**Subgroup analysis – Violent Crime Victimization**

* Among individuals who experienced discrimination, the risk of Violent Crime Victimization was higher when experiencing certain OCS in addition to traditional ACE (such as ) compared to experiencing only traditional ACE.
* We would like to know whether being from a race-ethnic minority group, being female, or both (in addition to experiencing ACE and OCS) exacerbates the problem, by increasing the risk of violent crime victimization even more.

## Subgroup Analyses Steps

* We generate 2 types of tables.
  + The first table presents estimated Violent Crime Victimization proportion or risk for each subgroup.
  + The second table summarize the results of hypothesis test regarding differences between groups, i.e.,
    - The difference between experiencing ACE + OCS vs. traditional ACE in each subgroup
    - The difference-in-difference across subgroups (i.e., whether the difference between individuals experiencing ACE + OCS vs. traditional ACE is different by subgroups).
  + As it is customary for binary outcomes, we used a transformation of the risk or proportion, the log odds, for hypothesis testing.
* For the set of results included in the body of the document we rely only on the weighting to make the groups in the principal comparison (i.e., exposed to ACE and OCS vs. exposed to ACE alone) similar in terms of covariates.
* In the Appendix, the same set of analysis is repeated using regression to address any residual covariate imbalance after weighting (see adjusted predicted values and doubly robust test).

## Takeaways:

* + Being a member of a “minority” racial/ethnic group does not appear to worsen the outcome. In other words, the harmful effect of OCS in addition to traditional ACE appears to be the same across subgroups.
    - In particular, being Hispanic appears to be associated with a worse outcome only after controlling for residual imbalances (see Doubly Robust test in Appendix), but the difference is not significant.
    - Being Black does not appear to worsen the outcome.
  + Being Female appears to be associated with a worse outcome, but the difference is not significant. In other words, the harmful effect of OCS in addition to traditional ACE appears to be somewhat worse for females than for males, but the difference is not significant.
  + Being female and a member of a “minority” racial/ethnic group appears to be associated with a worse outcome compared with white male, but the difference is not significant.
  + In the case of Hispanic females, the effect of exposure to OCS in addition to traditional ACE was not only significant but largest than in any other subgroup in this analysis. Yet, this harmful effect was not significantly different that the effect among white males.
  + Being a black Female does not appear to worsen the outcome.
  + Conclusions remain essentially unchanged from the doubly robust set of analysis (Appendix)

Takeaway

* The results suggest that the effect of OCS in addition to traditional ACE might be stronger among individuals form race-ethnic minority, particular individuals identified as Hispanic. However, the difference in the odds of victimization compared to that among non-Hispanic whites was not significant.
* There is no evidence of the effect of OCS in addition to traditional ACE being stronger among females than males.
* Conclusions remain unchanged after the doubly robust set of analysis (Appendix)
  1. Nonwhite or Hispanic

| Predicted values by minority | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ace\_ocs | minority | y | | se | | ci\_l | | ci\_u | | counts | |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | 0.2213 | | 0.0317 | | 0.1591 | | 0.283 | | 191 | |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | 0.2407 | | 0.0227 | | 0.1963 | | 0.285 | | 509 | |
| ACE | 0 | 0.1734 | | 0.0354 | | 0.1040 | | 0.243 | | 185 | |
| ACE | 1 | 0.1418 | | 0.0330 | | 0.0770 | | 0.207 | | 165 | |
| None | 0 | 0.1082 | | 0.0231 | | 0.0630 | | 0.153 | | 347 | |
| None | 1 | 0.0967 | | 0.0649 | | 0.0000 | | 0.224 | | 294 | |
| OCS | 0 | 0.1155 | | 0.0333 | | 0.0502 | | 0.181 | | 99 | |
| OCS | 1 | 0.1501 | | 0.0239 | | 0.1033 | | 0.197 | | 326 | |
| Test 'ACE + OCS' vs. 'ACE only' by race-ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | |
| contrasts | | | Coefficients  (log odds) | | sigma | | tstat | | pvalues | |
| diff among white | | | 0.303 | | 0.308 | | 0.985 | | 0.3749 | |
| diff among minority | | | 0.652 | | 0.298 | | 2.184 | | 0.0385 | |
| did minority vs. white | | | 0.348 | | 0.429 | | 0.812 | | 0.4635 | |

Takeaway: We had learnt that experiencing certain OCS (e.g., ) in addition to ACE increased the chances of experiencing violent crime victimization (compared to experiencing ACEs only). When examining that interaction by subgroup, we found a somewhat stronger relation among individuals from racial and ethnic minority groups (compared with individuals identified as non-Hispanic white). For example, the estimated risk was .24 vs .14 (for individuals experiencing ACE in addition to OCS compared to individuals experiencing ACE only) among individuals from a race-ethnic minority group but it was .22 vs .17 among non-Hispanic white individuals. Similarly, the odds increased by 35% (i.e., ) among non-Hispanic white individuals but increased by 92% (i.e., ) among individuals from a race-ethnic minority. This difference (in the effect of OCS in addition to ACE) by subgroup (a relative increase in odds of victimization of 42%, i.e., ) was not statistically significant (p = .46).

* 1. Hispanic

| Predicted values by hisp | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ace\_ocs | hisp | y | se | ci\_l | ci\_u | counts |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | 0.2213 | 0.0317 | 0.1591 | 0.283 | 204 |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | 0.1829 | 0.0371 | 0.1102 | 0.256 | 186 |
| ACE | 0 | 0.1734 | 0.0354 | 0.1040 | 0.243 | 190 |
| ACE | 1 | 0.1007 | 0.0379 | 0.0265 | 0.175 | 76 |
| None | 0 | 0.1082 | 0.0231 | 0.0630 | 0.153 | 351 |
| None | 1 | 0.0157 | 0.0114 | 0.0000 | 0.038 | 97 |
| OCS | 0 | 0.1155 | 0.0333 | 0.0502 | 0.181 | 102 |
| OCS | 1 | 0.1186 | 0.0399 | 0.0404 | 0.197 | 95 |

| Test 'ACE + OCS' vs. 'ACE only' by hisp | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| contrasts | Coefficients  (log odds) | sigma | tstat | pvalues |
| diff among nonhisp | 0.303 | 0.308 | 0.985 | 0.353 |
| diff among hisp | 0.693 | 0.486 | 1.424 | 0.180 |
| did hisp vs. nonhisp | 0.389 | 0.576 | 0.676 | 0.508 |

Takeaway: We had learnt that experiencing certain OCS in addition to ACE (e.g., ) increased the chances of experiencing violent crime victimization (compared to experiencing ACEs only). When examining that interaction by subgroup, we found a somewhat stronger relation among individuals who identified themselves as Hispanic (compared with individuals identified as non-Hispanic white). This difference, however, was not statistically significant.

* 1. Black

| Predicted values by black | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ace\_ocs | black | y | se | ci\_l | ci\_u | counts |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | 0.221 | 0.0317 | 0.1591 | 0.283 | 191 |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | 0.250 | 0.0271 | 0.1972 | 0.303 | 328 |
| ACE | 0 | 0.173 | 0.0354 | 0.1040 | 0.243 | 185 |
| ACE | 1 | 0.166 | 0.0486 | 0.0706 | 0.261 | 76 |
| None | 0 | 0.108 | 0.0231 | 0.0630 | 0.153 | 347 |
| None | 1 | 0.134 | 0.0980 | 0.0000 | 0.326 | 117 |
| OCS | 0 | 0.115 | 0.0333 | 0.0502 | 0.181 | 99 |
| OCS | 1 | 0.154 | 0.0270 | 0.1011 | 0.207 | 226 |

| Test 'ACE + OCS' vs. 'ACE only' by race-ethnic group | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| contrasts | Coefficients  (log odds) | sigma | tstat | pvalues |
| diff among nonblack | 0.303 | 0.308 | 0.985 | 0.364 |
| diff among black | 0.518 | 0.380 | 1.363 | 0.207 |
| did black vs. nonblack | 0.214 | 0.489 | 0.438 | 0.650 |

Takeaway: We had learnt that experiencing certain OCS in addition to ACE increased the chances of experiencing violent crime victimization (compared to experiencing ACEs only). When examining that interaction by subgroup, we found that the interaction was not much larger among individuals who identified themselves as black (compared with individuals identified as non-Hispanic white). This difference was not statistically significant.

1. Female

| Predicted values by female | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ace\_ocs | female | y | se | ci\_l | ci\_u | counts |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | 0.213 | 0.0247 | 0.1641 | 0.261 | 341 |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | 0.257 | 0.0271 | 0.2040 | 0.310 | 369 |
| ACE | 0 | 0.124 | 0.0304 | 0.0646 | 0.184 | 165 |
| ACE | 1 | 0.177 | 0.0372 | 0.1041 | 0.250 | 191 |
| None | 0 | 0.130 | 0.0758 | 0.0000 | 0.278 | 338 |
| None | 1 | 0.073 | 0.0185 | 0.0367 | 0.109 | 312 |
| OCS | 0 | 0.142 | 0.0267 | 0.0900 | 0.195 | 241 |
| OCS | 1 | 0.134 | 0.0279 | 0.0793 | 0.189 | 192 |

| Test 'ACE + OCS' vs. 'ACE only' by female | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| contrasts | Coefficients  (log odds) | sigma | tstat | pvalues |
| diff among male | 0.644 | 0.316 | 2.036 | 0.0558 |
| diff among female | 0.477 | 0.292 | 1.632 | 0.1320 |
| did female vs. male | -0.167 | 0.430 | -0.388 | 0.9776 |

Takeaway: We had learnt that experiencing certain OCS in addition to ACE increased the chances of experiencing violent crime victimization (compared to experiencing ACEs only). When examining that interaction by subgroup, we found that the interaction was not stronger among females (compared with males).

* 1. Nonwhite or Hispanic & Female

| Predicted values by minority and female | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ace\_ocs | minority | female | y | se | ci\_l | ci\_u | counts |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | 0 | 0.2107 | 0.0441 | 0.12427 | 0.2972 | 91 |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | 1 | 0.2310 | 0.0454 | 0.14206 | 0.3199 | 100 |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | 0 | 0.2052 | 0.0291 | 0.14815 | 0.2623 | 246 |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | 1 | 0.2762 | 0.0341 | 0.20942 | 0.3430 | 263 |
| ACE | 0 | 0 | 0.1687 | 0.0553 | 0.06031 | 0.2772 | 86 |
| ACE | 0 | 1 | 0.1788 | 0.0420 | 0.09643 | 0.2611 | 99 |
| ACE | 1 | 0 | 0.0991 | 0.0339 | 0.03262 | 0.1655 | 77 |
| ACE | 1 | 1 | 0.1829 | 0.0550 | 0.07511 | 0.2906 | 88 |
| None | 0 | 0 | 0.0874 | 0.0280 | 0.03263 | 0.1422 | 188 |
| None | 0 | 1 | 0.1254 | 0.0350 | 0.05676 | 0.1941 | 159 |
| None | 1 | 0 | 0.1537 | 0.1153 | 0.0000 | 0.3797 | 147 |
| None | 1 | 1 | 0.0315 | 0.0143 | 0.00360 | 0.0595 | 147 |
| OCS | 0 | 0 | 0.1543 | 0.0510 | 0.05434 | 0.2542 | 55 |
| OCS | 0 | 1 | 0.0726 | 0.0406 | 0.0000 | 0.1523 | 44 |
| OCS | 1 | 0 | 0.1318 | 0.0298 | 0.07347 | 0.1901 | 179 |
| OCS | 1 | 1 | 0.1663 | 0.0364 | 0.09502 | 0.2376 | 147 |

| Test 'ACE + OCS' vs. 'ACE only' by minority and female | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| contrasts | Coefficients  (log odds) | sigma | tstat | pvalues |
| diff among white male | 0.274 | 0.475 | 0.577 | 0.7937 |
| diff among minority male | 0.853 | 0.420 | 2.033 | 0.0961 |
| diff among white female | 0.322 | 0.384 | 0.839 | 0.6521 |
| diff among minority female | 0.534 | 0.405 | 1.317 | 0.3710 |
| did 'minority female' vs. 'white male' | 0.260 | 0.625 | 0.416 | 0.8637 |

We had learnt that experiencing certain OCS in addition to ACE increased the chances of experiencing violent crime victimization (compared to experiencing ACEs only). When examining this interaction by subgroup, we found that the interaction was somewhat larger among females from race-ethnic minority groups (compared with non-Hispanic white males) but difference was not significant.

* 1. Hispanic & Female

| Predicted values by hisp and female | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ace\_ocs | hisp | female | y | se | ci\_l | ci\_u | counts |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | 0 | 0.2107 | 0.04412 | 0.12427 | 0.2972 | 91 |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | 1 | 0.2310 | 0.04537 | 0.14206 | 0.3199 | 100 |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | 0 | 0.1544 | 0.04513 | 0.06591 | 0.2428 | 91 |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | 1 | 0.2163 | 0.05970 | 0.09925 | 0.3333 | 85 |
| ACE | 0 | 0 | 0.1687 | 0.05532 | 0.06031 | 0.2772 | 86 |
| ACE | 0 | 1 | 0.1788 | 0.04201 | 0.09643 | 0.2611 | 99 |
| ACE | 1 | 0 | 0.0772 | 0.04020 | 0.0000 | 0.1560 | 34 |
| ACE | 1 | 1 | 0.1250 | 0.06274 | 0.00202 | 0.2479 | 38 |
| None | 0 | 0 | 0.0874 | 0.02796 | 0.03263 | 0.1422 | 188 |
| None | 0 | 1 | 0.1254 | 0.03503 | 0.05676 | 0.1941 | 159 |
| None | 1 | 0 | 0.0104 | 0.00801 | 0.0000 | 0.0261 | 46 |
| None | 1 | 1 | 0.0222 | 0.02259 | 0.0000 | 0.0665 | 48 |
| OCS | 0 | 0 | 0.1543 | 0.05098 | 0.05434 | 0.2542 | 55 |
| OCS | 0 | 1 | 0.0726 | 0.04064 | 0.0000 | 0.1523 | 44 |
| OCS | 1 | 0 | 0.1050 | 0.04962 | 0.00776 | 0.2023 | 51 |
| OCS | 1 | 1 | 0.1313 | 0.06152 | 0.01077 | 0.2519 | 40 |

| Test 'ACE + OCS' vs. 'ACE only' by hisp and female | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| contrasts | Coefficients  (log odds) | sigma | tstat | pvalues |
| diff among nonhisp male | 0.274 | 0.475 | 0.577 | 0.777 |
| diff among hisp male | 0.780 | 0.662 | 1.179 | 0.435 |
| diff among nonhisp female | 0.322 | 0.384 | 0.839 | 0.635 |
| diff among hisp female | 0.658 | 0.673 | 0.978 | 0.553 |
| did 'hisp female' vs. 'nonhisp male' | 0.384 | 0.824 | 0.466 | 0.827 |

We had learnt that experiencing certain OCS in addition to ACE increased the chances of experiencing violent crime victimization (compared to experiencing ACEs only). When examining this interaction by subgroup, we found that the interaction was somewhat larger among Hispanic females (compared with non-Hispanic white males) but the difference was not significant.

* 1. Black & Female

| Predicted values by black and female | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ace\_ocs | black | female | y | se | ci\_l | ci\_u | counts |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | 0 | 0.2107 | 0.0441 | 0.12427 | 0.2972 | 91 |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | 1 | 0.2310 | 0.0454 | 0.14206 | 0.3199 | 100 |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | 0 | 0.2203 | 0.0364 | 0.14905 | 0.2916 | 150 |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | 1 | 0.2767 | 0.0392 | 0.19986 | 0.3535 | 178 |
| ACE | 0 | 0 | 0.1687 | 0.0553 | 0.06031 | 0.2772 | 86 |
| ACE | 0 | 1 | 0.1788 | 0.0420 | 0.09643 | 0.2611 | 99 |
| ACE | 1 | 0 | 0.1153 | 0.0502 | 0.01693 | 0.2136 | 35 |
| ACE | 1 | 1 | 0.2135 | 0.0808 | 0.05516 | 0.3717 | 41 |
| None | 0 | 0 | 0.0874 | 0.0280 | 0.03263 | 0.1422 | 188 |
| None | 0 | 1 | 0.1254 | 0.0350 | 0.05676 | 0.1941 | 159 |
| None | 1 | 0 | 0.2086 | 0.1599 | 0.0000 | 0.5221 | 60 |
| None | 1 | 1 | 0.0332 | 0.0195 | 0.0000 | 0.0714 | 57 |
| OCS | 0 | 0 | 0.1543 | 0.0510 | 0.05434 | 0.2542 | 55 |
| OCS | 0 | 1 | 0.0726 | 0.0406 | 0.0000 | 0.1523 | 44 |
| OCS | 1 | 0 | 0.1655 | 0.0406 | 0.08592 | 0.2450 | 121 |
| OCS | 1 | 1 | 0.1450 | 0.0361 | 0.07419 | 0.2159 | 105 |

| Test 'ACE + OCS' vs. 'ACE only' by black and female | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| contrasts | Coefficients  (log odds) | sigma | tstat | pvalues |
| diff among nonblack male | 0.274 | 0.475 | 0.577 | 0.785 |
| diff among black male | 0.774 | 0.536 | 1.445 | 0.299 |
| diff among nonblack female | 0.322 | 0.384 | 0.839 | 0.644 |
| diff among black female | 0.343 | 0.519 | 0.661 | 0.743 |
| did 'black female' vs. 'nonblack male' | 0.069 | 0.704 | 0.098 | 0.950 |

We had learnt that experiencing certain OCS in addition to ACE increased the chances of experiencing violent crime victimization (compared to experiencing ACEs only). When examining this interaction by subgroup, we found that the interaction was no different among black females (compared with non-Hispanic white males) but the difference was not significant.

**Appendix: regression adjusted predicted values and doubly robust tests**

* 1. Minority

| Adjusted predicted values (DR) by minority | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ace\_ocs | minority | Est | SE | ci\_l | ci\_u | Freq |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | 0.2229 | 0.03584 | 0.15270 | 0.293 | 159 |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | 0.2236 | 0.02294 | 0.17858 | 0.269 | 429 |
| ACE | 0 | 0.1903 | 0.04227 | 0.10746 | 0.273 | 166 |
| ACE | 1 | 0.1451 | 0.03664 | 0.07324 | 0.217 | 150 |
| None | 0 | 0.1194 | 0.02705 | 0.06639 | 0.172 | 326 |
| None | 1 | 0.0222 | 0.00907 | 0.00445 | 0.040 | 274 |
| OCS | 0 | 0.1196 | 0.03714 | 0.04676 | 0.192 | 92 |
| OCS | 1 | 0.1383 | 0.02383 | 0.09164 | 0.185 | 274 |

| Doubly Robust Test 'ACE + OCS' vs. 'ACE only' by minority | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| contrasts | Coefficients  (log odds) | sigma | tstat | pvalues |
| diff among white | 0.204 | 0.332 | 0.615 | 0.570 |
| diff among minority | 0.540 | 0.316 | 1.706 | 0.113 |
| did minority vs. white | 0.336 | 0.452 | 0.743 | 0.501 |

* 1. Hispanic

| Adjusted predicted values (DR) by Hispanic | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ace\_ocs | hisp | Est | SE | ci\_l | ci\_u | Freq |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | 0.21215 | 0.03522 | 0.143114 | 0.2812 | 159 |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | 0.19084 | 0.04210 | 0.108324 | 0.2734 | 152 |
| ACE | 0 | 0.17932 | 0.04053 | 0.099885 | 0.2588 | 166 |
| ACE | 1 | 0.09336 | 0.04739 | 0.000484 | 0.1862 | 65 |
| None | 0 | 0.11898 | 0.02745 | 0.065183 | 0.1728 | 326 |
| None | 1 | 0.00386 | 0.00491 | 0.0000 | 0.0135 | 88 |
| OCS | 0 | 0.10970 | 0.03424 | 0.042584 | 0.1768 | 92 |
| OCS | 1 | 0.13334 | 0.04976 | 0.035816 | 0.2309 | 75 |

| Doubly Robust Test 'ACE + OCS' vs. 'ACE only' by Hispanic | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| contrasts | Coefficients  (log odds) | sigma | tstat | pvalues |
| diff among nonhisp | 0.215 | 0.327 | 0.658 | 0.511 |
| diff among hisp | 0.848 | 0.572 | 1.483 | 0.160 |
| did hisp vs. nonhisp | 0.633 | 0.657 | 0.962 | 0.359 |

* 1. Black

| Adjusted predicted values (DR) by black | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ace\_ocs | black | Est | SE | ci\_l | ci\_u | Freq |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | 0.2372 | 0.0380 | 0.16271 | 0.312 | 159 |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | 0.2264 | 0.0279 | 0.17185 | 0.281 | 276 |
| ACE | 0 | 0.1943 | 0.0418 | 0.11229 | 0.276 | 166 |
| ACE | 1 | 0.1762 | 0.0548 | 0.06876 | 0.284 | 69 |
| None | 0 | 0.1288 | 0.0299 | 0.07024 | 0.187 | 326 |
| None | 1 | 0.0221 | 0.0122 | 0.0000 | 0.046 | 112 |
| OCS | 0 | 0.1290 | 0.0403 | 0.05004 | 0.208 | 92 |
| OCS | 1 | 0.1395 | 0.0275 | 0.08559 | 0.193 | 191 |

| Doubly Robust Test 'ACE + OCS' vs. 'ACE only' by black | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| contrasts | Coefficients  (log odds) | sigma | tstat | pvalues |
| diff among nonblack | 0.2603 | 0.322 | 0.808 | 0.451 |
| diff among black | 0.3212 | 0.401 | 0.801 | 0.455 |
| did black vs. nonblack | 0.0609 | 0.508 | 0.120 | 0.804 |

1. Female

| Adjusted predicted values (DR) by female | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ace\_ocs | female | | Est | SE | | ci\_l | ci\_u | | Freq | |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | | 0.1927 | 0.0257 | | 0.1424 | 0.243 | | 279 | |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | | 0.2521 | 0.0288 | | 0.1956 | 0.309 | | 309 | |
| ACE | 0 | | 0.1285 | 0.0355 | | 0.0589 | 0.198 | | 148 | |
| ACE | 1 | | 0.1986 | 0.0441 | | 0.1123 | 0.285 | | 168 | |
| None | 0 | | 0.0536 | 0.0176 | | 0.0192 | 0.088 | | 315 | |
| None | 1 | | 0.0625 | 0.0198 | | 0.0237 | 0.101 | | 285 | |
| OCS | 0 | | 0.1480 | 0.0298 | | 0.0896 | 0.206 | | 202 | |
| OCS | 1 | | 0.1150 | 0.0269 | | 0.0623 | 0.168 | | 164 | |
|  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  | |
| Doubly Robust Test 'ACE + OCS' vs. 'ACE only' by female | | | | | | | | | | | |
| contrasts | | Coefficients  (log odds) | | | sigma | | | tstat | | pvalues | |
| diff among male | | 0.493 | | | 0.348 | | | 1.416 | | 0.197 | |
| diff among female | | 0.316 | | | 0.313 | | | 1.012 | | 0.365 | |
| did female vs. male | | -0.176 | | | 0.469 | | | -0.376 | | 0.978 | |

* 1. Nonwhite or Hispanic & Female

| Adjusted predicted values (DR) by minority and female | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ace\_ocs | female | minority | Est | SE | ci\_l | ci\_u | Freq |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | 0 | 0.2039 | 0.0498 | 0.10637 | 0.3015 | 76 |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | 1 | 0.1853 | 0.0295 | 0.12749 | 0.2431 | 203 |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | 0 | 0.2433 | 0.0509 | 0.14357 | 0.3430 | 83 |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | 1 | 0.2611 | 0.0347 | 0.19303 | 0.3292 | 226 |
| ACE | 0 | 0 | 0.2062 | 0.0680 | 0.07297 | 0.3395 | 77 |
| ACE | 0 | 1 | 0.0825 | 0.0343 | 0.01530 | 0.1498 | 71 |
| ACE | 1 | 0 | 0.1758 | 0.0477 | 0.08237 | 0.2692 | 89 |
| ACE | 1 | 1 | 0.2152 | 0.0642 | 0.08934 | 0.3410 | 79 |
| None | 0 | 0 | 0.1159 | 0.0366 | 0.04424 | 0.1876 | 177 |
| None | 0 | 1 | 0.0222 | 0.0157 | 0.0000 | 0.0530 | 138 |
| None | 1 | 0 | 0.1271 | 0.0392 | 0.05019 | 0.2039 | 149 |
| None | 1 | 1 | 0.0214 | 0.0129 | 0.0000 | 0.0466 | 136 |
| OCS | 0 | 0 | 0.1782 | 0.0589 | 0.06288 | 0.2936 | 52 |
| OCS | 0 | 1 | 0.1328 | 0.0331 | 0.06801 | 0.1976 | 150 |
| OCS | 1 | 0 | 0.0602 | 0.0408 | 0.0000 | 0.1401 | 40 |
| OCS | 1 | 1 | 0.1441 | 0.0350 | 0.07551 | 0.2127 | 124 |

| Doubly Robust Test 'ACE + OCS' vs. 'ACE only' by minority and female | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| contrasts | Coefficients  (log odds) | sigma | tstat | pvalues |
| diff among white male | -0.0146 | 0.500 | -0.0292 | 0.977 |
| diff among minority male | 0.9430 | 0.482 | 1.9564 | 0.115 |
| diff among white female | 0.4207 | 0.424 | 0.9927 | 0.562 |
| diff among minority female | 0.2607 | 0.409 | 0.6372 | 0.765 |
| did 'minority female' vs. 'white male' | 0.2753 | 0.644 | 0.4276 | 0.860 |

* 1. Hispanic & Female

| Adjusted predicted values (DR) by hisp and female | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ace\_ocs | female | hisp | Est | SE | ci\_l | ci\_u | Freq |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | 0 | 0.1941 | 0.0484 | 0.0993 | 0.2890 | 76 |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | 1 | 0.1537 | 0.0496 | 0.0565 | 0.2509 | 76 |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | 0 | 0.2290 | 0.0496 | 0.1318 | 0.3262 | 83 |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | 1 | 0.2355 | 0.0674 | 0.1034 | 0.3677 | 76 |
| ACE | 0 | 0 | 0.1995 | 0.0650 | 0.0720 | 0.3270 | 77 |
| ACE | 0 | 1 | 0.0493 | 0.0404 | 0.0000 | 0.1284 | 31 |
| ACE | 1 | 0 | 0.1654 | 0.0463 | 0.0746 | 0.2562 | 89 |
| ACE | 1 | 1 | 0.1563 | 0.0863 | 0.0000 | 0.3255 | 34 |
| None | 0 | 0 | 0.1149 | 0.0363 | 0.0437 | 0.1861 | 177 |
| None | 0 | 1 | 0.0051 | 0.0183 | 0.0000 | 0.0411 | 43 |
| None | 1 | 0 | 0.1256 | 0.0393 | 0.0487 | 0.2026 | 149 |
| None | 1 | 1 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 45 |
| OCS | 0 | 0 | 0.1688 | 0.0565 | 0.0580 | 0.2796 | 52 |
| OCS | 0 | 1 | 0.1493 | 0.0733 | 0.0056 | 0.2929 | 43 |
| OCS | 1 | 0 | 0.0533 | 0.0360 | 0.0000 | 0.1237 | 40 |
| OCS | 1 | 1 | 0.1216 | 0.0710 | 0.0000 | 0.2608 | 32 |

| Doubly Robust Test 'ACE + OCS' vs. 'ACE only' by hisp and female | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| contrasts | Coefficients  (log odds) | sigma | tstat | pvalues |
| diff among nonhisp male | -0.0353 | 0.493 | -0.0715 | 0.973 |
| diff among hisp male | 1.2808 | 0.812 | 1.5763 | 0.235 |
| diff among nonhisp female | 0.4203 | 0.434 | 0.9680 | 0.559 |
| diff among hisp female | 0.5281 | 0.705 | 0.7490 | 0.687 |
| did 'hisp female' vs. 'nonhisp male' | 0.5634 | 0.874 | 0.6443 | 0.743 |

* 1. Black & Female

| Adjusted predicted values (DR) by black and female | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ace\_ocs | female | black | Est | SE | ci\_l | ci\_u | Freq |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | 0 | 0.2163 | 0.0522 | 0.11393 | 0.3186 | 76 |
| ACE + OCS | 0 | 1 | 0.1952 | 0.0371 | 0.12249 | 0.2679 | 125 |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | 0 | 0.2591 | 0.0538 | 0.15369 | 0.3645 | 83 |
| ACE + OCS | 1 | 1 | 0.2537 | 0.0406 | 0.17405 | 0.3333 | 151 |
| ACE | 0 | 0 | 0.2023 | 0.0645 | 0.07593 | 0.3286 | 77 |
| ACE | 0 | 1 | 0.1055 | 0.0533 | 0.00114 | 0.2099 | 33 |
| ACE | 1 | 0 | 0.1877 | 0.0515 | 0.08676 | 0.2887 | 89 |
| ACE | 1 | 1 | 0.2528 | 0.0957 | 0.06522 | 0.4404 | 36 |
| None | 0 | 0 | 0.1230 | 0.0395 | 0.04563 | 0.2004 | 177 |
| None | 0 | 1 | 0.0171 | 0.0157 | 0.0000 | 0.0479 | 56 |
| None | 1 | 0 | 0.1380 | 0.0430 | 0.05364 | 0.2223 | 149 |
| None | 1 | 1 | 0.0271 | 0.0251 | 0.0000 | 0.0763 | 56 |
| OCS | 0 | 0 | 0.1916 | 0.0635 | 0.06713 | 0.3161 | 52 |
| OCS | 0 | 1 | 0.1476 | 0.0416 | 0.06614 | 0.2290 | 101 |
| OCS | 1 | 0 | 0.0655 | 0.0444 | 0.0000 | 0.1524 | 40 |
| OCS | 1 | 1 | 0.1335 | 0.0372 | 0.06058 | 0.2065 | 90 |

| Doubly Robust Test 'ACE + OCS' vs. 'ACE only' by black and female | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| contrasts | Coefficients  (log odds) | sigma | tstat | pvalues |
| diff among nonblack male | 0.08685 | 0.482 | 0.18029 | 0.930 |
| diff among black male | 0.73431 | 0.594 | 1.23718 | 0.409 |
| diff among nonblack female | 0.42502 | 0.427 | 0.99562 | 0.550 |
| diff among black female | 0.00461 | 0.526 | 0.00875 | 0.965 |
| did 'black female' vs. 'nonblack male' | -0.08224 | 0.709 | -0.11605 | 0.981 |