Supplemental Table 1. Correlation of Age with Thicknesses of Whole Macula Layers, before ($P^*$) and after ($P^\dagger$) Adjusting for Axial Length in Each Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macular Layer</th>
<th>Men (n = 130)</th>
<th>Women (n = 126)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$R$</td>
<td>$P^*$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNFL</td>
<td>-0.163</td>
<td>0.059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCL</td>
<td>-0.447</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPL</td>
<td>-0.495</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INL</td>
<td>-0.311</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPL+ONL</td>
<td>-0.123</td>
<td>0.154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS</td>
<td>-0.349</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS</td>
<td>0.018</td>
<td>0.840</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P^* = P$ value using Pearson's correlation coefficient; $P^\dagger = P$ value using partial correlation coefficient; RNFL = retinal nerve fiber layer, GCL = ganglion cell layer, IPL = inner plexiform layer, INL = inner nuclear layer, OPL = outer plexiform layer, ONL = outer nuclear layer, IS = photoreceptor inner segment, OS = photoreceptor outer segment.
Supplemental Table 2. Correlation between Axial Length and Macular Layer Thickness before ($P^*$) and after ($P^{†}$) Adjusting for Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macular Layer</th>
<th>$P^*$</th>
<th>$P^{†}$(Adjusted for Age)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RNFL Whole</td>
<td>0.173</td>
<td>0.854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner ring</td>
<td>0.406</td>
<td>0.572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer ring</td>
<td>0.382</td>
<td>0.853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCL Whole</td>
<td>0.071</td>
<td>0.779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner ring</td>
<td>0.075</td>
<td>0.615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer ring</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>0.449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPL Whole</td>
<td>0.192</td>
<td>0.326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner ring</td>
<td>0.185</td>
<td>0.938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer ring</td>
<td>0.146</td>
<td>0.350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INL Whole</td>
<td>0.832</td>
<td>0.078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner ring</td>
<td>0.265</td>
<td>0.093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer ring</td>
<td>0.761</td>
<td>0.095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPL+ONL Whole</td>
<td>0.998</td>
<td>0.819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>0.878</td>
<td>0.284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner ring</td>
<td>0.468</td>
<td>0.307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer ring</td>
<td>0.748</td>
<td>0.841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS Whole</td>
<td>0.232</td>
<td>0.626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner ring</td>
<td>0.355</td>
<td>0.233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer ring</td>
<td>0.231</td>
<td>0.790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS Whole</td>
<td>0.462</td>
<td>0.080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>0.775</td>
<td>0.188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner ring</td>
<td>0.600</td>
<td>0.119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer ring</td>
<td>0.402</td>
<td>0.076</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P^*$ = $P$ value using Pearson's correlation coefficient; $P^{†}$ = $P$ value using partial correlation coefficient; RNFL=retinal nerve fiber layer, GCL=ganglion cell layer, IPL=inner plexiform layer, INL=inner nuclear layer, OPL=outer plexiform layer, ONL=outer nuclear layer, IS=photoreceptor inner segment, OS=photoreceptor outer segment; Whole = whole macula; Inner ring = 1-3 mm from foveal center; Outer ring = 3-6 mm from central fovea.