

**Supplemental materials for:**

Heil J, Hoebe C, Cals J, ter Waarbeek H, van Loo I, Dukers-Muijrs N. Detecting hepatitis B and C by combined public health and primary care birth cohort testing . *Ann Fam Med*. 2018;16(1):21-27.

**Supplemental Appendix 1. Comparing the distribution of socio-demographic characteristics of the testers and non-testers**

	<b>Testers (N=3396) % (n)</b>	<b>Non-testers (N=568) % (n)</b>	<b>OR<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>95%CI</b>
<b>Educational level</b>				
<b>Low</b>	47.4 (1609)	30.8 (175)	1.67	1.33-2.10
<b>Medium</b>	23.1 (783)	24.3 (138)	1.28	1.01-1.61
<b>High</b>	28.5 (969)	41.4 (235)	ref	***
<b>Working situation</b>				
<b>Working (part-time or full-time)</b>	47.8 (1623)	54.2 (308)	ref	ref
<b>Retired<sup>b</sup></b>	26.5 (899)	22.2 (126)	1.21	0.89-1.65
<b>Not working (unemployed/ receiving social welfare)<sup>c</sup></b>	24.6 (836)	19.7 (112)	1.24	0.98-1.58
<b>Living situation</b>				
<b>Alone</b>	24.1 (819)	25.4 (144)	ref	ref
<b>With partner/ children/ parents</b>	75.3 (2557)	71.1 (404)	1.04	0.85-1.29
<b>Migrant</b>				
<b>Non-western migrant</b>	5.1 (174)	5.8 (33)	ref	ref
<b>Autochthonous</b>	80.4 (2732)	78.2 (444)	1.15	0.77-1.71
<b>Western migrant</b>	13.1 (444)	13.6 (75)	1.14	0.72-1.79

Abbreviation: n, number of participants; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

\*\*\*p≤0.001

<sup>a</sup> Adjusted for higher prevalence area, gender, and age.

<sup>b</sup> Including all retired persons (with/without work).

<sup>c</sup> Including housewives.