

## Additional file 2: Table S1

**Table S1: Description of studies included in the review (ordered by outcome)**

Authors, Country	Design	Sample	FSC	CSC	Outcomes
<b>1) Self-esteem and self-worth</b>					
Abbotts et al 2004 UK high quality	cross-sectional survey (West of Scotland 11 to 16 Study)	size: 1,690 age group: adolescents age range: 11 yrs sex: not stated ethnic group: not stated	✘	✓	Weekly church attendance was associated with higher self-esteem in Catholic adolescents but lower self-esteem in Church of Scotland (Protestant) adolescents.
Aim: To examine the relationship between church attendance and self-esteem.					
Birndorf et al 2005 USA moderate quality	prospective longitudinal cohort study (National Education Longitudinal Survey) data collected 1988-1992	size: 16,489 age group: adolescents age range: 13-18 yrs sex: 50% female ethnic group: 72% White	✓	✓	Positive parent-adolescent communication and feeling safe at school at baseline predictive of higher self-esteem 3yrs later. Religious participation was predictive for males only. No role for parental monitoring, adult interest in the child or social support networks.
Aim: To examine those modifiable community and individual factors that may influence high self-esteem over time.					

Ciarano et al 2007		size: 622			
Italy	longitudinal survey	age group: adolescents			Adolescents with friendships high in support reported positive self-perception. When friendship quality improved over time so did positive self-perception.
high quality		age range: 14-20 yrs	✘	✓	
		sex: 52% female			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To distinguish different patterns of friendships, in terms of support and conflict, and reciprocity of friendship (and any link to positive self-perception).					
Drukker et al 2006		size: 475			
Netherlands	longitudinal cohort study	age group: adolescents			No role for community social capital.
high quality	data collected 2000-03, Time 1 (T1), Time 2 (T2)	mean age T1: 11 yrs	✘	✓	
		mean age T2: 13.5 yrs			
		sex: 52% female			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To study associations between neighbourhood environment and changes in health related quality of life (including self-esteem).					
DuBois et al 2002		size: 134			
USA	controlled trial	age group: children & adolescents			Self-esteem in the intervention group greater than in the control group post-intervention.
moderate quality	1 intervention group	age range: 7-15 yrs	✘	✓	
	1 control group	sex: 55% female			
		ethnic group: 63% Black			
Aim: To evaluate the effects of a mentoring programme on self-esteem.					

El-Dardiry et al 2012		size: 542			
Greece	cross-sectional survey	age group: children & adolescents	✘	✓	Higher levels of parental social support and perceptions of neighbourhood social capital associated with more positive self-perception.
high quality		age range: 8-12 yrs			
		sex: 53% female			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To examine the potential association between social capital and child health-related quality of life (including self-perception).					
Glendinning et al 2007		size: 647			
Serbia	cross-sectional survey	age group: adolescents	✓	✓	Feeling supported by parents was protective for rural adolescents. Higher quality school was protective in urban adolescents. Higher peer support associated with higher self-esteem. Higher parental monitoring was a risk for all and community constraint a risk for rural adolescents only.
moderate quality		age range: 14-15 yrs			
		sex: 53%			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To examine young people's life circumstances and the implications for mental health (including self-esteem).					
Jager et al 2011		size: 4,233			
USA	longitudinal survey (ADD Health)	age group: adolescents	✓	✓	Different patterns of positive relationships with others share different relationships with self-esteem.
moderate quality	data collected 1994-2002	age range: 13-19 yrs			
		sex: not stated			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To examine heterogeneity in adolescent relationship constellations and its relation to adolescent adjustment (including self-image).					

Ying et al 2008		size: 491			
USA	cross-sectional survey (Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study)	age group: adolescents			
high quality		mean age: 17.4 yrs	✓	✗	Parent-child relationships high in cohesion and low in conflict were associated with better self-esteem.
		sex: 50% female			
		ethnic group:100% South East Asian American			
Aim: To examine the contribution of parental acculturation, parental involvement, and intergenerational relationships to wellbeing (including self-esteem).					

Yugo et al 2007		size: 3,725			
Canada	cross-sectional survey (National Longitudinal Survey of Children & Youth)	age group: adolescents			
low quality		age range: 12-15 yrs	✓	✓	Higher parental nurturance, peer connectedness and school engagement associated with increased odds of high self-worth. Higher parental monitoring associated with reduced odds of high self-worth. No role for civic engagement.
		sex: not stated			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To examine which of five assets accounts for the most variance in positive health outcomes (including self-worth).					

## 2) Internalising behaviours

		size: 1,690			
Abbotts et al 2004	cross-sectional survey (West of Scotland 11 to 16 Study)	age group: adolescents			Weekly church attendance associated with lower levels of depression, malaise & social anxiety in Catholic adolescents, and higher levels in Church of Scotland (Protestant) adolescents.
UK	data collected 1994	age range: 11 yrs	x	✓	
high quality		sex: not stated			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To examine the relationship between church attendance and social anxiety and depression in children from Christian denominations.					

		size: 877			
Aneshensel et al 1996		age group: adolescents			Higher levels of neighbourhood ambient hazards associated with increased depression and anxiety. Higher social cohesion associated with lower depression only.
USA	cross-sectional survey	age range: 12-17 yrs	✓	✓	
high quality		sex: 47% female			
		ethnic group: 49% Hispanic			
Aim: To examine how structural aspects of neighbourhood context affect adolescent emotional wellbeing (including depressive symptoms and anxiety).					

size: 2,031

age group: children and adolescents

age range: 4-6 yrs and 11-13 yrs

sex: 49% female

ethnic group: 100% mainland Chinese, Hong Kong Chinese and Filipino immigrants

✘

✓

Increased parents' social support, perceived quality of school and neighbourhood, and parents speaking native language of migrant country associated with fewer emotional problems.

Beiser et al 2011

cross-sectional survey (New Canadian Children & Youth Survey)

Canada

moderate quality

data collected 2002-04

Aim: To explore the extent social capital accounts for the relationship between immigrant children's mental health (including emotional problems) and place of resettlement.

size: 7,290

age group: adolescents

age range: 13-18 yrs

sex: 51% female

ethnic group: not stated

✘

✓

Better quality friendships and lower social isolation associated with lower levels of depression and social anxiety.

Bosacki et al 2007

cross-sectional survey

Canada

high quality

Aim: To examine the connection between adolescent peer relationships and social anxiety and depression.

		size: 156			
Bowker et al 2010		age group: adolescents			Higher conflict friendships associated with internal blame attributions in overweight, but not normal weight, adolescents. Positive friendship characteristics associated with more adaptive coping patterns in overweight, but not normal weight, adolescents.
USA	quasi-experiment	age range: 10-15 yrs	x	✓	
high quality		sex: 51% female			
		ethnic group: 77% White			
Aim: To explore the influence of friendship on psychological wellbeing in overweight and normal weight adolescents.					
		size: 200			
Caughy et al 2003		age group: preschool			Higher quality of neighbourhood associated with fewer internalising problems. Support from neighbours protective against internalising problems in affluent neighbourhoods but a risk factor in impoverished neighbourhoods.
USA	cross-sectional survey	age range: 3-4.5 yrs	x	✓	
high quality		sex: 54% female			
		ethnic group: 100% Black			
Aim: To examine the impact of parents' attachment to community as a predictor of the mental health status of their children.					
		size: 241			
Caughy et al 2006		age group: children			Negative neighbourhood climate, but not cohesion and control, associated with more internalising problems.
USA	cross-sectional survey	mean age: 6.6 yrs	x	✓	
high quality		sex: 49% females			
		ethnic group: 92% Black			
Aim: To examine whether racial socialization and child outcomes (including internalised behaviours) were consistent across varied residential neighbourhood contexts.					

Caughy et al 2008		size: 405			
USA	cross-sectional survey	age group: children			
high quality		age range: 6-7 yrs	✓	✓	Positive parent-child relations and better neighbourhood climate were protective. Higher neighbourhood control was protective in impoverished neighbourhoods only.
		sex: 55%			
		ethnic group: 55% Black			
Aim: To examine whether neighbourhood social process characteristics are associated with differences in child behaviour problems (including internalising behaviour).					
Ciarano et al 2007		size: 622			
Italy	longitudinal survey	age group: adolescents			
high quality		age range: 14-20 yrs	✗	✓	Supportive friendships at baseline predictive lower levels of depression 6 months later.
		sex: 52% female			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To distinguish different patterns of friendships, in terms of support and conflict, and reciprocity of friendship and how this was associated with depression.					
Delsing et al 2005		size: 576			
Netherlands	cross-sectional survey	age group: adolescents			
high quality		age range: 11-16 yrs	✓	✗	Lower levels of justice and trust within family relationships associated with more internalising problems.
		sex: 51% female			
		ethnic group: 100% Dutch			
Aim: To examine the relationship between perceived justice and trust within family relationships and internalising problems.					

		size: 563			
Drukker et al 2003		age group: adolescents			
Netherlands	longitudinal cohort study	age range: 10-12 yrs	x	✓	Neighbourhood informal social control, but not cohesion and trust, was protective in the context of mental health.
high quality		sex: 51% female			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To study the associations between social capital and quality of life and behaviour (including mental health).					
		size: 475			
Drukker et al 2006	longitudinal cohort study	age group: adolescents			
Netherlands		mean age T1: 11 yrs	x	✓	Neighbourhood factors did not predict changes in mental health over time.
high quality	data collected 2000-2003 - Time 1 (T1) and Time 2 (T2)	mean age T2: 13.5 yrs			
		sex: 52% female			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To study associations between neighbourhood environment and changes in health related quality of life (including mental health).					
	controlled trial	size: 134			
DuBois et al 2002		age group: children and adolescents			
USA	1 control and 1 intervention group	age range: 7-15 yrs	x	✓	No significant difference in emotional problems in the intervention group, compared to the control group, post-intervention.
moderate quality		sex: 55% female			
	mentoring intervention	ethnic group: 63% Black			
Aim: To evaluate the effects (including on emotional problems) of a mentoring programme.					

El-Dardiry et al 2012		size: 542			
Greece		age group: children & adolescents			
	cross-sectional survey	age range: 8-12 yrs	x	✓	Higher levels of parental social support and neighbourhood social capital associated with more positive moods and emotions.
high quality		sex: 53% female			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To examine the potential association between social capital and child health-related quality of life (including moods and emotions).					
Fitzpatrick et al 2005		size: 1,538			
USA		age group: adolescents			
	cross-sectional survey	age range: 10-18 yrs	✓	✓	Higher composite family and community social capital were associated with lower depression scores.
high quality		sex: 51% female			
		ethnic group: 100% Black			
Aim: To examine depressive symptomatology focusing on the role of capital as both personal and social resources.					
Fulkerson et al 2006		size: 98,340			
USA		age group: adolescents			
	cross-sectional survey	age range: 11-17 yrs	✓	x	Regular family meals (an indicator of family cohesion) associated with reduced odds of experiencing depressive/suicidal thoughts.
high quality		sex: 50% female			
	data collected 1996-97	ethnic group: 86% White			
Aim: To examine the associations between family meal frequency, developmental assets and high-risk behaviours (including depression & suicide risk/attempts).					

		size: 647			
Glendinning et al 2007		age group: adolescents			Family and peer support protective for rural, but not urban, adolescents.
Serbia	cross-sectional survey	age range: 14-15 yrs	✓	✓	School environment was protective only for urban adolescents. Parental and community monitoring were risk factors for both groups. No role for family structure.
	moderate quality	sex: 53% female			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To examine young people's life circumstances and the implications for mental health (including depressive mood).					
		size: 4,233			
Jager 2011	longitudinal survey (ADD Health)	age group: adolescents			
USA		age range: 13-19 yrs	✓	✓	Different patterns of positive relationships with others share different relationships with depressive effect.
	moderate quality	sex: not stated			
	data collected 1994-2002	ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To examine heterogeneity in adolescent relationship constellations and its relation to adolescent adjustment (including depressive affect).					
		size: 69			
Kliewer et al 2004		age group: children and adolescents			
USA	longitudinal survey	age range: 9-13 yrs	✓	✓	Perceived positive relationship with caregiver protective for children/adolescents from low violence, but not high violence, communities. Observed parent-child relations not significant. Higher neighbourhood cohesion associated with fewer internalising problems.
	high quality	sex: 45% female			
		ethnic group: 98% Black			
Aim: To examine different levels of children's ecology that could protect youth from adjustment difficulties (including internalising symptoms).					

		size: 29			
Landstedt et al 2009	qualitative study	age group: adolescents			
Sweden		age range: 16-19 yrs	✓	✓	Narrative described relationships with friends, family, teachers and classmates as important for better mental health.
moderate quality	focus groups	sex: not stated			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To explore what students perceive as significant for mental health.					
		size: 3,340			
Meltzer et al 2007		age group: adolescents			
UK	cross-sectional survey	age range: 11-16 yrs	✗	✓	Lower levels of neighbourhood trust and safety associated with higher reporting of emotional disorders.
moderate quality		sex: not stated			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To explore relationship between children's perceptions of trustworthiness and safety of their neighbourhoods and their mental health (including emotional disorders).					
		size: 1,615			
Rasic et al 2011		age group: adolescents			
Canada	cross-sectional survey	age range: 15-19 yrs	✗	✓	No role identified for religiosity.
moderate quality		sex: 49% female			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To examine impact of social capital on the relationships between religion and depression and suicidal behaviour.					

Rotenberg et al 2004	cross sectional & longitudinal survey	<p>size: 434</p> <p>age group (S1): children</p> <p>age group S2):adolescents</p> <p>age range (S1): 9-11</p>	x	✓	Lower number of friendships associated with loneliness in cross-sectional analysis but did not predict longer term psychological adjustment.
UK and Canada high quality	Study 1 (S1) UK Study 2 (S2) Canada	<p>age range (S2): 11-14 yrs</p> <p>sex (S1): 53% female</p> <p>sex (S2): 48% female</p> <p>ethnic group (S1/S2): not stated</p>			
Aim: To examine whether trustworthiness contributes positively to children's and adolescents' social relationship and psychological adjustment (including depressive symptoms and loneliness).					
Rotenberg et al 2005	cross-sectional & longitudinal survey	<p>size: 434</p> <p>age group: children and adolescents</p> <p>age range: 9-11 yrs</p> <p>sex: not stated</p> <p>ethnic group: not stated</p>	x	✓	Very high and very low levels of trust in peers were associated with poorer mental health outcomes.
UK moderate quality					
Aim: To assess the relationship between children's trust in peers, social exclusion, self-perceived social acceptance and internalising maladjustment (including depression, anxiety and loneliness) over 8 months.					

Springer et al 2006		size: 930			Low parental support associated with increased odds of suicidal thoughts.
El Salvador	cross-sectional survey	age group: adolescents			
high quality		age range: 12-19yrs	✓	✓	Low levels of social cohesion in school associated with increased risk of suicidal thoughts in females only.
		sex: 48% female			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To examine perceived parental social support and social cohesion at school with the prevalence of a range of youth risk behaviours (including depression, suicidal thoughts and attempts).					
Stevenson 1998		size: 160			
USA	cross-sectional survey	age group: adolescents			
high quality		mean age: 14.6 yrs	✓	✓	In high social capital neighbourhoods low kinship support associated with lower depression. In high risk, but not low risk neighbourhoods, neighbourhood social capital is protective.
		sex: 54% female			
		ethnic group: 100% Black			
Aim: To investigate impact of neighbourhood and kinship social support and fear of violence on emotional development (including depression).					
Wang et al 2011		size: 453			
Taiwan	cross-sectional survey	age group: adolescents			
moderate quality		age range: 12-16 yrs	✓	✓	No role for family or community social capital in promoting better stress management.
		sex: 46% female			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To examine the relationship between developmental assets and health promoting behaviour of adolescents (including ability to manage stress).					

Windle 1994		size: 1,098			
USA	longitudinal cohort study	age group: adolescents			
high quality		mean age: 16.2 yrs	✘	✓	Friendships high in hostility and low in reciprocity associated with increased depressive symptoms and suicidal behaviours in cross-sectional analyses but this did not impact on long-term outcomes.
		sex: 52% female			
		ethnic group: 98% White			
Aim: To study concurrent and prospective relations between friendship characteristics and adolescent internalising problems (including depressive symptoms, suicidal thoughts and attempts).					
Xue et al 2005		size: 2,805			
USA	longitudinal cohort study (Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods)	age group: children			
high quality		age range: 5-11 yrs	✘	✓	Children in neighbourhoods with higher levels of civic participation had better internalising scores. No role identified for collective efficacy.
	data collected 1995-98	sex: 50% female			
		ethnic group: 48% Hispanic			
Aim: To examine associations between neighbourhood structural characteristics and children's mental health (including internalising behaviours).					
Ying et al 2008		size: 491			
USA	cross-sectional survey (Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey)	age group: adolescents			
high quality		mean age: 17.4 yrs	✓	✘	Adult interest in the child and parental monitoring predicted parent-child relationships and parent-child relationship high in cohesion and low in conflict associated with better child outcomes (including lower levels of depression).
		sex: 50% female			
		ethnic group: 100% Southeast Asian American			
Aim: To examine the contribution of parental acculturation, parental involvement, and intergenerational relationships to wellbeing (including depressive symptoms).					

size: 1,698

Young et al 2011  
UK  
high quality

longitudinal survey (West of Scotland 11 to 16 survey)  
data collected 1994-2004  
Time 1 (T1), Time 2 (T2), Time 3 (T3)

age group: adolescents  
mean age T1: 11 yrs  
mean age T2: 15 yrs  
mean age T3: 19 yrs  
sex: 50% female  
ethnic group: not stated

✘ ✓

Mis-match between pupil's religion and the denomination of the school they attended increased risk of future suicide attempts and self-harm behaviours. Poorer-rated schools were associated with suicide risk in future. No role for quality of neighbourhood.

Aim: To explore the association between the school and suicide-risk, adjusting for important factors such as perception of local neighbourhood.

### 3) Externalising behaviours

size: 1,690

Abbotts et al (2004)  
UK  
high quality

cross-sectional survey  
data collected 1994

age group: adolescents  
age range: 11 yrs  
sex: not stated  
ethnic group: not stated

✘ ✓

Weekly church attendance was associated with lower aggression scores in Catholic and Church of Scotland (Protestant) adolescents.

Aim: To examine the relationship between church attendance and aggressive behaviour in children from Christian denominations.

		size: 877			
Aneshensel et al 1996		age group: adolescents			Neighbourhoods high in hazards associated with poorer outcomes. Those living in a 1-parent household had higher oppositional defiant, but not conduct disorder symptoms. No role for social cohesion.
USA	cross-sectional survey	age range: 12-17 yrs	✓	✓	
high quality		sex: 47% female			
		ethnic group: 49% Hispanic			
Aim: To examine how structural aspects of neighbourhood context affect adolescent emotional wellbeing (including conduct disorder and oppositional defiant disorder).					
		size: 577			
Bearinger et al 2005	cross-sectional survey	age group: children & adolescents			Adolescents who feel more connected to school had decreased odds of reporting violence perpetration. No role for extended family support or social support networks.
USA	(Urban Indian Youth Health Survey)	mean age:9-15 yrs	✓	✓	
moderate quality	data collected 1995-98	sex: 52% female			
		ethnic group: 100% American Indian			
Aim: To identify the most salient risk and protective factors for violence perpetration.					
		size: 200			
Caughy et al 2003		age group: preschool			Support from neighbours was a risk factor in impoverished neighbourhoods only. No role for quality of neighbourhood.
USA	cross-sectional survey	age range: 3-4.5 yrs	✗	✓	
high quality		sex: 54% female			
		ethnic group: 100% Black			
Aim: To examine the impact of parents' attachment to community as a predictor of the mental health status of their children (including externalising behaviours).					

		size: 241			
Caughy et al 2006		age group: children			
USA	cross-sectional survey	mean age: 6.6 yrs	✘	✓	No role for community social capital.
high quality		sex: 49% females			
		ethnic group: 92% Black			
Aim: To examine whether racial socialization and child outcomes (including externalising behaviours) were consistent across varied residential neighbourhood contexts.					
		size: 405			
Caughy et al 2008		age group: children			
USA	cross-sectional survey	age range: 6-7 yrs	✓	✓	Positive parent-child relationship characteristics were protective, and negative characteristics a risk factor, in relation to externalising problems.
high quality		sex: 55%			No role for community social capital.
		ethnic group: 55% Black			
Aim: To examine whether neighbourhood social process characteristics are associated with differences in child behaviour problems (including externalising behaviour).					
		size: 2,090			
Champion et al 2008		age group: adolescents			
USA	cross-sectional survey	age range: 14-19 yrs	✓	✓	Positive parent-adolescent relationships, participation in extra-curricular activities and higher quality neighbourhood environment, but not neighbourhood connectedness, associated with decreased odds of reporting date fighting perpetration. No role for quality of school or trust and safety.
moderate quality		sex: 49% female			
		ethnic group: 61% White			
Aim: To explore contextual factors associated with date fight perpetration.					

		size: 622			
Ciarano et al 2007		age group: adolescents			
Italy	longitudinal survey	age range: 14-20 yrs	✘	✓	Friendships high in support associated with lower levels of physical aggression but increased lying and disobedience.
high quality		sex: 52% female			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To distinguish different patterns of friendships, in terms of support, conflict, reciprocity and how this impacted on adolescent psychosocial adjustment.					
		size: 576			
Delsing et al 2005		age group: adolescents			
Netherlands	cross-sectional survey	age range: 11-16 yrs	✓	✘	Lower levels of justice and trust within families associated with more externalising problems.
high quality		sex: 51% female			
		ethnic group: 100% Dutch			
Aim: To examine the relationship between perceived justice and trust within family relationships and externalising problems.					
		size: 563			
Drukker et al 2003		age group: adolescents			
Netherlands	cross-sectional cohort study	age range: 10-12 yrs	✘	✓	Neighbourhood informal social control, but not cohesion and trust, was protective in the context of externalising problems.
high quality		sex: 51% female			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To study the associations between social capital and quality of life and behaviour (including externalising behaviour).					

		size: 672			
Drukker et al 2010	longitudinal cohort study	age group: adolescents			
Netherlands	data collected 2002-03	age range (T1): 11 yrs	x	✓	
high quality	Time 1 (T1), Time 2 (T2)	age range (T2): 13-14 yrs			Females from neighbourhoods low in social cohesion and trust reported more delinquent behaviours but there was no role for informal social control. Males from neighbourhoods high in informal social control reported more delinquent behaviours but there was no role for cohesion and trust.
		sex: 52% female			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To investigate the influence of neighbourhood variables on delinquency.					
		size: 134			
DuBois et al 2002	controlled trial	age group: children and adolescents			
USA	1 intervention group (I)	age range: 7-15 yrs	x	✓	
moderate quality	1 control group (C)	sex: 55% female			No significant difference in behavioural problems in the intervention group, compared to the control group, post-intervention.
	mentoring intervention	ethnic group: 63% Black			
Aim: To evaluate the effects (including externalising behaviours) of a mentoring programme.					
		size: 674			
El Hajj et al 2011		age group: adolescents			
Lebanon	cross-sectional survey (Urban Health Survey)	age range: 13-19 yrs	✓	✓	
moderate quality		sex: 0% females			Adolescents with wider and better quality social networks more likely to report fighting. Neighbourhood environment presented some risk and some protective factors. No role for family social capital or civic engagement, trust or reciprocity.
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To assess the relationship of social capital to physical fights in three disadvantaged neighbourhoods.					

Fulkerson et al 2006		size: 98,340			
USA	cross-sectional survey	age group: adolescents			
high quality	data collected 1996-97	age range: 11-17 yrs	✓	✗	Regular family meals (an indicator of family cohesion) were associated with reduced odd of violent behaviours.
		sex: 50% female			
		ethnic group: 86% White			
Aim: To examine the associations between family meal frequency, developmental assets and high-risk behaviours (including violent behaviour).					
Jager 2011		size: 4,233			
USA	longitudinal survey (ADD Health)	age group: adolescents			
moderate quality	data collected 1994-2002	age range: 13-19 yrs	✓	✓	Different patterns of positive relationships with others share different relationships with delinquent behaviours.
		sex: not stated			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To examine heterogeneity in adolescent relationship constellations and its relation to adolescent adjustment (including delinquency).					
Johnson et al 1999		size: 200			
USA	cross-sectional survey (Choices of Life for Adolescent Success Study – CLASS)	age group: adolescents			
high quality		age range: 15-20 yrs	✗	✓	No role for community social capital.
		sex: 60% female			
		ethnic group: 100% Black			
Aim: To examine the viability of a social systems perspective in predicting violence in youth.					

Kingston et al 2009		size: 741			
USA	cross-sectional survey (Denver Youth Survey)	age group: adolescents			Neighbourhoods characterised as limiting opportunity associated with increased reporting of property, but not violent, offending. No role for family structure, social support networks, social cohesion or institutional effectiveness.
high quality		age range: 12-17 yrs	✓	✓	
		sex: not stated			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To test the relationships between neighbourhood social structure, social processes, delinquent opportunity structures and rates of adolescent delinquency.					
Kliewer et al 2004		size: 69			
USA	longitudinal survey	age group: children and adolescents			Perceived positive relationship with caregiver associated with fewer externalising behaviours. No role for community social capital.
high quality		age range: 9-13 yrs	✓	✓	
		sex: 45% female			
		ethnic group: 98% Black			
Aim: To examine different levels of children's ecology that could protect youth from adjustment difficulties (including internalising symptoms).					
Meltzer et al 2007		size: 3,340			
UK	cross-sectional survey	age group: adolescents			Lower levels of neighbourhood trust, but not safety, associated with higher reporting of conduct disorders.
moderate quality		age range: 11-16 yrs	✗	✓	
		sex: not stated			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To explore the relationship between children's perceptions of trustworthiness and safety of their neighbourhoods and mental health (including conduct disorder).					

Oman et al 2005	cross-sectional survey	size: 1,2777			
USA		age group: adolescents			
moderate quality		age range: 13-19 yrs	✓	✓	
	data collected 1999-2000	sex: 52% female			Positive family communication protective for adolescents from 1-parent households. Social networks were protective for some indicators of violence and delinquency. Religious participation and having a peer/adult role model were protective for delinquency. No role for civic engagement.
		ethnic group: 48% White			
Aim: To investigate how the relationships between youth assets related to aggressiveness and delinquency.					
Smith et al 2009		size: 61			
USA	cross-sectional survey	age group: adolescents			
low quality		age range: 11-13 yrs	✓	✓	
		sex: 51 % female			No role identified for family or community social capital.
		ethnic group: 53% Black			
Aim: To identify assets that contribute to positive youth outcomes, specifically health behaviours, thriving indicators, and not engaging in delinquency.					
Springer et al 2006		size: 930			
El Salvador	cross-sectional survey	age group: adolescents			
high quality		age range: 12-19yrs	✓	✓	
		sex: 48% female			Low parental support associated with increased odds of reporting aggression. Low levels of social cohesion in school associated with increased odds of reporting aggression in males only.
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To examine perceived parental social support and social cohesion at school with the prevalence of a range of youth risk behaviours (including aggression & violence).					

Stevenson 1997		size: 202			
USA	cross-sectional survey	age group: adolescents			
high quality		age range: 14-15 yrs	✓	✓	High kinship support was associated with anger suppression in high-, but not low- risk neighbourhoods.
		sex: 63% female			
		ethnic group: 100% Black			
Aim: To assess the relationship between sense of neighbourhood, social support, kinship or family social support and anger experience and expression.					
Windle 1994		size: 1,028			
USA	longitudinal cohort study	age group: adolescents			
high quality		mean age: 16.2 yrs	✗	✓	Friendships high in hostility associated with increased delinquency behaviours in cross-sectional analyses but did not predict longer-term delinquency.
		sex: 52% female			
		ethnic group: 98% White			
Aim: To study concurrent and prospective relations between friendship characteristics and adolescent externalising behavioural problems (including delinquency).					
<b>4) Composite internalising and externalising behaviours</b>					
Dorsey et al 2003		size: 130			
USA	cross-sectional survey	age group: children & adolescents			
high quality		age range: 7-15 yrs	✓	✓	Higher family social capital and lower levels of neighbourhood danger were associated better outcomes. Higher levels of community social capital promote higher family social capital.
		sex: 49% female			
		ethnic group: 100% Black			
Aim: To assess how social capital, neighbourhood dangerousness and positive parenting relate to psychosocial adjustment (including internalising & externalising behaviours).					

Dufur et al 2008 USA high quality	cross-sectional survey (National Longitudinal Survey of Youth)  data collected 1994	size: 1,833  age group: children & adolescents  age range: 5-14 yrs  sex: not stated  ethnic group: not stated	✓	✓	Higher levels of family social capital were protective in context of general mental health/behavioural problems. No role for school-based social capital.
Aim: To explore the role of family and school social capital in the promotion of positive socialization (including over and under-controlled behaviours).					
Feldman et al 2010 Israel high quality	longitudinal cohort study  children followed from 3 months to 13 yrs	size: 31  age group: preschool, children & adolescents  age range: 3 months-13 yrs  sex: 48% female  ethnic group: not stated	✓	✗	Across childhood, parent-child relationships high in positive, and low in negative characteristics were predictive of better adjustment in adolescence.
Aim: To observe mother-child interactive behaviours and to test associations with internalising and externalising behaviours in adolescence.					
Galboda-Liyanage et al 2003 UK high quality	cross-sectional survey	size: 559  age group: preschool  age range: 3.5 yrs  sex: 49% female  ethnic group: not stated	✓	✗	Higher quality parent-child relationships were associated with lower levels of behavioural problems.
Aim: To test the hypothesis that a low level of mother-school child joint activity is associated with behaviour problems.					

Harpham et al 2006		size: 2,907			
		age group: preschool & children			
Vietnam	cross-sectional survey	age range (preschool): 6-18 months	✘	✓	Maternal social support, civic engagement and a composite measure of community social capital associated with poorer mental health and increased behavioural problems in children. No role for group membership.
high quality		age range (children) 7.5-8.5 yrs)			
		sex: not stated			
		ethnic group: not stated			
Aim: To explore the association between maternal social capital and child physical and mental health.					
Maynard et al 2010		size: 4,349			
	cross-sectional survey	age group: adolescents			
UK	data collected 2003	age range: 11-13 yrs	✓	✘	Positive parent-adolescent relationships associated with better mental health and fewer behavioural problems. Higher levels of parental control associated with poorer mental health and increased behavioural problems.
moderate quality		sex: not stated			
		ethnic group: 28% White			
Aim: To examine associations between perceived parental care control and psychological wellbeing.					
Maynard et al 2010		size: 4,349			
	cross-sectional survey	age group: adolescents			
UK	data collected 2003	age range: 11-13 yrs	✓	✘	Adolescents from families with infrequent participation in joint activities reported increased poorer mental health and increased behavioural problems.
moderate quality		sex: 47% female			
		ethnic group: 28% White			
Aim: To explore whether family activities explain ethnic differences in mental health.					

Newman et al 2007 USA moderate quality	cross-sectional survey (National Survey of America's Families) data collected 1999	size: 11,809 age group: adolescents age range: 12-17 yrs sex: 49% female ethnic group: 67% White	x	✓	Increased adolescent social support networks and parental attendance at religious services predictive of better outcomes. Knowledge of community resources inconsistent, with some protective and some risk associations. No role for parental civic engagement.
Aim: To examine relations between adolescent and parental social integration, residential and school stability, family access to community resources and wellbeing (including internalising and externalising behaviours).					
Parcel et al 1993 USA high quality	longitudinal cohort study (National Longitudinal Survey of Youth) data collected 1986-88	size: 524 age group: children age range: 6-8 yrs sex: not stated ethnic group: not stated	✓	x	Children whose parent is in a complex occupation have fewer reported problems but mothers working only part-time was a risk. Fewer children in the house was predictive of better outcomes.
Aim: To explore the association between parental working conditions and family circumstances on children's social adjustment (over and under-controlled behaviour).					
Parcel et al 1994 USA high quality	longitudinal cohort study (National Longitudinal Survey of Youth) data collected 1986	size: 1,294 age group: preschool & children age range: 3-4 yrs sex: not stated ethnic group: not stated	✓	x	Having a father but not a mother working fewer than full time hours was a risk factor for behavioural problems.
Aim: To evaluate the impact of parental working conditions on social outcomes (including over and under-controlled behaviour).					

Parcel et al 2001	longitudinal survey (National Longitudinal Survey of Youth)	size: 1,833 age group: children & adolescents age range: 5-15 yrs sex: not stated ethnic group: not stated	✓	✓	Being in a larger family is a risk but parental monitoring, more frequent attendance at religious services and attending a school with a higher quality environment were protective in relation to behavioural problems.
USA					
high quality	data collected 1992-95				
Aim: To investigate the effects of both family and school capital on social adjustment (including over and under-controlled behaviour).					
Slee et al 2007		size: 500 age group: preschool & children age range: birth-7 yrs sex: not stated ethnic group: not stated	✓	✓	No role for family or community social capital.
Australia	cross-sectional survey				
high quality					
Aim: To examine the links between young children's wellbeing (including behavioural problems) and social capital.					
Wen et al 2008	cross-sectional survey (National Survey of America's Families)	size: 20,667 age group: children & adolescents age range: 6-17 yrs sex: not stated ethnic group: not stated	✓	✓	Being in a 2-parent family, less frequent parent-child arguments, being involved in extra-curricular activities and religious services were protective. No role for civic engagement.
USA					
high quality					
Aim: To contribute to understandings of the links and pathways between family structure and child wellbeing (including emotional wellbeing and behavioural problems).					