SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table 1. Distribution of CKD Phenotypes in the U.S. Population with Diabetes by Time Period

	1988-1994 Population =13.2 million+	1999-2002 Population=16.0 million	2003-2006 Population=19.7 million	2007-2010 Population=23.8 million
	Population Estimate in millions(95% CI)	**Population estimate in millions (95% CI)**	**Population estimate in millions (95% CI)**	**Population estimate in millions (95% CI)**
eGFR ≥ 90 ml/min/1.73 m^2				
ACR < 30 mg/g	4.9 (4.2,5.5)	4.6 (3.9, 5.2)	6.2 (5.2, 7.2)	8.8 (7.6,10.0)
ACR 30-299 mg/g	1.2 (0.9,1.5)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)	1.9 (1.5, 2.3)	1.9 (1.5, 2.3)
ACR ≥300 mg/g	0.3 (0.1, 0.4)	0.4 (0.1, 0.6)	0.3 (0.4, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)
eGFR 60-89 ml/min/1.73 m^2				
ACR < 30 mg/g	3.4 (2.8, 4.0	5.0 (4.3, 5.8)	5.8 (4.3, 7.3)	6.6 (5.8, 7.4)
ACR 30-299 mg/g	1.5 (1.2,1.7)	1.1 (0.9, 1.4)	1.7 (1.2, 2.2)	1.7 (1.1, 2.2)
ACR ≥ 300 mg/g	0.3 (0.2,0.4)	0.4 (0.2, 0.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	0.6 (0.5, 0.8)
eGFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m^2				
ACR < 30 mg/g	0.9 (0.7,1.1)	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	2.0 (1.5, 2.6)	2.4 (1.9, 2.9)
ACR 30-299 mg/g	0.6 (0.4,0.8)	0.7 (0.5, 0.9)	1.0 (0.7,1.4)	1.2 (1.0, 1.4)
ACR ≥ 300 mg/g	0.3 (0.2, 0.4)	0.6 (0.3, 0.8)	0.5 (0.3, 0.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)

ACR = albumin-to-creatinine ratio; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate(1); +Due to rounding errors in population estimates for each CKD phenotype during years 1988-1994, the sum of population estimates for each CKD phenotype overestimate the total population by 0.2 million

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table 2. Prevalence of CKD phenotypes by time period in U.S. population with diabetes

	1988-1994	1999-2002	2003-2006	2007-2010
	% Population with Diabetes (sampled persons)	% Population with Diabetes (sampled persons)	% Population with Diabetes(sampled persons)	% Population with Diabetes (sampled persons)
eGFR ≥ 90 ml/min/1.73 m^2				
ACR < 30 mg/g	36.8 (657)	28.6 (296)	31.7 (332)	37.0 (579)
ACR 30-299 mg/g	9.0 (182)	12.1 (125)	9.6 (99)	7.9 (159)
ACR ≥300 mg/g	2.0 (46)	2.2 (23)	1.3 (24)	1.0 (29)
eGFR 60-89 ml/min/1.73 m^2				
ACR < 30 mg/g	25.9 (427)	31.5 (301)	29.4 (315)	27.6 (482)
ACR 30-299 mg/g	11.0 (181)	7.0 (91)	9.6 (125)	6.9 (134)
ACR ≥ 300 mg/g	2.2 (63)	2.2 (34)	1.5 (17)	2.6 (55)
eGFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m^2				
ACR < 30 mg/g	6.6 (63)	8.3 (95)	10.3 (131)	10.1 (191)
ACR 30-299 mg/g	4.3 (83)	4.5 (55)	5.2 (78)	5.1 (116)
ACR ≥ 300 mg/g	2.2 (60)	3.5 (47)	2.3 (39)	1.9 (36)

ACR = albumin-to-creatinine ratio; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate(1);

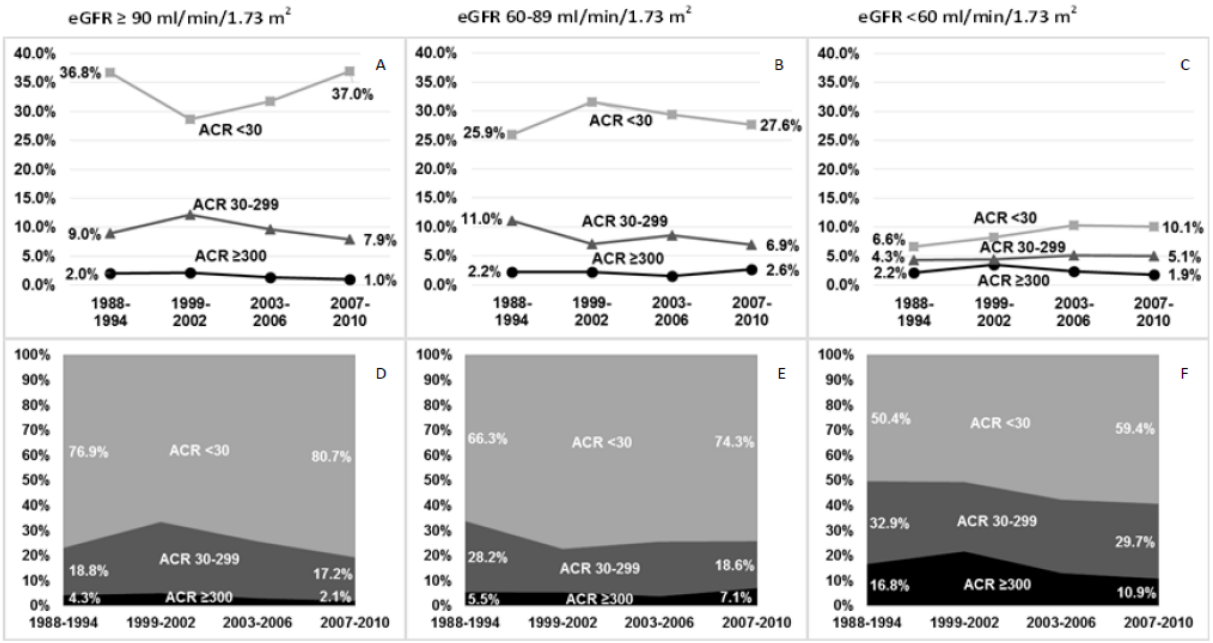
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table 3. Cox proportional hazard models for temporal differences in five-year death rates in U.S. adults with diabetes and estimated glomerular filtration rate <60 ml/min/1.73 m^2 and albumin-to-creatinine ratio <30 mg/g

	Unadjusted	**Model 1**	**Model 2**	**Model 3**
1988-1994	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
1999-2002	1.53 (0.75, 3.09)	1.58 (0.79, 3.18)	1.66 (0.81, 3.39)	1.25 (0.55, 2.48)
2003-2006	1.47 (0.75, 2.88)	1.80 (0.94, 3.44)	1.78 (0.85, 3.74)	1.28 (0.47, 3.48)

Model 1 – Adjusted for age, gender, and race; Model 2 - Model 1 + history of myocardial infarction, heart failure, hypertension, lung disease and cancer; Model 3 - Model 2 + use of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, angiotensin receptor blockers and statin medications

Supplementary Figure 1. Panel A (eGFR ≥ 90 ml/min/1.73 m^2), B (eGFR 60-89 ml/min/1.73 m^2), and C (eGFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m^2) are stacked plots which show the percentage of ACR subgroups within the eGFR group. eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate(1)



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