

## **Supplemental Material**

### **Table of Contents**

Supplemental Table 1. Distribution of population of mainland British Columbia (2006 census) by age, sex and quintile of socioeconomic position

Supplemental Table 2. Missing data (%) for baseline characteristics

Supplemental Table 3. Comparison of indicators of socioeconomic position among race/ethnicity groups in British Columbia

Supplemental Appendix 1. Creation of socioeconomic position variable

Supplemental Appendix 2. Calculation of 24-hour proteinuria values from albumin to creatinine ratio (ACR) and protein to creatinine ratio (PCR)

Supplemental Table 1. Distribution of population of mainland British Columbia (2006 census) by age, sex and quintile of socioeconomic position

Sex	Age (years)	Quintile 1 (Lowest)	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5 (Highest)	Missing	Total
Female	<25	98,565 20%	97,840 20%	100,180 20%	100,770 20%	99,550 20%	4865 1%	501,770 100%
Female	25-44	103,710 21%	100,245 20%	101,675 21%	97,070 20%	85,620 17%	4885 1%	493,205 100%
Female	45-64	88,590 18%	92,130 19%	95,630 20%	99,955 21%	104,350 22%	3970 1%	484,625 100%
Female	≥65	63,180 24%	56,545 22%	49,030 19%	44,035 17%	43,805 17%	2205 1%	258,800 100%
Male	<25	102,285 19%	102,375 20%	105,200 20%	105,845 20%	105,685 20%	4930 1%	526,320 100%
Male	25-44	100,355 22%	95,845 21%	95,625 21%	91,155 20%	77,135 17%	5430 1%	465,545 100%
Male	45-64	85,975 18%	87,380 19%	91,855 20%	97,330 21%	102,355 22%	4425 1%	469,320 100%
Male	≥65	46,865 22%	44,940 21%	40,935 19%	39,295 18%	40,380 19%	2080 1%	214,495 100%
Total		689,525 20%	677,300 20%	680,130 20%	675,455 20%	658,880 19%	32790 1%	3,414,080 100%

Supplemental Table 2. Missing data (%) for baseline characteristics

	Membranous nephropathy	IgA nephropathy	ANCA-GN	Lupus nephritis	FSGS
Age	0	0	0	0	0
Sex	0	0	0	0	0
Race	42	28	33	26	23
Creatinine	7	7	3	6	8
eGFR	8	10	6	18	15
Mean arterial pressure	71	59	62	69	57
Albumin	17	24	12	22	27
Proteinuria	9	11	32	18	13
Income quintile	0	0	0	0	0

eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate

Supplemental Table 3. Comparison of indicators of socioeconomic position among race/ethnicity groups in British Columbia

	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Chinese</b>	<b>South Asian</b>	<b>First Nations</b>
Educational attainment	2,729,265	437,350	294,720	165,635
< High school	409,065 (15%)	69,510 (16%)	67,490 (23%)	48,455 (29%)
High school diploma	812,485 (30%)	124,470 (28%)	92,750 (31%)	48,800 (30%)
Post-secondary	1,507,720 (55%)	243,370 (56%)	134,480 (46%)	68,380 (41%)
Labour force status	2,729,270	437,350	294,720	165,635
Employed	1,625,630 (59%)	230,885 (53%)	184,225 (63%)	104,610 (54%)
Unemployed	116,455 (7%)	16,470 (7%)	14,660 (7%)	14,620 (14%)
Class of worker	1,715,680	240,560	194,445	100,295
Employee	1,465,155 (85%)	203,975 (85%)	169,010 (87%)	90,780 (90)
Self-employed	250,525 (15%)	36,585 (15%)	25,435 (13%)	9,510 (10)
Economic family income	3,179,000	508,480	365,705	220,245
< median	1,466,565 (46%)	306,155 (60%)	188,145 (51%)	145,160 (66%)
> median	1,712,435 (54%)	202,320 (40%)	177,560 (49%)	75,085 (34%)

**Notes:**

25% sample data for population aged 15 years and over

The % employed and % unemployed does not add up to 100% because the denominators are different:

- Employment rate = (Number employed / Number with available labour force status)\*100
- Unemployment rate = (Number unemployed / Number in the labour force)\*100

### Supplemental Appendix 1. Creation of socioeconomic position variable

The socioeconomic position variable was based on neighbourhood household income adjusted for the number of individuals in the household, taking into account geographical differences in the cost of living in British Columbia. A dissemination area is a small stable geographic unit that contains between 400 and 700 people, and is the smallest geographic unit for which Canadian census data are available (<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/ref/dict/geo021-eng.cfm>). The entire province is covered by mutually exclusive non-overlapping dissemination areas. In each dissemination area, and for each census year (2001, 2006 and 2011), the income per single-person equivalent was calculated as the total income of each area divided by the total number of single-person equivalents in that area (a weighted measure of household size, because it generally costs less per person for two or more people living in a single household). Dissemination areas were ranked from the lowest average income per single-person equivalent to the highest within larger local regions identified as having similar costs of living (which can vary considerably across British Columbia). Dissemination areas were assigned to five groups such that each group contained approximately one-fifth of the total population of each larger region. By ranking dissemination areas within local regions with similar costs of living, quintile categories can be meaningfully compared across the entire province. Glomerular disease patients were assigned a dissemination area income quintile based on their location of residence the year of their kidney biopsy and using income data from the closest census year from 2001, 2006 or 2011. Mapping of the patients to their dissemination area using 6-digit postal codes was achieved using Statistic Canada's Postal Code Conversion File<sup>1</sup>.

## Supplemental Appendix 2. Calculation of 24-hour proteinuria values from albumin to creatinine ratio

### (ACR) and protein to creatinine ratio (PCR)

- $PCR = ACR \times 1.37^{2,3}$
- Calculate 24-hour protein excretion in g/day<sup>4</sup>
  - If age  $\geq 18$  on assessment date: 24-hour protein =  $10 \exp(0.88 \cdot \log_{10} PCR)$
  - If age  $< 18$  on assessment date: 24-hour protein =  $10 \exp(1.06 \cdot \log_{10} PCR)$

### References

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