

Supplemental Table 1. Associations between neighborhood contextual characteristics and breast cancer risk by race/ethnicity and nativity, the Neighborhoods and Breast Cancer Study, 1995-2002.

	Non-Hispanic white	African- American	U.S.-born Hispanics	Foreign-born Hispanics
	OR (95% CI) ^a	OR (95% CI) ^a	OR (95% CI) ^a	OR (95% CI) ^a
Urban environment				
Population density (per m ²) ^{b,c}				
Quartile 1-low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Quartile 2	0.86 (0.63-1.17)	0.81 (0.47-1.42)	1.08 (0.66-1.75)	0.69 (0.41-1.15)
Quartile 3	0.83 (0.62-1.13)	1.03 (0.60-1.76)	0.97 (0.61-1.53)	0.69 (0.43-1.11)
Quartile 4-high	0.63 (0.45-0.89)	0.88 (0.53-1.45)	0.75 (0.46-1.21)	0.60 (0.38-0.96)
	<i>P_{trend}</i>	0.79	0.13	0.05
% crowded households ^{b,d}				
Quartile 1-low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Quartile 2	0.75 (0.58-0.97)	0.95 (0.63-1.43)	0.81 (0.55-1.21)	1.31 (0.85-2.02)
Quartile 3	0.80 (0.54-1.18)	0.71 (0.45-1.12)	0.85 (0.52-1.38)	0.78 (0.49-1.26)
Quartile 4-high	0.78 (0.42-1.43)	0.60 (0.36-0.99)	0.77 (0.43-1.38)	0.67 (0.39-1.13)
	<i>P_{trend}</i>	0.12	0.44	0.02
Mixed-land use				
% commute by car/motorcycle ^{b,d}				
Quartile 1-low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Quartile 2	0.96 (0.66-1.40)	1.19 (0.84-1.68)	0.99 (0.57-1.74)	1.59 (1.06-2.37)
Quartile 3	0.86 (0.57-1.28)	1.29 (0.83-2.00)	1.61 (0.90-2.87)	2.07 (1.35-3.17)
Quartile 4-high	0.87 (0.58-1.31)	1.29 (0.78-2.13)	1.41 (0.78-2.56)	1.59 (1.01-2.51)
	<i>P_{trend}</i>	0.43	0.14	0.08
Restaurant environment index ^{e,f,g}				
No fast food restaurants	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tertile 1-low	0.76 (0.53-1.10)	0.98 (0.61-1.59)	0.62 (0.37-1.05)	0.82 (0.53-1.26)
Tertile 2	0.71 (0.50-1.00)	0.76 (0.50-1.14)	0.62 (0.39-0.96)	0.77 (0.53-1.12)
Tertile 3-high	0.55 (0.39-0.79)	0.62 (0.40-0.94)	0.62 (0.40-0.97)	0.58 (0.39-0.87)
No Restaurants	1.04 (0.66-1.64)	0.79 (0.36-1.75)	1.23 (0.56-2.72)	1.02 (0.47-2.21)
	<i>P_{trend}</i>	<0.01	0.10	0.01
Retail food environment index ^{g,h}				
No convenient stores, liquor stores and <1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
≥1	0.99 (0.63-1.54)	0.84 (0.39-1.82)	2.12 (0.99-4.56)	1.12 (0.52-2.41)
No retail food outlets	1.00 (0.64-1.57)	1.54 (0.71-3.31)	2.00 (0.94-4.25)	1.13 (0.52-2.46)
	<i>P_{trend}</i>	0.84 (0.51-1.38)	1.54 (0.59-4.04)	1.78 (0.77-4.08)
	<i>P_{trend}</i>	0.86	<.01	0.44
			0.44	0.89
Number of recreational facilities ^{d,g}				
≤1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2-3	0.85 (0.63-1.14)	1.18 (0.82-1.71)	1.09 (0.74-1.59)	0.72 (0.50-1.02)
4-7	0.85 (0.61-1.18)	0.83 (0.56-1.22)	1.29 (0.87-1.93)	0.88 (0.61-1.27)
≥8	0.90 (0.59-1.37)	1.18 (0.71-1.97)	1.13 (0.67-1.93)	0.96 (0.62-1.51)
	<i>P_{trend}</i>	0.49	0.83	0.36
			0.36	1.0
Number of parks ^g				
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1	0.96 (0.69-1.32)	1.50 (0.89-2.52)	0.87 (0.56-1.34)	0.85 (0.54-1.32)
2	1.07 (0.75-1.53)	1.31 (0.77-2.21)	0.82 (0.52-1.29)	0.94 (0.59-1.48)
3	1.32 (0.89-1.95)	1.20 (0.71-2.03)	0.94 (0.57-1.56)	1.12 (0.70-1.81)
≥4	0.98 (0.65-1.46)	1.17 (0.69-1.98)	0.71 (0.41-1.23)	1.13 (0.70-1.83)
	<i>P_{trend}</i>	0.56	0.63	0.39
			0.39	0.20

Street connectivity, gamma index ^{d,i}				
Quartile 1-low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Quartile 2	1.07 (0.82-1.41)	1.16 (0.75-1.82)	0.94 (0.66-1.36)	1.39 (0.98-1.99)
Quartile 3	0.76 (0.54-1.07)	0.96 (0.61-1.50)	1.05 (0.69-1.60)	0.90 (0.61-1.32)
Quartile 4-high	0.55 (0.36-0.84)	1.33 (0.82-2.15)	1.38 (0.82-2.33)	1.04 (0.67-1.60)
	<i>P_{trend}</i>	0.01	0.28	0.28
Neighborhood immigration				
% foreign-born residents ^{b,d}				
Quartile 1-low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Quartile 2	0.80 (0.63-1.03)	1.26 (0.91-1.74)	1.07 (0.72-1.59)	0.98 (0.64-1.50)
Quartile 3	0.88 (0.65-1.20)	0.94 (0.67-1.31)	0.91 (0.60-1.37)	0.81 (0.53-1.25)
Quartile 4-high	1.01 (0.66-1.54)	0.69 (0.46-1.04)	0.90 (0.57-1.44)	0.77 (0.50-1.20)
	<i>P_{trend}</i>	0.57	0.07	0.51

Note: Values in bold represent a *P* value < 0.05.

^a Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) from multilevel logistic regression models with random intercept for each block group adjusted for age, study, family history of breast cancer, benign breast disease, age at menarche, parity, breast feeding, age at first full-term birth, menopausal status, menopausal hormonal therapy use, body mass index, and alcohol intake. Urban environment, mixed-land use, and neighborhood immigration modeled as separate models with adjustment for education and neighborhood socioeconomic status (composite index based on seven U.S. Census 2000 block group-level measures: Liu education index, proportion with a blue collar job, proportion older than age 16 in the workforce without a job, median household income, percent below 200% of the poverty line, median rent, median house value). The neighborhood immigration model was also adjusted for population density.

^bU.S. Census block group-level measure.

^cCategorization based on the quartile distribution for block groups in California.

^dCategorization based on quartile distribution among all controls in study population.

^eCategorization based on tertile distribution among all controls with non-zero values in study population.

^fRatio of the number of fast food restaurants to other restaurants.

^gBusinesses/parks within walking distance of residence (1,600 m pedestrian network)

^hRatio of the number of convenience stores, liquor stores, and fast food restaurants to supermarkets and farmers' markets.

ⁱRatio of actual number of street segments to maximum possible number of intersections per U.S. Census tract.