Supplemental Table 2. Definitions of rurality used to determine association of urban/rural household at diagnosis and incidence of IBD.

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| Definition | Census units used | Variable levels | Level Description |
| **Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ)** | | | |
| Main Definition | CSD | 1 | outside CMA or CA: outside cities and metropolitan areas |
|  |  | 2 | In CMA or CA: cities and metropolitan areas |
| 2 | CSD | 1 | 0% of the employed labour force work in a metropolitan area OR there are less than 40 employed people in the area |
|  |  | 2 | at least more than 0% but less than 5% of the employed labour force work in a metropolitan area |
|  |  | 3 | at least 5% but less than 30% of the employed labour force work in a metropolitan area |
|  |  | 4 | at least 30% of the employed labour force work in a metropolitan area |
|  |  | 99 | the area is a metropolitan area |
| 3 | CSD | 1 | The area is in the Territories (excluding Yellowknife and Whitehorse) |
|  |  | 2 | 0% of the employed labour force work in a metropolitan area OR there are less than 40 employed people in the area |
|  |  | 3 | at least more than 0% but less than 5% of the employed labour force work in a metropolitan area |
|  |  | 4 | at least 5% but less than 30% of the employed labour force work in a metropolitan area |
|  |  | 5 | at least 30% of the employed labour force work in a metropolitan area |
|  |  | 6 | smaller cities |
|  |  | 7 | larger cities |
|  |  | 8 | very large cities and surrounding areas |
| **Population Density** | | | |
| 4 | EA (1991–1996), DA (2001–2011) | 1 | population less than 1,000 OR population density less than 400 people per km squared |
|  |  | 2 | population equal or greater than 1,000 AND population density equal or greater than 400 people per km squared |
| 5 | CSD | 1 | population less than 1,000 OR population density less than 400 people per km squared |
|  |  | 2 | population equal or greater than 1,000 AND population density equal or greater than 400 people per km squared |
| 6 | CD | 1 | population less than 1,000 OR population density less than 400 people per km squared |
|  |  | 2 | population equal or greater than 1,000 AND population density equal or greater than 400 people per km squared |
| 7 | CCS | 1 | population less than 1,000 OR population density less than 400 people per km squared |
|  |  | 2 | population equal or greater than 1,000 AND population density equal or greater than 400 people per km squared |
| 8 | EAs and CSDs (1991–1996), DAs and CSDs (2001–2011) | 1 | both the EA or DA and the larger CSD have population less than 1,000 OR population density less than 400 people per km squared |
|  |  | 2 | both the EA or DA and the larger CSD population have equal or greater than 1000 AND population density equal or greater than 400 people per km squared |
| **OECD Rural Communities** | | | |
| 9 | CCS | 1 | population density less than 150 people per km squared |
|  |  | 2 | population density equal or greater than 150 people per km squared |
| 10 | CCS level to generate CD level data | 1 | percentage of CCS rural area within CD is greater than 50% |
|  |  | 2 | percentage of CCS rural area within CD is equal or greater than 15% and equal less than 50% |
|  |  | 3 | percentage of CCS rural area within CD is less than 15% |
| 11 | CCS level to generate CD level data | 1 | percentage of CCS rural area within CD is 100% |
|  |  | 2 | percentage of CCS rural area within CD is less than 100% and equal or greater than 50% |
|  |  | 3 | percentage of CCS rural area within CD is equal or greater than 15% and less than 50% |
|  |  | 4 | percentage of CCS rural area within CD is greater than 0% and less than 15% |
|  |  | 5 | percentage of CCS rural area within CD is 0% |
| **Modified Beale Codes for Canadian Non-Metropolitan Analysis** | | | |
| 12 | CD | 1 | Non-metropolitan: population is less than 50,000 |
|  |  | 2 | Non-metropolitan: population is equal or greater than 50,000 |
| 13 | CD | 1 | the 3 territories OR north of parallels... 49th Ontario, 53rd Manitoba, Alberta 54th |
|  |  | 2 | less than 2,500 people |
|  |  | 3 | 2,500 to 19,999 people |
|  |  | 4 | 20,000 to 49,999 people |
|  |  | 5 | 50,000 to 249,999 people |
|  |  | 6 | 250,000 to 999,999 people |
|  |  | 7 | at least 1,000,000 people |
| 14 | CD | 1 | the 3 territories OR north of parallels... 49th Ontario, 53rd Manitoba, Alberta 54th |
|  |  | 2 | less than 2,500 people AND not adjacent to a metropolitan area |
|  |  | 3 | less than 2,500 people AND adjacent to a metropolitan area |
|  |  | 4 | 2,500 to 19,999 people AND not adjacent to a metropolitan area |
|  |  | 5 | 2,500 to 19,999 people AND adjacent to a metropolitan area |
|  |  | 6 | 20,000 to 49,999 people AND not adjacent to a metropolitan area |
|  |  | 7 | 20,000 to 49,999 people AND adjacent to a metropolitan area |
|  |  | 8 | 50,000 to 249,999 people |
|  |  | 9 | 250,000 to 999,999 people |
|  |  | 10 | at least 1,000,000 people |

Abbreviations: CA: census agglomeration; CMA: census metropolitan area; CCS: census consolidated subdivision; CD: census division; CSD: census subdivision; DA: dissemination area; EA: enumeration area; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; MIZ: metropolitan influenced zones