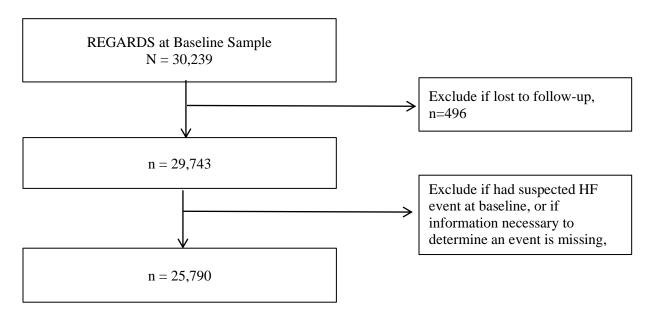
Supplementary Figure 1. Exclusion Cascade for Multiple Socially Determined Vulnerabilities and Incident Heart Failure



HF (Heart Failure)

Supplementary Table 1. Participant Characteristics by Number of Socially Determined Vulnerabilities to Health Disparities and Incident Heart Failure, Age Group 65-74 years old.

| | Groups by Number of Vulnerabilities | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | 0 1 2 3 or more <i>p</i> -value | | | | | |
| N | 1,404 | 2,297 | 1,792 | 1,676 | p-value | |
| Vulnerability Factors | 1,404 | 2,231 | 1,732 | 1,070 | | |
| Black race, N (%) | 0 (0.0%) | 549 (23.9%) | 853 (47.6%) | 1453 (86.7%) | <0.001 | |
| Low education (< High school), N (%) | 0 (0.0%) | 27 (1.2%) | 181 (10.1%) | 790 (47.1%) | <0.001 | |
| Low annual household income (< \$35,000), N (%) | 0 (0.0%) | 896 (39.0%) | 1395 (77.8%) | 1468 (87.6%) | <0.001 | |
| Zip code level poverty (25% residents living below Federal poverty line), N (%) | 0 (0.0%) | 77 (3.4%) | 305 (17.0%) | 1059 (63.2%) | <0.001 | |
| Residence in the worst ranked states for public health infrastructure, N (%)a | 0 (0.0%) | 742 (32.3%) | 836 (46.7%) | 993 (59.2%) | <0.001 | |
| No health insurance, N (%) | 0 (0.0%) | 6 (0.3%) | 14 (0.8%) | 68 (4.1%) | <0.001 | |
| Sociodemographic factors Age, Mean (SD) | 68 0 (2.9) | 68 0 (2 e) | 69.2 (2.9) | 60 1 (2 9) | 0.096 | |
| Female, N (%) | 68.9 (2.8) 518 (36.9%) | 68.9 (2.8) 1083 | 1029 ´ | 69.1 (2.8) 1026 | <0.001 | |
| Southeast region (Stroke Belt or Stroke Buckle), N (%)b | 594 (42.3%) | (47.1%) 1200 (52.2%) | (57.4%) 1061 (59.2%) | (61.2%) 1033 (61.6%) | <0.001 | |
| Medical Conditions | | (= | (==== | (====) | | |
| Hypertension, N (%) | 753 (53.6%) | 1413 (61.5%) | 1161 (64.8%) | 1254 (74.8%) | <0.001 | |
| Dyslipidemia, N (%) | 865 (61.6%) | 1413 (61.5%) | 1075 (60.0%) | 927 (55.3%) | 0.002 | |
| Diabetes, N (%) | 175 (12.5%) | 409 (17.8%) | 398 (22.2%) | 523 (31.2%) | < 0.001 | |
| Use of Medications | | | | | | |
| Antihypertensive medications, N (%) | 766 (54.6%) | 1405 (61.2%) | 1148 (64.1%) | 1204 (71.8%) | <0.001 | |
| Statins, N (%) Insulin, N (%) | | | 607 (33.9%) 90 (5.0%) | | 0.001 <0.001 | |
| Functional Status | - (=:://) | (, | (3.3.7.) | 120 (111 /1) | | |
| SF-12 physical component score, Median (IQR)c | 53.1 (46.9, 55.9) | 51.5 (43.8, 55.3) | 49.7 (41.0, 54.8) | 47.8 (39.2, 53.4) | <0.001 | |
| SF-12 mental component score, Median (IQR)d | 57.8 (55.1, 59.8) | 57.8 (54.5, 59.8) | 57.3 (52.9, 59.8) | 56.6 (50.5, 59.7) | <0.001 | |
| Health Behaviors | | | | | | |
| Current cigarette Smoking, N (%) | 89 (6.3%) | 227 (9.9%) | 258 (14.4%) | 320 (19.1%) | <0.001 | |
| Risky alcohol consumption, N (%) | 85 (6.1%) | 109 (4.7%) | 60 (3.3%) | 44 (2.6%) | <0.001 | |
| Physical activity, N (%) | 1034 (73.6%) | 1613 (70.2%) | 1144 (63.8%) | 1030 (61.5%) | <0.001 | |

| High adherence to Mediterranean diet, N (%) | 376 (26.8%) | 567 (24.7%) | 340 (19.0%) | 229 (13.7%) | <0.001 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| Physiological Factors | | | | | |
| Body mass index, Mean (SD) _e | 27.6 (4.7 | 28.3 (5.0) | 28.9 (5.7) | 29.9 (6.1) | <0.001 |
| Systolic blood pressure, Mean (SD) | 126.8 (14.9) | 128.1 (15.2) | 128.9 (16.4) | 132.6 (17.7) | <0.001 |
| Diastolic blood pressure, Mean (SD) | 75.3 (8.7) | 75.9 (9.1) | 76.1 (9.2) | 77.9 (9.8) | <0.001 |
| Total cholesterol, Mean (SD) | 188.9 (37.6) | 190.0 (39.2) | 191.8 (39.7) | 193.0 (41.6) | 0.019 |
| High density lipoprotein cholesterol, Median (IQR) | 48.0 (40.0, 60.0) | 49.0 (40.0, 60.0) | 50.0 (40.0, 62.0) | 51.0 (42.0, 61.0) | 0.005 |
| C-reactive protein≥3, N (%) | 370 (26.4%) | 734 (32.0%) | 703 (39.2%) | 735 (43.9%) | <0.001 |
| Urinary Albumin/Creatinine ratio≥30 (mg/g), N (%) | 145 (10.3%) | 291 (12.7%) | 247 (13.8%) | 313 (18.7%) | <0.001 |
| Estimated GFR from the CKD- Epi equation, Median (IQR) | 84.8 (71.3, 90.6) | 84.3 (71.3, 90.9) | 85.5 (69.3, 92.8) | 86.8 (70.8, 100.3) | <0.001 |

Supplementary Table 2. Participant Characteristics by Number of Socially Determined Vulnerabilities to Health Disparities and Incident Heart Failure, Age Group 75+ years old.

| | Groups by Number of Vulnerabilities | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 or more | <i>p-</i> value |
| N | 554 | 1,095 | 898 | 941 | |
| Vulnerability Factors | | | | | |
| Black race, N (%) | 0 (0.0%) | 141 (12.9%) | 357 (39.8%) | 752 (79.9%) | <0.001 |
| Low education (< High school), | 0 (0.0%) | 17 (1 6%) | 115 (12.8%) | 531 (56 4%) | <0.001 |
| N (%) | 0 (0.076) | 17 (1.070) | 113 (12.070) | 331 (30.478) | \0.001 |
| Low annual household income (< \$35,000), N (%) | 0 (0.0%) | 641 (58.5%) | 744 (82.9%) | 809 (86.0%) | <0.001 |
| Zip code level poverty (25% | | | | | |
| residents living below Federal poverty line), N (%) | 0 (0.0%) | 20 (1.8%) | 153 (17.0%) | 570 (60.6%) | <0.001 |
| Residence in the worst ranked | | | | | |
| states for public health | 0 (0.0%) | 274 (25.0%) | 415 (46.2%) | 510 (54.2%) | <0.001 |
| infrastructure, N (%)a | | | | | |
| No health insurance, N (%) | 0 (0.0%) | 2 (0.2%) | 12 (1.3%) | 37 (3.9%) | <0.001 |
| Sociodemographic factors | | | () | | |
| Age, Mean (SD) | ` ' | 79.24 (3.74) | , , | , , | 0.22 |
| Female, N (%) | 165 (29.8%) | 536 (48.9%) | 482 (53.7%) | 568 (60.4%) | <0.001 |
| Southeast region (Stroke Belt | 183 (33.0%) | 492 (44.9%) | 499 (55.6%) | 519 (55.2%) | < 0.001 |
| or Stroke Buckle), N (%)b | | | | | |
| Medical Conditions | / | | | / / | |
| Hypertension, N (%) | | 710 (64.8%) | | | <0.001 |
| Dyslipidemia, N (%) | | 649 (59.3%) | | | 0.16 |
| Diabetes, N (%) | 55 (9.9%) | 141 (12.9%) | 178 (19.8%) | 239 (25.4%) | <0.001 |
| Use of Medications Antihypertensive medications, N (%) | 359 (64.8%) | 735 (67.1%) | 611 (68.0%) | 687 (73.0%) | 0.004 |
| Statins, N (%) | 217 (39.2%) | 393 (35.9%) | 292 (32.5%) | 287 (30.5%) | 0.002 |
| Insulin, N (%) | 6 (1.1%) | 21 (1.9%) | ` , | 62 (6.6%) | < 0.001 |
| Functional Status | | | , , | , , | |
| SF-12 physical component | 51.9 (44.2, | 49.4 (40.4, | 46.9 (38.2, | 46.4 (36.1, | 0.004 |
| score, Median (IQR)c | 55.5) | 54.8) | 53.1) | 52.8) | <0.001 |
| SF-12 mental component | 57.9 (54.9, | 57.8 (53.8, | 57.3 (52.4, | 56.0 (49.9, | <0.001 |
| score, Median (IQR)d | 59.8) | 60.0) | 60.1) | 59.8) | <0.001 |
| Health Behaviors | | | | | |
| Current cigarette Smoking, N (%) | 21 (3.8%) | 59 (5.4%) | 72 (8.0%) | 73 (7.8%) | 0.002 |
| Risky alcohol consumption, N (%) | 35 (6.3%) | 44 (4.0%) | 18 (2.0%) | 14 (1.5%) | <0.001 |
| Physical activity, N (%) | 358 (64.6%) | 672 (61.4%) | 518 (57.7%) | 523 (55.6%) | 0.007 |
| High adherence to | 151 (27 20/) | 265 (24.2%) | 152 (16 00/) | 112 (11 00/) | 0.002 |
| Mediterranean diet, N (%) | 101 (21.3/0) | 200 (24.2 /0) | 132 (10.8 /0) | 112 (11.370) | 0.002 |
| Physiological Factors | | | | | |
| Body mass index, Mean (SD) _e | 26.1 (3.9) | 26.7 (4.4) | 26.9 (5.0) | 28.0 (5.5) | <0.001 |

| Systolic blood pressure, Mean (SD) | 129.3 (15.2) | 130.8 (17.4) | 131.8 (16.3) | 133.5 (18.3) | <0.001 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| Diastolic blood pressure, Mean (SD) | 73.4 (8.9) | 74.6 (9.5) | 74.5 (9.7) | 75.2 (9.9) | 0.005 |
| Total cholesterol, Mean (SD) | 179.7 (34.7) | 186.3 (38.3) | 187.9 (39.8) | 190.5 (42.1) | < 0.001 |
| High density lipoprotein | 48.0 (39.0, | 49.0 (39.0, | 51.0 (41.0, | 51.0 (43.0, | <0.001 |
| cholesterol, Median (IQR) | 61.0) | 61.0) | 62.0) | 63.0) | <0.001 |
| C-reactive protein≥3, N (%) | 164 (29.6%) | 364 (33.2%) | 319 (35.5%) | 364 (38.7%) | < 0.001 |
| Urinary Albumin/Creatinine ratio≥30 (mg/g), N (%) | 90 (16.2%) | 205 (18.7%) | 171 (19.0%) | 219 (23.3%) | 0.002 |
| Estimated GFR from the CKD- | 72.8 (61.9, | 72.7 (60.8, | 73.8 (60.0, | 73.6 (58.2, | 0.028 |
| Epi equation, Median (IQR) | 82.8) | 83.5) | 85.1) | 87.5) | 0.020 |

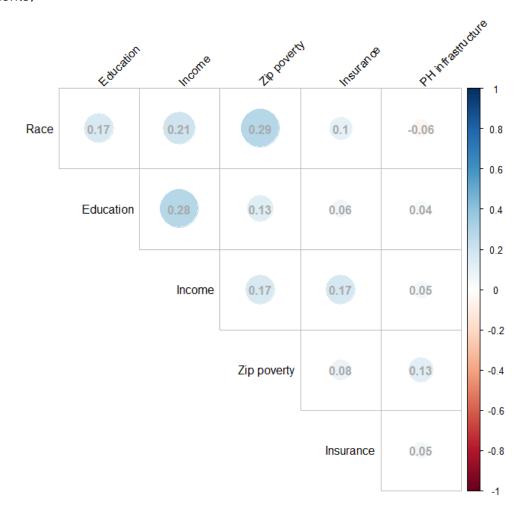
^aPublic Health Infrastructure is calculated based on the America's Health Ranking data, and flags nine states (Louisiana, New Mexico, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee) that belonged to the states with the worst public health infrastructure for at least 8 years during the ten-year period prior REGARDS enrollment (1993-2002).

bREGARDS study oversampled residents from the stroke belt (Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and the noncoastal regions in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia) and the stroke buckle (the coastal regions within North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia).

- cRanges from 0 to 100, and a higher score indicates better physical health.
- dRanges from 0 to 100, and a higher score indicates better mental health.
- eCalculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared.

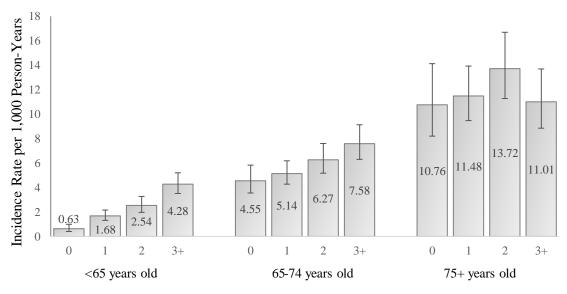
Note. *p*-values correspond with ANOVA for continuous variables that are normally distributed, Wilcoxon rank-sum (2 groups) or Kruskal-Wallis (>2 groups) for continuous variables that are skewed, and Pearson's chi-squared or Fisher's exact test for binary and categorical variables

Supplementary Figure 2. Bivariate Associations of Socially Determined Vulnerabilities (¢ coefficients)



Supplementary Figure 3. Age-adjusted Heart Failure Incidence Rates by Age Strata and Socially Determined Vulnerability Count

Age-adjusted Incidence Rates by Number of Vulnerabilities and Age groups



Supplementary Figure 4. Crude Estimates for Associations Between Socially Determined Vulnerabilities and Incident Heart Failure

Crude Cox Proportional Hazard Models

