Supplementary Table 8. Associations of urinary BPA, BPF, and BPS concentrations with abdominal obesity by race/ethnicity

Variable	Age group, yr	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	*P* for trend	*P* for interaction
BPA	White	1 (ref)	0.68 (0.15–3.11)	1.77 (0.64–4.90)	2.58 (1.03–6.45)	0.045	0.17
	Non-White	1 (ref)	0.86 (0.59–1.26)	0.80 (0.50–1.29)	0.73 (0.39–1.39)	0.35	
BPF	White	1 (ref)	0.93 (0.31–2.80)	0.76 (0.22–2.55)	1.66 (0.70–3.92)	0.24	0.04
	Non-White	1 (ref)	2.21 (1.40–3.51)	1.32 (0.86–2.05)	1.15 (0.64–2.06)	0.67	
BPS	White	1 (ref)	0.92 (0.42–2.00)	0.87 (0.31–2.46)	0.45 (0.11–1.91)	0.36	0.01
	Non-White	1 (ref)	0.72 (0.42–1.22)	0.87 (0.47–1.62)	1.88 (1.07–3.30)	0.01	

Values are presented as odds ratio (95% confidence interval). The number of participants was 188 for Whites and 542 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.