

Supplementary Table 7. Associations of urinary BPA, BPF, and BPS concentrations with general obesity by race/ethnicity

Variable	Age group, yr	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	<i>P</i> for trend	<i>P</i> for interaction
BPA	White	1 (ref)	2.03 (0.67–6.15)	5.23 (1.33–20.56)	4.52 (1.29–15.89)	0.01	0.37
	Non-White	1 (ref)	1.11 (0.59–2.07)	0.87 (0.43–1.76)	0.82 (0.39–1.71)	0.44	
BPF	White	1 (ref)	0.86 (0.22–3.42)	1.41 (0.36–5.63)	1.87 (0.84–4.20)	0.11	0.33
	Non-White	1 (ref)	2.40 (1.49–3.87)	1.34 (0.83–2.15)	1.18 (0.63–2.22)	0.68	
BPS	White	1 (ref)	1.38 (0.34–5.59)	0.87 (0.17–4.31)	0.51 (0.04–6.96)	0.55	0.09
	Non-White	1 (ref)	0.98 (0.54–1.77)	1.31 (0.70–2.43)	2.17 (1.17–4.01)	0.02	

Values are presented as odds ratio (95% confidence interval). The number of participants was 190 for Whites and 555 for non-Whites. Adjusted for age (in years), sex (boy, girl), urinary creatinine (quartiles), family income (family income to poverty ratio: ≤ 1.30 , 1.31 to 3.50, > 3.50 , or missing), TV watching (< 2 hours/day, ≥ 2 hours/day), total energy intake (quartiles), and Healthy Eating Index-2010 score (quartiles). BPA, bisphenol A; BPF, bisphenol F; BPS, bisphenol S.