**Table 1.** The classifications of covariates.

Covariates	Classifications
Gender	Female; Male
Age (year)	18–39; 40–59; ≥60
Marital status	Never married/widowed/divorced/separated; Married/living with
	partner
Race	Mexican American; Non-Hispanic White; Non-Hispanic Black;
	Other Hispanic; Other race
Occupation	No work; Regular night or evening shift/rotating shift/other; Regular
	daytime schedule
Family income/year	\$20,000 and over; Below \$20,000
Educational level	High school; Above high school; Below high school;
Body mass index	$<18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ; $18.5 \text{ to } <25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ; $25 \text{ to } <30 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ; $\ge 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$
Smoked at least 100 cigarettes in life	No; Yes
Had at least 12 alcohol drinks/year	No; Yes
Use of female hormones	No; Yes
Physical activity	Moderate; Vigorous; Other
C-reactive protein (mg/dL)	Continuous
Caffeine intake (mg/d) <sup>a</sup>	Continuous
Hypertension <sup>b</sup>	No; Yes
Depressive symptoms <sup>c</sup>	No; Yes
Diabetes d	No; Yes

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Caffeine intake was the mean dietary caffeine intake through two 24-h dietary data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Participants whose mean diastolic (or systolic) blood pressure ≥80 (or ≥130) mmHg, or self-reported doctor diagnosis, or currently taking prescribed for high blood pressure were considered as having hypertension.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Participants with the score of Patient Health Questionnaire-9 ≥10 were classified as having depressive symptoms.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup> Diabetes was identified as self-reported doctor diagnosis.