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| Table S1. GSMS Participants followed up at each age |
|  | N (%) |
| Original Sample | 1420 (100) |
|  Age |  |
| 19 | 1072 (75.5%) |
|  21 | 1060 (74.6%) |
|  25 | 1109 (78.1%) |
|  30 | 1154 (81.2%) |

| Table S2. Basic information about the Great Smoky Mountains Study  |
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| Total # of participants | 1,420 |
| Sampling strategy | Community, representative with oversampling for children at risk for mental health problems  |
| Design | Accelerated longitudinal with 3 cohorts  |
| Observations | 11,233 (Median=8 per participant; Interquartile range 7-10) |
| Informant | Ages 9-16: Parent and Self-Report;Ages 19-25: Self-report onlyAge 30: Self-Report only  |
| Age | Cohorts aged 9 (N=508), 11 (n=497), and 13 (N=415) at baseline;Average age at last adult assessment: 30.9 (SD=1.7; range 26-35)  |
| Sex | 49.2% female |
| Race and Ethnicity | 89.8% White; 6.4% African-American; 3.8% American Indian |
| Interview | Ages 9-16: Child and Adolescent Psychiatric AssessmentAges 19-25: Young Adult Psychiatric AssessmentAge 30: Young Adult Psychiatric Assessment |

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| Table S3: Effect size of positive transition in adulthood by race/ethnicity |
|  | American Indian Participants | Non-American Indian participants |
|   | Effect Size | Standard Error | 95% CI | Effect Size | Standard Error | 95% CI |
| **Symptoms** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Emotional | -0.01 | 0.10 | -0.22, 0.20 | -0.33 | 0.15 | -0.63, -0.03 |
|  Substance-related  | 0.01 | 0.06 | -0.11, 0.14 | -0.05 | 0.06 | -0.17, 0.07 |
|  ASPD | -0.06 | 0.04 | -0.13, 0.01 | -0.08 | 0.03 | -0.14, -0.02 |



**Figure S1.** The average balance of covariates in absolute Spearman’s correlations is over 10,000 iterations of the generalized propensity score model using the generalized boosting method.



**Figure S2.** Absolute Spearman’s correlations of covariates with the transition before and after applying the weights obtained from the propensity score model using the generalized boosting method.