ESM Table 10. Diabetes Incidence Rate per 1000 Person-years and Hazard Ratios for Baseline Fasting Blood Glucose in Cardiovascular Health Categories [b,c]

Diabetes Incidence Rates per 1000 Person-years by Baseline Fasting Blood Glucose for Intermediate and Ideal Cardiovascular Health					
	Overall	non-Hispanic white	Chinese American	African American	Hispanic American
Intermediate	46.8 (41.8, 52.4)	47.7 (39.1, 58.2)	38.0 (28.1, 51.4)	46.5 (37.3, 57.8)	52.3 (42.0, 65.1)
Ideal	6.2 (5.5, 7.0)	4.5 (3.7, 5.5)	6.4 (4.6, 8.9)	7.3 (5.8, 9.1)	8.9 (7.1, 11.1)

Diabetes Incidence Hazard Ratios by Baseline Fasting Blood Glucose for Intermediate vs. Ideal Cardiovascular Health						
	Overall	Overall Adjusted [a]	non-Hispanic white [a]	Chinese American [a]	African American [a]	Hispanic American [a]
Intermediate	1 (Referent)	1 (Referent)	1 (Referent)	1 (Referent)	1 (Referent)	1 (Referent)
Ideal	0.13 (0.11, 0.16)	0.13 (0.11, 0.15)	0.10 (0.07, 0.13)	0.13 (0.08, 0.21)	0.14 (0.10, 0.19)	0.16 (0.12, 0.22)

[a] Adjusted for age, education, sex, study site, race/ethnicity, occupation status, alcohol use and estimated glomerular filtration rate, race stratified analysis were not adjusted for race

[b] Fasting plasma glucose 5.55 – 6.94 mmol/l (100-125 mg/dl) or treated to goal was considered intermediate cardiovascular health and < 5.55 mmol/l (100 mg/dl) was considered ideal cardiovascular health (Figure 1).

[c] Hazard Ratios calculated using Cox-proportional Hazard Modeling with the poor category as the referent group