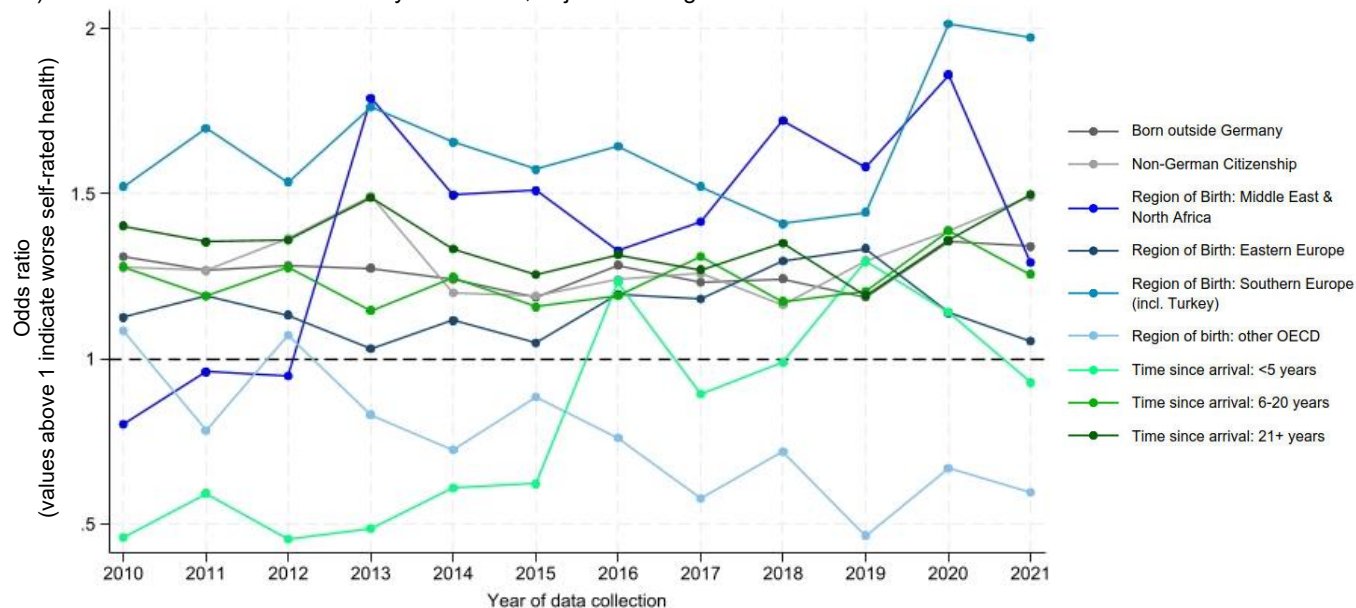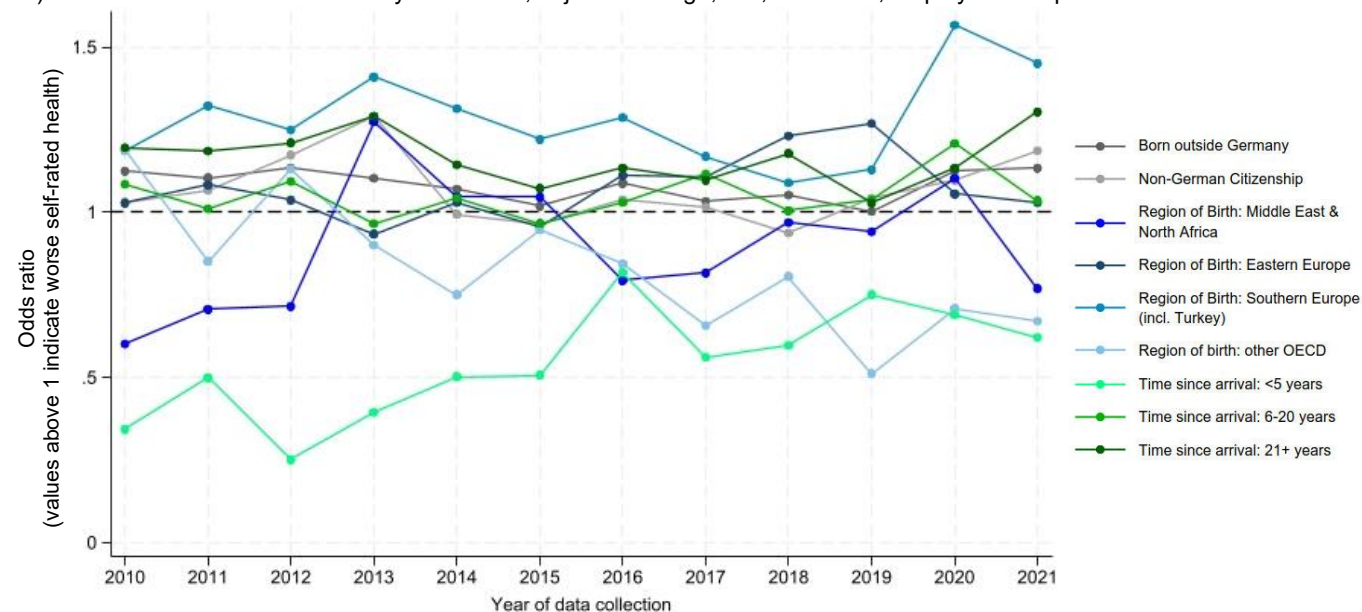**Figure 1: Odds ratios of self-rated bad/very bad health between selected migrant groups and individuals born in Germany* from 2010 to 2021**

Inequalities in health which can be observed when using the frequently employed "Country of birth" and "Citizenship" indicators (in grey) mask substantial variations by region of origin (blues) and time since arrival (greens). Socio-economic indicators such as education, income and employment explain some, but not all, of the observed inequalities.

1a) Odds ratios of self-rated bad/very bad health, adjusted for age and sex[+]

1b) Odds ratios of self-rated bad/very bad health, adjusted for age, sex, education, employment in paid work and income[~]

Note on methods: Odds ratios were calculated using weighted multivariate logistic regression models. Outcome was current self-rated health status ("How would you describe your current health?"), with answers dichotomised as bad/very bad vs. moderate/good/very good.

Sample size: Since 1984, the SOEP has collected data from 104 285 adults in 58 099 households. In 2021, the dataset covers 20 561 adults in 13 411 households.

*Reference group for all comparisons consisted of individuals born in Germany except for the "Non-German Citizenship" group, where the reference group consisted of individuals with German citizenship

[+] Age included as a linear variable; sex included as a binary variable (male/female)

[~] Education classified according to ISCED1997 or ISCED2011 (high/low/medium) depending on the survey year; employment in paid work included as a binary variable; income included as a linear variable representing household equivalised income

Data source: Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), data for years 1984-2021, SOEP-Core v38, EU Edition, 2023, doi:10.5684/soep.core.v38eu

An extended version of these figures including confidence intervals is available at:
https://github.com/bieneSchwarze/Commentary_MigrantHealthData