Supplementary Table 1. Stabilized inverse weights accounting for treatment weights and censoring weights according to the duration of follow-up

Follow-up (yr)	Mean ± SD	0.1 percentile	99.9 percentile
Primary outcome (a composite of eGFR to <60 mL/min/1.73 m^2 or proteinuria twice)			
3	1.02 ± 0.60	0.1	10.41
4	1.03 ± 0.74	0.07	13.52
5	1.05 ± 0.90	0.06	17.83
Secondary outcome 1 (eGFR to <60 mL/min/1.73 m^2 twice)			
3	1.02 ± 0.60	0.1	10.43
4	1.04 ± 0.74	0.07	13.54
5	1.06 ± 0.91	0.06	17.95
Secondary outcome 2 (a newly developed proteinuria twice)			
3	1.05 ± 0.86	0.07	16.47
4	1.07 ± 1.05	0.05	21.02
5	1.09 ± 1.30	0.04	27.26

Multinomial logistic regression models were fit to acquire the inverse probability of treatment and censoring weights, upon a function of both time-dependent covariables (body mass index, laboratory results of triglycerides, low- and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and medications' use of blood pressure- and lipid-lowering drugs) and the rest of covariables at baseline (age, sex, eGFR at study enrollment, the behavioral status of smoking, alcohol consumption, and physical activity, comorbid conditions including diabetes mellitus, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, peripheral arterial disease, cerebrovascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and malignancy).
eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; SD, standard deviation.