eFigure 2. Increment of diastolic blood pressure (DBP) for each 5 kg/m² BMI increase in different subgroups (n = 53 578)*

DBP (mmHg) per 5 kg/m² BMI increase Category mmHg (95% CI) Sex Men 4.1 (3.9, 4.4) 3.3 (3.2, 3.5) Women Age, yrs 30 - 393.3 (3.0, 3.6) 40-49 3.8 (3.5, 4.0) 50-59 3.7 (3.4, 3.9) 60-69 3.7 (3.3, 4.0) 70-79 3.2 (2.5, 3.9) Highest education No formal school 3.3 (2.9, 3.6) Primary school 3.5 (3.4, 3.7) Middle school or above 3.9 (3.7, 4.1) Annual household income, yuan <5,000 3.5 (3.3, 3.8) 5,000-9,999 3.4 (3.2, 3.7) 3.8 (3.6, 4.0) >=10,000 Smoking status Never/Non-regular 3.5 (3.4, 3.7) Ex-regular 3.1 (2.6, 3.6) Current regular 3.9 (3.7, 4.2) Alcohol consumption Never/Non-regular 3.5 (3.4, 3.6) Ex-regular 4.8 (4.0, 5.6) Current regular 3.8 (3.5, 4.1) Fruit consumption, day/wk <1 3.6 (3.3, 3.8) 01-ÈýÔÂ 3.5 (3.3, 3.7) >=4 4.0 (3.7, 4.2) Sedentary leisure time, hr/wk <21 3.6 (3.4, 3.8) 21-28 3.6 (3.3, 3.9) >=28 3.6 (3.4, 3.9) Season Summer (Jun. - Aug.) 3.6 (3.3, 3.8) Spring and Autumn 3.6 (3.5, 3.8) Winter (Dec. - Feb.) 3.6 (3.3, 4.0) Overall 3.6 (3.5, 3.7)

*Where appropriate, adjustment was made for sex, age, education, annual household income, smoking, alcoho and fruit consumption, sedentary leisure time and season; 2109 participants under anti-hypertensive treatment were excluded from analyses