

Supplementary Table S5. Comparison of the association between social relationship factors and incident dementia among respondents, excluding those who developed incident dementia within one, two, or three years

	≥ 1 year ^a	≥ 2 years ^a	≥ 3 years ^a
	HR (95% CI) ^b	HR (95% CI) ^b	HR (95% CI) ^b
Married (yes)	0.88 (0.79–0.99)	0.92 (0.82–1.03)	0.96 (0.85–1.08)
Contact (relatives, yes)	0.89 (0.76–1.05)	0.90 (0.76–1.07)	0.89 (0.75–1.07)
Contact (friends, yes)	0.83 (0.73–0.94)	0.83 (0.73–0.95)	0.80 (0.70–0.92)
Group participation (yes)	0.89 (0.80–0.98)	0.91 (0.81–1.01)	0.91 (0.82–1.02)
Work engagement (yes)	0.88 (0.77–0.99)	0.88 (0.78–1.00)	0.91 (0.80–1.04)
Support (families, yes)	0.88 (0.79–0.99)	0.86 (0.76–0.96)	0.85 (0.75–0.96)
Support (relatives, yes)	1.03 (0.95–1.13)	1.03 (0.94–1.13)	1.04 (0.94–1.15)
Support (friends, yes)	0.98 (0.89–1.08)	0.99 (0.90–1.09)	0.99 (0.90–1.10)

Notes:

^a ≥ 1 , ≥ 2 , or ≥ 3 years refers to the fact that we excluded respondents who developed incident dementia within one, two, or three years, respectively. The results for “ ≥ 1 year” are also shown in Table 2 in the main manuscript.

^b A Cox proportional hazards model is employed to estimate hazard risk (HR) for the eight social relationship variables in incident dementia. All social variables are simultaneously entered into the model with covariates (age, gender, education, household income, GDS, SCI, IADLs, stroke, diabetes, daily walking time, and hobbies). 95% CI refers to 95% confidence intervals.