

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

	Beta estimate for total cognitive score (95% confidence intervals)		
	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