

| Alcohol consumption, g/day | Age group, yr | No. of studies | I², % (þ for heterogeneity) | RR ^a (95% CI) | þ for subgroup difference |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 0.01-20.0 | -35 | 1 | - | 1.28 (0.76–2.16) | 0.94 |
| | 36+ | 4 | 44 (0.15) | 1.31 (1.06–1.61) | |
| 20.1–40.0 | -35 | 1 | - | 2.08 (1.24–3.49) | 0.32 (0.18 ^b) |
| | 36+ | 5 | 67 (0.02) | 1.56 (1.26–1.93) | |
| | | 4 ^c | 49 (0.12) | 1.43 (1.21–1.69) ^b | |
| 40.1–60.0 | -35 | 1 | - | 2.45 (1.35–4.45) | 0.35 (0.54 ^b) |
| | 36+ | 5 | 66 (0.02) | 1.81 (1.44–2.26) | |
| | | 4^{d} | o (0.79) | 2.01 (1.66–2.44) ^b | |

Supplementary Table 4. Subgroup analysis of the incidence of hypertension by age group among Asian men

RR, relative risk; CI, confidence interval.

^aGeneric inverse variance method, random effect model.

^bSensitivity analysis.

^cSensitivity analysis, a repeat of the primary analysis without an effect estimate from Ohmori et al. [13].

^dSensitivity analysis, a repeat of the primary analysis without an effect estimate from Okubo et al. [14].