**Primary outcome: Diabetes related ED visits**

I. Univariate analyses

*Main analysis (Overall)*

In the univariate analyses, the significant predictors of the rate of diabetes related ED visits were: Percent of Black population (p<0.001), Median household income (p<0.001), Individuals 25 years and over with no high school diploma (p<0.001), Population living within 1/2 mile of park (p=0.029), Population living within 1/2 mile of fast-food restaurant (p=0.015), Adults who are overweight (p=0.001), Adults who are sedentary (p<0.001), and Food insecurity rate (p=0.004).

* For every one unit increase in the proportion of Black population, the diabetes related ED visits increase by 6.33 (95% CI 3.48, 9.19)
* For every one unit increase in the Median household income, the diabetes related ED visits decrease by -0.0056 (95% CI -0.008, -0.003)
* For every one unit increase in the Individuals 25 years and over with no high school diploma, the diabetes related ED visits increase by 8.77 (95% CI 4.36, 13.19)
* For every one unit increase in the Population living within 1/2 mile of park, the diabetes related ED visits decrease by -1.92 (95% CI -3.64, -0.20)
* For every one unit increase in the Population living within 1/2 mile of fast-food restaurant, the diabetes related ED visits decrease by -2.92 (95% CI -5.24, -0.59)
* For every one unit increase in the Adults who are overweight, the diabetes related ED visits decrease by -13.16 (95% CI -21.05, -5.27)
* For every one unit increase in the Adults who are sedentary, the diabetes related ED visits increase by 10.77 (95% CI 6.08, 15.46)
* For every one unit increase in the Food insecurity rate, the diabetes related ED visits increase by 19.43 (95% CI 6.51, 32.36)

*Sub-analysis by race*

For White race: In the univariate analyses, the significant predictors of the rate of diabetes related ED visits were: Median household income (p<0.001), Individuals 25 years and over with no high school diploma (p=0.001), Adults who are current smokers (p<0.001), and Adults who are sedentary (p<0.001).

* For every one unit increase in the Median household income, the diabetes related ED visits decrease by -0.0038 (95% CI -0.006, -0.002)
* For every one unit increase in the Individuals 25 years and over with no high school diploma, the diabetes related ED visits increase by 5.9363 (95% CI 2.391, 9.482)
* For every one unit increase in the Adults who are current smokers, the diabetes related ED visits increase by 7.9868 (95% CI 4.156, 11.817)
* For every one unit increase in the Adults who are sedentary, the diabetes related ED visits increase by 7.3017 (95% CI 4.362, 10.242)

For Black race: None of the predictors were significant (p>0.05).

II. Multivariable analyses

*Main analysis (Overall)*

In the multivariable analyses, the significant predictors of the rate of diabetes related ED visits were: Percent of Black population (p=0.008), Renter-occupied housing units (p=0.049), Population living within 1/2 mile of fast-food restaurant (p = 0.029), and Adults who are sedentary (p=0.003).

* For every one unit increase in the proportion of Black population, the diabetes related ED visits increase by 4.4742 (95% CI 1.235, 7.713) while the other variables are held constant.
* For every one unit increase in the Renter-occupied housing units, the diabetes related ED visits increase by 5.2676 (95% CI 0.019, 10.516) while the other variables are held constant.
* For every one unit increase in the Population living within 1/2 mile of fast-food restaurant, the diabetes related ED visits decrease by -7.2975 (95% CI -13.828, -0.767) while the other variables are held constant.
* For every one unit increase in the Adults who are sedentary, the diabetes related ED visits increase by 12.0770 (95% CI 4.334, 19.820) while the other variables are held constant.

*Sub-analysis by race*

For White race: In the multivariable analyses, the significant predictor of the rate of diabetes related ED visits was Adults who are sedentary (p=0.024), controlling for the other variables in the model.

* For every one unit increase in the Adults who are sedentary, the diabetes related ED visits increase by 5.8363 (95% CI 0.802, 10.871) while the other variables are held constant.

For Black race: None of the predictors were significant (p>0.05).

**Secondary outcome: Diabetes related deaths**

I. Univariate analyses

*Main analysis (Overall)*

In the univariate analyses, the significant predictors of the rate of diabetes related deaths were: Individuals 25 years and over with no high school diploma (p<0.001), Population living within 1/2 mile of park (p<0.001), Population living within 1/2 mile of fast-food restaurant (p<0.001), Adults who are current smokers (p=0.005), Adults who are overweight (p=0.001), and Adults who are sedentary (p<0.001) and Food insecurity rate (p<0.001).

* For every one unit increase in the Individuals 25 years and over with no high school diploma, the rate of diabetes related deaths increase by 0.7217 (95% CI 0.374, 1.069).
* For every one unit increase in the Population living within 1/2 mile of park, the rate of diabetes related deaths decrease by -0.2301 (95% CI -0.360, -0.101).
* For every one unit increase in the Population living within 1/2 mile of fast-food restaurant, the rate of diabetes related deaths increase by 0.7217 (95% CI 0.374, 1.069).
* For every one unit increase in the Adults who are current smokers, the rate of diabetes related deaths increase by 0.6462 (95% CI 0.203, 1.090).
* For every one unit increase in the Adults who are overweight, the rate of diabetes related deaths decrease by -1.0773 (95% CI -1.700, -0.454).
* For every one unit increase in Adults who are sedentary, the rate of diabetes related deaths increase by 0.7619 (95% CI 0.377, 1.146).
* For every one unit increase in the Food insecurity rate, the rate of diabetes related deaths increase by 2.0439 (95% CI 1.073, 3.014).

*Sub-analysis by race*

For White race: In the univariate analyses, the significant predictors of the rate of diabetes related deaths were: Median household income (p<0.001), Individuals 25 years and over with no high school diploma (p=0.001), Adults who are current smokers (p<0.001), and Adults who are sedentary (p<0.001).

* For every one unit increase in the Median household income, the rate of diabetes related deaths decrease by -0.0005 (95% CI -0.001, -0.000).
* For every one unit increase in the Individuals 25 years and over with no high school diploma, the rate of diabetes related deaths increase by 0.5845 (95% CI 0.231, 0.939).
* For every one unit increase in the Adults who are current smokers, the rate of diabetes related deaths increase by 0.6863 (95% CI 0.292, 1.081).
* For every one unit increase in the Adults who are sedentary, the rate of diabetes related deaths increase by 0.7286 (95% CI 0.436, 1.021).

For Black race: In the univariate analyses, the significant predictors of the rate of diabetes related deaths were: Median household income (p=0.010), and Individuals 25 years and over with no high school diploma (p=0.007).

* For every one unit increase in the Median household income, the rate of diabetes related deaths decrease by -0.0020 (95% CI -0.003, -0.001).

II. Multivariable analyses

*Main analysis (Overall)*

In the multivariable analyses, the significant predictors of the rate of diabetes related deaths were: Median household income (p=0.001), and Adults who are overweight (p=0.042)

* For every one unit increase in the Median household income, the diabetes related deaths decrease by -0.0006 (95% CI -0.001, -0.000) while the other variables are held constant.
* For every one unit increase in the Adults who are overweight, the diabetes related deaths decrease by -0.6359 (95% CI -1.248, -0.024) while the other variables are held constant.

*Sub-analysis by race*

For White race: In the multivariable analyses, the significant predictors of the rate of diabetes related deaths was: Median household income (p=0.001.

* For every one unit increase in the Median household income, the diabetes related deaths decrease by -0.0005 (95% CI -0.001, -0.000) while the other variables are held constant.

For Black race: In the multivariable analyses, the significant predictors of the rate of diabetes related deaths were: Median household income (p=0.001), and Adults who are current smokers (p=0.037)

* For every one unit increase in the Median household income, the diabetes related deaths decrease by -0.0023 (95% CI -0.004, -0.001) while the other variables are held constant.
* For every one unit increase in the Adults who are current smokers, the diabetes related deaths decrease by -0.9947 (95% CI -1.928, -0.061) while the other variables are held constant.