

Supplemental Online Content

Shakarchi AF, Assi L, Ehrlich JR, Deal JA, Reed NS, Swenor BK. Dual sensory impairment and perceived everyday discrimination in the United States. *JAMA Ophthalmol*. Published online October 8, 2020. doi:10.1001/jamaophthalmol.2020.3982

eTable 1. Cross-tabulation of self-reported vision and hearing ability.

eTable 2. Sensitivity analysis: regression of everyday discrimination score by sensory impairment with adjustment for psychiatric or emotional conditions and cognitive impairment.

eFigure. Everyday discrimination experience of individuals by sensory impairment and according to the different discrimination questions.

This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable 1. Cross-tabulation of self-reported vision and hearing ability.

		Vision				
		Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Hearing	Excellent	4.2	5.7	5.6	1.5	0.5
	Very Good	2.9	11.3	10.2	2.4	0.7
	Good	2.1	7.4	17.7	5.3	1.4
	Fair	1.0	2.1	7.0	4.5	1.2
	Poor	0.3	0.7	2.0	1.3	0.8

%. Percentages are weighted for sampling probabilities and differential non-response.

Lightly shaded cells have sensory impairment in one domain only. Dark shading indicates dual sensory impairment. Proportion (weighted for survey design and nonresponse) with neither sensory impairment = 67.3%; with vision impairment alone = 11.7%; with hearing impairment alone = 13.1%; and with dual sensory impairment = 7.9%.

eTable 2. Sensitivity analysis – regression of everyday discrimination score by sensory impairment with adjustment for psychiatric or emotional conditions and cognitive impairment.

	Covariates ¹	Covariates ¹ + Psych ²	Covariates ¹ + Psych + Memory ³	Covariates ¹ + Psych + Recall ⁴
NSI	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
VI Alone	0.07 (0.01, 0.13)	0.06 (0.0, 0.11)	0.06 (0.0, 0.11)	0.07 (0.01, 0.12)
HI Alone	0.07 (0.02, 0.11)	0.06 (0.01, 0.10)	0.06 (0.01, 0.10)	0.06 (0.01, 0.10)
DSI	0.23 (0.16, 0.29)	0.20 (0.14, 0.26)	0.20 (0.14, 0.26)	0.20 (0.13, 0.26)

Linear regression β (95% confidence interval)

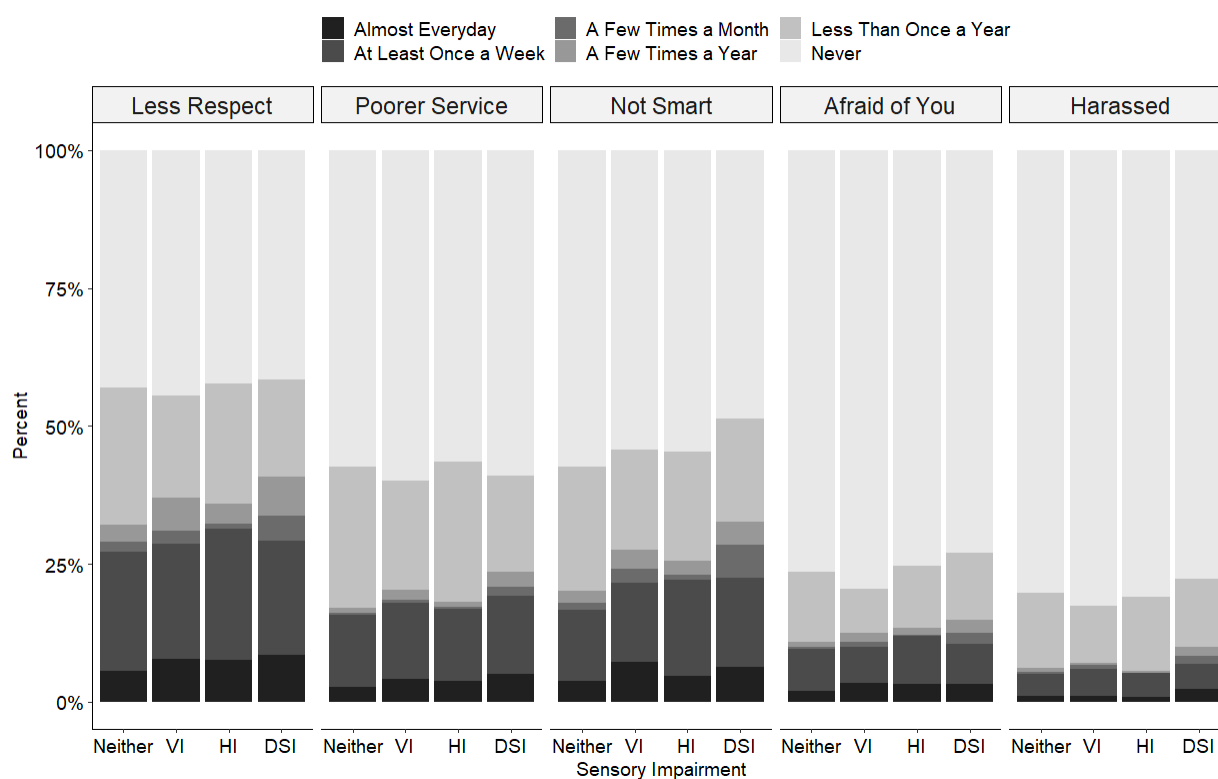
NSI = neither sensory impairment, VI = vision impairment, HI = hearing impairment, DSI = dual sensory impairment.

¹ Covariates are age, sex, race, ethnicity, U.S. birth, body mass index, relationship status, education, wealth, and chronic disease index.

² Presence of psychiatric conditions was based on self-report “Have you ever had or has a doctor ever told you that you had any emotional, nervous, or psychiatric problems?”

³ Presence of memory-related disease was based on self-report “Has a doctor told you that you have a memory-related disease?”

⁴ Delayed recall of a 10-word list. Modeled as number of words recalled correctly.



eFigure 1. Everyday discrimination experience of individuals by sensory impairment and according to the different discrimination questions.

VI = vision impairment alone, HI = hearing impairment alone, DSI = dual sensory impairment.

Participants were asked to rate how often they experience discrimination in their day-to-day life by: Question A = “You are treated with less courtesy or respect than other people”, Question B = “You receive poorer service than other people at restaurants or stores”, Question C = “People act as if they think you are not smart”, Question D = “People act as if they are afraid of you”, Question E = “You are threatened or harassed.”