

**Supplementary Table 1.** Effects of COVID-19 on social connectedness and loneliness (N=3,642, n=12,562)

	Fixed-effect	
	The frequency of social interaction	Loneliness
Age (reference: 45–64)		
65–74	-0.0994 (0.3186)	0.0603 (0.0410)
≥75	1.3179 (0.4187)**	0.1059 (0.0539)*
Year (reference: 2014)		
2016	0.3387 (0.1778)	0.0150 (0.0229)
2018	-0.2045 (0.1942)	0.0018 (0.0250)
2020	-0.1977 (0.2158)	0.0199 (0.0278)
Age×year (reference: 45–64×2014)		
65–74×2016	0.6123 (0.2832)*	-0.1046 (0.0365)**
65–74×2018	0.4083 (0.3097)	-0.0556 (0.0399)
65–74×2020	-0.5476 (0.3384)	-0.1067 (0.0436)*
≥75×2016	-0.7739 (0.2885)**	-0.0899 (0.0372)*
≥75×2018	-0.2276 (0.3064)	-0.0704 (0.0395)
≥75×2020	-1.7030 (0.3314)***	-0.1381 (0.0427)***
Married	-0.5186 (0.3856)	-0.2791 (0.0497)***
Education (reference: middle school grad)		
High school grad	0.2969 (0.8878)	-0.0038 (0.1144)
College grad or above	-1.1045 (1.5309)	0.2122 (0.1972)
Unemployed	-0.0576 (0.1896)	0.0213 (0.0244)
Log (household income)	0.0186 (0.0698)	0.0010 (0.0090)
Household size	0.0497 (0.0700)	0.0007 (0.0090)
Region (reference: metropolitan)		
City	1.7601 (0.7507)*	0.1517 (0.0967)
Town	1.4706 (0.7642)	0.0983 (0.0984)
Drinking status	0.3542 (0.2529)	-0.0837 (0.0326)**
Smoking status	0.4555 (0.7164)	0.1626 (0.0923)*
Self-rated health (reference: very good)		
Good	-0.2825 (0.4899)	0.0495 (0.0631)
Normal	-0.5013 (0.4966)	0.1132 (0.0640)
Bad	-0.8110 (0.5134)	0.2770 (0.0661)***
Very bad	-1.5028 (0.5804)**	0.4884 (0.0748)***
Existence of chronic disease	-0.0699 (0.4215)	0.0035 (0.0543)
ADL	-0.2275 (0.0928)*	0.0099 (0.0119)
IADL	-0.2561 (0.0529)***	0.0334 (0.0068)***

All statistics are based on a dataset created by the KLoSA for 2014–2020. As a result, in terms of sample size, there were 3,642 respondents (N=3,642), and the total number of observations was 12,562 (n=12,562). Standard errors in parentheses. \*p<0.05; \*\*p<0.01; \*\*\*p<0.001. COVID-19, coronavirus disease-2019; ADL, Activities of Daily Living; IADL, Instrumental Activities of Daily Living; KLoSA, Korean Longitudinal Study on Ageing