

Supplementary Appendix

This appendix has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

Supplement to: Tita ATN, Landon MB, Spong CY, et al. Timing of elective repeat cesarean delivery at term and neonatal outcomes. *N Engl J Med* 2009;360:111-20.

1 **Supplementary web table:** Crude prevalence, adjusted odds ratio (95% CI) of the primary outcome by
 2 predictor variables included in multivariable logistic regression model

Variable	Crude Prevalence of Primary Outcome	Adjusted OR	95% Confidence Interval
Maternal age*	9.5 (1262/13258)	1.01	1.00, 1.02
Race or Ethnicity			
Black	19.5 (2584/13258)	1.6	1.4, 1.9
White	46.7 (6185/13258)	1.0	Referent
Hispanic	29.2 (3875/13258)	0.9	0.8, 1.1
Others‡	4.6 (614/13258)	1.2	0.9, 1.6
Married	67.4 (8936/13257)	0.9	0.8, 1.0
Unmarried/Unknown	33.6 (4321/13257)	1.0	Referent
Payor			
Medicaid§	48.5 (6435/13255)	1.5	1.2, 1.7
Private	51.5 (6820/13255)	1.0	Referent
Smoker	11.5 (1528/13251)	1.1	0.9, 1.3
Non-smoker	88.5 (11723/13251)	1.0	Referent
Prior cesareans			
1	62.5 (8282/13258)	1.0	Referent
2	29.4 (3898/13258)	1.0	0.9, 1.1
3 or more	8.1 (1078/13258)	1.4	1.1, 1.7
Diabetes (A1 only)**	5.2 (692/13256)	1.5	1.2, 1.9
No diabetes	94.8 (12564/13256)	1.0	Referent

3 *Maternal age is included as a continuous variable in the regression model; the crude prevalence is the overall mean

4 ‡"Others" race or ethnic category includes Asians, Native Americans and other ethnicities.

5 §Medicaid coverage includes both those with Medicaid or no insurance coverage.

6 **Only women with Class A1 (diet-controlled gestational) or those without any diabetes mellitus are included in the study