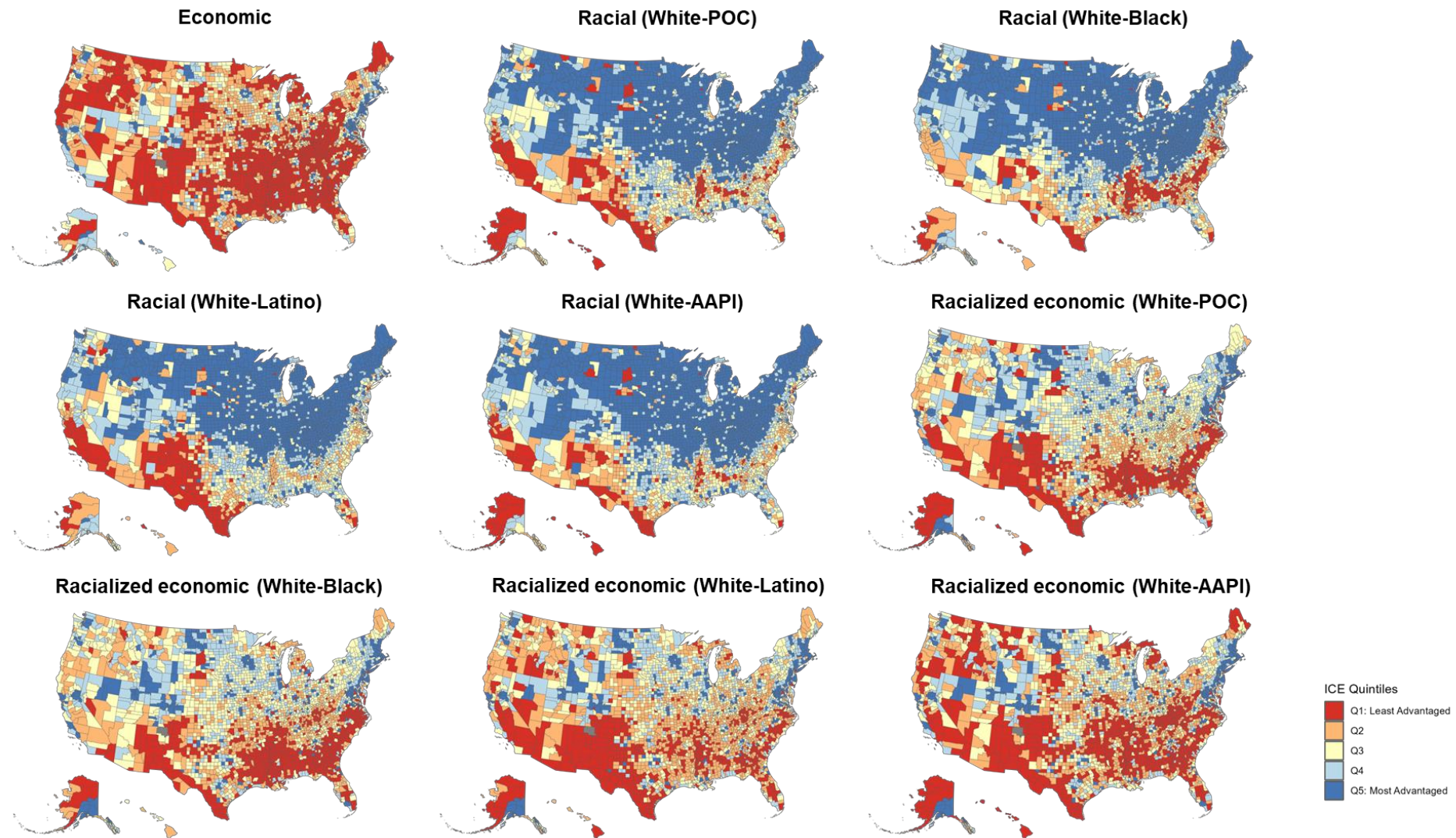


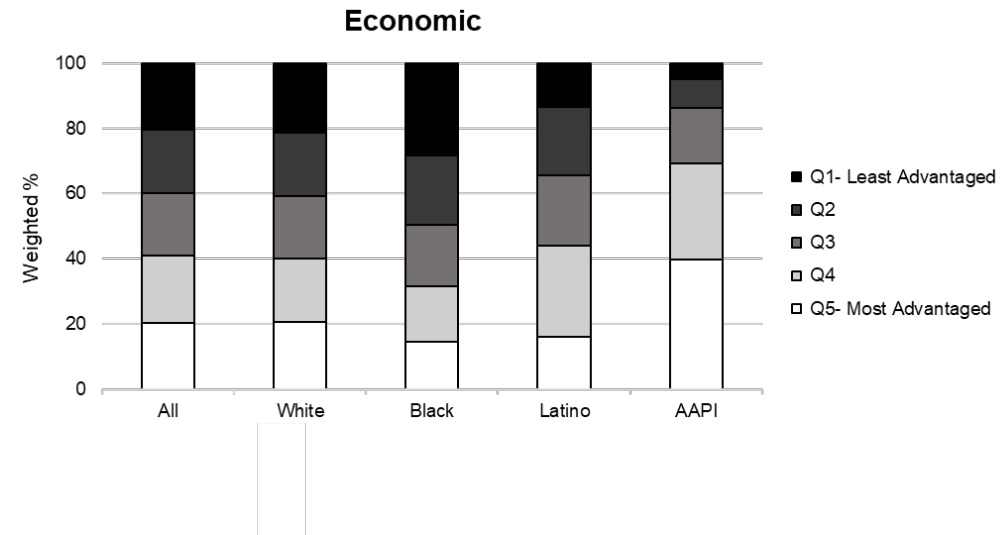
Supplementary Figure S1



Supplementary Figure S1. Distribution of measures of residential segregation by the Index of Concentration at the Extremes (ICE), overall and stratified by race and ethnicity in US counties (American Community Survey, 2014-2018).

Measures of residential segregation (economic, racial and racialized economic) are based on the Index of Concentration at the Extremes (ICE) using information from the American Community Survey (2014-2018). ICE measures were calculated using the following formula: $ICE_i = (A_i - P_i) / T_i$, where for a given county i , A_i denotes the number of households in the most advantaged group, P_i denotes the number of households in the least advantaged group, and T_i denotes the total count of households with known income, race and ethnicity information. For economic segregation, households with incomes in the top quintile of the US distribution were considered the advantaged group and households with incomes in the bottom quintile of the US distribution were considered the disadvantaged group. Four versions of racial segregation were evaluated in this study. In all versions White individuals comprised the advantaged group, and the disadvantaged group for each version included different racial and ethnic minoritized group: 1) people of color (POC), 2) Black individuals, 3) Latino individuals, and 4) Asian American/Pacific Islander individuals. Similarly, four versions of racialized economic segregation were evaluated. For all four versions, households with White individuals reporting income in the top quintile of the US distribution were considered the most advantaged group, and households with the respective racial and ethnic minoritized group reporting income in the bottom quintile of the US distribution were considered the most disadvantaged group. Each ICE measure was subdivided into quintiles (Q1-least advantaged, Q5-most advantaged) and weighted using the total population in the US.

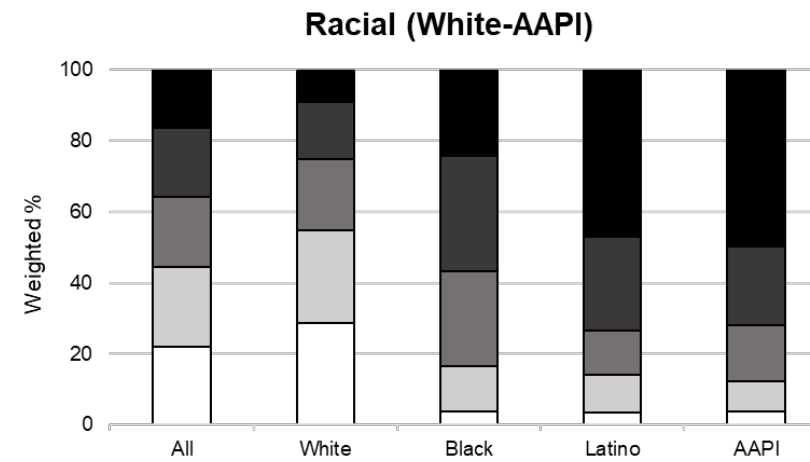
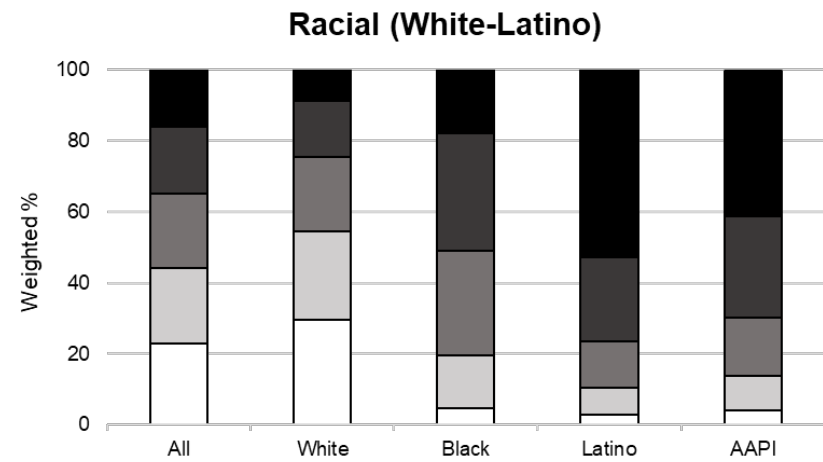
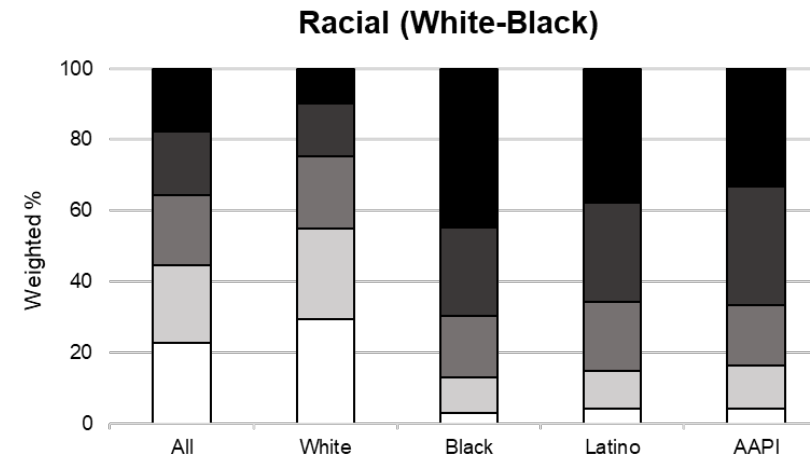
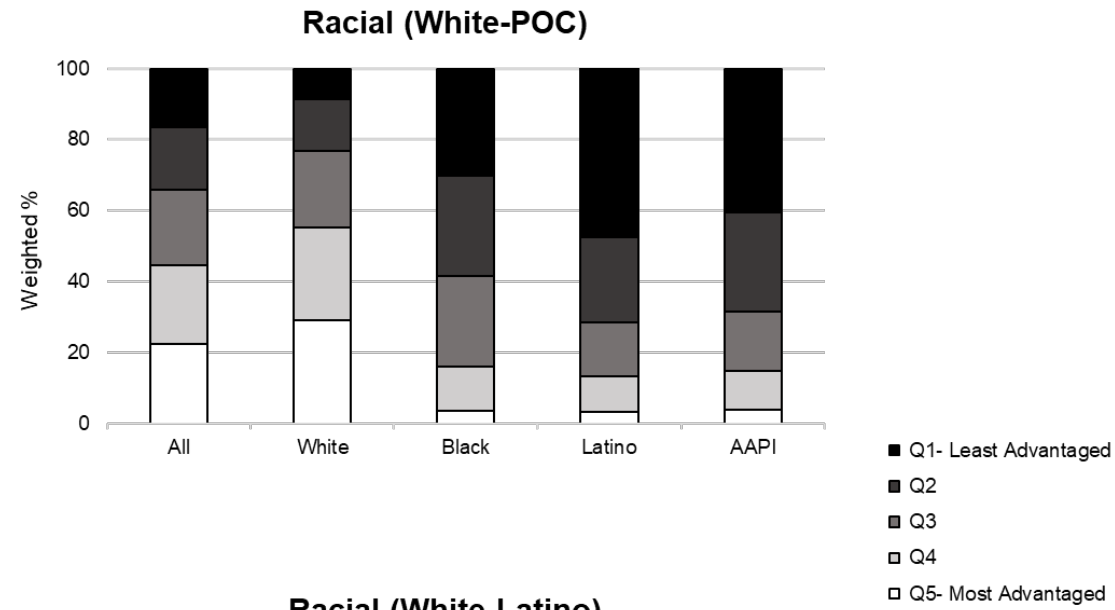
Supplementary Figure S2



Supplementary Figure S2. Distribution of economic segregation by the Index of Concentration at the Extremes (ICE), overall and stratified by race and ethnicity in the National Health Interview Survey (2010-2018).

Economic segregation is based on ICE using information from the American Community Survey (2014-2018). Quintile 1 represents the least advantaged counties and Quintile 5 represents the most advantaged counties.

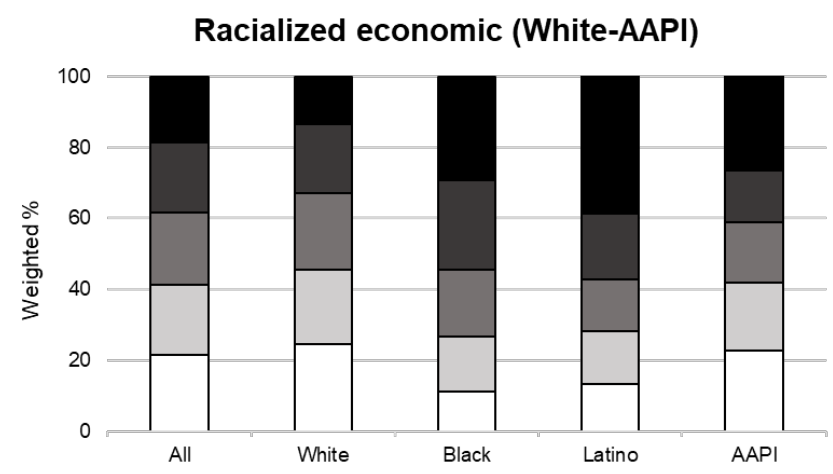
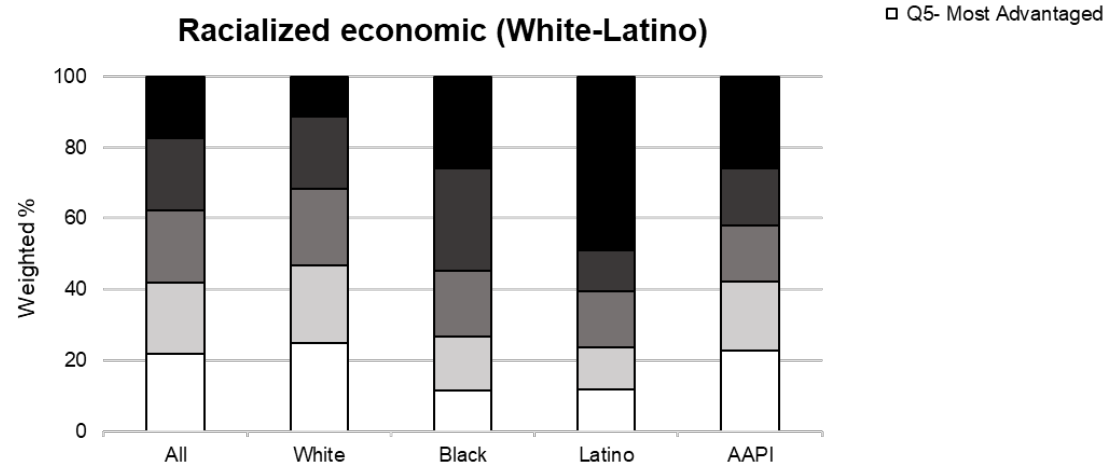
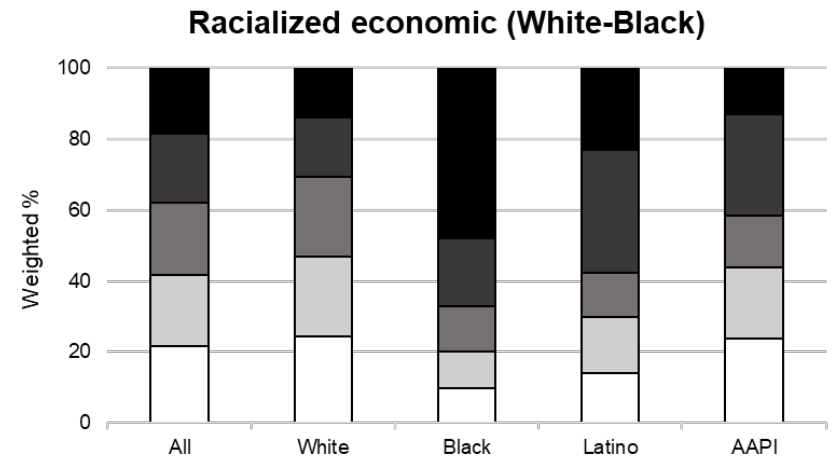
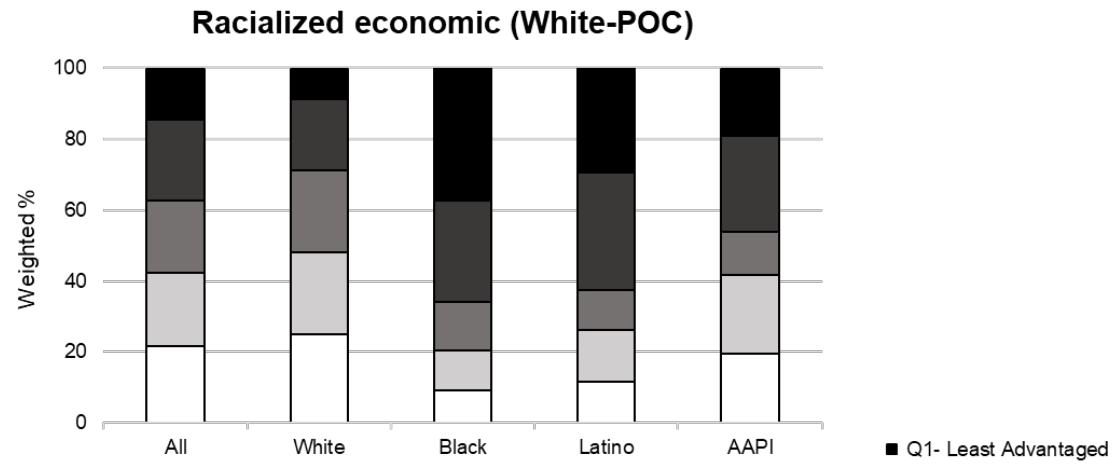
Supplementary Figure S3



Supplementary Figure S3. Distribution of racial segregation by the Index of Concentration at the Extremes (ICE), overall and stratified by race and ethnicity in the National Health Interview Survey (2010-2018).

Racial segregation is based on ICE using information from the American Community Survey (2014-2018). Four versions of racial segregation were evaluated in the study. In all versions White individuals comprised the advantaged group, and the disadvantaged group for each version included different racial and ethnic minoritized group: 1) people of color (POC), 2) Black individuals, 3) Latino individuals, and 4) Asian American/Pacific Islander individuals. Quintile 1 represents the least advantaged counties and Quintile 5 represents the most advantaged counties.

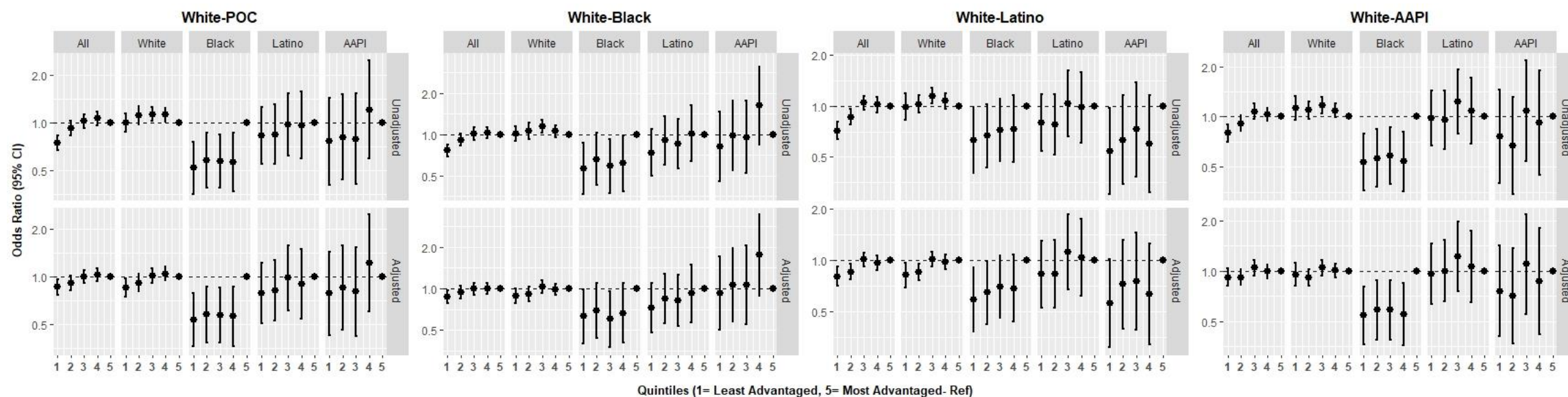
Supplementary Figure S4



Supplementary Figure S4. Distribution of racialized economic segregation by the Index of Concentration at the Extremes (ICE), overall and stratified by race and ethnicity in the National Health Interview Survey (2010-2018).

Racialized economic segregation is based on ICE using information from the American Community Survey (2014-2018). Four versions of racialized economic segregation were evaluated in the study. For all four versions, households with White individuals reporting income in the top quintile of the US distribution were considered the most advantaged group, and households with the respective racial and ethnic minoritized group reporting income in the bottom quintile of the US distribution were considered the most disadvantaged group. Quintile 1 represents the least advantaged counties and Quintile 5 represents the most advantaged counties.

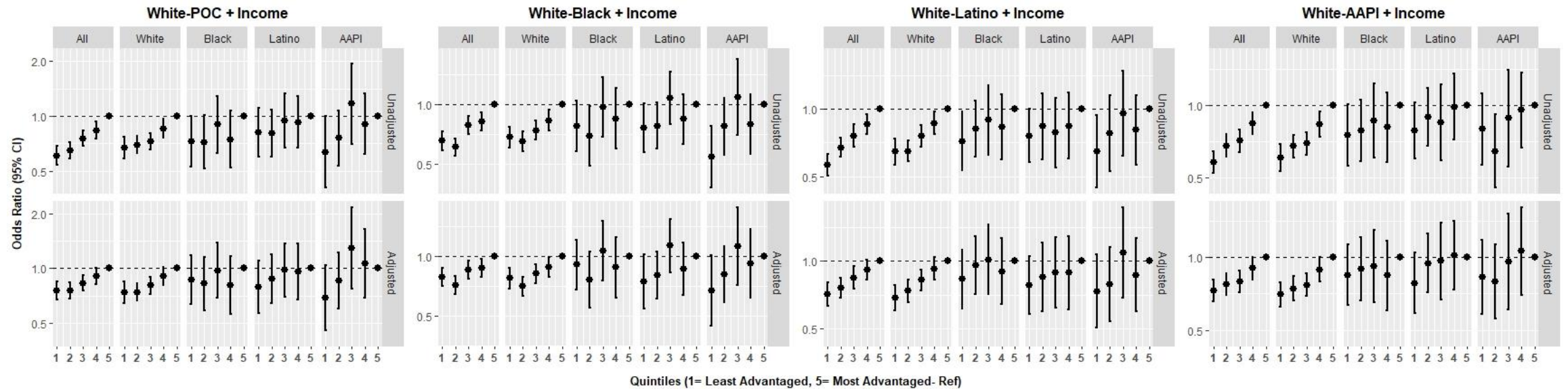
Supplementary Figure S5



Supplementary Figure S5. Odds of colorectal cancer screening adherence by quintiles of racial segregation, overall and stratified by race and ethnicity in the National Health Interview Survey (2010-2018).

Racial segregation is based on the Index of Concentration at the Extremes (ICE). Quintile 1- Least advantaged, Quintile 5- Most advantaged (Reference). Adjusted models included: age, sex, race and ethnicity, place of birth, marital status, educational attainment, employment status, household income and year of interview.

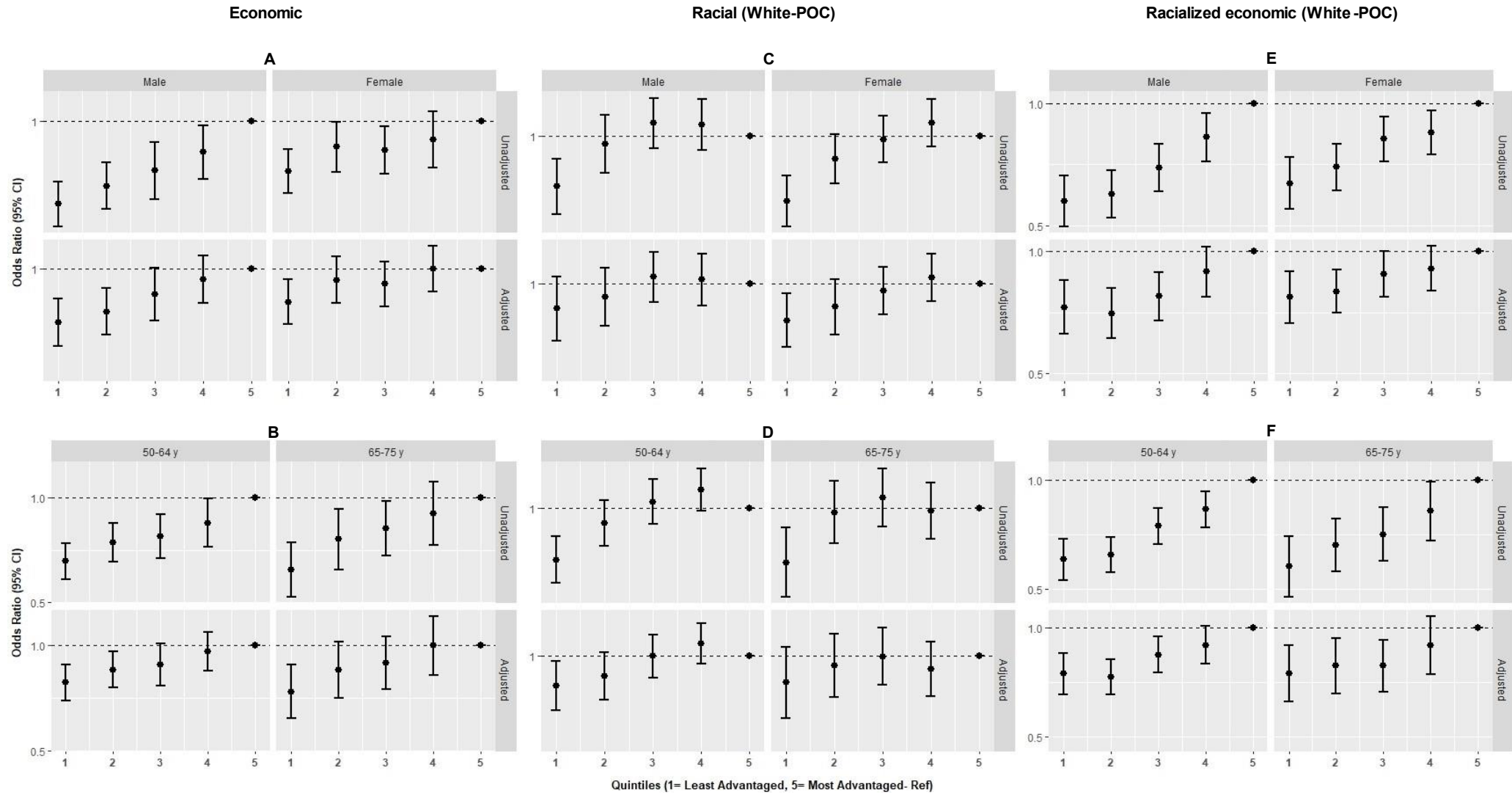
Supplementary Figure S6



Supplementary Figure S6. Odds of colorectal cancer screening adherence by quintiles of racialized economic segregation, overall and stratified by race and ethnicity in the National Health Interview Survey (2010-2018).

Racialized economic segregation is based on the Index of Concentration at the Extremes (ICE). Quintile 1- Least advantaged, Quintile 5- Most advantaged (Reference). Adjusted models included: age, sex, race and ethnicity, place of birth, marital status, educational attainment, employment status, household income and year of interview.

Supplementary Figure S7



Supplementary Figure S7. Odds of colorectal cancer screening adherence by quintiles of residential segregation and stratified by sex and by age in the National Health Interview Survey (2010-2018).

Residential segregation is based on the Index of Concentration at the Extremes (ICE). Top row shows the results stratified by sex and bottom row shows the results stratified by age. Quintile 1- Least advantaged, Quintile 5- Most advantaged (Reference). Adjusted models included: age or sex, race and ethnicity, place of birth, marital status, educational attainment, employment status, household income and year of interview.

Supplementary Table S1. Odds of colorectal cancer screening adherence by quintiles of residential segregation, overall and stratified by race and ethnicity in the National Health Interview Survey (2010-2018)										
	Economic segregation									
	All		White		Black		Latino		Asian American/Pacific Islander	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
Q1	0.67 (0.61, 0.75)	0.77 (0.70, 0.86)	0.62 (0.55, 0.70)	0.75 (0.67, 0.85)	0.79 (0.62, 1.00)	1.00 (0.79, 1.27)	0.74 (0.54, 1.01)	0.70 (0.51, 0.95)	0.47 (0.30, 0.72)	0.57 (0.35, 0.95)
Q2	0.77 (0.68, 0.86)	0.86 (0.77, 0.95)	0.73 (0.65, 0.83)	0.83 (0.74, 0.94)	0.83 (0.63, 1.08)	1.00 (0.77, 1.30)	1.00 (0.75, 1.34)	1.02 (0.75, 1.38)	0.68 (0.42, 1.10)	0.82 (0.49, 1.39)
Q3	0.79 (0.69, 0.91)	0.89 (0.79, 1.00)	0.79 (0.70, 0.90)	0.88 (0.77, 1.00)	0.82 (0.61, 1.12)	0.98 (0.72, 1.34)	0.92 (0.69, 1.21)	1.04 (0.79, 1.37)	0.72 (0.52, 0.99)	0.82 (0.61, 1.11)
Q4	0.86 (0.75, 1.00)	0.97 (0.87, 1.09)	0.90 (0.79, 1.03)	0.96 (0.84, 1.09)	0.83 (0.63, 1.09)	0.94 (0.72, 1.22)	1.02 (0.77, 1.35)	1.16 (0.89, 1.52)	0.78 (0.58, 1.03)	0.92 (0.67, 1.26)
Q5	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	Racial segregation (White-POC)									
	All		White		Black		Latino		Asian American/Pacific Islander	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
Q1	0.74 (0.67, 0.83)	0.86 (0.77, 0.96)	0.99 (0.87, 1.13)	0.85 (0.74, 0.97)	0.52 (0.35, 0.76)	0.53 (0.36, 0.79)	0.83 (0.55, 1.25)	0.79 (0.51, 1.22)	0.76 (0.40, 1.43)	0.78 (0.42, 1.44)
Q2	0.92 (0.83, 1.03)	0.91 (0.82, 1.02)	1.11 (0.97, 1.27)	0.92 (0.81, 1.04)	0.58 (0.39, 0.86)	0.58 (0.38, 0.87)	0.84 (0.54, 1.30)	0.82 (0.52, 1.27)	0.81 (0.43, 1.51)	0.85 (0.46, 1.57)
Q3	1.02 (0.92, 1.13)	1.00 (0.91, 1.10)	1.13 (1.02, 1.26)	1.01 (0.92, 1.12)	0.57 (0.39, 0.84)	0.57 (0.38, 0.85)	0.97 (0.62, 1.53)	0.98 (0.61, 1.58)	0.79 (0.41, 1.52)	0.81 (0.42, 1.54)
Q4	1.06 (0.96, 1.17)	1.03 (0.93, 1.13)	1.12 (1.01, 1.24)	1.05 (0.95, 1.15)	0.56 (0.37, 0.86)	0.56 (0.37, 0.86)	0.96 (0.60, 1.56)	0.90 (0.54, 1.50)	1.21 (0.59, 2.47)	1.22 (0.60, 2.48)
Q5	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
	Racialized economic segregation (White-POC)									
	All		White		Black		Latino		Asian American/Pacific Islander	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
Q1	0.61 (0.54, 0.68)	0.75 (0.67, 0.84)	0.67 (0.59, 0.77)	0.74 (0.64, 0.84)	0.73 (0.53, 1.00)	0.86 (0.63, 1.17)	0.81 (0.60, 1.11)	0.79 (0.57, 1.10)	0.64 (0.40, 1.00)	0.69 (0.46, 1.04)
Q2	0.65 (0.58, 0.72)	0.75 (0.68, 0.83)	0.70 (0.62, 0.78)	0.74 (0.66, 0.82)	0.72 (0.51, 1.01)	0.83 (0.59, 1.15)	0.80 (0.60, 1.08)	0.88 (0.64, 1.19)	0.76 (0.54, 1.07)	0.86 (0.60, 1.22)
Q3	0.76 (0.68, 0.84)	0.83 (0.75, 0.92)	0.72 (0.65, 0.80)	0.80 (0.72, 0.89)	0.90 (0.63, 1.29)	0.97 (0.68, 1.38)	0.94 (0.67, 1.33)	0.98 (0.70, 1.37)	1.17 (0.70, 1.95)	1.29 (0.77, 2.15)
Q4	0.84 (0.76, 0.93)	0.90 (0.81, 1.00)	0.85 (0.76, 0.96)	0.91 (0.81, 1.01)	0.74 (0.52, 1.07)	0.81 (0.56, 1.16)	0.93 (0.67, 1.29)	0.96 (0.67, 1.36)	0.90 (0.62, 1.33)	1.06 (0.69, 1.64)
Q5	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref

Residential segregation is based on the Index of Concentration at the Extremes (ICE). Quintile 1- Least advantaged, Quintile 5- Most advantaged (Reference). Adjusted models included: age, sex, race and ethnicity, place of birth, marital status, educational attainment, employment status, household income and year of interview.