Supplemental Material

Table S1. Diagnostic criteria for baseline cardiac risk factors at study entry in the Cardiovascular Health Study and Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities cohort.

	Cardiovascular Health Study	**Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study**
Hypertension	Systolic blood pressure ≥ 140mmHg, diastolic pressure ≥ 90 mmHg, or self-reported hypertension plus use of antihypertensive medications	Systolic blood pressure ≥ 140mmHg, diastolic pressure ≥ 90 mmHg, or antihypertensive use at baseline
Coronary heart disease	History of myocardial infarct, angina, coronary bypass artery graft, or angioplasty	Self-reported history of myocardial infarct, coronary bypass artery graft, or angioplasty; Adjudicated events between Visit 1 and Visit 2
Congestive heart failure	Self-report, with verification from medical record	Clinical evidence of heart failure, by Gothenburg Criteria*, or use of any heart failure medication at baseline
Diabetes	Fasting blood glucose $\geq$ 126 mmol/L or use of insulin or oral hypoglycemics	Random blood glucose ≥ 200 mg/dL, fasting blood glucose ≥ 126 mg/dL, self-report of being told by a doctor that they had diabetes or sugar in the blood, or taking insulin or oral hypoglycemics

*At least 1 positive finding from each category as follows (Gothenburg Criteria): Cardiac – coronary heart disease, angina, leg edema, shortness of breath at night, rales on lung exam, atrial fibrillation on electrocardiography; Pulmonary – cough, phlegm, or wheezing, rhonchi on lung exam, history of bronchitis or asthma; Therapy – treatment with digoxin or diuretics

Table S2. Results of Cox Proportional Hazards Model with white versus black race as a predictor of incident heart failure, adjusting for individual covariates in the Cardiovascular Health Study.

Analysis Variables	Hazard Ratio (for white race in incident HF)	95%CI	p-value
Race (white vs. black) only	0.87	0.75 – 1.01	0.07
Race, Age	0.91	0.78 – 1.05	0.20
Race, Sex	0.86	0.74 – 1.00	0.05
Race, BMI	0.94	0.81 – 1.09	0.43
Race, Smoker	0.88	0.76 – 1.02	0.10
Race, Alcohol use	0.87	0.75 – 1.01	0.07
Race, Diabetes	0.96	0.83 – 1.11	0.59
Race, Hypertension	0.98	0.84 – 1.14	0.77
Race, Diabetes, Hypertension	1.05	0.90 – 1.22	0.53
Race, CAD	0.87	0.77 – 1.03	0.12
Race, LVH	0.95	0.82 – 1.10	0.51
Race, Education	0.88	0.76 – 1.02	0.08
Race, CKD	0.86	0.75 – 1.00	0.05
Race, Income	0.97	0.83 – 1.14	0.73

BMI, body mass index; CAD, coronary artery disease; LVH, left ventricular hypertrophy

Table S3. Results of Cox Proportional Hazards Model with white versus black race as a predictor of incident heart failure, adjusting for individual covariates in the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study.

Analysis Variables	Hazard Ratio (for white race in incident HF)	95%CI	p-value
Race (white vs. black)	0.66	0.60 – 0.73	<0.001
Race, Age	0.58	0.53 – 0.65	<0.001
Race, Sex	0.62	0.56 – 0.69	<0.001
Race, BMI	0.80	0.72 – 0.89	<0.001
Race, Smoker	0.63	0.57 – 0.70	<0.001
Race, Alcohol use	0.67	0.60 – 0.74	<0.001
Race, Diabetes	0.75	0.68 – 0.83	<0.001
Race, Hypertension	0.82	0.74 – 0.91	<0.001
Race, Diabetes, Hypertension	0.89	0.80 – 0.99	0.03
Race, CAD	0.61	0.55 – 0.68	<0.001
Race, LVH	0.71	0.64 – 0.78	<0.001
Race, Creatinine	0.68	0.61 – 0.75	<0.001
Race, Education	0.79	0.72 – 0.88	<0.001
Race, Income	1.06	0.94 – 1.19	0.33

BMI, body mass index; CAD, coronary artery disease; LVH, left ventricular hypertrophy