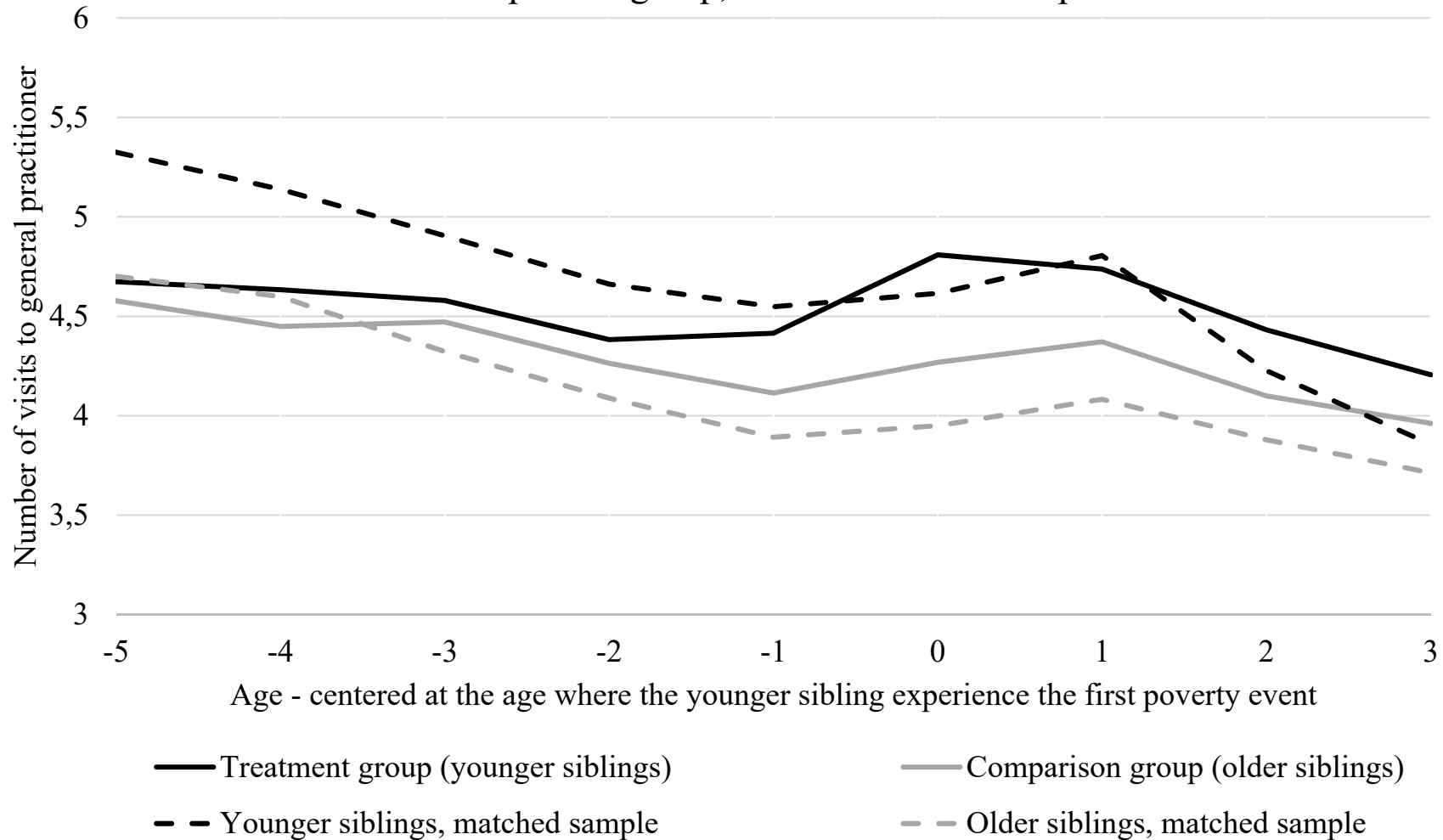


Online Appendix: Effects of falling into poverty on child mental and physical health

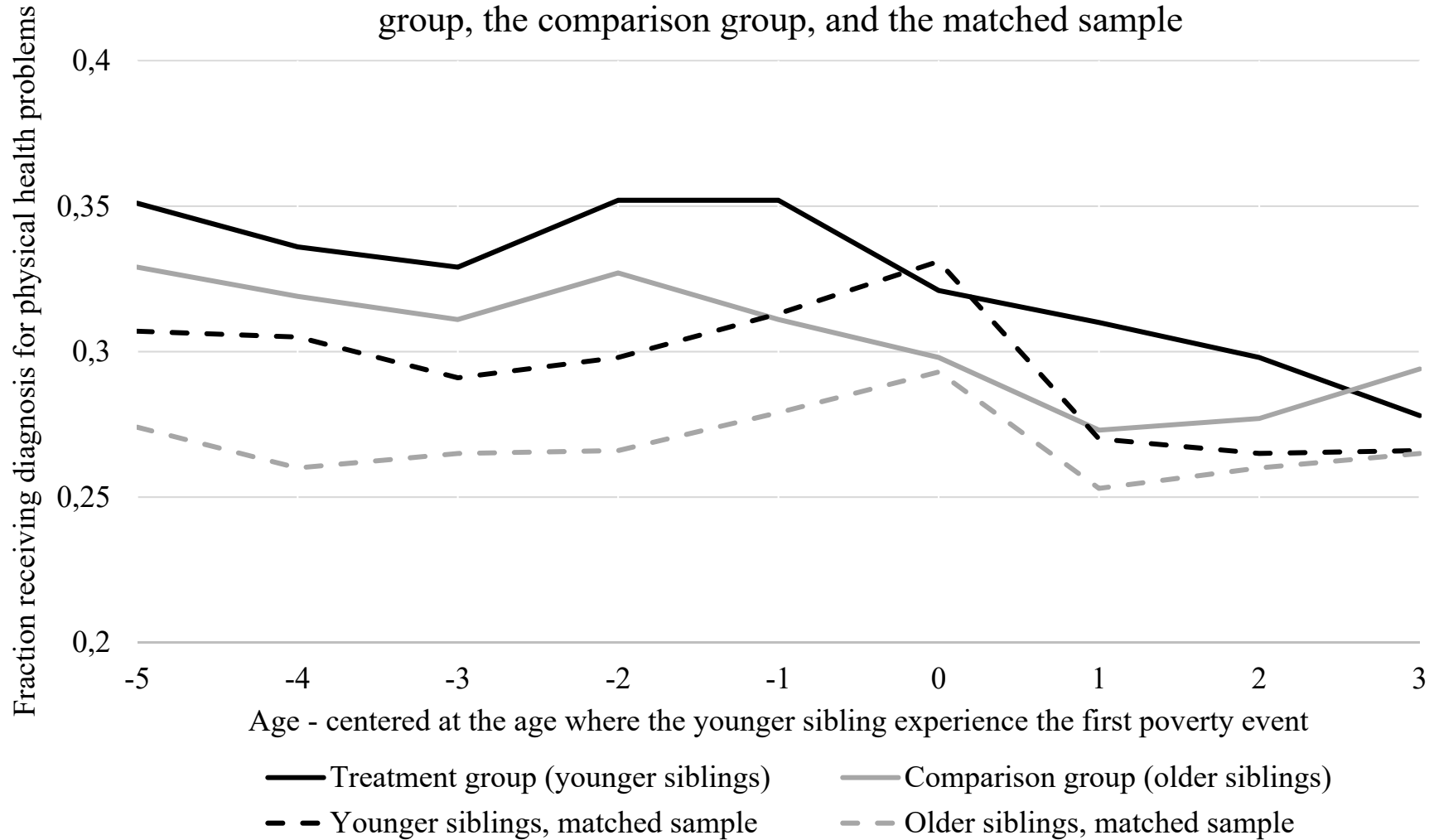
Rune V. Lesner

Figure A1: Number of visits to general practitioners by age before and after the younger sibling's first poverty event: A comparison of the treatment group, the comparison group, and the matched sample



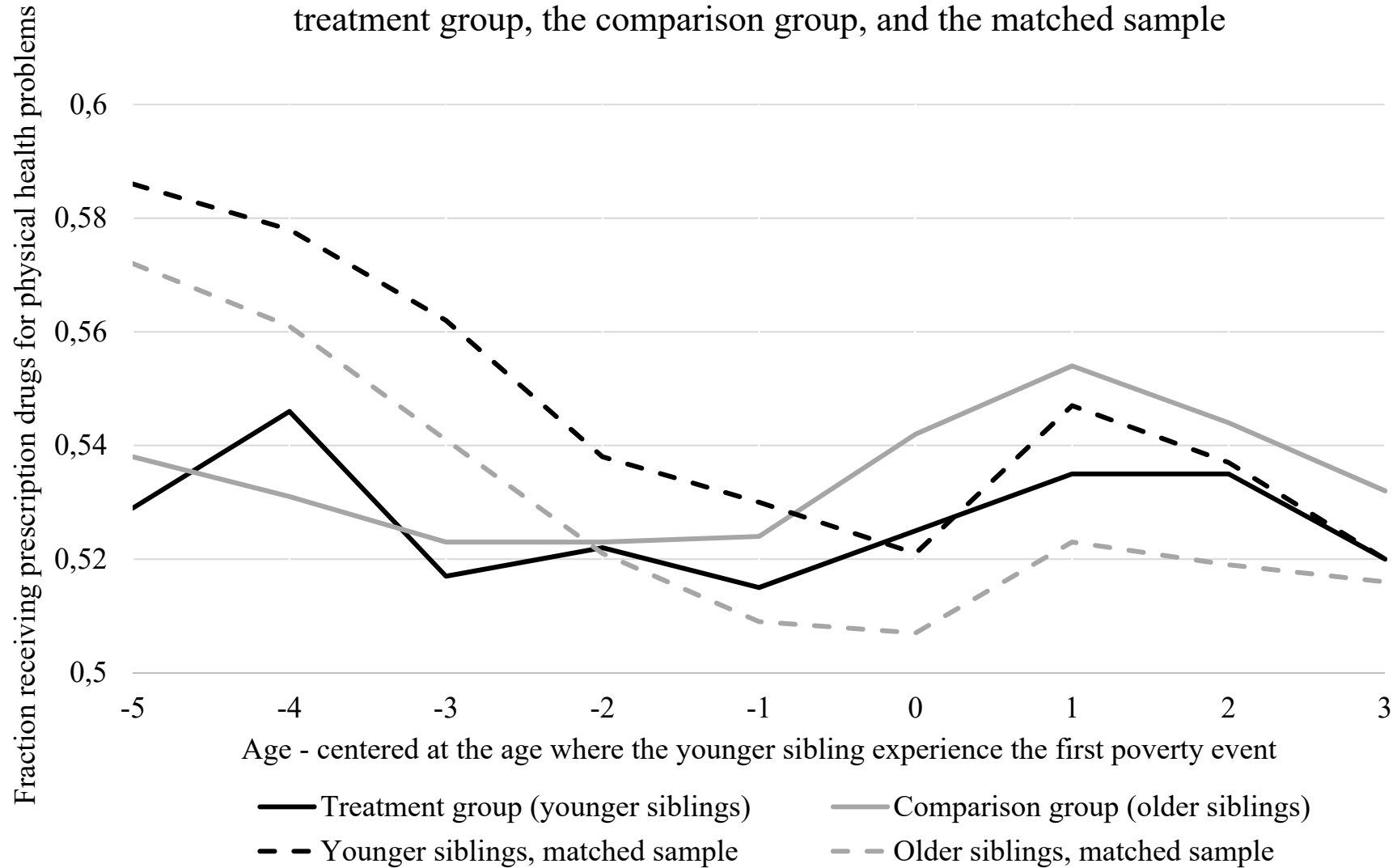
Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria.

Figure A2: Fraction receiving diagnosis for physical health problems by age before and after the younger sibling's first poverty event: A comparison of the treatment group, the comparison group, and the matched sample



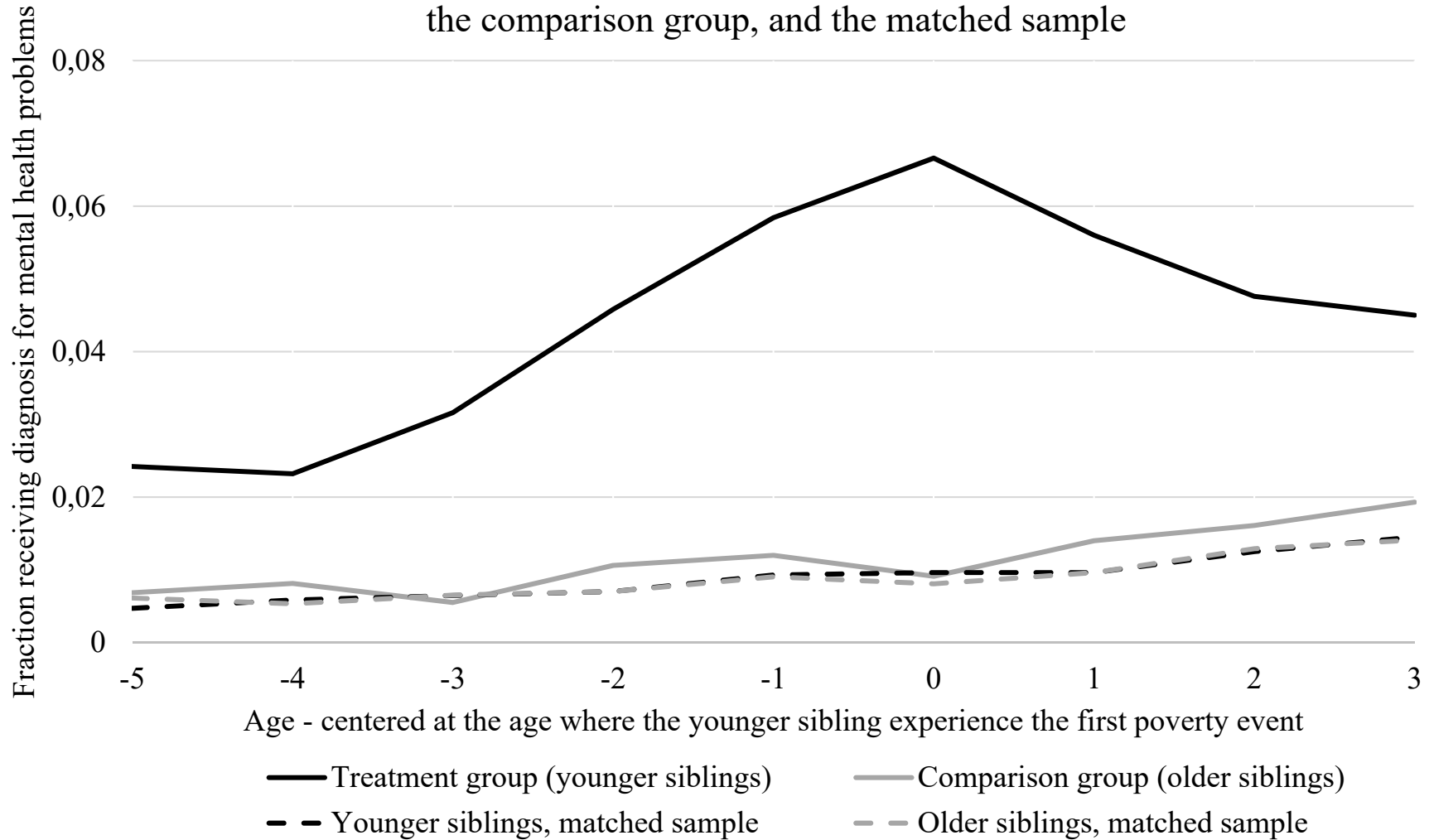
Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria.

Figure A3: Fraction receiving prescription drugs for physical health problems by age before and after the younger sibling's first poverty event: A comparison of the treatment group, the comparison group, and the matched sample



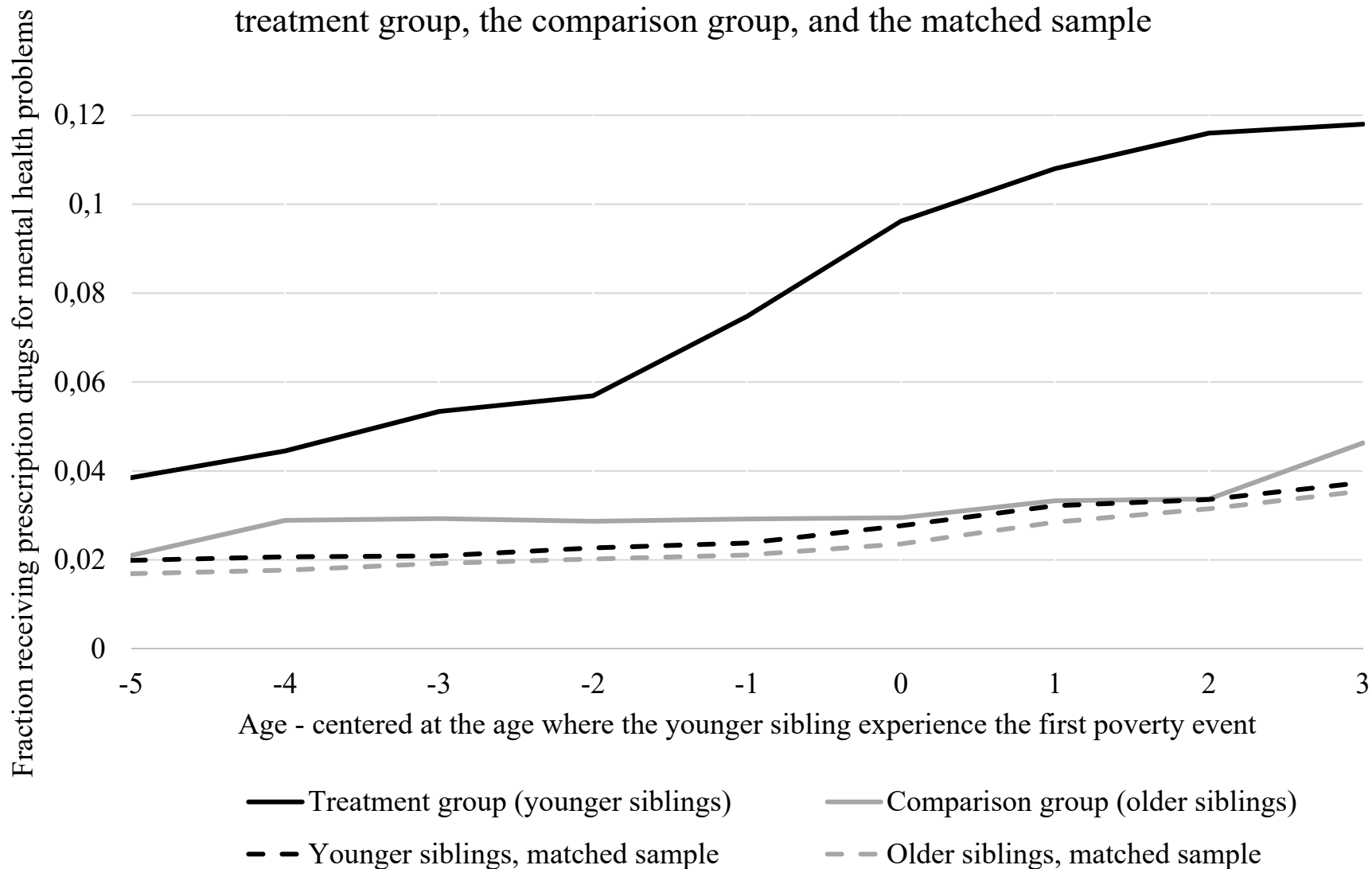
Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria.

Figure A4: Fraction receiving diagnosis for mental health problems by age before and after the younger sibling's first poverty event: A comparison of the treatment group, the comparison group, and the matched sample



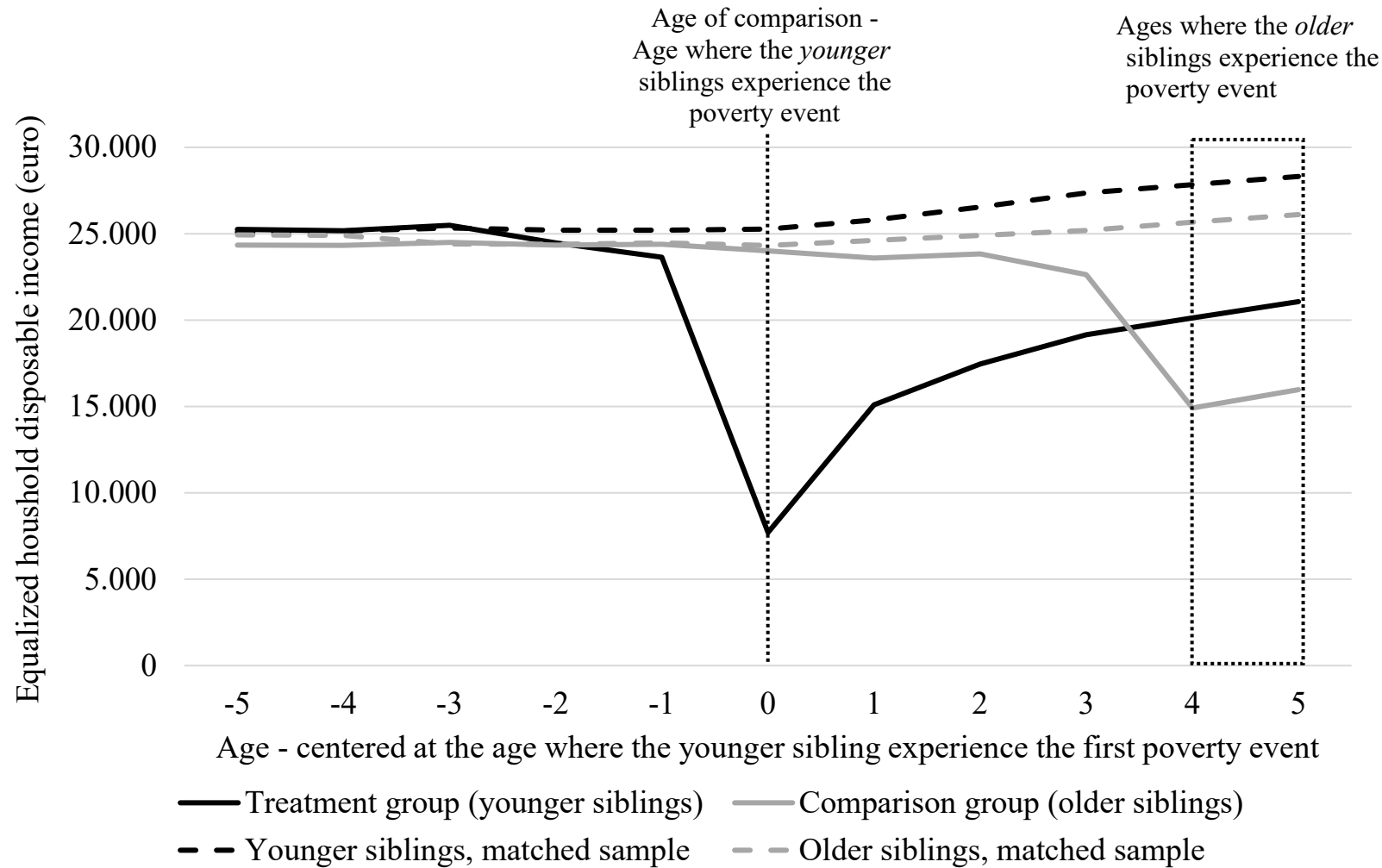
Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria.

Figure A5: Fraction receiving prescription drugs for mental health problems by age before and after the younger sibling's first poverty event: A comparison of the treatment group, the comparison group, and the matched sample



Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria.

Figure A6: Yearly equivalized household disposable income at ages before and after the age where the treatment group experiences the poverty event: A comparison of the treatment group, the comparison group, and the matched sample



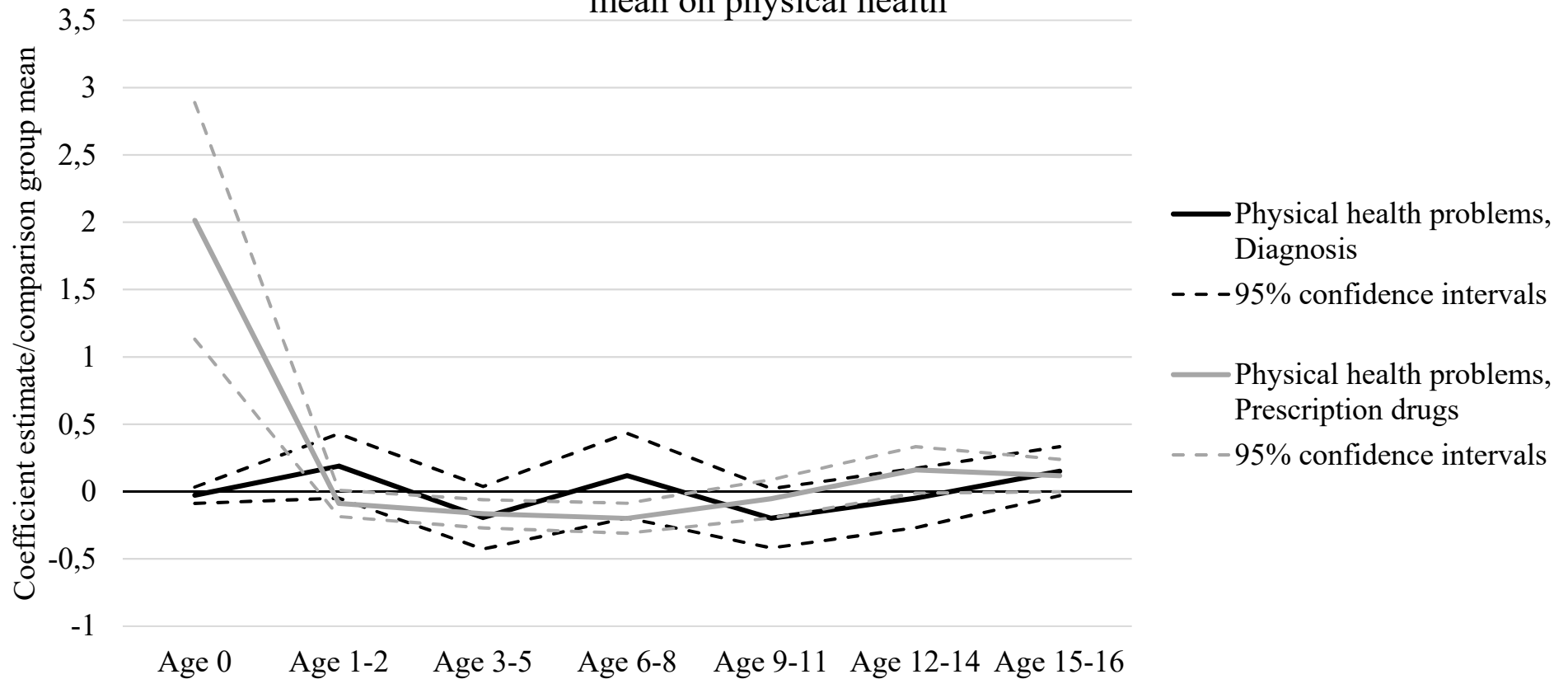
Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria.

Figure A7: Age-specific effects of falling into poverty relative to comparison group mean on mental health



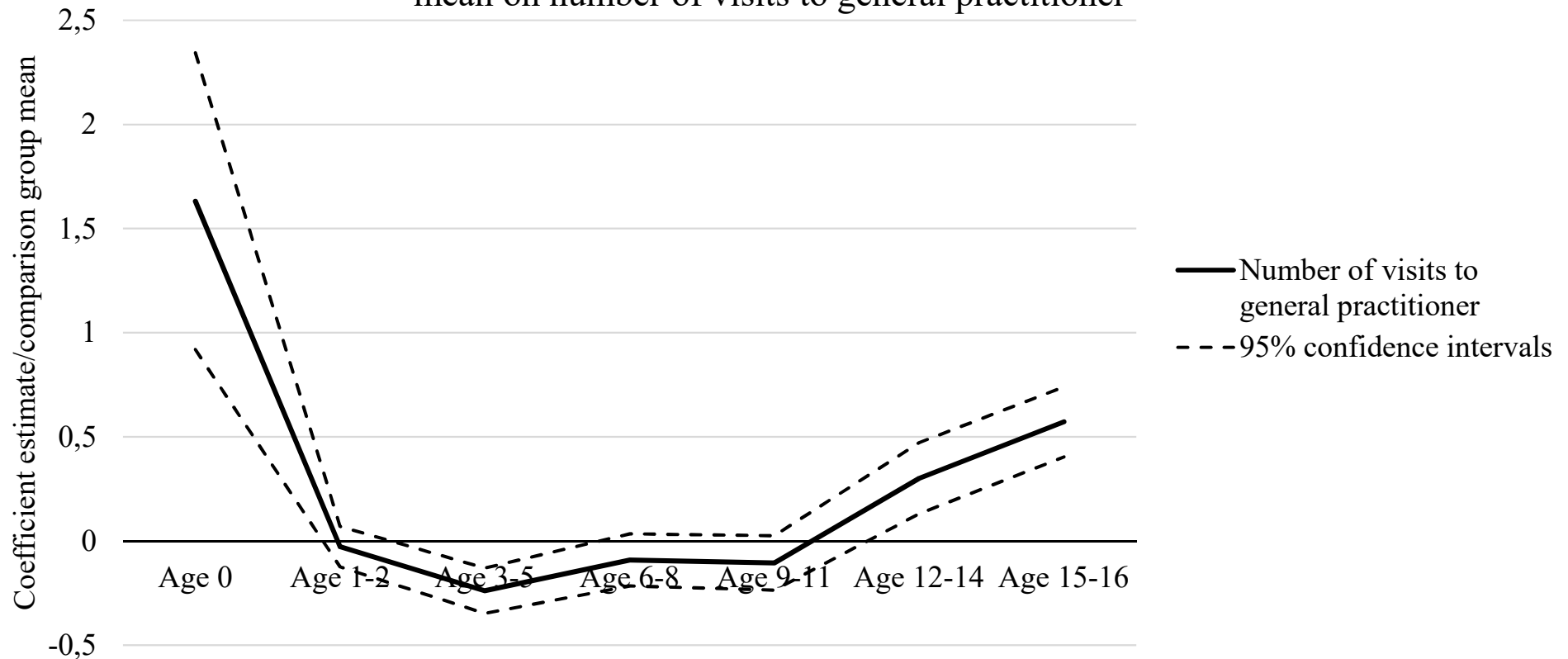
Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria. The regressions include controls for household and individual health and events, for the three years leading up to the age of the sibling comparison. The regressions include the following controls for both health problems for individuals and households: any diagnosis for physical health problems, any diagnosis for mental health problems, any use of prescription drugs for physical health problems, any use of prescription drugs for mental health problems, any overnight stay at (psychiatric) hospitals, number of contacts with (psychiatric) hospitals, and number of visits to a general practitioner. The regressions include individual controls for any contacts with the social authorities, any criminal charges, and registered as a victim of a crime. The regressions include household controls for any treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, any adult in household charged with a crime, any childbirth in the family, an adult leaving the household, household moving to a new address, household moving to a new municipality. The regressions include the following controls measured at birth: birth weight, birth weight², low birth weight (below 2.5 kg), very low birth weight (below 1.5 kg), birth length, age of mother at birth, age of mother at birth², gender. The regressions also include fixed effects for family-age, birth order, cohort, and region. Standard errors are clustered on the family-age level.

Figure A8: Age-specific effects of falling into poverty relative to comparison group mean on physical health



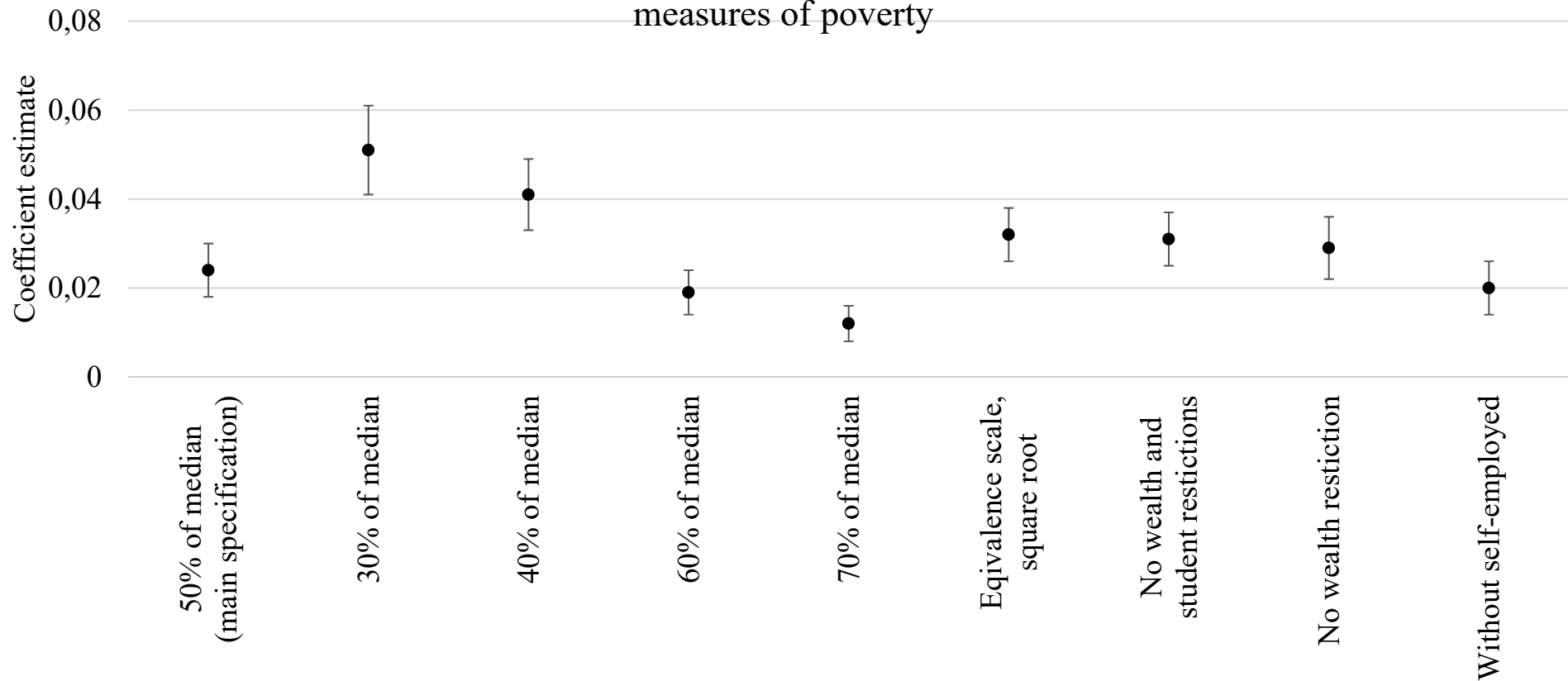
Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria. The regressions include controls for household and individual health and events for the three years leading up to the age of the sibling comparison. The regressions include the following controls for both health problems for individuals and households: any diagnosis for physical health problems, any diagnosis for mental health problems, any use of prescription drugs for physical health problems, any use of prescription drugs for mental health problems, any overnight stay at (psychiatric) hospitals, number of contacts with (psychiatric) hospitals, and number of visits to a general practitioner. The regressions include individual controls for any contacts with the social authorities, any criminal charges, and registered as a victim of a crime. The regressions include household controls for any treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, any adult in household charged with a crime, any childbirth in the family, an adult leaving the household, household moving to a new address, household moving to a new municipality. The regressions include the following controls measured at birth: birth weight, birth weight², low birth weight (below 2.5 kg), very low birth weight (below 1.5 kg), birth length, age of mother at birth, age of mother at birth², gender. The regressions also include fixed effects for family-age, birth order, cohort, and region. Standard errors are clustered on the family-age level.

Figure A9: Age-specific effects of falling into poverty relative to comparison group mean on number of visits to general practitioner



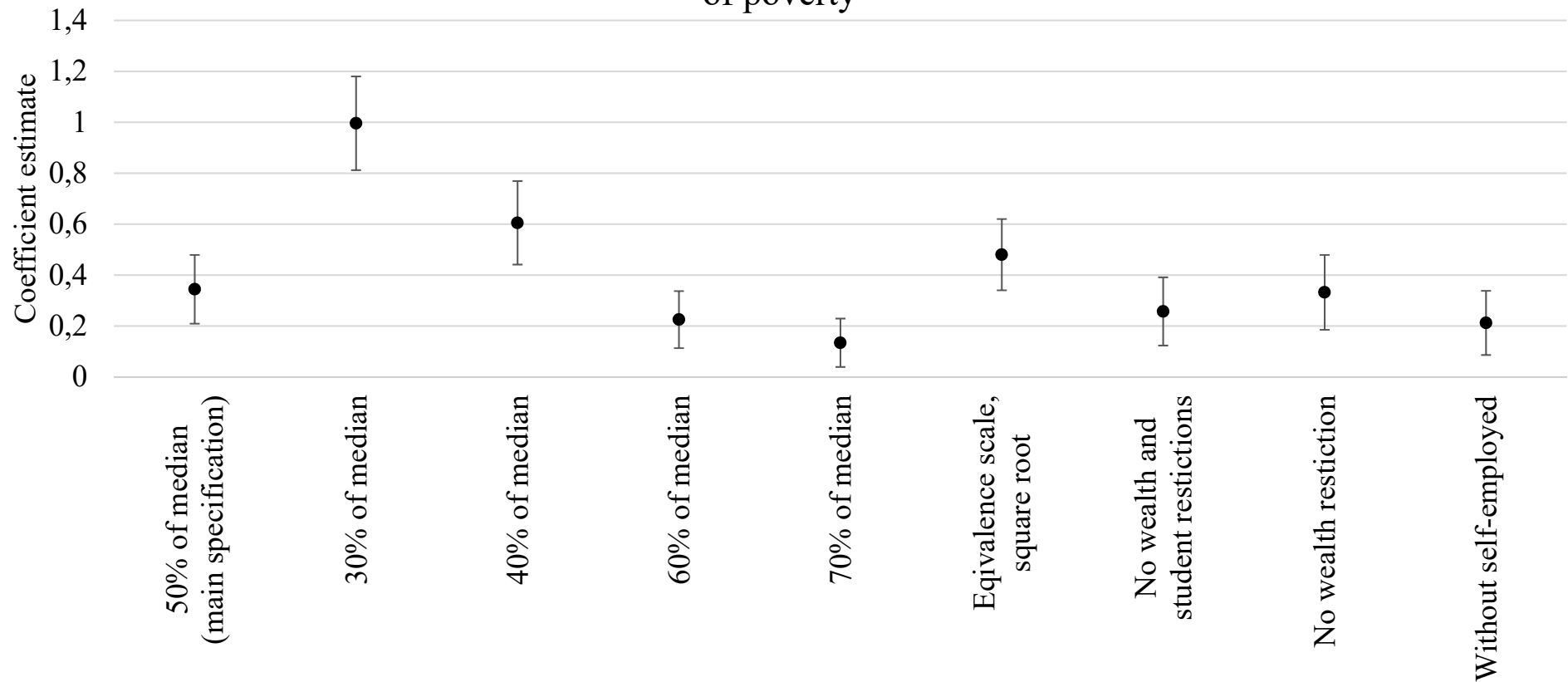
Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria. The regressions include controls for household and individual health and events for the three years leading up to the age of the sibling comparison. The regressions include the following controls for both health problems for individuals and households: any diagnosis for physical health problems, any diagnosis for mental health problems, any use of prescription drugs for physical health problems, any use of prescription drugs for mental health problems, any overnight stay at (psychiatric) hospitals, number of contacts with (psychiatric) hospitals, and number of visits to a general practitioner. The regressions include individual controls for any contacts with the social authorities, any criminal charges, and registered as a victim of a crime. The regressions include household controls for any treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, any adult in household charged with a crime, any childbirth in the family, an adult leaving the household, household moving to a new address, household moving to a new municipality. The regressions include the following controls measured at birth: birth weight, birth weight², low birth weight (below 2.5 kg), very low birth weight (below 1.5 kg), birth length, age of mother at birth, age of mother at birth², gender. The regressions also include fixed effects for family-age, birth order, cohort, and region. Standard errors are clustered on the family-age level.

Figure A10: Results on mental health problems, prescription drugs using other measures of poverty



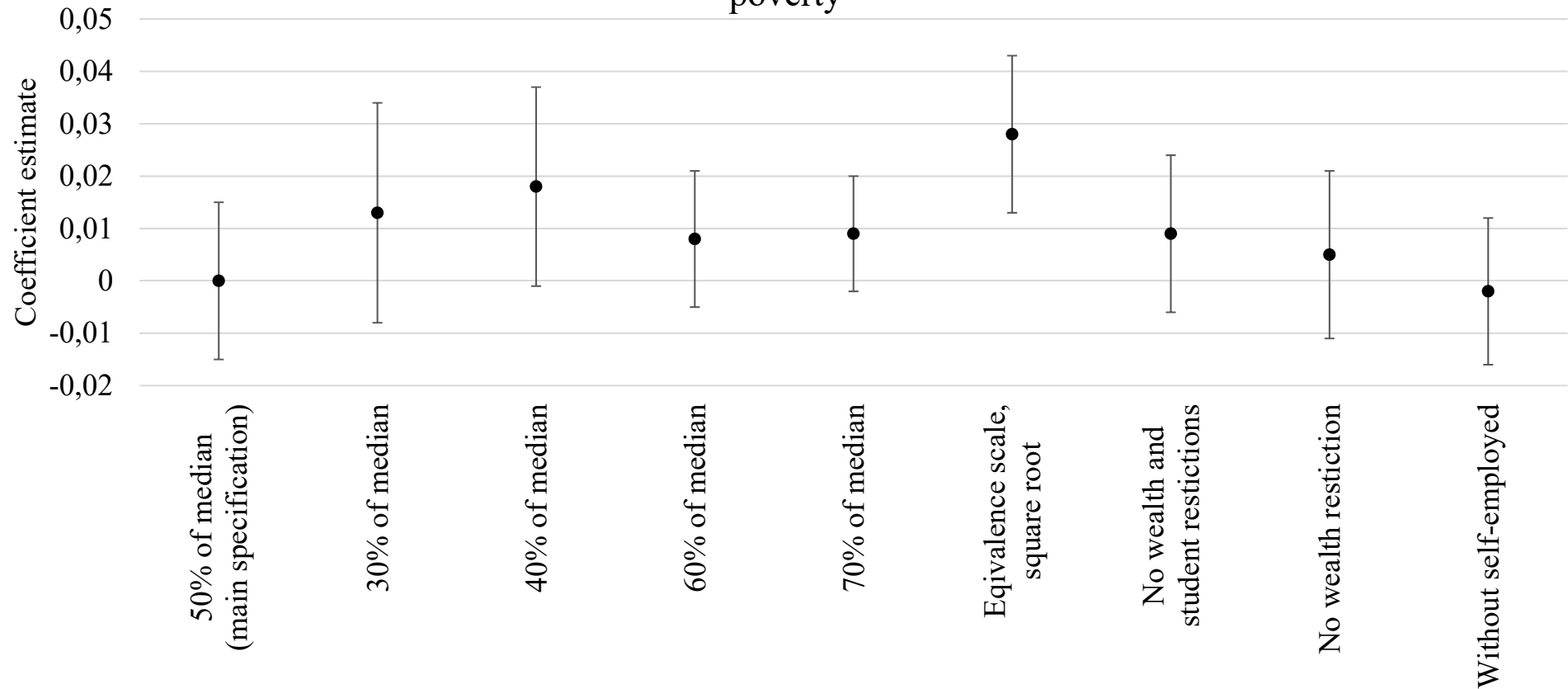
Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria. The regressions include controls for household and individual health and events, for the three years leading up to the age of the sibling comparison. The regressions include the following controls for both health problems for individuals and households: any diagnosis for physical health problems, any diagnosis for mental health problems, any use of prescription drugs for physical health problems, any use of prescription drugs for mental health problems, any overnight stay at (psychiatric) hospitals, number of contacts with (psychiatric) hospitals, and number of visits to a general practitioner. The regressions include individual controls for any contacts with the social authorities, any criminal charges, and registered as a victim of a crime. The regressions include household controls for any treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, any adult in household charged with a crime, any childbirth in the family, an adult leaving the household, household moving to a new address, household moving to a new municipality. The regressions include the following controls measured at birth: birth weight, birth weight², low birth weight (below 2.5 kg), very low birth weight (below 1.5 kg), birth length, age of mother at birth, age of mother at birth², gender. The regressions also include fixed effects for family-age, birth order, cohort, and region. Standard errors are clustered on the family-age level.

Figure A11: Results for number of visits to general practitioner using other measures of poverty



Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria. The regressions include controls for household and individual health and evens for the three years leading up to the age of the sibling comparison. The regressions include the following controls for both health problems for individuals and households: any diagnosis for physical health problems, any diagnosis for mental health problems, any use of prescription drugs for physical health problems, any use of prescription drugs for mental health problems, any overnight stay at (psychiatric) hospitals, number of contacts with (psychiatric) hospitals, and number of visits to a general practitioner. The regressions include individual controls for any contacts with the social authorities, any criminal charges, and registered as a victim of a crime. The regressions include household controls for any treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, any adult in household charged with a crime, any childbirth in the family, an adult leaving the household, household moving to a new address, household moving to a new municipality. The regressions include the following controls measured at birth: birth weight, birth weight², low birth weight (below 2.5 kg), very low birth weight (below 1.5 kg), birth length, age of mother at birth, age of mother at birth², gender. The regressions also include fixed effects for family-age, birth order, cohort, and region. Standard errors are clustered on the family-age level.

Figure A12: Results for physical health problems, diagnosis using other measures of poverty

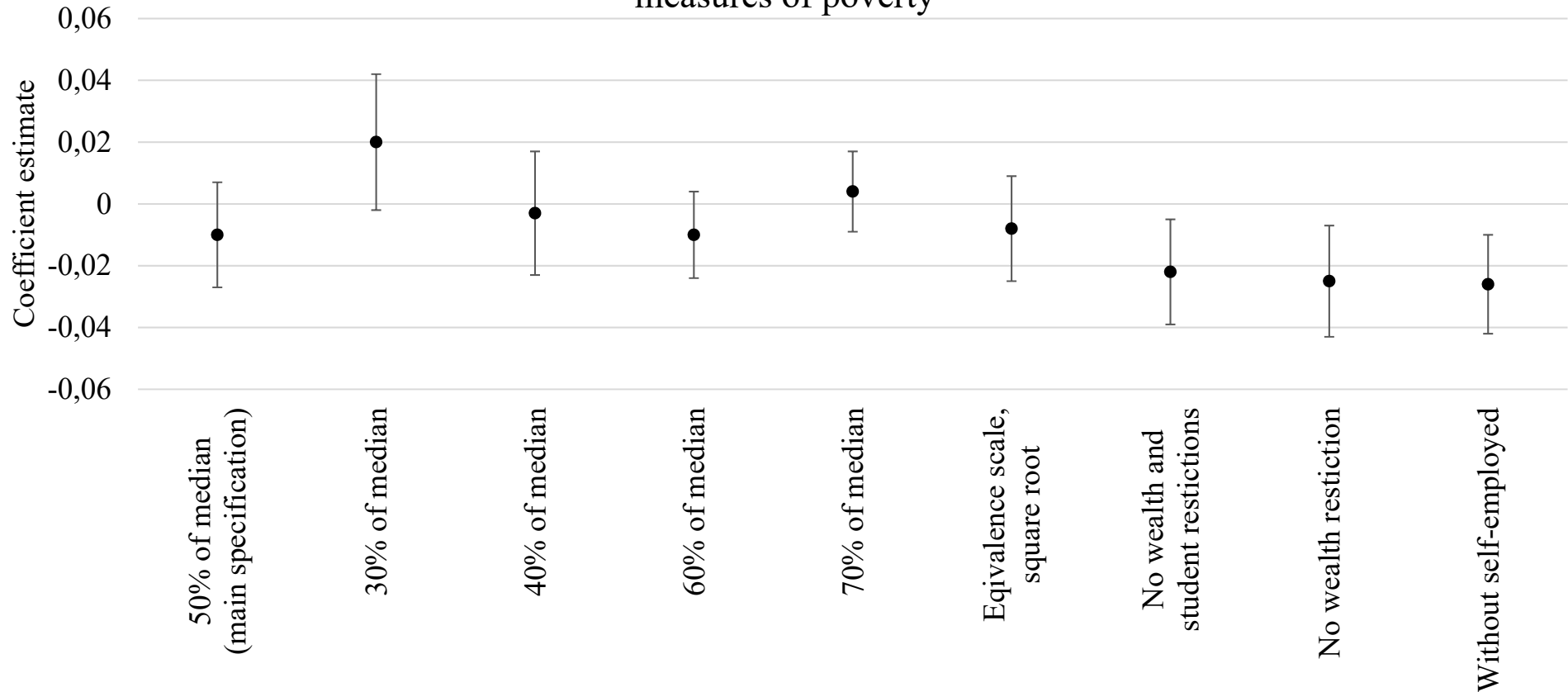


Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria. The regressions include controls for household and individual health and events for the three years leading up to the age of the sibling comparison. The regressions include the following controls for both health problems for individuals and households: any diagnosis for physical health problems, any diagnosis for mental health problems, any use of prescription drugs for physical health problems, any use of prescription drugs for mental health problems, any overnight stay at (psychiatric) hospitals, number of contacts with (psychiatric) hospitals, and number of visits to a general practitioner. The regressions include individual controls for any contacts with the social authorities, any criminal charges, and registered as a victim of a crime. The regressions include household controls for any treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, any adult in household charged with a crime, any childbirth in the family, an adult leaving the household, household moving to a new address, household moving to a new municipality. The regressions include the following controls measured at birth: birth weight, birth weight², low birth weight (below 2.5 kg), very low birth weight (below 1.5 kg), birth length, age of mother at birth, age of mother at birth², gender. The regressions also include fixed effects for family-age, birth order, cohort, and region. Standard errors are clustered on the family-age level.

Table A1. Variable definitions and primary data sources

Variable	Definition	Primary data source
Main outcomes:		
Number of visits to general practitioner	Yearly accumulated number of visits to general practitioner.	Health Insurance Registry
Physical health problems, diagnosis (0/1)	Any diagnosis codes in the ICD-10 classification except “Mental and behavioral disorders” (F00–F99).	National Patient Registry and National Patient Registry-Psychiatric
Physical health problems, prescription drugs (0/1)	Any ATC codes except the first level ATC code “Nervous system” (N).	Prescription Drug Database
Mental health problems, diagnosis (0/1)	“Mental and behavioral disorders” (F00–F99) in the ICD-10 classification.	National Patient Registry and National Patient Registry-Psychiatric
Mental health problems, prescription (0/1)	The first level ATC code “Nervous system” (N).	Prescription Drug Database
Secondary outcomes:		
Physical health problems, diagnosis, any overnight admission (0/1)	Overnight stay at hospital with any diagnosis codes in the ICD-10 classification except “Mental and behavioral disorders” (F00–F99).	National Patient Registry and National Patient Registry-Psychiatric
Physical health problems, diagnosis, number of contacts with hospital	Number of contacts with hospital with any diagnosis codes in the ICD-10 classification except “Mental and behavioral disorders” (F00–F99).	National Patient Registry and National Patient Registry-Psychiatric
Physical health problems, prescription drugs, costs	Total yearly costs of prescription drugs (Euros, 2018 prices) for any ATC codes except the first level ATC code “Nervous system” (N).	Prescription Drug Database
Physical health problems, prescription drugs, number of defined daily dose	Number of defined daily doses (WHO DDD) for any ATC codes except the first level ATC code “Nervous system” (N).	Prescription Drug Database
Mental health problems, diagnosis, any overnight admission (0/1)	Overnight stay at hospital or psychiatric hospital with “Mental and behavioral disorders” (F00–F99) in the ICD-10 classification.	National Patient Registry and National Patient Registry-Psychiatric
Mental health problems, diagnosis, number of contacts with hospital	Number of contacts with hospital or psychiatric hospital with “Mental and behavioral disorders” (F00–F99) in the ICD-10 classification.	National Patient Registry and National Patient Registry-Psychiatric
Mental health problems, prescription drugs, costs	Total yearly costs of prescription drugs (Euros, 2018 prices) for the first level ATC code “Nervous system” (N).	Prescription Drug Database
Mental health problems, prescription drugs, number of defined daily dose	Number of defined daily doses (WHO DDD) for the first level ATC code “Nervous system” (N).	Prescription Drug Database
Income measures:		
Poverty (0/1)	The equivalized disposable income of the household is below 50 percent of the median in the population. The household is not listed as being poor if the main provider in the household is a student or the net wealth (ex. pensions) of the household is above the median income in the population. See section 4.2 for details.	Family Income Registry, Income Registry, and Population Registry
Equivalized household income	Incomes such as wages, transfers, and interest excluding taxes. OECD modified equivalence scale is applied. See section 4.2 for details (Euros, 2018 prices).	Family Income Registry, Income Registry, and Population Registry
Equivalized household net wealth	The net wealth (ex. pensions). OECD modified equivalence scale is applied (Euros, 2018 prices).	Family Income Registry, Income Registry, and Population Registry
Background characteristics:		
Age	Age in years.	Population Registry
Girl (0/1)	Indicator for female.	Population Registry
Family-age identifier	Identifier of individuals with the same biological parents observed at the same age.	Population Registry
Household	Individuals in a family living at the same address.	Population Registry
Length at birth	Length measured after birth at hospital	Fertility Database
Weight at birth	Weight measured after birth at hospital	Fertility Database
Low birth weight (0/1)	Below 2.5 kg at birth. The cut-offs in birth weight are in accordance with hospital standards for additional service.	Fertility Database
Very low birth weight (0/1)	Below 1.5 kg at birth. The cut-offs in birth weight are in accordance with hospital standards for additional service.	Fertility Database
<i>Time-varying events in the household:</i>		
Number of contacts with general practitioner per adult household members	Yearly accumulated number of visits to general practitioner per adult household member.	Health Insurance Registry
Any physical health diagnosis for adult household member (0/1)	Any diagnosis codes in the ICD-10 classification except “Mental and behavioral disorders” (F00–F99) for adult household member.	National Patient Registry and National Patient Registry-Psychiatric
Any physical health medicine prescription for adult household member (0/1)	Any ATC codes except the first level ATC code “Nervous system” (N) for adult household member.	Prescription Drug Database
Number of contacts to hospitals with a physical health diagnosis for adult household members	Number of contacts with hospital with any diagnosis codes in the ICD-10 classification except “Mental and behavioral disorders” (F00–F99) for adult household members.	Health Insurance Registry
Any overnight stay at hospitals with a physical health diagnosis for adult household member (0/1)	Overnight stay at hospital with any diagnosis codes in the ICD-10 classification except “Mental and behavioral disorders” (F00–F99) for adult household member.	National Patient Registry and National Patient Registry-Psychiatric
Total price of physical health medicine prescription for adult household members	Total yearly costs of prescription drugs (Euros, 2018 prices) for any ATC codes except the first level ATC code “Nervous system” (N) for adult household members.	Prescription Drug Database
Any mental health diagnosis for adult household member (0/1)	“Mental and behavioral disorders” (F00–F99) in the ICD-10 classification for adult household member.	National Patient Registry and National Patient Registry-Psychiatric
Any mental health medicine prescription for adult household member (0/1)	Any first level ATC code “Nervous system” (N) for adult household member.	Prescription Drug Database
Any overnight stay at hospitals with a mental health diagnosis for adult household member (0/1)	Overnight stay at hospital or psychiatric hospital with “Mental and behavioral disorders” (F00–F99) in the ICD-10 classification for adult household member.	National Patient Registry and National Patient Registry-Psychiatric
Number of contacts to hospitals with a mental health diagnosis for adult household members	Number of contacts with hospital or psychiatric hospital with “Mental and behavioral disorders” (F00–F99) in the ICD-10 classification for adult household members.	Health Insurance Registry
Total price of mental health medicine prescription for adult household members	Total yearly costs of prescription drugs (Euros, 2018 prices) for the first level ATC code “Nervous system” (N) for adult household members.	Prescription Drug Database
Treatment for alcohol or drug abuse (0/1)	Any treatment for alcohol or drug abuse. The variable includes all public treatment institutions as well as private institutions receiving public funding. An individual is also registered as receiving treatment if he/she appears in the hospital records with a diagnosis code on alcohol or drug abuse.	National Alcohol Treatment Register, Drug Addicts in Treatment, National Patient Registry, and National Patient Registry-Psychiatric
Any criminal charge for adult household member (0/1)	Any criminal charge for adult household member.	The Central Police Registry
Any charge for a traffic violation for adult household member (0/1)	Any charge for a traffic violation for adult household member.	The Central Police Registry
An adult leaves the household (0/1)	The variable takes the value one in a given year if an adult moves out of the household, where the moving individual is not a child of or sibling of another individual in the household.	Population Registry
Household move municipality (0/1)	Change in municipality identifier from one year to the next.	Population Registry
Household move address (0/1)	Change in address from one year to the next.	Population Registry
Number of individuals in the household	Number of individuals in the household.	Population Registry
Renting housing (0/1)	Do not own residence.	The Housing Census
Single provider in household (0/1)	Only one adult in the household with income.	The Housing Census
Any yearly earnings, main provider (0/1)	Any yearly earnings of the main provider in the household.	Income Registry
Both parents in household (0/1)	Both biological parents in the same household as the individual.	Population Registry
Educational level of the mother:	Highest level of education of the mother. The variable takes the values: basic/lower secondary education, upper secondary education, bachelor or short tertiary education, and long tertiary education.	Student Registry
Socioeconomic position of the mother:	Socioeconomic position of the mother. The variable is constructed by Statistics Denmark based on the main source of income and the labor market attachment. The variable takes the values: manager, self-employed, high-level employee, medium-level employee, low-level employee, UI recipient, SA recipient, early retirement, and other transfers.	Work Classification Module, Integrated Database for Labor Market Research
<i>Individual risky behavior</i>		
Any contacts with the social authority's (0/1)	Any contacts between the social authorities and the individual.	Preventive Measure for Children and Youth
Any criminal charges (0/1)	The variable includes any criminal charge and any “as if charge” for a crime for individual below the minimum age of criminal responsibility. The Danish police are required by law to record an offense as an “as if charge” in the register if an individual below the minimum age of criminal responsibility commits a crime. This unique feature of the register delivers a measure of criminal activity for all ages.	The Central Police Registry
Any traffic violations (0/1)	The variable includes any traffic violations and any “as if charge” of a traffic violations for individual below the minimum age of criminal responsibility. The Danish police are required by law to record an offense as an “as if charge” in the register if an individual below the minimum age of criminal responsibility commits a crime. This unique feature of the register delivers a measure of criminal activity for all ages.	The Central Police Registry
Ever victim of a crime (0/1)	Registered as victim of a crime in The Central Police Registry.	The Central Police Registry

Figure A13: Results for physical health problems, prescription drugs using other measures of poverty



Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria. The regressions include controls for household and individual health and events for the three years leading up to the age of the sibling comparison. The regressions include the following controls for both health problems for individuals and households: any diagnosis for physical health problems, any diagnosis for mental health problems, any use of prescription drugs for physical health problems, any use of prescription drugs for mental health problems, any overnight stay at (psychiatric) hospitals, number of contacts with (psychiatric) hospitals, and number of visits to a general practitioner. The regressions include individual controls for any contacts with the social authorities, any criminal charges, and registered as a victim of a crime. The regressions include household controls for any treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, any adult in household charged with a crime, any childbirth in the family, an adult leaving the household, household moving to a new address, household moving to a new municipality. The regressions include the following controls measured at birth: birth weight, birth weight², low birth weight (below 2.5 kg), very low birth weight (below 1.5 kg), birth length, age of mother at birth, age of mother at birth², gender. The regressions also include fixed effects for family-age, birth order, cohort, and region. Standard errors are clustered on the family-age level.

Table A2: Summary statistics on the main sample and the matched sample

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean diff. (1)-(3)
<i>Income measures:</i>					
Poverty (0/1)	0,50	0,50	0,00	0,00	0.50***
Equivalentized household income (Euro)	15938	13422	24798	5234	-8859***
Equivalentized household net wealth (Euro)	-8012	111589	-10393	25401	2380
<i>Outcomes:</i>					
Number of visits to general practitioner	4,54	5,19	3,58	4,21	0.97***
Physical health diagnosis	0,31	0,46	0,28	0,45	0.03***
Mental health diagnosis	0,04	0,19	0,01	0,11	0.03***
Any prescription drugs, physical health	0,53	0,50	0,48	0,50	0.05***
Any prescription drugs, mental health	0,06	0,24	0,03	0,17	0.03***
Physical health diagnosis, any overnight stay	0,11	0,31	0,10	0,29	0.02***
Mental health diagnosis, any overnight stay	0,01	0,11	0,00	0,03	0.01***
Costs of prescription drugs, physical health (Euro)	36,82	126,59	41,43	326,43	-4.61
Costs of prescription drugs, mental health (Euro)	58,13	397,09	16,41	185,22	41.71***
<i>Individual characteristics:</i>					
Girl	0,49	0,50	0,49	0,50	0.00
Length at birth	0,51	0,07	0,51	0,07	0.00***
Weight at birth	3,46	0,68	3,52	0,65	0.06***
Low birth weight (<2.5 kg)	0,03	0,18	0,03	0,16	0.01**
<i>Educational level of the mother:</i>					
Basic/lower secondary education	0,37	0,48	0,23	0,42	0.14***
Upper secondary education	0,43	0,50	0,49	0,50	-0.06***
Bachelor or short tertiary education	0,17	0,37	0,26	0,44	-0.09***
Long tertiary education	0,04	0,19	0,03	0,16	0.01***
<i>Employment of the mother:</i>					
Manager	0,01	0,10	0,01	0,08	0.00*
Selfemployed	0,06	0,23	0,01	0,12	0.04***
High level employee	0,04	0,20	0,07	0,26	-0.03***
Medium level employee	0,10	0,30	0,20	0,40	-0.10***
Low level employee	0,30	0,46	0,47	0,50	-0.17***
<i>Time-varying events in the household:</i>					
An adult leaves the household	0,31	0,46	0,04	0,20	0.26***
Any yearly earnings, main provider	0,56	0,50	0,90	0,30	-0.34***
Drop in household labor market earning	0,59	0,49	0,32	0,47	0.27***
Household move address	0,31	0,46	0,11	0,31	0.20***
Number of individuals in the household	4,08	1,73	4,39	0,96	-0.30***
Both parents in household	0,56	0,50	0,77	0,42	-0.21***
Any criminal charge for adult household member	0,03	0,18	0,02	0,12	0.02***
Number of contacts with general practitioner per adult household members	19,02	23,26	15,24	13,99	3.78***
Any mental health diagnosis for adult household member	0,03	0,17	0,02	0,13	0.01***
Any physical health diagnosis for adult household member	0,52	0,50	0,58	0,49	-0.06***
Number of Observations:		5,521		10.000	

Source: Danish register data from Statistics Denmark and The Danish Health Data Authority for the period 1995-2019.

Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria.

Table A3: The effect of falling into poverty on measures of mental and physical health, controls included stepwise

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dependent variable: Number of visits to general practitioner					
Poverty	1.080*** (0.109)	0.527*** (0.113)	0.707*** (0.147)	0.653*** (0.148)	0.295** (0.137)
Dependent variable: Physical health problems, diagnosis					
Poverty	0.034*** (0.010)	0.019* (0.011)	0.015 (0.015)	0.016 (0.015)	-0.001 (0.015)
Dependent variable: Physical health problems, Prescription drugs					
Poverty	0.032*** (0.010)	-0.018 (0.013)	0.007 (0.017)	-0.000 (0.017)	-0.015 (0.017)
Dependent variable: Mental health problems, diagnosis					
Poverty	0.055*** (0.005)	0.058*** (0.005)	0.063*** (0.007)	0.064*** (0.007)	0.032*** (0.006)
Dependent variable: Mental health problems, Prescription drugs					
Poverty	0.066*** (0.006)	0.069*** (0.006)	0.072*** (0.008)	0.072*** (0.008)	0.026*** (0.006)
Controls:					
Family-age FE (θ)	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Individual characteristics (X)	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Household health and events (F)	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Individual health and events (H)	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Individuals	15.521	15.521	15.521	15.521	15.521

Source: Danish register data from Statistics Denmark and The Danish Health Data Authority for the period 1995

Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria. The regressions include controls for household and individual health and events, for the three years leading up to the age of the sibling comparison. The regressions include the following controls for both health problems for individuals and households: any diagnosis for physical health problems, any diagnosis for mental health problems, any use of prescription drugs for physical health problems, any use of prescription drugs for mental health problems, any overnight stay at (psychiatric) hospitals, number of contacts with (psychiatric) hospitals, and number of visits to a general practitioner. The regressions include individual controls for any contacts with the social authorities, any criminal charges, and registered as a victim of a crime. The regressions include household controls for any treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, any adult in household charged with a crime, any childbirth in the family, an adult leaving the household, household moving to a new address, household moving to a new municipality. The regressions include the following controls measured at birth: birth weight, birth weight², low birth weight (below 2.5 kg), very low birth weight (below 1.5 kg), birth length, age of mother at birth, age of mother at birth², gender. The regressions also include fixed effects for family-age, birth order, cohort, and region. Standard errors are clustered on the family-age level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A4: The effect of falling into poverty on mental and physical health by gender and birth order

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Number of visits to general practitioner	Physical health problems Diagnosis	Prescription drugs	Mental health problems Diagnosis	Prescription drugs
Panel A: Effects split by gender					
Poverty	0.262 (0.172)	-0.016 (0.020)	0.002 (0.022)	0.033*** (0.007)	0.025*** (0.008)
Poverty*Girl	0.067 (0.226)	0.030 (0.024)	-0.034 (0.027)	-0.001 (0.009)	0.001 (0.011)
Individuals	15,521	15,521	15,521	15,521	15,521
Outcome mean (comparison group)	4,278	0,300	0,542	0,009	0,029
Panel B: Effects split by birth order					
Poverty*2 nd born sibling	0.356** (0.144)	-0.000 (0.016)	-0.017 (0.018)	0.036*** (0.006)	0.027*** (0.006)
Poverty*3+ born sibling	-0.354 (0.358)	-0.010 (0.041)	0.004 (0.053)	-0.004 (0.014)	0.010 (0.021)
Individuals	15,521	15,521	15,521	15,521	15,521
Outcome mean (comparison group)	4,278	0,300	0,542	0,009	0,029

Source: Danish register data from Statistics Denmark and The Danish Health Data Authority for the period 1995-2019.

Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria. The regressions include controls for household and individual health and events, for the three years leading up to the age of the sibling comparison. The regressions include the following controls for both health problems for individuals and households: any diagnosis for physical health problems, any diagnosis for mental health problems, any use of prescription drugs for physical health problems, any use of prescription drugs for mental health problems, any overnight stay at (psychiatric) hospitals, number of contacts with (psychiatric) hospitals, and number of visits to a general practitioner. The regressions include individual controls for any contacts with the social authorities, any criminal charges, and registered as a victim of a crime. The regressions include household controls for any treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, any adult in household charged with a crime, any childbirth in the family, an adult leaving the household, household moving to a new address, household moving to a new municipality. The regressions include the following controls measured at birth: birth weight, birth weight², low birth weight (below 2.5 kg), very low birth weight (below 1.5 kg), birth length, age of mother at birth, age of mother at birth², gender. The regressions also include fixed effects for family-age, birth order, cohort, and region. Standard errors are clustered on the family-age level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. 74 percent of the sibling in the treatment group are second born siblings.

Table A5: The effect of falling into poverty on the likelihood of a given diagnosis code

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Diagnosis code (ICD-10)	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	Neoplasms or Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (C00–D89)	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	Diseases of the eye, adnexa, ear and mastoid process (H00–H95)
Poverty	0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.002)	-0.002 (0.002)	0.032*** (0.006)	0.002 (0.003)	0.006 (0.004)
Individuals	15.521	15.521	15.521	15.521	15.521	15.521
Outcome mean (comparison group)	0,011	0,004	0,004	0,009	0,004	0,008
Diagnosis code (ICD-10)	Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)
Poverty	0.001 (0.005)	0.005 (0.003)	-0.001 (0.003)	-0.005 (0.004)	0.001 (0.003)	0.003 (0.002)
Individuals	15.521	15.521	15.521	15.521	15.521	15.521
Outcome mean (comparison group)	0,027	0,006	0,006	0,013	0,005	na
Diagnosis code (ICD-10)	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	
Poverty	0.001 (0.002)	0.004 (0.004)	0.009 (0.006)	-0.012 (0.012)	0.008 (0.011)	
Individuals	15.521	15.521	15.521	15.521	15.521	
Outcome mean (comparison group)	0,006	0,007	0,022	0,149	0,132	

Source: Danish register data from Statistics Denmark and The Danish Health Data Authority for the period 1995-2019.

Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria. The regressions include controls for household and individual health and events, for the three years leading up to the age of the sibling comparison. The regressions include the following controls for both health problems for individuals and households: any diagnosis for physical health problems, any diagnosis for mental health problems, any use of prescription drugs for physical health problems, any use of prescription drugs for mental health problems, any overnight stay at (psychiatric) hospitals, number of contacts with (psychiatric) hospitals, and number of visits to a general practitioner. The regressions include individual controls for any contacts with the social authorities, any criminal charges, and registered as a victim of a crime. The regressions include household controls for any treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, any adult in household charged with a crime, any childbirth in the family, an adult leaving the household, household moving to a new address, household moving to a new municipality. The regressions include the following controls measured at birth: birth weight, birth weight², low birth weight (below 2.5 kg), very low birth weight (below 1.5 kg), birth length, age of mother at birth, age of mother at birth², gender. The regressions also include fixed effects for family-age, birth order, cohort, and region. Standard errors are clustered on the family-age level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. The following ICD-10 codes were not used as outcomes due to lack of observations: External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98) and Codes for special purposes (U00–U99).

Table A6: The effect of falling into poverty on the likelihood of a given mental health diagnosis

Diagnosis code (ICD-10)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use (F10-F19)	Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (F20-F29)	Mood [affective] disorders (F30-F39)	Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders (F40-F48)	Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors (F50-F59)
Poverty	0.000 (0.001)	0.004*** (0.001)	0.004** (0.002)	0.013*** (0.004)	-0.001 (0.001)
Individuals	5,521	5,521	5,521	5,521	5,521
	Disorders of adult personality and behaviour (F60-F69)	Mental retardation (F70-F79)	Disorders of psychological development (F80-F89)	Behavioural and emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood and adolescence (F90-F98)	Unspecified mental health problem (F99)
Poverty	0.003** (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.008*** (0.002)	0.015*** (0.004)	0.002** (0.001)
Individuals	15.521	15.521	15.521	15.521	15.521

Source: Danish register data from Statistics Denmark and The Danish Health Data Authority for the period 1995-2019.

Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria. The regressions include controls for household and individual health and events, for the three years leading up to the age of the sibling comparison. The regressions include the following controls for both health problems for individuals and households: any diagnosis for physical health problems, any diagnosis for mental health problems, any use of prescription drugs for physical health problems, any use of prescription drugs for mental health problems, any overnight stay at (psychiatric) hospitals, number of contacts with (psychiatric) hospitals, and number of visits to a general practitioner. The regressions include individual controls for any contacts with the social authorities, any criminal charges, and registered as a victim of a crime. The regressions include household controls for any treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, any adult in household charged with a crime, any childbirth in the family, an adult leaving the household, household moving to a new address, household moving to a new municipality. The regressions include the following controls measured at birth: birth weight, birth weight², low birth weight (below 2.5 kg), very low birth weight (below 1.5 kg), birth length, age of mother at birth, age of mother at birth², gender. The regressions also include fixed effects for family-age, birth order, cohort, and region. Standard errors are clustered on the family-age level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A7: The effect of falling into poverty on the likelihood of a prescription for a given type of drug

Type of prescription drug (ATC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Alimentary tract and metabolism (A)	Blood and blood forming organs (B)	Cardiovascular system (C)	Dermatologicals (D)	Genito-urinary system and sex hormones (G)
Poverty	0.005 (0.006)	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.011 (0.013)	0.017*** (0.006)
Individuals	15.521	15.521	15.521	15.521	15.521
Outcome mean (comparison group)	0,029	0,002	0,005	0,166	0,031
Type of prescription drug (ATC)	Systemic hormonal preparations, excluding sex hormones and insulins (H)	Antiinfectives for systemic use (J)	Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents (L)	Musculo-skeletal system (M)	Nervous system (N)
Poverty	-0.001 (0.004)	-0.009 (0.015)	0.001 (0.001)	0.003 (0.005)	0.026*** (0.006)
Individuals	15.521	15.521	15.521	15.521	15.521
Outcome mean (comparison group)	0,130	0,295	<i>na</i>	0,014	0,029
Type of prescription drug (ATC)	Antiparasitic products, insecticides and repellents (P)	Respiratory system (R)	Sensory organs (S)	Various (V)	
Poverty	-0.006 (0.006)	-0.022* (0.012)	-0.014 (0.012)	-0.003** (0.002)	
Individuals	15.521	15.521	15.521	15.521	
Outcome mean (comparison group)	0,028	0,162	0,149	0,003	

Source: Danish register data from Statistics Denmark and The Danish Health Data Authority for the period 1995-2019.

Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria. The regressions include controls for household and individual health and events, for the three years leading up to the age of the sibling comparison.

The regressions include the following controls for both health problems for individuals and households: any diagnosis for physical health problems, any diagnosis for mental health problems, any use of prescription drugs for physical health problems, any use of prescription drugs for mental health problems, any overnight stay at (psychiatric) hospitals, number of contacts with (psychiatric) hospitals, and number of visits to a general practitioner. The regressions include individual controls for any contacts with the social authorities, any criminal charges, and registered as a victim of a crime. The regressions include household controls for any treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, any adult in household charged with a crime, any childbirth in the family, an adult leaving the household, household moving to a new address, household moving to a new municipality. The regressions include the following controls measured at birth: birth weight, birth weight², low birth weight (below 2.5 kg), very low birth weight (below 1.5 kg), birth length, age of mother at birth, age of mother at birth², gender. The regressions also include fixed effects for family-age, birth order, cohort, and region. Standard errors are clustered on the family-age level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A8: The effect of falling into poverty on measures of mental and physical health split by age.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Number of visits to general practitioner	Physical health problems		Mental health problems	
		Diagnosis	Prescription drugs	Diagnosis	Prescription drugs
Poverty*Age 0	2.468*** (0.550)	-0.027 (0.030)	0.290*** (0.065)	0.003 (0.005)	0.013 (0.016)
Poverty*Age 1-2	-0.229 (0.419)	0.056 (0.036)	-0.065* (0.037)	0.008 (0.007)	0.011 (0.013)
Poverty*Age 3-5	-1.294*** (0.301)	-0.051 (0.031)	-0.107*** (0.035)	-0.000 (0.006)	-0.007 (0.012)
Poverty*Age 6-8	-0.307 (0.215)	0.021 (0.028)	-0.113*** (0.032)	0.002 (0.007)	0.008 (0.009)
Poverty*Age 9-11	-0.314 (0.199)	-0.053* (0.030)	-0.025 (0.034)	0.016 (0.011)	0.010 (0.010)
Poverty*Age 12-14	0.913*** (0.263)	-0.014 (0.032)	0.064* (0.035)	0.046*** (0.016)	0.027* (0.016)
Poverty*Age 15-16	2.142*** (0.321)	0.053 (0.032)	0.065* (0.034)	0.110*** (0.018)	0.094*** (0.019)
Individuals	15,521	15,521	15,521	15,521	15,521
Outcome mean (comparison group)	4,278	0,300	0,542	0,009	0,029

Source: Danish register data from Statistics Denmark and The Danish Health Data Authority for the period 1995-2019.

Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria. The regressions include controls for household and individual health and events, for the three years leading up to the age of the sibling comparison. The regressions include the following controls for both health problems for individuals and households: any diagnosis for physical health problems, any diagnosis for mental health problems, any use of prescription drugs for physical health problems, any use of prescription drugs for mental health problems, any overnight stay at (psychiatric) hospitals, number of contacts with (psychiatric) hospitals, and number of visits to a general practitioner. The regressions include individual controls for any contacts with the social authorities, any criminal charges, and registered as a victim of a crime. The regressions include household controls for any treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, any adult in household charged with a crime, any childbirth in the family, an adult leaving the household, household moving to a new address, household moving to a new municipality. The regressions include the following controls measured at birth: birth weight, birth weight², low birth weight (below 2.5 kg), very low birth weight (below 1.5 kg), birth length, age of mother at birth, age of mother at birth², gender. The regressions also include fixed effects for family-age, birth order, cohort, and region. Standard errors are clustered on the family-age level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A9: The effect of falling into poverty on physical health and visits to general practitioner. Regressions including simultaneous correlated household event

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) (5) (6)			(7) (8) (9)		
	Number of visits to general practitioner	Number of visits to general practitioner	Number of visits to general practitioner	Physical health problems			Physical health problems		
				Diagnosis	Diagnosis	Diagnosis	Prescription drugs	Prescription drugs	Prescription drugs
Poverty	0.295** (0.137)	0.166 (0.160)		-0.001 (0.015)	-0.007 (0.017)		-0.015 (0.017)	-0.026 (0.019)	
An adult leaves the household (0/1)		0.284* (0.160)	-0.155 (0.229)		0.013 (0.018)	-0.018 (0.024)		0.021 (0.020)	0.004 (0.027)
Drop in household labor market earnings without a reduction in household size (0/1)		0.056 (0.093)	0.139 (0.096)		0.006 (0.011)	0.011 (0.011)		0.025** (0.012)	0.030** (0.013)
Poverty*An adult leaves the household (0/1)			0.799*** (0.284)			0.037 (0.029)			0.000 (0.031)
Poverty*Drop in household labor market earnings without a reduction in household size (0/1)			-0.278 (0.193)			-0.037* (0.022)			-0.049* (0.026)
Poverty*Other events (e.g. drop in public transfers) (0/1)			0.275 (0.346)			-0.003 (0.033)			-0.007 (0.038)
Individuals	15,521	15,521	15,521	15,521	15,521	15,521	15,521	15,521	15,521
Outcome mean (comparison group)	4,278	4,278	4,278	0,029	0,029	0,029	0,029	0,029	0,029

Source: Danish register data from Statistics Denmark and The Danish Health Data Authority for the period 1995-2019.

Note: Section 3.3 describes the sample selection criteria. The regressions include controls for household and individual health and events, for the three years leading up to the age of the sibling comparison. The regressions include the following controls for both health problems for individuals and households: any diagnosis for physical health problems, any diagnosis for mental health problems, any use of prescription drugs for physical health problems, any use of prescription drugs for mental health problems, any overnight stay at (psychiatric) hospitals, number of contacts with (psychiatric) hospitals, and number of visits to a general practitioner. The regressions include individual controls for any contacts with the social authorities, any criminal charges, and registered as a victim of a crime. The regressions include household controls for any treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, any adult in household charged with a crime, any childbirth in the family, an adult leaving the household, household moving to a new address, household moving to a new municipality. The regressions include the following controls measured at birth: birth weight, birth weight², low birth weight (below 2.5 kg), very low birth weight (below 1.5 kg), birth length, age of mother at birth, age of mother at birth², gender. The regressions also include fixed effects for family-age, birth order, cohort, and region. Standard errors are clustered on the family-age level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. The variable 'An adult leaves the household' takes the value one if an adult moves out of the household, where the moving individual is not a child of or sibling of another individual in the household. The variable 'Drop in household labor market earning without a reduction in household size' takes the value one if household labor market earning is lower in the current year than in the previous year and if the variable 'An adult leaves the household' is equal to zero. 53 percent of poverty events in the treatment group is accompanied by an adult leaves the household, 35 percent is accompanied by a drop in household labor market earning without a reduction in household size, and 12 percent is accompanied by other events (e.g. drop in public transfers).