

Table S3. Association of neighborhood problems and social cohesion scores with baseline eGFR<60ml/min/1.73m²

	N	eGFR <60ml/min/1.73m ² N (%)	Model 1 ^c OR (95% CI)	Model 2 ^d OR (95% CI)	Model 3 ^e OR (95% CI)
Neighborhood Problems Score^a					
All	5892	475 (8)	0.94 (0.85, 1.04)	0.95 (0.81, 1.12)	0.93 (0.79, 1.09)
White	2342	232 (10)	0.86 (0.72, 1.03)	0.95 (0.73, 1.22)	0.92 (0.71, 1.20)
Black	1588	116 (7)	1.02 (0.83, 1.24)	0.81 (0.59, 1.11)	0.75 (0.55, 1.04)
Hispanic	1270	82 (7)	0.99 (0.81, 1.22)	1.09 (0.77, 1.54)	1.10 (0.77, 1.56)
Chinese	692	45 (7)	0.87 (0.57, 1.32)	0.99 (0.59, 1.67)	0.99 (0.58, 1.70)
Neighborhood Social Cohesion Score^b					
All	5892	475 (8)	1.04 (0.95, 1.15)	0.93 (0.79, 1.08)	0.95 (0.81, 1.12)
White	2342	232 (10)	1.00 (0.86, 1.17)	0.95 (0.75, 1.20)	0.99 (0.77, 1.26)
Black	1588	116 (7)	0.89 (0.74, 1.06)	0.91 (0.69, 1.20)	0.91 (0.68, 1.22)
Hispanic	1270	82 (7)	1.10 (0.84, 1.44)	1.03 (0.69, 1.54)	1.05 (0.70, 1.60)
Chinese	692	45 (7)	0.64 (0.39, 1.05)	0.90 (0.51, 1.60)	1.07 (0.57, 2.03)

^aThe coefficients for the neighborhood problems score represent the difference in the odds of an eGFR<60ml/min/1.73m² for each standard deviation increase in the neighborhood score. The standard deviation of the neighborhood score is 0.20.

^bThe coefficients for the neighborhood social cohesion score represent the difference in the odds of an eGFR<60ml/min/1.73m² for each standard deviation decrease in the neighborhood score. The standard deviation of the neighborhood score is 0.22.

^cModel 1 is unadjusted.

^dModel 2 includes adjustment for age, gender, race/ethnicity (in models with total sample only), income, education, and MESA site.

^eModel 3 includes additional adjustment for diabetes, hypertension, smoking, BMI, LDL, HDL, CRP, and UACR.

Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.