

Supplementary files

Table S1. Potential confounders adjusted in the generalized estimating equation model in Table 2

Domains	Variables
<i>Maternal demographic characteristics</i>	Maternal race Marital status Highest level of education Insurance type Maternal age
<i>Reproductive history</i>	Parity Gravidity History of macrosomia History of preterm birth History of stillbirth History of cesarean delivery ^a
<i>Medical history</i>	Pre-pregnancy BMI Pre-existing diabetes Chronic hypertension Heart disease Renal disease Gastrointestinal disorder Depression Seizure Thyroid disease Asthma Anemia Human immunodeficiency virus infection Sexually transmitted disease
<i>Prenatal history</i>	Number of fetuses ^b 1 hour oral glucose tolerance test result History of pregnancy by assistant reproductive technologies or drugs Smoking during pregnancy Alcohol during pregnancy Recreational drugs during pregnancy External cephalic version Cerclage

Domains	Variables
	Antenatal steroids
	Antenatal hospital admission
	Prenatal history of sexually transmitted disease infection
	Antepartum group B strep
	Antepartum urinary tract infection
	Active genital herpes
	Bleeding in the 3 rd trimester
	Prenatal anemia
	Prenatal asthma
	Prenatal thyroid disease
	Prenatal gestational hypertension
	Preeclampsia/HELLP syndrome
	Eclampsia
	Preeclampsia superimposed on hypertension
	Unspecified hypertension
	Gestational diabetes
	Placenta previa
	Abruptio placentae
	Thromboembolic disorder
	Antepartum chorioamnionitis
	Threatened preterm birth
	Cervical incompetence
	Premature rupture
	Intrauterine growth restriction
	Large for gestational age
	Rh incompatibility
	Polyhydramnios
	Oligohydramnios
	Antepartum fetal distress
	Cephalopelvic disproportion
	Twin-to-twin transfusion ^c
	Antepartum fetal death
<i>Labor and delivery summary</i>	Magnesium sulfate
	Intrauterine pressure catheter
	Fetal scalp electrode
	Meconium stained liquor
	Fever
	Chorioamnionitis
	Placenta previa
	Abruptio placentae
	Placenta accrete

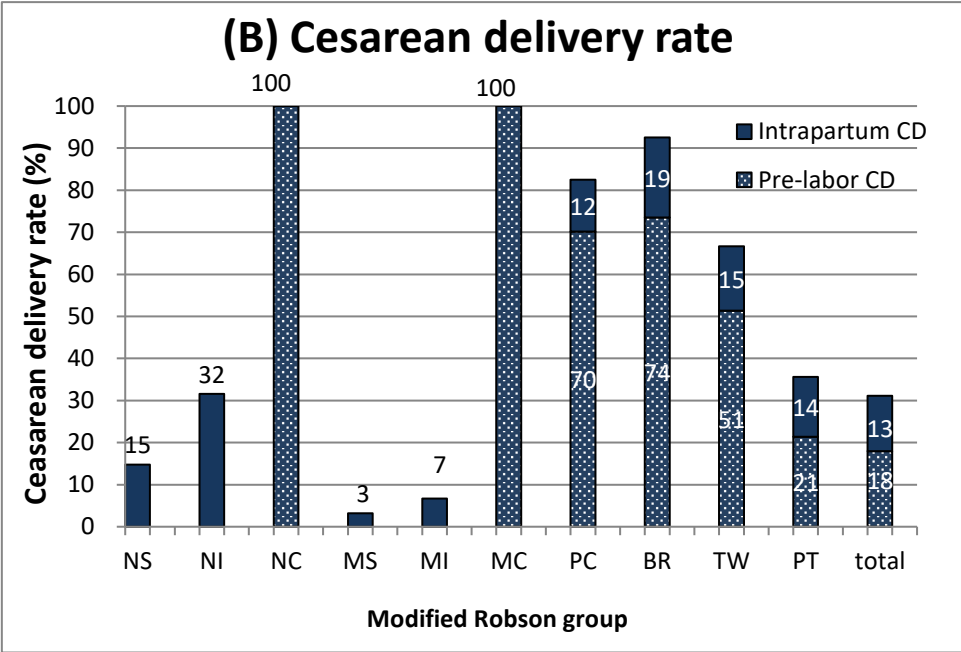
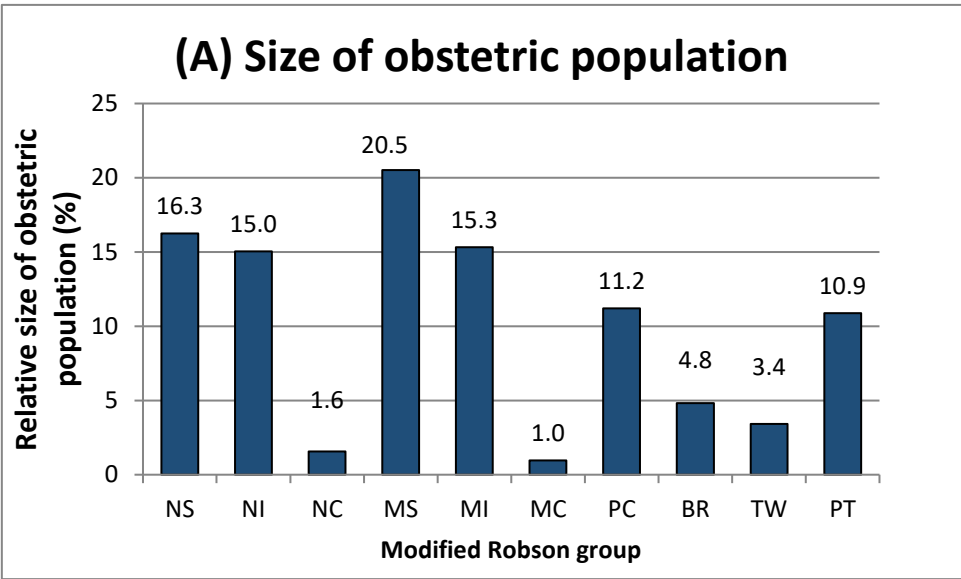
Domains	Variables
	Maternal seizure
	Cord prolapse
	Intrapartum fetal distress
	Shoulder dystocia
	Labor induction ^d
	Labor analgesia
	Method of labor augmentation
	Intrapartum tocolytics
<i>Admission to labor and delivery</i>	
	Body weight at admission
	Temperature at admission
	Fetal heart rate at admission
<i>Hospital information</i>	
	Type of hospital
	Hospital level for obstetric care
	Obstetric attending coverage 24 hours
	Maternal-fetal medicine specialist coverage 24 hours
	Anesthesia coverage for obstetrics 24 hours
	Hospitalist/obstetricianist available
	Midwife delivery of the baby
	Doula used or allowed
	Neonatologist available 24 hours
	Highest level of neonatal care
<i>Neonatal information</i>	
	Sex
	Best estimate gestational age
	Birth weight
	Congenital anomalies

^aonly adjusted in Group PC.

^bonly adjusted in Group TW.

^conly adjusted in Group TW.

^donly adjusted in Groups PC, BR, TW and PT.



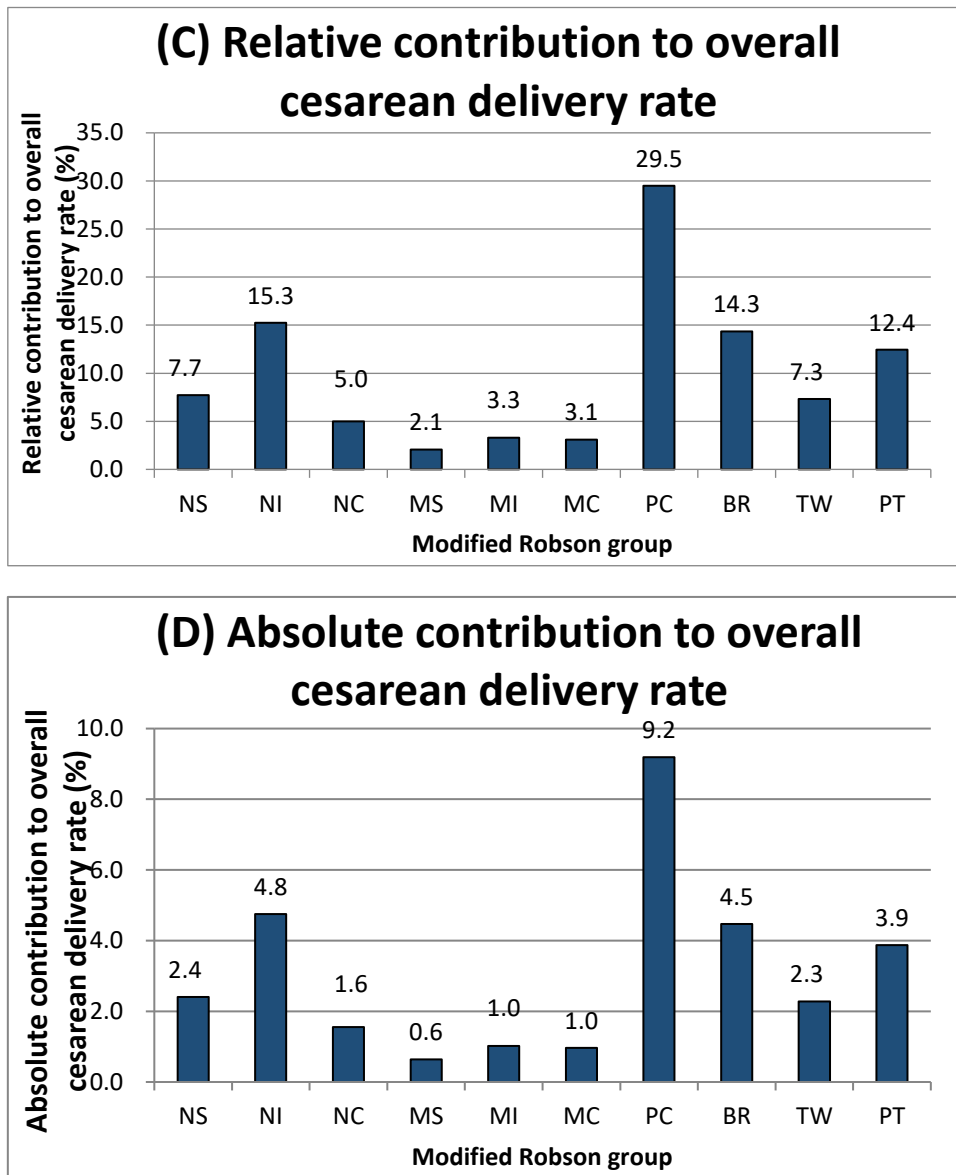


Figure S1. (A) population size (B) cesarean delivery rate (C) relative contribution and (D) absolute contribution to the overall cesarean delivery rate in the U.S. in 10 subgroups of women according to the modified Robson Classification¹⁵