

Supplementary table 1. Hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals for incidence of coronary heart disease (CHD) in men and women based on neighborhood socioeconomic status (SES); Results of Cox proportional hazard models.

Sex	Men			Women		
Age Group	40	50	60	40	50	60
Total population	1.07 (1.06-1.09)	1.05 (1.05-1.06)	1.04 (1.04-1.05)	1.11 (1.09-1.13)	1.10 (1.09-1.11)	1.08 (1.07-1.09)
Half-siblings	1.08 (1.02-1.13)	1.02 (0.97-1.02)	0.99 (0.93-1.06)	1.09 (1.01-1.17)	1.13 (1.07-1.20)	1.18 (1.09-1.28)
Full siblings	1.07 (1.04-1.10)	1.04 (1.02-1.05)	1.02 (1.01-1.04)	1.11 (1.07-1.16)	1.06 (1.03-1.08)	1.08 (1.06-1.10)

Supplementary table 2. Hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals for incidence of ischemic stroke in men and women based on neighborhood socioeconomic status (SES); Results of Cox proportional hazard models.

Sex	Men			Women		
Age Group	40	50	60	40	50	60
Total population	1.04 (1.02-1.06)	1.03 (1.02-1.04)	1.02 (1.01-1.03)	1.07 (1.05-1.09)	1.04 (1.03-1.05)	1.04 (1.03-1.05)
Half-siblings	0.95 (0.87-1.03)	1.10 (1.04-1.17)	0.98 (0.91-1.06)	1.06 (0.98-1.16)	0.97 (0.89-1.05)	1.01 (0.93-1.09)
Full siblings	1.03 (0.99-1.07)	1.03 (1.01-1.05)	1.04 (1.02-1.06)	1.05 (1.00-1.10)	1.02 (0.99-1.04)	1.05 (1.02-1.07)

Highlights:

- Neighborhood deprivation is associated with coronary heart disease and stroke.
- This association is unaffected by increasing genetic resemblance.
- A causal association is plausible, particularly for coronary heart disease among women.