Letter to the Editor

What can we conclude about the effect of parental income on offspring mental health?

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Two articles recently published in the *International Journal of Epidemiology* came to different conclusions about the association between parental income and offspring’s mental health diagnoses. Using panel data analysed with logistic regression and adjustment for observed confounders, Kinge et al. reported a negative association in Norwegian data. Sariaslan et al. implemented a discordant siblings design study and stratified Cox regression to reduce bias from unmeasured confounders (but also see Frisell et al.) and concluded that there is no causal association in Finnish data. The two articles describe their results in associative vs. causal language, but both studies ultimately report associations whose causal interpretation depends on untestable assumptions, and associations from both studies can be seen as potentially biased estimators of the causal effect in target population.

To investigate if the diverging results are due to different study populations, study designs, statistical approaches or definitions of exposure and outcome, we analysed data from Norwegian children with Scandinavian parents born between 1997 and 2012. We implemented the analytical approaches used in the two articles and a conditional logistic regression model that investigates effects of year-to-year income variation while controlling for unobserved unit-level heterogeneity. We used income percentiles as exposure, and diagnoses registered in the National Patient Register from child age 5 years on until child age 21 or the year 2017 as outcomes. The sample included 557,056 children with a prevalence of 4.8%, 2.1% and 4.6% for attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), depression and anxiety/compulsive obsessive disorders, respectively.

Due to the requirement of outcome-discordant individuals within strata, sample sizes for some analyses are considerably smaller, with ~16,000 to 35,000 for the sibling design and ~12,000 to 26,000 for the panel study design.

The left panel in Figure 1 shows that, replicating the results of Kinge et al., higher parental income is associated with lower risk for mental health diagnoses. This association is stronger among children whose parents do not have a mental health diagnosis. The middle panel shows that accounting for unit-level fixed effects with a conditional logistic model substantially weakens the income-mental health associations. The third panel shows that, employing a sibling design results mostly in associations that no longer reach statistical significance. These findings show that, using the same dataset and exposure definition, different assumptions and resulting analytical approaches lead to results that do or do not support a causal association between parental income and child mental health.

Given the more obvious problem of unobserved confounding in the analysis of Kinge et al., some prefer estimates from sibling or panel design studies as estimates of a causal effect. However, such studies use only a small, specific subset of the target population, in which the variation of the exposure is substantially smaller than in the population (compare Ledberg et al.). We found that within-strata variation of income accounts for only about 23% of the total income variation, and that within-strata variability is characterized by mostly very small changes.

In addition to previously described biases specific to sibling design studies, sibling design studies are at risk for...
selection bias. To include discordant outcomes within strata, they have to select participants based on the outcome. If income is the exposure and, as is the case in European countries, higher income is associated with higher likelihood for a second child\(^7\), selection will depend on exposure and outcome, thus creating the potential for selection bias due to conditioning on a collider\(^8\). Because the positive effect of parental income and child diagnosis on study participation results in an upwards bias for the estimate of the income-mental health association, a true negative effect of parental income will be attenuated in a sibling design study sample. Figure 2 illustrates a simulation that shows how selection bias in sibling design studies can hide a true causal effect of parental income on children’s mental health.

The articles of Kinge et al. and Sariaslan et al. provide valuable insight into the relationship between parental income and children’s mental health, and at the same time highlight the strong dependency of study results on implicit and explicit assumptions. Study designs that reduce one type of...
bias can simultaneously increase risk for another bias, and choosing between designs can mean trading off one type of bias for another. In a triangulation approach, similar results from studies with different biases can provide evidence supporting a causal effect of the exposure on the outcome \(^9\). In the articles discussed here, results from studies with different biases are inconsistent; so that considerable uncertainty about a causal effect of parental income on children’s mental health remains. One potential approach to reduce this uncertainty is to use a triangulation approach with more study types with other biases, including instrumental variable approaches like Mendelian randomization \(^10\) or natural experiments \(^11\).

**Ethics approval**
The research was approved by the Regional Comittees for Medical Research Ethics South East, project number 26684. The study was conducted in compliance with international standards such as the Declaration of Helsinki.

**Data availability**

**Author contributions**
G.B. designed the research, performed the main analyses and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. J.dA. and T.V.P. contributed additional analyses and co-wrote the final version of the manuscript.

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**Conflict of interest**
None declared.

**References**