

Table 6. Multinomial logistic regression model for the association between demographic and clinical characteristics and levels of Vitamin D (20-29 age group)

25(OH)D (ng/ml)	ORs	(95% CI)		p-value
<20				
Age (years)	2.17	0.45	10.42	0.333
BMI (Kg/m ²)	0.57	0.15	2.17	0.414
Alcohol (g/week)	1.02	0.37	2.82	0.975
Calcium (mg/week)	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.744
Smoking (no, reference category)	1.58	1.05	2.02	0.041
20-29				
Age (years)	1.79	0.38	8.47	0.462
BMI (Kg/m ²)	0.60	0.16	2.24	0.446
Alcohol (g/week)	1.08	0.39	2.98	0.875
Calcium (mg/week)	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.775
Smoking (no, reference category)	1.44	1.01	1.90	0.050
$X^2=18,74$, $df=10$, $p=0.044$; Cox and Snell $R^2=0.353$				

BMI: body mass index; CI: confidence interval; ORs: odds ratios
In MLR analysis, Vitamin D value above 30 was set as the reference category.