Supplementary material

Socioeconomic Status, Individual Behaviors and Risk of Mental disorders: A Mendelian

Randomization Study

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Supplementary Introduction for the Mendelian Randomization Approach

In recent years, the Mendelian randomization (MR) approach is widely applied to explore the risk factors of diseases (Smith and Ebrahim, 2003). The concept of MR was firstly attributed to Katan in 1986 and subsequently developed by the others, with instrumental variables (IVs) in econometrics introduced (Katan, 1986). In the MR framework, genetic variants are used as IVs to represent the exposure phenotypes of interest. When a certain phenotype is determined by the genotype, and the phenotype leads to the onset of a certain disease, then it can be considered that the genotype affects the disease through the phenotype (Thomas and Conti, 2004). Based on the random assortment at meiosis and fixed allocation at conception for genetic variants, MR design is less vulnerable to bias from confounders and reverse causality. Thus, genetic variations (single nucleotide polymorphisms, SNPs) can be used as IVs to infer causal relationships between phenotypes and the risk of diseases (Burgess et al., 2013). IVs must meet the following three assumptions in the MR framework: i) IVs are robustly associated with the exposure phenotype; ii) IVs are not associated with any potential confounders; iii) IVs influence the outcome only through the exposure phenotype (Emdin et al., 2017). The first assumption is known as the "relevance" assumption. The second (the "exclusiveness" assumption) and third (the "independence" assumption) assumptions are collectively known as independence from horizontal pleiotropy. Horizontal pleiotropy is also called "biological pleiotropy", which refers to an SNP associated with multiple exposure phenotypes and affecting the outcome independent of the risk factor but through other pathways. Violation of the fundamental assumptions can introduce bias in the MR analysis. To meet the first assumption, SNPs should be strongly associated with the exposure phenotype at genome-wide significance ($p < 5 \times 10^8$) with sufficient statistical strength (*F*-statistics > 10) (Burgess and Thompson, 2011). Whereas for the second and third assumptions, an array of sensitivity analysis methods have been established to evaluate any potential pleiotropy. For example, the intercept derived from MR-Egger regression can be used to detect horizontal pleiotropy. More detailed, the intercept with a p > 0.05 suggests the rejection of the "non-zero intercept" hypothesis, indicating no pleiotropy detected (Burgess and Thompson, 2017).

The present work performed a two-sample MR (TSMR) analysis based on summary-level statistics from genome-wide association studies (GWAS). The minimum information required for TSMR analysis includes SNP identification (ID), effect-allele (EA), effect size (BETA), and standard error (SE) of BETA. Other non-essential but useful information for MR analysis includes other-allele (OA), effect allele frequency (EAF), p-value, sample size (N), and so on. In our study, four models were used to estimate the causality including inverse weighted variance (IVW), MR-Egger regression, weighted median and weighted mode estimation. Detailed instructions for each of the models were presented in Table S6. Rigorous SNPs quality control and complementary statistical methods were conducted to detect and correct any potential pleiotropy.

Reference

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Table S1. Previous studies investigating associations between socioeconomic status/individual behaviors and	and mental disorders.
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Exposures	Mental disorders	Type of study	PMID	Primary Results
Education level	Major depressive	Cohort study	25605025	Low educational level was associated with increased risk of
	disorder			major depressive disorder.
Educational attainment	Bipolar disorder	Case-control	16524631	Increased educational attainment was associated with
				increased risk of bipolar disorder.
Family income	Major depressive	Cohort study	29450462	Low family income level was associated with increased risk
	disorder			of major depressive disorder.
Sugar-sweetened	Clinical depression or	Meta-analysis	30419536	Regular consumption of sugar-sweetened beverage was
beverage consumption	depressive symptoms			associated with increased risk of depression.
Physical activity levels	Clinical depression or	Meta-analysis	29690792	Higher physical activity level was associated with reduced
	depressive symptoms			risk of depression.
Physical activity level	Anxiety symptoms	Meta-analysis	31542132	Higher physical activity level was associated with reduced
				risk of anxiety symptoms.
Tobacco smoking	Bipolar disorder	Case-control	19267698	Bipolar disorder was associated with higher prevalence of
behaviors				tobacco smoking behaviors.
Smoking status	Depression	Meta-analysis	24935795	Smoking was associated with increased risk of depression
(current, former and				relative to both never smokers and former smokers
never)				
Smoking status	Schizophrenia	Meta-analysis	30102383	Smokers had an increased risk of schizophrenia compared
(smoker or nonsmoker)				with nonsmokers
Alcohol consumption	Depressive symptoms	Meta-analysis	31837230	Light drinking was associated with lower risk of depressive
(abstinence, light,				symptoms while heavy drinking was not associated with
moderate and heavy				depressive symptoms.
drinking)				
Sleep quality	Bipolar disorder	Cohort study	26228404	Poor sleep quality was associated with increased risk of
				bipolar disorder
Sedentary behaviors	Clinical depression or	Meta-analysis	25183627	Higher sedentary behavior at baseline was associated with

	depressive symptoms			higher risk of depression
Number of sexual	Depressive symptoms	Cohort study	21590465	Increased number of sexual partners was associated with
partners				increased risk of depressive symptoms.
Driving speed	Schizophrenia	Case-control	30219605	Patients with schizophrenia drove slower than healthy
				controls.
Age at first birth	Depressive symptoms	Cohort study	11989963	Delaying first birth was associated with decreased risk of
				depressive symptoms.

Table S2. Detailed description of exposure phenotypes in the present study.

Phenotypes	PMID	Sample size	Ancestry	Definition		
Socioeconomic status	l		I			
Education attainment	30038396	1,131,881	European	Education attainment was measured as number of years of schooling		
				completed. Mean education years 16.8 ± 4.2 . (SSGAC: 10k lead SNPs in		
				the sample including 23andMe; full GWAS data was available only from		
				the sample excluding 23andMe.)		
Total household income	31844048	286,301 (Male	European	Using a 5-point scale corresponding to the total household income before		
before tax		48.35%)		tax: 1 being less than £18,000, 2 being £18,000-£29,999, 3 being		
				£30,000-£51,999, 4 being £52,000-£100,000 and 5 being greater than		
				$\pm 100,000$. This 5-point scale was analyzed by treating the categories of		
				income as a continuous variable. (UKB: top SNPs reported in the		
				original GWAS; full GWAS data was no available.)		
Dietary composition	Dietary composition					
Relative carbohydrate	32393786	268,922 (Male	European	Carbohydrate included intake from all saccharides, while sugar included		
intake		39.44%)		intake from mono- and disaccharides only.		
Relative fat intake	32393786	268,922 (Male	European	The four dietary composition phenotypes were measured as relative		
		39.44%)		intake, which could be described as an "adjusted macronutrients		
Relative protein intake	32393786	268 922 (Male	Furopean	density". Specifically, phenotype definition of the energy-corrected		
Relative protein intake	52575760	39.44%)	Lutopean	macronutrient intakes is given by		
		39.4470)		corrected intake = $\frac{energy\ from\ macronutrient}{total\ energy\ \beta}$		
Relative sugar intake	32393786	235,391 (Male	European	Here, the macronutrient and total energy intake was measured in the		
		43.32%)		same unit (e.g., kilocalories). β is a correction factor and detailed		
				estimated procedure was described by Meddens et al.		
Habitual physical activity ((UKB: top SN	Ps reported in the	original GWA	S; full GWAS data was not available.)		
Average acceleration	29899525	91,084	European	Average acceleration was derived from up to seven days of accelerometer		
				wear (27.98±8.14 milli-gravities). Genetic variants used in our studied		
				were obtained from a recent MR study (PMID: 32680943).		

Moderate to vigorous	29899525	377,234	European	This is a self-reported phenotype measured as a continuous variable
physical activity (MVPA)				(metabolic-equivalent minutes per week: 1,650±2,084 minutes).
				Specifically, it was measured by taking the sum of total minutes/week of
				moderate physical activity (MPV) multiplied by four and the total
				minutes/week of VPA multiplied by eight, corresponding to their
				metabolic equivalents. Genetic variants proxied for MVPA were obtained
				from the full adjusted model without standard error (se) released. Hence,
				we calculated the standard error using the following formula: $se =$
				$1/\sqrt{2N * EAF(1 - EAF)}$, where N is the sample size and EAF is the
				effect allele frequency of SNP (PMID: 29892602).
Vigorous physical activity	29899525	261,055	European	This is a self-reported phenotype measured as a binary phenotype
(VPA)		(98,060 cases		(98,060 cases with VPA for \geq 3 days per week vs. 162,995 controls with
		vs. 162,995		VPA for 0 day per week). Participants were asked: "In a typical week,
		controls)		how many days did you do 10 minutes or more of vigorous physical
				activity? (These are activities that make you sweat or breathe hard such
				as fast cycling, aerobics, heavy lifting)". Genetic variants proxied for
				VPA were obtained from the full adjusted model without standard error
				(se) released. Hence, we calculated the standard error using the following
				formula: $se = \sqrt{[p \times (1-p)]} / \sqrt{2N \times EAF(1 - EAF)}$, where p is the
				proportion of cases with VPA for \geq 3 days per week, N is the sample size
				and EAF is the effect allele frequency of SNP (PMID: 29892602).
Smoking behaviors		1		
Age of initiation of regular	30643251	341,427	European	Participants were asked "At what age did you begin smoking regularly?"
smoking				or "what is your current age and how long have you smoked?".
Cigarettes per day	30643251	337,334	European	This phenotype was measured as the average number of cigarettes
				smoked per day. Participants were asked "How many cigarettes do you
				smoke per day?" or "How many cigarettes did you smoke per day?".
Smoking cessation	30643251	547,219	European	This phenotype was measured as binary variable with current smokers

				coded as "2" and former smokers coded as "1". Participants were asked
				"Do you currently smoke? And have you ever smoked regularly?", "Do
				you smoke? And have you smoked over 100 cigarettes in your entire
				life?"
Smoking initiation	30643251	1,232,091	European	This phenotype was measured as binary variable with ever being a
				regular smoker in their life (current or former) coded as "2" and never
				being a regular smoker in their life coded as "1". Participants were asked
				"Have you smoked over 100 cigarettes over the course of your life?",
				"Have you ever smoked every day for at least a month?" or "Have you
				ever smoked regularly?".
Drinking behaviors	L	L		
Alcohol consumption per	30643251	941,280	European	This phenotype was measured as the average number of drinks a
week				participant reported drinking each week, aggregated across all types of
				alcohol. Participants were asked "In the past week, how many alcoholic
				beverages did you have?" or "Thinking about the past year, on the
				average how many drinks did you have each week?".
AUDIT	30336701	121,604 (Male	European	The Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT) total score was
		43.8%)		created by taking the sum of items 1-10 for all participants. (UKB +
				23andMe: 10k SNPs; full GWAS data was not publicly available)
Sleeping behaviors	L	I	L	1
Insomnia	30804565	1,331,010	European	UK biobank phenotype:
		(Male 48.98%;		Participants were asked "Do you have trouble falling asleep at night or
		397,956 cases		do you wake up in the middle of the night?" and were able to choose one
		vs. 933,054		of the following four answers: "never/rarely", "sometimes", "usually", or
		controls)		"prefer not to answer". Insomnia cases were defined as participants who
				answered this question with "usually", while participants answering
				"never/rarely" or "sometimes" were defined as controls.
				23andMe phenotype:

				Insomnia cases affirmed at least one of the following questions: "Have
				insomina cases annined at least one of the following questions. Trave
				you ever been diagnosed with, or treated for: Insomnia?"; "Have you
				ever been diagnosed with, or treated for, any of the following conditions:
				Insomnia but not Narcolepsy, Sleep apnea or Restless leg syndrome";
				"Has a doctor ever told you that you have any of these conditions:
				Insomnia (difficulty getting to sleep or staying asleep)?"; "Have you ever
				been diagnosed by a doctor with any of the following neurological
				conditions: Sleep disturbance"; "Do you routinely have trouble getting to
				sleep at night?"; "What sleep disorders have you been diagnosed with?
				Please select all that apply: Insomnia, trouble falling or staying asleep";
				"Have you ever taken these medications? Prescription sleep aids"; "In the
				last 2 years, have you taken any of these medications? Prescription sleep
				aids"
				(UKB + 23andMe: top SNPs reported in the original GWAS; full GWAS
				data was only available from the sample excluding 23andMe.)
Long sleep duration	30846698	339,926 (Male	European	Long sleep duration was defined as sleeping for 9h or more relative to 7-
		43.9%; 34,184		8h sleep duration (set as controls).
		case vs.		
		305,742		
		controls)		
Short sleep duration	30846698	411,934 (Male	European	Short sleep duration was defined as sleeping for 6h or less relative to 7-
		46.9%;		8h sleep duration (set as controls).
		106,192 cases		
		vs. 305,742		
		controls).		
Sleep duration	30846698	446,118 (Male	European	Sleep duration was treated as a continuous variable. Participants were
		45.9%)		asked: About how many hours sleep do you get in every 24h? (please
				include naps), with responses in hour increments. Extreme responses of

	-							
				less than 3 h or more than 18h were excluded and "Do not know" or				
				"Prefer not to answer responses" were set to missing. Mean sleep				
				duration was 7.2±1.1 hours.				
Leisure sedentary behavio	rs (<u>UKB: top</u>)	SNPs reported in t	he original GV	WAS; full GWAS data was not publicly available)				
Computer use time	32317632	422,218 (Male	European	Participants were asked "In a typical day, how many hours do you spend				
		45.7%)		using the computer?". Average time using the computer was $1.0 \pm 1.2h$.				
Television watching time	32317632	422,218 (Male	European	Participants were asked "In a typical day, how many hours do you spend				
		45.7%)		watching TV?". Average time watching TV was 2.8 ± 1.5 h.				
Drive time	32317632	422,218 (Male	European	Participants were asked "In a typical day, how many hours do you spend				
		45.7%)		driving?". Average time driving was 0.9 ± 1.0 h.				
Risky behaviors (SSGAC: top SNPs reported in the original GWAS; full GWAS data for adventurousness was not available)								
Adventurousness	30643258	557,923	European	Participants were asked "if forced to choose, would you consider				
				yourself to be more cautious or more adventurous? 1) Very cautious /2)				
				Somewhat cautious /3) Neither /4) Somewhat adventurous /5) Very				
				adventurous".				
Automobile speeding	30643258	404,291	European	Participants were asked "How often do you drive faster than the speed				
propensity				limit on the motorway?". Response options: 1) Never/rarely, 2)				
				Sometimes, 3) Often, 4) Most of the time, and also 5) Do not drive on the				
				motorway. Average normalized automobile speeding propensity was 0.04				
				\pm 0.82. Those not driving on the motorway were dropped.				
General risk to tolerance	30643258	939,908	European	The UKB measurement of general risk tolerance was based on the				
				question "Would you describe yourself as someone who takes risks?				
				Yes/No". The 23andMe measurement was based on a question about				
				overall comfort taking risks, with five response options ranging from				
				"very comfortable" to "very uncomfortable".				
Number of sexual partners	30643258	370,711	European	Participants were asked "About how many sexual partners have you had				
				in your lifetime?". If respondents reported more than 99 lifetime sexual				
				partners, they were asked to confirm their responses. Average number of				

				sexual partners was 0.03 ± 0.94 .				
Reproductive behaviors (SSGAC: top SNPs reported in the original GWAS; full GWAS data was only available from the sample excluding								
<u>23andMe.</u>)								
Age at first birth (AFB)	27798627	251,151 (Male	European	Age at first birth (AFB):				
		20.33%)		Self-reported age when subjects had their first child. In most cohorts this				
				was asked directly like "How old were you when you had your first				
				child?". Besides, it could also be calculated based on survey questions				
Number of children ever	27798627	343,072 (Male	European	such as the date of birth of the subject and date of birth of the first child.				
born (NEB)		31.57%)		The average age was 26.8 ± 4.78 years.				
				Number of children ever born (NEB):				
				Self-reported number of children. Participants were asked directly (e.g.				
				"How many children do you have?" or "How many natural (biological)				
				children have you ever had, that is, all children who were born alive?", or				
				"How many children have you had - not counting any step, adopted, or				
				foster children, or any who were stillborn?") . Besides, it could also be				
				calculated based on survey questions such as pregnancy histories and				
				outcomes, number of deliveries and so on. The average number was 2.3				
				\pm 1.43 children.				
				Standard error (se) of estimated genetic effect on AFB and NEB was not				
				released by Barban et al. As AFB and NEB were analyzed as continuous				
				variables, standard error was calculated using the following formula:				
				$se = 1/\sqrt{2N * EAF(1 - EAF)}$, where N is the sample size and EAF is				
				the effect allele frequency of SNP (PMID: 29892602).				

SSGAC, Social Science Genetic Association Consortium; SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism; GWAS, genome-wide association

study; UKB, United Kingdom Biobank;

Table S3. Detailed descriptions for GWAS meta-analysis of 3 mental disorders.

Mental disorders	Bipolar disorder	Major depressive disorder	Schizophrenia		
Samples	PGC1 and PGC2 (totally 32	PGC29, deCODE, Generation	PGC1, new CC and East Asia (totally		
	samples)	Scotland, GERA, and iPSYCH	49 samples)		
		(totally 33 samples)			
Total sample sizes	20,352 cases/31,358 controls	45,396 cases/97,250 controls	34,241 cases/45,604 controls		
Percentage of European	100%	100%	93.5%		
Diagnosis criteria	Using structured diagnostic	Cases ascertainment included	Diagnosis of schizophrenia was		
	instruments, a lifetime diagnosis	structured diagnostic interviews,	established on the basis of DSM-IV		
	of bipolar disorder was	national inpatient electronic	or ICD-10. All participating cohorts		
	established on the basis of	records and Kaiser Permanente	were further included for GWAS		
	international consensus criteria	Northern California Healthcare	meta-analysis based on a		
	(DSM-IV or ICD-9/10).	electronic medical records	questionnaire covering assessment		
	Assessments came from trained	(1995-2013). Lifetime major	protocol and associated quality		
	interviewers, clinician-	depressive disorder was	control procedures.		
	administered checklists or	diagnosed according to DSM-			
	medical record review.	III/IV or ICD-9/10.			

GWAS, genome-wide association study; PGC, Psychiatric Genomics Consortium. New CC, case-control samples not part of a discovery

portion of a prior PGC mega-analysis; iPSYCH, Integrative Psychiatric Research; DSM, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental

Disorders; ICD, International Classification of Diseases.

Table S4. Details of SNPs filtering procedures.

Exposure phenotypes	Number of	SNP filtering (number of SNPs remained ²)									
	SNPs		BIP			MDD			SCZ		
	available ¹	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
Socioeconomic status	Socioeconomic status										
Educational attainment	393	386	385	371	364	385	371	369	380	367	347
Total household income before tax	27	25	25	24	21	25	24	24	24	23	19
Dietary composition											
Relative carbohydrate intake	11	7	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Relative fat intake	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Relative protein intake	7	7	7	7	5	7	7	7	7	7	5
Relative sugar intake	8	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4
Habitual physical activity		1	•								
Average acceleration	8	8	8	7	7	8	7	7	8	7	5
Moderate to vigorous physical activity	7	6	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4
Vigorous physical activity	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3
Smoking behaviors		1	•								
Age of initiation of regular smoking	9	9	9	7	7	9	7	7	9	7	6
Number of cigarettes per day	38	37	37	37	34	37	37	37	35	35	27
Smoking cessation	15	14	14	14	13	14	14	13	13	13	11
Smoking initiation	202	195	195	188	184	195	188	183	190	183	174
Drinking behaviors		1	•								
Alcohol consumption per week	71	66	66	64	62	66	65	63	64	63	56
Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT)	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sleeping behaviors											
Insomnia	158	155	155	148	146	155	148	147	152	145	135
Long sleep duration	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Short sleep duration	25	21	21	19	4	21	19	17	21	19	16

Sleep duration	63	61	60	56	54	60	56	54	59	55	50
Leisure sedentary behaviors											
Computer use time	22	20	20	20	16	20	20	19	19	19	18
Television watching time	95	91	89	84	81	90	85	85	87	82	79
Drive time	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	3
Risky behaviors											
Adventurousness	108	103	102	97	96	102	97	97	102	97	90
Automobile speeding propensity	31	28	28	28	24	28	28	28	27	27	27
General risk tolerance	80	73	71	68	66	71	68	67	67	64	59
Number of sexual partners	77	73	73	71	68	73	71	69	69	67	62
Reproductive behaviors											
Age at first birth	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	7
Number of children ever born	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

SNP, single nucleotide polymorphisms; BIP, bipolar disorder; MDD, major depressive disorder; SCZ, schizophrenia.

¹ Number of independent SNPs ($p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$) within each phenotype at a cut-off of linkage disequilibrium $r^2 \le 0.001$.

² SNPs filtering steps:

Step 1, we excluded SNPs associated with more than one phenotype.

Step 2, we extracted exposure-SNPs from the outcomes and excluded the SNPs meeting the following items: 1) SNPs associated with outcomes at genome-wide

significance; 2) SNPs absent in the outcome GWAS data without appropriate proxies available.

Step 3, we harmonized the SNPs of from exposure and outcome to exclude SNPs being palindromic with intermediate allele frequencies based on the allele frequency

over 0.42 using the harmonization function in the "Two-sample MR" R package.

Step 4, we conducted MR-PRESSO to exclude SNPs with potential pleiotropy using "MR-PRESSO" R package.

SNPs	Exposures
rs1008078	educational attainment, smoking initiation
rs10189857	educational attainment, television watching time
rs1104608	relative carbohydrate intake, alcohol consumption per week
rs11076962	educational attainment, smoking initiation
rs11128203	smoking initiation, automobile speeding propensity
rs11588857	educational attainment, total household income before tax
rs11940694	alcohol consumption per week, Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test
rs12151248	educational attainment, total household income before tax
rs12567114	short sleep duration, sleep duration
rs1260326	alcohol consumption per week, Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test
rs13107325	alcohol consumption per week, television watching time, short sleep duration
rs1531518	general risk tolerance, number of sexual partners
rs17005118	insomnia, short sleep duration
rs205024	short sleep duration, sleep duration
rs2239030	adventurousness, general risk tolerance
rs2279829	smoking initiation, number of sexual partners
rs2472297	relative carbohydrate intake, alcohol consumption per week
rs42210	educational attainment, television watching time
rs429358	moderate to vigorous physical activity, insomnia
rs4702	insomnia, number of sexual partners
rs55745410	adventurousness, general risk tolerance
rs56113850	number of cigarettes per day, smoking cessation
rs58400863	smoking initiation, general risk tolerance
rs62062288	alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test, automobile speeding propensity
rs62519839	adventurousness, general risk tolerance
rs67361341	adventurousness, general risk tolerance

Table S5. List of genetic variants associated with more than one phenotype.

rs6874731	smoking initiation, general risk tolerance
rs7012814	relative fat intake, Relative sugar intake
rs72780746	smoking initiation, number of sexual partners
rs8097672	relative carbohydrate intake, relative sugar intake
rs838144	relative carbohydrate intake, relative sugar intake
rs9372625	computer use time, automobile speeding propensity
rs9556958	educational attainment, adventurousness
rs984409	computer use time, television watching time

SNP, single nucleotide polymorphisms.

Table S6	Descriptions	of the Mendeliar	randomization (MR	methods
Table SU.	Descriptions	of the Menuenal	Tanuonnzanon (IVII C	memous.

Mendelian randomization	Intercept	Breakdown	Assumptions and comments
methods		levels	
Inverse variance weighted	Zero	0%	Instrumental variants (IVs) should meet the Instrument Strength
(IVW)			Independent of Direct Effects (InSIDE) assumption. The method assumes
			that all the variants are valid. Even one invalid IV can bias the effect
			estimate. This method is the most powerful and precise.
MR-Egger regression	Non-zero	100%	IVs should meet the InSIDE assumption. This method allows all IVs are
			invalid but it is substantially less efficient than IVW and median-based
			methods. A non-zero intercept derived from Egger regression can be used to
			determine whether there is directional pleiotropy detected.
Weighted median	Zero	50%	This method allows no more than 50% of invalid IVs and the efficiency is
			similar to that of IVW.
Weighted-mode based	Zero	50-100%	This method allows more than 50% of invalid IVs. The efficiency is smaller
estimation			the IVW and weighted median methods, but is larger than that of MR Egger
			regression.

Table S7. Mendelian randomization estimates for the association of socioeconomic status/individual behaviors with 3 mental disorder derived from different models.

Exposures	Outcomes	Number of	Number of	Inverse variance v	weighted	MR-Egger		Weighted med	lian	Weighted mo	ode
		SNPs	proxies ¹	OR (95% CI)	р	OR (95% CI)	р	OR (95% CI)	р	OR (95% CI)	р
Educational attainment	BIP	364	0	1.53 (1.28, 1.82)	2.91E-06	1.06 (0.55,1.74)	0.87	1.38 (1.10,3.01)	4.64E-03	1.11 (0.60,1.81)	0.75
Total household income before tax	BIP	21	3	1.06 (0.61, 1.83)	0.85	0.31 (2.46E-04,	0.75	1.12 (0.52, 2.40)	0.78	1.04 (0.25, 4.36)	0.95
						399.18)					
Relative carbohydrate intake	BIP	5	0	1.29 (0.64, 2.62)	0.48	0.92 (8.81E-05,	0.99	1.66 (0.65, 4.22)	0.29	1.78 (0.48, 6.64)	0.44
						9.63E+03)					
Relative fat intake	BIP	3	0	0.70 (0.30, 1.61)	0.40	1.01 (0.17, 5.98)	0.99	1.05 (0.57, 1.96)	0.87	1.06 (0.52, 2.17)	0.89
Relative protein intake	BIP	5	0	1.76 (0.78, 3.95)	0.17	7.65 (0.06, 910.90)	0.47	2.21 (0.97, 5.05)	0.06	2.11 (0.73, 6.06)	0.24
Relative sugar intake	BIP	4	0	0.71 (0.33, 1.55)	0.39	3.77E-08 (9.61E-21,	0.37	0.63 (0.25, 1.58)	0.33	0.60 (0.16, 2.23)	0.50
						1.48E+05)					
Average acceleration	BIP	7	1	1.04 (0.98, 1.12)	0.21	0.97 (0.71, 1.31)	0.85	1.04(0.97,1.11)	0.24	1.03 (0.92, 1.14)	0.64
Moderate to vigorous physical activity	BIP	4	0	3.64 (0.89, 14.80)	0.07	3.65E+08 (1.38,	0.18	2.02 (0.51, 8.06)	0.32	1.29 (0.17, 9.58)	0.82
						9.68E+16)					
Vigorous physical activity	BIP	3	0	0.94 (0.63, 1.39)	0.75	2.45 (0.23, 26.55)	0.59	1.03 (0.63, 1.71)	0.90	1.11 (0.60, 2.10)	0.77
Age of initiation of regular smoke	BIP	7	0	0.64 (0.33, 1.24)	0.19	0.78 (0.03, 17.83)	0.88	0.68 (0.29, 1.56)	0.36	0.43 (0.12, 1.49)	0.23
Number of cigarettes per day	BIP	34	0	1.23 (0.90, 1.68)	0.19	1.29 (0.76, 2.21)	0.35	1.29 (0.98, 1.71)	0.07	1.32 (0.99, 1.75)	0.07
Smoking cessation	BIP	13	0	1.44 (1.04, 2.00)	0.03	1.33 (0.47, 3.75)	0.60	1.31 (0.87, 1.98)	0.19	1.24 (0.69, 2.21)	0.48
Smoking initiation	BIP	184	0	1.62 (1.39, 1.88)	2.78E-10	1.16 (0.65, 2.09)	0.61	1.60 (1.34, 1.92)	3.44E-07	2.25 (1.24, 4.07)	8.29E-03
Alcohol consumption per week	BIP	62	0	1.31 (0.81, 2.13)	0.27	1.04 (0.47, 2.29)	0.93	1.17 (0.75, 1.83)	0.49	1.08 (0.67, 1.75)	0.74
Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test	BIP	3	0	0.61 (0.04, 10.24)	0.73	1.65 (3.83E-03,	0.90	1.24 (0.13, 11.72)	0.85	1.59 (0.13, 19.11)	0.75
						711.72)					
Insomnia	BIP	146	0	1.18 (1.08, 1.28)	1.30E-04	1.21 (0.88, 1.66)	0.24	1.17 (1.06, 1.28)	2.08E-03	1.20 (0.91, 1.60)	0.20
Long sleep duration	BIP	7	1	0.99 (0.81, 1.20)	0.89	1.12 (0.62, 2.02)	0.72	1.01 (0.79, 1.28)	0.94	1.02 (0.72, 1.42)	0.93
Short sleep duration	BIP	4	0	0.40 (0.23,0.70)	1.23E-03	0.42 (0.02, 9.30)	0.64	0.48 (0.25, 0.93)	0.03	0.58 (0.22, 1.50)	0.34
Sleep duration	BIP	54	1	1.007 (1.001,	0.02	0.993 (0.972, 1.013)	0.49	1.007 (0.999, 1.015)	0.06	1.006 (0.995,	0.31
				1.013)						1.017)	

Computer use time	BIP	16	0	1.57 (0.91, 2.70)	0.11	480.30 (7.03,	0.01	1.13 (0.57, 2.21)	0.73	0.87 (0.21, 3.58)	0.85
						3.28E+04)					
Television watching time	BIP	81	0	0.87 (0.67, 1.14)	0.31	0.72 (0.18, 2.87)	0.64	0.98 (0.71, 1.33)	0.88	1.56 (0.62, 3.94)	0.35
Drive time	BIP	3	0	0.50 (0.17, 1.49)	0.21	2.49 (1.23E-04,	0.89	0.62 (0.16, 2.40)	0.49	0.72 (0.16, 3.26)	0.71
						5.04E+04)					
Adventurousness	BIP	96	0	2.12 (1.58, 2.84)	4.22E-07	2.23 (0.70, 7.10)	0.18	2.13 (1.49, 3.04)	3.05E-05	2.55 (1.30, 4.97)	7.39E-03
Automobile speeding propensity	BIP	24	0	0.78 (0.49, 1.23)	0.29	0.37 (0.04, 3.18)	0.37	0.80 (0.46, 1.39)	0.43	0.77 (0.31, 1.93)	0.58
General risk tolerance	BIP	66	0	3.63 (2.36, 5.58)	4.03E-09	27.61 (3.61, 208.25)	2.14E-	3.42 (1.97, 5.93)	1.24E-05	10.44 (2.46, 44.35)	2.27E-03
							03				
Number of sexual partners	BIP	68	2	1.92 (1.45, 2.53)	4.08E-06	0.89 (0.23, 3.48)	0.87	1.51 (1.07, 2.12)	0.02	1.13 (0.50, 2.57)	0.77
Age at first birth	BIP	9	0	1.03 (0.89, 1.21)	0.67	1.86 (0.39, 8.91)	0.46	1.00 (0.85, 1.16)	0.96	0.99 (0.75, 1.31)	0.94
Number of children ever born	BIP	2	0	0.89 (0.13, 5.61)	0.87	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Educational attainment	MDD	369	0	0.72 (0.64, 0.80)	1.43E-09	0.73 (0.4, 1.08)	0.11	0.73 (0.63, 0.84)	8.70E-06	0.61 (0.40, 0.92)	0.02
Total household income before tax	MDD	24	3	0.61 (0.42, 0.87)	7.41E-03	1.19 (0.09, 15.31)	0.90	0.67 (0.42, 1.07)	0.09	0.73 (0.33, 1.60)	0.44
Relative carbohydrate intake	MDD	6	0	0.50 (0.32, 0.80)	4.02E-03	0.48 (9.82E-04,	0.83	0.40 (0.23, 0.71)	1.82E-03	0.36 (0.14, 0.92)	0.09
						230.89)					
Relative fat intake	MDD	3	0	1.11(0.76,1.62)	0.59	0.92 (0.42, 2.00)	0.86	1.04 (0.70, 1.55)	0.85	1.02 (0.66, 1.60)	0.92
Relative protein intake	MDD	7	0	1.19 (0.80, 1.76)	0.40	0.35 (0.08, 1.50)	0.22	1.04 (0.67, 1.62)	0.87	0.95 (0.54, 1.65)	0.86
Relative sugar intake	MDD	4	0	0.50 (0.31, 0.82)	5.97E-03	0.98 (3.02E-09,	0.999	0.53 (0.29, 0.95)	0.03	0.56 (0.24, 1.35)	0.29
						3.21E+08)					
Average acceleration	MDD	7	1	0.97 (0.94, 1.00)	0.056	0.93 (0.82, 1.06)	0.31	0.97 (0.94, 1.01)	0.19	1.00 (0.94, 1.06)	0.95
Moderate to vigorous physical activity	MDD	4	0	0.50 (0.25, 1.01)	0.053	1.01E-03 (1.92E-08,	0.34	0.50 (0.22, 1.13)	0.10	0.36 (0.12, 1.11)	0.17
						53.78)					
Vigorous physical activity	MDD	4	0	0.96 (0.78, 1.19)	0.72	0.33 (0.08, 1.27)	0.25	0.94 (0.74, 1.20)	0.63	0.85 (0.61, 1.20)	0.42
Age of initiation of regular smoke	MDD	7	0	0.50 (0.30, 0.85)	0.01	3.69 (0.44, 30.63)	0.28	0.69 (0.38, 1.26)	0.23	0.80 (0.34, 1.86)	0.62
Number of cigarettes per day	MDD	37	1	1.13 (0.94, 1.36)	0.20	0.83 (0.61, 1.12)	0.23	0.92 (0.77, 1.10)	0.36	0.96 (0.79, 1.15)	0.64
Smoking cessation	MDD	13	0	1.26 (1.03, 1.55)	0.03	1.05 (0.57, 1.93)	0.89	1.19 (0.91, 1.55)	0.20	1.17 (0.83, 1.65)	0.38
Smoking initiation	MDD	183	1	1.52 (1.39,1.66)	3.28E-19	0.92 (0.64, 1.31)	0.63	1.44 (1.28,1.61)	1.39E-10	1.43 (1.06, 1.94)	0.02

		1	1		1			1			T
Alcohol consumption per week	MDD	63	0	1.12 (0.89,1.43)	0.34	0.93 (0.62, 1.41)	0.73	0.94 (0.69,1.30)	0.72	0.95 (0.70, 1.28)	0.72
Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test	MDD	3	0	2.40 (0.67, 8.58)	0.18	3.26 (0.39, 27.44)	0.47	2.96 (0.67, 13.05)	0.15	3.23 (0.57, 18.32)	0.32
Insomnia	MDD	147	0	1.26 (1.20, 1.32)	1.01E-22	1.08 (0.91, 1.29)	0.37	1.28 (1.20, 1.36)	3.79E-15	1.29 (1.08, 1.53)	5.27E-03
Long sleep duration	MDD	7	1	0.95 (0.79, 1.14)	0.57	1.20 (0.70, 2.06)	0.54	0.98 (0.82, 1.18)	0.84	1.03 (0.78, 1.35)	0.84
Short sleep duration	MDD	17	1	1.22 (1.00, 1.49)	0.049	0.69 (0.28, 1.68)	0.43	1.25 (1.00, 1.56)	0.051	1.27 (0.87, 1.85)	0.23
Sleep duration	MDD	54	0	0.999 (0.995,	0.80	0.999 (0.98, 1.01)	0.95	1.001 (0.996, 1.005)	0.78	1.002 (0.994,	0.61
				1.004)						1.009)	
Computer use time	MDD	19	0	1.23 (0.82, 1.85)	0.31	0.82 (0.03, 26.67)	0.94	1.22 (0.79, 1.86)	0.37	1.34 (0.69, 2.61)	0.39
Television watching time	MDD	85	2	1.04 (0.89, 1.23)	0.61	0.70 (0.30, 1.63)	0.41	1.02 (0.84, 1.25)	0.83	1.07 (0.61, 1.88)	0.81
Drive time	MDD	4	0	0.75 (0.40, 1.41)	0.37	7.81 (0.03, 1961.79)	0.54	0.83 (0.39, 1.77)	0.63	1.16 (0.42, 3.16)	0.79
Adventurousness	MDD	97	0	1.04 (0.88, 1.23)	0.62	0.66 (0.35, 1.25)	0.21	0.93 (0.74, 1.18)	0.56	0.93 (0.64, 1.33)	0.68
Automobile speeding propensity	MDD	28	0	0.55 (0.40, 0.76)	2.26E-04	0.22 (0.05, 0.92)	0.049	0.61 (0.42, 0.89)	0.01	0.72 (0.37, 1.42)	0.35
General risk tolerance	MDD	67	0	1.25 (0.96, 1.62)	0.09	1.47 (0.42, 5.20)	0.55	1.25 (0.88, 1.77)	0.22	1.12 (0.49, 2.59)	0.79
Number of sexual partners	MDD	69	1	1.40 (1.16, 1.69)	5.04E-04	1.15 (0.44, 3.00)	0.78	1.42 (1.13, 1.78)	2.35E-03	1.36 (0.74, 2.50)	0.33
Age at first birth	MDD	9	0	0.82 (0.75, 0.90)	2.17E-05	0.52 (0.21, 1.30)	0.20	0.79 (0.72, 0.88)	7.40E-06	0.76 (0.65, 0.90)	0.01
Number of children ever born	MDD	2	0	2.43 (0.79, 7.52)	0.12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Educational attainment	SCZ	347	0	1.06 (0.90, 1.26)	0.46	0.79 (0.43, 1.45)	0.45	1.05 (0.86, 1.27)	0.64	1.38 (0.67, 2.86)	0.39
Total household income before tax	SCZ	19	2	0.32 (0.16, 0.67)	2.28E-03	0.42 (8.83E-04,	0.79	0.29 (0.15, 0.56)	2.54E-04	0.26 (0.10, 0.66)	0.01
						201.58)					
Relative carbohydrate intake	SCZ	6	0	1.48 (0.77, 2.85)	0.24	4.20 (8.19E-04,	0.76	1.98 (1.01, 3.89)	0.04	2.61 (0.79, 8.69)	0.18
						2.15E+04)					
Relative fat intake	SCZ	3	0	0.63 (0.18, 2.17)	0.46	0.38 (0.03, 4.94)	0.59	0.53 (0.34, 0.82)	5.10E-03	0.51 (0.32, 0.81)	0.10
Relative protein intake	SCZ	5	0	0.75 (0.45, 1.26)	0.28	2.01 (3.88E-03,	0.84	0.73 (0.40, 1.34)	0.31	0.74 (0.33, 1.62)	0.49
						1.04E+03)					
Relative sugar intake	SCZ	4	0	1.30 (0.72, 2.34)	0.39	9.89 (9.22E-10,	0.86	1.38 (0.70, 2.69)	0.35	1.49 (0.59, 3.72)	0.46
						1.06E+11)					
Average acceleration	SCZ	5	0	0.99 (0.95, 1.04)	0.76	0.93 (0.78, 1.10)	0.44	0.99 (0.93, 1.05)	0.74	0.97 (0.90, 1.06)	0.57
Moderate to vigorous physical activity	SCZ	4	0	3.01 (1.30, 6.95)	9.83E-03	0.25 (6.86E-08,	0.87	2.72 (1.03, 7.17)	0.04	2.52 (0.70, 9.01)	0.25

						9.04E+05)					
Vigorous physical activity	SCZ	3	0	1.16 (0.88, 1.53)	0.29	0.85 (0.14, 5.16)	0.89	1.21 (0.89, 1.63)	0.22	1.26 (0.85, 1.86)	0.37
Age of initiation of regular smoke	SCZ	6	0	0.89 (0.50, 1.56)	0.68	1.00 (5.10E-03,	0.9999	0.75 (0.36, 1.57)	0.44	0.48 (0.16, 1.43)	0.25
						196.05)					
Number of cigarettes per day	SCZ	27	0	1.65 (1.28, 2.13)	1.26E-04	1.67 (1.08, 2.58)	0.03	1.71 (1.36, 2.14)	3.06E-06	1.67 (1.33, 2.09)	1.47E-04
Smoking cessation	SCZ	11	0	1.18 (0.94, 1.50)	0.16	0.97 (0.52, 1.79)	0.92	1.18 (0.85, 1.63)	0.33	1.20 (0.76, 1.87)	0.45
Smoking initiation	SCZ	174	1	1.64 (1.43, 1.88)	2.08E-12	1.39 (0.78, 2.48)	0.26	1.53 (1.30, 1.80)	2.01E-07	1.25 (0.71, 2.21)	0.45
Alcohol consumption per week	SCZ	56	0	1.43 (1.06, 1.93)	0.02	1.28 (0.81, 2.02)	0.29	1.34 (0.99, 1.81)	0.06	1.28 (0.95, 1.73)	0.11
Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test	SCZ	3	0	0.61 (0.14, 2.62)	0.51	0.59 (0.05, 6.27)	0.74	0.60 (0.11, 3.26)	0.56	0.59 (0.09, 3.73)	0.63
Insomnia	SCZ	135	0	1.11 (1.03, 1.20)	4.56E-03	0.77 (0.58, 1.02)	0.07	1.07 (0.99, 1.17)	0.10	0.88 (0.67, 1.17)	0.39
Long sleep duration	SCZ	7	1	1.41 (1.15, 1.73)	9.79E-04	1.34 (0.69, 2.60)	0.42	1.33 (1.04, 1.68)	0.02	1.29 (0.93, 1.78)	0.18
Short sleep duration	SCZ	16	0	0.81 (0.59, 1.10)	0.18	0.42 (0.11, 1.65)	0.24	0.70 (0.53, 0.93)	0.01	0.67 (0.43, 1.06)	0.11
Sleep duration	SCZ	50	1	1.006 (1.000,	0.02	1.01 (0.99, 1.03)	0.32	1.008 (1.002, 1.014)	6.68E-03	1.005 (0.996,	0.33
				1.012)						1.014)	
Computer use time	SCZ	18	0	0.72 (0.44, 1.18)	0.19	3.19 (0.04, 228.42)	0.60	1.08 (0.62, 1.87)	0.79	1.41 (0.47, 4.27)	0.55
Television watching time	SCZ	79	2	0.88 (0.68, 1.14)	0.34	0.52 (0.14, 1.99)	0.34	0.81 (0.61, 1.07)	0.13	0.83 (0.41, 1.67)	0.60
Drive time	SCZ	3	0	0.18 (0.03, 1.19)	0.08	4.61E+20 (7.43E-10,	0.40	0.25 (0.07, 0.97)	0.045	0.32 (0.05, 2.02)	0.35
						2.86E+50)					
Adventurousness	SCZ	90	0	1.45 (1.11, 1.89)	6.73E-03	0.85 (0.30, 2.42)	0.76	1.25 (0.93, 1.67)	0.13	0.85 (0.49, 1.46)	0.55
Automobile speeding propensity	SCZ	27	0	0.42 (0.27, 0.65)	9.88E-05	0.14 (0.02, 1.05)	0.07	0.52 (0.33, 0.83)	6.22E-03	0.51 (0.22, 1.16)	0.12
General risk tolerance	SCZ	59	0	1.54 (1.00, 2.37)	0.0502	3.92 (0.52, 29.55)	0.19	1.61 (0.99, 2.61)	0.054	1.67 (0.42, 6.65)	0.47
Number of sexual partners	SCZ	62	1	2.48 (1.92, 3.21)	3.17E-12	3.61 (0.92, 14.24)	0.07	2.17 (1.62, 2.92)	2.72E-07	1.73 (0.84, 3.55)	0.14
Age at first birth	SCZ	7	0	1.06 (0.95, 1.20)	0.30	3.30 (1.10, 9.88)	0.09	1.09 (0.95, 1.26)	0.23	1.06 (0.84, 1.32)	0.65
Number of children ever born	SCZ	2	0	1.64 (0.77, 3.47)	0.20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

BIP, bipolar disorder; MDD, major depressive disorder; SCZ, schizophrenia; NA, not applicable.

¹ Proxies details:

Total household income before tax to BIP/MDD: rs12647647 was proxied by rs12649553 [linkage disequilibrium (LD) $r^2 = 1.00$]; rs17652520 was proxied by rs113520245 (LD $r^2 = 0.98$); rs146301099

was proxied by rs957557 (LD $r^2 = 0.83$).

Total household income before tax to SCZ: rs12647647 was proxied by rs12649553 (LD $r^2 = 1.00$); rs146301099 was proxied by rs957557 (LD $r^2 = 0.83$). Average acceleration to BIP/MDD: rs56194509 was proxied by rs113093579 (LD $r^2 = 1.00$). Number of cigarettes per day to MDD: rs28813180 was proxied by rs9867617 (LD $r^2 = 1.00$). Smoking initiation to MDD/SCZ: rs10698713 was proxied by rs10447365 (LD $r^2 = 0.98$). Long sleep duration to BIP/MDD/SCZ: rs17688916 was proxied by rs62057112 (LD $r^2 = 0.90$). Sleep duration to BIP/MDD/SCZ: rs1991556 was proxied by rs112310745 (LD $r^2 = 0.98$). Television watching time to BIP/MDD/SCZ: rs7834121 was proxied by rs7834248 (LD $r^2 = 0.96$); rs111901094 was proxied by rs28720066 (LD $r^2 = 0.98$). Number of sexual partners to BIP: rs62063281 was proxied by rs112385572 (LD $r^2 = 0.98$); rs6908726 was proxied by rs13208096(LD $r^2 = 0.86$). Number of sexual partners to MDD/SCZ: rs62063281 was proxied by rs112385572 (LD $r^2 = 0.98$).

Table S8 Statistical	nower calculation for	Mendelian rando	omization effects	derived from rai	ndom-effects inverse	variance weighted method
Table So. Statistical	power calculation for	Mendenan Tanuc	Simzation effects	derived from rai	nuom-enects mverse	variance weighted method.

Exposures		BIP			MDD			SCZ			
	R ² (%)	<i>F</i> -statistics	Power (%)	R ² (%)	F-statistics	Power (%)	R ² (%)	F-statistics	Power (%)		
Educational attainment	1.87	28.44-373.78	100	1.90	28.44-373.78	100	1.77	28.44-373.78	19		
Total household income before tax	0.26	30.10-52.35	6	0.33	30.10-72.87	100	0.25	30.19-72.17	100		
Relative carbohydrate intake	0.07	30.47-48.73	12	0.08	30.47-48.73	87	0.08	30.47-48.73	36		
Relative fat intake	0.10	31.70-121.73	23	0.10	31.70-121.73	9	0.10	31.70-121.73	51		
Relative protein intake	0.08	32.06-59.47	50	0.14	32.06-111.53	22	0.08	32.06-59.47	20		
Relative sugar intake	0.06	25.00-44.44	15	0.06	25.00-44.44	76	0.06	25.00-44.44	15		
Average acceleration	0.26	30.12-47.42	6	0.26	30.12-47.42	6	0.18	30.12-36.00	5		
Moderate to vigorous physical activity	0.03	25.70-31.76	92	0.03	25.70-36.44	47	0.03	25.70-36.44	87		
Vigorous physical activity	0.92	793.52-814.67	10	1.48	793.52-1461.92	14	1.17	798.17-1461.92	62		
Age of initiation of regular smoking	0.08	31.80-63.50	27	0.08	31.80-63.50	87	0.07	31.80-63.50	7		
Number of cigarettes per day	0.84	29.80-1309.99	59	0.89	29.80-1309.99	55	0.77	29.80-1309.99	100		
Smoking cessation	0.13	30.90-155.00	34	0.13	30.90-155.00	34	0.11	30.90-155.00	12		
Smoking initiation	0.74	29.80-211.00	100	0.72	29.80-211.00	100	0.67	29.80-211.00	100		
Alcohol consumption per week	0.43	29.80-1520.00	54	0.44	29.80-1520.00	27	0.41	29.80-1520.00	91		
Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test	0.13	49.00-64.00	48	0.13	49.00-64.00	100	0.13	49.00-64.00	68		
Insomnia	0.48	25.53-216.93	26	0.48	25.53-216.93	84	0.44	25.53-216.93	16		
Long sleep duration	0.06	15.74-47.84	5	0.06	15.74-47.84	6	0.06	15.74-47.84	23		
Short sleep duration	0.02	18.09-26.12	27	0.10	16.89-55.73	21	0.10	16.89-55.73	15		
Sleep duration	0.50	29.63-220.78	5	0.50	29.63-220.78	5	0.46	29.63-220.78	5		
Computer use time	0.16	34.45-52.06	58	0.19	33.00-79.56	38	0.18	33.00-79.56	48		
Television watching time	0.89	33.63-144.19	31	0.94	33.63-144.19	10	0.87	33.63-144.19	38		
Drive time	0.03	34.13-45.01	24	0.04	34.13-45.01	16	0.03	34.13-40.90	98		
Adventurousness	0.77	29.72-375.97	100	0.79	29.72-375.97	9	0.73	29.72-375.97	100		
Automobile speeding propensity	0.23	30.82-59.14	26	0.27	29.91-87.18	100	0.27	30.59-87.18	100		
General risk tolerance	0.30	30.04-177.05	100	0.31	30.04-177.05	63	0.27	30.04-177.05	90		

Number of sexual partners	0.74	29.80-79.58	100	0.75	29.80-79.58	100	0.67	29.80-79.58	100
Age at first birth	3.21	689.24-1409.50	9	3.21	689.24-1409.50	100	2.30	689.24-935.80	24
Number of children ever born	0.04	62.81-64.78	6	0.04	62.81-64.78	97	0.04	62.81-64.78	31

BIP, bipolar disorder; MDD, major depressive disorder; SCZ, schizophrenia.

 R^2 presented the proportion of variance in exposure phenotypes explained by single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) using the formula $R^2 = [2 \times BETA^2 \times EAF \times (1 - EAF)]/[2 \times BETA^2 \times EAF \times (1 - EAF) + 2 \times SE(BETA)^2 \times N \times EAF \times (1 - EAF)]$. Here, BETA is the genetic effects on exposures; EAF is effect allele frequency; SE(BETA) is standard error of the genetic effects; N is the sample size. *F*-statistic quantified the strength of each selected SNP using the formula $R^2 \times (N - 2)/(1 - R^2)$.

		Directional pleio		Cochran's Q to	est	Rucker's	SQ' test			
Exposures	Outcome	MR-Egger intercept	р	I^2	Q statistic	р	Q' statistic	р	Q-Q'	р
	S									
Educational attainment	BIP	0.0047	0.25	46%	675.0	4.76e-21	672.5	6.23e-21	2.5	0.11
Smoking cessation	BIP	0.0031	0.87	34%	18.2	0.11	18.2	0.08	0	0.83
Smoking initiation	BIP	0.0069	0.26	46%	342.5	8.80e-12	340.0	1.14e-11	2.5	0.19
Insomnia	BIP	-0.0013	0.86	55%	319.4	3.77e-15	319.3	2.57e-15	0.1	0.79
Short sleep duration	BIP	-0.0017	0.98	23%	3.89	0.27	3.89	0.14	0	0.97
Sleep duration	BIP	0.0156	0.16	50%	106.5	1.84e-05	102.5	3.68e-05	4.0	0.046
Adventurousness	BIP	-0.0007	0.93	49%	186.5	6.39e-08	186.5	4.49e-08	0	0.90
General risk tolerance	BIP	-0.0221	0.05	39%	107.4	7.42e-04	101.1	2.16e-03	6.3	0.01
Number of sexual partners	BIP	0.0134	0.27	40%	112.0	4.74e-04	109.9	5.74e-04	2.1	0.15
Educational attainment	MDD	-0.0002	0.94	38%	588.9	1.92e-12	588.9	1.51e-12	0	0.92
Total household income before tax	MDD	-0.0088	0.61	28%	32.1	0.10	31.7	0.08	0.4	0.53
Relative carbohydrate intake	MDD	0.0009	0.99	16.5%	5.99	0.31	5.99	0.20	0	0.98
Relative sugar intake	MDD	-0.0132	0.95	0%	2.09	0.55	2.08	0.35	0.1	0.95
Age of initiation of regular smoke	MDD	-0.0381	0.12	32%	8.87	0.18	5.18	0.39	3.69	0.055
Smoking cessation	MDD	0.0070	0.54	23%	15.5	0.21	15.0	0.18	0.5	0.46
Smoking initiation	MDD	0.0104	0.004	35%	281.1	3.33e-06	268.7	2.49e-05	12.4	4.27E-04
Insomnia	MDD	0.0069	0.08	34%	221.8	5.24e-05	217.1	9.87e-05	4.7	0.03
Short sleep duration	MDD	0.0200	0.22	49%	31.1	0.01	28.0	0.02	3.1	0.08
Automobile speeding propensity	MDD	0.0146	0.21	43%	47.2	0.01	44.5	0.01	2.7	0.09
Number of sexual partners	MDD	0.0034	0.68	45%	122.7	5.40e-05	122.4	4.2e-05	0.3	0.58
Age at first birth	MDD	0.0411	0.36	43%	14.1	0.08	12.4	0.09	1.7	0.19
Total household income before tax	SCZ	-0.0034	0.93	65%	51.1	5.11e-05	51.1	2.85e-05	0	0.88
Moderate to vigorous physical activity	SCZ	0.0325	0.78	0%	0.5	0.92	0.4	0.82	0.1	0.75
Number of cigarettes per day	SCZ	-0.0003	0.96	57%	60.2	1.60e-04	60.1	9.99e-05	0.1	0.94

Table S9. Heterogeneity and pleiotropy assessment for significant results (p < 0.05).

Smoking initiation	SCZ	0.0033	0.57	57%	401.0	3.82e-20	400.2	3.10e-20	0.8	0.38
Alcohol consumption per week	SCZ	0.0022	0.52	46%	101.2	1.50e-04	100.4	1.30e-04	0.8	0.38
Insomnia	SCZ	0.0167	0.01	61%	346.9	8.55e-21	329.4	1.15e-18	17.5	2.89E-05
Long sleep duration	SCZ	0.0034	0.88	40%	10.0	0.12	10.0	0.08	0	0.83
Sleep duration	SCZ	-0.0038	0.71	61%	126.2	9.77e-09	125.8	6.68e-09	0.4	0.54
Adventurousness	SCZ	0.0080	0.31	60%	220.3	4.00e-13	217.7	5.61e-13	2.6	0.10
Automobile speeding propensity	SCZ	0.0179	0.28	57%	59.9	1.71e-04	57.2	2.52e-04	2.7	0.10
Number of sexual partners	SCZ	-0.0064	0.59	52%	126.6	1.69e-06	126.0	1.35e-06	0.6	0.43

BIP, bipolar disorder; MDD, major depressive disorder; SCZ, schizophrenia.

Outcomes	Confounders
BIP	Except for adventurousness, insomnia, smoking initiation and educational attainment identified in the present study,
	following factors have been confirmed:
	C-Reactive Protein (PMID: 27327646)
	Magnesium, copper (PMID: 27327646)
MDD	Except for age at first birth, automobile speeding propensity, number of sexual partners and educational attainment
	identified in the present study, following factors have been confirmed:
	Trunk fat percentage, Arm fat percentage (right), Arm fat percentage (left), Leg fat percentage (right), Leg fat percentage
	(left), Trunk fat mass, Arm fat mass (right), Arm fat mass (left), Leg fat mass (right), Leg fat mass (left), body mass index
	(BMI), weight, Body fat percentage, Body fat mass (PMID: 31383844)
	statin and PCSK9 inhibitor therapy (PMID: 29986042)
	neuroticism (PMID: 30697695)
	Bacilli (PMID: 33008395)
	intra-cellular volume fraction (PMID: 32385265)
	serum morning plasma cortisol level (PMID: 31474942)
	triglycerides, interleukin-6 (IL-6), and C-reactive protein (CRP) (PMID: 30886334)
	ADHD (PMID: 32249726)
	confiding in others, daytime napping (PMID: 32791893)
	testosterone (PMID: 32610558)
	Aminoacyl-tRNA biosynthesis (PMID: 31919502)
SCZ	Except for automobile speeding propensity, number of sexual partners, cigarettes per day and smoking initiation identified
	in the present study, following factor have been confirmed:
	Cannabis use (PMID: 28115737)
	C-reactive protein, sIL-6R (PMID: 29094161)
	fasting insulin levels (PMID: 30100396)
	neuroticism (PMID: 32578352)
	plasma total homocysteine (PMID: 26208850)

Table S10. Confirmed confounders for mental disorders (BIP, MDD and SCZ) from previous Mendelian randomization studies.

plays computer games (PMID: 31766499)
2-methoxyacetaminophen sulfate, glycine, serine, threonine metabolism (PMID: 31919502)
Enterobacteriaceae family, Enterobacteriales order, Gammaproteobacteria class (PMID: 33008395)

BIP, bipolar disorders; MDD, major depressive disorders; SCZ, schizophrenia; PMID: PubMed identifier.

Fable S11. SNPs associated with confirmed	l confounders at genome	e-wide significance	(p < 5)	$\times 10^{-3}$	⁸).
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Phenotype in the present study	Outcome	SNP	Confounders
Adventurousness	BIP	rs10789436	Years of educational attainment
Adventurousness	BIP	rs12023775	Years of educational attainment
Adventurousness	BIP	rs12534625	Years of educational attainment
Adventurousness	BIP	rs734073	Serum magnesium
insomnia	BIP	rs11090039	Neuroticism
insomnia	BIP	rs13010288	Years of educational attainment
insomnia	BIP	rs13135092	Adventurousness
insomnia	BIP	rs1620977	Years of educational attainment
insomnia	BIP	rs28582096	Years of educational attainment
insomnia	BIP	rs34967082	Years of educational attainment
insomnia	BIP	rs3774751	Years of educational attainment
insomnia	BIP	rs6119267	Years of educational attainment
Smoking initiation	BIP	rs2526390	Years of educational attainment
Smoking initiation	BIP	rs2710634	Years of educational attainment
Smoking initiation	BIP	rs329124	Years of educational attainment
Smoking initiation	BIP	rs76608582	Years of educational attainment
Smoking initiation	BIP	rs951740	Years of educational attainment
Number of sexual partners	MDD	rs10786721	Weight
Number of sexual partners	MDD	rs12042107	Years of educational attainment
Number of sexual partners	MDD	rs13093086	Drive faster than motorway speed limit
Number of sexual partners	MDD	rs17149632	Neuroticism
Number of sexual partners	MDD	rs2163971	Drive faster than motorway speed limit; Weight
Number of sexual partners	MDD	rs2422136	Body Mass Index, Leg fat mass left, Leg fat mass right, Leg fat
			percentage right, Leg fat percentage left, Weight, Arm fat mass left,
			Whole body fat mass, Arm fat mass right
Number of sexual partners	MDD	rs273512	Body fat percentage, Trunk fat percentage, Leg fat percentage right,

			Trunk fat mass, Leg fat mass right, Arm fat percentage left, Whole
			body fat mass, Leg fat percentage left, Leg fat mass left, Arm fat
			percentage right, Arm fat mass left, Arm fat mass right, Body mass
			index, Weight
Number of sexual partners	MDD	rs539096	Years of educational attainment
Number of sexual partners	MDD	rs62063281	Neuroticism
Number of sexual partners	MDD	rs6504568	Trunk fat mass; Trunk fat percentage; Body fat percentage; Whole
			body fat mass; Arm fat percentage left; Leg fat mass left; Leg fat mass
			right; Arm fat mass left; Weight; Arm fat percentage right; Arm fat
			mass right; Leg fat percentage right; Leg fat percentage left; Body
			mass index
Number of sexual partners	MDD	rs7942078	Body mass index
Number of sexual partners	MDD	rs9922596	Weight; Arm fat mass left; Arm predicted mass left; Whole body fat
			mass; Arm fat mass right; Trunk fat mass
Educational attainment	MDD	rs10761251	Leg fat percentage right; Leg fat percentage left; Leg fat mass right;
			Leg fat mass left
Educational attainment	MDD	rs10773208	Weight; Trunk fat mass; Whole body fat mass; Arm fat mass right; Arm
			fat mass left; Leg fat mass left; Leg fat mass right; Trunk fat
			percentage; Body fat percentage; Arm fat percentage left; Arm fat
			percentage right; Body mass index
Educational attainment	MDD	rs10798888	Leg fat mass right; Leg fat mass left; Whole body fat mass; Leg fat
			percentage right; Body fat percentage; Trunk fat mass; Leg fat
			percentage left; Arm fat mass right; Arm fat mass left; Trunk fat
			percentage; Arm fat percentage left; Weight; Arm fat percentage right;
			Body mass index
Educational attainment	MDD	rs10805383	Arm fat percentage left; Arm fat mass left; Arm fat percentage right;
			Body mass index; Arm fat mass right; Leg fat mass right; Leg fat mass
			left; Leg fat percentage left; Leg fat percentage right; Body fat

		1	
			percentage; Trunk fat mass; Whole body fat mass; Trunk fat percentage
Educational attainment	MDD	rs10875121	Arm fat percentage left; Arm fat mass left; Arm fat percentage right;
			Body mass index; Arm fat mass right; Leg fat mass right; Leg fat mass
			left; Leg fat percentage left; Leg fat percentage right; Body fat
			percentage; Trunk fat mass; Whole body fat mass; Trunk fat percentage
Educational attainment	MDD	rs11030102	Arm fat percentage left; Arm fat mass left; Arm fat percentage right;
			Body mass index; Arm fat mass right; Leg fat mass right; Leg fat mass
			left; Leg fat percentage left; Leg fat percentage right; Body fat
			percentage; Trunk fat mass; Whole body fat mass; Trunk fat percentage
Educational attainment	MDD	rs11082011	Neuroticism
Educational attainment	MDD	rs1167827	Body mass index; Arm fat mass right; Arm fat percentage left; Arm fat
			mass left; Arm fat percentage right; Leg fat mass right; Leg fat mass
			left; Weight; Body fat percentage; Leg fat percentage left; Leg fat
			percentage right
			Trunk fat mass; Trunk fat percentage
Educational attainment	MDD	rs12375949	Leg fat percentage right; Leg fat percentage left; Leg fat mass right;
			Body fat percentage; Leg fat mass left
Educational attainment	MDD	rs12981405	Leg fat percentage left; Leg fat percentage right
Educational attainment	MDD	rs13018640	Body mass index; Arm fat mass right; Arm fat percentage left; Arm fat
			mass left; Arm fat percentage right; Leg fat mass right; Leg fat mass
			left; Weight; Body fat percentage; Leg fat percentage left; Leg fat
			percentage right; Trunk fat mass; Trunk fat percentage
Educational attainment	MDD	rs1334297	Body mass index; Arm fat mass right; Arm fat percentage left; Arm fat
			mass left; Arm fat percentage right; Leg fat mass right; Leg fat mass
			left; Body fat percentage; Leg fat percentage left; Leg fat percentage
			right; Whole body fat mass
Educational attainment	MDD	rs1564347	Leg fat percentage right; Leg fat percentage left
Educational attainment	MDD	rs1689510	Weight; Body mass index; Arm fat mass right

Educational attainment	MDD	rs17411339	Neuroticism
Educational attainment	MDD	rs2034631	Trunk fat mass
Educational attainment	MDD	rs2183271	Body mass index; Arm fat mass right; Arm fat percentage left; Arm fat
			mass left; Arm fat percentage right; Leg fat mass right; Leg fat mass
			left; Body fat percentage; Leg fat percentage left; Leg fat percentage
			right; Whole body fat mass
Educational attainment	MDD	rs2725370	Leg fat percentage left; Leg fat mass left; Leg fat percentage right;
			Body mass index; Leg fat mass right; Whole body fat mass; Body fat
			percentage; Trunk fat mass; Arm fat mass right; Weight; Trunk fat
			percentage; Arm fat percentage left; Arm fat percentage right
Educational attainment	MDD	rs2838006	Body mass index
Educational attainment	MDD	rs303752	Weight; Trunk fat mass; Whole body fat mass; Leg fat mass left; Leg
			fat mass right; Arm fat mass right; Body fat percentage; Trunk fat
			percentage; Arm fat mass left
Educational attainment	MDD	rs34720381	Body Mass Index
Educational attainment	MDD	rs3809634	Weight
Educational attainment	MDD	rs3948495	Leg fat mass left; Leg fat mass right; Leg fat percentage left; Leg fat
			percentage right
Educational attainment	MDD	rs42302	Weight; Body mass index; Leg fat mass right; Leg fat mass left; Arm
			fat mass right; Arm fat mass left; Whole body fat mass; Trunk fat mass;
			Arm fat percentage left; Body fat percentage; Leg fat percentage left;
			Leg fat percentage right; Arm fat percentage right; Trunk fat
			percentage
Educational attainment	MDD	rs4500930	Weight; Body mass index; Leg fat mass right; Leg fat mass left; Arm
			fat mass right; Arm fat mass left; Whole body fat mass; Trunk fat mass;
			Arm fat percentage left; Body fat percentage; Leg fat percentage left;
			Leg fat percentage right; Arm fat percentage right; Trunk fat
			percentage

Educational attainment	MDD	rs4787457	Weight; Body mass index; Leg fat mass right; Leg fat mass left; Arm
			fat mass right; Arm fat mass left; Whole body fat mass; Trunk fat mass;
			Arm fat percentage left; Body fat percentage; Leg fat percentage left;
			Leg fat percentage right; Arm fat percentage right; Trunk fat
			percentage
Educational attainment	MDD	rs4899012	Weight; Trunk fat mass
Educational attainment	MDD	rs56319902	Neuroticism
Educational attainment	MDD	rs56391344	Weight; Body mass index; Leg fat mass right; Leg fat mass left; Arm
			fat mass right; Arm fat mass left; Whole body fat mass; Trunk fat mass;
			Body fat percentage; Leg fat percentage left; Leg fat percentage right;
			Arm fat percentage right
Educational attainment	MDD	rs62155873	Body mass index
Educational attainment	MDD	rs66568921	Weight; Body mass index; Leg fat mass right; Leg fat mass left; Arm
			fat mass right; Arm fat mass left; Whole body fat mass; Trunk fat mass;
			Arm fat percentage left; Body fat percentage; Leg fat percentage left;
			Leg fat percentage right; Arm fat percentage right
Educational attainment	MDD	rs72828517	Drive faster than motorway speed limit
Educational attainment	MDD	rs746839	Leg fat mass left; Leg fat mass right; Weight; Whole body fat mass;
			Trunk fat mass; Arm fat mass left; Body mass index
Educational attainment	BIP	rs75177132	Smoking initiation
Educational attainment	MDD	rs7650602	Weight; Trunk fat mass; Leg fat mass right; Leg fat mass left; Arm fat
			mass right; Arm fat mass left; Trunk fat percentage
Educational attainment	MDD	rs7692359	Trunk fat percentage; Body fat percentage
Educational attainment	MDD	rs78648104	Weight; Body mass index; Leg fat mass right; Leg fat mass left; Arm
			fat mass right; Arm fat mass left; Whole body fat mass; Trunk fat mass;
			Arm fat percentage left; Arm fat percentage right
Educational attainment	MDD	rs7924036	Body mass index
Educational attainment	MDD	rs7974852	Leg fat percentage right

			1
Educational attainment	MDD	rs8024	Weight; Body mass index; Leg fat mass right; Leg fat mass left; Arm
			fat mass right; Arm fat mass left; Whole body fat mass; Trunk fat mass;
			Arm fat percentage left; Body fat percentage; Leg fat percentage left;
			Leg fat percentage right; Arm fat percentage right
Educational attainment	MDD	rs9375188	Leg fat percentage right; Body fat percentage; Trunk fat percentage;
			Leg fat percentage left; Arm fat percentage left; Leg fat mass right;
			Leg fat mass left; Whole body fat mass; Arm fat percentage right;
			Trunk fat mass; Arm fat mass left; Arm fat mass right; Body mass
			index
Educational attainment	MDD	rs9859556	Leg fat percentage right; Body fat percentage; Trunk fat percentage;
			Leg fat percentage left; Arm fat percentage left; Leg fat mass right;
			Leg fat mass left; Whole body fat mass; Arm fat percentage right;
			Trunk fat mass; Arm fat mass left; Arm fat mass right; Body mass
			index
Educational attainment	MDD	rs9927137	Leg fat percentage right; Body fat percentage; Trunk fat percentage;
			Leg fat percentage left; Arm fat percentage left; Leg fat mass right;
			Leg fat mass left; Whole body fat mass; Arm fat percentage right;
			Trunk fat mass; Arm fat mass left; Arm fat mass right; Body mass
			index
Age at first birth	MDD	rs10056247	Body mass index
Age at first birth	MDD	rs1160544	Years of educational attainment
Age at first birth	MDD	rs2777888	Years of educational attainment; Leg fat percentage right; Body fat
			percentage; Trunk fat percentage; Leg fat percentage left; Arm fat
			percentage left; Leg fat mass right; Leg fat mass left; Whole body fat
			mass; Arm fat percentage right; Trunk fat mass; Arm fat mass left; Arm
			fat mass right; Body mass index; Weight
Automobile speeding propensity	MDD	rs10465231	Arm fat percentage right; Body fat percentage; Arm fat percentage left;
			Body mass index; Leg fat percentage right; Leg fat percentage left;

			Trunk fat percentage; Whole body fat mass; Arm fat mass left; Arm fat
			mass right; Leg fat mass right; Leg fat mass left; Trunk fat mass
Automobile speeding propensity	MDD	rs10858922	Body fat percentage; Body mass index; Leg fat percentage right; Leg
			fat percentage left; Trunk fat percentage; Whole body fat mass; Arm
			fat mass left; Arm fat mass right; Leg fat mass right; Leg fat mass left;
			Trunk fat mass
Automobile speeding propensity	MDD	rs12325727	Years of educational attainment
Automobile speeding propensity	MDD	rs13083798	Body mass index
Automobile speeding propensity	MDD	rs17516256	Weight; Body mass index; Leg fat mass left; Leg fat mass right; Arm
			fat mass left; Arm fat mass right
Automobile speeding propensity	MDD	rs185819	Weight; Neuroticism
Automobile speeding propensity	MDD	rs362307	Years of educational attainment; Arm fat percentage right; Arm fat
			percentage left; Body mass index; Leg fat percentage right; Leg fat
			percentage left; Arm fat mass left; Arm fat mass right; Leg fat mass
			right; Leg fat mass left
Automobile speeding propensity	MDD	rs619466	Neuroticism
Automobile speeding propensity	MDD	rs2409691	Neuroticism; Body mass index; Leg fat mass right; Arm fat mass right;
			Leg fat mass left; Arm fat mass left
Number of sexual partners	SCZ	rs13093086	Drive faster than motorway speed limit
Number of sexual partners	SCZ	rs17149632	Neuroticism
Number of sexual partners	SCZ	rs17785382	Schizophrenia
Number of sexual partners	SCZ	rs2163971	Drive faster than motorway speed limit
Number of sexual partners	SCZ	rs35219418	Smoking initiation
Number of sexual partners	SCZ	rs62063281	Neuroticism
Smoking initiation	SCZ	rs1549979	Drive faster than motorway speed limit
Smoking initiation	SCZ	rs2155646	Neuroticism
Smoking initiation	SCZ	rs62007780	Neuroticism
Automobile speeding propensity	SCZ	rs185819	Neuroticism
Automobile speeding propensity	SCZ	rs2409691	Neuroticism
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Automobile speeding propensity	SCZ	rs619466	Neuroticism

SNP, single nucleotide polymorphisms; BIP, bipolar disorder; MDD, major depressive disorder; SCZ, schizophrenia

Exposures	Outcomes	IVW analysis		
		OR	95% CI	<i>p</i> values
Smoking initiation	BIP	1.59	1.37-1.86	2.34E-09
Insomnia	BIP	1.17	1.08-1.28	2.53E-04
Adventurousness	BIP	1.93	1.44-2.59	1.01E-05
Educational attainment	MDD	0.73	0.65-0.82	1.80E-07
Automobile speeding propensity	MDD	0.56	0.38-0.82	2.78E-03
Number of sexual partners	MDD	1.39	1.13-1.71	1.49E-03
Age at first birth	MDD	0.83	0.72-0.96	1.02E-02
Smoking initiation	SCZ	1.64	1.42-1.88	8.20E-12
Automobile speeding propensity	SCZ	0.42	0.28-0.65	1.04E-04
Number of sexual partners	SCZ	2.33	1.79-3.04	4.28E-10

Table S12 Inverse	variance weighte	d (IVW) ana	lysis after exc	lusion of SNPs	associated with	potential confounders
10010 012. 11100130	variance weighte	a (1 v v) and	ilysis alter exe		associated with	potential comounders.

SNP, single nucleotide polymorphisms; BIP, bipolar disorder; MDD, major depressive disorder; SCZ, schizophrenia; OR, odds ratio; CI,

confidence interval.

Figure S1. Scatter plots showing robust genetic associations of socioeconomic status/individual behaviors with mental disorders.

Each of the SNPs associated with exposures is represented by a black dot with the error bar depicting the standard error of its association with a specific exposure (horizontal) and the target mental disorder (vertical). The slopes of each line represent the causal association for each Mendelian randomization method.

BIP, bipolar disorder; MDD, major depression; SCZ, schizophrenia.





0.04 SNP effect on Smoking initiation















Weighted median Weighted mode





















Figure S2. Leave-one-out analysis for all significant causal relationships detected in primary analysis. Within each panel, the black points represent the causal estimate of association between a specific exposure and target mental disorder after discarding each SNP in turn. Red points represent the overall causal estimate using the random-effects inverse variance weighted. Horizontal lines denote 95% confidence intervals.

BIP, bipolar disorder; MDD, major depressive disorder; SCZ, schizophrenia.













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