**Supplement**

**Table 1.** Baseline clinical and biochemical characteristics in 1876 people with type 1 diabetes with and without development of sight threatening diabetic retinopathy and those who died during follow up

| Characteristic | No progression N = 1,442 | Progression,N = 359 | Died N = 75 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age (years) | 29(21, 39) | 28 (20, 40) | 53 (41, 66) |
| GenderFemale  | 724 (50%) | 184 (51%) | 32 (43%) |
| Male | 718 (50%) | 175 (49%) | 43 (57%) |
| African-Caribbean | 224 (16%) | 86 (24%) | 16 (21%) |
| Asian | 42 (2.9%) | 10 (2.8%) | 3 (4.0%) |
| Caucasian | 1,058 (73%) | 244 (68%) | 50 (67%) |
| Other | 118 (8.2%) | 19 (5.3%) | 6 (8.0%) |
| Duration of diabetes (years) | 5(2, 11) | 8(4, 14) | 6.50 (3, 22) |
| HbA1c mmol/mol |  69 (56, 94) | 77 (61, 98) | 63 (53 , 90) |
| BMI kg/m2 | 23.7 (21.1, 26.4) | 24.0 (21.7, 27.0) | 24.9 (21.5, 30.0) |
| SBP mmHg | 119.40 ± 15.31  | 121.16 ± 14.30 | 127.11 ±19.10,  |
| DBP mmHg | 71.91 ± 9.68  | 72.58 ± 9.40 | 75.07 ± 9.21 |
| ACR mg/mmol |  18 (6, 44) |  13 (5, 43) | 36.6 (6.8, 42) |
| Cholesterol mmol/l | 4.54 ± 0.95  | 4.74 ± 0.99 |  4.50 ± 0.99 |
| eGFR ml/min/1.73m2 | 96 (77, 118) |  92 (75, 112) |  76 (52, 92) |
|  |  |  |  |

Data (median interquartile range) or mean ± standard deviation or n (%) shown. Abbreviations eGFR- estimated glomerular filtration rate, SBP- systolic blood pressure, DBP- diastolic blood pressure, BMI- body mass index, ACR- urine albumin creatinine ratio.

**Table 2A** Number and distribution of 359 people who progressed to components of the primary retinopathy endpoint of STDR according to African-Caribbean and Non-African-Caribbean ethnicity.

|  | Non-African-CaribbeanN = 273 | African-Caribbean, N = 86 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Retinopathy grade |  |  |
| R1M1 | 210  | 56  |
| R2M0 | 33  | 17  |
| R2M1 | 15  | 4  |
| R3M0 | 11  | 5  |
| R3M1 | 4  | 4  |

**Supplement table 2B** Numbers and percentages of people who developed R2 or greater (with and without M1) and M1 (with R1, R2 and R3) according to African-Caribbean and Non-African-Caribbean ethnicity in cohort who had primary STDR endpoint evaluated.

|  | Non-African-CaribbeanN = 1491 | African-Caribbean, N = 310 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Retinopathy grade |  |  |
| R2 or greater  | 63 (4.2%) |  30 (9.7%) |
| M1  | 229 (15%) |  64 (21%) |

**Table 3** Comparison of baseline clinical and biochemical characteristics in people with type 1 diabetes of African-Caribbean ethnicity with and without development of STDR

| Characteristic | No progression N = 224 | ProgressionN = 86 | p-value |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age (years) | 27.00 (15.00, 38.00) | 25.00 (16.00, 35.00) | 0.8 |
| Gender |  |  | >0.9 |
| Female | 121 (54%) | 47 (55%) |  |
| Male | 103 (46%) | 39 (45%) |  |
| Duration of diabetes (years) | 3.00 (2.00, 8.00) | 4.50 (2.00, 7.00) |  0.6 |
| HbA1c | 80 (61, 111) | 92 (70, 122) | 0.020 |
| Systolic blood pressure mmHg | 118.07±15.62 | 119.26 ± 16.26 | 0.7 |
| Diastolic blood pressure mmHg | 71.67 ± 10.54 | 72.19 ± 9.75 | 0.7 |
| BMI kg/m2 | 23.35 (20.80, 26.42) | 23.09 (21.00, 25.65) | >0.9 |
| eGFR ml/min  | 92.90 (70.68, 128.98) | 92.90 (74.00, 112.00) | 0.3 |
| ACR mg/mmol | 41.00 (8.07, 45.00) | 32.60 (8.05, 43.00) | 0.065 |
| Cholesterol mmol/l  | 4.46 ± 0.91 | 4.84 ± 1.04 | 0.003 |

Data (median interquartile range) or mean ± standard deviation or n (%) shown. Abbreviations eGFR- estimated glomerular filtration rate, SBP- systolic blood pressure, DBP- diastolic blood pressure, BMI- body mass index, ACR- urine albumin creatinine ratio. Of the cohort of 326 African-Caribbean people at baseline 10 died during follow up and their data is not included in table.

Table 4

## Results of competing risk analysis (with death as a competing event) for primary endpoint of development of STDR

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Dependent:****Survival** | **HR (Competing risks model)** |
| Non- African-Caribbean  | \_ |
| African-Caribbean | 1.37(1.07-1.75) p=0.012 |
| BaselineSBP | 1.00(1.00-1.01) p=0.160 |
| Baseline HbA1c | 1.01(1.00-1.01) p<0.001 |