Table S1 GVIF values for covariates in multivariable logistic regression models

Covariates	GVIF	Df	GVIF$^{[1/(2 \cdot Df)]}$
Sex	1.08	1	1.04
Race	1.28	3	1.04
Education	1.34	2	1.08
Marital	1.18	2	1.04
Diabetes	1.15	1	1.07
Alcohol consumption	1.06	1	1.03
Hypertension	1.19	1	1.09
CVD	1.12	1	1.06
PIR	1.27	1	1.12
BMI	1.08	1	1.04

GVIF values were calculated to assess multicollinearity among covariates included in the multivariable models. All GVIF$^{[1/(2 \times Df)]}$ values were below the conventional threshold of 2, indicating no substantial multicollinearity. GVIF, generalized variance inflation factor; Df, degrees of freedom; CVD, cardiovascular disease; PIR, poverty-to-income ratio; BMI, body mass index.

Table S2 Baseline characteristics of participants after 1:1 propensity score matching in NHANES 2015–2018

Characteristic	Overall, N=3042	OSA, N=1521	Non-OSA, N=1521	P value
Sex				0.86
Male	1,531 (50%)	762 (50%)	769 (51%)	
Female	1,511 (50%)	759 (50%)	752 (49%)	
Age (years)	49 (35,61)	48 (32,61)	50 (37,61)	0.03
BMI (kg/m²)	29 (25,34)	27 (24,31)	31 (26,35)	< 0.001
Race				0.93
Mexican American	461 (15%)	230 (15%)	231 (15%)	
Other Race	822 (27%)	406 (27%)	416 (27%)	
Non-Hispanic White	1,127 (37%)	562 (37%)	565 (37%)	
Non-Hispanic Black	632 (21%)	323 (21%)	309 (20%)	
Education				0.90
< High school diploma	600 (20%)	293 (19%)	307 (20%)	
High school diploma	734 (24%)	368 (24%)	366 (24%)	
> High school diploma	1,708 (56%)	860 (57%)	848 (56%)	
Marital				0.85
Married	1,880 (62%)	934 (61%)	946 (62%)	
Separation	677 (22%)	336 (22%)	341 (22%)	
Unmarried	485 (16%)	251 (17%)	234 (15%)	
PIR	2.97 (1.63, 5.00)	2.99 (1.68, 5.00)	2.89 (1.58, 4.93)	0.31
Alcohol consumption	2,473 (81%)	1,229 (81%)	1,244 (82%)	0.62
Smoking	1,392 (46%)	687 (45%)	705 (46%)	0.71
AVAI	−7.73 (−9.80, −5.86)	−8.19 (−10.32, −5.92)	−7.44 (−9.21, −5.84)	<0.001
Hypertension	1,333 (44%)	656 (43%)	677 (45%)	0.56
Diabetes	502 (17%)	238 (16%)	264 (17%)	0.28
CVD	369 (12%)	185 (12%)	184 (12%)	0.96

Data are presented as median (interquartile range) for continuous variables and number (percentage) for categorical variables. P values were calculated using the Kruskal-Wallis H test for continuous variables and the chi-square test for categorical variables. AVAI, age-adjusted visceral adiposity index; BMI, body mass index; CVD, cardiovascular disease; OSA, obstructive sleep apnea; PIR, poverty-to-income ratio.