Supplementary Figure S1 – Histograms showing the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation scores, by quintiles, for 1,178 incident cases of primary RRD in Scotland. Figure 1A-G represents the frequency of cases in each of seven domains comprising the overall SIMD score ordered by domain weight. Significant trend associations with affluence were found in five of seven domains. In the geographic access to services domain, the opposite association, between deprivation and better geographic access was noted. The association between RRD frequency and affluence was strongest in the education and income domain.

**Income:** $\chi^2$ for trend = 25.0079, p-value = 5.71 x $10^{-7}$

**Employment:** $\chi^2$ for trend = 18.6629, p-value = 1.56 x $10^{-5}$

**Education:** $\chi^2$ for trend = 40.2163, p-value = 2.273 x $10^{-10}$
**Health:** $\chi^2$ for trend = 21.6235, p-value = 3.318 x $10^{-6}$

**Access to Services:** $\chi^2$ for trend = 8.29, p-value = 0.003986

**Crime:** $\chi^2$ for trend = 3.4793, p-value = 0.06214

**Housing:** $\chi^2$ for trend = 15.1077, p-value = 0.0001015

**Supplementary Figure S2** – Forest plot demonstrating the meta-estimate and 95% confidence interval for the reported proportion of males affected and the reported proportion of right eye affected in previous population based epidemiology studies. Males were affected more frequently 52%(95%CI= 52-59%, p-value <0.001). The right eye was affected more frequently 55%(95%CI=53.5-56.7%, p-value <0.001)