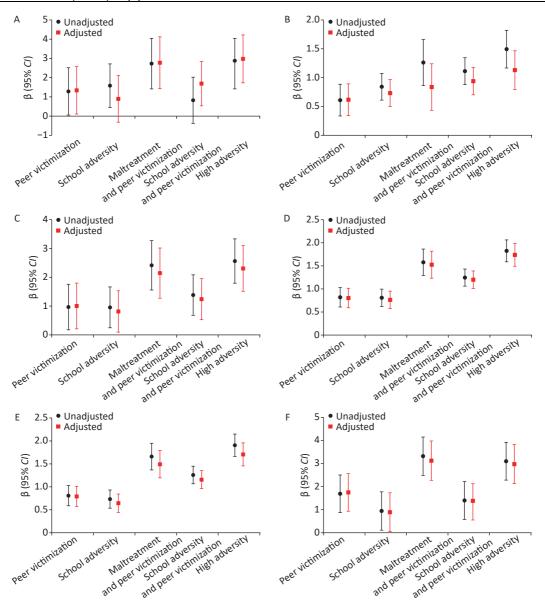
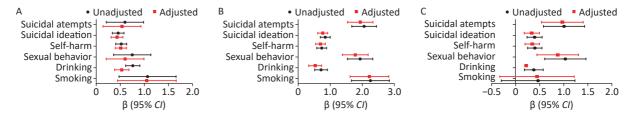


Supplementary Figure S1. Possion regression models for unadjusted and adjusted β (95% CI) for the association between ACE scores and risky health behaviors among adolescents (Reference group = None): (A) smoking, (B) drinking, (C) sexual intercourse, (D) self-harm, (E) suicidal ideation, and (F) suicidal attempts. In the adjusted models, we adjusted models, we adjusted the sociodemographic covariates, including sex, grade, self-perceived family socioeconomic status, self-perceived relation with mother and father, number of friends, only-child status and character trait, and academic performance.



Supplementary Figure S2. Possion regression models for unadjusted and adjusted β (95% *CI*) for the association between ACE latent class risky health behaviors among adolescents (Reference group = Low adversity). In the adjusted models, we adjusted the sociodemographic covariates, including sex, grade, self-perceived family socioeconomic status, self-perceived relationship with mother and father, number of friends, only-child status and character trait, and academic performance.



Supplementary Figure S3. Possion regression models for unadjusted and adjusted β (95% *CI*) for the association between (A) being physically punished by a teacher (Reference group = No), (B) sexual abuse (Reference group = No) and (C) Family trauma (Reference group = No) and risky health behaviors among adolescents. In the adjusted models, we adjusted the sociodemographic covariates, including sex, grade, self-perceived family socioeconomic status, self-perceived relationship with mother and father, number of friends, only-child status and character trait, and academic performance.

Supplementary Table S1. Descriptive statistics for the LCA classes by different sociodemographic characteristics

Variables	n	High adversity n (%)	Peer victimization n (%)	School adversity n (%)	Maltreatment and peer victimization n (%)	School adversity and peer victimization n (%)	Low adversity n (%)	χ ² value	<i>P</i> value
Sex								28.421	< 0.001
Males	2,848	119 (58.6)	442 (50.6)	720 (45.5)	92 (62.6)	568 (19.9)	907 (50.1)		
Females	2,878	84 (41.4)	432 (49.4)	861 (54.5)	55 (37.4)	554 (18.9)	902 (49.9)		
Grade								74.350	< 0.001
Middle	2,958	99 (3.3)	517 (59.2)	722 (45.7)	86 (58.5)	515 (46.3)	1,019 (56.3)		
High	2,768	104 (3.8)	357 (40.8)	859 (54.3)	61 (41.5)	597 (53.7)	790 (43.7)		
Self-perceived family status								149.701	< 0.001
Poor	800	52 (25.6)	101 (11.6)	216 (19.4)	24 (16.3)	268 (17.0)	139 (7.7)		
Medium	4,377	136 (67.0)	678 (77.6)	833 (74.9)	112 (76.2)	1,167 (73.8)	1,451 (80.2)		
Good	549	15 (7.4)	95 (10.9)	63 (5.7)	11 (7.5)	146 (9.2)	219 (12.1)		
Only child								102.941	< 0.001
No	2,469	76 (37.4)	422 (48.3)	589 (37.3)	62 (42.2)	399 (35.9)	921 (50.9)		
Yes	3,257	127 (62.6)	452 (51.7)	992 (62.7)	85 (57.8)	713 (64.1)	888 (49.1)		
Family structure		, ,		. ,	. ,	, ,	, ,	42.718	< 0.001
Nuclear family	3,792	128 (63.1)	561 (64.2)	1,031 (65.2)	106 (72.1)	736 (66.2)	1,230 (68.0)		
Lager family	1,353	41 (20.2)	241 (27.6)	355 (22.5)	26 (17.7)	260 (23.4)	430 (23.8)		
Single-parent family	469	26 (12.8)	59 (6.8)	161 (10.2)	10 (6.8)	90 (8.1)	123 (6.8)		
Others	112	8 (3.9)	13 (1.5)	34 (2.2)	5 (3.4)	26 (2.3)	26 (1.4)		
Relationship with father								138.630	< 0.001
Poor	1,911	123 (60.6)	269 (30.8)	529 (33.5)	70 (47.6)	438 (39.4)	482 (26.6)		
Good	3,815	80 (39.4)	605 (69.2)	1,052 (66.5)	77 (52.4)	674 (60.6)	1,327 (73.4)		
Relationship with mother		, ,		,			. , ,	125.274	< 0.001
Poor	1,353	94 (46.3)	175 (20.0)	370 (23.4)	64 (43.5)	304 (27.3)	346 (19.1)		
Good	4,373	109 (53.7)	699 (80.0)	1,211 (76.6)	83 (56.5)	808 (72.7)	1,463 (80.9)		
Character trait								40.795	< 0.001
Introvert	1,278	52 (25.6)	161 (18.4)	347 (21.9)	24 (16.3)	311 (28.0)	383 (21.2)		
Neutral	2,281	78 (38.4)	355 (40.6)	652 (41.2)	52 (35.4)	421 (37.9)	723 (40.0)		
Extrovert	2,167	73 (36.0)	358 (41.0)	582 (36.8)	71 (48.3)	380 (34.2)	703 (38.9)		
Academic performance		, ,		, ,			, ,	186.560	< 0.001
Low	1,380	80 (39.4)	143 (16.4)	452 (28.6)	52 (35.4)	347 (31.2)	306 (16.9)		
Medium	3,201	87 (42.9)	502 (57.4)	870 (55.0)	75 (51.0)	583 (52.4)	1,084 (59.9)		
High	1,145	, ,	229 (26.2)	259 (16.4)	20 (13.6)	182 (16.4)	419 (23.2)		
Number of friends		. ,	. ,	` '	, ,	, ,	, ,	61.828	< 0.001
<3	1,439	79 (38.9)	212 (24.3)	383 (24.2)	35 (23.8)	350 (31.5)	380 (21.0)		
≥3	•	124 (61.1)	662 (75.7)	1,198 (75.8)	112 (76.2)	762 (68.5)	1,492 (79.0)		

Supplementary Table S2. Descriptive statistics for ACE scores, LCA classes, being corporally punished by the teacher, sexual abuse, and family trauma and adolescent risky health behaviors

Variables	n (%)	Smoking n (%)	Drinking n (%)	Sexual intercourse n (%)	Self-harm n (%)	Suicidal ideation n (%)	Suicidal attempts n (%)
ACEs scores							
None	843 (14.7)	2 (0.0)	40 (0.7)	4 (0.1)	57 (1.0)	58 (1.0)	2 (0.0)
1-2	1,123 (19.6)	3 (0.1)	80 (1.4)	7 (0.1)	129 (2.3)	111 (1.9)	9 (0.2)
3-5	1,507 (27.4)	9 (0.2)	182 (3.2)	27 (0.5)	283 (4.9)	248 (4.3)	21 (0.4)
≥ 6	2,190 (38.2)	30 (0.5)	408 (7.1)	65 (1.1)	734 (12.8)	686 (12.0)	73 (1.3)
LCA classes							
Low adversity	1,809 (31.6)	4 (0.2)	108 (6.0)	11 (0.6)	165 (9.1)	152 (8.4)	8 (0.4)
School adversity and peer victimization	1,112 (19.4)	12 (1.1)	202 (18.2)	27 (2.4)	353 (31.7)	329 (29.6)	20 (1.8)
Maltreatment and peer victimization	147 (2.6)	5 (3.4)	31 (21.1)	10 (6.8)	65 (44.2)	65 (44.2)	18 (12.2)
School adversity	1,581 (27.6)	8 (0.5)	219 (13.9)	25 (1.6)	324 (20.5)	277 (17.5)	18 (1.1)
Peer victimization	874 (15.3)	7 (0.8)	96 (11.0)	14 (1.6)	181 (20.7)	165 (18.9)	21 (2.4)
High adversity	203 (3.5)	8 (3.9)	54 (26.6)	16 (7.9)	115 (56.7)	115 (56.7)	20 (9.9)
Being corporally punished by the teacher							
No	4,053 (70.8)	20 (0.5)	377 (9.3)	55 (1.4)	24 (3.0)	668 (16.5)	60 (1.5)
Yes	1,673 (29.2)	24 (1.4)	333 (19.9)	48 (2.9)	112 (26.0)	435 (26.0)	45 (2.7)
Sexual abuse							
No	5,227 (91.3)	23 (0.4)	594 (11.4)	589 (23.9)	1,003 (19.2)	902 (17.3)	60 (1.1)
Yes	499 (8.7)	21 (4.2)	116 (23.2)	992 (30.5)	200 (40.1)	201 (40.3)	45 (9.0)
Family Trauma							
No	5,025 (87.8)	36 (0.7)	590 (11.7)	1,031 (27.2)	996 (19.8)	914 (18.2)	76 (1.5)
Yes	701 (12.2)	8 (1.1)	120 (17.1)	34 (30.4)	207 (29.5)	189 (27.0)	29 (4.1)

Supplementary Table S3. Fit indices for LCA models with 1–7 classes

No. of class	AIC	BIC	aBIC	LRT	Entropy
1	132054.425	132234.050	132148.252	NA	-
2	117971.518	118337.420	118162.647	<i>P</i> < 0.001	0.850
3	115306.634	115858.814	115595.065	<i>P</i> < 0.001	0.798
4	113794.595	114533.052	114180.327	<i>P</i> < 0.001	0.813
5	112946.301	113871.036	113429.335	<i>P</i> < 0.001	0.806
6	112278.353	113389.366	112858.689	0.0032	0.793
7	111737.474	113034.765	112415.113	0.1782	0.776

Note. AIC: Akaike Information Criterion; BIC: Bayesian Information Criterion; aBIC: the sample-size Adjusted BIC; LRT: Bootstrapped Likelihood Ratio Test.

Supplementary Methods

Details for ACEs items

Types	Items	References		
Childhood maltreatment	25 items	[1-2]		
Physical abuse (PA)	The Childhood Trauma Questionnaire	The CTQ-SF cut-off scores used in this study were as follows: PA \geq 8; EA \geq 9; SA 6; PN \geq 8; and EN \geq 10		
Emotional abuse (EA)	Short Form (CTQ-SF)			
Sexual abuse(SA)				
Physical neglect (PN)				
Emotional neglect (EN)				
Childhood peer victimization	Six items (details see our previous study ^[5])	[3-4]		
Physical peer victimization	(1) hitting, kicking, pushing, shoving, or locking indoors(2) blackmailing for money or damaging things	The response options: 1 = never; 2 = rarely; 3 = sometimes; 4 = often; and 5 =		
Verbal peer victimization	(1) calling mean names or making fun or teasing in a hurtful way	very often. We used the criterion that students were bullied sometimes to		
Relational peer victimization	 (2) saying mean things about an accent (1) excluding others from their group of friends or leaving others out of things on purpose (2) telling lies or spreading false rumours about others or sending mean notes and trying to make others unpopular 	evaluate occurrences of physical, verbal and relational victimization.		
Childhood family adversity	Ten items (details see our previous study ^[5])	[5-6]		
Family financial difficulties	Response option: 0 = no and 1 = yes.			
Parents often fight or quarrel	Response option: 0 = no and 1 = yes.			
Family trauma (e.g., earthquake, fire, and theft) Parents overconsume alcohol or are	Response option: 0 = no and 1 = yes. Response option: 0 = no and 1 = yes.			
addicted to gambling; Disabled family member;	Response option: 0 = no and 1 = yes.			
Parental absence;	Response option: 0 = no and 1 = yes.			
Family member involved in a crime;	Response option: 0 = no and 1 = yes.			
Parental divorce;	Response option: 0 = no and 1 = yes.			
Death of family member;	Response option: 0 = no and 1 = yes.			
Family member with a serious illness	Response option: 0 = no and 1 = yes.			
Childhood school adversity	Eight items	[6-9]		
The teacher prejudiced against me	Response option: 0 = no and 1 = yes.			
Being scolded or insulted by a teacher	Response option: 0 = no and 1 = yes.			
Being physically punished by a teacher	Response option: 0 = no and 1 = yes.			
Reluctance to go to school	Response option: 0 = no and 1 = yes.			
Poor academic performance	Response option: 0 = no and 1 = yes.			
Having difficulty getting along with classmates	Response option: 0 = no and 1 = yes.			
Being laughed at by classmates	Response option: 0 = no and 1 = yes.			
Being insulted by classmates	Response option: 0 = no and 1 = yes.			
Physical disability and chronic illness	Do you have any physical disabilities or long-term health problems in childhood?" (More details are provided in our previous study ^[10]).	The response options were as follows: yes, no, and not sure. the response option of "No" and "Not sure" was combined into the one group (i.e., No).		

References

- 1. Bernstein DP, Stein JA, Newcomb MD, et al. Development and validation of a brief screening version of the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire. Child Abuse Negl, 2003; 27, 169–90.
- 2. Bernstein DP, Fink L. Childhood trauma questionnaire: a retrospective self-report manual. San, Antonio: TX; 1998.
- 3. Solberg ME, Olweus D. Prevalence estimation of school bullying with the Olweus Bully/Victim Questionnaire. Aggressive Behavior: Official Journal of the International Society for Research on Aggression, 2003; 29, 239–68.
- 4. Wang J, Iannotti RJ, Nansel TR. School bullying among adolescents in the United States: physical, verbal, relational, and cyber. J Adolesc Health, 2009; 45, 368–75.
- 5. Han A, Wang G, Xu G, et al. A self-harm series and its relationship with childhood adversity among adolescents in mainland China: a cross-sectional study. BMC Psychiatry, 2018; 18, 28.
- 6. Hu Y, Tao FB, Su PY, et al. Compilation and reliability and validity assessment of multidimensional life events rating questionnaire for middle school student. Chin J Sch Health, 2010; 31, 146–9.
- 7. Liang BY, Huang Y, Ma LL. The development of the life stress rating scale for middle school students. Chin Ment Health J, 2002; 16, 313–6.
- 8. Finkelhor D, Shattuck A, Turner H, et al. Improving the Adverse Childhood Experiences Study Scale. JAMA Pediatrics, 2013; 167, 70–5.
- 9. Zhang L, Fang J, Wan Y, et al. The patterns of adverse childhood experiences among Chinese children: Four-year longitudinal associations with psychopathological symptoms. J Psychiatr Res, 2020; 122, 1–8.
- 10. Wang GF, Han AZ, Zhang GB, et al. The association between childhood physical disability or long-term health problems and depression among adolescents in China: Mediating effect of childhood maltreatment. Asian J Psychiatr, 2019; 46, 105–10.