Supplemental Material

Table S1. Characteristics of Participants in the African American Male Wellness Walk by Location.

Baseline Characteristics*	Ohio n=1,234 85%	North Carolina n=139 10%	Washington State n=25 2%	DMV n=39 3%	Other States n=7 <1%	p-value[a]
Age (years)	48 (14)	48 (15)	51 (11)	42 (11)	58 (17)	p=0.0190
Insurance Status (%)[†]						p<0.0001
Uninsured	9	13	0	7.5	14	
Medicaid	7.5	1	0	13	0	
Medicare	14	6	20	0	29	
Private Insurance	63	41	20	66.5	57	
Combination	1.5	7	4	0	0	
Did Not Answer	5	32	56	13	0	
Education (%)[‡]						p=0.0010
High School or Less	24	14	0	23	14	
Some College	20	10	12	10	14	
Completed College	32	44	44	36	43	
Professional Degree	14	23	32	23	29	
Other	4	2	4	0	0	
Did Not Answer	6	7	8	8	0	
Occupation (%)[§]						p<0.0001
Student	2.5	6	8	0	14	
Unemployed	5	3	0	0	0	
Employed	47.5	70.5	68	44	0	
Retired	11	17	20	0	14	
Did Not Answer	34	3.5	4	56	72	
Income (%)[e]						p=0.0356
≥$75,000	19	20	20	28	0	
$50,000- $74,999	20	20	20	26	43	
$20,000- $49,999	22	12	0	10	14	
<$20,000	4	3	0	3	0	
Did Not Answer	35	45	60	33	43	
Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	140 (19)	141 (21)	144 (18)	139 (18)	141 (22)	p=0.7040
Diastolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	87 (13)	83 (15)	90 (13)	86 (11)	81 (9)	p=0.0023
Blood Glucose: Fasting (mg/dL)	105 (44)	107 (34)	90 (16)	91 (27)	118 (9)	p=0.6856
Blood Glucose: Non-Fasting (mg/dL)	113 (44)	104 (23)	116 (55)	96 (37)	123 (36)	p=0.1031
Cholesterol	157 (41)	175 (41)	144 (35)	156 (48)	164 (48)	p<0.0001

Body Mass Index (kilograms/meter^2)	31 (6)	30 (6)	31 (6)	28 (5)		p=0.2437
Blood Pressure Medication (%)	27	22	23	40	57	p=0.1236
Diabetes Medication (%)	9	7	20	5	29	p=0.0936
Cholesterol Medication (%)	13	14	16	8	29	p=0.5887
Fasting Status (%)	43	27	28	31	29	p=0.0026
Ideal AHA Smoking[f] (%)	85	87	88	79	86	p=0.8112
Ideal AHA Physical Activity[f] (%)	59	71	68	72	43	p=0.0232
Ideal AHA Blood Pressure[f] (%)	7	10	0	10	14	p=0.4764
Ideal AHA Glucose[f] (%)	67	73	60	82	57	p=0.1385
Ideal AHA Body mass index[f] (%)	16	16	16	18	14	p=0.5245
Ideal AHA Cholesterol[f] (%)	74	60	80	85	57	p=0.0029
Ideal Cardiovascular Health[g]						p=0.1731
0-2 Metrics	29	26	36	15	57	
3-4 Metrics	64	63	60	80	29	
5-6 Metrics	7	11	4	5	14	

DMV=Washington D.C., Maryland, Virginia; AHA=American Heart Association

* Mean (SD) or percentages are listed, p-values calculated using chi-square or Fisher's exact (categorical variables), and ANOVA (parametric continuous variables)

[†] Health Insurance: No Insurance n=134, Medicaid n=100, Medicare n=186, Private Insurance n=869, Combination n=30, Did Not Answer n=125

[‡] Education: High School or Less n=324, Some College n=272, Completed College n=482, Professional Degree n=220, Other n=57, Did Not Answer n=89

[§] Occupation: Employed n=719, Unemployed n=63, Student n=44, Retired n=168, Missing/Did Not Answer n=450

[e] Income: ≥$75,000 n=274, $50,000 – 74,999 n=294, $20,000 – 49,999 n=292, <$20,000 n=52, Did Not Answer n=532

[f] Ideal Cardiovascular (CV) Health recommendations were defined by AHA "2020" guidelines with the following modifications. Physical activity was considered ideal if participant exercised ≥ 3 times per week. Glucose was defined using standard fasting glucose guidelines and random glucose guidelines < 140 ideal, 140-180 intermediate and ≥ 180 "poor"

[g] Ideal Cardiovascular Health: 0-2 n=411, 3-4 n=926, 5-6 n=107

DMV – Washington DC, Maryland, and Virginia

Table S2. Characteristics of Participants in the African American Male Wellness Walk by Health Insurance Status.

Baseline Characteristics*	Health Insurance Status						p-value
	Uninsured n=134	Medicaid n=100	Medicare n=186	Private n=869	Combination n=30	Did Not Answer n=125	
Age (years)	43 (13)	46 (15)	57 (17)	47 (12)	68 (10)	47 (13)	p<0.0001
Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	137 (18)	133 (19)	142 (21)	140 (18)	142 (21)	142 (20)	p=0.0002
Diastolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	86 (13)	83 (13)	86 (13)	88 (13)	87 (16)	87 (14)	p=0.0576
Blood Glucose: Fasting (mg/dL)	109 (42)	104 (31)	105 (33)	102 (32)	156 (168)	112 (73)	p=0.0054
Blood Glucose: Non-Fasting (mg/dL)	110 (46)	113 (45)	113 (40)	111 (43)	117 (43)	107 (32)	p=0.9261
Cholesterol	163 (40)	160 (40)	156 (44)	159 (41)	156 (43)	159 (42)	p=0.8022
Body Mass Index (kilograms/meter^2)	30 (8)	28 (5)	29 (6)	31 (6)	30 (6)	30 (6)	p=0.0001
Blood Pressure Medication (%)	13	23	41	25	67	26	p<0.0001
Diabetes Medication (%)	5	7	17	9	17	6	p=0.0008
Cholesterol Medication (%)	7	12	24	11	43	10	p<0.0001
Fasting Status (%)	37	40	37	43	30	36	p=0.2274
Ideal AHA Smoking (%)[†]	66	80	77	90	90	87	p<0.0001
Ideal AHA Physical Activity (%)[†]	61	56	59	61	60	62	p=0.9518
Ideal AHA Blood Pressure (%)[†]	10	17	8	7	0.0	7	p=0.0062
Ideal AHA Glucose (%)[†]	71	66	64	68	60	66	p=0.9676
Ideal AHA Body mass index (%)[†]	22	27	20	13	13	19	p=0.0008
Ideal AHA Cholesterol (%)[†]	78	73	63	75	43	75	p<0.0001
Ideal Cardiovascular Health[‡]							p<0.0001
0-2 Metrics	31	29	39	25	50	28	
3-4 Metrics	58	58	52.5	69	50	64	
5-6 Metrics	11	13	8.5	6	0	8	

AHA = American Heart Association

* Mean (SD) or percentages are listed, p-values calculated using chi-square or Fisher's exact (categorical variables), and ANOVA (parametric continuous variables)

[†] AHA Ideal Cardiovascular Health recommendations were defined by AHA "2020" guidelines with the following modifications. Physical activity was considered ideal if participant exercised ≥ 3 times per week. Glucose was defined using standard fasting glucose guidelines and random glucose guidelines < 140 ideal, 140-180 intermediate and ≥ 180 "poor"

[‡] Ideal Cardiovascular Health: 0-2 n=411, 3-4 n=926, 5-6 n=107

Table S3. Characteristics of Participants in the African American Male Wellness Walk by Educational Attainment.

Baseline Characteristics*	Educational Status						p-value
	High School or Less n=324	Some College n=272	Completed College n=482	Professional Degree n=220	Other Educational Degree n=57	Did Not Answer n=89	
Age (years)	48 (16)	49 (14)	47 (14)	48 (13)	51 (14)	50 (13)	p=0.1395
Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	139 (20)	140 (19)	140 (20)	141 (18)	142 (16)	139 (18)	p=0.8894
Diastolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	86 (13)	88 (13)	86 (14)	88 (13)	88 (11)	87 (14)	p=0.3456
Blood Glucose: Fasting (mg/dL)	110 (67)	101 (25)	106 (37)	98 (23)	109 (42)	103 (36)	p=0.3234
Blood Glucose: Non-Fasting (mg/dL)	113 (39)	117 (57)	107 (35)	109 (34)	115 (57)	114 (37)	p=0.1945
Cholesterol	156 (41)	160 (44)	159 (39)	165 (41)	150 (50)	155 (38)	p=0.0527
Body Mass Index (kilograms/meter^2)	30 (7)	30 (6)	31 (6)	31 (6)	31 (7)	29 (6)	p=0.2117
Blood Pressure Medication (%)	24	28	30	28	30	16	p=0.0802
Diabetes Medication (%)	10	10	10	7	14	6	p=0.4673
Cholesterol Medication (%)	12	17	12	13	21	10	p=0.1107
Fasting Status (%)	42	40	38	44	44	46	p=0.5768
Ideal AHA Smoking (%)[†]	78	84	87	94	81	84	p<0.0001
Ideal AHA Physical Activity (%)[†]	58	53	66	61	54	57	p=0.0100
Ideal AHA Blood Pressure (%)[†]	9	7	9	5	2	9	p=0.3242
Ideal AHA Glucose (%)[†]	67	65	69	70	58	65	p=0.4984
Ideal AHA Body mass index (%)[†]	23	16	13	13	11	18	p=0.0070
Ideal AHA Cholesterol (%)[†]	76	68	76	69	70	78	p=0.3730
Ideal Cardiovascular Health[‡]							p=0.3411
0-2 Metrics	30	33	24.5	27	37	29	
3-4 Metrics	63	60	67.5	65	61	63	
5-6 Metri6cs	7	7	8	8	2	8	

AHA = American Heart Association

* Mean (SD) or percentages are listed, p-values calculated using chi-square or Fisher's exact (categorical variables), and ANOVA (parametric continuous variables)

[†]AHA Ideal Cardiovascular Health recommendations were defined by AHA "2020" guidelines with the following modifications. Physical activity was considered ideal if participant exercised ≥ 3 times per week. Glucose was defined using standard fasting glucose guidelines and random glucose guidelines < 140 ideal, 140-180 intermediate and ≥ 180 "poor"

[‡] Ideal Cardiovascular Health: 0-2 n=411, 3-4 n=926, 5-6 n=107

Table S4. Characteristics of Participants in the African American Male Wellness Walk by Employment Status.

Baseline Characteristics*	Employment Status					p-value
	Employed n=719	Unemployed n=63	Student n=44	Retired n=168	Did Not Answer n=450	
Age (years)	45 (12)	48 (14)	37 (16)	66 (8)	48 (13)	p<0.0001
Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	140 (18)	136 (22)	131 (18)	142 (20)	141 (20)	p=0.0021
Diastolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	87 (13)	87 (17)	80 (14)	86 (13)	87 (13)	p=0.0102
Blood Glucose: Fasting (mg/dL)	102 (30)	102 (33)	100 (25)	111 (68)	108 (50)	p=0.3733
Blood Glucose: Non-Fasting (mg/dL)	109 (40)	110 (49)	107 (30)	121 (47)	112 (43)	p=0.1546
Cholesterol	157 (40)	155 (38)	156 (54)	155 (44)	164 (41)	p=0.0379
Body Mass Index (kilograms/meter^2)	31 (6)	31 (9)	29 (7)	30 (5)	30 (6)	p=0.0338
Blood Pressure Medication (%)	22	21	18	47	29	p<0.0001
Diabetes Medication (%)	8	10	5	15	10	p=0.0202
Cholesterol Medication (%)	9	14	9	35	13	p<0.0001
Fasting Status (%)	41	46	32	40	41	p=0.7008
Ideal AHA Smoking (%)[†]	85	76	77	91	85	p=0.0295
Ideal AHA Physical Activity (%)[†]	61	44	59	55	64	p=0.0353
Ideal AHA Blood Pressure (%)[†]	7	16	20	4	8	p=0.0010
Ideal AHA Glucose (%)[†]	69	63	80	57	68	p=0.0843
Ideal AHA Body mass index (%)[†]	15	25	27	14	17	p=0.0602
Ideal AHA Cholesterol (%)[†]	79	76	77	53	71	p<0.0001
Ideal Cardiovascular Health[‡]						p<0.0001
0-2 Metrics	26	33	30	42	26	
3-4 Metrics	66	57	45	53	68	
5-6 Metrics	8	10	25	5	6	

AHA = American Heart Association

* Mean (SD) or percentages are listed, p-values calculated using chi-square or Fisher's exact (categorical variables), and ANOVA (parametric continuous variables)

[†] AHA Ideal Cardiovascular Health recommendations were defined by AHA "2020" guidelines with the following modifications. Physical activity was considered ideal if participant exercised ≥ 3 times per week. Glucose was defined using standard fasting glucose guidelines and random glucose guidelines < 140 ideal, 140-180 intermediate and ≥ 180 "poor"

[‡] Ideal Cardiovascular Health: 0-2 n=411, 3-4 n=926, 5-6 n=107

Table S5. Characteristics of Participants in the African American Male Wellness Walk by Annual Income Status.

Baseline Characteristics*	Income Status					p-value
	≥$75,000 n=274	$50,000-$74,999 n=294	$20,000-$49,999 n=292	<$20,000 n=52	Did Not Answer n=532	
Age (years)	49 (11)	48 (13)	46 (15)	47 (20)	49 (15)	p=0.1055
Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	140 (18)	142 (18)	139 (20)	135 (19)	139 (20)	p=0.0688
Diastolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	88 (13)	88 (13)	87 (12)	85 (15)	86 (14)	p=0.0144
Blood Glucose: Fasting (mg/dL)	98 (22)	105 (37)	107 (41)	124 (117)	105 (43)	p=0.1092
Blood Glucose: Non-Fasting (mg/dL)	107 (35)	112 (41)	117 (47)	117 (40)	109 (42)	p=0.2005
Cholesterol	163 (41)	161 (45)	160 (40)	149 (42)	156 (39)	p=0.0527
Body Mass Index (kilograms/meter^2)	31 (6)	31 (6)	30 (7)	28 (7)	30 (6)	p=0.0202
Blood Pressure Medication (%)	27	27	27	25	27	p=0.9971
Diabetes Medication (%)	7	10	11	19	9	p=0.0484
Cholesterol Medication (%)	12	12	12	19	14	p=0.6274
Fasting Status (%)	47	41	40	38	38	p=0.1899
Ideal AHA Smoking (%)[†]	92	88	83	63	83	p<0.0001
Ideal AHA Physical Activity (%)[†]	63	60	59	48	61	p=0.3943
Ideal AHA Blood Pressure (%)[†]	5	4	11	10	9	p=0.0161
Ideal AHA Glucose (%)[†]	71	68	63	63	68	p=0.4125
Ideal AHA Body mass index (%)[†]	11	11	20	38	17	p<0.0001
Ideal AHA Cholesterol (%)[†]	71	75	76	71	72	p=0.4573
Ideal Cardiovascular Health[‡]						p=0.0005
0-2 Metrics	27	26	28	40	29	
3-4 Metrics	67	71	61	44	63	
5-6 Metrics	6	3	11	16	8	

AHA = American Heart Association

* Mean (SD) or percentages are listed, p-values calculated using chi-square or Fisher's exact (categorical variables), and ANOVA (parametric continuous variables)

[†] AHA Ideal Cardiovascular Health recommendations were defined by AHA "2020" guidelines with the following modifications. Physical activity was considered ideal if participant exercised ≥ 3 times per week. Glucose was defined using standard fasting glucose guidelines and random glucose guidelines < 140 ideal, 140-180 intermediate and ≥ 180 "poor"

[‡] Ideal Cardiovascular Health: 0-2 n=411, 3-4 n=926, 5-6 n=107

Table S6. Characteristics of Participants in the African American Male Wellness Walk by Missingness of Socioeconomic Status Characteristics.

Baseline Characteristics*	Number of Missing Socioeconomic Status Characteristics					p-value[a]
	0 n=588	1 n=544	2 n=266	3 n=34	4 n=2	
Age (years)	48 (14)	48 (14)	48 (14)	57 (11)	52(16)	p=0.9695
Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	140 (19)	140 (20)	141 (18)	142 (26)	137 (4)	p=0.8749
Diastolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	88 (13)	85 (13)	88 (13)	88 (18)	78 (4)	p=0.0132
Blood Glucose: Fasting (mg/dL)	104 (42)	103 (39)	104 (30)	135 (120)	111 (n/a)	p=0.1197
Blood Glucose: Non-Fasting (mg/dL)	115 (43)	107 (40)	111 (42)	115 (36)	166 (n/a)	p=0.1464
Cholesterol	159 (43)	159 (41)	157 (38)	166 (46)	202 (37)	p=0.4314
Body Mass Index (kilograms/meter^2)	31 (6)	30 (6)	30 (6)	28 (5)	30 (6)	p=0.0526
Blood Pressure Medication (%)	27	27	25	35	0	p=0.6545
Diabetes Medication (%)	10	10	9	6	0	p=0.8993
Cholesterol Medication (%)	13	15	12	6	0	p=0.4152
Fasting Status (%)	43	40	39	49	50	p=0.7759
Ideal AHA Smoking (%)[†]	86	85	83	79	100	p=0.7486
Ideal AHA Physical Activity (%)[†]	58	61	63	56	50	p=0.6025
Ideal AHA Blood Pressure (%)[†]	7	8	8	15	0	p=0.1227
Ideal AHA Glucose (%)[†]	65	71	67	62	0	p=0.1576
Ideal AHA Body mass index (%)[†]	14	18	16	21	0	p=0.2030
Ideal AHA Cholesterol (%)[†]	75	70	75	71	50	p=0.0918
Ideal Cardiovascular Health[‡]						p=0.4718
0-2 Metrics	30	26	29	26	100	
3-4 Metrics	63	66	64	68	0	
5-6 Metrics	7	8	7	6	0	
Location[§]						p=0.0278
Ohio	89	82	83	82	100	
North Carolina	8	12	9	3	0	
Washington State	1	2	3	6	0	
DMV	2	3	4	9	0	
Other States	0	1	1	0	0	

AHA = American Heart Association; DMV = Washington DC, Maryland, and Virginia

* Mean (SD) or percentages are listed, p-values calculated using chi-square or Fisher's exact (categorical variables), and ANOVA (parametric continuous variables)

[†] AHA Ideal Cardiovascular Health recommendations were defined by AHA "2020" guidelines with the following modifications. Physical activity was considered ideal if participant exercised ≥ 3 times per week. Glucose was defined using standard fasting glucose guidelines and random glucose guidelines < 140 ideal, 140-180 intermediate and ≥ 180 "poor"

[‡] Ideal Cardiovascular Health: 0-2 n=411, 3-4 n=926, 5-6 n=107

[§] Location: Ohio n=1234, North Carolina n=139, Washington State n=25, Other State n=7, Washington DC, Maryland, and Virginia, n=39.

Table S7. Characteristics of Participants in the African American Male Wellness Walk by Ideal Cardiovascular Health Score 2017-2019 in the Complete Case Cohort (n=588).

Baseline Characteristics*	All n=588	0-2 Ideal CV Health Score n=177	3-4 Ideal CV Health Score n=369	5-6 Ideal CV Health Score n=42	p-value[a]
Age (years)	48 (14)	51 (13)	48 (13)	39 (17)	p<0.0001
Insurance Status (%)[†]					p=0.0123
Uninsured	9	11	7	14	
Medicaid	7	8	7	7	
Medicare	12	16	9	22	
Private Insurance	69	61	75	57	
Combination	3	4	2	0	
Education (%)[‡]					p=0.2171
High School or Less	20	25	18	14	
Some College	19	20	18	21	
Completed College	35	29	38	41	
Professional Degree	19	17	20	21	
Other	7	9	6	3	
Occupation (%)[§]					p=0.0017
Student	3	3	2	9	
Unemployed	5	7	3	5	
Employed	78	70	83	74	
Retired	14	20	12	12	
Income (%)[||]					p=0.0003
≥$75,000	29	28	30	26	
$50,000- $74,999	32	29	36	10	
$20,000- $49,999	32	32	30	50	
<$20,000	7	11	4	14	
Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	140 (19)	144 (19)	140 (18)	122 (15)	p<0.0001
Diastolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	88 (13)	91 (12)	88 (13)	76 (9)	p<0.0001
Blood Glucose: Fasting (mg/dL)	104 (42)	122 (56)	95 (26)	79 (15)	p<0.0001
Blood Glucose: Non-Fasting (mg/dL)	115 (43)	148 (58)	105 (31)	96 (23)	p<0.0001
Cholesterol	159 (43)	169 (52)	155 (38)	143 (29)	p<0.0001
Body Mass Index (kilograms/meter^2)	31 (6)	33 (7)	30 (5)	25 (4)	p<0.0001
Blood Pressure Medication (%)	27	42	22	0	p<0.0001
Diabetes Medication (%)	10	24	4	0	p<0.0001
Cholesterol Medication (%)	13	33	4	0	p<0.0001
Fasting Status (%)	43	53	40	21	p=0.0002

Ideal AHA Smoking (%)[#]	86	73	91	95	p<0.0001
Ideal AHA Physical Activity (%)[#]	58	27	69	95	p<0.0001
Ideal AHA Blood Pressure (%)[#]	7	0	5	48	p<0.0001
Ideal AHA Glucose (%)[#]	65	24	81	98	p<0.0001
Ideal AHA Body mass index (%)[#]	14	2	12	74	p<0.0001
Ideal AHA Cholesterol (%)[#]	75	44	88	100	p<0.0001

Analytic cohort limited to only those who had values for all 4 Socioeconomic status variables (education, employment status, health insurance, and income

AHA = American Heart Association; CV = Cardiovascular

* Mean (SD) or percentages are listed, p-values calculated using chi-square or Fisher's exact (categorical variables), and ANOVA (parametric continuous variables)

[†] Health Insurance: No Insurance n=51, Medicaid n=41, Medicare n=71, Private Insurance n=409, Combination n=16

[‡] Education: High School or Less n=117, Some College n=113, Completed College n=207, Professional Degree n=113, Other n=38

[§] Occupation: Employed n=460, Unemployed n=27, Student n=16, Retired n=85

[ǁ] Income: ≥$75,000 n=171, $50,000 – 74,999 n=186, $20,000 – 49,999 n=189, <$20,000 n=42

[#] AHA Ideal Cardiovascular Health recommendations were defined by AHA "2020" guidelines with the following modifications. Physical activity was considered ideal if participant exercised ≥ 3 times per week. Glucose was defined using standard fasting glucose guidelines and random glucose guidelines < 140 ideal, 140-180 intermediate and ≥ 180 "poor"

Table S8. The Association of Location with Ideal Cardiovascular Health.

Multinomial Logistic Regression	5-6 vs. 0-2 ICH Components, Odds Ratio (95% CI), p-value	3-4 vs. 0-2 ICH Components, Odds Ratio (95% CI), p-value
Ohio	Referent	Referent
DMV	1.00 (0.20, 5.09), p=0.998	2.01 (0.83, 4.89), p=0.123
North Carolina	1.61 (0.83, 3.13), p=0.160	1.10 (0.73, 1.66), p=0.660
Washington	0.53 (0.07, 4.32), p=0.554	0.78 (0.33, 1.80), p=0.553
Other	1.60 (0.15, 16.59), p=0.695	0.37 (0.06, 2.25), p=0.277

Total cohort is 1444

DMV – Washington DC, Maryland, and Virginia

ICH – Ideal Cardiovascular Health

Table S9. The Association of Educational Attainment, Employment Status, Health Insurance Status, and Annual Income with Ideal Cardiovascular Health among Participants with Data for all Socioeconomic Status Characteristics (n=588)*.

Multinomial Logistic Regression	5-6 vs. 0-2 ICH Components, Odds Ratio (95% CI), p-value	3-4 vs. 0-2 ICH Components, Odds Ratio (95% CI), p-value
Educational Attainment[†]		
High School or Less	Referent	Referent
Some College	1.99 (0.63, 6.34), p=0.242	1.25 (0.72, 2.19), p=0.432
Completed College	2.46 (0.87, 6.97), p=0.091	**1.78 (1.08, 2.93), p=0.025**
Professional Degree	2.39 (0.75, 7.66), p=0.142	1.61 (0.91, 2.85), p=0.105
Other	0.46 (0.05, 4.26), p=0.495	0.85 (0.40, 1.81), p=0.671
Employment Status[‡]		
Employed	Referent	Referent
Unemployed	0.55 (0.11, 2.75), p=0.470	**0.38 (0.17, 0.86), p=0.020**
Student	1.37 (0.31, 6.10), p=0.681	0.38 (0.12, 1.20), p=0.098
Retired	**4.02 (1.05, 15.39), p=0.042**	0.72 (0.40, 1.29), p=0.266
Health Insurance Status[§]		
Private Insurance	Referent	Referent
Medicaid	0.75 (0.19, 2.94), p=0.680	0.65 (0.32, 1.31), p=0.228
Medicare	**3.04 (1.16, 7.99), p=0.024**	0.57 (0.32, 1.03), p=0.062
No Insurance	1.06 (0.37, 3.05), p=0.909	**0.50 (0.26, 0.95), p=0.033**
Combination	N/A	0.60 (0.21, 1.77), p=0.358
Annual Income[||]		
≥ $75,000	Referent	Referent
$50,000 – $74,999	**0.26 (0.08, 0.90), p=0.033**	1.07 (0.67, 1.72), p=0.771
$20,000 – $49,999	1.18 (0.50, 2.78), p=0.713	0.82 (0.51, 1.31), p=0.402
< $20,000	1.08 (0.32, 3.62), p=0.907	**0.37 (0.18, 0.78), p=0.009**

Model: adjusted for age

ICH – Ideal Cardiovascular Health

* The outcome (ideal cardiovascular health score) included blood pressure, glucose, cholesterol, body mass index, smoking, physical activity

[b] Educational Attainment: High School or Less n=117, Some College n=113, Completed College n=207, Professional Degree n=113, Other n=38

Example Interpretation: Completing college compared to high school education or less was associated with 38% higher odds of attaining 5-6 ideal metrics compared to 3-4, which was non-significant with a p-value of 0.522

Completing college compared to high school education or less was associated with 146% higher odds of attaining 5-6 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was non-significant with a p-value of 0.091

Completing college compared to high school education or less was associated with 78% higher odds of attaining 3-4 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was significant with a p-value of 0.025

[‡] Employment Status: Employed n=460, Unemployed n=27, Student n=16, Retired n=85

Example Interpretation: Retired status compared to employed status was associated with 460% higher odds of attaining 5-6 ideal metrics compared to 3-4, which was significant with a p-value of 0.010

Retired status compared to employed status was associated with 302% higher odds of attaining 5-6 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was significant with a p-value of 0.042

Unemployed status compared to employed status was associated with 62% lower odds of attaining 3-4 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was significant with a p-value of 0.020

[§] Health Insurance Status: No Insurance n=51, Medicaid n=41, Medicare n=71, Private Insurance n=409, Combination n=16

Example Interpretation: Medicare compared to private insurance was associated with 204% higher odds of attaining 5-6 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was significant with a p-value of 0.024

[||] Annual Income: ≥$75,000 n=171, $50,000 – 74,999 n=186, $20,000 – 49,999 n=189, <$20,000 n=42

Example Interpretation: Annual income < $50,000-$74,999 compared to ≥$75,000 was associated with 74% lower odds of attaining 5-6 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was significant with a p-value of 0.033

Table S10. The Association of Educational Attainment, Employment Status, Health Insurance Status, and Annual Income with Ideal Cardiovascular Health excluding participants missing data for each specific Socioeconomic Status Characteristic in that Category Alone[*,†]

Multinomial Logistic Regression	5-6 vs. 0-2 ICH Components, Odds Ratio (95% CI), p-value	3-4 vs. 0-2 ICH Components, Odds Ratio (95% CI), p-value
Educational Attainment[‡]		
High School or Less	Referent	Referent
Some College	0.90 (0.45, 1.79), p=0.753	0.87 (0.61, 1.24), p=0.443
Completed College	1.34 (0.74, 2.42), p=0.332	1.27 (0.92, 1.75), p=0.153
Professional Degree	1.33 (0.66, 2.71), p=0.428	1.11 (0.75, 1.64), p=0.595
Other	0.23 (0.03, 1.79), p=0.159	0.82 (0.45, 1.49), p=0.509
Employment Status[§]		
Employed	Referent	Referent
Unemployed	1.15 (0.42, 3.06), p=0.786	0.72 (0.41, 1.07), p=0.257
Student	1.78 (0.71, 4.47), p=0.220	0.54 (0.26, 1.13), p=0.101
Retired	1.67 (0.71, 4.47), p=0.268	0.71 (0.46, 1.08), p=0.110
Health Insurance Status[||]		
Private Insurance	Referent	Referent
Medicaid	1.69 (0.81, 3.53), p=0.164	0.73 (0.45, 1.17), p=0.188
Medicare	1.43 (0.75, 2.72), p=0.282	**0.60 (0.42, 0.86), p=0.005**
No Insurance	1.25 (0.63, 2.45), p=0.526	**0.65 (0.43, 0.99), p=0.043**
Combination	N/A	0.61 (0.29, 1.30), p=0.201
Annual Income[#]		
≥$75,000	Referent	Referent
$50,000 – $74,999	**0.39 (0.16, 0.99), p=0.046**	1.08 (0.74, 1.57), p=0.695
$20,000 – $49,999	1.25 (0.62, 2.49), p=0.534	0.84 (0.57, 1.22), p=0.352
<$20,000	1.17 (0.41, 3.36), p=0.765	**0.45 (0.23, 0.86), p=0.016**

Model: adjusted for age

ICH – Ideal Cardiovascular Health

* The outcome (ideal cardiovascular health score) included blood pressure, glucose, cholesterol, body mass index, smoking, physical activity

[†] Missing values for each specific socioeconomic status measure were taken out for the respective analysis

[‡] Education: Education analyses included 1,355 individuals after excluding 89 individuals missing data on education. High School or Less n=324, Some College n=272, Completed College n=482, Professional Degree n=220, Other n=57

Example Interpretation: Completing college compared to high school education or less was associated with 34% higher odds of attaining 5-6 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was non-significant with a p-value of 0.332

[§] Employment Status: Employment status analyses included 994 individuals after excluding 450 individuals missing data on employment status. Employed n=719, Unemployed n=63, Student n=44, Retired n=168

Example Interpretation: Student status compared to employed status was associated with 78% higher odds of attaining 5-6 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was non-significant with a p-value of 0.220

Student status compared to employed status was associated with 46% lower odds of attaining 3-4 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was non-significant with a p-value of 0.101

[||] Health Insurance Status: Insurance analyses included 1,319 individuals after excluding 125 individuals missing data on insurance. No Insurance n=134, Medicaid n=100, Medicare n=186, Private Insurance n=869, Combination n=30

Example Interpretation: Medicare compared to private insurance was associated with 43% higher odds of attaining 5-6 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was non-significant with a p-value of 0.282

Medicare compared to private insurance was associated with 40% lower odds of attaining 3-4 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was significant with a p-value of 0.005

[#] Annual Income: Annual income analyses included 912 individuals after excluding 532 individuals missing data on annual income. Annual income ≥$75,000 n=274, $50,000 – 74,999 n=294, $20,000 – 49,999 n=292, <$20,000 n=52

Example Interpretation: Annual income $50,000-$74.999 compared to ≥$75,000 was associated with 61% lower odds of attaining 5-6 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was significant with a p-value of 0.046

Annual income <$20,000 compared to ≥$75,000 was associated with 55% lower odds of attaining 3-4 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was significant with a p-value of 0.016

Table S11. The Association of Educational Attainment, Employment Status, Health Insurance Status, and Annual Income with Ideal Cardiovascular Health with all Socioeconomic Status Measures in the Model (n=1444)*

Multinomial Logistic Regression	5-6 vs. 0-2 ICH Components, Odds Ratio (95% CI), p-value	3-4 vs. 0-2 ICH Components, Odds Ratio (95% CI), p-value
Educational Attainment[†]		
High School or Less	Referent	Referent
Some College	0.97 (0.48, 1.98), p=0.943	0.80 (0.55, 1.15), p=0.223
Completed College	1.78 (0.94, 3.34), p=0.075	1.11 (0.79, 1.56), p=0.550
Professional Degree	2.15 (0.98, 4.74), p=0.057	0.93 (0.61, 1.42), p=0.741
Other	0.27 (0.03, 2.18), p=0.219	0.77 (0.41, 1.42), p=0.402
Did Not Answer	1.56 (0.57, 4.30), p=0.387	0.97 (0.56, 1.67), p=0.901
Employment Status[‡]		
Employed	Referent	Referent
Unemployed	1.07 (0.38, 3.01), p=0.905	0.86 (0.47, 1.55), p=0.608
Student	2.06 (0.79, 5.37), p=0.138	0.62 (0.30, 1.30), p=0.207
Retired	1.49 (0.59, 3.73), p=0.396	0.90 (0.58, 1.39), p=0.637
Did Not Answer	0.86 (0.50, 1.49), p=0.587	1.12 (0.84, 1.49), p=0.453
Health Insurance Status[§]		
Private Insurance	Referent	Referent
Medicaid	1.73 (0.80, 3.76), p=0.165	0.79 (0.49, 1.30), p=0.359
Medicare	1.33 (0.66, 2.68), p=0.429	**0.67 (0.45, 0.98), p=0.039**
No Insurance	1.23 (0.59, 2.54), p=0.582	0.72 (0.47, 1.11), p=0.137
Combination	N/A	0.70 (0.32, 1.54), p=0.371
Did Not Answer	1.07 (0.49, 2.36), p=0.866	0.86 (0.56, 1.33), p=0.495
Annual Income[‖]		
≥$75,000	Referent	Referent
$50,000 – $74,999	0.50 (0.20, 1.25), p=0.139	1.11 (0.76, 1.64), p=0.593
$20,000 – $49,999	1.63 (0.78, 3.40), p=0.190	0.91 (0.61, 1.35), p=0.628

<$20,000	1.54 (0.50, 4.77), p=0.455	0.61 (0.30, 1.24), p=0.170
Did Not Answer	1.20 (0.60, 2.38), p=0.609	0.95 (0.67, 1.36), p=0.794

Model: age + education + employment + insurance + income (SES measures together with age in the model)

The table includes the "Did Not Answer" responses.

ICH = ideal cardiovascular health

* The outcome (ideal cardiovascular health score) included blood pressure, glucose, cholesterol, body mass index, smoking, physical activity

[†] Education: High School or Less n=324, Some College n=272, Completed College n=482, Professional Degree n=220, Other n=57, Did Not Answer n=89

Example Interpretation: Completing college compared to high school education or less was associated with 78% higher odds of attaining 5-6 ideal metrics compared 0-2, which was non-significant with a p-value of 0.075

[‡] Employment Status: Employed n=719, Unemployed n=63, Student n=44, Retired n=168, Missing/Did Not Answer n=450

Example Interpretation: Student status compared to employed status was associated with 38% lower odds of attaining 3-4 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was non-significant with a p-value of 0.207

[§] Health Insurance Status: No Insurance n=134, Medicaid n=100, Medicare n=186, Private Insurance n=869, Combination n=30, Did Not Answer n=125

Example Interpretation: Medicare compared to private insurance was associated with 33% higher odds of attaining 5-6 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was non-significant with a p-value of 0.429

Medicare compared to private insurance was associated with 33% lower odds of attaining 3-4 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was significant with a p-value of 0.039

[‖] Annual Income: ≥$75,000 n=274, $50,000 – 74,999 n=294, $20,000 – 49,999 n=292, <$20,000 n=52, Did Not Answer n=532

Example Interpretation: Annual income $20,000-$49.999 compared to ≥$75,000 was associated with 63% higher odds of attaining 5-6 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was non-significant with a p-value of 0.190

Table S12. Type III Analysis of The Effect of Educational Attainment, Employment Status, Health Insurance Status, and Annual Income on Ideal Cardiovascular Health.

Type III Analysis of Effect			
Effect	Degrees of Freedom	Wald Chi-square	p-value
Educational Attainment	5	6.9322	0.2257
Employment Status	4	1.5577	0.8164
Health Insurance Status	5	1.7180	0.8866
Annual Income	4	0.6989	0.9515

Model: age + education + employment + insurance + income (socioeconomic status measures together with age in the model)

A p-value > 0.05 indicate that the corresponding socioeconomic status measure has no effect on Ideal Cardiovascular Health given the other socioeconomic status measures in the model. In other words, the socioeconomic status measure does not significantly improve the model fit.

Table S13. The Association of Educational Attainment, Employment Status, Health Insurance Status, and Annual Income with Ideal Cardiovascular Health among Participants with Data for all Socioeconomic Status Characteristics in the Model (n=588)*.

Multinomial Logistic Regression	5-6 vs. 0-2 ICH Components, Odds Ratio (95% CI), p-value	3-4 vs. 0-2 ICH Components, Odds Ratio (95% CI), p-value
Educational Attainment[†]		
High School or Less	Referent	Referent
Some College	2.73 (0.78, 9.54), p=0.117	1.08 (0.60, 1.95), p=0.788
Completed College	**3.97 (1.23, 12.76), p=0.021**	1.53 (0.89, 2.63), p=0.127
Professional Degree	**5.08 (1.23, 21.03), p=0.025**	1.26 (0.66, 2.42), p=0.489
Other	0.80 (0.08, 7.89), p=0.845	0.67 (0.31, 1.47), p=0.318
Employment Status[‡]		
	5-6 vs. 0-2 ICH Components	3-4 vs. 0-2 ICH Components
Employed	Referent	Referent
Unemployed	0.61 (0.11, 3.39), p=0.575	0.44 (0.19, 1.06), p=0.066
Student	1.73 (0.31, 9.62), p=0.529	0.50 (0.15, 1.66), p=0.256
Retired	3.00 (0.61, 14.82), p=0.178	0.95 (0.48, 1.86), p=0.872
Health Insurance Status[§]		
	5-6 vs. 0-2 ICH Components	3-4 vs. 0-2 ICH Components
Private Insurance	Referent	Referent
Medicaid	0.63 (0.15, 2.64), p=0.526	0.76 (0.36, 1.59), p=0.460
Medicare	2.17 (0.66, 7.11), p=0.203	0.65 (0.33, 1.27), p=0.210
No Insurance	0.99 (0.30, 3.25), p=0.987	0.64 (0.32, 1.27), p=0.206
Combination	N/A	0.67 (0.21, 2.10), p=0.488
Annual Income[‖]		
	5-6 vs. 0-2 ICH Components	3-4 vs. 0-2 ICH Components
≥ $75,000	Referent	Referent
$50,000 – $74,999	0.32 (0.09, 1.15), p=0.081	1.16 (0.70, 1.91), p=0.572
$20,000 – $49,999	1.66 (0.59, 4.74), p=0.340	1.01 (0.59, 1.73), p=0.978

< $20,000	1.53 (0.32, 7.31), p=0.596	0.69 (0.29, 1.64), p=0.394

Model: age + education + employment + insurance + income (socioeconomic status measures together with age in the model)

ICH – Ideal Cardiovascular Health

* The outcome (ideal cardiovascular health score) included blood pressure, glucose, cholesterol, body mass index, smoking, physical activity

[†] Educational Attainment: High School or Less n=117, Some College n=113, Completed College n=207, Professional Degree n=113, Other n=38

Example Interpretation: Completing college compared to high school education or less was associated with 297% higher odds of attaining 5-6 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was significant with a p-value of 0.021

[‡] Employment Status: Employed n=460, Unemployed n=27, Student n=16, Retired n=85

Example Interpretation: Retired status compared to employed status was associated with 5% lower odds of attaining 3-4 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was non-significant with a p-value of 0.872

[§] Health Insurance Status: No Insurance n=51, Medicaid n=41, Medicare n=71, Private Insurance n=409, Combination n=16

Example Interpretation: Medicare compared to private insurance was associated with 117% higher odds of attaining 5-6 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was non-significant with a p-value of 0.203

[||] Annual Income: ≥$75,000 n=171, $50,000 – 74,999 n=186, $20,000 – 49,999 n=189, <$20,000 n=42

Example Interpretation: Annual income $50,000-$74,999 compared to ≥$75,000 was associated with 16% higher odds of attaining 3-4 ideal metrics compared to 0-2, which was non-significant with a p-value of 0.572