SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table 1. Baseline neurocognitive sample and Visit 2 SOL-INCA* participants characteristics. Estimates are unweighted.*

	Baseline Neurocognitive Participants	**SOL-INCA**
Baseline Age in years (Mean)	55.4	55.2
Female (%)	62.1	64.4
Background (%)		
Dominican	8.9	9.1
Central American	9.9	9.9
Cuban	16.5	16.6
Mexican	37.3	38.5
Puerto Rican	18.6	16.7
South American	6.8	7.3
Mixed/Other	2.1	1.9
Education in years (%)		
<12	43.5	41.6
12	21.2	21.1
>12	35.3	37.3
Language Preference (%)		
Spanish Language	86.48	87.49

* The Study of Latinos-Investigation of Neurocognitive Aging study is based on a complex multistage probability weighted sampling design. Study-specific calibrated probability weights that adjust for non-response (e.g., deaths) and allow generalization of estimates to the HCHS/SOL metropolitan area target populations aged 50-years and older were generated and are used in all analyses to produce appropriate estimates and inferential statistics.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

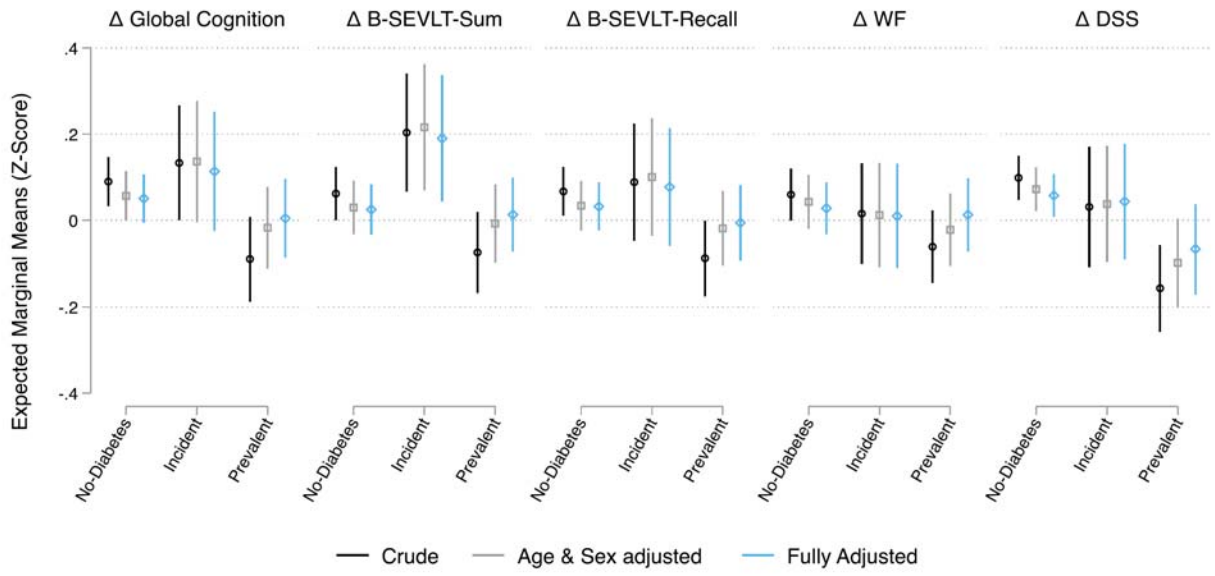
Supplementary Table 2. Estimates of Means and standard errors (SEs) for the cognitive measures at Visit 1 and at SOL-INCA.

	M1			M2		
	No-Diabetes	**Incident**	**Prevalent**	**No-Diabetes**	**Incident**	**Prevalent**
	Mean (SE)	**Mean (SE)**	**Mean (SE)**	**Mean (SE)**	**Mean (SE)**	**Mean (SE)**
B-SEVLT-Sum Visit 1	22.96(0.15)	22.51(0.33)	21.57(0.23)	22.75(0.16)	22.59(0.31)	21.98(0.21)
p-value		p=0.21	p<0.001		p=0.624	p=0.001
B-SEVLT-Sum SOL-INCA	23.01(0.15)	23.2(0.32)	21.16(0.25)	22.71(0.16)	23.27(0.33)	21.79(0.23)
p-value		p=0.596	p<0.001		p=0.116	p<0.001
B-SEVLT-Recall Visit 1	8.33(0.07)	8.18(0.15)	7.65(0.12)	8.22(0.07)	8.22(0.15)	7.86(0.11)
P value		p=0.37	p<0.001		p=0.972	p=0.004
B-SEVLT-Recall SOL-INCA	8.37(0.07)	8.37(0.16)	7.49(0.12)	8.21(0.08)	8.39(0.16)	7.81(0.11)
p-value		p=0.994	p<0.001		p=0.301	p<0.001
Word Fluency Visit 1	18.89(0.2)	18.9(0.38)	17.55(0.25)	18.84(0.2)	18.9(0.38)	17.67(0.25)
p-value		p=0.984	p<0.001		p=0.879	p<0.001
Word Fluency SOL-INCA	18.6(0.2)	18.68(0.35)	16.38(0.27)	18.45(0.21)	18.65(0.36)	16.72(0.27)
p-value		p=0.849	p<0.001		p=0.644	p<0.001
Symbol Substitution Visit 1	35.52(0.42)	34.07(0.74)	30.94(0.46)	34.86(0.43)	34.05(0.67)	32.4(0.46)
p-value		p=0.069	p<0.001		p=0.274	p<0.001
Digit Symbol Substitution SOL-INCA	33.48(0.38)	31.98(0.78)	27.48(0.5)	32.68(0.39)	31.9(0.7)	29.26(0.49)
p-value		p=0.066	p<0.001		p=0.284	p<0.001
Visit 1 Global Cognition (z-score)	0.08(0.02)	0.03(0.03)	-0.13(0.02)	0.05(0.02)	0.04(0.03)	-0.07(0.02)
p-value		p=0.208	p<0.001		p=0.638	p<0.001
SOL-INCA Global Cognition (z-score)	0.1(0.02)	0.08(0.04)	-0.24(0.03)	0.05(0.02)	0.08(0.04)	-0.15(0.03)
p-value		p=0.685	p<0.001		p=0.48	p<0.001
	Pr(SE)	**Pr(SE)**	**Pr(SE)**	**Pr(SE)**	**Pr(SE)**	**Pr(SE)**
Visit 1 Six-Item-Screener (≤4)	0.14(0.01)	0.14(0.02)	0.17(0.01)	0.14(0.01)	0.14(0.02)	0.16(0.01)
p-value		p=0.832	p=0.02		p=0.996	p=0.231
SOL-INCA Six-Item-Screener (≤4)	0.17(0.01)	0.13(0.02)	0.21(0.02)	0.18(0.01)	0.13(0.02)	0.18(0.01)
p-value		p=0.032	p=0.023		p=0.012	p=0.595

Note 1: Prevalent diabetes since Visit 1 and Incident diabetes at Visit 2.
Note 2: M1= Crude; M2=Adjusted cognitive scores for sex and age at Visit 2.
Note 3: Pr stands for Probability; SE stands for standard errors.
Note 4: p-values are based on survey adjusted t-tests relative for mean differences between (1) No-Diabetes and Incident diabetes, and (2) No-Diabetes and Prevalent Diabetes.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

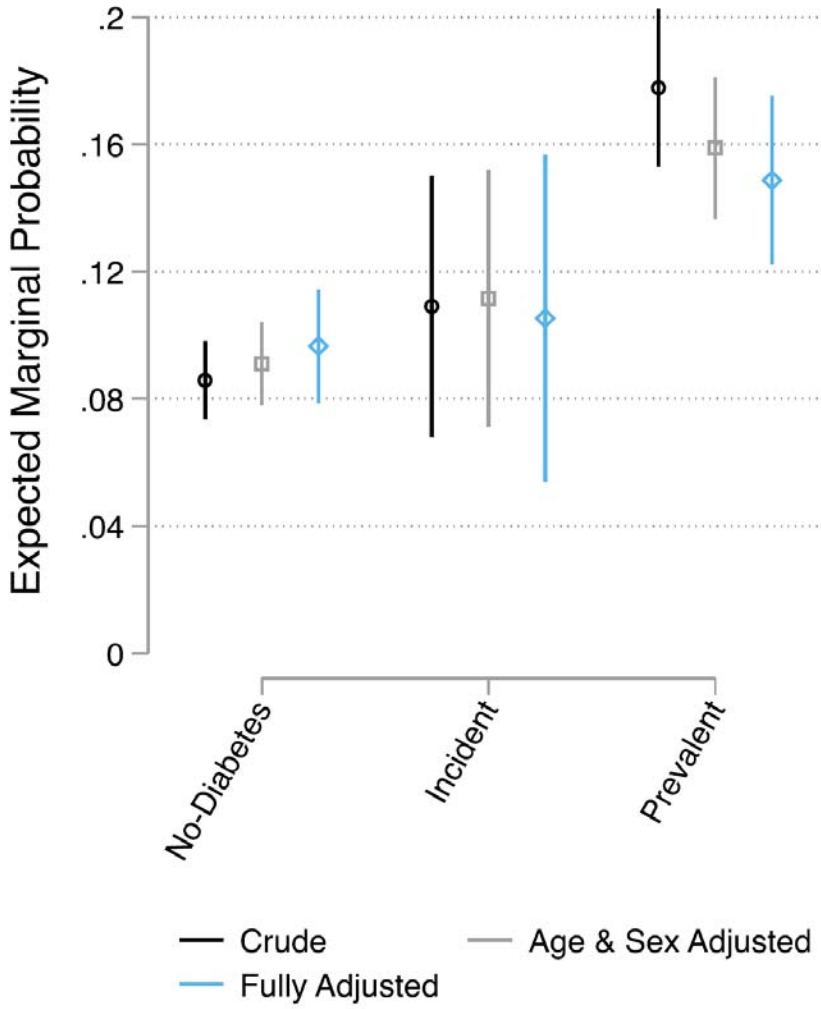
Supplementary Figure 1. Estimates of crude and adjusted marginal means (and their 95% confidence intervals) of cognitive change. Results are derived from survey linear regression estimates using subsample consenting to genetic testing.



Note 1: Prevalent diabetes since Visit 1 and Incident diabetes at Visit 2.
Note 2: Adjusted models correct for Hispanic/Latino background (6-groups), sex, age, education (<12-years, 12-years, >12-years), language preference (English, Spanish), whether someone is a current smoker (0=No, 1=Yes), a dichotomous indicator for alcohol consumption (>1 drink per day), self-reported prevalent stroke or transient ischemic attack (TIA), myocardial infarction, body mass index based on weight measured in kg and height measured in cm, and Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (>=10). With the exception of age, all covariates were measured at the baseline.
B-SEVLT – Brief-Spanish English Verbal Learning Test, WF – Word Fluency, DSS – Digit Symbol Substitution test.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 2. Estimates of crude and adjusted marginal probability (and their 95% confidence intervals) of Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI). Results are derived from survey logistic regression models using subsample consenting to genetic testing.



Note 1: Prevalent diabetes since Visit 1 and Incident diabetes at Visit 2.
Note 2: Adjusted models correct for Hispanic/Latino background (6-groups), sex, age, education (<12-years, 12-years, >12-years), language preference (English, Spanish), whether someone is a current smoker (0=No, 1=Yes), a dichotomous indicator for alcohol consumption (>1 drink per day), self-reported prevalent stroke or transient ischemic attack (TIA), myocardial infarction, body mass index based on weight measured in kg and height measured in cm, and Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (>=10). With the exception of age, all covariates were measured at the baseline.
B-SEVLT – Brief-Spanish English Verbal Learning Test, WF – Word Fluency, DSS – Digit Symbol Substitution test.