

Childhood attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD): Socio-economic inequalities in symptoms, impact, diagnosis and medication

Online only supplementary materials

Table A1: Percentages and RIIs for ADHD outcomes, according to maternal occupational status. Includes cohort members in all [MCS1-6] sweeps ($n = 8,958$).

	<i>n</i>	Overall %	Economically Inactive %	Routine & Manual %	Intermediate. %	Managerial & professional. %	RII (95% CIs)
<i>ADHD-like symptoms</i>							
3y (%)	8482	24.2	35.7	31.2	20.4	14.4	3.58 (2.94-4.37)
5y (%)	8664	17.7	31.4	22.7	13.5	10.2	4.38 (3.47-5.55)
7y (%)	8707	19.5	31.1	24.1	17.1	11.7	3.47 (2.79-4.31)
<i>ADHD impact</i>							
3y (%)	8482	2.3	2.6	3.7	1.4	1.1	6.46 (3.09-13.49)
5y (%)	8664	2.5	3.1	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.47 (1.38-4.42)
7y (%)	8707	4.7	4.3	6.3	4.4	2.7	2.95 (1.92-4.52)
<i>ADHD diagnosis</i>							
By 5y (%)	8874	1.1	3.2	1.2	0.3	0.8	7.71 (1.13-52.68)
By 7y (%)	8875	2.0	5.2	2.3	1.1	1.3	5.91 (1.82-19.16)
By 11y (%)	8860	3.0	6.4	3.9	1.7	1.8	5.61 (2.52-12.47)
By 14y (%)	8853	4.0	7.2	5.2	2.2	2.5	4.63 (2.47-8.70)
<i>ADHD medications</i>							
At 14y (%)	8854	2.9	3.1	4.1	1.9	1.7	3.75 (2.21-6.36)

Sample varies between analyses due to missing values for analytic variables at each sweep. All analyses weighted using MCS6 survey/response weight. MCS: Millennium Cohort Study. RII: relative index of inequality. CI: 95% confidence interval. ADHD: attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. Y: years.