

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 1.** Operational definition of key study variables.

<b>Key variable</b>	<b>Operational definition</b>
Hypertension recognition	Patient was assigned one or more ICD-9 diagnosis codes for hypertension (401.xx) in the year following hypertension onset.
Hypertension treatment initiation	Patient-filled prescription for one or more anti-hypertension medications in the year after hypertension onset.
Blood pressure status	Mean of all eligible systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure measures in the year after hypertension onset. There are three categories: a) mean systolic blood pressure <130 mm Hg, mean diastolic blood pressure <80 mm Hg, b) mean systolic blood pressure $\geq$ 140 mm Hg or mean diastolic blood pressure $\geq$ 90 mm Hg, or c) all other. At least two measures in the year after hypertension onset were required to calculate blood pressure status. The median number of measurements in this year was four per patient.
10-year Framingham Risk Score calculated at baseline	10-year Framingham Risk Score (myocardial infarction plus stroke). We use the equation that includes age, gender, diabetes, smoking, systolic blood pressure, blood pressure treatment, total cholesterol, and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol. <sup>18</sup>
Microvascular diabetes complications	Modified version of the Diabetes Complication Severity Index. <sup>17</sup> The score is a count of common diabetes complications based on assigned ICD-9 diagnosis codes. We modified the score by excluding components related to proteinuria and serum creatinine.
Cardiovascular comorbid conditions	Patients who had one or more coronary artery disease or cerebrovascular disease-related ICD-9 codes (ICD-9: 410-414, 427, 428, 430-436, or 440-443) in the year before hypertension onset were excluded from the analysis.

**Supplementary Figure 2.** Patients with diabetes and new-onset hypertension based on study exclusion criteria.

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