.ti,ab,kw.
7. exp parity/
8. exp newborn/
9. exp fetus/
10. pregnan*.ti,ab,kw.
11. (prenatal or "pre natal" or antenatal or "ante natal" or antepartum or "ante partum" or postnatal or "post natal" or postpartum or "post partum" or perinatal or "peri natal" or peripartum or "peri partum").ti,ab,kw.
12. (matern* or mother* or baby or babies or f?etal or f?etus or neonat* or newborn or "new born").ti,ab,kw.
13. matern*.ti,ab,kw.
14. (birth* or childbirth).ti,ab,kw.
15. (preterm or "pre term").ti,ab,kw.
16. gestation*.ti,ab,kw.
17. or/1-16
18. (equality or equalities or equity).ti,ab,kw.
19. (inequality or inequalities or inequity).ti,ab,kw.
20. (disparity or disparities).ti,ab,kw.
21. unequal.ti,ab,kw.
22. disadvantage*.ti,ab,kw.
23. depriv*.ti,ab,kw.
24. (socioeconomic or "socio economic").ti,ab,kw. or exp socioeconomics/
25. ses.ti,ab,kw.
26. (sociodemographic or "socio demographic").ti,ab,kw.
27. "social adversity".ti,ab,kw.
28. "social class*".ti,ab,kw. or exp social class/
29. "social factors".ti,ab,kw.
30. "social capital".ti,ab,kw.
31. "social disadvantage".ti,ab,kw.
32. "social disparit*".ti,ab,kw.
33. "social exclusion".ti,ab,kw.
34. "social inclusion".ti,ab,kw.
35. "social gradient*".ti,ab,kw.

36. or/18-35
37. "adult educat*".ti,ab,kw.
38. "lifelong learn*".ti,ab,kw.
39. "life long learn*".ti,ab,kw.
40. "adult literacy".ti,ab,kw.
41. "university education".ti,ab,kw.
42. "educational level*".ti,ab,kw.
43. "educational attainment".ti,ab,kw.
44. "educational achievement".ti,ab,kw.
45. education*.ti,ab,kw.
46. "low education*".ti,ab,kw.
47. empower*.ti,ab,kw.
48. "social mobility".ti,ab,kw.
49. "widen* participat*".ti,ab,kw.
50. exp education/
51. exp literacy/
52. exp educational status/
53. or/37-52
54. unemploy*.ti,ab,kw.
55. workless*.ti,ab,kw.
56. jobless*.ti,ab,kw.
57. income.ti,ab,kw.
58. occupation*.ti,ab,kw.
59. "jobseeker's allowance".ti,ab,kw.
60. employ*.ti,ab,kw.
61. "job opportunit*".ti,ab,kw.
62. "labo?r market polic*".ti,ab,kw.
63. "vocational train*".ti,ab,kw.
64. "vocational education*".ti,ab,kw.
65. "vocational rehabilitation".ti,ab,kw.
66. "economic activity".ti,ab,kw.
67. "welfare to work".ti,ab,kw.
68. "new deal".ti,ab,kw.
69. "universal credit".ti,ab,kw.
70. "child benefit".ti,ab,kw.
71. welfare.ti,ab,kw.
72. exp unemployment/
73. exp income/
74. exp occupation/
75. exp employment/
76. exp vocational education/
77. exp social welfare/
78. or/54-77
79. poverty.ti,ab,kw.
80. "low income".ti,ab,kw.
81. "low pay".ti,ab,kw.
82. prosperity.ti,ab,kw.
83. "lone parent*".ti,ab,kw.
84. "single parent*".ti,ab,kw.
85. "sole parent*".ti,ab,kw.
86. ("marital separation" or divorce).ti,ab,kw.

87. "social security benefit*".ti,ab,kw.
88. "standard of living".ti,ab,kw.
89. "minimum wage".ti,ab,kw.
90. "tax credit*".ti,ab,kw.
91. "minimum salar*".ti,ab,kw.
92. "financial hardship".ti,ab,kw.
93. "welfare benefit".ti,ab,kw.
94. "social welfare*".ti,ab,kw.
95. "poverty trap".ti,ab,kw.
96. "tax rebate*".ti,ab,kw.
97. "income support".ti,ab,kw.
98. deprivation.ti,ab,kw.
99. "disposable income".ti,ab,kw.
100. debt.ti,ab,kw.
101. indebtedness.ti,ab,kw.
102. over-indebtedness.ti,ab,kw.
103. credit.ti,ab,kw.
104. loan.ti,ab,kw.
105. borrow.ti,ab,kw.
106. "financial problems*".ti,ab,kw.
107. exp poverty/
108. exp single parent/
109. exp divorce/
110. exp social security/
111. exp "salary and fringe benefit"/
112. or/79-111
113. "social isolation".ti,ab,kw.
114. "social mobility".ti,ab,kw.
115. "social network*".ti,ab,kw.
116. "social position*".ti,ab,kw.
117. "social relationship*".ti,ab,kw.
118. "social security".ti,ab,kw.
119. "social insurance*".ti,ab,kw.
120. "social status".ti,ab,kw.
121. "social stigma".ti,ab,kw.
122. "social trend*".ti,ab,kw.
123. exp social isolation/
124. exp social class/
125. exp social network/
126. exp social security/
127. exp social stigma/
128. or/113-127
129. "car ownership".ti,ab,kw.
130. "housing affordability".ti,ab,kw.
131. "home own*".ti,ab,kw.
132. "property own*".ti,ab,kw.
133. "housing costs".ti,ab,kw.
134. "housing tenure".ti,ab,kw.
135. "private renting".ti,ab,kw.
136. "owner occupied".ti,ab,kw.
137. "social housing".ti,ab,kw.

138. neglect.ti,ab,kw.
139. overcrowd*.ti,ab,kw.
140. "poor environment".ti,ab,kw.
141. "poor housing".ti,ab,kw.
142. "social integration".ti,ab,kw.
143. "social interaction".ti,ab,kw.
144. exp housing/
145. or/129-144
146. ((regenerat* or redevelop* or develop* or renewal or depriv* or disadvantag* or affluent or poor) adj5 (area or neighbo?rhood or communit*)).ti,ab,kw.
147. ((local or urban or new deal) adj5 communit*).ti,ab,kw.
148. "single regeneration budget".ti,ab,kw.
149. "area based initiative".ti,ab,kw.
150. or/146-149
151. 53 or 78 or 112 or 128 or 145 or 150
152. 17 and 36 and 151
153. epidemiolog*.ti,ab,kw. or exp epidemiology/
154. exp case control study/
155. exp control group/
156. exp statistical analysis/
157. (Case adj3 (control or series or report* or stud* or comparison)).ti,ab,kw.
158. cohort studies.ti,ab,kw. or exp cohort analysis/
159. exp longitudinal study/
160. longitudinal.ti,ab,kw.
161. (Follow up adj (study or studies)).ti,ab,kw.
162. exp prospective study/
163. prospective.ti,ab,kw.
164. exp retrospective study/
165. retrospective.ti,ab,kw.
166. (associat* adj3 (with or between)).ti,ab,kw.
167. prevalence.ti,ab,kw.
168. exp prevalence/
169. transversal.ti,ab,kw.
170. exp incidence/
171. incidence.ti,ab,kw.
172. exp observational study/
173. (observational adj (study or studies)).ti,ab,kw.
174. exp cross-sectional study/
175. cross sectional.ti,ab,kw.
176. "logistic model*".ti,ab,kw.
177. or/153-176
178. 152 and 177
179. exp randomized controlled trial/
180. exp "systematic review"/
181. exp meta analysis/
182. exp clinical trial/
183. (trial* or qualitative).ti.
184. exp qualitative research/
185. (abstract or abstract report or book or business or business article or chapter or conference or conference abstract or conference paper or "conference review" or data or data paper or editorial or erratum or in or letter or note or patent or press or report or "review" or short or tombstone).pt

186. (Randomized Controlled Trial or Controlled Clinical Trial or Pragmatic Clinical Trial or Equivalence Trial or Clinical Trial, Phase III).pt.
187. Randomized Controlled Trial/
188. exp Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic/
189. "Randomized Controlled Trial (topic)"/
190. Controlled Clinical Trial/
191. exp Controlled Clinical Trials as Topic/
192. "Controlled Clinical Trial (topic)"/
193. Randomization/
194. Random Allocation/
195. Double-Blind Method/
196. Double Blind Procedure/
197. Double-Blind Studies/
198. Single-Blind Method/
199. Single Blind Procedure/
200. Single-Blind Studies/
201. Placebos/
202. Placebo/
203. Control Groups/
204. Control Group/
205. (random* or sham or placebo*).ti,ab,hw,kw.
206. ((singl* or doubl*) adj (blind* or dumm* or mask*)).ti,ab,hw,kw.
207. ((tripl* or trebl*) adj (blind* or dumm* or mask*)).ti,ab,hw,kw.
208. (control* adj3 (study or studies or trial* or group*)).ti,ab,kw.
209. (Nonrandom* or non random* or non-random* or quasi-random* or quasirandom*).ti,ab,hw,kw.
210. allocated.ti,ab,hw.
211. ((open label or open-label) adj5 (study or studies or trial*)).ti,ab,hw,kw.
212. ((equivalence or superiority or non-inferiority or noninferiority) adj3 (study or studies or trial*)).ti,ab,hw,kw.
213. (pragmatic study or pragmatic studies).ti,ab,hw,kw.
214. ((pragmatic or practical) adj3 trial*).ti,ab,hw,kw.
215. ((quasiexperimental or quasi-experimental) adj3 (study or studies or trial*)).ti,ab,hw,kw.
216. (phase adj3 (III or "3") adj3 (study or studies or trial*)).ti,hw,kw.
217. or/186-216
218. meta-analysis.pt.
219. meta-analysis/ or systematic review/ or meta-analysis as topic/ or "meta analysis (topic)"/ or "systematic review (topic)"/ or exp technology assessment, biomedical/
220. ((systematic* adj3 (review* or overview*)) or (methodologic* adj3 (review* or overview*))).ti,ab,kw.
221. ((quantitative adj3 (review* or overview* or synthes*)) or (research adj3 (integrati* or overview*))).ti,ab,kw.
222. ((integrative adj3 (review* or overview*)) or (collaborative adj3 (review* or overview*)) or (pool* adj3 analy*)).ti,ab,kw.
223. (data synthes* or data extraction* or data abstraction*).ti,ab,kw.
224. (handsearch* or hand search*).ti,ab,kw.
225. (mantel haenszel or peto or der simonian or dersimonian or fixed effect* or latin square*).ti,ab,kw.
226. (met analy* or metanaly* or technology assessment* or HTA or HTAs or technology overview* or technology appraisal*).ti,ab,kw.
227. (meta regression* or metaregression*).ti,ab,kw.

228. (meta-analy* or metaanaly* or systematic review* or biomedical technology assessment* or bio-medical technology assessment*).mp,hw.
229. (medline or cochrane or pubmed or medlars or embase or cinahl).ti,ab,hw.
230. (cochrane or (health adj2 technology assessment) or evidence report).jw.
231. (comparative adj3 (efficacy or effectiveness)).ti,ab,kw.
232. (outcomes research or relative effectiveness).ti,ab,kw.
233. ((indirect or indirect treatment or mixed-treatment) adj comparison*).ti,ab,kw.
234. or/218-233
235. 179 or 180 or 181 or 182 or 183 or 184 or 185 or 217 or 234
236. 178 not 235
237. limit 236 to (human and yr="1999 -Current")

Medline

1. exp Pregnancy/
2. exp Pregnancy Complications/
3. exp Pregnant Women/
4. exp Pregnancy Trimesters/
5. exp Parturition/
6. exp Pregnancy Outcome/
7. exp Gravidity/
8. exp Parity/
9. exp Infant, Newborn/
10. exp Fetus/
11. pregnan*.ti,ab,kw.
12. (prenatal or "pre natal" or antenatal or "ante natal" or antepartum or "ante partum" or postnatal or "post natal" or postpartum or "post partum" or perinatal or "peri natal" or peripartum or "peri partum").ti,ab,kw.
13. (matern* or mother* or baby or babies or f?etal or f?etus or neonat* or newborn or "new born").ti,ab,kw.
14. matern*.ti,ab,kw.
15. (birth* or childbirth).ti,ab,kw.
16. (preterm or "pre term").ti,ab,kw.
17. gestation*.ti,ab,kw.
18. or/1-17
19. (equality or equalities or equity).ti,ab,kw.
20. (inequality or inequalities or inequity).ti,ab,kw.
21. (disparity or disparities).ti,ab,kw.
22. unequal.ti,ab,kw.
23. disadvantage*.ti,ab,kw.
24. depriv*.ti,ab,kw.
25. (socioeconomic or "socio economic").ti,ab,kw. or exp Socioeconomic Factors/
26. ses.ti,ab,kw.
27. (sociodemographic or "socio demographic").ti,ab,kw.
28. "social adversity".ti,ab,kw.
29. "social class*".ti,ab,kw.
30. "social factors".ti,ab,kw.
31. "social capital".ti,ab,kw.
32. "social disadvantage".ti,ab,kw.
33. "social disparit*".ti,ab,kw.
34. "social exclusion".ti,ab,kw.

35. "social inclusion".ti,ab,kw.
36. "social gradient*".ti,ab,kw.
37. or/19-36
38. "adult educat*".ti,ab,kw.
39. "lifelong learn*".ti,ab,kw.
40. "life long learn*".ti,ab,kw.
41. "adult literacy".ti,ab,kw.
42. "university education".ti,ab,kw.
43. "educational level*".ti,ab,kw.
44. "educational attainment".ti,ab,kw.
45. "educational achievement".ti,ab,kw.
46. education*.ti,ab,kw.
47. "low education*".ti,ab,kw.
48. empower*.ti,ab,kw.
49. "social mobility".ti,ab,kw.
50. "widen* participat*".ti,ab,kw.
51. exp Education/
52. exp Literacy/
53. exp Educational Status/
54. exp Social Mobility/
55. or/38-54
56. unemploy*.ti,ab,kw.
57. workless*.ti,ab,kw.
58. jobless*.ti,ab,kw.
59. income.ti,ab,kw.
60. occupation*.ti,ab,kw.
61. "jobseeker's allowance".ti,ab,kw.
62. employ*.ti,ab,kw.
63. "job opportunit*".ti,ab,kw.
64. "labo?r market polic*".ti,ab,kw.
65. "vocational train*".ti,ab,kw.
66. "vocational education*".ti,ab,kw.
67. "vocational rehabilitation".ti,ab,kw.
68. "economic activity".ti,ab,kw.
69. "welfare to work".ti,ab,kw.
70. "new deal".ti,ab,kw.
71. "universal credit".ti,ab,kw.
72. "child benefit".ti,ab,kw.
73. welfare.ti,ab,kw.
74. exp Unemployment/
75. exp Income/
76. exp Occupations/
77. exp Employment/
78. exp Vocational Education/
79. exp Social Welfare/
80. exp Public Assistance/
81. or/56-80
82. poverty.ti,ab,kw.
83. "low income".ti,ab,kw.
84. "low pay".ti,ab,kw.
85. prosperity.ti,ab,kw.

86. "lone parent*".ti,ab,kw.
87. "single parent*".ti,ab,kw.
88. "sole parent*".ti,ab,kw.
89. ("marital separation" or divorce).ti,ab,kw.
90. "social security benefit*".ti,ab,kw.
91. "standard of living".ti,ab,kw.
92. "minimum wage".ti,ab,kw.
93. "tax credit*".ti,ab,kw.
94. "minimum salar*".ti,ab,kw.
95. "financial hardship".ti,ab,kw.
96. "welfare benefit".ti,ab,kw.
97. "social welfare*".ti,ab,kw.
98. "poverty trap".ti,ab,kw.
99. "tax rebate*".ti,ab,kw.
100. "income support".ti,ab,kw.
101. deprivation.ti,ab,kw.
102. "disposable income".ti,ab,kw.
103. debt.ti,ab,kw.
104. indebtedness.ti,ab,kw.
105. over-indebtedness.ti,ab,kw.
106. credit.ti,ab,kw.
107. loan.ti,ab,kw.
108. borrow.ti,ab,kw.
109. "financial problems*".ti,ab,kw.
110. exp Poverty/
111. exp Single Parent/
112. exp Divorce/
113. exp Social Security/
114. exp "Salaries and Fringe Benefits"/
115. or/82-114
116. "social isolation".ti,ab,kw.
117. "social mobility".ti,ab,kw.
118. "social network*".ti,ab,kw.
119. "social position*".ti,ab,kw.
120. "social relationship*".ti,ab,kw.
121. "social security".ti,ab,kw.
122. "social insurance*".ti,ab,kw.
123. "social status".ti,ab,kw.
124. "social stigma".ti,ab,kw.
125. "social trend*".ti,ab,kw.
126. exp Social Isolation/
127. exp Social Mobility/
128. exp Social Networking/
129. exp Social Security/
130. exp Social Stigma/
131. or/116-130
132. "car ownership".ti,ab,kw.
133. "housing affordability".ti,ab,kw.
134. "home own*".ti,ab,kw.
135. "property own*".ti,ab,kw.
136. "housing costs".ti,ab,kw.

137. "housing tenure".ti,ab,kw.
138. "private renting".ti,ab,kw.
139. "owner occupied".ti,ab,kw.
140. "social housing".ti,ab,kw.
141. neglect.ti,ab,kw.
142. overcrowd*.ti,ab,kw.
143. "poor environment".ti,ab,kw.
144. "poor housing".ti,ab,kw.
145. "social integration".ti,ab,kw.
146. "social interaction".ti,ab,kw.
147. Housing/ or exp Public Housing/
148. exp Crowding/
149. or/132-148
150. ((regenerat* or redevelop* or develop* or renewal or depriv* or disadvantag* or affluent or poor) adj5 (area or neighbo?rhood or communit*)).ti,ab,kw.
151. ((local or urban or new deal) adj5 communit*).ti,ab,kw.
152. "single regeneration budget".ti,ab,kw.
153. "area based initiative".ti,ab,kw.
154. or/150-153
155. 55 or 81 or 115 or 131 or 149 or 154
156. 18 and 37 and 155
157. Epidemiologic studies/ or exp Epidemiologic Methods/ or epidemiolog*.ti,ab,kw.
158. exp case control studies/ or exp Control Groups/ or exp Matched-Pair Analysis/ or (Case adj3 (control or series or report* or stud* or comparison)).ti,ab,kw. or case reports.pt.
159. exp cohort studies/ or Cohort*.ti,ab,kw.
160. exp Longitudinal Studies/ or Longitudinal.ti,ab,kw.
161. exp Follow-Up Studies/ or (Follow up adj (study or studies)).ti,ab,kw.
162. exp Prospective Studies/ or prospective.ti,ab,kw.
163. exp Retrospective Studies/ or Retrospective.ti,ab,kw.
164. (associat* adj3 (with or between)).ti,ab,kw.
165. exp Prevalence/ or prevalence.ti,ab,kw. or transversal.ti,ab,kw.
166. exp Incidence/ or incidence.ti,ab,kw.
167. exp Observational Study/ or (observational adj (study or studies)).ti,ab,kw. or exp Cross-Sectional Studies/ or cross sectional.ti,ab,kw.
168. exp Logistic Models/ or "logistic model*".ti,ab,kw.
169. or/157-168
170. 156 and 169
171. exp Randomized Controlled Trial/
172. exp "Systematic Review"/
173. exp Meta-Analysis/
174. exp Clinical Trial/
175. (trial or qualitative).ti.
176. exp Qualitative Research/
177. 171 or 172 or 173 or 174 or 175 or 176
178. (adaptive clinical trial or address or autobiography or bibliography or biography or case reports or classical article or clinical conference or clinical trial or clinical trial phase i or clinical trial phase ii or clinical trial phase iii or clinical trial phase iv or clinical trial protocol or clinical trial veterinary or collected works or comment or comparative study or congress or congresses or consensus development conference or consensus development conference nih or controlled clinical trial or "corrected and republished article" or dataset or dictionary or directory or duplicate publication or editorial or equivalence trial or evaluation studies or "expression of concern" or festschrift or

government document or guideline or historical article or interactive tutorial or interview or introductory journal article or lecture or legal case or legislation or letter or meta analysis or news or newspaper article or observational study veterinary or overall or patient education handout or periodical index or personal narrative or portrait or practice guideline or pragmatic clinical trial or published erratum or randomized controlled trial or "research support american recovery and reinvestment act" or research support nih extramural or research support nih intramural or research support us govt phs or retracted publication or "retraction of publication" or "review" or "scientific integrity review" or "systematic review" or technical report or twin study or validation studies or video audio media or webcasts).pt.
179. (Randomized Controlled Trial or Controlled Clinical Trial or Pragmatic Clinical Trial or Equivalence Trial or Clinical Trial, Phase III).pt.
180. Randomized Controlled Trial/
181. exp Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic/
182. "Randomized Controlled Trial (topic)"/
183. Controlled Clinical Trial/
184. exp Controlled Clinical Trials as Topic/
185. "Controlled Clinical Trial (topic)"/
186. Randomization/
187. Random Allocation/
188. Double-Blind Method/
189. Double Blind Procedure/
190. Double-Blind Studies/
191. Single-Blind Method/
192. Single Blind Procedure/
193. Single-Blind Studies/
194. Placebos/
195. Placebo/
196. Control Groups/
197. Control Group/
198. (random* or sham or placebo*).ti,ab,hw,kw.
199. ((singl* or doubl*) adj (blind* or dumm* or mask*)).ti,ab,hw,kw.
200. ((tripl* or trebl*) adj (blind* or dumm* or mask*)).ti,ab,hw,kw.
201. (control* adj3 (study or studies or trial* or group*)).ti,ab,kw.
202. (Nonrandom* or non random* or non-random* or quasi-random* or quasirandom*).ti,ab,hw,kw.
203. allocated.ti,ab,hw.
204. ((open label or open-label) adj5 (study or studies or trial*)).ti,ab,hw,kw.
205. ((equivalence or superiority or non-inferiority or noninferiority) adj3 (study or studies or trial*)).ti,ab,hw,kw.
206. (pragmatic study or pragmatic studies).ti,ab,hw,kw.
207. ((pragmatic or practical) adj3 trial*).ti,ab,hw,kw.
208. ((quasiexperimental or quasi-experimental) adj3 (study or studies or trial*)).ti,ab,hw,kw.
209. (phase adj3 (III or "3") adj3 (study or studies or trial*)).ti,hw,kw.
210. or/179-209
211. meta-analysis.pt.
212. meta-analysis/ or systematic review/ or meta-analysis as topic/ or "meta analysis (topic)"/ or "systematic review (topic)"/ or exp technology assessment, biomedical/
213. ((systematic* adj3 (review* or overview*)) or (methodologic* adj3 (review* or overview*))).ti,ab,kw.
214. ((quantitative adj3 (review* or overview* or synthes*)) or (research adj3 (integrati* or overview*))).ti,ab,kw.

215. ((integrative adj3 (review* or overview*)) or (collaborative adj3 (review* or overview*)) or (pool* adj3 analy*)).ti,ab,kw.
216. (data synthes* or data extraction* or data abstraction*).ti,ab,kw.
217. (handsearch* or hand search*).ti,ab,kw.
218. (mantel haenszel or peto or der simonian or dersimonian or fixed effect* or latin square*).ti,ab,kw.
219. (met analy* or metanaly* or technology assessment* or HTA or HTAs or technology overview* or technology appraisal*).ti,ab,kw.
220. (meta regression* or metaregression*).ti,ab,kw.
221. (meta-analy* or metaanaly* or systematic review* or biomedical technology assessment* or bio-medical technology assessment*).mp,hw.
222. (medline or cochrane or pubmed or medlars or embase or cinahl).ti,ab,hw.
223. (cochrane or (health adj2 technology assessment) or evidence report).jw.
224. (comparative adj3 (efficacy or effectiveness)).ti,ab,kw.
225. (outcomes research or relative effectiveness).ti,ab,kw.
226. ((indirect or indirect treatment or mixed-treatment) adj comparison*).ti,ab,kw.
227. or/211-226
228. 178 or 210 or 227
229. 170 not 228
230. limit 229 to (humans and yr="1999 -Current")

PsycInfo

1. exp Pregnancy/
2. exp Birth/
3. Gravidity.ti,ab.
4. Parity.ti,ab.
5. exp Fetus/
6. pregnan*.ti,ab.
7. (prenatal or "pre natal" or antenatal or "ante natal" or antepartum or "ante partum" or postnatal or "post natal" or postpartum or "post partum" or perinatal or "peri natal" or peripartum or "peri partum").ti,ab.
8. (matern* or mother* or baby or babies or f?etal or f?etus or neonat* or newborn or "new born").ti,ab.
9. (birth* or childbirth).ti,ab.
10. (preterm or "pre term").ti,ab.
11. gestation*.ti,ab.
12. or/1-11
13. (equality or equalities or equity).ti,ab.
14. (inequality or inequalities or inequity).ti,ab.
15. (disparity or disparities).ti,ab.
16. unequal.ti,ab.
17. disadvantage*.ti,ab.
18. (socioeconomic or "socio economic").ti,ab.
19. exp Socioeconomic Status/ or ses.ti,ab.
20. (sociodemographic or "socio demographic").ti,ab.
21. exp Childhood Adversity/ or exp Adversity/ or "social adversity".ti,ab.
22. exp Social Class/ or "social class*".ti,ab.
23. exp Social Influences/ or "social factors".ti,ab.
24. exp Social Capital/ or "social capital".ti,ab.
25. exp Disadvantaged/ or "social disadvantage*".ti,ab.

26. exp Social Isolation/ or "social exclusion".ti,ab.
27. exp Social Integration/ or exp Social Acceptance/ or "social inclusion".ti,ab.
28. "social gradient".ti,ab.
29. or/13-28
30. "lifelong learn*".ti,ab.
31. "life long learn*".ti,ab.
32. exp Adult Education/ or exp Literacy/ or "adult literacy".ti,ab.
33. exp College Students/ or exp Higher Education/ or exp Undergraduate Education/ or "university education".ti,ab.
34. exp Educational Attainment Level/ or "educational attainment".ti,ab.
35. exp Academic Achievement/ or "educational achievement".ti,ab.
36. education*.ti,ab. or exp Education/
37. exp Empowerment/ or empower*.ti,ab.
38. "social mobility".ti,ab. or exp Social Mobility/
39. exp Education/
40. or/30-39
41. unemploy*.ti,ab.
42. workless*.ti,ab.
43. jobless*.ti,ab.
44. income.ti,ab.
45. occupation*.ti,ab.
46. "jobseeker's allowance".ti,ab.
47. employ*.ti,ab.
48. "vocational train*".ti,ab.
49. "vocational education*".ti,ab.
50. "vocational rehabilitation".ti,ab. or exp Vocational Rehabilitation/
51. "economic activity".ti,ab.
52. "welfare to work".ti,ab.
53. "new deal".ti,ab.
54. "universal credit".ti,ab.
55. "child benefit".ti,ab.
56. welfare.ti,ab.
57. exp Unemployment/
58. exp Income Level/ or "Income (Economic)"/ or exp Lower Income Level/
59. exp Occupations/
60. exp Employment Status/
61. exp Vocational Education/
62. or/41-61
63. poverty.ti,ab.
64. "low income".ti,ab.
65. "low pay".ti,ab.
66. prosperity.ti,ab.
67. "lone parent*".ti,ab.
68. "single parent*".ti,ab.
69. "sole parent*".ti,ab.
70. ("marital separation" or divorce).ti,ab.
71. "social security benefit*".ti,ab.
72. "standard of living".ti,ab.
73. "minimum wage".ti,ab.
74. ("tax credit*" or "tax rebate").ti,ab.
75. exp Financial Strain/ or "financial hardship".ti,ab.

76. ("welfare benefit*" or "social welfare" or "poverty trap" or "income support" or deprivation or "disposable income" or debt or indebtedness or credit or "over-indebtedness" or loan* or borrow* or "financial problem*").ti,ab.
77. exp Poverty/
78. exp Divorce/
79. exp Social Security/
80. exp Salaries/
81. or/63-80
82. (social* adj (isolate* or mobility or network* or position* or relationship* or security or insurance or status or stigma or trend*)).ti,ab.
83. exp Social Status/
84. exp Social Isolation/
85. exp Social Mobility/
86. exp Social Security/
87. exp Stigma/
88. or/82-87
89. ("car own*" or "housing affordability" or "home own*" or "property own*" or "housing cost*" or "housing tenure" or "private renting" or "owner occupied" or "social housing" or neglect* or "poor environment" or "poor housing" or "social integration" or "social interaction" or housing or crowding).ti,ab.
90. exp Social Integration/
91. exp Social Interaction/
92. exp Housing/
93. exp Crowding/
94. or/89-93
95. ((regenerat* or redevelop* or develop* or renewal or depriv* or disadvantag* or affluent or poor) adj5 (area or neighbo?rhood or communit*)).ti,ab.
96. ((local or urban or new deal) adj5 communit*).ti,ab.
97. "single regeneration budget".ti,ab.
98. "area based initiative".ti,ab.
99. or/95-98
100. 40 or 62 or 81 or 88 or 94 or 99
101. exp Epidemiology/ or Epidemiolog*.ti,ab.
102. exp Experimental Controls/ or (Case adj3 (control or series or report* or stud* or comparison)).ti,ab.
103. cohort*.ti,ab.
104. Longitudinal.ti,ab. or exp Longitudinal Studies/
105. FollowUp Studies/ or (Follow up adj (study or studies)).ti,ab.
106. Prospective.ti,ab. or exp Prospective Studies/
107. Retrospective.ti,ab. or exp Retrospective Studies/
108. (associat* adj3 (with or between)).ti,ab.
109. (prevalence or transversal or incidence).ti,ab.
110. (observational adj (study or studies)).ti,ab.
111. "cross sectional".ti,ab.
112. "logistic model*".ti,ab.
113. or/101-112
114. 12 and 29 and 100
115. 113 and 114
116. (Randomized Controlled Trial or Controlled Clinical Trial or Pragmatic Clinical Trial or Equivalence Trial or Clinical Trial, Phase III).pt.
117. Randomized Controlled Trial/

118. exp Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic/
119. "Randomized Controlled Trial (topic)"/
120. Controlled Clinical Trial/
121. exp Controlled Clinical Trials as Topic/
122. "Controlled Clinical Trial (topic)"/
123. Randomization/
124. Random Allocation/
125. Double-Blind Method/
126. Double Blind Procedure/
127. Double-Blind Studies/
128. Single-Blind Method/
129. Single Blind Procedure/
130. Single-Blind Studies/
131. Placebos/
132. Placebo/
133. Control Groups/
134. Control Group/
135. (random* or sham or placebo*).ti,ab,hw,kw.
136. ((singl* or doubl*) adj (blind* or dumm* or mask*)).ti,ab,hw,kw.
137. ((tripl* or trebl*) adj (blind* or dumm* or mask*)).ti,ab,hw,kw.
138. (control* adj3 (study or studies or trial* or group*)).ti,ab,kw.
139. (Nonrandom* or non random* or non-random* or quasi-random* or quasirandom*).ti,ab,hw,kw.
140. allocated.ti,ab,hw.
141. ((open label or open-label) adj5 (study or studies or trial*)).ti,ab,hw,kw.
142. ((equivalence or superiority or non-inferiority or noninferiority) adj3 (study or studies or trial*)).ti,ab,hw,kw.
143. (pragmatic study or pragmatic studies).ti,ab,hw,kw.
144. ((pragmatic or practical) adj3 trial*).ti,ab,hw,kw.
145. ((quasiexperimental or quasi-experimental) adj3 (study or studies or trial*)).ti,ab,hw,kw.
146. (phase adj3 (III or "3") adj3 (study or studies or trial*)).ti,hw,kw.
147. or/116-146
148. meta-analysis.pt.
149. meta-analysis/ or systematic review/ or meta-analysis as topic/ or "meta analysis (topic)"/ or "systematic review (topic)"/ or exp technology assessment, biomedical/
150. ((systematic* adj3 (review* or overview*)) or (methodologic* adj3 (review* or overview*))).ti,ab,kw.
151. ((quantitative adj3 (review* or overview* or synthes*)) or (research adj3 (integrati* or overview*))).ti,ab,kw.
152. ((integrative adj3 (review* or overview*)) or (collaborative adj3 (review* or overview*)) or (pool* adj3 analy*)).ti,ab,kw.
153. (data synthes* or data extraction* or data abstraction*).ti,ab,kw.
154. (handsearch* or hand search*).ti,ab,kw.
155. (mantel haenszel or peto or der simonian or dersimonian or fixed effect* or latin square*).ti,ab,kw.
156. (met analy* or metanaly* or technology assessment* or HTA or HTAs or technology overview* or technology appraisal*).ti,ab,kw.
157. (meta regression* or metaregression*).ti,ab,kw.
158. (meta-analy* or metaanaly* or systematic review* or biomedical technology assessment* or bio-medical technology assessment*).mp,hw.
159. (medline or cochrane or pubmed or medlars or embase or cinahl).ti,ab,hw.

160. (cochrane or (health adj2 technology assessment) or evidence report).jw.
161. (comparative adj3 (efficacy or effectiveness)).ti,ab,kw.
162. (outcomes research or relative effectiveness).ti,ab,kw.
163. ((indirect or indirect treatment or mixed-treatment) adj comparison*).ti,ab,kw.
164. or/148-163
165. 147 or 164
166. 115 not 165

Scopus search

(((TITLE-ABS(pregnan* or parturition or gravidity or parity or fetus or foetus or fetal or foetal or prenatal or {pre natal} or antenatal or {ante natal} or antepartum or {ante partum} or postnatal or {post natal} or postpartum or {post partum} or perinatal or {peri natal} or peripartum or {peri partum} or matern* or mother* or baby or babies or neonat* or newborn* or {new born} or birth* or childbirth* or preterm or {pre term} or gestat*)) and (TITLE-ABS(equality or equalities or equity or inequality or inequalities or inequity or disparity or disparities or gap* or gradient* or unequal or disadvantage* or depriv* or variation* or socioeconomic* or {socio economic} or ses or sociodemographic or {socio demographic}) or TITLE-ABS(social W/1 (adversity or class or factors or capital or disadvantage or disparit* or exclusion or inclusion or gradient))) and ((TITLE-ABS(educat* or {lifelong learning} or {life long learning} or literacy or empower* or {social mobility} or (widen* W/1 participat*))) or (TITLE-ABS(unemploy* or workless* or jobless* or occupation* {jobseeker's allowance} or employ* or (job W/1 opportunit*) or {labour market policy} or (vocational W/1 (train* or education or rehabilitation)) or {economic activity} or {welfare to work} or {new deal} or {universal credit} or {child benefit} or welfare or income or {social welfare} or {public assistance})) or (TITLE-ABS(poverty or income or pay or prosperity or {lone parent} or {single parent} or {sole parent} or {marital separation} or divorce or {social security} or {standard of living} or {minimum wage} or {tax credit} or salary or {financial hardship} or {welfare benefit} or {social welfare} or {tax rebate} or deprivation or debt or indebtedness or {over-indebtedness} or credit or loan or borrow or {financial problems})) or (TITLE-ABS(social W/1 (isolation or mobility or network* or position* or relationship or security or insurance or status or stigma or trend))) or (TITLE-ABS({car ownership} or ((home or property) W/1 owner*) or (housing W/1 (costs or affordability or tenure)) or {private renting} or {owner occupied} or (social W/1 (housing or integration or interaction)) or neglect* or overcrowd* or (poor W/1 (environment or housing)) or {public housing} or crowding)) or ((TITLE-ABS((regenerat* or redevelop* or develop* or renewal or depriv* or disadvantag* or affluent or poor) W/5 (area or neighbourhood or neighborhood or communit*))) or (TITLE-ABS(((local or urban or {new deal}) W/5 communit*) or {single regeneration budget} or {area based initiative}))))) and (PUBYEAR > 1999)) and (TITLE-ABS(epidemiolog* or (case W/3 (control or series or report or stud* or comparison)) or {control group} or cohort* or longitudinal or (follow-up W/1 (study or studies)) or prospective or retrospective or (associat* W/3 (with or between)) or prevalence or transversal or incidence or (observational W/1 (study or studies)) or {cross sectional} or {logistic model})) AND NOT INDEX(medline)

Supplementary appendix S3: Grey literature sources

Grey literature searches comprising key data sources were screened for relevance. These were:

- National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit (including the Policy Research Unit in Maternal Health and Care (PRU-MHC) and SHEER (Social Sciences, Health Economics and Epidemiological Research));
- National Maternity and Perinatal Audit;
- ChiMat (the National Child and Maternal Health Unit);
- Royal College of Midwifery;
- Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists;
- Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health;
- Centre for Maternal and Child Enquires (CMACE);
- The Confidential Enquiry into Maternal and Child Health (CEMACH).
- Public health organisations and national statistical record offices (e.g. the Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland) were also searched using keywords (e.g. pregnancy/deprivation).

Experts in key organisations in each of the countries were also contacted to identify whether there were additional relevant literature not identified in the electronic database or grey literature searches.

Supplementary appendix S4: Data extraction components

Study characteristics (reported in Table 1):

- Citation
- Year published
- Country of study
- Study design
- Study period
- Registry/data source
- Population description
- Total sample size
- Inequality exposure
- Pregnancy outcome
- Aims and objectives (not reported in this manuscript)
- Inclusion and exclusion criteria (not reported in this manuscript)
- Contact details of author (not reported in this manuscript)

Results (reported in supplementary results tables)

- Pregnancy outcome (definition)
- Sample size for each comparison
- Exposure variable comparison group and exposed group (definitions)
- Result (definition of measure, effect size, measure of variance, adjustments made)

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Supplementary appendix S5: Contact with study authors to request additional information

The following table details contact made with study authors. Contact was sought to obtain additional data not available online, to improve the quality of data extraction, or to increase the number of outcomes from the primary study included in our review (which involved requesting frequency data to recalculate odds ratios). The requests to national statistical organisations proved successful, and pre-2000 data was provided in scanned (or digitised form). However, other data requests querying outcomes or requesting frequency data were generally unsuccessful (only one of the four authors replied).

Author/ publication	**Issue and steps taken to contact author**
Patel et al. (2005)[1]	Paper described a 'work per week (hours/50)' outcome, with no further details provided in the text. KT email R. Patel 28.02.2020. Email bounced back. Contacted 'Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children'. No reply.
Snelgrove et al. (2015)[2]	Requested raw frequency data for PTB by education, income and housing tenure as reference categories were for the most deprived groups (e.g. lowest income, unowned/rented housing and below secondary education). KT email J. Snelgrove on 29.11.2019 and again on 11.12.2020. No reply.
Niedhammer et al. (2012)[3]	Hazard ratios used in paper for education, rented home and crowded home. Requested frequencies to calculate own odds ratios. KT emailed I. Niedhammer on 15.01.2020. No reply.
Clemens and Dibben (2017)[4]	Clarification required regarding odds ratios for preterm birth. MM email C. Dibben on 21.05.2020. C. Dibben replied on 21.05.2020 confirming interpretation of Table 1.
National Records of Scotland (NRS)[5]	Contacted National Records Scotland (https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/about-us/contact-us) to obtain a bespoke data request. KT received unpublished ad-hoc breakdown of death registration data on 10.01.20.
Office for National Statistics (ONS)[6]	Requested scanned copies of live births and infant deaths between 1990 and 2000 (which are only available in printed versions). KT received scanned copies of relevant sections of records from the ONS (on 9.12.2019).
National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS)[7]	Requested scanned copies of live births and infant deaths pre-1993 (which are not available online). KT received scanned copies of relevant sections of records from the Economic and Social Research Institute (on 19.12.2019).

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2. Snelgrove JW, Murphy KE. Preterm birth and social inequality: assessing the effects of material and psychosocial disadvantage in a UK birth cohort. *Acta Obstetricia et GRecords ynecologica Scandinavica* 2015;94(7):766-75.

3. Niedhammer I, Murrin C, O'Mahony D, et al. Explanations for social inequalities in preterm delivery in the prospective Lifeways cohort in the Republic of Ireland. *European Journal of Public Health* 2012;22(4):533-38.
4. Clemens T, Dibben C. Living in stressful neighbourhoods during pregnancy: an observational study of crime rates and birth outcomes. *European Journal of Public Health* 2017;27(2):197-202.
5. National Records of Scotland. Numbers of births, stillbirths and neonatal deaths, registered in Scotland in each year from 1990 to 2018 [bespoke request]. Edinburgh: National Records of Scotland, 2019.
6. Office for National Statistics. Mortality Statistics: Childhood, infant and perinatal, England and Wales (1990 - 2007). Newport, Wales, 1990 - 2017.
7. National Perinatal Reporting System. Perinatal Statistics. Dublin, Republic of Ireland, 1990-3, 1999-2016.

Supplementary appendix S6: Newcastle-Ottawa scale

Cohort studies

Selection (note: exposure is individual socio-economic determinants)

1) Representativeness of the exposed cohort[a]
   a) truly representative of the average maternal population[d] in the community *
   b) somewhat representative of the average maternal population[d] in the community *
   c) selected group of users e.g. those with low education level or low income etc.[d]
   d) no description of the derivation of the cohort
2) Selection of the non-exposed cohort[a]
   a) drawn from the same community as the exposed cohort *
   b) drawn from a different source
   c) no description of the derivation of the non-exposed cohort
3) Ascertainment of exposure[b]
   a) secure record (e.g. explicitly measured inequality[d]) *
   b) structured interview e.g. validated self-report[d]
   c) any self-report
   d) no description

Comparability

4) Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis[c,e]
   a) study controls for smoking[d] *
   b) study controls for any additional factor *
   c) no adjustments made

Outcome (note: outcome is pregnancy health outcomes for mother and baby)

5) Assessment of outcome[b]
   a) independent blind assessment *
   b) record linkage
   c) self-report
   d) no description

6) Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur[b]
   a) yes (select an adequate follow up period for outcome of interest: all women followed up until 28 days after delivery[d]) *
   b) no
7) Adequacy of follow up of cohorts[a]
   a) complete follow up - all subjects accounted for *
   b) subjects lost to follow up unlikely to introduce bias - small number lost – >80%[d] follow up, or description provided of those lost) *
   c) follow up rate < 80%[d] and no description of those lost
   d) no statement

Total number of stars (out of a possible 8 stars):

Note: A study can be awarded a maximum of one star for each numbered item within the Selection and Outcome categories. A maximum of two stars can be given for Comparability.

Footnote:

a) Questions assessing selection bias
b) Questions assessing information bias
c) Questions assessing confounding
d) Red font indicates where the form was adapted to make questions relevant to this systematic review.
e) Original question 4 "Demonstration that outcome of interest was not present at start of study" in the original scale is not applicable to this review as the outcomes relate to pregnancy and therefore by nature did not exist at the start of the study. Therefore, this item has been removed from the scale. The denominator value for the maximum number of stars a study can be awarded has been reduced from 9 to 8 due to the removal of the original question 4.

Case-control studies

Selection (note: outcome is pregnancy health outcomes for mother and baby)

1) Is the case definition adequate[a]
   a) yes, with independent validation ⋆
   b) yes, e.g. record linkage or based on self-reports
   c) no description
2) Representativeness of the cases[a]
   a) consecutive or obviously representative series of cases ⋆
   b) potential for selection biases or not stated.
3) Selection of controls[a]
   a) community controls ⋆
   b) hospital controls
   c) no description
4) Definition of controls[a]
   a) no history of disease (endpoint) ⋆
   b) no description of source

Comparability

5) Comparability of cases and controls on the basis of the design or analysis[c] [,2]
   a) study controls for smoking[d] ⋆
   b) study controls for any additional factor⋆
   c) no adjustments[d]

Exposure (note: exposure is individual socio-economic determinants)

6) Assessment of exposure[b]
   a) secure record ⋆
   b) structured interview where blind to case/control status⋆
   c) interview not blinded to case/control status
   d) written self-report or medical record only
   e) no description
7) Same method of ascertainment for cases and controls[b]
   a) yes ⋆
   b) no
8) Non response rate[b]
   a) same rate for both groups ⋆
   b) non respondents described
   c) rate different and no designation

Total number of stars (out of a possible 9 stars):

Note: A study can be awarded a maximum of one star for each numbered item within the Selection and Outcome categories. A maximum of two stars can be given for Comparability.

Footnote:

a) Questions assessing selection bias.
b) Questions assessing comparability.
c) Questions assessing confounding.
d) Red font indicates where the form was adapted to make questions relevant to this systematic review.

References:

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Supplementary appendix S7: List of excluded articles

No articles were excluded based on language alone. All publications were screened at title/abstract level, regardless of language. Google Translate was used to assess study if title/abstract was not available in English. As the focus of this paper was studies from the UK/ROI, all included studies were in English. If abstracts were screened at title/abstract stage, without full accompanying papers, then contact with study authors would have been sought if the paper looked potentially relevant.

Detailed below are full references for all excluded articles. Articles are excluded for one of the following reasons (in order of hierarchical importance as set out below):

1. The paper focuses on an excluded patient population (n=121)
2. The paper only details data from a restricted population/sub-group (n=180)
3. The paper details a study conducted in an excluded setting (n=279)
4. No deprivation indicators included (n=233)
5. The paper reports aggregate-level measures of deprivation reported only (n=70)
6. No health outcomes of relevance are described (n=434)
7. The paper is not a primary observational study (includes systematic reviews) (n=67)
8. The paper is an exact duplicate (n=4)
9. The paper describes a conference abstract only (n=10)

Reason for exclusion	References
The paper focuses on an excluded patient population (n=121)	Abdollahi, F., Agajani-Delavar, M., Zarghami, M., Lye, M.S., 2016. Postpartum mental health in first-time mothers: A cohort study. Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences 10 (1) (no pagination). Acquavita, S.P., Talks, A., Fiser, K., 2017. Facilitators and Barriers to Cigarette Smoking While Pregnant for Women With Substance Use Disorders. Nicotine & Tobacco Research 19:555-61. Adamek, R., Florek, E., Piekoszowski, W., Breborowicz, G.H., 2004. The socio-economic status of women smoking during pregnancy and birth weight of their newborns. [Polish]. Przeglad Lekarski 61:1006-11. Adynski, H., Zimmer, C., Thorp, J., Santos, H.P., 2019. Predictors of psychological distress in low-income mothers over the first postpartum year. Research in Nursing & Health 42:205-16. Ajami, M., Abdollahi, M., Salehi, F., Oldewage-Theron, W., Jamshidi-Naeini, Y., 2018. The association between household socioeconomic status, breastfeeding, and infants' anthropometric indices. International Journal of Preventive Medicine 9 (1) (no pagination). Akkaya, H., Buke, B., 2018a. Characteristic of first fetal movement maternal perception and the relationship with pregnancy outcomes at term. [Turkish]. Zeynep Kamil Tip Bulteni 49:214-17. Akkaya, H., Buke, B., 2018b. A frequently asked question: Is it normal not to feel my baby's movements yet? Journal of the Chinese Medical Association 81:742-46. Akman, C., Uguz, F., Kaya, N., 2007. Postpartum-onset major depression is associated with personality disorders. Comprehensive Psychiatry 48:343-47. Al-Shahethi, A.H., Bulgiba, A., Zaki, R.A., Radman Al-Dubai, S.A., Al-Surimi, K.M., Al-Serouri, A.A., 2018. Neonatal Mortality in the Eastern Mediterranean Region: Socio-Demographic, Economic and Perinatal Factors, 1990-2013. Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 28:Jan-13. Alessie, R., Angelini, V., Mierau, J.O., Viluma, L., 2018. Economic downturns and infant health. Economics & Human Biology 30:162-71. Alhusen, J.L., Gross, D., Hayat, M.J., Rose, L., Sharps, P., 2012. The Role of Mental Health on Maternal-Fetal Attachment in Low-Income Women. JOGNN: Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing 41:E71-81. Alhusen, J.L., Hayat, M.J., Gross, D., 2013. A longitudinal study of maternal attachment and infant developmental outcomes. Archives of Women's Mental Health 16:521. Alleman, B.W., Bell, E.F., Li, L., Dagle, J.M., Smith, P.B., Ambalavanan, N., Laughon, M.M., Stoll, B.J., Goldberg, R.N., et al., 2013. Individual and center-level factors affecting mortality among extremely low birth weight infants. Pediatrics 132:e175-e84. Althabe, F., Sosa, C., Belizán, J.M., Gibbons, L., Jacquerioz, F., Bergel, E., 2006. Cesarean section rates and maternal and neonatal mortality in low-, medium-, and high-income countries: an ecological study. Birth: Issues in Perinatal Care 33:270-77. Ammerman, R., Altaye, M., Putnam, F., Teeters, A., Zou, Y., Ginkel, J., 2015. Depression improvement and parenting in low-income mothers in home visiting. Archives of Women's Mental Health 18:555-63. Ancel, P.Y., Saurel-Cubizolles, M.J., Di Renzo, G.C., Papiernik, E., Breart, G., 1999. Social differences of very preterm birth in Europe: interaction with obstetric history. Europop Group. American Journal of Epidemiology 149:908-15. Anderson, C., Perez, C., 2015. Adolescent Psychological Birth Trauma Following Cesarean Birth. Pediatric Nursing 41:78-83. Andersson, S.W., Niklasson, A., Lapidus, L., Hallberg, L., Bengtsson, C., Hulthén, L., 2000. Sociodemographic characteristics influencing birth outcome in Sweden, 1908-1930. Birth variables in the Population Study of Women in Gothenburg. Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health:269-78. Andersson, T., Bergstrom, S., Hogberg, U., 2000a. Swedish maternal mortality in the 19th century by different definitions: Previous stillbirths but not multiparity risk factor for maternal death. Acta Obstetricia et Gynecologica Scandinavica 79:679-86.

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Supplementary appendix S8: Duplicate datasets

Cohort name	Publication 1	Publication 2	Decision
ONS	ONS[1] **Study period**: 1990-2017 **Sample size**: **Outcomes**: Neonatal death, perinatal mortality, VLBW, LBW, birth weight < 3,000 g and birthweight > 4,000 g **Exposures**: Social class	Maher et al.[2] **Study period**: 1990, 1995, 2000 **Sample size**: 172,168 **Outcomes**: LBW **Exposures**: Social class	**Issue:** LBW by social class reported for the years 1990, 1995 and 2000 in Maher et al.[2] All years included in ONS.[1] **Decision:** The ONS[1] data covers the period 1990 to 2017 annually, so the Maher et al.[2] publication is excluded as it only represented three years of data already included in the ONS.[1]
ONS	ONS[1] **Study period**: 1990-2017 **Sample size**: **Outcomes**: Neonatal death, perinatal mortality, VLBW, LBW, birth weight < 3,000 g and birthweight > 4,000 g **Exposures**: Social class/occupation	Moser and Power[3] **Study period**: 1993-2000 **Sample size**: 583,027 **Outcomes**: LBW **Exposures**: Social class/occupation	**Issue:** LBW by social class reported for the years 1993-2000 in Moser and Power.[3] All years included in ONS.[1] **Decision:** The ONS[1] data covers the period 1990 to 2017 annually, so the Moser and Power [3] publication is excluded as it only represented three years of data already included in the ONS.[1]
ONS	ONS[1] **Study period**: 1990-2017 **Sample size**: **Outcomes**: Neonatal death, perinatal mortality, VLBW, LBW, birth weight < 3,000 g and birthweight > 4,000 g **Exposures**: Social class/occupation	Spencer et al.[4] **Study period**: 1991-1993 **Sample size**: 208,567 **Outcomes**: LBW, birthweight under 3,000 g, birthweight over 3,500 g **Exposures**: Social class/occupation	**Issue:** Birthweight reported for the years 1991-1993 in 500 g increments from < 1,500 g to > 3,500 g in Spencer et al.[4]. All years included in ONS [1], with birthweight reported in 500 g increments from < 1,500 g to > 4,000 g enabling VLBW, LBW, birthweight < 3,000 g and macrosomia to be calculated. **Decision:** The ONS[1] data covers the period 1990 to 2017 annually, so the Spencer et al. [4] publication is excluded as it only represented three years of data already included in the ONS [1].
ONS	ONS[1] **Study period**: 1990-2017 **Sample size**: **Outcomes**: Neonatal death, perinatal mortality, VLBW, LBW, birth weight < 3,000 g and birthweight > 4,000 g	Dibben et al.[5] **Study period**: 1996-2000 **Sample size**: 306,067 **Outcomes**: LBW, VLBW	**Issue:** Birthweight by occupational class in Dibben et al.[5] is also replicated in the larger ONS[1] dataset. **Decision:**

	Exposures: Social class/occupation	**Exposures**: Social class/occupation and household income	The ONS[1] data covers the period 1990 to 2017 annually, so the Dibben et al.[5] data for LBW/VLBW by occupation is excluded from further analysis. Birthweight outcomes by income remain.
NPRS	NPRS[6] **Study period**: 1990-1993; 1999 – 2016 **Sample size**: 1,355,937 **Outcomes**: VLBW, LBW, MLBW, macrosomia, stillbirth, neonatal death and perinatal death. **Exposures**: Social class/occupation	McAvoy et al.[7] **Study period**: NPRS (1999), ERHA (1999-2001) **Sample size**: 52,830 (NPRS), 63,571 (ERHA) **Outcomes**: LBW **Exposures**: Social class/occupation	**Issue:** The NPRS data contained in McAvoy et al.[7] for the year 1999, is replicated in the full NPRS dataset which comprises all the data for the period 1990-1993; 1999 – 2016. **Decision:** The NPRS data for 1999 reported in McAvoy et al.[7] is excluded from further analysis.
UKCOSS	Nair et al.[8] **Study period**: 2005-January 2013 **Sample size**: 1753 (cases), 3,312 (controls) **Outcomes**: Severe maternal morbidity (defined as defined as antenatal pulmonary embolism, eclampsia, acute fatty liver of pregnancy, amniotic fluid embolism, peripartum hysterectomy stroke in pregnancy, uterine rupture, placenta accreta, HELLP syndrome and severe sepsis). **Exposures**: Social class/occupation	Knight et al.[9] **Study period**:2005-2006 **Sample size**: 686 (cases), 1,227 (controls) **Outcomes**: Severe maternal morbidities (defined as acute fatty liver of pregnancy, amniotic fluid embolism, antenatal pulmonary embolism, eclampsia and peripartum hysterectomy). **Exposures**: Social class/occupation	**Issue:** Severe maternal morbidities (defined slightly differently in each paper) in Nair et al.[8] and Knight et al.[9] **Decision:** The Nair et al.[8] data is 7 years one month in length compared to the Knight et al.[9] data which is only a year. The Knight et al.[9] data will be excluded.
UKCOSS	Nair et al. 2014[8] **Study period**: 2005-January 2013 **Sample size**: 1753 (cases), 3,312 (controls) **Outcomes**: Severe maternal morbidity (defined as defined as antenatal pulmonary embolism, eclampsia, acute fatty liver of pregnancy, amniotic fluid embolism, peripartum hysterectomy stroke in pregnancy, uterine rupture, placenta accreta, HELLP syndrome and severe sepsis). **Exposures**: Social class/occupation	Lindquist et al. 2013[10] **Study period**: 2005-2010 (varies for each condition – some, e.g. eclampsia are just a year, whereas others such as amniotic fluid embolism are 5 years). **Sample size**: 1,144 (cases), 2,256 (controls) **Outcomes**: Severe maternal morbidities (defined as amniotic fluid embolism, acute fatty liver of pregnancy, eclampsia, peripartum hysterectomy, therapies for major peripartum haemorrhage and uterine rupture. **Exposures**: Social class/occupation	**Issue:** Severe maternal morbidities (defined differently in each paper) in Nair et al. [8] and Lindquist et al. 2013.[10] **Decision:** The Nair et al.[8] data is 7 years one month in length compared to the Lindquist et al. 2013[10] paper which varies in length but is typically one year for most of the conditions. Consequently the Lindquist et al. 2013[10] data will be excluded.
Born in Bradford	Poulsen et al. 2015[11] **Study period**: 2007-2010 **Sample size**: 10,850 **Outcomes**: PTB	Stacey et al. 2016[12] **Study period**: 2007-2010 **Sample size**: 9,680 **Outcomes**: PTB, SGA	**Issue:** PTB by education is duplicated in Stacey et al.[12] and Poulsen et al.[11] **Decision:**

	Exposures: Education (either basic, further education or long education)[1]	**Exposures**: Education (as a binary variable), household measures (as binary variables related to 'not managing financially'[2] and 'behind with bills'[3]	As the Poulsen et al.[11] dataset is larger and has three categories of education (as opposed to two), PTB by education reported by Stacey et al. [12] is not analysed. The odds of PTB by other household measures are still included.
Lifeways	Niedhammer et al.[13] **Study period**: 2001-03 **Sample size**: 1,124 **Outcomes**: Birthweight < 3, 000 g, LBW, PTD, SGA **Exposures**: Educational, occupation/social class, work contract, working hours per week, shift work, physical demands, job satisfaction and job stress.	Murrin et al.[14] **Study period**: 2007-2010 **Sample size**: 1,048 **Outcomes**: Birthweight < 3,060 g (approximately MLBW) and birthweight > 3,966 g (approximately macrosomia) **Exposures**: Mother's education and mother's family education.	**Issue:** MLBW reported by maternal education is replicated in Niedhammer et al.[13] and Murrin et al.[14] **Decision:** As the definitions of MLBW in Murrin et al.[14] is only approximate, these are excluded from further analysis, and instead the Niedhammer et al.[13] data is used only (for education/MLBW). MLBW by education and MLBW and macrosomia for mother's family education remains in the review.
Lifeways	Niedhammer et al.[15] **Study period**: 2001-03 **Sample size**: 1,124 (676 for education) **Outcomes**: Birthweight < 3, 000 g, LBW, PTD, SGA **Exposures**: Educational, occupation/social class, work contract, working hours per week, shift work, physical demands, job satisfaction and job stress.	Niedhammer et al.[13] **Study period**: 2001-03 **Sample size**: 1,124 (913 for education) **Outcomes**: PTB **Exposures**: Rented home, crowded home and education	**Issue:** PTB is duplicated by education in both Niedhammer et al.[15] and Niedhamnmer et al.[13]. The educational categories are the same in both, however those in Niedhammer et al.[13] have a larger sample size for education (n=913) compared to Niedhammer et al.[13] (n=676). HRs are used in Niedhammer et al.[13] compared to ORs used in Niedhammer et al.[15]. **Decision:** As the sample size for PTB by education is larger in Niedhammer et al.[13] compared to Niedhammer et al.[15], the ORs reported in Niedhammer et al.[15] will be excluded.

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Supplementary appendix S9: Newcastle-Ottawa quality scores for all included studies

Case Control	Number of stars awarded[1]									Quality rating[3]	Independent reviewer initials[4]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total stars[2]		
Bush et al. (2013)[1]	b	a*	a*	a*	c[5]	d	a*	a*	5	Moderate	KT & OA
Fitzpatrick et al. (2012)[2]	b	a*	a*	a*	c[5]	c	a*	a*	5	Moderate	MM & OA
Fitzpatrick et al. (2015)[3]	b	a*	a*	a*	a&b**	d	a*	a*	7	High	KT & OA
Knight et al. (2008)[4]	b	a*	a*	a*	a&b**	c	a*	a*	7	High	KT & OA
Nair et al. (2014)[5]	b	a*	a*	a*	a&b**	d	a*	a*	7	High	KT & OA
Nair et al. (2016)[6]	b	a*	a*	a*	a&b**	d	a*	a*	7	High	MM & KT & OA (Pilot)
Scott et al. (2012)[7]	b	a*	a*	a*	c[5]	c	a*	a*	5	Moderate	KT & OA
Tuthill et al. (1999)[8]	b	a*	a*	a*	c[5]	d	b	a*	4	Moderate	KT & OA
Waterstone et al. (2001)[9]	b	a*	a*	a*	c[5]	d	a*	a*	5	Moderate	KT & OA
Wolke et al. (2014)[10]	b	a*	a*	a*	c	d	a*	b	4	Moderate	KT & OA
Summary totals (out of 10 included studies)	**n*=0 (0%)**	**n*=10 (100%)**	**n*=10 (100%)**	**n*=10 (100%)**	**n*=0 (0%) n**=4 (40%)**	**n*=0 (0%)**	**n*=9 (90%)**	**n*=9 (90%)**	**Range 4-7**	**Low n=0 (0%) Moderate n=6 (60%) High n=4 (40%)**	

Footnote:

Case control questions: 1) Is the case definition adequate; 2) Representativeness of the cases; 3) Selection of controls; 4) Definition of controls; 5) Comparability of cases and controls on the basis of the design or analysis ; 6) Assessment of exposure; 7) Same method of ascertainment for cases and controls; 8) Non response rate

1. Newcastle-Ottawa question numbers 1-8 and associated number of stars (*) are detailed in Supplemenatry Appendix S5.
2. Minimum number of possible stars to be awarded = 0, maximum number of possible stars to be awarded = 9.
3. Categories were allocated as: Low = 0-3 stars, Moderate = 4-6 stars, High = 7-9 stars.
4. Reviewer's initials relate to manuscript authors: KT, Katie Thomson; OA, Olawatomi Arisa; MM, Malcolm Moffat.
5. Newcastle-Ottawa score for question 4 refers to univariate analysis reported in publication (or where ORs were calculated subsequently from frequencies). Study reports multivariate analysis (with or without smoking and additional confounding variable(s)) but not for socioeconomic exposure of interest, therefore study given 0 stars for this question.

Cohort Studies	Number of stars awarded[1]									Independent reviewer initials[4]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total stars[2]	Quality rating[3]	
Brick et al. (2016)[11]	a*	a*	b*	c[5]	b*	a*	a*	6	High	KT & OA
Clemens and Dibben (2016)[12]	b*	a*	b*	c[5]	b*	a*	d	5	Moderate	KT & OA
Collingwood Bakeo and Clark (2006)[13]	a*	a*	b*	b*	b*	a*	b*	7	High	KT & OA
Dibben et al. (2006)[14]	b*	a*	b*	b*	b*	a*	a*	7	High	MM & OA
Essex et al. (2013)[15]	b*	a*	b*	b*	c	a*	c	5	Moderate	MM & KT & OA (Pilot)
Fairley et al. (2011)[16]	a*	a*	b*	b*	b*	b*	a*	7	High	KT & OA
Fairley and Leyland (2006)[17]	a*	a*	b*	c	b*	a*	d	5	Moderate	KT & OA
Gardosi et al. (2013)[18]	a*	a*	b*	c[5]	b*	a*	a*	6	High	MM & OA
Martinson and Reichman (2016)[19]	b*	a*	c	b*	c	a*	c	4	Moderate	MM & OA
Matijasevich et al. (2012)[20]	b*	a*	c	a&b**	b*	a*	b*	7	High	MM & OA
McAvoy et al. (2006)[21]	d	a*	d	c	b*	a*	d	3	Moderate	KT & OA
Murrin et al. (2007)[22]	a*	a*	b*	c	b*	a*	b*	6	High	KT & OA
NPRS[23]	a*	a*	b*	c	b*	a*	a*	6	High	KT & OA
National Records of Scotland[24]	a*	a*	b*	c	b*	a*	a*	6	High	KT & OA
Niedhammer et al. (2009)[25]	a*	a*	c	a&b**	b*	a*	a*	7	High	KT & OA
Niedhammer et al. (2012)[26]	b*	a*	c	a&b**	b*	a*	b*	7	High	KT & OA
Office for National Statistics[27]	a*	a*	b*	c	b*	a*	a*	6	High	KT & OA
Patel et al. (2005)[28]	a*	a*	c	c	b*	a*	b*	5	Moderate	MM & OA
Poulsen et al. (2015)[29]	b*	a*	c	c	b*	a*	b*	5	Moderate	MM & OA
Sheridan et al. (2013)[30]	a*	a*	b*	c[5]	b*	a*	b*	6	High	KT & OA
Sinnott et al. (2016)[31]	a*	a*	b*	c[5]	b*	a*	b*	6	High	KT & OA
Snelgrove and Murphy (2015) [32]	b*	a*	b*	b*	b*	a*	b*	7	High	KT & OA
Stacey et al. (2016)[33]	a*	a*	b*	a&b**	b*	a*	b*	8	High	KT & OA
Vinturache et al. (2017)[34]	a*	a*	b*	c[5]	b*	a*	b*	6	High	KT & OA
Wilding et al. (2019)[35]	b*	a*	b*	a&b**	b*	a*	a*	8	High	KT & OA

Summary totals (out of 25 included studies)	n*=24 (96%)	n*=25 (100%)	n*=18 (72%)	n*=6 (24%) n**=5 (20%)	n*=23 (92%)	n*=25 (100%)	n*=20 (80%)	Range 3-8	Low n=0 (0%) Moderate n=7 (28%) High n=19 (72%)	

Footnote:

Cohort questions: 1) Representativeness of the exposed cohort; 2) Selection of the non-exposed cohort; 3) Ascertainment of exposure; 4) Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis; 5) Assessment of outcome; 6) Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur; 7) Adequacy of follow up of cohorts

1. Newcastle-Ottawa question numbers 1-8 and associated number of stars (*) are detailed in Supplemenatry Appendix S5.
2. Minimum number of possible stars to be awarded = 0, maximum number of possible stars to be awarded = 8.
3. Categories were allocated as: Low = 0-2 stars, Moderate = 3-5 stars, High = 6-8 stars.
4. Reviewers initials relate to manuscript authors: KT, Katie Thomson; OA, Olawatomi Arisa; MM, Malcolm Moffat.
5. Newcastle-Ottawa score for question 4 refers to univariate analysis reported in publication (or where ORs were calculated subsequently from frequencies). Study reports multivariate analysis (with or without smoking and additional confounding variable(s)) but not for socioeconomic exposure of interest, therefore study given 0 stars for this question.

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Supplementary appendix S10: Occupational classifications

Due to the changing labour market over the past 30 years for which we have collated data, occupation/social class classifications have changed in England, Wales and Scotland. To help synthesise the data, we collapsed the occupational groups which were reported to a three-class system in the UK, and a five-class system in the Republic of Ireland. For the Irish data, SEG-A (which encompassed higher and lower professionals) was used as the comparison group, intermediate occupations were SEG-B and SEG-C and all other groups were labelled 'manual occupations and other'. For the most recent data in England and Wales, and for the ROI, we used standardised published systems to aggregate the data. However, for the Registrar General's social class system which was in operation in England and Wales until 2001 and Scotland until 2000, we devised our own.

England, Wales and Scotland

A. Registrar General's social class

The Registrar General social class classification was split into three classes, to attempt to align occupations in the 1990s/early 2000s to the Standard Occupational Classifications (used post 2001) which was routinely split into three classes.[1]

Code	Description	
I	Professional occupations	Professional and managerial (used as the 'comparison group' in the meta-analysis)
II	Managerial and technical occupations	
IIIN	Skilled occupations (non-manual)	Intermediate occupations (used as the 'exposed group' in the meta-analysis)
IIIM	Skilled occupations (manual)	
IV	Partly skilled occupations	Partly skilled/unskilled (termed 'manual occupations and other' and used as the 'exposed group' in the meta-analysis)
V	Unskilled occupations	
Other	Other	

B. Standard Occupational Classification (National Statistics Socio-economic Classification - NS-SEC)

Eight classes	Three classes
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations 1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations 1.2 Higher professional occupations 2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations (used as the 'comparison group' in the meta-analysis)
3. Intermediate occupations	2. Intermediate occupations (used as the 'exposed group' in the meta-analysis)
4. Small employers and own account workers	
5. Large supervisory and technical occupations	
6. Semi-routine occupations	3. Routine and manual occupations (termed 'manual occupations and other' and used as the 'exposed group' in the meta-analysis)
7. Routine occupations	
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	*Never worked and long-term unemployed

Ireland

Occupation	Socio-economic group (SEG)
Farmers	Farmers (termed 'manual occupations and other' and used as the 'exposed group' in the meta-analysis)
Higher professionals	SEG-A (used as the 'comparison group' in the meta-analysis)
Lower professionals	
Employers and managers	SEG-B (termed 'intermediate' and used as the 'exposed group' in the meta-analysis)
Salaried employers	
Non-manual wage earners / Intermediate non-manual workers	SEG-C (termed 'intermediate' and used as the 'exposed group' in the meta-analysis)
Other non-manual workers	
Skilled manual workers	
Semi-skilled manual workers	SEG-D (termed 'manual occupations and other' and used as the 'exposed group' in the meta-analysis)
Unskilled manual workers	
Farm labourers	
Unknown	Unknown (termed 'manual occupations and other' and used as the 'exposed group' in the meta-analysis)
Unemployed	Unemployed (termed 'manual occupations and other' and used as the 'exposed group' in the meta-analysis)

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Supplementary appendix S11: Associations between socioeconomic inequalities and pregnancy outcomes

Mortality outcomes:

Table a: Associations between occupation/social class and stillbirth.

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
No employment					
Gardosi et al. 2013 [1]	Stillbirth	86,969 99,180	Mother/Father employed	Mother unemployed Father unemployed	OR 1.24 (95% CI 1.00, 1.54)* OR 2.26 (95% CI 1.69, 3.02)*
Manual occupations and other					
ONS [2]	Stillbirth (1990-2001)	99,502 74,186	Professional / managerial[1]	Partly skilled/unskilled[1] Other[1]	OR 1.60 (95% CI 1.51, 1.70)* OR 1.84 (95% CI 1.68, 2.01)*
ONS [2]	Stillbirth (2002-2017)	7,852,069 5,026,761	Professional / managerial	Routine and manual Other	OR 1.47 (95% CI 1.44, 1.49)* OR 1.95 (95% CI 1.89, 2.01)*
NRS [3]	Stillbirth (1990-2000)	334,794 192,476 257,621	Professional / managerial	Partly skilled/unskilled Inadequately described Not stated/no information	OR 1.29 (95% CI 1.18, 1.42)* OR 1.33 (95% CI 0.95, 1.86) OR 1.78 (95% CI 1.61, 1.98)*
NRS [3]	Stillbirth (2001-2018)	656,936 309,654 456,282	Professional / managerial	Routine and manual Never worked/unemployed Other	OR 1.36 (95% CI 1.27, 1.47)* OR 3.13 (95% CI 2.32, 4.24)* OR 1.84 (95% CI 1.69, 1.99)*
NPRS [4]	Stillbirth (Father's occupation)	250,297 211,675 203,888 511,304	SEG-A	SEG-D Farmers Unemployed Other	OR 1.33 (95% CI 1.18, 1.51)* OR 1.37 (95% CI 1.19, 1.58)* OR 1.97 (95% CI 1.72, 2.25)* OR 1.73 (95% CI 1.58, 1.90)*
NPRS [4]	Stillbirth (Mother's occupation)	278,306 233,449 279,771 552,884	SEG-A	SEG-D Farmers Unemployed Other	OR 1.51 (95% CI 1.31, 1.75)* OR 1.88 (95% CI 0.93, 3.77) OR 1.95 (95% CI 1.71, 2.22)* OR 1.75 (95% CI 1.61, 1.90)*
Tuthill et al. 1999 [5]	Stillbirth	15,711	Non-manual	Manual	OR 1.88 (95% CI 1.54, 2.28)*
Other non-manual occupations					
NPRS [4]	Stillbirth	290,213	Father: SEG-A	SEG-B	OR 0.95 (95% CI 0.84, 1.08)
NPRS [4]	Stillbirth	325,729	Mother: SEG-A	SEG-B	OR 1.08 (95% CI 0.96, 1.23)
Intermediate occupations					
ONS [2]	Stillbirth	132,326	Professional / managerial[1]	Intermediate 1990-2000 Intermediate 2002-2017	OR 1.32 (95% CI 1.26, 1.40)* OR 1.16 (95% CI 1.14, 1.19)*
NRS [3]	Stillbirth	1,252,525	Professional / managerial	Intermediate 1990-2000 Intermediate 2001-2018	OR 1.23 (95% CI 1.13, 1.33)* OR 1.10 (95% CI 1.01, 1.20)*
NPRS [4]	Stillbirth	659,516	Father: SEG-A	SEG-C	OR 1.11 (95% CI 1.02, 1.22)*
NPRS [4]	Stillbirth	643,628	Mother: SEG-A	SEG-C	OR 1.17 (95% CI 1.08, 1.28)*

OR=odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, *=significant association, SEG-A=Higher professionals/ lower professionals, SEG-B=Employers and managers/ salaried employers, SEG-C= Non-manual wage earners (or intermediate non-manual workers)/ other non-manual workers and skilled manual workers, SEG-D=Semi-skilled manual workers/ unskilled manual workers and farm labourers.

Footnote:

1. See supplementary appendix S10 for details of occupational classifications.

Table b: Associations between occupation/social class and perinatal death.

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Manual occupation and other					
ONS [2]	Perinatal death (1990-2001)	99,502 74,186	Professional / managerial[1]	Partly skilled/ unskilled[1] Other[1]	OR 1.65 (95% CI 1.58, 1.74)* OR 1.94 (95% CI 1.80, 2.08)*
ONS [2]	Perinatal death (2002-2017)	7,852,069 5,026,761	Professional / managerial	Routine and manual Other	OR 1.49 (95% CI 1.46, 1.51)* OR 1.91 (95% CI 1.87, 1.96)*

NPRS [4]	Perinatal death	250,297 211,675 203,888 511,304	Father: SEG-A	SEG-D Farmers Unemployed Other	OR 1.33 (95% CI 1.18, 1.51)* OR 1.37 (95% CI 1.19, 1.58)* OR 1.97 (95% CI 1.72, 2.25)* OR 1.73 (95% CI 1.58, 1.90)*
NPRS [4]	Perinatal death	278,306 233,449 279,771 552,884	Mother: SEG-A	SEG-D Farmers Unemployed Other	OR 1.39 (95% CI 1.23, 1.57)* OR 1.42 (95% CI 0.73, 2.73) OR 1.85 (95% CI 1.66, 2.06)* OR 1.70 (95% CI 1.59, 1.82)*
Tuthill et al. 1999 [5]	Perinatal death	15,976	Mother: Non-manual	Manual	OR 1.70 (95% CI 1.45, 1.98)*
Other non-manual occupation					
NPRS [4]	Perinatal death	290,213	Father: SEG-A	SEG-B	OR 1.00 (95% CI 0.91, 1.11)
NPRS [4]	Perinatal death	325,729	Mother: SEG-A	SEG-B	OR 1.06 (95% CI 0.95, 1.17)
Intermediate occupations					
ONS [2]	Perinatal death (1990-2001)	132,326	Professional / managerial[1]	Intermediate occupations[1]	OR 1.32 (95% CI 1.26, 1.40)*
ONS [2]	Perinatal death (2002-2017)	6,518,061	Professional / managerial	Intermediate occupations	OR 1.18 (95% CI 1.16, 1.21)*
NPRS [4]	Perinatal death	659,516	Father: SEG-A	SEG-C	OR 1.15 (95% CI 1.06, 1.24)*
NPRS [4]	Perinatal death	643,628	Mother: SEG-A	SEG-C	OR 1.14 (95% CI 1.07, 1.22)*

OR=odds ratio, AOR=adjusted odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, *=significant association, SEG-A=Higher professionals/ lower professionals, SEG-B=Employers and managers/ salaried employers, SEG-C= Non-manual wage earners (or intermediate non-manual workers)/ other non-manual workers and skilled manual workers, SEG-D=Semi-skilled manual workers/ unskilled manual workers and farm labourers.

Footnote:

1. See supplementary appendix S10 for details of occupational classifications.

Table c: Associations between occupation/social class and neonatal death.

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Manual occupations and other					
ONS [2]	Neonatal death (1990-2001)	94,872 71,012	Professional / managerial[1]	Partly skilled/ unskilled[1] Other[1]	OR 1.69 (95% CI 1.57, 1.81)* OR 2.17 (95% CI 1.96, 2.39)*
ONS [2]	Neonatal death (2002-2017)	7,812,762 5,003,294	Professional / managerial	Routine and manual Other	OR 1.57 (95% CI 1.53, 1.61)* OR 1.96 (95% CI 1.88, 2.04)*
NRS [3]	Neonatal death (1990-2000)	332,895 191,437 256,027	Professional / managerial	Partly skilled/unskilled Inadequately described Not stated/no information	OR 1.35 (95% CI 1.20, 1.52)* OR 1.37 (95% CI 0.9, 2.07) OR 2.96 (95% CI 2.64, 3.33)*
NRS [3]	Neonatal death (2001-2018)	653,902 308.425 454,032	Professional / managerial	Routine and manual Never worked/unemployed Other	OR 1.77 (95% CI 1.61, 1.95)* OR 0.38 (95% CI 0.12, 1.19) OR 1.07 (95% CI 0.94, 1.22)
Tuthill et al. 1999 [5]	Neonatal death	15,517	Non-manual	Manual	OR 1.64 (95% CI 1.30, 2.08)*
Intermediate occupations					
ONS [2]	Neonatal death (1990-2001)	126,382	Professional / managerial[1]	Intermediate occupations[1]	OR 1.41 (95% CI 1.33, 1.50)*
ONS [2]	Neonatal death (2002-2017)	6,489,542	Higher managerial, administrative / professional	Intermediate occupations	OR 1.25 (95% CI 1.21, 1.29)*
NRS [3]	Neonatal death (1990-2001)	1,252,527	Professional / managerial	Intermediate (skilled occupations)	OR 1.17 (95% CI 1.05, 1.30)*
NRS [3]	Neonatal death (2002-2017)	500,726	Higher managerial, administrative / professional	Intermediate	OR 1.00 (95% CI 0.89, 1.13)

OR=odds ratio, AOR=adjusted odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, *=significant association, SEG-A=Higher professionals/ lower professionals, SEG-B=Employers and managers/ salaried employers, SEG-C= Non-manual wage earners (or intermediate non-manual workers)/ other non-manual workers and skilled manual workers, SEG-D=Semi-skilled manual workers/ unskilled manual workers and farm labourers.

Footnote:

1. See supplementary appendix S10 for details of occupational classifications.

Table d: Associations between occupation/social class and maternal mortality.

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Nair et al. 2016 [6]	Maternal death	1,515 1,943	Employed	Unemployed Missing	AOR[1] 1.81 (95% CI 1.08, 3.04)* AOR[1] 0.63 (95% CI 0.40, 0.97)*

Abbreviations: AOR=adjusted odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, *=significant association.

Footnote:

1. Adjusted for multiple pregnancy during current pregnancy, gestational diabetes during current pregnancy, anaemia during current pregnancy, inadequate use of antenatal care, previous pregnancy problems, pre-existing medical problems, BMI, maternal age, smoking status, substance misuse and ethnicity.

Table e: Associations between occupation/social class and very low birth weight (<1,500g).

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Manual occupations/ unemployed					
ONS [2]	VLBW (1990-2001)	928,959 706,743	Professional / managerial[1]	Partly skilled / manual[1] Other[1]	OR 1.36 (95% CI 1.30, 1.41)* OR 1.40 (95% CI 1.31, 1.50)*
ONS [2]	VLBW (2002-2017)	6,526,730 4,209,475	Higher managerial, administrative / professional[1]	Routine / manual[1] Other[1]	OR 1.31 (95% CI 1.29, 1.33)* OR 1.68 (95% CI 1.64, 1.72)*
NPRS [4]	VLBW (Mother's occupation)	55,044 37,728 234,501 45,698	SEG-A[1]	SEG-D Farmers Other Unemployed	OR 0.88 (95% CI 0.73, 1.04) OR 0.85 (95% CI 0.27, 2.67) OR 0.53 (95% CI 0.47, 0.59)* OR 2.18 (95% CI 1.84, 2.58)*
NPRS [4]	VLBW (Father's occupation)	84,369 40,188 233,062 41,577	SEG-A	SEG-D Farmers Other Unemployed	OR 0.47 (95% CI 0.39, 0.56)* OR 1.78 (95% CI 1.42, 2.23)* OR 0.75 (95% CI 0.66, 0.85)* OR 2.18 (95% CI 1.79, 2.65)*
Non-manual					
NPRS [4]	VLBW (2000-2006 Mothers occupation)	76,746 154,498	SEG-A	SEG-B SEG-C	OR 0.50 (95% CI 0.42, 0.59)* OR 1.22 (95% CI 1.07, 1.38)*
NPRS [4]	VLBW (2000-2006 Fathers occupation)	70250 122,357	SEG-A	SEG-B SEG-C	OR 0.80 (95% CI 0.67, 0.94)* OR 1.22 (95% CI 1.07, 1.38)*
Intermediate occupations					
ONS [2]	VLBW (1990-2001)	1,380,880	Professional / managerial[1]	Intermediate (skilled occupations)	OR 1.19 (95% CI 1.15, 1.23)*
ONS [2]	VLBW (2002-2017)	5,482,688	Higher managerial, administrative / professional[1]	Intermediate occupations	OR 1.19 (95% CI 1.18, 1.21)*

Abbreviations: VLBW=very low birth weight, OR=odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, SE=standard error *=significant association, SEG-A=Higher professionals/ lower professionals, SEG-B=Employers and managers/ salaried employers, SEG-C= Non-manual wage earners (or intermediate non-manual workers)/ other non-manual workers and skilled manual workers, SEG-D=Semi-skilled manual workers/ unskilled manual workers and farm labourers.

Footnote:

1. See Supplementary appendix S10 for details of occupational classifications.

Table f: Associations between occupation/social class and low birth weight (<2,500g).

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Manual occupations/ unemployed					
ONS [2]	LBW (1990-2001)	983,826 745,166	Professional / managerial[1]	Partly skilled and manual[1] Other	OR 1.37 (95% CI 1.35, 1.40)* OR 1.31 (95% CI 1.27, 1.34)*
ONS [2]	LBW[2] (2002-2017)	6,738,298 4,467,295	Higher managerial, administrative / professional	Routine / manual Other	OR 1.29 (95% CI 1.28, 1.30)* OR 1.61 (95% CI 1.59, 1.62)*
NPRS [4]	LBW	56,783 38,690 244,997 47,120	Mother's occupation: SEG-A	SEG-D Farmers Other Unemployed	OR 1.47 (95% CI 1.36, 1.60)* OR 0.97 (95% CI 0.53, 1.78) OR 1.47 (95% CI 1.38, 1.55)* OR 2.23 (95% CI 2.03, 2.45)*
NPRS [4]	LBW	87,520 41,312 245,236 42,961	Father's occupation: SEG-A	SEG-D Farmers Other Unemployed	OR 1.19 (95% CI 1.11, 1.28)* OR 0.89 (95% CI 0.76, 1.03) OR 1.61 (95% CI 1.52, 1.71)* OR 1.78 (95% CI 1.60, 1.98)*
McAvoy et al. 2006 [7]	LBW[3] (ERHA 1999)	4,222 2,949 5,572	SEG-A	SEG-D Farmers Unknown	OR 2.05 (95% CI 1.53, 2.76)* OR 1.19 (95% CI 0.59, 2.40) OR 2.15 (95% CI 1.66, 2.78)*
Fairley and Leyland 2006 [8]	LBW (1995-2000)	79,077 62,179 34,138 60,970	Professional (I)	Skilled manual (IIIM) Semi-skilled (IV) Unskilled (V) Undetermined	AOR[4] 1.81 (95% CI 1.65, 1.99)* AOR[4] 2.17 (95% CI 1.98, 2.39)* AOR[4] 2.07 (95% CI 1.86, 2.31)* AOR[4] 2.70 (95% CI 2.47, 2.96)*
Collingwood Bakeo and Clarke 2006 [9]	LBW	Not reported	Employed	Unemployed Inactive At school/student	AOR[5] 1.45 (95% CI 1.27, 1.67)* AOR[5] 1.09 (95% CI 0.99, 1.20) AOR[5] 1.22 (95% CI 1.02, 1.45)*
Non-manual					
NPRS [4]	LBW	79,070 160,040	Mother's occupation: SEG-A	SEG-B SEG-C	OR 1.09 (95% CI 1.01, 1.17)* OR 1.32 (95% CI 1.25, 1.40)*
NPRS [4]	LBW	72,334 126,455	Father's occupation: SEG-A	SEG-B SEG-C	OR 0.94 (95% CI 0.87, 1.02) OR 1.18 (95% CI 1.11, 1.26)*
McAvoy et al. 2006 [7]	LBW (ERHA 1999)[3]	6,811 11,947	SEG-A	SEG-B SEG-C	OR 1.21 (95% CI 0.92, 1.57)* OR 1.63 (95% CI 1.30, 2.06)*
Intermediate occupations					
ONS [2]	LBW (1990-2001)	1,460,060	Professional / managerial[1]	Intermediate (skilled occupations)[1]	OR 1.17 (95% CI 1.15, 1.19)*
ONS [2]	LBW (2002-2017)	5,834,805	Higher managerial, administrative / professional	Intermediate occupations	OR 1.15 (95% CI 1.14, 1.16)*
Other occupation categories/employment data					
Niedhammer et al. 2009 [10]	LBW	663	Permanent post	Contract post	AOR[6] 1.98 (95% CI 0.37, 10.69)
Niedhammer et al. 2009 [10]	LBW	663	Working hours per week: <40	≥40	AOR[6] 1.80 (95% CI 0.56, 5.80)
Niedhammer et al. 2009 [10]	LBW	662	Shift work: No	Yes	AOR[6] 0.92 (95% CI 0.26, 3.26)
Niedhammer et al. 2009 [10]	LBW	672	Job fairly/not very/not at all physically active	Job very physically active	AOR[6] 4.32 (95% CI 1.24, 15.00)*

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Niedhammer et al. 2009 [10]	LBW	673	Job stress: Low	High	AOR[6] 0.65 (95% CI 0.23, 1.86)

Abbreviations: ERHA=Eastern Regional Health Authority, LBW=low birth weight, OR=odds ratio, AOR=adjusted odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, SE=standard error *=significant association, SEG-A=Higher professionals/ lower professionals, SEG-B=Employers and managers/ salaried employers, SEG-C= Non-manual wage earners (or intermediate non-manual workers)/ other non-manual workers and skilled manual workers, SEG-D=Semi-skilled manual workers/ unskilled manual workers and farm labourers.

Footnotes:

1. See supplementary appendix S10 for details of occupational classifications.
2. OR for LBW for years 2008-2017 calculated from births > 2,500 g and LBW births (i.e. non-LBW comprises weights >2,500 g).
3. OR for LBW calculated from total births and LBW births (i.e. non-LBW comprises weights >2,500 g).
4. Adjusted for marital status, maternal age, maternal height and parity.
5. Adjusted for sex of baby, mothers age, marital status at birth, economic activity, number of people in household, number of rooms, number of cars, tenure, usual residence, Carstairs quintile, long-term illness, ethnicity
6. Adjusted for age, parity, complications during pregnancy, BMI, smoking, alcohol consumption, education, marital status, planned pregnancy, region, work contract, working hrs per week, shift work, physical demands, job stress.

Table g: Associations between occupation/social class and macrosomia (>4,000g).

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Manual occupations/unemployed and other					
ONS [2]	Macrosomia (1990-2001)	264,801 193,047	Professional / managerial[1]	Partly skilled / manual[1] Other[1]	OR 0.77 (95% CI 0.75, 0.79)* OR 0.75 (95% CI 0.71, 0.78)*
ONS [2]	Macrosomia (2002-2007)	2,026,226 1,252,527	Higher managerial, administrative / professional	Routine and manual Other	OR 0.80 (95% CI 0.79, 0.81)* OR 0.62 (95% CI 0.61, 0.63)*
NPRS [4]	Macrosomia	10,4696 50,374 281,303 51,035	Father's occupation: SEG-A	SEG-D Farmers Other Unemployed	OR 0.94 (95% CI 0.91, 0.97)* OR 1.22 (95% CI 1.16, 1.29)* OR 0.81 (95% CI 0.79, 0.83)* OR 0.65 (95% CI 0.61, 0.70)*
NPRS [4]	Macrosomia	67,622 47,095 2,855,909 55,854	Mother's occupation: SEG-A	SEG-D Farmers Other Unemployed	OR 0.75 (95% CI 0.72, 0.78)* OR 0.75 (95% CI 0.57, 1.00) OR 0.84 (95% CI 0.82, 0.86)* OR 0.49 (95% CI 0.46, 0.53)*
Intermediate occupations					
ONS [2]	Macrosomia (1990-2001)	365,386	Professional / managerial[1]	Intermediate[1]	OR 0.87 (95% CI 0.85, 0.88)*
ONS [2]	Macrosomia (2002-2007)	1,641,611	Higher managerial, administrative / professional	Intermediate occupations	OR 0.91 (95% CI 0.90, 0.91)*
Other non-manual					
NPRS [4]	Macrosomia	87,811 150,574	Father's occupation: SEG-A	SEG-B SEG-C	OR 1.02 (95% CI 0.99, 1.05) OR 0.93 (95% CI 0.90, 0.95)*
NPRS [4]	Macrosomia	95,663 188,429	Mother's occupation: SEG-A	SEG-B SEG-C	OR 0.96 (95% CI 0.93, 0.99) * OR 0.84 (95% CI 0.82, 0.87)*

Abbreviations: OR=odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, SE=standard error *=significant association, SEG-A=Higher professionals/lower professionals, SEG-B= Employees and managers/salaried employees, SEG-C= Intermediate non-manual workers/ other non-manual workers/ skilled manual workers, SEG-D= Semi-skilled manual workers/ unskilled manual workers.

Footnotes:

7. See supplementary appendix S10 for details of occupational classifications.

Table h: Associations between occupation/social class and mid-low birth weight (<3,000 g).

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Manual occupations/unemployed and other					
ONS [2]	MLBW (1990-2001)	983,826 745,166	Professional and managerial[1]	Partly skilled / manual[1] Other	OR 1.40 (95% CI 1.39, 1.42)* OR 1.31 (95% CI 1.29, 1.33)*
ONS [2]	MLBW (2002-2007)[2]	1,741,040 1,178,265	Higher managerial, administrative / professional	Routine / manual Other	OR 1.34 (95% CI 1.33, 1.34)* OR 1.55 (95% CI 1.53, 1.57)*
NPRS [4]	MLBW	87,520 41,312 243,958 42,961	Father's occupation: SEG-A	SEG-D Farmers Other Unemployed	OR 1.18 (95% CI 1.14, 1.23)* OR 0.87 (95% CI 0.80, 0.94)* OR 1.43 (95% CI 1.39, 1.48)* OR 1.76 (95% CI 1.66, 1.87)*
NPRS [4]	MLBW	56,783 38,690 244,997 47,120	Mother's occupation: SEG-A	SEG-D Farmers Other Unemployed	OR 1.50 (95% CI 1.43, 1.57)* OR 0.88 (95% CI 0.63, 1.23) OR 1.43 (95% CI 1.39, 1.47)* OR 2.15 (95% CI 2.03, 2.27)*
Intermediate occupations					
ONS [2]	MLBW (1990-2001)	1,460,060	Professional and managerial[1]	Intermediate occupations[1]	OR 1.18 (95% CI 1.17, 1.19)*
ONS [2]	MLBW (2002-2007)[2]	5,694,256	Higher managerial, administrative and professional	Intermediate occupations	OR 1.19 (95% CI 1.18, 1.20)*
Other non-manual					
NPRS [4]	MLBW	72,334 126,455	Father's occupation: SEG-A	SEG-B SEG-C	OR 1.00 (95% CI 0.96, 1.04) OR 1.18 (95% CI 1.14, 1.22)*
NPRS [4]	MLBW	79,070 160,040	Mother's occupation: SEG-A	SEG-B SEG-C	OR 1.08 (95% CI 1.03, 1.12)* OR 1.30 (95% CI 1.26, 1.35)*

Abbreviations: OR=odds ratio, AOR=adjusted odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, SE=standard error *=significant association, MLBW=mid-low Birth weight; SEG-A=Higher professionals/lower professionals, SEG-B= Employees and managers/salaried employees, SEG-C= Intermediate non-manual workers/ other non-manual workers/ skilled manual workers, SEG-D= Semi-skilled manual workers/ unskilled manual workers.

Footnotes:

1. See supplementary appendix S10 for details of three-tier occupational classification.
2. MLBW data only available for 2002-2007, not more recently as data format reporting has changed (e.g. only reports births < 1,500 g, < 2,500 g and > 2,500 g).

Table i: Associations between occupation/social class and small for gestational age (<5th percentile and <10th percentile).

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Manual occupations/unemployed					
Fairley and Leyland 2006 [8]	SGA (<5th) (1990-1994)	84,733 70,955 43,553 48,682	Professional (I)	Skilled manual (IIIM) Semi-skilled (IV) Unskilled (V) Undetermined	AOR[1] 1.95 (95% CI 1.76, 2.15)* AOR[1] 2.34 (95% CI 2.11, 2.58)* AOR[1] 2.53 (95% CI 2.28, 2.82)* AOR[1] 2.69 (95% CI 2.43, 2.99)*
Fairley and Leyland 2006 [8]	SGA (<5th) (1995-2000)	79,077 62,179 34,138 60,970	Professional (I)	Skilled manual (IIIM) Semi-skilled (IV) Unskilled (V) Undetermined	AOR[1] 1.93 (95% CI 1.75, 2.14)* AOR[1] 2.42 (95% CI 2.18, 2.68)* AOR[1] 2.28 (95% CI 2.03, 2.57)* AOR[1] 2.71 (95% CI 2.44, 3.00)*
Wilding et al. 2019 [11]	SGA (<10th)	65,417	Maternal employed	Unemployed	AOR[2] 1.27 (95% CI 1.16, 1.38)*
Wilding et al. 2019 [11]	SGA (<10th), primiparous)	Not reported	Maternal employed	Unemployed	AOR[2] 1.29 (95% CI 1.13, 1.46)*
Wilding et al. 2019 [11]	SGA (<10th), multiparous)	Not reported	Maternal employed	Unemployed	AOR[2] 1.17 (95% CI 0.99, 1.38)
Wilding et al. 2019 [11]	SGA (<10th), all parity	61,576	Partner employed	Unemployed	AOR[2] 1.27 (95% CI 1.13, 1.43)*

Wilding et al. 2019 [11]	SGA (<10th), primiparous)	Not reported	Partner employed	Unemployed	AOR[2] 1.33 (95% CI 1.12, 1.58)*
Wilding et al. 2019 [11]	SGA (<10th), multiparous)	Not reported	Partner employed	Unemployed	AOR[2] 1.17 (95% CI 0.99, 1.38)
Non-manual occupations					
Niedhammer et al. 2009 [10]	SGA (<10th)	346 265 271 206	Managers, professionals	Technicians, ass. prof Clerical support workers Service and sale workers Blue collar workers	OR 1.82 (95% CI 0.69, 4.82) OR 1.82 (95% CI 0.63, 5.26) OR 0.93 (95% CI 0.28, 3.12) OR 1.14 (95% CI 0.28, 4.72)
Fairley and Leyland 2006 [8]	SGA (<5th) (1990-1994)	72,500 57,009	Professional (I)	Managerial/technical (II) Skilled non-manual (IIINM)	AOR[1] 1.41 (95% CI 1.27, 1.56)* AOR[1] 2.03 (95% CI 1.83, 2.25)*
Fairley and Leyland 2006 [8]	SGA (<5th) (1995-2000)	79,448 62,064	Professional (I)	Managerial/technical (II) Skilled non-manual (IIINM)	AOR[1] 1.35 (95% CI 1.21, 1.50)* AOR[1] 1.94 (95% CI 1.74, 2.15)*
Other occupation categories/employment data					
Niedhammer et al. 2009 [10]	SGA (<10th)	663	Permanent post	Contract post	AOR[3] 0.52 (95% CI 0.11, 2.45)
Niedhammer et al. 2009 [10]	SGA (<10th)	663	Working hours per week: <40	≥40	AOR[3] 1.42 (95% CI 0.58, 3.51)
Niedhammer et al. 2009 [10]	SGA (<10th)	662	Shift work: No	Yes	AOR[3] 1.32 (95% CI 0.50, 3.46)
Niedhammer et al. 2009 [10]	SGA (<10th)	672	Fairly/not very/not at all active	Job very physically active	AOR[3] 1.44 (95% CI 0.53, 3.86)
Niedhammer et al. 2009 [10]	SGA (<10th)	673	Job stress: Low	High	AOR[3] 0.60 (95% CI 0.26, 1.37)

Abbreviations: ass. prof. = associate professionals, SGA=small for gestational age, OR=odds ratio, AOR=adjusted odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, SE=standard error *=significant association

Footnotes:

1. Adjusted for marital status, maternal age, maternal height and parity.
2. Adjusted for maternal age, ethnicity, gestational diabetes and systolic blood pressure, the other two socioeconomic status indicators, maternal body mass index as a potential mediator, maternal smoking history and parity.
3. Adjusted for age, parity, complications during pregnancy, BMI, smoking, alcohol consumption, education, marital status, planned pregnancy, region, work contract, working hrs per week, shift work, physical demands and job stress.

Table j: Associations between education and birth weight outcomes.

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Niedhammer et al. 2009 [10]	LBW	461 606	Higher than secondary	Lower than secondary Complete secondary	AOR[1] 0.35 (95% CI 0.03, 4.04) AOR[1] 0.94 (95% CI 0.30, 2.88)
Martinson & Reichman 2016 [12]	LBW	5,864 8,280 4,807	≥ bachelor's degree	Some college/equivalent High school/equivalent <high school/equivalent	AOR[2] 1.20 (95% CI 0.91, 1.58) AOR[2] 1.42 (95% CI 1.11, 1.83)* AOR[2] 2.42 (95% CI 1.78, 3.30)*
Niedhammer et al. 2009 [10]	MLBW	461 606	Higher than secondary	Lower than secondary Complete secondary	AOR[1] 0.90 (95% CI 0.36, 2.25) AOR[1] 0.94 (95% CI 0.53, 1.68)
Murrin et al. 2007 [13]	MLBW (<3,060g)	264 237 158 111	Two grandparents complete 3rd level[3]	No school/1st level only Some 2nd level school Complete 2nd level school One grandparent complete 3rd level	OR 1.01 (95% CI 0.39, 2.62) OR 1.21 (95% CI 0.47, 3.15) OR 1.21 (95% CI 0.45, 3.25) OR 1.00 (95% CI 0.35, 2.85)
Murrin et al. 2007 [13]	Macrosomia (>3,966 g)	417 545 682	Mother's education: Complete 3rd level	No school Some 2nd level school Complete 2nd level school	OR 18.56 (95% CI 8.41, 41.05)* OR 3.40 (95% CI 2.24, 5.16)* OR 2.83 (95% CI 1.96, 4.07)*
Murrin et al. 2007 [13]	Macrosomia (>3,966 g)	276 236 171 113	Two grandparents complete 3rd level	No school/1st level only Some 2nd level school Complete 2nd level school One grandparent complete 3rd level	OR 0.91 (95% CI 0.39, 2.15) OR 0.86 (95% CI 0.36, 2.04) OR 1.23 (95% CI 0.51, 2.98) OR 0.75 (95% CI 0.29, 1.97)

Wolke et al. 2014 [14]	VLBW/VPTB	185 69	>10 years	10 years <10 years	OR 1.05 (95% CI 0.05, 3.14) OR 1.54 (95% CI 1.01, 2.35)
Niedhammer et al. 2009 [10]	SGA	461 606	Higher than secondary	Lower than secondary Complete secondary	AOR[1] 1.04 (95% CI 0.28, 3.84) AOR[1] 0.74 (95% CI 0.30, 1.84)
Wilding et al. 2019 [11]	SGA (all parity)	45,457 39,455	University degree/ higher	College Secondary school/lower	AOR[4] 1.11 (95% CI 1.00, 1.22)* AOR[4] 1.31 (95% CI 1.17, 1.47)*
Wilding et al. 2019 [11]	SGA (primiparous)	Not reported	University degree/ higher	College Secondary school/lower	AOR[4] 1.09 (95% CI 0.97, 1.24) AOR[4] 1.28 (95% CI 1.12, 1.47)*
Wilding et al. 2019 [11]	SGA (multiparous)	Not reported	University degree/ higher	College Secondary school/lower	AOR[4] 1.19 (95% CI 0.93, 1.50) AOR[4] 1.40 (95% CI 1.10, 1.77)*
Stacey et al. 2016 [15]	SGA	9,658	Higher education	Less education[5]	AOR[6] 1.06 (95% CI 0.94, 1.20)
Matijasevich et al. 2012 [16]	IUGR	6,737	A-level/ degree	CSE/none	AOR[6] 1.8 (95% CI 1.3, 2.6)*

Abbreviations: OR=odds ratio, AOR=adjusted odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, *=significant association, LBW=low birth weight, VLBW=very low birth weight, VPTB=very preterm birth, IUGR=intrauterine growth restriction, MLBW=mid-low birth weight, SGA=small for gestational age.

Footnotes:

1. Adjusted for age, parity, complications during pregnancy, BMI, smoking, alcohol consumption, education, marital status, planned pregnancy, region, work contract, working hrs per week, shift work, physical demands, job stress.
2. Adjusted for parity, child sex, maternal nativity, marital status and maternal age at birth.
3. The Irish educational system comprises three levels – primary, up to the age of 12; secondary from aged 12 years until the students complete a Leaving Certificate, and third level which is either university, the technological sector and the colleges of education.
4. Adjusted for maternal age, ethnicity, gestational diabetes and systolic blood pressure, the other two socioeconomic status indicators, maternal body mass index as a potential mediator, maternal smoking history and parity.
5. Education was reported as a binary indicator comparing those with fewer than five GCSEs (General Certificate of Secondary Education), unknown, or equivalent that could not be classified, with those who achieved five GCSEs or higher.
6. Adjusted for age, parity, BMI, ethnicity, migration history, health behaviours (smoking in pregnancy, alcohol in pregnancy), psycho-social factors (not married, more deprived Index of Multiple Deprivation, less education, at risk for distress, at risk of hopelessness, not managing financially, behind with bills) and medical conditions (diabetes and hypertension).
7. Adjusted for pre-pregnancy BMI, ethnic origin, maternal age, marital status, parity, urinary tract infections, hypertension, hospital admission during pregnancy, ever smoked during pregnancy and maternal education.

Table k: Associations between income/finances and birth weight outcomes.

Study	**Outcome**	**Sample size**	**Comparison group**	**Exposed group(s)**	**Result(s)**
Martinson and Reichman 2016 [12]	LBW	Not reported	Income: Top quintile (highest)	Fourth quintile Middle quintile Second quintile Bottom quintile (lowest)	AOR[1] 1.07 (95% CI 0.80, 1.42) AOR 1.40 (95% CI 1.07, 1.84)* AOR 1.42 (95% CI 1.04, 1.93)* AOR 1.78 (95% CI 1.30, 2.44)*
Dibben et al. 2006 [17]	LBW	Not reported	Household income: <£18,000 (lowest)	£18-19,000 £20-24,000 £25-29,000 £30-34, 000 £35-39,000 ≥£40,000 (highest)	AOR[2] 1.01 (SE 0.1) AOR[2] 0.87 (SE 0.08)* AOR[2] 0.83 (SE 0.07)* AOR[2] 0.81 (SE 0.07)* AOR[2] 0.79 (SE 0.07)* AOR[2] 0.79 (SE 0.08)*
Wolke et al. 2014 [14]	VLBW/VPTB	105 132	Income: >£40,000	£25,001-£40k £0-£25k	OR 1.56 (95% CI 0.70, 3.47) OR 1.78 (95% CI 0.88, 3.62)
Matijasevich et al. 2012 [16]	IUGR	3,453	Income: 5th quintile (highest)	Income: 1st quintile (lowest)	AOR[3] 1.2 (95% CI 0.8, 1.7)
Stacey et al. 2016 [15]	SGA	9,622	Managing financially[4]	Not managing financially[4]	AOR[5] 1.12 (95% CI 0.91, 1.38)
Stacey et al. 2016 [15]	SGA	9,381	Not behind with bills	Behind with bills[6]	AOR[5] 1.07 (95% CI 0.89, 1.29)

Abbreviations: LBW=low birth weight, VLBW=very low birth weight, VPTB=very preterm birth, IUGR=intrauterine growth restriction, SGA=small for gestational age, OR=odds ratio, AOR=adjusted odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, *=significant association

Footnotes:

1. Adjusted for parity, child sex, maternal nativity, marital status and maternal age at birth.
2. Adjusted for mother's age, parents' social class, registration status and SOA level income deprivation.
3. Adjusted for pre-pregnancy BMI, ethnic origin, maternal age, marital status, parity, UTI, hypertension, hospital admission during pregnancy, ever smoked during pregnancy and maternal education.
4. Women were asked 'How well would you say you or you and your husband/partner are managing financially' Respondents were classed as either financially secure (if they reported they were 'living comfortably', 'doing alright' or 'just getting by' and struggling financially if they responded 'finding it quite difficult' or 'very difficult'.
5. Adjusted for age, parity, BMI, ethnicity, migration history, health behaviours (smoking in pregnancy, alcohol in pregnancy), psycho-social factors (not married, more deprived Index of Multiple Deprivation, less education, at risk for distress, at risk of hopelessness, not managing financially, behind with bills) and medical conditions (diabetes and hypertension).
6. Women were asked whether they were 'behind with bills' as a binary indicator (yes, no). No other details were provided.

Table l: Associations between housing and low birth weight (<2500g).

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Collingwood Bakeo and Clarke 2006 [9]	LBW	Not reported	3/4 people in household	1 or 2 people ≥5 people	AOR[1] 1.02 (95% CI 0.94, 1.11) AOR[1] 1.35 (95% CI 1.23, 1.49)*
Collingwood Bakeo and Clarke 2006 [9]	LBW	Not reported	5 or more rooms	1 or 2 rooms 3 or 4 rooms	AOR[1] 1.04 (95% CI 0.85, 1.28) AOR[1] 0.97 (95% CI 0.89, 1.06)
Collingwood Bakeo and Clarke 2006 [9]	LBW	Not reported	Owner	Council/housing ass. Renting other	AOR[1] 1.60 (95% CI 1.48, 1.78)* AOR[1] 1.08 (95% CI 0.95, 1.23)

Abbreviations: AOR=adjusted odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, *=significant association, LBW=low birth weight.

Footnotes:

1. Adjusted for sex of baby, mother's age, marital status at birth, economic activity, number of people in household, number of rooms, number of cars, tenure, usual residence, Carstairs quintile, long-term illness and ethnicity.

Table m: Associations between car ownership and low birth weight (<2500g).

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Collingwood Bakeo and Clarke 2006 [9]	LBW	Not reported	1 car	No cars More than 1 car	AOR[1] 1.44 (95% CI 1.32, 1.57)* AOR[1] 0.84 (95% CI 0.77, 0.92)*

Abbreviations: LBW=low birth weight, AOR=adjusted odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, *=significant association

Footnotes:

1. Adjusted for sex of baby, mother's age, marital status at birth, economic activity, number of people in household, number of rooms, number of cars, tenure, usual residence, Carstairs quintile, long-term illness and ethnicity.

Table n: Associations between occupation/social class and preterm birth (<37 weeks).

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Fairley & Leyland 2006 [8]	Preterm (births between 1990 and 1994)	72,500 57,009 84,733 70,955 43,553 48,682	Professional	Managerial/technical Skilled non-manual Skilled manual Semi-skilled Unskilled Undetermined	AOR[1] 1.12 (95% CI 1.03, 1.21)* AOR[1] 1.40 (95% CI 1.29, 1.53)* AOR[1] 1.32 (95% CI 1.22, 1.44)* AOR[1] 1.40 (95% CI 1.29, 1.52)* AOR[1] 1.43 (95% CI 1.30, 1.56)* AOR[1] 1.70 (95% CI 1.56, 1.85)*
Fairley & Leyland 2006 [8]	Preterm (births between 1995 and 2000)	79,448 62,064 79,077 62,179 34,138 60,970	Professional	Managerial/technical Skilled non-manual Skilled manual Semi-skilled Unskilled Undetermined	AOR[1] 1.21 (95% CI 1.11, 1.32)* AOR[1] 1.47 (95% CI 1.35, 1.60)* AOR[1] 1.46 (95% CI 1.34, 1.58)* AOR[1] 1.60 (95% CI 1.47, 1.74)* AOR[1] 1.56 (95% CI 1.41, 1.73)* AOR[1] 1.90 (95% CI 1.75, 2.07)*

Clemens & Dibben 2017 [18]	Preterm	7,062 8,942 2,933 4,712 1,965 2,362	Professional	Managerial and technical Skilled non-manual Skilled manual Partly skilled Unskilled Unemployed	OR 1.19 (95% CI 0.84, 1.70) OR 1.47 (95% CI 1.04, 2.06)* OR 1.41 (95% CI 0.96, 2.08) OR 1.74 (95% CI 1.22, 2.48)* OR 1.60 (95% CI 1.05, 2.43)* OR 1.71 (95% CI 1.15, 2.53)*
Vinturache et al. 2017 [19]	Preterm Spontaneous Elective	39,283 38,033 38,238	Employed	Unemployed	OR 1.4 (95% CI 1.2, 1.5)* OR 1.57 (95% CI 1.34, 1.83)* OR 1.26 (95% CI 1.08, 1.47)*
Snelgrove & Murphy 2015 [20]	Preterm	17,285	Employed	Unemployed	AOR[2] 1.52 (95% CI 1.21, 1.90)*

Abbreviations: OR=odds ratio, AOR=adjusted odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, *=significant association
Footnotes:
1.Adjusted for marital status, maternal age, maternal height, parity.
2.Adjusted for maternal age, parity, income, housing tenure, education, household employment, no contact with friends, family would not help financially, no other parents to talk to, marital status, ethnicity, self-rated health, smoking, alcohol, fetal sex, feeling toward pregnancy, antenatal care, delivery place, mode of delivery, induced labour, pregnancy complications (preeclampsia, preterm premature rupture of membranes, antepartum haemorrhage, placental disorder, amniotic fluid disorder, diabetes, genitourinary infection, maternal condition, intrauterine growth restriction, congenital anomaly).

Table o: Associations between education and preterm birth (<37 weeks).

Study	**Outcome**	**Sample size**	**Comparison group**	**Exposed group(s)**	**Result(s)**
Snelgrove & Murphy 2015 [20]	Preterm	11,665 7,746 3,052	Below secondary[1]	Secondary Post-secondary Overseas	AOR[2] 1.04 (95% CI 0.87, 1.25) AOR[2] 1.07 (95% CI 0.85, 1.34) AOR[2] 0.66 (95% CI 0.41, 1.04)
Poulsen et al. 2015 [21]	Preterm	Not reported	Long education[3]	Basic education[3] Further education[3]	RR 1.0 (95% CI 0.8, 1.2) RR 1.1 (95% CI 0.8, 1.4)
Matijasevich et al. 2012 [16]	Preterm	6737	A-level/ degree	CSE/none	AOR[4] 0.9 (95% CI 0.5, 1.7)
Niedhammer et al. 2012 [22]	Preterm	913[5]	Higher than secondary	Complete secondary Lower secondary	AHR[6] 0.78 (95% CI 0.36, 1.68) AHR[6] 2.14 (95% CI 1.05, 4.38)*
Clemens & Dibben 2016 [18]	Preterm	12,910 16,833 10,113 15,275 8,872 9,892 10,176	Professional qualification / equivalent	None O' grade/Standard Grade Higher, 'A' level GSVQ/SVQ Level 1/2 GSVQ/SVQ Level 3 HNC/HND/SVQ 4/5 First / higher degree	OR 1.60 (95% CI 1.29, 1.98)* OR 1.41 (95% CI 1.16, 1.72)* OR 1.28 (95% CI 0.98, 1.67) OR 1.27 (95% CI 1.03, 1.57)* OR 1.24 (95% CI 0.91, 1.69) OR 0.98 (95% CI 1.75, 1.27)* OR 0.93 (95% CI 0.69, 1.24)

Abbreviations: OR=odds ratio, AOR=adjusted odds ratio, AHR=adjusted hazard ratio, CI=confidence interval, *=significant association, CSE=Certificate of Secondary Education, O'grade=Ordinary-grade; A level=Advance Level; GSVQ=General Scottish Vocational Qualification, SVQ=Scottish Vocational Qualification, HNC=Higher National Certificate, HND=Higher National Diploma.
Footnotes:
1.Note: lowest education (below secondary) used as the comparison group.
2.Adjusted for maternal age, parity, income, housing tenure, education, household employment, no contact with friends, family would not help financially, no other parents to talk to, marital status, ethnicity, self-rated health, smoking, alcohol, fetal sex, feeling toward pregnancy, antenatal care, delivery place, mode of delivery, induced labour, pregnancy complications (preeclampsia, preterm premature rupture of membranes, antepartum haemorrhage, placental disorder, amniotic fluid disorder, diabetes, genitourinary infection, maternal condition, intrauterine growth restriction, congenital anomaly).
3.Education reported as either basic (completed mandatory schooling or less), further education (corresponding to less than a university degree), or long education (corresponding to having at least a bachelor degree).
4.Adjusted for pre-pregnancy BMI, ethnic origin, maternal age, marital status, parity, urinary infection, hypertension, hospital admission during pregnancy, ever smoked during pregnancy, caesarean section, delivery assisted by a doctor, IUGR and socioeconomic position.
5.Sample size not split between comparison/ exposed groups in publication.
6.Adjusted for maternal age and parity.

Table p: Associations between income/finances and preterm birth (<37 weeks).

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Snelgrove & Murphy [20]	Preterm	7,997 7,465 7,261 7,015	1st-low income[1]	2nd 3rd 4th 5th-high income	AOR[2] 1.12 (95% CI 0.90, 1.38) AOR[2] 1.37 (95% CI 1.06, 1.77)* AOR[2] 0.99 (95% CI 0.75, 1.32) AOR[2] 1.28 (95% CI 0.82, 1.16)
Matijasevich et al. 2012 [16]	Preterm	3,453	5th quintile (better-off)	1st quintile (poorest)	AOR[3] 1.7 (95% CI 1.0, 3.0)*
Stacey et al. 2016 [15]	Preterm	9,622	Managing financially	Not managing financially[4]	AOR[5] 1.45 (95% CI 1.06, 1.98)*
Stacey et al. 2016 [15]	Preterm	9,381	Not behind with bills	Behind with bills[6]	AOR[5] 1.01 (95% CI 0.74, 1.37)

Abbreviations: AOR=adjusted odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, *=significant association

Footnotes:

1. Note: low income is the reference group not high income measured by quintile based on equalised scales from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2. Adjusted for maternal age, parity, income, housing tenure, education, household employment, no contact with friends, family would not help financially, no other parents to talk to, marital status, ethnicity, self-rated health, smoking, alcohol, fetal sex, feeling toward pregnancy, antenatal care, delivery place, mode of delivery, induced labour, pregnancy complications (preeclampsia, preterm premature rupture of membranes, antepartum haemorrhage, placental disorder, amniotic fluid disorder, diabetes, genitourinary infection, maternal condition, intrauterine growth restriction, congenital anomaly).
3. Adjusted for pre-pregnancy BMI, ethnic origin, maternal age, marital status, parity, urinary infection, hypertension, hospital admission during pregnancy, ever smoked during pregnancy, caesarean section, delivery assisted by a doctor, intrauterine growth restriction and socioeconomic position.
4. Women were asked 'How well would you say you or you and your husband/partner are managing financially' Respondents were classed as either financially secure (if they reported they were 'living comfortably', 'doing alright' or 'just getting by' and struggling financially if they responded 'finding it quite difficult' or 'very difficult'.
5. Adjusted for age, parity, BMI, ethnicity, migration history, health behaviours (smoking in pregnancy, alcohol in pregnancy), psycho-social factors (not married, more deprived Index of Multiple Deprivation, less education, at risk for distress, at risk of hopelessness, not managing financially, behind with bills) and medical conditions (diabetes and hypertension).
6. Women were asked whether they were 'behind with bills' as a binary indicator (yes, no). No other details were provided.

Table q: Associations between housing and preterm birth (<37 weeks).

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Snelgrove & Murphy 2015[20]	Preterm	17,285	Unowned/ rented[1]	Owned housing	AOR[2] 0.98 (95% CI 0.82, 1.16)
Niedhammer et al. 2012 [22]	Preterm	900	Rented home (No)	Rented home (Yes)	HR 1.98 (95% CI 1.06, 3.70)*
Niedhammer et al. 2012 [22]	Preterm	916	Crowded home (No)	Crowded home (Yes)	HR 2.56 (95% CI 1.23, 5.32)*

Abbreviations: AOR=adjusted odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, HR=hazard ratio, *=significant association

Footnotes:

1. Note: unowned / rented housing used as comparison group and owned housing as the exposed group.
2. Adjusted for age, parity, income, housing tenure, education, household employment, no contact with friends, family would not help financially, no other parents to talk to, marital status, ethnicity, self-rated health, smoking, alcohol, fetal sex, feeling toward pregnancy, antenatal care, delivery place, mode of delivery, induced labour, pregnancy complications.

Table r: Associations between occupation/social class and caesarean delivery.

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Manual occupations and other categories					
Brick et al. 2016 [23]	Caesarean (any)	7,721 6,417 7,422 9,852	SEG-A	SEG-D Farmers Unemployed Home duties	OR 0.73 (95% CI 0.63, 0.84)* OR 0.67 (95% CI 0.25, 1.80) OR 0.59 (95% CI 0.50, 0.70)* OR 0.71 (95% CI 0.64, 0.78)*

		8,261		Other	OR 0.53 (95% CI 0.47, 0.61)*
Brick et al. 2016 [23]	Caesarean (elective)	6,012 4,947 5,789 7,720 6,508	SEG-A	SEG-D Farmers Unemployed Home duties Other	OR 0.71 (95% CI 0.54, 0.92)* OR 0.60 (95% CI 0.08, 4.54) OR 0.49 (95% CI 0.35, 0.69)* OR 0.50 (95% CI 0.41, 0.62)* OR 0.37 (95% CI 0.28, 0.50)*
Brick et al. 2016 [23]	Caesarean (emergency)	7,240 6,001 6,970 9,314 7,794	SEG-A	SEG-D Farmers Unemployed Home duties Other	OR 0.73 (95% CI 0.63, 0.86)* OR 0.68 (95% CI 0.23, 2.02) OR 0.62 (95% CI 0.52, 0.74)* OR 0.77 (95% CI 0.69, 0.85)* OR 0.58 (95% CI 0.50, 0.66)*
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Caesarean (elective, primiparous)	1,817 2,373 1,855 1,619	Higher managerial / professional	Lower supervisory/technical Semi-routine Routine Unclassified	ARR[1] 2.59 (95% CI 1.30, 5.15)* ARR[1] 2.44 (95% CI 1.37, 4.36)* ARR[1] 2.86 (95% CI 1.33, 6.15)* ARR[1] 2.09 (95% CI 0.89, 4.93)
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Caesarean (elective, multiparous)	2,419 3,209 2,504 2,112	Higher managerial /professional	Lower supervisory/technical Semi-routine Routine Unclassified	ARR[1] 1.17 (95% CI 0.81, 1.70) ARR[1] 1.02 (95% CI 0.74, 1.41) ARR[1] 1.36 (95% CI 0.86, 2.15) ARR[1] 0.72 (95% CI 0.40, 1.31)
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Caesarean (emergency, primiparous)	1,817 2,373 1,855 1,619	Higher managerial /professional	Lower supervisory/technical Semi-routine Routine Unclassified	ARR[1] 0.90 (95% CI 0.57, 1.42) ARR[1] 0.95 (95% CI 0.64, 1.43) ARR[1] 1.22 (95% CI 0.75, 1.98) ARR[1] 0.94 (95% CI 0.48, 1.84)
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Caesarean (emergency, multiparous)	2,419 3,209 2,504 2,112	Higher managerial / professional	Lower supervisory/technical Semi-routine Routine Unclassified	ARR[1] 1.60 (95% CI 0.97, 2.64) ARR[1] 1.46 (95% CI 0.92, 2.31) ARR[1] 1.12 (95% CI 0.65, 1.92) ARR[1] 1.03 (95% CI 0.52, 2.05)
Patel et al. 2005 [25]	Caesarean (any)	1,112 1,296 602	Professional	Skilled-manual Partly skilled Unskilled	OR 0.57 (95% CI 0.36, 0.90)* OR 0.92 (95% CI 0.62, 1.38) OR 1.07 (95% CI 0.62, 1.87)
Patel et al. 2005 [25]	Caesarean (elective)	1,112 1,296 602	Professional	Skilled-manual Partly skilled Unskilled	OR 0.70 (95% CI 0.34, 1.46) OR 0.92 (95% CI 0.47, 1.81) OR 1.89 (95% CI 0.86, 4.16)
Patel et al. 2005 [25]	Caesarean (emergency)	940 1,137 508	Professional	Skilled-manual Partly skilled Unskilled	OR 0.50 (95% CI 0.28, 0.88)* OR 0.84 (95% CI 0.51, 1.37) OR 0.60 (95% CI 0.27, 1.31)
Fairley et al. [26]	Caesarean (emergency, all births)	Not reported	Top of social hierarchy	Bottom of social hierarchy: 1990-1991 1999-2000	 AOR[2] 1.13 (95% CI 1.04, 1.23)* AOR[2] 1.02 (95% CI 0.93, 1.12)
Fairley et al. [26]	Caesarean (emergency, no previous CS)	Not reported	Top of social hierarchy	Bottom of social hierarchy: 1990-1991 1999-2000	 AOR[2] 1.15 (95% CI 1.05, 1.26)* AOR[2] 1.04 (95% CI 0.93, 1.15)
Fairley et al. 2011 [26]	Caesarean (emergency, previous CS)	Not reported	Top of social hierarchy	Bottom of social hierarchy: 1990-1991 1999-2000	 AOR[2] 1.03 (95% CI 0.81, 1.30) AOR[2] 0.90 (95% CI 0.70, 1.17)
Fairley et al. 2011 [26]	Caesarean (elective, all births)	Not reported	Top of social hierarchy	Bottom of social hierarchy: 1990-1991 1999-2000	 AOR[2] 1.04 (95% CI 0.92, 1.18) AOR[2] 0.87 (95% CI 0.76, 1.00)
Fairley et al. 2011 [26]	Caesarean (elective, no previous CS)	Not reported	Top of social hierarchy	Bottom of social hierarchy: 1990-1991 1999-2000	 AOR[2] 1.08 (95% CI 0.85, 1.37) AOR[2] 0.91 (95% CI 0.73, 1.14)
Fairley et al. 2011 [26]	Caesarean (elective, previous CS)	Not reported	Top of social hierarchy	Bottom of social hierarchy: 1990-1991 1999-2000	 AOR[2] 0.91 (95% CI 0.75, 1.10) AOR[2] 0.81 (95% CI 0.65, 1.00)
Non-manual occupations					
Brick et al. 2016 [23]	Caesarean (any)	9,663	SEG-A	SEG-B	OR 0.97 (95% CI 0.88, 1.06)
Brick et al. 2016 [23]	Caesarean (elective)	7,455	SEG-A	SEG-B	OR 0.92 (95% CI 0.77, 1.10)

Brick et al. 2016 [23]	Caesarean (emergency)	9,050	SEG-A	SEG-B	OR 0.98 (95% CI 0.89, 1.09)
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Caesarean (elective, primiparous)	3,167	Higher managerial / professional	Lower managerial/professional	ARR[1] 0.91 (95% CI 0.56, 1.50)
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Caesarean (elective, multiparous)	3,788	Higher managerial /professional	Lower managerial/professional	ARR[1] 1.13 (95% CI 0.86, 1.31)
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Caesarean (emergency, primiparous)	3,167	Higher managerial /professional	Lower managerial/professional	ARR[1] 0.87 (95% CI 0.66, 1.14)
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Caesarean (emergency, multiparous)	3,788	Higher managerial / professional	Lower managerial/professional	ARR[1] 1.22 (95% CI 0.87, 1.73)
Patel et al. 2005 [25]	Caesarean (any)	3,090 4,385	Professional	Managerial/clerical Skilled non-manual	OR 1.08 (95% CI 0.75, 1.54) OR 0.93 (95% CI 0.65, 1.32)
Patel et al. 2005 [25]	Caesarean (elective)	3,090 4,385	Professional	Managerial/clerical Skilled non-manual	OR 1.34 (95% CI 0.75, 2.39) OR 1.09 (95% CI 0.61, 1.95)
Patel et al. 2005 [25]	Caesarean (emergency)	2,511 3,666	Professional	Managerial/clerical Skilled non-manual	OR 0.95 (95% CI 0.61, 1.47) OR 0.83 (95% CI 0.54, 1.28)
Intermediate occupations					
Brick et al. 2016 [23]	Caesarean (any)	18,898	SEG-A	SEG-C	OR 0.87 (95% CI 0.81, 0.93)*
Brick et al. 2016 [23]	Caesarean (elective)	14,792	SEG-A	SEG-C	OR 0.81 (95% CI 0.71, 0.92)*
Brick et al. 2016 [23]	Caesarean (emergency)	17,798	SEG-A	SEG-C	OR 0.89 (95% CI 0.82, 0.95)*
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Caesarean (elective, primiparous)	2,322 1,527	Higher managerial / professional	Intermediate Small employer/self-employed	ARR[1] 1.52 (95% CI 0.86, 2.70) ARR[1] 1.79 (95% CI 0.88, 3.67)
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Caesarean (elective, multiparous)	2,620 2,216	Higher managerial /professional	Intermediate Small employer/self-employed	ARR[1] 1.21 (95% CI 0.87, 1.67) ARR[1] 1.36 (95% CI 0.95, 1.95)
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Caesarean (emergency, primiparous)	2,322 1,527	Higher managerial /professional	Intermediate Small employer/self-employed	ARR[1] 1.09 (95% CI 0.77, 1.55) ARR[1] 1.14 (95% CI 0.63, 2.08)
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Caesarean (emergency, multiparous)	2,620 2,216	Higher managerial / professional	Intermediate Small employer/self-employed	ARR[1] 1.13 (95% CI 0.74, 1.73) ARR[1] 1.30 (95% CI 0.79, 2.15)

Abbreviations: OR=odds ratio, AOR=adjusted odds ratio, ARR=adjusted relative ratio, CI=confidence interval, *=significant association, SEG-A=Higher professionals/ lower professionals, SEG-B=Employers and managers/ salaried employers, SEG-C= Non-manual wage earners (or intermediate non-manual workers)/ other non-manual workers and skilled manual workers, SEG-D=Semi-skilled manual workers/ unskilled manual workers and farm labourers.

Footnote:

1.Adjusted for height, feelings about pregnancy, fertility treatment, pre-pregnancy BMI, problems during pregnancy, induction of labour, complications during labour, companionship during labour, birthweight and gestational age.

2.AOR based on Relative Index of Inequality (RII) to account for changes in social class inequalities and caesareans over time. Adjusted for maternal age, maternal height, parity, gestational age, marital status, social class and area deprivation.

Table s: Associations between income/finances and mode of delivery.

Study	**Outcome**	**Sample size**	**Comparison group**	**Exposed group(s)**	**Result(s)**
Matijasevich et al. 2012 [16]	Caesarean	3,453	5th quintile (better-off)	1st quintile (poorest)	AOR[1] 0.6 (95% CI 0.4, 0.9)*
Matijasevich et al. 2012 [16]	Delivery not assisted by doctor	3,453	5th quintile (better-off)	1st quintile (poorest)	AOR[2] 1.3 (95% CI 1.0, 1.8)*

Abbreviations: AOR=adjusted odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, *=significant association.

Footnote:

1.Adjusted for pre-pregnancy BMI, ethnic origin, maternal age, marital status, parity, urinary tract infection, hypertension, hospital admission during pregnancy, ever smoked during pregnancy and education.

2.Adjusted for pre-pregnancy BMI, ethnic origin, maternal age, marital status, parity, urinary tract infection, hypertension, hospital admission during pregnancy, ever smoked during pregnancy, caesarean section and education.

Table t: Associations between housing and caesarean delivery.

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Patel et al. 2005 [25]	Caesarean (any)	9,752 10,781 9,299	Own/ mortgage	Private/ rental Council/housing ass. Other	OR 0.84 (95% CI 0.65, 1.09) OR 0.77 (95% CI 0.64, 0.93)* OR 1.13 (95% CI 0.82, 1.55)
Patel et al. 2005 [25]	Caesarean (elective)	9,752 10,781 9,299	Own/ mortgage	Private/ rental Council/housing ass. Other	OR 0.36 (95% CI 0.21, 0.63)* OR 0.75 (95% CI 0.57, 1.00) OR 0.58 (95% CI 0.31, 1.10)
Patel et al. 2005 [25]	Caesarean (emergency)	8,172 9,161 7,784	Own/ mortgage	Private/ rental Council/housing ass. Other	OR 1.20 (95% CI 0.90, 1.59) OR 0.72 (95% CI 0.57, 0.92)* OR 1.45 (95% CI 1.00, 2.10) *

Abbreviations: AOR=adjusted odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, ass.=association, *=significant association

Table u: Associations between education and mode of delivery.

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Instrumental vaginal birth (primiparous)	3,717 4,654 3,116 3,252 2,657	NVQ level 4/5	NVQ level 3 NVQ level 2 NVQ level 1 None Overseas qualification	ARR[1] 0.89 (95% CI 0.68, 1.17) ARR[1] 0.96 (95% CI 0.72, 1.27) ARR[1] 1.02 (95% CI 0.69, 1.51) ARR[1] 0.83 (95% CI 0.52, 1.32) ARR[1] 1.09 (95% CI 0.44, 2.70)
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Instrumental vaginal birth (multiparous)	4,082 5,841 3,650 4,884 3,107	NVQ level 4/5	NVQ level 3 NVQ level 2 NVQ level 1 None Overseas qualification	ARR[1] 0.85 (95% CI 0.54, 1.35) ARR[1] 1.25 (95% CI 0.86, 1.81) ARR[1] 1.03 (95% CI 0.57, 1.87) ARR[1] 0.89 (95% CI 0.47, 1.68) ARR[1] 2.08 (95% CI 0.99, 4.36)
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Caesarean (elective, primiparous)	3,717 4,654 3,116 3,252 2,657	NVQ level 4/5	NVQ level 3 NVQ level 2 NVQ level 1 None Overseas qualification	ARR[1] 0.74 (95% CI 0.44, 1.25) ARR[1] 0.86 (95% CI 0.54, 1.35) ARR[1] 0.90 (95% CI 0.44, 1.82) ARR[1] 0.47 (95% CI 0.21, 1.03) ARR[1] 1.10 (95% CI 0.37, 3.23)
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Caesarean (elective, multiparous)	4,082 5,841 3,650 4,884 3,107	NVQ level 4/5	NVQ level 3 NVQ level 2 NVQ level 1 None Overseas qualification	ARR[1] 0.72 (95% CI 0.51, 0.99)* ARR[1] 1.06 (95% CI 0.84, 1.34) ARR[1] 1.17 (95% CI 0.78, 1.77) ARR[1] 1.19 (95% CI 0.86, 1.65) ARR[1] 1.14 (95% CI 0.65, 2.00)
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Caesarean (emergency, primiparous)	3,717 4,654 3,116 3,252 2,657	NVQ level 4/5	NVQ level 3 NVQ level 2 NVQ level 1 None Overseas qualification	ARR[1] 0.92 (95% CI 0.70, 1.23) ARR[1] 0.82 (95% CI 0.60, 1.11) ARR[1] 0.92 (95% CI 0.57, 1.48) ARR[1] 1.20 (95% CI 0.75, 1.94) ARR[1] 2.23 (95% CI 0.95, 5.26)
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Caesarean (emergency, multiparous)	4,082 5,841 3,650 4,884 3,107	NVQ level 4/5	NVQ level 3 NVQ level 2 NVQ level 1 None Overseas qualification	ARR[1] 0.77 (95% CI 0.51, 1.16) ARR[1] 0.78 (95% CI 0.57, 1.07) ARR[1] 1.12 (95% CI 0.72, 1.74) ARR[1] 0.85 (95% CI 0.56, 1.30) ARR[1] 0.55 (95% CI 0.26, 1.19)
Matijasevich et al. 2012 [16]	Caesarean	6,737	A-level/ degree	CSE/none	AOR[2] 0.9 (95% CI 0.7, 1.4)
Matijasevich et al. 2012 [16]	Delivery not assisted by doctor	6,737	A-level/ degree	CSE/none	AOR[3] 1.8 (95% CI 1.3, 2.5)*

AOR=adjusted odds ratio, ARR=adjusted relative risk, CI=confidence interval, *=significant association, NVQ-National Vocational Qualification; A-level=Advanced Level, CSE=Certificate of Secondary Education.

Footnote:

1.Adjusted for height, feelings about pregnancy, fertility treatment, pre-pregnancy BMI, problems during pregnancy, induction of labour, complications during labour, companionship during labour, birthweight and gestational age.

2.Adjusted for pre-pregnancy BMI, ethnic origin, maternal age, marital status, parity, urinary tract infection, hypertension, hospital admission during pregnancy, ever smoked during pregnancy and education.

3.Adjusted for pre-pregnancy BMI, ethnic origin, maternal age, marital status, parity, urinary tract infection, hypertension, hospital admission during pregnancy, ever smoked during pregnancy, caesarean section and education.

Table v: Associations between employment and caesarean delivery.

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Patel et al. 2005 [25]	Caesarean (any) Caesarean (emergency)	11,808 10,041	Mostly sitting: No	Yes	OR 1.24 (95% CI 1.10, 1.41)* OR 1.68 (95% CI 1.43, 1.97)*
Patel et al. 2005 [25]	Caesarean (any) Caesarean (emergency)	11,817 10,051	Bending a lot: No	Yes	OR 0.77 (95% CI 0.68, 0.89)* OR 0.67 (95% CI 0.56, 0.80)*
Patel et al. 2005 [25]	Caesarean (any) Caesarean (emergency)	11,819 10,053	Standing a lot: No	Yes	OR 0.78 (95% CI 0.68, 0.90)* OR 0.73 (95% CI 0.61, 0.87)*
Patel et al. 2005 [25]	Caesarean (any) Caesarean (emergency)	11,812 10,045	Demanding task: No	Yes	OR 1.19 (95% CI 1.05, 1.35)* OR 1.58 (95% CI 1.34, 1.85)*
Patel et al. 2005 [25]	Caesarean (any) Caesarean (emergency)	11,819 10,053	Physical exertion: No	Yes	OR 0.84 (95% CI 0.73, 0.97)* OR 0.75 (95% CI 0.63, 0.89)*
Patel et al. 2005 [25]	Caesarean (any) Caesarean (emergency)	10,707 9,077	Worked during pregnancy: No	Yes	OR 1.36 (95% CI 1.17, 1.59)* OR 2.23 (95% CI 1.80, 2.77)*
Patel et al. 2005 [25]	Caesarean (any) Caesarean (emergency)	Not reported	Work per week (hrs/50): No	Yes	OR 1.27 (95% CI 1.01, 1.57)* OR 2.01 (95% CI 1.55, 2.61)*

Abbreviations: OR=odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, *=significant association.

Table w: Associations between occupation/social class and instrumental delivery.

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Instrumental vaginal birth (primiparous)	3,167 2,322 1,527 1,817 2,373 1,855 1,619	Higher managerial / professional	Lower managerial/professional Intermediate Small employer/self-employed Lower supervisory/technical Semi-routine Routine Unclassified	ARR[1] 1.24 (95% CI 0.94, 1.64) ARR[1] 1.49 (95% CI 1.08, 2.07)* ARR[1] 1.52 (95% CI 0.96, 2.39) ARR[1] 1.50 (95% CI 1.01, 2.23)* ARR[1] 1.31 (95% CI 0.90, 1.91) ARR[1] 1.56 (95% CI 1.02, 2.39)* ARR[1] 1.58 (95% CI 0.95, 2.61)
Essex et al. 2013 [24]	Instrumental vaginal birth (multiparous)	3,788 2,620 2,216 2,419 3,209 2,504 2,112	Higher managerial / professional	Lower managerial/professional Intermediate Small employer/self-employed Lower supervisory/technical Semi-routine Routine Unclassified	ARR[1] 1.23 (95% CI 0.78, 1.93) ARR[1] 0.91 (95% CI 0.44, 1.86) ARR[1] 0.83 (95% CI 0.37, 1.87) ARR[1] 1.21 (95% CI 0.59, 2.47) ARR[1] 1.38 (95% CI 0.79, 2.42) ARR[1] 1.51 (95% CI 0.71, 3.22) ARR[1] 1.32 (95% CI 0.46, 3.76)

Abbreviations: ARR=adjusted relative risk, CI=confidence interval, *=significant association.

Footnote:

1.Adjusted for height, feelings about pregnancy, fertility treatment, pre-pregnancy BMI, problems during pregnancy, induction of labour, complications during labour, companionship during labour, birthweight and gestational age.

Table x: Associations between occupation/social class and induction

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Sinnott et al. 2016 [27]	Induction (nulliparous)	16,640 10,741 13,336 9,886 12,274 10,715	Professional/ managerial	Clerical Skilled/semi-skilled Unskilled Unemployed Home duties Other	OR 0.95 (95% CI 0.89, 1.01) OR 0.91 (95% CI 0.82, 1.02) OR 0.88 (95% CI 0.81, 0.95)* OR 0.80 (95% CI 0.69, 0.92)* OR 0.81 (95% CI 0.75, 0.89)* OR 0.84 (95% CI 0.75, 0.94)*
Sinnott et al. 2016 [27]	Induction (multiparous without prior caesarean)	15,218 9,666 12,281 9,097 18,066 9,098	Professional/ managerial	Clerical Skilled/semi-skilled Unskilled Unemployed Home duties Other	OR 0.89 (95% CI 0.83, 0.96)* OR 0.76 (95% CI 0.67, 0.87)* OR 0.81 (95% CI 0.74, 0.88)* OR 0.68 (95% CI 0.57, 0.81)* OR 0.81 (95% CI 0.75, 0.86)* OR 0.85 (95% CI 0.72, 1.00)*

Sinnott et al. 2016 [27]	Induction (multiparous with prior caesarean)	4,003 2,643 3,157 2,456 4,495 2,478	Professional/ managerial	Clerical Skilled/semi-skilled Unskilled Unemployed Home duties Other	OR 0.84 (95% CI 0.60, 1.17) OR 0.72 (95% CI 0.37, 1.39) OR 0.86 (95% CI 0.57, 1.31) OR 0.08 (95% CI 0.00, 1.24) OR 0.96 (95% CI 0.71, 1.29) OR 0.98 (95% CI 0.45, 2.14)

Abbreviations: OR=odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, *=significant association

Table y: Associations between occupation class and maternal morbidity.

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Fitzpatrick et al. 2012 [28]	Placenta accreta/ increta/ percreta	312	Managerial/ professional	Other occupations[1]	OR 0.86 (95% CI 0.52, 1.41)
Waterstone et al. 2001 [29]	Severe maternal morbidity[2]	2,324 2042	Non-manual	Manual Unemployed	OR 0.83 (95% CI 0.66, 1.06) OR 1.25 (95% CI 0.95, 1.64)
Nair et al. 2014 [30]	Maternal morbidity[3]	2,330 2,661 2,011	Managerial	Intermediate Routine and manual Unemployed	OR[3] 1.04 (95% CI 0.87, 1.24) OR[3] 0.94 (95% CI 0.79, 1.11) OR[3] 0.92 (95% CI 0.74, 1.15)
Bush et al. 2013 [31]	Myocardial infarction	1,240	Professional/ managerial	Other/ unemployed	OR 0.8 (95% CI 0.32, 2.02)
Scott et al. 2012 [32]	Nonhemorrhagic antenatal stroke	85	Professional/ managerial	Nonprofessional/managerial	OR 4.6 (95% CI 0.6, 207)
Scott et al. 2012 [32]	Hemorrhagic antenatal stroke	82	Professional/ managerial	Nonprofessional/managerial	OR 0.2 (95% CI 0.03, 0.83)*
Scott et al. 2012 [32]	All antenatal stroke	95	Professional/ managerial	Nonprofessional/managerial	OR 0.7 (95% CI 0.2, 2.3)
Fitzpatrick et al. 2015 [33]	Amniotic-fluid embolism	3,154	Professional/ managerial	Nonprofessional/managerial	OR 0.81 (95% CI 0.52, 1.24)
Fitzpatrick et al. 2015 [33]	Amniotic-fluid embolism (severe)[5]	3,154	Professional/ managerial	Nonprofessional/managerial	OR 0.81 (95% CI 0.37, 1.78)

Abbreviations: OR=odds ratio, CI=confidence interval

Footnote:

1. No description of other occupations reported in paper.
2. Severe maternal morbidity defined as antenatal pulmonary embolism, eclampsia, acute fatty liver of pregnancy, amniotic fluid embolism, peripartum hysterectomy stroke in pregnancy, uterine rupture, placenta accreta, HELLP syndrome and severe sepsis).
3. Maternal morbidity defined as (defined as severe pre-eclampsia; eclampsia; HELLP syndrome; severe haemorrhage; severe sepsis; and uterine rupture).
4. Adjusted for anaemia in current pregnancy, diabetes in current pregnancy, previous pregnancy problems, pre-existing medical problems, parity, smoking and inadequate utilisation of antenatal care services, socioeconomic status, age and BMI.
5. Adjusted for age, ethnic group, socio-economic group, BMI at time of booking, smoking status, parity, multiple pregnancy, induction of labour using any method, gestation age at delivery, macrosomia and placenta praevia.
6. Severe amniotic-fluid embolism defined as women who died or had permanent neurological injury.

Table z: Associations between education and congenital anomalies.

Study	Outcome	Sample size	Comparison group	Exposed group(s)	Result(s)
Sheridan et al. 2014 [34]	Congenital anomalies	5,365 6,400 4,556 3,538 3,027	Diploma, degree, higher degree	<5 GCSE ≥5 GCSE (A-C) 2 A-level Other Foreign unknown	OR 1.95 (95% CI 1.43, 2.66)* OR 1.64 (95% CI 1.22, 2.22)* OR 1.35 (95% CI 0.93, 1.96) OR 1.64 (95% CI 1.02, 2.67)* OR 2.37 (95% CI 1.01, 5.59)*

Abbreviations: OR=odds ratio, CI=confidence interval, *=significant association, GCSE=General Certificate of Higher Education, A level=Advance Level

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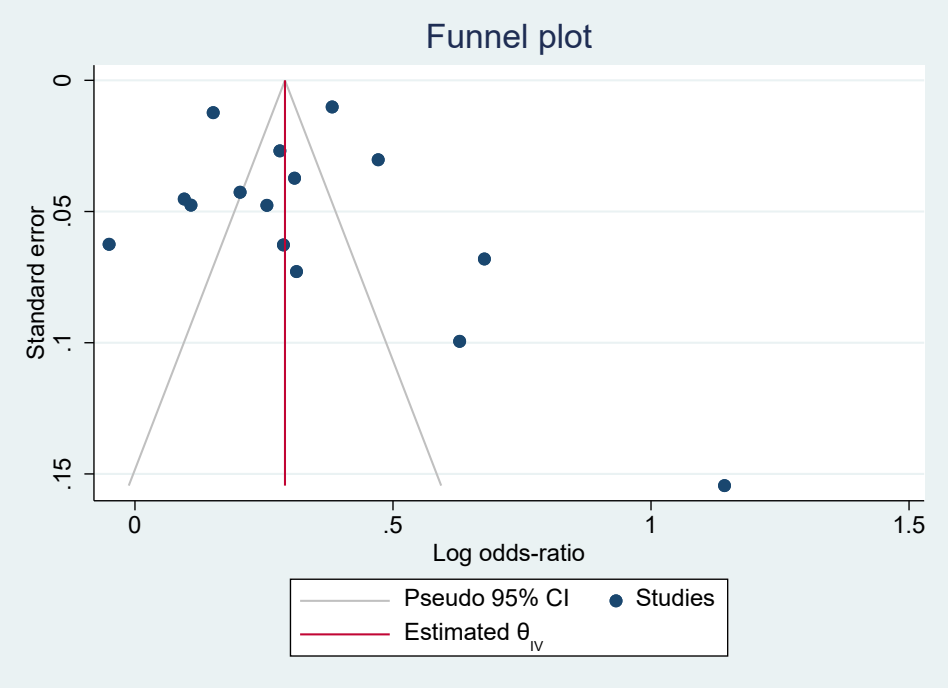
Supplementary appendix S12: Additional meta-analyses comparisons

A. Stillbirth

(i) Funnel plot



(ii) Eggers test of publication bias

H0: beta1 = 0; no small-study effects
beta1 = 5.12
SE of beta1 = 1.702
z = 3.01
Prob > |z| = 0.0026

(iii) Meta regression

Variable	**Number of studies**	**Meta-regression residual I^2 (%)**	**Coefficient**	**P value**
All studies	*15*			
Duration of data collection				
≥10 years	9	98.79%	0.0222019	p=0.876
<10 years	6			
Country				
UK	10	98.75%	-0.1046551	p=0.471
Ireland	5			

Variable	**Number of studies**	**Meta-regression residual I^2 (%)**	**Coefficient**	**P value**
All studies	*15*			
Duration of data collection		98.79%	0.0222019	p=0.876
≥10 years	9			
<10 years	6			
Region		98.72%	-0.0069107	p=0.935
England and Wales	5			
Scotland	5			
Ireland	5			
Date of data		98.64%	0.064244	p=0.664
<2008	5			
≥2008	10			
Sample size		98.45%	0.0871454	p=0.268
<100,000	2			
100,001-200,000	1			
200,001-1,000,000	10			
>1,000,000	2			

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

Lowest vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**1.61**	**(1.37-1.88)**	**Significant increase**
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Partly skilled/unskilled manual)	1.61	(1.34-1.94)	
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Routine and manual)	1.63	(1.36-1.96)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-D)	1.65	(1.38-1.97)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Farmers)	1.64	(1.37-1.96)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Unemployed)	1.57	(1.32-1.86)	
Excluding NRS 1990-2000 (Partly skilled/unskilled manual)	1.65	(1.39-1.97)	
Excluding NRS 2001-2018 (Routine and manual)	1.71	(1.41-2.07)	Strongest association
Excluding NRS 2001-2018 (Never worked/unemployed)	1.50	(1.35-1.67)	Weakest association
Excluding Tuthill et al. 1999 (manual occupations)	1.58	(1.32-1.88)	

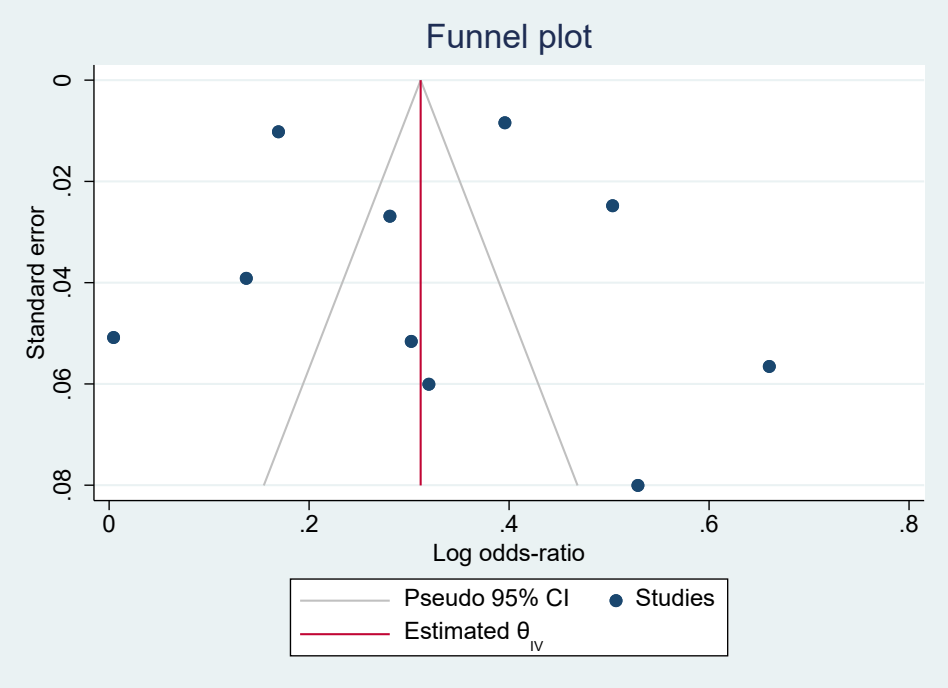
Intermediate vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**1.15**	**(1.06-1.25)**	**Significant increase**
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Intermediate occupations)	1.12	(1.04-1.20)	Weakest association
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Intermediate occupations)	1.14	(1.03-1.27)	
Excluding NRS 1990-2000 (Intermediate occupations)	1.13	(1.02-1.25)	
Excluding NRS 2001-2018 (Intermediate occupations)	1.16	(1.05-1.28)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-B)	1.19	(1.11-1.27)	Strongest association
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-C)	1.15	(1.04-1.28)	

Pooled			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**1.40**	**(1.23-1.59)**	**Significant increase**
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Partly skilled/unskilled manual)	1.38	(1.20-1.59)	
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Routine and manual)	1.39	(1.21-1.61)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-D)	1.40	(1.22-1.62)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Farmers)	1.40	(1.22-1.61)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Unemployed)	1.36	(1.20-1.55)	Weakest association
Excluding NRS 1990-2000 (Partly skilled/unskilled manual)	1.41	(1.22-1.62)	

Excluding NRS 2001-2018 (Routine and manual)	1.41	(1.21-1.65)	
Excluding NRS 2001-2018 (Never worked/unemployed)	1.33	(1.21-1.48)	
Excluding Tuthill et al. 1999 (manual occupations)	1.37	(1.20-1.56)	
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Intermediate occupations)	1.40	(1.22-1.62)	
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Intermediate occupations)	1.42	(1.23-1.63)	
Excluding NRS 1990-2000 (Intermediate occupations)	1.41	(1.23-1.62)	
Excluding NRS 2001-2018 (Intermediate occupations)	1.42	(1.24-1.63)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-B)	1.43	(1.26-1.63)	Strongest association
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-C)	1.42	(1.24-1.63)	

B. Perinatal mortality

(i) Funnel plots



(ii) Eggers test of publication bias

H0: beta1 = 0; no small-study effects

beta1 = 1.99

SE of beta1 = 2.944

z = 0.68

Prob > |z| = 0.4988

(iii) Meta regression

Variable	**Number of studies**	**Meta-regression residual I^2 (%)**	**Coefficient**	**P value**
All studies	*10*			
Duration of data collection ≥10 years <10 years	 4 6	98.90%	0.0159509	p=0.905
Country UK Ireland	 5 5	98.83%	-0.0885106	p=0.489
Date of data <2008 ≥2008	 8 2	98.76%	0.0571051	p=0.723
Sample size <100,000 100,001-200,000 200,001-1,000,000 >1,000,000	 2 1 5 2	98.52%	0.0764471	p=0.200

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

Lowest vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**1.57**	**(1.41-1.74)**	**Significant increase**
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Partly skilled/unskilled manual)	1.55	(1.36-1.77)	Weakest association
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Routine and manual)	1.59	(1.39-1.81)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-D)	1.61	(1.44-1.80)	Strongest association
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Farmers)	1.60	(1.43-1.80)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Unemployed)	1.50	(1.38-1.64)	
Excluding Tuthill et al. 1999 (Manual occupations)	1.55	(1.37-1.75)	

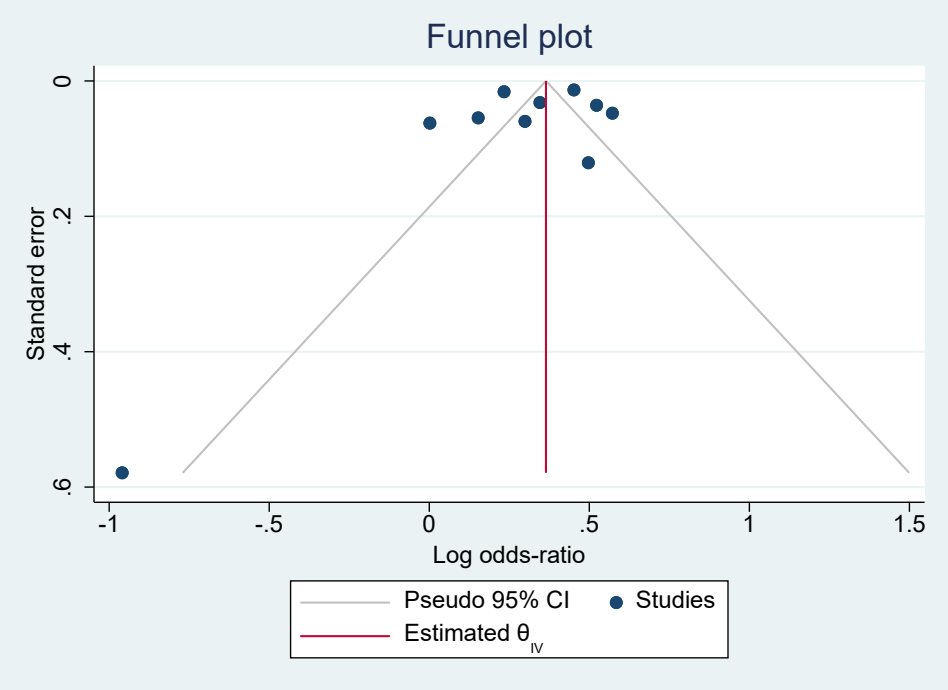
Intermediate vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**1.17**	**(1.05-1.30)**	**Significant increase**
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Intermediate occupations)	1.12	(1.02-1.23)	Weakest association
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Intermediate occupations)	**1.16**	**(0.99-1.35)**	**Change in significance**
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-B)	1.22	(1.12-1.32)	Strongest association
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-C)	1.17	(1.01-1.36)	

Pooled			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**1.39**	**(1.23-1.57)**	**Significant increase**
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Partly skilled/unskilled manual)	1.36	(1.19-1.55)	Weakest association
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Routine and manual)	1.38	(1.20-1.58)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-D)	1.39	(1.21-1.59)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Farmers)	1.39	(1.21-1.59)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Unemployed)	1.34	(1.20-1.49)	
Excluding Tuthill et al. 1999 (Manual occupations)	1.36	(1.20-1.54)	
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Intermediate occupations)	1.39	(1.22-1.60)	
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Intermediate occupations)	1.41	(1.24-1.61)	

Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-B)	1.43	(1.29-1.60)	Strongest association
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-C)	1.42	(1.23-1.57)	

C. Neonatal mortality

(i) Funnel plots



(ii) Eggers test of publication bias

H0: beta1 = 0; no small-study effects
beta1 = -1.97
SE of beta1 = 1.025
z = -1.92
Prob > |z| = 0.0553

(iii) Meta regression

Variable	**Number of studies**	**Meta-regression residual I^2 (%)**	**Coefficient**	**P value**
All studies	*10*			
Region England and Wales Scotland	 5 5	97.11%	0.1740229	p=0.169

Variable	**Number of studies**	**Meta-regression residual I^2 (%)**	**Coefficient**	**P value**
All studies	*10*			
Date of data				
<2008	5			
≥2008	5	97.36%	0.0747126	p=0.586
Sample size				
<100,000	2			
100,001-200,000	1			
200,001-1,000,000	5	96.89%	0.0672948	p=0.275
>1,000,000	2			

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

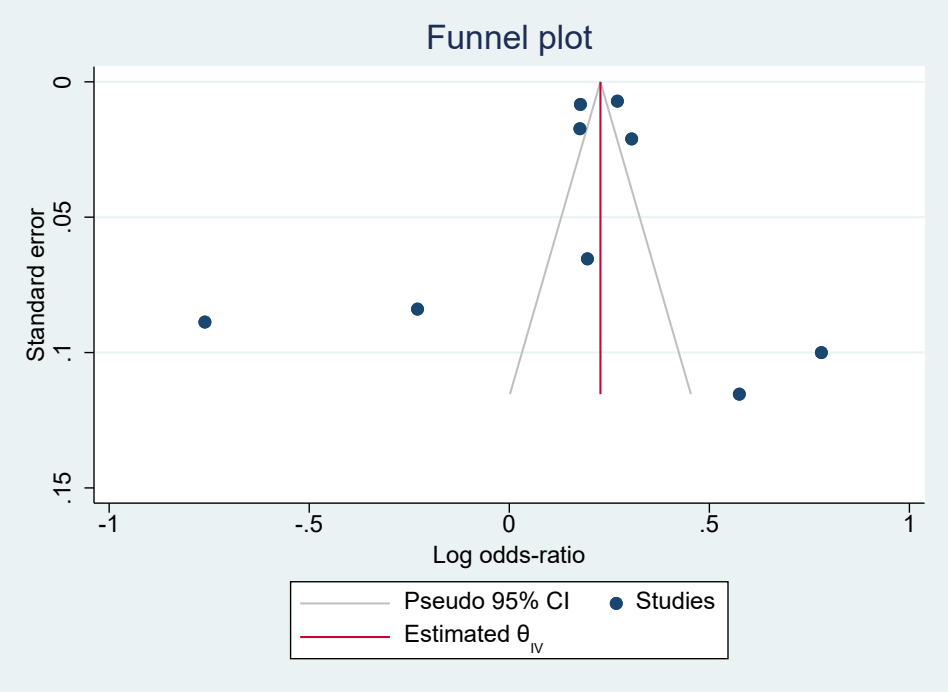
Lowest vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**1.58**	**(1.44-1.74)**	**Significant increase**
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Partly skilled/unskilled manual)	1.55	(1.37-1.75)	
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Routine and manual)	1.58	(1.38-1.80)	
Excluding NRS 1990-2000 (Partly skilled/unskilled manual)	1.65	(1.54-1.75)	Strongest association
Excluding NRS 2001-2018 (Routine and manual)	1.54	(1.39-1.70)	Weakest association
Excluding NRS 2001-2018 (Never worked/unemployed)	1.60	(1.46-1.75)	
Excluding Tuthill et al. 1999 (Manual occupations)	1.57	(1.41-1.76)	

Intermediate vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**1.21**	**(1.05-1.39)**	**Significant increase**
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Intermediate occupations)	1.15	(1.01-1.31)	Weakest association
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Intermediate occupations)	**1.19**	**(0.98-1.45)**	**Change in significance**
Excluding NRS 1990-2000 (Intermediate occupations)	1.22	(1.01-1.48)	
Excluding NRS 2001-2018 (Intermediate occupations)	1.28	(1.16-1.42)	Strongest association

Pooled			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**1.38**	**(1.22-1.57)**	**Significant increase**
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Partly skilled/unskilled manual)	1.35	(1.18-1.54)	
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Routine and manual)	1.36	(1.18-1.56)	
Excluding NRS 1990-2000 (Partly skilled/unskilled manual)	1.39	(1.20-1.60)	
Excluding NRS 2001-2018 (Routine and manual)	1.34	(1.19-1.52)	Weakest association
Excluding NRS 2001-2018 (Never worked/unemployed)	1.40	(1.24-1.59)	
Excluding Tuthill et al. 1999 (Manual occupations)	1.36	(1.19-1.56)	
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Intermediate occupations)	1.38	(1.19-1.59)	
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Intermediate occupations)	1.40	(1.22-1.61)	
Excluding NRS 1990-2000 (Intermediate occupations)	1.41	(1.24-1.61)	
Excluding NRS 2001-2018 (Intermediate occupations)	1.45	(1.30-1.61)	Strongest association

D. Very low birthweight

(i) Funnel plots



(ii) Eggers test of publication bias

H0: beta1 = 0; no small-study effects
beta1 = -0.13
SE of beta1 = 3.857
z = -0.03
Prob > |z| = 0.9722

(iii) Meta regression

Variable	**Number of studies**	**Meta-regression residual I^2 (%)**	**Coefficient**	**P value**
All studies	*9*			
Region				
England and Wales	4	99.87%	0.1239938	p=0.689
Ireland	5			
Date of data				
<2008	2	99.84%	-0.0765068	p=0.837
≥2008	7			
Sample size				
<50,000	2			
50,001-200,000	3	99.86%	0.048005	p=0.718
200,001-1,000,000	1			
>1,000,000	3			

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

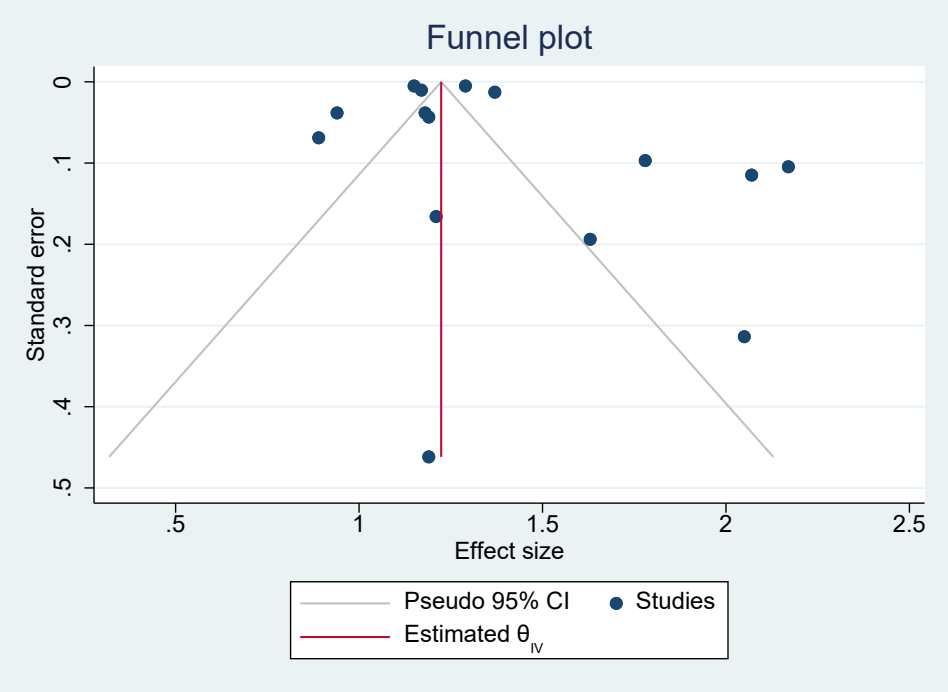
Lowest vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**1.26**	**(0.75-2.12)**	**Non-significant increase**
ONS 1990-2001 (Partly skilled/unskilled manual)	1.24	(0.63-2.42)	
ONS 2002-2017 (Routine and manual)	1.25	(0.64-2.44)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-D)	**1.59**	**(1.26-2.01)**	**Strongest association change in significance**
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Farmers)	1.16	(0.62-2.18)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Unemployed)	1.10	(0.62-1.95)	Weakest association

Intermediate vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**1.09**	**(0.91-1.32)**	**Non-significant increase**
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Intermediate occupations)	1.06	(0.81-1.38)	Weakest association
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Intermediate occupations)	1.06	(0.81-1.37)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-B)	**1.19**	**(1.18-1.21)**	**Strongest association change in significance**
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-C)	1.05	(0.82-1.36)	

Pooled			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**1.18**	**(0.89-1.57)**	**Non-significant increase**
ONS 1990-2001 (Partly skilled/unskilled manual)	1.16	(0.84-1.60)	
ONS 2002-2017 (Routine and manual)	1.16	(0.84-1.61)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-D)	**1.32**	**(1.08-1.60)**	**Strongest association change in significance**
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Farmers)	1.12	(0.83-1.52)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Unemployed)	1.09	(0.83-1.44)	Weakest association
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Intermediate occupations)	1.18	(0.85-1.63)	
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Intermediate occupations)	1.18	(0.85-1.63)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-B)	1.24	(0.91-1.68)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-C)	1.17	(0.85-1.62)	

E. Low birthweight

(i) Funnel plots



(ii) Eggers test of publication bias

H0: beta1 = 0; no small-study effects
beta1 = 1.49
SE of beta1 = 1.007
z = 1.48
Prob > |z| = 0.1377

(iii) Meta regression

Variable	**Number of studies**	**Meta-regression residual I^2 (%)**	**Coefficient**	**P value**
All studies	*15*			
Country				
England and Wales	4			
Scotland	2	99.81%	-0.3516972	p=0.013
Ireland	9			
Date of data				
<2008	13			
≥2008	2	99.84%	0.2149837	p=0.486
Sample size				
<20,000	4			
20,001-100,000	6	99.85%	0.0850589	p=0.245
100,001-200,000	1			
200,001-1,000,000	1			

Variable	**Number of studies**	**Meta-regression residual I^2 (%)**	**Coefficient**	**P value**
All studies	*15*			
>1,000,000	3			
Duration of data collection ≥10 years <10 years	4 11	99.86%	-0.2243581	p=0.342

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

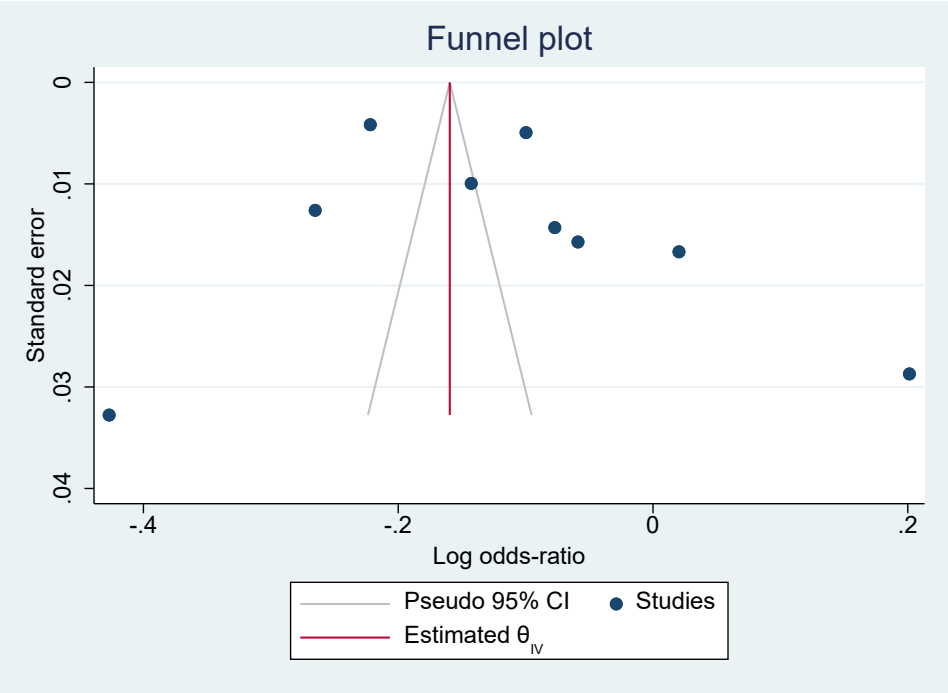
Lowest vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**1.55**	**(1.24-1.86)**	**Significant increase**
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Partly skilled/unskilled manual)	1.58	(1.22-1.93)	
Excluding data set 2 Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Routine and manual)	1.59	(1.24-1.94)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-D)	1.60	(1.26-1.94)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Farmers)	1.64	(1.35-1.94)	**Strongest association**
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Unemployes)	1.52	(1.17-1.87)	
Excluding McAvoy et al. 2006 (SEG-D)	1.51	(1.18-1.83)	
Excluding McAvoy et al. 2006 (Farmers)	1.58	(1.25-1.91)	
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Unskilled)	1.48	(1.16-1.80)	
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Semi-skilled)	1.46	(1.16-1.77)	Weakest association

Intermediate vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**1.16**	**(1.04-1.28)**	**Significant reduction**
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Intermediate occupations)	**1.17**	**(0.99-1.34)**	**Change in significance**
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Intermediate occupations)	1.17	(1.00-1.35)	Strongest association
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-C)	**1.16**	**(0.99-1.33)**	**Change in significance**
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-B)	1.16	(1.14-1.18)	
Excluding McAvoy et al. 2006 (SEG-C)	1.12	(1.02-1.22)	Weakest association
Excluding McAvoy et al. 2006 (SEG-B)	1.16	(1.02-1.30)	

Pooled			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**1.40**	**(1.19-1.61)**	**Significant increase**
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Intermediate occupations)	1.41	(1.18-1.63)	
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Intermediate occupations)	1.41	(1.19-1.64)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-C)	1.42	(1.19-1.64)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-B)	1.44	(1.23-1.65)	
Excluding McAvoy et al. 2006 (SEG-C)	1.37	(1.16-1.59)	
Excluding McAvoy et al. 2006 (SEG-B)	1.37	(1.16-1.58)	
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Partly skilled/unskilled manual)	1.41	(1.19-1.63)	
Excluding data set 2 Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Routine and manual)	1.35	(1.15-1.55)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-D)	1.34	(1.15-1.53)	Weakest association
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Farmers)	1.42	(1.20-1.65)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Unemployes)	1.42	(1.20-1.65)	
Excluding McAvoy et al. 2006 (SEG-D)	1.42	(1.20-1.65)	
Excluding McAvoy et al. 2006 (Farmers)	1.44	(1.22-1.65)	Strongest association
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Unskilled)	1.39	(1.17-1.61)	
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Semi-skilled)	1.42	(1.19-1.64)	

F Macrosomia

(i) Funnel plots



(ii) Eggers test of publication bias

H0: beta1 = 0; no small-study effects
beta1 = 0.83
SE of beta1 = 6.880
z = 0.12
Prob > |z| = 0.9035

(iii) Meta regression

Variable	**Number of studies**	**Meta-regression residual I^2 (%)**	**Coefficient**	**P value**
All studies	*9*			
Region England and Wales Ireland	 4 5	99.72%	-0.1149132	p=0.332
Date of data <2008 ≥2008	 4 5	99.72%	0.540361	p=0.717

Variable	**Number of studies**	**Meta-regression residual I^2 (%)**	**Coefficient**	**P value**
All studies	*9*			
Sample size				
<100,000	3			
100,001-200,000	2	99.72%	0.411906	p=0.429
200,001-1,000,000	2			
>1,000,000	2			

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

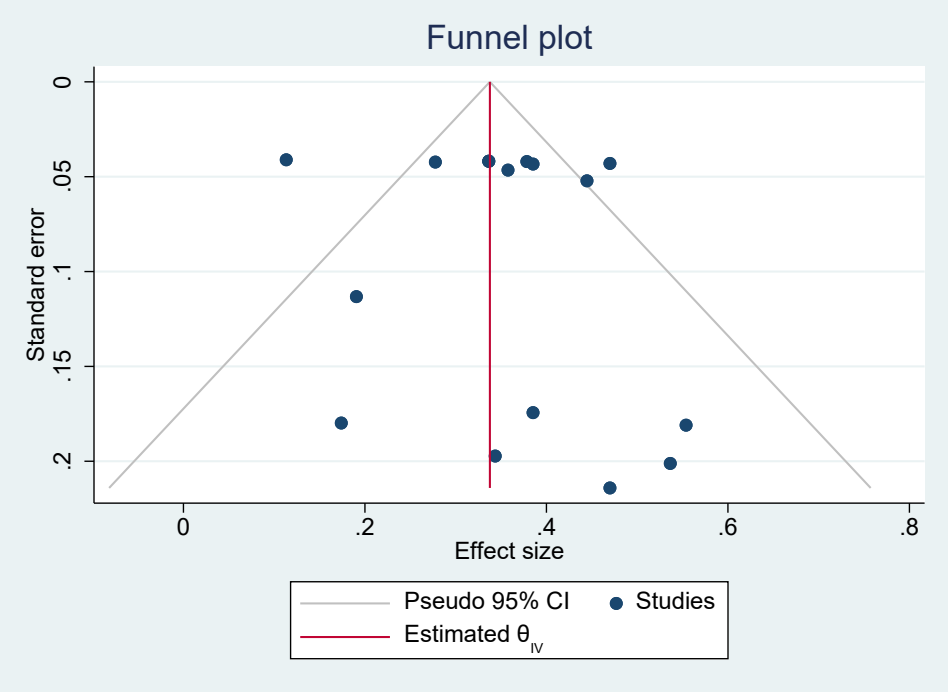
Lowest vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**0.86**	**(0.70-1.05)**	**Non-significant reduction**
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Partly skilled/unskilled manual)	0.88	(0.68-1.14)	
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Routine and manual)	0.87	(0.67-1.14)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-D)	0.84	(0.64-1.09)	
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Farmers)	**0.78**	**(0.68-0.91)**	**Strongest association change in significance**
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Unemployed)	0.92	(0.75-1.13)	Weakest association

Intermediate vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**0.93**	**(0.87-0.99)**	**Significant reduction**
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Intermediate occupations)	**0.95**	**(0.88-1.02)**	**Weakest association change in significance**
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Intermediate occupations)	**0.93**	**(0.85-1.03)**	**Change in significance**
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-C)	**0.93**	**(0.84-1.02)**	**Change in significance**
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-B)	0.90	(0.87-0.93)	Strongest association

Pooled			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**0.89**	**(0.79-0.99)**	**Significant reduction**
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Partly skilled/unskilled manual)	**0.90**	**(0.80-1.02)**	**Change in significance**
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Routine and manual)	**0.90**	**(0.79-1.02)**	**Change in significance**
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-D)	**0.88**	**(0.77-1.00)**	**Change in significance**
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Farmers)	0.85	(0.78-0.94)	Strongest association
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (Unemployed)	**0.92**	**(0.83-1.03)**	**Weakest association change in significance**
Excluding ONS 1990-2001 (Intermediate occupations)	**0.89**	**(0.78-1.01)**	**Change in significance**
Excluding ONS 2002-2017 (Intermediate occupations)	**0.89**	**(0.78-1.01)**	**Change in significance**
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-C)	**0.88**	**(0.77-1.01)**	**Change in significance**
Excluding NPRS 2000-2006 (SEG-B)	0.87	(0.77-0.99)	

G. Preterm birth

(i) Funnel plots



(ii) Eggers test of publication bias

H0: beta1 = 0; no small-study effects
beta1 = 0.35
SE of beta1 = 0.617
z = 0.56
Prob > |z| = 0.5728

(iii) Meta regression

Variable	Number of studies	Meta-regression residual I^2 (%)	Coefficient	P value
All studies	*16*			
Date of data <2001 ≥2001	 10 6	72.67%	-0.0699759	p=0.448
Sample size <10,000 10,000-50,000 50,001-70,000 >70,000	 6 2 3 5	65.32%	-0.0393863	p=0.075

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

Lowest vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	

Overall effect size	**1.51**	**(1.42-1.60)**	**Significant increase**
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Semi-skilled, 1990-1994)	1.54	(1.45-1.64)	Strongest association
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Unskilled, 1990-1994)	1.53	(1.42-1.65)	
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Semi-skilled, 1995-2000)	1.47	(1.38-1.56)	Weakest association
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Unskilled, 1995-2000)	1.49	(1.39-1.61)	
Excluding Clemens & Dibben 2017 (Partly skilled)	1.50	(1.41-1.60)	
Excluding Clemens & Dibben 2017 (Unskilled)	1.50	(1.41-1.60)	
Excluding Clemens & Dibben 2017 (Unemployed)	1.50	(1.41-1.60)	

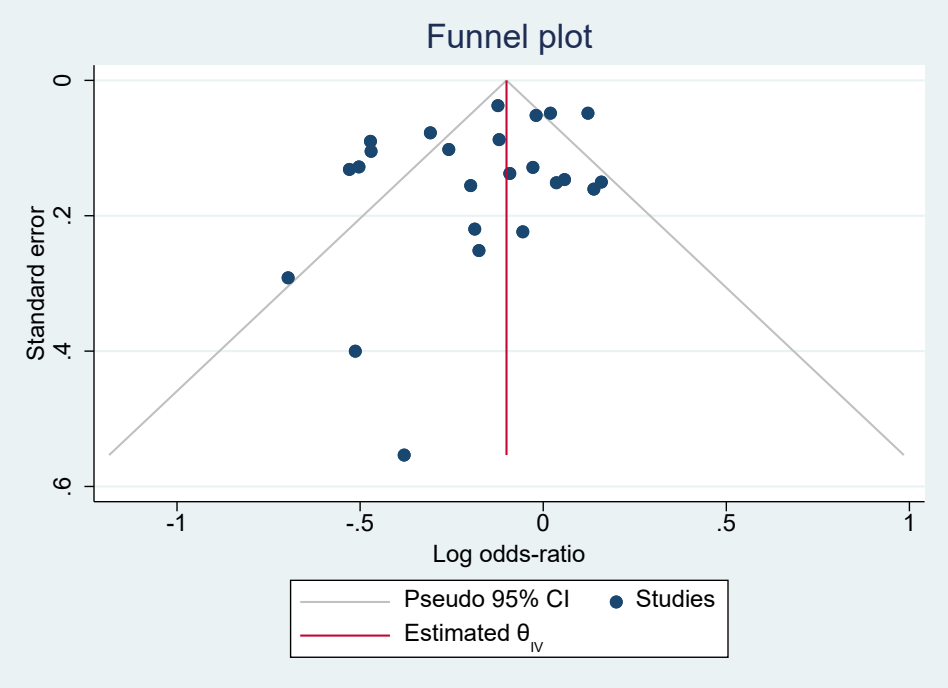
Intermediate vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**1.34**	**(1.23-1.45)**	**Significant increase**
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Managerial/technical, 1990-1994)	1.40	(1.34-1.46)	Strongest association
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Skilled non-manual, 1990-1994)	1.32	(1.21-1.45)	
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Skilled manual, 1990-1994)	1.34	(1.22-1.47)	
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Managerial/technical, 1995-2000)	1.35	(1.24-1.47)	
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Skilled non-manual, 1995-2000)	1.31	(1.20-1.43)	Weakest association
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Skilled manual, 1995-2000)	1.31	(1.20-1.43)	Weakest association
Excluding Clemens & Dibben 2017 (Managerial/technical)	1.34	(1.24-1.46)	
Excluding Clemens & Dibben 2017 (Skilled non-manual)	1.33	(1.22-1.44)	
Excluding Clemens & Dibben 2017 (Skilled manual)	1.33	(1.23-1.45)	

Pooled			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**1.41**	**(1.33-1.50)**	**Significant increase**
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Semi-skilled, 1990-1994)	1.41	(1.32-1.51)	
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Unskilled, 1990-1994)	1.41	(1.32-1.50)	
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Semi-skilled, 1995-2000)	1.39	(1.31-1.48)	Weakest association
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Unskilled, 1995-2000)	1.40	(1.31-1.49)	
Excluding Clemens & Dibben 2017 (Partly skilled)	1.40	(1.31-1.49)	
Excluding Clemens & Dibben 2017 (Unskilled)	1.41	(1.32-1.50)	
Excluding Clemens & Dibben 2017 (Unemployed)	1.40	(1.32-1.49)	
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Managerial/technical, 1990-1994)	1.44	(1.39-1.50)	Strongest association
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Skilled non-manual, 1990-1994)	1.41	(1.32-1.51)	
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Skilled manual, 1990-1994)	1.42	(1.33-1.51)	
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Managerial/technical, 1995-2000)	1.42	(1.34-1.51)	
Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Skilled non-manual, 1995-2000)	1.40	(1.32-1.50)	

Excluding Fairley & Leyland 2006 (Skilled manual, 1995-2000)	1.41	(1.32-1.50)	
Excluding Clemens & Dibben 2017 (Managerial/technical)	1.42	(1.33-1.50)	
Excluding Clemens & Dibben 2017 (Skilled non-manual)	1.41	(1.33-1.50)	
Excluding Clemens & Dibben 2017 (Skilled manual)	1.41	(1.33-1.50)	

H. Emergency Caesarean section

(i) Funnel plots



(ii) Eggers test of publication bias

H0: beta1 = 0; no small-study effects
beta1 = -0.73
SE of beta1 = 0.645
z = -1.13
Prob > |z| = 0.2589

(iii) Meta regression

Variable	**Number of studies**	**Meta-regression residual I^2 (%)**	**Coefficient**	**P value**
All studies	*24*			
Region UK-wide England	 12 5	81.36%	-0.001076	p=0.978

Variable	**Number of studies**	**Meta-regression residual I^2 (%)**	**Coefficient**	**P value**
All studies	*24*			
Scotland Ireland	2 5			
Date of data <2000 ≥2000	 7 17	78.04%	-0.930236	p=0.406
Sample size <2,000 2,000-5,999 >6,000 Unknown	 6 11 5 2	**75.66%**	**0.1087516**	**p=0.024**

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

Lowest vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**0.79**	**(0.68-0.92)**	**Significant reduction**
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (SEG-D)	0.79	(0.67-0.94)	
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (Farmers)	0.79	(0.68-0.93)	
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (Unemployed)	0.81	(0.69-0.95)	Weakest association
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower supervisory/technical, primips)	0.81	(0.69-0.95)	Weakest association
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Semi-routine, primips)	0.81	(0.69-0.95)	Weakest association
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Routine, primips)	0.81	(0.69-0.95)	Weakest association
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower supervisory/technical, multips)	0.77	(0.66-0.90)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Semi-routine, multips)	0.78	(0.66-0.92)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Routine, multips)	0.77	(0.66-0.91)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Skilled manual)	0.81	(0.69-0.94)	Weakest association
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Partly skilled)	0.79	(0.67-0.93)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Unskilled)	0.80	(0.68-0.93)	
Excluding Fairley et al. 2011 (Bottom of social hierarchy, 1990-1991)	0.76	(0.65-0.89)	**Strongest association**
Excluding Fairley et al. 2011 (Bottom of social hierarchy, 1999-2000)	0.77	(0.65-0.90)	

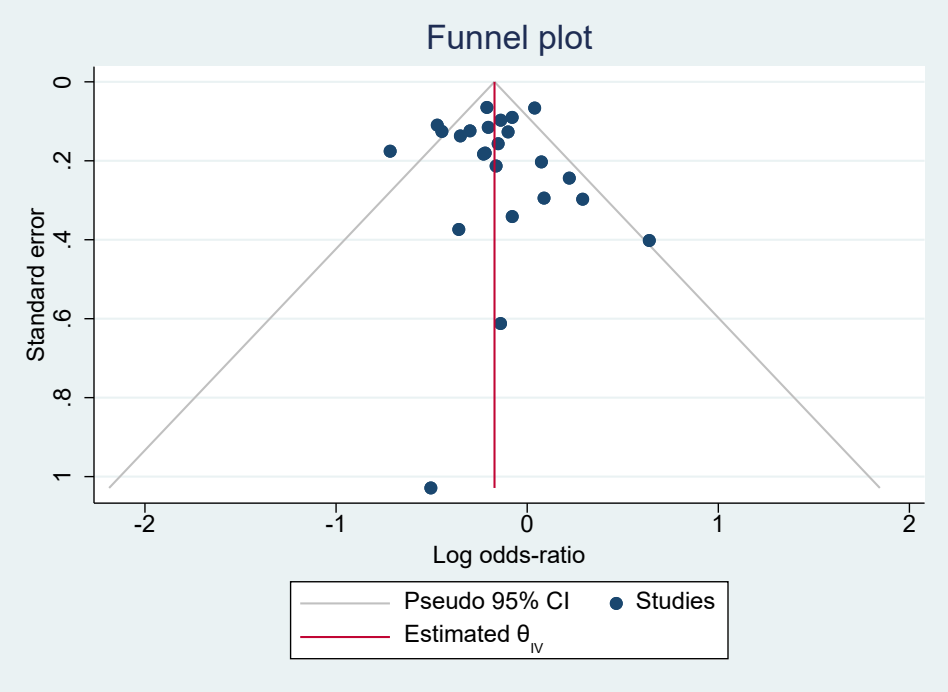
Intermediate vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**0.91**	**(0.86-0.97)**	**Significant reduction**
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (SEG-B)	0.89	(0.84-0.94)	Strongest association
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (SEG-C)	**0.93**	**(0.86-1.01)**	**Weakest association change in significance**
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower managerial/professional, primips)	0.92	(0.85-0.99)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Intermediate, primips)	0.93	(0.87-0.99)	Weakest association
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Small employer/self-employed, primips)	0.92	(0.86-0.98)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower managerial/professional, multips)	0.91	(0.85-0.97)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Intermediate, multips)	0.91	(0.85-0.97)	

Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Small employer/self-employed, multips)	0.91	(0.85-0.96)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Managerial/clerical)	0.91	(0.86-0.97)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Skilled non-manual)	0.92	(0.86-0.98)	

Pooled			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**0.85**	**(0.77-0.93)**	**Significant reduction**
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (SEG-D)	0.86	(0.78-0.95)	
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (Farmers)	0.85	(0.77-0.94)	
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (Unemployed)	0.87	(0.79-0.95)	Weakest association
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower supervisory/technical, primips)	0.87	(0.79-0.95)	Weakest association
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Semi-routine, primips)	0.86	(0.79-0.95)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Routine, primips)	0.86	(0.79-0.95)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower supervisory/technical, multips)	0.84	(0.76-0.92)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Semi-routine, multips)	0.85	(0.77-0.94)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Routine, multips)	0.84	(0.76-0.93)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Skilled manual)	0.86	(0.78-0.94)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Partly skilled)	0.85	(0.77-0.94)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Unskilled)	0.85	(0.78-0.94)	
Excluding Fairley et al. 2011 (Bottom of social hierarchy, 1990-1991)	0.83	(0.76-0.92)	Strongest association
Excluding Fairley et al. 2011 (Bottom of social hierarchy, 1999-2000)	0.84	(0.76-0.93)	
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (SEG-B)	0.84	(0.76-0.93)	
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (SEG-C)	0.85	(0.77-0.94)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower managerial/professional, primips)	0.85	(0.77-0.94)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Intermediate, primips)	0.85	(0.77-0.94)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Small employer/self-employed, primips)	0.85	(0.77-0.94)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower managerial/professional, multips)	0.84	(0.77-0.93)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Intermediate, multips)	0.84	(0.76-0.93)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Small employer/self-employed, multips)	0.84	(0.76-0.92)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Managerial/clerical)	0.85	(0.77-0.93)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Skilled non-manual)	0.85	(0.77-0.94)	

I. Elective Caesarean section

(i) Funnel plots



(ii) Eggers test of publication bias

H0: beta1 = 0; no small-study effects
beta1 = 0.53
SE of beta1 = 0.523
z = 1.01
Prob > |z| = 0.3143

(iii) Meta regression

Variable	**Number of studies**	**Meta-regression residual I^2 (%)**	**Coefficient**	**P value**
All studies	*24*			
Region				
UK-wide	12			
England	5	55.35%	-0.0127273	p=0.734
Scotland	2			
Ireland	5			
Date of data				
<2000	7	**31.46%**	**-0.293962**	**p=0.004**
≥2000	17			
Sample size				
<2,000	6			
2,000-5,999	13	53.53%	0.0038794	p=0.948
>6,000	3			
Unknown	2			

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

Lowest vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**0.78**	**(0.67-0.91)**	**Significant reduction**
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (SEG-D)	0.79	(0.66-0.94)	
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (Farmers)	0.78	(0.67-0.91)	
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (Unemployed)	0.81	(0.70-0.94)	Weakest association
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower supervisory/technical, primips)	0.76	(0.65-0.89)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Semi-routine, primips)	0.78	(0.66-0.92)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Routine, primips)	0.77	(0.66-0.92)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower supervisory/technical, multips)	0.79	(0.66-0.93)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Semi-routine, multips)	0.80	(0.68-0.95)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Routine, multips)	0.80	(0.67-0.94)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Skilled manual)	0.78	(0.67-0.91)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Partly skilled)	0.77	(0.66-0.91)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Unskilled)	0.76	(0.65-0.88)	
Excluding Fairley et al. 2011 (Bottom of social hierarchy, 1990-1991)	0.73	(0.64-0.84)	**Strongest association**
Excluding Fairley et al. 2011 (Bottom of social hierarchy, 1999-2000)	0.78	(0.66-0.91)	

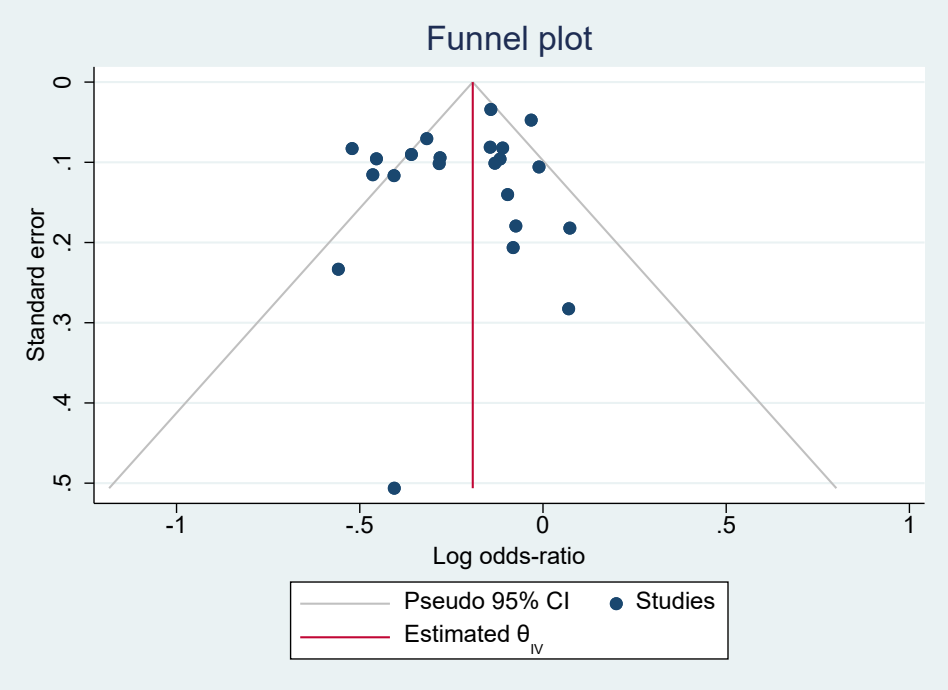
Intermediate vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**0.87**	**(0.81-0.93)**	**Significant reduction**
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (SEG-B)	0.86	(0.79-0.93)	Strongest association
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (SEG-C)	0.90	(0.82-0.98)	Weakest association
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower managerial/professional, primips)	0.87	(0.81-0.94)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Intermediate, primips)	0.87	(0.81-0.94)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Small employer/self-employed, primips)	0.86	(0.80-0.93)	Strongest association
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower managerial/professional, multips)	0.87	(0.80-0.94)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Intermediate, multips)	0.87	(0.81-0.94)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Small employer/self-employed, multips)	0.86	(0.80-0.93)	Strongest association
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Managerial/clerical)	0.86	(0.80-0.93)	Strongest association
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Skilled non-manual)	0.86	(0.80-0.93)	Strongest association

Pooled			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**0.83**	**(0.76-0.91)**	**Significant reduction**
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (SEG-D)	0.84	(0.77-0.92)	
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (Farmers)	0.83	(0.76-0.91)	
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (Unemployed)	0.85	(0.78-0.91)	Weakest association
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower supervisory/technical, primips)	0.83	(0.75-0.90)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Semi-routine, primips)	0.83	(0.76-0.92)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Routine, primips)	0.83	(0.76-0.91)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower supervisory/technical, multips)	0.84	(0.76-0.92)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Semi-routine, multips)	0.85	(0.78-0.93)	Weakest association
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Routine, multips)	0.85	(0.77-0.93)	Weakest association
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Skilled manual)	0.83	(0.76-0.91)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Partly skilled)	0.83	(0.76-0.91)	

Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Unskilled)	0.82	(0.75-0.90)	
Excluding Fairley et al. 2011 (Bottom of social hierarchy, 1990-1991)	0.81	(0.75-0.89)	Strongest association
Excluding Fairley et al. 2011 (Bottom of social hierarchy, 1999-2000)	0.83	(0.76-0.91)	
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (SEG-B)	0.83	(0.75-0.91)	
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (SEG-C)	0.84	(0.76-0.92)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower managerial/professional, primips)	0.83	(0.76-0.91)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Intermediate, primips)	0.83	(0.76-0.92)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Small employer/self-employed, primips)	0.82	(0.75-0.90)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower managerial/professional, multips)	0.83	(0.75-0.92)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Intermediate, multips)	0.83	(0.76-0.92)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Small employer/self-employed, multips)	0.83	(0.75-0.91)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Managerial/clerical)	0.84	(0.77-0.92)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Skilled non-manual)	0.83	(0.76-0.91)	

J. Any Caesarean section

(i) Funnel plots



(ii) Eggers test of publication bias

H0: beta1 = 0; no small-study effects
beta1 = 0.04
SE of beta1 = 0.694
z = 0.06
Prob > |z| = 0.9487

(iii) Meta regression

Variable	**Number of studies**	**Meta-regression residual I^2 (%)**	**Coefficient**	**P value**
All studies	*22*			
Region UK-wide England Ireland	 12 5 5	70.07%	-0.0006176	p=0.984
Date of data <2000 ≥2000	 5 17	70.32%	-0.1330593	p=0.264
Sample size <2,000 2,000-5,999 >6,000	 6 11 5	69.8%	0.0194146	p=0.738

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

Lowest vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**0.70**	**(0.65-0.76)**	**Significant reduction**
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (SEG-D)	0.70	(0.63-0.77)	
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (Farmers)	0.70	(0.65-0.76)	
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (Unemployed)	0.72	(0.67-0.77)	Weakest association
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower supervisory/technical, primips)	0.71	(0.64-0.77)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Semi-routine, primips)	0.71	(0.65-0.78)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Routine, primips)	0.71	(0.65-0.78)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower supervisory/technical, multips)	0.68	(0.64-0.73)	Strongest association
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Semi-routine, multips)	0.70	(0.64-0.77)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Routine, multips)	0.70	(0.64-0.76)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Skilled manual)	0.71	(0.65-0.77)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Partly skilled)	0.69	(0.64-0.75)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Unskilled)	0.70	(0.64-0.75)	

Intermediate vs. Highest			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**0.90**	**(0.85-0.90)**	**Significant reduction**
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (SEG-B)	0.87	(0.83-0.92)	Strongest association
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (SEG-C)	0.91	(0.85-0.97)	Weakest association
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower managerial/professional, primips)	0.90	(0.85-0.96)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Intermediate, primips)	0.91	(0.86-0.96)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Small employer/self-employed, primips)	0.90	(0.85-0.95)	Weakest association
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower managerial/professional, multips)	0.90	(0.85-0.95)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Intermediate, multips)	0.90	(0.85-0.95)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Small employer/self-employed, multips)	0.89	(0.84-0.94)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Managerial/clerical)	0.89	(0.85-0.94)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Skilled non-manual)	0.90	(0.85-0.95)	

Pooled			
	OR	95% CI	
Overall effect size	**0.80**	**(0.74-0.86)**	**Significant reduction**
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (SEG-D)	0.81	(0.74-0.87)	
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (Farmers)	0.80	(0.74-0.86)	
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (Unemployed)	0.82	(0.76-0.87)	Weakest association
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower supervisory/technical, primips)	0.81	(0.75-0.87)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Semi-routine, primips)	0.81	(0.75-0.87)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Routine, primips)	0.81	(0.75-0.87)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower supervisory/technical, multips)	0.80	(0.74-0.86)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Semi-routine, multips)	0.81	(0.75-0.87)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Routine, multips)	0.80	(0.74-0.87)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Skilled manual)	0.81	(0.75-0.87)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Partly skilled)	0.80	(0.74-0.86)	
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Unskilled)	0.80	(0.74-0.86)	
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (SEG-B)	0.80	(0.73-0.85)	
Excluding Brick et al. 2016 (SEG-C)	0.80	(0.73-0.86)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower managerial/professional, primips)	0.80	(0.74-0.86)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Intermediate, primips)	0.80	(0.74-0.87)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Small employer/self-employed, primips)	0.80	(0.74-0.86)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Lower managerial/professional, multips)	0.79	(0.73-0.86)	Strongest association
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Intermediate, multips)	0.80	(0.74-0.86)	
Excluding Essex et al. 2013 (Small employer/self-employed, multips)	0.79	(0.73-0.85)	Strongest association
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Managerial/clerical)	0.79	(0.74-0.86)	Strongest association
Excluding Patel et al. 2005 (Skilled non-manual)	0.80	(0.74-0.86)	

Supplementary appendix S13: Quality of evidence assessed using GRADE for occupation/social class and adverse pregnancy outcomes

Outcome	Number of studies	Study design	Quality assessments						Quality
			Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Publication bias	Other[1]	
Stillbirth	5	Observational	Not serious	Serious[2]	Not serious	Not serious	Serious[3]	Large effect[4]	⨁⊖⊖⊖ Very low
Neonatal mortality	3	Observational	Not serious	Serious[2]	Not serious	Not serious	Not serious	Large effect[4]	⨁⨁⊖⊖ Low
Perinatal mortality	3	Observational	Not serious	Serious[2]	Not serious	Not serious	Not serious	Large effect[4]	⨁⨁⊖⊖ Low
Preterm birth	4	Observational	Serious[5]	Serious[2]	Not serious	Not serious	Not serious	Confounding factors[6]	⨁⊖⊖⊖ Very low
Maternal mortality	1	Observational	Not serious	Not serious	Not serious	Serious[7]	Not serious	Confounding factors[8]	⨁⨁⊖⊖ Low
Low birth weight	6	Observational	Not serious	Serious[2]	Not serious	Not serious	Not serious	Large effect[4]	⨁⨁⊖⊖ Low
Caesarean delivery	4	Observational	Serious[8]	Serious[2]	Not serious	Not serious	Not serious	Confounding factors[9]	⨁⨁⊖⊖ Low

The quality of evidence was assessed using the GRADE approach.

Explanations: GRADE Working Group grades of evidence.

High quality: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect.

Moderate quality: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is markedly different.

Low quality: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be markedly different from the estimate of the effect.

Very low quality: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be markedly different from the estimate of effect.

Footnote:

[1] Observational studies starting at low can be upgraded based on 3 criteria: large effect, dose-response effect and "Effect of all plausible confounding factors would be to reduce the effect (where an effect is observed) or suggest a spurious effect (when no effect is observed)".

[2] Downgraded for serious inconsistency: Heterogeneity was high for all meta-analyses and was not explained by any of the factors included in meta-regression.

[3] Downgraded for serious publication bias: Egger's test and funnel plots showed significant effects of publication bias.

[4] Upgraded for large effect. Included studies represent large national datasets comprising all births – clear effect linking occupational inequalities (particularly lowest versus highest) to adverse pregnancy outcomes.

[5] Downgraded for serious risk of bias: The two larger studies were identified as having a moderate risk of bias according to the Newcastle-Ottawa scale.

[6] Upgraded for inclusion of of all plausible confounding factors. Two of the four studies accounted for confounding variables, including the largest study (Fairley and Leyland 2006).

[7] Downgraded by one level due to imprecision: single small study comprising 3,458 participants.

[8] Downgraded for serious risk of bias: Two of the four studies were identified as having a moderate risk of bias according to the Newcastle-Ottawa scale.

[9] Upgraded for inclusion of of all plausible confounding factors. Two of the four studies accounted for confounding variables (Essex et al. 2013 and Fairley et al. 2011).