

## Supplementary material

**Table S1:** The crude and age adjusted incidence rate per 100,000 of inflammatory bowel disease in five urban populations in England.

	Total population (%)	No. of cases	IBD Crude ( $\pm 95\%CI$ )	IBD adjusted (SE)	CD Crude ( $\pm 95\%CI$ )	CD adjusted (SE)	UC crude ( $\pm 95\%CI$ )	UC adjusted (SE)	IBDU crude ( $\pm 95\%CI$ )	IBDU adjusted (SE)
<b>Incidence by region</b>										
Birmingham	828,263 (36.4)	107	12.91	13.3 (4.5)	5.3	5.3 (1.7)	6.6	7.3 (2.2)	0.6	0.6 (0.3)
Leicester	260,560 (11.5)	86	32.97	33.0 (7.0)	10	10.1 (3.8)	23.0	22.9 (5.7)	0.0	0 (0)
North West London	439,446 (19.3)	78	17.74	17.6 (3.9)	3.6	3.6 (1.6)	13.4	13.4 (3.4)	0.6	0.4 (0.6)
North East Manchester	543,090 (23.9)	40	7.37	7.8 (2.5)	2.8	2.9 (1.5)	4.6	4.9 (1.9)	0.0	0 (0)
Wolverhampton	200,047 (8.8)	28	14	15.0 (5.2)	5	6.6 (3.1)	9.0	8.4 (3.9)	0.0	0 (0)
<b>Total all populations</b>	2,271,406 (100)	339	17.0 (7.3-26.7)		5.3 (2.5-8.1)		11.3 (4-18.6)		0.3 (0-0.6)	

**Table S2:** Mean disease activity indices at diagnosis by ethnic group.

	White European, n= 195	Indian, n= 60	Pakistani, n= 20	Other, n= 28
<b>Mean SCCAI (<math>\pm 95\%CI</math>)</b>	5.1 (3.1)	6.3 (3.5)	3.4 (2.9)	5.5 (3.7)
<b>Mean HBI (<math>\pm 95\%CI</math>)</b>	6.2 (4.1)	6.5 (3.1)	6.8 (3.9)	6.4 (3.4)

**Figure S1:** Crohn's disease incidence by ethnicity over adult age spectrum

