eTable 1. The Hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for risk of incident metabolic syndrome components according to alcohol consumption stratified by smoking duration in men[a]

		Alcohol consumption (g/day)			
	Never	Light (0–15)	Moderate (15<–40)	Heavy (>40)	P–trend
Abdominal obesity (n=3,026)					
Never (n=593)	1.00	0.65 (0.45–0.94)	0.79 (0.49–1.26)	1.40 (0.73–2.67)	0.969
<20 y (n=467)	1.00	0.86 (0.44–1.65)	1.01 (0.51–2.01)	0.80 (0.37–1.75)	0.914
≥20 y (n=1,966)	1.00	0.71 (0.56–0.91)	0.75 (0.59–0.96)	0.87 (0.66–1.14)	0.565
Hyperglycemia (n=2,918)					
Never (n=601)	1.00	0.64 (0.46–0.87)	1.02 (0.70–1.50)	1.16 (0.70–1.92)	0.376
<20 y (n=450)	1.00	0.54 (0.35–0.82)	0.62 (0.40–0.98)	1.16 (0.70–1.92)	0.092
≥20 y (n=1,867)	1.00	0.71 (0.58–0.88)	0.99 (0.80–1.23)	1.31 (1.04–1.65)	<0.0001
Hypertriglyceridemia (n=2,204)					
Never (n=463)	1.00	0.66 (0.45–0.95)	0.84 (0.53–1.33)	1.45 (0.81–2.61)	0.493
<20 y (n=314)	1.00	0.91 (0.50–1.65)	0.75 (0.40–1.43)	1.03 (0.51–2.07)	0.551
≥20 y (n=1,336)	1.00	0.69 (0.54–0.87)	0.98 (0.77–1.26)	0.96 (0.73–1.28)	0.166

Low HDL-C (*n=2,864*)

Never (*n=580*)	1.00	0.71 (0.54–0.93)	0.44 (0.30–0.63)	0.56 (0.34–0.91)	<0.0001
<20 y (*n=442*)	1.00	0.52 (0.34–0.82)	0.38 (0.23–0.62)	0.33 (0.19–0.59)	0.001
≥20 y (*n=1,842*)	1.00	0.50 (0.41–0.60)	0.44 (0.36–0.54)	0.44 (0.35–0.55)	<0.0001

Elevated blood pressure (*n=2,017*)

Never (*n=375*)	1.00	0.96 (0.67–1.37)	1.27 (0.80–2.02)	1.56 (0.79–3.10)	0.155
<20 y (*n=317*)	1.00	0.73 (0.44–1.22)	0.63 (0.36–1.10)	1.20 (0.65–2.21)	0.495
≥20 y (*n=1,325*)	1.00	0.78 (0.62–0.98)	0.88 (0.69–1.13)	1.53 (1.19–1.99)	0.0001

MetS (*n=2,866*)

Never (*n=583*)	1.00	0.65 (0.46–0.90)	0.77 (0.50–1.19)	0.95 (0.54–1.67)	0.486
<20 y (*n=442*)	1.00	0.64 (0.37–1.11)	0.71 (0.40–1.28)	0.71 (0.37–1.37)	0.682
≥20 y (*n=1,841*)	1.00	0.65 (0.52–0.81)	0.90 (0.72–1.12)	1.18 (0.93–1.50)	0.002

HDL-C, high density lipoprotein cholesterol; MetS, metabolic syndrome.

[a]HRs and 95% CIs were adjusted for age, residential location, household income, education level, physical activity, body mass index, energy intake, fruit intake, meat intake, refined grain intake, whole grain intake, and dairy intake. Subjects whose drinking period was missing were excluded from the analysis; Abdominal obesity (*n=14*), hyperglycemia (*n=23*), hypertriglyceridemia (*n=17*), low HDL-C (*n=23*), elevated blood pressure (*n=14*), metabolic syndrome (*n=18*).

Data available (*n*=10,030)

Excluded (*n*=1,212)

• Refusal to participate in the follow-up examinations (*n*=974)

• Cardiovascular disease or cancer at baseline (*n*=238)

n=8,818

Excluded for missing data on covariates or outcome variables, or past drinker

• Metabolic syndrome (*n*=743)

• Abdominal obesity (*n*=467)

• High fasting glucose (*n*=783)

• Hypertriglyceridemia (*n*=507)

• Low HDL-C (*n*=468)

• Elevated blood glucose (*n*=466)

Excluded for having MetS or MetS components at baseline

• Metabolic syndrome (*n*=2,446)

• Abdominal obesity (*n*=3,439)

• High fasting glucose (*n*=1,507)

• Hypertriglyceridemia (*n*=3,247)

• Low HDL-C (*n*=3,354)

• Elevated blood pressure (*n*=3,838)

Included for analysis

• Metabolic syndrome (*n*=5,629)

• Abdominal obesity (*n*=4,912)

• High blood glucose (*n*=6,528)

• Hypertriglyceridemia (*n*=5,064)

• Low HDL-C (*n*=4,996)
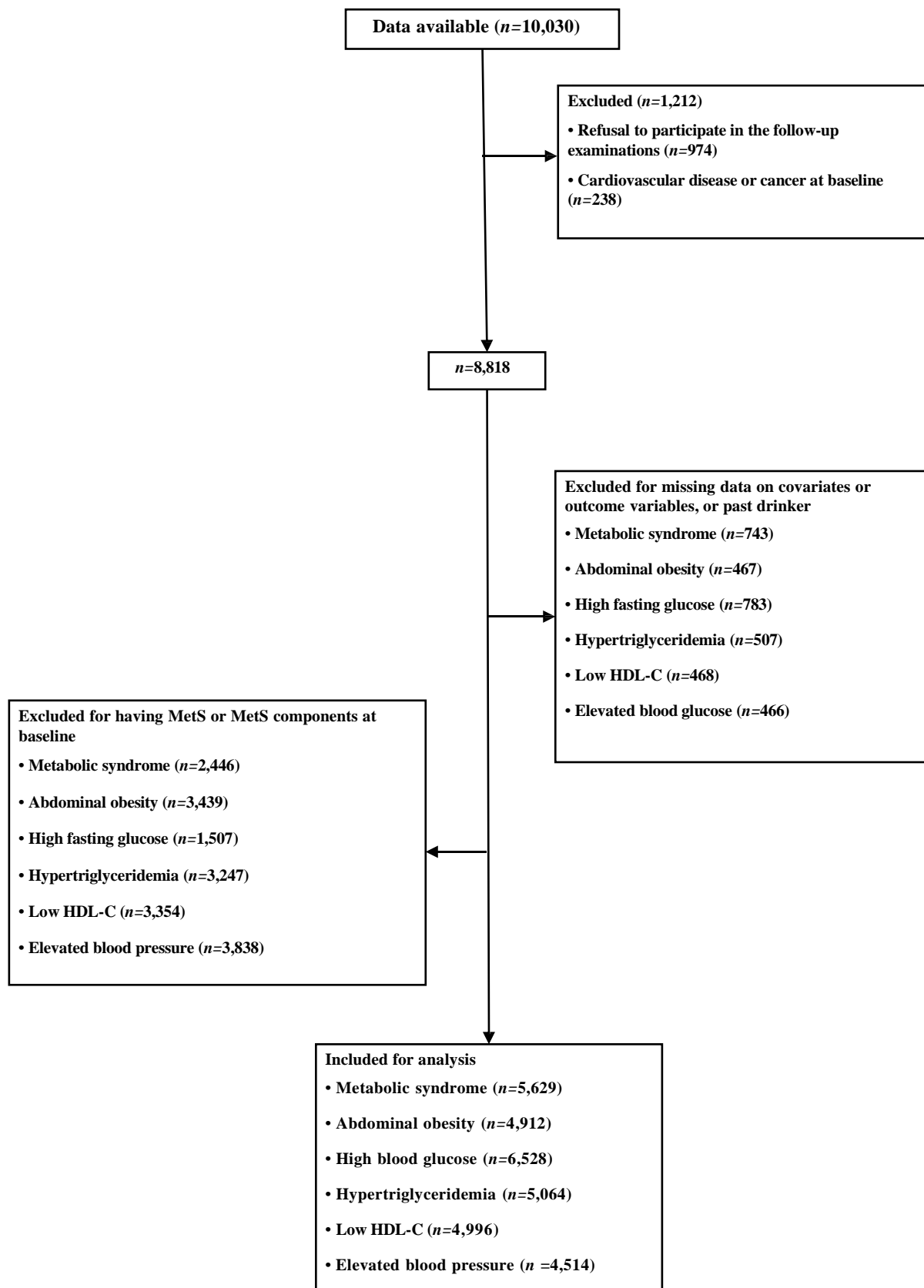
• Elevated blood pressure (*n* =4,514)

eFigure 1. Flowchart of study population. HDL-C, high density lipoprotein cholesterol.