

## Supplementary Material

**Table S1.** Association analysis between SNPs and mental health outcomes at 6 years of age using logistic regression (crude and adjusted models) and additive genetic model. The adjusted model includes the correction for maternal depression.

Outcome	<i>n</i>	rs4916723 (MIR9-2) OR <sub>crude</sub> (95% CI)	rs4916723 (MIR9-2) *OR <sub>adj</sub> (95% CI)	* <i>p</i> <sub>adj</sub>	<i>N</i>	rs4938723 (MIR34B/C) OR <sub>crude</sub> (95% CI)	rs4938723 (MIR34B/C) *OR <sub>adj</sub> (95% CI)	* <i>p</i> <sub>adj</sub>	
			Effect Allele: C					Effect Allele: C	
Any disorder by DMS-IV	<b>3447</b>	<b>0.816 (0.710–0.938)</b>	<b>0.811 (0.701–0.940)</b>	<b>0.005</b>	3424	1.047 (0.915–1.198)	1.044 (0.906–1.203)	0.555	
Any externalizing disorder	3447	0.863 (0.672–1.108)	0.923 (0.676–1.118)	0.54	3424	1.063 (0.835–1.353)	1.138 (0.843–1.368)	0.313	
Any internalizing disorder	<b>3447</b>	<b>0.824 (0.693–0.979)</b>	<b>0.834 (0.698–0.997)</b>	<b>0.04</b>	3424	0.994 (0.841–1.176)	1.000 (0.837–1.183)	0.955	

\* Regression model adjusted by skin color, sex and maternal depression assessed when the children were 1 year old. Sample size post adjustment: 3324 for rs4916723 and 3301 for rs4938723. N= Sample size included in the crude models. Internalizing disorders comprise any depressive and anxiety disorders. Externalizing disorders comprise ADHD, oppositional defiant disorder and conduct disorder. The significant and suggestive results are denoted in bold.

**Table S2.** Summary of recent GWAS findings regarding rs4916723 on psychiatric disorders and related traits.

Study	Phenotype	Allele	Effect size	<i>p</i> -value	Retrieved from	Sample size	Population
Grove et al. (2019)	ASD	A	0.964 (Odds Ratio)	$1.924 \times 10^{-6}$	Summary statistics File: iPSYCH-PGC_ASD_Nov2017	18,382 cases and 27,969 controls	iPSYCH-PGC European ancestry
Demontis et al. (2019)	ADHD	A	0.926 (Odds Ratio)	$1.58 \times 10^{-8}$	Top hit reported in the main paper	20,183 cases, 35,191 controls	iPSYCH-PGC, All ancestries
Lee et al (2019)	Several psychiatric diseases (Cross-trait GWAS meta-analysis)	A	NA	$1.82 \times 10^{-9}$	Top hit reported in the main paper	232,964 cases and 494,162 controls	* European Ancestry
Nagel et al. (2018)	Neuroticism	A	5.609 (z-score)	$2.03 \times 10^{-8}$	Supplementary Table 2	434,007	UKB/23andMe/GP C1 European ancestry
Liu et al. (2019)	Alcohol consumption (drinks per week)	C	$-1.15 \times 10^{-2}$ (beta)	$8.07 \times 10^{-9}$	Summary Statistics File: DrinksPerWeek.txt	537,349	GSCAN cohorts European ancestry

\*AN (Anorexia; Duncan et al., 2017), ASD (Autism Spectrum Disorder; Grove et al., 2017), ADHD (Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder; Demontis et al., 2019), BIP (Bipolar Disorder; Stahl et al., 2018), MD (Major Depression; Wray et al., 2018), OCD (Obsessive Compulsive Disorder; International Obsessive Compulsive Disorder Foundation Genetics Collaborative (IOCDF-GC) and OCD Collaborative Genetics Association Studies (OC GAS), 2018), TS (Tourette Syndrome; Yu et al., In press.), and

SCZ (Schizophrenia; Schizophrenia Working Group of the Psychiatric Genomics, 2014). GSCAN: GWAS and Sequencing Consortium of Alcohol and Nicotine use; UKB: UK Biobank; GPC1: Genetics of Personality Consortium; PGC: Psychiatric Genomics Consortium; NA: Not available



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