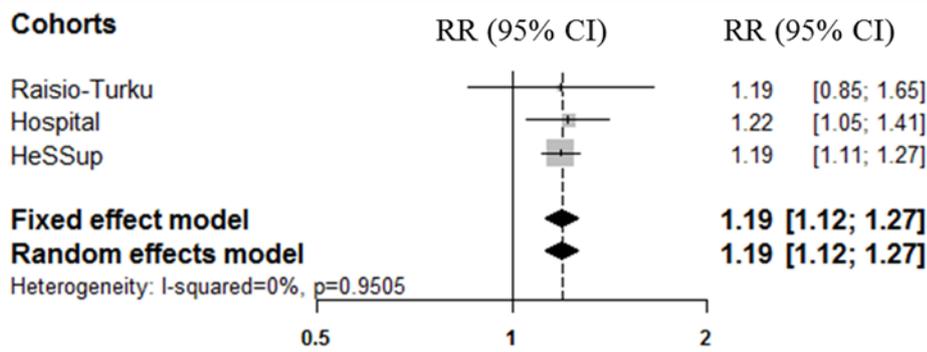


Figure B.1. Social network size and heavy alcohol use (weekly consumption of absolute ethanol exceeding 192g among women and 288g among men). Relative risks (RRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) are derived from repeated-measures log-binomial regression analysis using the generalized estimating equations (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)

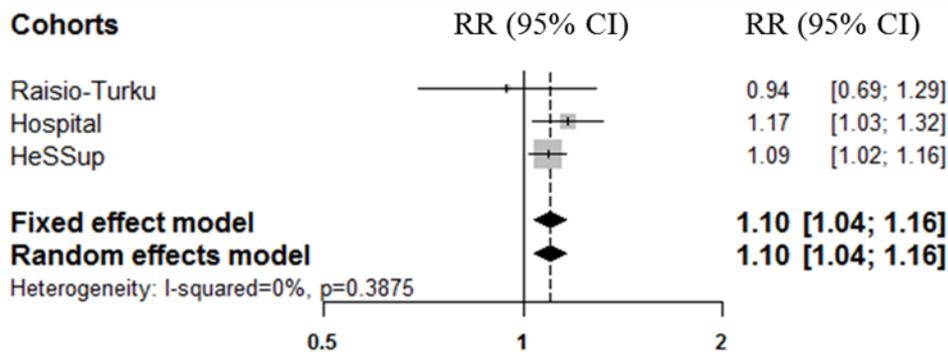


Figure B.2. Social network size and smoking. Relative risks (RRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) are derived from repeated-measures log-binomial regression analysis using the generalized estimating equations (GEE) method. Summary estimates pooled from cohort-specific (Raisio-Turku, Hospital and HeSSup 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.

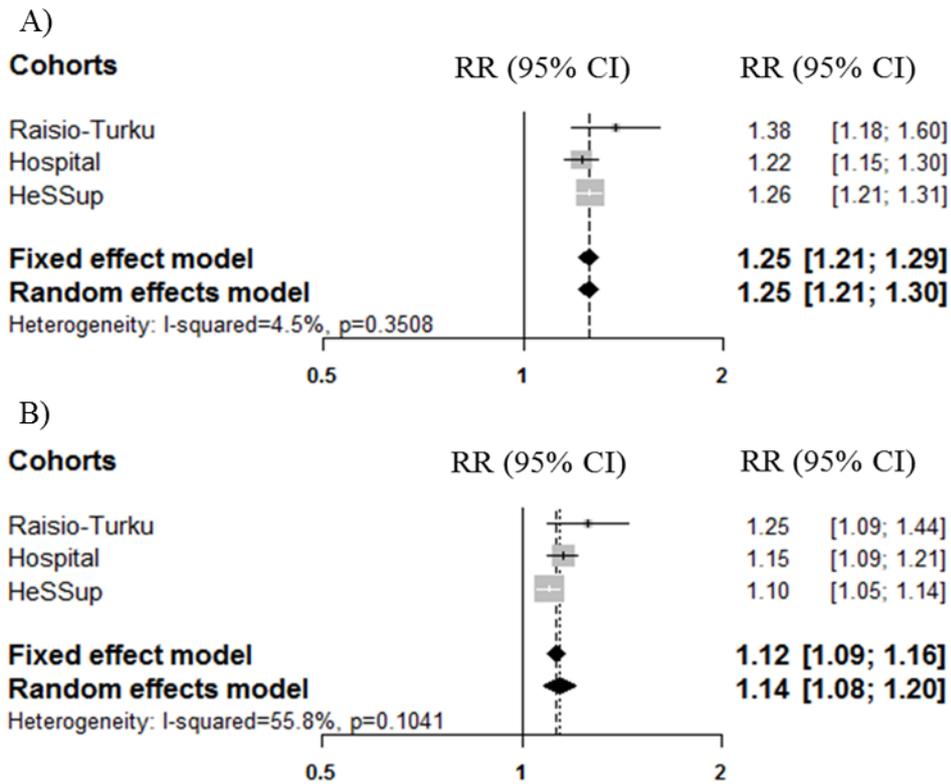


Figure B.3. Social network size and low physical activity (MET hours < 14/week). Relative risks (RRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) are derived from repeated-measures log-binomial regression analysis using the generalized estimating equations (GEE) method. Summary estimates pooled from cohort-specific (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.

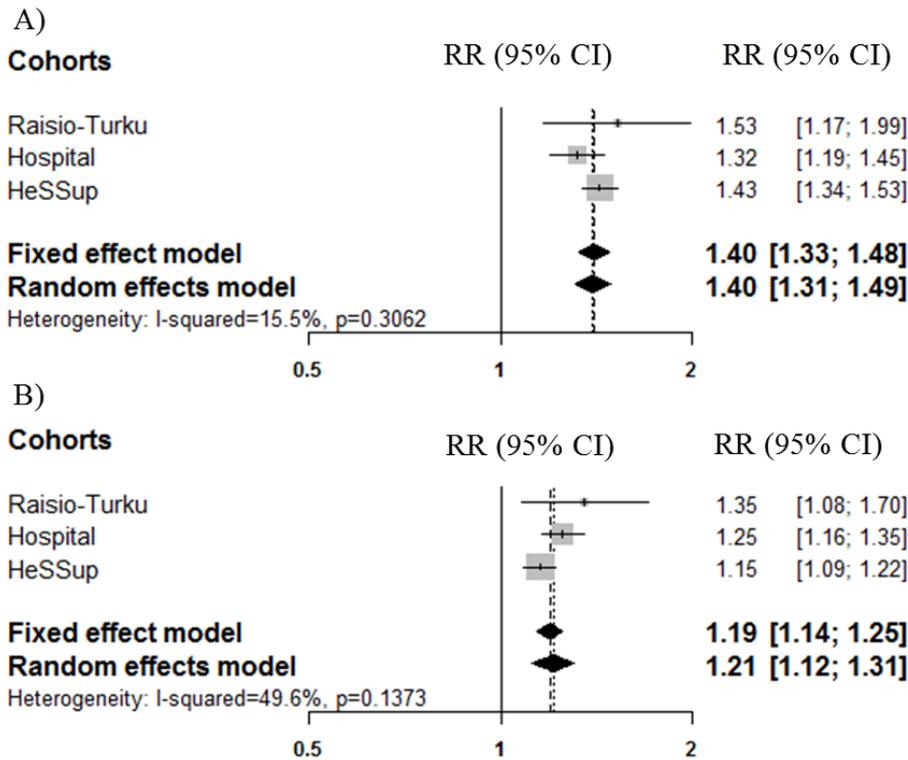


Figure B.4. Social network size and overall unhealthy lifestyle score (total number of health risk behaviors ranging from 0 to 3). Relative risks (RRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) are derived from repeated-measures log-binomial regression analysis using the generalized estimating equations (GEE) 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.