**ONLINE SUPPLEMENT**

**eTable 1** Multinomial logistic regression with combined opposition-aggression variable

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **RRR** | **p-value**  | **95% CI** **Lower Upper** |
| **Low group (reference)** |  |  |  |  |
| **Declining group** |  |  |  |  |
| Inattention | 1.12 | 0.008 | 1.029 | 1.221317 |
| Hyperactivity | 1.05 | 0.557 | .900152 | 1.215414 |
| Opposition-aggression | 0.99 | 0.868 | .9255211 | 1.067488 |
| Prosociality  | 0.97 | 0.137 | .9376181 | 1.008949 |
| Child IQ | 0.85 | 0.001 | .7786434 | .9288574 |
| Family adversity  | 7.09 | 0.001 | 3.377669 | 14.89696 |
| **Chronic group** |  |  |  |  |
| Inattention | 1.17 | 0.010 | 1.037748 | 1.313365 |
| Hyperactivity | 1.16 | 0.156 | .9442956 | 1.429129 |
| Opposition-aggression | 1.04 | 0.305 | .9571851 | 1.150074 |
| Prosociality  | 0.95 | 0.065 | .9000977 | 1.003309 |
| Child IQ | 0.73 | 0.001 | .6518146 | .8160025 |
| Family adversity | 7.33 | 0.001 | 2.562592 | 21.01634 |

RRR = relative risk ratio; SE = standard error; CI = confidence intervals. Relative risk ratios represent the risk of being in the chronic or declining group relative to the low group (reference), holding all other variables constant. Units for all measures are shown in Table 1. For opposition-aggression, they were mean=2.42, SD=2.63, range=0-10. According to Olivier et al.’s (2017) criteria, relative risks ratios of 1.22, 1.86 and 3.00 represent small, medium, and large effect sizes respectively.