Table AI. Sensitivity analysis. Associations between family relations in adolescence and inpatient psychiatric care at ages 16–25, 26–35, 36–45 and 46–55 years. Odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) from binary logistic regressions. Results statistically significant at the 5%-level are reported in bold. n=2500 (all models).

|                 | Adjusted OR | 95% CI     |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| **16-25 years** |             |            |
| Family relations|             |            |
| Good (ref.)     | 1.00        | -          |
| Intermediate    | **2.36**    | 1.21-4.59  |
| Poor            | **5.06**    | 2.27-11.30 |
| **26-35 years** |             |            |
| Family relations|             |            |
| Good (ref.)     | 1.00        | -          |
| Intermediate    | 1.74        | 0.94-3.22  |
| Poor            | **3.49**    | 1.60-7.60  |
| **36-45 years** |             |            |
| Family relations|             |            |
| Good (ref.)     | 1.00        | -          |
| Intermediate    | 1.57        | 0.97-2.55  |
| Poor            | **2.02**    | 1.01-4.06  |
| **46-55 years** |             |            |
| Family relations|             |            |
| Good (ref.)     | 1.00        | -          |
| Intermediate    | 1.40        | 0.88-2.22  |
| Poor            | 1.70        | 0.84-3.47  |
**Table AII.** Sensitivity analysis. Associations between family relations in adolescence and in-patient psychiatric care in young adulthood (16-25 years), breaking down the index of family relations into its four components: Mother-child relation, father-child relation, sibling relations and mother-father relation. Gender, SES, household economic poverty, contact with child services, parental drug abuse and parental mental illness controlled for in models reporting adjusted effects. Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) from binary logistic regressions. Results statistically significant at the 5%-level are reported in bold. (n=2614)

| Family relations          | % with diagnosis (n) | Unadjusted | Adjusted |
|---------------------------|----------------------|------------|----------|
|                           |                      | OR 95% CI  | OR 95% CI|
|                           |                      | Unadjusted | Adjusted |
|                           |                      | OR 95% CI  | OR 95% CI|
| Mother-child              |                      |            |          |
| Good (ref.)               | 1.9 (31)             | 1.00 -     | 1.00 -   |
| Intermediate             | 4.2 (40)             | **2.22** 1.38-3.58 | **2.12** 1.31-3.42 |
| Poor                     | 7.0 (3)              | **3.83** 1.12-13.04 | 2.97 0.84-10.58 |
| Father-child              |                      |            |          |
| Good (ref.)               | 1.5 (22)             | 1.00 -     | 1.00 -   |
| Intermediate             | 4.1 (42)             | **2.89** 1.71-4.86 | **2.75** 1.62-4.65 |
| Poor                     | 10.1 (10)            | **7.53** 3.46-16.39 | **5.82** 2.57-13.19 |
| Sibling relations         |                      |            |          |
| Good (ref.)               | 1.9 (19)             | 1.00 -     | 1.00 -   |
| Intermediate             | 3.3 (42)             | 1.69 0.98-2.93 | 1.59 0.91-2.76 |
| Poor                     | 3.7 (13)             | 1.95 0.95-4.00 | 1.73 0.84-3.58 |
| Mother-father             |                      |            |          |
| Good (ref.)               | 1.9 (32)             | 1.00 -     | 1.00 -   |
| Intermediate             | 4.2 (35)             | **2.27** 1.39-3.69 | **2.02** 1.25-3.32 |
| Poor                     | 7.6 (7)              | **4.26** 1.83-9.93 | **3.43** 1.44-8.14 |
Table AIII. Sensitivity analysis. Negative binomial regression of in-patient psychiatric care in age 16-55 years. Incidence rate ratios (IRR) and 95% CIs. Results statistically significant at the 5%-level are reported in bold. n=2500

|                          | Unadjusted | Adjusted |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|
|                          | IRR        | 95% CI   | IRR        | 95% CI   |
| Family relations         |            |          |            |          |
| Good (ref.)              | 1.00       | -        | 1.00       | -        |
| Intermediate             | **2.12**   | 1.28-3.50| **2.58**   | 1.56-4.26|
| Poor                     | **4.78**   | 2.02-11.36| **3.30** | 1.32-8.26|
| Gender                   |            |          |            |          |
| Males (ref.)             | 1.00       | -        | 1.00       | -        |
| Females                  | 0.62       | 0.38-1.02| **0.62**   | 0.38-0.99|
| Household social class   |            |          |            |          |
| Upper non-manual (ref.)  | 1.00       | -        | 1.00       | -        |
| Interm./lower non manual/entrepreneur/farmer | **2.01**   | 1.05-3.82| 1.60       | 0.86-3.00|
| Manual worker            | **3.27**   | 1.70-6.28| 1.44       | 0.73-2.86|
| Household economic poverty | **3.91** | 1.89-8.11| **3.04**   | 1.30-7.10|
| Contact with child services | 4.59    | 0.70-29.97| 0.91       | 0.08-10.16|
| Parental alcohol abuse   | 5.55       | 0.71-43.24| 1.27       | 0.09-17.80|
| Parental mental illness  | **4.34**   | 1.01-18.72| 2.22       | 0.50-9.84|
Table AIV. Sensitivity analysis. Associations between family relations in adolescence and in-patient psychiatric care in adulthood (16-55 years), breaking down the dependent variable into four different types of psychiatric disorders. Gender, SES, household economic poverty, contact with child services, parental drug abuse and parental mental illness controlled for in models reporting adjusted effects. Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) from binary logistic regressions. Results statistically significant at the 5%-level are reported in bold. (n=2500)

|                          | Unadjusted | Adjusted |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|
|                          | % with diagnosis (n) | OR  | 95% CI | OR  | 95% CI |
| **Drug-related disorder (n=95)** |            |         |       |      |         |
| Family relations:        |            |         |       |      |         |
| Good (ref.)              | 2.7 (33)   | 1.00    | 1.00  | 1.00 |
| Intermediate             | 4.4 (47)   | **1.65**| 1.05-2.60 | 1.58 | 1.00-2.50 |
| Poor                     | 6.9 (15)   | **2.65**| 1.41-4.97 | **2.17**| 1.12-4.20 |
| **Mood/anxiety disorder (n=78)** |            |         |       |      |         |
| Family relations:        |            |         |       |      |         |
| Good (ref.)              | 2.5 (30)   | 1.00    | 1.00  | 1.00 |
| Intermediate             | 3.7 (39)   | 1.50    | 0.93-2.43 | 1.48 | 0.91-2.41 |
| Poor                     | 4.1 (9)    | 1.70    | 0.80-3.64 | 1.54 | 0.71-3.37 |
| **Psychosis and related disorders (n=29)** |            |         |       |      |         |
| Family relations:        |            |         |       |      |         |
| Good (ref.)              | 0.6 (7)    | 1.00    | 1.00  | 1.00 |
| Intermediate             | 1.5 (16)   | **2.63**| 1.08-6.42 | **2.52** | 1.03-6.18 |
| Poor                     | 2.8 (6)    | **4.89**| 1.63-14.69 | **4.50** | 1.48-13.74 |
| **Other (n=47)**         |            |         |       |      |         |
| Family relations:        |            |         |       |      |         |
| Good (ref.)              | 1.3 (16)   | 1.00    | 1.00  | 1.00 |
| Intermediate             | 2.3 (25)   | 1.80    | 0.96-3.39 | 1.72 | 0.91-3.25 |
| Poor                     | 2.8 (6)    | 2.12    | 0.82-5.49 | 1.82 | 0.69-4.83 |