**Missing data and attrition analyses**

**Trajectory Analyses**

Missing data on teacher-rated childhood CPs increased over time. In the trajectory analyses, missing data were accommodated using full information maximum likelihood fitting (supra). Thus, data from 2,045 out of the 2,121 children (96.5%) who enrolled in wave 1 were used to identify childhood CP trajectories (wave 2-5). The children who were (n = 2,045) and were not (n = 76) included in the trajectory analyses (using wave 2 to 5 teacher-rated CP) did not significantly differ in level of wave 1 teacher-rated conduct problems and wave 1 parent-rated conduct problems (details are available upon request).

**Developmental Antecedents of CP trajectories**

This study aimed to test longitudinal associations between antecedent (or risk factors) of teacher-CP trajectory membership. Therefore, only participants for whom wave 1 data from both teachers and parents were available, were included in the analyses that examined developmental child- and environmental-level antecedents of the CP trajectories (N = 1,882; 88.7% of the sample). Compared to the 1,882 participants who were included in these analyses, participants who were not included in these analyses (n = 239) were significantly younger, had significantly higher levels of parent- and teacher-rated conduct problems, callous-unemotional traits, impulsivity-need for stimulation, ADHD symptoms, and harsh parenting, had significantly lower levels of SES, and were significantly more often male and from Non-Swedish origin and a non-intact family. Yet, the magnitude of these wave 1 differences was small (Cohen’s *d*: .19 to .32), with the exception of a large effect size for non-intact family (*d* =.89). No other significant differences emerged in terms of wave 1 features (details are available upon request).

**Developmental Outcomes of CP trajectories**

For 1,667 (81.5%) of the 2,045 children that were included in the Trajectory analyses (supra) wave 6 data was available that were based on teacher-ratings or child self-ratings. Wave 6 data was significant more often missing for children in the childhood-limited (n = 51 of 227; 22.5%) and the childhood-persistent (n = 31 of 95; 32.6%) CP trajectories relative to the low (n = 277 of 1,313) and adolescent-onset (n = 19 of 133; 14.3%) CP trajectories. The two childhood-onset CP trajectories were not significantly different with regard to missing data at wave 6. Details are available upon request.