

Participants (n=187)				
Continuous variables	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	Mean ± SD
Maternal age, years	29.0	32.0	35.5	32.1 ± 4.8
Weight, kg	51.0	58.0	68.0	61.0 ± 15.0
BMI, kg/m2	20.3	22.6	26.9	24.2 ± 5.7
Parity, no. of previous deliveries	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.8 ± 0.9
Birth weight, kg	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.1 ± 0.7
Categorical variables		No. (%)		
Pre-delivery incontinence		98 (52)		
Delivery mode				
Caesarean		72 (39)		
Normal		90 (48)		
Vacuum		12 (6)		
Forceps		13 (7)		
Incontinence post-delivery	3 months (n=122)	8 months (n=75)	12 months (n=155)	
Mean incontinence severity ± SD	1.0 ± 2.0	0.7 ± 1.5	0.9 ± 1.9	
Incontinence severity category	No. (%)			
None	81 (66)	54 (72)	118 (76)	
Mild	33 (27)	17 (23)	24 (15)	
Moderate	1 (1)	2 (3)	9 (6)	
Severe	7 (6)	2 (3)	4 (3)	
Comparison	OR (95% CI)		P value	
Time since delivery 3 months versus (vs) 12 months	1.9 (1.1–3.1)		0.01	
Maternal age, years 39 vs 29	0.8 (0.4–1.6)		0.60	
Pre-delivery incontinence Present vs absent	6.3 (2.5–16.2)		<0.001	
BMI, kg/m2 27 vs 20	2.1 (0.9–4.7)		0.12	
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Parity 1 vs 3 previous deliveries	1.8 (0.6–5.1)		0.58	
Birth weight, kg 3.5 vs 2.8	2.2 (1.3–3.6)		<0.01	
Delivery mode Forceps vs caesarean section	2.4 (0.4–14.3)		0.35	
Normal/vacuum vs caesarean section	3.1 (1.2–7.9)		0.02	

BMI: body mass index; CI: confidence interval; OR: odds ratio; SD: standard deviation
 Results shown are from proportional odds mixed-effects regression models. Adjusted ORs (95% CI) estimate the odds of greater post-delivery incontinence severity at the 75th vs the 25th percentile values for time since delivery, maternal BMI and baby weight. For example, other variables being equal, mothers with the baby weighing 3.5 kg (75th percentile) had, on average, 2.2 times (95% CI 1.3–3.6 times) the odds of having greater incontinence severity relative to mothers with the baby weighing 2.8 kg (25th percentile). For count and categorical variables, comparisons are made at distinct variable levels. For example, other variables being equal, mothers with pre-delivery incontinence had, on average, 6.3 times (95% CI 2.5–16.2 times) the odds of having greater incontinence severity relative to mothers without pre-delivery incontinence.