

**Supplementary Table 6.** HRs and 95% CIs for the incidence of myocardial infarction, stroke, and all-cause death during follow-up according to the ranges of LDL-C level among older adults without low HDL-C level<sup>a</sup>

Variable	Ranges of LDL-C, mg/dL					
	LDL-C <55 (n=22,078)	55 ≤ LDL-C <70 (n=41,498)	70 ≤ LDL-C <100 (n=226,947)	100 ≤ LDL-C <130 (n=350,558)	130 ≤ LDL-C <160 (n=242,915)	160 ≤ LDL-C (n=121,737)
<b>Myocardial infarction</b>						
No. of events	828	1,498	7,800	12,406	9,137	5,058
Follow-up duration, person-years	160,248.85	304,780.37	1,690,034.93	2,646,927.48	1,848,574.26	929,581.56
Incidence rate, /1,000 person-years	5.17	4.92	4.62	4.69	4.94	5.44
HR (95% CI) in model 1	1.00 (0.93–1.07)	0.97 (0.92–1.02)	0.94 (0.92–0.97)	1 (reference)	1.10 (1.07–1.13)	1.25 (1.21–1.29)
HR (95% CI) in model 2	0.98 (0.92–1.06)	0.95 (0.90–1.07)	0.94 (0.91–0.97)	1 (reference)	1.10 (1.07–1.13)	1.26 (1.22–1.31)
<b>Stroke</b>						
No. of events	1,455	2,556	13,034	20,293	14,388	7,525
Follow-up duration, person-years	158,219.1	301,801.91	1,674,291.32	2,621,730.63	1,831,041.46	921,274.6
Incidence rate, /1,000 person-years	9.2	8.47	7.78	7.74	7.86	8.17
HR (95% CI) in model 1	1.05 (0.99–1.10)	1.00 (0.96–1.04)	0.96 (0.94–0.98)	1 (reference)	1.07 (1.05–1.09)	1.18 (1.14–1.21)
HR (95% CI) in model 2	1.04 (0.99–1.10)	0.99 (0.95–1.04)	0.96 (0.94–0.98)	1 (reference)	1.07 (1.05–1.10)	1.18 (1.15–1.21)
<b>All-cause death</b>						
No. of events	5,763	9,324	43,761	57,738	35,786	17,043
Follow-up duration, person-years	179,032.69	341,687.99	1,897,772.92	2,979,582.28	2,085,131.05	1,051,173.08
Incidence rate, /1,000 person-years	32.19	27.29	23.06	19.38	17.16	16.21
HR (95% CI) in model 1	1.41 (1.37–1.45)	1.24 (1.21–1.26)	1.10 (1.08–1.11)	1 (reference)	0.99 (0.98–1.00)	1.06 (1.04–1.08)
HR (95% CI) in model 2	1.40 (1.36–1.44)	1.23 (1.20–1.25)	1.09 (1.08–1.11)	1 (reference)	0.99 (0.98–1.00)	1.06 (1.04–1.08)

Model 1: adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, current smoking, heavy alcohol consumption, regular exercise, low-income status, diabetes, hypertension, and statin use; Model 2: adjusted for Model 1 plus Charlson Comorbidity Index. To account for the changes in LDL-C level and statin use during the follow-up period, a time-dependent Cox regression analysis was performed calculating the HRs for outcomes.

HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

<sup>a</sup>Low HDL-C level: defined as HDL-C level <40 mg/dL in men and <50 mg/dL in women.