

Vart et al. Web Material

Mediators of the Association Between Low Socioeconomic Status and Chronic Kidney Disease in the United States

- 1) **Web Table 1:** Association of possible mediators with low socioeconomic status in the overall population and in each racial/ethnic group, based on data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2007–2008 and 2009–2010
- 2) **Web Table 2:** Natural direct and indirect effects (IEs) on the odds ratio scale of the effect of socioeconomic status (SES) on low glomerular filtration rate via health-related behaviors, comorbid conditions, and factors of health-care access, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2007–2008 and 2009–2010

Web Table 1: Association of possible mediators with low socioeconomic status overall and in each racial/ethnic group, based on data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2007–2008 and 2009–2010^a

	Overall (n = 9,823)		Non-Hispanic Whites (n = 5,244)		African Americans (n = 1,942)		Mexican Americans (n = 1,932)		Others (n = 1,688)	
	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI
Health-related behaviors										
Smoking	3.31	2.87, 3.82	1.24	1.03, 1.45	4.33	3.04, 6.17	1.30	0.91, 1.94	1.82	1.01, 3.27
Alcohol intake (high)	2.62	2.25, 3.06	1.21	1.01, 1.43	1.83	1.27, 2.64	1.45	0.96, 1.98	1.61	0.90, 2.91
Physical inactivity	2.87	2.58, 3.20	1.84	1.50, 2.27	2.91	1.99, 3.88	2.05	1.47, 2.69	2.33	1.38, 3.85
Sedentary time (high)	2.55	2.07, 3.16	1.20	1.01, 1.41	1.27	1.01, 1.61	1.95	1.34, 2.86	3.03	1.81, 5.00
Diet	1.34	1.12, 1.62	1.50	1.17, 1.91	1.31	1.02, 1.63	1.41	1.95, 2.11	1.97	1.02, 2.86
Comorbid conditions										
Diabetes	1.50	1.30, 1.74	1.73	1.41, 2.12	1.61	1.02, 2.21	1.72	1.09, 2.14	1.87	1.18, 2.49
Hypertension	1.38	1.22, 1.57	1.41	1.18, 1.69	1.58	1.02, 2.11	1.47	1.02, 1.95	1.59	1.11, 2.12
Obesity	1.32	1.19, 1.51	1.21	1.03, 1.41	1.52	1.04, 2.00	1.39	1.01, 1.89	1.54	1.06, 2.00
Abdominal obesity	1.37	1.22, 1.54	1.23	1.05, 1.42	1.55	1.05, 2.02	1.44	1.03, 1.91	1.54	1.07, 2.01
Hypercholesterolemia	1.24	1.07, 1.42	1.22	1.04, 1.42	1.49	1.00, 1.99	1.51	1.03, 2.05	1.30	0.89, 1.56
Health-care access										
Health insurance	3.36	2.60, 4.33	1.15	1.00, 1.34	2.13	1.25, 3.27	1.67	1.01, 2.54	4.45	1.86, 10.68
Routine health-care visits	4.94	3.64, 6.73	1.47	1.23, 1.75	2.79	1.47, 4.40	1.72	1.03, 2.54	3.76	2.40, 5.87

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio.

^a Adjusted for age and sex.

Web Table 2: Natural direct and indirect effects on the odds ratio scale of the effect of socioeconomic status on low estimated glomerular filtration rate (<60 mL/min/1.73 m²) via potential mediators, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2007–2008 and 2009–2010^a

Potential Mediator	Odds Ratio	95% CI	Mediation, %	95% CI
Health-related behaviors				
Direct effect	1.71	1.38, 2.21	83	62, 94
IE—Smoking (current)	1.05	1.02, 1.08	7	3, 11
IE—Alcohol intake (high) ^b	1.03	1.01, 1.06	4	1, 8
IE—Physical activity (inactive)	1.03	1.01, 1.05	4	1, 7
IE—Sedentary time (high) ^b	1.01	0.98, 1.05	3	–1, 7
IE—Diet (unhealthy)	0.99	0.94, 1.04	1	–3, 6
IE—Together	1.11	1.06, 1.16	17	10, 24
Total effect	1.91	1.39, 2.67		
Comorbid conditions				
Direct effect	1.58	1.12, 2.23	71	59, 85
IE—Diabetes	1.09	1.04, 1.14	12	5, 19
IE—Hypertension	1.05	1.02, 1.09	6	3, 9
IE—Obesity	1.03	1.01, 1.06	4	1, 7
IE—Abdominal obesity	1.04	1.01, 1.07	4	1, 7
IE—Hypercholesterolemia	1.03	1.00, 1.06	3	1, 6
IE—Together	1.25	1.16, 1.34	29	17, 41
Total effect	1.91	1.39, 2.67		
Health-care access				
Direct effect	1.77	1.41, 2.17	92	85, 99
IE—Health insurance	1.04	1.01, 1.09	4	1, 8
IE—Health care visits	1.04	1.00, 1.08	4	1, 7
IE—Together	1.08	1.04, 1.14	8	2, 14
Total effect	1.91	1.39, 2.67		

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; IE, indirect effect; SES, socioeconomic status.

^a Results are shown for high SES vs. low SES.

^b Mediation via high alcohol intake and high sedentary time.