

Supplement file

Table S1. Clinical and biochemical variables associated with secondary endpoint of $\geq 40\%$ fall from baseline eGFR with final eGFR < 30 ml/min

	Fall in eGFR $\geq 40\%$ (N=308)	Fall in eGFR less than 40% (N=4953)	p value
Age (years)	44.5 (34.0, 58.0)	34.0 (26.0, 45.0)	< 0.001
Duration of diabetes (years)	14.0 (5.0, 28.0)	11.0 (2.0, 21.0)	< 0.001
Gender (%)			0.640
FEMALE	160 (51.9%)	2505 (50.6%)	
MALE	148 (48.1%)	2448 (49.4%)	
Ethnicity (%)			< 0.001
African-Caribbean	73 (23.7%)	631 (12.7%)	
Asian	9 (2.9%)	146 (2.9%)	
Caucasian	214 (69.5%)	3877 (78.3%)	
Other	12 (3.9%)	299 (6.0%)	
Retinopathy grade			< 0.001
R0	67 (36%)	1,777 (52%)	
R1-R2-R3	1652 (64%)	421 (12.3%)	
Weight (kg)	69.8 (60.0, 83.6)	71.3 (62.0, 82.2)	0.482
BMI (kg/m²)	25.0 (22.0, 29.0)	24.3 (22.0, 27.4)	0.004
ACR (mg/mmol)	38.4 (10.9, 45.2)	15.4 (5.5, 43.1)	< 0.001
Albuminuria status/grade			< 0.001

A1	24 (7.8%)	565 (11.4%)	
A2	94 (30.5%)	2298 (46.4%)	
A3	190 (61.7%)	2090 (42.2%)	
eGFR (ml/min)	67.5 (55.5, 86.6)	92.2 (74.4, 112.7)	< 0.001
SBP (mmHg)	128.0 (117.0, 140.0)	122.0 (112.0, 132.0)	< 0.001
DBP (mmHg)	75.0 (68.0, 81.0)	74.0 (68.0, 80.0)	0.077
HbA1c (mmol/mol)	78.1 (59.6, 101.4)	68.0 (57.0, 85.8)	< 0.001
Cholesterol (mmol/l)	4.5 (3.8, 5.4)	4.6 (4.0, 5.2)	0.333
HDL-cholesterol (mmol/l)	1.5 (1.2, 1.8)	1.5 (1.3, 1.9)	0.225
LDL-cholesterol (mmol/l)	2.3 (1.8, 2.9)	2.4 (1.9, 3.0)	0.043
Triglycerides (mmol/l)	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	< 0.001

Data median interquartile range shown Abbreviations eGFR- estimated glomerular filtration rate, SBP- systolic blood pressure, DBP- diastolic blood pressure, BMI- body mass index, HDL- high density lipoprotein, LDL- low density lipoprotein , ACR- urine albumin creatinine ratio.

Table S2. Clinical and biochemical variables associated with secondary endpoint of $\geq 30\%$ fall from baseline eGFR with final eGFR < 30 ml/min

	Fall in eGFR $\geq 30\%$ (N=318)	Fall in eGFR less than 30% (N=4943)	p value
Age (years)	45.0 (34.0, 58.0)	34.0 (26.0, 45.0)	< 0.001
Duration of diabetes (years)	14.0 (5.0, 28.0)	11.0 (2.0, 21.0)	< 0.001
Gender(%)			0.825
FEMALE	163 (51.3%)	2502 (50.6%)	
MALE	155 (48.7%)	2441 (49.4%)	
Ethnicity(%)			< 0.001
African-Caribbean	75 (23.6%)	629 (12.7%)	
Asian	10 (3.1%)	145 (2.9%)	
Caucasian	221 (69.5%)	3870 (78.3%)	
Other	12 (3.8%)	299 (6.0%)	
Retinopathy (%)			< 0.001
R0	68 (36%)	1775 (52%)	
R1-R2-R3	119 (64%)	1651 (48%)	
Weight (kg)	71.1 (60.1, 84.5)	71.3 (62.0, 82.2)	0.266
BMI (kg/m²)	25.2 (22.4, 29.0)	24.3 (22.0, 27.3)	0.002
ACR (mg/mmol)	38.4 (10.7, 46.0)	15.3 (5.5, 43.0)	< 0.001
Albuminuria status			< 0.001
A1	24 (7.5%)	565 (11.4%)	
A2	98 (30.8%)	2294 (46.4%)	
A3	196 (61.6%)	2084 (42.2%)	

eGFR (ml/min)	66.7 (55.1, 85.7)	92.2 (74.4, 112.8)	< 0.001
SBP (mmHg)	128.0 (118.0, 140.0)	122.0 (112.0, 132.0)	< 0.001
DBP (mmHg)	75.0 (68.0, 81.0)	74.0 (68.0, 80.0)	0.078
Hba1c (mmol/mol)	77.0 (59.6, 100.8)	68.0 (57.0, 85.8)	< 0.001
Cholesterol (mmol/l)	4.5 (3.9, 5.4)	4.6 (4.0, 5.2)	0.325
HDL-cholesterol (mmol/l)	1.5 (1.2, 1.8)	1.5 (1.3, 1.9)	0.258
LDL-cholesterol (mmol/l)	2.3 (1.8, 2.9)	2.4 (1.9, 3.0)	0.069
Triglycerides (mmol/l)	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	< 0.001

Data median interquartile range shown Abbreviations eGFR- estimated glomerular filtration rate, SBP- systolic blood pressure, DBP- diastolic blood pressure, BMI- body mass index, HDL- high density lipoprotein, LDL- low density lipoprotein, ACR- urine albumin creatinine ratio.

Table S3: Comparison of baseline clinical and biochemical characteristics in people with type 1 diabetes of African-Caribbean and non African-Caribbean ethnic origin

	Non-African Caribbean (N=4557)	African-Caribbean (N=704)	p value
Age (years)	35.0 (26.0, 46.0)	32.0 (20.0, 44.0)	< 0.001
Duration of diabetes (years)	12.0 (3.0, 23.0)	6.0 (1.0, 14.5)	< 0.001
Gender (%)			0.185
FEMALE	2292 (50.3%)	373 (53.0%)	
MALE	2265 (49.7%)	331 (47.0%)	
Ethnicity (%)			< 0.001
African-Caribbean	0 (0.0%)	704 (100.0%)	
Asian	155 (3.4%)	0 (0.0%)	
Caucasian	4091 (89.8%)	0 (0.0%)	
Other	311 (6.8%)	0 (0.0%)	
Retinopathy status			< 0.001
R0	2739 (87.9%)	404 (81.3%)	
R1-R2-R3	378 (12.1%)	93 (18.7%)	
Weight (kg)	71.6 (62.2, 82.4)	68.8 (58.4, 81.4)	< 0.001
BMI (kg/m²)	24.4 (22.0, 27.4)	24.0 (21.0, 28.0)	0.384
ACR (mg/mmol)	14.3 (5.5, 43.0)	39.0 (8.2, 45.0)	< 0.001
Albuminuria status			< 0.001
A1	532 (11.7%)	57 (8.1%)	
A2	2151 (47.2%)	241 (34.2%)	
A3	1874 (41.1%)	406 (57.7%)	

eGFR (ml/min)	91.2 (73.4, 111.1)	87.2 (66.5, 113.9)	0.322
SBP (mmHg)	122.0 (113.0, 132.0)	122.0 (112.0, 133.0)	0.840
DBP (mmHg)	74.0 (68.0, 80.0)	74.0 (67.0, 80.0)	0.653
HbA1c(mmol/mol)	67.2 (56.3, 83.0)	83.0 (65.0, 106.1)	< 0.001
Cholesterol (mmol/l)	4.6 (4.0, 5.2)	4.5 (3.9, 5.2)	0.313
HDL-cholesterol (mmol/l)	1.6 (1.3, 1.9)	1.5 (1.2, 1.8)	0.081
LDL-cholesterol (mmol/l)	2.4 (1.9, 3.0)	2.5 (2.0, 3.0)	0.026
Triglycerides (mmol/l)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	0.9 (0.7, 1.5)	0.014
IMD Decile	3.00 (2.00, 5.00)	3.00 (2.00, 5.00)	0.885

Data median interquartile range shown Abbreviations eGFR- estimated glomerular filtration rate, SBP- systolic blood pressure, DBP- diastolic blood pressure, BMI- body mass index, HDL- high density lipoprotein, LDL- low density lipoprotein, IMD –index of multiple deprivation , ACR- urine albumin creatinine ratio.

Table S4

Results of univariate, multivariate Cox regression models and competing risk analysis (with death as a competing event) for secondary endpoint of $\geq 40\%$ fall from baseline eGFR with final eGFR < 30 ml/min

Dependent: Survival		all	HR (CPH univariable)	HR (CPH multivariable)	HR (Competing risks model)
Age_groups (years)	0-30	1958 (37.2)	-	-	-
	31-60	2886 (54.9)	1.97 (1.44-2.71, $p < 0.001$)	2.45 (1.77-3.40, $p < 0.001$)	2.40 (1.73-3.33, $p < 0.001$)
	60+	417 (7.9)	5.00 (3.48-7.19, $p < 0.001$)	5.87 (3.94-8.73, $p < 0.001$)	5.25 (3.49-7.91, $p < 0.001$)
African-Caribbean_Ethnicity	1-other	4557 (86.6)	-	-	-
	2-african-caribbean	704 (13.4)	2.08 (1.60-2.70, $p < 0.001$)	1.56 (1.19-2.05, $p = 0.001$)	1.58 (1.21-2.08, $p = 0.001$)
Albuminuria status	1	589 (11.2)	-	-	-
	2	2392 (45.5)	1.36 (0.87-2.13, $p = 0.179$)	1.37 (0.88-2.15, $p = 0.167$)	1.33 (0.86-2.07, $p = 0.200$)
	3	2280 (43.3)	3.29 (2.15-5.04, $p < 0.001$)	2.95 (1.92-4.53, $p < 0.001$)	2.81 (1.84-4.30, $p < 0.001$)
SBP (mmHg)	Mean (SD)	123.3 (15.6)	1.02 (1.01-1.03, $p < 0.001$)	1.01 (1.01-1.02, $p < 0.001$)	1.01 (1.01-1.02, $p < 0.001$)
HbA1c (mmol/mol)	Mean (SD)	74.6 (25.4)	1.01 (1.01-1.02, $p < 0.001$)	1.02 (1.01-1.02, $p < 0.001$)	1.02 (1.01-1.02, $p < 0.001$)

Abbreviations eGFR- estimated glomerular filtration rate, SBP- systolic blood pressure.

Figure S1.Cumulative hazard for the secondary endpoint of $\geq 40\%$ drop in eGFR from baseline with a final eGFR $<30\text{ml/min}$ stratified by ethnicity (african-caribbean vs non-african-caribbean)

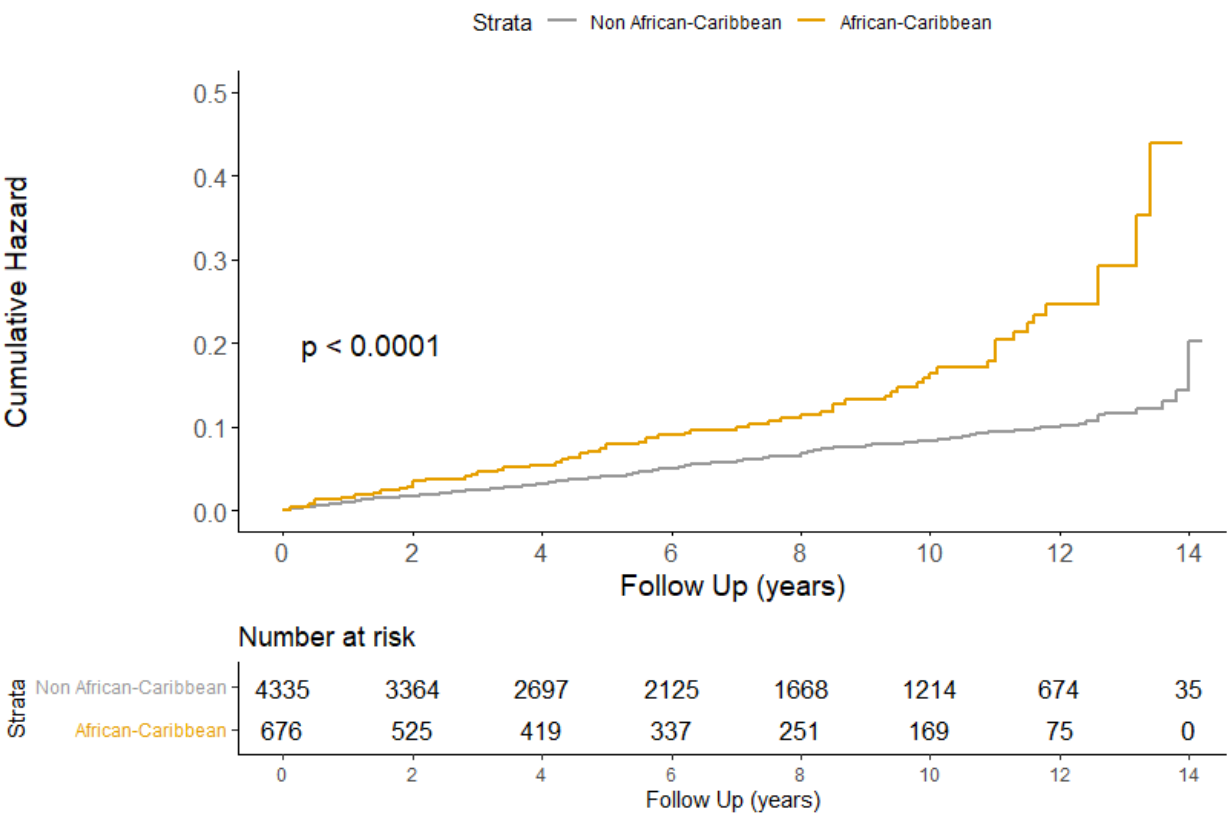
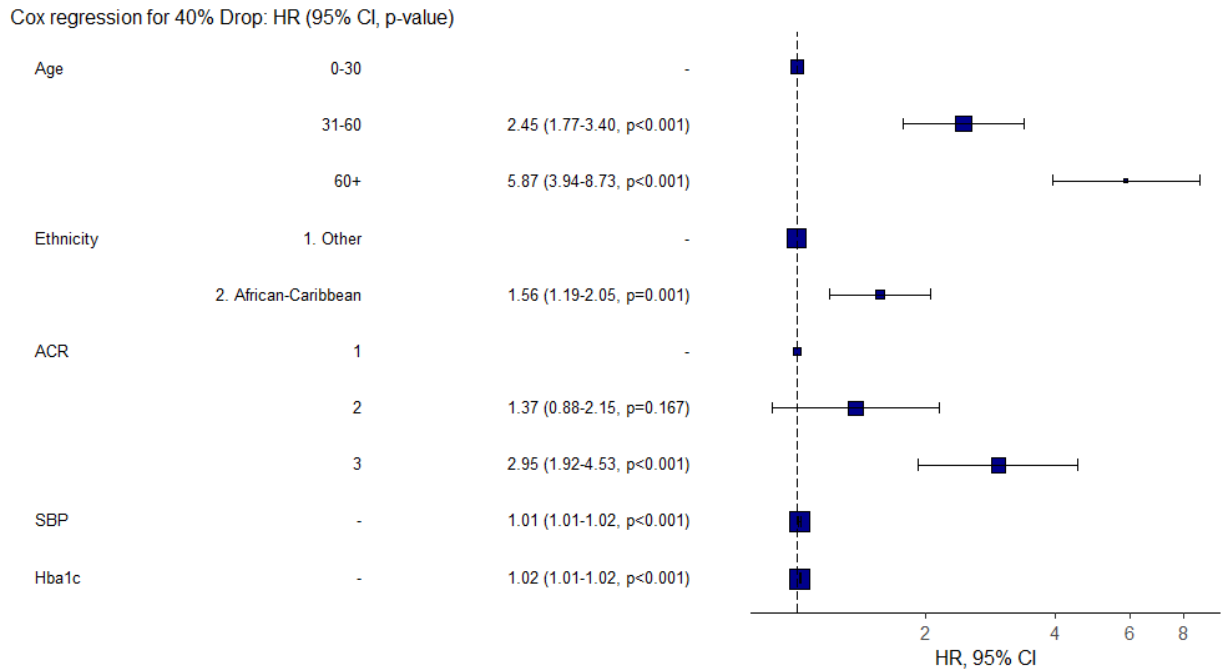


Figure S2. Forest plot presentation of the multivariable Cox regression analysis for the prediction of the secondary endpoint of $\geq 40\%$ eGFR drop with a final eGFR of <30 ml/min.



Abbreviations SBP- systolic blood pressure, ACR- urine albumin creatinine ratio.

Table S5

Results of univariate, multivariate Cox regression models and competing risk analysis (with death as a competing event) for secondary endpoint of $\geq 30\%$ fall from baseline eGFR with final eGFR < 30 ml/min

Dependent: Survival		all	HR (CPH univariable)	HR (CPH multivariable)	HR (Competing risks model)
Age_groups (years)	0-30	1958 (37.2)	-	-	-
	31-60	2885 (54.9)	1.98 (1.45-2.72, $p<0.001$)	2.46 (1.78-3.41, $p<0.001$)	2.41 (1.74-3.35, $p<0.001$)
	60+	416 (7.9)	5.15 (3.59-7.39, $p<0.001$)	6.03 (4.06-8.95, $p<0.001$)	5.40 (3.59-8.12, $p<0.001$)
African - Caribbean_Ethnicity	1-other	4555 (86.6)	-	-	-
	2-african-caribbean	704 (13.4)	2.13 (1.65-2.77, $p<0.001$)	1.61 (1.23-2.11, $p=0.001$)	1.63 (1.24-2.14, $p<0.001$)
Albuminuria status	1	589 (11.2)	-	-	-
	2	2392 (45.5)	1.39 (0.89-2.17, $p=0.153$)	1.40 (0.89-2.19, $p=0.141$)	1.36 (0.87-2.11, $p=0.170$)
	3	2278 (43.3)	3.31 (2.16-5.07, $p<0.001$)	2.97 (1.93-4.55, $p<0.001$)	2.83 (1.85-4.33, $p<0.001$)
SBP (mmHg)	Mean (SD)	123.3 (15.6)	1.02 (1.01-1.03, $p<0.001$)	1.01 (1.01-1.02, $p<0.001$)	1.01 (1.01-1.02, $p<0.001$)
HbA1c (mmol/mol)	Mean (SD)	74.6 (25.4)	1.01 (1.01-1.02, $p<0.001$)	1.02 (1.01-1.02, $p<0.001$)	1.02 (1.01-1.02, $p<0.001$)

Abbreviations eGFR- estimated glomerular filtration rate, SBP- systolic blood pressure.

Figure S3. Cumulative hazard for the secondary endpoint of $\geq 30\%$ drop in eGFR from baseline with a final eGFR $< 30\text{ml/min}$ stratified by ethnicity (african-caribbean vs non-african-caribbean)

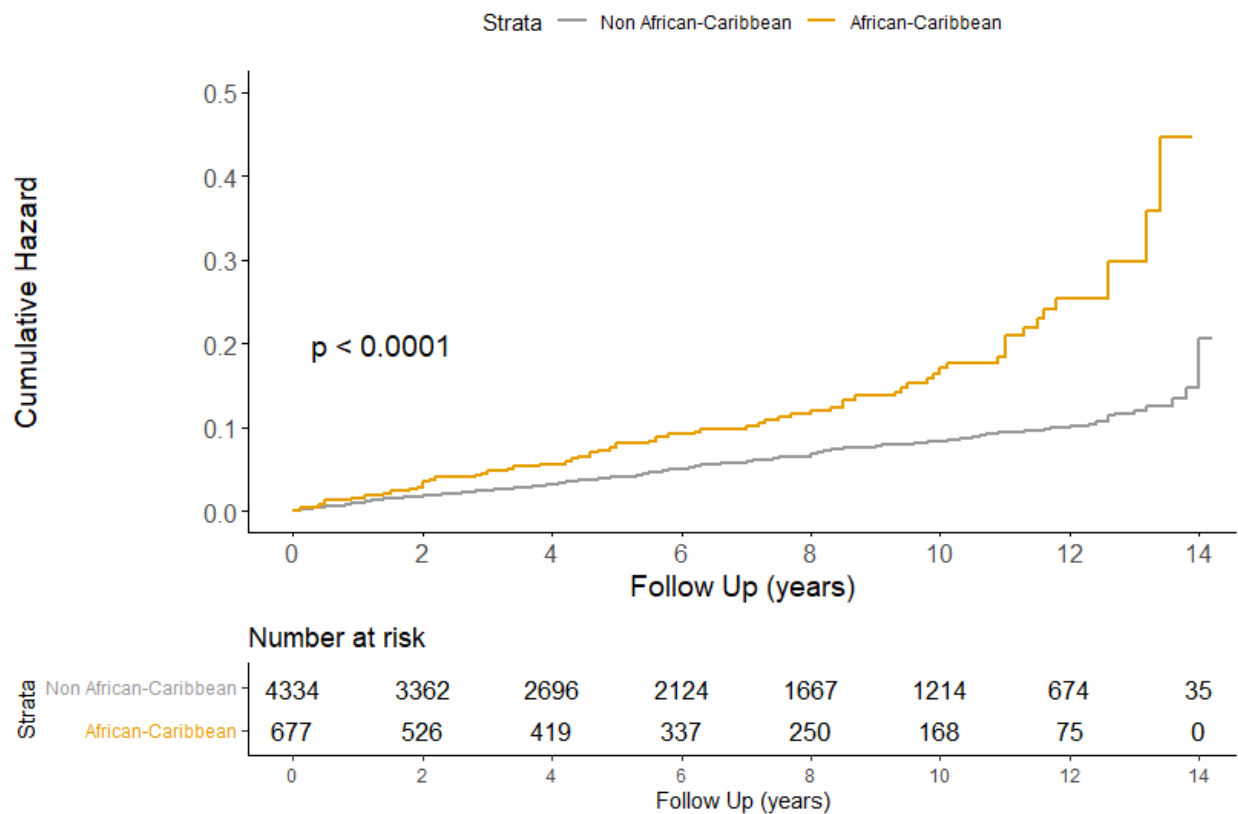
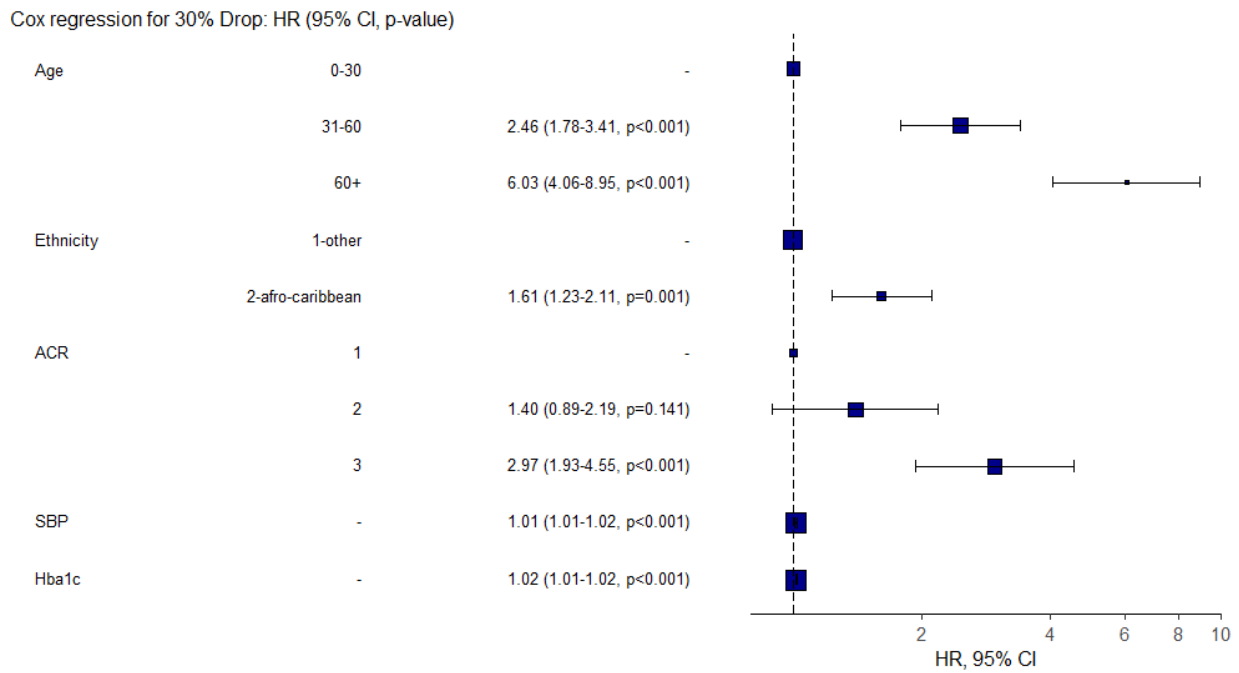


Figure S4. Forest plot presentation of the multivariable Cox regression analysis for the prediction of the secondary endpoint of $\geq 30\%$ eGFR drop with a final eGFR of <30 ml/min.



Abbreviations SBP- systolic blood pressure, ACR- urine albumin creatinine ratio.

Ethnicity unadjusted eGFR summary of key analyses

Tables S6 to S11

Primary end point

Table S6 Results of univariate, multivariate Cox regression models and competing risk analysis (with death as a competing event for primary endpoint of $\geq 50\%$ fall from baseline eGFR with final eGFR < 30 ml/min

Dependent: Survival		all	HR (CPH univariable)	HR (CPH multivariable)	HR (Competing risks model)
Age_groups (years)	0-30	1958 (37.2)	-	-	-
	31-60	2886 (54.9)	1.83 (1.33-2.51, $p < 0.001$)	2.33 (1.68-3.24, $p < 0.001$)	2.28 (1.64-3.18, $p < 0.001$)
	60+	417 (7.9)	4.49 (3.10-6.50, $p < 0.001$)	5.56 (3.71-8.34, $p < 0.001$)	4.96 (3.26-7.55, $p < 0.001$)
African-Caribbean_Ethnicity	other	4557 (86.6)	-	-	-
	african-caribbean	704 (13.4)	2.13 (1.63-2.78, $p < 0.001$)	1.57 (1.19-2.08, $p = 0.001$)	1.60 (1.21-2.11, $p = 0.001$)
SBP_(mmHg)	Mean (SD)	123.3 (15.6)	1.02 (1.01-1.03, $p < 0.001$)	1.01 (1.01-1.02, $p < 0.001$)	1.01 (1.01-1.02, $p = 0.001$)
HbA1c (mmol/mol)	Mean (SD)	74.6 (25.4)	1.02 (1.01-1.02, $p < 0.001$)	1.02 (1.01-1.02, $p < 0.001$)	1.02 (1.01-1.02, $p < 0.001$)
Albuminuria status	A1	589 (11.2)	-	-	-
	A2	2392 (45.5)	1.31 (0.83-2.08, $p = 0.249$)	1.31 (0.83-2.08, $p = 0.245$)	1.27 (0.81-2.01, $p = 0.300$)
	A3	2280 (43.3)	3.31 (2.14-5.12, $p < 0.001$)	2.92 (1.89-4.53, $p < 0.001$)	2.78 (1.80-4.31, $p < 0.001$)

Abbreviations eGFR- estimated glomerular filtration rate, SBP- systolic blood pressure.

Table S7 Results of univariate, multivariate Cox regression models and competing risk analysis (with death as a competing event for secondary endpoint of $\geq 40\%$ fall from baseline eGFR with final eGFR < 30 ml/min

Dependent: Survival		all	HR (CPH univariable)	HR (CPH multivariable)	HR (Competing risks model)
Age_groups (years)	0-30	1958 (37.2)	-	-	-
	31-60	2886 (54.9)	1.97 (1.44-2.71, $p<0.001$)	2.45 (1.77-3.40, $p<0.001$)	2.40 (1.73-3.33, $p<0.001$)
	60+	417 (7.9)	5.00 (3.48-7.19, $p<0.001$)	5.87 (3.94-8.73, $p<0.001$)	5.25 (3.49-7.91, $p<0.001$)
African-Caribbean_Ethnicity	1-other	4557 (86.6)	-	-	-
	2-african-caribbean	704 (13.4)	2.08 (1.60-2.70, $p<0.001$)	1.56 (1.19-2.05, $p=0.001$)	1.58 (1.21-2.08, $p=0.001$)
Albuminuria status	1	589 (11.2)	-	-	-
	2	2392 (45.5)	1.36 (0.87-2.13, $p=0.179$)	1.37 (0.88-2.15, $p=0.167$)	1.33 (0.86-2.07, $p=0.200$)
	3	2280 (43.3)	3.29 (2.15-5.04, $p<0.001$)	2.95 (1.92-4.53, $p<0.001$)	2.81 (1.84-4.30, $p<0.001$)
SBP (mmHg)	Mean (SD)	123.3 (15.6)	1.02 (1.01-1.03, $p<0.001$)	1.01 (1.01-1.02, $p<0.001$)	1.01 (1.01-1.02, $p<0.001$)
HbA1c (mmol/mol)	Mean (SD)	74.6 (25.4)	1.01 (1.01-1.02, $p<0.001$)	1.02 (1.01-1.02, $p<0.001$)	1.02 (1.01-1.02, $p<0.001$)

Abbreviations eGFR- estimated glomerular filtration rate, SBP- systolic blood pressure.

Table S8 Results of univariate, multivariate Cox regression models and competing risk analysis (with death as a competing event) for secondary endpoint of $\geq 30\%$ fall from baseline eGFR with final eGFR < 30 ml/min

Dependent: Survival		all	HR (CPH univariable)	HR (CPH multivariable)	HR (Competing risks model)
Age_groups (years)	0-30	1958 (37.2)	-	-	-
	31-60	2885 (54.9)	1.98 (1.45-2.72, $p<0.001$)	2.46 (1.78-3.41, $p<0.001$)	2.41 (1.74-3.35, $p<0.001$)
	60+	416 (7.9)	5.15 (3.59-7.39, $p<0.001$)	6.03 (4.06-8.95, $p<0.001$)	5.40 (3.59-8.12, $p<0.001$)
African-caribbean_Ethnicity	1-other	4555 (86.6)	-	-	-
	2-african-caribbean	704 (13.4)	2.13 (1.65-2.77, $p<0.001$)	1.61 (1.23-2.11, $p=0.001$)	1.63 (1.24-2.14, $p<0.001$)
Albuminuria status	1	589 (11.2)	-	-	-
	2	2392 (45.5)	1.39 (0.89-2.17, $p=0.153$)	1.40 (0.89-2.19, $p=0.141$)	1.36 (0.87-2.11, $p=0.170$)
	3	2278 (43.3)	3.31 (2.16-5.07, $p<0.001$)	2.97 (1.93-4.55, $p<0.001$)	2.83 (1.85-4.33, $p<0.001$)
SBP (mmHg)	Mean (SD)	123.3 (15.6)	1.02 (1.01-1.03, $p<0.001$)	1.01 (1.01-1.02, $p<0.001$)	1.01 (1.01-1.02, $p<0.001$)
HbA1c (mmol/mol)	Mean (SD)	74.6 (25.4)	1.01 (1.01-1.02, $p<0.001$)	1.02 (1.01-1.02, $p<0.001$)	1.02 (1.01-1.02, $p<0.001$)

Table S9 Baseline characteristics of 5261 people with type 1 diabetes without ethnicity adjustment for eGFR

	Overall (N=5261)
Age (years)	34.0 (26.0, 46.0)
Duration of diabetes (years)	11.0 (2.0, 22.0)
Gender(%)	
FEMALE	2665 (50.7%)
MALE	2596 (49.3%)
Ethnicity(%)	
African -Caribbean	704 (13.4%)
Asian	155 (2.9%)
Caucasian	4091 (77.8%)
Other	311 (5.9%)
Retinopathy(%)	
R0	3143 (87.0%)
R1-R2-R3/M1	471 (13.0%)
Weight (kg)	71.3 (61.9, 82.3)
BMI(kg/m²)	
ACR (mg/mmol)	16.8 (5.6, 44.0)
Albuminuria status	
A1	589 (11.2%)
A2	2392 (45.5%)
A3	2280 (43.3%)
eGFR (ml/min)	88.9 (70.8, 109.4)
SBP(mmHg)	122.0 (113.0, 132.0)
DBP (mmHg)	74.0 (68.0, 80.0)

HbA1c (mmol/mol)	68.3 (57.0, 86.9)
Cholesterol (mmol/l)	4.6 (4.0, 5.2)
HDLcholesterol (mmol/l)	1.5 (1.3, 1.9)
LDL-cholesterol (mmol/l)	2.4 (1.9, 3.0)
Triglycerides (mmol/l)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)

Data median interquartile range shown Abbreviations eGFR- estimated glomerular filtration rate, SBP- systolic blood pressure, DBP- diastolic blood pressure, BMI- body mass index, HDL- high density lipoprotein, LDL- low density lipoprotein, ACR- urine albumin creatinine ratio.

Table S10 : Comparison of baseline characteristics between people of African-Caribbean origin and those of non-African Caribbean origin (without ethnicity adjustment for eGFR)

	other (N=4557)	African-caribbean (N=704)	p value
Age (years)	35.0 (26.0, 46.0)	32.0 (20.0, 44.0)	< 0.001
Duration of diabetes (years)	12.0 (3.0, 23.0)	6.0 (1.0, 14.5)	< 0.001
Gender(%)			0.185
FEMALE	2292 (50.3%)	373 (53.0%)	
MALE	2265 (49.7%)	331 (47.0%)	
Ethnicity(%)			< 0.001
African-Caribbean	0 (0.0%)	704 (100.0%)	
Asian	155 (3.4%)	0 (0.0%)	
Caucasian	4091 (89.8%)	0 (0.0%)	
Other	311 (6.8%)	0 (0.0%)	
Retinopathy(%)			< 0.001
R0	2739 (87.9%)	404 (81.3%)	
R1-R2-R3	378 (12.1%)	93 (18.7%)	
Weight (kg)	71.6 (62.2, 82.4)	68.8 (58.4, 81.4)	< 0.001
BMI(kg/m²)	24.4 (22.0, 27.4)	24.0 (21.0, 28.0)	0.384
ACR (mg/mmol)	14.3 (5.5, 43.0)	39.0 (8.2, 45.0)	< 0.001
Albuminuria status			< 0.001
A1	532 (11.7%)	57 (8.1%)	
A2	2151 (47.2%)	241 (34.2%)	
A3	1874 (41.1%)	406 (57.7%)	
eGFR (ml/min)	91.2 (73.4, 111.1)	72.1 (55.0, 94.1)	< 0.001
SBP(mmHg)	122.0 (113.0, 132.0)	122.0 (112.0, 133.0)	0.840

DBP(mmHg)	74.0 (68.0, 80.0)	74.0 (67.0, 80.0)	0.653
Hba1c (mmol/mol)	67.2 (56.3, 83.0)	83.0 (65.0, 106.1)	< 0.001
Cholesterol (mmol/l)	4.6 (4.0, 5.2)	4.5 (3.9, 5.2)	0.313
HDLcholesterol (mmol/l)	1.6 (1.3, 1.9)	1.5 (1.2, 1.8)	0.081
LDLcholesterol (mmol/l)	2.4 (1.9, 3.0)	2.5 (2.0, 3.0)	0.026
Triglycerides (mmol/l)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	0.9 (0.7, 1.5)	0.014

Data median interquartile range shown Abbreviations eGFR- estimated glomerular filtration rate, SBP- systolic blood pressure, DBP- diastolic blood pressure, BMI- body mass index, HDL- high density lipoprotein, LDL- low density lipoprotein , ACR- urine albumin creatinine ratio.

Table S11 Comparison of baseline characteristics of people with an eGFR fall \geq 50% from baseline with final eGFR <30 ml/min with those whose eGFR fell less than 50% from baseline (without ethnicity adjustment for eGFR)

	50% drop (N=263)	less than 50% (N=4998)	p value
Age (years)	42.0 (32.0, 55.5)	34.0 (26.0, 45.0)	< 0.001
Duration of diabetes (years)	14.0 (4.0, 27.0)	11.0 (2.0, 21.0)	< 0.001
Gender(%)			0.822
FEMALE	135 (51.3%)	2530 (50.6%)	
MALE	128 (48.7%)	2468 (49.4%)	
Ethnicity(%)			< 0.001
African-Caribbean	62 (23.6%)	642 (12.8%)	
Asian	8 (3.0%)	147 (2.9%)	
Caucasian	181 (68.8%)	3910 (78.2%)	
Other	12 (4.6%)	299 (6.0%)	
Retinopathy (%)			< 0.001
R0-R1/M0	110 (72.8%)	3033 (87.6%)	
R1-R2-R3/M1	41 (27.2%)	430 (12.4%)	
Weight (kg)	69.4 (59.8, 82.0)	71.4 (62.0, 82.3)	0.881
BMI(kg/m²)	25.0 (22.0, 28.6)	24.4 (22.0, 27.4)	0.029
ACR (mg/mmol)	39.0 (10.3, 45.0)	15.6 (5.6, 43.5)	< 0.001
Albuminuria status			< 0.001
A1	22 (8.4%)	567 (11.3%)	
A2	80 (30.4%)	2312 (46.3%)	
A3	161 (61.2%)	2119 (42.4%)	
eGFR(ml/min)	69.8 (58.0, 85.7)	90.2 (71.8, 110.2)	< 0.001
SBP(mmHg)	126.0 (116.0, 138.0)	122.0 (112.0, 132.0)	< 0.001

DBP(mmHg)	75.0 (68.0, 81.0)	74.0 (68.0, 80.0)	0.213
Hba1c(mmol/mol)	80.3 (61.7, 103.6)	68.0 (57.0, 85.8)	< 0.001
Cholesterol (mmol/l)	4.5 (3.8, 5.3)	4.6 (4.0, 5.2)	0.611
HDLcholesterol (mmol/l)	1.5 (1.2, 1.8)	1.5 (1.3, 1.9)	0.101
LDL cholesterol (mmol/l)	2.3 (1.8, 2.9)	2.4 (1.9, 3.0)	0.023
Triglycerides (mmol/l)	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	< 0.001

Data median interquartile range shown Abbreviations eGFR- estimated glomerular filtration rate, SBP- systolic blood pressure, DBP- diastolic blood pressure, BMI- body mass index, HDL- high density lipoprotein, LDL- low density lipoprotein, ACR- urine albumin creatinine ratio.