		Precision	Sensitivity	F1-Score	Specificity	Brier-Score	Accuracy ^a
XGBOOST	30-day	0.96	0.75	0.87	0.80	0.137	0.798
	90-day	0.91	0.74	0.84	0.77	0.159	0.764
	One-year	0.84	0.74	0.78	0.73	0.176	0.732
RF	30-day	0.96	0.74	0.85	0.77	0.162	0.767
	90-day	0.91	0.75	0.82	0.74	0.171	0.743
	One-year	0.84	0.73	0.78	0.73	0.184	0.726
LR	30-day	0.95	0.73	0.87	0.79	0.155	0.785
	90-day	0.91	0.73	0.84	0.77	0.169	0.763
	One-year	0.83	0.71	0.78	0.73	0.184	0.723

Supplemental table 1. Metrics of performance of the three machine learning models to predict 30-day, 90-day and one-year mortality

^a (TP+TN) / (TP+FN+TN+FP). Abbreviation: Extreme gradient boosting, XGBoost; random forest, RF; logistical regression, LR.



Supplemental Figure 1. Flow diagram of the analytic pipeline in the study



Supplemental Figure 2. Calibration curves of the three machine learning models for predicting the mortality at 30-day (A), 90-day (B), and one-year (C).



Supplemental Figure 3. Decision curve analyses of the three machine learning models to predict the mortality at 30-day (A), 90-day (B), and one-year (C).



Supplemental Figure 4. Cumulative relative feature importance of top 25 features categorised by main clinical domains in predicting 30-day mortality



Supplemental Figure 5. Cumulative relative feature importance of top 25 features categorised by main clinical domains in predicting 90-day mortality



Supplemental Figure 6. SHAP to illustrate the 30-day mortality prediction model in feature level. Abbreviation: SHapley Additive exPlanation (SHAP)



Supplemental Figure 7. SHAP to illustrate the 90-day mortality prediction model in feature level. Abbreviation: SHapley Additive exPlanation (SHAP)



Supplemental Figure 8. Survival curve of the enrolled critically ill ventilated patients