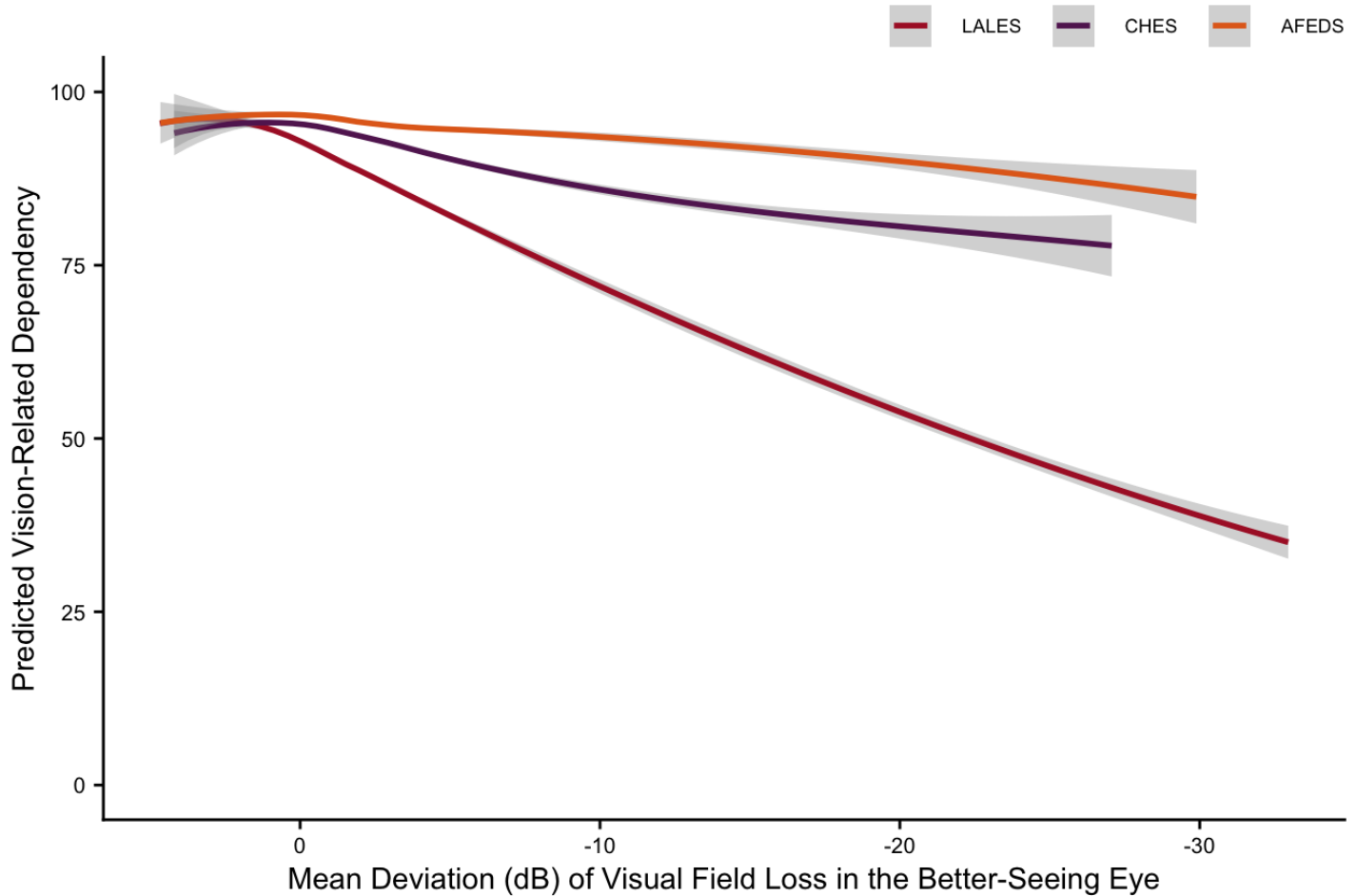


Figure S5: LOWESS plot of predicted NEI-VFQ-25 CTT vision-related dependency scores from linear regression on VFL (MD in dB) in the BSE by cohort



*Linear Regression of Quality of Life on Visual Field Loss in the Better-Seeing Eye with an Interaction between VFL and Cohort, Adjusted for Visual Impairment, Age, Sex, Born in US, Education, Income, Employment, Health Insurance, Depression, and Number of Comorbidities

LOWESS = Locally Weighted Scatterplot Smoothing; NEI-VFQ-25 = National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire 25-Item; CTT = Classical Test Theory; VFL = Visual Field Loss; MD = Mean Deviation; dB = Decibels; BSE = Better-Seeing Eye

The LOWESS smoothing parameter is 0.6. Gray bars represent 95% confidence limits of the predicted NEI-VFQ-25 IRT composite scores.

Linear regression models were adjusted for race and ethnicity, age, number of comorbidities, sex (female), born in USA (yes), education highest grade obtained), working status (unemployed), income (\leq \$20,000), has health insurance (yes), presenting binocular visual acuity (LogMAR score), depression (a good bit of the time or more in the last 4 weeks), and an interaction between VFL and race, ethnicity.

LOWESS curves are shown stratified by age < 65 and ≥ 65 to illustrate effect modification of VSQOL on VFL by age.