

Title: Poverty trajectories and child and mother wellbeing outcomes in Ireland: findings from an Irish prospective cohort.

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Figure S1: Group based trajectory of poverty using the Irish Growing Up in Ireland - Infant Cohort

Figure S2: Group based trajectory of poverty of lowest third decile income, ease to meet bills (difficult or very difficult), and number of material deprivations (0-6) into four trajectories: (A) never poverty (43.1%), (B) vulnerable to poverty: material/perceived>monetary (16.1%), (C) vulnerable to poverty: monetary>material/perceived (25.6%) and (D) persistent poverty (15.2%) using the Irish Growing Up in Ireland - Infant Cohort.

Figure S3: Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) of association between poverty trajectory and child outcomes using the Irish Growing Up in Ireland - Infant Cohort

Figure S4: Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) of association between poverty trajectory and mother outcomes using the Irish Growing Up in Ireland - Infant Cohort

Figure S5: Associations of poverty trajectories (never in poverty, vulnerable to material poverty (group 1), vulnerable to material and income poverty (group 2) and persistent poverty) and child outcomes (total strengths and difficulties (SDQ) scores by mother and by teacher, longstanding illness, and overweight) at age 9 in the Irish Growing Up in Ireland Study – Infant cohort. Models were unadjusted (UA) and adjusted (A) for mother age, education (degree or higher qualification or no degree), health status at 9 months (chronic illness, BMI), depression status at 9 months (raised depression score), home-owner, household social class and composition, and child birthweight (<2500g (i.e., low birth weight) or >2500g) and pregnancy gestation (<37 (i.e., preterm) or >37 weeks).

Figure S6: Associations of poverty trajectories (never in poverty, vulnerable to material poverty (group 1), vulnerable to material and income poverty (group 2) and persistent poverty) and mother outcomes (raised depression score, longstanding illness, and overweight) at age 9 in the Irish Growing Up in Ireland Study – Infant cohort. Models were unadjusted (UA) and adjusted (A) for PCG age, education (degree or higher qualification or no degree), health status at 9 months (chronic illness, BMI), depression status at 9 months (raised depression score), home-owner, household social class and composition.

Supplementary material

Additional methods description

Group based trajectory

The optimal number of trajectory group memberships was determined by estimating models with increasing latent class trajectories (group based modelling of longitudinal data) (van de Schoot et al., 2017). The Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) approximation to the Bayes factor between two adjacent models (e.g., 2 and 3 groups) was chosen based on lowest BIC value pending adequacy of the model (van de Schoot et al., 2017). Cubic polynomials were used to represent trajectories. If the higher order term was not statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), lower order terms were refitted to the model (Nagin, 2005). The adequacy of the model was determined by average posterior probabilities (APPs) greater than 70% across trajectory groups indicating adequate classification (Nagin, 2005). The degree of classification accuracy of placing participants into a trajectory based on their posterior probabilities was determined by relative entropy (> 0.8 indicates better classification certainty) (Herle et al., 2020; Nylund-Gibson et al., 2023). Finally, mismatch is the difference between the estimated probability of group membership and the proportion of individuals classified in that group based on the highest posterior probability. The correspondence between these two probabilities decreases as assignment error increases (Nagin, 2005). Therefore, a difference close to zero suggests an adequate fit (Lennon et al., 2018; Nagin, 2005). We tabulated model selection results and model adequacy for transparency. This analysis was performed using Stata TRAJ package. Full-information maximum likelihood (FIML) was used to account for missing data and longitudinal weights were used to account for representative bias and attrition.

Potential confounders

Each potential confounder was measured prior to poverty trajectory exposure and these are illustrated in two directed acyclic graphs (child outcomes **Figure S3**, and mother outcomes **Figure S4**). When assessing child outcomes, we considered child sex, mother age, mother education (degree or higher qualification or no degree), mother health status at 9 months (chronic illness, BMI), mother depression status at 9 months (raised depression score), homeowner, household social class and composition, and child birthweight (< 2500 g (i.e., low birth

weight) or >2500g) and pregnancy gestation (<37 weeks (i.e., preterm) or >37 weeks) (**Figure S3**). When assessing mother outcomes, we considered child sex, mother age, mother education (degree or higher qualification or no degree), mother health status at 9 months (chronic illness, BMI), mother depression status at 9 months (raised depression score), home-owner, household social class and composition (**Figure S4**).

Additional results description

Result: Group-based trajectory analysis

A total of 11,134 participants were included in the group-based trajectory analysis provided that input poverty exposures were present in at least one wave and model entropy (**Table S3**), group membership (**Table S4**) and breakdown (**Table S5**) is described in **supplementary material**. **Table S3** illustrates that a four-group trajectory was the best fit with reasonable entropy (i.e., >0.8). A higher order subgroup trajectory did not provide qualitatively distinct groups. The four group trajectory had adequate membership, an APP>0.70 and odds of correct classification (OCC) was much higher than five. The persistent poverty group had an OCC>57.12 (**Table S4**). **Table S5** illustrates that each group trajectory breakdown of input exposures and provide qualitative validity of group membership.

Tables

Table S1: Material deprivation index breakdown of questions using the Irish Growing Up in Ireland - Infant Cohort

For the following items could you indicate whether or not your household, has the item and, if not, if it is because you couldn't afford it or for another reason? Three options in response: (i) Yes (ii) No, cannot afford (iii) No, other reason

-
- 1 Does your household eat meals with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least every second day?
 - 2 Does your household have a roast joint (or its equivalent) at least once a week?
 - 3 Do household members buy new rather than second-hand clothes?
 - 4 Does each household member possess a warm waterproof coat?
 - 5 Does each household member possess two pairs of strong shoes?
 - 6 Does the household replace any worn out furniture?
 - 7 Does the household keep the home adequately warm?
 - 8 Does the household have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month?
 - 9 Does the household buy presents for family or friends at least once a year?
-

Where household 'cannot afford' two or more items from the above list is used as an indication of household deprivation.

Table S2: Centre for epidemiological studies depression scale (8-item) (CESD-8)

Listed on this card are 8 statements about some of the ways you may have felt or behaved. Please indicate how often you have felt this way during the past week. Four options in response to each statement below:

Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day) (score 0)

Some or a little of the time (1-2 days) (score 1)

Occasionally or a moderate amount of the time (3-4 days) (score 2)

Most or all of the time (5-7 days) (score 3)

1	I felt I could not shake off the blues even with help from my family or friends.
2	I felt depressed.
3	I thought my life had been a failure.
4	I felt fearful.
5	My sleep was restless.
6	I felt lonely.
7	I had crying spells.
8	I felt sad.

A composite score is calculated (0-24). Respondents are categorised according to the recommended criterion for depression, with composite scores of 7 being classified as depressed and scores

Table S3: Model Selection Results

	BIC	AIC	Entropy
One Group	-97446.6463	-97402.83316	Ref
Two Groups	-80828.81849	-80737.54112	0.9
Three Groups	-78094.4508	-77955.70919	0.8
Four Groups	-76962.98108	-76776.77524	0.8
Five Groups	-76310.25519	-76076.58511	0.8
Six Groups	-76225.45686	-75944.32254	0.7

Abbreviations: BIC – Bayesian information criterion; AIC – Akaike information criterion

Table S4: Model Adequacy Results

Trajectory group	n (%)	AvePP	OCC
Never in Poverty	4804 (39.5)	0.88	10.09
Vulnerable to Poverty 1	1791 (18.9)	0.87	35.22
Vulnerable to Poverty 2	2851 (25.7)	0.87	19.84
Persistent Poverty	1688 (15.9)	0.91	57.12

Abbreviations: AvePP – average posterior probability; OCC – odds of correct classification. A good fit model (assessment of adequacy) was determined by subgroup membership of AvePP>0.70 and OCC>5.

Table S5: Description of group based trajectory subgroups and key variables by age using the Irish Growing Up in Ireland Study – Infant Cohort.

	Never in Poverty	Vulnerable to Poverty 1	Vulnerable to Poverty 2	Persistent Poverty
	(n=4,804)	(n=1,791)	(n=2,851)	(n=1,688)
Lowest-3rd decile equivalised household income				
Age 9 months - Yes	130 (2.9)	97 (5.8)	1,782 (68.5)	1,201 (77.4)
Age 3 years – Yes	59 (1.5)	99 (6.2)	1,486 (64.9)	1,031 (74.9)
Age 5 years – Yes	64 (1.7)	82 (5.3)	1,323 (63.1)	947 (76.1)
Age 9 years - Yes	127 (3.8)	112 (8.4)	901 (53.7)	678 (72.6)
Someone in household receiving welfare				
Age 9 months - Yes	464 (9.7)	310 (17.3)	934 (32.8)	675 (40)
Age 3 years – Yes	650 (15.4)	508 (30)	1,409 (57.6)	1,057 (73.5)
Age 5 years – Yes	537 (13.8)	466 (29.1)	1,265 (57.1)	944 (73.5)
Age 9 years - Yes	408 (11.3)	314 (21.4)	820 (43.6)	669 (63.1)
Difficulty to make ends meet ¹				
Age 9 months - Yes	108 (2.2)	362 (20.2)	406 (14.2)	1,033 (61.2)
Age 3 years – Yes	102 (2.4)	507 (29.9)	414 (16.9)	912 (63.4)
Age 5 years – Yes	158 (4.1)	652 (40.7)	430 (19.4)	928 (72.2)
Age 9 years - Yes	<30	57 (3.9)	<30	176 (16.6)
Total material deprivation Score²				
Age 9 months >2	80 (1.7)	193 (10.8)	368 (12.9)	918 (54.4)
Age 3 years >2	0 (0)	149 (8.8)	73 (3.0)	719 (50)
Age 5 years >2	0 (0)	452 (28.2)	203 (9.2)	924 (71.9)
Age 9 years >2	0 (0)	119 (8.1)	40 (2.1)	419 (39.5)

¹ Difficulty or very difficult at paying bills.² Total Deprivation Score out of 11, illustrated as >2 which indicates material deprivation risk.

Table S6: Association of poverty trajectories from 9 months to 9 years and adjusted child outcomes at 9 years, stratified by DEIS school attendance and interaction analysis using the Irish Growing Up in Ireland Study - Infant Cohort

	(n)	No DEIS			(n)	Yes DEIS			Interaction
		OR	LCI	UCI		OR	LCI	UCI	p-value
Never in poverty (reference)									
Vulnerable to poverty 1									
Raised Parent Total SDQ score	75	1.83	1.26	2.66	18	1.84	0.77	4.39	0.4812
Raised Teacher Total SDQ score	138	1.30	1.00	1.71	21	0.97	0.47	2.02	0.5213
Overweight	44	1.14	0.92	1.42	12	1.23	0.71	2.12	0.7536
Longstanding illness	256	1.25	1.02	1.53	48	0.83	0.49	1.41	0.6688
Vulnerable to poverty 2									
Raised Parent Total SDQ score	103	1.67	1.11	2.49	40	1.08	0.48	2.42	0.2852
Raised Teacher Total SDQ score	208	1.50	1.13	1.98	75	1.33	0.72	2.46	0.9645
Overweight	66	1.28	1.02	1.62	32	1.54	0.96	2.47	0.4069
Longstanding illness	287	1.26	1.01	1.56	103	0.73	0.44	1.19	0.4064
Persistent poverty									
Raised Parent Total SDQ score	82	1.76	1.10	2.83	48	1.66	0.72	3.81	0.7441
Raised Teacher Total SDQ score	161	1.93	1.38	2.70	78	1.78	0.91	3.46	0.8457
Overweight	51	1.78	1.33	2.36	32	1.38	0.80	2.41	0.2041
Longstanding illness	192	1.67	1.26	2.21	81	0.95	0.56	1.62	0.9785

Abbreviations: OR odds ratio, LCI lower confidence interval (95), UCI upper confidence interval (95), SDQ strengths and difficulties questionnaire. **Adjusted** by mother age, education (degree or higher qualification or no degree), health status at 9 months (chronic illness, BMI), depression status at 9 months (raised depression score), home-owner, household social class and composition, and child birthweight (<2500g (i.e., low birth weight) or >2500g) and pregnancy gestation (<37 (i.e., preterm) or >37 weeks). See bottom of Table 1 for (n) of each poverty group and outcome.

Table S7: Association of poverty trajectories from 9 months to 9 years and mother outcomes at 9 years, stratified by DEIS school attendance and interaction analysis using the Irish Growing Up in Ireland Study - Infant Cohort

	(n)	No DEIS			(n)	Yes DEIS			Interaction
		OR	LCI	UCI		OR	LCI	UCI	p-value
Never in poverty (reference)									
Vulnerable to poverty 1									
Raised Depression	114	1.90	1.38	2.61	23	1.62	0.77	3.41	0.5293
Overweight	185	1.27	1.05	1.52	48	1.06	0.63	1.77	0.1857
Longstanding illness	253	1.77	1.42	2.21	43	1.06	0.59	1.89	0.4488
Vulnerable to poverty 2									
Raised Depression	123	1.97	1.41	2.76	33	0.84	0.40	1.79	0.0657
Overweight	243	1.19	0.97	1.47	102	0.93	0.57	1.52	0.2475
Longstanding illness	228	1.55	1.21	1.98	91	1.19	0.66	2.14	0.1926
Persistent poverty									
Raised Depression	128	3.53	2.39	5.21	70	2.60	1.20	5.66	0.1152
Overweight	163	1.45	1.09	1.94	100	1.19	0.66	2.13	0.9110
Longstanding illness	187	2.20	1.60	3.02	102	2.26	1.17	4.35	0.1041

Abbreviations: OR odds ratio, LCI lower confidence interval (95), UCI upper confidence interval (95), SDQ strengths and difficulties questionnaire. **Adjusted** by mother age, education (degree or higher qualification or no degree), health status at 9 months (chronic illness, BMI), depression status at 9 months (raised depression score), home-owner, household social class and composition. See bottom of Table 1 for (n) of each poverty group and outcome.

Table S8: Association of poverty trajectories from 9 months to 9 years and child outcomes at 9 years, stratified by child sex and interaction analysis using the Irish Growing Up in Ireland Study - Infant Cohort

	(n)	Male			(n)	Female			Interaction p-value
		OR	LCI	UCI		OR	LCI	UCI	
Never in poverty (reference)									
Vulnerable to poverty 1									
Raised Parent Total SDQ score	54	1.48	0.96	2.28	53	3.15	1.89	5.23	0.0203
Raised Teacher Total SDQ score	108	1.11	0.82	1.50	58	1.67	1.08	2.58	0.8752
Overweight	33	1.07	0.80	1.44	29	1.26	0.98	1.62	0.1217
Longstanding illness	200	1.35	1.06	1.71	155	1.29	0.99	1.68	0.5176
Vulnerable to poverty 2									
Raised Parent Total SDQ score	93	1.41	0.93	2.14	65	1.70	0.95	3.04	0.7815
Raised Teacher Total SDQ score	191	1.27	0.94	1.72	111	2.17	1.42	3.30	0.3456
Overweight	60	1.50	1.13	1.99	49	1.18	0.90	1.56	0.0894
Longstanding illness	252	1.29	1.00	1.66	189	1.00	0.76	1.33	0.8258
Persistent poverty									
Raised Parent Total SDQ score	101	1.97	1.23	3.15	46	2.22	1.21	4.07	0.3479
Raised Teacher Total SDQ score	153	1.62	1.13	2.33	93	2.94	1.86	4.65	0.2676
Overweight	46	1.79	1.27	2.53	48	1.66	1.20	2.32	0.6329
Longstanding illness	196	1.76	1.29	2.41	107	1.18	0.82	1.69	0.2408

Abbreviations: OR odds ratio, LCI lower confidence interval (95), UCI upper confidence interval (95), SDQ strengths and difficulties questionnaire.

Adjusted by mother age, education (degree or higher qualification or no degree), health status at 9 months (chronic illness, BMI), depression status at 9 months (raised depression score), home-owner, household social class and composition, and child birthweight (<2500g (i.e., low birth weight) or >2500g) and pregnancy gestation (<37 (i.e., preterm) or >37 weeks). See bottom of Table 1 for (n) of each poverty group and outcome.

Table S9: Association of poverty trajectories from 9 months to 9 years and mother outcomes at 9 years, stratified by child sex and interaction analysis using the Irish Growing Up in Ireland Study - Infant Cohort

	(n)	Male			(n)	Female			Interaction p-value
		OR	LCI	UCI		OR	LCI	UCI	
Never in poverty (reference)									
Vulnerable to poverty 1									
Raised Depression	76	2.37	1.57	3.56	71	1.71	1.15	2.54	0.4554
Overweight	118	1.02	0.80	1.30	139	1.47	1.16	1.85	0.0239
Longstanding illness	167	1.63	1.23	2.16	166	1.52	1.14	2.01	0.8604
Vulnerable to poverty 2									
Raised Depression	86	2.05	1.33	3.15	96	1.65	1.09	2.52	0.7609
Overweight	195	1.28	0.99	1.65	187	1.13	0.88	1.45	0.1684
Longstanding illness	182	1.47	1.05	2.04	182	1.25	0.93	1.67	0.6520
Persistent poverty									
Raised Depression	119	4.15	2.57	6.69	96	3.02	1.88	4.83	0.6532
Overweight	145	1.33	0.95	1.87	150	1.71	1.21	2.43	0.4421
Longstanding illness	168	2.17	1.48	3.20	158	2.06	1.42	2.98	0.4831

Abbreviations: OR odds ratio, LCI lower confidence interval (95), UCI upper confidence interval (95), SDQ strengths and difficulties questionnaire.

Adjusted by mother age, education (degree or higher qualification or no degree), health status at 9 months (chronic illness, BMI), depression status at 9 months (raised depression score), home-owner, household social class and composition. See bottom of Table 1 for (n) of each poverty group and outcome.

Table S10: Imputed data: association of predicted poverty trajectories from 9 months to 9 years and adjusted child outcomes at 9 years, using the Irish Growing Up in Ireland Study - Infant Cohort.

	OR	Unadjusted		OR	Adjusted	
		LCI	UCI		LCI	UCI
Never in poverty (reference)						
Vulnerable to poverty 1						
Raised Parent Total SDQ score	2.09	1.63	2.68	1.83	1.43	2.36
Raised Teacher Total SDQ score	1.29	1.07	1.57	1.19	0.97	1.45
Overweight	1.36	1.16	1.58	1.22	1.04	1.44
Longstanding illness	1.33	1.14	1.55	1.29	1.10	1.51
Vulnerable to poverty 2						
Raised Parent Total SDQ score	2.55	2.03	3.21	1.69	1.31	2.18
Raised Teacher Total SDQ score	1.97	1.69	2.30	1.44	1.18	1.74
Overweight	1.69	1.47	1.95	1.24	1.03	1.48
Longstanding illness	1.26	1.12	1.43	1.25	1.08	1.44
Persistent poverty						
Raised Parent Total SDQ score	4.29	3.39	5.44	2.35	1.76	3.14
Raised Teacher Total SDQ score	3.23	2.74	3.81	2.00	1.62	2.45
Overweight	2.33	2.01	2.72	1.52	1.22	1.89
Longstanding illness	1.65	1.40	1.96	1.51	1.24	1.83

Abbreviations: OR odds ratio, LCI lower confidence interval (95), UCI upper confidence interval (95), SDQ strengths and difficulties questionnaire.

Adjusted by mother age, education (degree or higher qualification or no degree), health status at 9 months (chronic illness, BMI), depression status at 9 months (raised depression score), home-owner, household social class and composition, and child birthweight (<2500g (i.e., low birth weight) or >2500g) and pregnancy gestation (<37 (i.e., preterm) or >37 weeks). Sensitivity analysis using multiple imputation, (20 draws). See bottom of Table 1 for (n) of each poverty group and outcome.

Table S11: Imputed data: association of predicted poverty trajectories from 9 months to 9 years and mother outcomes at 9 years, using the Irish Growing Up in Ireland Study - Infant Cohort.

	OR	Unadjusted		OR	Adjusted	
		LCI	UCI		LCI	UCI
Never in poverty (reference)						
Vulnerable to poverty 1						
Raised Depression	2.27	1.81	2.84	2.01	1.59	2.53
Overweight	1.37	1.21	1.55	1.28	1.11	1.47
Longstanding illness	1.95	1.66	2.28	1.73	1.46	2.05
Vulnerable to poverty 2						
Raised Depression	2.27	1.84	2.80	1.85	1.46	2.35
Overweight	1.45	1.30	1.62	1.19	1.04	1.36
Longstanding illness	1.53	1.32	1.78	1.38	1.16	1.64
Persistent poverty						
Raised Depression	5.52	4.48	6.79	3.90	2.98	5.12
Overweight	2.23	1.93	2.58	1.61	1.33	1.95
Longstanding illness	2.94	2.50	3.44	2.13	1.73	2.60

Abbreviations: OR odds ratio, LCI lower confidence interval (95), UCI upper confidence interval (95), SDQ strengths and difficulties questionnaire.

Adjusted by mother age, education (degree or higher qualification or no degree), health status at 9 months (chronic illness, BMI), depression status at 9 months (raised depression score), home-owner, household social class and composition. Sensitivity analysis using multiple imputation, (20 draws). See bottom of Table 1 for (n) of each poverty group and outcome.

Table S12: Sensitivity analysis – reporting incidence of risk ratio in the association of predicted poverty trajectories from 9 months to 9 years and child outcomes at 9 years using the Irish Growing Up in Ireland – Infant Cohort

		Never in Poverty	Vulnerable to Poverty 1			Vulnerable to Poverty 2			Persistent Poverty		
			IRR	CI		IRR	CI		IRR	CI	
Total SDQ Difficulties – Parent	UA	Ref	2.23	1.65	3.02	2.33	1.78	3.05	3.84	2.93	5.05
	A		1.91	1.42	2.57	1.49	1.09	2.03	1.93	1.38	2.70
Total SDQ Difficulties - Teacher	UA	Ref	1.27	1.03	1.56	1.76	1.47	2.10	2.69	2.25	3.21
	A		1.22	.99	1.50	1.41	1.15	1.73	1.75	1.40	2.20
BMI – Overweight	UA	Ref	1.22	1.06	1.42	1.49	1.31	1.70	1.89	1.64	2.18
	A		1.14	.99	1.32	1.24	1.07	1.44	1.47	1.24	1.73
Longstanding Health Condition	UA	Ref	1.25	1.10	1.43	1.13	1.00	1.29	1.45	1.26	1.67
	A		1.23	1.08	1.40	1.13	.98	1.30	1.36	1.15	1.61

Abbreviations: Incidence of Risk Ratio, CI Confidence Intervals, Ref reference group (never in poverty), SDQ Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire, BMI Body Mass Index, UA – Unadjusted Model, A – Adjusted Model (mother age, education (degree or higher qualification or no degree), health status at 9 months (chronic illness, BMI), depression status at 9 months (raised depression score), home-owner, household social class and composition, and child birthweight (<2500g (i.e., low birth weight) or >2500g) and pregnancy gestation (<37 (i.e., preterm) or >37 weeks)). See bottom of Table 1 for (n) of each poverty group and outcome.

Table S13: Sensitivity analysis – reporting incidence of risk ratio in the association of predicted poverty trajectories mother outcomes after 9 years using the Irish Growing Up in Ireland – Infant Cohort.

		Never in Poverty	Vulnerable to Poverty 1			Vulnerable to Poverty 2			Persistent Poverty		
			IRR	CI		IRR	CI		IRR	CI	
Depression Raised Score	UA	Ref	2.14	1.66	2.75	2.30	1.80	2.94	4.65	3.71	5.82
	A		1.92	1.49	2.49	1.78	1.36	2.33	3.01	2.26	4.01
BMI - Overweight	UA	Ref	1.13	1.05	1.21	1.18	1.10	1.26	1.36	1.26	1.46
	A		1.09	1.02	1.17	1.08	1.00	1.16	1.14	1.05	1.25
Longstanding Health Condition	UA	ref	1.62	1.40	1.88	1.41	1.21	1.65	2.30	1.99	2.67
	A		1.44	1.25	1.67	1.28	1.08	1.51	1.71	1.42	2.06

Abbreviations: OR Odds Ratio, CI Confidence Intervals, Ref Reference group (never in poverty), BMI Body Mass Index, UA – Unadjusted Model, A – Adjusted Model (mother age, education (degree or higher qualification or no degree), health status at 9 months (chronic illness, BMI), depression status at 9 months (raised depression score), home-owner, household social class and composition)). See bottom of Table 1 for (n) of each poverty group and outcome.

Table S14: Sensitivity analysis - association of predicted poverty trajectories from 9 months to 9 years and child outcomes at 9 years using the Irish Growing Up in Ireland – Infant Cohort, reduced co-variate adjustment.

		Never in Poverty	Vulnerable to Poverty 1		Vulnerable to Poverty 2		Persistent Poverty	
			OR	CI	OR	CI	OR	CI
Total SDQ Difficulties – Parent	UA	Ref	2.36	(1.71, 3.26)	2.47	(1.85, 3.30)	4.37	(3.23, 5.92)
	A		2.18	(1.58, 3.00)	1.93	(1.42, 2.64)	3.31	(2.42, 4.52)
Total SDQ Difficulties - Teacher	UA	Ref	1.31	(1.03, 1.67)	1.94	(1.57, 2.39)	3.37	(2.68, 4.24)
	A		1.27	(1.00, 1.62)	1.68	(1.35, 2.08)	2.91	(2.30, 3.69)
BMI – Overweight	UA	Ref	1.29	(1.07, 1.54)	1.66	(1.40, 1.97)	2.33	(1.91, 2.85)
	A		1.28	(1.06, 1.54)	1.64	(1.37, 1.95)	2.33	(1.90, 2.85)
Longstanding Health Condition	UA	Ref	1.34	(1.13, 1.59)	1.17	(0.99, 1.38)	1.64	(1.35, 1.99)
	A		1.35	(1.13, 1.60)	1.18	(1.00, 1.40)	1.66	(1.36, 2.02)

Abbreviations: OR Odds Ratio, CI Confidence Intervals, Ref reference group (never in poverty), SDQ Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire, BMI Body Mass Index, UA – Unadjusted Model, A – Adjusted Model (Mother age, education (degree or higher qualification or no degree), and child birthweight (<2500g (i.e., low birth weight) or >2500g). See bottom of Table 1 for (n) of each poverty group and outcome.

Figures

Figure S1: Group based trajectory of poverty using the Irish Growing Up in Ireland - Infant Cohort

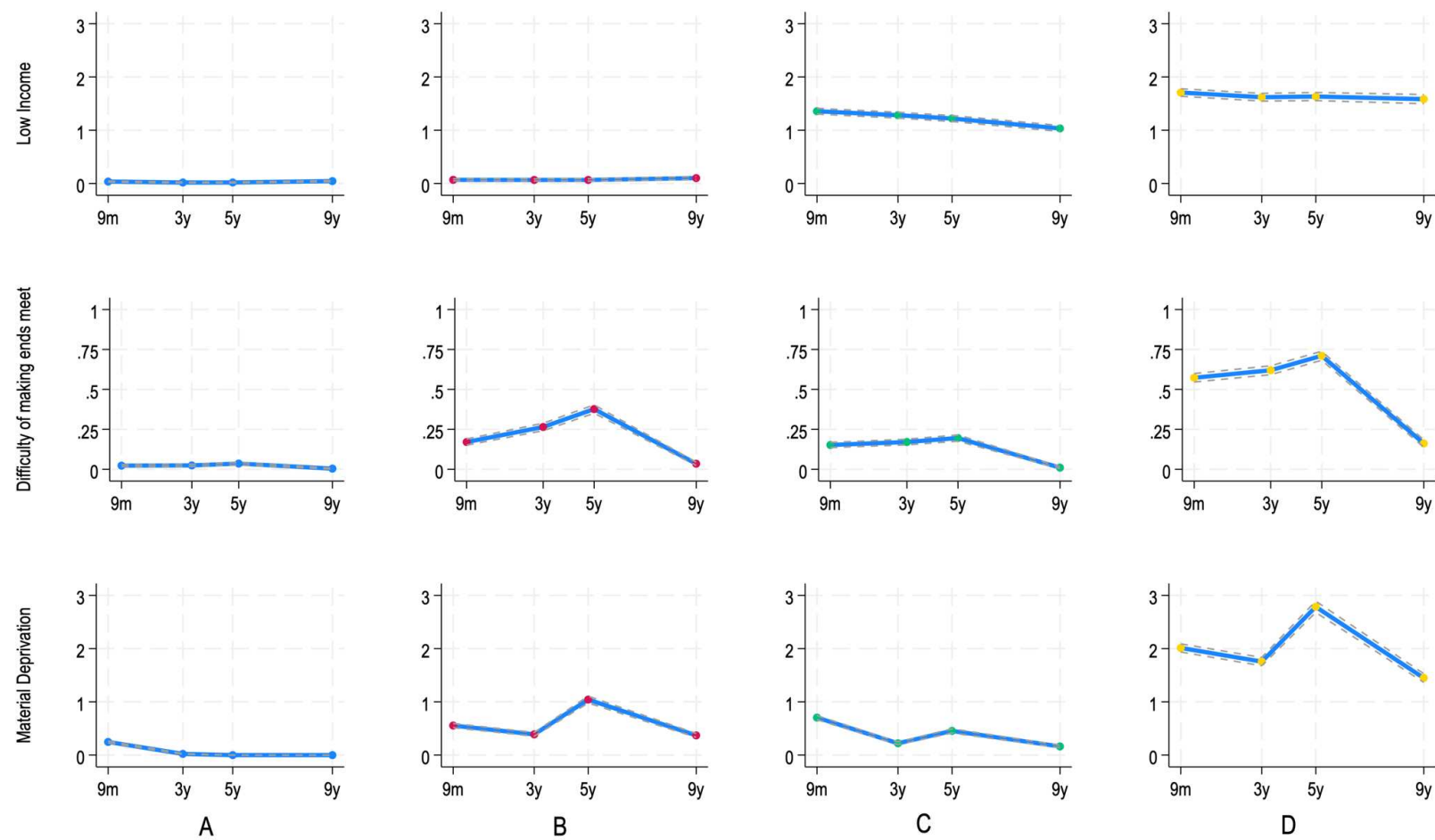


Figure S2: Group based trajectory of poverty of lowest third decile income, ease to meet bills (difficult or very difficult), and number of material deprivations (0-6) into four trajectories: (A) never poverty (43.1%), (B) vulnerable to poverty: material/perceived>monetary (16.1%), (C) vulnerable to poverty: monetary>material/perceived (25.6%) and (D) persistent poverty (15.2%) using the Irish Growing Up in Ireland - Infant Cohort.

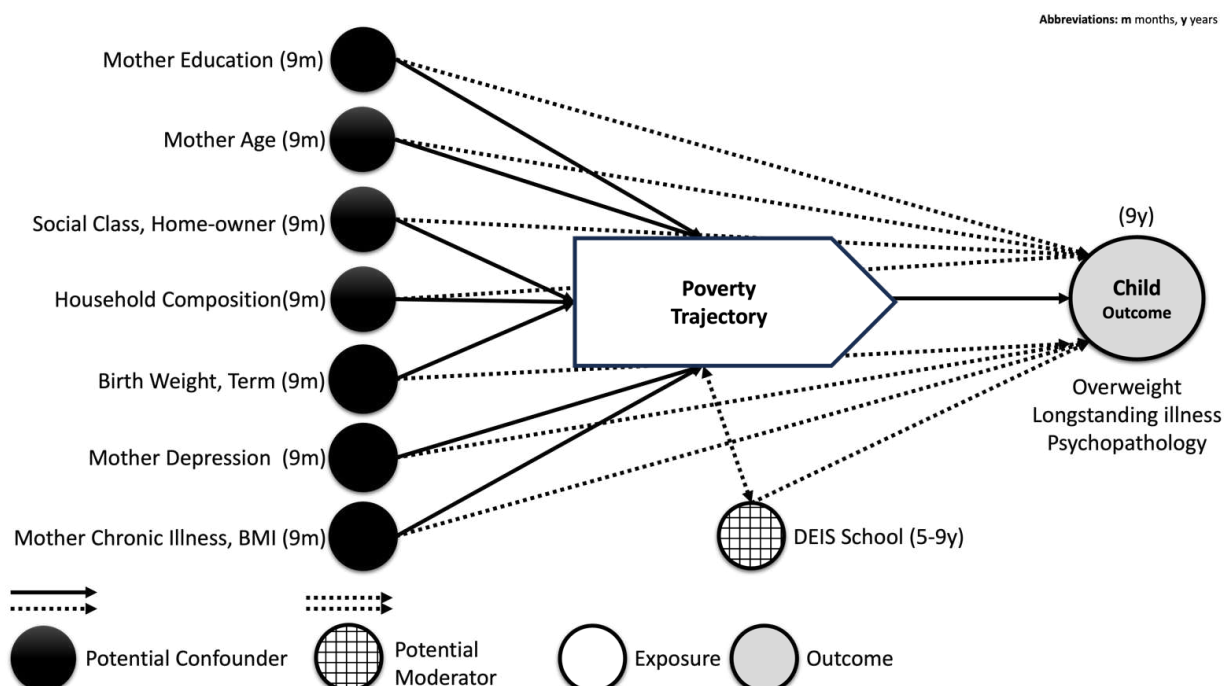


Figure S3: Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) of association between poverty trajectory and child outcomes using the Irish Growing Up in Ireland - Infant Cohort

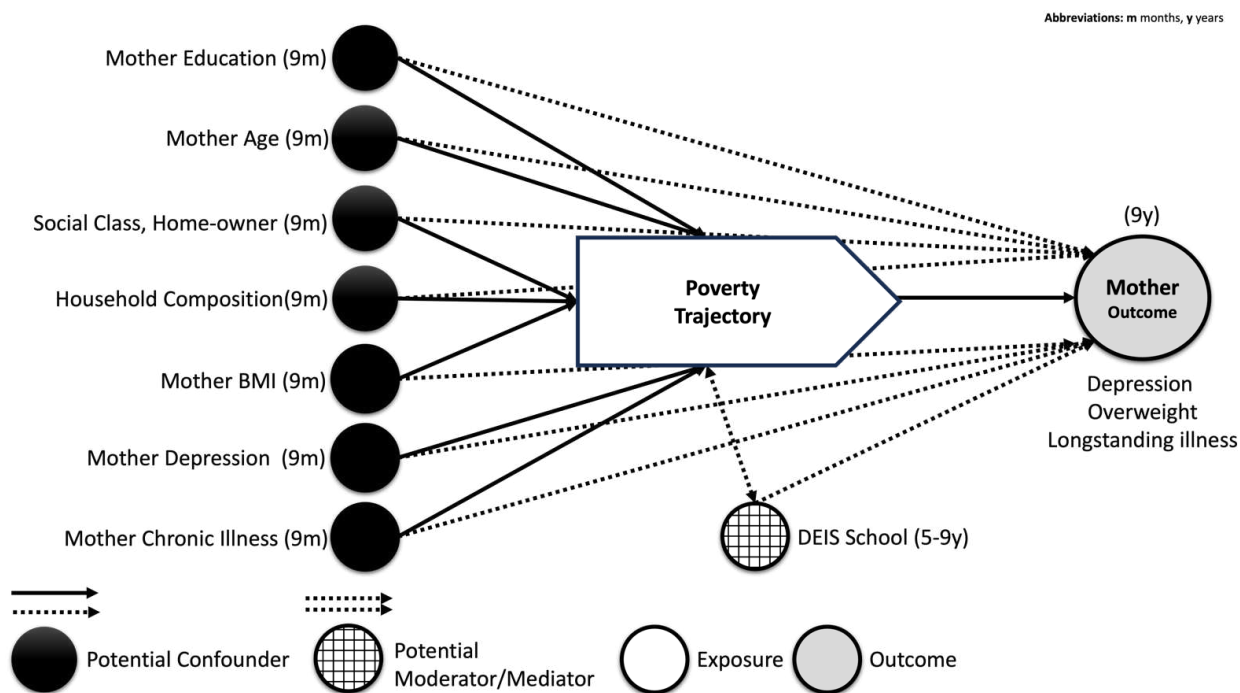


Figure S4: Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) of association between poverty trajectory and mother outcomes using the Irish Growing Up in Ireland - Infant Cohort

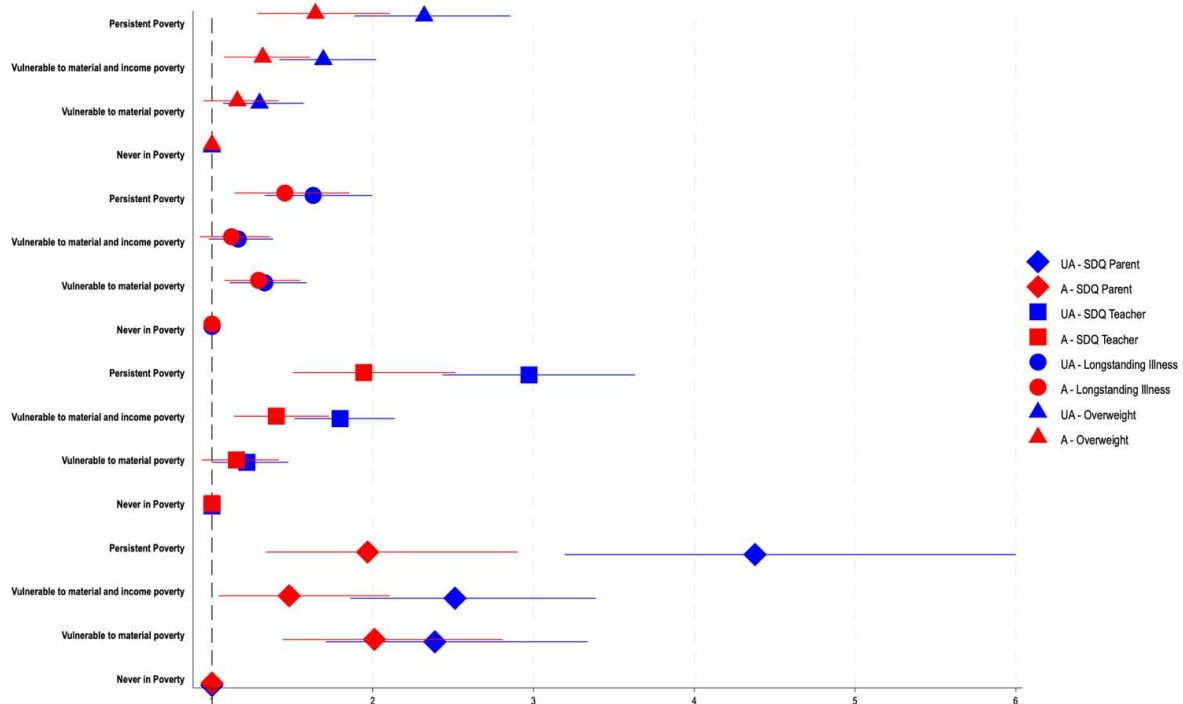


Figure S5: Associations of poverty trajectories (never in poverty, vulnerable to material poverty (group 1), vulnerable to material and income poverty (group 2) and persistent poverty) and child outcomes (total strengths and difficulties (SDQ) scores by parent and by teacher, longstanding illness, and overweight) at age 9 in the Irish Growing Up in Ireland Study – Infant cohort. Models were unadjusted (UA) and adjusted (A) for mother age, education (degree or higher qualification or no degree), health status at 9 months (chronic illness, BMI), depression status at 9 months (raised depression score), home-owner, household social class and composition, and child birthweight (<2500g (i.e., low birth weight) or >2500g) and pregnancy gestation (<37 (i.e., preterm) or >37 weeks).

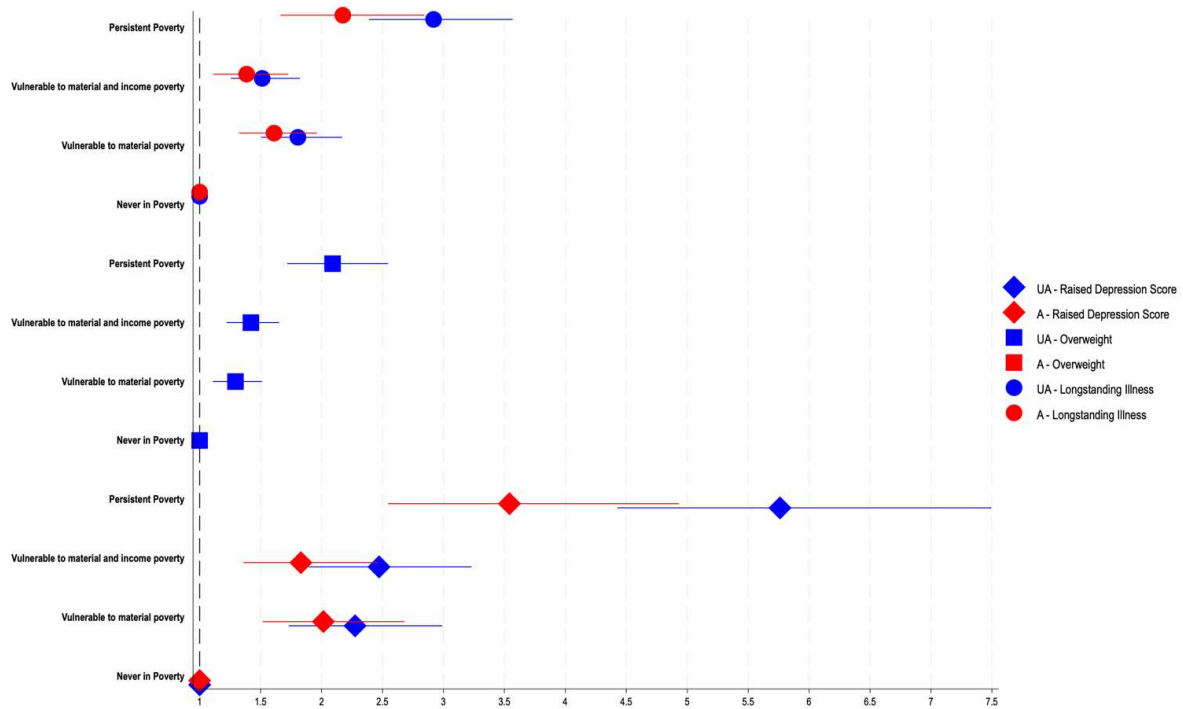


Figure S6: Associations of poverty trajectories (never in poverty, vulnerable to material poverty (group 1), vulnerable to material and income poverty (group 2) and persistent poverty) and mother outcomes (raised depression score, longstanding illness, and overweight) at age 9 in the Irish Growing Up in Ireland Study – Infant cohort. Models were unadjusted (UA) and adjusted (A) for PCG age, education (degree or higher qualification or no degree), health status at 9 months (chronic illness, BMI), depression status at 9 months (raised depression score), home-owner, household social class and composition.