Supplementary Table 3. Relative Risk Ratios (RRRs) and 95% Confidence Intervals (CIs) of Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status (nSES) and Breast Cancer Subtypes Among Black Women Stratified by Menopausal Status[1,2]

		Tertile of nSES score			
		T1 Lowest nSES	T2 Middle nSES	T3 Highest nSES	*p*-trend
Among pre-menopausal women					
Luminal A	*n* (%)	84 (33.1)	73 (28.7)	97 (38.2)	
HER2-positive	*n* (%)	36 (35.0)	36 (35.0)	31 (30.1)	
	RRR [95% CI]	1.72 [0.85-3.47]	1.78 [0.94-3.40]	1 [reference]	.10
Triple-negative	*n* (%)	48 (38.4)	41 (32.8)	36 (28.8)	
	RRR [95% CI]	1.63 [0.85-3.13]	1.55 [0.85-2.85]	1 [reference]	.12
Among post-menopausal women					
Luminal A	*n* (%)	153 (33.6)	164 (36.0)	139 (30.5)	
HER2-positive	*n* (%)	43 (33.6)	42 (32.8)	43 (33.6)	
	RRR [95% CI]	1.27 [0.71-2.29]	1.05 [0.60-1.85]	1 [reference]	.45
Triple-negative	*n* (%)	62 (40.3)	61 (39.6)	31 (20.1)	
	RRR [95% CI]	2.37 [1.31-4.29]	2.17 [1.22-3.83]	1 [reference]	.005

[1] *p*-for-interaction = .39.

[2] Multilevel multinomial logistic regression models were used. Model adjusted for age at diagnosis (y, group-mean centered), education (≤high school, some college, ≥college), household poverty level (<100% federal poverty line, ≥100% federal poverty line, unknown), health insurance (private, Medicaid, Medicare, uninsured, other/unknown), 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)