

## Supplementary Online Content

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This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

## **eMethods.** *Data Sources*

Population characteristics and sociodemographic data were measured using 5-year estimates for 2011-2015 from the American Community Survey (ACS)<sup>12</sup>, which administers surveys to approximately 295,000 households per month and aggregates results to the block group-, tract-, county-, and state-levels over 1 and 5 years.<sup>13</sup> We included measures of counties' racial and ethnic composition, gender distribution, proportion of the population over the age of 55, income, education and violent crime rates. Economic distress, measured by housing vacancy rate, proportion of adults not in work, proportion of population in a distressed zip code and aggregate distress score, was reported based on data collected from the Distressed Communities Index (DCI) using data from ACS 5-year estimates and Census Bureau Business Patterns datasets.<sup>14</sup> The DCI additionally compiles an aggregate score, termed the distress score, for each county accounting for performance across seven individual metrics (< high-school education, housing vacancy rate, adults not in work, poverty rate, median income ratio, and change in employment and establishment proportions from 2014-2018). Scores range from 0-100, reflecting how prosperous (low score) or distressed (high score) a county is. Counties are then grouped by score into quintiles that reflect whether a community is prosperous, comfortable, mid-tier, at-risk, or distressed. Population distribution was determined from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Economic Research Service (ERS) Rural-Urban Continuum Codes (RUCC) codes, which classifies U.S. counties as metropolitan versus non-metropolitan based on total population adjacent to a metropolitan area, percentage of labor force commuting to metropolitan counties, and population density.<sup>12,15</sup> The health status of

the population was measured using data reported in the 2014 County Health Rankings dataset<sup>16</sup> which captures county-level data on prevalence of health outcomes, risk factors and physical environment including prevalence of obesity, diabetes, smoking, and self-reported metrics of fair or poor health. A summary measure of the food environment in each county and the percent of tracts within a county classified as a food desert in 2010 was downloaded from the USDA's Food Environment Atlas.<sup>17</sup> The USDA classifies tracts as being in a food desert if at least 500 people or one-third of the population lives greater than a threshold distance (1 mile in an urban area; 10 in a rural area) from a large grocery store. A list of included covariates and data sources is provided in **eTable 1**.

**eTable 1.** Data Sources for Relevant County-Level Exposure Variables

<b>Population characteristics</b> <i>(2011-2014 ACS 5-year estimates)</i>	<b>Population Distribution</b> <i>(USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) Rural-Urban Continuum Codes dataset)</i>	<b>Distressed Communities Index</b> <i>(2014-2018 ACS 5-year estimates and Census Bureau Business Patterns datasets)</i>	<b>Population Health Status</b> <i>(2014 CHR dataset)</i>	<b>County Food Environment</b> <i>(USDA Food Environmental Atlas)</i>
Non-white (%)	RUCA Code	Distress Score	BMI > 30	Proportion of tracts within a county that qualify as a food desert
Hispanic (%)		Housing Vacancy Rate	Diabetes (%)	
Male (%)		Change in employment (%)	Currently smoking (%)	
Age >= 55 (%)		Change in establishments (%)	Fair/poor health (%)	
Median household income		Population in distressed zip codes (%)	Mentally unhealthy days/month	
< HS education (%)		Adults not in work (%)	No leisure-time physical activity	
Violent crime rate		Housing Vacancy Rate	Access to exercise (%)	
		Change in employment (%)	Frequent mental distress (%)	
		Change in establishments (%)	Frequent physical distress (%)	
			Uninsured (%)	

**eTable 2.** Annual Rate of Decline by Generalized Linear Mixed-Effects Modeling of CV Mortality for All US Counties and by Trajectory Cluster, 1980-2014

<i>Time Period</i>	<i>Rate of change in CV mortality in county-level clusters</i>		
	<i>Low-mortality cluster</i>	<i>Intermediate-mortality cluster</i>	<i>High-mortality cluster</i>
<i>(1980-1990)</i>	<i>-0.73 (-0.73, -0.72)</i>	<i>-0.77 (-0.77, -0.78)</i>	<i>-0.70 (-0.70, -0.69)</i>
<i>(1990-1999)</i>	<i>-0.69 (-0.70, -0.69)</i>	<i>-0.74 (-0.75, -0.74)</i>	<i>-0.67 (-0.67, -0.66)</i>
<i>(2000-2009)</i>	<i>-0.85 (-0.85, -0.84)</i>	<i>-1.00 (-1.00, -0.99)</i>	<i>-1.07 (-1.07, -1.06)</i>
<i>(2010-2014)</i>	<i>-0.06 (-0.07, -0.05)</i>	<i>-0.04 (-0.05, -0.04)</i>	<i>0.013 (0.001, 0.03)</i>

**eTable 3.** Characteristics of Outlier Counties Comparing Low-Distress Counties Belonging to the High Mortality Trajectory vs Those With Low or Intermediate Mortality

Outlier counties with low distress and high mortality differed from other low-distress counties due to an excess burden of social, community, and health-related risk factors as well as demographic differences including a higher proportion of non-White residents.

Characteristic	Low Distress		P-value	
	High-mortality (n = 133)	Intermediate- or low-mortality (n = 1691)		
Demographics	Population density	68.1 [37.9, 130.3]	51.9 [14.5, 167.5]	0.012
	Male (%)	49.1 [48.6, 50.1]	49.7 [49.0, 50.4]	<0.001
	Age > 55 (%)	0.3 [0.3, 0.3]	0.3 [0.3, 0.4]	0.004
	Non-White (%)	11.6 [4.8, 25.8]	7.4 [3.9, 14.7]	<0.001
	Hispanic (%)	2.6 [1.6, 4.9]	4.1 [2.1, 9.2]	<0.001
	Foreign-born population (%)	1.9 [1.2, 3.3]	3.2 [1.7, 6.8]	<0.001
Socioeconomic metrics	Distress Score (0-100)	48.0 [36.9, 59.4]	28.5 [13.9, 45.6]	<0.001
	Population in Distressed Zip Code (%)	2.0 [0.0, 8.0]	0.0 [0.0, 2.0]	<0.001
	Median household income (\$)	43K [40K, 47K]	51K [45K, 58K]	<0.001
	Poverty Rate (%)	15.5 [13.1, 18.0]	11.7 [9.2, 14.4]	<0.001
	< HS education (%)	15.8 [12.5, 19.0]	10.3 [8.0, 13.0]	<0.001
	Adults not in work (%)	25.7 [23.3, 29.2]	19.7 [16.3, 23.5]	<0.001
	Uninsured (%)	21.3 [18.9, 24.2]	17.7 [13.9, 22.3]	<0.001
Physical environment	RUCA Code	4.3 [2.0, 6.6]	4.9 [2.0, 8.3]	0.047
	Violent crime rate (per 100,000 population)	262.8 [156.3, 393.3]	165.8 [96.1, 262.4]	<0.001
	Housing Vacancy Rate (%)	10.5 [8.5, 12.7]	8.2 [6.1, 11.0]	<0.001
	Establishments in 2014 (n)	511.0 [265.0, 967.0]	775.0 [295.0, 2269.5]	0.001
	Food desert (%)	17.6 [0.0, 30.0]	7.7 [0.0, 20.0]	<0.001
	Access to exercise (%)	58.5 [41.4, 69.3]	68.2 [52.9, 82.5]	<0.001
Health status & behaviors	BMI > 30 (%)	32.8 [30.9, 34.7]	29.9 [27.1, 32.2]	<0.001
	T2DM (%)	11.6 [10.5, 12.5]	9.9 [8.9, 10.9]	<0.001
	Current smoking (%)	20.7 [17.9, 22.7]	16.4 [15.0, 18.4]	<0.001
	No leisure physical activity (%)	31.0 [28.0, 33.8]	25.3 [21.9, 28.4]	<0.001
	Frequent mental distress (%)	12.2 [11.4, 13.5]	10.1 [8.9, 11.3]	<0.001
	Frequent physical distress (%)	12.5 [11.2, 13.9]	10.0 [8.9, 11.2]	<0.001

	Adults with fair/poor health (%)	18.6 [16.3, 21.2]	13.5 [11.9, 15.6]	<0.001
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**eTable 4.** Characteristics of Outlier Counties Comparing High-Distress Counties Belonging to the Low-Mortality Trajectory vs Those With High or Intermediate Mortality

Outlier counties with high distress but low mortality exhibited a high burden of health risk factors, but were demographically distinct from other high-distress counties with a significantly lower proportion of non-White residents, and significantly lower levels of socioeconomic and community risk factors.

Characteristic	High Distress		P-value	
	Low mortality (n = 184)	Intermediate or High-mortality (n = 350)		
Demographics	Population density	27.0 [11.7, 47.1]	30.8 [15.7, 46.5]	0.44
	Male (%)	49.5 [48.8, 51.6]	49.4 [48.6, 51.2]	0.141
	Age > 55 (%)	0.3 [0.3, 0.3]	0.3 [0.3, 0.3]	0.001
	Non-White (%)	11.8 [5.9, 25.8]	26.4 [7.6, 44.5]	<0.001
	Hispanic (%)	3.1 [1.6, 14.6]	2.7 [1.4, 7.6]	0.072
	Foreign-born population (%)	2.2 [0.9, 4.6]	1.6 [0.9, 3.7]	0.096
Socioeconomic metrics	Distress Score (0-100)	86.8 [78.2, 93.5]	90.1 [82.8, 96.2]	<0.001
	Population in Distressed Zip Code (%)	100.0 [89.0, 100.0]	100.0 [91.0, 100.0]	0.174
	Median household income (\$)	38K [34K, 41K]	34K [31K, 37K]	<0.001
	Poverty Rate (%)	19.9 [16.6, 23.6]	23.6 [20.2, 27.8]	<0.001
	< HS education (%)	20.3 [17.0, 23.5]	22.5 [19.2, 25.7]	<0.001
	Adults not in work (%)	32.7 [27.4, 39.2]	35.4 [31.1, 43.9]	<0.001
	Uninsured (%)	24.9 [22.1, 29.4]	25.5 [22.5, 28.2]	0.771
Physical environment	RUCA Code	7.0 [4.4, 9.0]	6.7 [4.9, 8.0]	0.377
	Violent crime rate (per 100,000 population)	217.5 [116.3, 329.1]	274.1 [149.1, 451.0]	0.001
	Housing Vacancy Rate (%)	15.0 [12.4, 17.6]	15.2 [13.2, 17.6]	0.254
	Establishments in 2014 (n)	235.0 [121.0, 483.5]	248.5 [142.0, 438.5]	0.522
	Food desert (%)	25.0 [0.0, 46.6]	27.0 [0.0, 50.0]	0.486
	Access to exercise (%)	50.6 [30.7, 66.8]	43.3 [29.0, 57.5]	0.004
Health status & behaviors	BMI > 30 (%)	32.2 [30.1, 34.4]	34.3 [31.1, 37.7]	<0.001
	T2DM (%)	12.7 [11.6, 13.9]	13.8 [12.5, 15.3]	<0.001
	Current smoking (%)	20.1 [16.9, 22.4]	22.5 [19.2, 25.0]	<0.001
	No leisure physical activity (%)	29.8 [28.0, 32.9]	32.0 [29.2, 35.2]	<0.001
	Frequent mental distress (%)	12.4 [10.8, 13.4]	13.7 [12.5, 14.7]	<0.001
	Frequent physical distress (%)	13.1 [11.7, 14.7]	14.7 [13.2, 16.4]	<0.001



	Adults with fair/poor health (%)	19.9 [17.9, 22.9]	23.4 [20.2, 26.5]	<0.001
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**eTable 5.** Pairwise Pearson Correlation Coefficients Among County-Level Exposure Levels

Where two variables demonstrated a correlation of 0.6 or greater, the variable believed to be more upstream in the causal pathway was retained and the downstream variable excluded.

	County-level Characteristics	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Population density	1																									
2	Non-white (%)	0.3	1																								
3	Hispanic (%)	0.1	0.4	1																							
4	Male (%)	0.4	0.2	0.1	1																						
5	> 55 years (%)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0	1																					
6	Median Income	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1																				
7	< HS education (%)	0.1	0.3	0.1	0	0.1	0.7	1																			
8	Uninsured (%)	0.2	0.4	0.3	0	0.1	0.5	0.7	1																		
9	Violent crime rates	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	1																	
10	Access to exercise opportunities (%)	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	1																
11	Food desert (%)	0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	1															
12	Mean RUCA*	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	1														
13	BMI>30	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	1													
14	DM (%) *	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	1												
15	Smoking (%)	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0	0.6	0.6	1											
16	Poor/fair health (%)	0.0	0.4	0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	1										
17	No leisure time activity (%)	0.2	0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1									
18	Average # mentally unhealthy days	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	1								
19	Frequent mental distress	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	1	1							
20	Frequent physical distress*	0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0	0.5	0.8	0.8	1	0.5	0.9	1	1						

21	Foreign-born (%)	0.3	0.4	0.8	0	0.4	0.4	0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	1					
22	Population in distressed zip code (%)	0.1	0.3	0	0.1	0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	1				
23	Poverty rate (%)	0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.7	1			
24	Adults not in work (%)	0.1	0.3	0	0.1	0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.7	1		
25	Housing vacancy rate (%)	0.5	0.1	0.1	0	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	1	
26	Establishments in 2014 (n)	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0	0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1