

Supplemental table 2: variables used to compute the propensity score

	Odds ratio (95% CI)	p-value
Gender (woman vs. man)	0.77 (0.64 - 0.93)	0.006
Age groups		
45-54	1 (ref)	
55-64	0.85 (0.68 - 1.07)	0.178
64-74	0.81 (0.63 - 1.03)	0.083
75+	0.50 (0.37 - 0.67)	<0.001
Educational level		
Primary	1 (ref)	
Apprenticeship	1.45 (1.11 - 1.91)	0.007
High school	1.58 (1.19 - 2.10)	0.002
University	1.51 (1.12 - 2.04)	0.007
Smoking categories		
Never	1 (ref)	
Former	1.15 (0.95 - 1.39)	0.155
Current	1.08 (0.85 - 1.39)	0.523
BMI categories		
Underweight	0.80 (0.43 - 1.49)	0.479
Normal	1 (ref)	
Overweight	1.39 (1.14 - 1.69)	0.001
Obese	1.57 (1.20 - 2.05)	0.001
Caffeinated drinks		
None		
1-3/day	1.14 (0.86 - 1.51)	0.369
4-6/day	1.29 (0.93 - 1.78)	0.129
7+/day	1.16 (0.66 - 2.03)	0.599
Self-rated health		
Very good	1 (ref)	
Good	0.98 (0.79 - 1.21)	0.836
Average	1.08 (0.80 - 1.45)	0.610
Bad + Very bad	1.22 (0.55 - 2.73)	0.621
Diabetes (yes vs. no)	0.69 (0.50 - 0.94)	0.021
Anemia (yes vs. no)	0.82 (0.54 - 1.26)	0.369

BMI, body mass index. Results are expressed as multivariable-adjusted odds ratio (95% confidence interval). Multivariable analysis performed using logistic regression.