Sociocultural Factors, Access to Healthcare, and Lifestyle: Multifactorial Indicators in Association with Colorectal Cancer Risk.

Supplemental Table 1. Frequency distribution of baseline characteristics stratified by race, among non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic Black Southern Community Cohort Study participants, 2002-2009.			
Baseline Characteristic (%)	Non-Hispanic white participants (N=20903)		Black participants (N=50687)
Male sex	39.5		41.9
Socioeconomic status.			
Household income, <$15,000	46.1		59.8
Education			
<High school	23.5		31.2
High school	32.1		34.3
>High school	44.4		34.5
Neighborhood Deprivation Index, most deprived quintile [a]	15.8		60.3
Access to, and Use of Healthcare.			
Insurance status, insured	62.7		58.4
Colorectal cancer screening, ever	37.6		26.3
Health behaviors and Lifestyle factors.			
Body mass index at baseline (kg/m^2)			
<18.5	1.3		1.1
18.5-24.9	25.6		23.3
≥25.0	73.1		75.6
Physical activity guideline, meets guideline [b]	19.9		19.3
Diet quality score (number of recommendations met) [c]			
2-3	10.2		12.5
1	52.6		54.1
0	37.2		33.4
Alcohol consumption [d]			
None	49.6		44.9
Moderate	37.6		35.0
Heavy	12.8		20.1
Smoking status			
Never	33.6		37.1
Former	28.3		20.0
Current	38.1		42.9
[a] Comparison groups for neighborhood deprivation index were created by dividing participants into quintiles based on the distribution of neighborhood deprivation index value of all the census tracts in the 12 states that encompass the SCCS recruitment area. Q1 includes data from participants in the least deprived quartile of the neighborhood deprivation index.			