

SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTRONIC APPENDIX

Supplementary Table 1. Association between residential ultraviolet (UV) index and all-cause mortality in dialysis patients within subgroups of age, sex, and race/ethnicity.

UV index categories	Old (≥ 65 years)	Young (< 65 years)
	(n=19,079)	(n=28,207)
	HR (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)
<3	1.02 (0.88, 1.18)	0.93 (0.78, 1.11)
3-<5	0.92 (0.89, 0.96)	0.97 (0.93, 1.01)
5-<6	1.00	1.00
6-<7	0.88 (0.83, 0.93)	0.78 (0.73, 0.83)
7+	0.80 (0.70, 0.90)	0.77 (0.66, 0.91)
	Female	Male
	(n=21,670)	(n=25,616)
	HR (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)
<3	1.03 (0.87, 1.23)	0.96 (0.83, 1.12)
3-<5	0.92 (0.88, 0.96)	0.95 (0.91, 0.99)
5-<6	1.00	1.00
6-<7	0.84 (0.79, 0.90)	0.84 (0.80, 0.90)
7+	0.77 (0.66, 0.90)	0.77 (0.66, 0.90)
	White	Non-White
	(n=12,921)	(n=34,365)
	HR (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)
<3	0.98 (0.84, 1.15)	1.01 (0.85, 1.19)
3-<5	0.91 (0.87, 0.96)	0.95 (0.92, 0.99)
5-<6	1.00	1.00
6-<7	0.84 (0.78, 0.91)	0.83 (0.78, 0.88)
7+	0.67 (0.48, 0.92)	0.85 (0.76, 0.94)

*All subgroup categorical hazard models were adjusted for UV index category, entry calendar quarter, age, sex, dialysis modality, race/ethnicity, diabetes mellitus, dialysis vintage, primary insurance, marital status, dialysis dose (i.e., single pool kt/v), baseline comorbidities (alcohol dependence, active smoking, cardiac failure, chronic-obstructive pulmonary disorder, cerebrovascular disease, and peripheral vascular disease), body mass index, serum albumin, calcium, bicarbonate, creatinine, ferritin, hemoglobin, lymphocyte percentage, normalized protein catabolic rate, phosphorus, white blood cell count, alkaline phosphatase, and parathyroid hormone.

Supplementary Figure 1. Distribution of dialysis patients according to ultraviolet (UV) index categories.

