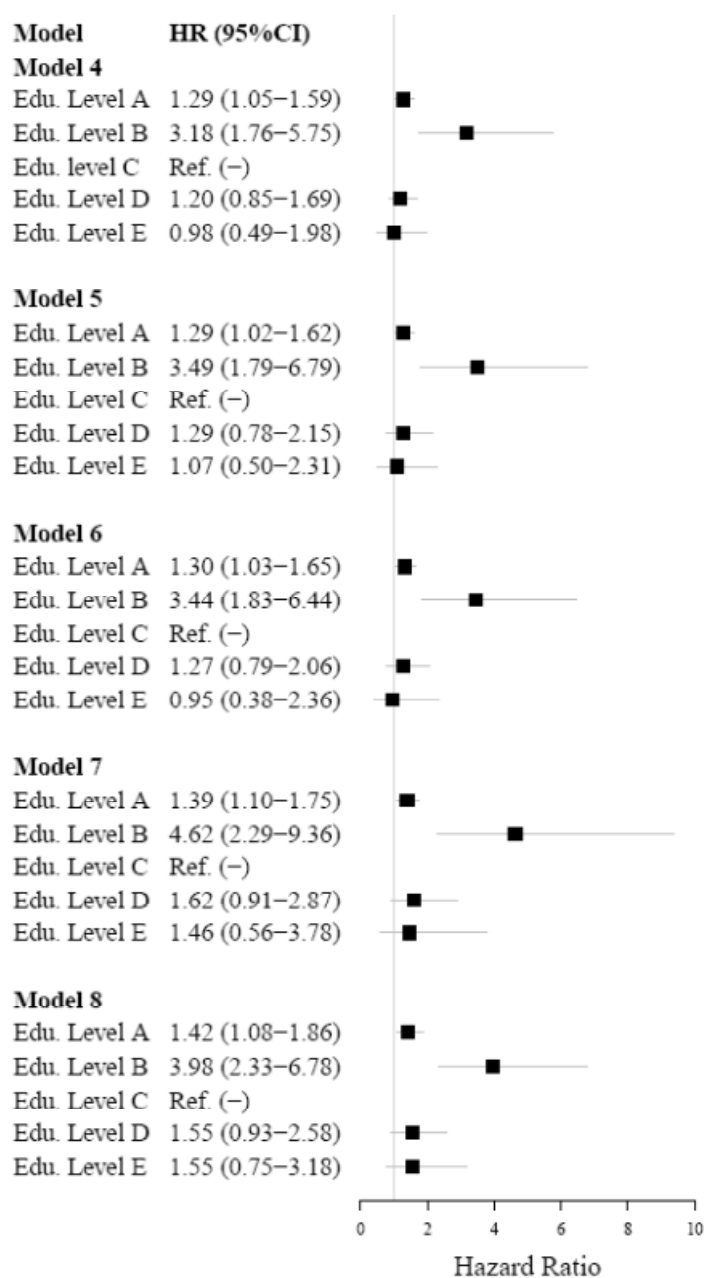


Additional file, Figure 3b, Hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals for educational status estimated by Cox regression models on the full study sample - using all available data in the different models



Educational level C (Vocational upper secondary education) used as reference.

Model 4 was adjusted for age, gender, subjective and objective health (n=10,106).

Model 5 was further adjusted for behavioural determinants (BMI, diet, smoking, alcohol and exercise habits) (n=9,185).

Model 6 was additionally adjusted for psychological determinants (feeling of stress, anxiety, nervousness, restlessness, hopelessness, depressed, despair and too many worries) (n=9,185), missing data occur because of non-response.

Model 7 was further adjusted for material determinants (profession, income, residential area, residential type, residential ownership and difficulty paying bills) (n=8,837), missing data occur because of non-response.

Model 8 was additionally adjusted for social determinants (time spent with family or friends, being able to count on others for help, loneliness, trust and reciprocity, marital status, use of cultural facilities, involvement in the local community and association activities) (n=8,837).

Educational level A: Early childhood education, primary education and lower secondary education

Educational level B: General upper secondary education, high school programmes

Educational level C: Vocational upper secondary education, vocational training and education

Educational level D: Short or medium length higher education, first-cycle programmes tertiary education, bachelor or equivalent

Educational level E: Long higher education, second-cycle programmes, Master's or equivalent, or Third-cycle programmes Doctoral, PhD programmes or equivalent