

Supplemental Methods

The following covariates were used in the models, with their corresponding strata defined: study center, age (<40, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, ≥ 75 years), sex (male or female), race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic White, Black, Hispanic, Asian and Pacific Islander, or American Indian/Alaskan Native), education level (no education, less than junior high school, some high school, high school graduate, technical school/some college, college graduate/postgraduate), body mass index (BMI) (<18.5 kg/m², 18.5-<25 kg/m², 25-<30 kg/m², ≥ 30 kg/m²), daily number of cigarettes smoked (never smoker, 1-10, 11-20, 21-30, 31-40, >40 cigarettes), duration of cigarette smoking (continuous), duration of cigar smoking (continuous), duration of pipe smoking (continuous), daily number of alcoholic drinks (never drinker, >0-<1, 1-<3, 3-<5, ≥ 5 drinks), fruit consumption (study center-specific quartiles), and vegetable consumption (study center-specific quartiles).

For the stratified analysis of >4 cups of caffeinated coffee daily compared with non-coffee-drinkers for oral cavity and oropharyngeal cancers combined, the dichotomized levels of the covariates are defined as follows: age (<55 and ≥ 55 years), sex (male and female), tobacco consumption (never users and tobacco users), alcohol consumption (non-drinkers and drinkers), fruit intake (below and above median intake), vegetable intake (below and above median intake), study geographical region (Europe and Americas), study period (before 2000 and after 2000), and types of controls (hospital-based and population-based).