

**Supplementary Table S1.** Logistic regression analysis of CKD status and dietary selenium density (quartile) in adults.

	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>P for Trend</b>
Se intake (µg/1000kcal), mean (SD)	11.8(2.0)	16.4(1.1)	20.9(1.5)	30.3(6.2)	
case	1338	1338	1338	1337	
prevalence rate	19.22%	18.85%	16.02%	13.95%	
Model 1	1	0.98(0.80-1.19)	<b>0.80(0.66-0.98)</b>	<b>0.68(0.55-0.84)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Model 2	1	1.01(0.81-1.27)	0.86(0.69-1.08)	<b>0.65(0.51-0.82)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Model 3	1	<b>0.62(0.40-0.97)</b>	<b>0.61(0.38-0.99)</b>	<b>0.36(0.19-0.66)</b>	<b>0.001</b>

Model 1 adjusted for none; Model 2 adjusted for age, gender and energy intake; Model 3 adjusted as for model 1 plus protein intake, fat intake, carbohydrate intake, physical activity (MET, hours/week), smoking status (non-smoker, ex-smokers, current smokers), drinking (yes or no), income (tertile), urbanization Index (tertile), education (low, medium, high), and BMI (<18.5, 18.5–23.9, 24.0–27.9, or ≥28 kg/m<sup>2</sup>). Bold: statistically significant.