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**OCCUPATIONAL STATUS MODERATES THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN
CURRENT PERCEIVED STRESS AND HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE: EVIDENCE
FROM THE IPC COHORT STUDY**

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Abstract

Although lay beliefs commonly relate high blood pressure to psychological stress exposure, research findings are conflicting. This study examined the association between current perceived stress and high blood pressure and explored the potential impact of occupational status on this association. Resting blood pressure was measured in 122,816 adults (84,994 men), aged ≥ 30 years (mean age \pm standard deviation: 46.8 ± 9.9 years), without history of cardiovascular and renal disease and not on either psychotropic or antihypertensive drugs. High blood pressure was defined as systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg. Perceived stress in the past month was measured with the 4-item perceived stress scale. A total of 33,154 participants (27.0%) had high blood pressure ($151 \pm 14 / 90 \pm 9$ mmHg). After adjustment for all variables except occupational status, perceived stress was associated with high blood pressure (odds ratio for a 5-point increase: 1.06, 95% confidence interval: [1.03-1.09]). This association was no longer significant after additional adjustment for occupational status (odds ratio: 1.01 [0.99-1.04]). There was a significant interaction ($p < 0.001$) between perceived stress and occupational status in relation to blood pressure: perceived stress was negatively associated with high blood pressure among individuals of high occupational status (odds ratio: 0.91, [0.87-0.96]) but positively associated among those of low status (odds ratio: 1.10, [1.03-1.17]) or unemployed (odds ratio: 1.13, [1.03-1.24]). Sensitivity analyses yielded similar results. The association between current perceived stress and blood pressure depends upon occupational status. This interaction may account for previous conflicting results and warrants further studies to explore its underlying mechanisms.

Key words

epidemiology; hypertension; interaction; moderation; occupational status; socioeconomic position; stress.

Introduction

Hypertension is a leading risk factor for cardiovascular mortality worldwide and has several known risk factors such as obesity, smoking, excessive alcohol or salt intake ¹. However, most patients with hypertension lend great importance to psychological stress in the regulation of blood pressure (BP) and in the need for taking antihypertensive drugs ². Although acute psychological stress is associated with a transient BP elevation ³, epidemiological studies do not consistently show chronic psychological stress to affect BP in the long-term ⁴. Some studies found positive associations between psychological stress and hypertension ^{5,6}, while others showed no ^{7,8} or even negative associations ^{9,10}.

Reasons for these conflicting results can be potentially attributed to differences in the evaluation of psychological stress (e.g. objective measures versus subjective measures) or outcomes (e.g. BP threshold values, use of antihypertensive drugs). As regards psychological stress, objective measures quantify the exposure to several kinds of stressors (e.g. stressful life events, occupational stress) whereas subjective measures, such as perceived stress, quantify the psychological impact of these stressors ¹¹. Previous studies may also have overlooked the potential confounding role of some psychosocial variables. For instance, few studies have included a measure of depression, which is linked to stress but may be associated with a lower BP ^{12,13}. Another important factor is socioeconomic status (SES), which is negatively associated with hypertension, especially in high-income countries ^{14,15}. However, studies adjusting for SES do not usually test for a moderation hypothesis (i.e. that stress may relate to hypertension to a different extent according to SES). Although there is preliminary evidence that job strain may relate to BP at work site to a different extent across certain occupational categories ¹⁶, little is known about the role of the SES in moderating the

association of hypertension with perceived stress from a broader perspective, as well as among non-working individuals.

The aim of this study was to examine the association between perceived stress and BP, and to explore the potential moderating role of occupational status on this association. Occupational status is a useful proxy for SES as it integrates the educational achievements, the skills required to obtain a job, the long-term associated rewards (including, but not limited to, income) and several job characteristics, such as working conditions and decision-making latitude.

Methods

Participants

All participants were recruited at the “Investigations Préventives et Cliniques” (IPC) Center (Paris, France). This medical Center, which is subsidized by the French national health care system, offers all working and retired individuals and their families a free medical examination every five years. It carries out approximately 25,000 examinations per year for people living in the Paris area. Our target population was composed of all subjects who had at least one health checkup at the IPC Center in the period from January 1996 to December 2007. All clinical and biological parameters were evaluated on the same day at the examination. In the case of participants who benefited from more than one examination, only data from the first examination were considered. Eligibility criteria were: 30 years of age or more (owing to the low prevalence of hypertension in younger individuals), able to fill out the study questionnaires, and with no missing data for selected variables (see below). To minimize potential biases, individuals with a history of cardiovascular or renal disease and those who reported using antihypertensive or psychotropic drugs were not included in the first set of analyses but were included in sensitivity analyses. The IPC Center received authorization from a local ethics committee and from the “Comité National d’Informatique et des Libertés” to conduct these analyses. All subjects gave their informed consent at the time of the first examination. The procedures followed were in accordance with institutional guidelines. The data were rendered anonymous before analysis.

Blood pressure and outcome

After a 10-minute rest period, supine brachial systolic and diastolic BP were measured 3 times by trained nurses in the right arm using a semi-automated mercury sphygmomanometer. A standard cuff size was used, but a large cuff was utilized if necessary. The mean of the last 2 measurements was considered as the BP value. The primary outcome of the present study was a high BP, defined as systolic BP \geq 140 mmHg or diastolic BP \geq 90 mmHg¹.

Psychological variables

Perceived stress was measured with the French version of the 4-item Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-4)^{11,17}. Each item is rated on a 0 to 4 scale (please see Appendix 1 in the online Data Supplement at <http://hyper.ahajournals.org>). The PSS-4 total score has a one-factor structure and a satisfactory internal consistency ($\alpha=0.73$). It measures the degree to which situations in one's life over the past month were appraised as stressful (e.g. "In the past month, how often have you felt it was difficult to control the important things in your life?"). In order to obtain meaningful odds ratios, the variable was rescaled using the difference between the 25th and the 75th percentile as the unit.

Depressive mood was measured with a French 13-item questionnaire (QD2A, Questionnaire of Depression 2nd version, Abridged)^{18,19}. Building on previous questionnaires, this 13-item questionnaire was specifically designed for depression screening in community studies and has a high internal consistency ($\alpha=0.91$). Participants had to give a yes/no answer to each item as regards their current emotional state (e.g. "I am disappointed and disgusted with myself," "I'm sad these days," "I feel hopeless about the future"). The number of "yes" answers is summed, a total score \geq 7 indicating a high probability of major depression. The QD2A has been found to predict suicide in the IPC Cohort Study²⁰.

Occupational status

Occupational status was categorized in 6 classes: (1) high (e.g. managers); (2) medium (e.g. clerks or first line supervisors); (3) low (e.g. blue collar workers); (4) unemployed participants (i.e. seeking employment); (5) participants without a paid occupation (e.g. housewives); (6) others (e.g. artisans). Retired participants were assigned to their last occupational category. The distinction of three categories among working participants is standard among occupational cohorts examining the relationships between psychosocial variables and physical health outcomes ²¹.

Other covariates

Others covariates included age, gender, living status (living alone or not), smoking status (non-smoker, ex-smoker, current smoker of 1-10 cigarettes/day, 11-20 cigarettes/day, >20 cigarettes/day), at-risk alcohol intake (more than 2 glasses/day for women or 3 glasses/day for men), and regular physical activity (i.e. estimated equivalent to at least one hour/day of walking). Personal history of cardiovascular or renal disease, and family history of hypertension were self-reported (yes, no), as well as current medications including diuretics, antihypertensive drugs (other than diuretics), medications “to sleep” or “for anxiety or depression.” Among participants reporting taking diuretics, only those that reported doing this “to lower BP” were considered as taking an antihypertensive drug. Perceived health status was collected with a 10-point scale (with 10 considered to be “excellent health”). Body mass index (BMI) was calculated and categorized in 4 classes (<18.5; 18.5-24.99; 25-

29.99; ≥ 30 kg/m²). Resting heart rate (HR) was measured in beats per minute with a 10-cycle electrocardiogram (HR = 60 / RR interval in seconds) and fasting glycemia in mmol/L.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was carried out with the PASW Statistics software (version 18.0). Except for BP, all variables were analyzed as continuous when available as such. Participants who had high BP and those who did not were first compared with respect to each variable with binary logistic regressions. Odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were then computed in three multivariate models. Model 1 included all variables except the occupational status which was added in model 2. Model 3 further included the interaction between stress and occupational status. A stratified analysis was conducted whenever the interaction was significant. Sensitivity analyses were also carried out, including participants who reported using antihypertensive drugs (considered as having high BP) or those with a history of cardiovascular or renal disease.

Results

Study population selection is described in Figure S1 (available in the online Data Supplement at <http://hyper.ahajournals.org>). The final study population consisted of 122,816 participants (84,994 men and 37,822 women) with a mean age of 46.8 ± 9.9 years. The mean perceived stress score was 3.7 ± 2.9 with a 5-point difference between the 25th and the 75th percentile. Mean perceived stress scores among participants with high, medium and low occupational status were 2.9 ± 3.9 , 3.9 ± 2.9 and 4.4 ± 3.0 , respectively (p for linear trend < 0.001). Mean perceived stress scores among other categories were 4.9 ± 3.2 in unemployed participants, 4.2 ± 3.0 in participants with unpaid occupation and 3.7 ± 2.8 in other participants.

A total of 33,154 participants (27.0%) had high BP (mean systolic / diastolic BP: 151 ± 14 / 90 ± 9 mmHg). Table S1 (available in the online Data Supplement at <http://hyper.ahajournals.org>) shows the characteristics of study participants. Multivariate models are displayed in Table 1. The association between perceived stress and high BP was significant after adjustment for all variables except occupational status (i.e. model 1), but this association was no longer significant after further adjustment for occupational status (i.e. model 2).

The interaction between perceived stress and occupational status was significant in model 3 (Table 1), suggesting that the association between perceived stress and high BP should be examined in each occupational category, separately. Adjusting for all other variables (i.e. model 1), perceived stress was negatively associated with high BP among participants with high occupational status (OR: 0.91; 95% CI: 0.87-0.96) whereas this association was positive for those with low occupational status (OR: 1.10; 95% CI: 1.03-1.17) and those who were unemployed (OR: 1.13; 95% CI: 1.03-1.24) (Figures 1 and 2). The association between perceived stress and high BP was not significant among other

occupational categories. In a post hoc analysis, we examined whether the OR significantly increased from high to low occupational status. Including only participants with high, medium or low occupational status, there was a significant interaction between perceived stress and occupational status taken as a linear variable ($p < 0.001$).

In sensitivity analyses, similar patterns of results were obtained when participants who reported using antihypertensive drugs (considered as having high BP) or those with a history of cardiovascular or renal disease were included. Finally, we computed general linear models to examine the association of perceived stress with systolic and diastolic BP as continuous variables in each occupational category, separately. After adjustment for all variables, perceived stress was negatively correlated with systolic and diastolic BP among high status participants (regression coefficients : -0.531, $p < 0.001$ and -0.226, $p = 0.019$, respectively), positively with systolic and diastolic BP among low status participants (regression coefficients: 1.014, $p = 0.001$ and 0.383, $p = 0.008$, respectively), and positively with systolic BP among unemployed participants (regression coefficient: 0.750; $p = 0.007$).

Discussion

Summary of findings

This cross-sectional study aimed to examine the association between perceived stress and high BP and to explore a potential moderating effect of occupational status. To our knowledge, this is the largest study to address this question and the first one to show that occupational status moderates the association between perceived stress and high BP outside the context of work site. Perceived stress was associated with high BP after adjustment for all variables except occupational status. Although this association disappeared after additional adjustment for occupational status, the interaction between occupational status and perceived stress was significant. In analyses stratified by occupational categories, perceived stress was negatively associated with high BP among participants of high occupational status, but positively associated among those of low occupational status and among the unemployed. Not surprisingly, perceived stress was higher among these two categories, thus explaining the lack of association between perceived stress and high BP when adjusting for occupational status. However, these differences may not account for the significant interaction between occupational status and perceived stress, as main effects were included in the model.

Explanatory hypotheses

Some neurobiological pathways may partially account for the links between current perceived stress, occupational status and high BP ²². The neural underpinnings of BP regulation are strikingly similar to those of emotion regulation ^{23,24}, including (but not limited to) the serotonin system ²⁵ and the interplay of the medial prefrontal cortex with the insula

and the amygdala ²⁶. This overlap may account for the well-known association between acute mental stress and a transient BP elevation ³. Interestingly, perceived social rank is associated with both anatomical and functional changes within this brain network ²⁷. For instance, low perceived social rank is associated with increased amygdala reactivity to social stressors ²⁷. The amygdala has a critical role in gating the sensitivity of the baroreflex through projections that inhibit the nucleus tractus solitarius and that activate the rostroventrolateral medulla ²⁶. This provides a neurobiological model of how occupational status may moderate the association between perceived stress and high BP. This neurobiological model may underlie or complete other higher-level hypotheses.

First, perceived stress may partially result from work-related stress, which obviously relates to occupational categories. Occupational categories may differ in terms of exposure to job strain, which combines high job demands with low control at work ²¹, tends to be associated with both high BP and lower occupational category ^{16,28}. Thus, among individuals of high occupational status, increased perceived stress may indeed relate to a more favorable ratio between job demands and job decision latitude, the contrary being true among their lower status counterparts. Higher decision latitude may thus overcome the impact of increasing stress on BP in the former, while lower decision latitude may even worsen it in the later. Although the detrimental effects of low decision latitude on health are well established ²¹, recent evidence suggests that high decision latitude may have positive effects on the biological underpinnings of stress such as cortisol level ²⁹. Beyond job strain, perceived stress may also relate to exposure to occupational stressors that are specific to certain occupational categories (e.g. noise, cardiotoxic chemicals) and differently associated with the risk of hypertension ^{30,31}.

Second, participants with lower occupational status might have been less likely to deal with stress with adaptive health behaviors (e.g. physical activity) and more with detrimental

ones (e.g. alcohol consumption)³². However, it is noteworthy that multivariate models were adjusted for health behaviors. Nevertheless, we cannot rule out this hypothesis regarding other unmeasured health behaviors such as dietary patterns or salt consumption.

However, these hypotheses do not account for the apparently “protective effect” of perceived stress among persons of high occupational status. A third hypothesis may build on the construct of emotional awareness, which is one’s ability to represent, discriminate, and elaborate one’s own emotional state³³. From a theoretical point of view, the perceived stress score results from two components: stress *per se* and the ability to be aware of it. A large body of evidence suggests that the former may have detrimental effects on health, whereas the latter may have beneficial effects³⁴. Higher occupational status is associated with greater emotional awareness³⁵. Among individuals of high occupational status, a high perceived stress score may thus partially result from a better emotional awareness, whereas among low status individuals, it could mostly result from higher levels of stress *per se*. This hypothesis is consistent with evidence for an association between essential hypertension and lower emotional awareness³⁶.

Strengths and limitations

Strengths of the study are the large sample size allowing subsamples analyses and the wide set of covariates considered, including a measure of depressive mood. Some limitations should also be acknowledged. First, owing to the cross-sectional design of this study, no conclusion about causality can be drawn. For instance, hypertension may lead to higher stress due to medical complications. However, results were similar when including or excluding participants with cardiovascular or renal diseases. Furthermore, the first set of analyses excluded participants with treated, allegedly known hypertension. Finally, analyses were

adjusted for perceived health status. Second, BP was not measured at several successive consultations. However, high BP has been associated with cardiovascular mortality in the IPC cohort study³⁷ as well as in other cohorts. Third, some potential confounders were not examined, such as salt consumption, ethnicity, social support and personality variables. Fourth, a large sample size ensures statistical power but not clinical significance because even small differences may reach statistical significance. Finally, the IPC cohort may not be representative of the general French population. Study recruitment was limited to the Paris area and two thirds of the participants were men, which potentially limits the generalizability of our results. Compared with Paris area inhabitants, individuals in the IPC cohort were less likely to live alone, and more likely to have a professional activity and a higher occupational status (<http://www.recensement.insee.fr/home.action>). In addition, they were seeking a preventive medical examination and thus may presumably display increased interest in their own health.

Perspectives

Our results extend to non-working individuals and broader aspects of stress the preliminary evidence that job strain may relate to BP at work to a different extent according to occupational status¹⁶. Additionally, they suggest that higher perceived stress among individuals of high occupational status may relate to lower BP. Should these results be replicated with a prospective design, further studies would be warranted to elucidate the mechanisms of this interaction as such knowledge may eventually inform prevention strategies. Finally, our results urge researchers to systematically look for possible interactions with SES when examining the relationships between stress and hypertension. These interactions may account for some negative or equivocal results regarding the links between

job strain, perceived stress and BP in previous studies^{7,8,38}. Our results may thus constitute an impetus for re-analyzing old datasets.

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Novelty and Significance

1) What Is New?

The association of stress with high blood pressure depends on occupational status.

2) What Is Relevant?

Previous conflicting results regarding the association between stress and hypertension may result from overlooking the moderating effect of socio-economic status indicators.

Hypertension might partially explain the association between stress and cardiovascular diseases such as coronary heart disease and stroke among individuals of low occupational status or unemployed.

3) Summary

These results urge to systematically look for possible interactions with socio-economic status indicators when examining the relationships between stress and hypertension and may constitute an impetus for re-analyzing old datasets.

Figure 1. Association between high BP (i.e. systolic BP \geq 140 or diastolic BP \geq 90 mmHg) and perceived stress across occupational categories

Odds Ratios (OR) are given per 5-point increment of the 4-item Perceived Stress Scale score (i.e. the difference between the 25th and the 75th percentile). OR among the “other” occupational category is not displayed owing to a wide, non significant 95% confidence interval.

Figure 2. Prevalence of high blood pressure according to perceived stress and occupational status among working participants

Prevalence of high blood pressure (i.e. systolic BP \geq 140 or diastolic BP \geq 90 mmHg) among working participants are given in % as a function of both perceived stress quartiles (4-item Perceived Stress Scale score) and occupational status.

Table 1. Associations between high BP (systolic BP ≥ 140 or diastolic BP ≥ 90 mmHg) and each variable in multivariate models.

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
CONTINUOUS VARIABLES *	OR [95%CI]	OR [95%CI]	OR [95%CI]
Age (years)	1.06† [1.06-1.06]	1.06† [1.06-1.06]	1.06† [1.06-1.06]
Perceived Stress (PSS-4)	1.06† [1.03-1.09]	1.01 [0.99-1.04]	0.93‡ [0.89-0.98]
Depressive mood (QD2A)	0.97† [0.96-0.98]	0.98† [0.97-0.98]	0.98† [0.97-0.98]
Perceived health status (10-point scale)	0.98† [0.97-0.99]	0.99 [0.98-1.00]	0.99 [0.98-1.00]
Heart rate (beats per minute)	1.05† [1.05-1.05]	1.05† [1.05-1.05]	1.05† [1.05-1.05]
Fasting glycemia (mmol/L)	1.01† [1.01-1.01]	1.01† [1.01-1.01]	1.01† [1.01-1.01]
DISCRETE VARIABLES	OR [95%CI]	OR [95%CI]	OR [95%CI]
Male (vs. female) gender	1.93† [1.87-2.00]	1.99† [1.91-2.06]	1.98† [1.91-2.06]
Living alone (vs. not living alone)	1.07† [1.03-1.11]	1.06† [1.03-1.10]	1.06† [1.03-1.1]
BMI			
<18.5	0.77† [0.67-0.87]	0.76† [0.66-0.86]	0.76† [0.66-0.86]
18.5-24.99	Reference	Reference	Reference
25-29.99	1.73† [1.68-1.79]	1.71† [1.66-1.77]	1.71† [1.66-1.76]
≥ 30	3.38† [3.23-3.54]	3.27† [3.13-3.42]	3.26† [3.12-3.41]
Smoking status			
Non-smokers	Reference	Reference	Reference
Ex-smokers	1.00 [0.97-1.04]	1.02 [0.98-1.06]	1.02 [0.99-1.06]
1-10 cigarettes/day	0.85† [0.81-0.89]	0.86† [0.82-0.90]	0.86† [0.82-0.90]
11-20 cigarettes/day	0.89† [0.84-0.93]	0.87† [0.82-0.91]	0.87† [0.83-0.91]
>20 cigarettes/day	1.00 [0.93-1.08]	0.99 [0.92-1.07]	0.99 [0.93-1.07]
At-risk alcohol intake (see text)	1.50† [1.43-1.57]	1.51† [1.44-1.58]	1.51† [1.44-1.58]
≥ 1 hour of walking/day (vs. <1 hour)	0.88† [0.86-0.91]	0.92† [0.89-0.94]	0.92† [0.89-0.94]
Familial history of hypertension	1.46† [1.41-1.50]	1.51† [1.46-1.55]	1.51† [1.46-1.56]
Occupational status			
High		Reference	Reference
Medium		1.22† [1.17-1.26]	1.15† [1.09-1.22]
Low		1.58† [1.52-1.65]	1.44† [1.34-1.54]
Unemployed		1.08‡ [1.02-1.14]	0.97 [0.88-1.06]

Unpaid occupation	1.30† [1.21-1.41]	1.13 [1.00-1.29]
Other	1.17 [0.85-1.61]	1.08 [0.64-1.84]
Occupational status × perceived stress		
High × perceived stress		Reference
Medium × perceived stress		1.09‡ [1.03-1.16]
Low × perceived stress		1.15† [1.07-1.24]
Unemployed × perceived stress		1.16† [1.06-1.27]
Unpaid occupation × perceived stress		1.21‡ [1.07-1.37]
Other × perceived stress		1.13 [0.64-1.99]

BMI: Body Mass Index; BP: Blood Pressure; CI: Confidence Interval; OR: Odds Ratio; PSS-4: 4-item Perceived Stress Scale; QD2A: Questionnaire of Depression 2nd version Abridged; SD: Standard Deviation.

* OR is given per 5-point increment for the PSS-4 and per unit for the other continuous variables.

† P<0.001; ‡ P<0.01.

Figure 1

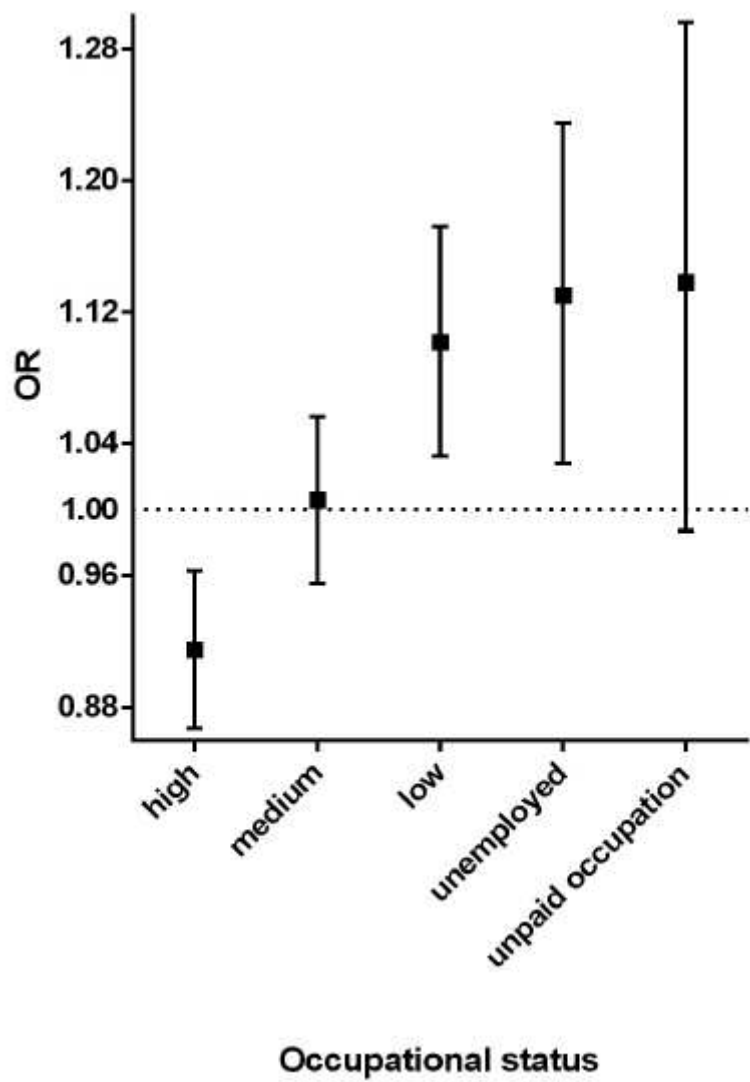
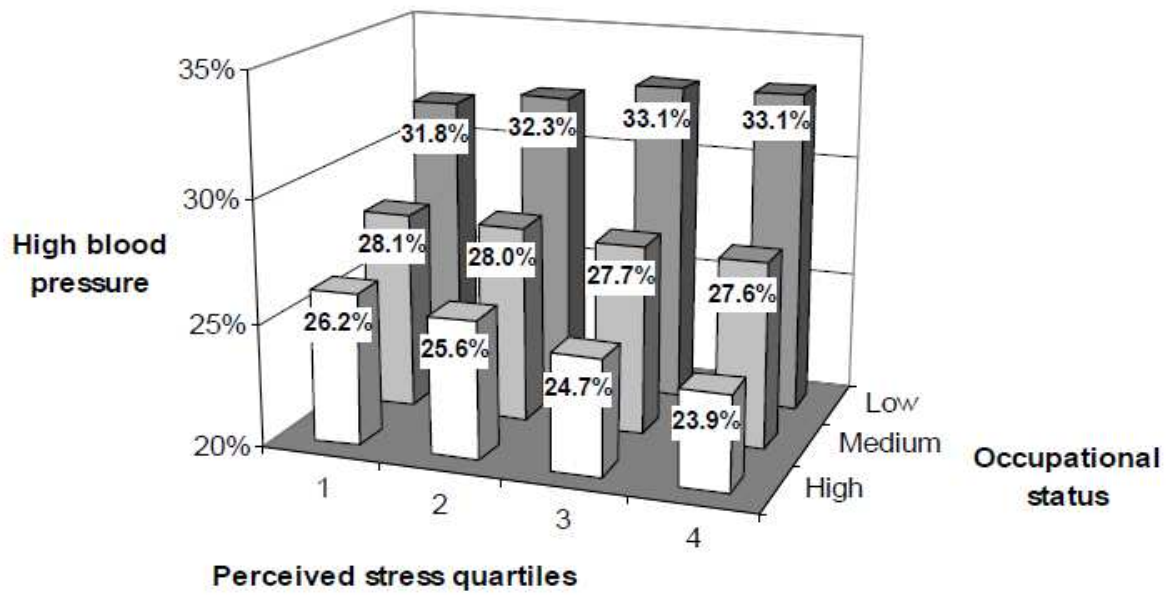


Figure 2



ONLINE SUPPLEMENT

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS MODERATES THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CURRENT PERCEIVED STRESS AND HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE: EVIDENCE FROM THE IPC COHORT STUDY

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Running head: Occupational status, stress and blood pressure

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Appendix 1. English version of the 4-item Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-4)

Instructions

The questions in this scale ask you about your feelings and thoughts during the last month. In each case, please indicate with a check how often you felt or thought a certain way.

1. In the last month, how often have you felt that you were unable to control the important things in your life?

___0=never ___1=almost never ___2=sometimes ___3=fairly often ___4=very often

2. In the last month, how often have you felt confident about your ability to handle your personal problems?

___0=never ___1=almost never ___2=sometimes ___3=fairly often ___4=very often

3. In the last month, how often have you felt that things were going your way?

___0=never ___1=almost never ___2=sometimes ___3=fairly often ___4=very often

4. In the last month, how often have you felt difficulties were piling up so high that you could not overcome them?

___0=never ___1=almost never ___2=sometimes ___3=fairly often ___4=very often

Scoring

PSS-4 scores are obtained by reverse coding the positive items, e.g., 0=4, 1=3, 2=2, etc. and then summing across all 4 items. Items 2 and 3 are the positively stated items.

Table S1. Associations between high BP (systolic BP ≥ 140 or diastolic BP ≥ 90 mmHg) and each variable.

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	Normal BP (n=89,662)	High BP (n=33,154)	
CONTINUOUS VARIABLES			
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	P
Age (years)	45.25 (9.34)	50.99 (10.26)	<0.001
Perceived Stress (PSS-4)	3.67 (2.86)	3.65 (2.89)	0.440
Depressive mood (QD2A)	1.38 (2.30)	1.30 (2.23)	<0.001
Perceived health status (10-point scale)	7.61 (1.64)	7.48 (1.69)	<0.001
Systolic BP (mmHg)	121.26 (10.04)	150.71 (13.88)	<0.001
Diastolic BP (mmHg)	73.50 (7.58)	90.13 (9.41)	<0.001
Heart rate (beats per minute)	62.38 (9.55)	67.84 (11.23)	<0.001
Fasting glycemia (mmol/L)	5.34 (0.79)	5.69 (1.20)	<0.001
DISCRETE VARIABLES			
	N (%)	N (%)	
Gender			<0.001
Men	59,699 (66.6)	25,295 (76.3)	
Women	29,963 (33.4)	7,859 (23.7)	
Occupational status			<0.001
High	36,917 (41.2)	12,447 (37.5)	
Medium	30,142 (33.6)	10,624 (32)	
Low	10,391 (11.6)	5,864 (17.7)	
Unemployed	8,412 (9.4)	2,728 (8.2)	
Unpaid occupation	3,684 (4.1)	1,407 (4.2)	
Other	116 (0.1)	84 (0.3)	
Living status			<0.001
Living alone	20,970 (23.4)	7,416 (22.4)	
Not living alone	68,692 (76.6)	25,738 (77.6)	
BMI			<0.001
<18.5	1,978 (2.2)	306 (0.9)	
18.5-24.99	52,094 (58.1)	11,902 (35.9)	
25-29.99	29,581 (33)	14,813 (44.7)	
≥ 30	6,009 (6.7)	6,133 (18.5)	
Smoking status			<0.001
Non-smokers	45,837 (51.1)	16,747 (50.5)	
Ex-smokers	11,640 (13)	3,135 (9.5)	
1-10 cigarettes/day	10,369 (11.6)	3,127 (9.4)	
11-20 cigarettes/day	3,447 (3.8)	1,540 (4.6)	
>20 cigarettes/day	18,369 (20.5)	8,605 (26)	
At-risk alcohol intake			<0.001
<2 glasses/day for women or <3 for men	83,098 (92.7)	28,741 (86.7)	
≥ 2 glasses/day for women or ≥ 3 for men	6,564 (7.3)	4,413 (13.3)	
Regular physical activity			<0.001
<1 hour of walking/day	40,092 (44.7)	15,370 (46.4)	
≥ 1 hour of walking/day	49,570 (55.3)	17,784 (53.6)	
Familial history of hypertension			<0.001
Yes	23,079 (25.7)	10,108 (30.5)	
No	66,583 (74.3)	23,046 (69.5)	

BMI: Body Mass Index; BP: Blood Pressure; PSS-4: 4-item Perceived Stress Scale; QD2A: Questionnaire of Depression 2nd version Abridged; SD: Standard Deviation.

Figure S1. Flow chart of the study population selection

