Table S1. Difference in eGFR decline (unit: ml/min per 1.73 m²) per year according to blood pressure categories in the total population and by race.

	Differences (95% CIs) in eGFR decline (unit: ml/min per 1.73 m²) per year						
	SBP <120 mm Hg	120 ≤SBP <130 mm Hg	130 ≤SBP <140 mm Hg	SBP ≥140 mm Hg			
	and DBP <80 mm Hg	and DBP <80 mm Hg	or 80 ≤DBP <90 mm Hg	or DBP ≥90 mm Hg			
Total Population	N=7,150 ^a	N=2,063 ^a	N=3,120 ^a	N=2,521 ^a			
Unadjusted	Ref	-0.26 (-0.32, -0.20)	-0.27 (-0.32, -0.22)	-0.66 (-0.71, -0.60)			
Adjusted ^{b,c}	Ref	-0.15 (-0.20, -0.09)	-0.14 (-0.19, -0.09)	-0.42 (-0.48, -0.36)			
Caucasian	N=5,961	N=1,625	N=2,055	N=1,362			
Unadjusted	Ref	-0.19 (-0.24, -0.13)	-0.17 (-0.22, -0.12)	-0.45 (-0.51, -0.38)			
Adjusted ^{c,d}	Ref	-0.12 (-0.18, -0.07)	-0.15 (-0.20, -0.10)	-0.37 (-0.43, -0.30)			
African-American	N=1,189	N=438	N=1,065	N=1,159			
Unadjusted	Ref	-0.39 (-0.58, -0.20)	-0.20 (-0.34, -0.06)	-0.64 (-0.79, -0.49)			
Adjusted ^{c,d,e}	Ref	-0.29 (-0.47, -0.10)	-0.18 (-0.31, -0.04)	-0.55 (-0.70, -0.40)			

Note: Differences (95% confidence intervals) in eGFR decline (mL/min/1.73 m²) per year, compared to SBP <120 mm Hg and DBP <80 mm Hg as reference.

Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; MED, medication; Ref, reference; SBP, systolic blood pressure.

^a The number of participants on antihypertensive MED of each blood pressure category is as follows: SBP <120 mm Hg and DBP <80 mm Hg, n=905; 120 ≤SBP <130 mm Hg and DBP <80 mm Hg, n=509; 130 ≤SBP <140 mm Hg or 80 ≤DBP <90 mm Hg, n=1,062; SBP ≥140 mm Hg or DBP ≥90 mm Hg, n=1,147.

- ^b Model adjusted for age, sex, race-center, baseline body mass index, baseline smoking status, baseline education level, baseline total family income, antihypertensive MED status, baseline high density lipoprotein cholesterol level, baseline history of diabetes, baseline history of coronary heart disease, as well as their interaction with follow-up time.
- ^c P-values for interaction between antihypertensive MED status and follow-up time are 0.99, 0.38, and 0.21 for total population, Caucasian, and African-American respectively.
- ^d Model adjusted for age, sex, center, baseline body mass index, baseline smoking status, baseline education level, baseline total family income, antihypertensive MED status, baseline high density lipoprotein cholesterol level, baseline history of diabetes, baseline history of coronary heart disease, as well as their interaction with follow-up time.
- ^e African Americans in the Minnesota and Washington County cohorts was excluded in adjusted model because of small numbers.

Table S2. Difference in eGFR decline (unit: ml/min per 1.73 m²) per year according to hypertension categories in the total population and by race with imputing the eGFR from the 2728 form.

	Differences (95% CIs) in eGFR decline (unit: ml/min per 1.73 m²) per year						
Population	Normal BP ^a	Elevated BP ^a	Stage 1 HTN ^a	Stage 2 HTN	Stage 2 HTN		
	N=6,200	N=1,554	N=2,058	w/o MEDa	w/ MED ^a		
				N=1,374	N=3,668		
Unadjusted	Ref	-0.23 (-0.30, -0.16)	-0.25 (-0.31, -0.19)	-0.60 (-0.68, -0.53)	-0.51 (-0.56, -0.46)		
Adjusted ^{b,c}	Ref	-0.13 (-0.20, -0.07)	-0.14 (-0.19, -0.08)	-0.38 (-0.45, -0.31)	-0.17 (-0.22, -0.12)		
Caucasian	N=5,341	N=1,281	N=1,448	N=801	N=2,132		
Unadjusted	Ref	-0.17 (-0.23, -0.11)	-0.15 (-0.20, -0.09)	-0.41 (-0.49, -0.33)	-0.31 (-0.36, -0.26)		
Adjusted ^d	Ref	-0.12 (-0.18, -0.06)	-0.15 (-0.20, -0.09)	-0.36 (-0.44, -0.28)	-0.19 (-0.24, -0.13)		
African-American	N=859	N=273	N=610	N=573	N=1,536		
Unadjusted	Ref	-0.39 (-0.63, -0.14)	-0.23 (-0.42, -0.05)	-0.64 (-0.84, -0.44)	-0.50 (-0.66, -0.35)		
Adjusted ^{d,e}	Ref	-0.27 (-0.49, -0.04)	-0.16 (-0.33, 0.01)	-0.50 (-0.69, -0.31)	-0.17 (-0.31, -0.02)		

Note: Differences (95% confidence intervals) in eGFR decline (mL/min/1.73 m²) per year, compared to normal BP as reference. Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; HTN, hypertension; MED, medication; Ref, reference; SBP, systolic blood pressure.

a Normal BP defined as SBP < 120 mm Hg and DBP < 80 mm Hg. Elevated BP defined as $120 \le SBP < 130$ mm Hg and DBP < 80 mm Hg. Stage 1 HTN defined as $130 \le SBP < 140$ mm Hg or $80 \le DBP < 90$ mm Hg. Stage 2 HTN defined as $SBP \ge 140$ mm Hg or $SBP \ge 90$ mm Hg, and this group was stratified by the use of antihypertensive MED in the last 2 weeks.

- ^b Model adjusted for age, sex, race-center, baseline body mass index, baseline smoking status, baseline education level, baseline annual family income, baseline high density lipoprotein cholesterol level, baseline history of diabetes, baseline history of coronary heart disease, as well as their interaction with follow-up time.
- ^c P-value for interaction race \times elevated BP \times time = 0.16, race \times stage 1 HTN \times time = 0.94, race \times stage 2 HTN w/o MED \times time = 0.08, race \times stage 2 HTN w/ MED \times time = 0.01.
- ^d Model adjusted for age, sex, center, baseline body mass index, baseline smoking status, baseline education level, baseline annual family income, baseline high density lipoprotein cholesterol level, baseline history of diabetes, baseline history of coronary heart disease, as well as their interaction with follow-up time.
- ^e African Americans in the Minnesota and Washington County cohorts was excluded in adjusted model because of small numbers.