

**Table 2.** Relationship of social drivers of health and infant outcomes mediated by antenatal morbidities

Model <sup>a</sup>	Outcomes Compared	Total Effect <sup>b</sup> (OR, 95% CI)	Total Effect p-value	Direct Effect <sup>b</sup> (OR, 95% CI)	Direct Effect p-value	Indirect Effect (OR, 95% CI)	Indirect Effect <sup>b</sup> p-value	Proportion Mediated (%)	Mediator (OR, 95% CI)	Mediator p-value
1	Died during hospitalization vs. Survived	1.20 (1.08, 1.32)	0.002	1.19 (1.07, 1.32)	0.003	1.01 (1.00, 1.01)	0.03	4.2	1.13 (1.02, 1.26)	0.02
2	Stillbirth or early death vs. Survived	1.23 (1.02, 1.44)	0.03	1.23 (1.02, 1.44)	0.04	1.00 (0.99, 1.01)	0.63	1.3	1.04 (0.88, 1.24)	0.62
3	Early death vs. Survived	1.29 (1.04, 1.54)	0.02	1.28 (1.04, 1.53)	0.03	1.01 (1.00, 1.02)	0.20	3.4	1.14 (0.94, 1.37)	0.18
4	Stillbirth vs. Survived	1.18 (0.83, 1.54)	0.31	1.20 (0.83, 1.56)	0.29	0.99 (0.97, 1.01)	0.19	N/A <sup>c</sup>	0.82 (0.60, 1.12)	0.21

<sup>a</sup> Models were adjusted for mode of delivery, multiple births, small for gestational age, and receipt of antenatal corticosteroids.

<sup>b</sup> The total effect was divided into direct and indirect effects. The direct effect represents the influence of the exposure (risk-associated SDoH) on the outcome (infant survival) that is not explained by the mediator (antenatal morbidities). The indirect effect represents the portion of the exposure's influence on the outcome that operates through the mediator.

<sup>c</sup> N/A, not applicable, was reported when the proportion mediated was a negative percent, which reflected inconsistent mediation (or suppression), where the indirect effect operated in the opposite direction of the total effect.