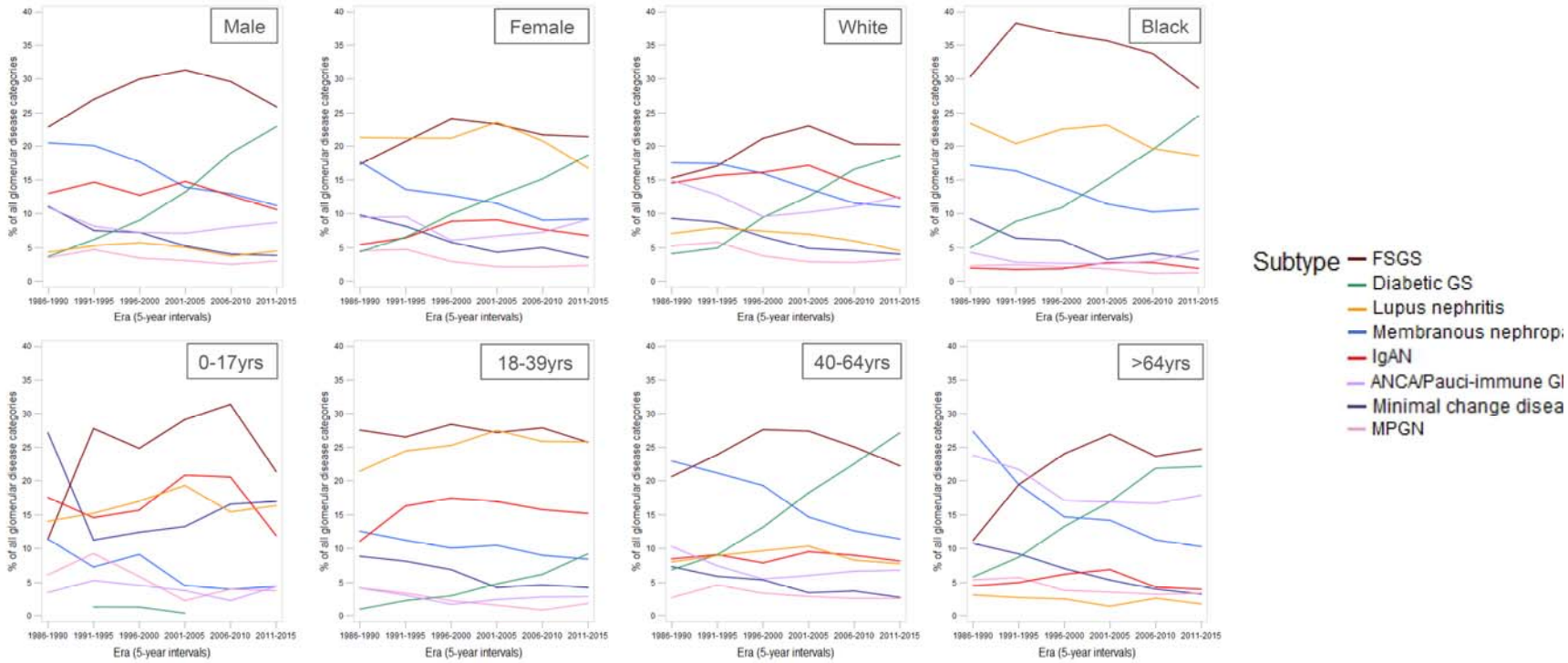
Supplemental Material:

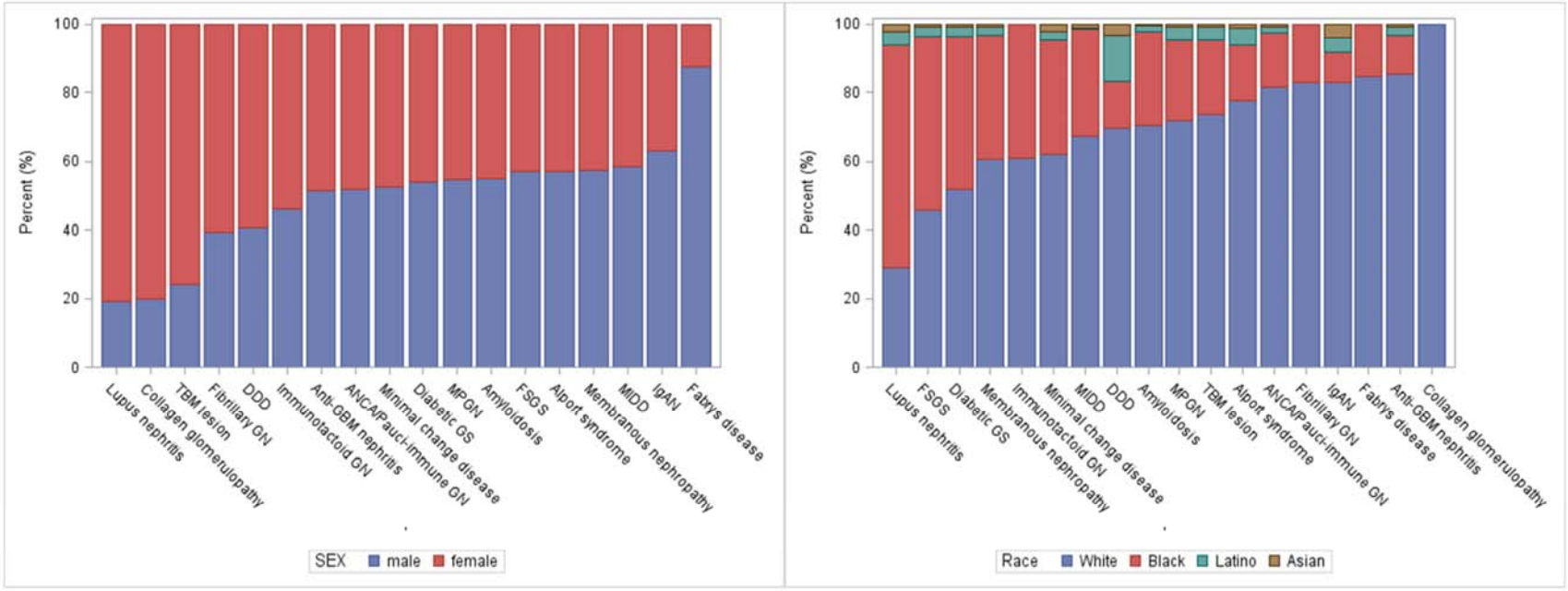
Supplemental Table 1: Temporal trends in region of origin of all kidney biopsy samples with known region of origin* referred to UNC nephropathology 1986-2015.

Region, n (%)	1986-1995 n=4937	1996-2005 n=13,823	2006-2015 n=17,932	Total n= 36,692	p-value
North Carolina	3583 (72.6)	7234 (52.3)	9137 (51.0)	19,954 (54.4)	<0.001
Other Southeastern U.S. State	1225 (24.8)	6120 (44.3)	8263 (46.1)	15,608 (42.5)	<0.001
Non-Southeastern U.S. State	127 (2.6)	331 (2.4)	482 (2.7)	940 (2.6)	0.30
Country outside of the U.S.	<10 (<1)	138 (1.0)	50 (0.3)	190 (0.5)	0.05

* Missing region of origin declined from 25% in 1986-1995, to 5% in 1996-2005, to 0.3% in 2006-2015.



Supplemental Figure S1. Temporal trends in the relative renal biopsy frequencies of the most common glomerular disease subtypes, by patients age, sex, and race. Percentages represent proportions among all studied glomerular disease subtypes in the designated demographic subgroup. FSGS, focal segmental glomeruloslcerosis; GS, glomerulosclerosis; IgAN, IgA nephropathy; ANCA, anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody; GN, glomerulonephritis; MPGN, membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis



Supplemental Figure S2. Sex and race distributions within each of the 18 studied glomerular disease subtypes. TBM, thin basement membrane lesion; GN, glomerulonephritis; MPGN, membranoproliferative GN (non-DDD); DDD, dense deposit disease; GBM, glomerular basement membrane; ANCA, anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody; GS, glomerulosclerosis; FSGS, focal segmental glomerulosclerosis; MIDD, monoclonal immune deposition disease; IgAN, IgA nephropathy.