

Supplementary Table 5. Multivariable Cox-hazard regression analyses for the effects of frequency and duration of SHS exposure at follow-up on new-onset hypertension in the individuals with new and sustained SHS exposure

	Person-year	No. of events	Incidence rate, 10,000 person-year	Hazard ratio (95% confidence interval)
No SHS exposure at baseline and follow-up	189,752	1,608	84.7	1
New SHS exposure				
Daily time of SHS exposure at follow-up				
< 1 hour ^a	5,820	60	103.1	1.30 (0.98–1.73)
≥ 1 hour ^a	2,625	34	129.5	1.87 (1.30–2.69) ^c
<i>p</i> for trend				< 0.001
Frequency of SHS exposure at follow-up				
< 3 times/week ^a	8,232	89	108.1	1.18 (0.93–1.49)
≥ 3 times/week ^a	3,053	40	131.0	1.69 (1.19–2.38) ^c
<i>p</i> for trend				0.002
Sustained SHS exposure				
Daily time of SHS exposure				
< 1 hour ^a	4,113	54	131.3	1.87 (1.39–2.50) ^c
≥ 1 hour ^a	2,850	32	112.3	1.51 (1.04–2.21) ^b
<i>p</i> for trend				< 0.001
Frequency of SHS exposure				
< 3 times/week ^a	4,954	62	125.2	1.65 (1.26–2.15) ^c
≥ 3 times/week ^a	3,787	50	132.0	1.72 (1.24–2.38) ^c
<i>p</i> for trend				< 0.001
Duration of SHS exposure				
< 10 years ^a	2,181	23	105.6	1.80 (1.19–2.73) ^c
≥ 10 years ^a	5,391	81	150.3	1.74 (1.36–2.23) ^c
<i>p</i> for trend				< 0.001

Frequency of SHS exposure is the ordinal variable according to 3-1 questionnaire in Fig. 1. Multivariable model was adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, waist circumference, vigorous exercise (≥ 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

^aReference group is group without SHS exposure.

^b*p* < 0.05.

^c*p* < 0.01.