

Table S2: Adjusted associations between triglycerides and hsCRP in black and white South African women

ln(TG)	MODEL1 β [95% CI]	MODEL 2 β [95% CI]	MODEL 3 β [95% CI]
hsCRP	0.07 [0.05; 0.10]**	0.06 [0.04; 0.09]**	0.04 [0.02; 0.07]**
Age	0.01 [0.00; 0.01]*	0.01 [0.00; 0.02]*	0.01 [-0.00; -0.00]
Race/ethnicity	-0.04 [-0.18; 0.10]	-0.14 [-0.30; 0.03]	-0.14 [-0.30; 0.02]
hsCRPxRace/ethnicity	-0.05 [-0.09; -0.02]*	-0.05 [-0.08; -0.01]*	-0.04 [-0.08; -0.01]*
SES factors			
Level of education (<i>compared to not completed high school</i>)			
Completed high school		-0.08 [-0.22; 0.06]	-0.04 [-0.18; 0.10]
Tertiary education		-0.20 [-0.35; -0.05]*	-0.15 [-0.30; -0.00]*
Asset index		-0.00 [-0.00; 0.00]	-0.00 [-0.00; 0.00]
Housing density		-0.01 [-0.08; 0.07]	-0.02 [-0.00; -0.00]
Lifestyle factors			
Contraceptives (<i>compared to no contraception use</i>)			
Injectable		-0.15 [-0.28; -0.02]*	-0.13 [-0.25; 0.00]*
Oral		0.13 [-0.01; 0.27]	0.20 [0.06; 0.34]*
Anthropometry			
WC		-	0.01 [0.00; 0.01]**
Adjusted-R²	0.18**	0.20**	0.26**

Data represents β -coefficients [95% confidence interval] and adjusted-R². Model 1: hsCRP + age + race/ethnicity + (hsCRP x race/ethnicity interaction); Model 2: (Model 1) + SES + lifestyle factors; Model 3: (Model 2) + WC. hsCRP, C-reactive protein; hsCRP x race/ethnicity, interaction between hsCRP and race/ethnicity; WC, waist circumference; SES, socio-economic status; ln(TG), natural log of triglycerides. *p<0.05 and **p<0.001