Supplementary Table 2. Relative Risk Ratios (RRRs) and 95% Confidence Intervals (CIs) of Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status (nSES) and Breast Cancer Subtypes Among Black Women Stratified by Education Level[1,2]

		Tertile of nSES score			
		T1 **Lowest nSES**	**T2** **Middle nSES**	**T3** **Highest nSES**	**_p_-trend**
Among Black women with college education or higher					
Luminal A	_n_ (%)	44 (19.2)	70 (30.6)	115 (50.2)	
HER2-positive	_n_ (%)	9 (13.0)	22 (31.9)	38 (55.1)	
	RRR [95% CI]	0.74 [0.30-1.80]	1.04 [0.53-2.09]	1 [reference]	.66
Triple-negative	_n_ (%)	13 (21.7)	20 (33.3)	27 (45.0)	
	RRR [95% CI]	1.25 [0.52-3.03]	1.53 [0.72-3.24]	1 [reference]	.42
Among Black women with high school education, some college or lower					
Luminal A	_n_ (%)	193 (40.1)	167 (34.7)	121 (25.2)	
HER2-positive	_n_ (%)	70 (43.2)	56 (34.6)	36 (22.2)	
	RRR [95% CI]	2.17 [1.24-3.79]	1.78 [1.03-3.08]	1 [reference]	.007
Triple-negative	_n_ (%)	97 (44.3)	82 (37.4)	40 (18.3)	
	RRR [95% CI]	2.33 [1.39-3.90]	2.04 [1.24-3.38]	1 [reference]	.001

[1] _p_-for-interaction = .42.

[2] Multilevel multinomial logistic regression models were used. Model adjusted for age at diagnosis (y, group-mean centered), household poverty level (<100% federal poverty line, ≥100% federal poverty line, unknown), health insurance (private, Medicaid, Medicare, uninsured, other/unknown), menopausal status (yes, no), parity/age at first birth/lactation (nulliparous, <25y never breastfed, <25y ever breastfed, ≥25y never breastfed, ≥25y ever breastfed), BMI 1 year prior to diagnosis (kg/m^2, group-mean centered) and census tract-level proportion of Black residents (quintile)