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Supplementary Material

Supplementary methods:

We explored the effect of controlling a range of other potential confounding/mediating factors as a secondary analysis. These factors included: i) household pesticide access (defined as the household either storing or using pesticides); ii) absence of young children in the household (defined as households with children under the age of 10); iii) 'problem' alcohol use (household respondent(s) were asked whether someone in the household consumed alcohol, and then whether this alcohol consumption was perceived by anyone in the household as a 'problem'); and iv) the number of generations in the household (we created an indirect measure of the number of generations in a household by splitting the occupants into four age categories: <10; 10-25, 26-65 and 65+. We then counted how many of these age categories there were in each household: 1, 2, 3 or 4). At a community level we also derived two additional measures based on the percentage of households that had: i) access to pesticides (as a measure of environmental exposure to pesticides which has previously been linked to suicidal ideation [26]); and ii) 'problem' alcohol use (a measure of community level alcohol misuse, which may increase suicidal behaviour through social fragmentation or increased community level violence [27]). Both these measures were categorised into quintiles.

Supplementary results:

Table S1 - Risk of attempted suicide by socioeconomic indicators adjusting for potential confounders/mediators

	Suicide Attempt IRR (95% CI)	
	Model A	Model B
<u>Community measures</u>		
Deprivation*		
0-4.4%	1	1
4.5-5.2%	1.28 (1.04, 1.56)	1.21 (0.99, 1.47)
5.3-7.3%	1.02 (0.83, 1.26)	0.97 (0.79, 1.19)
7.4-9.4%	1.18 (0.97, 1.45)	1.09 (0.9, 1.33)
9.5-28.2%	1.43 (1.18, 1.74)	1.26 (1.04, 1.52)
<u>Household measures</u>		
Asset score		
High	1	1
Middle	1.48 (1.34, 1.64)	1.34 (1.21, 1.49)
Low	1.69 (1.41, 2.02)	1.41 (1.17, 1.69)
Non-graduate foreign employed	1.47 (1.28, 1.68)	1.52 (1.31, 1.76)
Young female headed household (≤ 40 years)	1.43 (1.05, 1.95)	1.47 (1.06, 2.04)
<u>Individual measures</u>		
Education		
University/A-level	1	1
O-Level	2.11 (1.81, 2.45)	1.81 (1.55, 2.12)
Primary	2.18 (1.75, 2.72)	1.65 (1.32, 2.07)
Not attended	2.47 (1.67, 3.66)	1.78 (1.2, 2.65)
Young female head of household (≤ 40 years)	0.51 (0.19, 1.37)	0.28 (0.1, 0.8)
Individual occupation		
Government worker/Graduate foreign employed	0.26 (0.16, 0.43)	0.41 (0.24, 0.69)
Farmer	1	1
Security forces	0.34 (0.25, 0.46)	0.38 (0.28, 0.52)
Businessmen	0.68 (0.44, 1.04)	0.81 (0.53, 1.23)
Self-employed	0.79 (0.62, 1.01)	0.83 (0.65, 1.06)
Non-graduate Foreign employed	0.63 (0.45, 0.89)	0.42 (0.29, 0.61)
Salaried employee	0.53 (0.42, 0.66)	0.56 (0.45, 0.69)
Daily Wage labourer	1.26 (1.02, 1.57)	1.14 (0.92, 1.42)
Unemployed/retired	0.74 (0.6, 0.92)	0.78 (0.63, 0.97)
House-worker/Other	0.59 (0.49, 0.72)	0.61 (0.5, 0.74)
Student	0.68 (0.57, 0.82)	0.72 (0.6, 0.87)

* % of households with a low asset score categorised into quintiles

Model A – Adjusted for age, sex, intervention arm, pesticide access, absence of children in the household; ‘problem’ alcohol use; multi-generational households; community pesticide exposure; and community alcohol use

Model B – Adjusted for age, sex, intervention arm, pesticide access, absence of children in the household; ‘problem’ alcohol use; multi-generational households; community pesticide exposure; community alcohol use and all SEP measures listed in the table