

List of supplementary tables

Table DS1 presents data on the distribution of the parenting style scale and subscales scores (n=1,964).

Table DS2 presents the associations between parenting style score quartiles and all-cause and cause-specific mortality after the exclusion of participants with missing values in any of the parenting style variables (n=1,823; n of deaths=215).

Table DS3 presents the associations between parental overprotection and parental care scores tertiles and all-cause mortality (n=1,964; n of deaths=243).

Table DS4 presents the associations between parenting style score quartiles and all-cause and cause-specific mortality after adjustment for self-reported adverse childhood experiences and parental mental health and addiction problems (models A to C) or exclusion of participants with any such experiences (model D). Model A is adjusted for all covariates used in the main analyses and in addition for self-reported adverse childhood experiences (i.e. physically abusive parents or self-reported experience of physical or sexual assault at age <16 years) (n=1,964; n of deaths=243). Model B is adjusted for all covariates used in the main analyses and in addition for self-reported parental mental health or addiction problems at age <16 years (n=1,964; n of deaths=243). Model C is adjusted for all covariates used in the main analyses and in addition for self-reported adverse childhood experiences (i.e. physically abusive parents or self-reported experience of physical or sexual assault at age <16 years) and self-reported parental mental health or addiction problems at age <16 years (n=1,964; n of deaths=243). Model D is estimated using a sample that excluded participants who reported either adverse childhood experiences (i.e. physically abusive parents or self-reported experience of physical or sexual assault at age <16 years) or self-reported parental mental health or addiction problems at age <16 years (n=1,799; no of deaths=223, no of cardiovascular deaths=62, no of cancer deaths=99, no of other deaths=62) and is adjusted for all covariates used in the main analyses.

Table DS5 presents the associations between parenting style score quartiles and all-cause and cause-specific mortality after adjustment for self-reported childhood health problems. Models are adjusted for all covariates used in the main analyses and in addition for self-reported childhood health problems that are known to affect parenting (i.e. epilepsy, asthma, diabetes, hearing problems, limiting disability, and emotional, nervous, or psychiatric problems at age <16 years) (n=1,964; n of deaths=243).

Table DS6 presents the associations between parenting style score quartiles and all-cause and cause-specific mortality after adjustment for baseline chronic diseases. Models are adjusted for all covariates used in the main analyses and in addition for self-reported doctor diagnosed chronic diseases at baseline (i.e. heart disease, stroke, cancer, psychiatric problems, and chronic lung disease) (n=1,962; n of deaths=243).

Table DS7 presents the associations between parenting style score quartiles and all-cause mortality before and after adjustment for inflammatory markers i.e. high sensitivity C-reactive protein (CRP) (ml/l) and fibrinogen (g/l). Model G is estimated using a sample that excluded participants without a valid measurement of CRP or with a CRP value ≤ 10 mg/l (n=1,328; n of deaths=129) and is adjusted for all covariates used in the main analyses. Model H is estimated using the same sample (n=1,328; n of deaths=129), but is in addition adjusted for CRP. Model I is estimated using a sample that excluded participants without a valid measurement of fibrinogen (n=1,424; n of deaths=154) and is adjusted for all covariates used in the main analyses. Model J is estimated using the same sample (n=1,424; n of deaths=154), but is in addition adjusted for fibrinogen (n=1,424; n of deaths=154).

Table DS8 presents the association between parenting style score quartiles and all-cause mortality after the exclusion of deaths that occurred within the first 24 months after the baseline (n=1,891; n of deaths=170).

Table DS9 presents key baseline characteristics according to various categories of non-response (n=3,275). The sample in this analysis consists of everyone who was 64 to 79 years in ELSA wave 3 (during 2006-07) or participated in the Life History Interview in 2007, and could have been included in our study should they have had complete data. This analysis aims to provide additional information about non-response in our data.

Table DS1. Information on the Distribution of the Parenting Style Scales and Subscales Scores					
	Mean	SD*	Median	Min	Max
Parenting Style (overall)	30.6	5.7	31	6	42
Maternal Parenting Style	15.4	3.3	16	1	21
Paternal Parenting Style	15.2	3.2	15.5	0	21
Parental Care	13.8	3.1	14	0	18
Parental Overprotection	16.8	3.3	17	2	24
Maternal Care	7.1	1.8	8	0	9
Maternal Overprotection	8.4	1.9	8	0	12
Paternal Care	6.7	1.8	7	0	9
Paternal Overprotection	8.5	1.8	8	0	12
*Standard Deviation					

Table DS2. Mortality Hazard Ratios According to Parenting Style Score				
	Parenting style score quartiles*			
	Optimal	Second optimal	Second poorest	Poorest
All-cause mortality				
No of deaths	46	47	56	66
Deaths / 1000 person years	17.4 (13.0 to 23.2)	20.6 (15.5 to 27.5)	23.5 (18.0 to 30.5)	25.8 (20.3 to 32.8)
Model 1 HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	1.19 (0.79 to 1.78)	1.35 (0.91 to 1.99)	1.49 (1.02 to 2.17)
Model 2 HR (95% CI) [‡]	1.00 (reference)	1.20 (0.80 to 1.80)	1.37 (0.93 to 2.02)	1.70 (1.16 to 2.48)
Model 3 HR (95% CI) [§]	1.00 (reference)	1.15 (0.76 to 1.73)	1.27 (0.86 to 1.88)	1.55 (1.06 to 2.27)
Model 4 HR (95% CI) [¶]	1.00 (reference)	1.18 (0.78 to 1.78)	1.27 (0.85 to 1.89)	1.45 (0.98 to 2.16)
Cardiovascular mortality				
No of deaths	17	11	12	15
Deaths / 1000 person years	6.4 (4.0 to 10.3)	4.8 (2.7 to 8.7)	5.0 (2.9 to 8.9)	5.9 (3.5 to 9.7)
Model 1 HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	0.75 (0.35 to 1.60)	0.78 (0.37 to 1.64)	0.92 (0.46 to 1.83)
Model 2 HR (95% CI) [‡]	1.00 (reference)	0.75 (0.35 to 1.61)	0.81 (0.39 to 1.69)	1.07 (0.53 to 2.15)
Model 3 HR (95% CI) [§]	1.00 (reference)	0.72 (0.34 to 1.55)	0.70 (0.33 to 1.48)	0.91 (0.45 to 1.84)
Model 4 HR (95% CI) [¶]	1.00 (reference)	0.78 (0.35 to 1.74)	0.83 (0.38 to 1.82)	1.01 (0.48 to 2.13)
Cancer mortality				
No of deaths	20	23	24	31
Deaths / 1000 person years	7.6 (4.9 to 11.7)	10.1 (6.7 to 15.2)	10.1 (6.7 to 15.0)	12.1 (8.5 to 17.2)
Model 1 HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	1.34 (0.73 to 2.43)	1.33 (0.74 to 2.41)	1.61 (0.92 to 2.82)
Model 2 HR (95% CI) [‡]	1.00 (reference)	1.35 (0.74 to 2.46)	1.34 (0.74 to 2.43)	1.78 (1.01 to 3.13)
Model 3 HR (95% CI) [§]	1.00 (reference)	1.27 (0.69 to 2.32)	1.31 (0.72 to 2.39)	1.72 (0.97 to 3.03)
Model 4 HR (95% CI) [¶]	1.00 (reference)	1.15 (0.62 to 2.12)	1.18 (0.64 to 2.17)	1.42 (0.79 to 2.56)
Other mortality				
No of deaths	9	13	20	20
Deaths / 1000 person years	3.4 (1.8 to 6.5)	5.7 (3.3 to 9.8)	8.4 (5.4 to 13.0)	7.8 (5.0 to 12.1)
Model 1 HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	1.68 (0.72 to 3.92)	2.46 (1.12 to 5.41)	2.30 (1.05 to 5.06)
Model 2 HR (95% CI) [‡]	1.00 (reference)	1.71 (0.73 to 4.01)	2.50 (1.14 to 5.49)	2.70 (1.23 to 5.95)
Model 3 HR (95% CI) [§]	1.00 (reference)	1.69 (0.72 to 3.98)	2.24 (1.02 to 4.94)	2.44 (1.10 to 5.41)

Model 4 HR (95% CI) [¶]	1.00 (reference)	1.86 (0.77 to 4.47)	2.23 (0.98 to 5.11)	2.50 (1.09 to 5.76)
Sample sizes				
No of participants	484	419	441	479
Person years of follow-up	2,644	2,278	2,388	2,559
<p>*Parenting style score ranged from 0 (poorest style) to 42 (optimal style). Optimal quartile: score>34; second optimal quartile: score from >31 to ≤34; second poorest quartile: score from >27 to ≤31; and poorest quartile: score≤27</p> <p>[†]This is the unadjusted association</p> <p>[‡]Adjusted for age and sex</p> <p>[§]As model 2, plus adjustment for childhood socioeconomic position (i.e. ownership of the first ever permanent residence, number of books in the household at age 10 years, and father's or main carer's occupational class at age 14 years)</p> <p>[¶]As Model 3, plus adjustment for adult socioeconomic position (i.e. education and total net household wealth), marital status, parenthood status, obesity (i.e. body mass index and waist circumference), cognitive function, unhealthy behaviours (i.e. smoking and physical activity), social factors (i.e. social support and number of problems with social relationships), elevated depressive symptoms, and positive affect.</p>				

Table DS3. All-Cause Mortality Hazard Ratios According to Parental Overprotection and Care Scores			
	Parental overprotection score tertiles [*]		
	Optimal	Intermediate	Poorest
All-cause mortality			
No of deaths	63	92	88
Deaths / 1000 person years	19.5 (15.2 to 25.0)	22.6 (18.4 to 27.7)	26.8 (21.8 to 33.0)
Model 1 HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	1.16 (0.84 to 1.60)	1.38 (1.00 to 1.90)
Model 2 HR (95% CI) [‡]	1.00 (reference)	1.15 (0.84 to 1.58)	1.56 (1.12 to 2.16)
Model 3 HR (95% CI) [§]	1.00 (reference)	1.08 (0.78 to 1.49)	1.46 (1.05 to 2.03)
Model 4 HR (95% CI) [¶]	1.00 (reference)	1.08 (0.78 to 1.50)	1.34 (0.96 to 1.89)
Sample sizes			
No of participants	594	756	614
Person years of follow-up	3,231	4,080	3,284
	Parental care score tertiles		
	Optimal	Intermediate	Poorest
All-cause mortality			
No of deaths	82	77	84
Deaths / 1000 person years	19.2 (15.5 to 23.9)	26.1 (20.9 to 32.6)	24.9 (20.1 to 30.8)
Model 1 HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	1.36 (1.00 to 1.85)	1.30 (0.96 to 1.76)
Model 2 HR (95% CI) [‡]	1.00 (reference)	1.36 (0.99 to 1.85)	1.43 (1.05 to 1.94)
Model 3 HR (95% CI) [§]	1.00 (reference)	1.33 (0.97 to 1.82)	1.36 (1.00 to 1.85)
Model 4 HR (95% CI) [¶]	1.00 (reference)	1.41 (1.02 to 1.94)	1.24 (0.91 to 1.71)
Sample sizes			
No of participants	782	552	630
Person years of follow-up	4,267	2,954	3,373
[*] The overprotection score ranged from 0 (highest levels of overprotection - poorest parenting style) to 24 (lowest levels of overprotection - optimal parenting style). Optimal tertile: score>18; intermediate tertile: score from ≥16 to ≤18; and poorest tertile: score<16. [†] This is the unadjusted association [‡] Adjusted for age and sex [§] As model 2, plus adjustment for childhood socioeconomic position (i.e. ownership of the first ever permanent residence, number of books in the household at age 10 years, and father's or main carer's occupational class at age 14 years) [¶] As Model 3, plus adjustment for adult socioeconomic position (i.e. education and total net household wealth), marital status, parenthood status, obesity (i.e. body mass index and waist			

circumference), cognitive function, unhealthy behaviours (i.e. smoking and physical activity), social factors (i.e. social support and number of problems with social relationships), elevated depressive symptoms, and positive affect.

^{II} The parental care score ranged from 0 (lowest levels of care - poorest parenting style) to 18 (highest levels of care - optimal parenting style). Optimal tertile: score ≥ 16 ; intermediate tertile: score from >12 to <16 ; and poorest tertile: ≤ 12 score.

Table DS4. Mortality Hazard Ratios According to Parenting Style Score				
	Parenting style score quartiles*			
	Optimal	Second optimal	Second poorest	Poorest
All-cause mortality				
Model A HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	1.16 (0.78 to 1.74)	1.43 (0.98 to 2.09)	1.52 (1.04 to 2.23)
Model B HR (95% CI) [‡]	1.00 (reference)	1.16 (0.78 to 1.74)	1.43 (0.98 to 2.09)	1.49 (1.01 to 2.18)
Model C HR (95% CI) [§]	1.00 (reference)	1.16 (0.78 to 1.74)	1.43 (0.98 to 2.09)	1.51 (1.03 to 2.22)
Model D HR (95% CI) [¶]	1.00 (reference)	1.21 (0.80 to 1.82)	1.46 (0.99 to 2.15)	1.56 (1.05 to 2.33)
Cardiovascular mortality				
Model A HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	0.81 (0.38 to 1.75)	1.16 (0.57 to 2.33)	1.04 (0.51 to 2.13)
Model B HR (95% CI) [‡]	1.00 (reference)	0.82 (0.38 to 1.75)	1.16 (0.57 to 2.33)	1.06 (0.52 to 2.17)
Model C HR (95% CI) [§]	1.00 (reference)	0.82 (0.38 to 1.75)	1.15 (0.57 to 2.32)	1.07 (0.52 to 2.19)
Model D HR (95% CI) [¶]	1.00 (reference)	0.83 (0.38 to 1.79)	1.06 (0.52 to 2.16)	0.99 (0.47 to 2.08)
Cancer mortality				
Model A HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	1.15 (0.63 to 2.09)	1.25 (0.70 to 2.22)	1.45 (0.82 to 2.57)
Model B HR (95% CI) [‡]	1.00 (reference)	1.16 (0.64 to 2.11)	1.25 (0.70 to 2.24)	1.53 (0.87 to 2.69)
Model C HR (95% CI) [§]	1.00 (reference)	1.16 (0.64 to 2.10)	1.25 (0.70 to 2.23)	1.50 (0.84 to 2.66)
Model D HR (95% CI) [¶]	1.00 (reference)	1.23 (0.66 to 2.30)	1.43 (0.79 to 2.59)	1.73 (0.95 to 3.15)
Other mortality				
Model A HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	1.68 (0.72 to 3.91)	2.35 (1.07 to 5.16)	2.65 (1.20 to 5.87)
Model B HR (95% CI) [‡]	1.00 (reference)	1.69 (0.73 to 3.93)	2.40 (1.09 to 5.28)	2.21 (0.98 to 4.99)
Model C HR (95% CI) [§]	1.00 (reference)	1.66 (0.71 to 3.86)	2.38 (1.08 to 5.22)	2.34 (1.04 to 5.29)
Model D HR (95% CI) [¶]	1.00 (reference)	1.65 (0.71 to 3.88)	2.13 (0.95 to 4.78)	2.22 (0.97 to 5.10)
*Parenting style score ranged from 0 (poorest style) to 42 (optimal style). Optimal quartile: score>34; second optimal quartile: score from >31 to ≤34; second poorest quartile: score from >27 to ≤31; and poorest quartile: scores≤27				
[†] Model A is adjusted for age, sex, childhood socioeconomic position (i.e. ownership of the first ever permanent residence, number of books in the household at age 10 years, and father's or main carer's occupational class at age 14 years), adult socioeconomic position (i.e. education and total net household wealth), marital status, parenthood status, obesity (i.e. body mass index and waist circumference), cognitive function, unhealthy behaviours (i.e. smoking and physical activity), social factors (i.e. social support and number of problems with social relationships), elevated depressive symptoms, positive affect, and self-reported adverse childhood experiences (i.e. physically abusive parents or experience of physical or sexual assault at age <16 years)				
[‡] Model B is adjusted for age, sex, childhood socioeconomic position (i.e. ownership of the first ever permanent residence, number of books in the household at age 10 years, and father's or				

main carer's occupational class at age 14 years), adult socioeconomic position (i.e. education and total net household wealth), marital status, parenthood status, obesity (i.e. body mass index and waist circumference), cognitive function, unhealthy behaviours (i.e. smoking and physical activity), social factors (i.e. social support and number of problems with social relationships), elevated depressive symptoms, positive affect, and self-reported parental mental health or addiction problems at age <16 years

[§]Model C is adjusted for age, sex, childhood socioeconomic position (i.e. ownership of the first ever permanent residence, number of books in the household at age 10 years, and father's or main carer's occupational class at age 14 years), adult socioeconomic position (i.e. education and total net household wealth), marital status, parenthood status, obesity (i.e. body mass index and waist circumference), cognitive function, unhealthy behaviours (i.e. smoking and physical activity), social factors (i.e. social support and number of problems with social relationships), elevated depressive symptoms, positive affect, self-reported adverse childhood experiences (i.e. physically abusive parents or experience of physical or sexual assault at age 16 years), and self-reported parental mental health or addiction problems at age <16 years

[¶]Model D is adjusted for age, sex, childhood socioeconomic position (i.e. ownership of the first ever permanent residence, number of books in the household at age 10 years, and father's or main carer's occupational class at age 14 years), adult socioeconomic position (i.e. education and total net household wealth), marital status, parenthood status, obesity (i.e. body mass index and waist circumference), cognitive function, unhealthy behaviours (i.e. smoking and physical activity), social factors (i.e. social support and number of problems with social relationships), elevated depressive symptoms, and positive affect. The estimation of Model D is based on a sample of 1,799 participants who reported neither adverse childhood experiences at age <16 years nor parental mental health or addiction problems at age <16 years

Table DS5. Mortality Hazard Ratios According to Parenting Style Score				
	Parenting style score quartiles*			
	Optimal	Second optimal	Second poorest	Poorest
All-cause mortality				
Model E HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	1.15 (0.77 to 1.73)	1.42 (0.97 to 2.08)	1.48 (1.01 to 2.17)
Cardiovascular mortality				
Model E HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	0.83 (0.39 to 1.80)	1.19 (0.59 to 2.40)	1.06 (0.52 to 2.16)
Cancer mortality				
Model E HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	1.13 (0.62 to 2.06)	1.23 (0.69 to 2.20)	1.44 (0.82 to 2.54)
Other mortality				
Model E HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	1.66 (0.71 to 3.87)	2.35 (1.07 to 5.15)	2.42 (1.09 to 5.36)
<p>*Parenting style score ranged from 0 (poorest style) to 42 (optimal style). Optimal quartile: score>34; second optimal quartile: score from >31 to ≤34; second poorest quartile: score from >27 to ≤31; and poorest quartile: score≤27</p> <p>[†]Model E is adjusted for age, sex, childhood socioeconomic position (i.e. ownership of the first ever permanent residence, number of books in the household at age 10 years, and father's or main carer's occupational class at age 14 years), adult socioeconomic position (i.e. education and total net household wealth), marital status, parenthood status, obesity (i.e. body mass index and waist circumference), cognitive function, unhealthy behaviours (i.e. smoking and physical activity), social factors (i.e. social support and number of problems with social relationships), elevated depressive symptoms, positive affect, and self-reported childhood health problems (i.e. epilepsy, asthma, diabetes, hearing problems, limiting disability, and emotional, nervous, or psychiatric problems at age <16 years)</p>				

Table DS6. Mortality Hazard Ratios According to Parenting Style Score				
	Parenting style score quartiles*			
	Optimal	Second optimal	Second poorest	Poorest
All-cause mortality				
Model F HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	1.16 (0.77 to 1.74)	1.37 (0.93 to 2.01)	1.52 (1.04 to 2.24)
Cardiovascular mortality				
Model F HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	0.77 (0.35 to 1.67)	1.13 (0.56 to 2.31)	1.07 (0.52 to 2.31)
Cancer mortality				
Model F HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	1.10 (0.60 to 2.01)	1.14 (0.63 to 2.04)	1.40 (0.79 to 2.49)
Other mortality				
Model F HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	1.76 (0.76 to 4.13)	2.40 (1.09 to 5.31)	2.57 (1.15 to 5.76)
<p>*Parenting style score ranged from 0 (poorest style) to 42 (optimal style). Optimal quartile: score>34; second optimal quartile: score from >31 to ≤34; second poorest quartile: score from >27 to ≤31; and poorest quartile: score≤27</p> <p>[†]Model F is adjusted for age, sex, childhood socioeconomic position (i.e. ownership of the first ever permanent residence, number of books in the household at age 10 years, and father's or main carer's occupational class at age 14 years), adult socioeconomic position (i.e. education and total net household wealth), marital status, parenthood status, obesity (i.e. body mass index and waist circumference), cognitive function, unhealthy behaviours (i.e. smoking and physical activity), social factors (i.e. social support and number of problems with social relationships), elevated depressive symptoms, positive affect, and self-reported doctor diagnosed chronic diseases at baseline (i.e. heart disease, stroke, cancer, psychiatric problems, and chronic lung disease).</p>				

Table DS7. All-Cause Mortality Hazard Ratios According to Parenting Style Score				
	Parenting style score quartiles*			
	Optimal	Second optimal	Second poorest	Poorest
All-cause mortality				
Model G HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	1.29 (0.74 to 2.26)	1.43 (0.84 to 2.44)	1.75 (1.03 to 2.97)
Model H HR (95% CI) [‡]	1.00 (reference)	1.31 (0.75 to 2.30)	1.46 (0.85 to 2.50)	1.76 (1.04 to 3.00)
Model I HR (95% CI) [§]	1.00 (reference)	1.23 (0.74 to 2.05)	1.37 (0.84 to 2.23)	1.70 (1.05 to 2.74)
Model J HR (95% CI) [¶]	1.00 (reference)	1.17 (0.70 to 1.96)	1.33 (0.82 to 2.17)	1.66 (1.03 to 2.69)
<p>*Parenting style score ranged from 0 (poorest style) to 42 (optimal style). Optimal quartile: score>34; second optimal quartile: score from >31 to ≤34; second poorest quartile: score from >27 to ≤31; and poorest quartile: score≤27</p> <p>[†]Model G is adjusted for age, sex, childhood socioeconomic position (i.e. ownership of the first ever permanent residence, number of books in the household at age 10 years, and father's or main carer's occupational class at age 14 years), adult socioeconomic position (i.e. education and total net household wealth), marital status, parenthood status, obesity (i.e. body mass index and waist circumference), cognitive function, unhealthy behaviours (i.e. smoking and physical activity), social factors (i.e. social support and number of problems with social relationships), elevated depressive symptoms, and positive affect. The estimation of Model G is based on a sample of 1,328 participants that excluded those with no valid measurement of high sensitivity C-reactive protein or high sensitivity C-reactive protein≤10mg/l</p> <p>[‡]As Model G, plus adjustment for high sensitivity C-reactive protein</p> <p>[§]Model I is adjusted for age, sex, childhood socioeconomic position (i.e. ownership of the first ever permanent residence, number of books in the household at age 10 years, and father's or main carer's occupational class at age 14 years), adult socioeconomic position (i.e. education and total net household wealth), marital status, parenthood status, obesity (i.e. body mass index and waist circumference), cognitive function, unhealthy behaviours (i.e. smoking and physical activity), social factors (i.e. social support and number of problems with social relationships), elevated depressive symptoms, and positive affect. The estimation of Model I is based on a sample of 1,424 participants that excluded those with no valid measurement of fibrinogen</p> <p>[¶]As Model I, plus adjustment for fibrinogen</p>				

Table DS8. All-Cause Mortality Hazard Ratios According to Parenting Style Score After the Exclusion of Deaths That Occurred Within the First 24 Months After The Baseline				
	Parenting style score quartiles [*]			
	Optimal	Second optimal	Second poorest	Poorest
All-cause mortality				
Model K HR (95% CI) [†]	1.00 (reference)	1.46 (0.91 to 2.38)	1.73 (1.09 to 2.74)	1.76 (1.10 to 2.82)
[*] Parenting style score ranged from 0 (poorest style) to 42 (optimal style). Optimal quartile: score>34; second optimal quartile: score from >31 to ≤34; second poorest quartile: score from >27 to ≤31; and poorest quartile: score≤27 [†] Model K is adjusted for age, sex, childhood socioeconomic position (i.e. ownership of the first ever permanent residence, number of books in the household at age 10 years, and father's or main carer's occupational class at age 14 years), adult socioeconomic position (i.e. education and total net household wealth), marital status, parenthood status, obesity (i.e. body mass index and waist circumference), cognitive function, unhealthy behaviours (i.e. smoking and physical activity), social factors (i.e. social support and number of problems with social relationships), elevated depressive symptoms, and positive affect.				

Table DS9. Key Baseline Characteristics According to Participation in Our Study						
	Non-response to the life history Interview (n=531)	Included in our study (n=1,964)	Non-response to the childhood experiences questionnaire (n=312)	Excluded because they were not reared by both natural parents / did not report on the parenting style of both natural parents (n=253)	Excluded because of missing values in the analysis variables (n=215)	<i>P Value</i>
Mean age (SD)	70.7 (4.3)	70.7 (4.2)	71.2 (4.5)	71.1 (4.4)	71.7 (4.1)	0.008
Male	253 (47.7)	917 (46.7)	136 (43.6)	94 (37.2)	83 (38.6)	0.008
Non-married	181 (34.1)	614 (31.3)	146 (46.8)	106 (41.9)	71 (33.4)	<0.001
No educational qualifications	244 (46.0)	651 (33.2)	136 (43.6)	116 (45.9)	83 (38.6)	<0.001
Lowest total net household wealth tertile	228 (45.2)	544 (27.7)	130 (42.4)	88 (34.8)	63 (33.7)	<0.001
Elevated depressive symptoms (≥4 symptoms)	85 (18.2)	240 (12.2)	54 (17.6)	43 (17.1)	33 (16.3)	0.001