

ESM Table 7. Diabetes Incidence Hazard Ratios for Baseline Levels of Ideal and Total Cardiovascular Health including Participants with Missing Data on Dietary Measures ^a

Diabetes Incidence Hazard Ratios for Poor, Intermediate and Ideal Cardiovascular Health					
	Overall ^b	non-Hispanic white ^b	Chinese American ^b	African American ^b	Hispanic American ^b
Participants, n	5,817 ^c	2,417	689	1,501	1,210
Poor (0-1, ICH components)	1 (Referent)	1 (Referent)	1 (Referent)	1 (Referent)	1 (Referent)
Intermediate (2-3, ICH components)	0.66 (0.55, 0.80)	0.52 (0.37, 0.71)	0.41 (0.21, 0.79)	0.79 (0.57, 1.10)	0.75 (0.52, 1.09)
Ideal (4+, ICH components)	0.25 (0.18, 0.33)	0.14 (0.08, 0.25)	0.13 (0.06, 0.29)	0.27 (0.14, 0.52)	0.50 (0.29, 0.85)
Diabetes Incidence Hazard Ratios for Inadequate, Average and Optimal Total Cardiovascular Health					
Inadequate (0-4)	1 (Referent)	1 (Referent)	1 (Referent)	1 (Referent)	1 (Referent)
Average (5-8)	0.77 (0.61, 0.98)	0.55 (0.37, 0.81)	0.82 (0.26, 2.64)	1.12 (0.73, 1.75)	0.68 (0.45, 1.03)
Optimal (9-12)	0.32 (0.23, 0.43)	0.15 (0.08, 0.27)	0.30 (0.09, 1.00)	0.53 (0.29, 0.98)	0.45 (0.26, 0.78)

^a Participants missing dietary components were given a score of zero for the dietary intake component of the cardiovascular health measures.

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

^c Additional 469 participants included with 68 incident diabetes events, (140 Non-Hispanic White, 13 Chinese American, 208 African American, 108 Hispanic American)