



**Supplementary Table S1.** Determinants of oral health-related quality of life (all covariates are displayed). Results of multiple linear regressions.

Independent Variables	Oral Health-Related Quality of Life—with Listwise Deletion to Address Missing Values	Oral Health-Related Quality of Life—with FIML to Address Missing Values
Lowest income decile (Ref.: Second to ninth income decile)	0.75 ** (0.25)	0.72 ** (0.24)
Highest income decile	−0.29 + (0.17)	−0.28 + (0.16)
Gender: -Women (Ref.: Men)	−0.26 + (0.14)	−0.23 + (0.13)
- Diverse	0.16 (1.86)	0.25 (1.83)
Age	−0.02 *** (0.01)	−0.02 *** (0.01)
Marital status: -Married, living together with spouse (Ref.: Single/Divorced/Widowed/Married, not living together with spouse)	−0.11 (0.14)	−0.09 (0.13)
Highest educational degree: -Qualification for applied upper secondary school (Ref.: upper secondary school)	0.15 (0.21)	0.20 (0.19)
- Polytechnic Secondary School	0.43 (0.32)	0.43 (0.30)
- Intermediate Secondary School	0.31 * (0.15)	0.25 + (0.14)
- Lower Secondary School	0.54 * (0.24)	0.48 * (0.23)
- Currently in school training/education	1.99 (1.40)	1.70 (1.28)
- Without school-leaving qualification	2.44 (1.91)	2.51 (1.90)
Employment status: -Retired (Ref.: Full-time employed)	0.07 (0.21)	0.06 (0.20)
- Other	−0.10 (0.16)	−0.17 (0.14)
Chronic diseases: Presence of at least one chronic disease (Absence of chronic diseases)	0.45 ** (0.15)	0.40 ** (0.14)
Self-rated health (1 = very bad to 5 = very good)	−0.66 *** (0.10)	−0.68 *** (0.09)
Constant	5.50 *** (0.49)	5.53 *** (0.45)
Observations	2761	3075
R <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.06

Unstandardized beta-coefficients are displayed; robust standard errors (SE) in parentheses; \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , +  $p < 0.10$ ; Covariates include gender, age, marital status, education, employment status, presence of chronic diseases and self-rated health.

**Supplementary Table S2.** Determinants of ‘Oral function: Difficulty chewing foods’. Results of multiple linear regressions.

Independent Variables	Oral Function: Difficulty Chewing Foods– with Listwise Deletion to Address Missing Values	Oral Function: Difficulty Chewing Foods– with FIML to Address Missing Values
Lowest income decile (Ref.: Second to ninth income decile)	0.18 ** (0.07)	0.17 ** (0.06)
Highest income decile	−0.02 (0.05)	−0.02 (0.05)
Covariates	√	√
Observations	2761	3075
R <sup>2</sup>	0.05	0.05

Unstandardized beta-coefficients are displayed; robust standard errors (SE) in parentheses; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ ; Covariates include gender, age, marital status, education, employment status, presence of chronic diseases and self-rated health. Thus, a tick symbol (√) was used.

**Supplementary Table S3.** Determinants of ‘Oral function: Less flavor in food’. Results of multiple linear regressions.

Independent variables	Oral Function: Less Flavor in Food–with Listwise Deletion to Address Missing Values	Oral Function: Less flavor in Food–with FIML to Address Missing Values
Lowest income decile (Ref.: Second to ninth income decile)	0.08 (0.05)	0.07 (0.05)
Highest income decile	−0.06 (0.04)	−0.06 (0.04)
Covariates	√	√
Observations	2761	3075
R <sup>2</sup>	0.03	0.03

Unstandardized beta-coefficients are displayed; robust standard errors (SE) in parentheses; Covariates include gender, age, marital status, education, employment status, presence of chronic diseases and self-rated health. Thus, a tick symbol (√) was used.

**Supplementary Table S4.** Determinants of ‘Appearance: Unfomfortable about appearance’. Results of multiple linear regressions.

Independent Variables	Appearance: Unfomfortable about Appearance–with Listwise Deletion to Address Missing Values	Appearance: Unfomfortable about Appearance–with FIML to Address Missing Values
Lowest income decile (Ref.: Second to ninth income decile)	0.18 ** (0.07)	0.18 ** (0.06)
Highest income decile	−0.05 (0.04)	−0.05 (0.04)
Covariates	√	√
Observations	2761	3075
R <sup>2</sup>	0.05	0.05

Unstandardized beta-coefficients are displayed; robust standard errors (SE) in parentheses; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ ; Covariates include gender, age, marital status, education, employment status, presence of chronic diseases and self-rated health. Thus, a tick symbol (√) was used.

**Supplementary Table S5.** Determinants of ‘Oral function: Difficulty chewing foods’. Results of multiple linear regressions.

Independent Variables	Oral Function: Difficulty Chewing Foods– with Listwise Deletion to Address Missing Values	Oral Function: Difficulty Chewing Foods– with FIML to Address Missing Values
Lowest income decile (Ref.: Second to ninth income decile)	0.17 * (0.08)	0.17 * (0.08)
Highest income decile	−0.10 * (0.05)	−0.10 * (0.05)
Covariates	√	√
Observations	2761	3075
R <sup>2</sup>	0.06	0.06

Unstandardized beta-coefficients are displayed; robust standard errors (SE) in parentheses; \*  $p < 0.05$ ; Covariates include gender, age, marital status, education, employment status, presence of chronic diseases and self-rated health. Thus, a tick symbol (√) was used.

**Supplementary Table S6.** Determinants of ‘Psychosocial impact: Difficulty doing your usual jobs’. Results of multiple linear regressions.

Independent Variables	Psychosocial Impact: Difficulty Doing Your Usual Jobs—with Listwise Deletion to Address Missing Values	Psychosocial Impact: Difficulty Doing Your Usual Jobs—with FIML to Address Missing Values
Lowest income decile (Ref.: Second to ninth income decile)	0.15 ** (0.05)	0.14 ** (0.05)
Highest income decile	−0.06 + (0.03)	−0.05 + (0.03)
Covariates	√	√
Observations	2761	3075
R <sup>2</sup>	0.04	0.04

Unstandardized beta-coefficients are displayed; robust standard errors (SE) in parentheses; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , +  $p < 0.10$ ; Covariates include gender, age, marital status, education, employment status, presence of chronic diseases and self-rated health. Thus, a tick symbol (√) was used.