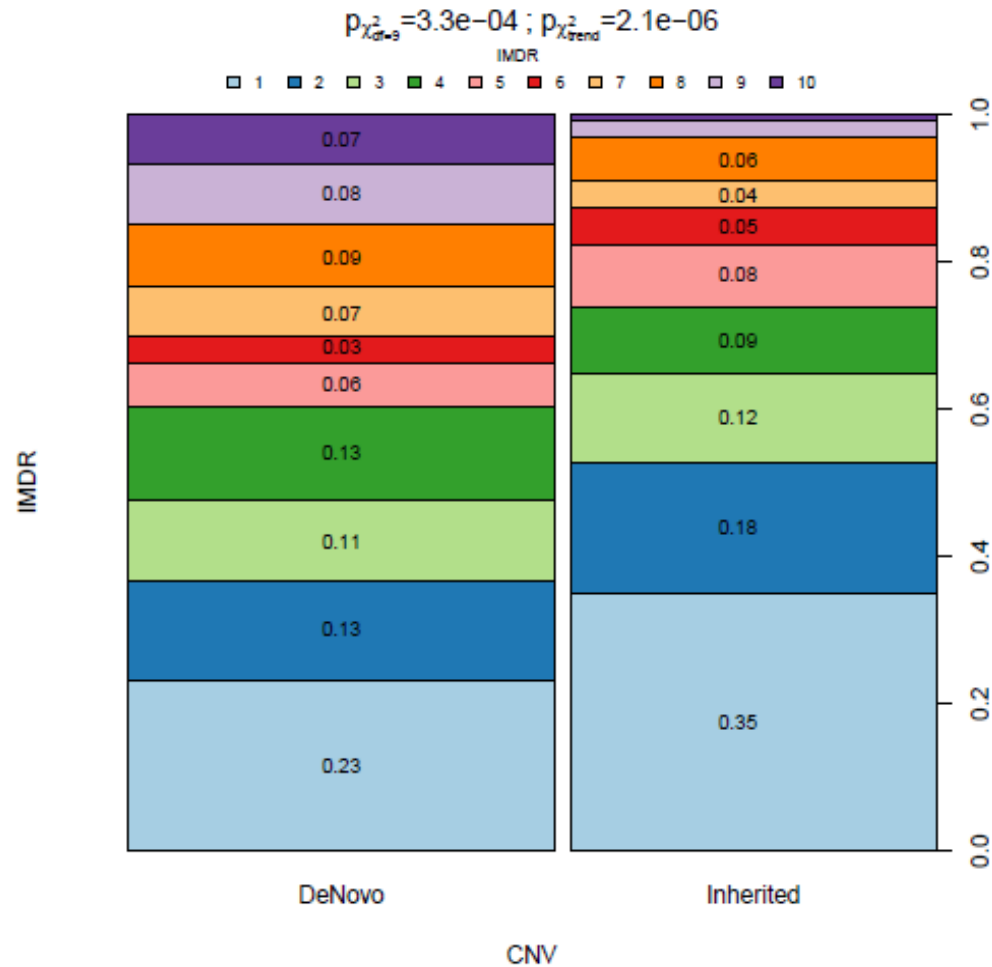
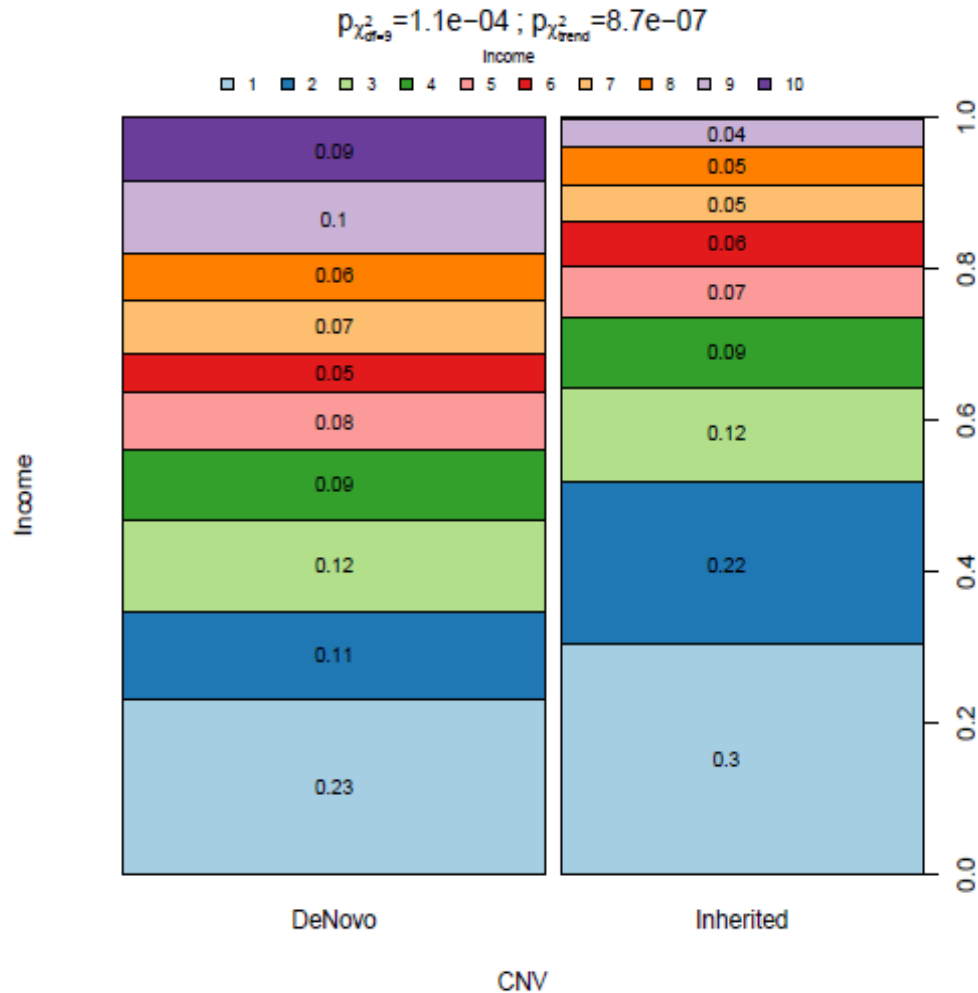


## Figure S1: Spineplot of IMDR and CNVs



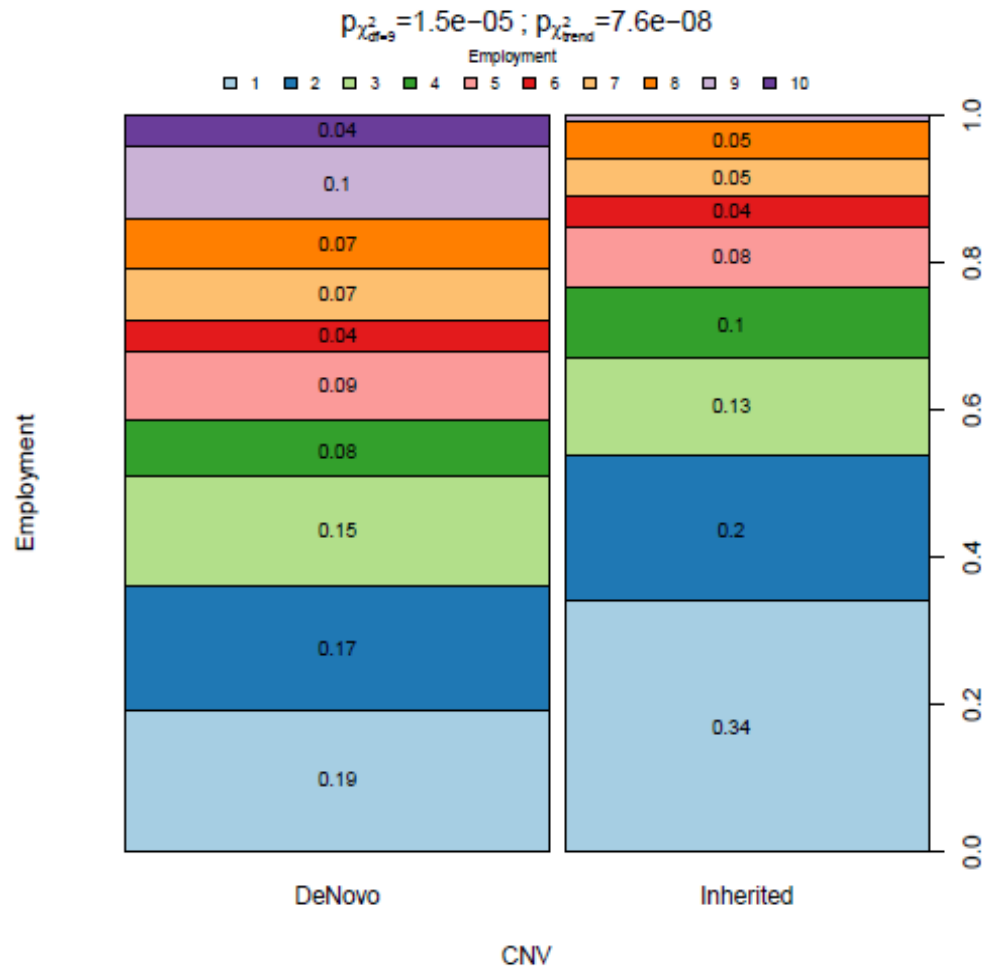
The widths of the bars are proportional to the number of CNVs. Colours represent decile and number on the stacked bar is the proportion of each of the deciles. Number is absent if it is 0:02. P values for two independent and trend tests are shown.

## Figure S2: Spineplot of Income deprivation and CNVs



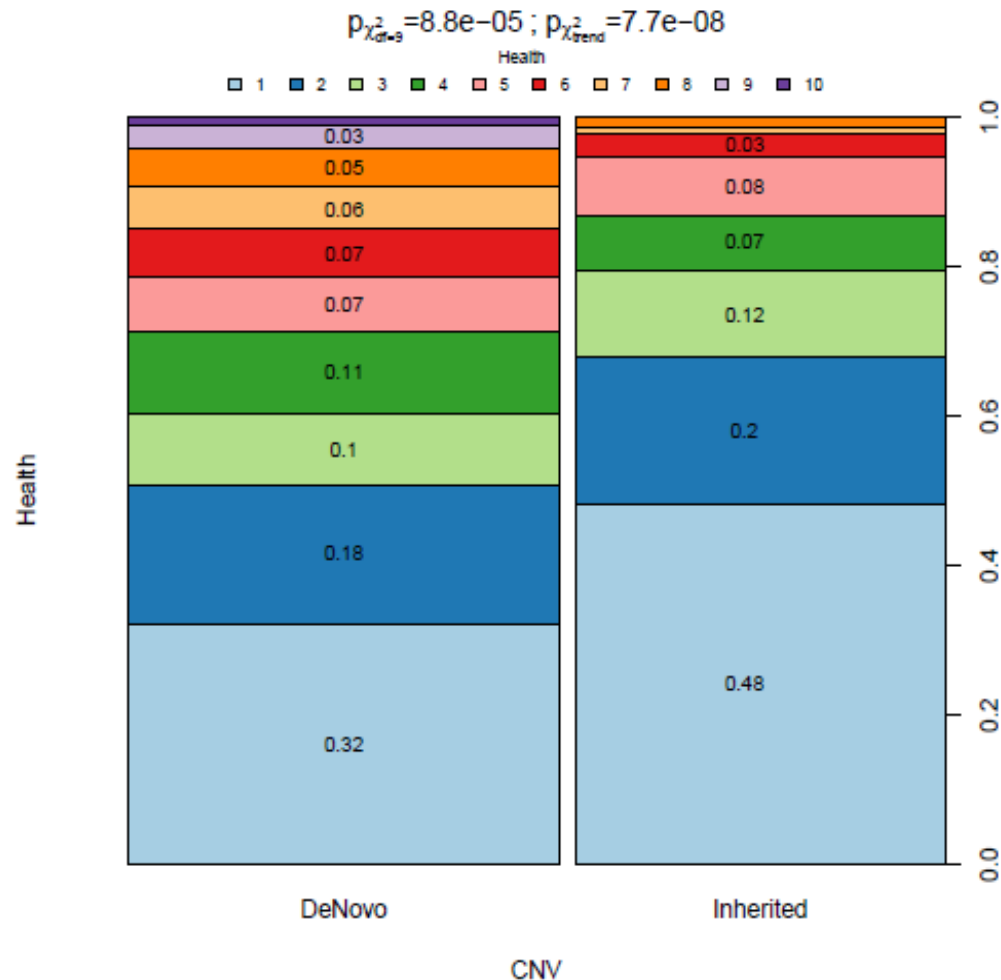
The widths of the bars are proportional to the number of CNVs. Colours represent decile and number on the stacked bar is the proportion of each of the deciles. Number is absent if it is 0:02. P values for two independent and trend tests are shown.

## Figure S3: Spineplot of Employment deprivation and CNV



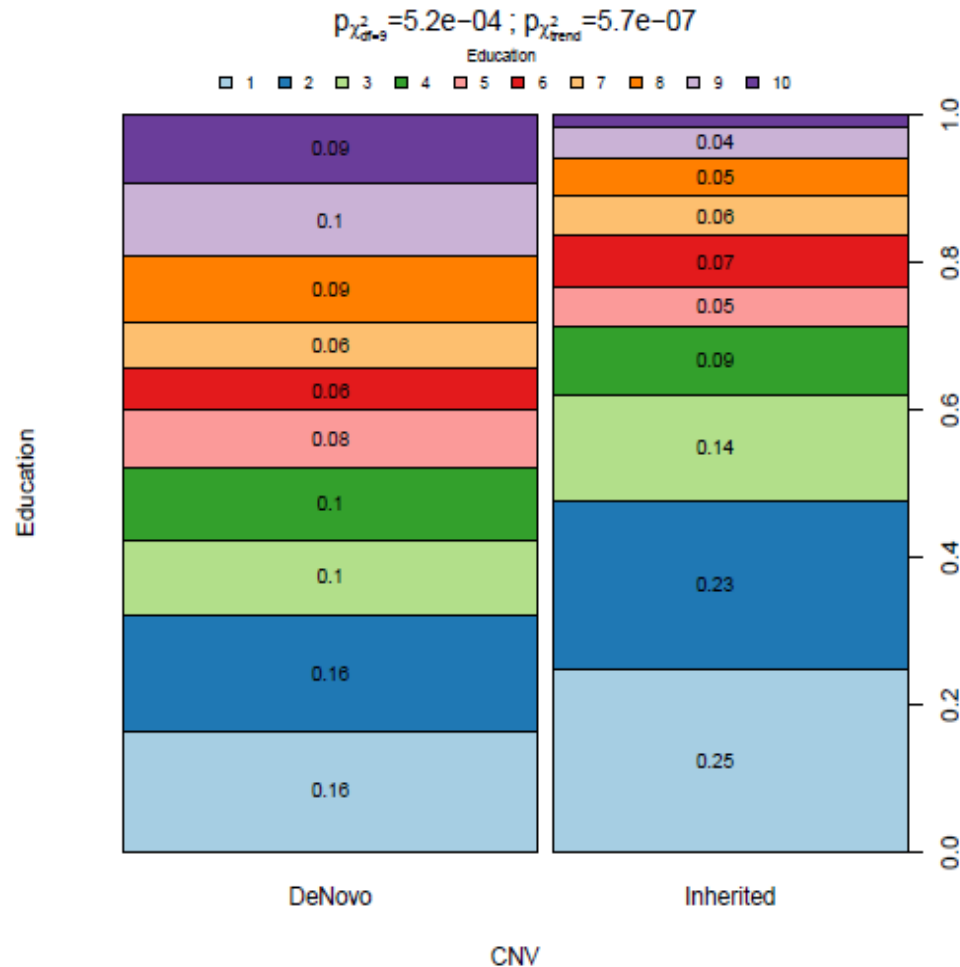
The widths of the bars are proportional to the number of CNVs. Colours represent decile and number on the stacked bar is the proportion of each of the deciles. Number is absent if it is 0:02. P values for two independent and trend tests are shown.

## Figure S4: Spineplot of Health deprivation and disability and CNVs



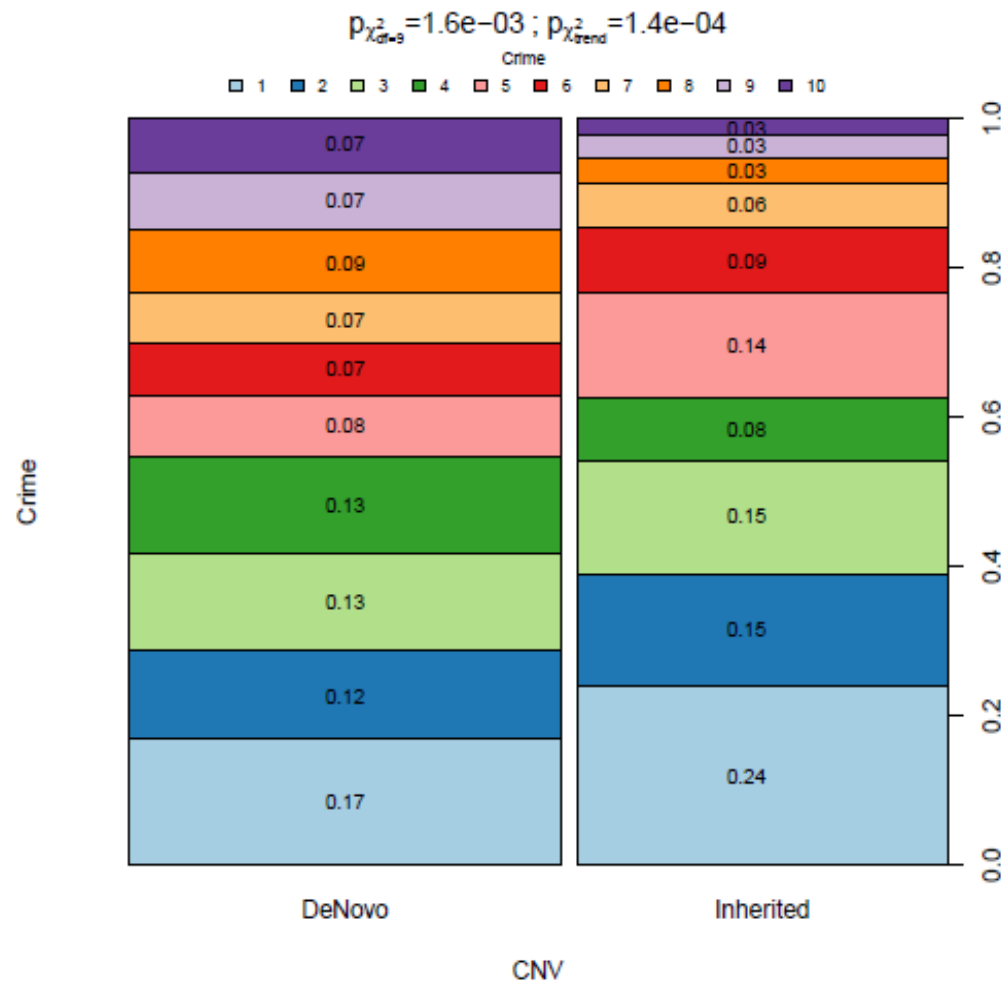
The widths of the bars are proportional to the number of CNVs. Colours represent decile and number on the stacked bar is the proportion of each of the deciles. Number is absent if it is 0:02. P values for two independent and trend tests are shown.

## Figure S5: Spineplot of Education, skills and training deprivation and CNVs



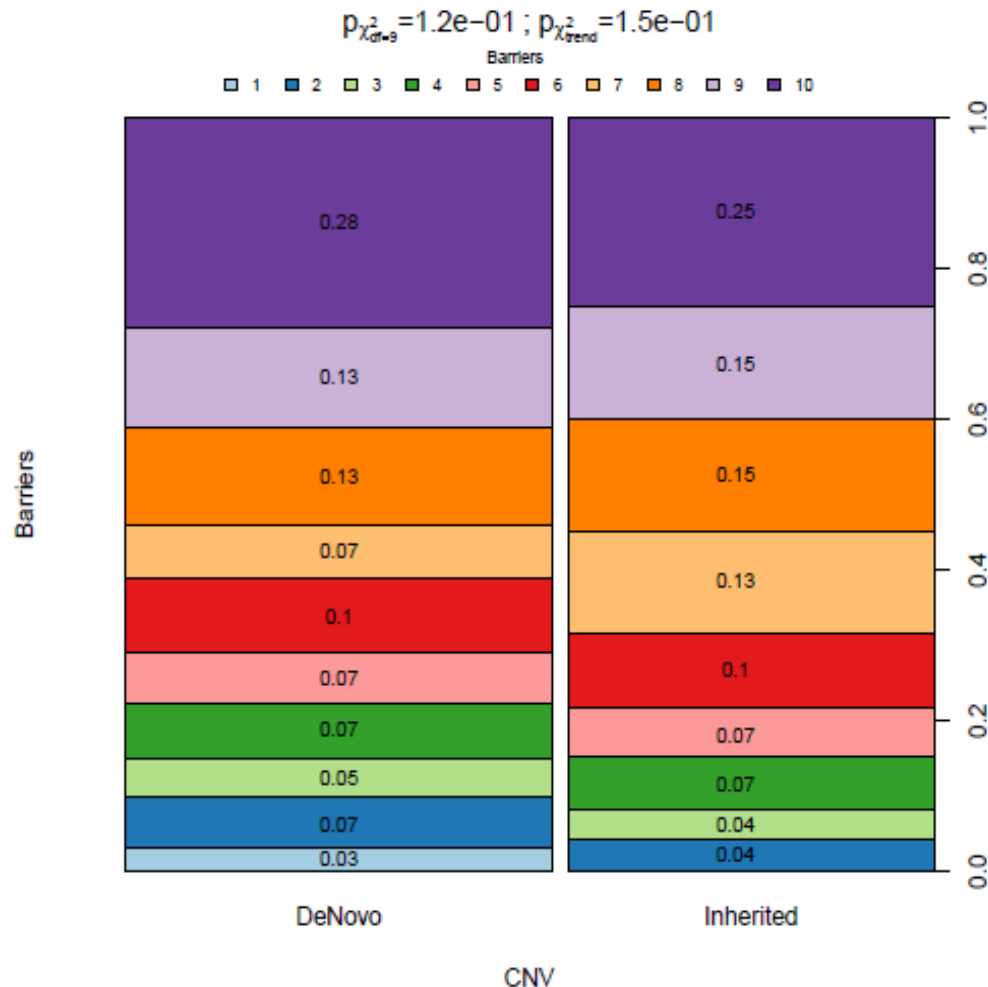
The widths of the bars are proportional to the number of CNVs. Colours represent decile and number on the stacked bar is the proportion of each of the deciles. Number is absent if it is 0:02. P values for two independent and trend tests are shown.

## Figure S6: Spineplot of Crime and CNVs



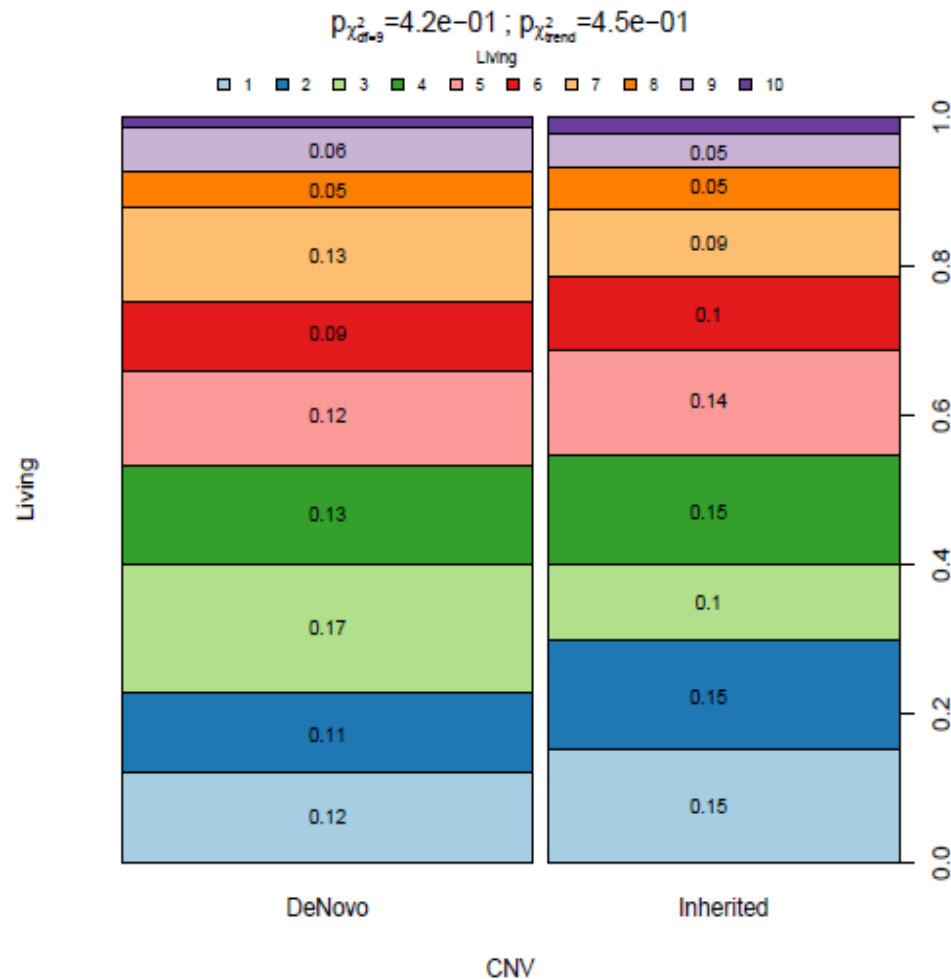
The widths of the bars are proportional to number of CNVs. Colours represent decile and number on the stacked bar is the proportion of each of the deciles. Number is absent if it is 0:02. P values for two independent and trend tests are shown.

## Figure S7: Spineplot of Barriers to housing and services and CNVs



The widths of the bars are proportional to the number of CNVs. Colours represent decile and number on the stacked bar is the proportion of each of the deciles. Number is absent if it is 0:02. p values for two independent and trend tests are shown.

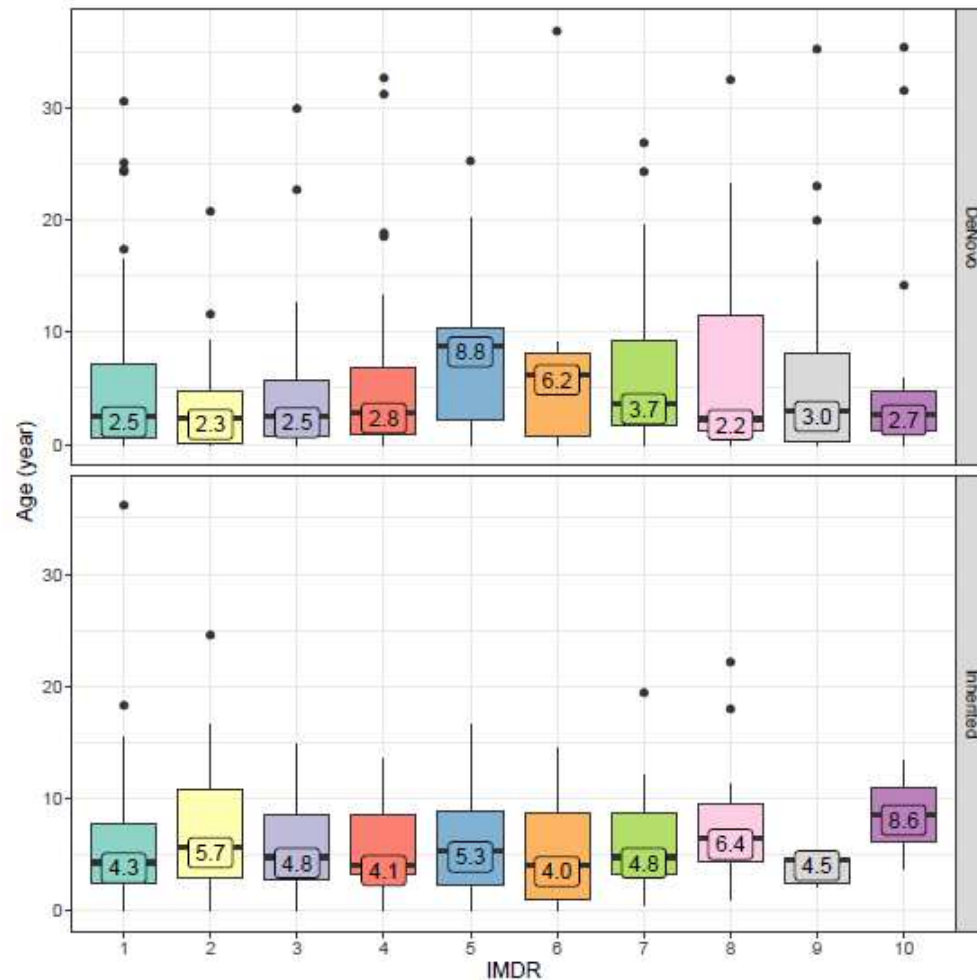
## Figure S8: Spineplot of Living environment deprivation and CNVs



The widths of the bars are proportional to the number of CNVs. Colours represent decile and number on the stacked bar is the proportion of each of the deciles. Number is absent if it is 0:02. p values for two independent and trend tests are shown.

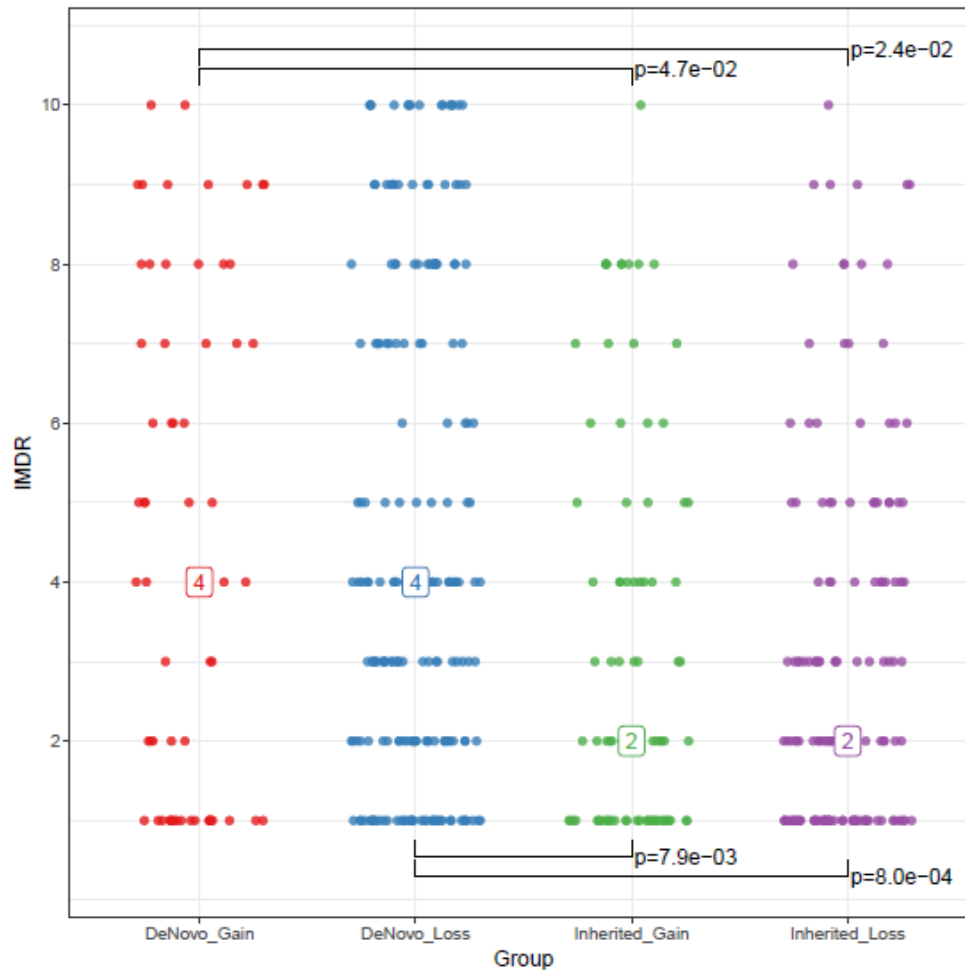


## Figure S9: IMDR comparison by age by Jonckheere-Terpstra test



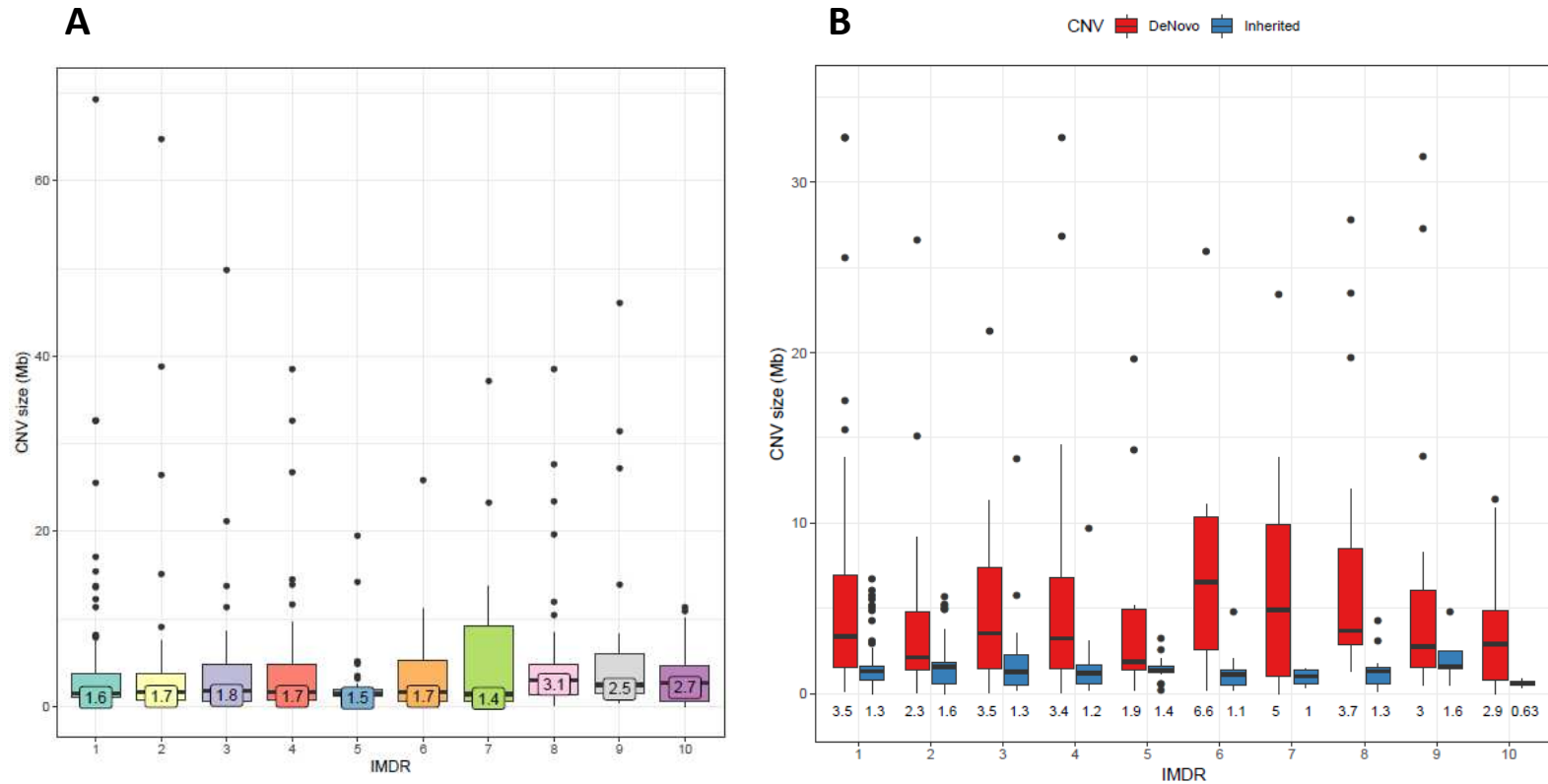
This analysis did not reveal significant age trend across the different IMDR deciles for *de novo* CNVs ( $p=0.0615$ ) and for inherited CNVs ( $p=0.1615$ ).

# Figure S10: Pairwise comparisons using Wilcoxon rank sum test.



P-values are represented on the figure.

## Figure S11: IMDR and CNV size



- A) Median CNV size across IMDR
- B) IMDR comparisons according to CNV inheritance and CNV size