

ESM Table 4 Prevalence [% (SE)] of undiagnosed, diagnosed, and total diabetes by urbanisation level and province^{a, b}

Urbanisation Level or Province	Sample no.	Undiagnosed Diabetes no. (%)	Diagnosed Diabetes no. (%)	Total Diabetes^c no. (%)
	n=7,741	n=364	n=229	n=593
Community-Level Total Urbanisation Level				
Low	2,571	4.2 (0.4)	1.0 (0.1)	5.1 (0.4)
Medium	2,588	4.6 (0.4)	2.9 (0.3)	7.5 (0.5)
High	2,582	5.3 (0.4)	5.0 (0.4)	10.3 (0.6)
Province				
Heilongjiang	847	3.9 (0.7)	2.4 (0.5)	6.3 (0.8)
Guizhou	657	3.5 (0.7)	2.1 (0.6)	5.6 (0.9)
Henan	856	6.2 (0.8)	2.5 (0.5)	8.6 (1.0)
Liaoning	723	6.4 (0.9)	5.3 (0.8)	11.6 (1.2)
Shandong	879	7.4 (0.9)	4.7 (0.7)	12.1 (1.0)
Hubei	808	4.0 (0.7)	1.9 (0.5)	5.8 (0.8)
Guangxi	968	3.5 (0.6)	1.2 (0.4)	4.8 (0.7)
Hunan	956	3.5 (0.6)	3.3 (0.9)	6.8 (0.8)
Jiangso	1,047	4.3 (0.6)	3.4 (0.6)	7.7 (0.8)

^aDiagnosed diabetes defined as self-reported doctor diagnosis of diabetes; undiagnosed diabetes defined as a FBG \geq 7.0 mmol/l and no doctor diagnosis of diabetes Total diabetes is undiagnosed plus diagnosed diabetes

^bUrbanisation level based on tertiles of urbanization index (range: 30.4-106.6) representing low (<59.0), medium (59.0-82.2), and high (\geq 82.3) levels of urbanisation

^cPercentages of undiagnosed and diagnosed diabetes may not equal total diabetes due to rounding

All differences in proportion of sample within undiagnosed or diagnosed diabetes across levels of urbanisation and across the nine provinces are statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ level using χ^2 tests, with the exception of undiagnosed diabetes, which did not differ statistically across urbanisation level