**Table S3:** Sensitivity analyses of all studies included in the meta-analysis, stratified by BV outcome measure (prevalent, incident, recurrent BV).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Overall pooled ES | Prevalent BV pooled ES | Incident BV pooled ES | Recurrent BV pooled ES |
|  | (95% CI) | (95% CI) | (95% CI) | (95% CI) |
| All studiesa | 0.79 (0.75-0.82)n=66 | 0.79 (0.75-0.83)n=47 | 0.82 (0.73-0.92)n=14 | 0.69 (0.52-0.91) n=5  |
| *Sensitivity analyses excluding sub-groupsb* |
| excluding RCTs | 0.78 (0.74-0.82)n=56 | 0.77 (0.73-0.81)n=41 | 0.85 (0.75-0.96)n=12 | 0.65 (0.53-0.80) n=3  |
| excluding SW | 0.79 (0.75-0.83)n=56 | 0.78 (0.74-0.82)n=40 | 0.87 (0.76-0.99)n=11  | 0.69 (0.52-0.91)n=5 |
| excluding specific populationsc | 0.78 (0.74-0.82)n=54  | 0.77 (0.73-0.82)n=38 | 0.87 (0.76-0.99)n=11 | 0.69 (0.52-0.91)n=5 |
| excludes women not using contraceptives in control groups NC/TL | 0.78 (0.74-0.82)n=58 | 0.78 (0.73-0.82)n=44 | 0.85 (0.74-0.99)n=9 | 0.69 (0.52-0.91)n=5 |
| excluding studies which group intermediate NS with BV | 0.78 (0.74-0.82)n=64 | 0.78 (0.73-0.82)n=45 | 0.82 (0.73-0.92)n=14 | 0.69 (0.52-0.91)n=5 |
| *Examples of individual sensitivity analysesbd* |
| Excluding lowest prevalence PE | 0.79 (0.75-0.82) | 0.79 (0.75-0.83) |  |  |
| Excluding highest prevalence PE | 0.77 (0.74-0.81) | 0.77 (0.73-0.81) |  |  |
| Excluding lowest incidence PE | 0.78 (0.74-0.82) |  | 0.82 (0.73-0.93) |  |
| Excluding highest incidence PE | 0.78 (0.74-0.82) |  | 0.80 (0.71-0.90) |  |
| Excluding lowest recurrence PE | 0.78 (0.74-0.82) |  |  | 0.72 (0.53-0.97) |
| Excluding highest recurrence PE | 0.78 (0.74-0.82) |  |  | 0.63 (0.52-0.75) |

aall odds ratios were converted to risk ratios for calculation of the association of any BV with use of hormonal contraception; ball effect size estimates are random-effects; call participants are sex workers (SW), all participants have HSV2+ (Baisley 2009), or all participants douche (Schwebke 2004); dindividual analyses were removed one by one with no significant change to the overall effect size estimates, examples are shown.

Key: ES= effect size; HC=hormonal contraception, POC=progesterone only containing; RCT=studies utilising data from women screened or enrolled in randomised controlled trial; n=number of associations contributing to the overall ES; SW=all participants are sex workers; NC/TL=not using any contraception/tubal ligation; PE=point estimate