Supplemental Online Content

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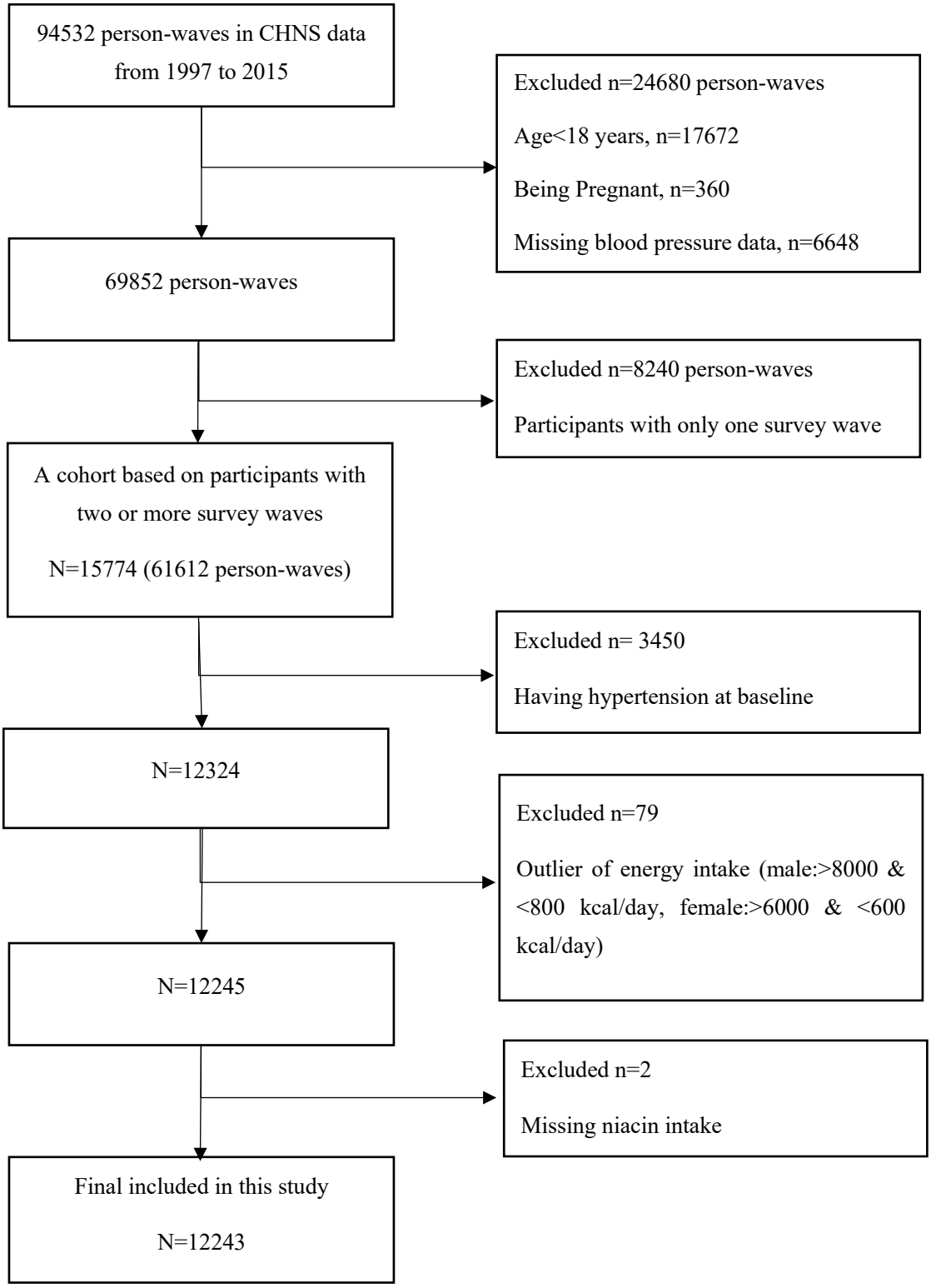
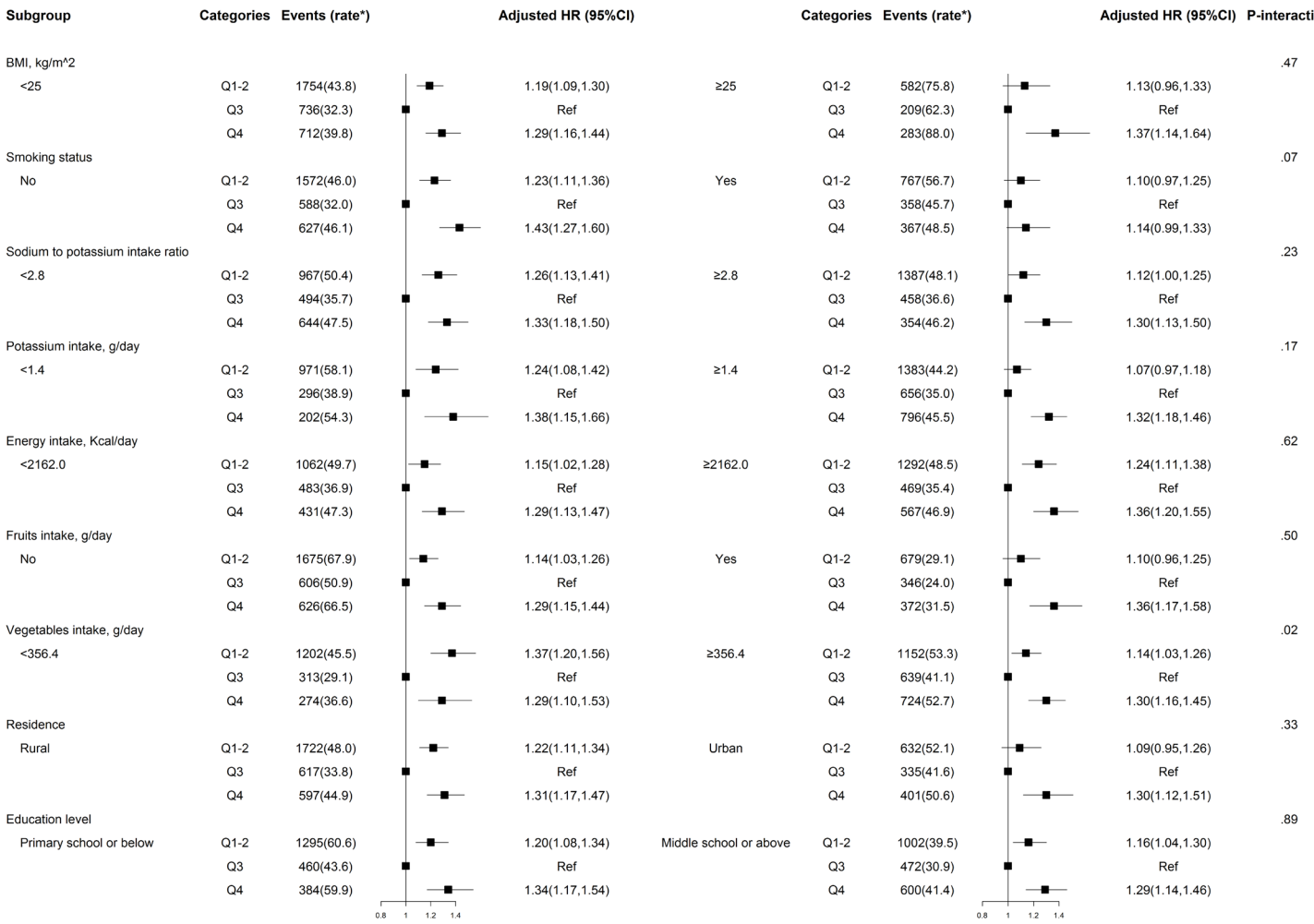
This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eFigure 1. Flow chart of the participants



eFigure 2. Stratified analyses by potential effect modifiers for the association between dietary niacin intake and new-onset hypertension



eTable 1. Characteristics of the included and excluded participants

Variables	Excluded*	Included
N, person-wave	14888	61612
Male, No. (%)	7528 (50.6)	29320 (47.6)
Age, years	42.0 ± 17.8	50.2 ± 15.0
Systolic blood pressure, mmHg	121.2 ± 18.1	123.7 ± 18.7
Diastolic blood pressure, mmHg	78.0 ± 10.9	79.4 ± 11.1
Body mass index, kg/m^2	23.2 ± 3.9	23.3 ± 3.4
Smoking status, No. (%)	4028 (29.2)	19191 (31.2)
Drinking status, No. (%)	4407 (32.2)	20242 (33.1)
Urban residence, No. (%)	6512 (43.7)	20058 (32.6)
Region, No. (%)		
East and central	8194 (55.0)	33599 (54.5)
Northeast and north	2798 (18.8)	12807 (20.8)
Southwest and south	3896 (26.2)	15206 (24.7)
Occupation, No. (%)		
Farmer	2455 (16.7)	17969 (29.5)
Worker	2044 (13.9)	5758 (9.4)
Unemployed	5659 (38.5)	23639 (38.8)
Other	4552 (30.9)	13600 (22.3)
Education, No. (%)		
Illiteracy	1435 (10.2)	12851 (21.6)
Primary school	1991 (14.1)	12448 (20.9)
Middle school	4991 (35.4)	18859 (31.7)
High school or above	5672 (40.3)	15329 (25.8)
Self-report diabetes, No. (%)	385 (2.6)	1638 (2.7)

Variables are presented as Mean ± SD or person-wave (%).

*Excluded from the analysis due to missing blood pressure data (6648 person-waves) and those with only one survey wave (8240 person-waves)

eTable 2. The association between dietary niacin intake and the risk of new-onset hypertension with further adjustment for waist/hip ratio, drinking status, sodium, fruits and vegetables intake

Niacin intake, mg/day	N	Events (rate*)	Crude model		Adjusted model†	
			HR (95% CI)	*P* value	HR (95% CI)	*P* value
Quartiles						
Q1 (<12.4)	3061	1188(51.7)	Ref		Ref	
Q2 (12.4-<14.3)	3060	1166(46.6)	0.90(0.83,0.97)	.009	0.92(0.84,1.01)	.07
Q3 (14.3-<16.7)	3061	952(36.2)	0.70(0.64,0.76)	<.001	0.81(0.74,0.89)	<.001
Q4 (≥16.7)	3061	998(47.0)	0.92(0.85,1.00)	.05	1.05(0.95,1.16)	.37
Categories						
Q1-2 (<14.3)	6121	2354(49.0)	1.36(1.26,1.47)	<.001	1.17(1.08,1.27)	<.001
Q3 (14.3-<16.7)	3061	952(36.2)	Ref		Ref	
Q4 (≥16.7)	3061	998(47.0)	1.32(1.21,1.44)	<.001	1.29(1.17,1.42)	<.001

*Incident rate is presented per 1000 person-years of follow-up.

†Adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, waist/hip ratio, smoking status, drinking status, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, region, education, occupation, as well as energy, sodium, fruits and vegetables intake and sodium to potassium intake ratio.

eTable 3. The association between dietary niacin intake and the risk of new-onset hypertension with exclusion of participants from the three autonomous cities

Niacin intake, mg/day	**N**	**Events (rate*)**	**Crude model**		**Adjusted model†**	
			HR (95% CI)	*P* value	HR (95% CI)	*P* value
Quartiles						
Q1 (<12.3)	2725	1100(51.6)	Ref		Ref	
Q2 (12.3-<14.2)	2724	1067(45.9)	0.88(0.81,0.96)	.004	0.94(0.86,1.02)	.150
Q3 (14.2-<16.4)	2725	910(36.3)	0.70(0.64,0.76)	<.001	0.84(0.77,0.93)	<.001
Q4 (≥16.4)	2725	945(44.8)	0.87(0.80,0.95)	.002	1.07(0.97,1.18)	.16
Categories						
Q1-2 (<14.2)	5449	2167(48.6)	1.34(1.24,1.45)	<.001	1.14(1.05,1.24)	.001
Q3 (14.2-<16.4)	2725	910(36.3)	Ref		Ref	
Q4 (≥16.4)	2725	945(44.8)	1.25(1.14,1.37)	<.001	1.27(1.16,1.39)	<.001

*Incident rate is presented per 1000 person-years of follow-up.

†Adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, smoking status, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, region, education, occupation, as well as energy intake and sodium to potassium intake ratio.

eTable 4. The association between dietary niacin intake and different components of new-onset hypertension

Niacin intake, mg/day	N	Events (rate*)	Crude model		Adjusted model†	
			HR (95% CI)	*P* value	HR (95% CI)	*P* value
Physician-diagnosed hypertension						
Categories						
Q1-2 (<14.3)	6084	427(8.9)	1.19(1.01,1.42)	.04	1.02(0.85,1.21)	.86
Q3 (14.3-<16.7)	3041	195(7.4)	Ref		Ref	
Q4 (≥16.7)	3037	212(10.0)	1.34(1.11,1.63)	.003	1.33(1.09,1.63)	.005
Use of antihypertensive treatment						
Categories						
Q1-2 (<14.3)	6088	271(5.6)	1.24(1.00,1.54)	.05	1.08(0.86,1.36)	.49
Q3 (14.3-<16.7)	3042	119(4.5)	Ref		Ref	
Q4 (≥16.7)	3038	143(6.7)	1.47(1.15,1.88)	.002	1.46(1.13,1.88)	.004
SBP ≥140 and/or DBP ≥90 mmHg						
Categories						
Q1-2 (<14.3)	6121	2175(45.3)	1.38(1.27,1.49)	<.001	1.20(1.11,1.30)	<.001
Q3 (14.3-<16.7)	3061	868(33.0)	Ref		Ref	
Q4 (≥16.7)	3061	912(43.0)	1.33(1.21,1.46)	<.001	1.32(1.20,1.45)	<.001

*Incident rate is presented per 1000 person-years of follow-up.

†Adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, smoking status, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, region, education, occupation, as well as energy intake and sodium to potassium intake ratio.