Supplementary Table 1. Stratified analyses of the associations (hazard ratios, 95\% CIs) between serum 25(OH)D concentrations and all-cause mortality among diabetes in NHANES III and NHANES 2001-2014

|  | Serum 25(OH)D concentrations ( $\mathrm{nmol} / \mathrm{L}$ ) |  |  |  |  | $P_{\text {interaction }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | < 25.0 | 25.0-49.9 | 50.0-74.9 | $\geq 75.0$ | $P_{\text {trend }}$ |  |
| Age (years) |  |  |  |  |  | 0.35 |
| $\leq 60$ | 1 | 0.55(0.40, 0.77) | 0.47 (0.31, 0.71) | 0.54(0.34, 0.86) | 0.21 |  |
| > 60 | 1 | 0.86 (0.66, 1.12) | 0.68 (0.51, 0.92) | 0.67 (0.48, 0.94) | 0.003 |  |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  | 0.26 |
| Female | 1 | 0.70 (0.52, 0.95) | 0.61 (0.42, 0.88$)$ | 0.47 (0.33, 0.68) | $<0.001$ |  |
| Male | 1 | 0.59 (0.38, 0.91) | 0.46 (0.30, 0.71) | 0.58 (0.35, 0.96) | 0.39 |  |
| Race/ethnicity |  |  |  |  |  | 0.15 |
| White | 1 | 0.69 (0.41, 1.18) | 0.56 (0.31, 0.99) | 0.61 (0.33, 1.12) | 0.09 |  |
| Non-White | 1 | 0.72 (0.56, 0.92) | 0.60 (0.44, 0.81) | 0.52 (0.37, 0.72) | $<0.001$ |  |
| Smoking status * |  |  |  |  |  | 0.08 |
| Never smoker | 1 | 0.52 (0.34, 0.79) | 0.52 (0.34, 0.80) | 0.46 (0.30, 0.69) | 0.03 |  |
| Former smoker | 1 | 0.87 (0.53, 1.42) | 0.55 (0.32, 0.96) | 0.59 (0.34, 1.02) | 0.003 |  |
| Current smoker | 1 | 0.71 (0.42, 1.20) | 0.57 (0.35, 0.94) | 0.67 (0.35, 1.28) | 0.35 |  |
| BMI, kg/m ${ }^{\text {* }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 0.56 |
| $<30$ | 1 | 0.62 (0.41, 0.93) | 0.49 (0.30, 0.81) | 0.47 (0.30, 0.75) | 0.002 |  |
| $\geq 30$ | 1 | 0.69 (0.48, 0.99) | $0.57(0.38,0.84)$ | 0.75 (0.46, 1.22) | 0.41 |  |
| Physical activity * |  |  |  |  |  | 0.32 |
| Inactive | 1 | 0.53 (0.39, 0.71) | 0.43 (0.30, 0.61) | 0.47 (0.31, 0.73) | 0.03 |  |
| Insufficiently active or active | 1 | 1.11 (0.68, 1.83) | 0.88 (0.52, 1.48) | 0.99 (0.56, 1.75) | 0.34 |  |
| Diabetes duration (years) * |  |  |  |  |  | 0.06 |
| $\leq 10$ | 1 | 0.74 (0.52, 1.05) | 0.63 (0.42, 0.93) | 0.71 (0.45, 1.13) | 0.25 |  |
| $>10$ | 1 | 0.72 (0.49, 1.07) | 0.53 (0.33, 0.85) | 0.45 (0.27, 0.77$)$ | 0.002 |  |
| Number of self-reported comorbidities \# |  |  |  |  |  | 0.71 |
| $<1$ | 1 | 0.62 (0.41, 0.94) | 0.50 (0.31, 0.79) | 0.59 (0.33, 1.05) | 0.31 |  |
| $\geq 1$ | 1 | 0.77 (0.58, 1.01) | 0.65 (0.46, 0.90) | 0.58 (0.40, 0.85) | 0.002 |  |

[^0]Supplementary Table 2. Hazard ratios ( $95 \%$ CIs) of all-cause and specific cause mortality according to serum $25(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{D}$ concentrations among diabetes with further adjustment of month when blood was drawn in NHANES 2001-2014 ( $\mathrm{n}=4629$ )

|  | Serum 25(OH)D (nmol/L) |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{< 2 5 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 0 - 4 9 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 . 0 - 7 4 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{\geq 7 5 . 0}$ | $\boldsymbol{P}_{\text {trend }}$ |
| All-cause mortality |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. deaths/total | $73 / 281$ | $360 / 1727$ | $326 / 1669$ | $155 / 952$ |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | $0.57(0.39,0.82)$ | $0.36(0.24,0.52)$ | $0.36(0.24,0.53)$ | $<.0001$ |
| Model 2 | 1 | $0.55(0.39,0.79)$ | $0.37(0.25,0.55)$ | $0.36(0.24,0.54)$ | $<.0001$ |
| Model 3 | 1 | $0.61(0.42,0.87)$ | $0.42(0.29,0.62)$ | $0.41(0.27,0.62)$ | $<.0001$ |
| CVD mortality |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. deaths | 20 | 83 | 78 | 39 |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | $0.51(0.26,0.98)$ | $0.33(0.18,0.61)$ | $0.45(0.20,1.05)$ | 0.39 |
| Model 2 | 1 | $0.51(0.26,1.00)$ | $0.37(0.19,0.69)$ | $0.47(0.21,1.07)$ | 0.42 |
| Model 3 | 1 | $0.54(0.26,1.11)$ | $0.38(0.19,0.78)$ | $0.45(0.18,1.08)$ | 0.25 |
| Cancer mortality |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. deaths | 8 | 64 | 52 | 26 |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | $0.67(0.19,2.35)$ | $0.32(0.09,1.19)$ | $0.45(0.11,1.85)$ | 0.19 |
| Model 2 | 1 | $0.70(0.20,2.40)$ | $0.37(0.10,1.34)$ | $0.51(0.12,2.13)$ | 0.28 |
| Model 3 | 1 | $0.70(0.20,2.39)$ | $0.37(0.10,1.35)$ | $0.52(0.13,2.13)$ | 0.29 |

Model 1: adjusted for age (continuous), sex (male or female) and race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, nonHispanic black, Mexican American, or other);

Model 2: further adjusted for BMI ( $<25.0,25.0-29.9$, or $\geq 30.0 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ ), education level (less than high school, high school or equivalent, or college or above), family income-poverty ratio ( $0-1.0,1.0-3.0$, or $>3.0$ ), drinking status (non-drinker, low to moderate drinker, or heavy drinker), smoking status (never smoker, former smoker, or current smoker) and leisure time moderate to vigorous physical activity (inactive group, insufficiently active group, or active group);

Model 3: further adjusted for duration of diabetes ( $\leq 3,3-10$, or $>10$ years), diabetic medication use (none, only oral medication, insulin, or others), $\mathrm{HbAlc}(<7 \%$, or $\geq 7 \%$ ), self-reported hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, and cardiovascular disease (yes, or no), and month of blood collection (November 1 through April 30, or May 1 through October 31).

Supplementary Table 3. Hazard ratios ( $95 \%$ CIs) of all-cause and specific cause mortality according to serum $25(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{D}$ concentrations among diabetes with further adjustment of dietary quality and kidney function in NHANES III and NHANES 2001-2014

|  | Serum 25(OH)D (nmol/L) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $<\mathbf{2 5 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 0 - 4 9 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 . 0 - 7 4 . 9}$ | $\geq \mathbf{7 5 . 0}$ | $\boldsymbol{P}_{\text {trend }}$ |  |  |
| All-cause mortality |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | $0.70(0.55,0.89)$ | $0.56(0.42,0.74)$ | $0.59(0.42,0.82)$ | 0.003 |  |  |
| Model 2 | 1 | $0.69(0.55,0.86)$ | $0.53(0.41,0.70)$ | $0.56(0.41,0.77)$ | 0.001 |  |  |
| Model 3 | 1 | $0.70(0.54,0.89)$ | $0.55(0.42,0.73)$ | $0.59(0.42,0.82)$ | 0.003 |  |  |
| Model 4 | 1 | $0.70(0.55,0.89)$ | $0.56(0.42,0.74)$ | $0.59(0.42,0.82)$ | 0.003 |  |  |
| CVD mortality |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | $0.62(0.40,0.96)$ | $0.46(0.29,0.73)$ | $0.50(0.29,0.87)$ | 0.02 |  |  |
| Model 2 | 1 | $0.61(0.39,0.95)$ | $0.44(0.27,0.72)$ | $0.48(0.27,0.86)$ | 0.04 |  |  |
| Model 3 | 1 | $0.61(0.40,0.94)$ | $0.43(0.28,0.68)$ | $0.49(0.28,0.85)$ | 0.01 |  |  |
| Model 4 | 1 | $0.62(0.40,0.96)$ | $0.46(0.29,0.73)$ | $0.50(0.29,0.86)$ | 0.02 |  |  |
| Cancer mortality |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | $0.67(0.36,1.23)$ | $0.60(0.32,1.15)$ | $0.49(0.22,1.06)$ | 0.13 |  |  |
| Model 2 | 1 | $0.68(0.35,1.32)$ | $0.58(0.29,1.19)$ | $0.48(0.20,1.13)$ | 0.14 |  |  |
| Model 3 | 1 | $0.71(0.38,1.32)$ | $0.61(0.31,1.19)$ | $0.50(0.23,1.10)$ | 0.11 |  |  |
| Model 4 | 1 | $0.67(0.37,1.23)$ | $0.60(0.32,1.15)$ | $0.49(0.23,1.06)$ | 0.13 |  |  |

Model 1: adjusted for age (continuous), sex (male or female) and race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, nonHispanic black, Mexican American, or other), BMI ( $<25.0,25.0-29.9$, or $\geq 30.0 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ ), education level (less than high school, high school or equivalent, or college or above), family income-poverty ratio (0-1.0, 1.0-3.0, or $>3.0$ ), drinking status (non-drinker, low to moderate drinker, or heavy drinker), smoking status (never smoker, former smoker, or current smoker) and leisure time moderate to vigorous physical activity (inactive group, insufficiently active group, or active group), duration of diabetes ( $\leq 3,3-10$, or $>10$ years), diabetic medication use (none, only oral medication, insulin, or others), HbA1c ( $<7 \%$, or $\geq 7 \%$ ), self-reported hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, and cardiovascular disease (yes, or no);

Model 2: model 1 + dietary supplement use (yes, or no), polyunsaturated fatty acid intake (in tertiles), and calcium and magnesium intake (in tertiles);

Model 3: model 1 + healthy eating index scores (HEI for NHANES 1988-94 and HEI-2010 for NHANES 2001-2014, both in quartiles);

Model 4: model $1+\mathrm{eGFR}(\leq 90$, or $>90)$.

Supplementary Table 4. Hazard ratios ( $95 \%$ CIs) of all-cause and specific cause mortality according to quartiles of serum $25(\mathrm{OH})$ D concentrations among diabetes in NHANES III and NHANES 2001-2014

|  | Serum 25(OH)D (nmol/L) |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $<\mathbf{3 7 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 . 5 - 5 1 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 1 . 9 - 6 8 . 2}$ | $\geq \mathbf{6 8 . 2}$ | $\boldsymbol{P}$ trend |
| All-cause mortality |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. deaths/total | $597 / 1548$ | $546 / 1614$ | $501 / 1576$ | $412 / 1591$ |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | $0.77(0.64,0.92)$ | $0.71(0.58,0.87)$ | $0.64(0.54,0.76)$ | $<.0001$ |
| Model 2 | 1 | $0.74(0.62,0.88)$ | $0.72(0.60,0.86)$ | $0.65(0.55,0.76)$ | $<.0001$ |
| Model 3 | 1 | $0.78(0.66,0.92)$ | $0.73(0.61,0.88)$ | $0.65(0.54,0.77)$ | $<.0001$ |
| CVD mortality |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. deaths | 188 | 162 | 135 | $0.73(0.53,0.99)$ | 0.013 |
| Model 1 | 1 | $0.90(0.63,1.29)$ | $0.66(0.50,0.87)$ | 0.73 |  |
| Model 2 | 1 | $0.86(0.60,1.25)$ | $0.66(0.49,0.88)$ | $0.72(0.53,0.97)$ | 0.014 |
| Model 3 | 1 | $0.88(0.61,1.26)$ | $0.64(0.47,0.87)$ | $0.69(0.51,0.93)$ | 0.003 |
| Cancer mortality |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. deaths | 73 | 92 | 82 | 62 |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | $1.16(0.76,1.78)$ | $0.96(0.61,1.53)$ | $0.79(0.45,1.37)$ | 0.23 |
| Model 2 | 1 | $1.14(0.75,1.76)$ | $1.03(0.68,1.57)$ | $0.85(0.49,1.46)$ | 0.39 |
| Model 3 | 1 | $1.07(0.70,1.65)$ | $0.97(0.64,1.47)$ | $0.78(0.44,1.36)$ | 0.28 |

Model 1: adjusted for age (continuous), sex (male or female) and race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, nonHispanic black, Mexican American, or other);
Model 2: further adjusted for BMI ( $<25.0,25.0-29.9$, or $\geq 30.0 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ ), education level (less than high school, high school or equivalent, or college or above), family income-poverty ratio ( $0-1.0,1.0-3.0$, or $>3.0$ ), drinking status (non-drinker, low to moderate drinker, or heavy drinker), smoking status (never smoker, former smoker, or current smoker) and leisure time moderate to vigorous physical activity (inactive group, insufficiently active group, or active group);

Model 3: further adjusted for duration of diabetes ( $\leq 3,3-10$, or $>10$ years), diabetic medication use (none, only oral medication, insulin, or others), $\mathrm{HbA1c}(<7 \%$, or $\geq 7 \%$ ), self-reported hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, and cardiovascular disease (yes, or no).

Supplementary Table 5. Hazard ratios ( $95 \%$ CIs) of all-cause and specific cause mortality according to serum $25(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{D}$ concentrations among diabetes after excluding participants with history of CVD ( $\mathrm{n}=4931$ )

|  | Serum 25(OH)D (nmol/L) |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{L 2 5 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 0 - 4 9 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 . 0 - 7 4 . 9}$ | $\geq \mathbf{7 5 . 0}$ | $\boldsymbol{P}$ trend |
| All-cause mortality |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. deaths/total | $108 / 299$ | $611 / 1997$ | $500 / 1767$ | $187 / 868$ |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | $0.83(0.60,1.15)$ | $0.68(0.47,0.99)$ | $0.68(0.46,1.01)$ | 0.03 |
| Model 2 | 1 | $0.81(0.62,1.06)$ | $0.69(0.50,0.95)$ | $0.70(0.49,0.99)$ | 0.07 |
| Model 3 | 1 | $0.77(0.58,1.01)$ | $0.63(0.45,0.87)$ | $0.64(0.45,0.92)$ | 0.04 |
| CVD mortality |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. deaths | 32 | 176 | 129 | 50 |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | $0.90(0.54,1.50)$ | $0.72(0.41,1.26)$ | $0.71(0.43,1.20)$ | 0.12 |
| Model 2 | 1 | $0.90(0.54,1.51)$ | $0.72(0.40,1.30)$ | $0.73(0.41,1.29)$ | 0.18 |
| Model 3 | 1 | $0.86(0.50,1.49)$ | $0.65(0.35,1.21)$ | $0.64(0.35,1.19)$ | 0.07 |
| Cancer mortality |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. deaths | 11 | 110 | 100 | 26 |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | $1.32(0.63,2.76)$ | $1.13(0.53,2.37)$ | $0.83(0.36,1.92)$ | 0.13 |
| Model 2 | 1 | $1.28(0.64,2.55)$ | $1.11(0.53,2.30)$ | $0.88(0.40,1.95)$ | 0.22 |
| Model 3 | 1 | $1.23(0.61,2.46)$ | $1.08(0.53,2.20)$ | $0.80(0.35,1.79)$ | 0.17 |

Model 1: adjusted for age (continuous), sex (male or female) and race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, nonHispanic black, Mexican American, or other);
Model 2: further adjusted for BMI ( $<25.0,25.0-29.9$, or $\geq 30.0 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ ), education level (less than high school, high school or equivalent, or college or above), family income-poverty ratio ( $0-1.0,1.0-3.0$, or $>3.0$ ), drinking status (non-drinker, low to moderate drinker, or heavy drinker), smoking status (never smoker, former smoker, or current smoker) and leisure time moderate to vigorous physical activity (inactive group, insufficiently active group, or active group);

Model 3: further adjusted for duration of diabetes ( $\leq 3,3-10$, or $>10$ years), diabetic medication use (none, only oral medication, insulin, or others), $\mathrm{HbA1c}(<7 \%$, or $\geq 7 \%$ ), self-reported hypertension and hypercholesterolemia (yes, or no).

Supplementary Table 6. Hazard ratios ( $95 \%$ CIs) of all-cause and specific cause mortality according to serum $25(\mathrm{OH})$ D concentrations among diabetes after excluding participants who died within two years of follow-up ( $\mathrm{n}=6035$ )

|  | Serum 25(OH)D (nmol/L) |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $<\mathbf{2 5 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 0 - 4 9 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 . 0 - 7 4 . 9}$ | $\geq \mathbf{7 5 . 0}$ | $\boldsymbol{P}_{\text {trend }}$ |
| All-cause mortality |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. deaths/total | $143 / 377$ | $611 / 2421$ | $500 / 2145$ | $187 / 1092$ |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | $0.71(0.52,0.95)$ | $0.58(0.42,0.81)$ | $0.57(0.40,0.80)$ | 0.002 |
| Model 2 | 1 | $0.75(0.58,0.95)$ | $0.63(0.47,0.85)$ | $0.62(0.46,0.85)$ | 0.007 |
| Model 3 | 1 | $0.73(0.56,0.95)$ | $0.60(0.44,0.83)$ | $0.61(0.44,0.85)$ | 0.004 |
| CVD mortality |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. deaths | 46 | 232 | 170 | 64 |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | $0.77(0.49,1.22)$ | $0.57(0.34,0.96)$ | $0.58(0.35,0.97)$ | 0.02 |
| Model 2 | 1 | $0.79(0.50,1.26)$ | $0.60(0.35,1.03)$ | $0.60(0.35,1.03)$ | 0.03 |
| Model 3 | 1 | $0.78(0.47,1.28)$ | $0.57(0.33,1.01)$ | $0.56(0.32,0.99)$ | 0.01 |
| Cancer mortality |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. deaths | 17 | 116 | 102 | 29 |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | $0.56(0.24,1.32)$ | $0.48(0.20,1.15)$ | $0.37(0.14,0.97)$ | 0.06 |
| Model 2 | 1 | $0.63(0.32,1.25)$ | $0.55(0.27,1.11)$ | $0.47(0.21,1.03)$ | 0.13 |
| Model 3 | 1 | $0.64(0.34,1.22)$ | $0.55(0.28,1.08)$ | $0.45(0.21,0.99)$ | 0.09 |

Model 1: adjusted for baseline age (continuous), sex (male or female) and race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Mexican American, or other);

Model 2: further adjusted for BMI ( $<25.0,25.0-29.9$, or $\geq 30.0 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ ), education level (less than high school, high school or equivalent, or college or above), family income-poverty ratio ( $0-1.0,1.0-3.0$, or $>3.0$ ), drinking status (non-drinker, low to moderate drinker, or heavy drinker), smoking status (never smoker, former smoker, or current smoker) and leisure time moderate to vigorous physical activity (inactive group, insufficiently active group, or active group);

Model 3: further adjusted for duration of diabetes ( $\leq 3,3-10$, or $>10$ years), diabetic medication use (none, only oral medication, insulin, or others), $\mathrm{HbA1C}(<7 \%$, or $\geq 7 \%$ ), self-reported hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, and cardiovascular disease (yes, or no).

Supplementary Table 7. Hazard ratios (95\% CIs) of all-cause mortality according to serum 25(OH)D concentrations among diabetes with further adjustment of CRP, blood lipids, or HOMA-IR

|  | Serum 25(OH)D (nmol/L) |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | < 25.0 | $\mathbf{2 5 . 0 - 4 9 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 . 0 - 7 4 . 9}$ | $\geq 75.0$ | $\boldsymbol{P}_{\text {trend }}$ |
| Participants with data of CRP |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | $0.77(0.59,1.02)$ | $0.60(0.45,0.82)$ | $0.66(0.47,0.94)$ | 0.01 |
| Model 2 | 1 | $0.78(0.61,1.01)$ | $0.61(0.46,0.82)$ | $0.68(0.48,0.96)$ | 0.01 |
| Model 2+CRP | 1 | $0.81(0.62,1.05)$ | $0.64(0.47,0.86)$ | $0.72(0.51,1.01)$ | 0.03 |
| Participants with data of HDL, LDL and TG |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | $0.68(0.34,1.39)$ | $0.44(0.22,0.91)$ | $0.56(0.27,1.18)$ | 0.03 |
| Model 2 | 1 | $0.56(0.35,0.89)$ | $0.41(0.25,0.66)$ | $0.47(0.28,0.78)$ | 0.04 |
| Model 2+blood lipids | 1 | $0.58(0.37,0.92)$ | $0.43(0.26,0.70)$ | $0.46(0.28,0.76)$ | 0.01 |
| Participants with data of HOMA-IR |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | $0.68(0.47,0.97)$ | $0.56(0.38,0.84)$ | $0.66(0.42,1.03)$ | 0.20 |
| Model 2 | 1 | $0.61(0.46,0.82)$ | $0.51(0.37,0.69)$ | $0.59(0.41,0.85)$ | 0.24 |
| Model 2+HOMA-IR | 1 | $0.13(0.05,0.31)$ | $0.14(0.05,0.34)$ | $0.17(0.06,0.47)$ | $<0.001$ |

Model 1: adjusted for age (continuous), sex (male or female) and race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, nonHispanic black, Mexican American, or other);

Model 2: further adjusted for BMI ( $<25.0,25.0-29.9$, or $\geq 30.0 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ ), education level (less than high school, high school or equivalent, or college or above), family income-poverty ratio ( $0-1.0,1.0-3.0$, or $>3.0$ ), drinking status (non-drinker, low to moderate drinker, or heavy drinker), smoking status (never smoker, former smoker, or current smoker) and leisure time moderate to vigorous physical activity (inactive group, insufficiently active group, or active group), duration of diabetes ( $\leq 3,3-10$, or $>10$ years), diabetic medication use (none, only oral medication, insulin, or others), $\mathrm{HbAlC}(<7 \%$, or $\geq 7 \%)$, and self-reported hypertension, hypercholesterolemia and cardiovascular disease (yes, or no)

Supplementary Table 8. Hazard ratios ( $95 \%$ CIs) of all-cause and CVD mortality according to serum $25(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{D}$ concentrations among diabetes with further adjustment of parathyroid hormone ( $\mathrm{n}=1053$ ).

|  | Vitamin D (nmol/l) |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $<\mathbf{2 5 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 0 - 4 9 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 . 0 - 7 4 . 9}$ | $\geq 75.0$ | $\boldsymbol{P}$ trend |
| All-cause mortality |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. deaths/total | $34 / 79$ | $158 / 488$ | $117 / 378$ | $32 / 108$ |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | $0.65(0.39,1.08)$ | $0.42(0.24,0.73)$ | $0.34(0.18,0.65)$ | 0.002 |
| Model 2 | 1 | $0.66(0.40,1.09)$ | $0.49(0.27,0.92)$ | $0.37(0.19,0.71)$ | 0.009 |
| Model 3 | 1 | $0.64(0.38,1.07)$ | $0.51(0.27,0.98)$ | $0.50(0.24,1.05)$ | 0.21 |
| CVD mortality |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. deaths/total | $11 / 79$ | $43 / 488$ | $30 / 378$ | $9 / 108$ |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | $0.40(0.16,0.98)$ | $0.23(0.09,0.58)$ | $0.30(0.06,1.55)$ | 0.42 |
| Model 2 | 1 | $0.39(0.15,1.07)$ | $0.27(0.10,0.76)$ | $0.31(0.06,1.59)$ | 0.48 |
| Model 3 | 1 | $0.37(0.11,1.20)$ | $0.28(0.08,0.97)$ | $0.32(0.04,2.24)$ | 0.56 |

Model 1: adjusted for baseline age (continuous), sex (male or female) and race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Mexican American, or other);

Model 2: further adjusted for BMI ( $<25.0,25.0-29.9$, or $\geq 30.0 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ ), education level (less than high school, high school or equivalent, or college or above), family income-poverty ratio ( $0-1.0,1.0-3.0$, or $>3.0$ ), drinking status (non-drinker, low to moderate drinker, or heavy drinker), smoking status (never smoker, former smoker, or current smoker) and leisure time moderate to vigorous physical activity (inactive group, insufficiently active group, or active group);
Model 3: further adjusted for duration of diabetes ( $\leq 3,3-10$, or $>10$ years), diabetic medication use (none, only oral medication, insulin, or others), $\mathrm{HbAlC}(<7 \%$, or $\geq 7 \%)$, self-reported hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, and hypercholesterolemia (yes, or no), month of blood collection (November 1 through April 30, or May 1 through October 31), and parathyroid hormone (in tertiles).


Supplementary Figure 1. Associations between serum $25(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{D}$ concentrations with cancer mortality among diabetes in NHANES III and NHANES 2001-2014

Hazard ratios were adjusted for age (continuous), sex (male, or female) and race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Mexican American, or other), BMI (<25.0, 25.029.9 , or $\geq 30.0 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ ), education level (less than high school, high school or equivalent, or college or above), family income-poverty ratio ( $0-1.0,1.0-3.0$, or $>3.0$ ), drinking status (non-drinker, low to moderate drinker, or heavy drinker), smoking status (never smoker, former smoker, or current smoker) and leisure time moderate to vigorous physical activity (inactive group, insufficiently active group, or active group), duration of diabetes ( $\leq 3,3-10$, or $>10$ years), diabetic medication use (none, only oral medication, insulin, or others), HbA1c ( $<7 \%$, or $\geq 7 \%$ ), self-reported hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, and cardiovascular disease (yes, or no). $P$ linearity $>0.05$.


[^0]:    * The number of deaths ranged from 1685 to 2054 due to missing values. Adjusted for age, sex and race, BMI, education level, family income-poverty ratio, drinking status, smoking status, leisure time moderate to vigorous physical activity, duration of diabetes, diabetic medication use, HbA1c levels, self-reported hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, and cardiovascular disease, with exception of stratifying factors.
    \# Self-reported comorbidities included self-reported coronary heart disease, stroke, kidney dysfunction (indicated by eGFR $<60 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$ ), and retinopathy.

