

Supplementary Materials

A. Whole Sample Analysis: *Loneliness Predicting Subjective Cognitive Decline*

To examine the relationship between loneliness and SCD in the whole sample (including White, Latino, Black, and Asian participants), a hierarchical regression was conducted with demographic covariates (age, sex, and education) entered in Step 1, loneliness total scores entered in Step 2, and ECog total score serving as the criterion variable. The final model of this hierarchical regression was significant, indicating that higher loneliness associated with greater SCD in the whole sample ($F(4,820) = 24.87, p < .001, R^2 = .108; \beta = .305, p < .001$).

Ethnoracial Group Moderating the Relationship Between Loneliness and Subjective Cognitive Decline

A hierarchical regression was conducted to examine the moderating effect of ethnoracial group on the association between loneliness and SCD. A hierarchical regression was conducted in the whole sample with demographic covariates that were significantly associated with ECog total scores from the initial regression in the entire sample (i.e., education) entered in Step 1, loneliness score and ethnoracial group in Step 2, the interaction between loneliness and ethnoracial group entered in Step 3, and ECog total score entered as the criterion variable.

When analyzing the potential moderating effect of ethnoracial group on the relationship between loneliness and SCD in the whole sample, model 2 of the hierarchical regression examining the relationship between loneliness, ethnoracial group, and SCD, while controlling for demographics, was significant ($F(3,824) = 33.36, p < .001, R^2 = .108$), indicating that higher loneliness ($\beta = .304, p < .001$) is associated with higher SCD. The final model (model 3),

including the interaction between loneliness and ethnoracial group as a predictor, was significant ($F(4,823) = 25.42, p < .001, R^2 = .110$), although the interaction effect was nonsignificant ($\beta = -.077, p = .216$).

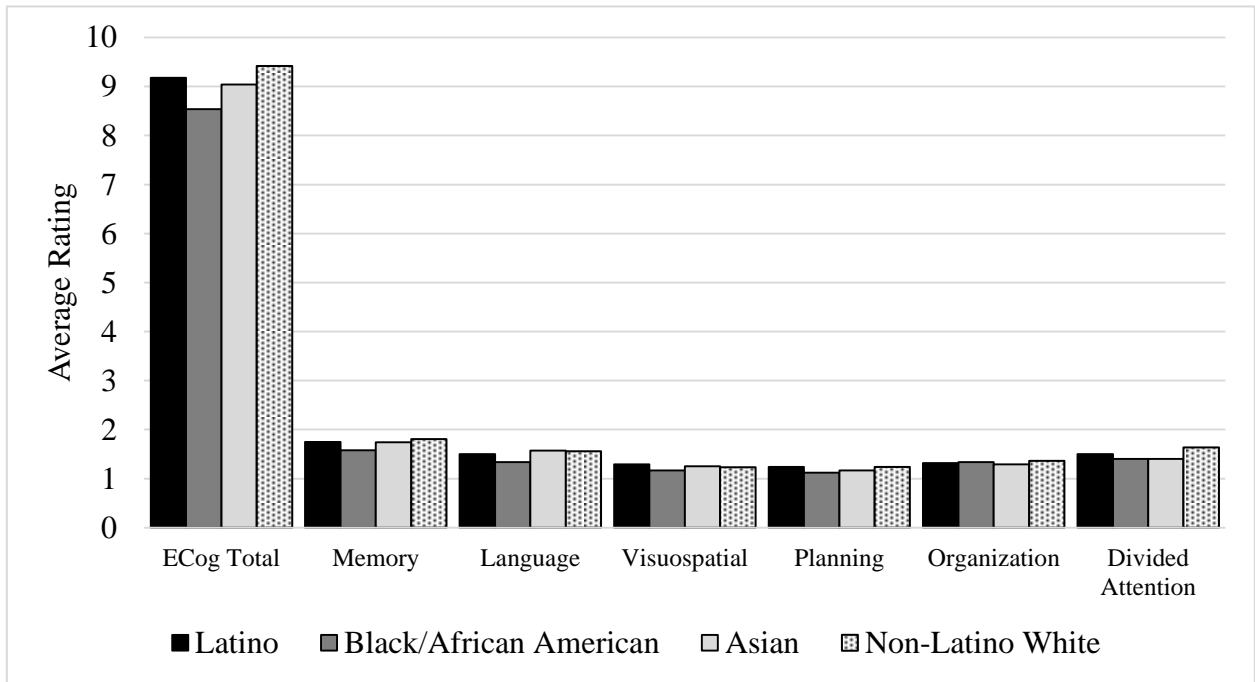
B. Post-hoc Analyses: *Associations Amongst Purpose in Life, Loneliness, Subjective Cognitive Decline, and Age*

Post-hoc regressions were conducted separately to examine age as a predictor of SCD, purpose in life, and loneliness, respectively. These regressions were conducted in the whole sample and within Latino and White study groups, as well as in groups stratified by age (i.e., a younger group age 55-65, and an older group age 66-95). Correlations were conducted in Black and Asian groups to examine associations between age and SCD, purpose in life, and loneliness.

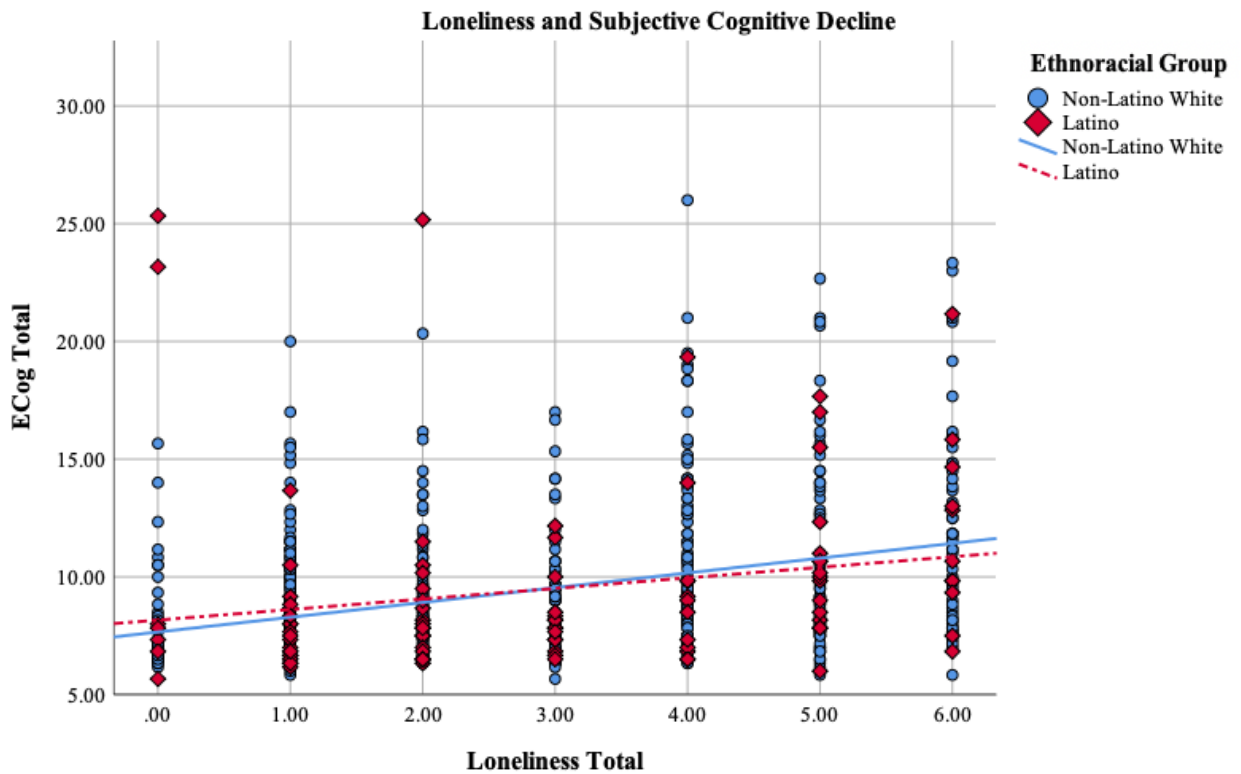
The standard regression exploring age as a predictor of SCD in the whole sample was nonsignificant ($F(1,868) = .190, p = .663, R^2 < .001$). This analysis was also nonsignificant when examined in the Latino ($F(1,124) = .267, p = .606, R^2 = .002$) and White ($F(1,635) = .019, p = .890, R^2 < .001$) groups. The standard regression exploring age as a predictor of purpose in life was nonsignificant in the whole sample ($F(1,868) = .131, p = .717, R^2 < .001$) and in the Latino ($F(1,124) = 1.602, p = .208, R^2 = .013$) and White groups ($F(1,635) = .178, p = .673, R^2 < .001$). The standard regression exploring age as a predictor of loneliness was nonsignificant in the whole sample ($F(1,826) = 2.516, p = .113, R^2 = .003$) and in the Latino group ($F(1,101) = .144, p = .705, R^2 = .001$). It was, however, significant for White participants ($F(1,619) = 4.364, p = .037, R^2 = .007$). Age did not significantly correlate with SCD, purpose in life, or loneliness ratings in Black or Asian groups.

We also assessed these relationships in groups stratified by age. In adults aged 55-65 (n=412), the regression exploring age as a predictor of SCD was nonsignificant ($F(1,410) = 1.74$, $p = .188$, $R^2 = .004$). When examined in adults aged 66-95 (n=458), the regression was also nonsignificant ($F(1,456) = .196$, $p = .658$, $R^2 < .001$). The standard regression exploring age as a predictor of purpose in life was nonsignificant for both the younger ($F(1,410) = .192$, $p = .662$, $R^2 < .001$) and older adult groups ($F(1,456) = .290$, $p = .591$, $R^2 = .001$). The standard regression exploring age as a predictor of loneliness in the younger adult group was nonsignificant ($F(1,390) = .016$, $p = .899$, $R^2 < .001$). When examined in the older adult group, the regression was significant ($F(1,434) = 4.582$, $p = .033$), where older adults within the stratified older group reported lower SCD ratings ($\beta = -.102$, $p = .033$).

Supplementary Figure 1. Measurement of Everyday Cognition Total and Subscale ratings by group



Supplementary Figure 2. Associations between Loneliness and Subjective Cognitive Decline in Latino and White Participants



Supplementary Table 1. *Purpose in life and ethnoracial group as predictors of subjective cognitive decline in whole sample*

	B	SEB	β	<i>p</i>	R²	ΔR²	ΔF
Model 2				<.001	.190	.180	96.066
Education	-.028	.031	-.028	.364			
Life Questionnaire	-1.855	.136	-.426	<.001			
Ethnoracial Group	-.143	.124	-.035	.249			
Model 3				<.001	.194	.005	5.051
Education	-.029	.031	-.029	.356			
Life Questionnaire	-2.014	.153	-.462	<.001			
Ethnoracial Group	-.158	.124	-.039	.204			
Ethnoracial Group*Life Questionnaire	.356	.158	.078	.025			

Supplementary Table 2. *Intercorrelations between demographics, purpose in life, and subjective cognitive decline in whole sample*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>
1. Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Sex	-.218 (<.001)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Education	.045 (.185)	-.111 (.001)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Income	-.050 (.146)	-.033 (.329)	.228 (<.001)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Marital Status	-.126 (<.001)	-.138 (<.001)	.019 (.581)	.272 (<.001)	-	-	-	-	-
6. Live with Others	-.199 (<.001)	-.114 (.001)	-.019 (.582)	.216 (<.001)	.674 (<.001)	-	-	-	-
7. Occupation Status	-.373 (<.001)	.091 (.007)	.031 (.368)	.117 (.001)	-.003 (.928)	.017 (.608)	-	-	-
8. Life Questionnaire	-.012 (.717)	-.010 (.765)	.170 (<.001)	.242 (<.001)	.092 (.007)	.037 (.277)	.108 (.001)	-	-
9. Loneliness	-.055 (.113)	.003 (.931)	-.083 (.017)	-.185 (<.001)	-.139 (<.001)	-.145 (<.001)	-.036 (.305)	-.515 (<.001)	-
10. Subjective Cognitive Decline	.015 (.663)	-.042 (.212)	-.100 (.003)	-.158 (<.001)	-.026 (.447)	-.005 (.884)	-.105 (.002)	-.443 (<.001)	.314 (<.001)

Note. Loneliness intercorrelations n=724.

Supplementary Table 3. *Intercorrelations between demographics, purpose in life, and subjective cognitive*

decline in Latino group

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>
1. Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Sex	.042 (.641)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Education	-.097 (.281)	-.118 (.191)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Income	-.287 (.001)	-.094 (.305)	.223 (.013)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Marital Status	-.331 (<.001)	-.164 (.068)	.090 (.319)	.318 (<.001)	-	-	-	-	-
6. Live with Others	-.296 (.001)	-.107 (.237)	-.112 (.210)	.272 (.002)	.617 (<.001)	-	-	-	-
7. Occupation Status	-.235 (.008)	-.091 (.314)	.214 (.016)	.294 (.001)	.130 (.148)	.111 (.215)	-	-	-
8. Life Questionnaire	-.113 (.208)	-.041 (.653)	.166 (.063)	.235 (.009)	.103 (.252)	-.025 (.781)	.292 (.001)	-	-
9. Loneliness	.038 (.705)	.095 (.342)	-.143 (.148)	-.250 (.011)	-.102 (.305)	-.210 (.034)	-.189 (.056)	-.409 (<.001)	-
10. Subjective Cognitive Decline	.046 (.606)	-.225 (.011)	-.100 (.265)	-.101 (.267)	.020 (.823)	.008 (.932)	-.219 (.014)	-.268 (.002)	.210 (.033)

Note. Income correlations n=123. Loneliness correlations n=103.

Supplementary Table 4. *Intercorrelations between demographics, purpose in life, and subjective cognitive decline in White group*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>
1. Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Sex	-.270 (<.001)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Education	.052 (.190)	-.120 (.002)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Income	-.039 (.328)	-.021 (.593)	.232 (<.001)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Marital Status	-.105 (.008)	-.133 (.001)	.010 (.792)	.303 (<.001)	-	-	-	-	-
6. Live with Others	-.192 (<.001)	-.126 (.002)	.010 (.805)	.244 (<.001)	.691 (<.001)	-	-	-	-
7. Occupation Status	-.405 (<.001)	.147 (<.001)	-.012 (.761)	.089 (.026)	-.016 (.680)	.017 (.662)	-	-	-
8. Life Questionnaire	.017 (.673)	-.009 (.821)	.179 (<.001)	.237 (<.001)	.097 (.014)	.066 (.096)	.070 (.076)	-	-
9. Loneliness	-.084 (.037)	.013 (.751)	-.093 (.020)	-.167 (<.001)	-.163 (<.001)	-.150 (<.001)	.004 (.920)	-.536 (<.001)	-
10. Subjective Cognitive Decline	.006 (.890)	.003 (.949)	-.102 (.010)	-.173 (<.001)	-.060 (.132)	-.020 (.609)	-.077 (.054)	-.482 (<.001)	.344 (<.001)

Note. Income correlations $n=627$. Loneliness correlations $n=621$.

Supplementary Table 5. *Intercorrelations between demographics, purpose in life, and subjective cognitive decline in Black group*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>
1. Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Sex	.058 (.630)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Education	.040 (.736)	.297 (.011)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Income	-.027 (.819)	.012 (.924)	-.009 (.939)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Marital Status	-.111 (.346)	-.032 (.789)	.003 (.980)	.096 (.415)	-	-	-	-	-
6. Live with Others	-.323 (.005)	-.124 (.303)	.047 (.692)	-.039 (.740)	.658 (<.001)	-	-	-	-
7. Occupation Status	-.317 (.006)	-.101 (.397)	.042 (.723)	.107 (.362)	-.120 (.308)	-.030 (.800)	-	-	-
8. Life Questionnaire	-.039 (.739)	.194 (.103)	.060 (.613)	.260 (.026)	.096 (.417)	-.107 (.366)	.054 (.647)	-	-
9. Loneliness	.127 (.291)	.006 (.963)	.105 (.383)	-.254 (.032)	-.096 (.424)	-.111 (.356)	-.177 (.140)	-.445 (<.001)	-
10. Subjective Cognitive Decline	-.116 (.324)	.074 (.537)	-.062 (.599)	-.105 (.374)	.131 (.266)	.059 (.619)	-.023 (.844)	-.219 (.061)	.222 (.063)

Note. Sex correlations $n=72$. Loneliness correlations $n=71$.

Supplementary Table 6. *Intercorrelations between demographics, purpose in life, and subjective cognitive decline in Asian group*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>	<i>r (p)</i>
1. Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Sex	-.261 (.142)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Education	.161 (.372)	-.285 (.108)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Income	.102 (.571)	.077 (.670)	.348 (.047)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Marital Status	.009 (.960)	-.134 (.458)	-.258 (.147)	-.134 (.458)	-	-	-	-	-
6. Live with Others	.284 (.109)	.093 (.606)	-.198 (.268)	.179 (.318)	.598 (<.001)	-	-	-	-
7. Occupation Status	-.377 (.030)	-.045 (.802)	-.007 (.967)	.038 (.832)	.000 (1.00)	-.233 (.192)	-	-	-
8. Life Questionnaire	.003 (.989)	.059 (.743)	.397 (.022)	.440 (.010)	.169 (.348)	.120 (.504)	.200 (.263)	-	-
9. Loneliness	-.143 (.428)	-.274 (.123)	-.009 (.961)	-.235 (.188)	-.084 (.643)	-.073 (.686)	-.039 (.829)	-.514 (.002)	-
10. Subjective Cognitive Decline	.094 (.604)	-.187 (.297)	-.232 (.194)	-.270 (.129)	.014 (.940)	.038 (.835)	-.256 (.150)	-.439 (.011)	.198 (.269)

Note. Loneliness correlations n=33.