Supplementary Material

List of Supplementary Material for the article

Disclaimer

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Supplementary Table 1. Correlates and predictors of parent-reported posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms by assessment point

Predictor variables	T1 PTSD Symptoms		T2 PTSD Symptoms		T3 PTSD Symptoms	
	r	n	r	n	r	n
Prior symptomatology						
Parent report symptoms, T1	-	-	.69**	108	.41**	71
Parent report symptoms, T2	-	-	-	-	.33**	71
Child report symptoms, T1 [a]	.30*	47	.27	45	.26	27
Child report symptoms, T2 [a]	-	-	.36*	44	.32	27
Child report symptoms, T3 (7-10 years at T1)[a]	-	-	-	-	.43*	27
Child report symptoms, T3 (all)	-	-	-	-	.42**	53
T1 Demographic & psychosocial variables						
Age	.10	113	.14	108	-.18	71
Sex [b]	.00	113	-.01	108	-.08	71
Minority ethnicity [c]	-.23*	113	-.26**	108	-.08	71
No. life events in previous 6 mos.	-.03	112	-.03	108	-.02	71
Prior trauma exposure	.07	112	-.01	108	-.01	71
Prior emotional problems	.12	111	.10	107	.09	71
Prior behavioural problems	.12	111	.06	107	-.07	7
British Picture Vocabulary Scale, Second Edition	-.10	81	-.17	78	-.18	55
T1 Trauma severity variables						
Triage category [d]	-.10	111	-.13	106	-.01	70
Fracture	.05	113	.08	108	.00	71
Admitted	.16	113	.18	108	.10	71
Loss of Consciousness	-.06	113	.12	108	-.11	71
Persistent injury at T1	.34**	113	.35**	108	.16	71
T1 Parent variables						
With child during accident	-.09	113	-.27**	108	.02	71
Separation of one hour or more	.24*	113	.32**	108	.19	71
Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale (T1)	.57**	88	.40**	87	.35**	59
Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, depression sub-scale (T1)	.41**	88	.26*	87	.15	59

Note. Correlation coefficients represent Spearman's rho. * = p<.05; ** = p<.01; T1 = 2-4 weeks posttrauma; T2 = six months posttrauma; T3 = three years posttrauma.

[a] Child-report data was limited to 7-10 year olds at earlier assessments, hence the reduced N values for these data. [b] Scored 0 for female, 1 for male. [c] Scored 0 for minority ethnicity, 1 for white ethnicity. [d] Triage scores ranged from 1-4, with lower scores indicating need for more urgent treatment.

Supplementary Table 2. Correlates and predictors of child-reported PTSD symptoms by assessment point

Predictor variables	T1 PTSD Symptoms		T2 PTSD Symptoms		T3 PTSD Symptoms	
	r	n	r	n	r	n
Prior symptomatology						
Parent report symptoms, T1	.30*	47	.29	44	.33*	53
Parent report symptoms, T2	-	-	.36*	44	.28*	53
Parent report symptoms, T3	-	-	-	-	.42**	53
Child report symptoms, T1	-	-	.58**	44	.06	27
Child report symptoms, T2	-	-	-	-	.28	27
Demographic & psychosocial variables						
Age	.22	47	-.22	44	-.15	53
Sex [a]	-.25	47	-.22	44	.08	53
Minority ethnicity [b]	-.19	47	-.15	44	.03	53
No. life events in past 6 months	-.08	47	.06	44	-.09	53
Prior trauma exposure	-.17	47	-.19	44	.02	53
Prior emotional problems	-.04	47	.07	44	-.09	53
Prior behavioural problems	-.19	47	-.16	44	-.06	52
British Picture Vocabulary Scale, Second Edition	-.07	41	-.13	40	.00	50
Trauma severity variables						
Triage [c]	.12	47	-.25	44	.18	52
Fracture	-.19	47	-.00	44	-.20	53
Admitted	-.09	47	.19	44	-.14	53
Loss of consciousness	-.16	47	-.02	44	-.12	53
Persistent injury at T1	.12	47	.28	44	.20	53
Parent variables						
With child during accident	-.10	47	.04	44	-.02	53
Separation of one hour or more	.01	47	.11	44	.35*	53
Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale (T1)	.02	39	.01	38	.37*	48
Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, depression sub-scale (T1)	-.13	39	-.16	38	.26	48

Note. Correlation coefficients represent Spearman's rho. * = p<.05; ** = p<.01; T1 = 2-4 weeks posttrauma; T2 = six months posttrauma; T3 = three years posttrauma. [a] Scored 0 for female, 1 for male. [b] Scored 0 for minority ethnicity, 1 for white ethnicity. [c] Triage scores ranged from 1-4, with lower scores indicating need for more urgent treatment.

Supplementary Table 3. Correlates and predictors of optimal-report PTSD symptoms by assessment point

Predictor variables	T1 PTSD Symptoms		T2 PTSD Symptoms		T3 PTSD Symptoms	
	r	n	r	n	r	n
Prior symptomatology						
Optimal report symptoms, T1	-	-	.46**	106	.14	69
Optimal report symptoms, T2	-	-	-	-	.35**	71
Demographic & psychosocial variables						
Age	.46**	112	.37**	108	.11	71
Sex [a]	-.16	112	.01	108	-.06	71
Minority ethnicity [b]	-.06	112	-.35**	108	-.10	71
No. life events in past 6 months	.11	110	-.13	108	-.04	71
Prior trauma exposure	.01	110	-.02	108	.09	71
Prior emotional problems	-.01	109	.11	107	.07	71
Prior behavioural problems	-.06	109	.02	107	.01	70
British Picture Vocabulary Scale, Second Edition	-.02	82	-.18	78	-.13	55
Trauma severity variables						
Triage [c]	-.08	110	-.30**	106	.01	70
Fracture	.06	112	.15	108	-.05	71
Admitted	.02	112	.24*	108	.07	71
Loss of consciousness	-.12	112	.13	108	-.08	71
Persistent injury at T1	.29**	111	.45**	108	.27*	71
Parent variables						
With child during accident	-.19	111	-.34**	108	-.04	71
Separation of one hour or more	.02	111	.23*	108	.24*	71
Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale (T1)	.24*	86	.33**	87	.47**	59
Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale depression sub-scale (T1)	.27*	86	.21	87	.34**	59

Note. Correlation coefficients represent Spearman's rho. * = $p<.05$; ** = $p<.01$; T1 = 2-4 weeks posttrauma; T2 = six months posttrauma; T3 = three years posttrauma. [a] Scored 0 for female, 1 for male. [b] Scored 0 for minority ethnicity, 1 for white ethnicity. [c] Triage scores ranged from 1-4, with lower scores indicating need for more urgent treatment.

Supplementary Table 4. Regression modelling of parent-reported PTSD symptoms by assessment point

Dependent variable	Variables retained in model	β [a]	R²	Test
				Model statistics
T1 PTSD symptoms	PDS (T1)	.62	.46	$F_{2,65} = 26.58$, p<.0001
	Persistent injury at T1	.20		
T2 PTSD symptoms	PDS (T1)	.44	.47	$F_{3,64} = 18.28$, p<.0001
	Separation >1 hour (T1)	.34		
	Persistent injury at T1	.21		
T2 PTSD symptoms [b]	T1 Parent-report PTSD symptoms	.70	.68	$F_{2,64} = 66.90$, p<.0001
	Separation >1 hour (T1)	.27		
T3 PTSD symptoms [c]	PDS (T1)	.58	.34	$F_{1,58} = 29.39$, p<.0001
T3 PTSD symptoms [b, c]	T1 Parent-report PTSD symptoms	.54	.29	$F_{1,58} = 22.81$, p<.0001

Note. Only significant correlates were entered into the models presented here. Variables were entered using a stepwise method of entry. T1 = 2-4 weeks posttrauma; T2 = six months posttrauma; T3 = three years posttrauma; PDS = Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale (parent PTSD).

[a] Beta coefficients presented here are those values for the final regression model in each case.

[b] In this model, parent-report PTSD symptoms at Time 1 were also entered.

[c] Initial inspection of residuals plots suggested that there was some evidence of non-normality in the plot for the Time 3 assessment data. The modelling was therefore undertaken using a dependent variable that had been transformed (using natural logarithms); subsequent residual plots showed that the assumptions of regression were now met.

Supplementary Table 5. Regression modelling of child-reported PTSD symptoms by assessment point

Dependent variable	Variables retained in model	β [a]	Model statistics	
			R^2	Test
T1 PTSD symptoms	No variables retained			
T2 PTSD symptoms [b]	T1 Child-report PTSD symptoms	.49	.24	$F_{1,43} = 13.32$, p<.001
T3 PTSD symptoms [c]	PDS (T1)	.42	.18	$F_{1,47} = 9.84$, p<.004

Note. Only significant correlates were entered into the models presented here. Variables were entered using a stepwise method of entry. T1 = 2-4 weeks posttrauma; T2 = six months posttrauma; T3 = three years posttrauma; PDS = Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale (parent PTSD).

[a] Beta coefficients presented here are those values for the final regression model in each case.

[b] Initially, no variables significantly contributed to a model of child-report PTSD symptoms at T2; it was only when T1 child-report symptoms were entered that the model became significant.

[c] Initial inspection of residuals plots suggested that there was some evidence of non-normality in the plot for the Time 3 assessment data. The modelling was therefore undertaken using a dependent variable that had been transformed (using natural logarithms); subsequent residual plots showed that the assumptions of regression were now met.

Supplementary Table 6. Regression modelling of optimal-report posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms by assessment point

Dependent variable	Variables retained in model	β [a]	R^2	Test
			Model statistics	
T1 PTSD symptoms	Age	.40	.33	$F_{3,82} = 13.47$, p<.0001
	Persistent injury at T1	.23		
	PDS (T1)	.21		
T2 PTSD symptoms	Persistent injury at T1	.28	.40	$F_{4,85} = 13.36$, p<.0001
	Separation >1 hour (T1)	.24		
	PDS (T1)	.25		
	Age	.28		
T2 PTSD symptoms [b]	T1 optimal report symptoms	.50	.48	$F_{3,83} = 24.28$, p<.0001
	Persistent injury at T1	.22		
	Separation >1 hour (T1)	.24		
T3 PTSD symptoms [c]	PDS (T1)	.55	.30	$F_{1,57} = 24.90$, p<.0001

Note. Only significant correlates were entered into the models presented here. Variables were entered using a stepwise method of entry. T1 = 2-4 weeks posttrauma; T2 = six months posttrauma; T3 = three years posttrauma; PDS = Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale (parent PTSD).

[a] Beta coefficients presented here are those values for the final regression model in each case.

[b] In this model, optimal-report PTSD symptoms at Time 1 were also entered.

[c] This model was repeated to see if the inclusion of optimal report symptoms at T2 would increase the model. This variable was not retained in the model, however.