

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Table S1. Table of missing values in the hypertension population.

Variable	All N=8319	Quartile 1: N=2080	Quartile 2: N=2080	Quartile 3: N=2080	Quartile 4: N=2079
Educational attainment, N (%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Full-time employment, N (%)	126 (2%)	29 (1.4%)	28 (1.3%)	32 (1.5%)	37 (1.8%)
Married, N (%)	118 (1%)	25 (1.2%)	28 (1.3%)	30 (1.4%)	35 (1.7%)
Lives with others, N (%)	118 (1%)	25 (1.2%)	28 (1.3%)	30 (1.4%)	35 (1.7%)
Income less than \$35k, N (%)	1288 (15%)	312 (15%)	302 (14.5%)	343 (16.5%)	331 (15.9%)
Has health insurance, N (%)	131 (2%)	27 (1.3%)	30 (1.4%)	32 (1.5%)	42 (2%)
Usual source of care, N (%)	117 (1%)	25 (1.2%)	28 (1.3%)	30 (1.4%)	34 (1.6%)
Has social support, N (%)	112 (1%)	24 (1.2%)	26 (1.2%)	29 (1.4%)	33 (1.6%)
Current smoking status, N (%)	165 (2%)	36 (1.7%)	36 (1.7%)	46 (2.2%)	47 (2.3%)
Diabetes, N (%)	110 (1%)	26 (1.2%)	26 (1.2%)	27 (1.3%)	31 (1.5%)
BMI, kg/m², N (%)	45 (1%)	11 (0.5%)	9 (0.4%)	9 (0.4%)	16 (0.8%)
ASCVD, N (%)	326 (4%)	73 (3.5%)	80 (3.8%)	89 (4.3%)	84 (4%)
ASCVD risk, N (%)	664 (8%)	158 (7.6%)	166 (8%)	162 (7.8%)	178 (8.6%)
ASCVD \geq 7.5%, N (%)	664 (8%)	158 (7.6%)	166 (8%)	162 (7.8%)	178 (8.6%)
LDL-C, N (%)	507 (6%)	126 (6.1%)	136 (6.5%)	121 (5.8%)	124 (6%)
Total cholesterol, N (%)	460 (6%)	117 (5.6%)	121 (5.8%)	107 (5.1%)	115 (5.5%)
HDL-C, N (%)	459 (6%)	116 (5.6%)	121 (5.8%)	107 (5.1%)	115 (5.5%)
Triglycerides, N (%)	459 (6%)	116 (5.6%)	121 (5.8%)	107 (5.1%)	115 (5.5%)
Aspirin use, N (%)	132 (2%)	29 (1.4%)	34 (1.6%)	34 (1.6%)	35 (1.7%)
eGFR, mL/min/1.73m², N (%)	459 (6%)	116 (5.6%)	121 (5.8%)	107 (5.1%)	115 (5.5%)
PCS-12 score, N (%)	592 (7%)	119 (5.7%)	135 (6.5%)	154 (7.4%)	184 (8.9%)
MCS-12 score, N (%)	592 (7%)	119 (5.7%)	135 (6.5%)	154 (7.4%)	184 (8.9%)
Perceived stress, N (%)	112 (1%)	25 (1.2%)	26 (1.2%)	29 (1.4%)	32 (1.5%)
Summative positive self-reported neighborhood characteristics, N (%)	2357 (28%)	569 (27.4%)	608 (29.2%)	617 (29.7%)	563 (27.1%)
Close-knit neighborhood, N (%)	2394 (29%)	581 (27.9%)	615 (29.6%)	624 (30%)	574 (27.6%)
Neighbors can be trusted, N (%)	2405 (29%)	584 (28.1%)	615 (29.6%)	625 (30%)	581 (27.9%)
Safe from crime, N (%)	2631 (32%)	638 (30.7%)	665 (32%)	686 (33%)	642 (30.9%)
Neighbors willing to help their neighbors, N (%)	2393 (29%)	580 (27.9%)	614 (29.5%)	625 (30%)	574 (27.6%)
Car ownership, N (%)	130 (2%)	29 (1.4%)	30 (1.4%)	32 (1.5%)	39 (1.9%)

Variable	All N=8319	Quartile 1: N=2080	Quartile 2: N=2080	Quartile 3: N=2080	Quartile 4: N=2079
BMI = body mass index; ASCVD = atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C = high-density lipoprotein cholesterol = eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate = PCS: Physical Component Summary; MCS = Mental Health Component Summary					

Table S2. Table of missing values in the statin-indicated population.

Variable	All (N=8569)	Quartile 1: N=2143	Quartile 2: N=2142	Quartile 3: N=2142	Quartile 4: N=2142
Full-time employment, N (%)	35 (0%)	9(0.4%)	9(0.4%)	9(0.4%)	8(0.4%)
Married, N (%)	27 (0%)	5(0.2%)	9(0.4%)	7(0.3%)	6(0.3%)
Lives with others, N (%)	27 (0%)	5(0.2%)	9(0.4%)	7(0.3%)	6(0.3%)
Income less than \$35k, N (%)	1295 (15%)	320(14.9%)	303(14.1%)	349(16.3%)	323(15.1%)
Has health insurance, N (%)	38 (0%)	6(0.3%)	11(0.5%)	9(0.4%)	12(0.6%)
Usual source of care, N (%)	27 (0%)	5(0.2%)	9(0.4%)	7(0.3%)	6(0.3%)
Has social support, N (%)	19 (0%)	3(0.1%)	6(0.3%)	5(0.2%)	5(0.2%)
BMI, kg/m2, N (%)	32 (0%)	8(0.4%)	10(0.5%)	6(0.3%)	8(0.4%)
LDL-C, N (%)	56 (1%)	11(0.5%)	13(0.6%)	20(0.9%)	12(0.6%)
Aspirin use, N (%)	39 (0%)	9(0.4%)	13(0.6%)	10(0.5%)	7(0.3%)
PCS-12 score, N (%)	504 (6%)	95(4.4%)	118(5.5%)	137(6.4%)	154(7.2%)
MCS-12 score, N (%)	504 (6%)	95(4.4%)	118(5.5%)	137(6.4%)	154(7.2%)
Perceived stress, N (%)	19 (0%)	4(0.2%)	5(0.2%)	4(0.2%)	6(0.3%)
Summative positive self-reported neighborhood characteristics, N (%)	2318 (27%)	558(26%)	609(28.4%)	601(28.1%)	550(25.7%)
Close-knit neighborhood, N (%)	2365 (28%)	573(26.7%)	617(28.8%)	611(28.5%)	564(26.3%)
Neighbors can be trusted, N (%)	2368 (28%)	577(26.9%)	616(28.8%)	607(28.3%)	568(26.5%)
Safe from crime, N (%)	2612 (30%)	633(29.5%)	671(31.3%)	675(31.5%)	633(29.6%)
Neighbors willing to help their neighbors, N (%)	2358 (28%)	571(26.6%)	616(28.8%)	611(28.5%)	560(26.1%)
Car ownership, N (%)	39 (0%)	8(0.4%)	12(0.6%)	8(0.4%)	11(0.5%)

BMI = body mass index; ASCVD = atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C = high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; PCS = Physical Component Summary; MCS = Mental Health Component Summary

Table S3. Baseline characteristics of REGARDS participants with hypertension by pharmacy proximity during visit 2.

Variable	Summary (N=8319)	Quartile 1: N=2080	Quartile 2: N=2080	Quartile 3: N=2080	Quartile 4: N=2079	P- value
Age, Median (IQR)	73.0 (67.0, 79.0)	73.0 (67.0, 78.0)	72.0 (67.0, 79.0)	73.0 (67.0, 79.0)	72.0 (67.0, 79.0)	0.87 ^j
Female N (%)	4756 (57%)	1197(58%)	1159(56%)	1164(56%)	1236(59%)	0.22 ^q
Race, N (%) -						
Non-Hispanic White	4599 (55%)	1166(56%)	1072(52%)	1142(55%)	1219(59%)	0.02 ^q
Non-Hispanic Black	3720 (45%)	914(44%)	1008(48%)	938(45%)	860(41%)	0.02 ^q
Educational attainment, N (%) -	778 (9%)	180(9%)	157(8%)	203(10%)	238(11%)	<0.01 ^c
<High School						
High School	2111 (25%)	497(24%)	527(25%)	514(25%)	573(28%)	-
> High School	5429 (65%)	1403(67%)	1395(67%)	1363(66%)	1268(61%)	-
Full-time employment, N (%)	1491 (18%)	360(18%)	374(18%)	392(19%)	365(18%)	0.62 ^q
Married, N (%)	4342 (53%)	1172(57%)	1046(51%)	1042(51%)	1082(53%)	0.01 ^q
Lives with others, N (%)	5655 (69%)	1494(73%)	1367(67%)	1396(68%)	1398(68%)	0.01 ^q
Income less than \$35k, N (%)	3183 (45%)	704(40%)	793(45%)	782(45%)	904(52%)	<0.01 ^q
Has health insurance, N (%)	8097 (99%)	2033(99%)	2029(99%)	2022(99%)	2013(99%)	0.41 ^q
Usual source of care, N (%)	8071 (98%)	2015(98%)	2018(98%)	2020(99%)	2018(99%)	0.09 ^q
Has social support, N (%)	6316 (77%)	1649(80%)	1559(76%)	1595(78%)	1513(74%)	<0.01 ^q
Current smoking status, N (%)	625 (8%)	133(7%)	158(8%)	149(7%)	185(9%)	<0.01 ^q
Diabetes, N (%)	2637 (32%)	653(32%)	687(33%)	650(32%)	647(32%)	0.61 ^q
Hypertension, N (%)	8034 (97%)	2003(96%)	2007(96%)	2008(97%)	2016(97%)	0.25 ^q
SBP, Median (IQR)	127.0 (119.0, 136.0)	127.0 (118.0, 136.0)	127.0 (119.0, 137.0)	126.0 (118.0, 136.0)	128.0 (119.0, 136.0)	0.57 ^j
DBP, median (IQR)	76.0 (69.0, 80.0)	75.0 (69.0, 80.0)	76.0 (69.0, 81.0)	75.0 (69.0, 80.0)	76.0 (70.0, 81.0)	0.93 ^j
Antihypertensive medication, N (%)	7020 (84%)	1731(83%)	1741(84%)	1770(85%)	1778(86%)	0.02 ^q
Number of antihypertensive medications, Median (IQR)	2.0 (1.0, 3.0)	2.0 (1.0, 3.0)	2.0 (1.0, 3.0)	2.0 (1.0, 3.0)	2.0 (1.0, 3.0)	0.12 ^j
BMI, kg/m2 , Median (IQR)	29.0 (25.5, 33.2)	29.1 (25.7, 33.5)	28.9 (25.4, 33.0)	29.0 (25.5, 33.4)	28.8 (25.6, 32.9)	0.19 ^j

Variable	Summary (N=8319)	Quartile 1: N=2080	Quartile 2: N=2080	Quartile 3: N=2080	Quartile 4: N=2079	P- value
ASCVD, N (%)	2672 (33%)	634(32%)	631(32%)	679(34%)	728(36%)	<0.01 ^q
ASCVD risk, Median (IQR)	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	0.04 ^j
ASCVD > 7.5%, N (%)	6929 (91%)	1719(89%)	1753(92%)	1739(91%)	1718(90%)	0.5 ^q
LDL-C, Median (IQR)	94.0 (73.6, 119.0)	95.0 (73.2, 120.9)	93.0 (73.7, 117.9)	94.0 (73.0, 119.6)	94.5 (74.4, 118.0)	0.92 ^j
Total cholesterol, Median (IQR)	174.0 (149.0, 202.0)	176.0 (150.0, 205.0)	173.0 (149.0, 200.0)	174.0 (149.0, 203.0)	174.0 (150.0, 202.0)	0.71 ^j
HDL cholesterol, Median (IQR)	53.0 (43.0, 66.0)	53.0 (44.0, 66.0)	54.0 (44.0, 66.0)	53.0 (43.0, 66.0)	53.0 (43.0, 65.0)	0.09 ^j
Triglycerides, Median (IQR)	101.5 (76.0, 140.0)	101.0 (76.0, 141.0)	99.0 (73.0, 137.0)	101.0 (76.0, 142.0)	104.0 (78.0, 143.0)	0.06 ^j
Statin use, N (%)	4306 (52%)	1090(52%)	1107(53%)	1053(51%)	1056(51%)	0.13 ^q
Aspirin use, N (%)	4776 (58%)	1186(58%)	1182(58%)	1203(59%)	1205(59%)	0.37 ^q
Total number of prescription medications, Median (IQR)	8.0 (5.0, 11.0)	8.0 (5.0, 11.0)	8.0 (5.0, 11.0)	8.0 (5.0, 11.0)	8.0 (6.0, 11.0)	0.02 ^j
eGFR, mL/min/1.73m², Median (IQR)	71.5 (55.9, 86.8)	72.0 (56.8, 86.9)	72.8 (56.2, 87.8)	70.7 (55.3, 86.0)	71.0 (55.6, 86.3)	0.11 ^j
PCS-12 score, Median (IQR)	46.9 (36.1, 53.1)	47.5 (36.0, 53.1)	47.2 (36.2, 53.4)	47.0 (36.8, 52.9)	45.9 (35.4, 52.8)	0.04 ^j
MCS-12 score, Median (IQR)	57.8 (53.2, 59.9)	57.8 (53.7, 60.1)	57.7 (53.1, 59.9)	57.8 (53.3, 60.0)	57.5 (52.7, 59.9)	0.09 ^j
Perceived stress, Median (IQR)	3.0 (0.0, 5.0)	2.0 (0.0, 5.0)	3.0 (0.0, 5.0)	3.0 (1.0, 5.0)	3.0 (1.0, 5.0)	<0.01 ^j
Summative positive self-reported neighborhood characteristics, Median (IQR)	3.0 (1.0, 4.0)	3.0 (1.0, 4.0)	2.0 (1.0, 4.0)	3.0 (1.0, 4.0)	3.0 (1.0, 4.0)	0.84 ^j
Close-knit neighborhood, N (%)	2655 (45%)	693(46%)	626(43%)	619(43%)	717(48%)	0.48 ^q
Neighbors can be trusted, N (%)	3747 (63%)	969(65%)	871(59%)	925(64%)	982(66%)	0.25 ^q
Safe from crime, N (%)	3478 (61%)	917(64%)	837(59%)	844(61%)	880(61%)	0.32 ^q
Neighbors willing to help their neighbors, N (%)	4382 (74%)	1128(75%)	1049(72%)	1074(74%)	1131(75%)	0.68 ^q
Car ownership, N (%)	7335 (90%)	1886 (92%)	1836 (90%)	1791 (87%)	1822 (89%)	<0.01 ^q
Population density, N (%) -						

Variable	Summary (N=8319)	Quartile 1: N=2080	Quartile 2: N=2080	Quartile 3: N=2080	Quartile 4: N=2079	P- value
Rural	2875 (35%)	979 (47%)	424 (20%)	505 (24%)	967 (47%)	<0.01 ^c
Suburban	2458 (30%)	394 (19%)	610 (29%)	698 (34%)	756 (36%)	-
Urban	2986 (36%)	707 (34%)	1046 (50%)	877 (42%)	356 (17%)	-

^j Jonckheere-Terpstra test, ^q Cochran-Armitage test for trend, ^c Chi-squared test.

BMI = body mass index; ASCVD = atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C = high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; PCS = Physical Component Summary; MCS = Mental Health Component Summary; SBP = systolic blood pressure; DBP = diastolic blood pressure

Variable	Summary N=8569	Quartile 1: N=2143	Quartile 2: N=2142	Quartile 3: N=2142	Quartile 4: N=2142	P-value
ASCVD > 7.5%, N (%)	8275 (97%)	2068(97%)	2084(97%)	2059(96%)	2064(96%)	0.37 ^q
LDL-C, Median (IQR)	94.9 (74.2, 119.4)	95.8 (73.8, 122.4)	94.0 (73.9, 118.1)	94.6 (74.3, 119.6)	95.0 (75.0, 118.2)	0.82 ^j
Total cholesterol, Median (IQR)	175.0 (150.0, 203.0)	177.0 (149.5, 206.0)	173.0 (149.0, 201.0)	175.0 (150.0, 203.0)	174.0 (150.0, 202.0)	0.64 ^j
HDL-C, Median (IQR)	53.0 (43.0, 65.0)	54.0 (44.0, 66.0)	53.0 (43.0, 65.0)	53.0 (43.0, 66.0)	53.0 (43.0, 65.0)	0.03 ^j
Triglycerides, Median (IQR)	101.0 (75.0, 140.0)	99.0 (75.0, 140.0)	98.0 (73.0, 136.0)	102.0 (77.2, 142.0)	104.0 (77.0, 144.0)	<0.01 ^j
Statin use, N (%)	4325 (50%)	1093(51%)	1124(52%)	1067(50%)	1041(49%)	0.04 ^q
Aspirin use, N (%)	4944 (58%)	1237(58%)	1217(57%)	1229(58%)	1261(59%)	0.43 ^q
Total number of prescription medications, Median (IQR)	8.0 (5.0, 11.0)	8.0 (5.0, 11.0)	8.0 (5.0, 11.0)	8.0 (5.0, 11.0)	8.0 (5.0, 11.0)	0.07 ^j
eGFR, mL/min/1.73m ² , Median (IQR)	71.3 (56.1, 85.9)	70.9 (56.7, 85.5)	72.8 (56.6, 86.8)	70.9 (55.9, 85.8)	70.2 (55.6, 85.3)	0.18 ^j
PCS-12 score, Median (IQR)	47.8 (37.0, 53.6)	48.3 (37.2, 53.5)	48.2 (37.5, 53.8)	47.7 (37.6, 53.4)	46.8 (36.1, 53.3)	0.01 ^j
MCS-12 score, Median (IQR)	57.8 (53.5, 59.9)	57.8 (54.0, 60.2)	57.6 (53.2, 59.8)	57.8 (53.7, 59.9)	57.8 (53.0, 60.0)	0.18 ^j
Perceived stress, median (IQR)	3.0 (0.0, 5.0)	2.0 (0.0, 5.0)	3.0 (0.0, 5.0)	3.0 (0.0, 5.0)	3.0 (0.0, 5.0)	<0.01 ^j
Summative positive self-reported neighborhood characteristics, Median (IQR)	3.0 (1.0, 4.0)	3.0 (2.0, 4.0)	3.0 (1.0, 4.0)	3.0 (1.0, 4.0)	3.0 (1.0, 4.0)	0.36 ^j
Close-knit neighborhood, N (%)	2822 (45%)	751 (48%)	668 (44%)	648 (42%)	755 (48%)	0.81 ^q
Neighbors can be trusted, N (%)	4032 (65%)	1050 (67%)	957 (63%)	991 (65%)	1034 (66%)	0.67 ^q
Safe from crime, N (%)	3776 (63%)	1000 (66%)	909 (62%)	920 (63%)	947 (63%)	0.09 ^q
Neighbors willing to help their neighbors, N (%)	4702 (76%)	1201(76%)	1129 (74%)	1158 (76%)	1214 (77%)	0.59 ^q
Car ownership, N (%)	7738 (91%)	1983 (93%)	1928 (91%)	1903 (89%)	1924 (90%)	0.01 ^q
Population density, N(%) -						
Rural	3027 (35%)	1055 (49%)	457 (21%)	516 (24%)	999 (47%)	<0.01 ^c
Suburban	2541 (30%)	417 (19%)	621 (29%)	723 (34%)	780 (36%)	-
Urban	3001 (35%)	671 (31%)	1064 (50%)	903 (42%)	363 (17%)	-

^j Jonckheere-Terpstra test, ^q Cochran-Armitage test for trend, ^c Chi-squared test.

Variable	Summary N=8569	Quartile 1: N=2143	Quartile 2: N=2142	Quartile 3: N=2142	Quartile 4: N=2142	P-value
BMI = body mass index; ASCVD = atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C = high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; PCS = Physical Component Summary; MCS = Mental Health Component Summary; SBP = systolic blood pressure; DBP = diastolic blood pressure						

Quartile 2 β (SE)	0.12 (0.33)	-0.14 (0.61)	-0.56 (0.43)	-0.05 (0.26)	0.2 (0.79)	-0.01 (0.05)	-1.03 (0.63)	0 (0.43)	0.17 (0.28)	-0.16 (0.16)	0.35 (0.28)	-0.23 (0.22)
Quartile 3 β (SE)	-0.09 (0.34)	-0.19 (0.56)	-0.27 (0.47)	0.06 (0.22)	-0.56 (0.71)	-0.08 (0.08)	-0.37 (0.42)	1.18 (0.71)	0.1 (0.27)	-0.1 (0.10)	0.16 (0.29)	-0.06 (0.07)
Quartile 4 β (SE)	-0.2 (0.29)	0.13 (0.77)	-0.23 (0.54)	-0.14 (0.37)	-0.59 (0.73)	-0.06 (0.08)	-1.09 (0.65)	-0.85 (0.59)	0.9 (0.76)	0.03 (0.10)	0.02 (0.19)	0 (0.20)
P for trend	0.46	0.84	0.90	0.76	0.23	0.35	0.12	0.32	0.24	0.65	0.67	0.79

Adjusted for age, educational attainment, employment status, income, health insurance, usual source of care, car ownership, level of social support (defined by score of six-survey items of social support), self-reported neighborhood characteristics (i.e., agreement with “This is a close-knit neighborhood”, “People in this neighborhood can be trusted”, “People around here are willing to help their neighbors”, and “How safe from crime do you consider your neighborhood to be?”), current cigarette smoking, self-reported diabetes status, systolic blood pressure (in the statin use and LDL-C models only), diastolic blood pressure (in the statin use and LDL-C models only), body mass index, total cholesterol, physical functioning based on the Short Form 12 Physical Component Summary [PCS] score, mental health based on the Short Form 12 Mental Health Component Summary [MCS] score, aspirin use, and number of total prescription medications. Systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure are not included in the blood pressure control outcome model.

Table S6. Association between pharmacy proximity and antihypertensive medication use, statin use blood pressure control, and low-density lipoprotein level, separately, among REGARDS participants during visit 2, by age.

	Age					
	Rural	≥65 years Suburban	Urban	Rural	<65 years Suburban	Urban
Antihypertensive medication use						
Quartile 1 PR (95% CI)	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Quartile 2 PR (95% CI)	1.00 (0.95,1.05)	1.02 (0.97,1.07)	1.01 (0.97,1.05)	0.85 (0.70,1.05)	1.04 (0.85,1.27)	0.95 (0.83,1.09)
Quartile 3 PR (95% CI)	1.03 (0.98,1.07)	1.02 (0.97,1.08)	1.01 (0.97,1.05)	1.04 (0.89,1.20)	1.13 (0.93,1.37)	0.96 (0.83,1.10)
Quartile 4 PR (95% CI)	1.03 (0.99,1.07)	1.01 (0.96,1.06)	1.00 (0.94,1.05)	0.97 (0.85,1.11)	1.18 (1.00,1.40)	1.06 (0.90,1.24)
P for trend	0.12	0.89	0.87	0.99	0.02	0.69
Statin use						
Quartile 1 PR (95% CI)	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Quartile 2 PR (95% CI)	1.04 (0.95,1.15)	1.05 (0.95,1.18)	1.00 (0.92,1.09)	1.22 (0.92,1.60)	0.81 (0.54,1.22)	0.88 (0.63,1.22)
Quartile 3 PR (95% CI)	0.94 (0.86,1.04)	0.98 (0.88,1.09)	1.00 (0.91,1.09)	0.86 (0.60,1.24)	0.88 (0.59,1.32)	0.89 (0.63,1.26)
Quartile 4 PR (95% CI)	0.96 (0.88,1.04)	0.92 (0.83,1.03)	0.99 (0.88,1.12)	0.81 (0.60,1.10)	0.87 (0.62,1.22)	0.71 (0.44,1.16)
P for trend	0.16	0.03	0.90	0.11	0.70	0.24
Blood pressure control						
Quartile 1 PR (95% CI)	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Quartile 2 PR (95% CI)	0.94 (0.88,1.00)	1.00 (0.93,1.08)	0.97 (0.93,1.02)	1.18 (1.03,1.35)	0.87 (0.75,1.01)	0.94 (0.83,1.07)
Quartile 3 PR (95% CI)	0.98 (0.93,1.04)	1.03 (0.96,1.10)	0.97 (0.92,1.02)	1.09 (0.94,1.25)	0.96 (0.84,1.10)	1.02 (0.91,1.16)
Quartile 4 PR (95% CI)	0.98 (0.93,1.03)	1.02 (0.96,1.10)	1.03 (0.97,1.09)	1.00 (0.88,1.13)	0.88 (0.77,1.00)	1.00 (0.86,1.17)
P for trend	0.56	0.35	0.69	0.94	0.22	0.61
Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol level						
Quartile 1 β (SE)	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Quartile 2 β (SE)	-0.31 (0.78)	0.62 (0.88)	0.86 (0.71)	-0.37 (2.12)	1.26 (2.82)	0.89 (2.33)
Quartile 3 β (SE)	0.40 (0.70)	-0.04 (0.85)	1.06 (0.73)	1.64 (2.02)	-0.45 (2.73)	2.36 (2.49)
Quartile 4 β (SE)	0.14 (0.61)	0.86 (0.85)	0.16 (0.92)	-2.67 (1.80)	-0.44 (2.5)	-1.02 (3.11)
P for trend	0.68	0.46	0.54	0.23	0.63	0.85

Adjusted for sex, race, educational attainment, employment status, income, health insurance, usual source of care, car ownership, level of social support (defined by score of six-survey items of social support), self-reported neighborhood characteristics (i.e., agreement with “This is a close-knit neighborhood”, “People in this neighborhood can be trusted”, “People around here are willing to help their neighbors”, and “How safe from crime do you consider your neighborhood to be?”), current cigarette smoking, self-reported diabetes

status, systolic blood pressure (in the statin use and LDL-C models only), diastolic blood pressure (in the statin use and LDL-C models only), body mass index, total cholesterol, physical functioning based on the Short Form 12 Physical Component Summary [PCS] score, mental health based on the Short Form 12 Mental Health Component Summary [MCS] score, aspirin use, and number of total prescription medications. Systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure are not included in the blood pressure control outcome model.

CI = confidence interval; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; PR = prevalence ratio; SE = standard error

Table S7. Association between pharmacy proximity and antihypertensive medication use, statin use blood pressure control, and low-density lipoprotein level, separately, among REGARDS participants during visit 2, by polypharmacy.

	Polypharmacy status					
	<5 prescription medication			≥5 prescription medication		
	Rural	Suburban	Urban	Rural	Suburban	Urban
	Antihypertensive medication use					
Quartile 1 PR (95% CI)	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Quartile 2 PR (95% CI)	0.96 (0.71,1.28)	1.06 (0.83,1.35)	0.95 (0.79,1.13)	0.98 (0.94,1.03)	1.00 (0.95,1.04)	0.99 (0.96,1.02)
Quartile 3 PR (95% CI)	1.11 (0.86,1.43)	1.12 (0.88,1.42)	1.03 (0.88,1.22)	1.02 (0.98,1.06)	1.01 (0.97,1.05)	0.99 (0.96,1.02)
Quartile 4 PR (95% CI)	1.14 (0.91,1.41)	1.06 (0.83,1.35)	0.97 (0.77,1.22)	1.01 (0.98,1.04)	1.01 (0.97,1.06)	0.99 (0.95,1.04)
P for trend	0.18	0.61	0.84	0.28	0.43	0.64
	Statin use					
Quartile 1 PR (95% CI)	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Quartile 2 PR (95% CI)	1.35 (0.93,1.96)	1.38 (0.86,2.22)	1.07 (0.72,1.57)	1.03 (0.94,1.12)	1.01 (0.91,1.12)	0.98 (0.90,1.06)
Quartile 3 PR (95% CI)	0.83 (0.51,1.34)	1.23 (0.75,2.02)	1.05 (0.69,1.59)	0.95 (0.87,1.04)	0.94 (0.85,1.05)	0.99 (0.91,1.07)
Quartile 4 PR (95% CI)	1.16 (0.82,1.64)	1.29 (0.79,2.12)	1.31 (0.77,2.21)	0.94 (0.87,1.01)	0.90 (0.81,1.00)	0.93 (0.83,1.04)
P for trend	0.76	0.57	0.42	0.06	0.01	0.33
	Blood pressure control					
Quartile 1 PR (95% CI)	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Quartile 2 PR (95% CI)	1.05 (0.88,1.25)	0.92 (0.79,1.08)	0.89 (0.80,0.99)	0.95 (0.89,1.01)	1.00 (0.93,1.07)	0.98 (0.93,1.03)
Quartile 3 PR (95% CI)	1.13 (0.97,1.32)	0.97 (0.84,1.11)	0.99 (0.90,1.09)	0.98 (0.92,1.03)	1.03 (0.97,1.10)	0.96 (0.91,1.01)
Quartile 4 PR (95% CI)	1.16 (1.02,1.32)	1.01 (0.88,1.16)	0.99 (0.88,1.13)	0.96 (0.91,1.00)	1.00 (0.94,1.07)	1.03 (0.97,1.09)
P for trend	0.02	0.62	0.67	0.11	0.79	0.95
	Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol level					
Quartile 1 β (SE)	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Quartile 2 β (SE)	0.77 (1.85)	0.59 (1.80)	1.32 (1.44)	-0.38 (0.80)	0.90 (0.97)	0.64 (0.76)
Quartile 3 β (SE)	1.40 (1.52)	-1.56 (1.84)	2.02 (1.44)	0.16 (0.73)	0.54 (0.92)	0.85 (0.79)
Quartile 4 β (SE)	-1.27 (1.37)	-2.75 (1.94)	1.67 (1.84)	-0.01 (0.63)	1.82 (0.9)	-0.36 (1.00)
P for trend	0.43	0.06	0.21	0.91	0.06	0.92

Adjusted for age, sex, race, educational attainment, employment status, income, health insurance, usual source of care, car ownership, level of social support (defined by score of six-survey items of social support), self-reported neighborhood characteristics (i.e., agreement with “This is a close-knit neighborhood”, “People in this neighborhood can be trusted”, “People around here are willing to help their neighbors”, and “How safe from crime do you consider your neighborhood to be?”), current cigarette smoking, self-reported

diabetes status, systolic blood pressure (in the statin use and LDL-C models only), diastolic blood pressure (in the statin use and LDL-C models only), body mass index, total cholesterol, physical functioning based on the Short Form 12 Physical Component Summary [PCS] score, mental health based on the Short Form 12 Mental Health Component Summary [MCS] score, and aspirin use. Systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure are not included in the blood pressure control outcome model.

CI = confidence interval; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; PR = prevalence ratio; SE = standard error

Table S8. Association between pharmacy proximity and antihypertensive medication use, statin use blood pressure control, and low-density lipoprotein level, separately, among REGARDS participants during visit 2, by car ownership.

	Car ownership status					
	No car ownership			Own car		
	Rural	Suburban	Urban	Rural	Suburban	Urban
	Antihypertensive medication use					
Quartile 1 PR (95% CI)	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Quartile 2 PR (95% CI)	0.95 (0.80,1.12)	1.10 (0.93,1.30)	0.98 (0.90,1.07)	0.99 (0.94,1.04)	1.02 (0.96,1.08)	1.00 (0.95,1.04)
Quartile 3 PR (95% CI)	0.98 (0.83,1.15)	1.13 (0.97,1.32)	1.01 (0.93,1.10)	1.03 (0.98,1.07)	1.03 (0.98,1.09)	1.00 (0.96,1.05)
Quartile 4 PR (95% CI)	1.03 (0.91,1.16)	1.09 (0.93,1.29)	1.01 (0.90,1.13)	1.02 (0.98,1.06)	1.04 (0.98,1.09)	1.01 (0.95,1.07)
P for trend	0.50	0.36	0.63	0.22	0.17	0.76
	Statin use					
Quartile 1 PR (95% CI)	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Quartile 2 PR (95% CI)	1.35 (0.93,1.96)	1.12 (0.65,1.93)	0.89 (0.69,1.16)	1.05 (0.96,1.15)	1.04 (0.94,1.16)	1.02 (0.93,1.12)
Quartile 3 PR (95% CI)	0.90 (0.55,1.48)	1.33 (0.82,2.16)	1.02 (0.81,1.29)	0.95 (0.86,1.04)	0.96 (0.86,1.07)	1.02 (0.93,1.13)
Quartile 4 PR (95% CI)	1.08 (0.77,1.52)	1.32 (0.81,2.13)	0.90 (0.66,1.23)	0.95 (0.88,1.03)	0.91 (0.82,1.01)	1.00 (0.88,1.14)
P for trend	0.99	0.20	0.91	0.10	0.01	0.87
	Blood pressure control					
Quartile 1 PR (95% CI)	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Quartile 2 PR (95% CI)	0.94 (0.72,1.22)	1.03 (0.77,1.37)	0.92 (0.79,1.07)	0.97 (0.91,1.03)	0.97 (0.91,1.03)	0.98 (0.93,1.02)
Quartile 3 PR (95% CI)	1.09 (0.88,1.34)	1.08 (0.84,1.39)	1.02 (0.89,1.17)	1.00 (0.94,1.05)	1.00 (0.95,1.07)	0.97 (0.92,1.02)
Quartile 4 PR (95% CI)	1.02 (0.83,1.25)	1.08 (0.84,1.38)	1.04 (0.88,1.21)	0.99 (0.94,1.04)	0.98 (0.92,1.05)	1.02 (0.96,1.08)
P for trend	0.67	0.48	0.33	0.78	0.98	0.96
	Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol level					
Quartile 1 β (SE)	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Quartile 2 β (SE)	-1.24 (2.99)	5.04 (3.21)	-2.12 (2.16)	-0.18 (0.77)	0.46 (0.87)	1.2 (0.72)
Quartile 3 β (SE)	2.53 (2.81)	9.51 (3.33)	-1.22 (2.09)	0.3 (0.67)	-0.69 (0.84)	1.48 (0.75)
Quartile 4 β (SE)	0.17 (2.65)	5.04 (3.05)	-0.74 (2.29)	-0.24 (0.59)	0.55 (0.84)	0.17 (0.95)
P for trend	0.78	0.13	0.87	0.80	0.79	0.41

Adjusted for age, sex, race, educational attainment, employment status, income, health insurance, usual source of care, level of social support (defined by score of six-survey items of social support), self-reported neighborhood characteristics (i.e., agreement with “This is a close-knit neighborhood”, “People in this neighborhood can be trusted”, “People around here are willing to help their neighbors”, and “How safe from crime do you consider your neighborhood to be?”), current cigarette smoking, self-reported diabetes status,

systolic blood pressure (in the statin use and LDL-C models only), diastolic blood pressure (in the statin use and LDL-C models only), body mass index, total cholesterol, physical functioning based on the Short Form 12 Physical Component Summary [PCS] score, mental health based on the Short Form 12 Mental Health Component Summary [MCS] score, aspirin use, and number of total prescription medications. Systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure are not included in the blood pressure control outcome model.

CI = confidence interval; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; PR = prevalence ratio; SE = standard error

Table S9. Association between pharmacy proximity and antihypertensive medication use, statin use blood pressure control, and low-density lipoprotein level, separately, among REGARDS participants during visit 2, by 5-minute drive time.

	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	P-for-trend
Antihypertensive medication use					
Rural					
N = 2,875					
Cases, n	806	344	434	830	
Prevalence, %	82.3%	81.1%	85.9%	85.8%	
PR (95% CI)	1.00 (Reference)	0.94 (0.88,1.01)	1.03 (0.98,1.07)	0.99 (0.96,1.03)	0.99
Suburban					
N = 2,458					
Cases, n	325	517	588	648	
Prevalence, %	82.5%	84.8%	84.2%	85.7%	
PR (95% CI)	1.00 (Reference)	1.00 (0.95,1.05)	0.98 (0.93,1.03)	0.98 (0.94,1.03)	0.29
Urban					
N = 2,986					
Cases, n	600	880	748	300	
Prevalence, %	84.9%	84.1%	85.3%	84.3%	
PR (95% CI)	1.00 (Reference)	1.00 (0.94,1.07)	1.00 (0.94,1.07)	0.99 (0.92,1.06)	0.59
Statin medication use					
Rural					
N = 3,027					
Cases, n	547	251	250	485	
Prevalence, %	51.8%	54.9%	48.4%	48.5%	
PR (95% CI)	1.00 (Reference)	0.92 (0.82,1.04)	0.99 (0.90,1.10)	0.96 (0.89,1.04)	0.39
Suburban					
N = 2,541					
Cases, n	211	339	360	380	
Prevalence, %	50.6%	54.6%	49.8%	48.7%	
PR (95% CI)	1.00 (Reference)	1.01 (0.90,1.13)	0.93 (0.83,1.05)	0.95 (0.85,1.06)	0.14
Urban					
N = 3,001					
Cases, n	335	534	457	176	

Prevalence, %	49.9%	50.2%	50.6%	48.5%	
PR (95% CI)	1.00 (Reference)	1.10 (0.95,1.28)	1.04 (0.90,1.21)	1.09 (0.93,1.28)	0.99

Blood pressure control

Rural

N = 2,875

Cases, n	788	328	405	763	
Prevalence, %	80.5%	77.4%	80.2%	78.9%	
PR (95% CI)	1.00 (Reference)	0.96 (0.89,1.03)	1.06 (1.01,1.12)	0.99 (0.94,1.03)	0.93

Suburban

N = 2,458

Cases, n	315	481	576	608	
Prevalence, %	79.9%	78.9%	82.5%	80.4%	
PR (95% CI)	1.00 (Reference)	0.96 (0.90,1.02)	0.97 (0.91,1.04)	0.99 (0.94,1.05)	0.72

Urban

N = 2,986

Cases, n	593	847	713	303	
Prevalence, %	83.9%	81.0%	81.3%	85.1%	
PR (95% CI)	1.00 (Reference)	0.95 (0.89,1.02)	0.94 (0.88,1.01)	0.95 (0.88,1.02)	0.29

Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol level

Rural

N = 3,027

Median (range)	96.5 (23.7, 251)	93.9 (31.9, 254)	94.2 (30.0, 272.9)	96 (11.8, 263.6)	-
β (SE)	(Reference)	0.74 (0.82)	1.23 (0.77)	-0.18 (0.57)	0.92

Suburban

N = 2,541

Median (range)	94.5 (22.2, 220.6)	94.3 (17.0, 212.3)	94.3 (26.0, 241.3)	94.2 (23.3, 278.4)	
β (SE)	(Reference)	-1.08 (0.89)	0.53 (0.89)	-1.08 (0.86)	0.52

Urban

N = 3,001

Median (range)	95.9 (21.9, 267.2)	93.7 (21.4, 382.8)	95.2 (6.8, 268.2)	94.9 (32.2, 212.8)	
β (SE)	(Reference)	-0.75 (1.12)	0.11 (1.13)	-0.64 (1.19)	0.74

Adjusted for age, sex, race, educational attainment, employment status, income, health insurance, usual source of care, car ownership, level of social support (defined by score of six-survey items of social support), self-reported neighborhood

characteristics (i.e., agreement with “This is a close-knit neighborhood”, “People in this neighborhood can be trusted”, “People around here are willing to help their neighbors”, and “How safe from crime do you consider your neighborhood to be?”), current cigarette smoking, self-reported diabetes status, systolic blood pressure (in the statin use and LDL-C models only), diastolic blood pressure (in the statin use and LDL-C models only), body mass index, total cholesterol, physical functioning based on the Short Form 12 Physical Component Summary [PCS] score, mental health based on the Short Form 12 Mental Health Component Summary [MCS] score, aspirin use, and number of total prescription medications. Systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure are not included in the blood pressure control outcome model.

CI = confidence interval; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; PR = prevalence ratio; SE = standard error

Table S10. Association between pharmacy proximity and antihypertensive medication use, statin use blood pressure control, and low-density lipoprotein level, separately, among REGARDS participants during visit 2, by 20-minute drive time.

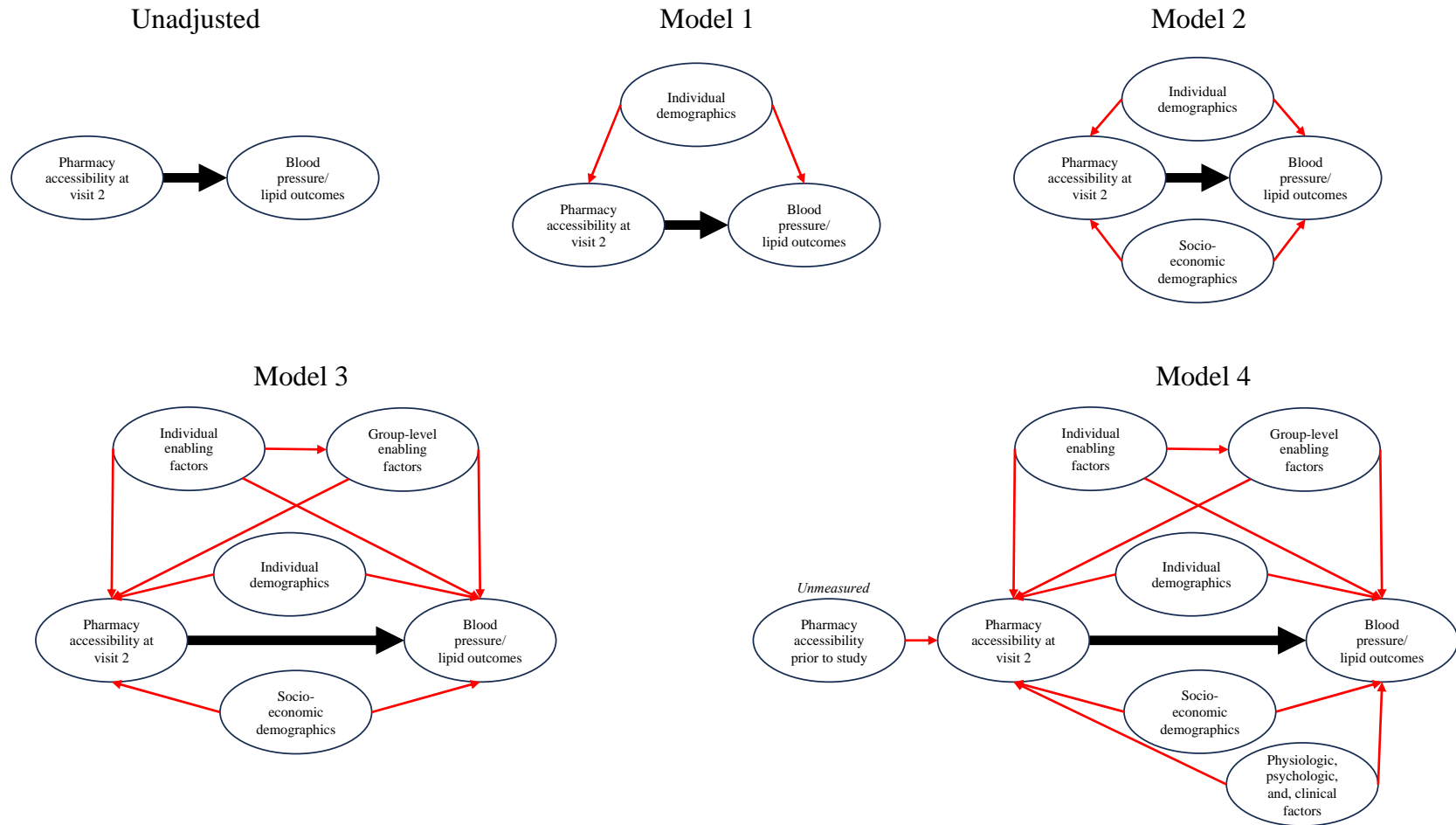
	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	P-for-trend
Antihypertensive medication use					
Rural					
N = 2,875					
Cases, n	806	344	434	830	
Prevalence, %	82.3%	81.1%	85.9%	85.8%	
PR (95% CI)	1.00 (Reference)	1.03 (0.98,1.08)	1.02 (0.97,1.07)	1.04 (0.99,1.08)	0.13
Suburban					
N = 2,458					
Cases, n	325	517	588	648	
Prevalence, %	82.5%	84.8%	84.2%	85.7%	
PR (95% CI)	1.00 (Reference)	1.04 (0.99,1.09)	1.04 (0.99,1.09)	1.02 (0.97,1.07)	0.55
Urban					
N = 2,986					
Cases, n	600	880	748	300	
Prevalence, %	84.9%	84.1%	85.3%	84.3%	
PR (95% CI)	1.00 (Reference)	1.01 (0.97,1.05)	1.02 (0.98,1.06)	1.00 (0.95,1.04)	0.76
Statin medication use					
Rural					
N = 3,027					
Cases, n	547	251	250	485	
Prevalence, %	51.8%	54.9%	48.4%	48.5%	
PR (95% CI)	1.00 (Reference)	0.95 (0.87,1.05)	0.94 (0.86,1.03)	0.90 (0.83,0.98)	0.02
Suburban					
N = 2,541					
Cases, n	211	339	360	380	
Prevalence, %	50.6%	54.6%	49.8%	48.7%	
PR (95% CI)	1.00 (Reference)	0.95 (0.86,1.05)	0.98 (0.89,1.07)	0.86 (0.78,0.96)	0.01
Urban					
N = 3,001					
Cases, n	335	534	457	176	

Prevalence, %	49.9%	50.2%	50.6%	48.5%	
PR (95% CI)	1.00 (Reference)	1.12 (1.03,1.22)	1.04 (0.95,1.14)	1.14 (1.04,1.26)	0.05
Blood pressure control					
Rural					
N = 2,875					
Cases, n	788	328	405	763	-
Prevalence, %	80.5%	77.4%	80.2%	78.9%	
PR (95% CI)	1.00 (Reference)	1.02 (0.96,1.08)	1.02 (0.97,1.08)	1.03 (0.98,1.09)	0.21
Suburban					
N = 2,458					
Cases, n	315	481	576	608	
Prevalence, %	79.9%	78.9%	82.5%	80.4%	
PR (95% CI)	1.00 (Reference)	1.00 (0.94,1.06)	1.06 (1.00,1.12)	1.00 (0.94,1.06)	0.50
Urban					
N = 2,986					
Cases, n	593	847	713	303	
Prevalence, %	83.9%	81.0%	81.3%	85.1%	
PR (95% CI)	1.00 (Reference)	0.98 (0.94,1.02)	1.00 (0.95,1.04)	1.03 (0.98,1.08)	0.30
Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol level					
Rural					
N = 3,027					
Median (range)	96.5 (23.7, 251)	93.9 (31.9, 254)	94.2 (30.0, 272.9)	96 (11.8, 263.6)	
β (SE)	(Reference)	-0.65 (0.71)	0.12 (0.68)	0.69 (0.63)	0.17
Suburban					
N = 2,541					
Median (range)	94.5 (22.2, 220.6)	94.3 (17.0, 212.3)	94.3 (26.0, 241.3)	94.2 (23.3, 278.4)	
β (SE)	(Reference)	0.75 (0.8)	1.29 (0.81)	1.79 (0.82)	0.02
Urban					
N = 3,001					
Median (range)	95.9 (21.9, 267.2)	93.7 (21.4, 382.8)	95.2 (6.8, 268.2)	94.9 (32.2, 212.8)	
β (SE)	(Reference)	0.85 (0.63)	1.57 (0.69)	-0.93 (0.79)	0.79
Adjusted for age, sex, race, educational attainment, employment status, income, health insurance, usual source of care, car ownership, level of social support (defined by score of six-survey items of social support), self-reported neighborhood					

characteristics (i.e., agreement with “This is a close-knit neighborhood”, “People in this neighborhood can be trusted”, “People around here are willing to help their neighbors”, and “How safe from crime do you consider your neighborhood to be?”), current cigarette smoking, self-reported diabetes status, systolic blood pressure (in the statin use and LDL-C models only), diastolic blood pressure (in the statin use and LDL-C models only), body mass index, total cholesterol, physical functioning based on the Short Form 12 Physical Component Summary [PCS] score, mental health based on the Short Form 12 Mental Health Component Summary [MCS] score, aspirin use, and number of total prescription medications. Systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure are not included in the blood pressure control outcome model.

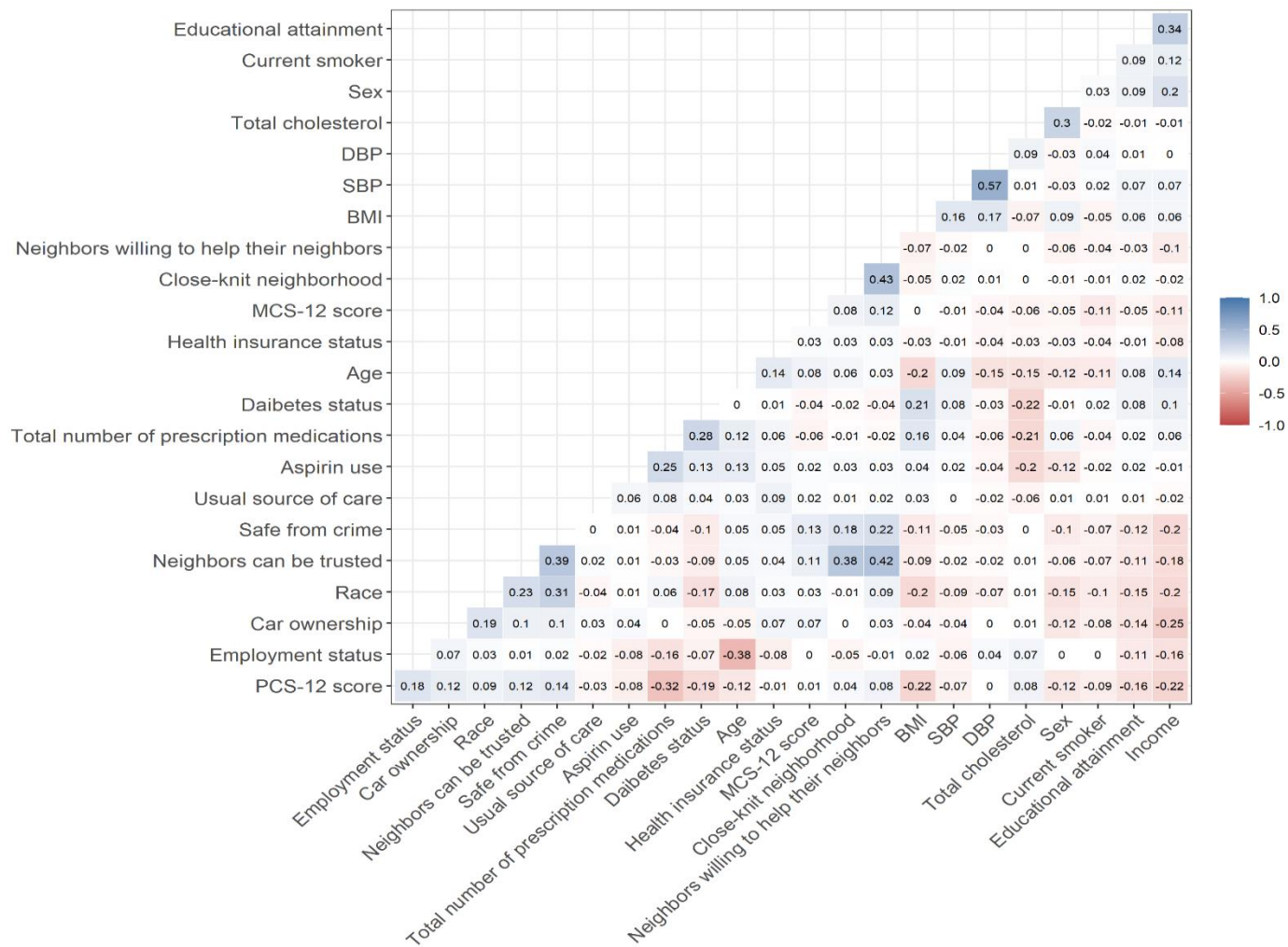
CI = confidence interval; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; PR = prevalence ratio; SE = standard error

Figure S1. Directed acyclic graphs for statistical analyses.



*Blood pressure not included in blood pressure outcome

Figure S2. Correlation matrix of all variables.



BMI = body mass index; PCS = Physical Component Summary; MCS = Mental Health Component Summary; SBP = systolic blood pressure; DBP = diastolic blood pressure