

Online supplement to: Migrant health data: strengthening interdisciplinary collaboration to maximise utility of survey data

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Figure A: Odds ratios of self-rated bad/very bad health between individuals born abroad and individuals born in Germany (reference) from 2010 to 2021

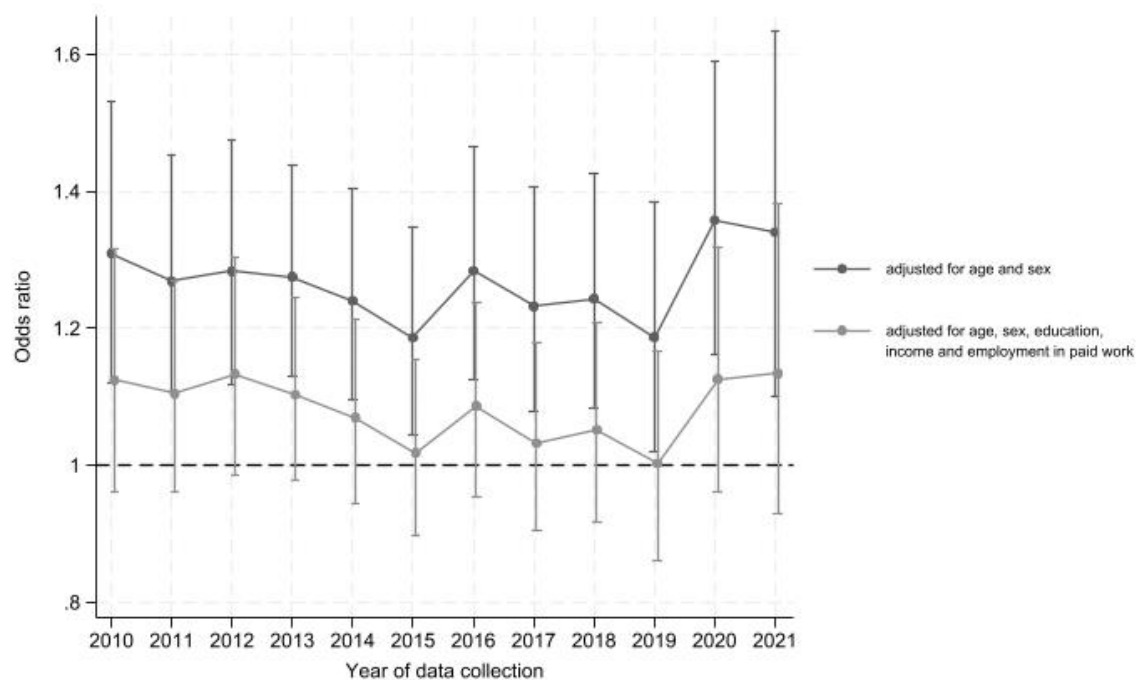


Figure B: Odds ratios of self-rated bad/very bad health between individuals without German citizenship individuals with German citizenship (reference) from 2010 to 2021

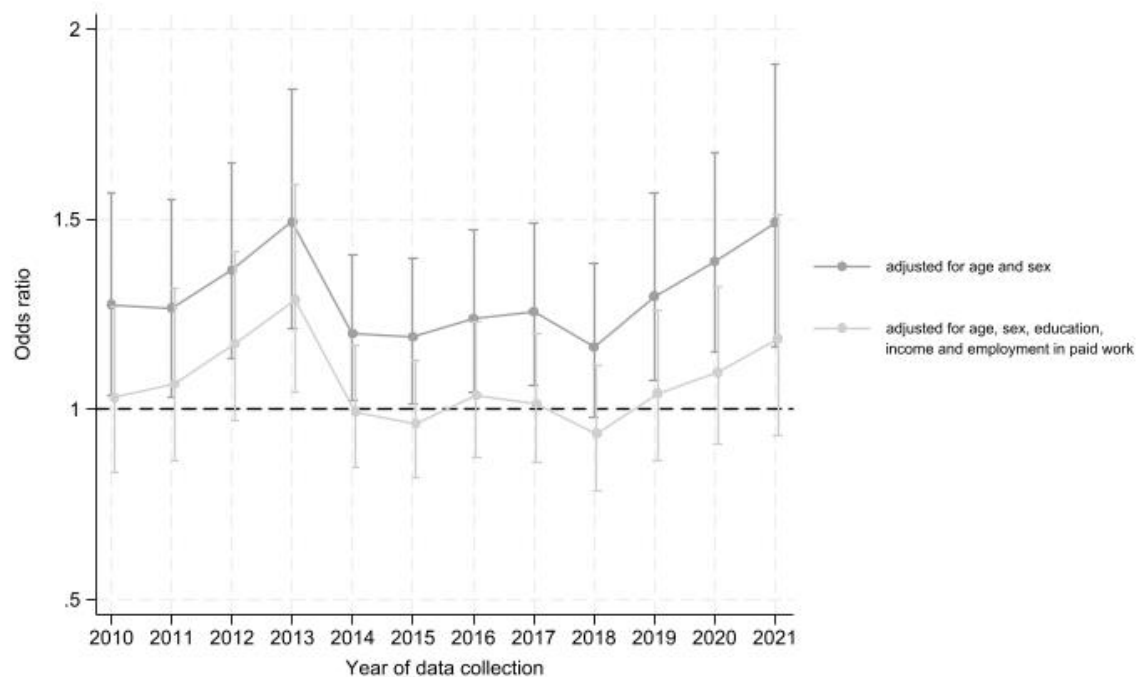


Figure C: Odds ratios of self-rated bad/very bad health between individuals born in Middle East and Northern African countries and individuals born in Germany (reference) from 2010 to 2021

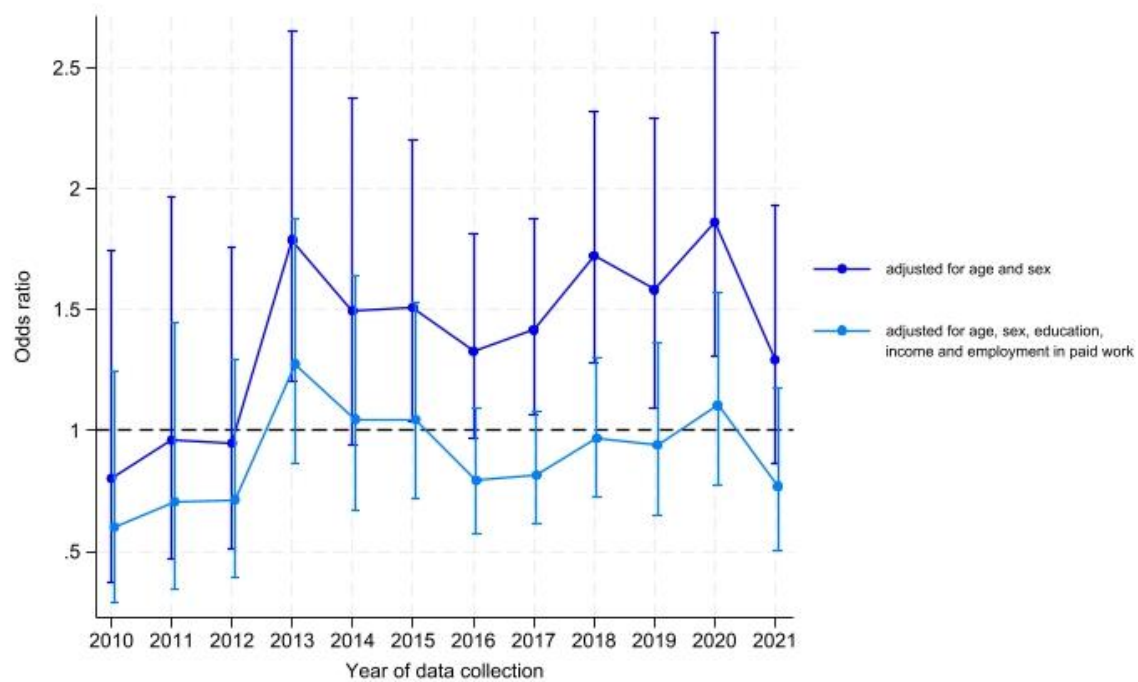


Figure D: Odds ratios of self-rated bad/very bad health between individuals born in Eastern European countries and individuals born in Germany (reference) from 2010 to 2021

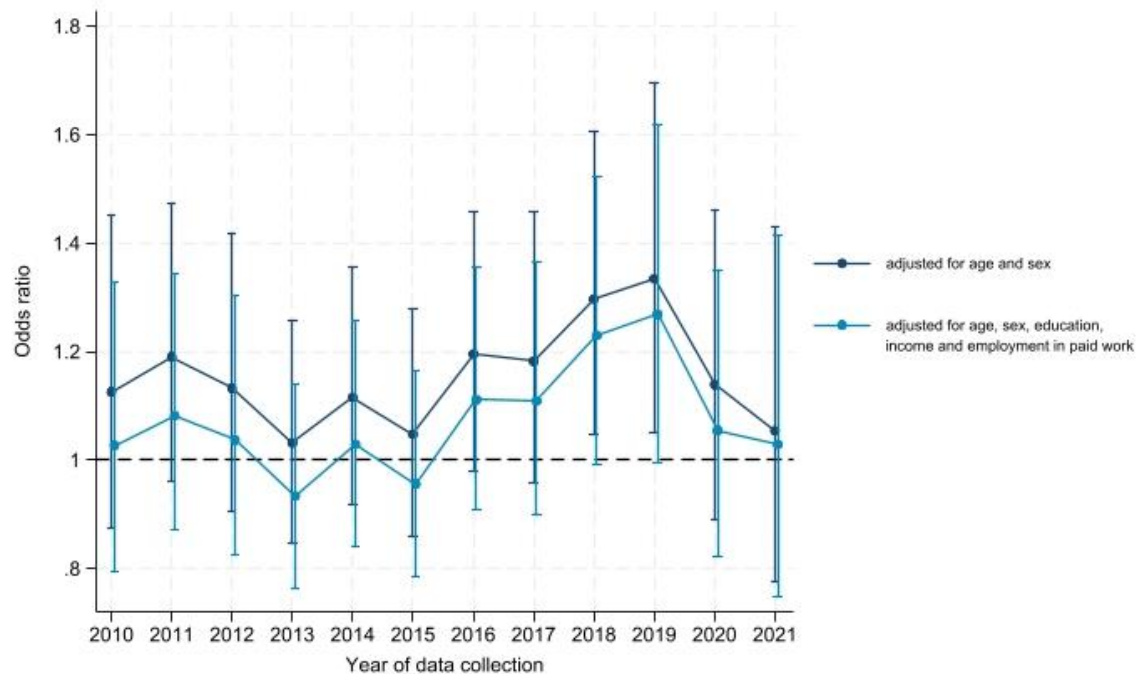


Figure E: Odds ratios of self-rated bad/very bad health between individuals born in Southern European countries and individuals born in Germany (reference) from 2010 to 2021

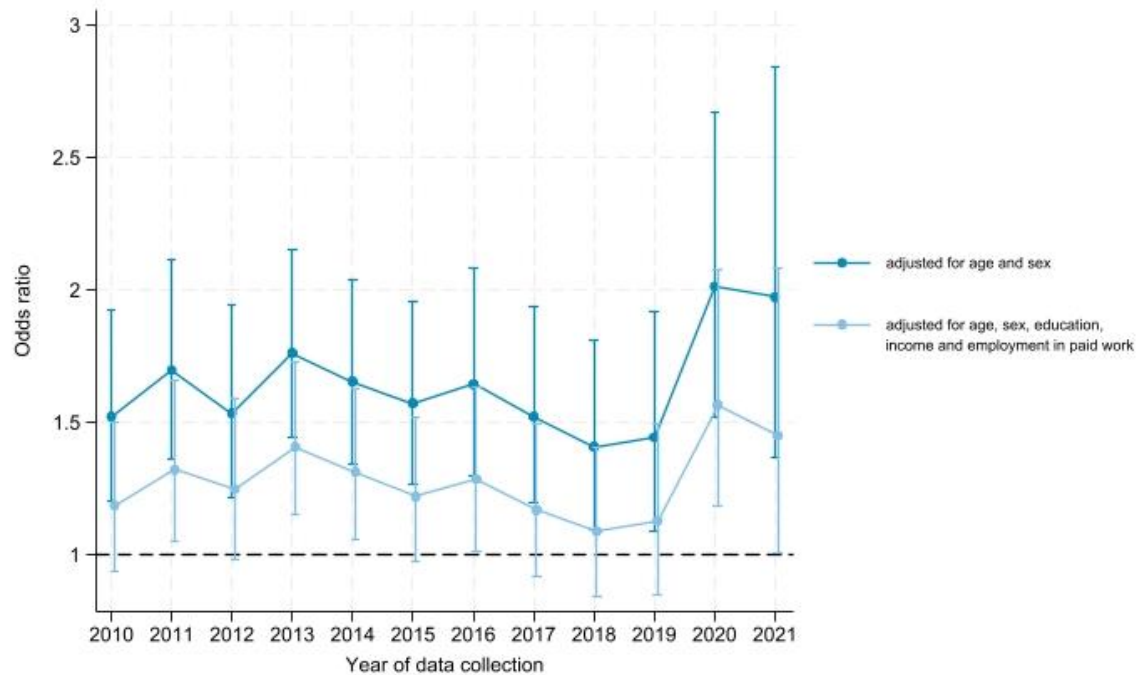


Figure F: Odds ratios of self-rated bad/very bad health between individuals born in OECD countries and individuals born in Germany (reference) from 2010 to 2021

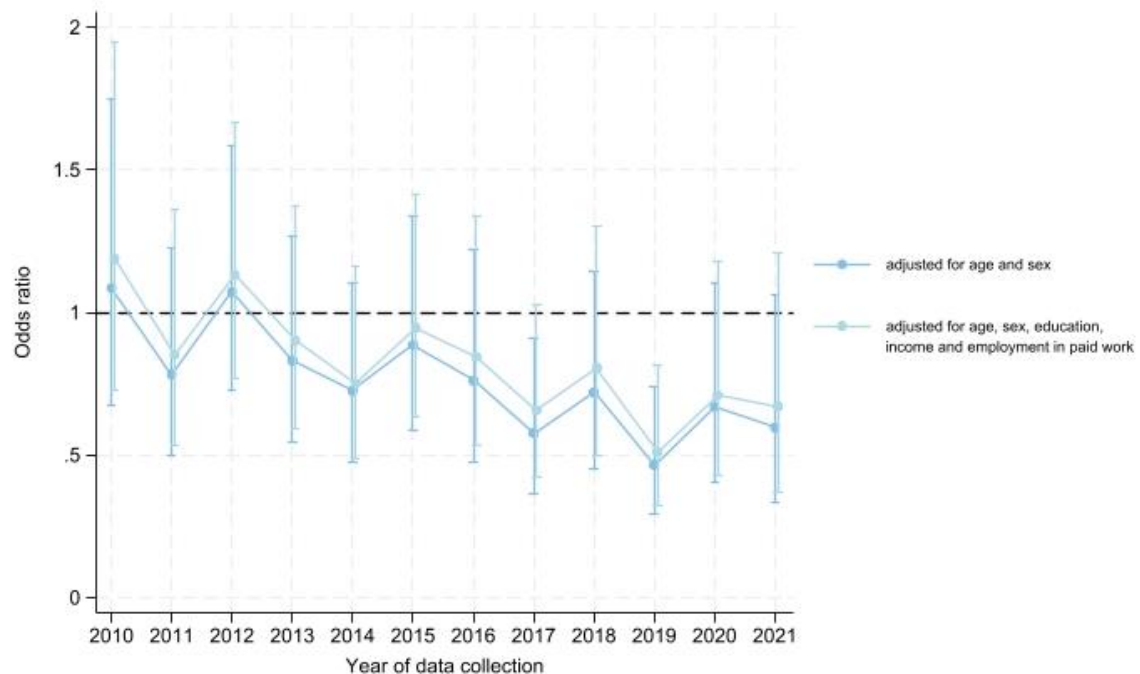


Figure G: Odds ratios of self-rated bad/very bad health between individuals who arrived in Germany between 0 to 5 years ago and individuals born in Germany (reference) from 2010 to 2021

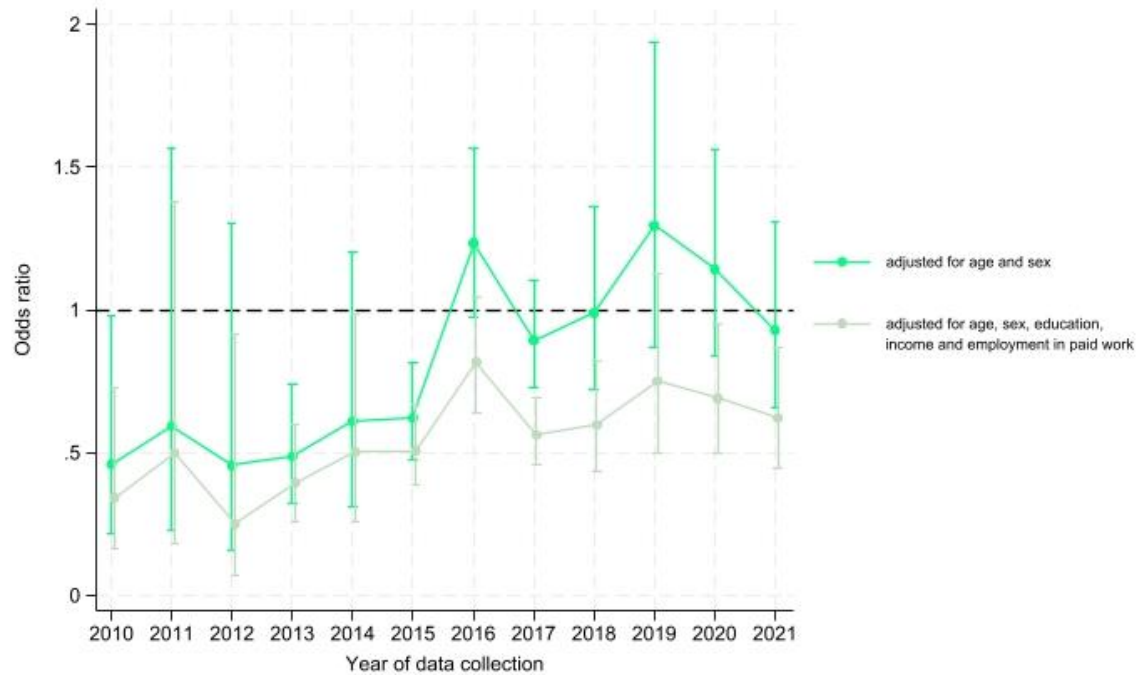


Figure H: Odds ratios of self-rated bad/very bad health between individuals who arrived in Germany between 6 to 20 years ago and individuals born in Germany (reference) from 2010 to 2021

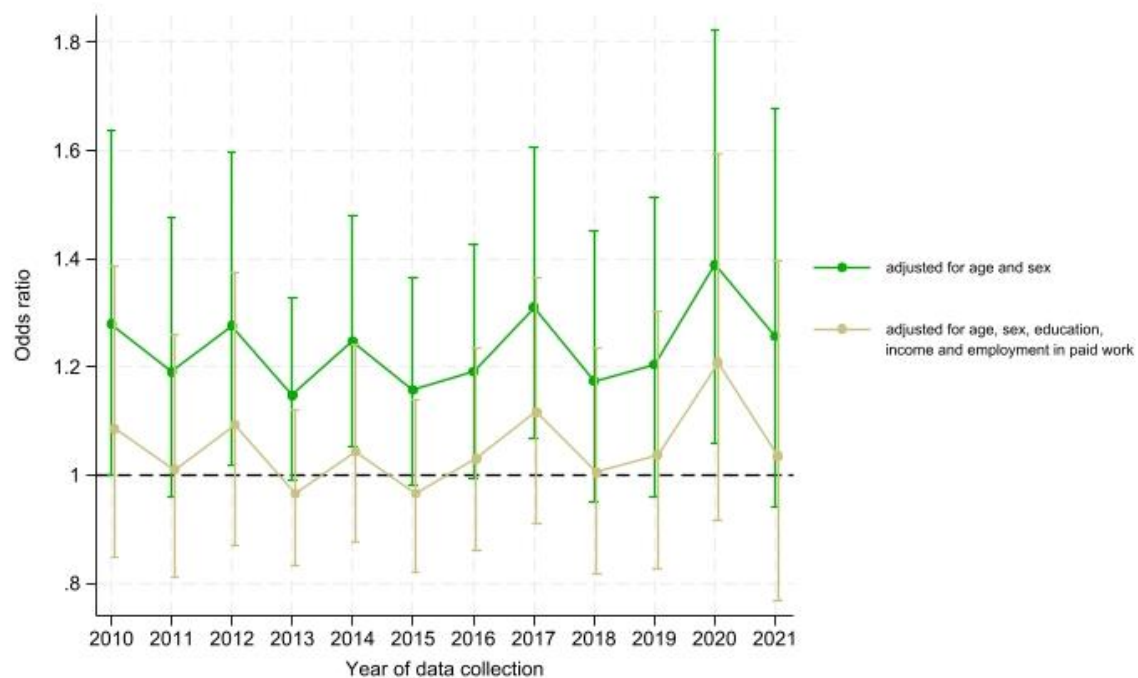
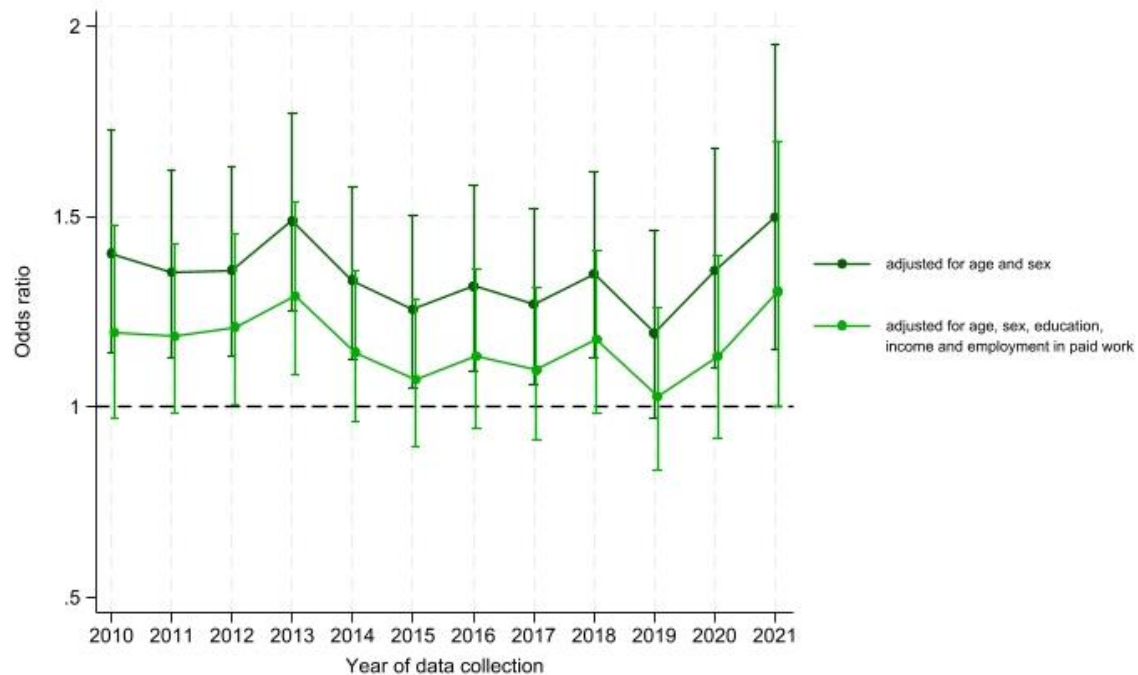


Figure I: Odds ratios of self-rated bad/very bad health between individuals who arrived in Germany longer than 20 years ago and individuals born in Germany (reference) from 2010 to 2021



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.

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