

**Table 3 Modified log-linked Poisson regression of perceived harms for khat users and non-users among adults from African migrant communities living in Australia**

Response	Unadjusted		Adjusted <sup>a</sup>	
	PRR (95% CI)	P-value	PRR (95% CI)	P-value
No, it does not affect health	0.98 (0.87–1.10)	0.724	1.04 (0.94–1.16)	0.449
It makes people not eat properly	0.86 (0.75–1.00)	0.043	0.91 (0.80–1.05)	0.205
It makes people lazy after using	0.81 (0.72–0.92)	0.001	0.86 (0.75–0.99)	0.038
It makes people smoke more	1.01 (0.84–1.21)	0.945	1.03 (0.88–1.19)	0.739
It makes people anxious	0.86 (0.75–0.98)	0.024	0.92 (0.80–1.05)	0.214
It is bad for blood pressure	1.00 (0.93–1.08)	0.986	1.02 (0.99–1.04)	0.130
It is bad for the stomach and throat	0.78 (0.69–0.87)	< 0.001	0.83 (0.72–0.96)	0.012
It is bad for the kidneys	0.91 (0.77–1.08)	0.284	0.98 (0.84–1.14)	0.799
It is bad for the heart	0.85 (0.73–0.99)	0.036	0.94 (0.81–1.10)	0.454
People are more unhealthy	0.84 (0.74–0.95)	0.007	0.86 (0.75–1.00)	0.043
It is not good for teeth/gums/mouth	0.91 (0.77–1.07)	0.277	0.81 (0.67–0.99)	0.035
It makes people hear voices or see things that are not real	0.87 (0.75–1.00)	0.044	0.94 (0.80–1.11)	0.485
It makes people depressed	0.87 (0.76–1.00)	0.052	0.91 (0.79–1.06)	0.238
Khat is addictive	0.98 (0.84–1.15)	0.812	1.09 (0.90–1.32)	0.390

PRR = prevalence risk ratio.

<sup>a</sup>Adjusted for sex, age, employment status, daily tobacco use and total years in Australia.