Table S1. Results from linear regression analysis between midlife scores and total cognition, additional analyses

| Additional adjustment for age and sex† | Additional adjustment for education ‡ | Between-family analysis restricted to only those twins who have a co-twin § |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Between family analyses: Educational-occupational score | 0.72 (0.65 – 0.78) | 0.73 (0.66 – 0.79) |
| Between family analyses: Educational-occupational score, analysis restricted to those with CAIDE score also | 0.68 (0.58 – 0.79) | |
| Between-family analyses: CAIDE | -0.65 (-0.74 – (-0.57)) | -0.22 (-0.33 – (-0.11)) | -0.68 (-0.81 – (-0.55)) |
| Within-family analyses: CAIDE | -0.12 (-0.54 – 0.30) | |
| Within-family analyses in DZ twins: CAIDE | -0.14 (-0.70 – 0.43) | |
| Within-family analyses in MZ twins: CAIDE | -0.05 (-0.61 – 0.52) | |

*Statistically significant results are typed in bold. Higher educational-occupational score is associated with better cognition.

† N= 3982 for educational-occupational score, N= 2359 for CAIDE score
‡ N= 2359 for CAIDE score in between-family analyses, N=2359 for CAIDE score in within-family analyses, N=1614 for CAIDE score in within-family analyses for DZ twins, N= 718 for CAIDE score in within-family analyses for MZ twins
§ N= 2486 for educational-occupational score, N= 1120 for educational-occupational score in the analysis restricted to those with also CAIDE score, N=1140 for CAIDE score