Appendix 3

Study 2 details

Table 3.1. Study 2 models' specification

	Logistic	Log-binomial	Robust Poisson
Hypothesis in study	The immigration status of a child is associated to the urgent care service use, in the paediatric population living in Amadora		
Exposure	Immigration status (immigrant/non-immigrant, reference)		
Other independent variables	Caregiver's age (<35, reference/≥35 years), caregiver's education level (less than secondary, reference/secondary/ professional, or higher) and caregiver's professional occupation (white, reference/blue-collar)		
Outcome	Urgent care service use (yes, if the child had at least one visit to the urgent care service of the *Hospital Professor Doutor Fernando Fonseca*, in the year 2019/no, if there were no visits)		
Fitted model equation	$\ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = b_0 + b_1 \times$ *immigrant status (immigrant)* + $b_2 \times$ *caregiver's age* (≥ 35) + $b_3 \times$ *education level (secondary)* + $b_4 \times$ *education level (professional)* + $b_5 \times$ *professional occupation (blue − collar)*, where *p* is the probability of having used the urgent care service	$\log (p) = b_0 + b_1 \times$ *immigrant status (immigrant)* + $b_2 \times$ *caregiver's age* (≥ 35) + $b_3 \times$ *education level (secondary)* + $b_4 \times$ *education level (professional)* + $b_5 \times$ *professional occupation (blue − collar)*, where *p* is the probability of having used the urgent care service	$\log (p) = b_0 + b_1 \times$ *immigrant status (immigrant)* + $b_2 \times$ *caregiver's age* (≥ 35) + $b_3 \times$ *education level (secondary)* + $b_4 \times$ *education level (professional)* + $b_5 \times$ *professional occupation (blue − collar)*, where *p* is the probability of having used the urgent care service

SOURCE: prepared by the authors based on research data.

Table 3.2. Baseline characteristics of the children and their caregivers, by immigration status

	Total (n = 410)	Immigrants (n = 207)	Non-immigrants (n=203)	p-value
Children's sex - %				0.697**
Male	50.7	49.8	51.7	
Female	49.3	50.2	48.3	
Caregivers' sex - %				0.331**
Male	12.4	14.0	10.8	
Female	87.6	86.0	89.2	
Caregivers' age* - median(min-max)	34 (18-75)	34 (20-75)	35 (18-68)	0.196$
Caregivers' relationship with the child - %				0.348**
Parent	97.3	96.1	98.5	
Other	2.7	3.9	1.5	
Caregivers' education level* - %				0.093**
Less than secondary[a]	37.4	38.8	36.0	

	Total	Urgent care use	No urgent care use	p-value
Secondary[b]	37.7	40.8	34.5	
Professional or higher[c]	24.9	20.4	29.5	
Caregivers' employment status - %				0.181**
Employed	82.2	79.7	84.7	
Unemployed or other[d]	17.8	20.3	15.3	
Caregivers' professional occupation* - %				**<0.001****
White-collar[e]	35.6	20.5	51.3	
Blue-collar[f]	64.4	79.5	48.7	
Household monthly income* - %				**<0.001****
< 750 euros	41.1	52.0	30.0	
≥ 750 euros	58.9	48.0	70.0	
Children urgent care use* - %				**0.002****
No	52.0	44.4	59.6	
Yes	48.0	55.6	40.4	
Children number of urgent care visits* - median (min-max)	2 (1-10)	2 (1-10)	2 (1-10)	0.438[$]

SOURCE: prepared by the authors based on research data.
Results in bold are those with statistically significant differences between immigrants and non-immigrants.
*3 missings in caregivers' age, 1 missing in caregivers' education level, 18 missings in caregivers' professional occupation, 22 missings in household monthly income, 10 missings in children urgent care use, 23 missings in children number of urgent care visits.
**Chi-squared test. [$]Mann-Whitney U test.
a: Less than secondary: levels 0–2 of the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 .
b: Secondary: levels 3–4 of the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 .
c: Professional or higher: levels 5–8 of the International Standard Classification of Education 2011.
d: Other: students, retired, stay-at-home parents, other.
e: White-collar: managers, professionals, technicians and associate professional, clerical support workers, and services and sales workers (according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations).
f: Blue-collar: skilled agricultural workers, craft and related trades workers, plant and machine operators, and elementary occupations (according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations).

Table 3.3. Characteristics of children and their caregivers, by having or not used urgent care in 2019

	Total (n=410)	Urgent care use (n=197)	No urgent care use (n=213)	p-value
Children's immigration status - %				**0.002****
Non-immigrant	49.5	41.6	56.8	
Immigrant	50.5	58.4	43.2	
Caregivers' age* (years) - median(min-max)	34 (18-75)	33 (20-69)	36 (18-75)	**<0.001[$]**
Caregivers' education level* - %				**0.004****
Less than secondary[a]	37.4	43.3	31.9	
Secondary[b]	37.7	38.8	36.6	
Professional or higher[c]	24.9	17.9	31.5	
Caregivers' professional occupation* - %				**<0.001****
White-collar[d]	35.6	24.7	45.8	
Blue-collar[e]	64.4	75.3	54.2	

SOURCE: prepared by the authors based on research data.
Results in bold are those with statistically significant differences between immigrants and non-immigrants.

*3 missings in caregivers' age, 1 missing in caregivers' education level, 17 missings in caregivers' professional occupation.
 **Chi-squared test. $Mann-Whitney U test.
a: Less than secondary: levels 0–2 of the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 .
b: Secondary: levels 3–4 of the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 .
c: Professional or higher: levels 5–8 of the International Standard Classification of Education 2011.
d: White-collar: managers, professionals, technicians and associate professional, clerical support workers, and services and sales workers (according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations).
e: Blue-collar: skilled agricultural workers, craft and related trades workers, plant and machine operators, and elementary occupations (according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations).