

## Appendix B: Detailed Characteristics of Individual Studies

Name	Country	Targeted disparity	Pediatric population	Environment/Community	Health care provider and systems	Individual characteristics and behaviors	Health and public policies	Methodological quality
Acevedo-Garcia, 2013 <sup>53</sup>	USA	Mental health	Minority children	Neighborhoods, schools, employment		Stress (physiological response), cognitive and social/emotional development, racial/ethnic identity development, health behaviors		Unclear
Aiken, 2004 <sup>78</sup>	USA	General health	Low income children				Insurance status	Low
Angier, 2014 <sup>68</sup>	USA	Access to health care	Low-income children		Availability (supply of providers, clinic sites, and programs), affordability (prices, ability to pay, deductibles, co-payments, medications), acceptability of care (attitudes about providers, continuous relationship with a provider)	Decisions based on availability, affordability, and acceptability of care, loss of perceived acceptability and availability due to affordability	Health insurance coverage (Medicaid, ACA)	Medium
Bhatia, 2011 <sup>11</sup>	USA	Disparities in disease-free survival to long-term outcomes	Children with cancer	SES	Access to care, diagnosis delays, enrollment in clinical trials, late-treatment related outcomes, lower quality of treatment	Knowledge about disease and possible treatments, disease biology, pharmacogenetics, adherence to treatment, parental risky health behaviors (smoking, binge or heavy drinking, physical inactivity)	Health insurance coverage	Medium

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Braveman, 2009 <sup>60</sup>	USA	General health	Non-specific	Social and economic opportunities (employment), racial discrimination		Specific exposure early in life, type of disease or injury, trauma and adversity, familial abuse, risk factors (underweight, inadequate pregnancy weight gain, chronic disease), living and housing conditions, social position by race and class, social stratification, unequal outcomes/consequences, income inequality	Social security, health insurance coverage	Good
Canino, 2006 <sup>36</sup>	USA	Asthma prevalence, morbidity, and treatment	Latino children with asthma	Indoor allergens, outdoor allergens, pollution, environmental stress (crime, overcrowding)	Access to and quality of care, reimbursement practices, cultural sensitivity, work force diversity, use of evidence based medicine, work overload, available resources, training, beliefs (unintentional bias, stereotyping, language barriers), regular provider, continuity of care, non-	Inherent factors (genetics and biological factors, race/ethnicity), modifiable factors (knowledge and beliefs about disease, illness management like the use of home remedies, stress)	Health insurance coverage	Good

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					trusted provider			
Canino, 2009 <sup>37</sup>	USA and Puerto Rico	Asthma prevalence and morbidity	Hispanic children with asthma	Indoor/outdoor exposure to allergens, pollution, crime, overcrowding housing, insecurity	Reimbursement funds, cultural sensitivity, work force diversity, use of evidence based medicine, quality of care, access to care, stereotyping, discrimination, clinician's training, prescription practices, patient-provider interaction, communications, shared decision making	Genetics and biological factors, race/ethnicity, health literacy, illness management (use of CAAM, non-welfare care), immigration status, LEP, acculturation, poverty	Regulation at state and federal levels, health insurance coverage	Good
Canino, McQuaid and Rand, 2009 <sup>38</sup>	US Territory	Asthma	Non-specific	Indoor/outdoor allergens, pollution, environmental stress	Access to care, quality of care, cultural sensitivity, work force diversity, use of evidence based care, stereotyping attitudes of minority groups, clinician's training, prescription practices, diagnosis of severity, provider/patient interaction	Genetic and biological factors, race/ethnicity, beliefs, health literacy, illness management, poverty	Regulation at state and federal levels, health insurance status, reimbursement levels	Good

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Chan, 2010 <sup>39</sup>	Macau	Infant mortality rates	Infant	Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, income per capita, unemployment rates, birth rates, marital rate, birth age, high school graduation rate	Access to general/specialty care, public expenditure on health care, delayed care, delayed diagnosis	Income insecurity, education status		Medium
Cheng, 2015 <sup>40</sup>		General child health, disease prevalence, morbidity and outcomes	Non-specific	SES, cultural beliefs, discrimination, unemployment	Quality of care	Genetics and biological factors, race/ethnicity, ancestry, immigration status, acculturation, language (LEP)	Policies to address income inequality	Medium
Chi, 2013 <sup>61</sup>	USA	Dental care	Alaska native children	Free toothbrushes, exposure to fluorides, school-based tooth brushing, fluoridated milk in schools, healthy stores, community water fluoridation, promotion of drinking water	Provider shortages	Dietary modification, oral hygiene, dental visits, carbohydrates intake, social support, home health visitors,	Soda taxes	Low
Clauss-Ehlers, 2003 <sup>74</sup>	USA	General health	Minority children		Usual source of care, health insurance coverage, interaction with health care's cultural environment, cultural values reflected in health care delivery system			Low

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Eiraldi, 2006 <sup>76</sup>	USA	Mental health	Ethnic minority children with ADHD		Problem recognition, decision to seek help, service selection, service utilization patterns			Unclear
Fisher-Owens, 2013 <sup>41</sup>	USA	Oral health and oral healthcare	Children aged 2-17	Perceived neighborhood support, population in poverty, positive neighborhood attributes (sidewalks, play areas, recreation center, library/bookmobile), negative neighborhood attributes (litter, dilapidated housing, vandalism, safety), population with access to fluoridated water	Supply of dentists, dentists participating in Medicaid, population in dental health professional shortage areas, race/ethnicity distribution of practicing dentists, use of sealants	Race/ethnicity, sex, biologic/genetic endowment, birth order, age, special health care needs, preventive medical care, parental education, family poverty status, parental physical health and mental health, use of tobacco products, parental coping with child raising, language, family structure, household size		Good
Flores, 2006 <sup>42</sup>	USA	Racial/ethnic disparities	Non-specific		Omission and deviations from optimal practice, insufficient data collection and monitoring, patient safety, hospital, patient views	Age, birthweight, complexity and severity, ED use, language		Unclear

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Fraser, 2013 <sup>67</sup>	USA	Maternal and child health	Non-specific		Access to basic health care services, care coordination, information systems, translation services/ interpreters, health education	Lack of understanding of health care system	Medicaid	Low
Gao, 2010 <sup>43</sup>	Malaysia and Singapore	Oral health	Preschoolers			Ethnicity, feeding practices/ dietary habits, parental education level, knowledge and attitude, understanding when to seek care for the child, understanding of consequences of poor health, SES, housing type (rent vs. own)		Low
Graham, 2004 <sup>44</sup>	UK	General health	Disadvantaged youth			Parental background, physical and emotional health, cognition, education, social identities, health behavior		Unclear
Halfon, 1995 <sup>45</sup>	USA	General health	Children with Asthma		Appropriately trained and located providers, regular sources of primary care, the manner in which services are organized, current managed care models,	Cultural beliefs and values, parental education, family structure, income, family social support		Unclear

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					geographic availability of providers, provider training, regular care provider			
Huang, 2014 <sup>75</sup>	USA	Mental health	Asian American	Inequalities in social status, service access and the quality of living environments, financial capital, family levels of English proficiency, parental stress, parenting practices	Access to mental health services (bilingual mental health professionals)			Medium
Johnson, 2014 <sup>59</sup>	USA	Physical and mental health disparities	Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youth			Emotional isolation, identity concealment, cognitive isolation, social isolation, social support, social withdrawal, victimization, contact with LGBT community		Unclear
Kane, 2005 <sup>56</sup>	USA	Routine care and specialty care	Mississippi children with special health care needs		Barriers to care – reporting need for care and not receiving it	Age, sex, race, residence, mother's education level (limited to non-Hispanic blacks and white), illness severity and illness stability via parental report		Unclear

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Lambert, 2014 <sup>46</sup>	Ireland	General health	Adolescents and young people with chronic conditions		Access to care, interactions with peers and parents	Age, race, gender, culture, social, individual cognitive and physical skills, media use, basic functional skill (e.g. reading, writing and numeracy), fundamental skills (e.g. cognitive analysis, problem-solving and social skills)		Low
Lee, 2013 <sup>47</sup>	USA	General health	Adolescents			Racial/ethnic		Low
Li, 2009 <sup>57</sup>	USA	Asthma	Children with asthma in Tarrant County, Texas	Neighborhood SES, built environment, public service availability		Socio-demographics		Medium
Lindsay, 2015 <sup>48</sup>	Canada	Labor market outcomes	Youth with physical disabilities	Age discrimination attitudes, attitude towards youth with disabilities, employers lacking experience and knowledge of people with disabilities, youth perceived societal stigma regarding disability		Parent's employment, location, school, work, social networks,	Economic policies (lack of jobs, lack of accessible work places etc.)	Good



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Linton, 2008 <sup>64</sup>	USA	Pediatric palliative and end-of-life care	Non-specific	Poverty, SES, social class	Health care system structure (especially hospital & hospice supply), access to care, provider bias, prejudice, stereotypes, concordance of race, quality of information exchange, trust, specific encounters and interactions with providers	Perceptions of control, religion and spirituality, medical conditions, family structure	SCHIP status/ coverage	Medium
Liu, 2007 <sup>54</sup>	USA	Oral health	Non-specific	Geographic location		Age, gender, race/ ethnicity, nativity, family structure, parental education, language, family income,		Good
Lynam, 2008 <sup>65</sup>	Canada	Existing tertiary and primary services and provide community-based care	Children who are most vulnerable (social, material, and cultural disadvantage)	Access to a full range of developmentally appropriate community-based resources (appropriate community recreation and/or child care services)	Avenue for primary health care access and/or referral for appropriate tertiary assessments, enduring, supportive relationships between providers and patients and their family, how patients anticipate that they	Perception of care received in community clinics and physician offices, poverty, substance use, family violence, caregivers' health status		Medium

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					will be treated in community clinics or physician offices, worries that health concerns will be dismissed, fearful of the power held by practitioners			
Mohajer, 2010 <sup>49</sup>	Australia	General health	Marginalized adolescents, out-of-school, vulnerable			Education, religion/spirituality, family structure		Low
Mollborn, 2012 <sup>35</sup>	USA	General health	Children of teen mothers		Patient experience	Race, birth sex, parenting skill, household resources, maternal education, food security, rent/own home, employment, maternal age, pre-existing social disadvantage, socializing habits		Medium
Murphey, 2009 <sup>70</sup>	USA	Oral health	Pregnant minority adolescents	Natural environment (fluoridated water), sugar in school environment, school curricula (oral hygiene), cultural importance of oral health, school-based services	Supply of dentists, location of dental services, stress, dental anxiety	Behavioral-specific cognitions, biological processes, health behaviors (oral hygiene, sugar consumption)	Dental insurance, dental practice regulation	Good

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Ochoa, 2009 <sup>73</sup>	USA	General health	Non-specific		Availability of pediatricians		Political will (public or professional constituency)	Low
Park, 2014 <sup>50</sup>	USA	Racial/ethnic disparities	Children with mental disorders		Usual source of care, family-centered care, problem-free referrals, coordinated care, personal doctor or nurse	Race/ethnicity, age, gender, family structure, parental education, comorbidities, family income	Health insurance status	Good
Polonijo, 2013 <sup>66</sup>	USA	HPV vaccination (knowledge about the vaccine, receipt of a health professional recommendation to vaccinate, and initiation and completion of the three-shot vaccination series)	Adolescent	Social connections	Vaccine recommendation	Parental knowledge		Good
Prado, 2011 <sup>34</sup>	USA	Substance use and unsafe sexual behavior	Hispanic			Individual adolescent development, microsystem (school, family, and peers), mesosystem (parental involvement in school and parental monitoring of peers), and exosystem (parent support		Medium

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						network), cultural influences		
Raphael, 2010 <sup>51</sup>	Canada	General health	Non-specific	SES, economy, political/culture/historical factors, income inequality, economic globalization		Personality, health behaviors		Medium
Raphael and Beal, 2010 <sup>14</sup>	USA	Racial/ethnic disparities	Pediatric populations in primary care	Social conditions and policies, discrimination, racism, cultural norms, educational system, social/economic gradient, neighborhood socioeconomic status, social capital/cohesion, and civic engagement	Access to care, communication skills, cultural competency	Parental education, child-adult health behaviors and beliefs, and biological pathways and responses		Medium
Salihu, 2011 <sup>77</sup>	USA	Infant mortality	African-American families				Community engagement and involvement, capacity building in research, capacity building in development and evaluation	Unclear
Sanders-Phillips, 2014 <sup>55</sup>	USA	General health	African American			Age, gender, place of birth, race/ethnicity, place of birth, student work status, depressive symptoms, PTSD, parent ethnicity, average family income, household size,		Unclear

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						parent work status, perceived racial discrimination		
Satcher, 2006 <sup>63</sup>	USA	General health	Non-specific	Immediate environment, non-violent neighborhoods, nutritious food outlets, parity in income, career opportunities, home ownership, hope	Access to care	Behavior, genetics		Medium
Schreier, 2013 <sup>71</sup>	Canada	Asthma and obesity	Non-specific	Neighborhood violence and social capital, neighborhood pollution and resources		Health behaviors and child psychological state, parent violence, parent psychological state		Medium
Sidora-Arcoleo, 2011 <sup>52</sup>	USA	Racial/ethnic disparities	Children with acute asthma	Neighborhood poverty	Health care setting, parent-provider relationship	Parental education, perception of severity, asthma duration, beliefs about contacting healthcare provider, ethnicity, smoke exposure		Medium
Smith, 2003 <sup>69</sup>	USA	Racial-Ethnic Attitudes and Academic Achievement	African-American children	Teacher barriers, teacher distrust, neighborhood stability		Child pride, child barriers, child distrust, parent education, parent pride, college education,		Low
Sobo, 2006 <sup>33</sup>	USA	General health	Children with special health care needs	SES	Access to care, system sensibility (arbitrariness), system fragmentation (poor communication between parts, different doctors,	Sibling issues, language	Health insurance status	Medium

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					different locations for different services, referral issues), child-friendliness, physician competence, power/intimidation, physician communication problems, differing health beliefs, staff issues (not caring), prejudice, waiting time			
Van der Lucht, 1995 <sup>62</sup>	The Netherlands	General health disparities	10-11 year old children in primary school	SES-index, housing, overcrowding		Life style, diet, exercise, sleep behavior, and hygiene, parental tobacco use, living environment, social class of parents (employment status), occupational prestige,		Medium
Wise, 2003 <sup>72</sup>	USA	Infant mortality, low birth weight, access to prenatal care	Black and White infants	Social class	Access to care, coordinated primary care to specialized care	Biological causes of birth weight, parental behavior (mother's tobacco smoking, alcohol consumption, illicit drug use)	Special supplemental program for women, infants and children (WIC), health insurance coverage (Medicaid)	Low

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Yoo, 2010 <sup>58</sup>	USA	General health	Children of current or former welfare recipients in Illinois		Access to care	Resilience (experience of diversity, adaptive outcomes, protective/promotive factors, dental hygiene), health promoting behaviors, routines (bedtime, mealtime), safety practices (seat belt use, child proofing), maternal hardship, food hardship, housing conditions, housing insecurity		Unclear