

**S2 Table.** Adjusted  $\beta$  coefficients and bootstrap 95% confidence intervals (CI) of malaria exposures associated with hemoglobin concentration (g/L) at two years of age, as estimated using quantile regression analysis for children from the MINA-Brazil birth cohort study.

Malaria exposure	Quantile of hemoglobin concentration at 2 years (n = 860)		
	Percentile 25 <sup>th</sup>	Percentile 50 <sup>th</sup>	Percentile 75 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Malaria since birth, any species:</b>			
Overall	<b>-2.99 (-7.17; -1.19)</b>	-2.23 (-7.65; 3.20)	-2.95 (-6.52; 0.62)
1 malaria	4.41 (-2.99; 11.82)	1.62 (-3.03; 6.27)	<b>-2.95 (-5.34; -0.57)</b>
2+ malarias	<b>-5.42 (-10.42; -0.41)</b>	-6.27 (-14.28; 1.74)	-5.60 (-16.50; 5.18)
<b>Vivax malaria since birth:</b>			
Overall	-2.99 (-7.41; 1.43)	-2.25 (-7.17; 2.67)	-2.77 (-6.50; 0.96)
1 vivax malaria	5.05 (-2.57; 12.67)	1.12 (-2.92; 5.17)	-2.77 (-6.64; 1.10)
2+ vivax malarias	<b>-5.10 (-9.71; -0.50)</b>	<b>-6.35 (-12.44; -0.26)</b>	-5.65 (-18.61; 7.32)
<b>Malaria within the last 12 months, any species</b>			
	-3.10 (-8.94; 2.74)	-3.04 (-10.11; 4.03)	-2.82 (-6.91; 1.26)
<b>Vivax malaria within the last 12 months</b>			
	-3.00 (-7.21; 1.21)	-3.82 (-9.09; 1.45)	-3.15 (-8.23; 1.94)

Quatile regression models adjusted for: child age and sex, wealth index, whether the mother is beneficiary of the Bolsa Família program (no vs. yes), maternal schooling, whether the mother is the household head, household size, maternal anemia at delivery, and gestational age. Bold font indicates  $P < 0.05$ .