ITEM S1. Relative hazards for infection-related hospitalization

Table *a*: Relative hazards for infection-related hospitalization censoring individuals at incident ESRD.

	Person-year	No. of events	Crude incident rate per 1,000 person-years (95%CI)	Adjusted hazard ratio (95%CI)**
eGFR ≥90 ml/min/1.73m² (n=4164)	51186	981	19.17 (18.00-20.40)	1[Reference]
eGFR 60-89 ml/min/1.73m² (n=4922)	57182	1417	24.78 (23.52-26.10)	1.06 (0.97-1.16)
eGFR 30-59 ml/min/1.73m² (n=592)	5613	252	44.89 (39.68-50.79)	1.41 (1.21-1.64)
eGFR 15-29 ml/min/1.73m² (n=19)	105	5	47.84 (19.91-114.95)	1.44 (0.59-3.49)
ACR <10 mg/g (n=7821)	94736	1964	20.73 (19.83-21.67)	1[Reference]
ACR 10-29 mg/g (n=1131)	12462	378	30.33 (27.42-33.55)	1.34 (1.20-1.50)
ACR 30-299 mg/g (n=609)	5968	251	42.06 (37.17-47.60)	1.54 (1.35-1.77)
ACR ≥300 mg/g (n=136)	920	62	67.37 (52.52-86.41)	2.00 (1.53-2.60)

*Abbreviations: ESRD, end-stage renal disease; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; ACR, albumin-to-creatinine ratio; CI, confidence interval.

**During follow-up, 200 individuals (2.1%) developed incident ESRD at a median of 14.1 years after visit 4.

***The model was adjusted for age, race, sex, body mass index, smoking status, alcohol consumption, education level, use of antineoplastic agents and steroids, hypertension, diabetes, history of cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, prior heart failure, prior coronary disease, prior stroke, and the ACR categories for the analysis of eGFR and the eGFR categories for the analysis of ACR.

Table *b*: Relative hazards for infection-related hospitalization as the primary diagnosis

	Person-year	No. of events	Crude incident rate per 1,000 person-years (95%CI)	Adjusted hazard ratio (95%CI)**
eGFR ≥90 ml/min/1.73m^2 (n=4164)	39336	501	12.74 (11.67-13.90)	1[Reference]
eGFR 60-89 ml/min/1.73m^2 (n=4922)	47828	744	15.56 (14.48-16.71)	1.05 (0.93-1.18)
eGFR 30-59 ml/min/1.73m^2 (n=592)	5405	141	26.08 (22.12-30.77)	1.40 (1.14-1.71)
eGFR 15-29 ml/min/1.73m^2 (n=19)	152	8	52.64 (26.33-105.26)	2.50 (1.21-5.14)
ACR <10 mg/g (n=7821)	75261	1008	13.39 (12.59-14.25)	1[Reference]
ACR 10-29 mg/g (n=1131)	10667	202	18.94 (16.50-21.74)	1.32 (1.14-1.54)
ACR 30-299 mg/g (n=609)	5723	138	24.11 (20.41-28.49)	1.50 (1.25-1.80)
ACR ≥300 mg/g (n=136)	1070	46	42.99 (32.20-57.39)	2.21 (1.61-3.04)

[a] Abbreviations: eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; ACR, albumin-to-creatinine ratio; CI, confidence interval.

*The analysis was based on 1,394 cases of infection-related hospitalization as the primary diagnosis.

**The model was adjusted for age, race, sex, body mass index, smoking status, alcohol consumption, education level, use of antineoplastic agents and steroids, hypertension, diabetes, history of cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, prior heart failure, prior coronary disease, prior stroke, and the ACR categories for the analysis of eGFR and the eGFR categories for the analysis of ACR.

Table *c*: Relative hazards for infection-related hospitalization excluding 17 individuals with ACR ≥2,000 mg/g

	Person-year	No. of events	Crude incident rate per 1,000 person-years (95%CI)	Adjusted hazard ratio (95%CI)**
eGFR ≥90 ml/min/1.73m² (n=4163)	51204	987	19.28 (18.11-20.52)	1[Reference]
eGFR 60-89 ml/min/1.73m² (n=4918)	57184	1427	24.95 (23.69-26.28)	1.07 (0.98-1.16)
eGFR 30-59 ml/min/1.73m² (n=584)	5619	269	47.87 (42.48-53.95)	1.48 (1.28-1.71)
eGFR 0-29 ml/min/1.73m² (n=15)	119	8	67.16 (33.59-134.29)	1.91 (0.94-3.85)
ACR <10 mg/g (n=7821)	94764	1977	20.86 (19.96-21.80)	1[Reference]
ACR 10-29 mg/g (n=1131)	12483	383	30.68 (27.76-33.91)	1.34 (1.20-1.50)
ACR 30-299 mg/g (n=609)	6008	260	43.27 (38.32-48.87)	1.56 (1.37-1.79)
ACR ≥300 mg/g (n=119)	869	71	81.68 (64.73-103.07)	2.33 (1.82-2.98)

[a] Abbreviations: eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; ACR, albumin-to-creatinine ratio; CI, confidence interval.

**The model was adjusted for age, race, sex, body mass index, smoking status, alcohol consumption, education level, use of antineoplastic agents and steroids, hypertension, diabetes, history of cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, prior heart failure, prior coronary disease, prior stroke, and the ACR categories for the analysis of eGFR and the eGFR categories for the analysis of ACR.

Table *d*: Relative hazards for infection-related hospitalization with the use of eGFR(CKD-EPI-Scr)

	Person-year	No. of events	Crude incident rate per 1,000 person-years (95%CI)	Adjusted hazard ratio (95%CI)**
eGFR ≥90 ml/min/1.73m² (n=4609)	55583	1160	20.87 (19.70-22.11)	1[Reference]
eGFR 60-89 ml/min/1.73m² (n=4529)	53107	1288	24.25 (22.96-25.61)	0.98 (0.90-1.07)
eGFR 30-59 ml/min/1.73m² (n=542)	5435	243	44.71 (39.43-50.70)	1.35 (1.17-1.57)
eGFR 15-29 ml/min/1.73m² (n=17)	112	10	89.06 (47.92-165.52)	2.30 (1.22-4.34)
ACR <10 mg/g (n=7821)	94764	1977	20.86 (19.96-21.80)	1[Reference]
ACR 10-29 mg/g (n=1131)	12483	383	30.68 (27.76-33.91)	1.34 (1.20-1.50)
ACR 30-299 mg/g (n=609)	6008	260	43.27 (38.32-48.87)	1.57 (1.37-1.79)
ACR ≥300 mg/g (n=136)	982	81	82.52 (66.37-102.59)	2.40 (1.89-3.03)

[a] Abbreviations: eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; ACR, albumin-to-creatinine ratio; CI, confidence interval.

**The model was adjusted for age, race, sex, body mass index, smoking status, alcohol consumption, education level, use of antineoplastic agents and steroids, hypertension, diabetes, history of cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, prior heart failure, prior coronary disease, prior stroke, and the ACR categories for the analysis of eGFR and the eGFR categories for the analysis of ACR.