**Supplementary Table S1** – The proportion of macula affected RRD in quintiles of deprivation. A higher proportion of macula affected cases were noted in the most deprived quintile, with a significant decreasing trend across higher ranked quintiles. ($\chi^2$ for trend = 6.8364, p-value = 0.008932) (1=Most deprived quintile; 5=Least deprived quintile)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quintile</th>
<th>Macula On</th>
<th>% Macula On</th>
<th>Macula Off/Bisected</th>
<th>% Macula Off/Bisected</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>34.86</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>65.13</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>41.50</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>58.49</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>43.66</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>56.33</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>39.82</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>60.17</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>49.13</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>50.86</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplementary Table S2** – The extent of RRD in quadrants of detachment ordered by quintiles of deprivation. A higher proportion of one quadrant detachments was noted in the least deprived quintiles. By contrast, a higher proportion of total detachment was noted in the most deprived quintiles with a significant decreasing trend with higher socio-economic ranking. (1=Most deprived quintile; 5=Least deprived quintile)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quintile</th>
<th>One Quadrant</th>
<th>% One Quadrant</th>
<th>Two Quadrants</th>
<th>% Two Quadrants</th>
<th>Three Quadrants</th>
<th>% Three Quadrants</th>
<th>Four Quadrants</th>
<th>% Four Quadrants</th>
<th>Not Known</th>
<th>% Not Known</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>18.08</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>36.89</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>24.55</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>13.16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7.29</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16.04</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>48.07</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>17.20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11.34</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7.32</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>20.87</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>43.51</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>20.82</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7.826</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6.94</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>19.61</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>47.81</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>19.96</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6.504</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6.10</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>41.36</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>16.71</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4.87</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8.03</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplementary Table S3** – The distribution of traumatic RRD across quintiles of deprivation. (1=Most deprived quintile; 5=Least deprived quintile) \(\chi^2\) for trend = 0.8607, p-value = 0.3536

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quintile</th>
<th>Trauma</th>
<th>% Trauma</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>13.83</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8.59</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10.48</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>9.42</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Supplementary Table S4** - The distribution of phakic and pseudophakic or aphakic cases across quintiles of deprivation. A higher proportion of pseudophakia or aphakia was seen in the most deprived quintiles. (1=Most deprived quintile; 5=Least deprived quintile) $\chi^2$ for trend = 8.74, p-value = 0.0031

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quintile</th>
<th>Phakic</th>
<th>% Phakic</th>
<th>Pseudophakic/Aphakic</th>
<th>% Pseudophakic/Aphakic</th>
<th>Not Known</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>71.60</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>28.39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>73.37</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>26.62</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>74.65</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>25.34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>79.65</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>19.96</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>80.50</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>18.79</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplementary Table S5** - The age specific incidence and associated 95% confidence interval of RRD by quintile of socioeconomic deprivation. (1=Most deprived quintile; 5=Least deprived quintile) A significant increase was found in RRD incidence in age groups 50-59, 60-69 and 80+ years across quintiles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Incidence per 10,000 (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.54(0.10-1.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.42(0.05-1.67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.16(0.005-0.93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.08(0.002-0.48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.02(0.01-0.97)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$\chi^2$ for trend: 0.001, p-value = 0.9696  
$\chi^2$ for trend: 0.260, p-value = 0.61  
$\chi^2$ for trend: 0.144, p-value = 0.7041  
$\chi^2$ for trend: 1.604, p-value = 0.2053  
$\chi^2$ for trend: 0.045, p-value = 0.8311  
$\chi^2$ for trend: 10.64, p-value = 0.001103  
$\chi^2$ for trend: 10.99, p-value = 0.0009124  
$\chi^2$ for trend: 0.331, p-value = 0.5651  
$\chi^2$ for trend: 4.793, p-value = 0.02850