**Supplementary material S2**

**Categorization of variables included in the attrition analyses**

The following sociodemographic- and health-related data obtained from the Danish registers (1–5) are included in the attrition analysis and categorized as follows;

*Age and sex (The Danish Civil Registration System)*: at the time the first invitation for the survey were sent.

*Marital status (The Danish Civil Registration System):* categorized binary as married/cohabiting or single.

*Educational level (Registers on personal level of education)*: Lower secondary school; Upper secondary school; Vocational or short-cycle higher education; Medium-cycle higher education including bachelor; Long-cycle higher education; Missing.

*Occupation status (Registers on personal labor market affiliation)*: In the labor force; Unemployment, sick pay and leave of absence; Disability pension and social security benefit; Retirement pension, early; Enrolled in education, and Missing.

*Personal income (The Income Statistics Register)*: Used for the adult populations. The categorizing is based on the general population’s income divided into quintiles: < 21,906 euro; 21,906 euro – 38,145 euro; 38,146 euro – 48,914 euro; 48,915 euro – 63,329 euro; >63,329 euro. Missing.

*The equivalated disposable income (The Income Statistics Register):* Used for the adolescent population. The purpose of using this variable is to ensure comparability in income by taking both the size- and total income of a family into account.

The categorizing will be based on the equivalated disposable income for the general population divided into quintiles.

*Degree of urbanization (The Danish Civil Registration System):* Densely populated; Intermediately populated, largest town ≥ 40,000 inhabitants; Intermediately populated, largest town < 40,000 inhabitants; Intermediately populated, largest town < 15,000 inhabitants; Thinly populated, largest town ≥ 15,000 inhabitants; Thinly populated, largest town < 15,000 inhabitants.

*Geography/region (The Danish Civil Registration System):* Capital*,* Central part of Jutland*,* Northern part of Jutland*,* Zealand*,* Southern part of Denmark.

*Prior mental disorder* *(The Psychiatric Central Research Register)*: defined as any contact (both in- and outpatient) with a psychiatric hospital registered in the Psychiatric Central Research Register (5) in the period from 1969 and forth. The listed ICD-10 diagnosis (Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders) (6), (before 1993 the corresponding ICD-8 diagnosis), for the hospital contact were used. The following diagnostic groups were defined: Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use (F10-F19); Psychotic disorders (F20-F29); Mood disorders (F30-F33); Anxiety disorders incl. Obsessive-compulsive disorder, Post-traumatic stress disorder (F40-F42, F431); Eating disorders (F50); Personality Disorders (F60-F62.1); Pervasive developmental disorders incl. autism (F84.0, F84.1, F84.5, F84.8); Behavioral and emotional disorders incl. ADHD (F90, F90.1, F90.8, F98.8); Any other mental disorder (not included in the defined diagnostic groups). Each individual may be present in more than one category – if he or she has more than one diagnosis.

*Use of psychotropic medication (The National Prescription Register)*, as registered in the National Prescription Register (3), which contains data from 1995 and onwards. The following groups of medication were used (Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) codes in parentheses): Antipsychotics (N05A - N05AX17 excl. N05AN); Lithium (N05AN); Anxiolytics (N05BA\*, N05CD02, N05CD05, N05CD06, N03AX16); Antidepressants (N06A - N06AX26); Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder medication (N06BA09, N06BA04, N06BA12, N06BA02, C02AC02, N06BA07); Medication for addiction disorders (N07BB\*, N07BC\*). Each individual may be present in more than one category – if he or she has been prescribed more than one category of psychotropic medication.

*Somatic comorbidity (The National Patient Register):* as measured by the Charlson Comorbitity Index (7) based on hospital contacts (both in- and outpatients) registered in the Danish National Patient Register (2) since 1977. The listed ICD-10 diagnosis (before 1993 the corresponding ICD-8 diagnosis) for the hospital contact were used. The total Charlson Comorbidity Index score were categorized in: 0 no comorbidity; 1-2 moderate comorbidity; and 3 or more as high/severe comorbidity.

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