Supplementary Figure titles and legends

Supplementary Figure S1. Multivariable analysis of the prevalence of geographical regions.

For abbreviations see footnote of Figure 2.

Supplementary Figure S2. Multivariable analysis of the prevalence of elderly and young (A), male and female (B).

For abbreviations see footnote of Figure 2.

Supplementary Figure S3. The percentage of total population population-attributable risk stratify by graphical regions.

Supplement Figure S4. The percentage of total population population-attributable risk stratify by elderly (A) and young (B), male (C) and female (D)

STROBE Statement—checklist of items that should be included in reports of observational studies

	Item No	Recommendation	Reported on page
Title and abstract	1	(*a*) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	1
		(*b*) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	1-2
Introduction			
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	3
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	3
Methods			
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	3
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	3-4
Participants	6	(*a*) *Cohort study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up *Case-control study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of case ascertainment and control selection. Give the rationale for the choice of cases and controls *Cross-sectional study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants	3-4
		(*b*) *Cohort study*—For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed *Case-control study*—For matched studies, give matching criteria and the number of controls per case	NA
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	3-4
Data sources/ measurement	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group	5-7
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	8
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	3
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	4-5
Statistical methods	12	(*a*) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	4-5
		(*b*) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	6, 8
		(*c*) Explain how missing data were addressed	5
		(*d*) *Cohort study*—If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed *Case-control study*—If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed *Cross-sectional study*—If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy	3
		(*e*) Describe any sensitivity analyses	5

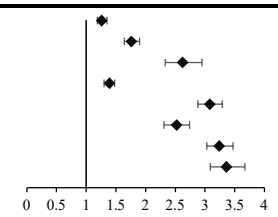
Continued on next page

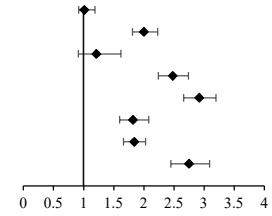
Results			
Participants	13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed	5
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	NA
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	NA
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders	5, Figure1, Table 1
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	NA
		(c) *Cohort study*—Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	NA
Outcome data	15*	*Cohort study*—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	NA
		Case-control study—Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure	NA
		Cross-sectional study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures	5, Figure1, Table 1
Main results	16	(*a*) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included	5-6
		(*b*) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	5-6
		(*c*) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	NA
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	Supplementary Figure S1-S3
Discussion			
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	6
Limitations	19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias	8
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	6-8
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	7-8
Other information			
Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based	9

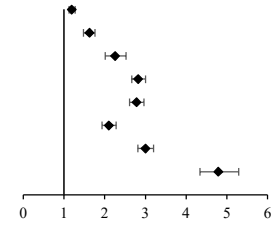
*Give information separately for cases and controls in case-control studies and, if applicable, for exposed and unexposed groups in cohort and cross-sectional studies.

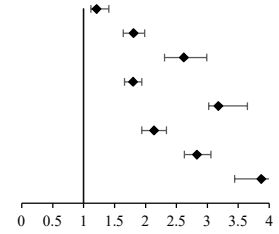
Note: An Explanation and Elaboration article discusses each checklist item and gives methodological background and published examples of transparent reporting. The STROBE checklist is best used in conjunction with this article (freely available on the Web sites of PLoS Medicine at http://www.plosmedicine.org/, Annals of Internal Medicine at http://www.annals.org/, and Epidemiology at http://www.epidem.com/). Information on the STROBE Initiative is available at www.strobe-statement.org.

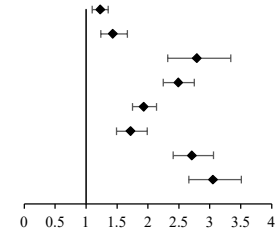
	Risk factors	Prevalence in controls	Adjusted Odds Ratio (95 %CI)	*p* -value	AF	PAR (95 %CI)
Northeast	Obesity/overweight	27.4	1.26(1.19-1.35)	<0.001		6.7(4.9-8.8)
	Smoking	16.9	1.76(1.64-1.90)	<0.001		11.4(9.8-13.2)
	Alcohol drinking	2.8	2.62(2.33-2.95)	<0.001		4.3(3.6-5.2)
	Physical inactivity	24.1	1.39(1.30-1.48)	<0.001		8.6(6.7-10.4)
	Hypertension	16.1	3.08(2.88-3.29)	<0.001		25.1(23.2-26.9)
	Diabetes mellitus	5.4	2.52(2.31-2.74)	<0.001		7.6(6.6-8.6)
	Dyslipidemia	10.9	3.24(3.03-3.47)	<0.001		19.6(18.1-21.2)
	Composite PAR*	60.5	3.36(3.09-3.67)	<0.001		58.8(55.8-61.8)
Northwest	Obesity/overweight	32.5	1.01(0.92-1.19)	0.845		0.3(-2.7-5.8)
	Smoking	15.6	2.00(1.81-2.23)	<0.001		13.5(11.2-16.1)
	Alcohol drinking	2.3	1.21(0.91-1.62)	0.186		0.5(-0.2-1.4)
	Physical inactivity	11.7	2.48(2.24-2.74)	<0.001		14.8(12.7-16.9)
	Hypertension	21.0	2.92(2.66-3.20)	<0.001		28.7(25.8-31.6)
	Diabetes mellitus	6.5	1.82(1.60-2.08)	<0.001		5.1(3.8-6.6)
	Dyslipidemia	15.4	1.84(1.66-2.03)	<0.001		11.5(9.2-13.7)
	Composite PAR*	62.2	2.75(2.45-3.09)	<0.001		52.1(47.4-56.5)
East	Obesity/overweight	33.0	1.19(1.12-1.27)	<0.001		5.9(3.8-8.2)
	Smoking	14.8	1.62(1.48-1.76)	<0.001		8.4(6.6-10.1)
	Alcohol drinking	3.8	2.25(2.01-2.52)	<0.001		4.5(3.7-5.5)
	Physical inactivity	19.1	2.82(2.66-3.00)	<0.001		25.8(24.1-27.6)
	Hypertension	22.2	2.78(2.61-2.96)	<0.001		28.3(26.3-30.3)
	Diabetes mellitus	5.8	2.10(1.93-2.28)	<0.001		6.0(5.1-6.9)
	Dyslipidemia	11.1	3.00(2.81-3.20)	<0.001		18.2(16.7-19.6)
	Composite PAR*	61.8	4.79(4.34-5.29)	<0.001		70.1(67.4-72.6)
North	Obesity/overweight	36.2	1.21(1.12-1.41)	<0.001		7.1(4.2-12.9)
	Smoking	14.8	1.81(1.64-1.99)	<0.001		10.7(8.7-12.8)
	Alcohol drinking	3.4	2.62(2.31-2.99)	<0.001		5.2(4.3-6.3)
	Physical inactivity	17.7	1.80(1.66-1.94)	<0.001		12.4(10.5-14.3)
	Hypertension	22.9	3.18(3.02-3.65)	<0.001		33.3(31.6-37.8)
	Diabetes mellitus	6.4	2.14(1.94-2.34)	<0.001		6.8(5.7-7.9)
	Dyslipidemia	15.4	2.83(2.63-3.06)	<0.001		22.0(20.1-24.1)
	Composite PAR*	65.4	3.87(3.44-4.36)	<0.001		65.2(61.5-68.7)
Southwest	Obesity/overweight	26.8	1.23(1.10-1.36)	<0.001		5.8(2.6-8.8)
	Smoking	17.7	1.43(1.24-1.67)	<0.001		7.1(4.1-10.6)
	Alcohol drinking	3.5	2.79(2.32-3.34)	<0.001		5.9(4.4-7.6)
	Physical inactivity	20.4	2.49(2.25-2.75)	<0.001		23.3(20.3-26.3)
	Hypertension	20.5	1.93(1.75-2.14)	<0.001		16.0(13.3-18.9)
	Diabetes mellitus	6.7	1.72(1.49-1.99)	<0.001		4.6(3.2-6.2)
	Dyslipidemia	10.7	2.71(2.41-3.06)	<0.001		15.5(13.1-18.1)
	Composite PAR*	62.8	3.05(2.66-3.51)	<0.001		56.3(51.0-61.2)
Central	Obesity/overweight	30.4	1.21(1.08-1.36)	0.001		6.0(2.4-9.9)
	Smoking	18.2	1.12(0.95-1.32)	0.172		2.1(-0.9-5.5)
	Alcohol drinking	3.6	1.63(1.30-2.04)	<0.001		2.2(1.1-3.6)
	Physical inactivity	12.4	1.71(1.50-1.95)	<0.001		8.1(5.8-10.5)
	Hypertension	23.4	2.98(2.65-3.35)	<0.001		31.7(27.9-35.5)
	Diabetes mellitus	6.2	1.99(1.71-2.32)	<0.001		5.8(4.2-7.6)
	Dyslipidemia	15.8	1.62(1.43-1.84)	<0.001		8.9(6.4-11.7)
	Composite PAR*	64.7	2.48(2.13-2.89)	<0.001		48.9(42.2-55.0)
South	Obesity/overweight	20.0	1.31(1.04-1.64)	0.021		5.8(0.8-11.3)
	Smoking	12.5	1.41(1.02-1.93)	0.037		4.9(0.2-10.4)
	Alcohol drinking	2.1	1.20(0.69-2.11)	0.519		0.4(-0.7-2.3)
	Physical inactivity	19.1	1.88(1.52-2.34)	<0.001		14.4(9.0-20.4)
	Hypertension	18.0	2.03(1.69-2.47)	<0.001		15.6(11.0-20.9)
	Diabetes mellitus	6.3	1.71(1.30-2.23)	<0.001		4.3(1.9-7.2)
	Dyslipidemia	15.8	1.79(1.43-2.25)	<0.001		11.1(6.4-16.5)
	Composite PAR*	59.9	2.24(1.84-2.75)	<0.001		42.6(33.5-51.2)

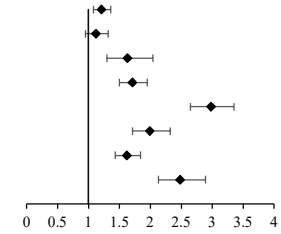


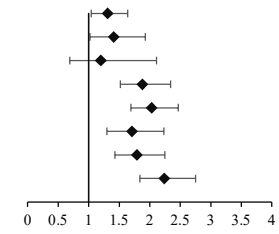






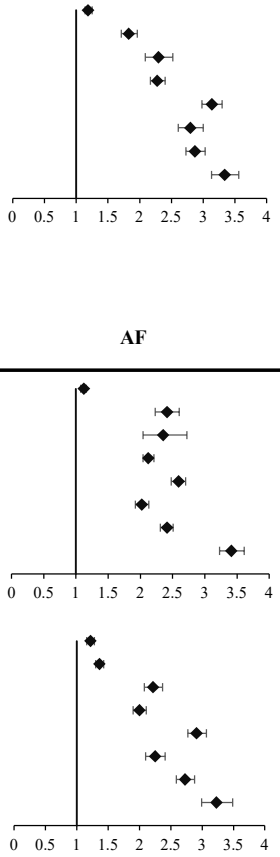


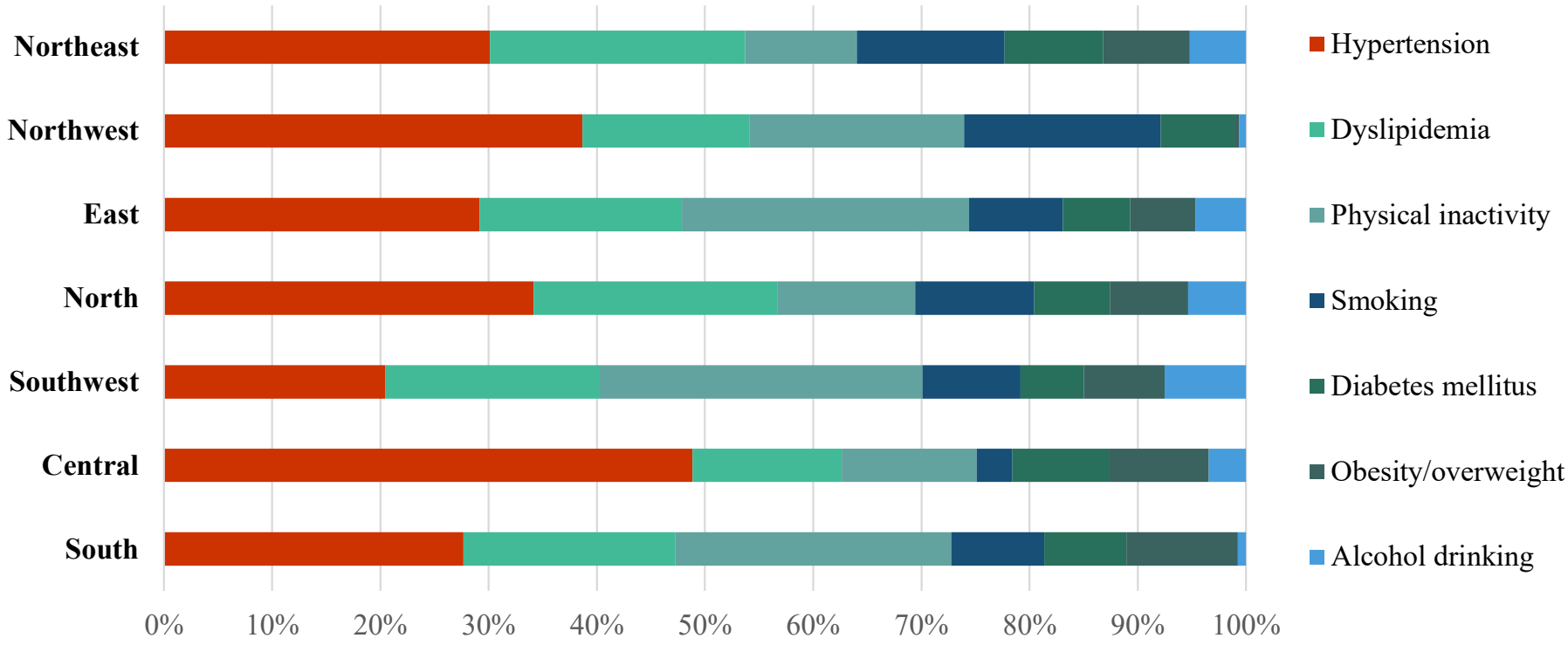




A		Risk factors	Prevalence in controls	Adjusted Odds Ratio (95 %CI)	*p* -value	AF	PAR (95 %CI)
	Elderly	Obesity/overweight	32.4	1.12(1.08-1.17)	<0.001		3.7(2.5-5.2)
		Smoking	15.9	1.41(1.33-1.48)	<0.001		6.1(5.0-7.1)
		Alcohol drinking	3.8	2.01(1.87-2.17)	<0.001		3.7(3.2-4.3)
		Physical inactivity	20.1	1.95(1.88-2.04)	<0.001		16.0(15.0-17.3)
		Hypertension	33.0	2.44(2.35-2.54)	<0.001		32.2(30.8-33.7)
		Diabetes mellitus	9.6	1.84(1.75-1.94)	<0.001		7.5(6.7-8.3)
		Dyslipidemia	17.1	2.31(2.22-2.41)	<0.001		18.3(17.3-19.4)
		Composite PAR*	69.9	3.29(3.10-3.50)	<0.001		61.5(59.5-63.6)
	Young	Obesity/overweight	30.6	1.19(1.14-1.25)	<0.001		5.5(4.1-7.1)
		Smoking	15.8	1.83(1.71-1.96)	<0.001		11.6(10.1-13.2)
		Alcohol drinking	3.0	2.30(2.09-2.52)	<0.001		3.8(3.2-4.4)
		Physical inactivity	16.6	2.28(2.17-2.40)	<0.001		17.5(16.3-18.9)
		Hypertension	13.6	3.14(2.98-3.30)	<0.001		22.5(21.2-23.8)
		Diabetes mellitus	3.8	2.80(2.61-3.00)	<0.001		6.4(5.8-7.1)
		Dyslipidemia	10.6	2.87(2.73-3.03)	<0.001		16.5(15.5-17.7)
		Composite PAR*	58.3	3.34(3.13-3.56)			57.7(55.4-59.9)

B		Risk factors	Prevalence in controls	Adjusted Odds Ratio (95 %CI)	*p* -value	AF	PAR (95 %CI)
	Female	Obesity/overweight	31.9	1.12(1.07-1.16)	<0.001		3.7(2.2-4.9)
		Smoking	2.4	2.41(2.23-2.60)	<0.001		3.3(2.9-3.7)
		Alcohol drinking	0.5	2.35(2.04-2.72)	<0.001		0.7(0.5-0.9)
		Physical inactivity	19.0	2.12(2.04-2.21)	<0.001		17.5(16.5-18.7)
		Hypertension	22.1	2.59(2.48-2.70)	<0.001		26.0(24.6-27.3)
		Diabetes mellitus	6.6	2.02(1.92-2.13)	<0.001		6.3(5.7-6.9)
		Dyslipidemia	14.5	2.41(2.31-2.51)	<0.001		17.0(16.0-18.0)
		Composite PAR*	58.8	3.41(3.23-3.61)			58.6(56.7-60.5)
	Male	Obesity/overweight	30.6	1.22(1.16-1.28)	<0.001		6.3(4.7-7.9)
		Smoking	31.0	1.36(1.30-1.43)	<0.001		10.0(8.5-11.8)
		Alcohol drinking	6.5	2.22(2.08-2.37)	<0.001		7.3(6.6-8.2)
		Physical inactivity	16.9	2.00(1.90-2.11)	<0.001		14.5(13.2-15.8)
		Hypertension	20.1	2.91(2.77-3.07)	<0.001		27.7(26.2-29.4)
		Diabetes mellitus	5.6	2.25(2.10-2.41)	<0.001		6.5(5.8-7.3)
		Dyslipidemia	11.7	2.73(2.59-2.88)	<0.001		16.8(15.7-18.0)
		Composite PAR*	67.4	3.23(2.99-3.49)	<0.001		60.0(57.3-62.7)

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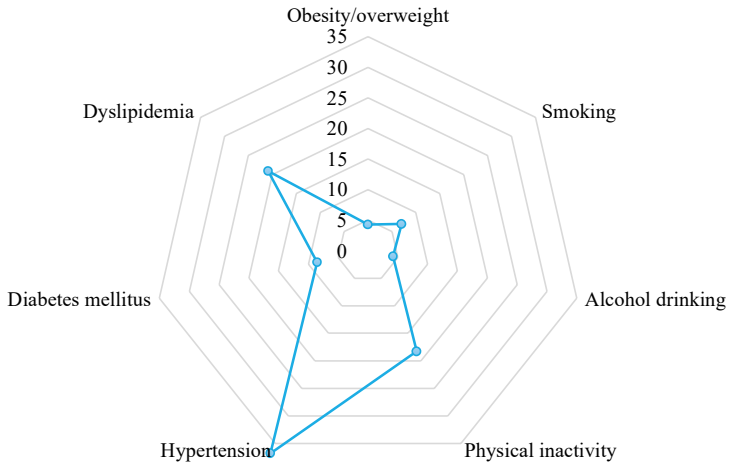
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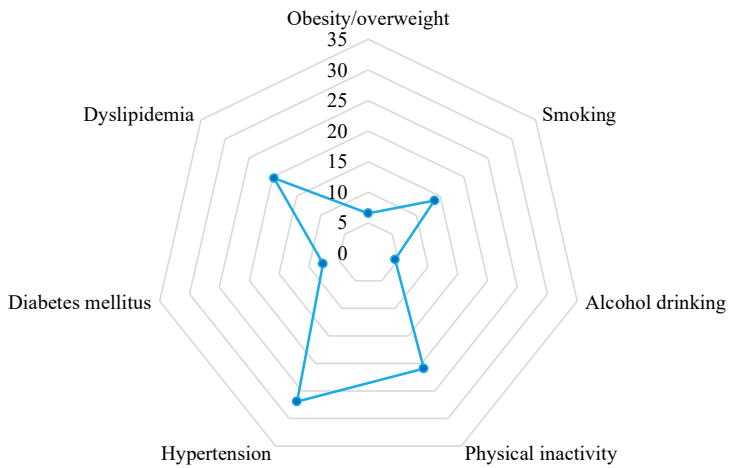
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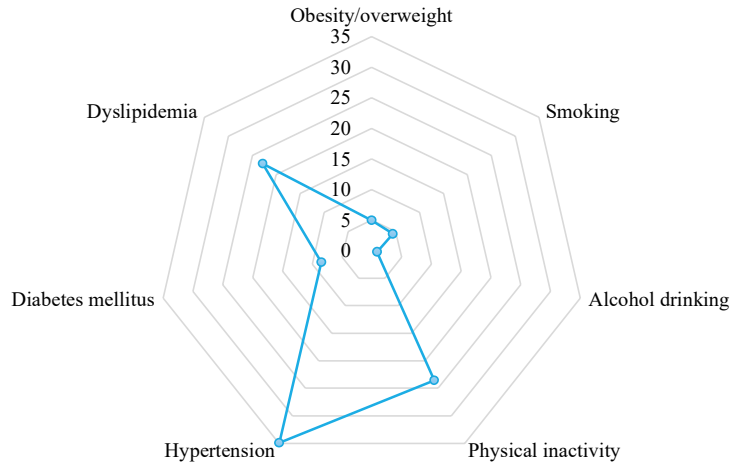
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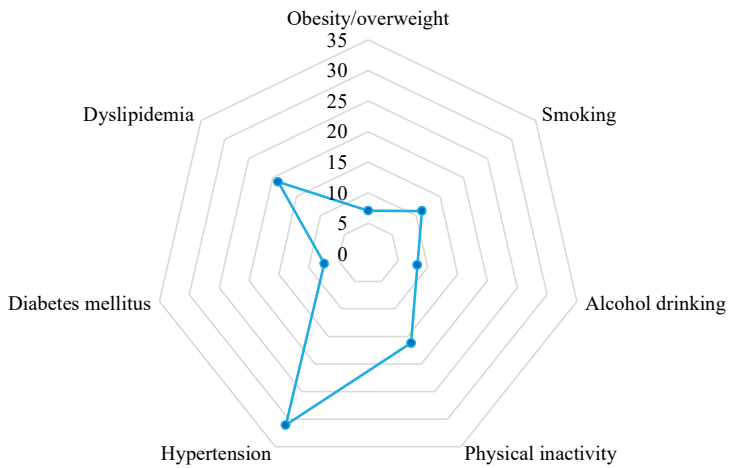
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