

WEB MATERIAL

Inconsistent Reporting of Discrimination Over Time Using the Experiences of Discrimination Scale: Potential Underestimation of Lifetime Burden

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Contents

Web Table 1

Web Table 2

Web Table 3

Web Table 1. Reporting Patterns of “Ever” Experiencing Discrimination Across 1992, 2000, and 2010 in the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults Study, According to Selected Demographic Characteristics

Discrimination Reporting Pattern Across 1992, 2000, and 2010	Racial Discrimination		SES Discrimination		Sex Discrimination	
	African-American (n = 1,179)	White (n = 1,595)	<16 Years of Education (n = 1,501)	≥16 Years of Education (n = 1,266)	Women (n = 1,566)	Men (n = 1,208)
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Never, never, never	104 (8.8)	950 (59.6)	595 (39.6)	725 (57.3)	225 (14.4)	534 (44.2)
Never, never, ever	30 (2.5)	57 (3.6)	78 (5.2)	56 (4.4)	36 (2.3)	35 (2.9)
Never, ever, ever	51 (4.3)	40 (2.5)	66 (4.4)	46 (3.6)	70 (4.5)	44 (3.6)
Never, ever, never	62 (5.3)	87 (5.4)	131 (8.7)	85 (6.7)	88 (5.6)	122 (10.1)
Ever, never, never	121 (10.3)	191 (12.0)	209 (13.9)	126 (10.0)	227 (14.5)	162 (13.4)
Ever, never, ever	42 (3.6)	33 (2.1)	60 (4.0)	31 (2.4)	70 (4.5)	36 (3.0)
Ever, ever, never	173 (14.7)	112 (7.0)	142 (9.5)	81 (6.4)	308 (19.7)	132 (10.9)
Ever, ever, ever	596 (50.6)	125 (7.8)	220 (14.7)	116 (9.2)	542 (34.6)	143 (11.8)
Total inconsistent reporting	398 (33.8)	423 (26.5)	542 (36.1)	323 (25.5)	693 (44.3)	452 (37.4)

Boldface categories denote inconsistent reporting patterns across the 3 study visits. Information on education was missing for 7 participants. Percentages may sum to >100 due to rounding.

Web Table 2. Frequency of Settings in Which Discrimination Was Reported in the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults Study in 1992, 2000, and 2010 ($n = 2,774$)

Setting	Racial Discrimination			SES Discrimination			Sex Discrimination		
	1992	2000	2010	1992	2000	2010	1992	2000	2010
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
At school	526 (19.0)	469 (16.9)	363 (13.1)	355 (12.8)	343 (12.4)	245 (8.8)	518 (18.7)	477 (17.2)	318 (11.5)
Getting a job	648 (23.4)	615 (22.2)	489 (17.6)	338 (12.2)	298 (10.7)	249 (9.0)	727 (26.2)	663 (23.9)	458 (16.5)
At work	720 (26.0)	685 (24.7)	521 (18.8)	413 (14.9)	413 (14.9)	304 (11.0)	1,002 (36.1)	880 (31.7)	586 (21.1)
Getting housing	357 (12.9)	320 (11.5)	242 (8.7)	339 (12.2)	296 (10.7)	216 (7.8)	—	251 (9.1)	164 (5.9)
Getting medical care	172 (6.2)	163 (5.9)	151 (5.4)	210 (7.6)	206 (7.4)	193 (7.0)	229 (8.3)	195 (7.0)	140 (5.1)
On the street or in a public setting	1,051 (37.9)	983 (35.4)	717 (25.9)	544 (19.6)	565 (20.4)	385 (13.9)	1,160 (41.8)	951 (34.3)	581 (20.9)
From the police or in the courts	478 (17.2)	—	—	327 (11.8)	—	—	—	—	—
At home	—	48 (1.7)	33 (1.2)	—	71 (2.6)	65 (2.3)	354 (12.8)	249 (9.0)	138 (5.0)

A dash (—) denotes that a setting was not queried about at the respective study visit.

Education									
<16 years of education (<i>n</i> = 1,501)	854 (56.9)	778 (51.8)	536 (35.7)^	631 (42.0)	559 (37.2)	424 (28.2)	881 (58.7)^	820 (54.6)	536 (35.7)^
≥16 years of education (<i>n</i> = 1,266)	535 (42.3)	467 (36.9)	438 (34.6)	354 (28.0)	328 (25.9)	249 (19.7)	734 (58.0)	626 (49.4)	438 (34.6)
Annual income									
<\$50,000 (<i>n</i> = 1,821)	1,019 (56.0)	923 (50.7)	696 (38.2)	751 (41.2)	685 (37.6)	532 (29.2)	1,117 (61.3)	1,027 (56.4)	696 (38.2)
≥\$50,000 (<i>n</i> = 519)	221 (42.6)	192 (37.0)	149 (28.7)	140 (27.0)	127 (24.5)	80 (15.4)	285 (54.9)	233 (44.9)	149 (28.7)

Data on age, education, and income were collected in 1992; data on race and sex were collected at baseline (1985).

^ No differences across subgroups were observed in the reporting of ever experiencing discrimination at the respective study visit;

χ^2 test: 2-sided $P > 0.05$.