**Table S1: The association of physical activity and social network in relation to cognitive function at follow-up: Model 3 with all control variables shown**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| VARIABLES |  | R2 |
| Baseline measures |  |  |
| Cognition |  | 0.44\*\*\* |
| Moderate physical activity |  | 0.02\* |
| High physical activity |  | 0.03\*\*\* |
| Social network size |  | 0.03\*\*\* |
| Age |  | -0.17\*\*\* |
| Gendera |  | 0.03\*\*\* |
| Marital statusa |  | -0.01 |
| Education levela | Secondary | 0.04\*\*\* |
|  | Post secondary | 0.09\*\*\* |
| Financial adequacya | With some difficulty | 0.02\* |
|  | Fairly easily | 0.04\*\* |
|  | Easily | 0.04\*\*\* |
| Chronic diseases |  | 0.02\*\* |
| ADL |  | 0.01 |
| IADL limitations |  | -0.09\*\*\* |
| Perceived health |  | 0.05\*\*\* |
| Countrya | Germany | 0.01 |
|  | Sweden | 0.01 |
|  | Spain | -0.05\*\*\* |
|  | Italy | -0.06\*\*\* |
|  | France | -0.04\*\*\* |
|  | Denmark | 0.01 |
|  | Switzerland | 0.01 |
|  | Belgium | -0.02\* |
|  | Czech Republic | 0.05\*\*\* |
|  | Poland | -0.03\*\*\* |
|  | Portugal | -0.07 |
|  | Slovenia | -0.02\*\* |
|  | Estonia | -0.04\*\*\* |
|  |  |  |
| Observations |  | 16,496 |
| R-squared |  | 0.443 |

a Reference categories: gender (male); marital status (not married or partnered); education level (primary education or less); financial adequacy (with great difficulty), country (Austria) .