

**Supplementary Table 4. Multivariable Cox-hazard regression analyses for the effects of SHS exposure on new-onset hypertension in the propensity-score matching population**

	Person-years	No. of events	Incidence rate, 10,000 person-years	Hazard ratio (95% confidence interval) Multivariable model
SHS exposure at baseline				
No SHS exposure	18,711	190	101.5	1
SHS exposure	19,617	212	108.1	0.99 (0.81–1.21)
SHS exposure at follow-up				
No SHS exposure	19,968	197	98.7	1
SHS exposure	18,360	205	111.7	1.35 (1.10–1.64) <sup>b</sup>
SHS exposure change between at baseline and at follow-up <sup>c</sup>				
No SHS exposure	9,654	82	84.9	1
New SHS exposure	9,057	108	119.2	1.62 (1.21–2.16) <sup>b</sup>
Former SHS exposure	10,314	115	111.5	1.19 (0.90–1.59)
Sustained SHS exposure	9,303	97	104.3	1.36 (1.01–1.83) <sup>a</sup>

Multivariable model was adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, waist circumference, vigorous exercise ( $\geq 5$  times/week), alcohol consumption, presence of diabetes, creatinine, uric acid, total cholesterol, high density lipoprotein cholesterol, low density lipoprotein cholesterol, triglycerides, and high-sensitivity C-reactive protein.

SHS, secondhand smoke.

<sup>a</sup> $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>b</sup> $p < 0.01$ .

<sup>c</sup>The reference group was no SHS exposure group. No SHS exposure group was defined as individuals without SHS exposure both at baseline and at follow-up; New SHS exposure group as those without SHS exposure at baseline and with SHS exposure at follow-up; Former SHS exposure group as those with SHS exposure at baseline and without SHS exposure at follow-up; Sustained SHS exposure group as those with SHS exposure both at baseline and at follow-up.