Supplemental Table 1. Adjusted relative risks for all-cause and cardiovascular disease-related inpatient and outpatient encounters over one year of follow-up by number of ideal Life's Simple 7 factors, stratified by race and by sex.

	Number of ideal Life's Simple 7 factors†					
	0-1	2	3	4	5-7	p-trend
All-cause Encounters						
Inpatient						
Blacks, RR (95% CI)	1.00 (ref)	0.91 (0.68, 1.21)	0.61 (0.43, 0.87)	0.65 (0.42, 1.01)	0.32 (0.08, 1.36)	0.001
Whites, RR (95% CI)	1.00 (ref)	0.84 (0.67, 1.05)	0.72 (0.58, 0.91)	0.68 (0.53, 0.88)	0.58 (0.41, 0.83)	<0.001
Men, RR (95% CI)	1.00 (ref)	0.97 (0.72, 1.31)	0.69 (0.51, 0.93)	0.69 (0.49, 0.96)	0.53 (0.32, 0.86)	<0.001
Women, RR (95% CI)	1.00 (ref)	0.79 (0.62, 1.00)	0.70 (0.55, 0.89)	0.67 (0.49, 0.90)	0.57 (0.36, 0.91)	0.001
Outpatient						
Blacks, RR (95% CI)	1.00 (ref)	0.98 (0.95, 1.00)	0.99 (0.96, 1.01)	0.95 (0.91, 1.00)	0.98 (0.90, 1.06)	0.077
Whites, RR (95% CI)	1.00 (ref)	1.01 (0.99, 1.02)	1.01 (0.99, 1.03)	1.00 (0.98, 1.02)	1.02 (1.00, 1.04)	0.394
Men, RR (95% CI)	1.00 (ref)	0.99 (0.96, 1.03)	1.00 (0.97, 1.03)	0.98 (0.94, 1.02)	1.00 (0.97, 1.04)	0.691
Women, RR (95% CI)	1.00 (ref)	0.99 (0.98, 1.01)	1.00 (0.99, 1.01)	0.99 (0.97, 1.00)	1.00 (0.99, 1.02)	0.628
CVD-Related Encounters††						
Inpatient						
Blacks, RR (95% CI)	1.00 (ref)	0.94 (0.58, 1.54)	0.66 (0.37, 1.20)	0.76 (0.37, 1.56) ‡		0.210
Whites, RR (95% CI)	1.00 (ref)	1.02 (0.63, 1.65)	0.89 (0.56, 1.43)	0.73 (0.45, 1.19) ‡		0.093

Men, RR (95% CI)	1.00 (ref)	1.53 (0.85, 2.78)	1.16 (0.62, 2.14)	1.18 (0.61, 2.30)	0.19 (0.03, 1.10)	0.041
Women, RR (95% CI)	1.00 (ref)	0.75 (0.48, 1.16)	0.66 (0.42, 1.06)	0.76 (0.44, 1.30)	0.47 (0.16, 1.33)	0.100
Outpatient						
Blacks, RR (95% CI)	1.00 (ref)	0.96 (0.90, 1.03)	0.92 (0.86, 1.00)	0.85 (0.76, 0.96)	0.76 (0.58, 0.98)	<0.001
Whites, RR (95% CI)	1.00 (ref)	0.91 (0.85, 0.98)	0.88 (0.82, 0.94)	0.79 (0.72, 0.86)	0.57 (0.49, 0.65)	<0.001
Men, RR (95% CI)	1.00 (ref)	0.88 (0.80, 0.97)	0.88 (0.81, 0.97)	0.80 (0.72, 0.89)	0.63 (0.53, 0.75)	<0.001
Women, RR (95% CI)	1.00 (ref)	0.97 (0.91, 1.03)	0.90 (0.85, 0.96)	0.82 (0.75, 0.89)	0.56 (0.47, 0.68)	<0.001

† Life's Simple 7 factors include cigarette smoking, physical activity, diet, body mass index, blood pressure, cholesterol, and glucose and ideal levels are defined in Table 1.

†† CVD-related healthcare encounters were defined as claims with the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) primary diagnosis codes 390 to 459 and 745 to 747.

‡ There were few black participants with 5-7 ideal Life's Simple 7 factors included in the analysis (n=51), and there were no hospitalizations in this group over one year of follow-up. Therefore, participants with 4 and 5-7 ideal Life's Simple 7 factors were combined for analyses of cardiovascular disease inpatient encounters by race.

CI: confidence interval; CVD: cardiovascular disease; RR: relative risk

All models include adjustment for age, education, income, and marital status. Models stratified by race also adjust for sex. Models stratified by sex also adjust for race.

Supplemental Table 2. Adjusted mean cost differences for all-cause expenditures over one year of follow-up by number of ideal Life's Simple 7 factors, stratified by race and by sex

Expenditures	Number of ideal Life's Simple 7 factors†					p-trend
	0-1	2	3	4	5-7	p-trend
Inpatient						
Adjusted mean cost difference (95% CI), stratified by race and by sex						
Blacks	$0 (ref)	-$1,201 (-$3,442, $1,040)	-$2,112 (-$4,456, $232)	-$2,246 (-$4,839, $347)	-4,114 (-6,382, -1,846)	0.020
Whites	$0 (ref)	-$894 (-$1,914, $127)	-$1,121 (-$2,123, -$120)	-$1,472 (-$2,525, -$419)	-$2,067 (-$3,135, -$999)	<0.001
Men	$0 (ref)	-$310 (-$1,850, $1,230)	-$652 (-$2,157, $854)	-$1,121 (-$2,717, $476)	-$2,014 (-$3,590, -$438)	0.023
Women	$0 (ref)	-$1,434 (-$2,730, -$137)	-$1,856 (-$3,196, -$515)	-$1,978 (-$3,389, -$568)	-$2,666 (-$4,189, -$1,143)	0.001
Outpatient						
Adjusted mean cost difference (95% CI), stratified by race and by sex						
Blacks	$0 (ref)	-$689 (-$1,732, $353)	-$1,533 (-$2,553, -$514)	-$1,921 (-$3,083, -$760)	-$2,470 (-$4,055, -$886)	<0.001
Whites	$0 (ref)	-$1,029 (-$1,822, -$236)	-$1,490 (-$2,231, -$749)	-$1,597 (-$2,395, -$799)	-$2,444 (-$3,252, -$1,636)	<0.001
Men	$0 (ref)	-$1,134 (-$2,114, -$155)	-$1,510 (-$2,439, -$581)	-$1,703 (-$2,698, -$707)	-$2,501 (-$3,544, -$1,459)	<0.001
Women	$0 (ref)	-$793 (-$1,578, -$9)	-$1,527 (-$2,287, -$767)	-$1,710 (-$2,537, -$883)	-$2,485 (-$3,399, -$1,571)	<0.001
Total						
Adjusted mean cost difference (95% CI), stratified by race and by sex						

Blacks	$0 (ref)	-$1,829 (-$4,744, $1,086)	-$3,547 (-$6,589, -$506)	-$4,162 (-$7,364, -$959)	-$6,536 (-$9,964, -$3,108)	0.001
Whites	$0 (ref)	-$1,979 (-$3,625, -$333)	-$2,591 (-$4,156, -$1,025)	-$3,214 (-$4,854, -$1,573)	-$4,621 (-$6,258, -$2,984)	<0.001
Men	$0 (ref)	-$1,503 (-$3,849, $843)	-$2,047 (-$4,318, $224)	-$2,888 (-$5,241, -$536)	-$4,577 (-$6,978, -$2,176)	<0.001
Women	$0 (ref)	-$2,237 (-$4,104, -$369)	-$3,411 (-$5,285, -$1,538)	-$3,869 (-$5,836, -$1,902)	-$5,253 (-$7,308, -$3,199)	<0.001

† Life's Simple 7 factors include cigarette smoking, physical activity, diet, body mass index, blood pressure, cholesterol, and glucose and ideal levels are listed in Table 1.

CI: confidence interval; GDP: gross domestic product.

Expenditures were adjusted to 3rd quarter 2015 US dollars using price indices for the GDP.

Numbers in the table represent adjusted mean cost difference (95% confidence intervals)

All models adjust for age, education, income, and marital status. Models stratified by race also adjust for sex. Models stratified by sex also adjust for race.

Separate imputations were conducted for inpatient, outpatient and total expenditures. Therefore, inpatient and outpatient expenditures do not sum exactly to the total expenditures.

Supplemental Table 3. Adjusted mean cost differences for cardiovascular disease expenditures over one year of follow-up by number of ideal Life's Simple 7 factors, stratified by race and by sex

Expenditures	Number of ideal Life's Simple 7 factors†					
	0-1	2	3	4	5-7	p-trend
Inpatient						
Adjusted mean cost difference (95% CI), stratified by race and by sex						
Blacks	$0 (ref)	-$144 (-$966, $678)	-$535 (-$1,345, $275)	-$432 (-$1,372, $509) ††		0.201
Whites	$0 (ref)	-$125 (-$661, $411)	-$271 (-$786, $245)	-$507 (-$1,005, -$9) ††		0.012
Men	$0 (ref)	$371 (-$370, $1,113)	$177 (-$515, $868)	-$94 (-$782, $594)	-$675 (-$1,294, -$57)	0.080
Women	$0 (ref)	-$339 (-$832, $154)	-$553 (-$1,021, -$84)	-$451 (-$977, $75)	-$744 (-$1,283, -$205)	0.015
Outpatient						
Adjusted mean cost difference (95% CI), stratified by race and by sex						
Blacks	$0 (ref)	-$238 (-$415, -$60)	-$294 (-$479, -$110)	-$303 (-$525, -$82)	-$492 (-$757, -$227)	<0.001
Whites	$0 (ref)	-$16 (-$176, $144)	-$35 (-$181, $112)	-$156 (-$307, -$5)	-$279 (-$435, -$123)	0.001
Men	$0 (ref)	$56 (-$119, $231)	-$46 (-$212, $119)	-$100 (-$280, $81)	-$287 (-$459, -$115)	0.004
Women	$0 (ref)	-$200 (-$360, -$41)	-$174 (-$337, -$11)	-$297 (-$465, -$130)	-$373 (-$581, -$165)	<0.001
Total						
Adjusted mean cost difference (95% CI), stratified by race and by sex						

Blacks	$0 (ref)	-$488 (-$1,544, $568)	-$952 (-$1,994, $89)	-$680 (-$1,992, $632)	-$1,613 (-$2,889, -$337)	0.060
Whites	$0 (ref)	-$160 (-$783, $464)	-$328 (-$913, $258)	-$618 (-$1,221, -$14)	-$1,042 (-$1,614, -$470)	0.001
Men	$0 (ref)	$519 (-$333, $1,372)	$156 (-$571, $882)	-$218 (-$987, $552)	-$921 (-$1,573, -$269)	0.030
Women	$0 (ref)	-$611 (-$1,249, $26)	-$783 (-$1,416, -$149)	-$804 (-$1,486, -$123)	-$1,160 (-$1,904, -$415)	0.002

† Life's Simple 7 factors include cigarette smoking, physical activity, diet, body mass index, blood pressure, cholesterol, and glucose and ideal levels are listed in Table 1.

†† There were few black participants with 5-7 ideal Life's Simple 7 factors included in the analysis (N=51). No hospitalizations occurred among blacks with 5-7 ideal Life's Simple 7 factors over one year of follow-up. Therefore, participants with 4 and 5-7 ideal Life's Simple 7 factors were combined for analyses of cardiovascular disease inpatient expenditures by race.

CI: confidence interval; GDP: gross domestic product.

Expenditures were adjusted to 3rd quarter 2015 US dollars using price indices for the GDP.

Numbers in the table represent adjusted mean cost difference (95% confidence intervals)

All models adjust for age, education, income, and marital status. Models stratified by race also adjust for sex. Models stratified by sex also adjust for race.

Separate imputations were conducted for inpatient, outpatient and total expenditures. Therefore, inpatient and outpatient expenditures do not sum exactly to the total expenditures.

Supplemental Table 4. Mean annualized cost and annualized cost differences for all-cause expenditures over the entire follow-up by number of ideal Life's Simple 7 factors.

Expenditures	Number of ideal Life's Simple 7 factors[†]					p-trend
	0-1 (N=1,079)	2 (N=1,947)	3 (N=1,814)	4 (N=1,024)	5-7 (N=398)	
Inpatient, N (%)	634 (58.8%)	1,103 (56.7%)	969 (53.4%)	532 (51.9%)	198 (46.6%)	-
Mean cost (95% CI)	$5,506 ($4,665, $6,347)	$4,092 ($3,611, $4,573)	$3,603 ($3,163, $4,042)	$3,156 ($2,714, $3,598)	$3,281 ($1,990, $4,572)	-
Unadjusted mean cost difference (95% CI)	$0 (ref)	-$1,414 (-$2,385, -$443)	-$1,904 (-$2,861, -$946)	-$2,350 (-$3,341, -$1,359)	-$2,226 (-$3,438, -$1,013)	<0.001
Adjusted mean cost difference (95% CI)	$0 (ref)	-$1,431 (-$2,315, -$547)	-$1,877 (-$2,759, -$994)	-$2,333 (-$3,252, -$1,413)	-$2,251 (-$3,370, -$1,132)	<0.001
Outpatient, N (%)	1,070 (99.1%)	1,933 (99.3%)	1,798 (99.1%)	1,012 (98.9%)	397 (99.5%)	-
Mean cost (95% CI)	$6,216 ($5,640, $6,791)	$5,125 ($4,780, $5,471)	$4,493 ($4,245, $4,741)	$4,639 ($4,268, $5,009)	$4,392 ($3,779, $5,004)	-
Unadjusted mean cost difference (95% CI)	$0 (ref)	-$1,090 (-$1,727, -$454)	-$1,723 (-$2,306, -$1,140)	-$1,577 (-$2,227, -$927)	-$1,824 (-$2,596, -$1,052)	<0.001
Adjusted mean cost difference (95% CI)	$0 (ref)	-$1,117 (-$1,773, -$461)	-$1,812 (-$2,415, -$1,209)	-$1,710 (-$2,385, -$1,035)	-$1,900 (-$2,697, -$1,102)	<0.001
Total, N (%)	1,071 (99.2%)	1,933 (99.3%)	1,798 (99.1%)	1,012 (98.9%)	397 (99.5%)	-
Mean cost (95% CI)	$11,731 ($10,463, $13,000)	$9,232 ($8,520, $9,944)	$8,067 ($7,460, $8,673)	$7,805 ($7,093, $8,517)	$7,677 ($6,038, $9,315)	-
Unadjusted mean cost difference (95% CI)	$0 (ref)	-$2,499 (-$3,920, -$1,078)	-$3,664 (-$5,023, -$2,306)	-$3,926 (-$5,360, -$2,493)	-$4,054 (-$5,761, -$2,348)	<0.001
Adjusted mean cost difference (95% CI)	$0 (ref)	-$2,506 (-$3,913, -$1,099)	-$3,769 (-$5,114, -$2,424)	-$4,081 (-$5,510, -$2,652)	-$4,020 (-$5,724, -$2,315)	<0.001

[†] Life's Simple 7 factors include cigarette smoking, physical activity, diet, body mass index, blood pressure, cholesterol, and glucose and ideal levels are listed in Table 1.

CI: confidence interval; GDP: gross domestic product; SE: standard error.

Expenditures were adjusted to 3rd quarter 2015 US dollars using price indices for the GDP.

Analyses in this table were conducted using all available claims between baseline and the participants' death date, loss of Medicare fee-for-service coverage or December 31, 2013, whichever occurs first (median follow-up: 6.9 years, maximum follow-up: 9.9 years). Costs reported are per 1 year of follow-up.

Adjusted mean cost differences include adjustment for age, race, sex, education, income, and marital status. Models stratified by race adjust for age, sex, education, income, and marital status. Models stratified by sex adjust for age, race, education, income, and marital status.

The absolute number participants and the number of participants with inpatient, outpatient and total encounters in each category of Life's Simple 7 factors was calculated as the average across multiple imputations and rounded to the closest integer number. Separate imputations were conducted for inpatient, outpatient and total expenditures. Therefore, inpatient and outpatient expenditures do not sum exactly to the total expenditures.

Supplemental Table 5. Mean annualized cost and cost differences for cardiovascular disease expenditures over the entire follow-up by number of ideal Life's Simple 7 factors

Expenditures	Number of ideal Life's Simple 7 factors[†]					p-trend
	0-1 (N=1,079)	2 (N=1,947)	3 (N=1,814)	4 (N=1,024)	5-7 (N=398)	
Inpatient, N (%)	285 (26.4%)	471 (24.2%)	401 (22.1%)	224 (21.9%)	69 (16.8%)	-
Mean cost (95% CI)	$1,376 ($1,078, $1,674)	$1,036 ($866, $1,206)	$915 ($743, $1,088)	$860 ($676, $1,045)	$503 ($295, $712)	-
Unadjusted mean cost difference (95% CI)	$0 (ref)	-$340 (-$682, $2)	-$461 (-$793, -$128)	-$516 (-$866, -$166)	-$873 (-$1,235, -$510)	<0.001
Adjusted mean cost difference (95% CI)	$0 (ref)	-$361 (-$702, -$20)	-$511 (-$848, -$173)	-$591 (-$942, -$239)	-$889 (-$1,259, -$519)	<0.001
Outpatient, N (%)	1,012 (93.7%)	1,787 (91.8%)	1,638 (90.3%)	890 (87.0%)	323 (81.1%)	-
Mean cost (95% CI)	$769 ($681, $856)	$645 ($593, $696)	$600 ($552, $648)	$538 ($483, $592)	$417 ($334, $500)	-
Unadjusted mean cost difference (95% CI)	$0 (ref)	-$124 (-$228, -$20)	-$169 (-$263, -$75)	-$231 (-$334, -$127)	-$352 (-$462, -$242)	<0.001
Adjusted mean cost difference (95% CI)	$0 (ref)	-$131 (-$237, -$24)	-$199 (-$295, -$102)	-$263 (-$370, -$156)	-$363 (-$477, -$249)	<0.001
Total, N (%)	1,013 (93.8%)	1,788 (91.8%)	1,638 (90.3%)	890 (87.0%)	323 (81.1%)	-
Mean cost (95% CI)	$2,137 ($1,783, $2,492)	$1,687 ($1,481, $1,893)	$1,513 ($1,304, $1,722)	$1,398 ($1,173, $1,623)	$920 ($665, $1,174)	-
Unadjusted mean cost difference (95% CI)	$0 (ref)	-$451 (-$871, -$30)	-$624 (-$1,030, -$219)	-$739 (-$1,164, -$314)	-$1,218 (-$1,657, -$779)	<0.001
Adjusted mean cost difference (95% CI)	$0 (ref)	-$516 (-$950, -$83)	-$808 (-$1,225, -$392)	-$946 (-$1,384, -$509)	-$1,261 (-$1,726, -$796)	<0.001

[†] Life's Simple 7 factors include cigarette smoking, physical activity, diet, body mass index, blood pressure, cholesterol, and glucose and ideal levels are listed in Table 1.

CI: confidence interval; GDP: gross domestic product; SE: standard error.

Expenditures were adjusted to 3rd quarter 2015 US dollars using price indices for the GDP.

Analyses in this table were conducted using all available claims between baseline and the participants' death date, loss of Medicare fee-for-service coverage or December 31, 2013, whichever occurs first (median follow-up: 6.9 years, maximum follow-up: 9.9 years). Costs reported are per 1 year of follow-up.

Adjusted mean cost differences include adjustment for age, race, sex, education, income, and marital status. Models stratified by race adjust for age, sex, education, income, and marital status. Models stratified by sex adjust for age, race, education, income, and marital status.

The absolute number participants and the number of participants with inpatient, outpatient and total encounters in each category of Life's Simple 7 factors was calculated as the average across multiple imputations and rounded to the closest integer number. Separate imputations were conducted for inpatient, outpatient and total expenditures. Therefore, inpatient and outpatient expenditures do not sum exactly to the total expenditures.

Supplemental Table 6. Mean annualized cost differences for all-cause expenditures over the entire follow-up by number of ideal Life's Simple 7 factors, stratified by race and by sex

Expenditures	0-1	2	3	4	5-7	p-trend
		Number of ideal Life's Simple 7 factors[†]				
Inpatient						
		Adjusted mean cost difference (95% CI), stratified by race and by sex				
Blacks	$0 (ref)	-$1,198 (-$2,981, $585)	-$2,516 (-$4,294, -$738)	-$3,015 (-$5,023, -$1,006)	-$3,151 (-$6,032, -$271)	0.001
Whites	$0 (ref)	-$1,517 (-$2,488, -$547)	-$1,677 (-$2,651, -$704)	-$2,119 (-$3,112, -$1,127)	-$2,057 (-$3,216, -$898)	<0.001
Men	$0 (ref)	-$1,110 (-$2,611, $391)	-$1,332 (-$2,824, $161)	-$1,605 (-$3,159, -$50)	-$1,145 (-$3,164, $873)	0.088
Women	$0 (ref)	-$1,523 (-$2,544, -$501)	-$2,106 (-$3,114, -$1,097)	-$2,691 (-$3,746, -$1,636)	-$3,193 (-$4,332, -$2,054)	<0.001
Outpatient						
		Adjusted mean cost difference (95% CI), stratified by race and by sex				
Blacks	$0 (ref)	-$1,213 (-$2,344, -$81)	-$2,085 (-$3,143, -$1,027)	-$2,515 (-$3,657, -$1,374) ††		<0.001
Whites	$0 (ref)	-$1,012 (-$1,854, -$170)	-$1,619 (-$2,385, -$854)	-$1,467 (-$2,242, -$692) ††		<0.001
Men	$0 (ref)	-$1,328 (-$2,379, -$276)	-$1,662 (-$2,642, -$682)	-$1,514 (-$2,558, -$470) ††		0.004
Women	$0 (ref)	-$1,028 (-$1,837, -$218)	-$1,974 (-$2,734, -$1,214)	-$2,046 (-$2,834, -$1,258) ††		<0.001
Total						
		Adjusted mean cost difference (95% CI), stratified by race and by sex				

Blacks	$0 (ref)	-$2,356 (-$4,973, $261)	-$4,653 (-$7,187, -$2,119)	-$5,486 (-$8,275, -$2,697) ††	<0.001
Whites	$0 (ref)	-$2,566 (-$4,197, -$935)	-$3,405 (-$4,982, -$1,829)	-$3,640 (-$5,193, -$2,087) ††	<0.001
Men	$0 (ref)	-$2,406 (-$4,743, -$68)	-$3,010 (-$5,291, -$729)	-$2,862 (-$5,179, -$544) ††	0.015
Women	$0 (ref)	-$2,528 (-$4,203, -$852)	-$4,237 (-$5,828, -$2,647)	-$4,951 (-$6,544, -$3,357) ††	<0.001

† Life's Simple 7 factors include cigarette smoking, physical activity, diet, body mass index, blood pressure, cholesterol, and glucose and ideal levels are listed in Table 1.

†† All whites and women with 5-7 ideal Life's Simple 7 factors had all-cause outpatient encounters when analyses were conducted using all available Medicare claims after baseline. Participants with 5-7 ideal Life's Simple 7 factors were combined with those who had 4 ideal Life's Simple 7 factors for analyses of all-cause outpatient and total expenditures by race and by sex to be included in two-part regression models.

CI: confidence interval; GDP: gross domestic product; SE: standard error.

Expenditures were adjusted to 3rd quarter 2015 US dollars using price indices for the GDP.

Analyses in this table were conducted using all available claims between baseline and the participants' death date, loss of Medicare fee-for-service coverage or December 31, 2013, whichever occurs first (median follow-up: 6.9 years, maximum follow-up: 9.9 years). Costs reported are per 1 year of follow-up.

Adjusted mean cost differences include adjustment for age, race, sex, education, income, and marital status. Models stratified by race adjust for age, sex, education, income, and marital status. Models stratified by sex adjust for age, race, education, income, and marital status.

Separate imputations were conducted for inpatient, outpatient and total expenditures. Therefore, inpatient and outpatient expenditures do not sum exactly to the total expenditures.

Supplemental Table 7. Mean annualized cost differences for cardiovascular disease expenditures over the entire follow-up period available by number of ideal Life's Simple 7 factors, stratified by race and by sex

Expenditures	Number of ideal Life's Simple 7 factors[†]					p-trend
	0-1	2	3	4	5-7	
Inpatient						
Adjusted mean cost difference (95% CI), stratified by race and by sex						
Blacks	$0 (ref)	-$548 (-$1,283, $187)	-$978 (-$1,668, -$289)	-$884 (-$1,687, -$82)	-$1,353 (-$2,221, -$485)	0.002
Whites	$0 (ref)	-$237 (-$604, $131)	-$279 (-$646, $88)	-$421 (-$792, -$49)	-$693 (-$1,077, -$310)	0.001
Men	$0 (ref)	$37 (-$484, $558)	-$122 (-$626, $382)	-$132 (-$678, $413)	-$688 (-$1,224, -$151)	0.058
Women	$0 (ref)	-$521 (-$914, -$129)	-$635 (-$1,031, -$240)	-$787 (-$1,183, -$391)	-$854 (-$1,326, -$382)	<0.001
Outpatient						
Adjusted mean cost difference (95% CI), stratified by race and by sex						
Blacks	$0 (ref)	-$163 (-$350, $24)	-$285 (-$462, -$108)	-$350 (-$542, -$158)	-$553 (-$779, -$326)	<0.001
Whites	$0 (ref)	-$98 (-$221, $26)	-$136 (-$249, -$23)	-$206 (-$325, -$87)	-$291 (-$420, -$162)	<0.001
Men	$0 (ref)	-$57 (-$231, $117)	-$130 (-$285, $26)	-$177 (-$347, -$8)	-$369 (-$544, -$195)	<0.001
Women	$0 (ref)	-$159 (-$280, -$38)	-$212 (-$328, -$95)	-$294 (-$418, -$169)	-$313 (-$465, -$162)	<0.001
Total						
Adjusted mean cost difference (95% CI), stratified by race and by sex						

Blacks	$0 (ref)	-$636 (-$1,474, $203)	-$1,245 (-$2,022, -$469)	-$1,187 (-$2,096, -$278)	-$1,863 (-$2,852, -$875)	<0.001
Whites	$0 (ref)	-$399 (-$892, $93)	-$542 (-$1,018, -$66)	-$763 (-$1,248, -$278)	-$1,018 (-$1,524, -$511)	<0.001
Men	$0 (ref)	$22 (-$649, $694)	-$233 (-$870, $403)	-$321 (-$1,017, $375)	-$1,038 (-$1,715, -$362)	0.011
Women	$0 (ref)	-$671 (-$1,151, -$192)	-$917 (-$1,383, -$451)	-$1,118 (-$1,593, -$643)	-$1,107 (-$1,681, -$533)	<0.001

[†] Life's Simple 7 factors include cigarette smoking, physical activity, diet, body mass index, blood pressure, cholesterol, and glucose and ideal levels are listed in Table 1.

CI: confidence interval; GDP: gross domestic product; SE: standard error.

Expenditures were adjusted to 3rd quarter 2015 US dollars using price indices for the GDP.

Analyses in this table were conducted using all available claims between baseline and the participants' death date, loss of Medicare fee-for-service coverage or December 31, 2013, whichever occurs first (median follow-up: 6.9 years, maximum follow-up: 9.9 years). Costs reported are per 1 year of follow-up.

Adjusted mean cost differences include adjustment for age, race, sex, education, income, and marital status. Models stratified by race adjust for age, sex, education, income, and marital status. Models stratified by sex adjust for age, race, education, income, and marital status.

Separate imputations were conducted for inpatient, outpatient and total expenditures. Therefore, inpatient and outpatient expenditures do not sum exactly to the total expenditures.

Supplemental Table 8.   Potential reduction in Medicare expenditures associated with the entire population achieving 5 to 7 ideal factors of the Life's Simple 7.

Expenditure type	Total Medicare expenditures in 2014 (in billions of USD)	Percent of expenditures†	Potential cost reduction (in billions of USD)†
Inpatient	35.9	53.4% (34.5%, 68.6%)	19.2 (12.4, 24.6)
Outpatient	73.9	29.7% (18.5%, 38.0%)	22.0 (13.7, 28.1)
Total	109.8	37.5% (25.6%, 46.9%)	41.2 (28.1, 51.5)

†Percentage of total expenditures and potential cost reduction attributable to not having 5 to 7 ideal factors of the Life's Simple 7.
Numbers in the table are restricted to Medicare beneficiaries ≥ 65 years of age with Medicare fee-for-service for the full 2014 calendar year and without a history of cardiovascular disease (defined using all available Medicare inpatient, outpatient and carrier claims prior to January 1, 2014).

History of cardiovascular disease includes:
- Myocardial infarction (defined by ≥1 inpatient claim with an international classification of diseases, ninth revision [ICD-9] discharge diagnosis code of 410.xx in any position),
- Coronary revascularization (defined by ≥1 inpatient, outpatient or carrier claim with an ICD-9 procedure code of 00.66, 36.0, 36.01-36.07, 36.09-36.19, or 36.2, an ICD-9 diagnosis code of V45.81 or V45.82, or a Current Procedure Terminology [CPT] code of 92980-92982, 92984, 92995, 92996, 33510-33519, 33521-33523, 33530, 33533-33536) in any position,
- Other ischemic heart disease (≥1 inpatient claim with an ICD-9 diagnosis code of 411.xx, 412, 413.xx, or 414.xx in any position, or ≥1 outpatient or carrier claim with an ICD-9 diagnosis code of 411.xx, 412, 413.xx, or 414.xx in any position linked to an ambulatory physician evaluation and management code), and
- Stroke (defined by ≥1 inpatient claim with an ICD-9 diagnosis code of 430.xx, 431.xx, 433.x1, 434.x1 or 436 in any position, or ≥1 outpatient or carrier claim with and ICD-9 diagnosis code of 430.xx, 431.xx, 433.x1, 434.x1 or 436 in any position linked to an ambulatory physician evaluation and management code).