1160 had passive smoking (prevalence of 31.5%, 29.5% to 33.5%), 53% of which was from exposure at home only. Its risk was significantly related to female gender, low levels of education, occupational class and annual income, living in rural area, less satisfaction for life, being married, alcohol drinking, and having a religion.

**Conclusions** There is a high level of smoking in Chinese older men and of passive smoking in women. Differences between active and passive smoking in association with marital status and having a religion may reflect less success in controlling smoking and passive smoking in China. The associations of smoking and passive smoking with psychosocial factors suggest priority preventive strategies.

**Objective** To determine which factors are the best predictors of poor maternal and child outcomes up to age 5, so that parent support program can better target interventions to those who will benefit most.

**Methods** The Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children is a prospective birth cohort of 14,541 pregnant women. Childhood development was assessed with a parent-reported developmental questionnaire at 47 months (n = 8328) and teacher-reported School Entry Assessment scores at 4–5 years (n = 7345). Maternal outcomes were depression at 8 weeks (n = 10,070), never breastfeeding up to 6 months (n = 7976), feelings of unattachment (n = 8253) and hostility (n = 8159) at 47 months, and not in employment, education or training (n = 8265) at 61 months.

**Results** Few families with each poor outcome (3% to 9%) had mothers aged <20 years when they were pregnant. Half to three-quarters of families with poor outcomes could be identified if information on all six predictors was used and a woman had at least one of these. Model discrimination (area under the receiver operator characteristic curve) improved from approximately 0.50 for all outcomes using maternal age only, up to 0.80 for postnatal depression when all six predictors were included in the model. Calibration also improved with the model including all six characteristics.

**Discussion** Factors other than young maternal age, including education, smoking and depression during pregnancy should be considered in identifying those eligible for programs aimed at improving child and maternal outcomes through intensive parent support.

**Conclusions** There is a high level of smoking in Chinese older men and of passive smoking in women. Differences between active and passive smoking in association with marital status and having a religion may reflect less success in controlling smoking and passive smoking in China. The associations of smoking and passive smoking with psychosocial factors suggest priority preventive strategies.