

Supplementary Table 6. Associations of urinary BPA, BPF, and BPS concentrations with abdominal obesity by age

Variable	Age group, yr	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	<i>P</i> for trend	<i>P</i> for interaction
BPA	6–11	1 (ref)	0.99 (0.47–2.08)	0.90 (0.54–1.50)	1.15 (0.68–1.95)	0.41	0.22
	12–17	1 (ref)	0.68 (0.25–1.88)	1.37 (0.52–3.61)	1.07 (0.43–2.69)	0.52	
BPF	6–11	1 (ref)	1.03 (0.49–2.19)	0.81 (0.32–2.04)	0.83 (0.44–1.58)	0.56	0.35
	12–17	1 (ref)	2.05 (0.57–7.42)	1.30 (0.55–3.07)	2.41 (1.04–5.57)	0.047	
BPS	6–11	1 (ref)	0.91 (0.48–1.71)	0.91 (0.43–1.93)	1.26 (0.54–2.94)	0.58	0.25
	12–17	1 (ref)	0.60 (0.33–1.10)	0.70 (0.29–1.68)	0.80 (0.30–2.11)	0.78	

Values are presented as odds ratio (95% confidence interval). The number of participants was 403 in 6 to 11 years old age group and 327 in 12 to 17 years old age group. Adjusted for sex (boys, girls), urinary creatinine (quartiles), race/ethnicity (Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and other race), 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.