

Informatively missing quality of life and unmet needs sex data for immigrant and Anglo-Australian cancer patients and survivors

Author/s: Bell, M. L. Butow, P. N. Goldstein, D. | **Year:** 2013 | **Publication type:** Journal article | **Peer reviewed:** | **Topic area/s:** General Wellbeing, Researching CALD

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Key Words:

missing data, sex data, quality of life, immigrants, cancer

Research aim:

This study aimed to investigate missing sex data rates and predictors of missingness in two large studies on immigrants and Anglo-Australian controls with cancer and to investigate whether those with missing sex data may have worse sexual outcomes than those with complete data.

Results/Conclusion:

Missing sex data rates were as high as 65 %, with immigrants more likely to skip sex items than Anglo-Australians ($p = 0.02$ for registry study, p

Implications:

High missing data rates and informatively missing data can lead to biased results. Using the questionnaires that state that they may skip sex items may lead to an underestimation of sexual problems or an overestimation of quality of life.

Cultural Group(s):

Arabic, Chinese, Greek, Anglo-Australians

Location of study:

Age group:

Number included in study:

596 cancer survivors, 845 cancer patients

Type of participants:

cancer survivors recruited from cancer registries, current cancer patients

Research approach:

Quantitative

Type of data:

Secondary

Secondary data sources used:

Cancer registries data

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

Logistic regression

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes:

Older people and immigrants found more likely to skip sex questions - leading to less reliable quality of life information