**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 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).

*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 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 restaur, and Aults who are sedentary (p=0.003). For each increase of one-percent in the proportion of black population, the diabetes related ED visits increase by 4.47 (95% CI 1.24, 7.71), 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. That is, for every one-percent increase in adults who are sedentary, the rate of diabetes related ED visits goes up by 5.8.

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).

*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 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).

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)

*Sub-analysis by race*

For White race: In the univariate analyses, the significant predictors of the rate of diabetes related deaths was: Median household income (p=0.001). That is, for every one-percent increase in adults who are sedentary, the rate of diabetes related ED visits goes down by -0.0005.