

## Supplemental Digital Content 2

Table 1: Univariate and multivariable GEE regression estimates for associations between alcohol use and PSA detection, using AUDIT cut-points of 5 and 8 to define hazardous or harmful alcohol use

	Univariate regression estimates		Multivariable regression estimates <sup>a</sup>	
	Risk ratio (95% CI)	p-value	Risk ratio (95% CI)	p-value
<b>Cut-point of 5</b>				
No alcohol use (0)	REFERENCE		REFERENCE	
Low risk alcohol use (1-4)	1.27 (0.94, 1.72)	0.1	1.15 (0.85, 1.55)	0.4
Hazardous or harmful alcohol use (5-40)	1.36 (1.04, 1.78)	<b>0.02</b>	1.06 (0.81, 1.41)	0.7
<b>Cut-point of 8</b>				
No alcohol use (0)	REFERENCE		REFERENCE	
Low risk alcohol use (1-7)	1.17 (0.90, 1.52)	0.3	1.04 (0.80, 1.35)	0.8
Hazardous or harmful alcohol use (8-40)	1.64 (1.23, 2.20)	<b>0.001</b>	1.24 (0.90, 1.70)	0.2
<sup>a</sup> Adjusted for priori confounders (age, venue of work, ever experience of IPV, and depression) and partnership status				

Table 2: Multivariable GEE regression estimates for the association between alcohol use and PSA detection, holding time-varying covariates at enrollment values

	Multivariable regression estimates <sup>a</sup>	
	Risk ratio (95% CI)	p-value
No alcohol use	REFERENCE	
Low risk alcohol use	1.10 (0.83, 1.45)	0.5
Hazardous or harmful alcohol use	1.15 (0.82, 1.63)	0.4
<sup>a</sup> Adjusted for priori confounders (age, venue of work, ever experience of IPV, and depression) and partnership status.		