

## Supplementary material

### *Covariables*

Age and sex were obtained through the municipal registry. Ethnicity was based on the country of birth of the participant and the country of birth of both parents. More specifically, a participant was considered of non-Dutch ethnic origin if he or she was (A) born outside the Netherlands and had at least 1 parent who was born outside the Netherlands (first-generation migrant) or (B) the participant was born in the Netherlands and both her/his parents were born outside the Netherlands (second-generation migrant). For the Dutch origin sample, invited were people who were born in the Netherlands and whose parents were born in the Netherlands. A limitation of the country-of-birth indicator for ethnicity is that people who are born in the same country might have a different ethnic background, which, in the Dutch context, is applicable to the Surinamese population. Therefore, participants of Surinamese ethnic origin were further classified according to self-reported ethnic origin (obtained by questionnaire) into 'African', 'South-Asian', 'Javanese' or 'other/unknown' Surinamese ethnic origin.

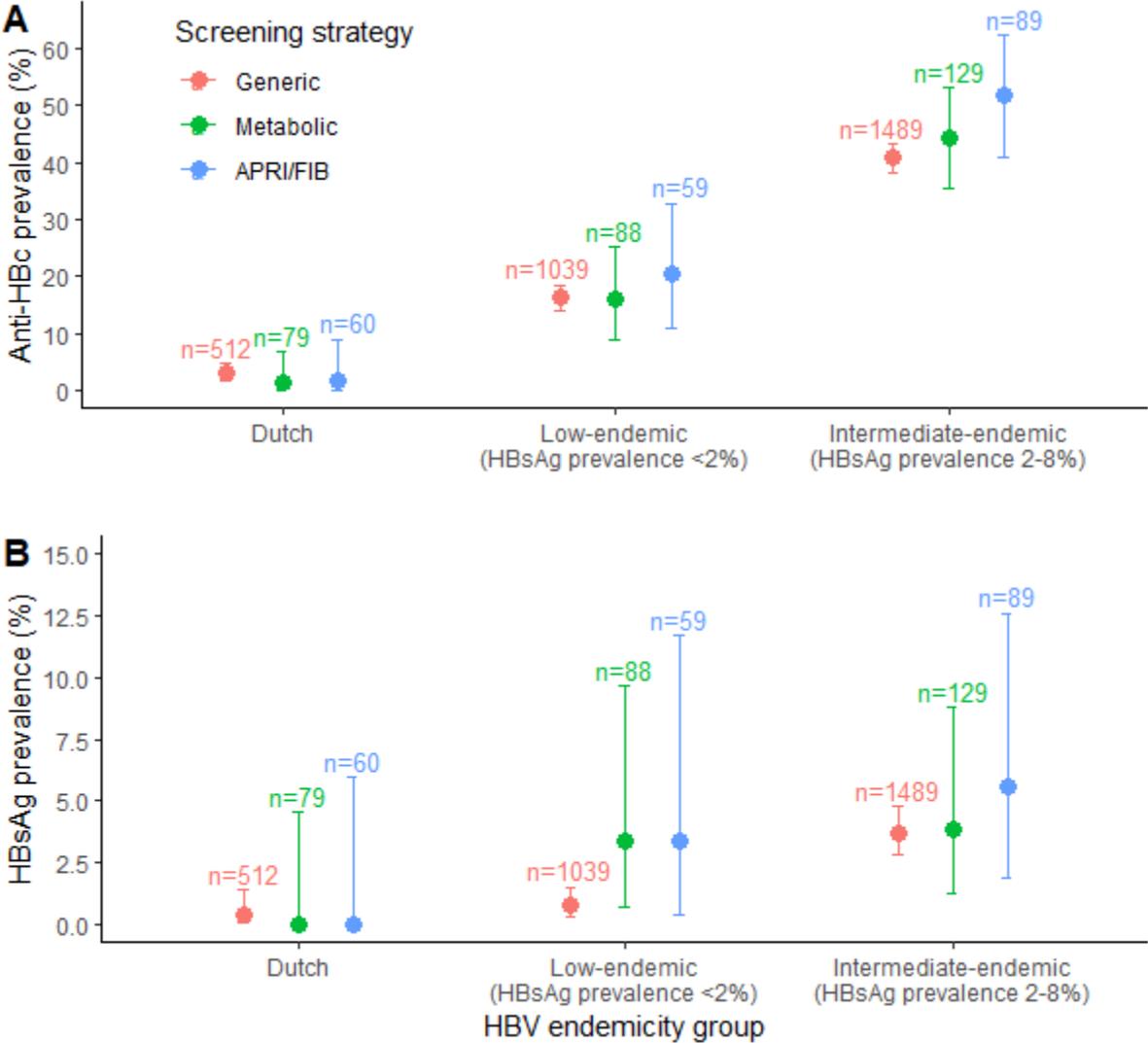
**Appendix 1. Characteristics of HELIUS cohort participants invited for the NILE study, stratified for NILE participant status**

	Included and tested for HBV/HCV (n=403)	Invited, no NILE study visit (n=246)	<i>p</i> -value
<b>Female sex</b>	193 (48%)	129 (52%)	0.36
<b>Age (median, IQR)*</b>	57 (46 – 66)	59 (52 – 65)	0.02
<b>First-generation migrant</b>	254/300 (85%)	205/212 (97%)	<0.01
<b>Ethnicity</b>			<0.01
Dutch	103 (26%)	34 (14%)	
African Surinamese	89 (22%)	39 (16%)	
South-Asian Surinamese	91 (22%)	38 (15%)	
Ghanaian	63 (16%)	90 (37%)	
Moroccan	36 (9%)	20 (8%)	
Turkish	21 (5%)	25 (10%)	
<b>Viral hepatitis risk factor<sup>†</sup></b>	56 (14%)	34 (14%)	1.00

Data are reported as number (percentage), unless otherwise noted. Individuals excluded due to severe alcohol use were not included in this table. \*Based on age during the second HELIUS cohort visit. <sup>†</sup>Assessed risk factors were blood transfusion in a high-income country <1992 or in low- and middle-income countries, Surgery in low- and middle-income countries, history of injecting drug use, men who have sex with men, and use of medication for addiction (ATC code N07B).

Abbreviations: HELIUS: Healthy Life in an Urban Setting. NILE: NAFLD In the Healthy Life in an Urban Setting cohort. HBV: hepatitis B virus. HCV: hepatitis C virus. IQR: interquartile range.

**Appendix 2. HBV serology testing results upon different screening approaches in the NILE study, stratified on HBV endemicity in the respective population in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, while including only first-generation migrants**



**Figure legend:** The low-endemic HBV group included participants with a Moroccan or South-Asian Surinamese ethnic background. The intermediate-endemic HBV group included participants with a Ghanaian, Turkish or African Surinamese ethnic background. A) anti-HBc testing results. B) HBsAg testing results. Abbreviations: APRI: AST to platelet ratio index. FIB: Fibrosis-4 Index for liver fibrosis. HBV: hepatitis B virus. Anti-HBc: hepatitis B core antibodies. HBsAg: hepatitis B surface antigen.