

Supplementary Table 5: Socio-Demographic Factors

Socio demographic factors											
Article Number	Article		year	Study design	Age	Social Class	Parents education	SES of parents	Single Caregivers	Occupation of caregivers	Rural
1	Caries prevalence and severity in the primary dentition and Streptococcus mutans levels in the saliva of preschool children in South Africa.	Chosack	1988	cross-sectional	3-5						
2	Social class, parent's education and dental caries in 3 to 5 year old children	Chosack	1990	cross-sectional	3-5	increase in dmft; increase dmfs; higher prevalence in lower Social class. The caries prevalence of babies of parents in high income (IIIM, IV, V) to low income (I,II,IIIN) parents is OR 0.03 [0.00 to 0.20].	higher prevalence if tech college or university; higher dmft score and higher dmfs score if secondary school, OR=1.86				
3	Nutritional status and dental caries in a large sample of 4- and 5- year olds south african children	Cleaton Jones	2000	cross-sectional	4-5						
4	Dental caries and sucrose intake in five south african preschool groups	Cleaton Jones	1984	cross-sectional	2-5						higher caries prevalence compared to urban children (2 y.o. (SS) and 4 y.o. (NSS)); higher dmft in 2 y.o. rural kids (SS); rural black lower mean dmft compared to urban kids (5 y.o.) (SS)

5	Prevalence of dental caries, patterns of sugar consumption and oral hygiene practices in infancy in S. Africa.	Gordon	1985	cross-sectional	1-2				more semi skilled and unskilled parents in the population			
6	Oral health care for children attending a malnutrition clinic in SA	Gordon, N	2007	cross-sectional	1-4	86% lived in brick houses				55% were single mothers	38% were employed	
7	Correlations between caries prevalence and potential etiologic factors in large samples of 4-5-yr-old children.	Granath	1991	cross-sectional	4-5							Rural children had: a higher plaque index; higher Gingival bleeding; higher salivary glow; higher capacity but lower lactobacillus culture and lower SM concentrations and lower dmfs levels
8	Prevalence of dental caries in 4- to 5-year-old children partly explained by presence of salivary mutans streptococci	Granath	1993	cross-sectional	4-5							dmfs score was higher in urban [5.9-12.4] than rural [3.6] children.
9	Dental caries in African preschool children: Social factors as disease markers	Khan	1998	cross-sectional	3-5	No association. 1.42 [0.89 to 2.27]	higher education showed a higher odds of caries prevalence compared to middle level education, p < 0.05. 1.68 [1.00 to 2.83]	no association between various income groups; no association between home crowded or not; no association between piped water absence or presence; no association between garbage collection or not		no association between unemployment of both parents, 1.03 [0.52 to 2.04], both unemployed to employment of only one parent, 1.04 [0.54 to 2.02];		
10	Caries and micronutrient intake among urban South African children: a cohort study.	Mackeown	2003	cohort	5							
11	Dental caries incidence in relation to nutrient intake in urban preschool children	Mackeown	2001	cohort	5							

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	prevalence and severity in a developing country--South Africa.					of unemployed or middle income, 7.63 (1.75). children of middle income parents, had the highest dmft score, 3.10 (3.91) compared to children of high income parents, 2.37 (3.38) and children of Unemployed parents, 2.56 (3.65). children of middle income parents had the highest caries prevalence, 1533/2610 (58.57%), followed by children of high income parents, 603/1179 (51.17%), followed by children of parents who were unemployed, 764/1511(50.57%) and					compared to non-urban , 7.35 (1.94) children. DMFT was higher in urban , 3.07 (3.88) compared to non-urban , 2.39 (3.46). caries prevalence was higher on urban, 1891/2528 (59.63%) compared to non-urban , 1550/3171 (48.87%)
18	Sweets, snacks, and dental caries: South African interracial patterns.	Richardson	1981	cross-sectional	3-5						Urban (64+/- 15.9)children consuming more sugar than rural children (54+/- 33.6)
19	The bearing of dietary sucrose on the deciduous dentition of pre-school children in Transvaal	Richardson	1979	cross-sectional	1-6						higher total sucrose intake per day in urban (686, 53.1338 (35.1)) compared to rural (427, 38.4 (31.5)).
20	Total sucrose intake and dental caries in Black and in White South African Children of 1-6 years: Part II	Richardson	1978	cross-sectional	1-6					Children in average SE groups had a lower total sugar intake, n=581, 76.07 (39.05) compared to the lower SE group, n=557, 60.28 (43.5).	Urban children consumed more sugar compared to rural children
21	Patterns of breast and bottle feeding and their association with dental caries in 1- to 4-year-old South African children.1. dental caries prevalence and experience. Community Dent Health 1993 10: 405-413	Roberts GJ, Cleaton-Jones PE, Fatti LP et al. Patterns of breast and bottle feeding and their association with dental caries in 1- to 4-year-old South African children. Community Dent Health 1993 10: 405-413	1993	cross-sectional	1-4						

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