

Online supplement

Incorporating inverse probability weights

To take some account of sample attrition we derived inverse probability weights³⁵ from a logistic regression model predicting having complete conduct problems trajectory and age 18 depression data, adjusting for exposure to early life adversity (Family Adversity Index score) and child gender. The weights from these analyses were then multiplied by the posterior probability weights for trajectory class membership, with higher values trimmed to a maximum weight of 4. Table DS1 shows results of logistic regression analyses of associations between conduct problems trajectory classes (reference category = 'low')

and age 18 depression (i) using posterior probability weights only, and (ii) using posterior probability weights × inverse probability weights. Child gender (not shown) was included as a covariate throughout.

As Table DS1 shows, models incorporating inverse probability weights provided essentially similar results to those using posterior probability weights only.

Additional reference

35 Seaman SR, White IR. Review of inverse probability weighting for dealing with missing data. *Stat Method Med Res* 2013; **22**: 278–95.

Table DS1 Associations between conduct problem trajectories and age 18 depression: effects of incorporating inverse probability weights

Weighted by	Conduct problem trajectory class		
	CL Adjusted OR ^a (95% CI)	AO Adjusted OR ^a (95% CI)	EOP Adjusted OR ^a (95% CI)
Posterior probability weights	1.34 (1.03–1.73)	1.50 (1.16–1.94)	2.32 (1.64–3.27)
Posterior probability × inverse probability weights	1.39 (1.05–1.86)	1.60 (1.20–2.13)	2.46 (1.75–3.46)

CL, childhood limited; AO, adolescent onset; EOP early onset persistent.
a. All odds ratios adjusted for gender.