

Figure 1. Map of 1200 m line-based network buffers.

NO 2
$0.43-0.2$
0.31
0.29
$0.37-0.09$

PM2.5


$$
-0.4
$$

-0.6 0.37 $0.25-0.37$

$$
-0.23-0.08 \quad 0.23
$$

$$
0.83-0.8
$$



$H$ igure 2. Spearman rank correlations between environmental and area-level SES measures (\% NoHS denotes the proportion of residents without a highschool diploma). Red circles represent negative associations and blue represent positive association. The width of the ellipse represents the strength of the correlation.

eFigure 3a. Non-linear associations between Walkability and NDVI (greenness).

eFigure 3b. Non-linear associations between Walkability and NO2.

eFigure 3c. Non-linear associations between Walkability and PM2.5


eFigure 4. Histograms of the four exposures of interest.

eFigure 5. The association between walkability and BMI presented across the entire distribution of the walkability index, adjusted for a) age, race, smoking status, husband's education, and Census tract-level median household income, median home value, and proportion of residents without a high school diploma and $b$ ) additionally adjusted for the other environmental measures. Vertical lines represent different points in the walkability index distribution: red represents the 10th and 90th percentile, green the 25th and 75th, and yellow the median.

eFigure 6a. Relationship between BMI and A) NO2, B) PM2.5, C) NDVI (greenness) defined with a 1250 m buffer, and D) Walkability adjusted for age, race, smoking status, husband's education, and Census tract-level median household income, median home value, and proportion of residents without a high school diploma.

eFigure 6b. Relationship between BMI and A) NO2, B) PM2.5, C) NDVI (greenness) defined with a 1250m buffer, and D) Walkability in models adjusting for the above covariates, as well as all other environmental measures.

eFigure 7. Surface spline showing the relationship between walkability and BMI by PM2.5 seen from two different points of view.


eFigure 8. Relationship between walkability and BMI by urbanicity.

eFigure 9. Surface spline showing the relationship between walkability and BMI by age seen from two different points of view.




eFigure 10. Relationship between walkability and BMI by quartiles of age. Age ranges by quartile are in brackets.

