Figure S1

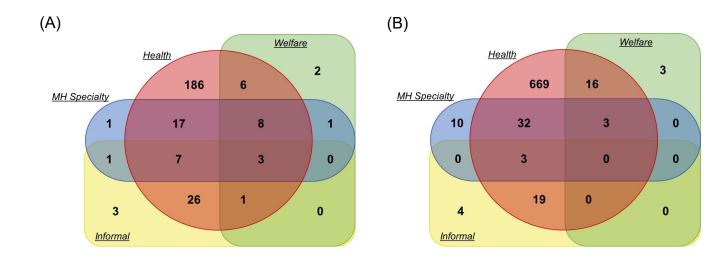


Table S1 Combinations of services used in children with and without mental health problems

	Children w/MH problems ^a		Children w/out MH problems			p ^d	
	N	Percent c	95% CI	N	Percent c	95% CI	
Total N	316	22.4		1092	77.6		
Only MH	1	0.7	0.1-4.9	10	0.9	0.4-1.8	0.799
Only Health	186	59.6	52.3-66.6	669	63.2	57.8-68.2	0.052
Only Other ^b	38	11.3	7.3-17.1	42	3.7	2.5-5.6	< 0.001
MH & Health (with or without other)	35	11.4	8.0-16.1	38	3.2	2.2-4.5	< 0.001
MH & Other (excludes Health)	2	0.4	0.1-1.5	0	0.0	0.0	0.002 ^e
None (reference)	54	16.6	11.7-23.0	333	29.0	24.5-33.9	
Only 1 sector	192	61.3	53.9-68.2	686	64.8	59.7-69.6	0.049
2 sectors	51	14.9	10.9-19.9	67	5.5	4.2-7.3	< 0.001
3 or 4 sectors	19	7.3	4.3-12.1	6	0.6	0.3-1.5	< 0.001
None (reference)	54	16.6	11.7-23.0	333	29.0	24.5-33.9	

 \overline{MH} = mental health.

^a Any broad-band or narrow-band CBCL scale with T-scores in the clinical range.

^b Welfare and/or informal sectors.

^c Weighted percentages.

^d p values for chi-square tests.

^e Based on adjusted F (variant of second-order Rao-Scott chi-square) and its degree of freedom.

Supplemental Table 2 – Study Sampling Design and Ethics Approvals				
Sampling Design	The study used a three-stage sampling			
	procedure that included 1) a random sample			
	of census units using the method probability			
	proportional to the size, 2) a random sample			
	of eligible households, and 3) a target child			
	randomly selected among all age-eligible			
	children residing with their biological, step or			
	adoptive mother in each participant			
	household. Data were collected in			
	participants' households by trained lay			
	interviewers who applied structured			
	questionnaires to mothers (response rate			
	88% of 1,605). The present study focuses on			
	participants with no missing data on mental			
	health problems (N=1,408).			
Ethics approvals	The Brazilian National Health Council –			
	National Research Ethics Commission			
	(#25000.182992/2011-76) and the Research			
	Ethics Committee of Universidade Federal de			
	São Paulo (#0324/11) approved the study.			

Written informed consent was obtained from
all participating mothers.