SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Black-White Differences in Incident Fatal, Nonfatal and Total Coronary Heart Disease

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Supplemental table 1. Distribution of missing data among ARIC, CHS and REGARDS study participants included in the analysis stratified by gender.

	Men				Women			
	45-64 years of age		**≥65 years of age**		**45-64 years of age**		**≥65 years of age**	
	ARIC	**REGARDS**	**CHS**	**REGARDS**	**ARIC**	**REGARDS**	**CHS**	**REGARDS**
	(N=6,479)	(N=5,296)	(N=1,836)	(N=3,381)	(N=8,488)	(N=7,822)	(N=2,790)	(N=4,112)
Baseline characteristics	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Age	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Blacks	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Region of residence	NA	0 (0.0)	NA	0 (0.0)	NA	0 (0.0)	NA	0 (0.0)
Less than high school education	14 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	6 (0.3)	3 (0.1)	12 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	7 (0.3)	1 (0.02)
Annual household income <$25,000	334 (5.2)	211 (4.0)	87 (4.7)	139 (4.1)	534 (6.3)	373 (4.8)	213 (7.6)	307 (7.5)
Alcohol consumption	43 (0.7)	109 (2.1)	9 (0.5)	85 (2.5)	47 (0.6)	128 (1.6)	9 (0.3)	61 (1.5)
Physical activity	15 (0.2)	69 (1.3)	2 (0.1)	58 (1.7)	10 (0.1)	80 (1.0)	1 (0.04)	87 (2.1)
Current smoking	3 (0.05)	21 (0.4)	3 (0.2)	15 (0.4)	13 (0.2)	30 (0.4)	3 (0.1)	11 (0.3)
Diabetes	58 (0.9)	152 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	97 (2.9)	84 (1.0)	317 (4.1)	0 (0.0)	179 (4.4)
Reduced eGFR	47 (0.7)	170 (3.2)	17 (0.9)	99 (2.9)	96 (1.1)	350 (4.5)	40 (1.4)	200 (4.9)
History of stroke	15 (0.2)	8 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	9 (0.3)	26 (0.3)	21 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	19 (0.5)
Waist circumference (cm)	13 (0.2)	13 (0.2)	10 (0.5)	11 (0.3)	13 (0.2)	68 (0.9)	18 (0.6)	33 (0.8)
SBP (mmHg)	8 (0.1)	10 (0.2)	3 (0.2)	9 (0.3)	6 (0.1)	25 (0.3)	6 (0.2)	11 (0.3)
Taking antihypertensive medication	35 (0.5)	251 (4.7)	4 (0.2)	109 (3.2)	41 (0.5)	328 (4.2)	8 (0.3)	146 (3.6)
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	77 (1.2)	169 (3.2)	10 (0.5)	99 (2.9)	161 (1.9)	349 (4.5)	30 (1.1)	200 (4.9)
HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	77 (1.2)	183 (3.5)	13 (0.7)	112 (3.3)	159 (1.9)	395 (5.0)	32 (1.1)	233 (5.7)
Taking lipid-lowering medications	66 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	54 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	8 (0.3)	0 (0.0)
Health insurance	13 (0.2)	6 (0.1)	NA	NA	21 (0.2)	7 (0.1)	NA	NA
Left ventricular hypertrophy	227 (3.5)	97 (1.8)	7 (0.4)	59 (1.7)	266 (3.1)	149 (1.9)	9 (0.3)	74 (1.8)
Atrial fibrillation*	NA	90 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	69 (2.0)	NA	167 (2.1)	1 (0.04)	100 (2.4)
Any missing information	755 (11.7)	918 (17.3)	139 (7.6)	571 (16.9)	1,081 (12.7)	1,497 (19.1)	300 (10.8)	913 (22.2)

ARIC: Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities; CHS: Cardiovascular Health Study; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; HDL: high-density lipoprotein; NA: not applicable; REGARDS: REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke; SBP: systolic blood pressure.

* Data on atrial fibrillation at baseline was not included in the ARIC publicly available dataset.

Supplemental table 2. Baseline characteristics of ARIC, CHS and REGARDS study participants included in the analysis by race and gender (without multiple imputation).

Baseline characteristics	45-64 years of age				≥65 years of age			
	ARIC		REGARDS		CHS		REGARDS	
	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	Whites
MEN, N	**1,534**	**4,945**	**2,044**	**3,252**	**277**	**1,559**	**997**	**2,384**
Age in years, mean (SD)	53.7 (5.9)	54.6 (5.7)	57.2 (4.9)	57.6 (4.8)	72.2 (5.8)	72.7 (5.8)	71.9 (5.6)	72.4 (5.8)
Region of residence,* n (%)								
Stroke belt (buckle states)	NA	NA	380 (18.6)	659 (20.3)	NA	NA	144 (14.4)	503 (21.1)
Stroke belt (non-buckle states)	NA	NA	751 (36.7)	1,105 (34.0)	NA	NA	319 (32.0)	879 (36.9)
Other contiguous US states	NA	NA	913 (44.7)	1,488 (45.8)	NA	NA	534 (53.6)	1,002 (42.0)
Less than high school education, n (%)	671 (43.9)	837 (17.0)	221 (10.8)	131 (4.0)	127 (46.2)	429 (27.6)	262 (26.3)	180 (7.6)
Annual household income <$25,000, n (%)	842 (61.3)	965 (20.2)	522 (27.0)	341 (10.8)	185 (71.2)	751 (50.4)	375 (39.5)	377 (16.4)
Alcohol consumption, n (%)								
None	830 (55.2)	2,248 (45.6)	1,126 (56.6)	1,340 (41.9)	142 (51.3)	613 (39.5)	614 (64.2)	1,214 (51.9)
Moderate	514 (34.2)	2,132 (43.2)	783 (39.3)	1,650 (51.6)	109 (39.4)	744 (48.0)	310 (32.4)	1,006 (43.0)
Heavy	159 (10.6)	553 (11.2)	81 (4.1)	207 (6.5)	26 (9.4)	193 (12.5)	32 (3.3)	120 (5.1)
Low physical activity, n (%)	798 (52.4)	1,449 (29.3)	541 (26.8)	748 (23.3)	161 (58.1)	785 (50.4)	306 (31.4)	605 (25.8)
Current smoking, n (%)	584 (38.1)	1,216 (24.6)	503 (24.8)	489 (15.1)	60 (21.7)	162 (10.4)	124 (12.5)	189 (8.0)
Diabetes, n (%)	246 (16.5)	407 (8.3)	519 (26.3)	412 (13.0)	65 (23.5)	238 (15.3)	304 (31.8)	375 (16.1)
Reduced eGFR, n (%)	44 (2.9)	111 (2.2)	99 (5.1)	84 (2.7)	63 (23.5)	426 (27.5)	143 (15.0)	322 (13.8)
History of stroke, n (%)	52 (3.4)	61 (1.2)	117 (5.7)	90 (2.8)	30 (10.8)	62 (4.0)	108 (10.9)	140 (5.9)
Waist circumference (cm), mean (SD)	96.6 (12.1)	99.5 (10.1)	99.6 (15.3)	100.1 (13.5)	96.6 (10.7)	97.6 (9.6)	98.8 (13.5)	99.8 (12.3)
SBP (mmHg), mean (SD)	130.3 (21.5)	120.2 (16.0)	130.3 (16.4)	124.6 (14.2)	138.6 (21.0)	136.2 (21.4)	133.6 (17.3)	129.4 (15.5)
Taking antihypertensive medication, n (%)	502 (32.9)	897 (18.2)	1,048 (53.4)	1,020 (33.1)	135 (48.9)	559 (35.9)	604 (62.2)	1,052 (45.7)
Total cholesterol (mg/dL), mean (SD)	210.8 (43.8)	210.3 (38.3)	189.6 (39.9)	192.1 (37.7)	192.3 (36.1)	201.6 (35.7)	183.9 (39.4)	181.7 (34.1)
HDL cholesterol (mg/dL), mean (SD)	50.8 (16.9)	43.1 (12.4)	47.8 (14.4)	44.2 (12.9)	52.0 (13.6)	48.0 (12.7)	49.2 (14.9)	45.3 (13.3)
Taking lipid-lowering medications, n (%)	16 (1.1)	144 (2.9)	584 (28.6)	1,029 (31.6)	9 (3.3)	48 (3.1)	357 (35.8)	897 (37.6)
Health insurance, n (%)	1,168 (76.6)	4,714 (95.4)	1,715 (84.1)	3,006 (92.5)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Left ventricular hypertrophy, n (%)	82 (5.5)	46 (1.0)	72 (3.6)	21 (0.7)	16 (5.8)	51 (3.3)	43 (4.4)	52 (2.2)
Atrial fibrillation,† n (%)	NA	NA	91 (4.6)	149 (4.6)	16 (5.8)	94 (6.0)	51 (5.3)	215 (9.2)

Supplemental table 2. *Continuation.*

| | 45-64 years of age | | | | ≥65 years of age | | | |
| | ARIC | | REGARDS | | CHS | | REGARDS | |
Baseline characteristics	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	Whites
WOMEN, N	**2,551**	**5,937**	**3,729**	**4,093**	**448**	**2,342**	**1,590**	**2,522**
Age in years, mean (SD)	53.3 (5.7)	53.9 (5.7)	56.9 (5.0)	57.0 (5.0)	72.3 (5.8)	71.6 (5.3)	72.1 (5.8)	72.6 (5.8)
Region of residence,* n (%)								
Stroke belt (buckle states)	NA	NA	751 (20.1)	1,061 (25.9)	NA	NA	347 (21.8)	660 (26.2)
Stroke belt (non-buckle states)	NA	NA	1,383 (37.1)	1,475 (36.0)	NA	NA	523 (32.9)	962 (38.1)
Other contiguous US states	NA	NA	1,595 (42.8)	1,557 (38.0)	NA	NA	720 (45.3)	900 (35.7)
Less than high school education, n (%)	1,016 (39.9)	964 (16.3)	481 (12.9)	206 (5.0)	193 (43.3)	567 (24.3)	426 (26.8)	209 (8.3)
Annual household income <$25,000, n (%)	1,753 (76.1)	1,777 (31.5)	1,446 (40.9)	745 (19.1)	348 (83.7)	1,329 (61.5)	869 (59.5)	861 (36.7)
Alcohol consumption, n (%)								
None	2,134 (84.9)	3,932 (66.4)	2,735 (75.2)	2,341 (57.7)	325 (72.9)	1,192 (51.0)	1,311 (84.0)	1,717 (68.9)
Moderate	312 (12.4)	1,543 (26.0)	833 (22.9)	1,486 (36.6)	108 (24.2)	875 (37.5)	225 (14.4)	670 (26.9)
Heavy	69 (2.7)	451 (7.6)	71 (2.0)	228 (5.6)	13 (2.9)	268 (11.5)	24 (1.5)	104 (4.2)
Low physical activity, n (%)	1,511 (59.4)	1,892 (31.9)	1,381 (37.4)	1,387 (34.3)	297 (66.3)	1,360 (58.1)	709 (45.7)	975 (39.4)
Current smoking, n (%)	625 (24.6)	1,479 (24.9)	711 (19.1)	660 (16.2)	58 (13.0)	299 (12.8)	165 (10.4)	212 (8.4)
Diabetes, n (%)	455 (18.4)	407 (6.9)	945 (26.5)	403 (10.2)	97 (21.7)	247 (10.5)	458 (30.2)	316 (13.1)
Reduced eGFR, n (%)	95 (3.9)	141 (2.4)	178 (5.1)	105 (2.7)	89 (21.0)	469 (20.2)	292 (19.6)	404 (16.7)
History of stroke, n (%)	49 (1.9)	53 (0.9)	181 (4.9)	112 (2.7)	18 (4.0)	55 (2.3)	128 (8.1)	123 (4.9)
Waist circumference (cm), mean (SD)	100.4 (16.0)	93.1 (14.8)	97.8 (16.7)	89.1 (16.2)	98.3 (13.0)	90.5 (12.3)	95.9 (14.5)	88.0 (14.6)
SBP (mmHg), mean (SD)	127.9 (21.3)	117.0 (17.7)	127.8 (16.8)	119.8 (14.9)	143.9 (24.1)	135.5 (21.3)	132.2 (17.8)	127.2 (16.1)
Taking antihypertensive medication, n (%)	1,114 (43.9)	1,123 (19.0)	2214 (61.9)	1,307 (33.4)	282 (63.2)	908 (38.9)	1,109 (72.3)	1,235 (50.8)
Total cholesterol (mg/dL), mean (SD)	217.2 (45.9)	218.1 (42.2)	199.4 (40.1)	204.2 (38.1)	212.2 (40.6)	224.9 (38.0)	199.0 (41.8)	200.8 (37.9)
HDL cholesterol (mg/dL), mean (SD)	58.0 (17.3)	57.5 (17.1)	56.3 (15.6)	57.6 (16.2)	61.6 (15.5)	59.4 (15.9)	58.8 (16.4)	58.3 (16.9)
Taking lipid-lowering medications, n (%)	37 (1.5)	180 (3.0)	1,034 (27.7)	1,048 (25.6)	31 (7.0)	116 (5.0)	623 (39.2)	930 (36.9)
Health insurance, n (%)	1,938 (76.3)	5,629 (95.0)	3,075 (82.6)	3,720 (91.0)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Left ventricular hypertrophy, n (%)	129 (5.2)	52 (0.9)	289 (7.9)	91 (2.3)	41 (9.3)	109 (4.7)	208 (13.2)	156 (6.3)
Atrial fibrillation,† n (%)	NA	NA	266 (7.3)	219 (5.4)	15 (3.4)	102 (4.4)	85 (5.5)	249 (10.1)

ARIC: Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities; CHS: Cardiovascular Health Study; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; HDL: high-density lipoprotein; NA: not applicable; REGARDS: REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke; SBP: systolic blood pressure; SD: standard deviation; US: United States.

* Stroke belt (buckle states) includes coastal North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Stroke belt (non-buckle states) includes the remaining parts of the stroke buckle states and Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas.

† Data on atrial fibrillation at baseline was not included in the ARIC publicly available dataset.

Supplemental table 3. Incidence rates for fatal, nonfatal and total CHD, and non-CHD mortality among black and white men in ARIC, CHS and REGARDS.

| | 45-64 years of age | | | | | | ≥65 years of age | | | |
| | ARIC | | REGARDS | | CHS | | REGARDS* | | REGARDS† | |
	Blacks (N=1,534)	Whites (N=4,945)	Blacks (N=2,044)	Whites (N=3,252)	Blacks (N=277)	Whites (N=1,559)	Blacks (N=997)	Whites (N=2,384)	Blacks (N=997)	Whites (N=2,384)
Fatal CHD										
Events	42	69	39	32	26	119	48	70	48	72
Incidence rate	2.8	1.4	2.8	1.3	11.7	9.1	7.0	4.1	7.1	4.2
(95% CI)‡	(1.9-3.6)	(1.0-1.7)	(1.9-3.6)	(0.8-1.7)	(7.2-16.3)	(7.5-10.8)	(5.0-9.0)	(3.1-5.0)	(5.1-9.1)	(3.2-5.2)
Nonfatal CHD										
Events	77	312	61	111	33	216	35	152	54	184
Incidence rate	5.1	6.1	4.3	4.5	14.9	16.6	5.1	8.9	7.9	10.8
(95% CI)‡	(3.9-6.2)	(5.5-6.8)	(3.2-5.4)	(3.7-5.3)	(9.8-20.0)	(14.4-18.8)	(3.4-6.8)	(7.4-10.3)	(5.8-10.1)	(9.2-12.3)
Total CHD										
Events	119	381	100	143	59	335	83	222	102	256
Incidence rate	7.9	7.5	7.1	5.8	26.7	25.7	12.1	12.9	15.0	15.0
(95% CI)‡	(6.4-9.3)	(6.7-8.3)	(5.7-8.5)	(4.9-6.8)	(19.9-33.5)	(23.0-28.5)	(9.5-14.7)	(11.2-14.6)	(12.1-17.9)	(13.2-16.8)
Non-CHD death										
Deaths	211	344	193	158	107	467	284	544	272	525
Mortality rate	13.9	6.8	13.7	6.4	48.3	35.9	41.5	31.7	40.0	30.7
(95% CI)‡	(12.1-15.8)	(6.1-7.5)	(11.8-15.6)	(5.4-7.4)	(39.2-57.5)	(32.6-39.1)	(36.7-46.3)	(29.0-34.4)	(35.3-44.8)	(28.1-33.4)

ARIC: Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities; CHD: coronary heart disease; CHS: Cardiovascular Health Study; CI: confidence interval; REGARDS: REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke.
* Using the primary definition of CHD.
† Using the secondary definition of CHD which includes myocardial infarction hospitalizations detected through Medicare claims.
‡ Per 1,000 person-years.
The maximum follow-up for all analyses was 11 years. Mean follow-up was 10.2 years in ARIC, 7.3 years among participants 45-64 years of age in REGARDS, 8.3 years in CHS, and 7.1 years among participants ≥65 years of age in REGARDS when using the primary and secondary definitions of CHD.

Supplemental table 4. Incidence rates for fatal, nonfatal and total CHD, and non-CHD mortality among black and white women in ARIC, CHS and REGARDS.

| | 45-64 years of age | | | | ≥65 years of age | | | | | |
| | ARIC | | REGARDS | | CHS | | REGARDS* | | REGARDS† | |
	Blacks (N=2,551)	Whites (N=5,937)	Blacks (N=3,729)	Whites (N=4,093)	Blacks (N=448)	Whites (N=2,342)	Blacks (N=1,590)	Whites (N=2,522)	Blacks (N=1,590)	Whites (N=2,522)
Fatal CHD										
Events	30	29	36	23	30	115	39	42	37	44
Incidence rate (95% CI)‡	1.1 (0.7-1.5)	0.5 (0.3-0.6)	1.4 (1.0-1.9)	0.8 (0.5-1.1)	7.2 (4.6-9.7)	5.2 (4.2-6.1)	3.6 (2.5-4.7)	2.3 (1.6-3.0)	3.4 (2.3-4.5)	2.5 (1.7-3.2)
Nonfatal CHD										
Events	92	152	68	60	38	163	44	85	77	115
Incidence rate (95% CI)‡	3.5 (2.8-4.2)	2.4 (2.0-2.8)	2.7 (2.0-3.3)	2.0 (1.5-2.5)	9.1 (6.2-12.0)	7.3 (6.2-8.5)	4.1 (2.9-5.3)	4.7 (3.7-5.7)	7.2 (5.6-8.8)	6.4 (5.3-7.6)
Total CHD										
Events	122	181	104	83	68	278	83	127	114	159
Incidence rate (95% CI)‡	4.6 (3.8-5.5)	2.9 (2.4-3.3)	4.1 (3.3-4.9)	2.8 (2.2-3.4)	16.3 (12.4-20.1)	12.5 (11.0-14.0)	7.7 (6.0-9.3)	7.1 (5.8-8.3)	10.6 (8.7-12.5)	8.9 (7.5-10.3)
Non-CHD death										
Deaths	236	272	225	153	104	537	293	431	271	415
Mortality rate (95% CI)‡	9.0 (7.8-10.1)	4.3 (3.8-4.8)	8.8 (7.7-10.0)	5.2 (4.4-6.0)	24.9 (20.1-29.7)	24.2 (22.1-26.2)	27.1 (24.0-30.2)	24.0 (21.8-26.3)	25.2 (22.2-28.2)	23.2 (21.0-25.4)

ARIC: Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities; CHD: coronary heart disease; CHS: Cardiovascular Health Study; CI: confidence interval; REGARDS: REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke.
* Using the primary definition of CHD.
† Using the secondary definition of CHD which includes myocardial infarction hospitalizations detected through Medicare claims.
‡ Per 1,000 person-years.
REGARDS study participants ≥65 years of age with incident fatal CHD by the primary definition can have incident nonfatal CHD by the secondary definition if they had a Medicare claim for a myocardial infarction hospitalization >28 days before their death date.
The maximum follow-up for all analyses was 11 years. Mean follow-up was 10.5 years in ARIC, 7.0 years among participants 45-64 years of age in REGARDS, 9.5 years in CHS, and 7.0 among participants ≥65 years of age in REGARDS when using the primary and secondary definition of CHD.

Supplemental table 5. Hazard ratios for fatal, nonfatal and total CHD among black versus white men in ARIC, CHS and REGARDS. Secondary analysis removing competing risk.

| | 45-64 years of age | | | ≥65 years of age | |
	ARIC (N=6,479)	REGARDS (N=5,296)	CHS (N=1,836)	REGARDS* (N=3,381)	REGARDS† (N=3,381)
Fatal CHD, events	**111**	**71**	**145**	**118**	**120**
Hazard ratio (95% CI)					
Model 1	2.19 (1.49-3.22)	2.17 (1.36-3.46)	1.43 (0.93-2.18)	1.81 (1.25-2.61)	1.76 (1.22-2.54)
Model 2	1.94 (1.26-3.00)	1.67 (1.02-2.72)	1.20 (0.78-1.86)	1.41 (0.95-2.12)	1.36 (0.91-2.04)
Model 3	1.91 (1.23-2.96)	1.57 (0.96-2.57)	1.15 (0.74-1.80)	1.38 (0.92-2.05)	1.32 (0.89-1.97)
Model 4	1.33 (0.83-2.12)	1.16 (0.68-1.95)	0.95 (0.60-1.50)	1.16 (0.76-1.75)	1.12 (0.74-1.70)
Model 5	1.24 (0.77-2.01)	1.14 (0.67-1.93)	NA	NA	NA
Model 6	1.20 (0.74-1.95)	1.08 (0.63-1.84)	0.90 (0.56-1.43)	1.19 (0.78-1.82)	1.16 (0.76-1.76)
Nonfatal CHD, events	**389**	**172**	**249**	**187**	**238**
Hazard ratio (95% CI)					
Model 1	0.87 (0.67-1.11)	0.97 (0.71-1.33)	0.92 (0.64-1.32)	0.59 (0.41-0.85)	0.76 (0.56-1.03)
Model 2	0.70 (0.54-0.93)	0.86 (0.62-1.19)	0.90 (0.62-1.31)	0.61 (0.42-0.90)	0.71 (0.52-0.99)
Model 3	0.67 (0.51-0.89)	0.82 (0.59-1.13)	0.90 (0.62-1.31)	0.60 (0.41-0.88)	0.71 (0.51-0.97)
Model 4	0.65 (0.49-0.87)	0.70 (0.50-0.99)	0.84 (0.57-1.24)	0.55 (0.37-0.82)	0.65 (0.47-0.91)
Model 5	0.66 (0.49-0.88)	0.70 (0.49-0.99)	NA	NA	NA
Model 6	0.65 (0.48-0.87)	0.68 (0.48-0.96)	0.84 (0.57-1.24)	0.55 (0.37-0.81)	0.64 (0.46-0.89)
Total CHD, events	**500**	**243**	**394**	**305**	**358**
Hazard ratio (95% CI)					
Model 1	1.10 (0.90-1.36)	1.24 (0.96-1.60)	1.09 (0.82-1.43)	0.97 (0.75-1.24)	1.04 (0.82-1.31)
Model 2	0.91 (0.73-1.15)	1.05 (0.80-1.37)	1.01 (0.76-1.34)	0.89 (0.68-1.17)	0.91 (0.71-1.16)
Model 3	0.88 (0.70-1.11)	1.00 (0.76-1.30)	1.00 (0.75-1.33)	0.87 (0.66-1.14)	0.89 (0.70-1.14)
Model 4	0.78 (0.61-1.00)	0.82 (0.61-1.08)	0.89 (0.66-1.19)	0.77 (0.59-1.03)	0.80 (0.62-1.04)
Model 5	0.77 (0.61-0.99)	0.81 (0.61-1.08)	NA	NA	NA
Model 6	0.76 (0.59-0.97)	0.79 (0.59-1.05)	0.87 (0.65-1.17)	0.78 (0.59-1.03)	0.80 (0.62-1.04)

ARIC: Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities; CHD: coronary heart disease; CHS: Cardiovascular Health Study; CI: confidence interval; NA: not applicable; REGARDS: REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke.
* Using the primary definition of CHD.
† Using the secondary definition of CHD which includes myocardial infarction hospitalizations detected through Medicare claims.
Analyses were conducted using Cox-regression and multiple imputation for missing data. The maximum follow-up for all analyses was 11 years. Mean follow-up was 10.2 years in ARIC, 7.3 years among participants 45-64 years of age in REGARDS, 8.3 years in CHS, and 7.1 years among participants ≥65 years of age in REGARDS when using the primary and secondary definitions of CHD.
Model 1 adjusts for age.
Model 2 adjusts for age, education and income levels (and region of residence in REGARDS).
Model 3 adjusts for covariates in Model 2 plus alcohol consumption, physical activity, waist circumference and current smoking.
Model 4 adjusts for covariates in Model 3 plus diabetes, reduced estimated glomerular filtration rate, stroke, systolic blood pressure, use of antihypertensive medications, total and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and use of lipid-lowering medication.
Model 5 adjusts for covariates in Model 4 plus health insurance among participants <65 years of age (all participants ≥65 years of age had Medicare).
Model 6 adjusts for covariates in Model 5 plus left ventricular hypertrophy and atrial fibrillation (except in ARIC).

Supplemental table 6. Hazard ratios for fatal, nonfatal and total CHD among black versus white women in ARIC, CHS and REGARDS. Secondary analysis removing competing risk.

| | 45-64 years of age | | | ≥65 years of age | |
	ARIC (N=8,488)	REGARDS (N=7,822)	CHS (N=2,790)	REGARDS* (N=4,112)	REGARDS† (N=4,112)
Fatal CHD, events	**59**	**59**	**145**	**81**	**81**
Hazard ratios (95% CI)					
Model 1	2.77 (1.66-4.61)	1.82 (1.08-3.07)	1.18 (0.79-1.77)	1.59 (1.03-2.46)	1.43 (0.93-2.22)
Model 2	1.40 (0.81-2.42)	1.38 (0.80-2.39)	0.95 (0.62-1.44)	1.39 (0.87-2.22)	1.27 (0.80-2.03)
Model 3	1.30 (0.74-2.28)	1.07 (0.62-1.86)	0.75 (0.49-1.16)	1.18 (0.73-1.89)	1.05 (0.65-1.68)
Model 4	0.77 (0.42-1.42)	0.98 (0.55-1.75)	0.64 (0.40-1.01)	1.04 (0.64-1.71)	0.96 (0.59-1.57)
Model 5	0.71 (0.38-1.33)	0.99 (0.55-1.76)	NA	NA	NA
Model 6	0.69 (0.37-1.28)	0.97 (0.54-1.74)	0.63 (0.40-1.01)	1.06 (0.65-1.75)	0.97 (0.59-1.60)
Nonfatal CHD, events	**244**	**128**	**201**	**129**	**192**
Hazard ratios (95% CI)					
Model 1	1.53 (1.18-1.98)	1.31 (0.93-1.86)	1.19 (0.83-1.69)	0.87 (0.61-1.26)	1.15 (0.86-1.54)
Model 2	1.00 (0.75-1.33)	1.04 (0.72-1.51)	1.05 (0.73-1.51)	0.77 (0.53-1.14)	0.99 (0.73-1.35)
Model 3	0.94 (0.70-1.26)	0.95 (0.66-1.38)	0.92 (0.63-1.34)	0.69 (0.46-1.02)	0.91 (0.66-1.24)
Model 4	0.73 (0.53-0.99)	0.74 (0.50-1.09)	0.89 (0.60-1.32)	0.67 (0.44-1.00)	0.84 (0.60-1.16)
Model 5	0.70 (0.51-0.96)	0.74 (0.50-1.09)	NA	NA	NA
Model 6	0.69 (0.50-0.95)	0.69 (0.47-1.03)	0.88 (0.59-1.31)	0.68 (0.45-1.03)	0.86 (0.62-1.20)
Total CHD, events	**303**	**187**	**346**	**210**	**273**
Hazard ratios (95% CI)					
Model 1	1.72 (1.37-2.17)	1.45 (1.09-1.94)	1.19 (0.91-1.56)	1.11 (0.84-1.46)	1.23 (0.97-1.57)
Model 2	1.07 (0.83-1.38)	1.14 (0.84-1.54)	1.02 (0.77-1.34)	0.98 (0.73-1.31)	1.07 (0.83-1.38)
Model 3	1.00 (0.77-1.30)	0.98 (0.72-1.34)	0.86 (0.65-1.14)	0.85 (0.63-1.15)	0.95 (0.73-1.23)
Model 4	0.73 (0.56-0.97)	0.81 (0.59-1.12)	0.79 (0.58-1.06)	0.80 (0.59-1.09)	0.88 (0.67-1.15)
Model 5	0.70 (0.53-0.93)	0.81 (0.59-1.12)	NA	NA	NA
Model 6	0.68 (0.51-0.91)	0.77 (0.56-1.07)	0.78 (0.58-1.06)	0.82 (0.60-1.12)	0.89 (0.68-1.18)

ARIC: Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities; CHD: coronary heart disease; CHS: Cardiovascular Health Study; CI: confidence interval; NA: not applicable;
REGARDS: REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke.
* Using the primary definition of CHD.
† Using the secondary definition of CHD which includes myocardial infarction hospitalizations detected through Medicare claims.
Analyses were conducted using Cox-regression and multiple imputation for missing data. The maximum follow-up for all analyses was 11 years. Mean follow-up was 10.5 years in ARIC, 7.0 years among participants 45-64 years of age in REGARDS, 9.5 years in CHS, and 7.0 years among participants ≥65 years of age in REGARDS when using the primary and secondary definition of CHD.
Model 1 adjusts for age.
Model 2 adjusts for age, education and income levels (and region of residence in REGARDS).
Model 3 adjusts for covariates in Model 2 plus alcohol consumption, physical activity, waist circumference and current smoking.
Model 4 adjusts for covariates in Model 3 plus diabetes, reduced estimated glomerular filtration rate, stroke, systolic blood pressure, use of antihypertensive medications, total and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and use of lipid-lowering medication.
Model 5 adjusts for covariates in Model 4 plus health insurance among participants <65 years of age (all participants ≥65 years of age had Medicare).
Model 6 adjusts for covariates in Model 5 plus left ventricular hypertrophy and atrial fibrillation (except in ARIC).

Supplemental table 7. Hazard ratios for fatal, nonfatal and total CHD among black versus white men in ARIC and CHS. Secondary analysis using all available follow-up.

	45-64 years of age ARIC (N=6,479)	≥65 years of age CHS (N=1,836)
Fatal CHD, events	**141**	**252**
Incidence rate, blacks (95% CI)*	3.6 (2.6-4.5)	13.7 (9.3-18.0)
Incidence rate, whites (95% CI)*	1.7 (1.4-2.1)	12.2 (10.6-13.8)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)		
Model 1	2.16 (1.54-3.03)	1.06 (0.75-1.50)
Model 2	1.72 (1.18-2.51)	0.99 (0.69-1.41)
Model 3	1.67 (1.15-2.42)	0.99 (0.69-1.41)
Model 4	1.21 (0.80-1.83)	0.92 (0.64-1.33)
Model 5	1.14 (0.74-1.75)	NA
Model 6	1.12 (0.73-1.73)	0.90 (0.62-1.31)
Nonfatal CHD, events	**486**	**356**
Incidence rate, blacks (95% CI)*	6.5 (5.2-7.8)	16.9 (12.1-21.7)
Incidence rate, whites (95% CI)*	7.6 (6.9-8.4)	17.6 (15.6-19.6)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)		
Model 1	0.84 (0.68-1.05)	0.84 (0.62-1.13)
Model 2	0.71 (0.55-0.91)	0.85 (0.62-1.16)
Model 3	0.69 (0.54-0.88)	0.87 (0.64-1.19)
Model 4	0.68 (0.52-0.88)	0.87 (0.63-1.19)
Model 5	0.68 (0.52-0.88)	NA
Model 6	0.67 (0.51-0.87)	0.87 (0.63-1.20)
Total CHD, events	**627**	**608**
Incidence rate, blacks (95% CI)*	10.1 (8.5-10.2)	29.8 (27.3-32.4)
Incidence rate, whites (95% CI)*	9.3 (8.5-11.7)	30.6 (24.1-37.1)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)		
Model 1	1.08 (0.90-1.29)	0.93 (0.74-1.17)
Model 2	0.89 (0.73-1.09)	0.90 (0.71-1.15)
Model 3	0.86 (0.70-1.06)	0.91 (0.72-1.16)
Model 4	0.77 (0.62-0.96)	0.88 (0.69-1.12)
Model 5	0.76 (0.61-0.94)	NA
Model 6	0.75 (0.60-0.93)	0.87 (0.68-1.11)

ARIC: Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities; CHD: coronary heart disease; CHS: Cardiovascular Health Study; CI: confidence interval; NA: not applicable.

* Per 1,000 person-years.

Analyses were conducted using competing risk regression and multiple imputation for missing data. Mean (maximum) follow-up was 12.1 (15.1) years in ARIC, and 11.1 (21.5) years in CHS.

Model 1 adjusts for age.

Model 2 adjusts for age, and education and income levels.

Model 3 adjusts for covariates in Model 2 plus alcohol consumption, physical activity, waist circumference and current smoking.

Model 4 adjusts for covariates in Model 3 plus diabetes, reduced estimated glomerular filtration rate, stroke, systolic blood pressure, use of antihypertensive medications, total and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and use of lipid-lowering medication.

Model 5 adjusts for covariates in Model 4 plus health insurance among participants <65 years of age in ARIC (all participants ≥65 years of age in CHS had Medicare).

Model 6 adjusts for covariates in Model 5 plus left ventricular hypertrophy and atrial fibrillation (except in ARIC).

Supplemental table 8. Hazard ratios for fatal, nonfatal and total CHD among black versus white women in ARIC and CHS. Secondary analysis using all available follow-up.

	45-64 years of age ARIC (N=8,488)	≥65 years of age CHS (N=2,790)
Fatal CHD, events	**81**	**320**
Incidence rate, blacks (95% CI)*	1.4 (0.9-1.8)	10.0 (7.4-12.5)
Incidence rate, whites (95% CI)*	0.7 (0.5-9.2)	8.1 (7.1-9.1)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)		
Model 1	2.03 (1.31-3.13)	1.12 (0.84-1.50)
Model 2	1.19 (0.76-1.85)	1.04 (0.77-1.40)
Model 3	1.12 (0.70-1.79)	0.91 (0.67-1.25)
Model 4	0.66 (0.39-1.12)	0.83 (0.60-1.15)
Model 5	0.63 (0.37-1.06)	NA
Model 6	0.60 (0.35-1.02)	0.83 (0.60-1.15)
Nonfatal CHD, events	**317**	**338**
Incidence rate, blacks (95% CI)*	4.3 (3.5-5.1)	9.4 (6.9-11.9)
Incidence rate, whites (95% CI)*	3.2 (2.8-3.7)	8.8 (7.7-9.8)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)		
Model 1	1.37 (1.09-1.73)	1.04 (0.78-1.40)
Model 2	1.00 (0.77-1.31)	0.99 (0.73-1.33)
Model 3	0.94 (0.72-1.24)	0.94 (0.70-1.27)
Model 4	0.76 (0.57-1.01)	0.98 (0.72-1.35)
Model 5	0.74 (0.55-0.99)	NA
Model 6	0.73 (0.55-0.98)	0.97 (0.71-1.33)
Total CHD, events	**398**	**658**
Incidence rate, blacks (95% CI)*	5.7 (4.8-6.6)	19.4 (15.8-23.0)
Incidence rate, whites (95% CI)*	3.9 (3.5-4.4)	16.9 (15.4-18.3)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)		
Model 1	1.47 (1.20-1.80)	1.11 (0.90-1.36)
Model 2	1.02 (0.81-1.29)	1.03 (0.83-1.27)
Model 3	0.96 (0.76-1.22)	0.94 (0.75-1.16)
Model 4	0.72 (0.56-0.92)	0.91 (0.72-1.14)
Model 5	0.69 (0.54-0.90)	NA
Model 6	0.68 (0.53-0.88)	0.90 (0.72-1.13)

ARIC: Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities; CHD: coronary heart disease; CHS: Cardiovascular Health Study; CI: confidence interval; NA: not applicable.
* Per 1,000 person-years.
Analyses were conducted using competing risk regression and multiple imputation for missing data. Mean (maximum) follow-up was 12.6 (15.1) years in ARIC, and 13.7 (21.5) years in CHS.
Model 1 adjusts for age.
Model 2 adjusts for age, and education and income levels.
Model 3 adjusts for covariates in Model 2 plus alcohol consumption, physical activity, waist circumference and current smoking.
Model 4 adjusts for covariates in Model 3 plus diabetes, reduced estimated glomerular filtration rate, stroke, systolic blood pressure, use of antihypertensive medications, total and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and use of lipid-lowering medication.
Model 5 adjusts for covariates in Model 4 plus health insurance among participants <65 years of age in ARIC (all participants ≥65 years of age in CHS had Medicare).
Model 6 adjusts for covariates in Model 5 plus left ventricular hypertrophy and atrial fibrillation (except in ARIC).

Supplemental table 9. Hazard ratios for fatal, nonfatal and total CHD among black versus white men in ARIC and CHS. Secondary analysis including incident unrecognized myocardial infarctions in the definition of incident nonfatal CHD.

	45-64 years of age ARIC (N=6,479)	≥65 years of age CHS (N=1,836)
Fatal CHD, events	**106**	**139**
Incidence rate, blacks (95% CI)*	2.7 (1.8-3.5)	11.8 (7.2-16.3)
Incidence rate, whites (95% CI)*	1.3 (1.0-1.6)	8.8 (7.2-10.4)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)		
Model 1	2.07 (1.39-3.07)	1.39 (0.90-2.14)
Model 2	1.84 (1.21-2.80)	1.26 (0.81-1.96)
Model 3	1.82 (1.20-2.75)	1.27 (0.82-1.97)
Model 4	1.27 (0.79-2.02)	1.10 (0.69-1.75)
Model 5	1.18 (0.72-1.93)	NA
Model 6	1.16 (0.71-1.89)	1.07 (0.68-1.70)
Nonfatal CHD, events	**452**	**284**
Incidence rate, blacks (95% CI)*	6.2 (5.0-7.5)	14.9 (9.8-20.0)
Incidence rate, whites (95% CI)*	7.1 (6.3-7.8)	19.5 (17.1-21.9)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)		
Model 1	0.87 (0.69-1.09)	0.72 (0.50-1.04)
Model 2	0.75 (0.58-0.97)	0.71 (0.49-1.03)
Model 3	0.73 (0.56-0.94)	0.70 (0.48-1.02)
Model 4	0.67 (0.51-0.89)	0.66 (0.45-0.96)
Model 5	0.67 (0.51-0.89)	NA
Model 6	0.66 (0.50-0.88)	0.66 (0.45-0.97)
Total CHD, events	**558**	**423**
Incidence rate, blacks (95% CI)*	8.9 (7.4-10.4)	26.7 (19.9-33.5)
Incidence rate, whites (95% CI)*	8.4 (7.6-9.2)	28.3 (25.4-31.2)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)		
Model 1	1.06 (0.87-1.29)	0.92 (0.70-1.22)
Model 2	0.92 (0.74-1.14)	0.87 (0.66-1.16)
Model 3	0.89 (0.71-1.10)	0.86 (0.65-1.15)
Model 4	0.77 (0.61-0.97)	0.78 (0.58-1.05)
Model 5	0.75 (0.60-0.96)	NA
Model 6	0.74 (0.58-0.94)	0.77 (0.58-1.04)

ARIC: Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities; CHD: coronary heart disease; CHS: Cardiovascular Health Study; CI: confidence interval; NA: not applicable.
* Per 1,000 person-years.
Analyses were conducted using competing risk regression and multiple imputation for missing data. The maximum follow-up for all analyses was 11 years. Mean follow-up was 10.2 years in ARIC, and 8.3 years in CHS.
Model 1 adjusts for age.
Model 2 adjusts for age, and education and income levels.
Model 3 adjusts for covariates in Model 2 plus alcohol consumption, physical activity, waist circumference and current smoking.
Model 4 adjusts for covariates in Model 3 plus diabetes, reduced estimated glomerular filtration rate, stroke, systolic blood pressure, use of antihypertensive medications, total and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and use of lipid-lowering medication.
Model 5 adjusts for covariates in Model 4 plus health insurance among participants <65 years of age in ARIC (all participants ≥65 years of age in CHS had Medicare).
Model 6 adjusts for covariates in Model 5 plus left ventricular hypertrophy and atrial fibrillation (except in ARIC).

Supplemental table 10. Hazard ratios for fatal, nonfatal and total CHD among black versus white women in ARIC and CHS. Secondary analysis including incident unrecognized myocardial infarctions in the definition of incident nonfatal CHD.

	45-64 years of age ARIC (N=8,488)	≥65 years of age CHS (N=2,790)
Fatal CHD, events	**57**	**140**
Incidence rate, blacks (95% CI)*	1.1 (0.7-1.5)	7.0 (4.4-9.5)
Incidence rate, whites (95% CI)*	0.5 (0.3-0.6)	5.0 (4.1-6.0)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)		
Model 1	2.44 (1.45-4.09)	1.22 (0.81-1.85)
Model 2	1.30 (0.77-2.18)	1.01 (0.66-1.57)
Model 3	1.21 (0.69-2.11)	0.82 (0.52-1.28)
Model 4	0.74 (0.40-1.37)	0.75 (0.46-1.21)
Model 5	0.69 (0.37-1.27)	NA
Model 6	0.63 (0.33-1.20)	0.75 (0.46-1.22)
Nonfatal CHD, events	**280**	**228**
Incidence rate, blacks (95% CI)*	4.0 (3.2-4.7)	10.1 (7.0-13.1)
Incidence rate, whites (95% CI)*	2.8 (2.4-3.2)	8.4 (7.2-9.6)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)		
Model 1	1.44 (1.13-1.83)	1.16 (0.84-1.62)
Model 2	0.99 (0.75-1.30)	1.03 (0.73-1.45)
Model 3	0.93 (0.70-1.24)	0.94 (0.66-1.34)
Model 4	0.74 (0.55-1.00)	0.91 (0.63-1.32)
Model 5	0.72 (0.53-0.97)	NA
Model 6	0.70 (0.52-0.95)	0.90 (0.62-1.30)
Total CHD, events	**337**	**368**
Incidence rate, blacks (95% CI)*	5.0 (4.2-5.9)	17.1 (13.1-21.0)
Incidence rate, whites (95% CI)*	3.3 (2.8-3.7)	13.5 (11.9-15.0)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)		
Model 1	1.59 (1.27-1.98)	1.20 (0.93-1.55)
Model 2	1.04 (0.81-1.33)	1.04 (0.79-1.35)
Model 3	0.98 (0.76-1.26)	0.89 (0.68-1.18)
Model 4	0.74 (0.56-0.96)	0.85 (0.63-1.13)
Model 5	0.70 (0.53-0.92)	NA
Model 6	0.68 (0.52-0.90)	0.84 (0.63-1.13)

ARIC: Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities; CHD: coronary heart disease; CHS: Cardiovascular Health Study; CI: confidence interval; NA: not applicable.
* Per 1,000 person-years.
Analyses were conducted using competing risk regression and multiple imputation for missing data. The maximum follow-up for all analyses was 11 years. Mean follow-up was 10.5 years in ARIC, and 9.5 years in CHS.
Model 1 adjusts for age.
Model 2 adjusts for age, and education and income levels.
Model 3 adjusts for covariates in Model 2 plus alcohol consumption, physical activity, waist circumference and current smoking.
Model 4 adjusts for covariates in Model 3 plus diabetes, reduced estimated glomerular filtration rate, stroke, systolic blood pressure, use of antihypertensive medications, total and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and use of lipid-lowering medication.
Model 5 adjusts for covariates in Model 4 plus health insurance among participants <65 years of age in ARIC (all participants ≥65 years of age in CHS had Medicare).
Model 6 adjusts for covariates in Model 5 plus left ventricular hypertrophy and atrial fibrillation (except in ARIC).

Supplemental table 11. Hazard ratios for out-of-hospital and post-admission fatal CHD among black versus white men in REGARDS.

	45-64 years of age REGARDS (N=5,296)	≥65 years of age REGARDS* (N=3,381)	REGARDS† (N=3,381)
Out-of-hospital fatal CHD, events	**50**	**66**	**65**
Incidence rate, blacks (95% CI)‡	2.0 (1.3-2.7)	3.8 (2.3-5.3)	3.7 (2.2-5.1)
Incidence rate, whites (95% CI)‡	0.9 (0.5-1.3)	2.3 (1.6-3.1)	2.3 (1.6-3.1)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)			
Model 1	2.21 (1.26-3.87)	1.60 (0.98-2.62)	1.54 (0.93-2.54)
Model 2	1.69 (0.95-3.00)	1.16 (0.70-1.94)	1.09 (0.65-1.82)
Model 3	1.60 (0.89-2.88)	1.16 (0.70-1.92)	1.09 (0.66-1.80)
Model 4	1.20 (0.62-2.29)	0.99 (0.59-1.64)	0.94 (0.56-1.58)
Model 5	1.18 (0.61-2.28)	NA	NA
Model 6	1.15 (0.60-2.22)	1.06 (0.62-1.79)	1.00 (0.58-1.70)
Post-admission fatal CHD, events	**21**	**52**	**55**
Incidence rate, blacks (95% CI)‡	0.8 (0.3-1.2)	3.2 (1.9-4.6)	3.4 (2.0-4.8)
Incidence rate, whites (95% CI)‡	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	1.7 (1.1-2.4)	1.9 (1.2-2.5)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)			
Model 1	1.88 (0.79-4.47)	1.84 (1.06-3.19)	1.80 (1.05-3.07)
Model 2	1.57 (0.63-3.91)	1.69 (0.94-3.01)	1.66 (0.94-2.94)
Model 3	1.46 (0.58-3.70)	1.63 (0.93-2.88)	1.59 (0.91-2.77)
Model 4	1.09 (0.36-3.34)	1.40 (0.77-2.55)	1.42 (0.77-2.60)
Model 5	1.08 (0.36-3.26)	NA	NA
Model 6	1.02 (0.34-3.11)	1.39 (0.76-2.54)	1.40 (0.76-2.57)

CHD: coronary heart disease; CI: confidence interval; NA: not applicable; REGARDS: REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke.

* Using the primary definition of CHD.

† Using the secondary definition of CHD which includes myocardial infarction hospitalizations detected through Medicare claims.

‡ Per 1,000 person-years.

Analyses were conducted using competing risk regression and multiple imputation for missing data. Hazard ratios for out-of-hospital fatal CHD account for competing risk due to post-admission fatal CHD, nonfatal CHD and non-CHD death. Hazard ratios for post-admission fatal CHD account for competing risk due to out-of-hospital fatal CHD, nonfatal CHD and non-CHD death. The maximum follow-up for all analyses was 11 years. Mean follow-up was 7.3 years among participants 45-64 years of age in REGARDS, and 7.1 years among participants ≥65 years of age in REGARDS when using the primary and secondary definitions of CHD.

Model 1 adjusts for age.

Model 2 adjusts for age, education and income levels and region of residence.

Model 3 adjusts for covariates in Model 2 plus alcohol consumption, physical activity, waist circumference and current smoking.

Model 4 adjusts for covariates in Model 3 plus diabetes, reduced estimated glomerular filtration rate, stroke, systolic blood pressure, use of antihypertensive medications, total and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and use of lipid-lowering medication.

Model 5 adjusts for covariates in Model 4 plus health insurance among participants <65 years of age (all participants ≥65 years of age had Medicare).

Model 6 adjusts for covariates in Model 5 plus left ventricular hypertrophy and atrial fibrillation.

Supplemental table 12. Hazard ratios for out-of-hospital and post-admission fatal CHD among black versus white women in REGARDS.

	45-64 years of age REGARDS (N=5,296)	≥65 years of age REGARDS* (N=3,381)	REGARDS† (N=3,381)
Out-of-hospital fatal CHD, events	**38**	**45**	**43**
Incidence rate, blacks (95% CI)‡	1.0 (0.6-1.4)	1.8 (1.0-2.5)	1.7 (0.9-2.4)
Incidence rate, whites (95% CI)‡	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	1.4 (0.9-2.0)	1.4 (0.9-1.9)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)			
Model 1	2.18 (1.11-4.29)	1.23 (0.68-2.23)	1.21 (0.66-2.23)
Model 2	1.70 (0.82-3.51)	1.15 (0.59-2.22)	1.16 (0.59-2.28)
Model 3	1.30 (0.63-2.66)	1.03 (0.55-1.95)	1.04 (0.54-2.00)
Model 4	1.26 (0.58-2.78)	0.91 (0.47-1.78)	0.94 (0.48-1.85)
Model 5	1.27 (0.58-2.80)	NA	NA
Model 6	1.27 (0.57-2.82)	0.91 (0.46-1.79)	0.95 (0.48-1.89)
Post-admission fatal CHD, events	**21**	**36**	**38**
Incidence rate, blacks (95% CI)‡	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	1.8 (1.0-2.7)	1.8 (1.0-2.5)
Incidence rate, whites (95% CI)‡	0.3 (0.1-0.5)	0.9 (0.5-1.3)	1.1 (0.6-1.5)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)			
Model 1	1.27 (0.54-2.99)	2.10 (1.09-4.07)	1.66 (0.88-3.14)
Model 2	0.97 (0.41-2.33)	1.73 (0.83-3.59)	1.38 (0.67-2.84)
Model 3	0.79 (0.32-1.94)	1.41 (0.69-2.86)	1.08 (0.53-2.20)
Model 4	0.68 (0.27-1.71)	1.27 (0.59-2.74)	1.01 (0.47-2.14)
Model 5	0.68 (0.27-1.72)	NA	NA
Model 6	0.66 (0.26-1.70)	1.32 (0.59-2.95)	0.61 (0.24-1.56)

CHD: coronary heart disease; CI: confidence interval; NA: not applicable; REGARDS: REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke.

* Using the primary definition of CHD.

† Using the secondary definition of CHD which includes myocardial infarction hospitalizations detected through Medicare claims.

‡ Per 1,000 person-years.

Analyses were conducted using competing risk regression and multiple imputation for missing data. Hazard ratios for out-of-hospital fatal CHD account for competing risk due to post-admission fatal CHD, nonfatal CHD and non-CHD death. Hazard ratios for post-admission fatal CHD account for competing risk due to out-of-hospital fatal CHD, nonfatal CHD and non-CHD death. The mean (maximum) follow-up for all analyses was 7.0 (11) years.

Model 1 adjusts for age.

Model 2 adjusts for age, education and income levels and region of residence.

Model 3 adjusts for covariates in Model 2 plus alcohol consumption, physical activity, waist circumference and current smoking.

Model 4 adjusts for covariates in Model 3 plus diabetes, reduced estimated glomerular filtration rate, stroke, systolic blood pressure, use of antihypertensive medications, total and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and use of lipid-lowering medication.

Model 5 adjusts for covariates in Model 4 plus health insurance among participants <65 years of age (all participants ≥65 years of age had Medicare).

Model 6 adjusts for covariates in Model 5 plus left ventricular hypertrophy and atrial fibrillation.

Supplemental table 13. Case-fatality among black versus white men with incident CHD in ARIC and CHS. Secondary analysis using all available follow-up.

	45-64 years of age ARIC	≥65 years of age CHS
Case-fatality (fatal CHD / total CHD)		
Blacks	35.3% (54 / 153)	44.7% (38 / 85)
Whites	18.4% (87 / 474)	40.1 % (214 / 523)
Case-fatality ratio (95% CI)*		
Model 1	1.97 (1.49-2.62)	1.11 (0.86-1.43)
Model 2	1.88 (1.36-2.61)	1.07 (0.83-1.38)
Model 3	1.89 (1.36-2.63)	1.05 (0.81-1.36)
Model 4	1.52 (1.06-2.19)	1.00 (0.76-1.32)
Model 5	1.48 (1.02-2.16)	NA
Model 6	1.48 (1.01-2.15)	0.99 (0.75-1.30)

ARIC: Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities; CHD: coronary heart disease; CHS: Cardiovascular Health Study; CI: confidence interval; NA: not applicable.
* Case-fatality ratios were calculated comparing blacks versus whites (reference group).
Analyses were conducted using multiple imputation for missing data.
Model 1 adjusts for age.
Model 2 adjusts for age, and education and income levels.
Model 3 adjusts for covariates in Model 2 plus alcohol consumption, physical activity, waist circumference and current smoking.
Model 4 adjusts for covariates in Model 3 plus diabetes, reduced estimated glomerular filtration rate, stroke, systolic blood pressure, use of antihypertensive medications, total and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and use of lipid-lowering medication.
Model 5 adjusts for covariates in Model 4 plus health insurance among participants <65 years of age in ARIC (all participants ≥65 years of age in CHS had Medicare).
Model 6 adjusts for covariates in Model 5 plus left ventricular hypertrophy and atrial fibrillation (except in ARIC).

Supplemental table 14. Case-fatality among black versus white women with incident CHD in ARIC and CHS. Secondary analysis using all available follow-up.

	45-64 years of age ARIC	≥65 years of age CHS
Case-fatality (fatal CHD / total CHD)		
Blacks	24.2% (36 / 149)	51.4 % (57 / 111)
Whites	18.1% (45 / 249)	48.1% (263 / 547)
Case-fatality ratio (95% CI)*		
Model 1	1.35 (0.92-1.99)	1.02 (0.83-1.25)
Model 2	1.12 (0.76-1.65)	1.01 (0.82-1.25)
Model 3	1.16 (0.77-1.73)	0.98 (0.79-1.21)
Model 4	0.90 (0.59-1.36)	0.92 (0.74-1.15)
Model 5	0.90 (0.59-1.39)	NA
Model 6	0.89 (0.57-1.38)	0.92 (0.74-1.16)

ARIC: Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities; CHD: coronary heart disease; CHS: Cardiovascular Health Study; CI: confidence interval; NA: not applicable.
* Case-fatality ratios were calculated comparing blacks versus whites (reference group).
Analyses were conducted using multiple imputation for missing data.
Model 1 adjusts for age.
Model 2 adjusts for age, and education and income levels.
Model 3 adjusts for covariates in Model 2 plus alcohol consumption, physical activity, waist circumference and current smoking.
Model 4 adjusts for covariates in Model 3 plus diabetes, reduced estimated glomerular filtration rate, stroke, systolic blood pressure, use of antihypertensive medications, total and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and use of lipid-lowering medication.
Model 5 adjusts for covariates in Model 4 plus health insurance among participants <65 years of age in ARIC (all participants ≥65 years of age in CHS had Medicare).
Model 6 adjusts for covariates in Model 5 plus left ventricular hypertrophy and atrial fibrillation (except in ARIC).

Supplemental table 15. Case-fatality among black versus white men with incident CHD in ARIC and CHS. Secondary analysis including incident unrecognized myocardial infarctions in the definition of incident nonfatal CHD.

	45-64 years of age ARIC	≥65 years of age CHS
Case-fatality (fatal CHD / total CHD)		
Blacks	29.9% (40 / 134)	44.1% (26 / 59)*
Whites	15.6% (66 / 424)	31.0% (113 / 364)
Case-fatality ratio (95% CI)†		
Model 1	1.92 (1.37-2.70)	1.45 (1.06-2.00)
Model 2	1.96 (1.35-2.85)	1.41 (1.01-1.95)
Model 3	2.02 (1.38-2.96)	1.41 (1.02-1.97)
Model 4	1.67 (1.09-2.55)	1.32 (0.93-1.88)
Model 5	1.58 (1.02-2.46)	NA
Model 6	1.59 (1.03-2.46)	1.28 (0.90-1.83)

ARIC: Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities; CHD: coronary heart disease; CHS: Cardiovascular Health Study; CI: confidence interval; NA: not applicable.
* Only 1 incident unrecognized myocardial infarction was included in the analysis among black men in CHS. This unrecognized myocardial infarction was detected in a participant who was already classified as having an incident nonfatal CHD event in the main analysis.
† Case-fatality ratios were calculated comparing blacks versus whites (reference group). Analyses were conducted using competing risk regression and multiple imputation for missing data.
Model 1 adjusts for age.
Model 2 adjusts for age, and education and income levels.
Model 3 adjusts for covariates in Model 2 plus alcohol consumption, physical activity, waist circumference and current smoking.
Model 4 adjusts for covariates in Model 3 plus diabetes, reduced estimated glomerular filtration rate, stroke, systolic blood pressure, use of antihypertensive medications, total and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and use of lipid-lowering medication.
Model 5 adjusts for covariates in Model 4 plus health insurance among participants <65 years of age in ARIC (all participants ≥65 years of age in CHS had Medicare).
Model 6 adjusts for covariates in Model 5 plus left ventricular hypertrophy and atrial fibrillation (except in ARIC).

Supplemental table 16. Case-fatality among black versus white women with incident CHD in ARIC and CHS. Secondary analysis including incident unrecognized myocardial infarctions in the definition of incident nonfatal CHD.

	45-64 years of age ARIC	≥65 years of age CHS
Case-fatality (fatal CHD / total CHD)		
Blacks	21.2% (28 / 132)	40.8% (29 / 71)
Whites	14.1% (29 / 205)	37.4% (111 / 297)
Case-fatality ratio (95% CI)*		
Model 1	1.55 (0.97-2.46)	1.01 (0.72-1.40)
Model 2	1.25 (0.78-1.99)	0.98 (0.70-1.36)
Model 3	1.25 (0.76-2.04)	0.92 (0.65-1.30)
Model 4	1.07 (0.65-1.76)	0.89 (0.63-1.26)
Model 5	1.11 (0.66-1.85)	NA
Model 6	1.05 (0.61-1.80)	0.92 (0.64-1.31)

ARIC: Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities; CHD: coronary heart disease; CHS: Cardiovascular Health Study; CI: confidence interval; NA: not applicable.
* Case-fatality ratios were calculated comparing blacks versus whites (reference group).
Analyses were conducted using multiple imputation for missing data.
Model 1 adjusts for age.
Model 2 adjusts for age, and education and income levels.
Model 3 adjusts for covariates in Model 2 plus alcohol consumption, physical activity, waist circumference and current smoking.
Model 4 adjusts for covariates in Model 3 plus diabetes, reduced estimated glomerular filtration rate, stroke, systolic blood pressure, use of antihypertensive medications, total and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and use of lipid-lowering medication.
Model 5 adjusts for covariates in Model 4 plus health insurance among participants <65 years of age in ARIC (all participants ≥65 years of age in CHS had Medicare).
Model 6 adjusts for covariates in Model 5 plus left ventricular hypertrophy and atrial fibrillation (except in ARIC).

Supplemental figure 1. Flow-chart of ARIC, CHS and REGARDS study participants included in the analysis.

45-64 years of age   ≥65 years of age
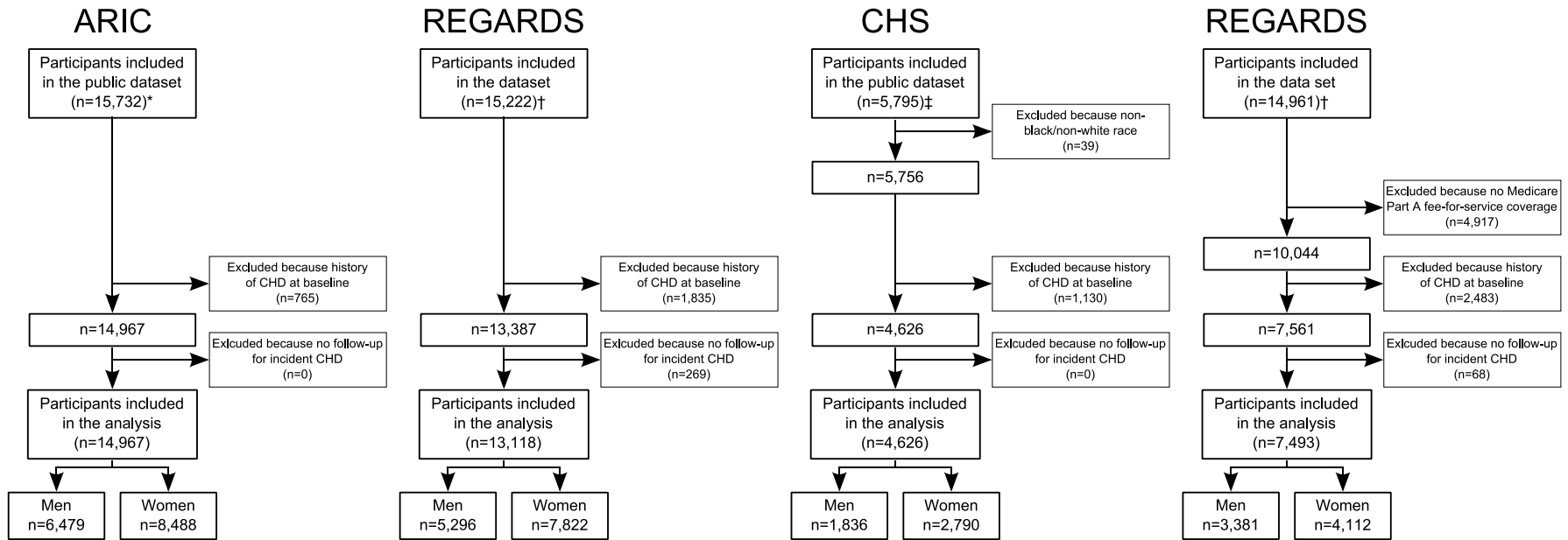
ARIC   REGARDS   CHS   REGARDS

ARIC: Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities; CHD: coronary heart disease; CHS: Cardiovascular Health Study; REGARDS: REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke. * After excluding 60 ARIC study participants who did not allow their data to be released in the publicly available dataset. † After excluding 56 REGARDS study participants with anomalies in their informed consent. ‡ After excluding 93 CHS participants who did not allow their data to be released in the publicly available dataset.

Supplemental figure 2. Flow-chart of ARIC, CHS and REGARDS study participants included in the analysis by gender.
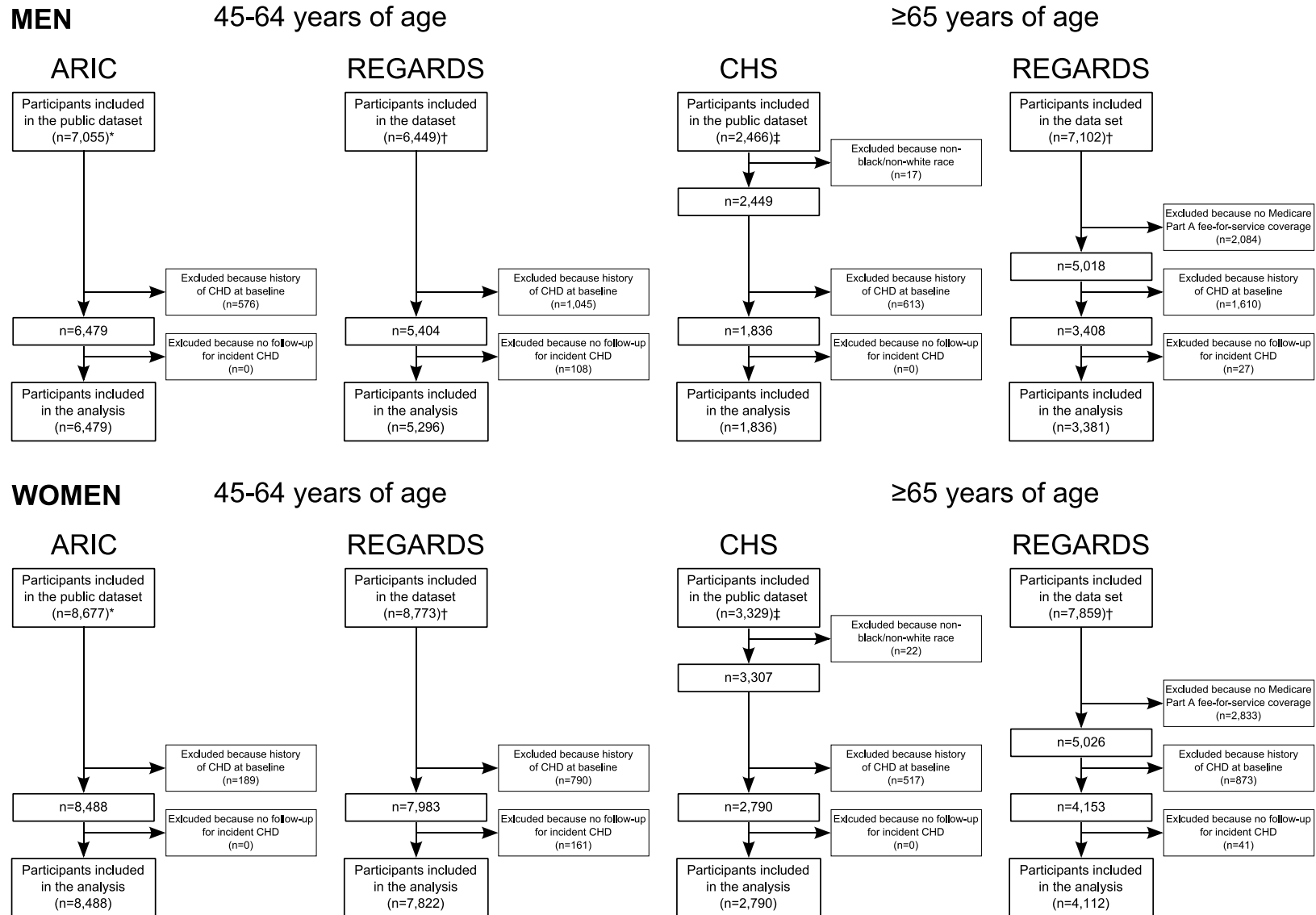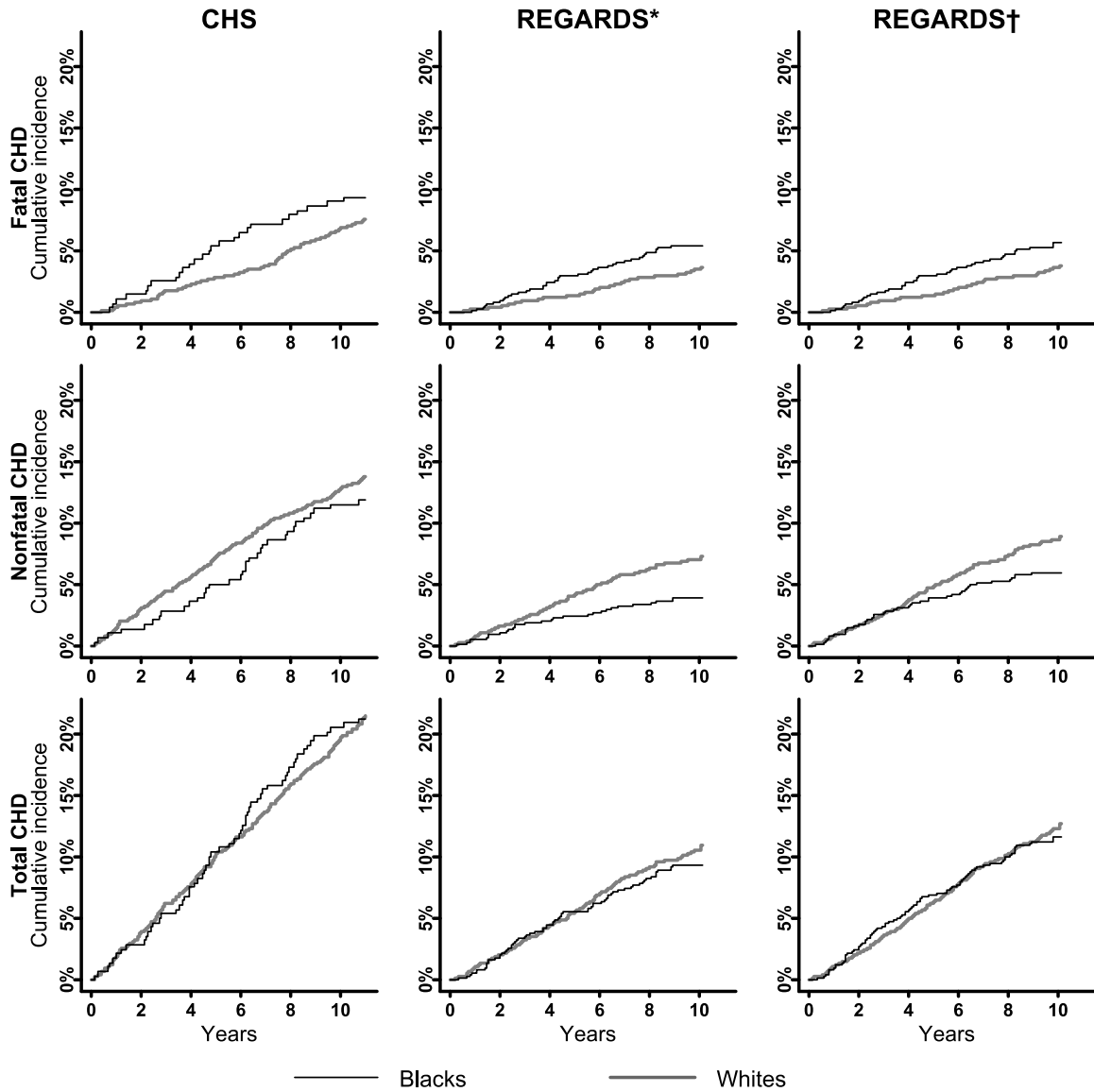

ARIC: Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities; CHD: coronary heart disease; CHS: Cardiovascular Health Study; REGARDS: REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke. * After excluding 60 ARIC study participants who did not allow their data to be released in the publicly available dataset. † After excluding 56 REGARDS study participants with anomalies in their informed consent. ‡ After excluding 93 CHS participants who did not allow their data to be released in the publicly available dataset.

Supplemental figure 3. Cumulative incidence of fatal, nonfatal and total CHD among black and white men ≥65 years of age in CHS and REGARDS.

CHD: coronary heart disease; CHS: Cardiovascular Health Study; REGARDS: REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke.
* Using the primary definition of CHD.
† Using the secondary definition of CHD which includes myocardial infarction hospitalizations detected through Medicare claims.
The maximum follow-up for all analyses was 11 years. Mean follow-up was 8.3 years in CHS, and 7.1 years among participants in REGARDS when using the primary and secondary definitions of CHD.

Supplemental figure 4. Cumulative incidence of fatal, nonfatal and total CHD among black and white women ≥65 years of age in CHS and REGARDS.
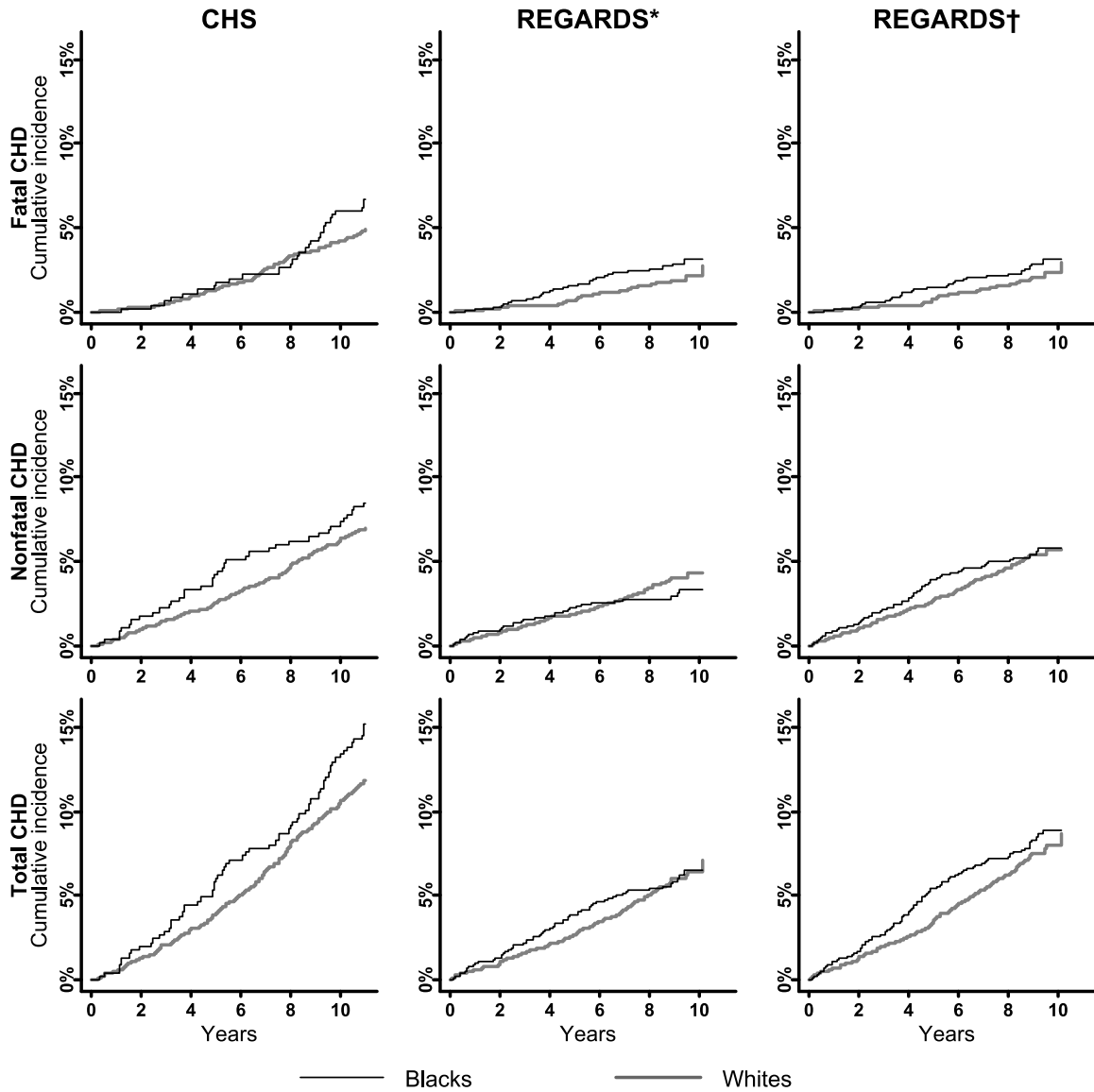

CHD: coronary heart disease; CHS: Cardiovascular Health Study; REGARDS: REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke.

* Using the primary definition of CHD.

† Using the secondary definition of CHD which includes myocardial infarction hospitalizations detected through Medicare claims.

The maximum follow-up for all analyses was 11 years. Mean follow-up was 9.5 years in CHS, and 7.0 years in REGARDS when using the primary and secondary definition of CHD.

Supplemental figure 5. P-values for gender differences on hazard ratios for incident CHD (Panel A) and case-fatality (Panel B) comparing blacks versus whites.

A — Hazard ratio (45-64 years of age and ≥65 years of age)

	45-64 years of age			≥65 years of age	
	ARIC p-value	REGARDS p-value	CHS p-value	REGARDS* p-value	REGARDS† p-value
Fatal CHD					
Model 1	0.49	0.64	0.80	0.76	0.57
Model 2	0.30	0.63	0.60	0.99	0.86
Model 3	0.24	0.32	0.25	0.68	0.51
Model 4	0.17	0.72	0.35	0.82	0.68
Model 5	0.18	0.76			
Model 6	0.16	0.82	0.40	0.75	0.63
Nonfatal CHD					
Model 1	0.001	0.18	0.17	0.10	0.03
Model 2	0.07	0.43	0.36	0.35	0.12
Model 3	0.09	0.51	0.66	0.54	0.23
Model 4	0.50	0.85	0.56	0.47	0.26
Model 5	0.64	0.83			
Model 6	0.66	0.92	0.61	0.39	0.19
Total CHD					
Model 1	0.003	0.38	0.34	0.34	0.21
Model 2	0.32	0.66	0.67	0.57	0.31
Model 3	0.41	0.98	0.74	0.94	0.63
Model 4	0.90	0.97	0.96	0.76	0.55
Model 5	0.78	0.94			
Model 6	0.73	0.98	0.97		0.70

Hazard ratio axis: 0.30 0.50 1.00 2.00 5.00

B — Case-fatality ratio

	ARIC p-value	REGARDS p-value	CHS p-value	REGARDS* p-value	REGARDS† p-value
Model 1	0.43	0.25	0.26	0.33	0.14
Model 2	0.09	0.25	0.29	0.72	0.43
Model 3	0.08	0.19	0.30	0.63	0.29
Model 4	0.15	0.51	0.43	0.90	0.34
Model 5	0.24	0.53			
Model 6	0.23	0.67	0.59	0.88	0.32

Case-fatality ratio axis: 0.50 1.00 2.00 3.50

Legend: ■ Men   ◆ Women

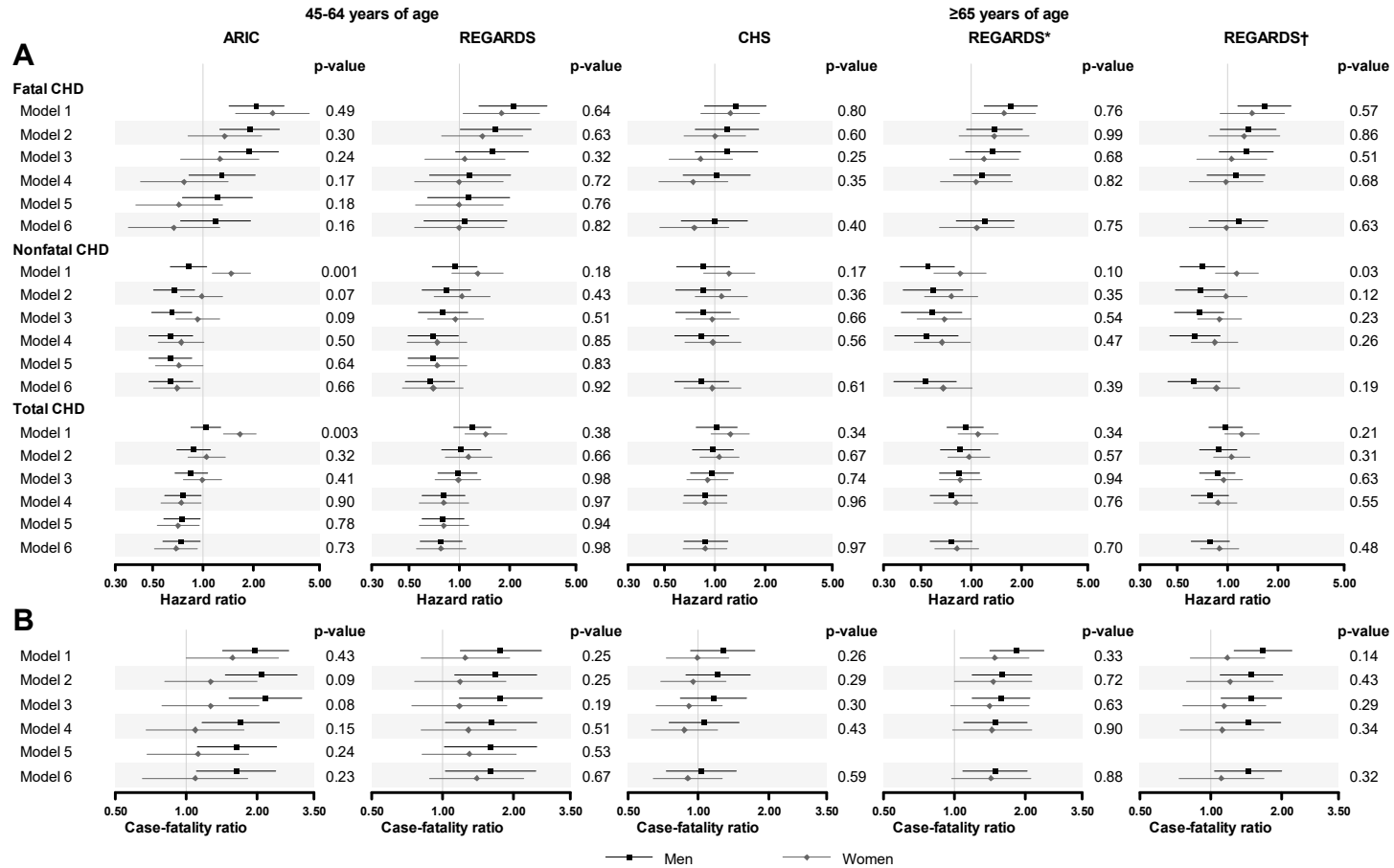ARIC: Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities; CHD: coronary heart disease; CHS: Cardiovascular Health Study; REGARDS: REasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke.
* Using the primary definition of CHD.
† Using the secondary definition of CHD which includes myocardial infarction hospitalizations detected through Medicare claims.
Hazard ratios were estimated using competing risk regression. All analyses were conducted using multiple imputation. Model 1 adjusts for age. Model 2 adjusts for age, education and income levels (and region of residence in REGARDS). Model 3 adjusts for covariates in Model 2 plus alcohol consumption, physical activity, waist circumference and current smoking. Model 4 adjusts for covariates in Model 3 plus diabetes, reduced estimated glomerular filtration rate, stroke, systolic blood pressure, use of antihypertensive medications, total and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and use of lipid-lowering medication. Model 5 adjusts for covariates in Model 4 plus health insurance among participants <65 years of age (all participants ≥65 years of age had Medicare). Model 6 adjusts for covariates in Model 5 plus left ventricular hypertrophy and atrial fibrillation (except in ARIC).