**Table 1. Cognitive function, covariates, and COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in**

**Understanding Society and Generation Scotland**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Understanding Society** | | | **Generation Scotland** | | |
|  | **Vaccine hesitant** | | **P value** | **Vaccine hesitant** | | **P value** |
|  | **Yes**  **(n=XXXX\*)** | **No**  **(n=XXXXX)** |  | **Yes**  **(n=XXXX)** | **No**  **(n=XXXXX)** |  |
| **Demographic factors** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age, yr, mean (SD) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female, N (%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-white ethnicity |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Socioeconomic factors** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No university education, N (%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Neighbourhood deprivation score, mean (SD) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Low occupational social class, N (%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Comorbidities** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cardiometabolic disease (vascular, diabetes, hypertension), N (%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Respiratory disease (bronchitis, emphysema, asthma), N (%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cancer, N (%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Cognitive function** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *g* factor |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Other psychological factors** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Psychological distress score ≥3, N (%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Neuroticism, mean (SD) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

\*The sample sizes are the number of people with data on age, sex, and vaccine hesitancy

**Table 2. Odds ratios (95% CI) for the relation of cognitive function with COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy – Understanding Society**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number of cases / number at risk** | **Adjustments** | | | | | |
|  |  | **Age & sex** | **Age, sex & ethnicity** | **Age, sex, ethnicity, & comorbidity** | **Age, sex, ethnicity & SES (without education)** | **Age, sex, ethnicity & SES (with education)** | **All covariates** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Understanding Society** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *g* factor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 (low) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  | 1 (ref) |  |  |  |  |  |
| P for trend |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Per SD decrease |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Generation Scotland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *g* factor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 (low) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  | 1 (ref) |  |  |  |  |  |
| P for trend |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Per SD increase |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

SES, socioeconomic status

Numbers based on model with age & sex.

Comorbidity includes diagnoses of cardiometabolic disease, respiratory disease, cancer

Socioeconomic factors include university education, neighbourhood deprivation score, occupational social class

Cognition categories are based on tertiles.

**Table 3. Odds ratios (95% CI) for the relation of cognitive function with COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy – Generation Scotland**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number of cases / number at risk** | **Adjustments** | | | | | |
|  |  | **Age & sex** | **Age, sex & ethnicity** | **Age, sex, ethnicity, & comorbidity** | **Age, sex, ethnicity & SES (without education)** | **Age, sex, ethnicity & SES (with education)** | **All covariates** |
| **Test 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 (low) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P for trend |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Per SD decrease |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Test 2** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 (low) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P for trend |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Per SD increase |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

SES, socioeconomic status

Numbers based on model with age & sex.

Comorbidity includes diagnoses of cardiometabolic disease, respiratory disease, cancer

Socioeconomic factors include university education, neighbourhood deprivation score, occupational social class

Cognition categories are based on tertiles.

**Figure 1. Odds ratios (95% CI) for the relation of cognitive function with COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy**