

Title: Mother's education and the risk of preterm and small for gestational age birth: A DRIVERS meta-analysis of 12 European cohorts
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Appendix 1 - Study population by birth cohort

Czech Republic - The European Longitudinal Study of Pregnancy and Childhood in the Czech Republic (CZ-ELSPAC). The Czech component of the European Longitudinal Study of Pregnancy and Childhood is a regional-based cohort of child health in two cities in South Moravia (Brno and Znojmo). The study was initiated with a sample of 7,589 babies born in these cities from 1991 to 1992. Based on the ELSPAC study protocol, examinations surveyed cohort members at birth, 6 weeks, 6 months and 18 months, 3 years and biennially thereafter.^{1,2}

Finland - The Northern Finland Birth Cohort 1985/1986 (FI-NFBC8586). The region-based cohort originates with babies born between 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986 in the provinces of Oulu and Lapland. Enrolment took place across all maternity health centres in the provinces during the mother's antenatal visit prior to the 25th week of gestation. At baseline, 9,479 babies participated in the cohort and have been subsequently studied at 6-12 months and 7-8 years.^{3,4}

France - The Study of Pre- and Post-natal Determinants of Child Growth, Development, and Health (FR-EDEN). Pregnant women in their second trimester or later were recruited from two obstetrics hospitals in the cities of Nancy and Poitiers. Singleton babies (n=1,893) born between 2003 and 2006 were studied at baseline and followed-up at 4, 8 and 12 months. Annual assessments were since performed until 5 years of age.^{5,6}

Greece - The Greek Birth Cohort (GR-GBC). The nationally-representative cohort emanates from the population-based Greek National Perinatal Survey, which studied 11,048 babies born on April 1983. Recruitment was administered at the county-level and enabled

coverage of state and private hospitals, rural health centres, and neonatal units. Following birth, a follow up survey took place at 7 years of age.^{7,8}

Italy - The Gene and Environment Prospective Study on Infancy in Italy (IT-GASPII). Mothers were recruited at delivery in two large obstetrics hospitals in Rome between June 2003 and October 2004. A sample of 694 mothers and 709 babies were attained at birth. Further examinations were conducted at 10-15 days, 6 months, 15 months, 4 and 7 years.^{9,10}

The Netherlands - The Amsterdam Born Children and their Development Study (NL-ABCD). Pregnant women living in Amsterdam were enrolled during their first prenatal visit to a general practitioner, midwife or gynaecologist between January 2003 and March 2004. Approximately 8,000 babies were studied at birth and over 6,000 mothers gave permission for long-term follow-up. Subsequent assessments at ages 5/6 and ages 7/8 were restricted to singleton children, who formed 98% of the cohort at baseline.¹¹

Norway - The Norwegian Human Milk Study (NO-HUMIS). The multi-centre cohort comprises babies born between February 2003 and October 2009 in 8 counties throughout Norway. Enrolment took place during routine health visits to the babies' home two weeks following birth, yielding a sample of approximately 2,000 newborns. Additional follow up of these newborns took place at 1, 6, 12 months and 2 years. A follow-up survey has begun in 2014 when the children were 8-12 years of age.¹²

Portugal - The Generation XXI Study (PT-G21). Women from the metropolitan area of Porto who gave birth at obstetrics clinics in the city's five public hospitals were invited to participate in the cohort study. A total of 8,647 babies born between May 2005 and August 2006 formed the initial sample. Further evaluation of a sub-sample occurred at 6, 15, 24 months and the entire cohort was studied between 4 and 5 years of age.¹³

Spain - The Environment and Childhood Project (ES-INMA). Of the regional network of 7 birth cohorts throughout Spain, four cohorts participate in the present paper with a sample of approximately 2,500 newborns. The Menorca cohort recruited pregnant women during prenatal visits at public and private general practice clinics from June 1997 to May 1998. The Valencia, Sabadell and Gipuzkoa cohorts invited participants during their first prenatal visit at the main city public hospital or health care centre on November 2003 – June 2005 (Valencia), July 2004 – July 2006 (Sabadell) and April 2006-January 2008 (Gipuzkoa). Follow ups since birth have taken place at 6 months (Menorca, Sabadell), 1-1.5 years, 2-2.5 years, 3 years (Menorca), and 4-5 years.¹⁴

Sweden - The All Babies in Southeast Sweden Study (SE-ABIS). The study, representative of Southeast Sweden, was initiated by invitation to all parents of babies born between October 1997 and October 1999. A sample of 16,058 participants was obtained at birth. Additional cohort data were provided at 1, 2.5 and 5 years of age.¹⁵

United Kingdom – The Millennium Cohort Study (UK-MCS). The nationally-representative cohort comprises babies born in England and Wales between 1 September 2000 and 31 August 2001, and in Scotland and Northern Ireland between 24 November 2000 and 11 January 2002. Participants and their families were eligible if they resided in selected electoral wards at 9 months of age, yielding a baseline sample of 18,819 babies. Follow-up studies have since taken place at 3, 5 and 7 years of age.¹⁶

Ukraine – Families and Children of Ukraine (UA-FCOU). About 8,000 pregnant women residing in 5 Ukrainian cities (Kyiv, Dniproderzhinsk, Mariupol, Ivano-Frankivsk, and Krasny Louch) were recruited in 1992 to join the Ukrainian component of the European Longitudinal Study of Pregnancy and Childhood (ELSPAC). Data collection followed the ELSPAC study protocol and traced babies and their families at 6 and 18 months, and 3, 5 and

7 years of age. The sample included in the present paper comprises children from Kyiv, Dniproderzhinsk and Mariupol, as these were available to the authors.¹⁷

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