SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Table S1. CV composite outcome with and without collapsing events on the same day.

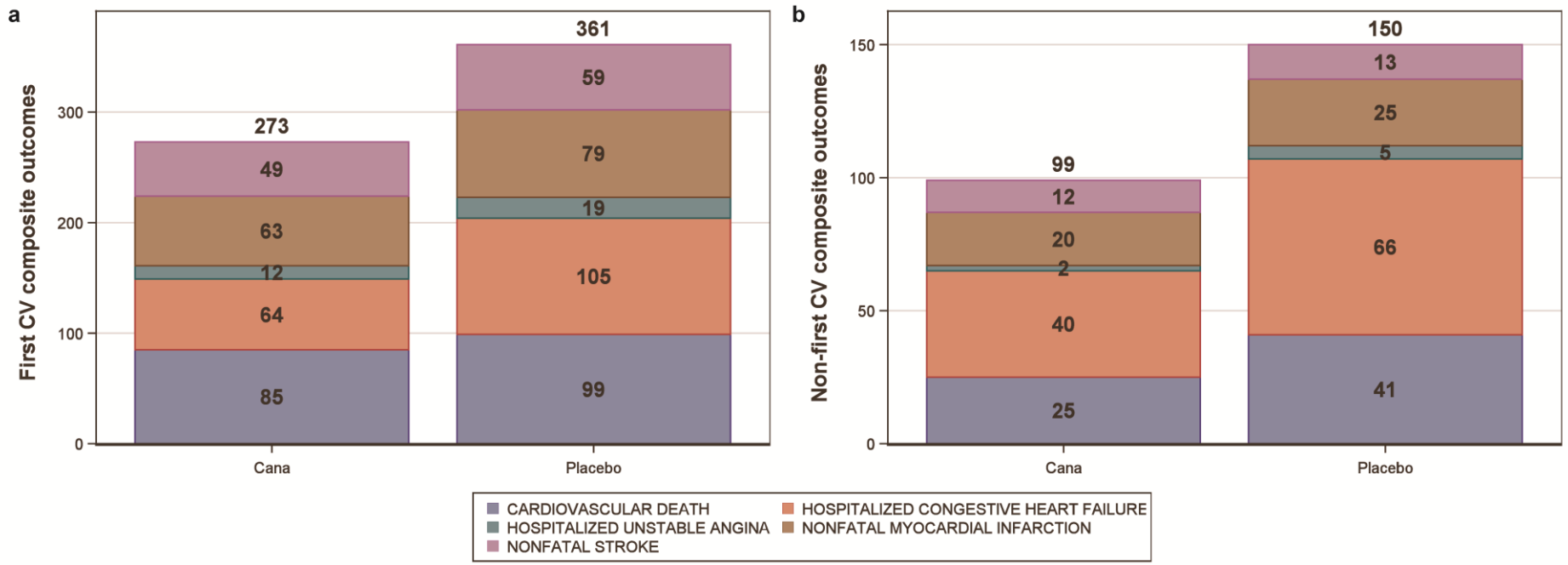
	Canagliflozin (N=2202)		Placebo (N=2199)		IRR		
	Events (n)	Events/ 1000 PYs	Events (n)	Events/ 1000 PYs	Rate ratio	95% CI	p-value
CV composite outcome							
Total events collapsed[§]	372	71.4	511	100.6	0.71	0.59,0.86	<0.001
Total events Non-collapsed	396	77.1	539	107.3	0.72	0.59,0.87	0.001

Total events include all first and recurrent events. Outcomes include fatal or non-fatal events. Total events estimates are based on the negative binomial model

§Events of CV events occurring 1 day or less apart were collapsed into a single event

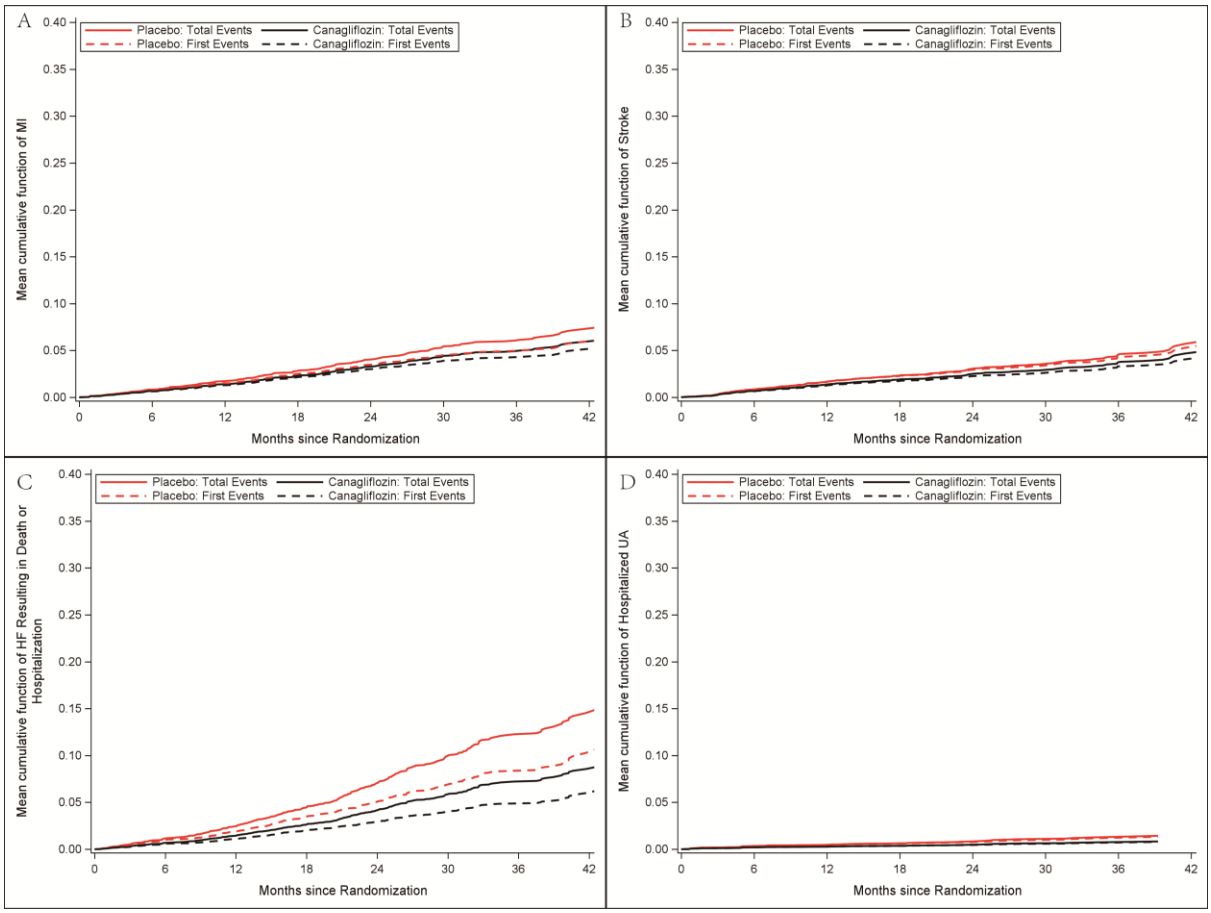
PYs=patient years.

Figure S1. Number of first and recurrent cardiovascular events by individual components of the cardiovascular composite endpoint.



Panel A: CV: cardiovascular. Panel B: CV: cardiovascular.

Figure S2. Total (First and Subsequent) events and Time to outcomes.



(A) MI; (B) Stroke (C) Heart Failure Resulting in Death or Hospitalization; (D) Hospitalized UA

Figure S3. Sensitivity analysis of total CV composite outcomes according to different models and first, second, and third events using WLW model, Anderson Grill model and on-treatment analysis.

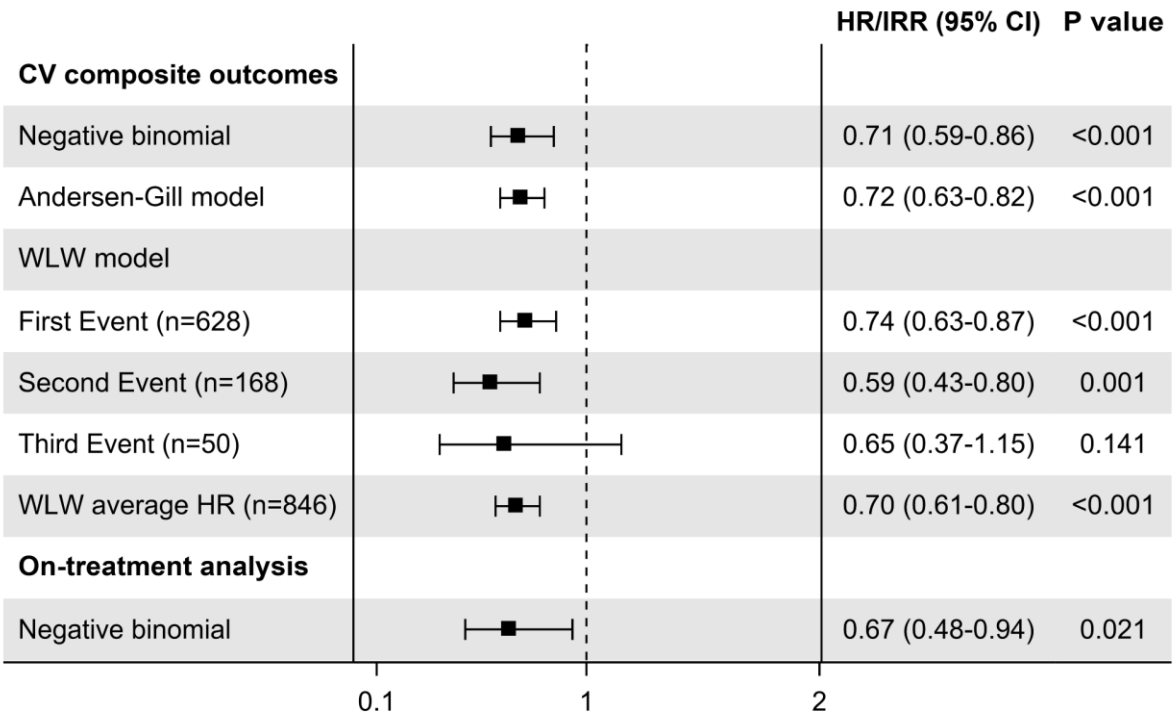


Figure S4. Subgroup analysis by age, sex, CV history, baseline HbA1c and BMI of CV composite events.

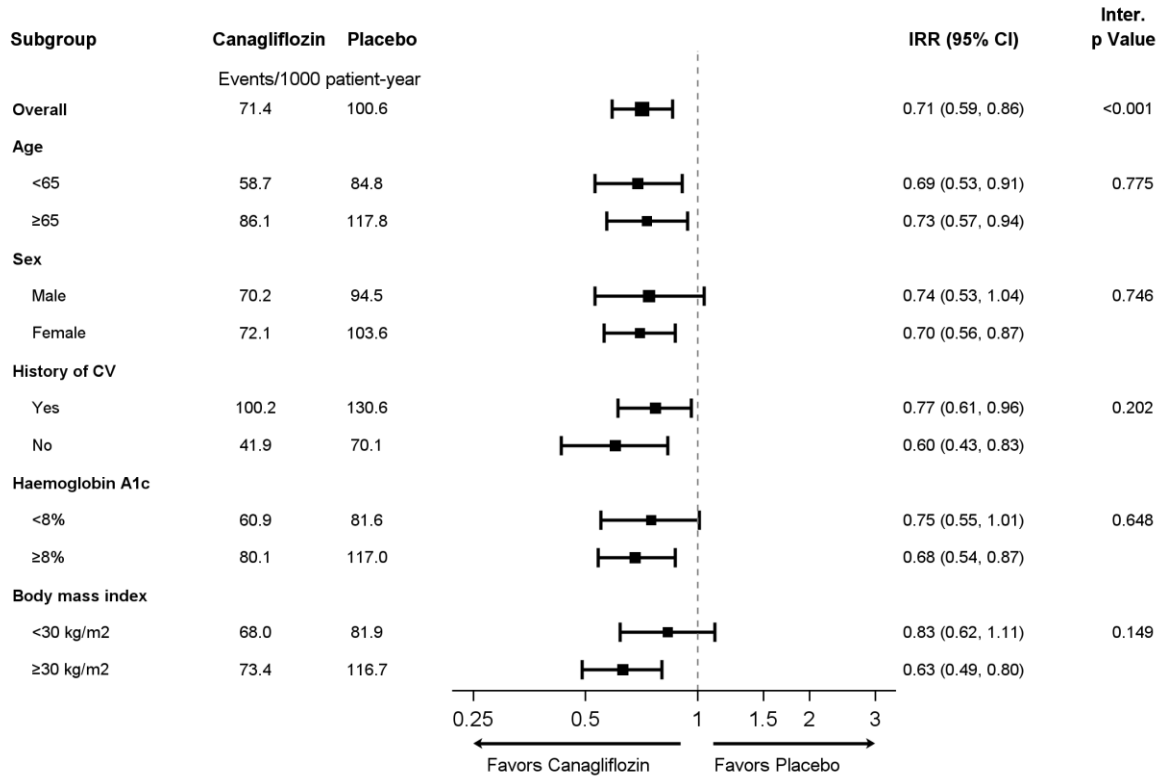
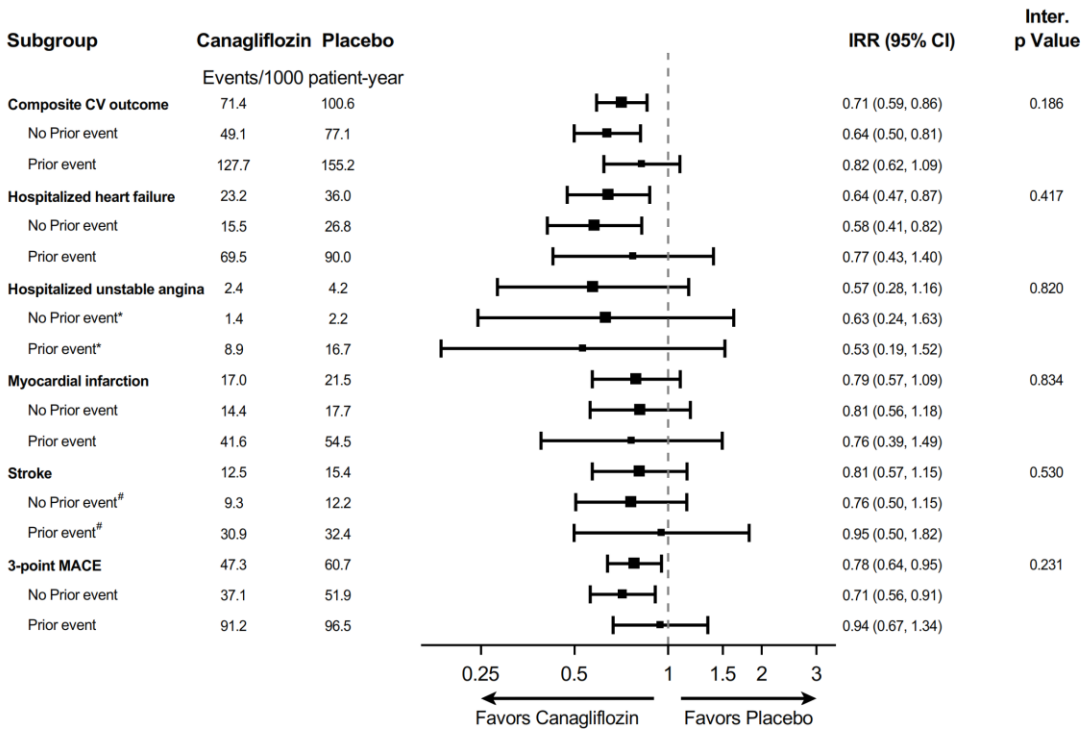


Figure S5. Each outcome by baseline status.



*History of coronary artery disease at baseline.

History of cerebrovascular disease at baseline.

Other prior events are the same events as the outcomes. For example, for HF outcomets are history of HF at baseline.