Table S2. Hazard ratios of end-stage renal disease (95% confidence intervals) as a function of dietary pattern scores accounting for competing risk of death from other causes. For each pattern, quartile 1 represents least consistency with while quartile 4 represents most consistency with the pattern.

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Per 1 unit increase in Pattern score
Convenience	Events	44	38	39	20	
	HR Model 1	ref	0.95 (0.61, 1.47)	1.08 (0.69, 1.69)	0.60 (0.33, 1.11)	0.91 (0.71, 1.15)
	HR Model 2	ref	1.36 (0.85, 2.18)	1.30 (0.77, 2.19)	0.72 (0.38, 1.37)	1.00 (0.81, 1.25)
Plant Based	Events	44	34	31	32	
	HR Model 1	ref	0.76 (0.48, 1.19)	0.74 (0.46, 1.19)	0.85 (0.54, 1.37)	1.09 (0.91, 1.29)
	HR Model 2	ref	1.05 (0.63, 1.75)	0.74 (0.42, 1.30)	1.14 (0.66, 1.97)	1.18 (0.94, 1.47)
Sweets/Fats	Events	45	32	40	24	
	HR Model 1	ref	0.88 (0.55, 1.39)	1.36 (0.86, 2.17)	0.99 (0.55, 1.78)	1.08 (0.88, 1.34)
	HR Model 2	ref	0.91 (0.57, 1.44)	1.32 (0.76, 2.31)	1.01 (0.49, 2.07)	1.15 (0.85, 1.55)
Southern	Events	20	36	43	42	
	HR Model 1	ref	1.36 (0.77, 2.38)	1.30 (0.74, 2.29)	1.26 (0.68, 2.33)	1.27 (1.01, 1.59)
	HR Model 2	ref	1.38 (0.80, 2.36)	1.03 (0.59, 1.78)	0.74 (0.36, 1.53)	0.95 (0.74, 1.22)
Alcohol/Salads	Events	42	44	33	22	
	HR Model 1	ref	1.14 (0.75, 1.74)	0.91 (0.56, 1.46)	0.73 (0.42, 1.26)	0.87 (0.72, 1.06)
	HR Model 2	ref	1.06 (0.64, 1.75)	1.21 (0.72, 2.03)	0.87 (0.48, 1.58)	0.95 (0.74, 1.20)

Abbreviations: Q, quartile; HR, hazard ratio.
Model 1 is adjusted for age, gender, race, geographic region of residence, and energy intake. Model 2 is adjusted for variables in Model 1 plus lifestyle factors (self-reported frequency of exercise per week, current smoking), comorbidities (history of heart disease and hypertension), educational achievement (< vs. ≥ high school diploma), annual family income (< vs. ≥ $20,000/year), and natural log-transformed urinary albumin to creatinine ratio, and estimated glomerular filtration rate.