

ESM Table 8. Diabetes Incidence Hazard Ratios for Baseline Levels of Ideal and Total Cardiovascular Health adjusting for Covariates including Baseline Glucose

Diabetes Incidence Hazard Ratios for Poor, Intermediate and Ideal Cardiovascular Health					
	Overall <sup>a</sup>	non-Hispanic white <sup>a</sup>	Chinese American <sup>a</sup>	African American <sup>a</sup>	Hispanic American <sup>a</sup>
Participants, n	5,348	2,277	676	1,293	1,102
Poor (0-1, ICH components)	1 (Referent)	1 (Referent)	1 (Referent)	1 (Referent)	1 (Referent)
Intermediate (2-3, ICH components)	0.74 (0.61, 0.90)	0.62 (0.44, 0.87)	0.51 (0.25, 1.02)	0.80 (0.55, 1.18)	0.87 (0.59, 1.28)
Ideal (4+, ICH components)	0.43 (0.31, 0.59)	0.29 (0.16, 0.54)	0.21 (0.09, 0.49)	0.46 (0.23, 0.92)	0.96 (0.54, 1.70)
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)	0.80 (0.63, 1.02)	0.57 (0.38, 0.86)	1.48 (0.44, 4.96)	0.88 (0.55, 1.41)	0.92 (0.59, 1.42)
Optimal (9-12)	0.45 (0.32, 0.63)	0.23 (0.12, 0.42)	0.59 (0.17, 2.07)	0.65 (0.33, 1.27)	0.91 (0.50, 1.66)

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