

Table S1. Factors contribution to executive functional performance differences based on race/ethnicity, age, and sex

| | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | | Model 4 | | Model 5 | |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | 10.64±0.70 | <0.001 | 7.82±0.83 | <0.001 | 5.70±1.19 | <0.001 | 11.16±0.74 | <0.001 | 4.34±1.27 | <0.001 |
| Whites | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Blacks | -1.96±0.49 | <0.001 | -1.51±0.48 | 0.002 | -1.14±0.50 | 0.024 | -1.92±0.48 | <0.001 | -0.84±0.49 | 0.084 |
| Hispanics | -2.30±0.39 | <0.001 | -1.37±0.41 | 0.001 | -2.04±0.38 | <0.001 | -2.32±0.40 | <0.001 | -1.55±0.40 | <0.001 |
| Age < 67 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Age 67-74 | -0.55±0.41 | 0.187 | -0.57±0.40 | 0.156 | -0.33±0.40 | 0.406 | -0.63±0.42 | 0.132 | -0.53±0.39 | 0.169 |
| Age ≥74 | -1.09±0.41 | 0.009 | -1.03±0.40 | 0.011 | -0.16±0.44 | 0.707 | -1.33±0.42 | 0.002 | -0.58±0.43 | 0.181 |
| Sex | 0.55±0.39 | 0.158 | 0.68±0.37 | 0.071 | 0.71±0.38 | 0.059 | 0.51±0.38 | 0.185 | 0.73±0.37 | 0.047 |
| Low SES | - | | 0 | | - | | - | | 0 | |
| Medium SES | - | | 2.17±0.46 | <0.001 | - | | - | | 1.79±0.49 | <0.001 |
| High SES | - | | 3.15±0.53 | <0.001 | - | | - | | 2.59±0.55 | <0.001 |
| Physical functionality | - | | - | | 0.35±0.07 | <0.001 | - | | 0.29±0.07 | <0.001 |
| Depression | - | | - | | - | | -0.06±0.04 | 0.219 | 0.01±0.04 | 0.788 |
| R ² | 0.123 | | 0.219 | | 0.195 | | 0.150 | | 0.279 | |

Notes: significant relationships are highlighted. All models are adjusted for race and ethnicity, age, and gender.

Table S2. Baron and Kenny mediation analysis (outcome: executive function)

| Racial/ethnic and age differences in executive function | | C path effect | A path effect | B path effect | C' path effect | Indirect (ab) effect (95% CI) | ab/c [§] | |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Racial differences | SES influences | Hispanic vs White | -2.28±0.39*** | -0.64±0.08*** | - | -1.36±0.41** | -0.92 (-1.31; -0.53) | 0.40*** |
| | | Black vs White | -1.89±0.49*** | -0.30±0.11** | - | -1.36±0.48** | -0.53 (-0.88; -0.18) | 0.28* |
| | | SES | - | - | 1.48±0.26*** | - | - | - |
| | Physical functionality influences | Hispanic vs White | -2.28±0.39*** | -0.48±0.33 | - | - 2.08±0.38** * | -0.20 (-0.42; 0.02) | 0.09 |
| | | Black vs White | -1.89±0.49*** | -2.31±0.41*** | - | -1.17±0.49* | -0.72 (-1.13; -0.31) | 0.38*** |
| | | Physical functionality | - | - | 0.32±0.07*** | - | - | - |
| Age differences | Physical functionality influences | Age 67-74 vs <64 | -0.58±0.41 | -0.82±0.37* | - | -0.33±0.39 | -0.25 (-0.52; 0.02) | 0.43 |
| | | Age ≥74 vs Age < 64 | -1.13±0.41** | -2.67±0.38*** | - | -0.16±0.44 | -0.97 (-1.38; -0.56) | 0.86*** |
| | | Physical functionality | - | - | 0.35±0.06*** | - | - | - |

Notes: All models are adjusted for race and ethnicity, age, and sex; c path (total effect)=effect of predictor on outcome; a path=effect of predictor on mediator; b path=effect of mediator on outcome controlling for predictor; c' path (direct effect)=effect of predictor on outcome controlling for mediator; ab path (indirect effect)=effect of predictor on outcome through mediator; Significance of the indirect effect was tested with the Sobel test ; 95% confidence intervals not including 0 indicate a significant; § Indirect effect as proportion of total effect; highlighted are factors that explain at least 20% of variance in outcomes (e.g. racial disparities in global cognitive performance).

Table S3. Factors contributing to memory performance differences based on race/ethnicity, age, and sex

| | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | | Model 4 | | Model 5 | |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | 1.67±0.40 | <0.001 | 0.94±0.49 | 0.060 | -0.79±0.69 | 0.289 | 1.67±0.43 | <0.001 | -1.10±0.79 | 0.165 |
| Whites | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Blacks | -0.86±0.28 | 0.003 | -0.74±0.29 | 0.011 | -0.45±0.29 | 0.130 | -0.86±0.28 | 0.003 | -0.39±0.30 | 0.191 |
| Hispanics | -0.67±0.23 | 0.003 | -0.43±0.25 | 0.084 | -0.55±0.22 | 0.016 | -0.56±0.23 | 0.019 | -0.40±0.25 | 0.110 |
| Age < 67 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Age 67-74 | -0.34±0.24 | 0.160 | -0.35±0.24 | 0.146 | -0.19±0.24 | 0.424 | -0.30±0.25 | 0.217 | -0.24±0.24 | 0.325 |
| Age ≥74 | -0.53±0.24 | 0.028 | -0.48±0.24 | 0.048 | -0.02±0.26 | 0.952 | -0.50±0.25 | 0.043 | -0.01±0.27 | 0.969 |
| Sex | 0.80±0.22 | <0.001 | 0.83±0.22 | <0.001 | 0.84±0.22 | <0.001 | 0.83±0.23 | <0.001 | 0.87±0.23 | <0.001 |
| Low SES | - | | 0 | | - | | - | | 0 | |
| Medium SES | - | | 0.55±0.28 | 0.049 | - | | - | | 0.29±0.30 | 0.349 |
| High SES | - | | 0.79±0.32 | 0.015 | - | | - | | 0.41±0.35 | 0.236 |
| Physical functionality | - | | - | | 0.18±0.04 | <0.001 | - | | 0.16±0.04 | <0.001 |
| Depression | - | | - | | - | | -0.02±0.03 | 0.557 | 0.02±0.03 | 0.557 |
| R ² | 0.078 | | 0.095 | | 0.130 | | 0.083 | | 0.132 | |

Notes: Significant relationships are highlighted. All models are adjusted for race and ethnicity, age, and gender.

Table S4. Baron and Kenny mediation analysis (outcome: memory)

| Racial/ethnic and age differences in memory | | | C path (total) effect | A path effect | B path effect | C' path (direct) effect | AB path (indirect) effect | ab/c [§] |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Racial differences | SES influences | Hispanic vs White | -0.67±0.22** | -0.64±0.08*** | - | -0.44±0.25 | -0.23 (-0.45; -0.01) | 0.34* |
| | | Black vs White | -0.82±0.28** | -0.30±0.11** | - | -0.70±0.29* | -0.12 (-0.26; 0.02) | 0.15 |
| | | SES | - | - | 0.36±0.16* | - | - | - |
| | Physical functionality influences | Hispanic vs White | -0.67±0.22** | -0.48±0.33 | - | -0.57±0.22* | -0.10 (-0.22; 0.02) | 0.15 |
| | | Black vs White | -0.82±0.28** | -2.31±0.41*** | - | -0.47±0.29 | -0.35 (-0.57; -0.13) | 0.43** |
| | | Physical functionality | - | - | 0.16±0.04*** | - | - | - |
| Age differences | Physical functionality influences | Age 67-74 vs <64 | -0.36±0.24 | -0.82±0.37* | - | -0.19±0.23 | -0.17 (-0.31; -0.03) | 0.47* |
| | | Age ≥74 vs Age < 64 | -0.56±0.24* | -2.67±0.37*** | - | -0.01±0.26 | -0.55 (-0.80; -0.30) | 0.98*** |
| | | Physical functionality | - | - | 0.18±0.04*** | - | - | - |

Notes: All models are adjusted for race and ethnicity, age, and sex; c path (total effect)=effect of predictor on outcome; a path=effect of predictor on mediator; b path=effect of mediator on outcome controlling for predictor; c' path (direct effect)=effect of predictor on outcome controlling for mediator; ab path (indirect effect)=effect of predictor on outcome through mediator; Significance of the indirect effect was tested with the Sobel test ; 95% confidence intervals not including 0 indicate a significant; § Indirect effect as proportion of total effect; highlighted are factors that explain at least 20% of variance in outcomes (e.g. racial disparities in global cognitive performance).

Table S5. Factors contributing to attention differences based on race/ethnicity, age, and sex

| | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | | Model 4 | | Model 5 | |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | 6.89±0.44 | <0.001 | 5.12±0.53 | <0.001 | 4.51±0.78 | <0.001 | 7.18±0.47 | <0.001 | 3.66±0.84 | <0.001 |
| Whites | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Blacks | -1.00±0.31 | 0.002 | -0.80±0.31 | 0.010 | -0.62±0.33 | 0.060 | -0.98±0.31 | 0.002 | -0.53±0.32 | 0.104 |
| Hispanics | -1.66±0.25 | <0.001 | -1.15±0.26 | <0.001 | -1.57±0.25 | <0.001 | -1.65±0.26 | <0.001 | -1.25±0.27 | <0.001 |
| Age < 67 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Age 67-74 | -0.25±0.26 | 0.348 | -0.30±0.26 | 0.240 | -0.15±0.26 | 0.574 | -0.34±0.27 | 0.204 | -0.34±0.26 | 0.192 |
| Age ≥74 | -0.49±0.26 | 0.061 | -0.48±0.26 | 0.062 | -0.11±0.29 | 0.706 | -0.59±0.27 | 0.028 | -0.38±0.29 | 0.183 |
| Sex | 0.03±0.25 | 0.917 | 0.14±0.24 | 0.565 | 0.17±0.25 | 0.504 | 0.01±0.25 | 0.955 | 0.24±0.24 | 0.327 |
| Low SES | - | | 0 | | - | | - | | 0 | |
| Medium SES | - | | 1.46±0.30 | <0.001 | - | | - | | 1.41±0.33 | <0.001 |
| High SES | - | | 1.88±0.34 | <0.001 | - | | - | | 1.74±0.37 | <0.001 |
| Physical functionality | - | | - | | 0.16±0.04 | <0.001 | - | | 0.11±0.05 | 0.011 |
| Depression | - | | - | | - | | -0.04±0.03 | 0.138 | -0.01±0.03 | 0.646 |
| R ² | 0.141 | | 0.232 | | 0.175 | | 0.162 | | 0.260 | |

Notes: Significant relationships are highlighted. All models are adjusted for race and ethnicity, age, and sex.

Table S6. Baron and Kenny mediation analysis (outcome: attention)

| Racial/ethnic and age differences in attention | | C path (total) effect | A path effect | B path effect | C' path (direct) effect | AB path (indirect) effect (95% CI) | ab/c* | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Racial differences | SES influences | Hispanic vs White | -1.65±0.25*** | -0.64±0.08*** | - | -1.15±0.27*** | -0.50 (-0.75; -0.25) | 0.30*** |
| | | Black vs White | -0.98±0.31** | -0.30±0.11** | - | -0.71±0.31* | -0.27 (-0.49; -0.05) | 0.28* |
| | | SES | - | - | 0.86±0.17*** | - | - | - |
| Age differences | Physical functionality influences | Hispanic vs White | -1.65±0.25*** | -0.48±0.33 | - | -1.58±0.25*** | -0.07 (-0.17; 0.03) | 0.04 |
| | | Black vs White | -0.98±0.31*** | -2.31±0.41*** | - | -0.63±0.33 | -0.35 (-0.57; -0.13) | 0.36** |
| | | Physical functionality | - | - | 0.15±0.04*** | - | - | - |
| | | Age 67-74 vs <64 | -0.26±0.26 | -0.82±0.37* | - | -0.15±0.26 | -0.11 (-0.23; 0.01) | 0.42 |
| | | Age ≥74 vs Age < 64 | -0.50±0.26* | -2.67±0.38*** | - | -0.12±0.29 | -0.38 (-0.62; -0.14) | 0.76*** |
| | Physical functionality | - | - | 0.15±0.04*** | - | - | - | |

Notes: All models are adjusted for age and sex; c path (total effect)=effect of predictor on outcome; a path=effect of predictor on mediator; b path=effect of mediator on outcome controlling for predictor; c' path (direct effect)=effect of predictor on outcome controlling for mediator; ab path (indirect effect)=effect of predictor on outcome through mediator; Significance of the indirect effect was tested with the Sobel test ; 95% confidence intervals not including 0 indicate a significant; * Indirect effect as proportion of total effect; highlighted are factors that explain at least 20% of variance in outcomes (e.g. racial disparities in global cognitive performance).

Table S7. Factors contributing to processing speed differences based on race/ethnicity, age, and sex

| | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | | Model 4 | | Model 5 | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | 47.69±8.35 | <0.001 | 76.25±9.82 | <0.001 | 105.24±15.42 | <0.001 | 43.78±8.75 | <0.001 | 120.31±15.83 | <0.001 |
| Whites | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Blacks | 20.05±5.91 | <0.001 | 15.21±5.68 | 0.008 | 8.76±6.24 | 0.162 | 19.32±5.88 | 0.002 | 5.64±5.95 | 0.345 |
| Hispanics | 12.97±74.87 | 0.010 | 7.15±4.97 | 0.152 | 10.81±4.84 | 0.027 | 11.28±5.03 | 0.026 | 6.10±4.85 | 0.210 |
| Age < 67 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Age 67-74 | -3.25±5.08 | 0.523 | -1.86±4.78 | 0.698 | -5.43±4.92 | 0.272 | -3.19±5.07 | 0.529 | -3.80±4.67 | 0.416 |
| Age ≥74 | 13.24±5.21 | 0.012 | 13.45±4.92 | 0.007 | 3.89±5.46 | 0.477 | 13.01±5.21 | 0.013 | 4.74±5.21 | 0.364 |
| Sex | -7.28±4.79 | 0.130 | -8.76±4.52 | 0.054 | -8.46±4.62 | 0.068 | -7.24±4.76 | 0.129 | -9.84±4.39 | 0.026 |
| Low SES | - | | 0 | | - | | - | | 0 | |
| Medium SES | - | | -25.74±6.10 | <0.001 | - | | - | | -21.47±6.08 | <0.001 |
| High SES | - | | -30.15±6.83 | <0.001 | - | | - | | -23.21±6.88 | <0.001 |
| Physical functionality | - | | - | | -3.99±0.91 | <0.001 | - | | -3.50±0.89 | <0.001 |
| Depression | - | | - | | - | | 0.83±0.57 | 0.158 | 0.31±0.56 | 0.585 |
| R ² | 0.100 | | 0.175 | | 0.175 | | 0.111 | | 0.236 | |

Notes: Significant relationships are highlighted. All models are adjusted for race and ethnicity, age, and sex.

Table S8. Barron and Kenny mediation analysis (outcome: processing speed)

| Racial/ethnic and age differences in TMA | | | C path (total) effect | A path effect | B path effect | C' path (direct) effect | AB path (indirect) effect (95% CI) | ab/c [§] |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Racial differences | SES influences | Hispanic vs White | 12.70±4.98* | -0.64±0.08*** | - | 6.44±5.03 | 6.26 (1.61; 10.91) | 0.49*** |
| | | Black vs White | 19.16±5.92** | -0.30±0.11** | - | 13.77±5.76* | 5.39 (2.06; 8.72) | 0.28* |
| | | SES | - | - | 12.49±3.35*** | - | - | - |
| | Physical functionality influences | Hispanic vs White | 12.70±4.98* | -0.48±0.33 | - | 10.68±4.84* | 2.02 (-0.67; 4.71) | 0.16 |
| | | Black vs White | 19.16±5.92** | -2.31±0.41*** | - | 8.69±6.23 | 10.5 (5.23; 15.77) | 0.55*** |
| | | Physical functionality | - | - | -3.93±0.93*** | - | - | - |
| Age differences | Physical functionality influences | Age 67-74 vs <64 | -3.19±5.14 | -0.82±0.37* | - | -5.54±4.91 | 2.35 (-0.98; 5.68) | 0.74 |
| | | Age ≥74 vs Age < 64 | 14.59±5.26** | -2.67±0.38*** | - | 3.62±5.43 | 10.97 (5.60; 16.34) | 0.75*** |
| | | Physical functionality | - | - | -4.22±0.83*** | - | - | - |

Notes: All models are adjusted for race and ethnicity, age, and sex; c path (total effect)=effect of predictor on outcome; a path=effect of predictor on mediator; b path=effect of mediator on outcome controlling for predictor; c' path (direct effect)=effect of predictor on outcome controlling for mediator; ab path (indirect effect)=effect of predictor on outcome through mediator; Significance of the indirect effect was tested with the Sobel test ; 95% confidence intervals not including 0 indicate a significant; [§] Indirect effect as proportion of total effect; highlighted are factors that explain at least 20% of variance in outcomes (e.g. racial disparities in global cognitive performance).

Table S9. Factors contributing to semantic verbal fluency differences based on race/ethnicity, age, and sex

| | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | | Model 4 | | Model 5 | |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Intercept | 18.48±1.49 | <0.001 | 16.13±1.84 | <0.001 | 10..29±2.53 | <0.001 | 19.84±1.57 | <0.001 | 10.66±2.82 | <0.001 |
| Whites | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Blacks | -3.40±1.07 | 0.002 | -2.95±1.08 | 0.007 | -2.03±1.10 | 0.067 | - | 0.001 | -1.84±1.13 | 0.103 |
| | | | | | | | 3.48±1.056 | | | |
| Hispanics | -3.62±0.88 | <0.001 | -2.84±0.94 | 0.003 | -3.40±0.88 | <0.001 | -3.42±0.88 | <0.001 | -2.85±0.93 | 0.002 |
| Age < 67 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Age 67-74 | -2.23±0.91 | 0.015 | -2.29±0.91 | 0.012 | -1.91±0.89 | 0.033 | -2.15±0.90 | 0.017 | -1.94±0.90 | 0.032 |
| Age ≥74 | -4.26±0.89 | <0.001 | -4.19±0.90 | <0.001 | -2.72±0.96 | 0.005 | -4.14±0.88 | <0.001 | -2.72±0.98 | 0.006 |
| Sex | 1.50±0.83 | 0.072 | 1.62±0.84 | 0.054 | 1.73±0.83 | 0.039 | 1.41±0.82 | 0.088 | 1.72±0.84 | 0.042 |
| Low SES | - | | 0 | | - | | - | | 0 | |
| Medium SES | - | | 1.58±1.05 | 0.132 | - | | - | | 0.91±1.08 | 0.401 |
| High SES | - | | 3.05±1.22 | 0.013 | - | | - | | 1.83±1.26 | 0.147 |
| Physical functionality | - | | - | | 0.59±0.14 | <0.001 | - | | 0.51±0.15 | <0.001 |
| Depression | - | | - | | - | | -0.23±0.09 | 0.013 | -0.14±0.10 | 0.160 |
| R ² | 0.137 | | 0.152 | | 0.186 | | 0.159 | | 0.198 | |

Notes: Significant relationships are highlighted. All models are adjusted for race and ethnicity, age, and sex.

Table S10. Barron and Kenny mediation analysis (outcome: semantic verbal fluency)

| Racial/ethnic and age differences in semantic verbal fluency | | | C path (total) effect | A path effect | B path effect | C' path (direct) effect | AB path (indirect) effect (95% CI) | ab/c [‡] |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Racial differences | SES influences | Hispanic vs White | -3.49±0.87*** | -0.64±0.08*** | - | -2.77±0.93** | -0.72 (-1.50; 0.06) | 0.21 |
| | | Black vs White | -3.16±1.06** | -0.30±0.11** | - | -2.77±1.07* | -0.39 (-0.86; 0.08) | 0.12 |
| | | SES | - | - | 1.41±0.60* | - | - | - |
| | Physical functionality influences | Hispanic vs White | -3.49±0.87*** | -0.48±0.33 | - | -3.38±0.87*** | -0.11 (-0.50; 0.28) | 0.03 |
| | | Black vs White | -3.16±1.06** | -2.31±0.41*** | - | -1.97±1.10 | -1.19 (-1.99; -0.39) | 0.38** |
| | | Physical functionality | - | - | 0.55±0.15*** | - | - | - |
| Age differences | Physical functionality influences | Age 67-74 vs <64 | -2.27±0.91* | -0.82±0.37* | - | -1.90±0.89* | -0.37 (-0.86; 0.12) | 0.16 |
| | | Age ≥74 vs Age < 64 | -4.36±0.89*** | -2.67±0.38*** | - | -2.70±0.95** | -1.66 (-2.52; -0.80) | 0.38*** |
| | | Physical functionality | - | - | 0.60±0.14*** | - | - | - |

Notes: All models are adjusted for race and ethnicity, age, and sex; c path (total effect)=effect of predictor on outcome; a path=effect of predictor on mediator; b path=effect of mediator on outcome controlling for predictor; c' path (direct effect)=effect of predictor on outcome controlling for mediator; ab path (indirect effect)=effect of predictor on outcome through mediator; Significance of the indirect effect was tested with the Sobel test ; 95% confidence intervals not including 0 indicate a significant; [‡] Indirect effect as proportion of total effect; highlighted are factors that explain at least 20% of variance in outcomes (e.g. racial disparities in global cognitive performance).