

Supplementary Tables

Adequacy of symptom control drives health-related quality of life in paediatric allergic rhinitis: Insights from an Australian cross-sectional study

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Supplementary Table S1. Respondent demographics

	Total N=1541	Cases (AR) N= 1040	Controls (No AR) N=501
Gender			
Male	528 (34.3%)	379 (36.4%)	149 (29.7%)
Female	1013 (65.7%)	661 (63.6%)	352 (70.3%)
Mean age (\pm SD), years	41.6 \pm 9.0	41.4 \pm 8.9	42.1 \pm 9.1
Family demographics			
Number of children aged 2-15			
1	718 (46.6%)	499 (48.0%)	219 (43.7%)
2	621 (40.3%)	428 (41.2%)	193 (38.5%)
3	156 (10.1%)	86 (8.3%)	70 (14.0%)
4	38 (2.5%)	24 (2.3%)	14 (2.8%)
5	8 (0.5%)	3 (0.3%)	5 (1.0%)
Gender of children:			
Male	771 (50.0%)	536 (51.5%)	235 (46.9%)
Female	770 (50.0%)	504 (48.5%)	266 (53.1%)
Mean age of children, years	8.9 \pm 4.3	9.4 \pm 4.2	7.9 \pm 4.3
Geographic location			
Urban/capital city	1079 (70.0%)	777 (74.7%)*	302 (60.3%)
Regional/Rural	462 (30.0%)	263 (25.3%)	199 (39.7%)
Education			
Less than Year 12 or equivalent	146 (9.5%)	88 (8.5%)	58 (11.6%)
Year 12 or equivalent (HSC/Leaving certificate)	233 (15.2%)	158 (15.2%)	75 (15.0%)
Vocational Qualification	409 (26.7%)	260 (25.0%)	149 (29.7%)
Bachelor degree	555 (36.2%)	382 (36.7%)†	173 (34.5%)
Masters degree	163 (10.6%)	130 (12.5%)†	33 (6.6%)
Doctorate	27 (1.8%)	17 (1.6%)†	10 (2.0%)
Not specified	8 (0.5%)	5 (0.5%)	3 (0.6%)
Pre-tax household income			
Up to \$49,999	264 (17.1%)	163 (15.7%)	101 (20.2%)
\$50,000-\$74,999	269 (17.5%)	192 (18.5%)	77 (15.4%)
\$75,000-\$99,999	294 (19.1%)	206 (19.8%)	88 (17.6%)
Over \$100,000	600 (38.9%)	424 (40.8%)	176 (35.1%)
Not specified	114 (7.4%)	55 (5.3%)	59 (11.8%)

Note: The survey recruited consecutive, self-identified panel respondents until quotas were met. The quotas were stratified based on the age and gender of the child, and geographical location.

* Statistically significant association between location and presence of AR: higher in urban areas ($P < 0.0001$);

† When higher education levels are combined, statistically significant association between education and presence of AR: higher in more educated participants ($p < 0.005$), which may be a reflection of better recognition and/or access to medical care.