M.Sc. Social Policy and Public Health

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The Association and Contribution of Gender-related Characteristics on Prevalent Chronic Kidney Disease in women and men in a multi-ethnic population

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Abstract

Background: Differences in the prevalence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) between women and men have previously been reported. While biological explanation factors have been explored, research on sociocultural factors has been lacking. This paper investigates the influence that gender-related characteristics may have on the prevalence of CKD in women and men in a multi-ethnic population.

Research question: To what extent do gender-related characteristics contribute to CKD stage 1-5 and 3-5 in women and men aged 18-70 years in a multi-ethnic population. It will be investigated (1) which (if any) categories of gender-related characteristics are associated with the prevalence of CKD in women and men in a multi-ethnic population. And (2) to what extent do these gender-related characteristics contribute to the burden of prevalent CKD.

Methods: Cross-sectional analyses were performed on data from the Helius Study, across women and men and various ethnic groups. Poisson Regression was used to determine whether significant associations were present between CKD Outcomes (eGFR & ACR) and the gender-related variables 1) Time spent on Housework, 2) Primary Earner Status, 3) Employment Status, and 4) Occupational Segregation. Further Population Attributable Fractions were calculated to estimate the contribution of gender to prevalent CKD.

Results: Associations were found for CKD 1-5 and doing high amounts of housework in women, as well as all categories of employment status. In men, being unemployed showed a significant association in both CKD Outcomes. Being the primary earner proved significantly higher prevalence in women and men and CKD. Associations were mostly consistent across ethnic groups. Estimated contributions ranged between 13-54% and were attenuated by potential mediators.

Conclusion: The findings show that several gender-related characteristics are associated with CKD and that gender contributes to prevalent CKD in women and men in a multi-ethnic population. Further research should be conducted to determine target groups and develop precise interventions.

Introduction

Problem Statement

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a major public health issue. The WHO[1] estimates CKD to be amongst the top 14 global causes of death. This is estimated to move up to the top 5 by the year 2040 (Foreman et al., 2018). In 2012 CKD accounted for 1.1% of the world's disability adjusted life years worldwide (Webster et al., 2017). As a result, CKD has been associated with a widespread of societal impacts due to reduced individual productive years (Hill et al., 2016; Weiner & Seliger, 2014).

CKD is more prevalent in women than men. Global CKD prevalence is 14.6% versus 12.8% for stage 1-5 and 12.1% versus 8.1% for stage 3-5 disease in women and men respectively (Hill et al., 2016). These sex differences are still poorly understood, fueling a call for greater attention to possible underlying factors (Carrero et al., 2018). Although factors related to biology and estimation of kidney function have been researched extensively, researchers are not convinced these factors sufficiently explain sex differences (Carrero et al., 2018). Recently, it was shown that sex differences remained after accounting for known risk factors (Kingma et al., Not yet published).

CKD burden has also been shown to be larger across ethnic minority groups worldwide than majority populations (Feehally, 2005). Studies showed in the United Kingdom, United States and in the Netherlands that these groups have an increased susceptibility for CKD amongst other non-communicable diseases compared native groups (FEEHALLY et al., 1993; LIGHTSTONE et al., 1995) (Desai et al., 2018). Agyemang et al. (2016) confirmed after controlling for conventional risk factors as well as age and sex, that significant differences remained across ethnic groups in the Netherlands compared to their Dutch counterparts.

For research to take sociocultural variables into account when looking into health outcomes has become increasingly recognised (Johnson et al., 2009; Pelletier et al., 2015; Raparelli et al., 2021), however gender-specific socio-cultural risk factors have rarely been explored. This might lead to innovative and applied strategies in targeted and sex and gender-specific CKD

[1] World Health Organisation

prevention. The research will make use of the data made available by the Helius (Healthy Living in Urban Settings) study.
This study aims to understand the association and the contribution of gender-related variables to the burden of prevalent CKD in women and men and whether sex differences vary across ethnic groups in the multi-ethnic population based HELIUS cohort.

Overview of existing literature

While sex refers to biological characteristics, gender reflects the socially constructed norms that impose and determine roles, relationships, and positional power for women and men (Global Health 5050, 2022). The construct of gender depends on the context: sociocultural norms, identities, and relations change over time, and differ per cultural setting (Schiebinger et al., 2011-2021). An example of a gender role is that men take on the financial responsibility of the household. There are also certain occupations where more women tend to work versus men and vice versa as well as the tendency for men to work fulltime jobs whereas women tend to have parttime work (Kitterod & Ronsen, 2013; Solera & Mencarini, 2018; Weber et al., 2019). These gender roles may influence the health of the individual (Commission on Social Determinants of Health, WHO, 2008; Heise et al., 2019). As a sociocultural determinant of health, gender refers to the way individuals adapt to the norms and expectations of the society that they live in, how it influences the way they perceive and present themselves, their attitudes and experiences, and which behaviors and roles they exhibit in families, workplace, and society. Thus, gender intersects with other social identities like ethnicity (Mauvais-Jarvis et al., 2020). Ethnicity influences cultural and social factors and therefore the construct of gender may differ. These social determinants should be considered in relation to each other.

Some sociocultural associations with CKD have been researched extensively (Kimmel et al., 1998; Okoye et al., 2011; Vart et al., 2015). For example, Adjei et al. (2017) showed that low education levels contribute to higher CKD prevalence. Yet very few studies have assessed the association between gender specific socio-cultural characteristics and CKD. One study concluded that homemaking is associated with higher prevalence of CKD in middle- to low-income countries in comparison to people that were employed (Khajehdehi et al., 2014)[2]. Moreover, studies including patients with end-stage renal disease showed a positive

[2] This study did not correct for any potential confounding variables.

association between employment status (Imanishi et al., 2017; Plantinga et al., 2007) and renal outcomes and/or increased mortality.

CKD and Cardiovascular disease are closely interrelated, due to their shared biological risk factors[3] (Liu et al., 2014). In the field of CVD, associations were found between gender and various outcome measures. The results of Bolijn et al. (2022) showed that characteristics that are typically associated with more masculine behaviour, were associated with a higher risk of developing CVD in women. Conversely, associations between more feminine characteristics and CVD prevalence were found in women (Bolijn et al., 2021). Gender-related characteristics and CKD associations have not been investigated. It is unsure whether associations will resemble those in CVD research. This will be the first study to explore the associations between several gender-related characteristics and CKD Outcomes.

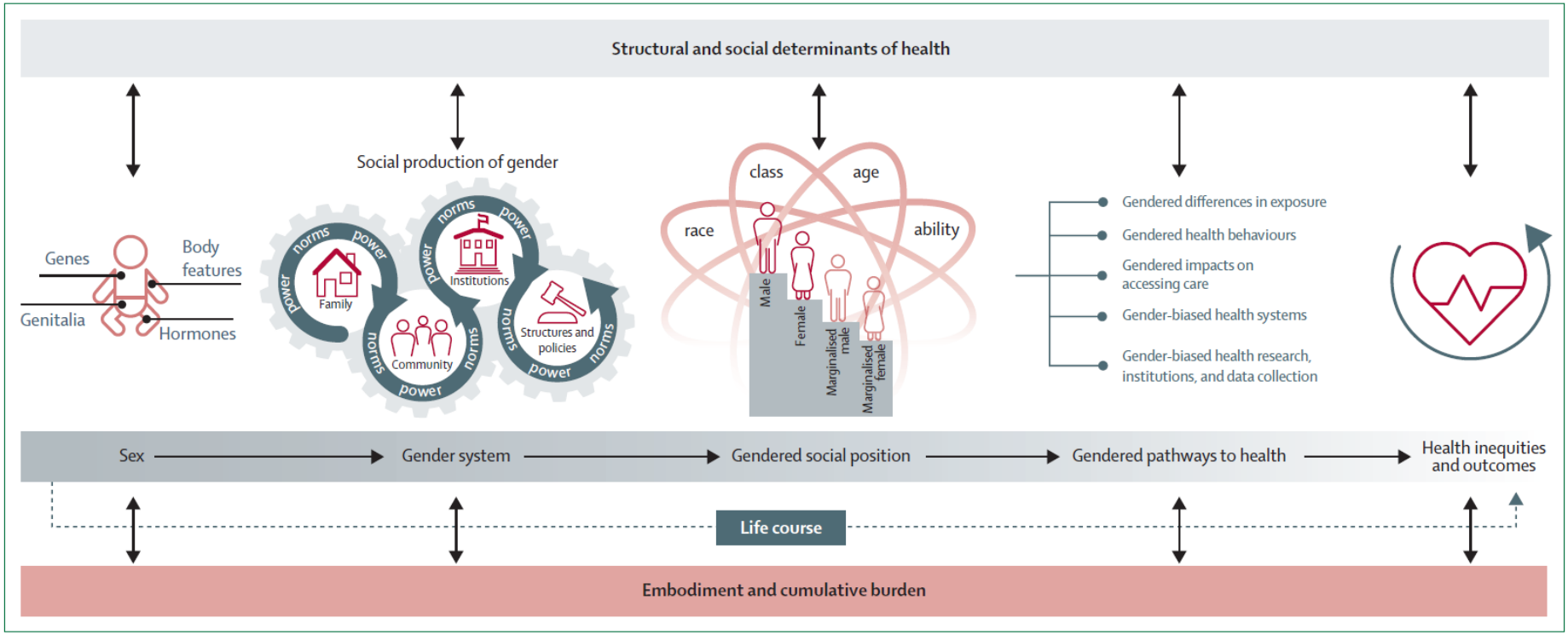
Theoretical framework

Gender System and health:

Heise et al. (2019) published a conceptual framework "*gender system and health*" (Figure 1) explaining how socially constructed gender roles and norms could lead to health inequalities.

[3] such as smoking, hypertension, and diabetes mellitus

Figure 1: Gender system and health, by Heise et al. (2019)



Gender-related characteristics are produced within family, community, institutions, structures and policies, and lead to the gendered pathways to health (Figure 1), explaining how gender could influence their health outcomes. An example of gendered pathways of exposure is the distribution of household responsibilities amongst women and men. Women are expected to do most of the housework leading to exposure of cleaning- and disinfectant toxins, while still being employed, causing additive stress (Artazcoz et al., 2007; Solera & Mencarini, 2018). Stress and toxin exposure may have negative effects on health, including increasing the risk and progression of chronic diseases (Vart et al., 2015; Webster et al., 2017) . The framework also encompasses how gender can determine behaviour which influences health outcomes, for example men are more likely to work in jobs that require more physical labour whereas women are more likely to work in service or care (Salmon et al., 2000). As for CKD, lack of physical activity could lead to an increased risk among women (Carrero et al., 2018). Furthermore, the framework shows how gender can impact health care access, which directly affects their health outcome. Women are statistically less likely to have financial autonomy than men (van der Meer, 2011). Those who rely on the income of others, are more likely to have limited access to healthcare and prevention measures, resulting in low-cost medications and late initiation of treatment (Das et al., 2018; Kausz et al., 2000). This shows how primary earner status as well as employment status[4], could play a role in the prevalence of a health outcome, like CKD among women and men.

Intersectionality Theory:

The theoretical framework behind this exploratory study incorporates an Intersectionality Approach, acknowledging the intersection between gender and ethnicity and the role it might play in the multi-ethnic population. Intersectionality does not have one clear and agreed upon definition. The framework finds its foundation in the production and reproduction of inequalities, oppression and dominance (Shields, 2008). It investigates how social identities interact and interchange depending on the social setting. More specifically how gender can intersect with other social dimensions[5] to create differing relational levels of advantage or disadvantage (Cho et al., 2013). These intersections allow for people to belong to multiple groups simultaneously[6]. The intersectionality theory views disadvantage as relative to other groups, showing how a social identity could be advantageous in comparison to one group yet disadvantageous to another group. How gender intersects with other dimensions impacts

[4] both relating to financial autonomy,
[5] such as race, ethnicity, class and sexual orientation
[6] such as identifying as male and as homosexual or identifying as female and being a person of colour

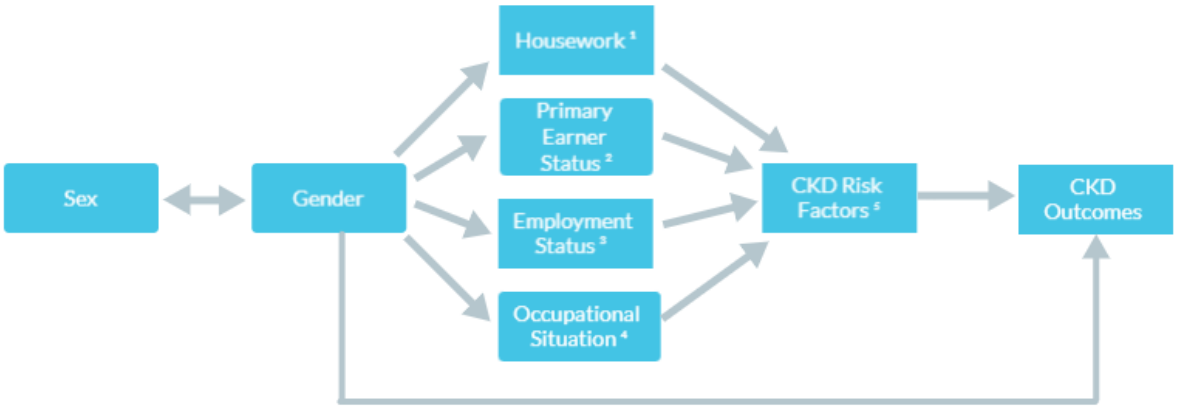
behaviour, and opportunities, impacting the health outcomes of individuals (Heise et al., 2019; Johnson et al., 2009).

The GOING-FWD Framework:

The GOING-FWD Framework used the gender domains described by the Women's Health Research Network (Johnson et al., 2009) to guide the identification of potential gender-related variables. These domains include gender identity, roles, relations and institutionalised gender. It is noted that these different domains intersect with one another and how one chooses to identify oneself, influences the potential relations one has. This framework incorporates a standardised methodology to identify and include a multitude of variables within each of the four branches of gender.

Conceptual framework:

Figure 2: Theoretical Framework & Hypotheses guiding this study design



[1]H1: Time spent on Housework per week could lead to the burden of CKD in women and men, after controlling for known CKD risk factors (Bolijn et al., 2021).
[2]H2: Primary Earner status could lead to the burden of CKD in women and men, after controlling for known CKD risk factors (Bolijn et al., 2022; Das et al., 2018; Heise et al., 2019)
[3]H3: Employment status could lead to the burden of CKD in women and men, after controlling for known CKD risk factors (Das et al., 2018; Heise et al., 2019).
[4]H4: Working in a female-/male dominated occupation could lead to the burden of CKD in women and men, after controlling for known CKD risk factors (Carrero et al., 2018; Heise et al., 2019).

[5]CKD Risk factors include Age, Education, Ethnicity, Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Physical activity, Smoking, Hypercholesterolemia, Obesity and CVD Prevalence.

The above figure demonstrates the conceptual framework guiding this study design. The conceptual framework was based on the availability in Helius, frameworks, and theory discussed in the previous section. The chosen gender proxies were based on the work of Pelletier et al. (2015), Johnson et al. (2009) and align with the GOING-FWD framework. These variables were discussed by Heise et al. (2019) as examples along the gendered pathways to health. The variables are traditionally associated with social expectations or

norms of women and men in western society (Johnson et al., 2009; Phillips, 2005). The gender-related variables were categorised from 'most masculine' to 'most feminine' because although gender roles and expectations are no longer as strict as they may have been decades ago, it was shown that these traditional western gender roles are still attributed to women and men in Dutch society (Haines et al., 2016; Solera & Mencarini, 2018). When incorporating gender specific characteristics into research Lippa und Connelly (1990) show that using occupational-based characteristics are more reliable and precise than personality-based traits[7], when researching gender differences[8]. This intersectionality approach, in which the association between gender and CKD is appreciated in a multi-ethnic population, is better suited to reveal variations in the disease patterns across population subgroups.

Research question:

This exploratory cross-sectional study will investigate to which extent gender-related characteristics contribute to CKD stage 1-5 and 3-5 prevalence in women and men aged 18-70 years in a multi-ethnic population? After adjusting for already known risk factors (figure 2) it is hypothesised that time spent on housework (H1), primary earner status (H2), employment status (H3), and occupational segregation (H4) could add to the burden of CKD amongst women and men. To test these hypotheses, it needs to be investigated (1) which (if any) categories of gender-related characteristics are associated with the prevalence of CKD in women and men in a multi-ethnic population. And (2) to what extent these gender-related characteristics contribute to the burden of prevalent CKD.

Methods

Data and Study Population

Cross-sectional analyses were performed on data from the HELIUS study, which was conducted amongst six ethnic groups[9] in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. The goal of the study was the investigate health differences between ethnic groups, focusing on mental/psychological health, cardiovascular health, and infectious diseases. Ethical approval was given by the Ethical Review Board of the Academic Medical Centre (AMC) Amsterdam. A detailed description of the HELIUS Study has been published previously (Snijder et al., 2017). Participants (aged 18-70 years) were randomly selected from the municipal registry stratified by ethnicity, using country of birth of participant and their (grand-) parents.

[7] such as desired emotional/social support, neuroticism and extraversion/introversion
[8] although both types of variables were available within the HELIUS Study
[9] Dutch, African and South Asian Surinamese, Moroccan, Turkish and Ghanaian

Potential participants were invited by mail (39% responded). Of those who responded, 58% agreed to take part in the study and received a survey to fill out themselves[10]. The baseline data collection took place between 2011 and 2015 via questionnaires and physical examinations, which were conducted at the AMC Amsterdam including the collection of biological samples[11]. Follow up data collection started in 2019 and is still ongoing.
The proposed study concerns participants who completed questionnaire and physical examination at baseline (n=22 162). Participants with Javanese, other/unknown Surinamese or unknown/other ethnic background origin were excluded due to small sample sizes (n=548). Participants were excluded if data was not available for CKD (n=184), at least one gender-related variable (n=45) or covariates (n=234). This leaves a total sample of 21 151 participants, 12 221 women and 8 930 men.

Gender characteristics (Independent variables)

The following four gender-related proxies were chosen for the proposed study[12]. (1) Time spent on doing housework; (2) Employment status; (3) Working in a male-/female dominated occupation; (4) Primary earner status.

Time spent on doing household work was based on the total number of hours per week dedicated to light/moderate[13] or heavy household work[14]. This variable was classified into quartiles[15], where being categorized into the lowest quartile was regarded as most masculine, whereas being categorized into the highest quartile was regarded as most feminine, due to women being expected to take on most of the housework (Solera & Mencarini, 2018).

Primary earner status was classified into three groups: yes, I am the primary earner, equal income, and no, I am not the primary earner. Since carrying the financial responsibility of the household is still traditionally the male's role (van der Meer, 2011) and statistically they are overrepresented with this regard (CBS, 2021), being the primary earner of the household income was regarded as masculine, while not being the primary earner of the household

[10] They were assigned a language interpreter to visit their homes if necessary.
[11] i.e., blood, urine
[12] as done previously by our research group (Bolijn et al., 2021; Bolijn et al., 2022; Muilwijk et al., 2022), all assessed per questionnaire
[13] e.g., cooking, doing dishes, feeding children, vacuum cleaning, or grocery shopping
[14] e.g., scrubbing floors, beating carpets, carrying heavy groceries
[15] 0-3 hours/week; >3-7.75 hours/week; >7.75-16 hours/week; >16 hours/week

income was regarded as feminine. Having an equal income was regarded as neither masculine, nor feminine.

For working in a female- or male-dominated occupation, four categories were created based on the most recent numbers of men and women per occupation category[16] according to the CBS[17]. The first category was regarded as 'male-dominated occupation' and most masculine based on the lack of female representation within the work environment, whereas the fourth category was regarded as 'female-dominated occupation' and most feminine[18].

Fulltime or part-time employment was based on number of paid work hours per week and was classified into four groups: fulltime[19], parttime[20], fulltime homemaker[21], and not employed[22]. Since women are more likely to work parttime as opposed to men who tend to work fulltime (CBS, 2021; Wielers & Raven, 2013), being fulltime employed was regarded as most masculine, whereas being a fulltime homemaker was regarded as most feminine. The group which was 'not employed' was regarded as neither masculine, nor feminine.

[16] occupations with ≤25% female workers, 26-50% female workers, 51-75% female workers, and ≥76% female workers CBS (2019)
[17] Central Bureau for Statistics Netherlands
[18] based on the variable 'fulltime or part-time employment
[19] ≥32 hours per week
[20] 12-32 hours per week
[21] including those who work <12 hours per week
[22] pensioners, students, unemployed workers/jobseekers, persons unable to work, welfare recipients

"Exposed-" / "not-exposed" groups

Figure 3: Creating Exposed/Not-exposed groups

These newly created variables were used to calculate the gender-related contribution to prevalent CKD. These analyses required the sample population to be categorised into groups that were 'exposed' and 'not-exposed' to possible risk-enhancing categories/variables (see Figure 4 for reference)
[1]For individual PAF calculations
[2]for combined PAF calculations

Chronic Kidney Disease Outcomes (Dependent Variables)

CKD was defined according to the 2012 'Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes' (KDIGO) Clinical Practice Guideline (2013). The GFR[23] was estimated (eGFR) with the CKD Epidemiology (CKD-EPI) equation using creatinine[24]. Albuminuria was assessed by measuring the albumin-to-creatinine ratio (ACR) in a first-morning urine sample[25]. Creatinine and ACR were based on a single measurement. Two variables were created as the primary outcome of this study. The prevalence of CKD stage 1 to 5 was defined as eGFR <60 ml/min/1.73 m^2 and/or ACR ≥3 mg/mmol (Yes/No), and CKD stage 3 to 5, was defined as eGFR <60 ml/min/1.73 m^2 (Yes/No).

Covariates[26] (Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes, 2013): Age[27], educational level[28], ethnicity[29], sex [30] and CKD risk factors: hypertension, smoking, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes mellitus, physical activity, CVD prevalence and obesity were included.

[23] Glomerular Filtration Rate
[24] Although there is discussion regarding its use, a factor for "race" in participants with a Ghanaian or African Surinamese background was included Quaggin and Palevsky (2021).
[25] Kinetic spectrophotometric and immune chemical turbidimetric methods were used to analyse urine creatinine and albumin concentration
[26] All covariates were defined as risk factors for CKD by international guidelines (Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes, 2013)
[27] in years (continuous)
[28] measured in low, medium-low, medium-high, and high (categorical)
[29] place of birth of participants, as well as parents and grandparents, self-identified (categorical)
[30] defined as Male or female, self-identified

Hypertension was determined by measuring blood pressure (BP) twice on the left arm, during physical examination in a seated position after 5 mins of rest[31]. Smoking status[32] was determined via questionnaire. Hypercholesterolemia[33] and diabetes mellitus[34] where both estimates were measured from fasting blood samples. Physical activity[35] was assessed using the SQUASH Questionnaire (Health Council of the Netherlands, 2017). CVD prevalence[36] was estimated via questionnaire. Lastly, obesity was categorized based on the body mass index[37].

Statistical Analyses

Baseline characteristics:

First, the distribution of demographic factors, gender-related characteristics, risk factors and prevalence of CKD will be described amongst men and women in the total sample and within ethnic groups. This was done by using percentages and number of observations for categorical variables, means and standard deviations for normally distributed continuous data and medians and interquartile ranges for non-normal distributions[38].

Association Analyses (RQ 1 – H1-4):

The potential associations between the gender-related characteristics and CKD prevalence were determined in women and men, considering sex and gender-related characteristics could interact with one another. This was done using Poisson regression analyses as it allowed for the calculation of the prevalence ratio (PR) which was used in later steps. The analyses were adjusted for age (model 1), then additionally ethnicity and educational level (model 2, possible confounders) and furthermore adding CKD risk factors[39] (model 3, possible mediators) and finally adding prevalent CVD[40] (model 4). Ethnicity was adjusted for because it was expected that the analyses would be influenced by the multi-ethnicity of the population. An interaction term was added between each of the gender-related characteristics and sex in

[31] defined as a mean diastolic BP ≥90 mmHg and/or systolic BP ≥ 140 mmHg and/or use of antihypertensive medication (angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor blockers, diuretics or beta blockers at the time of collection)

[32] 'current smoker' or 'non-smoker'

[33] total cholesterol > 6.2 mmol/l or use of antilipemic medication such as HMG CoA reductase inhibitors, fibrates, bile acid sequestrants, nicotinic acid and derivatives

[34] fasting glucose ≥ 7 mmol/L in a single measurement and/or use of antidiabetic agents

[35] meeting the recommendation given by international guidelines of >30 min for 5 days per week: "yes" or "no"

[36] prevalence was confirmed if participants stated ever having had one or more of the following: Stroke/Heart attack/bypass- or stent surgery

[37] "normal" <25kg/m^2; "overweight" 25-<30kg/m^2; "obese" >30 kg/m^2

[38] evaluated via visual inspection (Frequency and QQ plots)

[39] hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hypercholesterolemia, smoking status, obesity (categorical), and physical activity (categorical)

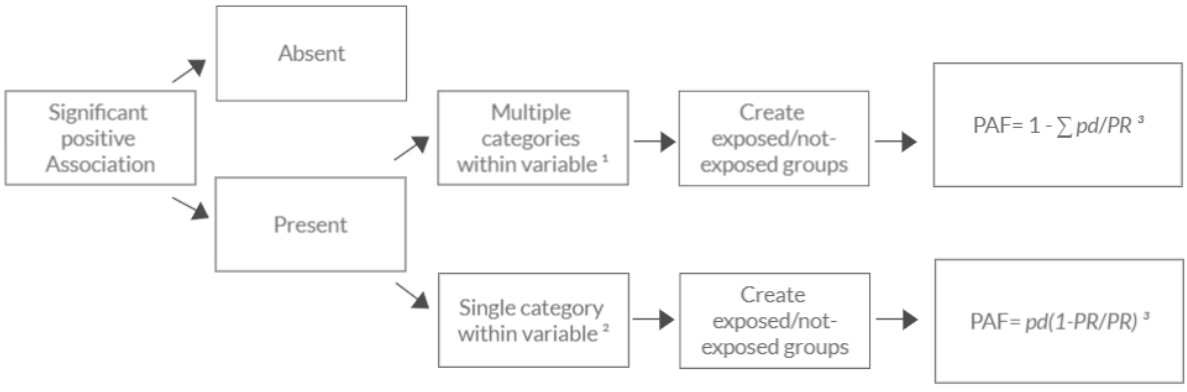
[40] as dichotomous variables

the total sample to explore whether the potential associations differ between women and men (model 2).-Afterwards the results were stratified by ethnicity to see whether the patterns of association remain similar across ethnic groups.

Estimated contribution calculations (RQ 2):

To estimate the contribution of gender-related characteristics to prevalent CKD, the estimated population attributable fraction (PAF) was calculated (Rockhill et al., 1998). Firstly, as each gender-related variable had multiple categories, it was determined per gender-related variable, which category/ies corresponds to the 'non-exposed', and which category/ies corresponded to the 'exposed' (Figure 3). This was based on the presence or absence of a significant positive association[41] with CKD prevalence in the former step (Figure 4). For those gender-related characteristics for which a significant association was observed, the adjusted PAF of each gender-related characteristic, separately, and all characteristics combined for CKD 1-5 and 3-5, among women and men and across ethnic groups, were estimated. The adjusted PAF for bicategory (PAF= $pd\frac{1-PR}{PR}$) and multicategory (PAF=1 – $\sum\frac{pd}{PR}$) exposures, were used because they produce internally valid estimates even in the case of confounding. Second, the PR's were estimated by means of Poisson Regressions, for those categories/variables that were significantly associated with CKD in women and men in the total sample and within ethnic groups and adjusted for age (model 1) and then CKD risk factors (model 3).

Figure 4: Adjusted Population Attributable Fraction for individual categories (RQ 2)



[1] Multi-categorical exposure to risk enhancing category (i.e., multiple categories were positively associated); [2] Bicategorical exposure to risk enhancing category (i.e., one category was associated); [3] Formula proposed by (Rockhill et al., 1998) ;
For the individual variable PAF, Pd = proportion of cases 'exposed' in the total sample; PR = prevalence ratio of CKD in the 'exposed' to the 'non-exposed group'.
For the combined PAF, pd = proportion of cases with at least one gender-related risk facto; PR = prevalence ratio of CKD between those with at least one gender-related risk factor, and those without any risk factors (Multicategorical PAF was used for combined calculations)

[41] If a significantly associated variable category had a PR of below 1 (negative association), dummy variables were changed to be able to estimate the contribution of those categories with a positive association.

Since the PAF reflected the fraction of prevalent CKD which is attributable to gender-related characteristics in women and men in the total study population, the PAF was multiplied with the age-adjusted CKD prevalence to estimate the gender-related prevalence of CKD. All analyses were done using IBM SPSS Statistics 28.

Results

Baseline characteristics:
The study sample consisted of 57,7% women and 42,2% men, for whom mean age was 43,7 and 44,9 years respectively (Table 1). In women, CKD 1-5 prevalence was 6,3% versus 5,4% in men. The observed pattern in women and men was similar across African Surinamese, Turkish and Moroccan groups [42]. Estimated prevalence numbers were slightly higher in men than women in the Dutch, Ghanaian and South Asian Surinamese groups. In the total population sample prevalence of CKD 3-5 was 1,4% in men and 1,1% in women. The pattern of CKD 3-5 prevalence in women and men was the same across ethnic groups.
Aside from primary earner status, the distribution of gender-related characteristics among women and men in the total sample largely corresponded with their traditional gender role expectations. African Surinamese women had a higher percentage of primary earners over men [43] and Ghanaian men were more likely to work in more female dominated occupations [44]. The distribution of gender-related characteristics was similar amongst the remaining ethnic groups within the sample.

Table 1: Baseline characteristics

		Total Population	
		Women	**Men**
		n=12 221	**n=8 930**
Age (years)		43.76	44.91
CKD Stage eGFR 1-5 or ACR 2-3	*Yes*	6.3	5.4
	No	93.7	94.6
CKD Stage eGFR 3-5	*Yes*	1.1	1.4
	No	98.9	98.6
Time spent on Housework (missing n=1391)	*0-3 hours/week*	10.7	27.9
	>3-7.75 hours/week	22.2	33.0
	>7.75-16 hours/week	31.0	27.0
	>16 hours/week	36.1	12.1
Primary Earner Status (missing n=111)	*Yes*	50.0	70.7
	Equal income	14.9	13.8

[42] Supplementary table 1&2
[43] Supplementary table 1
[44] Supplementary table 2

	No	35.1	15.5
Employment Status (missing n=120)	*Fulltime (>32 hours/week)*	30.5	56.8
	12-32 hours/week	21.2	10.3
	<12 hours/week Incl. Homemakers	15.4	2.3
	Not employed (unemployed, pensioners, students, welfare recipients)	32.9	30.5
Female-/Male dominated occupation (missing n=2647)	*<25% female workers*	4.5	36.7
	26%-50% female workers	20.3	34.6
	51%-75% female workers	44.8	24.6
	>76% female workers	78.3	4.1
Educational Level (missing n=112	*Low*	20.5	14.1
	Medium-Low	24.4	28.8
	Medium-High	28.7	29.6
	High	26.3	27.5
Hypertension (missing n=27)	*Yes*	29.6	36.7
	No	70.4	63.3
Smoking Status (missing n= 55)	*Yes*	18.1	32.1
	No	81.9	67.9
Hypercholestrolemia (missing n=8)	*Yes*	18.6	21.7
	No	81.4	78.3
Diabetes Mellitus	*Yes*	8.4	10.4
	No	91.6	89.6
Physical activity (missing n=13)	*Yes*	52.3	62.0
	No	47.7	38.0
CVD Prevalence (missing n=203)	*Yes*	4.1	7.0
	No	95.9	93.0
Obesity (missing n=14)	*Normal*	37.6	40.2
	Overweight	31.3	42.5
	Obese	31.1	17.4

Data presented as means (SD's) and frequencies in percentages; Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD); estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate (eGFR); Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)

Housework:

The most feminine category of housework [45] was associated positively with CKD 1-5 in women in an age adjusted model (Table 2), but not in men, when compared to moderate amounts of housework. A positive association was also found in women spending little time on housework, whereas the direction of association was opposite in men. (P-value for interaction sex*housework p = 0.010). No associations were found for CKD 3-5.

Primary Earner Status:

Compared to being the primary earner, having an equal household income showed a negative association with CKD 1-5 in men but not women, after adjusting for confounders. Not being a

[45] 16 hours/week

primary earner proved to be associated negatively with CKD 3-5 in women after adjusting for potential confounders (Table 4). No interaction effects were determined for primary earner status and sex.

Employment Status:

Associations were found for all categories of employment status and CKD 1-5 compared to the reference category across all models in women. Among unemployed men, an association with CKD 1-5 was identified across all models. For CKD 3-5, employment association patterns remained similar to those observed for CKD 1-5 in men after controlling for confounders (Table 5).

Occupation Segregation:

Occupation segregation did not show any significant associations for either CKD outcome in women or men.

Table 2: Results of association analyses between gender-related variables and CKD 1-5 in women in the total sample

		Model 1		Model 2			Model 3		Model 4	
		PR (95%-CI)	p-value	PR (95%-CI)	p-value	Interaction	PR (95%-CI)	p-value	PR (95%-CI)	p-value
Time spent on housework (hours/week)	*0-3*	1.254 (0.941-1.671)	0.122	1.220 (0.914-1.630)	0.177	**0.011**	1.195 (0.893-1.598)	0.230	1.195 (0.894-1.598)	0.230
	3-7.75	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16	1.074 (0.864-1.335)	0.521	1.048 (0.842-1.303)	0.676	0.514	1.064 (0.855-1.325)	0.579	1.062 (0.853-1.322)	0.593
	>16	1.299 (1.058-1.594)	**0.012**	1.147 (0.933-1.410)	0.194	0.352	1.179 (0.957-1.452)	0.122	1.179 (0.957-1.453)	0.121
	*Interaction term**					**0.010**				
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	Equal income	0.880 (0.707-1.095)	0.252	0.857 (0.688-1.066)	0.166	0.216	0.942 (0.756-1.173)	0.593	0.940 (0.755-1.172)	0.584
	No	1.043 (0.888-1.226)	0.607	0.909 (0.770-1.073)	0.258	0.312	0.964 (0.814-1.141)	0.670	0.964 (0.814-1.141)	0.671
	*Interaction term**					0.330				
Employment Status (hours/week)	*>32*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32	1.450 (1.153-1.824)	**0.001**	1.340 (1.061-1.692)	**0.014**	0.329	1.351 (1.070-1.708)	**0.012**	1.351 (1.069-1.708)	**0.012**
	<12	1.972 (1.571-2.476)	**<0.001**	1.442 (1.118-1.859)	**0.005**	**0.038**	1.437 (1.110-1.859)	**0.006**	1.434 (1.108-1.856)	**0.006**
	Not employed	1.882 (1.545-2.293)	**<0.001**	1.607 (1.306-1.977)	**<0.001**	0.596	1.422 (1.154-1.753)	**<0.001**	1.418 (1.151-1.748)	**0.001**
	*Interaction term**					0.088				
Female-/Male dominated Occupation (% of female workers)	*<25%*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26%-50%	0.905 (0.573-1.428)	0.667	0.914 (0.578-1.443)	0.698	0.473	0.930 (0.588-1.471)	0.756	0.929 (0.587-1.470)	0.753
	51%-75%	1.169 (0.764-1.789)	0.472	1.022 (0.666-1.567)	0.922	0.897	1.011 (0.658-1.553)	0.962	1.010 (0.658-1.552)	0.963
	>76%	0.984 (0.635-1.524)	0.942	0.995 (0.642-1.543)	0.984	0.681	0.965 (0.622-1.498)	0.874	0.965 (0.621-1.498)	0.873
	*Interaction term**					0.555				

*PR (Prevalence Ratio); Ref (Reference category); 95% CI (confidence interval); Significant results in bold (p-values <0.05); Interaction sex*gender characteristic only calculated for main model (model 2) across all categories individually and for the overall variable; *refers to the overall interaction term of the variable*

Model 1: Age-adjusted; Model 2: Adjusts for age, education, and ethnicity; Model 3: Adjusts for age, education, ethnicity, and known risk factors (Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Smoking, Physical activity, Hypercholesterolemia, Obesity); Model 4: Adjusts for age, education, ethnicity, and known risk factors (Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Smoking, Physical activity, Hypercholesterolemia, Obesity) and CVD Prevalence.

Table 3: Results of Associations analyses between gender-related variables and CKD 1-5 in men in the total sample

		Model 1		Model 2			Model 3		Model 4	
		PR	p-value	PR	p-value	Interaction	PR	p-value	PR	p-value
Time spent on housework (hours/week)	*0-3*	0.845 (0.638-1.119)	0.241	0.825 (0.621-1.094)	0.181	**0.011**	0.807 (0.607-1.072)	0.139	0.810 (0.609-1.076)	0.145
	3-7.75	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16	0.863 (0.663-1.124)	0.275	0.867 (0.665-1.129)	0.290	0.514	0.880 (0.675-1.148)	0.347	0.879 (0.674-1.146)	0.341
	>16	1.279 (0.955-1.713)	0.099	1.246 (0.929-1.671)	0.141	0.352	1.242 (0.925-1.668)	0.150	1.234 (0.919-1.658)	0.163
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	Equal income	0.670 (0.496-0.904)	**0.009**	0.703 (0.520-0.949)	**0.022**	0.216	0.768 (0.568-1.039)	0.087	0.769 (0.569-1.039)	0.087
	No	1.119 (0.812-1.543)	0.491	1.142 (0.826-1.578)	0.423	0.312	1.202 (0.864-1.671)	0.275	1.201 (0.863-1.670)	0.277
Employment Status (hours/week)	*>32*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32	1.101 (0.785-1.546)	0.576	1.115 (0.794-1.564)	0.530	0.329	1.139 (0.808-1.606)	0.457	1.136 (0.806-1.602)	0.466
	<12	0.489 (0.182-1.317)	0.157	0.493 (0.183-1.326)	0.161	**0.038**	0.600 (0.223-1.614)	0.311	0.600 (0.223-1.616)	0.312
	Not employed	1.501 (1.230-1.832)	**<0.001**	1.426 (1.166-1.745)	**<0.001**	0.596	1.350 (1.102-1.654)	**0.004**	1.334 (1.088-1.635)	**0.006**
Female-/Male dominated Occupation (% of female workers)	*<25%*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26%-50%	1.089 (0.873-1.359)	0.448	1.128 (0.903-1.409)	0.289	0.473	1.106 (0.884-1.383)	0.378	1.106 (0.884-1.383)	0.377
	51%-75%	0.985 (0.771-1.257)	0.902	1.006 (0.787-1.288)	0.959	0.897	1.034 (0.807-1.325)	0.791	1.030 (0.804-1.319)	0.817
	>76%	0.713 (0.413-1.231)	0.225	0.784 (0.443-1.390)	0.405	0.681	0.773 (0.436-1.373)	0.380	0.785 (0.442-1.393)	0.408

*PR (Prevalence Ratio); Ref (Reference category); 95% CI (confidence interval); Significant results in bold (p-values <0.05); Interaction sex*gender characteristic are shown in table 2 as these are the same for both men and women.*

Model 1: Age-adjusted; Model 2: Adjusts for age, education and ethnicity; Model 3: Adjusts for age, education, ethnicity, and known risk factors (Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Smoking, Physical activity, Hypercholesterolemia, Obesity); Model 4: Adjusts for age, education, ethnicity, and known risk factors (Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Smoking, Physical activity, Hypercholesterolemia, Obesity) and CVD Prevalence.

Table 4: Results of Associations analyses between gender-related variables and CKD 3-5 in women in the total sample

		Model 1		Model 2			Model 3		Model 4	
		PR	p-value	PR	p-value	Interaction	PR	p-value	PR	p-value
Time spent on housework (hours/week)	*0-3*	1.098 (0.512-2.353)	0.810	1.090 (0.508-2.335)	0.825	0.219	0.849 (0.382-1.888)	0.688	0.828 (0.372-1.843)	0.645
	3-7.75	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16	0.993 (0.603-1.637)	0.979	0.975 (0.591-1.609)	0.922	0.368	0.975 (0.590-1.609)	0.920	0.966 (0.585-1.596)	0.893
	>16	0.946 (0.581-1.539)	0.822	0.878 (0.538-1.433)	0.603	0.963	0.928 (0.567-1.517)	0.765	0.929 (0.568-1.519)	0.770
	*Interaction term**					0.360				
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	Equal income	1.096 (0.696-1.723)	0.693	1.089 (0.692-1.714)	0.714	0.174	1.211 (0.766-1.914)	0.413	1.205 (0.762-1.905)	0.425
	No	0.610 (0.382-0.976)	**0.039**	0.578 (0.360-0.928)	**0.023**	0.107	0.628 (0.390-1.013)	0.056	0.628 (0.389-1.013)	0.056
	*Interaction term**					0.077				
Employment Status (hours/week)	*>32*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32	1.214 (0.636-2.317)	0.557	1.164 (0.609-2.226)	0.645	0.951	1.196 (0.625-2.289)	0.589	1.159 (0.605-2.219)	0.657
	<12	1.309 (0.695-2.465)	0.405	1.111 (0.557-2.217)	0.766	0.362	1.214 (0.603-2.443)	0.588	1.201 (0.595-2.424)	0.608
	Not employed	1.575 (0.933-2.659)	0.089	1.413 (0.823-2.427)	0.210	0.987	1.275 (0.739-2.198)	0.382	1.231 (0.712-2.129)	0.458
	*Interaction term**					0.829				
Female-/Male dominated Occupation (% of female workers)	*<25%*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26%-50%	2.037 (0.474-8.747)	0.339	2.096 (0.488-9.007)	0.320	0.337	2.104 (0.488-9.076)	0.318	2.282 (0.528-9.868)	0.270
	51%-75%	2.292 (0.558-9.406)	0.250	2.210 (0.537-9.091)	0.272	0.701	2.198 (0.532-9.079)	0.274	2.420 (0.584-10.027)	0.223
	>76%	1.184 (0.278-5.045)	0.819	1.255 (0.294-5.354)	0.759	0.768	1.199 (0.280-5.126)	0.806	1.353 (0.315-5.808)	0.684
	*Interaction term**					0.428				

*PR (Prevalence Ratio); Ref (Reference category); 95% CI (confidence interval); Significant results in bold (p-values <0.05); Interaction sex*gender characteristic only calculated for main model (model 2) across all categories individually and for the overall variable; *refers to the overall interaction term of the variable*

Model 1: Age-adjusted; Model 2: Adjusts for age, education, and ethnicity; Model 3: Adjusts for age, education, ethnicity, and known risk factors (Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Smoking, Physical activity, Hypercholesterolemia, Obesity); Model 4: Adjusts for age, education, ethnicity, and known risk factors (Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Smoking, Physical activity, Hypercholesterolemia, Obesity) and CVD Prevalence.

Table 5: Results of Associations analyses between gender-related variables and CKD 3-5 in men in the total sample

		Model 1		Model 2			Model 3		Model 4	
		PR	p-value	PR	p-value	Interaction	PR	p-value	PR	p-value
Time spent on housework (hours/week)	*0-3*	0.590 (0.330-1.057)	0.076	0.599 (0.334-1.076)	0.087	0.219	0.579 (0.321-1.042)	0.058	0.572 (0.318-1.030)	0.062
	3-7.75	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16	0.720 (0.443-1.171)	0.186	0.709 (0.436-1.153)	0.165	0.368	0.705 (0.433-1.148)	0.160	0.698 (0.428-1.136)	0.148
	>16	0.921 (0.526-1.612)	0.772	0.880 (0.502-1.542)	0.655	0.963	0.909 (0.518-1.597)	0.741	0.885 (0.504-1.556)	0.672
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	Equal income	0.628 (0.346-1.140)	0.127	0.640 (0.352-1.164)	0.144	0.174	0.693 (0.381-1.262)	0.231	0.702 (0.385-1.278)	0.247
	No	1.154 (0.584-2.280)	0.681	1.146 (0.577-2.273)	0.697	0.107	1.224 (0.617-2.430)	0.563	1.232 (0.620-2.447)	0.551
Employment Status (hours/week)	*>32*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32	1.147 (0.554-2.374)	0.712	1.146 (0.554-2.373)	0.714	0.951	1.186 (0.572-2.459)	0.647	1.144 (0.551-2.375)	0.719
	<12	0.474 (0.065-3.469)	0.463	0.467 (0.064-3.421)	0.454	0.362	0.546 (0.075-4.003)	0.552	0.552 (0.075-4.044)	0.558
	Not employed	1.615 (1.055-2.474)	**0.027**	1.572 (1.021-2.420)	**0.040**	0.987	1.537 (0.995-2.372)	0.052	1.450 (0.937-2.246)	0.095
Female-/Male dominated Occupation (% of female workers)	*<25%*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26%-50%	0.907 (0.576-1.428)	0.674	0.994 (0.628-1.573)	0.979	0.337	0.959 (0.606-1.519)	0.858	0.951 (0.601-1.506)	0.831
	51%-75%	1.128 (0.719-1.768)	0.601	1.273 (0.805-2.014)	0.302	0.701	1.252 (0.790-1.986)	0.339	1.250 (0.789-1.981)	0.342
	>76%	1.047 (0.446-2.460)	0.916	1.293 (0.39-3.104)	0.565	0.768	1.274 (0.528-3.070)	0.590	1.331 (0.552-3.207)	0.525

*PR (Prevalence Ratio); Ref (Reference category); 95% CI (confidence interval); Significant results in bold (p-values <0.05); Interaction sex*gender characteristic is shown in table 4 as these are the same for both men and women.*

Model 1: Age-adjusted; Model 2: Adjusts for age, education, and ethnicity; Model 3: Adjusts for age, education, ethnicity, and known risk factors (Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Smoking, Physical activity, Hypercholesterolemia, Obesity); Model 4: Adjusts for age, education, ethnicity, and known risk factors (Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Smoking, Physical activity, Hypercholesterolemia, Obesity) and CVD Prevalence.

Ethnic Groups:

After stratifying for ethnic groups, the association patterns in women and men remained largely similar for both CKD outcomes.

However, Dutch women performing high and low amounts of housework compared to medium amounts of housework were associated with CKD 1-5 across all models, as opposed to only high amounts in the total sample. South Asian Surinamese women had a higher risk for medium-high amounts of housework across models 2-4[46]. Interaction effects between sex and several categories of housework were observed amongst the Dutch and South Asian Surinamese groups. In South Asian Surinamese men, the observed positive association between having an equal household income and CKD 1-5 was mediated by risk factors (Models 3&4). In Turkish women, being a homemaker or not employed was significantly associated with CKD 1-5 before, but not after addition of risk factors to the model. In Turkish men, working in a more masculine occupation was significantly associated with CKD 1-5 after including potential mediators (p-value=0.050). No deviations in the general pattern were observed for CKD 3-5 in women and men across ethnic groups.

Gender-related Contribution to CKD:

Contributions could be estimated for those categories of gender-related characteristics that were positively associated with CKD, namely housework, employment status and primary earner status in women and primary earner status and employment status in men.

In order to retrieve PR's for the exposed categories, the two negative associations found in the initial association analyses, primary earner status in women and men, were explored. This prompted the investigation into the reference categories being potential risk categories (Table 3 and 4). In men, a higher prevalence of CKD 1-5 was found in both the most masculine and feminine categories of primary earner status in the fully adjusted model. In women, the more masculine earner statuses were positively associated CKD 3-5.

In women, the age-adjusted contribution to CKD 1-5 was 7,2% for housework and 54,3% for employment status (Table 6). Adding potential mediators slightly decreased the estimated contribution of the variables to 4,6% for housework and 42,4% for employment status.

In men, primary earner status resulted in an estimated contribution to prevalent CKD 1-5 of 40,3% in the age adjusted model and 31,8% in the model including potential mediators. Not

[46] Supplementary table 7

being employed contributed to 16,4% (age adjusted) and 12,2% after adjusting for possible mediators.

For CKD 3-5, the more masculine primary earner categories showed an age adjusted contribution of 50,2% and a mediator adjusted contribution of 49,7% in women. Among men not being employed contributed to 23,9% after adjusting for age and 21,4% in the mediator model.

Table 6: Population Attributable Fraction – Individual Variables

		PR (95% CI)	pd	CKD estimate*	PAF	PAF*CKD estimate**
Women CKD 1_5						
Housework *(>16 hours)*	Model 1	1.209 (1.041-1.403)	0.419	0.063	7.2%	0.45%
	Model 3	1.124 (0.965-1.310)	0.419		4.6%	0.29%
Employment Status *(32-12 hours; <12 hours; Not employed)*	Model 1	1.450 (1.153-1.824)	0.192	0.063	54.3%	3.4%
		1.972 (1.571-2.476)	0.20			
		1.882 (1.545-2.293)	0.419			
	Model 3	1.351 (1.070-1.708)	0.192	0.063	42.4%	2.7%
		1.437 (1.110-1.859)	0.20			
		1.422 (1.154-1.753)	0.419			
Men CKD 1_5						
Primary Earner *(Yes; No)*	Model 1	1.493 (1.106-2.015)	0.81	0.054	40.30%	2.1%
		1.671 (1.104-2.531)	0.091			
	Model 3	1.300 (0.962-1.757)	0.81	0.054	31.8%	1.7%
		1.563 (1.027-2.378)	0.091			
Employment Status *(Not employed)*	Model 1	1.506 (1.246-1.821)	0.489	0.054	16.4%	0.88%
	Model 3	1.334 (1.099-1.619)	0.489		12.2%	0.61%
Women CKD 3_5						
Primary Earner *(Yes; Equal income)*	Model 1	1.639 (1.025-2.621)	0.649	0.011	50.2%	0.55%
		1.796 (1.006-3.204)	0.183			
	Model 3	1.592 (0.987-2.567)	0.649	0.011	49.7%	0.54%
		1.928 (1.078-3.448)	0.183			
Men CKD 3_5						
Employment Status *(Not employed)*	Model 1	1.620 (1.093-2.402)	0.626	0.014	23.9%	0.33%
	Model 3	1.520 (1.017-2.272)	0.626		21.4%	0.29%

*95% CI (Confidence Interval); Pd (the proportion of cases 'exposed' in the total sample); * age-adjusted prevalence estimates of CKD in the total sample; PAF (Population Attributable Fraction); ** gender-related prevalence of CKD*

Model 1: Age adjusted.

Model 3: Adjusted for age, education, ethnicity, and known risk factors (Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Physical activity, Obesity, Smoking, Hypercholesterolemia)

For CKD 1-5 combined, the age adjusted estimate contribution was 39,1% in women and 27,0% in men (Table 7). Women had an estimated contribution of 22,7% and among men the contribution was 13,6% in the model adjusting for mediators. In women and CKD 3-5 the combined contribution was 50,2% after adjusting for age. In men the combined contribution

was 23,9% (age adjusted). In the fully adjusted model women had a 49,7% contribution and men 21,4%.

Table 7: Population Attributable Fraction – Combined gender-related contribution calculations

	PR (95% CI)	pd	CKD estimate*	PAF	PAF*CKD estimate
Women CKD 1_5					
Model 1	1.822 (1.476-2.248)	0.867	0.063	39.1%	2.4%
Model 3	1.391 (1.146-1.689)	0.808		22.7%	1.4%
Men CKD 1_5					
Model 1	1.410 (0.994-2.000)	0.93	0.054	27.0%	1.4%
Model 3	1.172 (0.823-1.668)	0.93		13.6%	0.7%
Women CKD 3_5					
Model 1	1.639 (1.025-2.621)	0.649	0.011	50.2%	0.55%
	1.796 (1.006-3.204)	0.183			
Model 3	1.592 (0.987-2.567)	0.649	0.011	49.7%	0.54%
	1.928 (1.078-3.448)	0.183			
Men CKD 3_5					
Model 1	1.620 (1.093-2.402)	0.626	0.014	23.9%	0.33%
Model 3	1.520 (1.017-2.272)	0.626		21.4%	0.29%

*95% CI (Confidence Interval); Pd (the proportion of cases 'exposed' in the total sample); * age-adjusted prevalence estimate of CKD in the total sample; PAF (Population Attributable Fraction); ** gender-related prevalence of CKD*

Model 1: Age adjusted.

Model 3: Adjusted for age, education, ethnicity, and known risk factors (Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Physical activity, Obesity, Smoking, Hypercholesterolemia)

The calculated contributions across ethnic groups largely corresponded to the combined contributions of women and men, with a few variations. South Asian Surinamese men had a higher combined contribution for CKD 1-5 than women[47] whereas Ghanaian women had a lower contribution than men[48]. African Surinamese women had a lower combined contribution than men [49]and Turkish had a higher-than-average combined contribution for CKD 3-5[50].

Discussion

Overview of main findings:

[47] Supplementary table 34
[48] Supplementary table 36
[49] Supplementary table 35
[50] Supplementary table 37

Time spent on housework, primary earner status, and employment status were found to be significantly associated with CKD in both women and men and across ethnic groups. Both masculine and feminine variable categories were associated with a higher risk of CKD in women and men. This confirms the hypothesis that gender-related characteristics could be associated with CKD, and this may not be completely mediated by known risk factors. The extent to which gender-related variables contribute to CKD was estimated to be substantial and varied between women and men. The estimations prove it could contribute to the burden of CKD in women and men, after controlling for already known risk factors, answering the second research question.

Findings in relation to pre-existing literature:

Primary Earner Status:

The findings confirm the hypothesis that primary earner status could add to the burden of CKD in women and men. Being a primary earner causes stress and pressure to provide for the household, which may explain the association with CKD as stress is a known risk factor for chronic illnesses (Okoye et al., 2011). Stress causes physical symptoms such as hypertension. However, hypertension was adjusted for during the analyses. Thus, if it were to cause a higher risk of CKD, it would have been evident in the fully adjusted model, which it wasn't.

In men a u-shaped pattern was observed, suggesting that men who are both primary earners and not primary earners have an increased risk of CKD compared to equal earners. As suggested by Heise et al. (2019) in their framework, not having financial autonomy could increase the risk of developing CKD because access to healthcare could be impacted, leading to late diagnosis and little to no use of prevention measures. However, the chances of this being the case in a high-income country like the Netherlands is unlikely.

Employment Status:

In women and men, not being employed was associated with prevalent CKD. Employment status was the only variable that had associations with CKD 1-5 and 3-5. Besides from occupational variables being precise gender indicators, they are likely to be swayed by the health worker effect (Baillargeon, 2001). I.e., those in better health are more likely to be represented in the employed group than the sick and handicapped workers.

Furthermore, unemployment has been shown to have negative effects on individuals health, increasing the risk of chronic illnesses (Hollederer & Wildner, 2019). The findings were in line with reports by Imanishi et al., 2017; Plantinga et al., 2007, showing unemployment is a

risk factor for CKD. Studies show this could be explained by low health literacy levels (Edwards et al., 2009), as well as prevalent income inequalities (Ishikawa et al., 2012).

Housework:

In women, however not in men, the expected hypothesis of this study is confirmed, in agreement with Khajehdehi et al. (2014), that doing high amounts of housework is positively associated with CKD. Women who dedicate a large amount of time doing housework, are likely to be homemakers. However, after controlling for the possible explanatory factors[51], as given by Khajehdehi et al. (2014), the outcome of the present study contradicts Khajehdehi et al's theory that homemakers have an increased risk of CKD due to pre-existing conditions and risk factors.

The results of the present study are similar to those of Bolijn et al. (2021), which show female homemakers have a higher prevalence of CVD. Women doing moderate amounts of housework had lower CVD hazards than women doing low as well as high amounts of housework per week. Female homemakers were found to have a higher hazard of CVD when compared with full-time female workers (Bolijn et al., 2021). Studies show that homemakers tend to have a lower psychosocial wellbeing which can lead to poorer health, including chronic illnesses (Matud et al., 2019). Further studies should investigate whether this could explain the higher prevalence of CKD in women.

Occupational Segregation:

No associations with CKD were found for working in a female-/male dominated occupation, rejecting the hypothesis that occupational segregation could lead to CKD in women and men. This could be caused by the high number of missing values (Table1). The variable did not take unemployment into account, indicating that the missing values could originate from those that are unemployed. There have been no studies conducted for comparison.

CKD Outcomes:

Differing observations were made when comparing CKD 1-5 and 3-5 outcomes. More associations with gender-related characteristics were found using CKD 1-5, versus 3-5. This could be due to smaller sample sizes, as CKD 3-5 had significantly smaller samples than CKD 1-5, which included both eGFR and ACR rather than just eGFR. In men employment

[51] age, obesity, diabetes mellitus and hypertension

status was no longer associated with CKD 3-5 after adjusting for possible risk factors, suggesting a mediation effect. This was also the case in women not being primary earners, where no associations remained after adjusting for mediators.

Ethnic Groups:

Assigning western gender roles to ethnic groups that may have varying gender ideals, could cause unreliable results. Gender ideals are influenced by contrasting social, cultural, and religious considerations. This may cause and explain some variations in the distribution of gender-related characteristics within ethnic groups, such as Ghanaian men working in female dominated occupations. The sample sizes were very small relative to prevalence to make specific conclusions and calculate associations for individual groups.

Gender contributions:

The estimated contributions of gender-related variables showed the total estimated effect of gender on CKD. Age-adjusted contributions of gender were all attenuated after adding the potential mediators. Considering the mediation effect of risk factors, a contribution of gender to the prevalent CKD burden is still observed.

The variables, where both gender extremes were represented, had the highest contributions, such as primary earner status in women and men as well as employment status in women. The combined gender-related contribution was higher in women than in men. This could add to the higher observed overall prevalence of CKD 1-5 in women. However more thorough research needs to be conducted to confirm this hypothesis. There are no studies to date that have investigated the contribution of gender to prevalent CKD.

Limitations:

Due to the cross-sectionality of the study, PR[52] was the only available measure of CKD. A longitudinal study may provide more precise and reliable results to show the effect of gender, as CKD progression has shown to be faster in men than in women (Carrero et al., 2018). Furthermore, the Helius study did not intend using the chosen proxies to measure gender. The data collected was not optimal for this research, for example, housework was given in hours, rather than the distribution of housework among those living in the household.

[52] Prevalence ratio

Research measuring gender differences is relatively new. The results of this study should be interpretated with caution as there is no quality-ensured method of measuring gender. This limitation could be overcome in further research.

Implications:

The findings show that both ends of the gender spectrum associate positively with CKD for employment status in women and household financial responsibility in men, compared to the more gender-neutral categories. Further complications occur when all remaining categories show an association compared to the reference group, as is the case for employment status in women. This complicates possible recommendations for interventions, as individual disease pathways cannot be determined. Although individual results are difficult to interpret, it emphasises that the variables, aimed to resemble gender social structures, could have an overall gender-related impact on prevalent CKD. Future research should explore these specific variable categories individually, while stratifying for sex, to determine why these associations exist and whether they could explain the difference in prevalence in women and men.

Conclusion:

In conclusion the findings presented bring forth information on the influence housework, primary earner status and employment status has on CKD. It suggests that certain feminine and masculine traits are correlated with a higher prevalence of CKD in women and in men. Research on further exploration of other gender-related characteristics and their influence on health outcomes is encouraged. With more information, target groups can be better identified. Interventions and therapies can be developed to be more precise and effective.

Supplementary tables

Supplementary Table 1: Baseline characteristics women across ethnic groups

		Dutch	South Asian Surinamese	African Surinamese	Ghanaian	Turkish	Moroccan
		n=2456	**n=1663**	**n=2506**	**n=1417**	**n=1961**	**n=2381**
Age (years)		45.55 (14.1)	46.09 (13.1)	47.81 (12.2)	43.36 (10.7)	39.91 (12.19)	39.46 (12.9)
CKD Stage eGFR 1-5 or ACR 1-3	*Yes*	81 (3.3)	130 (7.8)	147 (5.9)	116 (8.2)	142 (7.2)	158 (6.6)
	No	2375 (96.7)	1533 (92.2)	2359 (94.1)	1301(91.8)	1819 (92.8)	2223 (93.4)
CKD Stage 3-5 eGFR	*Yes*	29 (1.2)	35 (2.1)	28 (1.1)	16 (1.1)	10 (0.5)	13 (0.5)
	No	2427 (98.8)	1628 (97.9)	2478 (98.9)	1401 (98.9)	1951 (99.5)	2368 (99.5)
Time spent on Housework (Missing n=47)	*0-3 hours/week*	362 (14.7)	139 (8.8)	205 (8.6)	192 (14.6)	156 (8.8)	197 (8.7)
	>3-7.75 hours/week	728 (30.2)	285 (18.0)	510 (21.4)	361 (27.5)	315 (17.7)	405 (18.0)
	>7.75-16 hours/week	779 (32.3)	515 (32.6)	812 (34.1)	409 (31.2)	518 (29.2)	598 (26.5)
	>16 hours/week	540 (22.4)	643 (40.69	853 (35.8)	350 (26.7)	788 (40.2)	1054 (46.8)
Primary earner status (missing n=7)	*Yes*	1227 (50.1)	883 (53.8)	1810 (73.2)	915 (66.6)	530 (27.8)	734 (31.3)
	Equal income	491 (20.0)	254 (15.5)	236 (9.6)	186 (13.5)	344 (18.0)	301 (12.8)
	No	731 (29.8)	503 (30.7)	425 (17.2)	272 (19.8)	1034 (54.2)	1313 (55.9)
Employment Status (missing n=8)	*Fulltime (>32 hours/week)*	1064 (43.5)	605 (3.8)	1040 (41.8)	355 (25.8)	288 (15.0)	357 (15.2)
	12-32 hours/week	641 (26.2)	314 (19.1)	483 (19.4)	314 (22.8)	393 (20.4)	448 (19.0)

	<12 hours/week Incl. Homemakers	171 (7.0)	136 (8.3)	79 (3.2)	82 (6.0)	606 (31.5)	818 (34.8)
	Not employed	572 (23.4)	591 (35.9)	884 (35.6)	626 (45.5)	637 (33.1)	729 (31.0)
Female-/Male dominated occupation (missing n=267)	*<25% female workers*	127 (5.8)	63 (4.5)	112 (5.1)	34 (2.9)	47 (3.7)	46 (3.2)
	26%-50% female	706 (32.3)	271 (16.3)	293 (34.4)	186 (16.0)	277 (21.6)	228 (16.1)
	51-75% female workers	804 (36.7)	664 (47.6)	762 (34.4)	810 (69.7)	648 (50.6)	644 (45.4)
	>76% female	552 (25.2)	396 (28.4)	1048 (47.3)	132 (11.4)	309 (24.1)	502 (35.4)
Educational Level (missing n=15)	*Low*	79 (3.2)	260 (15.7)	125 (5.0)	511 (36.8)	723 (37.3)	821 (34.7)
	Medium-Low	361 (14.8)	563 (34.1)	814 (32.7)	504 (36.3)	387 (20.0)	365 (15.4)
	Medium-High	504 (20.6)	462 (27.9)	907 (36.5)	310 (22.3)	555 (28.7)	788 (33.3)
	High	1497 (61.3)	368 (22.3)	641 (25.8)	63 (4.5)	272 (14.0)	392 (16.6)
Hypertension (missing n=5)	*Yes*	457 (18.6)	592 (35.7)	1135 (45.4)	697 (49.3)	41 (21.0)	370 (15.6)
	No	1994 (81.4)	1066 (64.3)	1367 (54.6)	717 (50.7)	1546 (79.0)	2005 (84.4)
Smoking Status (missing n=7)	*Yes*	570 (76.7)	314 819.0)	610 (24.4)	36 (2.6)	570 (29.29	127 (5.3)
	No	1879 (76.7)	1342 (81.0)	1885 (75.6)	1369 (97.4)	1379 (70.8)	2248 (94.7)
Hypercholestrolemia (missing n=1)	*Yes*	533 (21.7)	471 (28.3)	491 (19.6)	223 (15.8)	323 (16.5)	260 (10.9)
	No	1922 (78.3)	191 (71.7)	2012 (80.4)	1192 (84.2)	1638 (83.5)	2120 (89.1)
Diabetes Mellitus	*Yes*	50 (2.0)	244 (14.7)	276 (11.0)	113 (8.0)	138 (7.0)	217 (9.1)
	No	2406 (98.0)	1419 (85.3)	2230 (89.0)	1304 (92.0)	1823 (93.0)	2164 (90.9)
Physical activity (missing n=2)	*Yes*	1906 (77.7)	825 (49.7)	1415 (56.5)	667 (47.1)	687 (35.1)	973 (40.9)
	No	548 (22.3)	835 (50.3)	1089 (43.5)	749 (52.9)	1272 (64.9)	1405 (59.1)

CVD Prevalence (missing n=5)	*Yes*	63 (2.6)	98 (6.0)	103 (4.2)	52 (3.8)	115 (6.0)	63 (2.7)
	No	2388 (97.4)	1543 (94.0)	2358 (95.8)	1315 (96.2)	1813 (94.0)	2270 (97.3)
Obesity (missing n=2)	*Normal*	1614 (65.8)	694 (41.8)	712 (28.4)	259 (18.3)	589 (30.1)	782 (32.9)
	Overweight	590 (24.0)	578 (34.8)	847 (33.9)	528 (37.3)	570 (29.1)	759 (31.9)
	Obese	250 (10.2)	390 (23.5)	941 (37.6)	628 (44.3)	801 (40.9)	838 (35.2)

Data presented as means (SD's) and frequencies (percentages); Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD); estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate (eGFR); Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)

Supplementary table 2: Baseline characteristics in men across ethnic groups

		Dutch	**South Asian Surinamese**	**African Surinamese**	**Ghanaian**	**Turkish**	**Moroccan**
		n=2069	**n=1363**	**n=1599**	**n=896**	**n=1617**	**n=1502**
Age (years)		46.91 (13.8)	44.8 (13.6)	48.11 (12.9)	46.89 (11.4)	40.89 (12.1)	42.07 (12.7)
CKD Stage eGFR 1-5 or ACR 1-3	*Yes*	79 (3.8)	124 (9.1)	90 (5.6)	55 (6.1)	82 (5.1)	62 (4.1)
	No	1990 (96.2)	1239 (90.9)	1509 (94.4)	841 (93.9)	1535 (94.9)	1440 (95.9)
CKD Stage 3-5 eGFR	*Yes*	35 (1.7)	34 (2.5)	27 (1.7)	15 (1.7)	11 (0.7)	9 (0.6)
	No	2034 (98.3)	1329 (97.5)	1572 (98.3)	881 (98.3)	1606 (99.3)	1493 (99.4)
Time spent on Housework (Missing n=148)	*0-3 hours/week*	503 (26.2)	275 (23.1)	263 (18.3)	262 (35.2)	389 (39.9)	367 (32.3)
	>3-7.75 hours/week	734 (38.2)	377 (31.7)	435 (30.3)	212 (28.5)	298 (30.6)	392 (34.5)
	>7.75-16 hours/week	521 (25.2)	352 (29.6)	496 (34.5)	176 (23.7)	195 (20.0)	259 (22.8)
	>16 hours/week	163 (8.5)	186 (15.6)	242 (16.9)	94 (12.6)	92 (9.4)	118 (10.4)

Primary earner status (missing n=4)	*Yes*	1402 (67.9)	901 (66.4)	1117 (71.0)	629 (72.5)	1156 (72.8)	1115 (75.0)
	No, equal income	441 (21.4)	190 (14.0)	184 (11.7)	121 (13.9)	152 (9.6)	142 (9.6)
	No	222 (10.8)	265 (19.5)	273 (17.3)	118 (13.6)	279 (17.6)	229 (15.4)
Employment Status (missing n=3)	*Fulltime (>32 hours/week)*	1285 (62.2)	756 (56.1)	827 (52.4)	496 (56.2)	908 (57.2)	813 (54.5)
	12-32 hours/week	235 (11.4)	113 (8.4)	165 (10.4)	114 (12.9)	151 (9.5)	151 (10.1)
	<12 hours/week Incl. Homemakers	54 (2.6)	23 (1.7)	36 (2.3)	25 (2.8)	38 (2.4)	30 (2.0)
	Not employed	492 (23.8)	455 (33.8)	551 (34.9)	248 (28.1)	490 (30.9)	498 (33.4)
Female-/Male dominated occupation (missing n=189)	*<25% female workers*	617 (32.8)	484 (40.3)	626 (43.9)	152 (19.2)	581 (41.8)	484 (36.6)
	26%-50% female	742 (39.5)	4110 (34.2)	442 (31.0)	261 (33.0)	476 (34.2)	437 (33.1)
	51-75% female workers	418 (22.2)	254 (21.2)	281 (19.7)	366 (46.2)	305 (21.9)	348 (26.3)
	>76% female	103 (5.0)	52 (4.3)	78 (5.5)	13 (1.6)	29 (2.1)	53 (4.0)
Educational Level (missing n=10)	*Low*	69 (3.4)	175 (12.9)	104 (6.6)	142 (16.1)	397 (24.8)	379 (25.6)
	Medium-Low	279 (13.6)	440 (32.4)	644 (40.7)	403 (45.6)	491 (30.6)	324 (21.9)
	Medium-High	483 (23.5)	417 (30.7)	539 (34.1)	260 (29.4)	458 (28.6)	495 (33.4)

	High	1228 (59.6)	325 (23.9)	295 (18.6)	79 (8.9)	257 (16.0)	282 (19.1)
Hypertension (missing n=4)	*Yes*	669 (32.4)	560 (4.1)	743 (46.6)	520 (58.0)	480 (29.7)	342 (22.8)
	No	1396 (67.6)	802 (58.9)	852 (53.4)	376 (42.0)	1134 (70.3)	1157 (77.2)
Smoking Status (missing n=2)	*Yes*	542 (26.2)	540 (39.7)	683 (43.0)	68 (7.6)	661 (41.2)	392 (26.3)
	No	1525 (73.8)	819 (60.3)	906 (57.0)	823 (92.4)	943 (58.8)	1101 (73.7)
Hypercholestrolemia	*Yes*	492 (23.8)	463 (34.0)	305 (19.1)	190 (21.3)	319 (19.7)	195 (13.0)
	No	1577 (76.2)	899 (66.0)	1294 (80.9)	704 (78.7)	1297 (80.3)	1306 (87.0)
Diabetes Mellitus	*Yes*	95 (4.6)	269 (19.7)	168 (10.5)	96 (10.7)	148 (9.2)	161 (10.7)
	No	1974 (95.4)	1094 (80.3)	1431 (89.5)	800 (89.3)	1469 (90.8)	1341 (89.3)
Physical activity (missing n=2)	*Yes*	1508 (73.0)	789 (58.0)	1103 (69.1)	559 (62.4)	804 (49.8)	839 (56.0)
	No	559 (27.0)	571 (42.0)	494 (30.9)	337 (37.6)	809 (50.2)	659 (44.0)
CVD Prevalence (missing n=9)	*Yes*	101 (4.9)	176 (13.0)	109 (6.9)	51 (5.9)	119 (7.5)	66 (4.5)
	No	1959 (95.1)	1177 (87.0)	1482 (93.1)	815 (94.1)	1468 (92.5)	1415 (95.5)
Obesity	*Normal*	1104 (53.4)	620 (45.5)	664 (41.6)	314 (35.1)	404 (25.0)	527 (35.1)
	Overweight	757 (36.6)	556 (40.8)	659 (41.2)	423 (47.2)	758 (46.9)	685 (45.6)
	Obese	208 (10.1)	186 (13.7)	275 (17.2)	158 (17.7)	454 (28.1)	289 (19.3)

Data presented as means (SD's) and frequencies (percentages); Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD); estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate (eGFR); Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)

Supplementary Table 3: Association Analyses in Dutch women and CKD 1-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	**0.016**	2.816	**0.017**	2.804	**0.019**	2.757	**0.019**	2.760
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref

	7.75-16 hours/week	**0.025**	2.302	**0.026**	2.281	**0.023**	2.332	**0.023**	2.331
	>16 hours/week	**0.009**	2.723	**0.014**	2.601	**0.015**	2.592	**0.015**	2.583
	Interaction term			0.157					
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.119	0.593	0.123	0.597	0.199	0.648	0.197	0.647
	No	0.315	0.772	0.218	0.725	0.287	0.754	0.289	0.756
	Interaction term			0.950					
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	0.942	0.977	0.898	0.960	0.910	1.647	0.906	0.962
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	0.219	1.663	0.365	1.476	0.640	1.237	0.660	1.222
	Not employed	**0.030**	1.862	**0.050**	1.776	0.092	1.647	0.091	1.648
	Interaction term			0.705					
Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	0.766	0.849	0.789	0.862	0.801	0.869	0.810	0.875
	51-75% female workers	0.666	1.257	0.696	1.230	0.721	1.209	0.714	1.216
	>76% Female workers	0.922	0.947	0.909	0.939	0.920	0.946	0.934	0.955
	Interaction term			0.940					

*Interaction sex*gender characteristic are not shown in table 2 as these are the same for both men and women.*

Supplementary Table 4: Associations in Dutch men and CKD 1-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	0.792	1.085	0.804	0.587	0.833	1.068	0.822	1.073
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.344	0.751	0.396	0.425	0.366	0.758	0.350	0.751
	>16 hours/week	0.956	0.978	0.782	0.894	0.986	1.007	0.907	0.953

Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.265	0.694	0.428	0.770	0.557	0.823	0.513	0.805
	No	0.704	0.837	0.766	0.870	0.989	1.007	0.958	1.025
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	0.751	0.867	0.734	0.858	0.924	1.044	0.973	1.016
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	0.992	1.007	0.918	0.927	0.831	1.172	0.813	1.193
	Not employed	**0.045**	1.750	0.192	1.451	0.173	1.483	0.201	1.450
Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	0.981	0.993	0.336	1.325	0.288	1.368	0.305	1.354
	51-75% female workers	0.991	1.003	0.439	1.274	0.419	0.290	0.427	1.284
	>76% Female workers	0.604	0.729	0.770	0.804	0.857	0.874	0.878	0.892

*Interaction sex*gender characteristic are not shown in table 2 as these are the same for both men and women.*

Supplementary Table 5: Associations in Dutch women and CKD 3-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	0.453	1.986	0.457	1.974	0.454	1.985	0.449	2.000
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.061	3.293	0.059	3.314	0.061	3.309	0.060	3.316
	>16 hours/week	0.314	1.994	0.315	2.017	0.325	2.001	0.321	2.011
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.821	1.107	0.852	1.088	0.954	1.026	0.958	1.024
	No	0.144	0.475	0.131	0.461	0.087	0.413	0.087	0.413
	>32 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref

Employment Status	*12-32hours/week*	0.598	0.739	0.597	0.738	0.570	0.721	0.536	0.700
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	0.618	0.666	0.566	0.618	0.544	0.599	0.540	0.596
	Not employed	0.962	0.975	0.939	0.960	0.881	0.923	0.868	0.915
Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	0.590	1.766	0.610	1.714	0.660	1.595	0.604	1.744
	51-75% female workers	0.822	1.265	0.836	1.242	0.817	1.276	0.763	1.375
	>76% Female workers	0.845	0.807	0.817	0.775	0.801	0.756	0.860	0.822

*No Interaction sex*gender characteristic were calculated for CKD 3-5 as there were no significant results in the total population sample calculations.*

Supplementary Table 6: Associations in Dutch men and CKD 3-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	0.897	0.932	0.847	0.901	0.920	0.947	0.881	0.921
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.507	0.743	0.532	0.748	0.522	0.741	0.491	0.723
	>16 hours/week	0.748	1.191	0.855	1.105	0.685	1.250	0.704	1.235
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.916	0.954	0.874	1.074	0.779	1.137	0.752	1.155
	No	0.433	0.450	0.498	0.501	0.533	0.528	0.529	0.525
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	0.707	0.744	0.720	0.754	0.790	0.811	0.731	0.761
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	0.947	0.931	0.849	0.814	0.917	0.893	0.941	0.922
	Not employed	0.327	1.578	0.562	1.316	0.656	1.243	0.670	1.231

Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	0.822	0.941	0.461	1.373	0.460	1.377	0.548	1.297
	51-75% female workers	0.820	0.903	0.642	1.238	0.731	1.174	0.792	11.311
	>76% Female workers	0.544	0.532	0.969	1.042	0.955	1.062	0.930	1.098

*No Interaction sex*gender characteristic were calculated for CKD 3-5 as there were no significant results in the total population sample calculations.*

Supplementary Table 7: Associations in South Asian Surinamese women and CKD 1-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	0.246	0.591	0.240	0.586	0.169	0.535	0.177	0.541
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.059	0.612	**0.045**	0.594	**0.028**	0.564	**0.030**	0.567
	>16 hours/week	0.421	0.829	0.294	0.783	0.328	0.794	0.335	0.796
	Interaction term			0.269					
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.732	0.916	0.812	0.941	0.992	1.002	0.985	1.005
	No	0.897	1.029	0.952	0.987	0.809	0.947	0.800	0.945
	Interaction term			0.078					
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	0.084	1.632	0.141	1.522	0.191	1.453	0.197	1.447
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	**0.022**	2.133	0.078	1.810	0.209	1.546	0.212	1.543
	Not employed	**0.003**	2.030	**0.015**	1.791	0.131	1.444	0.147	1.426
	Interaction term			0.903					
	<25% female workers	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref

Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*26-50% female workers*	0.266	2.286	0.314	2.114	0.347	2.015	0.337	2.047
	51-75% female workers	0.238	2.340	0.305	2.096	0.318	2.062	0.319	2.057
	>76% Female workers	0.207	2.504	0.196	2.564	0.230	2.403	0.226	2.420
	Interaction term			0.800					

Supplementary Table 8: Associations in South Asian Surinamese men and CKD 1-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	0.606	0.854	0.572	0.841	0.699	0.887	0.696	0.887
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.765	0.924	0.708	0.905	0.973	0.991	0.971	0.990
	>16 hours/week	0.142	1.478	0.157	1.088	0.060	1.690	0.060	1.693
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	**0.030**	0.471	**0.032**	0.474	0.076	0.538	0.606	0.812
	No	0.449	0.739	0.455	0.742	0.604	0.811	0.075	0.537
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	0.540	1.251	0.507	1.275	0.940	1.030	0.936	1.032
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001
	Not employed	0.169	1.335	0.135	1.373	0.237	1.289	0.239	1.291
Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	0.657	1.105	0.633	1.114	0.448	1.192	0.448	1.191

	51-75% female workers	0.931	0.978	0.953	0.984	0.643	1.136	0.648	1.135
	>76% Female workers	0.688	0.827	0.701	0.829	0.930	1.044	0.928	1.045

*Interaction sex*gender characteristic are not shown in table 2 as these are the same for both men and women.*

Supplementary Table 9: Associations in South Asian Surinamese women and CKD 3-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	0.822	0.839	0.738	0.770	0.810	0.826	0.954	0.955
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.164	0.528	0.133	0.501	0.095	0.463	0.117	0.483
	>16 hours/week	0.059	0.434	0.054	0.428	0.132	0.505	0.131	0.503
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	**0.052**	2.211	**0.025**	2.518	**0.020**	2.625	0.021	2.611
	No	0.197	1.734	0.199	1.733	0.203	1.732	0.187	1.768
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	0.785	1.232	0.924	1.076	0.980	0.981	0.822	0.839
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	0.201	2.444	0.423	1.771	0.527	1.573	0.510	1.609
	Not employed	0.399	1.655	0.659	1.076	0.896	1.083	0.940	1.048
Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	51-75% female workers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	>76% Female workers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

*No Interaction sex*gender characteristic were calculated for CKD 3-5 as there were no significant results in the total population sample calculations.*

Supplementary Table 10: Associations in South Asian Surinamese men and CKD 3-5

		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	0.497	0.665	0.473	0.649	0.518	0.674	0.516	0.673
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.531	0.729	0.515	0.720	0.669	0.803	0.664	0.800
	>16 hours/week	0.868	1.087	0.854	1.098	0.573	1.360	0.571	1.363
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.429	0.619	0.424	0.615	0.544	0.690	0.534	0.684
	No	0.908	1.089	0.881	1.117	0.797	1.212	0.808	1.199
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	0.144	2.247	0.146	2.237	0.223	2.014	0.223	2.014
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	.	<0001	.	<0001	.	1.011	.	<0001
	Not employed	0.704	0.843	0.737	0.859	0.654	0.817	0.654	0.817
Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	0.661	1.212	0.786	1.127	0.774	1.136	0.766	1.142
	51-75% female workers	0.746	1.170	0.991	1.006	0.904	1.064	0.900	1.067
	>76% Female workers	0.376	1.781	0.656	1.362	0.531	1.566	0.527	1.572

*No Interaction sex*gender characteristic were calculated for CKD 3-5 as there were no significant results in the total population sample calculations.*

Supplementary Table 11: Associations in African Surinamese women and CKD 1-5

		Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4

		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	0.328	1.394	0.318	1.403	0.579	1.209	0.578	1.209
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.772	0.931	0.790	0.936	0.671	0.900	0.672	0.901
	>16 hours/week	0.663	1.109	0.783	1.068	0.921	1.024	0.921	1.024
	Interaction term			0.371					
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.621	0.860	0.714	0.894	0.880	0.955	0.932	0.974
	No	0.496	1.175	0.506	1.171	0.313	1.276	0.333	1.263
	Interaction term			0.607					
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	**0.021**	1.743	0.067	1.570	0.065	1.579	0.066	1.576
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	**0.003**	3.002	**0.006**	2.781	**0.003**	2.991	**0.003**	2.999
	Not employed	**0.004**	1.804	**0.014**	1.680	**0.048**	1.524	**0.044**	1.538
	Interaction term			0.461					
Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	0.513	1.526	0.465	1.603	0.452	1.629	0.459	1.616
	51-75% female workers	0.133	2.440	0.133	2.443	0.111	2.591	0.117	2.556
	>76% Female workers	0.333	1.776	0.302	1.846	0.297	1.865	0.300	1.856
	Interaction term			0.621					

Supplementary Table 12: Associations in African Surinamese men and CKD 1-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
	0-3 hours/week	0.201	0.626	0.190	0.618	0.186	0.614	0.182	0.611

Time spent on housework	*3-7.75 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.240	0.730	0.235	0.727	0.265	0.741	0.235	0.726
	>16 hours/week	0.286	0.705	0.283	1.052	0.288	0.705	0.238	0.677
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.252	0.635	0.249	0.633	0.272	0.646	0.360	0.694
	No	0.807	1.089	0.825	1.080	0.960	1.018	0.989	1.005
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	0.954	1.024	0.975	1.013	0.853	1.080	0.809	1.105
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	0.720	0.696	0.712	0.688	0.736	0.711	0.791	0.764
	Not employed	0.457	1.191	0.470	1.187	0.388	1.230	0.557	1.152
Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	0.956	0.986	0.946	0.982	0.852	0.951	0.901	0.967
	51-75% female workers	0.958	1.016	0.943	1.022	0.932	1.026	0.938	1.024
	>76% Female workers	0.650	0.788	0.194	0.659	0.651	0.784	0.783	0.862

*Interaction sex*gender characteristic are not shown in table 2 as these are the same for both men and women.*

Supplementary Table 13: Associations in African Surinamese women and CKD 3-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	0.517	1.753	0.541	1.699	0.873	1.150	0.796	1.262
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.980	1.015	0.983	1.014	0.941	1.048	0.957	1.035
	>16 hours/week	0.363	1.161	0.382	1.650	0.240	1.970	0.244	1.957

Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.971	1.022	0.957	1.034	0.748	1.219	0.724	1.245
	No	0.648	0.714	0.634	0.704	0.774	0.808	0.760	0.797
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	0.318	0.340	0.280	0.311	0.281	0.311	0.281	0.311
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	0.700	1.521	0.851	1.228	0.669	1.605	0.669	1.604
	Not employed	0.174	1.994	0.301	1.699	0.392	1.559	0.375	1.586
Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	51-75% female workers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	>76% Female workers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

*No Interaction sex*gender characteristic were calculated for CKD 3-5 as there were no significant results in the total population sample calculations.*

Supplementary Table 14: Associations in African Surinamese men and CKD 3-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	0.217	0.385	0.241	0.402	0.294	0.441	0.344	0.476
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.216	0.555	0.215	0.554	0.162	0.511	0.170	0.518
	>16 hours/week	0.122	0.360	0.119	0.357	0.134	0.369	0.125	0.359
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.261	0.316	0.268	0.322	0.274	0.326	0.272	0.324
	No	0.275	1.810	0.236	1.913	0.330	1.703	0.333	1.697
	>32 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref

Employment Status	*12-32hours/week*	0.816	0.780	0.834	0.799	0.807	0.769	0.807	0.769
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001
	Not employed	0.144	2.026	0.175	1.934	0.233	1.822	0.233	1.822
Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	0.537	0.694	0.622	0.747	0.600	0.731	0.613	0.739
	51-75% female workers	0.242	1.745	0.162	1.956	0.169	1.946	0.171	1.947
	>76% Female workers	0.781	1.241	0.540	1.623	0.706	1.350	0.572	1.583

*No Interaction sex*gender characteristic were calculated for CKD 3-5 as there were no significant results in the total population sample calculations.*

Supplementary Table 15: Associations in Ghanaian women and CKD 1-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	0.079	1.673	0.120	1.587	0.197	1.471	0.191	1.479
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.649	1.129	0.631	1.137	0.618	1.143	0.619	1.142
	>16 hours/week	0.419	1.245	0.390	1.263	0.405	1.255	0.418	1.247
	Interaction term			0.321					
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.993	1.002	0.910	0.970	0.922	0.974	0.924	0.974
	No	0.089	0.599	0.061	0.557	0.061	0.555	0.063	0.556
	Interaction term			0.443					
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	0.805	1.070	0.620	1.148	0.618	1.150	0.626	1.146

	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	0.638	0.795	0.715	0.836	0.796	0.880	0.806	0.886
	Not employed	0.645	1.113	0.506	1.172	0.791	1.067	0.771	1.074
	Interaction term			0.789					
Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	0.296	0.546	0.392	0.607	0.388	0.600	0.411	0.613
	51-75% female workers	0.527	0.722	0.568	0.745	0.575	0.745	0.613	0.766
	>76% Female workers	0.205	0.444	0.317	0.522	0.317	0.517	0.344	0.535
	Interaction term			0.898					

Supplementary Table 16: Associations in Ghanaian men and CKD 1-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	0.503	0.756	0.456	0.794	0.595	0.799	0.613	0.808
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.668	1.192	0.637	1.213	0.482	1.335	0.499	1.321
	>16 hours/week	0.910	0.942	0.982	0.988	0.933	1,046	0.906	1.066
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.241	1.496	0.175	1.601	0.105	1.765	0.103	1.763
	No	0.177	1.903	0.169	1.920	0.061	2.517	0.063	2.501
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	0.422	1.411	0.439	1.394	0.380	1.458	0.381	0.457
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	0.962	0.953	0.936	0.921	0.794	1.307	0.821	1.263
	Not employed	0.130	1.573	0.119	1.594	0.106	1.642	0.109	1.635
	<25% female workers	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref

Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*26-50% female workers*	0.347	0.675	0.305	0.651	0.301	0.648	0.307	0.652
	51-75% female workers	0.930	0.969	0.816	0.919	0.959	0.981	0.973	0.988
	>76% Female workers	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001

*Interaction sex*gender characteristic are not shown in table 2 as these are the same for both men and women.*

Supplementary Table 17: Associations in Ghanaian women and CKD 3-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	0.483	1.776	0.472	1.804	0.787	1.280	0.774	1.302
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.303	2.075	0.298	2.091	0.342	1.980	0.341	1.985
	>16 hours/week	0.621	1.503	0.634	1.481	0.647	1.465	0.656	1.451
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.999	0.999	1.000	1.000	0.927	1.073	0.915	1.085
	No	0.580	0.562	0.552	0.537	0.597	0.574	0.578	0.558
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	0.336	2.416	0.340	2.400	0.358	2.337	0.356	2.343
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001
	Not employed	0.210	2.632	0.201	2.689	0.447	1.855	0.468	1.812
Female-/Male	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref

dominated Occupation	*26-50% female workers*	1.000	<0.001	1.000	<0.001	1.000	<0.001	1.000	<0.001
	51-75% female workers	0.502	0.496	0.488	0.484	0.316	0.340	0.328	0.349
	>76% Female workers	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001

*No Interaction sex*gender characteristic were calculated for CKD 3-5 as there were no significant results in the total population sample calculations.*

Supplementary Table 18: Associations in Ghanaian men and CKD 3-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	0.544	0.666	0.492	0.630	0.391	0.557	0.333	0.513
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.637	0.708	0.680	0.740	0.689	0.745	0.664	0.725
	>16 hours/week	0.474	0.457	0.537	0.508	0.500	0.473	0.485	0.460
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001
	No	0.262	2.443	0.261	2.435	0.103	3.842	0.090	4.064
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	0.896	0.868	0.868	0.835	0.921	0.899	0.921	0.899
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001
	Not employed	0.115	2.380	0.111	2.412	0.108	2.558	0.108	2.558
Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	0.566	0.626	0.516	0.588	0.519	0.588	0.552	0.612

	51-75% female workers	0.944	0.953	0.814	0.849	0.969	0.973	0.978	0.981
	>76% Female workers	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001

*No Interaction sex*gender characteristic were calculated for CKD 3-5 as there were no significant results in the total population sample calculations.*

Supplementary Table 19: Associations in Turkish women and CKD 1-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	0.618	1.188	0.814	1.087	0.949	1.023	0.954	1.021
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.250	0.729	0.247	0.728	0.407	0.796	0.395	0.791
	>16 hours/week	0.516	0.852	0.421	0.820	0.519	0.851	0.509	0.847
	Interaction term			0.326					
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.320	0.758	0.297	0.748	0.360	0.774	0.344	0.767
	No	0.651	1.095	0.890	1.028	0.928	1.029	0.935	1.017
	Interaction term			0.443					
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	0.167	1.689	0.193	1.641	0.257	1.543	0.253	1.549
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	**0.018**	2.284	**0.039**	2.121	0.069	1.948	0.067	1.957
	Not employed	**0.022**	2.212	**0.038**	2.087	0.095	1.819	0.094	1.823
	Interaction term			0.807					
Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	0.307	0.597	0.256	0.562	0.220	0.535	0.220	0.535
	51-75% female workers	0.111	0.465	0.061	0.402	**0.037**	0.360	**0.037**	0.359
	>76% Female workers	0.476	0.700	0.409	0.660	0.302	0.594	0.302	0.593

	Interaction term			0.191					

Supplementary Table 20: Associations in Turkish men and CKD 1-5

		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	0.786	0.902	0.767	0.984	0.712	0.869	0.703	0.865
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.918	1.046	0.902	1.055	0.986	1.008	0.997	1.001
	>16 hours/week	0.418	1.464	0.423	1.458	0.398	1.489	0.386	1.506
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.843	0.928	0.835	0.925	0.844	0.929	0.814	0.915
	No	0.862	1.086	0.871	1.080	0.986	1.008	0.973	1.016
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	0.313	1.481	0.311	1.484	0.308	1.493	0.345	1.449
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001
	Not employed	0.281	1.303	0.297	1.294	0.418	1.220	0.399	1.230
Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	**0.025**	1.815	**0.024**	1.823	**0.050**	1.691	0.052	1.683
	51-75% female workers	0.925	0.967	0.920	0.965	0.902	0.957	0.913	0.962
	>76% Female workers	0.945	0.932	0.937	0.922	0.899	0.876	0.906	0.885

*Interaction sex*gender characteristic are not shown in table 2 as these are the same for both men and women.*

Supplementary Table 21: Associations in Turkish women and CKD 3-5

		Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4

		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.185	0.221	0.203	0.233	0.221	0.241	0.180	0.196
	>16 hours/week	0.278	0.422	0.266	0.410	0.421	0.509	0.437	0.437
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.546	0.611	0.517	0.589	0.631	0.671	0.627	0.688
	No	0.144	0.302	0.109	0.267	0.112	0.275	0.127	0.279
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Not employed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	51-75% female workers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	>76% Female workers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

*No Interaction sex*gender characteristic were calculated for CKD 3-5 as there were no significant results in the total population sample calculations.*

Supplementary Table 22: Associations in Turkish men and CKD 3-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	0.442	0.390	0.454	0.399	0.456	0.399	0.499	0.434
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref

	7.75-16 hours/week	0.678	1.515	0.678	1.515	0.828	1.248	0.721	1.450
	>16 hours/week	0.357	2.522	0.345	2.588	0.341	2.615	0.419	2.331
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.819	0.787	0.850	0.820	0.906	0.883	0.905	0.822
	No	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	1.000	<0.001	1.000	<0.001	1.000	<0.001	1.000	<0.001
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001
	Not employed	0.221	2.481	0.199	2.619	0.259	2.346	0.259	2.346
Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	0.481	0.543	0.467	0.532	0.452	0.519	0.353	0.437
	51-75% female workers	0.844	0.843	0.700	0.711	0.615	0.633	0.518	0.540
	>76% Female workers	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001

*No Interaction sex*gender characteristic were calculated for CKD 3-5 as there were no significant results in the total population sample calculations.*

Supplementary Table 23: Associations in Moroccan women and CKD 1-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	0.536	0.762	0.538	0.763	0.454	0.719	0.457	0.721
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.186	1.429	0.211	1.404	0.148	1.482	0.155	1.473
	>16 hours/week	0.275	1.319	0.338	1.275	0.150	1.447	0.149	1.448
	Interaction term			0.111					

Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.532	1.172	0.585	1.149	0.540	0.994	0.575	1.154
	No	0.478	1.138	0.643	1.090	0.963	1.009	0.976	1.006
	Interaction term			0.164					
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	0.500	1.233	0.503	1.239	0.459	1.269	0.449	1.276
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	0.367	1.292	0.503	1.231	0.696	1.131	0.697	1.130
	Not employed	0.405	1.268	0.485	1.237	0.812	1.076	0.800	1.081
	Interaction term			0.351					
Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	0.248	0.547	0.197	0.507	0.200	0.508	0.190	0.500
	51-75% female workers	0.113	0.467	0.080	0.427	0.087	0.433	0.084	0.430
	>76% Female workers	0.061	0.393	0.055	0.385	0.058	0.386	0.056	0.382
	Interaction term			0.524					

Supplementary Table 24: Associations in Moroccan men and CKD 1-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	0.524	0.768	0.507	0.760	0.567	0.784	0.568	0.785
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.210	0.521	0.222	0.529	0.314	0.585	0.312	0.584
	>16 hours/week	0.126	1.924	0.116	1.961	0.258	1.662	0.264	1.652
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.130	0.335	0.129	0.335	0.168	0.369	0.165	0.367
	No	0.075	1.989	0.093	1.923	0.096	2.043	0.096	2.045
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	0.532	0.683	0.533	0.684	0.373	0.577	0.401	0.596

	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001
	Not employed	0.072	1.635	0.105	1.566	0.333	1.321	0.311	1.339
Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	0.715	1.124	0.706	1.129	0.980	0.992	0.994	1.002
	51-75% female workers	0.775	0.903	0.776	0.904	0.931	0.969	0.964	0.984
	>76% Female workers	0.493	0.495	0.514	0.510	0.371	0.395	0.363	0.388

*Interaction sex*gender characteristic are not shown in table 2 as these are the same for both men and women.*

Supplementary Table 25: Associations in Moroccan women and CKD 3-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	0.389	0.347	0.416	0.367	0.506	0.437	0.531	0.458
	>16 hours/week	0.814	1.210	0.705	1.361	0.532	1.691	0.524	1.639
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.215	0.268	0.229	0.277	0.281	0.315	0.285	0.318
	No	0.098	0.363	0.130	0.386	0.151	0.401	0.154	0.404
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Not employed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	1.000	0.225	1.000	0.253	1.000	0.299	1.000	0.089
	51-75% female workers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	>76% Female workers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

*No Interaction sex*gender characteristic were calculated for CKD 3-5 as there were no significant results in the total population sample calculations.*

Supplementary Table 26: Associations in Moroccan men and CKD 3-5

		Model 1		**Model 2**		**Model 3**		**Model 4**	
		p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR	p-value	PR
Time spent on housework	*0-3 hours/week*	1.000	<0.001	1.000	<0.001	1.000	<0.001	1.000	<0.001
	3-7.75 hours/week	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	7.75-16 hours/week	1.000	<0.001	1.000	<0.001	1.000	<0.001	1.000	<0.001
	>16 hours/week	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001
Primary Earner Status	*Yes*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	No, equal income	0.932	1.095	0.931	1.097	0.883	1.169	0.884	1.169
	No	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001
Employment Status	*>32 hours/week*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	12-32hours/week	1.000	<0.001	1.000	<0.001	1.000	<0.001	1.000	<0.001
	<12 hours/week incl. Homemakers	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001
	Not employed	0.482	1.732	0.546	1.603	0.741	1.302	0.741	1.302
Female-/Male dominated Occupation	*<25% female workers*	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	26-50% female workers	0.687	1.447	0.681	1.456	0.704	1.422	0.717	1.400

	51-75% female workers	0.970	1.039	0.966	1.044	0.943	1.075	0.916	1.113
	>76% Female workers	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001	.	<0.001

*No Interaction sex*gender characteristic were calculated for CKD 3-5 as there were no significant results in the total population sample calculations.*

Table 27: Individual PAF calculations across Dutch population group

	Dutch	**PR**	**pd**	**CKD estimate**	**PAF**	**PAF*CKD estimate**
	Women CKD 1-5					
Housework	Model 1	1.438	0.333	0.033	10.1%	0.3%
Employment Status	Model 1	0.977	0.20		52.9%	1.7%
		1.663	0.10			
		1.862	0.383			
	Model 3	1.647	0.20		56.5%	1.9%
		1.237	0.10			
		1.647	0.383			
	Men CKD 1_5					
Primary Earner	Model 1	1.442	0.795	0.038	39.6%	1.5%
		1.207	0.064			
	Model 3	1.226	0.795		29.9%	1.1%
		1.218	0.064			
Employment Status	Model 1	1.799	0.519		23.1%	0.9%
	Model 3	1.450	0.519		16.1%	0.6%
	Women CKD 3_5					
Primary Earner	Model 1	2.105	0.586	0.012	62%	0.74%
		2.330	0.241			

	Model 3	2.422	0.586		66.1%	0.79%
		2.482	0.241			
	Men CKD 3_5					
Employment Status	Model 1	1.694	0.657	0.017	26.9%	0.45%
	Model 3	1.319	0.657		15.9%	0.27%

Table 28: Individual PAF calculations across South Asian Surinamese population group

	South Asian Surinamese	**PR**	**pd**	**CKD estimate**	**PAF**	**PAF*CKD estimate**
	Women CKD 1_5					
Housework	Model 1	1.145	0.476	0.078	6.02%	0.47%
Employment Status	Model 1	1.632	0.178		57.2%	4.5%
		2.133	0.109			
		2.030	0.504			
	Model 3	1.453	0.178		45.8%	3.6%
		1.546	0.109			
		1.444	0.504			
	Men CKD 1_5					
Primary Earner	Model 1	2.123	0.869	0.091	55.5%	5%
		1.569	0.057			
	Model 3	1.864	0.869		49.6%	4.4%
		1.507	0.057			
Employment Status	Model 1	1.303	0.545		12.7%	1.2%
	Model 3	1.286	0.545		12.1%	1.09%
	Women CKD 3_5					
Primary Earner	Model 1	0.577	0.514	0.021	.	.

		1.275	0.257			
	Model 3	0.624	0.514		.	.
		1.726	0.257			
	Men CKD 3_5					
Employment Status	Model 1	0.671	0.529	0.025	.	.
	Model 3	0.688	0.529		.	.

. Unable to calculate PAF due to PR below 1

Table 29: Individual PAF calculations across African Surinamese population group

	African Surinamese	**PR**	**pd**	**CKD estimate**	**PAF**	**PAF*CKD estimate**
	Women CKD 1_5					
Housework	Model 1	1.103	0.393	0.059	3.6%	0.2%
Employment Status	Model 1	1.743	0.215		60.6%	3.6%
		3.002	0.063			
		1.804	0.451			
	Model 3	1.579	0.215		54.7%	3.2%
		2.991	0.063			
		1.524	0.451			
	Men CKD 1_5					
Primary Earner	Model 1	1.574	0.809	0.056	42.1%	2.3%
		1.713	0.112			
	Model 3	1.546	0.809		40.7%	2.3%
		1.578	0.112			
Employment Status	Model 1	1.198	0.478		7.9%	0.4%
	Model 3	1.229	0.478		8.9%	0.49%

	Women CKD 3_5					
Primary Earner	Model 1	1.401	0.821	0.011	66.1%	0.73%
		1.432	0.107			
	Model 3	1.218	0.821		74.2%	0.81%
		1.569	0.107			
	Men CKD 3_5					
Employment Status	Model 1	2.184	0.704	0.017	38.1%	0.6%
	Model 3	2.284	0.704		39.6%	0.67%

Table 30: Individual PAF calculations across Ghanaian population groups

	Ghanaian	**PR**	**pd**	**CKD estimate**	**PAF**	**PAF*CKD estimate**
	Women CKD 1_5					
Housework	Model 1	1.047	0.275	0.082	1.2%	0.1%
Employment Status	Model 1	1.070	0.228		.	.
		0.795	0.044			
		1.113	0.482			
	Model 3	1.150	0.228		.	.
		0.880	0.044			
		1.067	0.482			
	Men CKD 1_5					
Primary Earner	Model 1	0.669	0.685	0.061	.	.
		1.272	0.111			
	Model 3	0.568	0.685		.	.
		1.427	0.111			
Employment Status	Model 1	1.482	0.389		12.7%	0.77%

	Model 3	1.518	0.389		13.3%	0.81%
	Women CKD 3_5					
Primary Earner	Model 1	1.779	0.813	0.011	47.3%	0.5%
		1.778	0.125			
	Model 3	1.527	0.813		60.4%	0.66%
		1.741	0.125			
	Men CKD 3_5					
Employment Status	Model 1	2.515	0.533	0.017	32.1%	0.55%
	Model 3	2.872	0.533		34.7%	0.59%

. Unable to calculate PAF due to PR below 1

Table 31: Individual PAF calculations across Turkish population group

	Turkish	**PR**	**pd**	**CKD estimate**	**PAF**	**PAF*CKD estimate**
	Women CKD 1_5					
Housework	Model 1	0.972	0.451	0.072	.	.
Employment Status	Model 1	1.689	0.167		56.3%	4.1%
		2.284	0.384			
		2.212	0.377			
	Model 3	1.543	0.167		48.7%	3.5%
		1.948	0.384			
		1.819	0.377			
	Men CKD 1_5					
Primary Earner	Model 1	1.077	0.827	0.051	16.9%	0.86%
		1.169	0.074			
	Model 3	1.062	0.827		15.3%	0.78%
		1.072	0.074			

Employment Status	Model 1	1.283	0.432		9.5%	0.5%
	Model 3	1.183	0.432		6.67%	0.34%
	Women CKD 3_5					
Primary Earner	Model 1	3.315	0.60	0.005	72.1%	0.36%
		2.026	0.20			
	Model 3	3.716	0.60		75.6%	0.38%
		2.388	0.20			
	Men CKD 3_5					
Employment Status	Model 1	2.984	0.727	0.007	48.3%	0.34%
	Model 3	2.818	0.727		46.9%	0.33%

Supplementary table 32: Individual PAF calculations across Moroccan population group

	Moroccan	**PR**	**pd**	**CKD estimate**	**PAF**	**PAF*CKD estimate**
	Women CKD 1_5					
Housework	Model 1	1.108	0.517	0.066	5.0%	0.33%
Employment Status	Model 1	1.233	0.173		29.9%	2.0%
		1.292	0.404			
		1.268	0.314			
	Model 3	1.269	0.173		21.5%	1.4%
		1.131	0.404			
		1.076	0.314			
	Men CKD 1_5					
Primary Earner	Model 1	2.984	0.803	0.041	70.4%	2.8%
		5.934	0.164			

	Model 3	2.680	0.803		67.1%	2.7%
		5.479	0.164			
Employment Status	Model 1	1.737	0.516		21.9%	0.9%
	Model 3	1.389	0.516		14.4%	0.6%
	Women CKD 3_5					
Primary Earner	Model 1	2.757	0.615	0.005	.	.
		0.740	0.077			
	Model 3	2.436	0.615		.	.
		0.821	0.077			
	Men CKD 3_5					
Employment Status	Model 1	2.015	0.667	0.006	33.4%	0.2%
	Model 3	1.421	0.667		19.7%	0.12%

. Unable to calculate PAF due to PR below 1

Supplementary table 33: Combined PAF calculations across Dutch population group

	PR	**pd**	**CKD estimate**	**PAF**	**PAF*CKD estimate**
Women CKD 1_5					
Model 1	1.551	0.747	0.033	26.5%	0.87%
Model 3	1.269	0.688		14.6%	0.48%
Men CKD 1_5					
Model 1	1.209	0.886	0.038	15.3%	0.58%
Model 3	0.977	0.886		.	.
Women CKD 3_5					
Model 1	2.166	0.828	0.012	44.6%	0.5%
Model 3	2.440	0.828		48.8%	0.58%

Men CKD 3_5					
Model 1	1.694	0.657	0.017	26.9%	0.46%
Model 3	1.319	0.657		15.9%	0.27%

Supplementary table 34: Combined PAF calculations across South Asian Surinamese population group

	PR	pd	CKD estimate	PAF	PAF*CKD estimate
Women CKD 1_5					
Model 1	1.510	0.845	0.078	28.5%	2.2%
Model 3	1.459	0.791		24.8%	1.9%
Men CKD 1_5					
Model 1	2.230	0.959	0.091	52.9%	4.8%
Model 3	1.965	0.959		47.1%	4.2%
Women CKD 3_5					
Model 1	0.707	0.771	0.021	.	.
Model 3	0.789	0.771		.	.
Men CKD 3_5					
Model 1	0.671	0.529	0.025	.	.
Model 3	0.688	0.529		.	.

. Unable to calculate PAF due to PR below 1

Supplementary table 35: Combined PAF calculations across African Surinamese population group

	PR	pd	CKD estimate	PAF	PAF*CKD estimate
Women CKD 1_5					
Model 1	1.901	0.833	0.059	39.5%	2.3%
Model 3	1.604	0.729		27.6%	1.6%
Men CKD 1_5					
Model 1	1.244	0.933	0.056	18.3%	1.0%

Model 3	1.301	0.933		21.6%	1.2%
Women CKD 3_5					
Model 1	1.404	0.929	0.011	26.7%	0.3%
Model 3	1.254	0.929		18.8%	0.21%
Men CKD 3_5					
Model 1	2.184	0.704	0.017	38.2%	0.64%
Model 3	2.284	0.704		39.6%	0.67%

Supplementary table 36: Combined PAF calculations across Ghanaian population group

	PR	**pd**	**CKD estimate**	**PAF**	**PAF*CKD estimate**
Women CKD 1_5					
Model 1	1.234	0.829	0.082	15.7%	1.3%
Model 3	1.014	0.754		1.04%	0.08%
Men CKD 1_5					
Model 1	0.601	0.833	0.061	.	.
Model 3	0.496	0.833		.	.
Women CKD 3_5					
Model 1	1.779	0.938	0.011	41.1%	0.45%
Model 3	1.554	0.938		33.4%	0.38%
Men CKD 3_5					
Model 1	2.515	0.533	0.017	32.1%	0.55%
Model 3	2.872	0.533		34.7%	0.59%

Supplementary table 37: Combined PAF calculations across Turkish population group

	PR	**pd**	**CKD estimate**	**PAF**	**PAF*CKD estimate**
Women CKD 1_5					
Model 1	1.931	0.949	0.072	45.7%	3.3%

Model 3	1.718	0.928		38.7%	2.8%
Men CKD 1_5					
Model 1	0.927	0.938	0.051	.	.
Model 3	0.858	0.938		.	.
Women CKD 3_5					
Model 1	2.859	0.80	0.005	52.0%	0.3%
Model 3	3.245	0.80		55.3%	0.3%
Men CKD 3_5					
Model 1	2.984	0.727	0.007	48.3%	0.34%
Model 3	2.818	0.727		46.9%	0.33%

. Unable to calculate PAF due to PR below 1

Supplementary table 38: Combined PAF calculations across Moroccan population group

	PR	**pd**	**CKD estimate**	**PAF**	**PAF*CKD estimate**
Women CKD 1_5					
Model 1	1.256	0.93	0.066	18.9%	1.2%
Model 3	1.152	0.891		11.7%	0.8%
Men CKD 1_5					
Model 1	1.532	1.00	0.041	34.7%	1.4%
Model 3	1.062	1.00		5.8%	0.24%
Women CKD 3_5					
Model 1	2.124	0.308	0.005	16.3%	0.08%
Model 3	1.960	0.692		33.9%	0.2%
Men CKD 3_5					
Model 1	2.015	0.667	0.006	33.4%	0.2%
Model 3	1.421	0.667		19.7%	0.12%

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Appendix A: Syntax

```
* Encoding: UTF-8.
**Creating and Recoding Variables and their missings

RECODE H1_Squash_hhmwk (MISSING=-1) (0 thru 180=1) (181 thru 465=2) (466 thru
960=3) (961 thru
   Highest=4) INTO HouseworkCategories.
EXECUTE.
RECODE H1_BrpKostw (1=1) (2=2) (-1=SYSMIS) (3 thru 5=3) INTO PrimaryEarner.
EXECUTE.
RECODE H1_Occupsegr (MISSING=-1).
EXECUTE.
RECODE H1_WerkSit (1=1) (4=3) (9=3) (10=4) (MISSING=-1) (2 thru 3=2) (5 thru 8=4)
INTO
   EmploymentStatus.
EXECUTE.
COMPUTE CKD1_5=H1_CKDEPI_stage >= 3 | H1_ACR_KDIGO >= 2 .
EXECUTE.
RECODE H1_CKDEPI_stage (3 thru 6=1) (1 thru 2=0) INTO CKD3_5.
EXECUTE.
RECODE H1_Roken (1=1) (MISSING=-1) (2 thru 3=2) INTO SmokingCategories.
EXECUTE.
RECODE H1_LO_BMI (25 thru 30=2) (30 thru Highest=3) (Lowest thru 25=1) INTO
BMIGroups.
EXECUTE.
COMPUTE Hypercholestrolemia=H1_Antilipaemica = 1 | H1_Lab_UitslagCHOL >= 6.2.
EXECUTE.
RECODE Hypercholestrolemia (MISSING=-1).
EXECUTE.
COMPUTE CVDPrevalence=H1_UitvalBer = 1 | H1_Infarct = 1 | H1_OperDotByp = 1.
EXECUTE.
RECODE CVDPrevalence (0=2) (1=1) (MISSING=-1).
EXECUTE.
RECODE Hypercholestrolemia (0=2) (1=1) (MISSING=-1).
EXECUTE.
RECODE H1_Squash_rlbew (0=2) (1=1) (MISSING=-1).
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE H1_Diabetes_GlucMed (0=2) (1=1) (MISSING=-1).
EXECUTE.
RECODE H1_HT_BPMed (0=2) (1=1) (MISSING=-1).
EXECUTE.
RECODE HouseworkCategories (1=2) (2=1) (3=3) (4=4) (SYSMIS=SYSMIS) INTO
HouseworkCategoriesNew.
EXECUTE.
```
**This was done to create correct reference group for housework for the PAF calculation

**Extracting Ethnic Groups due to small sample sizes (Javanese, other/unknown surinamese, unknown origin) (n=548)

```
SELECT IF (H1_EtnTotaal = 1 | H1_EtnTotaal = 2 | H1_EtnTotaal = 3 | H1_EtnTotaal = 6 |
H1_EtnTotaal
    = 7 | H1_EtnTotaal = 8).
EXECUTE.
DATASET ACTIVATE  DataSet1.
```

**Extracting all cases with missing data on eGFR or ACR (n=184)

```
USE ALL.
SELECT IF (H1_CKDEPI_stage >= 1).
EXECUTE.
USE ALL.
SELECT IF (H1_ACR_KDIGO >= 1).
EXECUTE.
USE ALL.
```

**Extracting all cases that have missing values for all gender-related variables (n=45)

```
USE ALL.
COMPUTE filter_$=(EmploymentStatus >= 1 | PrimaryEarner >= 1 | HouseworkCategories
>= 1 |
    H1_Occupsegr >= 1).
VARIABLE LABELS filter_$ 'EmploymentStatus >= 1 | PrimaryEarner >= 1 |
HouseworkCategories >= 1 '+
    '| H1_Occupsegr >= 1 (FILTER)'.
VALUE LABELS filter_$ 0 'Not Selected' 1 'Selected'.
FORMATS filter_$ (f1.0).
FILTER BY filter_$.
EXECUTE.
```

**Extracting all cases that have missing values for all Covariates (n=234)

```
USE ALL.
COMPUTE
filter_$=(NMISS(H1_lft,H1_EtnTotaal,H1_Opleid,H1_HT_BPMed,H1_Diabetes_GlucMed,
    H1_Squash_rlbew,SmokingCategories,BMIGroups,Hypercholestrolemia,CVDPrevalence)
<1).
```

```
VARIABLE LABELS filter_$
'NMISS(H1_lft,H1_EtnTotaal,H1_Opleid,H1_HT_BPMed,H1_Diabetes_GlucMed,'+
    'H1_Squash_rlbew,SmokingCategories,BMIGroups,Hypercholestrolemia,CVDPrevalence)
<1 (FILTER)'.
VALUE LABELS filter_$ 0 'Not Selected' 1 'Selected'.
FORMATS filter_$ (f1.0).
FILTER BY filter_$.
EXECUTE.


**Creating Baseline tables
    Stratefied by Gender

SORT CASES  BY H1_geslacht.
SPLIT FILE SEPARATE BY H1_geslacht.

**To check the normal distribution of continuous variables
Variable: Age

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=H1_lft
  /HISTOGRAM NORMAL
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=H1_lft
  /STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=CKD1_5
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=CKD3_5
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=HouseworkCategories
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=PrimaryEarner
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=EmploymentStatus
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=H1_Occupsegr
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=H1_Opleid
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=H1_HT_BPMed
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=Hypercholestrolemia
```

```
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=H1_Squash_rlbew
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=CVDPrevalence
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=BMIGroups
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

*Stratefied by Ethnicity & Gender

SORT CASES  BY H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht.
SPLIT FILE SEPARATE BY H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht.

DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=H1_lft
  /STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=CKD1_5
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=CKD3_5
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=HouseworkCategories
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=PrimaryEarner
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=EmploymentStatus
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=H1_Occupsegr
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=H1_Opleid
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=H1_HT_BPMed
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=Hypercholestrolemia
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=H1_Squash_rlbew
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=CVDPrevalence
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=BMIGroups
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.

**Association Analyses
    Poisson Regression Analyses - Total Sample

SORT CASES  BY H1_geslacht.
SPLIT FILE SEPARATE BY H1_geslacht.

*Model 1 - CKD1_5 ~ Time spent on housework

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY HouseworkCategoriesNew (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL HouseworkCategories H1_lft INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*Model 1 - CKD3_5 ~ Time spent on housework

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY HouseworkCategoriesNew (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL HouseworkCategories H1_lft INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 2 - CKD1_5 ~ Time spent on housework

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY HouseworkCategoriesNew (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal
  /MODEL HouseworkCategories H1_lft H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
```

```
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 2 - CKD3_5 ~ Time spent on housework

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY HouseworkCategoriesNew (ORDER=ASCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal
  /MODEL HouseworkCategories H1_lft H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 3 - CKD1_5 ~ Time spent on housework

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY HouseworkCategoriesNew (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal
    H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories
BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL HouseworkCategories H1_lft H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 3 - CKD3_5 ~ Time spent on housework

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY HouseworkCategoriesNew (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal
    H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories
BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
```

```
  /MODEL HouseworkCategories H1_lft H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 4 - CKD1_5 ~ Time spent on housework

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY HouseworkCategoriesNew (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal
    H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories
BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
    CVDPrevalence
  /MODEL HouseworkCategories H1_lft H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 4 - CKD3_5 ~ Time spent on housework

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY HouseworkCategoriesNew (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal
    H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories
BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
    CVDPrevalence
  /MODEL HouseworkCategories H1_lft H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
```

```
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 1 - CKD1_5 ~ Primary Earner Status

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY PrimaryEarner (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft PrimaryEarner INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 1 - CKD3_5 ~ Primary Earner Status

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY PrimaryEarner (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft PrimaryEarner INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 2 - CKD1_5 ~ Primary Earner Status

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY PrimaryEarner (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
  /MODEL H1_lft PrimaryEarner H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 2 - CKD3_5 ~ Primary Earner Status
```

```
GENLIN CKD3_5 BY PrimaryEarner (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
  /MODEL H1_lft PrimaryEarner H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 3 - CKD1_5 ~ Primary Earner Status

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY PrimaryEarner (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
    H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft PrimaryEarner H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 3 - CKD3_5 ~ Primary Earner Status

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY PrimaryEarner (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
    H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft PrimaryEarner H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
```

```
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 4 - CKD1_5 ~ Primary Earner Status

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY PrimaryEarner (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
    H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
  /MODEL H1_lft PrimaryEarner H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*Model 4 - CKD3_5 ~ Primary Earner Status

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY PrimaryEarner (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
    H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
  /MODEL H1_lft PrimaryEarner H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 1 - CKD1_5 ~ Employment Status

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY EmploymentStatus (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft EmploymentStatus INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
```

```
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 1 - CKD3_5 ~ Employment Status

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY EmploymentStatus (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft EmploymentStatus INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 2 - CKD1_5 ~ Employment Status

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY EmploymentStatus (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal
  /MODEL H1_lft EmploymentStatus H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 2 - CKD3_5 ~ Employment Status

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY EmploymentStatus (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal
  /MODEL H1_lft EmploymentStatus H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

* Model 3 - CKD1_5 ~ Employment Status

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY EmploymentStatus (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
   H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft EmploymentStatus H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
   H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

* Model 3 - CKD3_5 ~ Employment Status

```
GENLIN CKD3_5 BY EmploymentStatus (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
   H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft EmploymentStatus H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
   H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

* Model 4 - CKD1_5 ~ Employment Status

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY EmploymentStatus (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
   H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
  /MODEL H1_lft EmploymentStatus H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
   H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
```

```
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 4 - CKD3_5 ~ Employment Status

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY EmploymentStatus (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
    H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
  /MODEL H1_lft EmploymentStatus H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 1 - CKD1_5 ~ Occupational Segregation

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY H1_Occupsegr (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_Occupsegr INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 1 - CKD3_5 ~ Occupational Segregation

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY H1_Occupsegr (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_Occupsegr INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
```

```
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 2 - CKD1_5 ~ Occupational Segregation

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY H1_Occupsegr (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_Occupsegr H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 2 - CKD3_5 ~ Occupational Segregation

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY H1_Occupsegr (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_Occupsegr H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 3 - CKD1_5 ~ Occupational Segregation

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY H1_Occupsegr (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
   H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_Occupsegr H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew
   SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
```

```
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 3 - CKD3_5 ~ Occupational Segregation

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY H1_Occupsegr (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
    H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_Occupsegr H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew
    SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 4 - CKD1_5 ~ Occupational Segregation

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY H1_Occupsegr (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
    H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_Occupsegr H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew
    SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 4 - CKD3_5 ~ Occupational Segregation

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY H1_Occupsegr (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
    H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_Occupsegr H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew
```

```
   SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).


**Association Analyses - Ethnic Groups
   Poisson Regression Analyses

SORT CASES  BY H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht.
SPLIT FILE SEPARATE BY H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht.


*Model 1 - CKD1_5 ~ Time spent on housework

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY HouseworkCategoriesNew (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL HouseworkCategories H1_lft INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*Model 1 - CKD3_5 ~ Time spent on housework

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY HouseworkCategoriesNew (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL HouseworkCategories H1_lft INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 2 - CKD1_5 ~ Time spent on housework

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY HouseworkCategoriesNew (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal
```

```
  /MODEL HouseworkCategories H1_lft H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 2 - CKD3_5 ~ Time spent on housework

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY HouseworkCategoriesNew (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal
  /MODEL HouseworkCategories H1_lft H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 3 - CKD1_5 ~ Time spent on housework

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY HouseworkCategoriesNew (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal
    H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories
BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL HouseworkCategories H1_lft H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 3 - CKD3_5 ~ Time spent on housework

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY HouseworkCategoriesNew (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal
```

```
   H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories
BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL HouseworkCategories H1_lft H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
   H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 4 - CKD1_5 ~ Time spent on housework

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY HouseworkCategoriesNew (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal
   H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories
BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
   CVDPrevalence
  /MODEL HouseworkCategories H1_lft H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
   H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 4 - CKD3_5 ~ Time spent on housework

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY HouseworkCategories (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal
   H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories
BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
   CVDPrevalence
  /MODEL HouseworkCategories H1_lft H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
   H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
```

```
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 1 - CKD1_5 ~ Primary Earner Status

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY PrimaryEarner (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft PrimaryEarner INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 1 - CKD3_5 ~ Primary Earner Status

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY PrimaryEarner (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft PrimaryEarner INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 2 - CKD1_5 ~ Primary Earner Status

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY PrimaryEarner (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
  /MODEL H1_lft PrimaryEarner H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 2 - CKD3_5 ~ Primary Earner Status
```

```
GENLIN CKD3_5 BY PrimaryEarner (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
  /MODEL H1_lft PrimaryEarner H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 3 - CKD1_5 ~ Primary Earner Status

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY PrimaryEarner (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
    H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft PrimaryEarner H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 3 - CKD3_5 ~ Primary Earner Status

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY PrimaryEarner (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
    H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft PrimaryEarner H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
```

```
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 4 - CKD1_5 ~ Primary Earner Status

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY PrimaryEarner (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
    H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
  /MODEL H1_lft PrimaryEarner H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*Model 4 - CKD3_5 ~ Primary Earner Status

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY PrimaryEarner (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
    H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
  /MODEL H1_lft PrimaryEarner H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 1 - CKD1_5 ~ Employment Status

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY EmploymentStatus (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft EmploymentStatus INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
```

```
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 1 - CKD3_5 ~ Employment Status

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY EmploymentStatus (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft EmploymentStatus INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 2 - CKD1_5 ~ Employment Status

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY EmploymentStatus (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal
  /MODEL H1_lft EmploymentStatus H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 2 - CKD3_5 ~ Employment Status

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY EmploymentStatus (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal
  /MODEL H1_lft EmploymentStatus H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

* Model 3 - CKD1_5 ~ Employment Status

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY EmploymentStatus (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
   H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft EmploymentStatus H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
   H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

* Model 3 - CKD3_5 ~ Employment Status

```
GENLIN CKD3_5 BY EmploymentStatus (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
   H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft EmploymentStatus H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
   H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

* Model 4 - CKD1_5 ~ Employment Status

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY EmploymentStatus (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
   H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
  /MODEL H1_lft EmploymentStatus H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
   H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
```

```
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 4 - CKD3_5 ~ Employment Status

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY EmploymentStatus (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
    H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
  /MODEL H1_lft EmploymentStatus H1_Opleid H1_EtnTotaal H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 1 - CKD1_5 ~ Occupational Segregation

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY H1_Occupsegr (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_Occupsegr INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 1 - CKD3_5 ~ Occupational Segregation

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY H1_Occupsegr (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_Occupsegr INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
```

```
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 2 - CKD1_5 ~ Occupational Segregation

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY H1_Occupsegr (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_Occupsegr H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 2 - CKD3_5 ~ Occupational Segregation

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY H1_Occupsegr (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_Occupsegr H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 3 - CKD1_5 ~ Occupational Segregation

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY H1_Occupsegr (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
   H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_Occupsegr H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew
   SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
```

```
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 3 - CKD3_5 ~ Occupational Segregation

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY H1_Occupsegr (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
    H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_Occupsegr H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew
    SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 4 - CKD1_5 ~ Occupational Segregation

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY H1_Occupsegr (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
    H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_Occupsegr H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew
    SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

* Model 4 - CKD3_5 ~ Occupational Segregation

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY H1_Occupsegr (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
    H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups
Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_Occupsegr H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew
```

```
   SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia CVDPrevalence INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).


**Interaction Effect - Sex*Gender-Related Variable
  in total population sample

*Model 2 - CKD1_5 ~ Housework*Sex

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY HouseworkCategoriesNew (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_geslacht H1_EtnTotaal
   H1_Opleid
  /MODEL H1_lft HouseworkCategoriesNew H1_geslacht
HouseworkCategoriesNew*H1_geslacht H1_EtnTotaal
   H1_Opleid INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*Model 2 CKD1_5 ~ PrimaryEarner*Sex

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY PrimaryEarner (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht H1_Opleid
  /MODEL PrimaryEarner H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht H1_Opleid
PrimaryEarner*H1_geslacht
   INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*Model 2 CKD 1_5 ~ EmploymentStatus
```

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY EmploymentStatus (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_geslacht H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_geslacht EmploymentStatus EmploymentStatus*H1_geslacht
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
    INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*Model 2 CKD1_5 ~ OccupationalSegregation

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY H1_Occupsegr (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht H1_Opleid
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht H1_Opleid H1_Occupsegr
H1_Occupsegr*H1_geslacht
    INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

**Model 2 CKD3_5 ~ Housework*Sex

```
GENLIN CKD3_5 BY HouseworkCategoriesNew (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_geslacht H1_EtnTotaal
    H1_Opleid
  /MODEL H1_lft HouseworkCategoriesNew H1_geslacht
HouseworkCategoriesNew*H1_geslacht H1_EtnTotaal
    H1_Opleid INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

**Model 2 CKD3_5 ~ PrimaryEarner*Sex

```
GENLIN CKD3_5 BY PrimaryEarner (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht H1_Opleid
  /MODEL PrimaryEarner H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht H1_Opleid
PrimaryEarner*H1_geslacht
    INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

**Model 2 CKD3_5 ~ EmploymentStatus*Sex

```
GENLIN CKD3_5 BY EmploymentStatus (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht H1_Opleid
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht H1_Opleid EmploymentStatus*H1_geslacht
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*Model 2 CKD3_5 OccupationalSegregation *Sex

```
GENLIN CKD3_5 BY H1_Occupsegr (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht H1_Opleid
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht H1_Opleid H1_Occupsegr
H1_Occupsegr*H1_geslacht
    INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

**Interaction Effect - Sex*Gender-Related Variable

in total population sample stratefied by ethnic groups

```
SORT CASES  BY H1_EtnTotaal.
SPLIT FILE SEPARATE BY H1_EtnTotaal.
```

*Model 2 - CKD1_5 ~ Housework*Sex

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY HouseworkCategoriesNew (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_geslacht H1_EtnTotaal
    H1_Opleid
  /MODEL H1_lft HouseworkCategoriesNew H1_geslacht
HouseworkCategoriesNew*H1_geslacht H1_EtnTotaal
    H1_Opleid INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*Model 2 CKD1_5 ~ PrimaryEarner*Sex

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY PrimaryEarner (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht H1_Opleid
  /MODEL PrimaryEarner H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht H1_Opleid
PrimaryEarner*H1_geslacht
    INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*Model 2 CKD 1_5 ~ EmploymentStatus

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY EmploymentStatus (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_geslacht H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_geslacht EmploymentStatus EmploymentStatus*H1_geslacht
H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
    INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
```

```
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*Model 2 CKD1_5 ~ OccupationalSegregation

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY H1_Occupsegr (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH H1_lft
H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht H1_Opleid
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht H1_Opleid H1_Occupsegr
H1_Occupsegr*H1_geslacht
   INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).


**No Interaction models were conducted for CKD 3_5 for ethnic groups as no significant
results came from the total population.


*PAF CALCULATIONS

*Individual variable PAF calculations in the total population

**Creating crosstabulations to estimate the pd for the PAF formula
Stratefied by gender in the total sample

SORT CASES  BY H1_geslacht.
SPLIT FILE SEPARATE BY H1_geslacht.

*Recoding Housework categories- Grouping unexposed categories together

RECODE HouseworkCategoriesNew (4=1) (1 thru 3=0) INTO
ExposedGroupHWWomenModel1.
EXECUTE.

*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Housework & CKD 1_5 in women
(model 1)

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY ExposedGroupHWWomenModel1 (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH
H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft ExposedGroupHWWomenModel1 INTERCEPT=YES
```

```
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*Determining the new pd for the exposed group of Housework & CKD1_5 in women (model 1)

```
CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD1_5 BY ExposedGroupHWWomenModel1
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Housework & CKD 1_5 in women (model 3)

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY ExposedGroupHWWomenModel1 (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH
H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
    H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories
BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
H1_Squash_rlbew
    SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia ExposedGroupHWWomenModel1
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*The variable Employment Status did not need to be recoded as all cateories were significantly associated with CKD1-5, therefore no grouping of unexposed categories was necessary.

*Recoding Primary Earner categories- Grouping unexposed categories together

```
RECODE PrimaryEarner (1=0) (2=1) (3=0) INTO ExposedGroupPEMenModel1.
EXECUTE.
```

*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Primary Earner & CKD 1_5 in men (model 1)

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY ExposedGroupPEMenModel1 (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH
H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft ExposedGroupPEMenModel1 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*Determining the new pd for the exposed group of Primary Earner & CKD1_5 in men (model 1)

```
CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD1_5 BY PrimaryEarner
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Primary Earner & CKD 1_5 in men (model 3)

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY ExposedGroupPEMenModel1 (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH
H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew
    SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft  H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
H1_Squash_rlbew
    SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia ExposedGroupPEMenModel1
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*Recoding Employment Status categories - Grouping unexposed cateories together

```
RECODE EmploymentStatus (4=1) (1 thru 3=0) INTO ExposedGroupESMenModel1.
EXECUTE.
```

*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Employment Status & CKD 1_5 in men (Model 1)

.

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY ExposedGroupESMenModel1 (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH
H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft ExposedGroupESMenModel1 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*Determining the new pd for the exposed group of Employment Status & CKD 1-5 in men (model 1)

```
CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD1_5 BY ExposedGroupESMenModel1
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Employment Status & CKD 1_5 in men (Model 3)

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY ExposedGroupESMenModel1 (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH
H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft ExposedGroupESMenModel1 H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*Recoding Primary Earner categories- Grouping unexposed categories together

```
RECODE PrimaryEarner (3=1) (1 thru 2=0) INTO ExposedGroupPEWomenModel1_3_5.
EXECUTE.
```

*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Primary Earner & CKD 3_5 in women (model 1)

```
GENLIN CKD3_5 BY ExposedGroupPEWomenModel1_3_5 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft
```

```
  /MODEL H1_lft ExposedGroupPEWomenModel1_3_5 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*Determining the new pd for the exposed group of Primary Earner & CKD3_5 in women
(model 1)

CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD3_5 BY ExposedGroupPEWomenModel1_3_5
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.

*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Primary Earner & CKD 3-5 in men
(Model 3)

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY ExposedGroupPEWomenModel1_3_5 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
ExposedGroupPEWomenModel1_3_5 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Employment Status & CKD 3_5 in men
(Model 1)

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY ExposedGroupESMenModel1 (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH
H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft ExposedGroupESMenModel1 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
```

```
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*Determining the new pd for the exposed group of Employment Status & CKD 3_5 in men (model 1)

```
CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD3_5 BY ExposedGroupESMenModel1
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Employment Status & CKD 3-5 in men (Model 3)

```
GENLIN CKD3_5 BY ExposedGroupESMenModel1 (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH
H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
ExposedGroupESMenModel1 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*Individual variable PAF calculations across ethnic groups

*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Housework & CKD 1_5 in women (model 1)

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY ExposedGroupHWWomenModel1 (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH
H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft ExposedGroupHWWomenModel1 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*Determining the new pd for the exposed group of Housework & CKD1_5 in women (model 1)

```
CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD1_5 BY ExposedGroupHWWomenModel1
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Housework & CKD 1_5 in women (model 3)

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY ExposedGroupHWWomenModel1 (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH
H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
    H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories
BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
H1_Squash_rlbew
    SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia ExposedGroupHWWomenModel1
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*The variable Employment Status did not need to be recoded as all cateories were significantly associated with CKD1-5, therefore no grouping of unexposed categories was necessary.

*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Primary Earner & CKD 1_5 in men (model 1)

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY ExposedGroupPEMenModel1 (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH
H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft ExposedGroupPEMenModel1 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*Determining the new pd for the exposed group of Primary Earner & CKD1_5 in men (model 1)

```
CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD1_5 BY PrimaryEarner
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Primary Earner & CKD 1_5 in men (model 3)

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY ExposedGroupPEMenModel1 (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH
H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed H1_Squash_rlbew
    SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft  H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
H1_Squash_rlbew
    SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia ExposedGroupPEMenModel1
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Employment Status & CKD 1_5 in men (Model 1)

```
    .
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY ExposedGroupESMenModel1 (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH
H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft ExposedGroupESMenModel1 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*Determining the new pd for the exposed group of Employment Status & CKD 1-5 in men (model 1)

```
CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD1_5 BY ExposedGroupESMenModel1
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
```

```
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Employment Status & CKD 1_5 in men (Model 3)

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY ExposedGroupESMenModel1 (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH
H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft ExposedGroupESMenModel1 H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Primary Earner & CKD 3_5 in women (model 1)

```
GENLIN CKD3_5 BY ExposedGroupPEWomenModel1_3_5 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft ExposedGroupPEWomenModel1_3_5 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*Determining the new pd for the exposed group of Primary Earner & CKD3_5 in women (model 1)

```
CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD3_5 BY ExposedGroupPEWomenModel1_3_5
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Primary Earner & CKD 3-5 in women (Model 3)

```
GENLIN CKD3_5 BY ExposedGroupPEWomenModel1_3_5 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
ExposedGroupPEWomenModel1_3_5 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Employment Status & CKD 3_5 in men
(Model 1)

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY ExposedGroupESMenModel1 (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH
H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft ExposedGroupESMenModel1 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*Determining the new pd for the exposed group of Employment Status & CKD 3_5 in men
(model 1)

CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD3_5 BY ExposedGroupESMenModel1
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
*Determining the new PR for the exposed group of Employment Status  & CKD 3-5 in men
(Model 3)

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY ExposedGroupESMenModel1 (ORDER=DESCENDING) WITH
H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
ExposedGroupESMenModel1 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
```

```
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

**Computing the "exposed" and "non-exposed" groups for CKD1_5 in total population for
the combined PAF calculations
    Description of how these group came to be

COMPUTE PAFCombinedExposedWomenModel1=HouseworkCategoriesNew = 4 |
EmploymentStatus = 2 |
    EmploymentStatus = 3 | EmploymentStatus = 4.
EXECUTE.

COMPUTE PAFCombinedExposedWomenModel3=EmploymentStatus = 2 |
EmploymentStatus = 3 |
    EmploymentStatus = 4.
EXECUTE.

COMPUTE CombinedPAFMenCKD1_5Model1=PrimaryEarner = 1 | PrimaryEarner = 3 |
EmploymentStatus = 4.
EXECUTE.

**Computing the "exposed" and"non-exposed" groups for CKD3_5 in total population for the
combined PAF calculations

COMPUTE CombinedPAFWomenCKD3_5Model1=PrimaryEarner = 1 | PrimaryEarner = 2.
EXECUTE.

COMPUTE PAFCombinedExposedMenModel1_3_5=EmploymentStatus = 4.
EXECUTE.

**Creating Crosstabulations to estimate the pd for the combined PAF formula

*CKD1_5 & Exposed Group Women (Model 1)

CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD1_5 BY PAFCombinedExposedWomenModel1
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.

*CKD1_5 & Exposed Group Women (Model 3)

CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD1_5 BY PAFCombinedExposedWomenModel3
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
```

```
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

*CKD1_5 & Exposed Group Men (Model 1)

```
CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD1_5 BY CombinedPAFMenCKD1_5Model1
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

*CKD1_5 & Exposed Group Women (Model 3)

```
CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD1_5 BY PAFCombinedExposedMenModel3
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

*CKD3_5 & Exposed Group Women (Model 1)

```
CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD3_5 BY CombinedPAFWomenCKD3_5Model1
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

*CKD3_5 & Exposed Group Men (Model 1)

```
CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD3_5 BY PAFCombinedExposedMenModel1_3_5
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

**Using Poisson Regression to estimate the PR for the "exposed" groups in the total population

*CKD1_5 ~ Exposed Group Women (Model 1)

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY PAFCombinedExposedWomenModel1 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft PAFCombinedExposedWomenModel1 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
```

```
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*CKD1_5 ~ Exposed Group Women (Model 3)

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY PAFCombinedExposedWomenModel3 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal
    H1_Opleid H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
H1_HT_BPMed
    H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories
BMIGroups
    Hypercholestrolemia H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
PAFCombinedExposedWomenModel3 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*CKD1_5 ~ Exposed Group Men (Model 1)

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY CombinedPAFMenCKD1_5Model1 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft CombinedPAFMenCKD1_5Model1 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*CKD1_5 ~ Exposed Group Men (Model 3)

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY PAFCombinedExposedMenModel3 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories
BMIGroups
    Hypercholestrolemia H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
PAFCombinedExposedMenModel3 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
```

```
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*CKD3_5 ~ Exposed Group Women (Model 1)

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY CombinedPAFWomenCKD3_5Model1 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft PAFCombinedExposedWomenModel1_3_5 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*CKD3_5 ~ Exposed Group Women (Model 3)

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY CombinedPAFWomenCKD3_5Model1 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories
BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
PAFCombinedExposedWomenModel1_3_5 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*CKD3_5 ~ Exposed Group Men (Model 1)

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY PAFCombinedExposedMenModel1_3_5 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft PAFCombinedExposedMenModel1_3_5 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
```

```
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*CKD 3_5 ~ Exposed Group Men (Model 3)

GENLIN CKD3_5 BY PAFCombinedExposedMenModel1_3_5 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
   H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories
BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
PAFCombinedExposedMenModel1_3_5 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*Combined PAF Calucations across ethnic groups

SORT CASES  BY H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht.
SPLIT FILE SEPARATE BY H1_EtnTotaal H1_geslacht.

**Creating Crosstabulations to estimate the pd for the combined PAF formula

*CKD1_5 & Exposed Group Women (Model 1)

CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD1_5 BY PAFCombinedExposedWomenModel1
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.

*CKD1_5 & Exposed Group Women (Model 3)

CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD1_5 BY PAFCombinedExposedWomenModel3
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.

*CKD1_5 & Exposed Group Men (Model 1)
```

```
CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD1_5 BY CombinedPAFMenCKD1_5Model1
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

*CKD1_5 & Exposed Group Women (Model 3)

```
CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD1_5 BY PAFCombinedExposedMenModel3
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

*CKD3_5 & Exposed Group Women (Model 1)

```
CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD3_5 BY CombinedPAFWomenCKD3_5Model1
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

*CKD3_5 & Exposed Group Men (Model 1)

```
CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=CKD3_5 BY PAFCombinedExposedMenModel1_3_5
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /CELLS=COUNT ROW COLUMN TOTAL
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

**Using Poisson Regression to estimate the PR for the "exposed" groups in the total population

*CKD1_5 ~ Exposed Group Women (Model 1)

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY PAFCombinedExposedWomenModel1 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft PAFCombinedExposedWomenModel1 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*CKD1_5 ~ Exposed Group Women (Model 3)

```
GENLIN CKD1_5 BY PAFCombinedExposedWomenModel3 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal
   H1_Opleid H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia
H1_HT_BPMed
   H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories
BMIGroups
   Hypercholestrolemia H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
PAFCombinedExposedWomenModel3 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*CKD1_5 ~ Exposed Group Men (Model 1)

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY CombinedPAFMenCKD1_5Model1 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft CombinedPAFMenCKD1_5Model1 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).

*CKD1_5 ~ Exposed Group Men (Model 3)

GENLIN CKD1_5 BY PAFCombinedExposedMenModel3 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
   H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories
BMIGroups
   Hypercholestrolemia H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
PAFCombinedExposedMenModel3 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
```

```
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*CKD3_5 ~ Exposed Group Women (Model 1)

```
GENLIN CKD3_5 BY CombinedPAFWomenCKD3_5Model1 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft PAFCombinedExposedWomenModel1_3_5 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*CKD3_5 ~ Exposed Group Women (Model 3)

```
GENLIN CKD3_5 BY CombinedPAFWomenCKD3_5Model1 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
    H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories
BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
PAFCombinedExposedWomenModel1_3_5 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*CKD3_5 ~ Exposed Group Men (Model 1)

```
GENLIN CKD3_5 BY PAFCombinedExposedMenModel1_3_5 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft
  /MODEL H1_lft PAFCombinedExposedMenModel1_3_5 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
    PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
    LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```

*CKD 3_5 ~ Exposed Group Men (Model 3)

```
GENLIN CKD3_5 BY PAFCombinedExposedMenModel1_3_5 (ORDER=DESCENDING)
WITH H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid
   H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia H1_HT_BPMed
H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
  /MODEL H1_lft H1_EtnTotaal H1_Opleid H1_Squash_rlbew SmokingCategories
BMIGroups Hypercholestrolemia H1_HT_BPMed H1_Diabetes_GlucMed
PAFCombinedExposedMenModel1_3_5 INTERCEPT=YES
 DISTRIBUTION=POISSON LINK=LOG
  /CRITERIA METHOD=FISHER(1) SCALE=1 COVB=MODEL MAXITERATIONS=100
MAXSTEPHALVING=5
   PCONVERGE=1E-006(ABSOLUTE) SINGULAR=1E-012 ANALYSISTYPE=3(WALD)
CILEVEL=95 CITYPE=WALD
   LIKELIHOOD=FULL
  /MISSING CLASSMISSING=EXCLUDE
  /PRINT CPS DESCRIPTIVES MODELINFO FIT SUMMARY SOLUTION
(EXPONENTIATED).
```