## Table of contents:

Supplemental Figure 1. Cohort derivation.

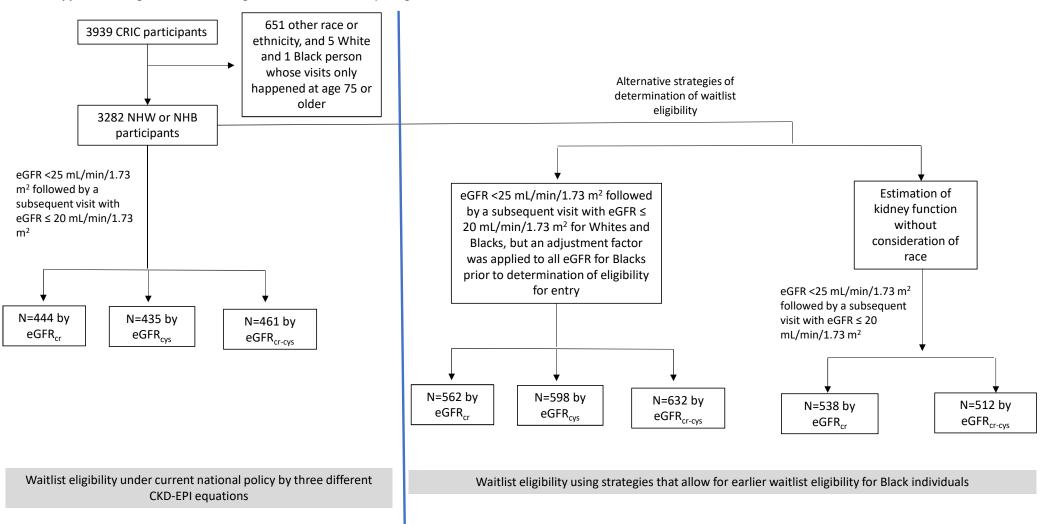
**Supplemental Table 1A.** Risk of ESKD by race using cohorts defined by different inclusion criteria in fully adjusted Weibull accelerated failure and Cox models.

**Supplemental Table 1B.** Median time in the zone of eligibility after application of the adjustment factor designed to equalize time spent in the zone of eligibility to determine cohort entry.

**Supplemental Table 2A.** Characteristics of the study cohort by computing eGFR without consideration of race term to determine eligibility for entry into the cohort.

**Supplemental Table 2B.** Time to ESKD starting from eGFR of ≤20 mL/min/1.73 m² using an approach that does not consider the race when computing estimates of eGFR using Weibull accelerated failure and Cox models.

## **Supplemental Figure 1.** Consort diagram and outline of study design.



**Supplemental Table 1A.** Risk of ESKD by race using cohorts defined by different inclusion criteria in fully adjusted Weibull accelerated failure and Cox models.

Entry into cohort when eGFR is ≤ 20 mL/min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup>			Entry into cohort when eGFR is ≤ 20 mL/min/1.73 m² with adjustment factor**		
Blacks compared with Whites	Weibull Model Time ratio (95% CI)	Cox model Hazard ratio (95% CI)	Weibull Model Time ratio (95% CI)	Cox model Hazard ratio (95% CI)	
Multivariable Model 2*					
eGFR <sub>cr</sub>	0.85 (0.68-1.05)	1.24 (0.95-1.62)	1.09 (0.89-1.33)	0.88 (0.68-1.13)	
eGFR <sub>cys</sub>	0.71 (0.56-0.90)	1.48 (1.13-1.94)	0.99 (0.81-1.22)	1.00 (0.78-1.29)	
eGFR <sub>cr-cys</sub>	0.80 (0.65-0.99)	1.29 (0.99-1.66)	1.02 (0.85-1.24)	0.97 (0.76-1.22)	

<sup>\*</sup>Adjusted for age, sex, income, education, insurance, logarithm protein/creatinine ratio, presence or absence of diabetes, peripheral vascular disease, myocardial infarction, heart failure, ACE inhibitor and ARB use at visit where patients entered the study.

<sup>\*\*</sup>eGFR of Black individuals was computed by standard CKD-EPI estimating equations and subsequently multiplied by an adjustment factor to equalize time spent with eGFR ≤20 mL/min/1.73 m² by race

**Supplemental Table 1B.** Median time in the zone of eligibility after application of the adjustment factor designed to equalize time spent in the zone of eligibility to determine cohort entry.

Median months to ESKD [IQR] from visit where patients entered the zone of eligibility*	White	Black
eGFR <sub>cr</sub> with adjustment factor	27 [11, 55]	27 [11, 55]
eGFR <sub>cys</sub> with adjustment factor	32 [13, 67]	32 [13, 67]
eGFR <sub>cr-cys</sub> with adjustment factor	30 [12, 60]	30 [12, 60]

<sup>\*</sup>Zone of eligibility defined as time between the qualifying visit when eGFR was ≤ 20 mL/min/1.73 m² for Whites (or at higher thresholds for Blacks based on an adjustment factor that was determined for each CKD-EPI equation) and ESKD onset.

**Supplemental Table 2A.** Characteristics of the study cohort by computing eGFR without consideration of race term to determine eligibility for entry into the cohort.

Cohort using eGFR <sub>cr</sub> without race term						
N (%)	Overall	White	Black	P-value		
	N=538	N=157	N=381			
Median age [IQR] in	62 [55, 68]	63 [56, 68]	62 [54, 68]	0.12		
years						
Female	258 (48)	63 (40)	195 (51)	0.02		
Median eGFR by	16.6 [13.4, 18.3]	17.6 [15.4, 18.8]	16.0 [13.0, 18.0]	<0.001		
CKD-EPI [IQR]	4 40 50 00 0 701	4 44 50 07 0 051	4 0 4 50 00 0 00]	2.22		
Median urine protein/creatinine ratio (g/g) [IQR]	1.16 [0.36, 2.76]	1.11 [0.27, 2.25]	1.24 [0.38, 2.89]	0.22		
Diabetes	324 (60.2)	84 (53.5)	240 (63)	0.04		
Heart failure	87 (16.2)	14 (8.9)	73 (19.2)	0.003		
MI	148 (27.5)	41 (26.1)	107 (28.1)	0.67		
PVD	56 (10.4)	15 (9.6)	41 (10.8)	0.76		
ESKD	364 (68)	96 (61)	268 (70)	0.04		
Death	45 (8.4)	11 (7.0)	34 (8.9)	0.61		
Cohort using eGFR <sub>cr-c</sub>	ys without race term					
N (%)	Overall	White	Black	P-value		
	N=512	N=177	N=335			
Median age [IQR] in years	63 [54, 68]	64 [55, 69]	62 [54, 67]	0.14		
Female	254 (49.6)	76 (42.9)	178 (53.1)	0.03		
Median eGFR by CKD-EPI [IQR]	16.7 [14.2, 18.3]	17.4 [15.4, 18.5]	16.1 [13.8, 18.1]	<0.001		
Median urine protein/creatinine ratio (g/g) [IQR]	1.15 [0.38, 2.71]	0.9 [0.27, 2.17]	1.29 [0.47, 3.05]	0.009		
Diabetes	326 (63.7)	105 (59.3)	221 (66)	0.15		
Heart failure	95 (18.6)	23 (13)	72 (21.5)	0.02		
MI	149 (29.1)	54 (30.5)	95 (28.4)	0.61		
PVD	63 (12.3)	24 (13.6)	39 (11.6)	0.57		
ESKD	350 (68.4)	111 (62.7)	239 (71.3)	0.06		
Death	58 (11.3)	20 (11.3)	38 (11.3)	1.000		

MI = myocardial infarction; PVD = peripheral vascular disease

**Supplemental Table 2B.** Time to ESKD starting from eGFR of ≤20 mL/min/1.73 m² using an approach that does not consider the race when computing estimates of eGFR using Weibull accelerated failure and Cox models.

Univariable analyses (Blacks compared with Whites) All eGFR determined without consideration of race	Weibull Model Time ratio (95% CI)	Cox model Hazard ratio (95% CI)
eGFR <sub>cr</sub>	0.94 (0.74-1.19)	1.07 (0.84-1.35)
eGFR <sub>cr-cys</sub>	0.78 (0.62-0.98)	1.27 (1.01-1.59)
Multivariable Model 1*	(2132 2123)	(1121 (1123)
eGFR <sub>cr</sub>	0.99 (0.78-1.26)	1.01 (0.80-1.28)
eGFR <sub>cr-cys</sub>	0.79 (0.63-0.99)	1.26 (1.01-1.58)
Multivariable Model 2**		
eGFR <sub>cr</sub>	1.05 (0.85-1.29)	0.93 (0.72-1.20)
eGFR <sub>cr-cys</sub>	0.89 (0.73-1.08)	1.16 (0.90-1.48)

<sup>\*</sup>Adjusted for sex, age at study entry

<sup>\*\*</sup>Adjusted for sex, age, logarithm urine protein/creatinine ratio, diabetes, peripheral vascular disease myocardial infarction, heart failure, income, education, ACE inhibitor or ARB use and health insurance at study entry. Data for eGFR<sub>cys</sub> not shown as this set of equations does not include a race term.