Table S1. Estimated odd ratios and 95% confidence interval of new onset diabetes per 5 ug/m³ increase of PM_{2.5}, by community type, exposure source and durations of 2 weeks and 30 days (n = 11,208). Models fitted using GEE with robust standard errors adjusted for age (centered and centered-squared), race, gender, income category, smoking status, annual average temperature, and region of REGARDS study, clustered on Census tract.

	Odds Ratio (95 % CI)				
Exposure source and duration	Higher density urban (n = 1,807)	Lower density urban (n = 4,527)	Suburban/small town (n = 2,224)	Rural (n = 2,650)	
CDC WONDER					
2 weeks	0.96 (0.81, 1.13)	0.96 (0.86, 1.06)	1.08 (0.92, 1.28)	1.09 (0.94, 1.27)	
30 days	0.99 (0.82, 1.20)	1.01 (0.89, 1.15)	1.12 (0.93, 1.35)	1.09 (0.91, 1.30)	
Downscaler					
2 weeks	0.97 (0.81, 1.16)	0.93 (0.83, 1.04)	1.13 (0.94, 1.35)	1.13 (0.96, 1.34)	
30 days	0.98 (0.79, 1.21)	0.97 (0.84, 1.11)	1.15 (0.94, 1.41)	1.17 (0.96, 1.42)	

Table S2. Spearman correlation coefficients for Downscaler $PM_{2.5}$ estimates with exposure durations of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years among participants enrolled in 2005, 2006 and 2007 (n = 5,961).

Duration	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years
1 year	1.00			
2 years	0.98	1.00		
3 years	0.96	0.99	1.00	
4 years	0.94	0.98	0.99	1.00

Table S3. Estimated odd ratios and 95% confidence interval of new onset diabetes per 5 ug/m³ increase of $PM_{2.5}$, by community type and exposure duration of 3 (n = 9,277) years from the Downscaler model. Model was fit using GEE with robust standard errors adjusted for age (centered and centered-squared), race, gender, income category, smoking status, annual average temperature, and region of REGARDS study, clustered on Census tract.

	Odds Ratio (95 % CI)				
Exposure source and duration	Higher density urban (n = 1,471)	Lower density urban (n = 3,717)	Suburban/small town (n = 1,854)	Rural (n = 2,235)	
Downscaler					
3 years	0.89 (0.60, 1.31)	1.06 (0.81, 1.39)	1.42 (0.93, 2.18)	1.66 (1.03, 2.65)	