

Online supplementary material

Supplementary Table 1: The association between the combined effects of residence in early life and father's education with on anxiety disorders among adolescents in urban Uganda (N=162)

Residence at birth	Father's education level	Anxiety disorder among adolescents		Crude OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR (95% CI) [‡]	P-value
		Yes(n=53)	No(n=109)			
Rural	Pri/sec	3 (5.7)	27 (24.8)	1	1	
Urban	Pri/sec	31 (58.4)	58 (53.2)	4.81 (1.35-17.13)	1.02 (1.39-18.14)	
Rural	Tertiary	3 (5.7)	5 (4.6)	5.40 (0.84-34.80)	5.34 (0.81-35.33)	
Urban	Tertiary	16 (30.2)	19 (17.4)	7.58 (1.93-29.70)	8.67 (2.14-35.10)	0.007

Pri=primary; sec=Secondary; n=number; OR=odds ratio; CI=confidence interval. 3rd and 4th columns show numbers (percentages). [‡]Adjusted for child's age and sex. Similar observations were made for adolescent's residence in the first five years of life.

Supplementary Table 2: Combined effects of residence in early life and current asthma as risk factors for anxiety disorders among adolescents in urban Uganda (N=162)

Residence at birth	Asthma among adolescent	Anxiety disorders among adolescents		Crude OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR (95% CI) [‡]
		Yes (n=53)	No (n=109)		
Rural	-	4 (7.5)	24 (22.0)	1	1
Urban	-	2 (3.8)	8 (7.3)	1.50 (0.23-9.80)	1.25 (0.18-8.76)
Rural	+	15 (28.3)	46 (42.2)	1.96 (0.58-6.55)	1.99 (0.58-6.84)
Urban	+	32 (60.4)	31 (28.5)	6.19 (1.93-19.92)	6.03 (1.81-20.02)
P-value=0.002					

N=number; OR=odds ratio; CI=confidence interval; "-" refers to adolescent has no anxiety disorders, "+" refers to adolescent has an anxiety disorder. number (%) in 3rd and 4th column. [‡]Adjusted for child's age, sex, and father's education level. Similar observations were made for adolescent's residence in the first five years of life.