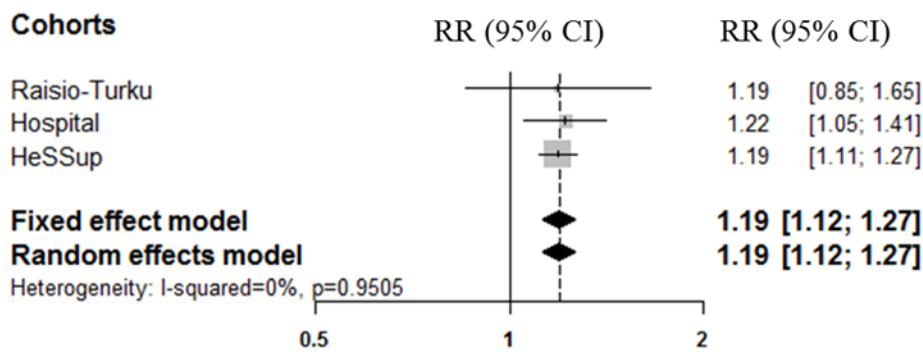
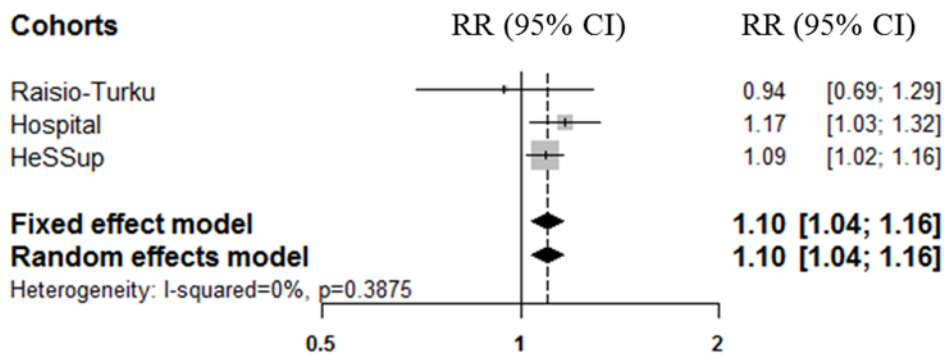


**Figure B.1.** Social network size and heavy alcohol use (weekly consumption of absolute ethanol exceeding 192g among women and 288g among men). Relative risks (RRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) are derived from repeated-measures log-binomial regression analysis using the generalized estimating equations (GEE) method. Summary estimates pooled from cohort-specific (Raisio-Turku, Hospital and HeSSup cohorts) results adjusted for age, gender, survey year, chronic conditions and education. Participants with A) 0-10 members and B) 11-20 members are compared with those with at least 21 members in their total social network.

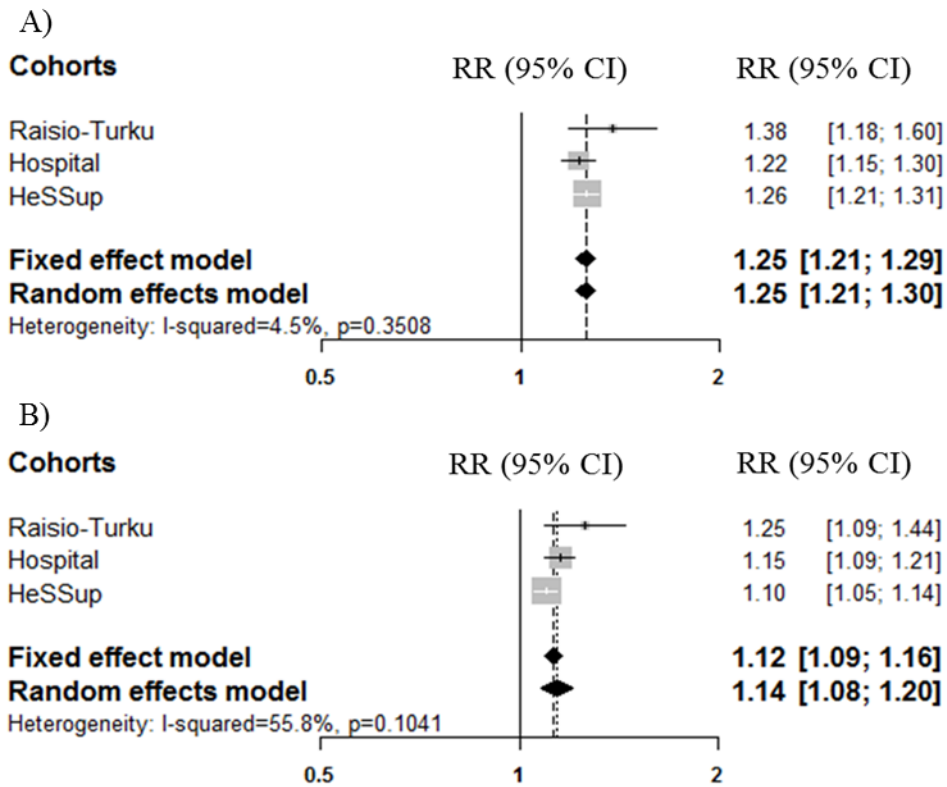
A)



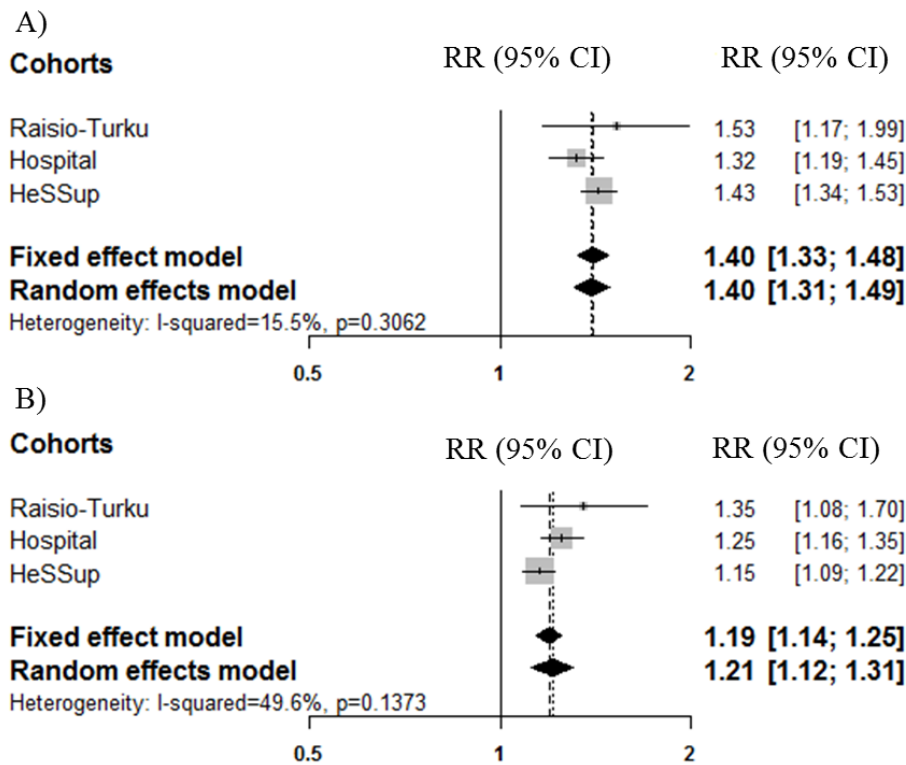
B)



**Figure B.2.** Social network size and smoking. Relative risks (RRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) are derived from repeated-measures log-binomial regression analysis using the generalized estimating equations (GEE) method. Summary estimates pooled from cohort-specific (Raisio-Turku, Hospital and HeSSup cohorts) results adjusted for age, gender, survey year, chronic conditions and education. Participants with A) 0-10 members and B) 11-20 members are compared with those with at least 21 members in their total social network.



**Figure B.3.** Social network size and low physical activity (MET hours < 14/week). Relative risks (RRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) are derived from repeated-measures log-binomial regression analysis using the generalized estimating equations (GEE) method. Summary estimates pooled from cohort-specific (Raisio-Turku, Hospital and HeSSup cohorts) results adjusted for age, gender, survey year, chronic conditions and education. Participants with A) 0-10 members and B) 11-20 members are compared with those with at least 21 members in their total social network.



**Figure B.4.** Social network size and overall unhealthy lifestyle score (total number of health risk behaviors ranging from 0 to 3). Relative risks (RRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) are derived from repeated-measures log-binomial regression analysis using the generalized estimating equations (GEE) method. Summary estimates pooled from cohort-specific (Raisio-Turku, Hospital and HeSSup cohorts) results adjusted for age, gender, survey year, chronic conditions and education. Participants with A) 0-10 members and B) 11-20 members are compared with those with at least 21 members in their total social network.