Supplementary materials 1 – Construction of the cohort

The French hospital discharge database for acute hospital care records all admissions to an acute care hospital in France for payment purposes by the SHI. Patients are anonymized with a national identification number at birth which makes it possible to follow them longitudinally. Variables present in the database include patient characteristics (age, sex, postcode of residence, gestational age and birth weight for newborns), information relative to the admission (diagnosis-related group (DRG), principal and secondary diagnoses – coded by the international classification of diseases, 10th revision –, length of stay, mode of admission and discharge, etc.), as well as to healthcare consumption while hospitalised (number of daily supplements for intensive care or other non-regular wards, surgical procedures, etc.). There are specific DRGs for newborns, which allowed us to identify the population of interest – i.e. through their DRG and age at admission (0 day).

Additional data sources were mobilized to construct the cohort. To describe hospitals’ characteristics and their environment, we used the annual national survey on health care providers (Statistique annuelle des établissements de santé [1]) and the national database of permanent facilities (Base permanente des équipements [2]). In addition, indicators of patients’ accessibility to primary care available at the postcode level (Indicateur d’accessibilité potentielle localisée [3]) were used to assess women’s access to obstetrics and gynecology specialists as well as to midwives in the patient’s town.

References
