

# Cumulative social disadvantage and risk of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity

## Disorder – Results from a nationwide cohort study.

### Supplementary material

**Table A1.** Effects of combinations of parental social disadvantages on child risk of ADHD.

Estimates from linear probability models including interaction terms between social disadvantages.

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Social disadvantages (ref. none)	
Unemployment	0.012*** (0.001) [0.011;0.013]
Relative income poverty	0.009*** (0.001) [0.007;0.011]
Compulsory school or less	0.020*** (0.002) [0.017;0.024]
Unemployment + relative income poverty	-0.002 (0.001) [-0.013;0.006]
Unemployment + compulsory school	0.000 (0.003) [-0.006;0.005]
Relative income poverty + compulsory school	0.013*** (0.004) [0.006;0.020]
Relative income poverty + compulsory school + unemployment	-0.003 (0.005) [-0.013;0.006]
R-squared	4.8
<i>N</i>	632,609

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\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

*Notes:* Robust standard errors in parentheses and 95% confidence interval in brackets. The following control variables are included: Gender, immigrant status, birth characteristics (weight, gestational age and 5-min. APGAR score), single parenthood, parent ADHD diagnosis, number of children in the household, and fixed effect dummies for birth year and residential region.