

Supplementary Table S1. Characteristics of male participants at the baseline (Wave 10) and differences between employment status.

Characteristics	Total [N (%)]	Employment status [N (%)]		p-value*
		Permanent	Precarious	
	1339 (100)	1051 (78.49)	288 (21.51)	
Age				
18–29	939 (70.13)	762 (72.5)	177 (61.46)	<.001
30–38	400 (29.87)	289 (27.5)	111 (38.54)	
Marital status				
Married	503 (37.57)	425 (40.44)	78 (27.08)	<.001
Other	836 (62.43)	626 (59.56)	210 (72.92)	
Education level				
High school and below	299 (22.33)	214 (20.36)	85 (29.51)	0.001
College and above	1040 (77.67)	837 (79.64)	203 (70.49)	
Weekly working hours				
35–40h	715 (54)	588 (56.05)	127 (46.18)	0.008
40–52h	475 (35.88)	364 (34.7)	111 (40.36)	
≥52h	134 (10.12)	97 (9.25)	37 (13.45)	
Income level				
<200,000,000 KR Won	213 (16.14)	117 (11.27)	96 (34.04)	<.0001
≥200,000,000 KR Won	1107 (83.86)	921 (88.73)	186 (65.96)	
Company size				
<100 workers	833 (62.21)	627 (59.66)	206 (71.53)	<.001
≥100 workers	506 (37.79)	424 (40.34)	82 (28.47)	
Binge drinking[†]				
No	1156 (86.33)	908 (86.39)	248 (86.11)	0.902
Yes	183 (13.67)	143 (13.61)	40 (13.89)	
Self-rated health				
Good	1197 (89.4)	945 (89.91)	252 (87.5)	0.238
Poor	142 (10.6)	106 (10.09)	36 (12.5)	

*P values from chi-square tests

[†]Binge drinking was defined as the intake of ≥7 drinks for men or ≥5 drinks for women on a single occasion at least twice a week.

Supplementary Table S2. Characteristics of female participants at the baseline (Wave 10) and differences between employment status.

Characteristics	Total [N (%)]	Employment status [N (%)]		p-value*
		Permanent	Precarious	
	719 (100)	528 (73.44)	191 (26.56)	
Age				
18–29	408 (56.75)	311 (58.9)	97 (50.79)	0.052
30–38	311 (43.25)	217 (41.1)	94 (49.21)	
Marital status				
Married	132 (18.36)	98 (18.56)	34 (17.8)	0.816
Other	587 (81.64)	430 (81.44)	157 (82.2)	
Education level				
High school and below	101 (14.05)	66 (12.5)	35 (18.32)	0.047
College and above	618 (85.95)	462 (87.5)	156 (81.68)	
Weekly working hours				
35–40h	437 (62.97)	334 (63.74)	103 (60.59)	0.209
40–52h	225 (32.42)	170 (32.44)	55 (32.35)	
≥52h	32 (4.61)	20 (3.82)	12 (7.06)	
Income level				
<200,000,000 KR Won	301 (42.94)	196 (37.91)	105 (57.07)	<.0001

≥200,000,000 KR Won	400 (57.06)	321 (62.09)	79 (42.93)	
Company size				
<100 workers	480 (66.76)	345 (65.34)	135 (70.68)	0.180
≥100 workers	239 (33.24)	183 (34.66)	56 (29.32)	
Binge drinking[†]				
No	673 (93.60)	493 (93.37)	121 (94.24)	0.674
Yes	46 (6.40)	35 (6.63)	11 (5.76)	
Self-rated health				
Good	620 (86.23)	460 (87.12)	160 (83.77)	0.249
Poor	99 (13.77)	68 (12.88)	31 (16.23)	

*P values from chi-square tests

[†]Binge drinking was defined as the intake of ≥7 drinks for men or ≥5 drinks for women on a single occasion at least twice a week.

Supplementary Table S3. Logistic regression models for CAGE ≥1 as a screen for alcohol use disorders according to PE.

	N (%) ^a	Crude	Model 1 ^b	Model 2 ^b
Total	118/1360 (8.68)			
Full-time permanent sustained	59/873 (6.76)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
PE for 1 year	20/154 (12.99)	2.06 (1.20–3.53)	2.07 (1.21–3.54)	2.13 (1.24–3.69)
PE for 2–4 years	39/333 (11.71)	1.83 (1.20–2.80)	1.84 (1.20–2.82)	1.85 (1.20–2.86)
Men	87/955 (9.11)			
Full-time permanent sustained	44/619 (7.11)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
PE for 1 year	15/110 (13.64)	2.08 (1.11–3.89)	2.11 (1.13–3.94)	2.29 (1.21–4.32)
PE for 2–4 years	28/226 (12.39)	1.95 (1.18–3.23)	1.92 (1.16–3.17)	1.95 (1.16–3.27)
Women	31/405 (7.65)			
Full-time permanent sustained	15/254 (5.91)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
PE for 1 year	5/44 (11.36)	2.04 (0.70–5.94)	1.92 (0.65–5.64)	1.78 (0.60–5.30)
PE for 2–4 years	11/107 (10.28)	1.83 (0.81–4.12)	1.87 (0.82–4.25)	1.79 (0.78–4.08)

PE: precarious employment. ^aModel 1 adjusted for age group and at baseline. ^bModel 2 adjusted for age group, education level, and self-rated health at baseline.

* Proportion of new cases of alcohol use disorders defined based on CAGE ≥1 at Wave 13 of YP2007.