Table S3. Analysis of Maximum Likelihood Estimates: 2x4 Table; CHD and ACR Categorical Analysis* (January 2010 Data Freeze)

Parameter	b Coefficient	Standard Error	Chi Square	Probability > Chi Square	Hazard Ratio	Lower 95% CI Limit	Upper 95% CI Limit	Trend *P* Values (row, column)
CHD1 (No)	0				1.00			
CHD2_ACR1	0.4321	0.1520	8.081	0.005	1.540	1.144	2.075	
ACR2_CHD1	0.4877	0.1179	17.128	<.0001	1.629	1.293	2.052	0.014 (CHD1ACR1_CHD1ACR4)
ACR3_CHD1	0.7038	0.1354	27.007	<.0001	2.021	1.550	2.636	
ACR4_CHD1	1.1146	0.1975	31.840	<.0001	3.048	2.070	4.490	
Joint Probabilities Across Categories								
CHD2_ACR2	0.6930	0.1390	4.980	0.03	2.000	1.454	2.545	0.001 (CHD2ACR1_CHD2ACR4)
CHD2_ACR3	1.0790	0.1480	7.278	0.01	2.942	2.087	3.797	
CHD2_ACR4	1.4100	0.2000	7.048	0.01	4.095	2.490	5.700	
Cross-Product Terms								
chd2*acr2	-0.22682	0.19787	0.000	0.25	0.797	0.541	1.175	
chd2*acr3	-0.05676	0.20972	0.073	0.79	0.945	0.626	1.425	
chd2*acr4	-0.13696	0.27894	0.241	0.62	0.872	0.505	1.506	

*The hazard ratios were obtained with Cox proportional hazards regression, and were adjusted for age, race, gender, educational status, current smoking status, body mass index, hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidemia, hemoglobin, and eGFR. . CHD1 refers to absence of CHD (reference 1.00), and CHD2 refers prevalent CHD. The ACR categories were: 1 (Normal <10 mg/g); 2 (High Normal 10 to >30 mg/g); 3 (High 30 to 300 mg/g) and 4 (Very High >300 mg/g)

The cross-product terms (chd_i*acr_j) refer to the interaction terms in the linear regression model.

The coefficient of the Joint Probability terms ($CHD_i\_ACR_j$) refers to the sum of the coefficients of $CHD_i+ACR_j+chd_i*acr_j$.