**Supplemental Material**

**Longitudinal Association of Biomarkers of Pesticide Exposure with Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors in Youth with Diabetes**

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| **Table S1.** Summary of baseline characteristics of selected youth with type 1 and type 2 diabetes from the SEARCH for Diabetes in Youth Study (n=87). |
|  | **N(%) or mean (SD)** |
| **Female** | 45 (51.7) |
| **Age at Baseline Visit** (years) | 14.2 (2.7) |
| **Age at Diagnosis** (years) | 13.3 (2.8) |
| **Ethnicity**  |  |
|  Hispanic | 13 (14.9) |
|  Non-Hispanic | 74 (85.1) |
| **Race** |  |
|  Non-white | 35 (40.2) |
|  White | 52 (59.8) |
| **Provider-Diagnosed Diabetes Type** |  |
|  Type 1  | 50 (57.5) |
|  Type 2 | 37 (42.5) |
| **Annual Household Income** |  |
|  <$25K | 28 (32.2) |
|  $25-74K | 27 (31.0) |
|  $75K+ | 24 (27.6) |
|  Don’t know/Refuse | 6 (6.9) |
|  Missing | 2 (2.3) |
| **Highest Level of Education of Either Parent** |  |
| <High School | 7 (8.1) |
| High School | 25 (28.7) |
| Some College to Associate’s Degree | 31 (35.6) |
| Bachelor’s Degree or more | 23 (26.4) |
| Missing | 1 (1.2) |

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| **Figure S1.** Within-participant change in concentration of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) among participating youth with type 1 and type 2 diabetes in the United States (n=87). |

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| **Figure S2.** Within-participant change in concentration of 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinol (TCPY) among participating youth with type 1 and type 2 diabetes in the United States (n=74). |

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| **Figure S3.** Within-participant change in concentration of 4-nitrophenol among participating youth with type 1 and type 2 diabetes in the United States (n=84). |

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| **Figure S4.** Within-participant change in concentration of 3-phenoxybenzoic acid (3-PBA) among participating youth with type 1 and type 2 diabetes in the United States (n=84). |

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| **Figure S5.** Within-participant change in concentration of 2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethene (p,p-DDE) among participating youth with type 1 and type 2 diabetes in the United States (n=85). |

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| **Figure S6.** Within-participant change in concentration of hexachlorobenzene (HCB) among participating youth with type 1 and type 2 diabetes in the United States (n=87). |

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| **Figure S7.** Within-participant change in concentration of trans-nonachlor among participating youth with type 1 and type 2 diabetes in the United States (n=87). |

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| **Table S2.** Baseline characteristics of participating youth with type 1 and type 2 diabetes in the United States (n=87) according to quartile of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D). |
|  | Baseline 2,4-D Quartile | *p*-value1 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **GM (95% CI) (µg/g creatinine)** | <LOD  | 0.18 (0.17-0.20) | 0.30 (0.28-0.33) | 0.72 (0.57-0.89) |  |
| **Sex** |  |  |  |  | 0.95 |
|  Female | 11 (50%) | 11 (50%) | 11 (50%) | 12 (57%) |  |
|  Male | 11 (50%) | 11 (50%) | 11 (50%) | 9 (43%) |  |
| **Age** (years) | 15.17 (12.63, 17.02) | 12.72 (11.19, 16.11) | 12.86 (11.38, 16.13) | 13.66 (12.21, 15.94) | 0.14 |
| **Age at Diagnosis** (years) | 13.99 (11.94, 16.43) | 12.53 (10.07, 15.38) | 12.13 (10.51, 15.62) | 13.23 (11.07, 15.20) | 0.26 |
| **Ethnicity**  |  |  |  |  | 0.45 |
|  Hispanic | 4 (18%) | 3 (14%) | 5 (23%) | 1 (5%) |  |
|  Non-Hispanic | 18 (82%) | 19 (86%) | 17 (77%) | 20 (95%) |  |
| **Race** |  |  |  |  | 0.12 |
|  Non-white | 11 (50%) | 5 (23%) | 12 (55%) | 7 (33%) |  |
|  White | 11 (50%) | 17 (77%) | 10 (45%) | 14 (67%) |  |
| **Provider-Diagnosed Diabetes Type** |  |  |  |  | 0.40 |
|  Type 1  | 10 (45%) | 12 (55%) | 13 (59%) | 15 (71%) |  |
|  Type 2 | 12 (55%) | 10 (45%) | 9 (41%) | 6 (29%) |  |
| **Annual Household Income** |  |  |  |  | 0.32 |
|  <$25K | 6 (29%) | 10 (45%) | 5 (23%) | 7 (35%) |  |
|  $25-74K | 7 (33%) | 9 (41%) | 7 (32%) | 4 (20%) |  |
|  $75K+ | 5 (24%) | 3 (14%) | 9 (41%) | 7 (35%) |  |
|  Don’t know/Refuse | 3 (14%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (5%) | 2 (10%) |  |
| **Highest Level of Education of Either Parent** |  |  |  |  | 0.56 |
|  <High School | 2 (9%) | 2 (9%) | 1 (5%) | 2 (10%) |  |
|  High School | 9 (41%) | 6 (27%) | 6 (27%) | 4 (20%) |  |
|  Some College to Associate’s Degree | 7 (32%) | 11 (50%) | 7 (32%) | 6 (30%) |  |
|  Bachelor’s Degree or more | 4 (18%) | 3 (14%) | 8 (36%) | 8 (40%) |  |
| Values are n (%) or median (IQR). Limit of detection (LOD) was 0.15 ng/mL.1 Statistical comparisons were made using Fisher’s exact test for categorical comparisons and Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric tests for continuous comparisons. |

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| **Table S3.** Baseline characteristics of participating youth with type 1 and type 2 diabetes in the United States (n=87) according to quartile of 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinol (TCPY). |
|  | Baseline TCPY Quartile | *p*-value1 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **GM (95% CI) (µg/g creatinine)** | <LOD | 0.83 (0.70-0.99) | 1.64 (1.51-1.78) | 3.63 (3.10-4.24) |  |
| **Sex** |  |  |  |  | 0.63 |
|  Female | 12 (60%) | 10 (48%) | 9 (43%) | 12 (60%) |  |
|  Male | 8 (40%) | 11 (52%) | 12 (57%) | 8 (40%) |  |
| **Age** (years) | 16.36 (12.53, 17.50) | 14.97 (12.63, 16.63) | 14.07 (12.12, 16.78) | 11.95 (11.00, 13.00) | <0.01 |
| **Age at Diagnosis** (years) | 15.44 (11.93, 16.53) | 14.18 (11.55, 15.84) | 13.11 (10.75, 15.71) | 10.73 (10.32, 12.72) | 0.02 |
| **Ethnicity**  |  |  |  |  | 0.19 |
|  Hispanic | 2 (10%) | 1 (5%) | 6 (29%) | 2 (10%) |  |
|  Non-Hispanic | 18 (90%) | 20 (95%) | 15 (71%) | 18 (90%) |  |
| **Race** |  |  |  |  | 0.57 |
|  Non-white | 9 (45%) | 8 (38%) | 9 (43%) | 5 (25%) |  |
|  White | 11 (55%) | 13 (62%) | 12 (57%) | 15 (75%) |  |
| **Provider-Diagnosed Diabetes Type** |  |  |  |  | 0.07 |
|  Type 1  | 9 (45%) | 10 (48%) | 14 (67%) | 16 (80%) |  |
|  Type 2 | 11 (55%) | 11 (52%) | 7 (33%) | 4 (20%) |  |
| **Annual Household Income** |  |  |  |  | 0.08 |
|  <$25K | 10 (50%) | 9 (45%) | 3 (14%) | 3 (16%) |  |
|  $25-74K | 3 (15%) | 5 (25%) | 9 (43%) | 9 (47%) |  |
|  $75K+ | 6 (30%) | 5 (25%) | 6 (29%) | 7 (37%) |  |
|  Don’t know/Refuse | 1 (5%) | 1 (5%) | 3 (14%) | 0 (0%) |  |
| **Highest Level of Education of Either Parent** |  |  |  |  | 0.60 |
|  <High School | 2 (10%) | 1 (5%) | 3 (14%) | 0 (0%) |  |
|  High School | 5 (25%) | 6 (29%) | 6 (29%) | 6 (30%) |  |
|  Some College to Associate’s Degree | 8 (40%) | 10 (48%) | 4 (19%) | 8 (40%) |  |
|  Bachelor’s Degree or more | 5 (25%) | 4 (19%) | 8 (38%) | 6 (30%) |  |
| Values are n (%) or median (IQR). Limit of detection (LOD) was 0.1 ng/mL.1 Statistical comparisons were made using Fisher’s exact test for categorical comparisons and Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric tests for continuous comparisons. |

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| **Table S4.** Baseline characteristics of participating youth with type 1 and type 2 diabetes in the United States (n=87) according to quartile of 4-nitrophenol. |
|  | Baseline 4-nitrophenol Quartile | *p*-value1 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **GM (95% CI) (µg/g creatinine)** | <LOD  | 0.34 (0.33-0.36) | 0.53 (0.49-0.57) | 1.07 (0.90-1.27) |  |
| **Sex** |  |  |  |  | 0.53 |
|  Female | 11 (52%) | 10 (45%) | 9 (43%) | 14 (64%) |  |
|  Male | 10 (48%) | 12 (55%) | 12 (57%) | 8 (36%) |  |
| **Age** (years) | 14.29 (12.10, 17.19) | 14.52 (12.12, 16.83) | 13.88 (11.96, 15.89) | 12.60 (11.39, 15.11) | 0.33 |
| **Age at Diagnosis** (years) | 13.31 (10.67, 15.86) | 13.51 (10.75, 16.24) | 12.56 (11.73, 14.67) | 12.13 (10.64, 14.55) | 0.62 |
| **Ethnicity**  |  |  |  |  | 0.67 |
|  Hispanic | 3 (14%) | 2 (9%) | 3 (14%) | 5 (23%) |  |
|  Non-Hispanic | 18 (86%) | 20 (91%) | 18 (86%) | 17 (77%) |  |
| **Race** |  |  |  |  | 0.31 |
|  Non-white | 11 (52%) | 9 (41%) | 5 (24%) | 9 (41%) |  |
|  White | 10 (48%) | 13 (59%) | 16 (76%) | 13 (59%) |  |
| **Provider-Diagnosed Diabetes Type** |  |  |  |  | 0.42 |
|  Type 1  | 9 (43%) | 12 (55%) | 14 (67%) | 14 (64%) |  |
|  Type 2 | 12 (57%) | 10 (45%) | 7 (33%) | 8 (36%) |  |
| **Annual Household Income** |  |  |  |  | 0.71 |
|  <$25K | 10 (48%) | 6 (27%) | 5 (25%) | 7 (33%) |  |
|  $25-74K | 3 (14%) | 9 (41%) | 7 (35%) | 7 (33%) |  |
|  $75K+ | 7 (33%) | 5 (23%) | 7 (35%) | 5 (24%) |  |
|  Don’t know/Refuse | 1 (5%) | 2 (9%) | 1 (5%) | 2 (10%) |  |
| **Highest Level of Education of Either Parent** |  |  |  |  | 0.29 |
|  <High School | 2 (10%) | 1 (5%) | 2 (10%) | 2 (9%) |  |
|  High School | 5 (24%) | 5 (23%) | 4 (20%) | 11 (50%) |  |
|  Some College to Associate’s Degree | 9 (43%) | 8 (36%) | 10 (50%) | 3 (14%) |  |
|  Bachelor’s Degree or more | 5 (24%) | 8 (36%) | 4 (20%) | 6 (27%) |  |
| Values are n (%) or median (IQR). Limit of detection (LOD) was 0.1 ng/mL1 Statistical comparisons were made using Fisher’s exact test for categorical comparisons and Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric tests for continuous comparisons. |

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| **Table S5.** Baseline characteristics of participating youth with type 1 and type 2 diabetes in the United States (n=87) according to quartile of 3-phenoxybenzoic acid (3-PBA). |
|  | Baseline 3-PBA Quartile | *p*-value1 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **GM (95% CI) (µg/g creatinine)** | <LOD | 0.44 (0.39-0.49) | 0.97 (0.88-1.06) | 3.54 (2.35-5.33) |  |
| **Sex** |  |  |  |  | 0.83 |
|  Female | 11 (52%) | 13 (62%) | 10 (48%) | 11 (50%) |  |
|  Male | 10 (48%) | 8 (38%) | 11 (52%) | 11 (50%) |  |
| **Age** (years) | 12.97 (12.10, 16.78) | 15.02 (12.12, 17.02) | 14.29 (11.96, 15.62) | 12.84 (11.94, 14.97) | 0.59 |
| **Age at Diagnosis** (years) | 11.98 (10.67, 16.40) | 13.76 (10.75, 16.34) | 13.31 (11.73, 14.88) | 12.09 (10.82, 14.18) | 0.64 |
| **Ethnicity**  |  |  |  |  | 0.22 |
|  Hispanic | 2 (10%) | 6 (29%) | 2 (10%) | 2 (9%) |  |
|  Non-Hispanic | 19 (90%) | 15 (71%) | 19 (90%) | 20 (91%) |  |
| **Race** |  |  |  |  | 0.13 |
|  Non-white | 8 (38%) | 13 (62%) | 6 (29%) | 7 (32%) |  |
|  White | 13 (62%) | 8 (38%) | 15 (71%) | 15 (68%) |  |
| **Provider-Diagnosed Diabetes Type** |  |  |  |  | 0.47 |
|  Type 1  | 11 (52%) | 11 (52%) | 12 (57%) | 16 (73%) |  |
|  Type 2 | 10 (48%) | 10 (48%) | 9 (43%) | 6 (27%) |  |
| **Annual Household Income** |  |  |  |  | 0.38 |
|  <$25K | 8 (38%) | 7 (35%) | 6 (30%) | 7 (32%) |  |
|  $25-74K | 3 (14%) | 9 (45%) | 5 (25%) | 8 (36%) |  |
|  $75K+ | 9 (43%) | 2 (10%) | 7 (35%) | 6 (27%) |  |
|  Don’t know/Refuse | 1 (5%) | 2 (10%) | 2 (10%) | 1 (5%) |  |
| **Highest Level of Education of Either Parent** |  |  |  |  | 0.29 |
|  <High School | 1 (5%) | 3 (14%) | 1 (5%) | 2 (9%) |  |
|  High School | 5 (24%) | 5 (24%) | 4 (20%) | 9 (41%) |  |
|  Some College to Associate’s Degree | 9 (43%) | 10 (48%) | 9 (45%) | 3 (14%) |  |
|  Bachelor’s Degree or more | 6 (29%) | 3 (14%) | 6 (30%) | 8 (36%) |  |
| Values are n (%) or median (IQR). Limit of detection (LOD) was 0.1 ng/mL1 Statistical comparisons were made using Fisher’s exact test for categorical comparisons and Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric tests for continuous comparisons. |

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| **Table S6.** Baseline characteristics of participating youth with type 1 and type 2 diabetes in the United States (n=87) according to quartile of 2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethene (p,p-DDE). |
|  | Baseline p,p-DDE Quartile | *p*-value1 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **GM (95% CI) (ng/g lipid)** | <LOD  | 39.23 (36.65-41.99) | 65.44 (59.37-72.14) | 127.32 (111.67-145.17) |  |
| **Sex** |  |  |  |  | <0.01 |
|  Female | 16 (73%) | 15 (71%) | 7 (32%) | 7 (33%) |  |
|  Male | 6 (27%) | 6 (29%) | 15 (68%) | 14 (67%) |  |
| **Age** (years) | 13.55 (12.28, 16.59) | 15.02 (12.29, 16.85) | 12.69 (11.38, 16.11) | 14.46 (12.21, 16.01) | 0.50 |
| **Age at Diagnosis** (years) | 12.51 (11.55, 15.58) | 13.76 (10.82, 16.11) | 11.86 (10.57, 15.62) | 13.23 (11.81, 15.20) | 0.82 |
| **Ethnicity**  |  |  |  |  | <0.01 |
|  Hispanic | 0 (0%) | 2 (10%) | 1 (5%) | 10 (48%) |  |
|  Non-Hispanic | 22 (100%) | 19 (90%) | 21 (95%) | 11 (52%) |  |
| **Race** |  |  |  |  | 0.59 |
|  Non-white | 9 (41%) | 8 (38%) | 7 (32%) | 11 (52%) |  |
|  White | 13 (59%) | 13 (62%) | 15 (68%) | 10 (48%) |  |
| **Provider-Diagnosed Diabetes Type** |  |  |  |  | 0.02 |
|  Type 1  | 7 (32%) | 12 (57%) | 17 (77%) | 13 (62%) |  |
|  Type 2 | 15 (68%) | 9 (43%) | 5 (23%) | 8 (38%) |  |
| **Annual Household Income** |  |  |  |  | <0.01 |
|  <$25K | 10 (45%) | 10 (48%) | 6 (29%) | 2 (10%) |  |
|  $25-74K | 10 (45%) | 5 (24%) | 5 (24%) | 7 (35%) |  |
|  $75K+ | 2 (9%) | 4 (19%) | 10 (48%) | 7 (35%) |  |
|  Don’t know/Refuse | 0 (0%) | 2 (10%) | 0 (0%) | 4 (20%) |  |
| **Highest Level of Education of Either Parent** |  |  |  |  | 0.22 |
|  <High School | 2 (9%) | 2 (10%) | 1 (5%) | 2 (10%) |  |
|  High School | 9 (41%) | 7 (33%) | 3 (14%) | 6 (29%) |  |
|  Some College to Associate’s Degree | 9 (41%) | 7 (33%) | 10 (48%) | 4 (19%) |  |
|  Bachelor’s Degree or more | 2 (9%) | 5 (24%) | 7 (33%) | 9 (43%) |  |
| Values are n (%) or median (IQR). The LODs for the persistent pesticides were calculated by adding a recovery standard to each sample. To calculate the sample-specific LOD, the instrumental LOD was adjusted for the absolute recovery of this standard and background noise for the sample. The mean LOD for p,p-DDE it was 2.33 ng/ml.1 Statistical comparisons were made using Fisher’s exact test for categorical comparisons and Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric tests for continuous comparisons. |

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| **Table S7.** Baseline characteristics of participating youth with type 1 and type 2 diabetes in the United States (n=87) according to quartile of hexachlorobenzene (HCB). |
|  | Baseline HCB Quartile | *p*-value1 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **GM (95% CI) (ng/g lipid)** | <LOD | 5.08 (4.93-5.25) | 6.60 (6.33-6.89) | 9.86 (9.06-10.74) |  |
| **Sex** |  |  |  |  | <0.01 |
|  Female | 18 (82%) | 11 (50%) | 12 (55%) | 4 (19%) |  |
|  Male | 4 (18%) | 11 (50%) | 10 (45%) | 17 (81%) |  |
| **Age** (years) | 14.99 (12.10, 16.77) | 14.79 (12.29, 16.96) | 13.04 (12.21, 16.78) | 12.21 (11.19, 14.78) | 0.11 |
| **Age at Diagnosis** (years) | 13.83 (11.98, 15.59) | 13.89 (11.07, 16.34) | 12.39 (11.39, 15.58) | 10.86 (10.51, 14.18) | 0.18 |
| **Ethnicity**  |  |  |  |  | 0.18 |
|  Hispanic | 2 (9%) | 4 (18%) | 6 (27%) | 1 (5%) |  |
|  Non-Hispanic | 20 (91%) | 18 (82%) | 16 (73%) | 20 (95%) |  |
| **Race** |  |  |  |  | 0.25 |
|  Non-white | 12 (55%) | 9 (41%) | 9 (41%) | 5 (24%) |  |
|  White | 10 (45%) | 13 (59%) | 13 (59%) | 16 (76%) |  |
| **Provider-Diagnosed Diabetes Type** |  |  |  |  | <0.01 |
|  Type 1  | 8 (36%) | 12 (55%) | 11 (50%) | 19 (90%) |  |
|  Type 2 | 14 (64%) | 10 (45%) | 11 (50%) | 2 (10%) |  |
| **Annual Household Income** |  |  |  |  | 0.16 |
|  <$25K | 8 (36%) | 9 (45%) | 4 (18%) | 7 (33%) |  |
|  $25-74K | 9 (41%) | 4 (20%) | 9 (41%) | 5 (24%) |  |
|  $75K+ | 5 (23%) | 4 (20%) | 6 (27%) | 9 (43%) |  |
|  Don’t know/Refuse | 0 (0%) | 3 (15%) | 3 (14%) | 0 (0%) |  |
| **Highest Level of Education of Either Parent** |  |  |  |  | 0.36 |
|  <High School | 3 (14%) | 2 (9%) | 1 (5%) | 1 (5%) |  |
|  High School | 6 (27%) | 9 (41%) | 8 (36%) | 2 (10%) |  |
|  Some College to Associate’s Degree | 7 (32%) | 8 (36%) | 8 (36%) | 8 (40%) |  |
|  Bachelor’s Degree or more | 6 (27%) | 3 (14%) | 5 (23%) | 9 (45%) |  |
| Values are n (%) or median (IQR). The LODs for the persistent pesticides were calculated by adding a recovery standard to each sample. To calculate the sample-specific LOD, the instrumental LOD was adjusted for the absolute recovery of this standard and background noise for the sample. The mean LOD for HCB was 2.34 ng/ml.1 Statistical comparisons were made using Fisher’s exact test for categorical comparisons and Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric tests for continuous comparisons. |

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| **Table S8.** Baseline characteristics of participating youth with type 1 and type 2 diabetes in the United States (n=87) according to quartile of trans-nonachlor. |
|  | Baseline trans-nonachlor Quartile | *p*-value1 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **GM (95% CI) (ng/g lipid)** | <LOD | 1.96 (1.88-2.04) | 2.82 (2.63-3.02) | 7.78 (6.00-10.08) |  |
| **Sex** |  |  |  |  | 0.32 |
|  Female | 15 (65%) | 10 (43%) | 11 (58%) | 9 (41%) |  |
|  Male | 8 (35%) | 13 (57%) | 8 (42%) | 13 (59%) |  |
| **Age** (years) | 16.01 (12.32, 17.19) | 14.07 (12.21, 16.78) | 12.56 (11.39, 14.97) | 12.69 (11.38, 15.11) | 0.02 |
| **Age at Diagnosis** (years) | 15.56 (11.92, 16.40) | 13.23 (11.73, 15.58) | 11.55 (10.49, 13.90) | 12.03 (10.51, 14.55) | 0.04 |
| **Ethnicity**  |  |  |  |  | 0.21 |
|  Hispanic | 6 (26%) | 4 (17%) | 2 (11%) | 1 (5%) |  |
|  Non-Hispanic | 17 (74%) | 19 (83%) | 17 (89%) | 21 (95%) |  |
| **Race** |  |  |  |  | <0.01 |
|  Non-white | 14 (61%) | 14 (61%) | 3 (16%) | 4 (18%) |  |
|  White | 9 (39%) | 9 (39%) | 16 (84%) | 18 (82%) |  |
| **Provider-Diagnosed Diabetes Type** |  |  |  |  | <0.01 |
|  Type 1  | 7 (30%) | 12 (52%) | 14 (74%) | 17 (77%) |  |
|  Type 2 | 16 (70%) | 11 (48%) | 5 (26%) | 5 (23%) |  |
| **Annual Household Income** |  |  |  |  | 0.17 |
|  <$25K | 10 (43%) | 9 (41%) | 4 (21%) | 5 (24%) |  |
|  $25-74K | 8 (35%) | 3 (14%) | 7 (37%) | 9 (43%) |  |
|  $75K+ | 3 (13%) | 7 (32%) | 8 (42%) | 6 (29%) |  |
|  Don’t know/Refuse | 2 (9%) | 3 (14%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (5%) |  |
| **Highest Level of Education of Either Parent** |  |  |  |  | 0.47 |
|  <High School | 3 (13%) | 1 (5%) | 2 (11%) | 1 (5%) |  |
|  High School | 8 (35%) | 8 (36%) | 4 (21%) | 5 (23%) |  |
|  Some College to Associate’s Degree | 9 (39%) | 5 (23%) | 6 (32%) | 11 (50%) |  |
|  Bachelor’s Degree or more | 3 (13%) | 8 (36%) | 7 (37%) | 5 (23%) |  |
| Values are n (%) or median (IQR). The LODs for the persistent pesticides were calculated by adding a recovery standard to each sample. To calculate the sample-specific LOD, the instrumental LOD was adjusted for the absolute recovery of this standard and background noise for the sample. The mean LOD across all samples for trans-nonachlor was 2.34 ng/ml.1 Statistical comparisons were made using Fisher’s exact test for categorical comparisons and Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric tests for continuous comparisons. |