

**Supplementary table 1. Inclusion and exclusion criteria**

<b>Inclusion criteria for primary review</b>	<b>Exclusion criteria for primary review</b>	<b>Additional inclusion/exclusion criteria for the current analysis on immigrant women's and families' views on routine postnatal care</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Studies including healthy women, who were considered to be healthy in the postnatal period, and who have had a healthy newborn as well as fathers, partners and other family members</li> <li>• Studies where at least some of the extractable data are women's, and/or fathers/partners/and other family members' own accounts of their views and experiences of the nature of, provision of, and/or seeking of postnatal care after birth, irrespective of parity, mode of birth or place of birth</li> <li>• Studies involving postnatal care experiences with or without interaction with the health system (home-based, community-based care, care by family members)</li> <li>• Studies from high-, middle- and low-income countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Studies reporting on views/experiences of, or access to, maternity services generally with no specific data on postnatal care</li> <li>• Women with known complications/health conditions (e.g., depression), or after severe morbidity (e.g., near-miss)</li> <li>• Services for specific conditions (e.g., HIV), or high-risk populations (e.g., multiples, preterm, low birth weight, malformations)</li> <li>• Specific interventions for a singular condition (e.g., breastfeeding support, family planning, mental health) or postnatal education only (e.g., parenting education)</li> <li>• Studies related to care of postnatal complications or intensive care for women or newborns</li> <li>• Mixed-methods studies reporting qualitative data without using a recognized qualitative approach to analysis</li> </ul>	<p><i>Inclusion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Studies including immigrant women's first-hand accounts (not reported through a third party)</li> <li>• Studies focused on immigrant women's &amp; other family members' (including fathers/partners) views of postnatal care</li> </ul> <p><i>Exclusion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Studies focused on women living in refugee or internally displaced persons camps</li> <li>• Studies focused on families migrating seasonally within their country</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Case studies, conference abstracts and unpublished PhD or Master's theses</li><li>• Systematic reviews (although reference lists were reviewed)</li></ul>	
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**Supplementary table 2. Characteristics of included Studies, alphabetical by study first author (n=44)**

Author(s) and Study	Year	Country (income level)	Setting (urban/rural) health facility/ community/home	Research Design	Participants	Definition of Immigrant	Migrating from	Quality rating
Akhavan et al [26]. Foreign-born women's experiences of Community-Based Doulas in Sweden--a qualitative study.	2012	Sweden (high)	Not specified; facility	Descriptive study	10 mothers	Either newly arrived refugees or women who had come to Sweden to marry	Azerbaijan, Iraq, Morocco, Somalia, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen	B
Almeida et al [27]. Migrant women's perceptions of healthcare during pregnancy and early motherhood: addressing the social determinants of health.	2014	Portugal (high)	Urban; community	Descriptive study	25 recent mothers and six native-Portuguese women of equal economic status	Immigrant women	Portuguese-speaking African countries, Brazil, and Eastern European countries	C
Alshawish et al [28]. Investigating access to and use of maternity health-care services in the UK by Palestinian women	2013	UK (high)	Not defined; Home and facility	Descriptive study	22 mothers	Not specified	Palestine	C
Chang et al [29]. Experiences of Chinese immigrant women following "Zuo Yue Zi" in British Columbia	2017	Canada (high)	Urban; home	Descriptive Study	13 mothers	Immigrant women	Mainland China, Taiwan	B
Chu [30]. Postnatal experience and	2005	Australia (high)	Urban; community and home	Descriptive study	30 women and over 25	Migrated due to husband's	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan	C

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health needs of Chinese migrant women in Brisbane, Australia					key informants	studies, their own studies, with the business migration scheme, with the family reunion scheme, and with other technical or business schemes		
Crowther et al [31]. Migrant Polish women overcoming communication challenges in Scottish maternity services: A qualitative descriptive study.	2019	UK (high)	Urban; Facility	Descriptive study	9 mothers	Not specified	Poland	B
Davies et al [32]. The maternity information concerns of Somali women in the United Kingdom.	2001	UK (high)	Urban; Facility	Descriptive study	13 mothers	Not specified	Somalia	C
Davis [10]. The postpartum experience for southeast Asian women in the United States.	2001	USA (high)	Urban; Community	Phenomenology	19 mothers	Refugees or immigrants	Southeast Asia	B
DeSouza [33]. Transforming possibilities of care: Goan migrant motherhood in New Zealand.	2005	New Zealand (high)	Urban; community and home	Ethnographic study	7 mothers	Immigrant women	India	B
Doering et al [34]. Experience of the New Zealand maternity care system by a group of Japanese	2015	New Zealand (high)	Not specified; facility	Descriptive study	13 mothers	Immigrant women	Japan	B

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women in one centre.								
Grewal et al [35]. Perinatal beliefs and practices of immigrant Punjabi women living in Canada.	2008	Canada (high)	Urban; community	Naturalistic descriptive study	15 mothers and 5 healthcare professionals and community leaders	Immigrant women	India	B
Gurman et al [36]. Factors affecting Latina immigrants' perceptions of maternal health care: findings from a qualitative study.	2008	USA (high)	Urban; Facility	Descriptive study	13 women	Immigrant women	Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Peru	B
Higginbottom et al [37]. "I have to do what I believe": Sudanese women's beliefs and resistance to hegemonic practices at home and during experiences of maternity care in Canada	2013	Canada (high)	Urban; community	Focused Ethnographic Study	12 women	Immigrant women	Sudan	B
Higginbottom et al [38]. An ethnographic study of communication challenges in maternity care for immigrant women in rural Alberta. Midwifery	2015	Canada (high)	Rural; community and facility	Focused ethnographic research	12 women, 13 health care providers, and 6 social service providers	Target population was heterogeneous and may have included economic migrants and skilled workers, temporary foreign workers, documented and undocumented residents, refugee claimants, refugees,	Canada, Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Uganda	C

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						asylum seekers, and students		
Higginbottom et al [39]. An ethnographic investigation of the maternity healthcare experience of immigrants in rural and urban Alberta, Canada.	2016	Canada (high)	Urban and rural; Community and facility	Focused ethnographic study	33 women who had used maternity services in the past 2 years	Target population was heterogeneous and may have included economic migrants and skilled workers, temporary foreign workers, documented and undocumented residents, refugee claimants, refugees, asylum seekers, and students	Eritrea, China, Colombia, India, Mauritania, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Tajikistan	C
Hill et al [40]. Somali immigrant women's health care experiences and beliefs regarding pregnancy and birth in the United States.	2012	USA (high)	Urban; Facility	Descriptive study	18 women	Immigrant women	Somalia	B
Hoban et al [41]. Cambodian migrant women's postpartum experiences in Victoria, Australia.	2013	Australia (high)	Sub-urban; home	Ethnographic study	20 mothers	16 women on a spouse visa, one on a student visa, and three women who migrated with their family as teenagers	Cambodia	B
Hoang et al [11]. Having a baby in the new land: a qualitative exploration of	2009	Australia (high)	Rural; community and home	Grounded Theory study	10 mothers	Immigrant women	China, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Vietnam	C

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the experiences of Asian migrants in rural Tasmania, Australia.								
Lam et al [42]. A qualitative study of the postpartum experience of Chinese women living in England.	2012	UK (high)	Urban; Home and facility	Constructivist grounded theory methodology	8 women	Immigrant women	China	B
Kim et al [43]. Healthcare access challenges facing six African refugee mothers in South Korea: a qualitative multiple-case study.	2017	South Korea (high)	Urban; facility	Descriptive study	6 African refugee mothers aged 25–39 years who had delivered at least one of their children in Korea within 5 years of recruitment	Four participants had been denied official refugee status by the Korean Government but were approved as humanitarian status holders (G-1-6 visa). Two women were legally approved as refugees (F-2-4 visa) but one of them was undocumented at the time of childbirth	Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali	B
Lee et al [44]. A descriptive phenomenology study of newcomers' experience of maternity care services: Chinese women's perspectives	2014	Canada (high)	Urban; Community	Descriptive phenomenology study	15 women who gave birth within the last two to six months	Immigrant women; immigrated within the last 10 years	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan	B
McLeish [45]. Maternity experiences of asylum seekers in England.	2005	UK (high)	Urban; facility and home	Descriptive study	33 women	Asylum seekers	19 countries	B

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McFadden et al [46]. Does cultural context make a difference to women's experiences of maternity care? A qualitative study comparing the perspectives of breast-feeding women of Bangladeshi origin and health practitioners.	2012	UK (high)	Not specified; facility and community	Descriptive study	23 women, 4 health service managers, and 28 health practitioners	Not specified	Bangladesh	B
Origlia Ikhilior et al [47]. Communication barriers in maternity care of allophone migrants: Experiences of women, healthcare professionals, and intercultural interpreters.	2019	Switzerland (high)	Not specified; facility	Descriptive study	10 women, 22 healthcare professionals, and four intercultural interpreters who participated in three focus group discussions and seven semi-structured interviews	Two provisionally admitted foreigners, one settled foreign national, and seven resident foreign nationals	Albania, Eritrea, Kosovo	B
Phanwichatkul et al [48]. Migrant Burmese women living in southern Thailand and motherhood: An ethnographic study.	2019	Thailand (upper middle)	Rural; facility	Ethnography	10 women	Burmese migrant women	Myanmar (Burma)	B
Phillimore [49]. Delivering maternity services in an era of superdiversity: the challenges of novelty and newness	2015	UK (high)	Urban and rural; Facility, community, and home	Descriptive study	82 respondents	Refugees, spousal migrants, asylum seekers, failed asylum seekers, A8 migrants,	28 different countries, high proportions of Chinese, Polish, and African Migrants	B

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						undocumented		
Qureshi et al [50]. Ethnographic study of experiences of Pakistani women immigrants with pregnancy, birthing, and postpartum care in the United States and Pakistan.	2013	USA (high)	Urban; Facility	Ethnographic study	26 women	Immigrant women	Pakistan	C
Reitmanova et al [51]. "They Can't Understand It": Maternity Health and Care Needs of Immigrant Muslim Women in St. John's, Newfoundland	2008	Canada (high)	Urban, Facility and home	Descriptive study	6 women who delivered at least one of their children in St. John's between 1995 and 2005	Immigrant women (English speaking)	5 countries (unnamed)	C
Renzaho et al [52]. Closing the gap in maternal and child health: a qualitative study examining health needs of migrant mothers in Dandenong, Victoria, Australia.	2014	Australia (high)	Sub-urban and urban; community	Descriptive study	35 mothers	Immigrant mothers	Afghanistan, Africa (countries not specified), China, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria	B
Rice [53]. Nyo dua hli--30 days confinement: traditions and changed childbearing beliefs and practices among Hmong women in Australia.	2000	Australia (high)	Urban; home	Ethnographic study	27 mothers	Refugees from Southeast Asia and who have migrated to Australia since 1975, particularly recently	Laos	A

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Riggs et al [54]. Accessing maternal and child health services in Melbourne, Australia: reflections from refugee families and service providers.	2012	Australia (high)	Sub-urban and urban; community	Descriptive study	87 mothers and 18 MCH nurses, other healthcare providers, and bicultural workers	Refugee background	Assyrian Chaldean, Bhutanese backgrounds, Iraq, Karen, Lebanese, South Sudanese	B
Riggs et al [55]. Fatherhood in a New Country: A Qualitative Study Exploring the Experiences of Afghan Men and Implications for Health Services	2016	Australia (high)	Sub-urban; facility	Descriptive study	14 men, 16 women, and 34 health professionals	Refugee background	Afghanistan	B
Sami et al [56]. Giving birth in Switzerland: a qualitative study exploring migrant women's experiences during pregnancy and childbirth in Geneva and Zurich using focus groups.	2019	Switzerland (high)	Urban; facility	Descriptive study	33 mothers	Migrated for one or more of the following reasons: Woman had left her country involuntarily either due to war, conflict or economic pressure. Woman lived in Switzerland without a legal status. Woman had recently arrived.	Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Germany, Peru, Portugal, USA	A
Shafiei et al [57]. Women's views and experiences of maternity care: a study of immigrant Afghan women in Melbourne, Australia.	2012	Australia (high)	Urban; facility	Descriptive study	10 mothers	Immigrant women with refugee background	Afghanistan	B

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Shafiei et al [58]. Immigrant Afghan women's emotional well-being after birth and use of health services in Melbourne, Australia.	2015	Australia (high)	Urban; facility	Descriptive study	10 mothers	Immigrant women with refugee background	Afghanistan	B
Skoog et al [59]. 'Happy that someone cared'- Non-native-speaking immigrant mothers' experiences of participating in screening for postpartum depression in the Swedish child health services.	2019	Sweden (high)	Not specified; facility	Descriptive study	13 mothers	Twelve mothers had received a residence permit, one was seeking asylum, seven were refugees because of war, five family immigrants, one political refugee	Iraq, Kosovo, Kurdistan, Libya, Syria	B
Stewart et al [60]. Social support needs of Sudanese and Zimbabwean refugee new parents in Canada.	2017	Canada (high)	Urban; Community	Descriptive study	72 new parents, 15 service providers, and 15 policymakers	Refugee claims accepted (convention refugees) and refugee claimants	Sudan, Zimbabwe	B
Ta Park et al [61]. Postpartum Traditions, Mental Health, and Help-Seeking Considerations Among Vietnamese American Women: a Mixed-Methods Pilot Study.	2017	USA (high)	Urban; Home	Mixed methods study	12 women	Immigrant women	Vietnam	C
Taniguchi et al [62]. Childbirth overseas: the experience of Japanese women in Hawaii.	2007	USA (high)	Not specified; Facility	Descriptive study	35 primiparas and 10 multiparas	Immigrant women	Japan	C

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Waugh [63]. Beliefs associated with Mexican immigrant families' practice of la cuarentena during postpartum recovery.	2011	USA (high)	Not specified; Home and facility	Ethnography	23 new mothers, 5 female caregivers, 7 male partners, 5 bicultural expert key informants	Immigrant women	Mexico	C
Wikberg et al [64]. Intercultural caring from the perspectives of immigrant new mothers.	2012	Finland (high)	Not specified; facility	Descriptive interpretive ethnography	17 mothers	Two quota refugees, seven migrated for own or husband's work, two for husband's study, and six for family reasons, of which one was an asylum seeker entitled to stay	Australia, Bosnia, Burma, Colombia, Estonia, Hungary, India, Iraq, Russia, Thailand, Uganda, Vietnam	A
Wikberg et al [65]. Immigrant New Mothers in Finnish Maternity Care: An Ethnographic Study of Caring.	2014	Finland (high)	Not specified; facility	Descriptive interpretive ethnography	17 mothers	Two quota refugees, seven migrated for own or husband's work, two for husband's study, and six for family reasons, of which one was an asylum seeker entitled to stay	Australia, Bosnia, Burma, Colombia, Estonia, Hungary, India, Iraq, Russia, Thailand, Uganda, Vietnam	B
Willey et al [66]. "If you don't ask... you don't tell": Refugee women's	2019	Australia (high)	Sub-urban; facility	Phenomenological study	22 women	17 women with refugee backgrounds and 5 migrant women	Afghanistan, Burma (refugee background), India, Vietnam	B

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perspectives on perinatal mental health screening							(non-refugee)	
Yelland et al [67]. How do Australian maternity and early childhood health services identify and respond to the settlement experience and social context of refugee background families?	2014	Australia (high)	Sub-urban; facility	Descriptive study	16 mothers, 14 fathers, and 34 health professionals	Refugee background	Afghanistan	B

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