Supplementary Data

Derivation of the Final Analytic Sample; NHANES 2013-2014 (n=4,299)

Total Eligible Sample n=5,769

> **First Exclusion** (missing data) n=4,899

- Alcohol Use: n= 678
- HbA1c: n=377
- BMI: n=249
- Education: n=7
- Total Overlapping Missingness: n=870 (15.1%)

Characteristics of Alcohol Use Missingess

(n=678)

- \bullet There are 233 missing on both Alcohol Use and HbA1c
- More women are missing than men (p=.032)
- More Asians are missing than non-Asians (p<.001)
- Those wiith lower education have more missingness (p<.001)

Characteristics of HbA1c Missingness

(n=377)

- Blacks have highest relative proportion of missingness (p<.001)
- Whites have the lowest relative proportion of missingness (p<.001)
- \bullet No significant differences in missingness by gender or education level

Characteristics of BMI Missingness

(n=249)

- Overlapping Missingness: Alcohol Use: n=198; HbA1c: n=188
- $\bullet\, HbA1c$ lower in those with missing data (p<.001)
- Never, former, moderate drinkers more likely to have missing (p=.027)
- No significant differences in missingness by ethnicity, gender, or education level

Second Exclusion (use of anti-hyperglycemic medication)

n=4,353

• Total on medication: n=642

• Because of overlap, n=546 were excluded

• Theoretical Rationale:

Since interested in the impact of alcohol consumption on HbA1c, the use of medication on glucose status will alter this relationship in a way that cannot be explained by our data

Third Exclusion (pregnant women)

n=4,299

• Total pregnant: n=65

Because of overlap, n=54 were excluded

• Theoretical Rationale:

• Pregnancy impacts glucose status and interpretation of HbA1c data

Final Analytic Sample n=4,299

SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S1. Derivation of the final analytic sample; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2013–2014 (n = 4299). BMI, body mass index; HbA1c, glycohemoglobin.