

Table S1. Celiac disease incidence studies with time period of 10 years or more

Study	Country	Study period	Study population	Nation wide	Annual incidence data presented	No. CD cases	Incidence per 100,000 person-yrs (95%CI)	Age- and sex stratified rates
Study period ending -2010								
Midhagen 1988	Sweden	1976-1986	Adults	No	No	129	8.7 (7.2-10.2) ±	No
Sher 1993	UK	1975-1989	All ages	No	Incidence at 5-yr intervals	106	2.5 (2.0-3.0) ±	Age but not sex
Bode 1996	Denmark	1976-1991	Adults	No	Yes	101	1.3 (1.0-1.6) ±	Yes
Jansen 1993	Netherlands	1976-1992	All ages	Yes	1975-1991	1622	0.6 (0.57-0.63) ±	No
Vukavic 1995	Serbia	1980-1993	Children	No	No	201	3.5 (3.0-4.0) ±	No
Collin 1997	Finland	1975-1994	Adults	No	Incidence at 5-yr intervals	368	9.7 (8.7-10.7) ±	No
Hawkes 2000	UK	1981-1995	All ages	No	Incidence at 5-yr intervals	137	2.2 (1.8-2.6) ±	Age but not sex
Cook 2004	New Zealand	1970-1999	All ages	No	Yes	416	3.7 (3.3-4.1) ±	Age but not sex
Lopez-Rodriguez 2003	Spain	1981-1999	Children	No	No	157	10.6 (8.9-12.3) ±	Age but not sex
Murray 2003	US	1950-2001	All ages	No	No	82	2.1 (1.7-2.6)	Yes
Fowell 2006	UK	1993-2002	All ages	No	Incidence at 2-yr intervals	137	8.7 (7.4-10.1)	Age but not sex
Collin 2007	Finland	1980-2003	Adults	Yes	Incidence at 5-yr intervals	18,538#	15 (estimated from Figure 1)	No
Hurley 2012	UK	1996-2005	All ages	No	Incidence at 5-yr intervals	347	8.1 (7.3-8.9) ±	Age but not sex
McGowan 2009	Canada	1990-2006	Children	No	No	266 §	5.2 (4.5-5.9) ±	No
Rajani 2010	Canada	1998-2007	Children	No	Yes	158	6.5 (5.5-7.5) ±	No
Fernandez 2010	Spain	1986-2008	Adults	No	No	68	2.0 (1.5-2.5)	No
White 2013	Scotland	1990-2009	Children	No	No	266	5.6 (4.9-6.3) ±	No
Dydensborg 2012	Denmark	1996-2009	Children	Yes	Yes	1188	7.1 (6.7-7.5)	No
Ress 2012	Estonia	1976-2010	Children	Yes	Incidence at 5-yr intervals	152	1.12 (0.94-1.31)	Age but not sex
Ludvigsson 2013	US	2000-2010	All	No	Yes	249	17.4 (15.2-19.6)	Yes
Namatovu 2014	Sweden	1973-2010	Children	Yes *	Yes	9107	25 (estimated) 2004-2009: 42	Age but not sex
Beitnes 2013	Norway	2000-2010	Children	No	Two 3-year time periods	400	31.4 (28.3-34.5) ±	No
Burger 2014	Netherlands	1995-2010	All ages	Yes	Incidence at 5 time points	4014	5.0 (4.85-5.15) Ω	Yes
Study period ending 2011-								
West 2014	UK	1990-2011	All ages	Yes	Yes	9,087	13.8 (13.5-14.1)	Yes
Zingone 2013	UK	1993-2012	Children	Yes	Incidence at 5-yr intervals	1247	11.9 (11.2-12.5)	Yes

Tapsas 2015	Sweden	1973-2013	Children	No	Yes	1030	28.2 (26.5-29.9)	Age but not sex
Kivela 2015	Finland	2001-2013	Children	No	Yes	N/A	44.0 [^] (estimated from Figure 2)	No
Almalloouhi 2014	US	2000-2014	Children	No	Yes	100	17.4 (14.0-20.8)	Yes
Virta 2017	Finland	2005-2014	Adults	Yes	Incidence at 2-yr intervals	12,847 [#]	31 (30-32)	Yes
Grode 2018	Denmark	1980-2016	All ages	Yes	Incidence at 5-yr intervals	11,802	5.9 (5.8-6.0)	Yes
Van Kalleveen 2018	Netherlands	2007-2016	Children	No	No	105	21.1 (17.5-25.2)	Sex but not age
Stroud 2019	UK	1993-2017	All ages	No	Incidence at 5-yr intervals	802	12.8 (11.9-13.7) \pm	No
Bergman 2020 (current study)	Sweden	1990-2015	All ages	Yes	Yes, plus incidence of normal duodenal/jejunal mucosa	44,771	CD: Incidence: 19.0 (17.3-20.8) Normal mucosa: Incidence: 174.1 (154.7-193.6) CD: Lifetime prevalence 2.3% in women and 1.4% in men	Yes

Abbreviations: CD=Celiac disease. UK=United Kingdom. US = United States.

* Up until 1990 based on five counties covering 15% of the Swedish population. Estimated coverage 1991-1997: 40%. Nationwide from 1998. # Includes patients who only have a diagnosis of dermatitis herpetiformis. # This number (18,538) may represent the prevalent number of celiac disease patients rather than the incidence number. § The number of incident celiac disease patients during the two study periods that were compared was actually 235.

\pm The overall incidence data and/or 95% confidence intervals were retrieved from *JA King et al. Incidence of Celiac Disease Is Increasing Over Time: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. Am J Gastroenterol. 2020 Apr;115(4):507-525.*

[^] Based on serological positivity (TTG or EMA)

Ω incidence calculated based on raw numbers in the Table of Burger et al.