

Table S1. Factors associated with three-year mortality on univariate analysis in 2012 incident patients (imputed dataset).

<b>Univariate Cox model</b>	<b>HR</b>	<b>95% CI</b>	<b>p</b>
<b>Women (vs Men)</b>	0.91	0.84-0.98	0.011
<b>Age (vs 18-45 years)</b>			
45-60	2.97	2.17-4.07	<0.001
60-75	6.90	5.15-9.25	<0.001
≥75	13.02	9.75-17.4	<0.001
<b>Albumin &lt;30 (vs ≥30 g/dl)</b>	1.81	1.66-1.96	<0.001
<b>Hemoglobin (vs [10-12] g/dl)</b>			
<10	1.23	1.14-1.33	<0.001
>12	0.97	0.86-1.10	0.657
<b>Smoking status (vs never smoker)</b>			
Current/former smoker	1.13	1.05-1.23	0.002
<b>BMI (vs 23-25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>			
<18.5	1.17	0.97-1.40	0.092
18.5-23	1.14	1.02-1.29	0.025
≥25	0.92	0.83-1.02	0.126
<b>Diabetes (vs No)</b>	1.29	1.20-1.39	<0.001
<b>Respiratory disease (vs No)</b>	1.82	1.66-1.98	<0.001
<b>Active malignancy (vs No)</b>	2.12	1.93-2.32	<0.001
<b>Hepatic disease (vs No)</b>	1.98	1.65-2.38	<0.001
<b>Cardiovascular diseases (vs 0)</b>			
1	1.91	1.73-2.11	<0.001
2	2.68	2.42-2.97	<0.001
≥ 3	3.37	3.06-3.71	<0.001
<b>Walking disability (vs Walk without help)</b>			
Totally dependent for transfers	3.79	3.33-4.31	<0.001
Need assistance for mobility	2.80	2.56-3.07	<0.001
<b>eGFR (vs [5-10[ ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>)</b>			
<5	1.25	1.08-1.45	0.003
[10-15[	1.68	1.44-1.95	<0.001
≥15	2.42	2.07-2.84	<0.001
<b>1<sup>st</sup> RRT on PD (vs HD)</b>	1.08	0.96-1.21	0.213
<b>1<sup>st</sup> RRT on catheter (vs No)</b>	1.91	1.77-2.06	<0.001
<b>Emergency start (vs planned start)</b>	1.50	1.40-1.61	<0.001

BMI: Body Mass Index; Active malignancy: solid tumors or hematological malignancies; Cardiovascular diseases: myocardial infarction, arrhythmias, coronary insufficiency, heart failure, arteritis of the lower limbs, cerebrovascular accident; RRT: Renal Replacement Therapy; PD: Peritoneal Dialysis; HD: Hemodialysis; HR: Hazard Ratio; 95%CI: 95%Confidence Interval.

Table S2. Causes of death by dialysis initiation condition in 2012 patients

Causes of death	2012 PS n (%)	2012 ES n (%)
<b>Cardiovascular diseases</b>	450 (22.9)	248 (21.6)
<b>Renal diseases</b>	19 (1.0)	11 (1.0)
<b>Active malignancy</b>	218 (11.1)	134 (11.7)
<b>Diabetes</b>	3 (0.2)	1 (0.1)
<b>Infectious disease</b>	232 (11.8)	155 (13.5)
<b>Cachexia</b>	135 (6.9)	77 (6.7)
<b>Hyperkaliema</b>	20 (1.0)	9 (0.8)
<b>Hepatic disease</b>	17 (0.9)	3 (0.3)
<b>Unexpected death</b>	187 (9.5)	102 (8.9)
<b>Unknown</b>	424 (21.6)	251 (21.8)
<b>Other causes</b>	257 (13.1)	159 (13.9)
Total	1962 (100)	1150 (100)

Table S3. Proportion of patients with emergency start per French region, in 2006 and 2012.

French region	2006	2012
	N (%)	N (%)
Alsace	-	96 (31.3)
Aquitaine	-	236 (50.4)
Auvergne	59 (34.1)	45 (21.3)
Basse-Normandie	21 (12.4)	35 (20.3)
Bourgogne	44 (21.9)	40 (16.7)
Bretagne	83 (25.2)	80 (19.8)
Centre	102 (27.4)	175 (50.7)
Champagne-Ardenne	80 (34.5)	51 (24.2)
Corse	19 (46.3)	4 (15.4)
Franche-Comté	-	25 (18.8)
Haute-Normandie	60 (31.3)	59 (25.9)
Ile-de-France	268 (19.8)	451 (26.1)
Languedoc-Roussillon	119 (26.7)	151 (31.8)
Limousin	16 (16.2)	29 (26.1)
Lorraine	147 (49.8)	69 (19.5)
Midi-Pyrénées	80 (21.9)	117 (30.2)
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	207 (38.2)	263 (36.6)
Pays de la Loire	-	101 (25.1)
Picardie	-	101 (40.9)
Poitou-Charentes	-	49 (24.7)
Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur	205 (28.1)	244 (33.4)
Rhône-Alpes	226 (38.7)	257 (34.6)
Total	1736 (28.4)	2678 (30.3)

**Appendix:** Classification of primary kidney nephropathies in the REIN registry depending on the form of renal function impairment:

<b>Acute nephropathy (including CKD exacerbation/flare)</b>	<b>Slowly progressive nephropathy</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<p>Amyloidosis</p> <p>Extracapillary glomerulonephritis</p> <p>Cryoglobulinemia</p> <p>Wegener's granulomatosis</p> <p>Acute kidney Injury</p> <p>Other systemic disease</p> <p>Myeloma</p> <p>Ischemic nephropathy, cholesterol Embolic disease</p> <p>Lupus nephropathy</p> <p>Vascular nephropathy due to malignant hypertension</p> <p>Traumatic loss of kidney</p> <p>Rheumatoid purpura</p> <p>Systemic scleroderma</p> <p>Goodpasture syndrome</p> <p>Thrombotic microangiopathy</p>	<p>Kidney agenesis, hypoplasia, dysplasia</p> <p>Morphological abnormality</p> <p>Diabetes</p> <p>Glomerulonephritis with FSGS</p> <p>Membranous glomerulonephritis</p> <p>Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis</p> <p>Kidney infection</p> <p>Hereditary kidney disease</p> <p>Tubulointerstitial nephritis due to neurological bladder</p> <p>Tubulointerstitial nephritis secondary to lithiasis</p> <p>Tubulointerstitial nephritis due to acquired obstructive uropathy</p> <p>Tubulointerstitial nephritis due to congenital obstructive uropathy</p> <p>Other tubulointersitial nephritis</p> <p>Nephrocalcinosis</p> <p>CKD due to vesicoureteral reflux</p> <p>Hereditary nephropathy with deafness</p> <p>Vascular nephropathy due to hypertension</p> <p>IgA nephropathy</p> <p>Primary oxalosis</p> <p>Cystic disease</p> <p>Polycystic kidney</p> <p>Renal tuberculosis</p> <p>Tubulopathies (Dent, Lowe, Barter...)</p> <p>Renal or urinary tract cancer</p>	<p>Glomerulonephritis without histological examination</p> <p>Glomerulonephritis with another histological diagnosis</p> <p>Secondary glomerular nephritis</p> <p>Unknown</p> <p>Vascular nephropathy from other cause</p> <p>Vascular nephropathy, unprecise cause</p> <p>Toxic nephropathy</p>

CKD: chronic kidney disease; FSGS: focal segmental glomerulosclerosis, IgA: immunoglobulin A.