

Shepherd, Carrington C.J.; Li, Jianghong; Cooper, Matthew N.; Hopkins, Katrina D.; Farrant, Brad M.

Article — Published Version

The impact of racial discrimination on the health of Australian Indigenous children aged 5-10 years: analysis of national longitudinal data

International journal for equity in health

Provided in Cooperation with:

WZB Berlin Social Science Center

Suggested Citation: Shepherd, Carrington C.J.; Li, Jianghong; Cooper, Matthew N.; Hopkins, Katrina D.; Farrant, Brad M. (2017) : The impact of racial discrimination on the health of Australian Indigenous children aged 5-10 years: analysis of national longitudinal data, International journal for equity in health, ISSN 1475-9276, BioMed Central, London, Vol. 16, pp. --, <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-017-0612-0>

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/168572>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.



<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Overview

Supplementary Tables 1 and 2 present the results from multiple imputation alongside those of the models using complete cases only, for two outcomes—mental health and obesity, respectively. These were selected as mental health required no imputation of the outcome, only the independent variables, and obesity required imputation of both the outcome and independent variables. The consistency of results between the complete case data and the results using imputation means imputation was not pursued and the data with fewer assumptions (the complete case data) were presented as the main results.

Supplementary Table 2. Effect of imputation on odds ratio estimates and confidence intervals—obesity

	Obesity Model 1 ^a (OR (95% CI))		Obesity Model 2 ^b (OR (95% CI))	
	Complete cases ^c	With imputation ^d	Complete cases ^c	With imputation ^d
N	564	1239	557	1239
Primary carer's experience of racism ^e				
Time-limited	1.44 (0.89, 2.31)	1.30 (0.84, 2.02)	1.50 (0.92, 2.44)	1.59 (0.99, 2.56)
Persistent	1.52 (0.80, 2.87)	1.49 (0.66, 3.36)	1.54 (0.80, 2.97)	1.60 (0.83, 3.09)
Family experience of racism, discrimination or prejudice ^e				
Time-limited	1.26 (0.83, 1.92)	1.20 (0.74, 1.94)	1.24 (0.81, 1.90)	1.36 (0.82, 2.28)
Persistent	1.13 (0.68, 1.89)	1.12 (0.59, 2.12)	1.03 (0.61, 1.73)	1.00 (0.60, 1.69)
Study child treated badly or discriminated against because they were Aboriginal (ever)	1.41 (0.86, 2.32)	1.50 (0.91, 2.47)	1.63 (0.98, 2.70)	1.54 (0.97, 2.45)

^a Model 1 is adjusted for sex and age of the study child.

^b Model 2 includes Model 1 variables as well as the age of the primary carer, level of relative isolation, primary carer education, and family financial strain.

^c Models exclude records with missing data.

^d Model estimates pooled from 10 imputed datasets, imputed via Multivariate Imputation by Chained Equations.

^e 'Time-limited' is defined as exposure to racism in one wave only, while 'Persistent' includes exposure in multiple waves.