SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Supplemental Table 1. Observed Outcomes by Quartiles of Everyday Discrimination

	Quartile 1 Lowest Discrimination	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4 Highest Discrimination	P value
All-cause mortality	228, 22.1 (19.3, 25.3)	120, 12.5 (10.4, 15.1)	129, 12.3 (10.4, 14.7)	96, 9.6 (7.7, 11.8)	< .001
Incident stroke	52, 5.5 (4.1, 7.4)	40, 4.0 (3.0, 5.5)	35, 3.4 (2.4, 4.8)	29, 3.0 (2.0, 4.4)	.02
Incident coronary heart disease	57, 5.9 (4.5, 7.8)	52, 5.8 (4.4, 7.6)	45, 4.5 (3.3, 6.0)	39, 4.2 (3.0, 5.9)	.09
Heart Failure Hospitalization	128, 11.7 (10.0, 13.8)	78, 7.5 (6.0, 9.3)	80, 6.9 (5.6, 8.5)	62, 5.7 (4.4, 7.2)	< .001

For each outcome, values shown are number of events, cumulative incidence (%) (95% confidence interval)

Supplemental Table 2. Observed Outcomes by Quartiles of Lifetime Discrimination

	Quartile 1 Lowest Discrimination	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4 Highest Discrimination	*P* value
All-cause mortality	225, 19.1 (16.7, 21.9)	96, 14.0 (11.4, 17.1)	146, 12.1 (10.2, 14.4)	106, 10.9 (9.0, 13.2)	< .001
Incident stroke	57, 5.3 (4.0, 7.0)	29, 4.5 (3.1, 6.5)	45, 3.7 (2.7, 5.0)	25. 2.4 (1.6, 3.5)	.02
Incident coronary heart disease	66, 6.2 (4.8, 7.9)	40, 6.4 (4.6, 8.9)	50, 4.2 (3.1, 5.7)	37, 4.0 (2.9, 5.6)	.02
Heart Failure Hospitalization	128, 10.3 (8.7, 12.1)	61, 8.6 (6.7, 10.9)	91, 6.6 (5.4, 8.1)	68, 6.4 (5.1, 8.0)	< .001

For each outcome, values shown are number of events, cumulative incidence (%) (95% confidence interval)

Supplemental Table 3. Hazard ratios for the Associations of Burden of Lifetime Discrimination and All-cause Mortality, Incident Stroke, Incident Coronary Heart Disease, and Heart Failure Hospitalization.

Model	All-cause mortality		Incident stroke		Coronary heart disease		Heart failure hospitalization	
	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P-value	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P-value	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P-value	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P-value
M1: Unadjusted	0.99 (0.89, 1.10)	.83	0.88 (0.72, 1.07)	.19	0.96 (0.80, 1.14)	.63	0.96 (0.84, 1.10)	.55
M2: Age and Sex	0.97 (0.88, 1.08)	.60	0.88 (0.72, 1.07)	.19	0.95 (0.79, 1.13)	.53	0.96 (0.84, 1.09)	.51
M3: M2+Behavioral/Clinical[a]	0.94 (0.85, 1.04)	.23	0.84 (0.69, 1.03)	.09	0.93 (0.78, 1.10)	.39	0.92 (0.80, 1.04)	.19
M4: M3+Socioeconomic[b]	0.95 (0.86, 1.05)	.33	0.85 (0.70, 1.04)	.11	0.93 (0.78, 1.11)	.41	0.92 (0.81, 1.05)	.24
M5: M4+Social Support[c]	0.96 (0.87, 1.07)	.49	0.86 (0.70, 1.04)	.12	0.93 (0.78, 1.11)	.42	0.93 (0.81, 1.06)	.29

[a]Adjusted for all variables in model 2 plus smoking status, BMI, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes mellitus, estimated glomerular filtration rate

[b]Adjusted for all variables in model 3 plus income, education, occupation, perceived standing in the community, healthcare access. Due to low event counts, 3 variables were re-parameterized to reduce the total degrees of freedom for the incident stroke and incident coronary heart disease models only: (1) income was reduced to 3 categories, (2) education was treated as continuous, and (3) occupation was dichotomized.

[c]Adjusted for all variables in model 4 plus social support

Supplemental Table 4. Hazard ratios for the Associations of Discrimination Measures and All-cause Mortality, Incident Stroke, Incident Coronary Heart Disease, and Heart Failure Hospitalization.

Discrimination Variable and Event Type	Quartile 1 (Lowest Discrimination)	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4 (Highest Discrimination)
Everyday discrimination				
All-cause mortality	1 (referent)	0.76 (0.60, 0.95)	0.78 (0.63, 0.98)	0.69 (0.54, 0.88)
Coronary heart disease	1 (referent)	1.16 (0.79, 1.70)	1.02 (0.68, 1.53)	1.01 (0.66, 1.54)
Heart failure hospitalization	1 (referent)	0.81 (0.61, 1.08)	0.83 (0.62, 1.11)	0.79 (0.58, 1.09)
Incident stroke	1 (referent)	1.00 (0.66, 1.53)	0.92 (0.59, 1.43)	0.85 (0.53, 1.36)
Lifetime discrimination				
All-cause mortality	1 (referent)	0.94 (0.74, 1.19)	0.74 (0.60, 0.92)	0.88 (0.69, 1.13)
Coronary heart disease	1 (referent)	1.24 (0.83, 1.85)	0.78 (0.54, 1.14)	0.87 (0.57, 1.34)
Heart failure hospitalization	1 (referent)	1.05 (0.77, 1.44)	0.81 (0.61, 1.07)	1.01 (0.74, 1.38)
Incident stroke	1 (referent)	1.01 (0.65, 1.59)	0.82 (0.55, 1.23)	0.71 (0.43, 1.16)
Burden of lifetime discrimination				
All-cause mortality	1 (referent)	0.88 (0.69, 1.11)	0.90 (0.70, 1.14)	0.87 (0.68, 1.11)
Coronary heart disease	1 (referent)	0.87 (0.59, 1.29)	1.08 (0.74, 1.59)	0.58 (0.36, 0.93)
Heart failure hospitalization	1 (referent)	0.86 (0.64, 1.16)	0.85 (0.63, 1.16)	0.80 (0.59, 1.10)

Discrimination Variable and Event Type	Quartile 1 (Lowest Discrimination)	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4 (Highest Discrimination)
Incident stroke	1 (referent)	0.92 (0.61, 1.39)	0.62 (0.38, 0.99)	0.74 (0.46, 1.18)

Discrimination variables modeled as categorical variables (quartiles). Hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals shown are for the fully adjusted model (adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, smoking status, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes, estimated glomerular filtration rate, education, income, occupation, perceived standing in the community, healthcare access, and social support). Due to low event counts, 3 variables were re-parameterized to reduce the total degrees of freedom for the incident stroke and incident coronary heart disease models only: (1) income was reduced to 3 categories, (2) education was treated as continuous, and (3) occupation was dichotomized.