

**Table S4.** Cox proportional hazard ratio of all-cause mortality according to BMI trajectories in older women

	Crude	Model 1 <sup>a)</sup>	Model 2 <sup>b)</sup>
LNWG	2.76 (1.79–4.25)	2.45 (1.57–3.82)	2.99 (1.44–6.24)
HNWG	2.17 (1.43–3.28)	1.87 (1.22–2.86)	1.92 (1.04–3.54)
OWG	1.46 (0.95–2.25)	1.49 (0.96–2.31)	1.40 (0.81–2.42)
OG	1.00	1.00	1.00
Age	-	1.13 (1.11–1.15)	1.13 (1.11–1.15)
HTN	-	0.76 (0.62–0.93)	0.82 (0.64–1.05)
DM	-	1.80 (1.41–2.29)	1.72 (1.30–2.28)
Cancer	-	1.17 (0.67–2.04)	1.41 (0.71–2.78)
Chronic lung disease	-	1.14 (0.70–1.88)	1.77 (0.98–3.21)
Stroke	-	2.13 (1.43–3.18)	2.31 (1.32–4.03)
Smoking	-	-	1.51 (0.96–2.37)
Alcohol	-	-	0.87 (0.60–1.27)
MMSE	-	-	0.97 (0.95–0.99)

Values are presented as hazard ratio (95% confidence interval) and analyzed using Cox-proportional hazards regression models.

BMI, body mass index; LNWG, low normal weight, decreasing group; HNWG, high normal weight, decreasing group; OWG, overweight, stable group; OG, obese, stable group; HTN, hypertension; DM, diabetes mellitus; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination.

<sup>a)</sup> Adjusted for age, gender, HTN, DM, cancer, chronic lung disease, chronic liver disease, heart disease, stroke, self-rated health.

<sup>b)</sup> Adjusted for factors in Model 1 + education, marital state, smoking, alcohol, regular exercise, handgrip strength, activities of daily living, MMSE, depression