

**Supplemental Table S4.** Hazard Ratios for Cardiovascular Disease according to High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Concentrations

Variable	HDL-C $\leq$ 50 mg/dL			HDL-C $>$ 50 mg/dL		
	HR	95% CI	<i>P</i> value	HR	95% CI	<i>P</i> value
Univariate						
TyG index	1.54	1.35–1.74	<0.001	1.63	1.30–2.06	<0.001
Multivariate						
TyG index	1.17	1.00–1.37	0.050	1.09	0.80–1.48	0.595
Age	1.06	1.05–1.07	<0.001	1.07	1.05–1.08	<0.001
Sex	0.92	0.75–1.12	0.385	0.81	0.58–1.15	0.238
Body mass index	1.03	1.00–1.06	0.057	1.01	0.96–1.05	0.795
Diabetes mellitus	1.34	1.07–1.67	0.012	1.57	1.01–2.43	0.043
Hypertension	1.64	1.38–1.94	<0.001	2.05	1.55–2.73	<0.001
Total cholesterol	1.003	1.001–1.006	0.006	1.002	0.998–1.006	0.304
Smoking	1.39	1.13–1.70	0.002	1.38	0.95–2.01	0.092
Alcohol	0.93	0.75–1.15	0.476	0.69	0.47–1.01	0.056
Exercise	0.90	0.76–1.07	0.237	0.78	0.58–1.04	0.093
hsCRP	1.08	1.00–1.18	0.064	1.09	0.91–1.30	0.358

HRs of cardiovascular disease ( $n=8,551$ ; 931 [10.9%] developed cardiovascular disease) for median 15.6 years of follow-up were evaluated with Cox proportional hazard model according to HDL-C cut-off of 50 mg/dL. TyG index was evaluated as a continuous variable. Multivariate analysis was adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, total cholesterol, smoking, alcohol, exercise, and hsCRP.

HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; TyG, triglyceride-glucose; hsCRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein.