

**Table DS1** Association between self-reported positive attributes score at baseline and SDQ total difficulties (symptoms) score at follow-up in adjusted and unadjusted models

Outcome	Predictor variables	Positive attributes score at baseline $\beta$ 95% CI $R^2$
Outcome: SDQ score at 36 months follow-up predicted by:	Positive attributes score only	<b>-0.29</b> -0.32,-0.24 $R^2=0.08$
	Positive attributes score adjusted for baseline SDQ difficulties score	<b>-0.05</b> -0.09,-0.01 $R^2=0.28$
	Positive attributes score adjusted for baseline SDQ difficulties score and family factors	-0.04 <sup>ns</sup> -0.08, 0.01 $R^2=0.29$
	Positive attributes score adjusted for baseline SDQ difficulties score and child factors	<b>-0.07</b> -0.11, -0.02 $R^2=0.30$

$\beta$  standardized regression coefficient; CI 95% confidence interval;  $R^2$  =proportion of variance. Family factors are ethnicity, single parent family, reconstituted family, maternal highest education, gross household income, housing tenure, family functioning, General Health Questionnaire and life events. Child factors are age, gender, general health, neurodevelopmental disorder, generalised learning disability and any psychiatric disorder at baseline. All findings in bold are significant ( $p<0.05$ ); otherwise non-significant (ns).

**Table DS2** Self-reported standardized positive attributes at baseline as a predictor of psychiatric disorders in adjusted and unadjusted models

Outcome	Predictors	Positive attributes score at baseline OR 95%CI
Any disorder predicted by:	Positive attributes only	<b>0.78</b> 0.67, 0.90
	Positive attributes adjusted for any disorder at baseline	0.91 <sup>ns</sup> 0.78, 1.06
	Positive attributes adjusted for any disorder at baseline and family factors	0.92 <sup>ns</sup> 0.78, 1.08
	Positive attributes adjusted for any disorder at baseline and child factors	0.88 <sup>ns</sup> 0.75, 1.03
Any emotional disorder predicted by:	Positive attributes only	0.91 <sup>ns</sup> 0.76, 1.10
	Positive attributes adjusted for any emotional disorder at baseline	0.95 <sup>ns</sup> 0.79, 1.16
	Positive attributes adjusted for any emotional disorder at baseline and family factors	0.98 <sup>ns</sup> 0.80, 1.20
	Positive attributes adjusted for any emotional disorder at baseline and child factors	0.94 <sup>ns</sup> 0.77, 1.15
Any externalizing disorder predicted by:	Positive attributes only	<b>0.60</b> 0.48, 0.74
	Positive attributes adjusted for any externalizing disorder at baseline	<b>0.73</b> 0.57, 0.92
	Positive attributes adjusted for any externalizing disorder at baseline and family factors	<b>0.77</b> 0.60, 0.98
	Positive attributes adjusted for any externalizing disorder at baseline and child factors	<b>0.71</b> 0.56, 0.89

*OR* odds ratio; *CI*95% confidence interval. Family factors are ethnicity, single parent family, reconstituted family, maternal highest education, gross household income, housing tenure, family functioning, General Health Questionnaire and life events. Child factors are age, gender, general health, neurodevelopmental disorder and generalised learning disability. All findings in bold are significant ( $p < 0.05$ ); otherwise non-significant (ns). Note that odds ratios significantly less than 1 represent a protective effect.

**Table DS3** Standardized self-reported positive attributes at baseline as predictors of a new onset of psychiatric contact, self harm, truancy and police contact at follow-up, with and without adjustment for baseline symptoms

Association of positive attributes at baseline with outcome at 36 months		
	Unadjusted for baseline symptoms OR (95%CI)	Adjusted for baseline symptoms OR (95%CI)
Predicting new psychiatric contact	0.81 <sup>ns</sup> (0.63, 1.03)	0.94 <sup>ns</sup> (0.72, 1.24)
Predicting new self harm	0.84 <sup>ns</sup> (0.71, 1.00)	1.04 <sup>ns</sup> (0.85, 1.26)
Predicting new truancy	1.01 <sup>ns</sup> (0.73, 1.41)	1.33 <sup>ns</sup> (0.92, 1.93)
Predicting new police contact	<b>0.76</b> (0.65, 0.89)	0.85 <sup>ns</sup> (0.71, 1.01)

*OR* odds ratio; *CI* 95% confidence interval. Odds ratios with confidence intervals are presented from logistic regression models with each of the outcomes as dependent variables and positive attributes as an independent variable either unadjusted or adjusted for baseline total SDQ score. All findings in bold are significant ( $p < 0.05$ ); otherwise non-significant (ns). Note that odds ratios significantly less than 1 represent a protective effect.