Supplementary Materials


Figure S1: The age pyramid of the survey participants ( $n$ : 1930)


Figure S2: The correspondence analysis for consumption habits and age groups ( $n$ : 1930)


Figure S3: The Box plots of daily cups in different age groups for occasionally and daily coffee consumers ( $n$ : 1845)


Figure S4: The Box plots of occasionally and daily coffee consumption (cups / day) for men and women ( $n$ : 1838)


Figure S5: The correspondence analysis for brand selection criteria and age groups ( $n$ : 1263).

Table S1: The number of participants in each age group according to coffee consumption habits ( $n$ : 1930)

|  |  | Coffee consumption habits |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Group | Daily ( $n$ : 1672) | Never ( $n: 85$ ) | Occasionally ( $n$ : 173) |
|  | 18-24, $n$ :327 | 254 (77.7\%) | 14 (4.3\%) | 59 (18.0\%) |
|  | 25-39, $n: 762$ | 651 (85.4\%) | 45 (5.9\%) | 66 (8.7\%) |
|  | 40-54, $n: 561$ | 513 (91.4\%) | 18 (3.2\%) | 30 (5.4\%) |
|  | >55, $n: 280$ | 254 (90.7\%) | 8 (2.9\%) | 18 (6.4\%) |

Table S2: The number of men and women according to coffee consumption habits ( $n$ : 1923)

| Gender | Daily | Never | Occasionally |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Women, $n: 1138$ | $975(85.7 \%)$ | $62(5.4 \%)$ | $101(8.9 \%)$ |
| Men, $n: 785$ | $690(87.9 \%)$ | $23(2.9 \%)$ | $72(9.2 \%)$ |

Table S3: The frequency of coffee consumption for smokers and non-smokers ( $n$ : 1721)

|  | Participants' consumption (\%) |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Daily | Never | Occasionally |
| Non-smokers $n: 1497$ | $1319(88.1 \%)$ | $44(2.9 \%)$ | $134(9.0 \%)$ |
| Smokers $n: 224$ | $209(93.3 \%)$ | $3(1.3 \%)$ | $12(5.4 \%)$ |

Table S4: The habits of coffee consumption in different Belgian institutes ( $n$ : 1930)

|  |  | Participants' consumption (\%) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Group | Daily | Never |
| Occasionally |  |  |  |  |
| Institutes | Institute (A) $n: 204$ | $147(72.1 \%)$ | $31(15.2 \%)$ | $26(12.7 \%)$ |
|  | Institute (B) $n: 145$ | $122(84.1 \%)$ | $9(6.2 \%)$ | $14(9.7 \%)$ |
|  | University (A) $n: 618$ | $530(85.8 \%)$ | $23(3.7 \%)$ | $65(10.5 \%)$ |
|  | University (B) $n: 340$ | $303(89.1 \%)$ | $11(3.2 \%)$ | $26(7.6 \%)$ |
|  | Other $n: 623$ | $570(91.5 \%)$ | $11(1.8 \%)$ | $42(6.7 \%)$ |

Table S5: The number of men and women in each loyalty category ( $n$ : 1653)

|  |  | Loyalty categories |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | A little | A lot | Fully | Not at all | Somewhat |
| Gender | Women | $206(61.9 \%)$ | $253(64.0 \%)$ | $75(58.1 \%)$ | $195(52.5 \%)$ | $235(55.3 \%)$ |
|  | Men | $127(38.1 \%)$ | $143(36.0 \%)$ | $54(41.9 \%)$ | $175(47.5 \%)$ | $190(44.7 \%)$ |

