STROBE Statement—checklist of items that should be included in reports of observational studies

(see remark at page 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title and abstract</strong></td>
<td>1️⃣ (a) Indicate the study’s design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract. (b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Introduction</strong></td>
<td>2️⃣ Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>3️⃣ State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Methods</strong></td>
<td>4️⃣ Present key elements of study design early in the paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Setting</strong></td>
<td>5️⃣ Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participants</strong></td>
<td>6️⃣ (a) Cohort study—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up. Case-control study—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of case ascertainment and control selection. Give the rationale for the choice of cases and controls. Cross-sectional study—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Variables</strong></td>
<td>7️⃣ Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data sources/measurement</strong></td>
<td>8️⃣ For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bias</strong></td>
<td>9️⃣ Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Study size</strong></td>
<td>10️⃣ Explain how the study size was arrived at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantitative variables</strong></td>
<td>11️⃣ Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistical methods</strong></td>
<td>12️⃣ (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding. (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions. (c) Explain how missing data were addressed. (d) Cohort study—if applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed. Case-control study—if applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed. Cross-sectional study—if applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy. (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued on next page
Results

Participants
13* Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed. (Fig. A, 243–246)
✓ Give reasons for non-participation at each stage. (Fig. A)
✓ Consider use of a flow diagram. (Fig. A)

Descriptive data
14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders. (Fig. 2, Fig. 3, Table 2)
✓ Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest
✓ Cohort study—Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)

Outcome data
15* (a) Cohort study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time
✓ Case-control study—Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure
Cross-sectional study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures

Main results
16 (a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included
✓ Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized
✓ If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period

Other analyses
17 Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses

Discussion

Key results
18 (a) Summarise key results with reference to study objectives

Limitations
19 (a) Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision.
Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias

Interpretation
20 (a) Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence

Generalisability
21 (a) Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results

Other information

Funding
22 Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based

*Give information separately for cases and controls in case-control studies and, if applicable, for exposed and unexposed groups in cohort and cross-sectional studies.


REMARK: We used compiled survey data, therefore not all points listed here match well to our manuscript. However, we tried to identify equivalent answers in our manuscript.