

Sex and age-specific mortality for cardiovascular disease among people with and without diabetes

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<https://github.com/jimb0w/CCVD>

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1 Data summary

```
cd /home/jimb0w/Documents/CCVD
*copy /home/jimb0w/Documents/CM/CMdataCVD.dta CMdataCVD.dta
foreach c in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
use CMdataCVD, clear
keep if country == "`c`"
gen hrt_d_dm = chd_d_dm+hfd_d_dm
gen hrt_d_nondm = chd_d_nondm+hfd_d_nondm
save `c`, replace
}
clear
set obs 9
gen country = "Australia" if _n == 1
replace country = "Canada (Alberta)" if _n == 2
replace country = "Canada (Ontario)" if _n == 3
replace country = "Denmark" if _n == 4
replace country = "Finland" if _n == 5
replace country = "France" if _n == 6
replace country = "Lithuania" if _n == 7
replace country = "Scotland" if _n == 8
replace country = "South Korea" if _n == 9
colorpalette hue, n(9) luminance(50) nograph
gen col = ""
forval i = 1/9 {
replace col = "`r(p`i')`" if _n == `i'
}
save ccol, replace
*mkdir CSV
use CMdataCVD, clear
replace country = "Canada (Alberta)" if country == "Canada1"
replace country = "Canada (Ontario)" if country == "Canada2"
replace country = "South Korea" if country == "SKorea"
bysort country (cal) : egen lb = min(cal)
bysort country (cal) : egen ub = max(cal)
 tostring lb ub, replace
gen rang = lb+ "-" + ub
collapse (sum) pys_dm pys_nondm cvd_d_dm-hfd_d_dm cvd_d_nondm-hfd_d_nondm, by(country sex rang)
expand 2
bysort country sex : gen DM = _n-1
tostring sex pys_dm-DM, replace force format(%15.0fc)
gen pys = pys_dm if DM == "1"
replace pys = pys_nondm if DM == "0"
foreach i in cvd chd cbd hfd {
gen `i' = `i'_d_dm if DM == "1"
replace `i' = `i'_d_nondm if DM == "0"
}
keep country-rang DM-hfd
order country rang DM sex
sort country rang DM sex
gen njm = _n
bysort country DM (njm) : replace DM ="" if _n!=1
bysort country (njm) : replace rang ="" if _n!=1
bysort country (njm) : replace country ="" if _n!=1
sort njm
replace DM = "No diabetes" if DM == "0"
replace DM = "Diabetes" if DM == "1"
replace sex = "Female" if sex == "0"
replace sex = "Male" if sex == "1"
drop njm
export delimited using CSV/T1.csv, delimiter(":") novarnames replace
```

Table 1.1: Summary of data included in the analysis.

Country	Period	Diabetes status	Sex	Person-years of follow-up	Death counts by cause of death			
					CVD	CHD	CBD	HFD
Australia	2005-2019	No diabetes	Female	131,621,405	239,116	93,979	69,352	16,992
			Male	128,841,354	207,582	106,522	43,703	10,456
		Diabetes	Female	5,208,083	40,204	18,184	9,723	3,179
			Male	5,889,560	50,476	28,320	9,456	3,246
Canada (Alberta)	2005-2020	No diabetes	Female	31,856,052	36,487	16,504	7,627	2,565
			Male	31,998,428	35,527	21,044	5,040	1,728
		Diabetes	Female	1,749,550	15,374	7,611	2,767	1,273
			Male	2,163,971	19,685	12,193	2,712	1,128
Canada (Ontario)	2013-2018	No diabetes	Female	40,714,649	54,326	17,294	9,404	5,554
			Male	39,136,829	51,186	22,619	7,066	3,942
		Diabetes	Female	2,978,146	21,812	8,307	3,130	2,545
			Male	3,369,845	27,372	12,987	3,033	2,798
Denmark	2002-2019	No diabetes	Female	47,999,917	116,692	35,534	34,597	9,418
			Male	46,993,523	107,745	40,735	25,865	7,623
		Diabetes	Female	1,844,344	19,314	6,868	5,219	1,673
			Male	2,071,414	24,103	10,366	5,181	2,133
Finland	2000-2017	No diabetes	Female	46,015,832	134,596	66,980	36,704	3,192
			Male	44,057,257	122,824	72,651	23,837	1,255
		Diabetes	Female	2,911,525	54,506	32,033	11,788	1,002
			Male	3,023,860	51,384	34,174	8,500	518
France	2013-2020	No diabetes	Female	248,386,875	398,245	66,025	97,982	60,806
			Male	218,181,642	313,608	88,596	63,773	37,755
		Diabetes	Female	10,932,947	75,088	18,016	16,705	10,920
			Male	12,594,448	90,925	31,894	17,082	11,091
Lithuania	2014-2021	No diabetes	Female	11,564,058	85,770	54,258	22,493	96
			Male	10,078,198	63,343	40,731	13,156	93
		Diabetes	Female	653,558	18,406	11,628	4,662	16
			Male	446,916	11,431	7,655	2,235	4
Scotland	2006-2020	No diabetes	Female	39,339,945	101,075	38,417	34,698	2,910
			Male	36,563,096	92,998	49,769	21,122	1,710
		Diabetes	Female	1,842,509	21,465	10,016	6,120	614
			Male	2,292,250	26,267	15,682	5,410	541
South Korea	2007-2019	No diabetes	Female	6,216,486	4,833	974	2,025	525
			Male	6,208,026	4,278	1,174	1,856	226
		Diabetes	Female	596,993	3,362	759	1,380	346
			Male	618,623	2,922	799	1,277	186

Abbreviations: CVD – cardiovascular disease; CHD – coronary heart disease; CBD – cerebrovascular disease; HFD – heart failure;

2 Crude rates

```
*mkdir GPH
foreach c in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
use `c`, clear
if "`c'" == "Canada1" {
local co = "Canada (Alberta)"
}
else if "`c'" == "Canada2" {
local co = "Canada (Ontario)"
}
else if "`c'" == "SKorea" {
local co = "South Korea"
}
else {
local co = "`c'"
}
collapse (sum) pys_dm pys_nondm cvd_d_dm-hfd_d_dm cvd_d_nondm-hfd_d_nondm, by(calendar sex)
foreach i in cvd chd cbd hfd {
if "`i'" == "cvd" {
local oo = "Cardiovascular disease"
}
if "`i'" == "chd" {
local oo = "Coronary heart disease"
}
if "`i'" == "cbd" {
local oo = "Cerebrovascular disease"
}
if "`i'" == "hfd" {
local oo = "Heart failure"
}
foreach iii in dm nondm {
if "`iii'" == "dm" {
local dd = "with"
}
if "`iii'" == "nondm" {
local dd = "without"
}
gen `iii'_`i' = 1000*`i'_d_`iii'/pys_`iii'
twoway ///
(connected `iii'_`i' cal if sex == 0, col(red)) ///
(connected `iii'_`i' cal if sex == 1, col(blue)) ///
, graphregion(color(white)) ///
ytitle(Mortality rate (per 1,000 person-years), margin(a+2)) ///
xtitle(Calendar year) ///
legend(order( ///
1 "Females" ///
2 "Males" ///
) cols(1) position(3) region(lcolor(none) color(none))) ///
ylabel(,angle(0) format(%9.2f)) ///
title("People `dd' diabetes", placement(west) size(medium) col(black))
graph save GPH/cr_`i'_`iii'_`c', replace
}
graph combine ///
GPH/cr_`i'_dm_`c'.gph ///
GPH/cr_`i'_nondm_`c'.gph ///
, graphregion(color(white)) cols(2) altshrink xsize(10)
}
}
```

Figure 2.1: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Cardiovascular disease. Australia.

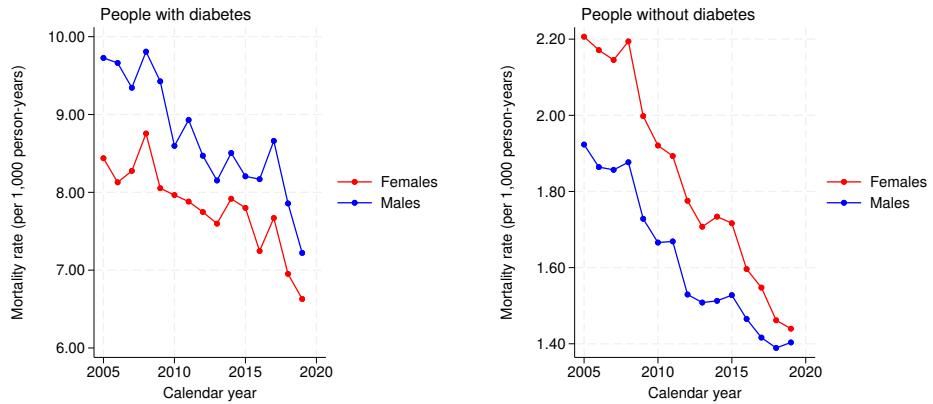


Figure 2.2: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Coronary heart disease. Australia.

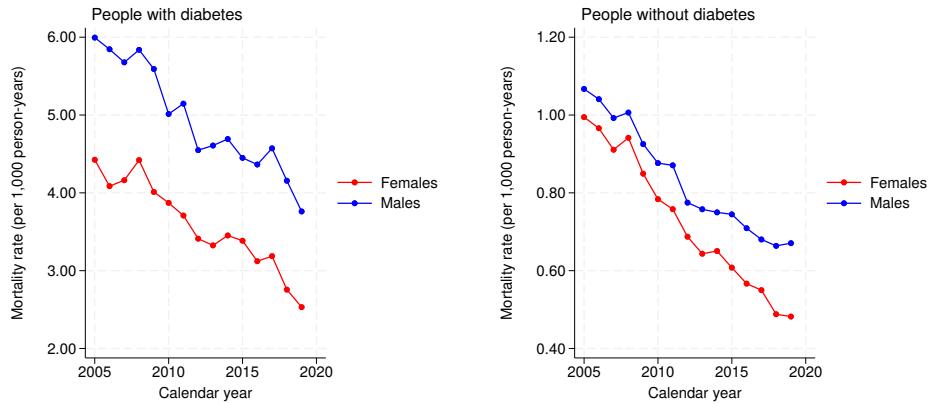


Figure 2.3: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Cerebrovascular disease. Australia.

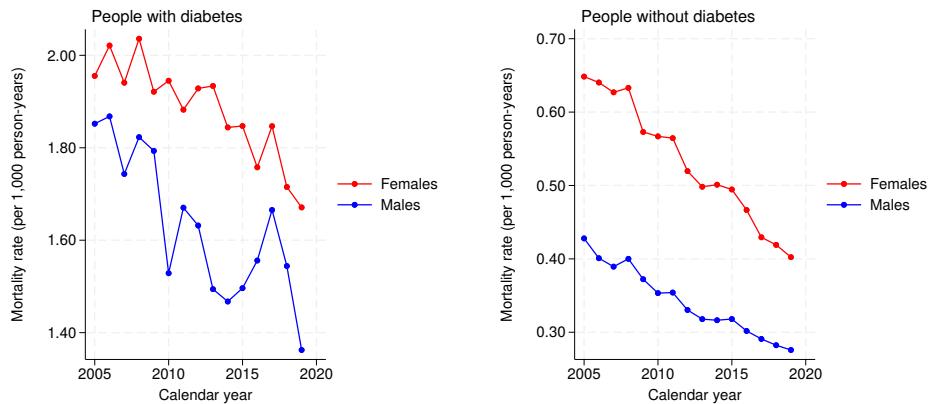


Figure 2.4: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Heart failure. Australia.

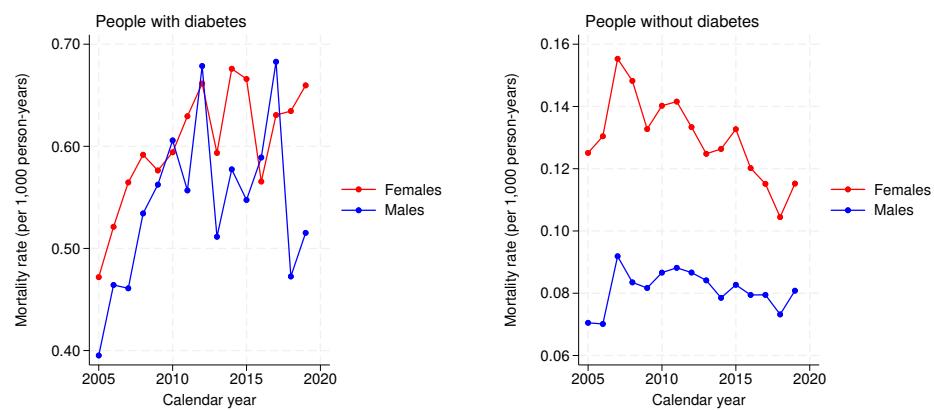


Figure 2.5: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Cardiovascular disease. Canada (Alberta).

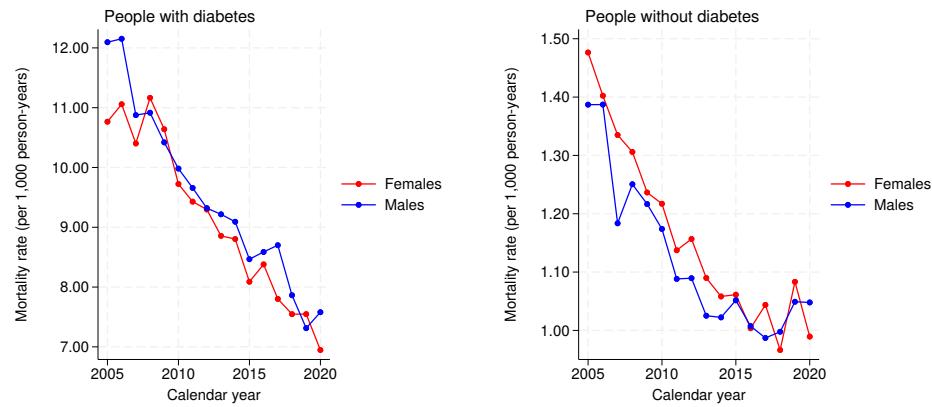


Figure 2.6: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Coronary heart disease. Canada (Alberta).

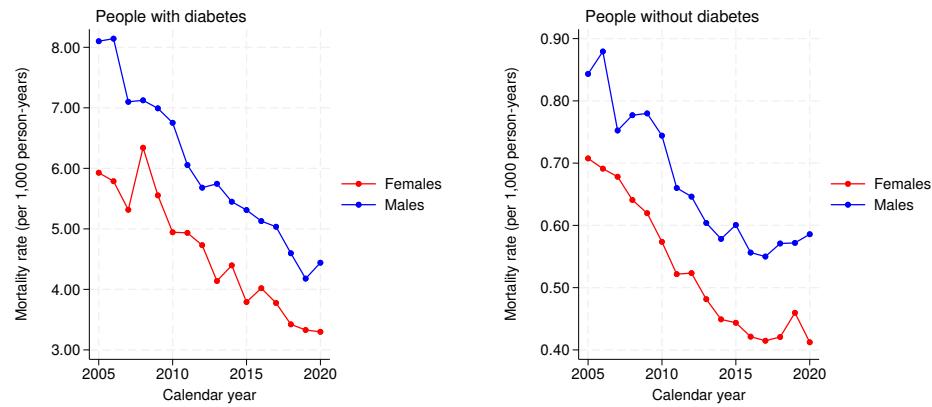


Figure 2.7: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Cerebrovascular disease. Canada (Alberta).

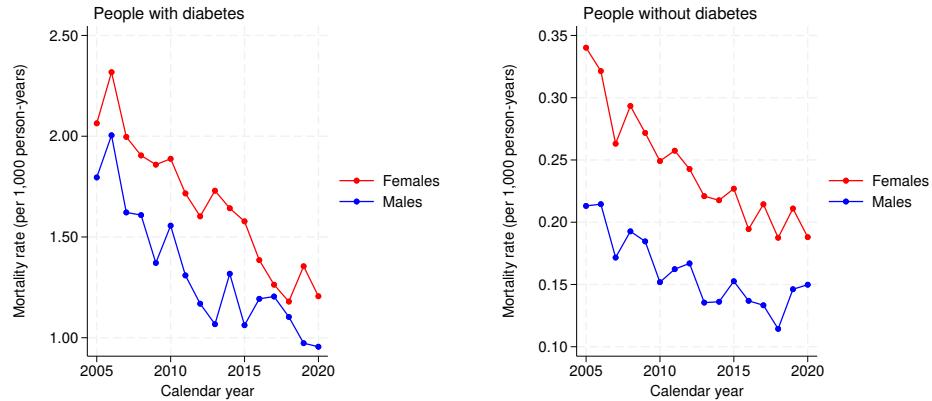


Figure 2.8: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Heart failure. Canada (Alberta).

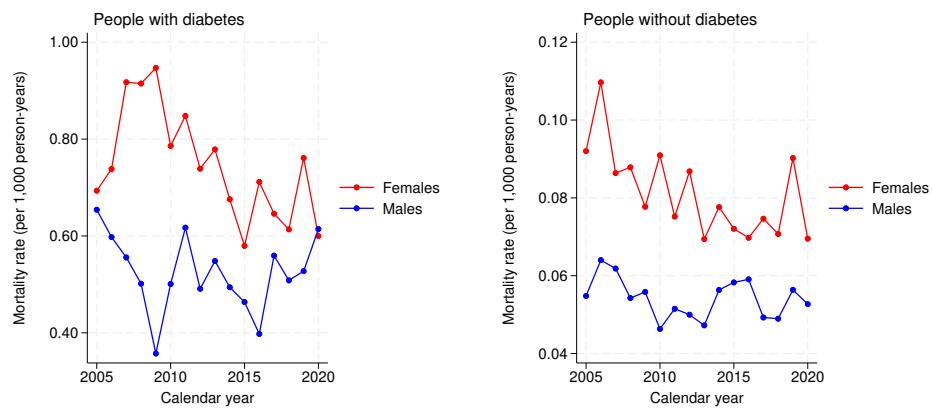


Figure 2.9: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Cardiovascular disease. Canada (Ontario).

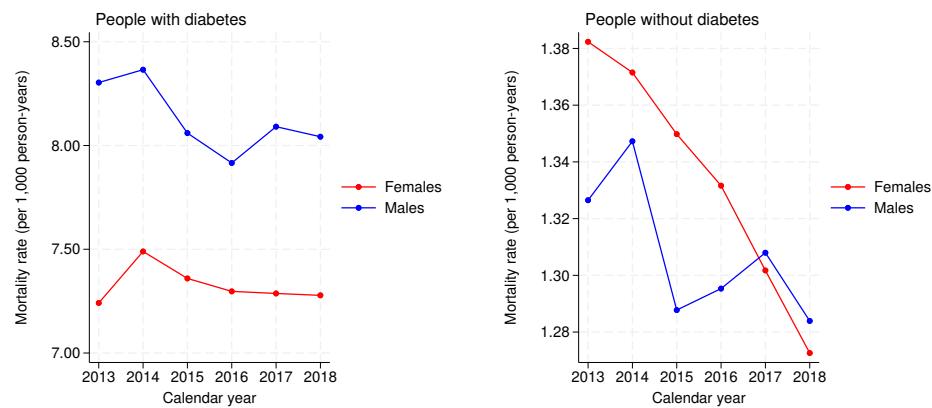


Figure 2.10: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Coronary heart disease. Canada (Ontario).

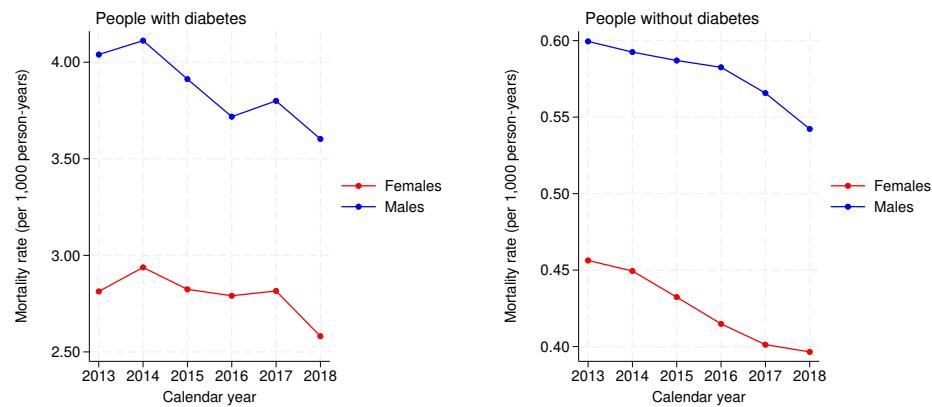


Figure 2.11: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Cerebrovascular disease. Canada (Ontario).

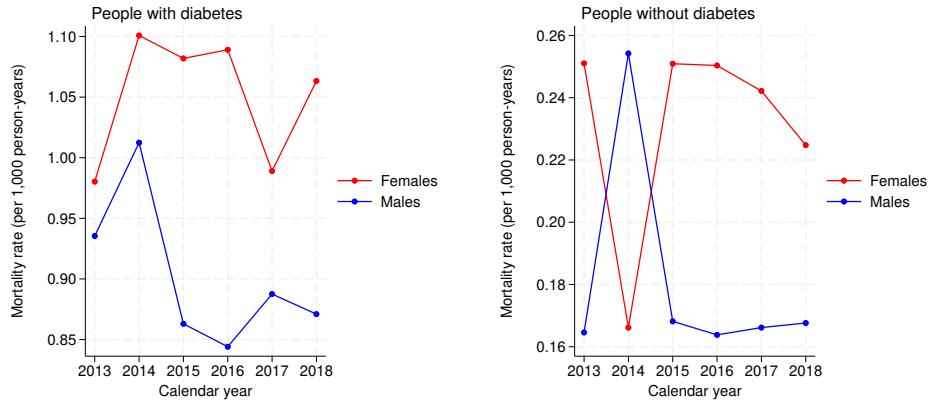


Figure 2.12: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Heart failure. Canada (Ontario).

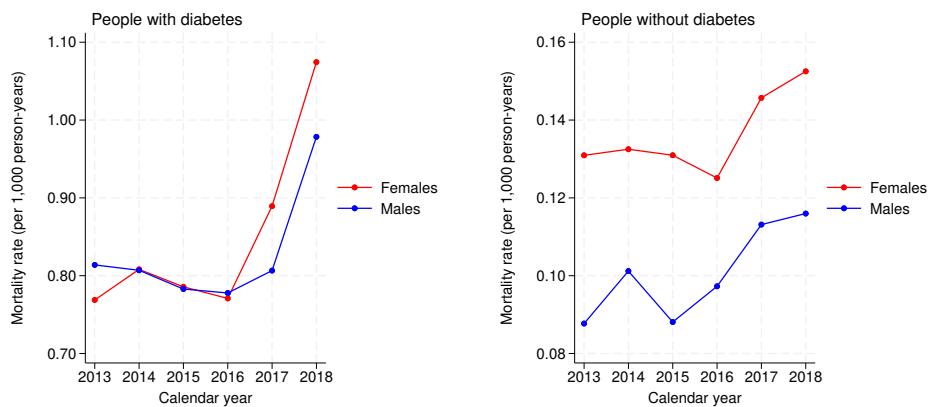


Figure 2.13: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Cardiovascular disease. Denmark.

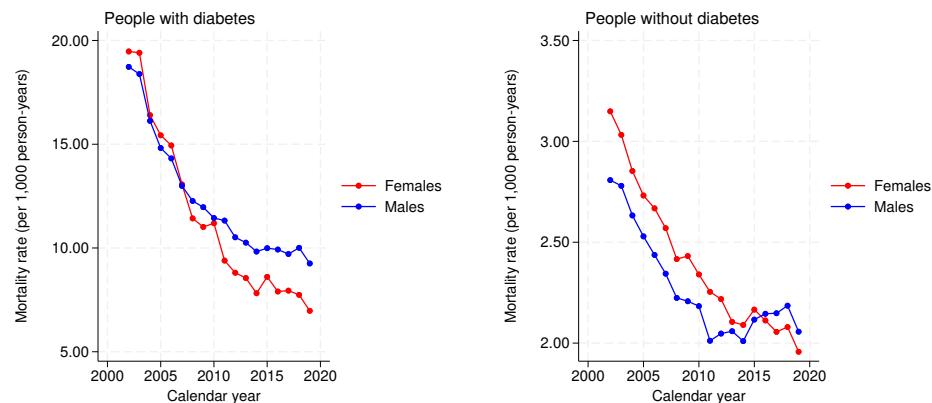


Figure 2.14: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Coronary heart disease. Denmark.

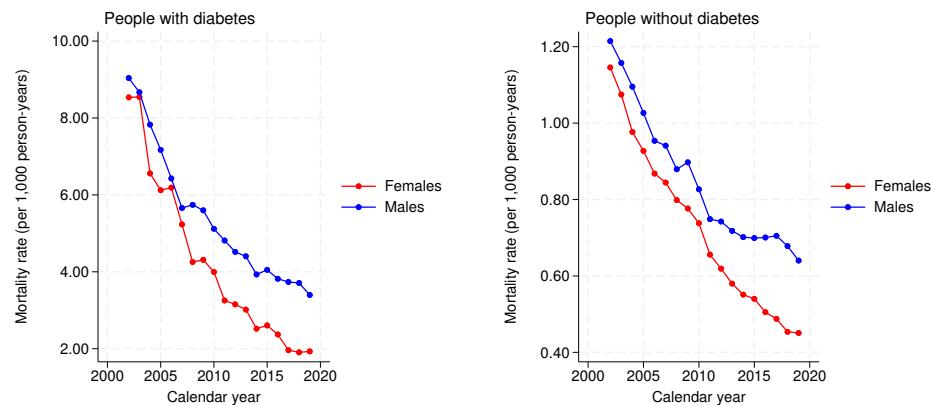


Figure 2.15: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Cerebrovascular disease. Denmark.

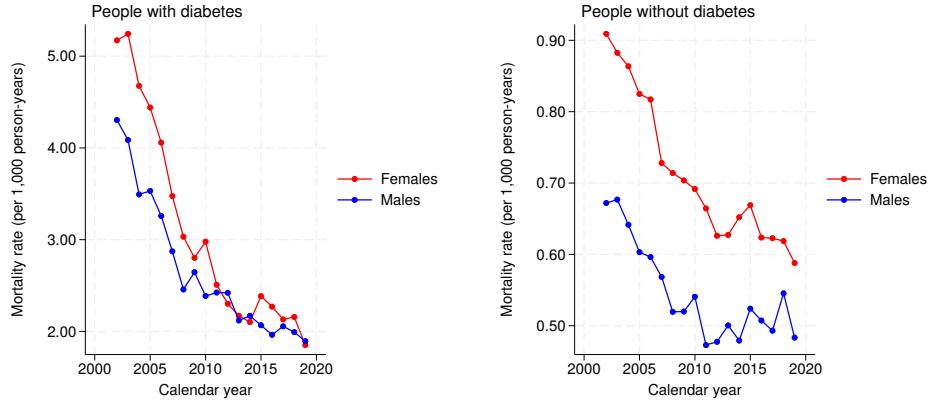


Figure 2.16: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Heart failure. Denmark.

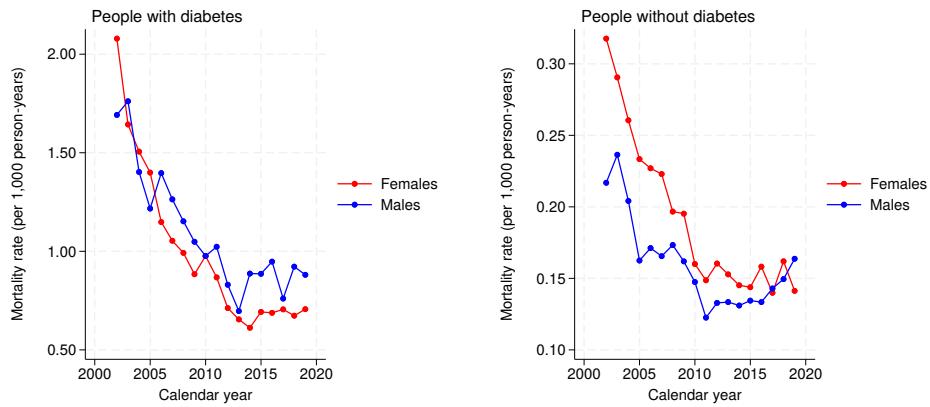


Figure 2.17: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Cardiovascular disease. Finland.

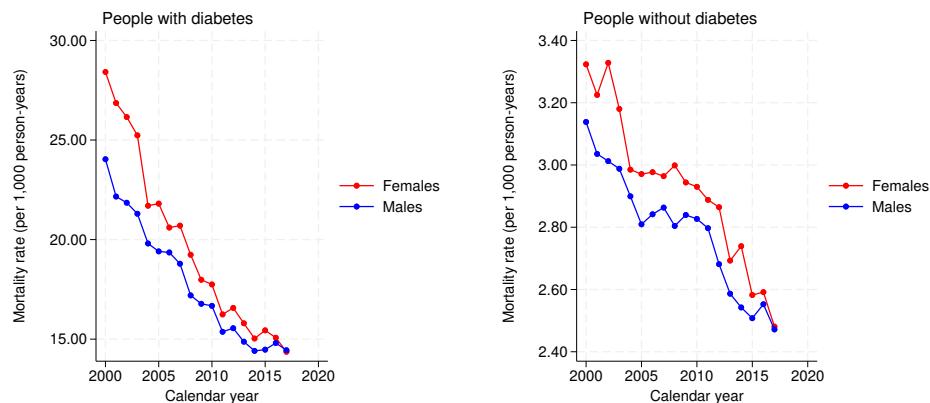


Figure 2.18: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Coronary heart disease. Finland.

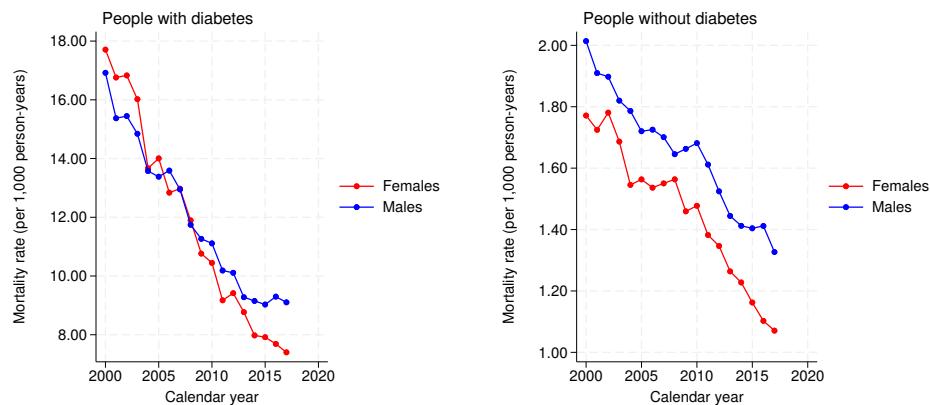


Figure 2.19: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Cerebrovascular disease. Finland.

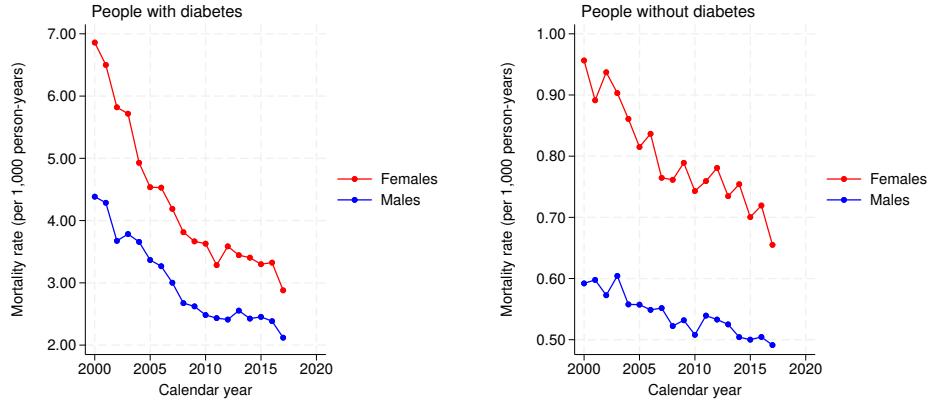


Figure 2.20: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Heart failure. Finland.

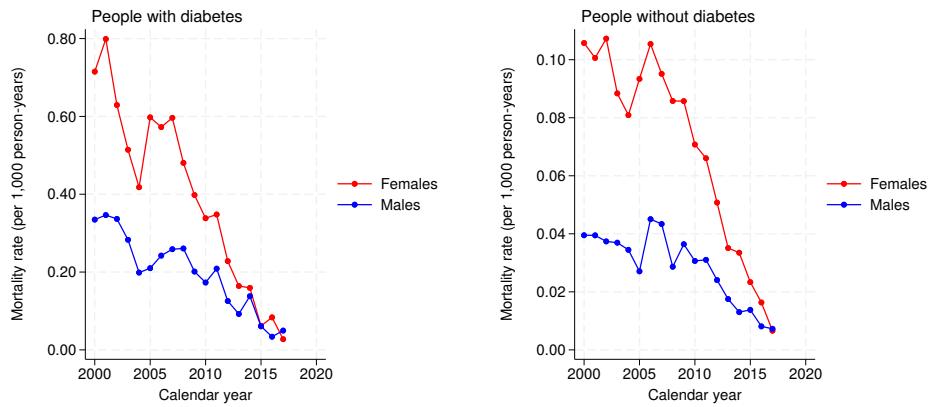


Figure 2.21: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Cardiovascular disease. France.

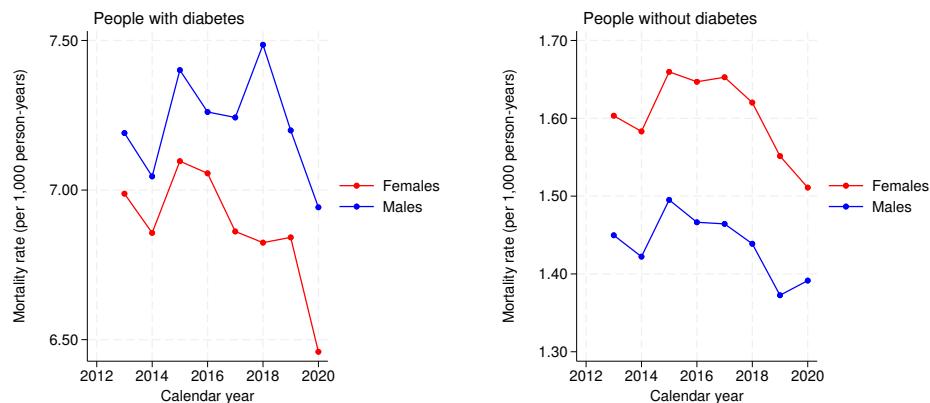


Figure 2.22: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Coronary heart disease. France.

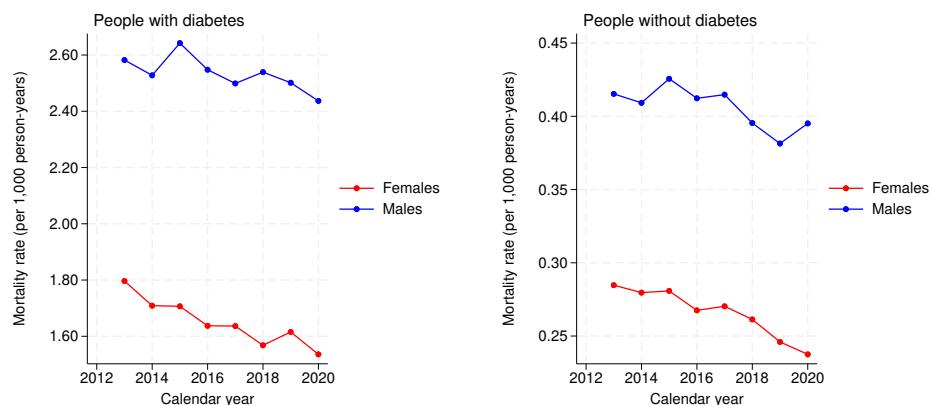


Figure 2.23: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Cerebrovascular disease. France.

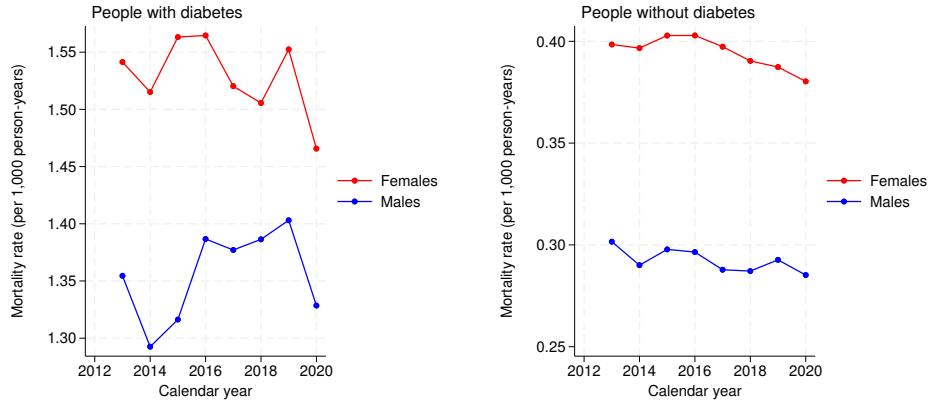


Figure 2.24: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Heart failure. France.

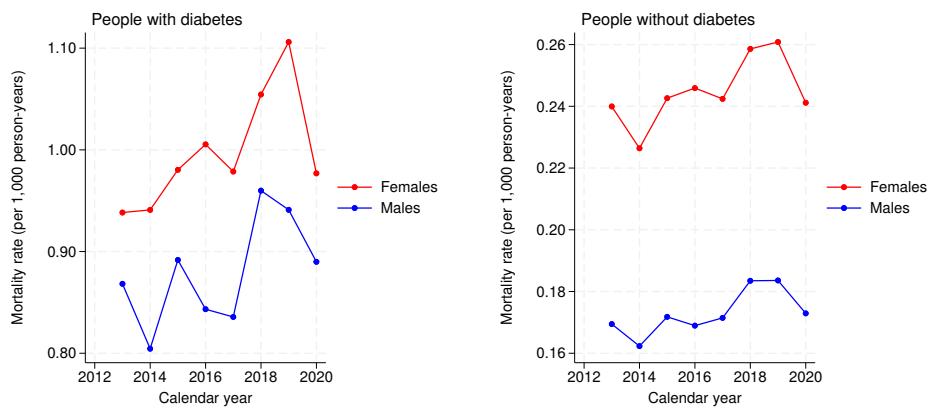


Figure 2.25: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Cardiovascular disease. Lithuania.

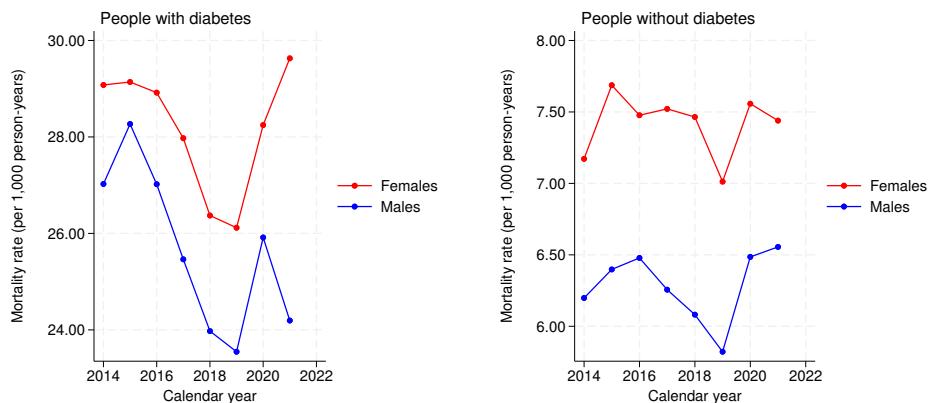


Figure 2.26: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Coronary heart disease. Lithuania.

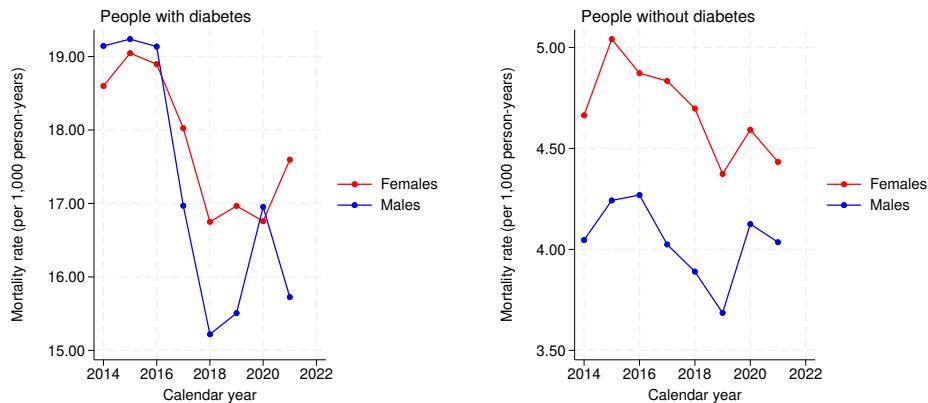


Figure 2.27: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Cerebrovascular disease. Lithuania.

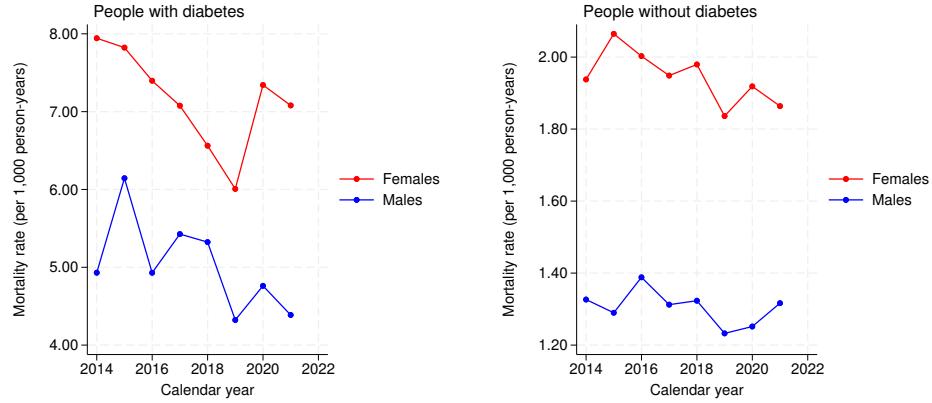


Figure 2.28: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Heart failure. Lithuania.

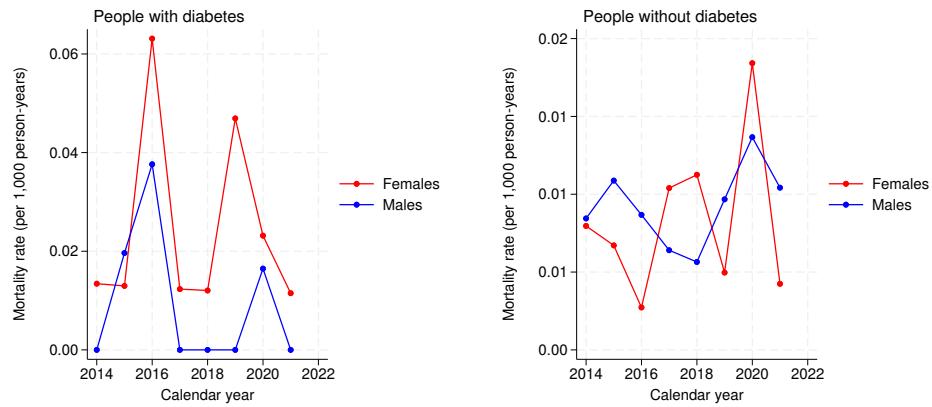


Figure 2.29: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Cardiovascular disease. Scotland.

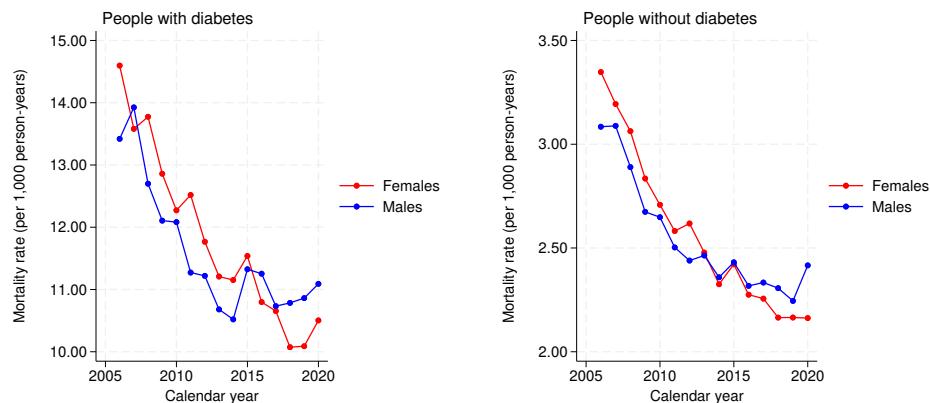


Figure 2.30: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Coronary heart disease. Scotland.

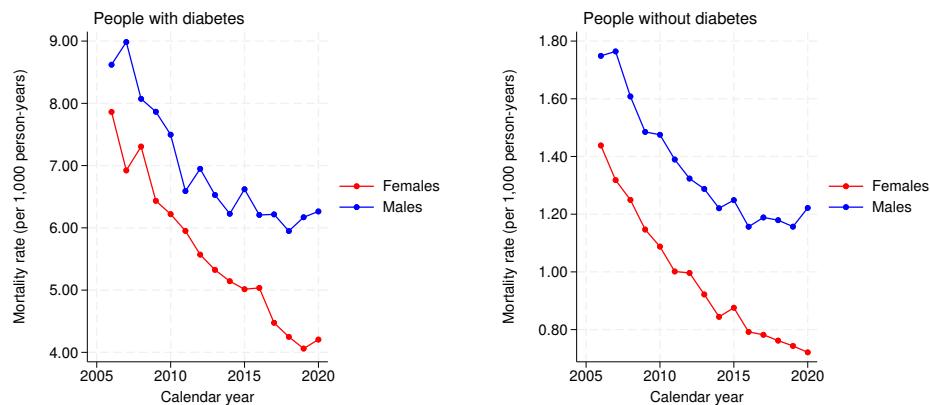


Figure 2.31: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Cerebrovascular disease. Scotland.

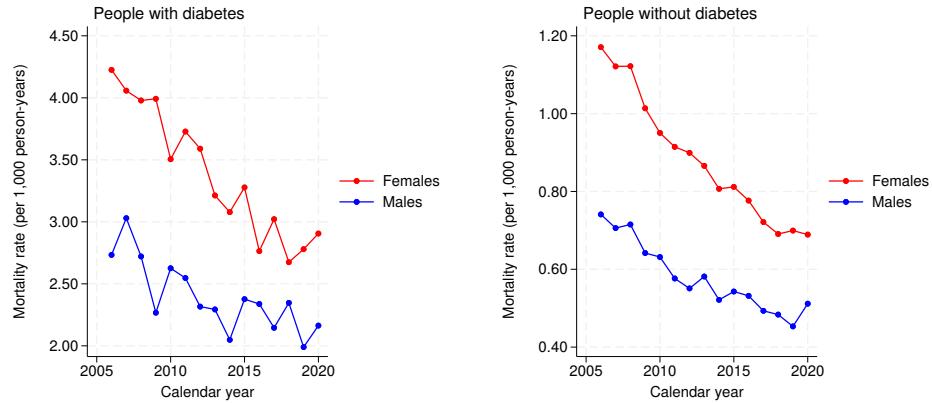


Figure 2.32: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Heart failure. Scotland.

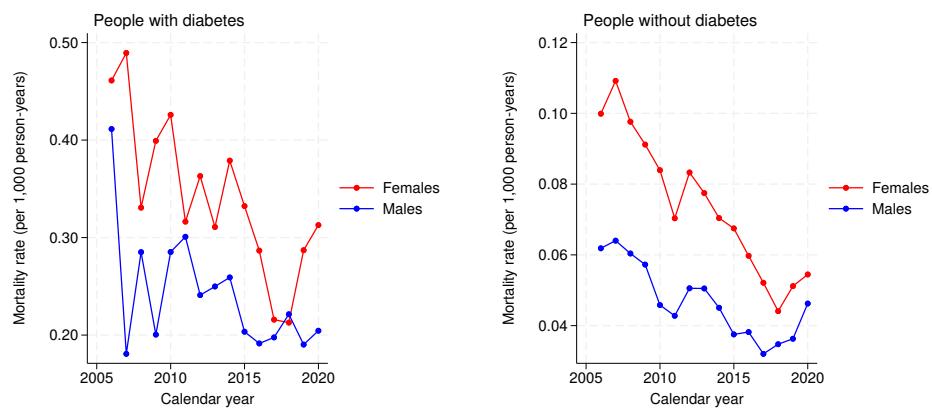


Figure 2.33: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Cardiovascular disease. South Korea.

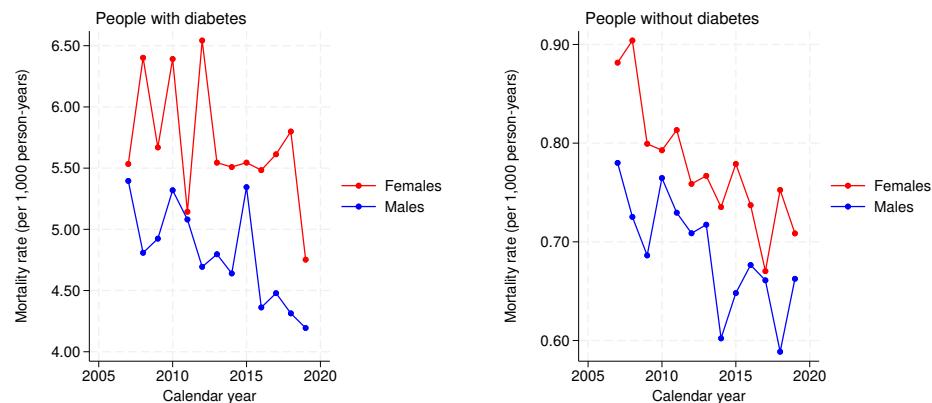


Figure 2.34: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Coronary heart disease. South Korea.

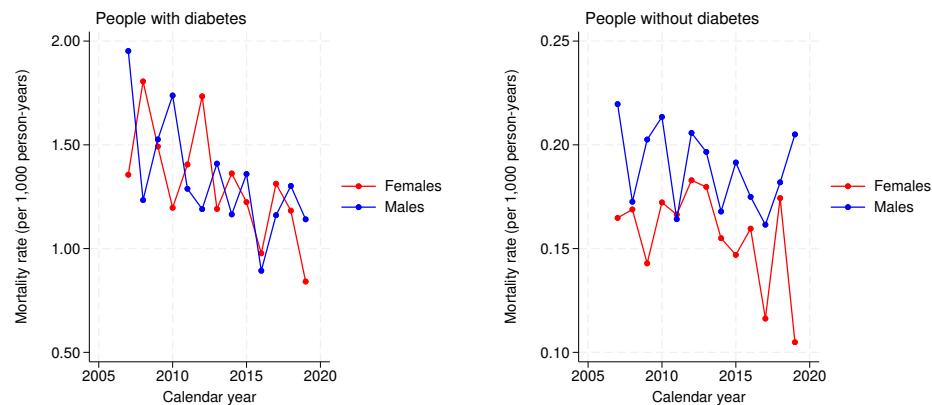


Figure 2.35: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Cerebrovascular disease. South Korea.

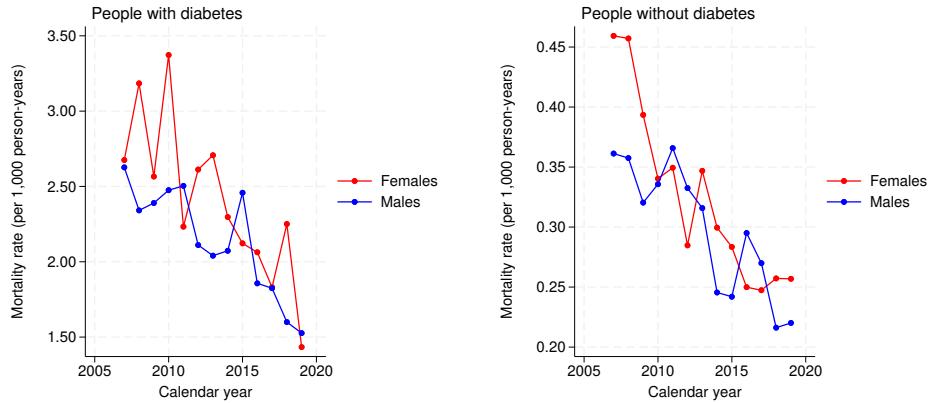
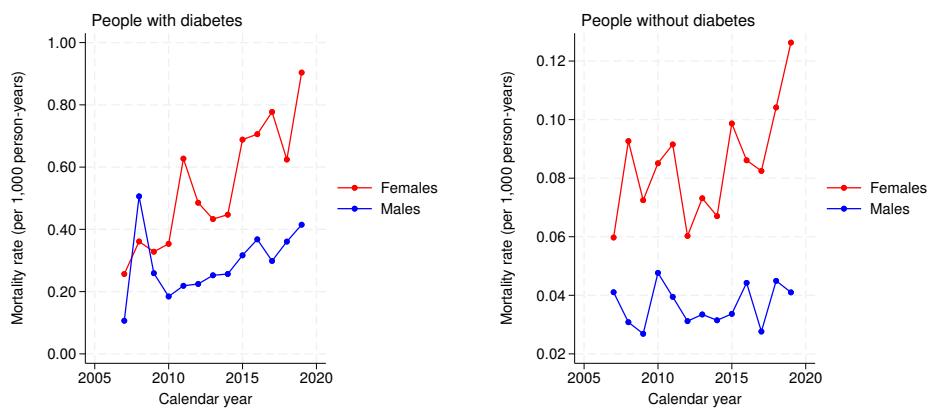


Figure 2.36: Crude mortality rate by cause of death, sex, and diabetes status. Heart failure. South Korea.



Coding issues are present for Finland and Lithuania for heart failure; deaths from heart failure in these countries will not be presented.

3 Age-specific rates and MRRs

Model fit checks have been performed in prior work (REF). Here, we just plot the age-specific mortality rates in people with and without diabetes, as well as age-specific mortality rate ratios (MRRs).

For rates, we will use age-period-cohort models. Each model will be a Poisson model, parameterised using spline effects of age, period, and cohort (period-age), with log of person-years as the offset. We will then use these models to estimate mortality rates for each country by age and sex.

For MRRs, we will use a model with spline effects of calendar time, a binary effect of sex, and an interaction between spline effects of age and diabetes status. We will then use this model to estimate the MRR for each country by age and sex.

All rates and MRRs are predicted in 2017

```
*mkdir MD
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
    foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd hrt {
        foreach iii in dm nondm {
            foreach iv in 0 1 {
                use `i', clear
                keep if sex == `iv'
                replace calendar = calendar-2009.5
                gen coh = calendar-age_`iv'
                centile(age_`iv'), centile(5 35 65 95)
                local A1 = r(c_1)
                local A2 = r(c_2)
                local A3 = r(c_3)
                local A4 = r(c_4)
                mkspline agesp = age_`iv', cubic knots(`A1' `A2' `A3' `A4')
                su(calendar), detail
                local rang = r(max)-r(min)
                if `rang' < 10 {
                    centile calendar, centile(25 75)
                    local CK1 = r(c_1)
                    local CK2 = r(c_2)
                    mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2')
                }
                else if inrange(`rang',10,14.9) {
                    centile calendar, centile(10 50 90)
                    local CK1 = r(c_1)
                    local CK2 = r(c_2)
                    local CK3 = r(c_3)
                    mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2' `CK3')
                }
                else {
                    centile calendar, centile(5 35 65 95)
                    local CK1 = r(c_1)
                    local CK2 = r(c_2)
                    local CK3 = r(c_3)
                    local CK4 = r(c_4)
                    mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2' `CK3' `CK4')
                }
                centile(coh), centile(5 35 65 95)
                local C01 = r(c_1)
                local C02 = r(c_2)
                local C03 = r(c_3)
                local C04 = r(c_4)
                mkspline cohsp = coh, cubic knots(`C01' `C02' `C03' `C04')
                poisson `iv'_d_`iv' agesp* timesp* cohsp*, exposure(pys_`iv')
                clear
                set obs 500
                gen age = (_n/10)+39.9
                gen calendar = 2017.5-2009.5
                gen coh = calendar-age
```

```

gen pys_`iii' = 1
mkspline agesp = age, cubic knots(`A1' `A2' `A3' `A4')
if `rang' < 9.99 {
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2')
}
else if inrange(`rang',10,14.99) {
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2' `CK3')
}
else {
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2' `CK3' `CK4')
}
mkspline cohsp = coh, cubic knots(`C01' `C02' `C03' `C04')
predict _Rate, ir
predict errr, stdp
replace _Rate = _Rate*1000
gen lb = exp(ln(_Rate)-1.96*errr)
gen ub = exp(ln(_Rate)+1.96*errr)
gen country = "`i'"
gen OC = "`ii'"
gen DM = "`iii'"
gen sex = `iiii'
keep age _Rate lb-sex
save MD/R_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`iiii', replace
}
}
}
}
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
use `i', clear
expand 2
bysort cal age_dm sex : gen dm = _n-1
foreach ii in cvd_d chd_d cbd_d hfd_d hrt_d pys age {
gen `ii' = `ii'_dm if dm == 1
replace `ii' = `ii'_nondm if dm == 0
drop `ii'_dm `ii'_nondm
}
drop if age==.
save `i'_long, replace
}
quietly {
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd hrt {
forval iii = 0/1 {
use `i'_long, clear
replace calendar = calendar-2009.5
gen coh = calendar-age
centile(age), centile(5 35 65 95)
local A1 = r(c_1)
local A2 = r(c_2)
local A3 = r(c_3)
local A4 = r(c_4)
mkspline agesp = age, cubic knots(`A1' `A2' `A3' `A4')
su(calendar), detail
local rang = r(max)-r(min)
if `rang' < 10 {
centile calendar, centile(25 75)
local CK1 = r(c_1)
local CK2 = r(c_2)
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2')
preserve
clear
set obs 500
gen age = (_n/10)+39.9
gen calendar = 2017.5-2009.5
mkspline agesp = age, cubic knots(`A1' `A2' `A3' `A4')
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2')
forval a = 1/500 {
local A1`a' = agesp1[`a']

```

```

local A2`a` = agesp2[`a`]
local A3`a` = agesp3[`a`]
}
local T1 = timesp1[1]
restore
}
else if inrange(`rang`,10,14.9) {
centile calendar, centile(10 50 90)
local CK1 = r(c_1)
local CK2 = r(c_2)
local CK3 = r(c_3)
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1` `CK2` `CK3`)
preserve
clear
set obs 500
gen age = (_n/10)+39.9
gen calendar = 2017.5-2009.5
mkspline agesp = age, cubic knots(`A1` `A2` `A3` `A4`)
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1` `CK2` `CK3`)
forval a = 1/500 {
local A1`a` = agesp1[`a`]
local A2`a` = agesp2[`a`]
local A3`a` = agesp3[`a`]
}
local T1 = timesp1[1]
local T2 = timesp2[1]
restore
}
else {
centile calendar, centile(5 35 65 95)
local CK1 = r(c_1)
local CK2 = r(c_2)
local CK3 = r(c_3)
local CK4 = r(c_4)
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1` `CK2` `CK3` `CK4`)
preserve
clear
set obs 500
gen age = (_n/10)+39.9
gen calendar = 2017.5-2009.5
mkspline agesp = age, cubic knots(`A1` `A2` `A3` `A4`)
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1` `CK2` `CK3` `CK4`)
forval a = 1/500 {
local A1`a` = agesp1[`a`]
local A2`a` = agesp2[`a`]
local A3`a` = agesp3[`a`]
}
local T1 = timesp1[1]
local T2 = timesp2[1]
local T3 = timesp3[1]
restore
}
keep if sex == `iii'
poisson `ii'_d timesp* c.agesp##i.dm, exposure(pys)
matrix A = (.,.,.)
if `rang' < 10 {
forval a = 1/500 {
margins, dydx(dm) at(timesp1==`T1' agesp1==`A1`a'' agesp2==`A2`a'' agesp3==`A3`a'') predict(xb) atme
> ans
matrix A = (A\r(table)[1,2],r(table)[5,2],r(table)[6,2])
}
}
else if inrange(`rang',10,14.9) {
forval a = 1/500 {
margins, dydx(dm) at(timesp1==`T1' timesp2==`T2' agesp1==`A1`a'' agesp2==`A2`a'' agesp3==`A3`a'') pr
> edict(xb) atmeans
matrix A = (A\r(table)[1,2],r(table)[5,2],r(table)[6,2])
}
}

```

```

}
else {
forval a = 1/500 {
margins, dydx(dm) at(timesp1==`T1` timesp2==`T2` timesp3==`T3` agesp1==`A1`a`` agesp2==`A2`a`` agesp
> 3==`A3`a``) predict(xb) atmeans
matrix A = (A\r(table)[1,2],r(table)[5,2],r(table)[6,2])
}
}
clear
svmat A
replace A1 = exp(A1)
replace A2 = exp(A2)
replace A3 = exp(A3)
drop if A1==.
gen age = (_n/10)+39.9
gen sex = "iii"
gen OC = "ii"
gen country = "i"
save MD/SMRa_`i`_`ii`_`iii`, replace
}
}
}
}
foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd hrt {
forval iii = 0/1 {
foreach iii in dm nondm {
if `iiii' == 0 {
local s = "Females"
}
if `iiii' == 1 {
local s = "Males"
}
if "`iiii'" == "dm" {
local w = "with"
}
if "`iiii'" == "nondm" {
local w = "without"
}
clear
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
append using MD/R_`i`_`ii`_`iii`_`iiii'
}
keep if sex == `iiii'
replace country = "Canada (Alberta)" if country == "Canada1"
replace country = "Canada (Ontario)" if country == "Canada2"
replace country = "South Korea" if country == "SKorea"
preserve
bysort country : keep if _n == 1
merge 1:1 country using ccol, keep(3) nogen
forval i = 1/9 {
local C`i' = country[`i']
local col`i' = col[`i']
}
restore
if "`ii'" == "hfd" |"`ii'" == "hrt" {
twoway ///
(rarea ub lb age if country == ``C1'', color(``col1''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate age if country == ``C1'', color(``col1'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb age if country == ``C2'', color(``col2''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate age if country == ``C2'', color(``col2'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb age if country == ``C3'', color(``col3''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate age if country == ``C3'', color(``col3'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb age if country == ``C4'', color(``col4''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate age if country == ``C4'', color(``col4'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb age if country == ``C6'', color(``col6''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate age if country == ``C6'', color(``col6'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb age if country == ``C8'', color(``col8''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate age if country == ``C8'', color(``col8'') lpattern(solid)) ///

```

```

(rarea ub lb age if country == "`C9`", color("`col9`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate age if country == "`C9`", color("`col9`") lpattern(solid)) ///
, legend(symxsize(0.13cm) position(3) region(lcolor(white) color(None))) ///
order(2 "`C1`" ///
4 "`C2`" ///
6 "`C3`" ///
8 "`C4`" ///
10 "`C6`" ///
12 "`C8`" ///
14 "`C9`" ///
cols(1) ///
graphregion(color(white)) ///
ylabel(0.0001 "0.0001" 0.001 "0.001" 0.01 "0.01" 0.1 "0.1" 1 10 100, grid angle(0)) ///
xscale(range(40 90)) ///
xlabel(40(10)90, nogrid) ///
yscale(log range(0.00007 120)) ///
ytitle("Mortality rate (per 1,000 person-years)", margin(a+2)) ///
xtitle("Age") ///
title("`s` `w` diabetes", placement(west) color(black) size(medium))
}
else {
twoway ///
(rarea ub lb age if country == "`C1`", color("`col1`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate age if country == "`C1`", color("`col1`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb age if country == "`C2`", color("`col2`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate age if country == "`C2`", color("`col2`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb age if country == "`C3`", color("`col3`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate age if country == "`C3`", color("`col3`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb age if country == "`C4`", color("`col4`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate age if country == "`C4`", color("`col4`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb age if country == "`C5`", color("`col5`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate age if country == "`C5`", color("`col5`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb age if country == "`C6`", color("`col6`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate age if country == "`C6`", color("`col6`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb age if country == "`C7`", color("`col7`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate age if country == "`C7`", color("`col7`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb age if country == "`C8`", color("`col8`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate age if country == "`C8`", color("`col8`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb age if country == "`C9`", color("`col9`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate age if country == "`C9`", color("`col9`") lpattern(solid)) ///
, legend(symxsize(0.13cm) position(3) region(lcolor(white) color(None))) ///
order(2 "`C1`" ///
4 "`C2`" ///
6 "`C3`" ///
8 "`C4`" ///
10 "`C5`" ///
12 "`C6`" ///
14 "`C7`" ///
16 "`C8`" ///
18 "`C9`" ///
cols(1) ///
graphregion(color(white)) ///
ylabel(0.0001 "0.0001" 0.001 "0.001" 0.01 "0.01" 0.1 "0.1" 1 10 100, grid angle(0)) ///
xscale(range(40 90)) ///
xlabel(40(10)90, nogrid) ///
yscale(log range(0.00007 120)) ///
ytitle("Mortality rate (per 1,000 person-years)", margin(a+2)) ///
xtitle("Age") ///
title("`s` `w` diabetes", placement(west) color(black) size(medium))
}
graph save GPH/MD_`ii`_`iii`_`iiii`, replace
}
clear
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
append using MD/SMRa_`i`_`ii`_`iiii`
}
replace country = "Canada (Alberta)" if country == "Canada1"
replace country = "Canada (Ontario)" if country == "Canada2"

```

```

replace country = "South Korea" if country == "SKorea"
if "`ii'" == "hfd" | "`ii'" == "hrt" {
twoway ///
(rarea A3 A2 age if country == ``C1'', color(``col1''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 age if country == ``C1'', color(``col1'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 age if country == ``C2'', color(``col2''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 age if country == ``C2'', color(``col2'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 age if country == ``C3'', color(``col3''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 age if country == ``C3'', color(``col3'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 age if country == ``C4'', color(``col4''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 age if country == ``C4'', color(``col4'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 age if country == ``C6'', color(``col6''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 age if country == ``C6'', color(``col6'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 age if country == ``C8'', color(``col8''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 age if country == ``C8'', color(``col8'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 age if country == ``C9'', color(``col9''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 age if country == ``C9'', color(``col9'') lpattern(solid)) ///
, legend(symxsize(0.13cm) position(3) region(lcolor(white) color(white))) ///
order(2 ``C1'' ///
4 ``C2'' ///
6 ``C3'' ///
8 ``C4'' ///
10 ``C6'' ///
12 ``C8'' ///
14 ``C9'') ///
cols(1) ///
graphregion(color(white)) ///
ylabel(0.2 "0.2" 0.5 "0.5" 1 2 5 10 20 50 100 200 500, grid angle(0)) ///
xscale(range(40 90)) ///
xlabel(40(10)90, nogrid) ///
yline(1, lcol(black))yscale(log range(0.08 700)) ///
ytitle("Mortality rate ratio", margin(a+2)) ///
xtitle("Age") ///
title("`s'", placement(west) color(black) size(medium))
}
else {
twoway ///
(rarea A3 A2 age if country == ``C1'', color(``col1''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 age if country == ``C1'', color(``col1'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 age if country == ``C2'', color(``col2''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 age if country == ``C2'', color(``col2'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 age if country == ``C3'', color(``col3''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 age if country == ``C3'', color(``col3'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 age if country == ``C4'', color(``col4''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 age if country == ``C4'', color(``col4'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 age if country == ``C5'', color(``col5''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 age if country == ``C5'', color(``col5'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 age if country == ``C6'', color(``col6''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 age if country == ``C6'', color(``col6'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 age if country == ``C7'', color(``col7''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 age if country == ``C7'', color(``col7'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 age if country == ``C8'', color(``col8''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 age if country == ``C8'', color(``col8'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 age if country == ``C9'', color(``col9''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 age if country == ``C9'', color(``col9'') lpattern(solid)) ///
, legend(symxsize(0.13cm) position(3) region(lcolor(white) color(white))) ///
order(2 ``C1'' ///
4 ``C2'' ///
6 ``C3'' ///
8 ``C4'' ///
10 ``C5'' ///
12 ``C6'' ///
14 ``C7'' ///
16 ``C8'' ///
18 ``C9'') ///
cols(1) ///
graphregion(color(white)) ///
ylabel(0.2 "0.2" 0.5 "0.5" 1 2 5 10 20 50 100 200 500, grid angle(0)) ///

```

```
xscale(range(40 90)) ///
xlabel(40(10)90, nogrid) ///
yline(1, lcol(black))yscale(log range(0.08 700)) ///
ytitle("Mortality rate ratio", margin(a+2)) ///
xtitle("Age") ///
title("`s'", placement(west) color(black) size(medium))
}
graph save GPH/SMRa_`ii'_`iiii', replace
}
}
```

Figure 3.1: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes and mortality rate ratio by age. Cardiovascular disease.

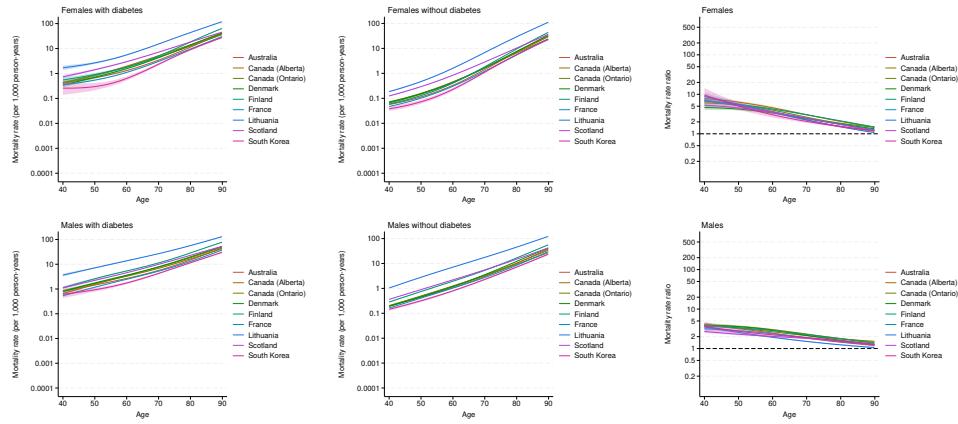
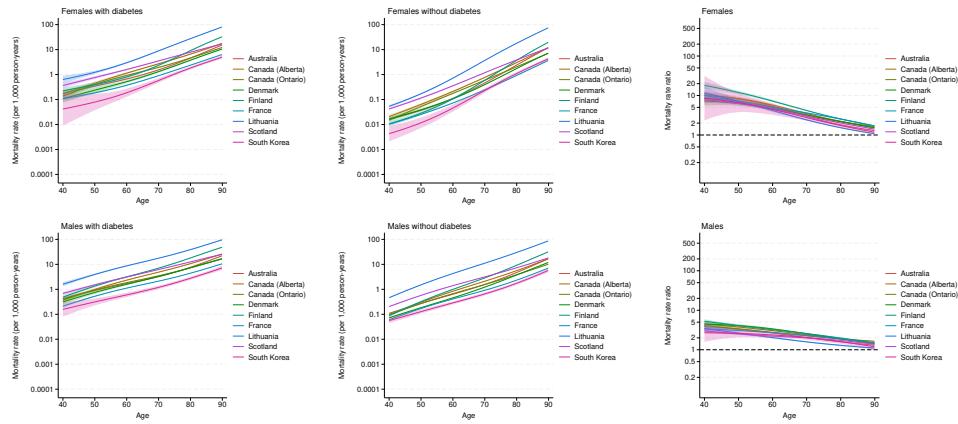


Figure 3.2: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes and mortality rate ratio by age. Coronary heart disease.



```

foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd hrt {
if "`ii'" == "cvd" {
local oo = "Cardiovascular disease"
}
if "`ii'" == "chd" {
local oo = "Coronary heart disease"
}
if "`ii'" == "cbd" {
local oo = "Cerebrovascular disease"
}
if "`ii'" == "hfd" {
local oo = "Heart failure"
}
if "`ii'" == "hfd" {
local oo = "Heart deaths"
}
graph combine ///
GPH/MD_`ii'_dm_0.gph ///
GPH/MD_`ii'_nondm_0.gph ///

```

Figure 3.3: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes and mortality rate ratio by age. Cerebrovascular disease.

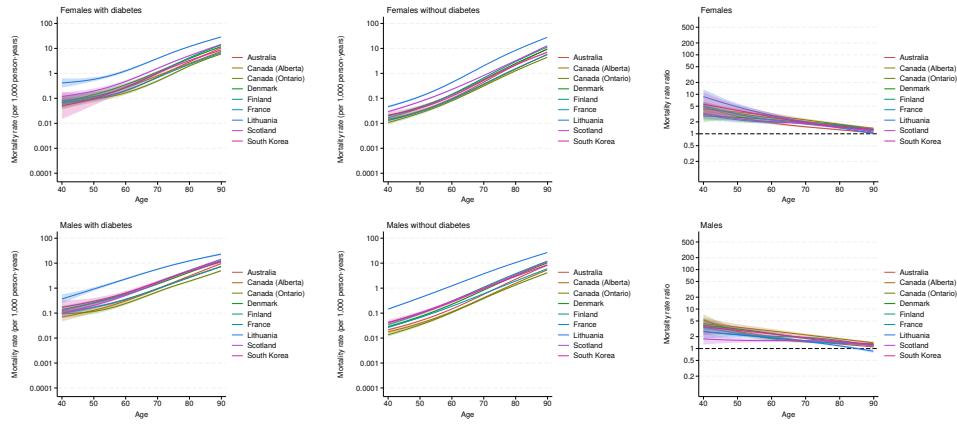
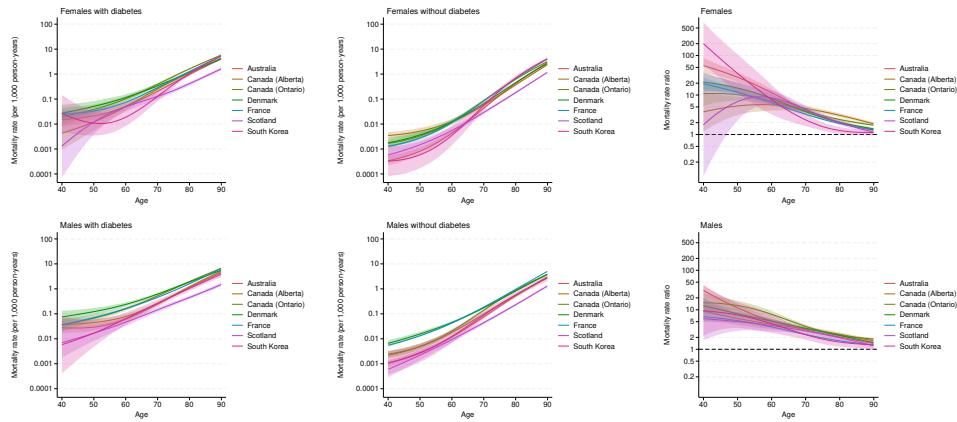
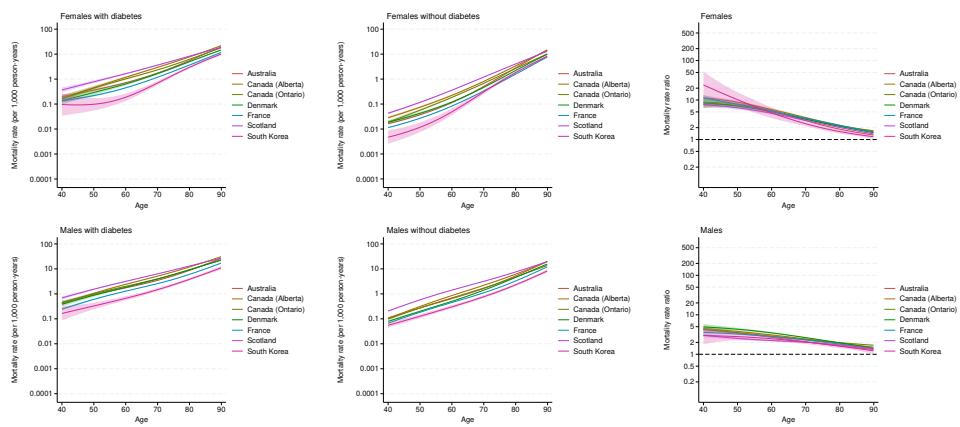


Figure 3.4: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes and mortality rate ratio by age. Heart deaths.



```
GPH/SMRa_`ii`_0.gph ///
GPH/MD_`ii`_dm_1.gph ///
GPH/MD_`ii`_nondm_1.gph ///
GPH/SMRa_`ii`_1.gph ///
, graphregion(color(white)) cols(3) altshrink xsize(10)
}
```

Figure 3.5: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes and mortality rate ratio by age. Heart deaths.



4 Age-specific rates over time

Same models as above, just presented differently.

```
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd {
foreach iii in dm nondm {
foreach iv in 0 1 {
use `i', clear
keep if sex == `iv'
replace calendar = calendar-2009.5
gen coh = calendar-age_`iii'
centile(age_`iii'), centile(5 35 65 95)
local A1 = r(c_1)
local A2 = r(c_2)
local A3 = r(c_3)
local A4 = r(c_4)
mkspline agesp = age_`iii', cubic knots(`A1' `A2' `A3' `A4')
su(calendar), detail
local rang = r(max)-r(min)
if `rang' < 10 {
centile calendar, centile(25 75)
local CK1 = r(c_1)
local CK2 = r(c_2)
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2')
}
else if inrange(`rang',10,14.9) {
centile calendar, centile(10 50 90)
local CK1 = r(c_1)
local CK2 = r(c_2)
local CK3 = r(c_3)
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2' `CK3')
}
else {
centile calendar, centile(5 35 65 95)
local CK1 = r(c_1)
local CK2 = r(c_2)
local CK3 = r(c_3)
local CK4 = r(c_4)
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2' `CK3' `CK4')
}
centile(coh), centile(5 35 65 95)
local C01 = r(c_1)
local C02 = r(c_2)
local C03 = r(c_3)
local C04 = r(c_4)
mkspline cohsp = coh, cubic knots(`C01' `C02' `C03' `C04')
poisson `ii'_d_`iii' agesp* timesp* cohsp*, exposure(pys_`iii')
keep calendar
bysort cal : keep if _n == 1
expand 10
bysort cal : replace cal = cal+((`_n-6)/10)
expand 6
bysort cal : gen age = (`_n*10)+30
gen coh = calendar-age
gen pys_`iii' = 1
mkspline agesp = age, cubic knots(`A1' `A2' `A3' `A4')
if `rang' < 9.99 {
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2')
}
else if inrange(`rang',10,14.99) {
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2' `CK3')
}
else {
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2' `CK3' `CK4')
}
mkspline cohsp = coh, cubic knots(`C01' `C02' `C03' `C04')
```

```

predict _Rate, ir
predict errr, stdp
replace _Rate = _Rate*1000
gen lb = exp(ln(_Rate)-1.96*errr)
gen ub = exp(ln(_Rate)+1.96*errr)
gen country = "i"
gen OC = "`i`"
gen DM = "`iii`"
gen sex = `iiii`
keep age _Rate lb-sex cal
replace cal = cal+2009.5
save MD/R2_`i`_`ii`_`iii`_`iiii`, replace
}
}
}
}
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd {
foreach iii in dm nondm {
foreach ii in 0 1 {
if `iiii` == 0 {
local s = "Females"
}
if `iiii` == 1 {
local s = "Males"
}
if "`iii'" == "dm" {
local w = "with"
}
if "`iii'" == "nondm" {
local w = "without"
}
colorpalette inferno, n(7) nograph
use MD/R2_`i`_`ii`_`iii`_`iiii`, clear
sort age cal
twoway ///
(rarea ub lb cal if age ==40, color("`r(p1)`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate cal if age == 40, color("`r(p1)`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb cal if age ==50, color("`r(p2)`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate cal if age == 50, color("`r(p2)`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb cal if age ==60, color("`r(p3)`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate cal if age == 60, color("`r(p3)`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb cal if age ==70, color("`r(p4)`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate cal if age == 70, color("`r(p4)`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb cal if age ==80, color("`r(p5)`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate cal if age == 80, color("`r(p5)`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb cal if age ==90, color("`r(p6)`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line _Rate cal if age == 90, color("`r(p6)`") lpattern(solid)) ///
, legend(symxsize(0.13cm) position(3) region(lcolor(white) color(white))) ///
order(12 "90" ///
10 "80" ///
8 "70" ///
6 "60" ///
4 "50" ///
2 "40") ///
cols(1) ///
graphregion(color(white)) ///
ylabel(0.00001 "0.00001" 0.0001 "0.0001" 0.001 "0.001" 0.01 "0.01" 0.1 "0.1" 1 "1" 10 "10" 100 "100" > , grid angle(0)) ///
xlabel(, nogrid) ///
yscale(log range(0.00001 100)) ///
ytitle("Mortality rate (per 1,000 person-years)", margin(a+2)) ///
xtitle("Age") ///
title("`s` `w` diabetes", placement(west) color(black) size(medium))
graph save GPH/MD2_`i`_`ii`_`iii`_`iiii`, replace
}
}
}

```

```

}

foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
if "`i'" == "Canada1" {
local co = "Canada (Alberta)"
}
else if "`c'" == "Canada2" {
local co = "Canada (Ontario)"
}
else if "`i'" == "SKorea" {
local co = "South Korea"
}
else {
local co = "`i`"
}

foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd {
if "`ii'" == "cvd" {
local oo = "Cardiovascular disease"
}
if "`ii'" == "chd" {
local oo = "Coronary heart disease"
}
if "`ii'" == "cbd" {
local oo = "Cerebrovascular disease"
}
if "`ii'" == "hfd" {
local oo = "Heart failure"
}
if ("`i'" == "Finland" | "`i'" == "Lithuania") & "`ii'" == "hfd" {
}
else {
graph combine ///
GPH/MD2_`i'_`ii'_dm_0.gph ///
GPH/MD2_`i'_`ii'_nondm_0.gph ///
GPH/MD2_`i'_`ii'_dm_1.gph ///
GPH/MD2_`i'_`ii'_nondm_1.gph ///
, graphregion(color(white)) cols(2) altshrink xsize(5)
}
}
}
}

```

Figure 4.1: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Australia. Cardiovascular disease.

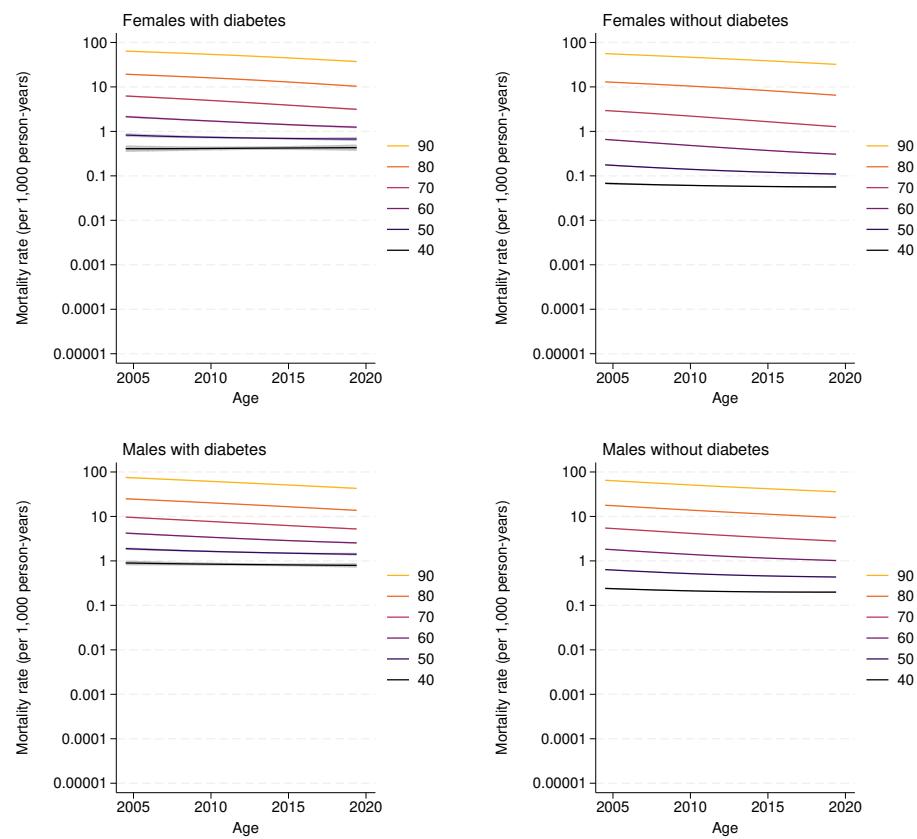


Figure 4.2: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Australia. Coronary heart disease.

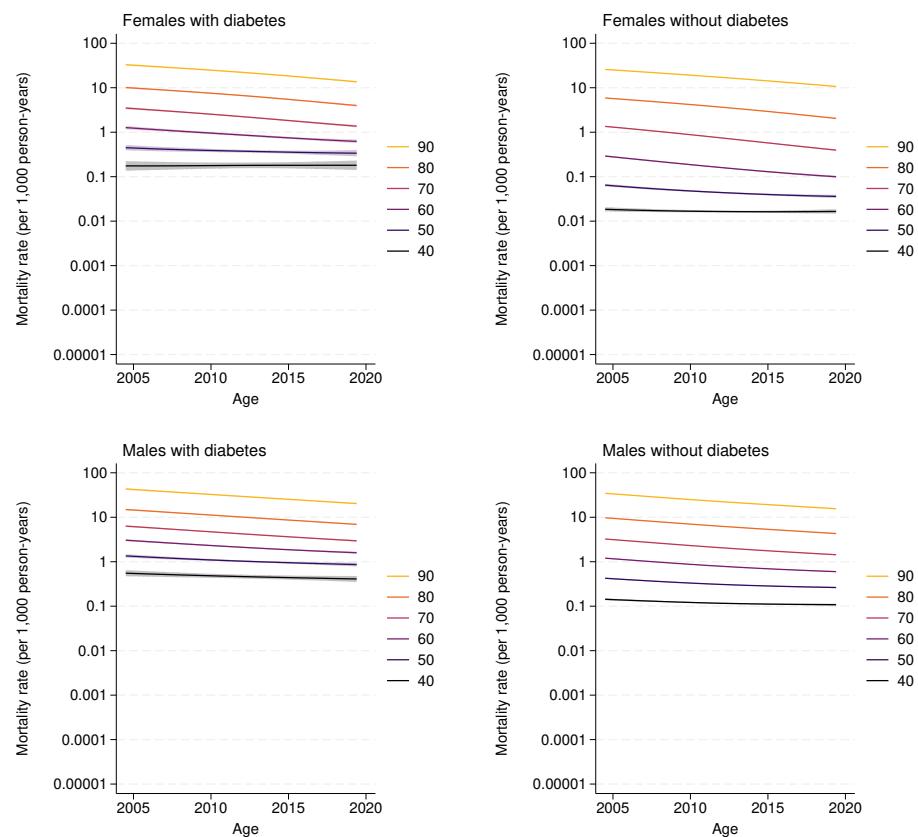


Figure 4.3: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Australia. Cerebrovascular disease.

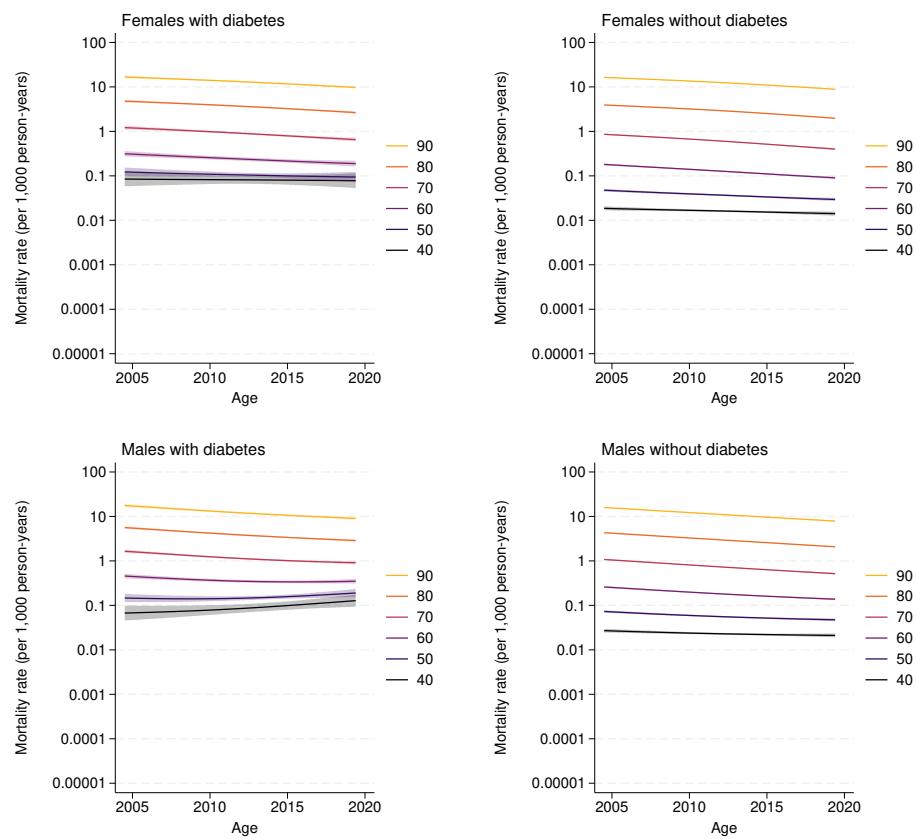


Figure 4.4: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Australia. Heart failure.

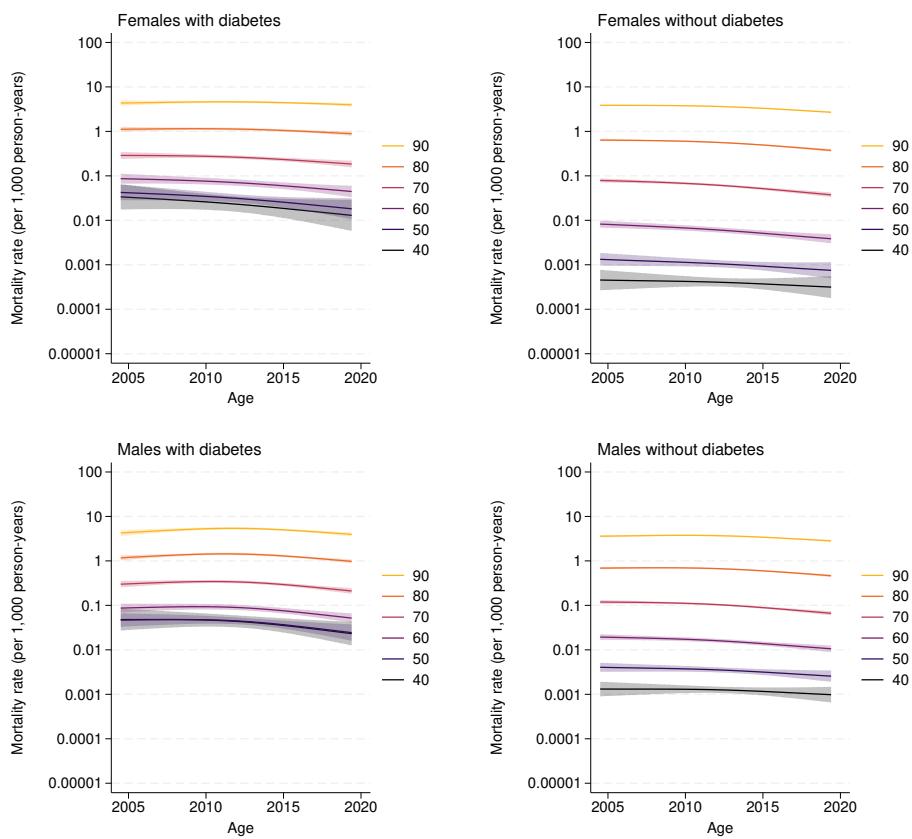


Figure 4.5: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Canada (Alberta). Cardiovascular disease.

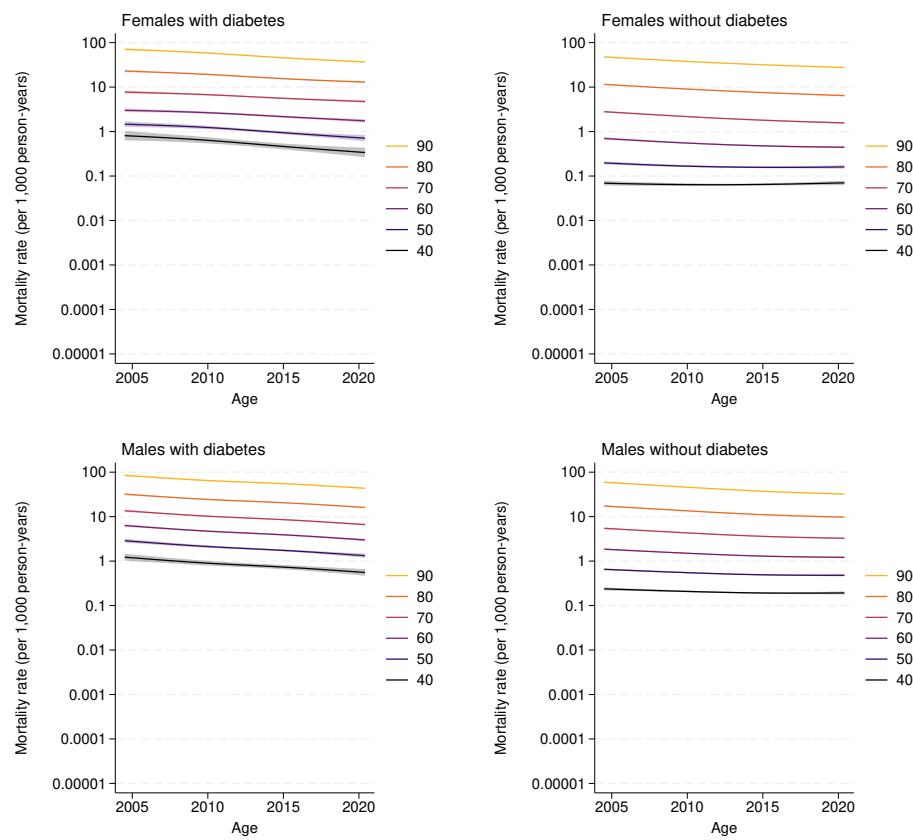


Figure 4.6: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Canada (Alberta). Coronary heart disease.

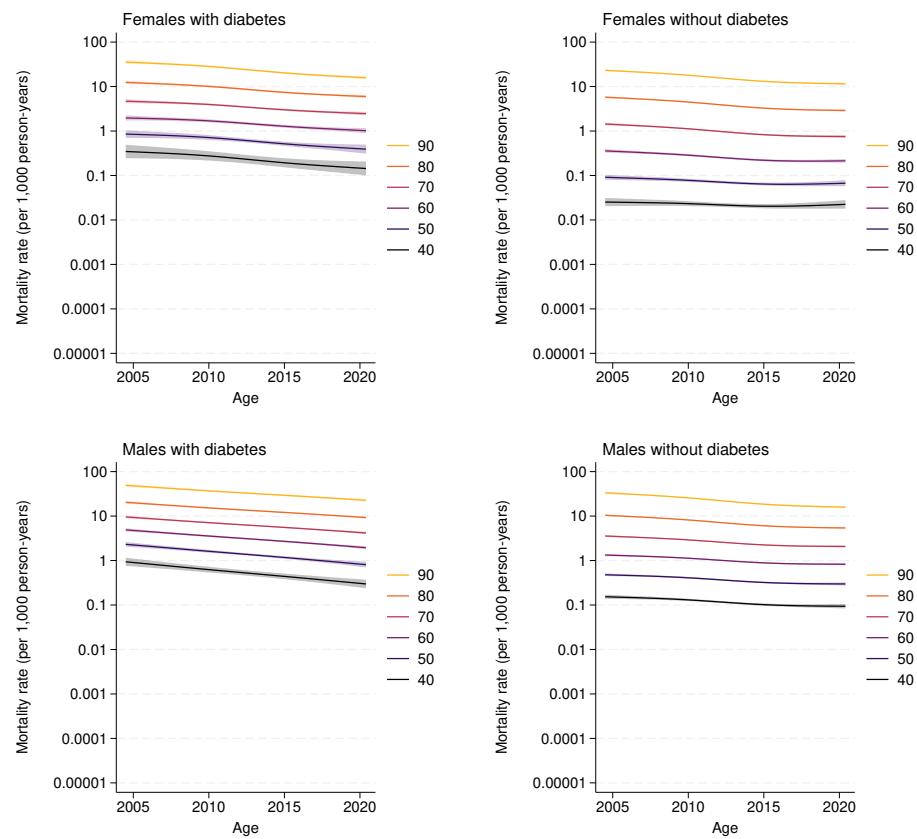


Figure 4.7: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Canada (Alberta). Cerebrovascular disease.

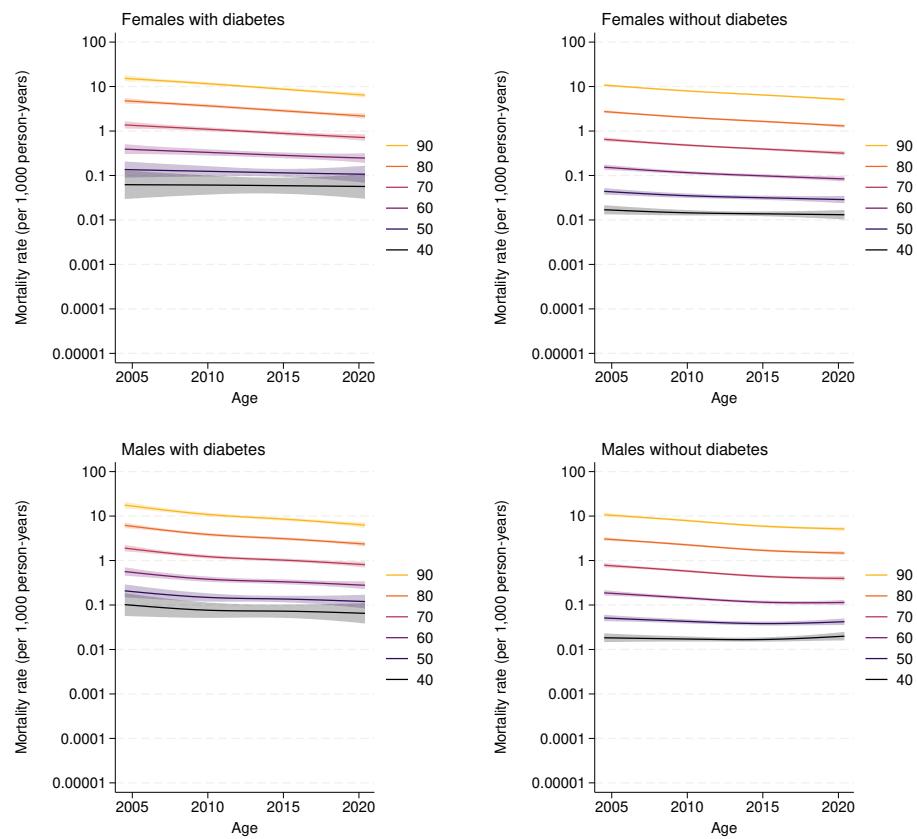


Figure 4.8: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Canada (Alberta). Heart failure.

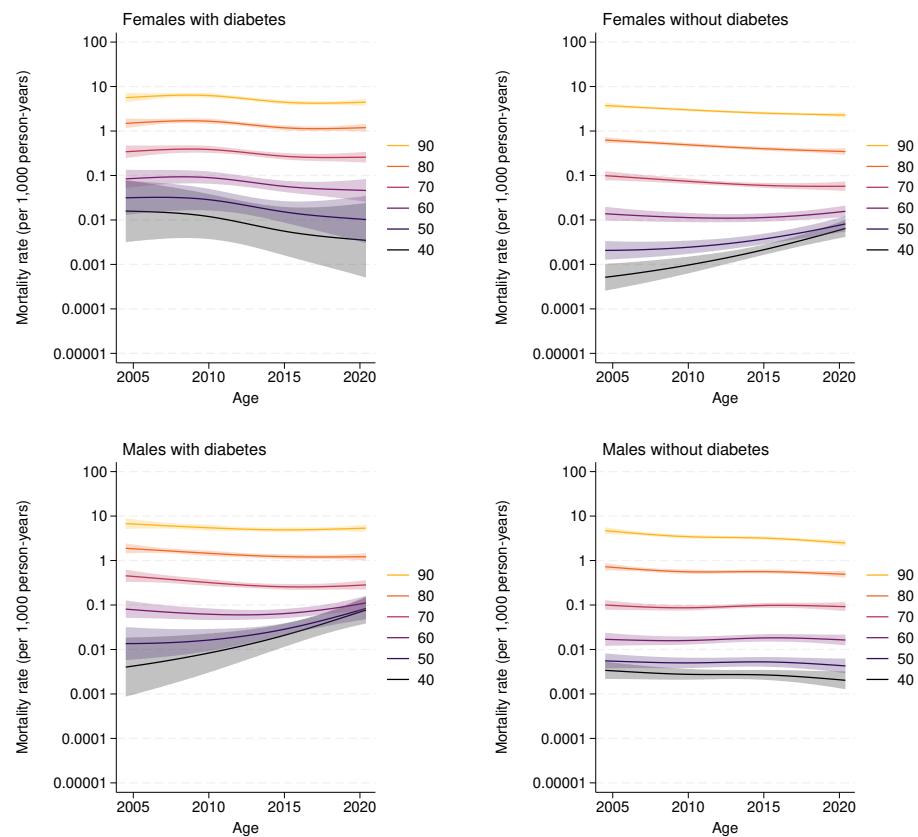


Figure 4.9: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Canada2. Cardiovascular disease.

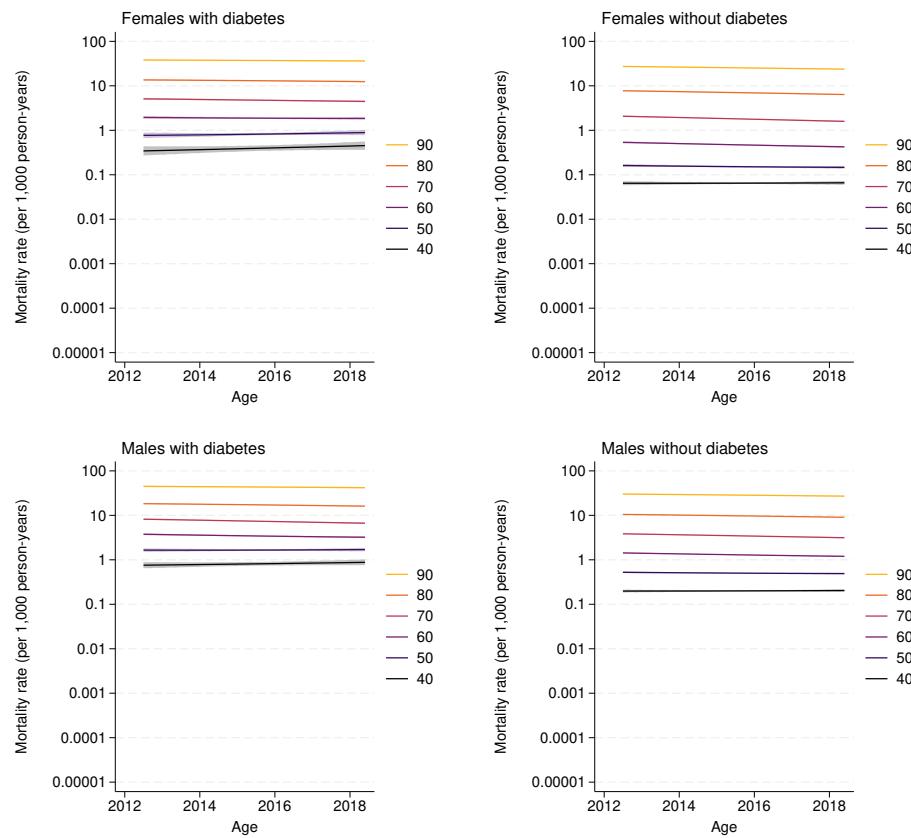


Figure 4.10: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Canada2. Coronary heart disease.

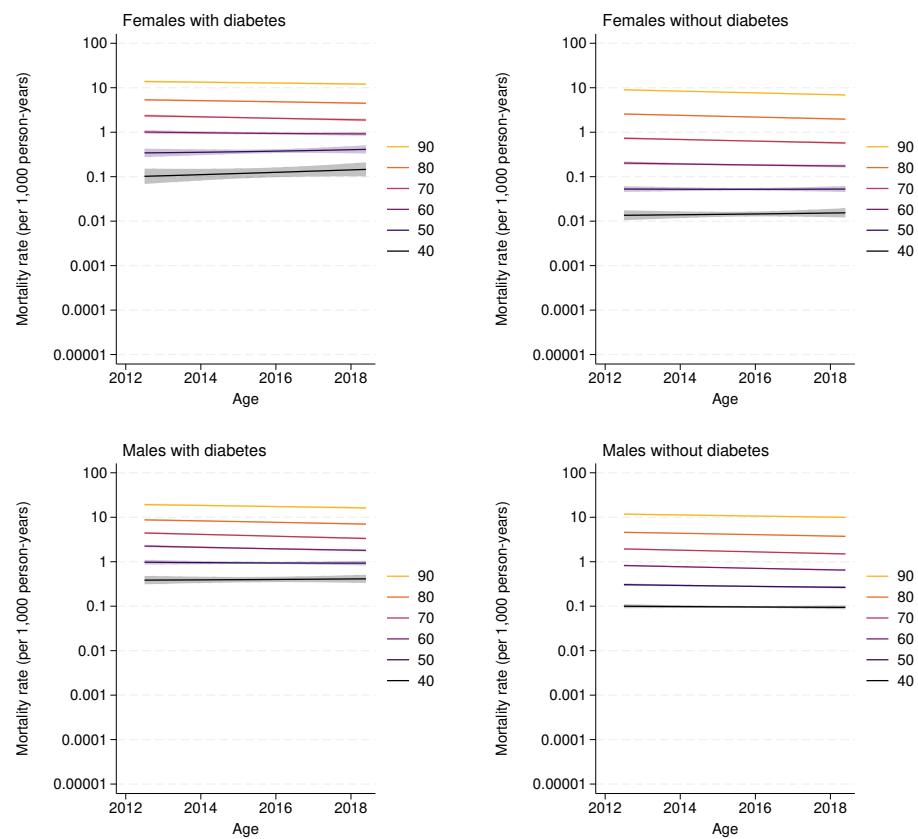


Figure 4.11: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Canada2. Cerebrovascular disease.

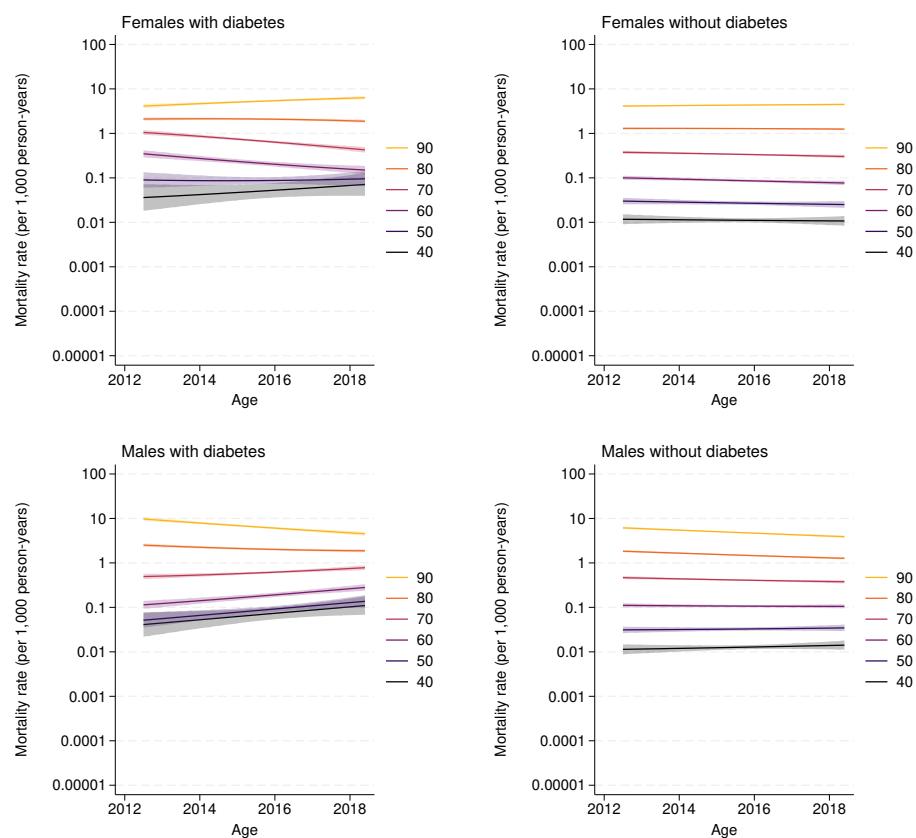


Figure 4.12: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Canada2. Heart failure.

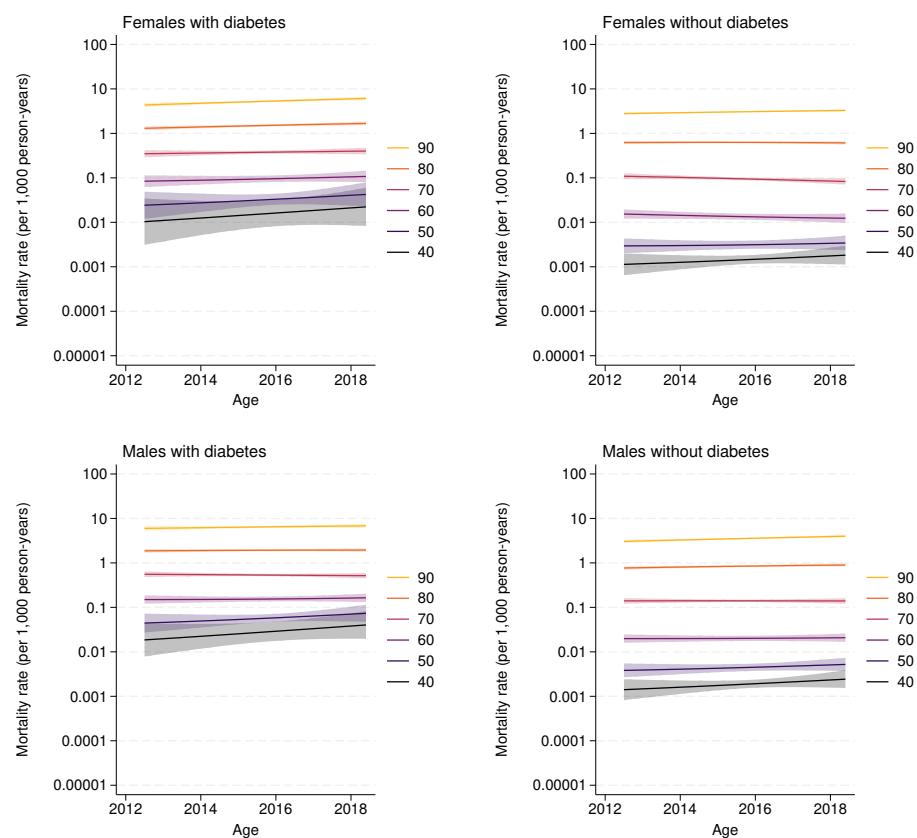


Figure 4.13: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Denmark. Cardiovascular disease.

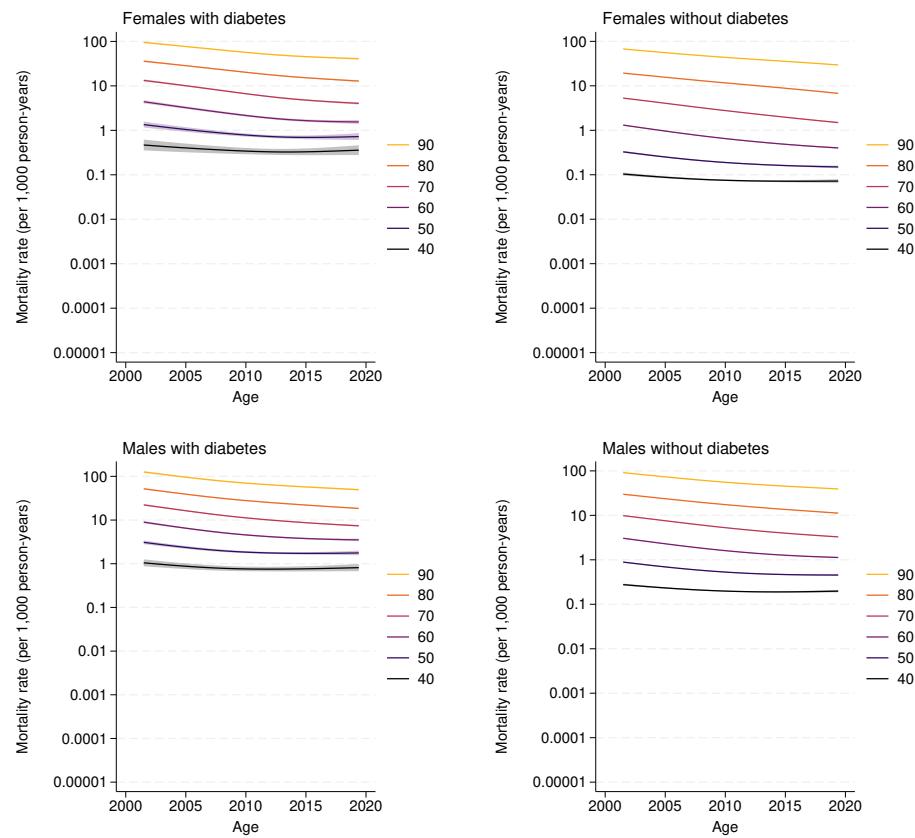


Figure 4.14: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Denmark. Coronary heart disease.

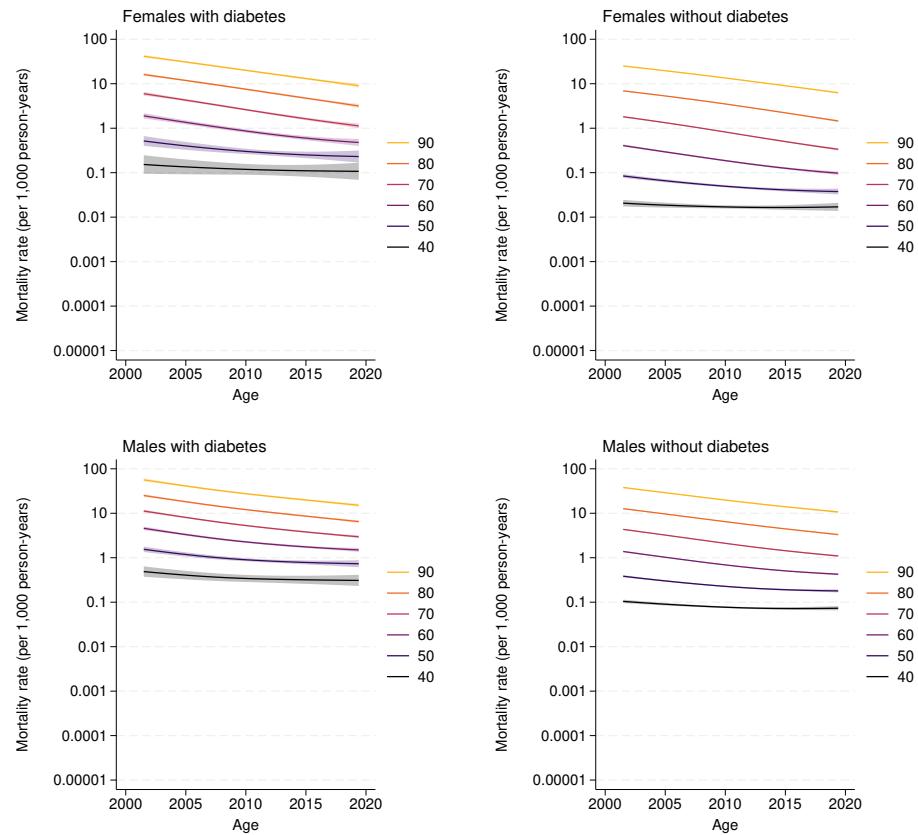


Figure 4.15: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Denmark. Cerebrovascular disease.

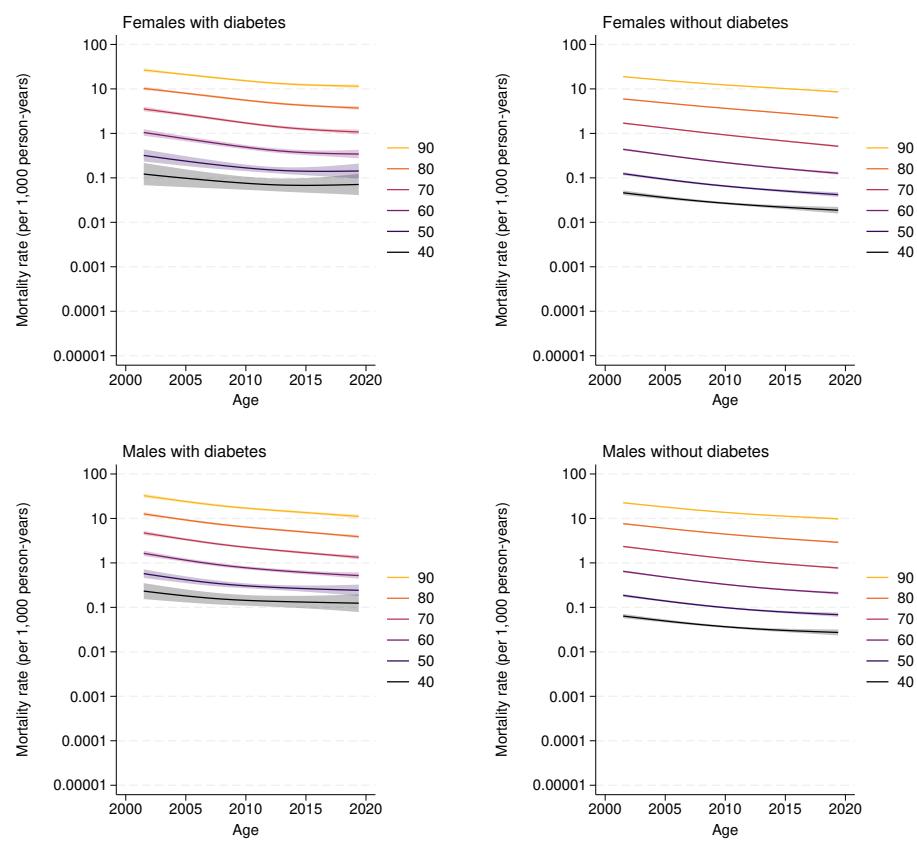


Figure 4.16: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Denmark. Heart failure.

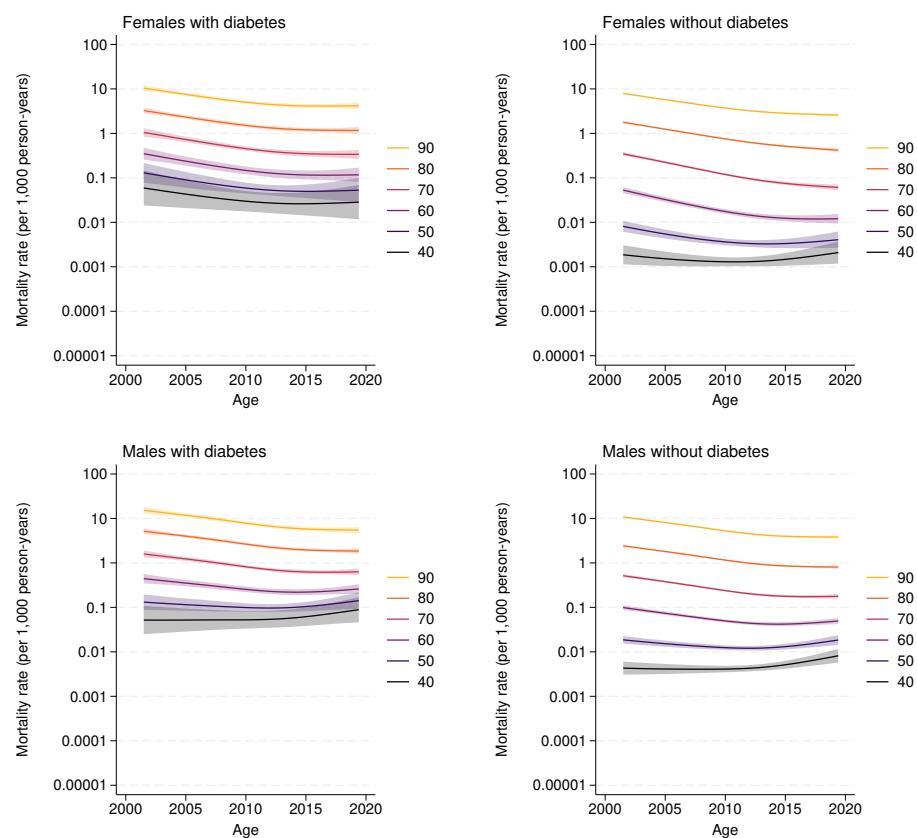


Figure 4.17: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Finland. Cardiovascular disease.

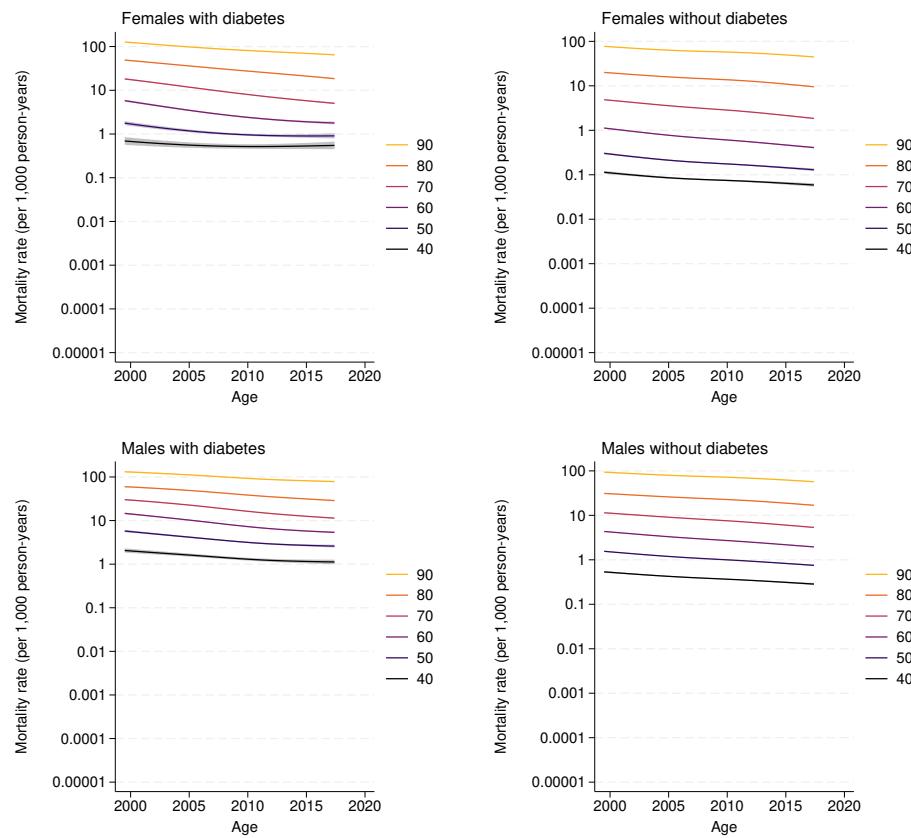


Figure 4.18: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Finland. Coronary heart disease.

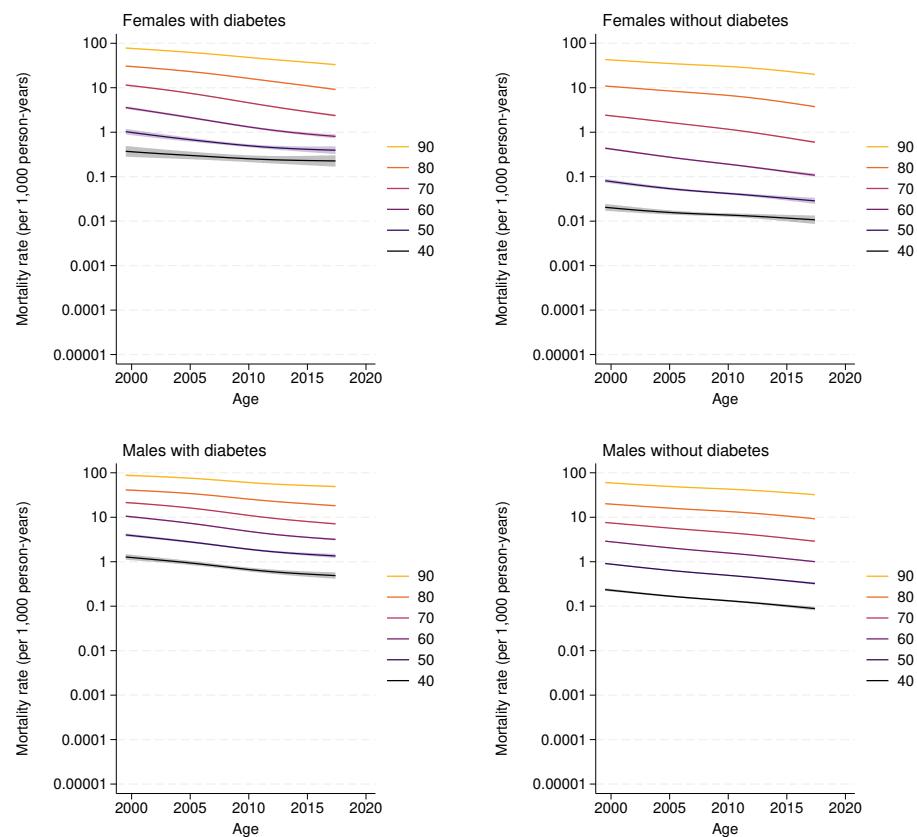


Figure 4.19: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Finland. Cerebrovascular disease.

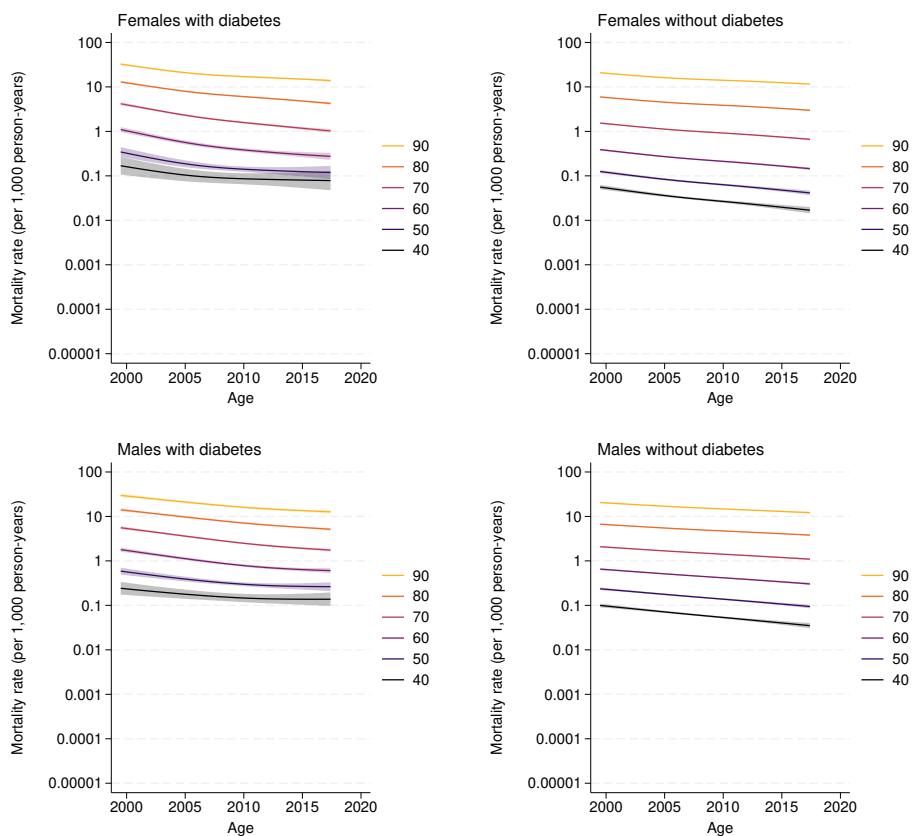


Figure 4.20: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. France. Cardiovascular disease.

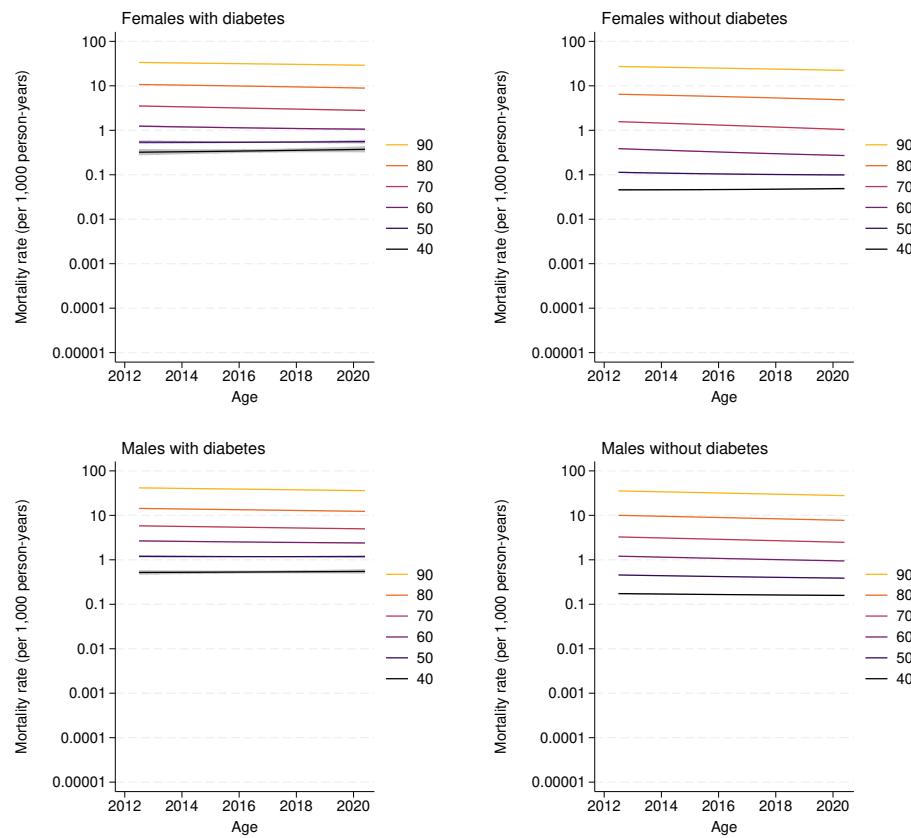


Figure 4.21: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. France. Coronary heart disease.

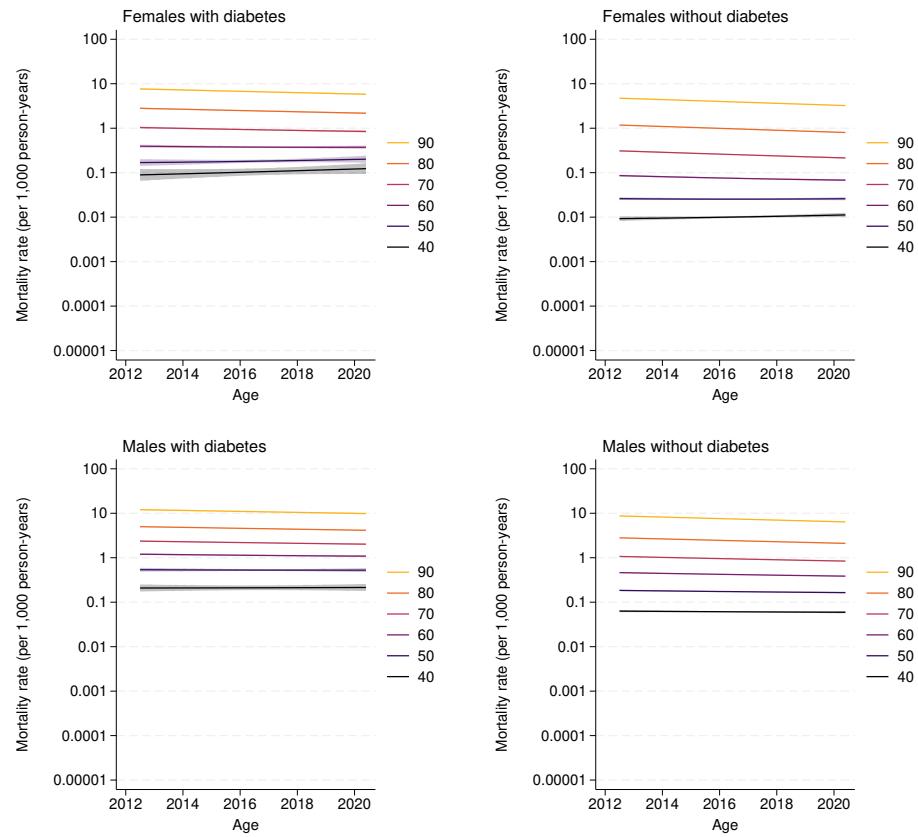


Figure 4.22: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. France. Cerebrovascular disease.

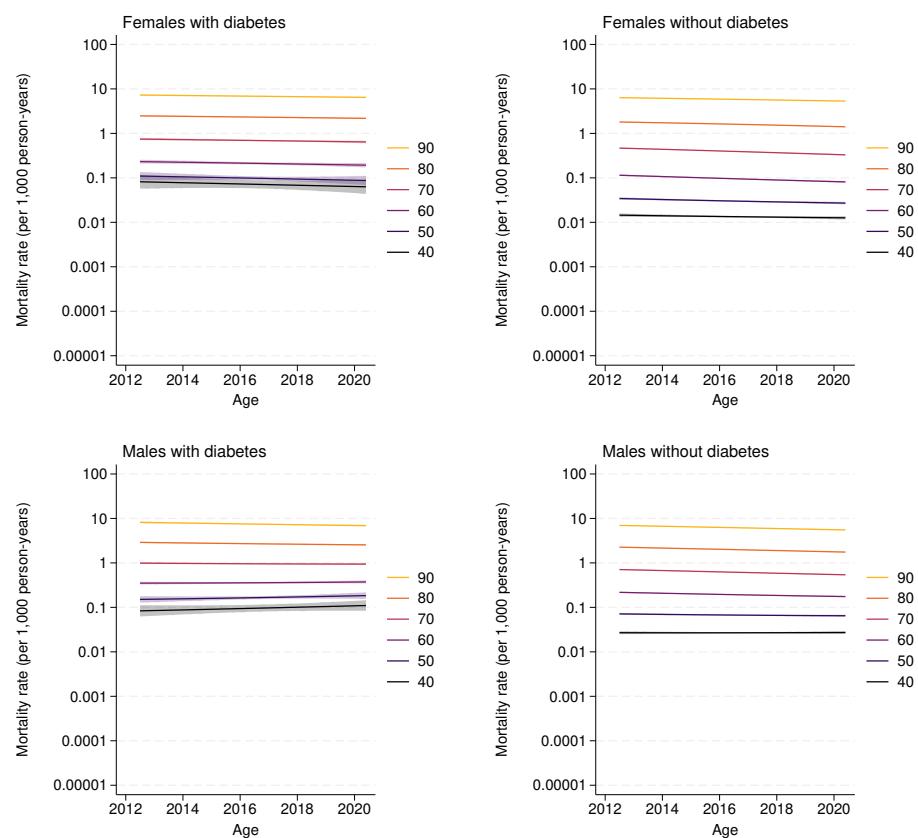


Figure 4.23: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. France. Heart failure.

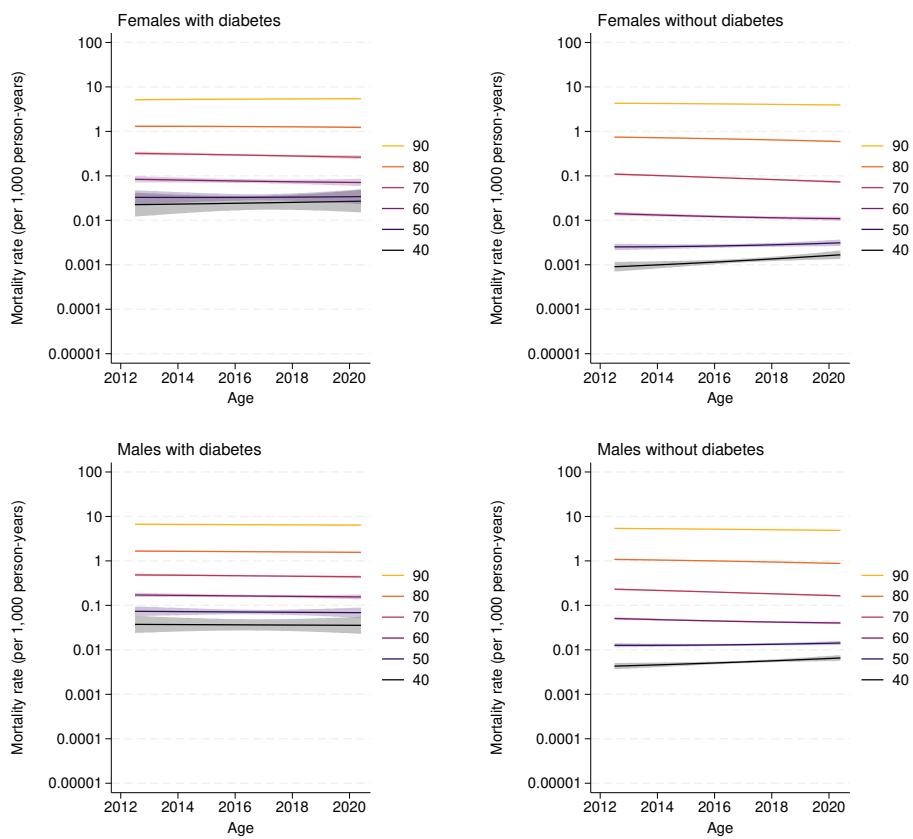


Figure 4.24: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Lithuania. Cardiovascular disease.

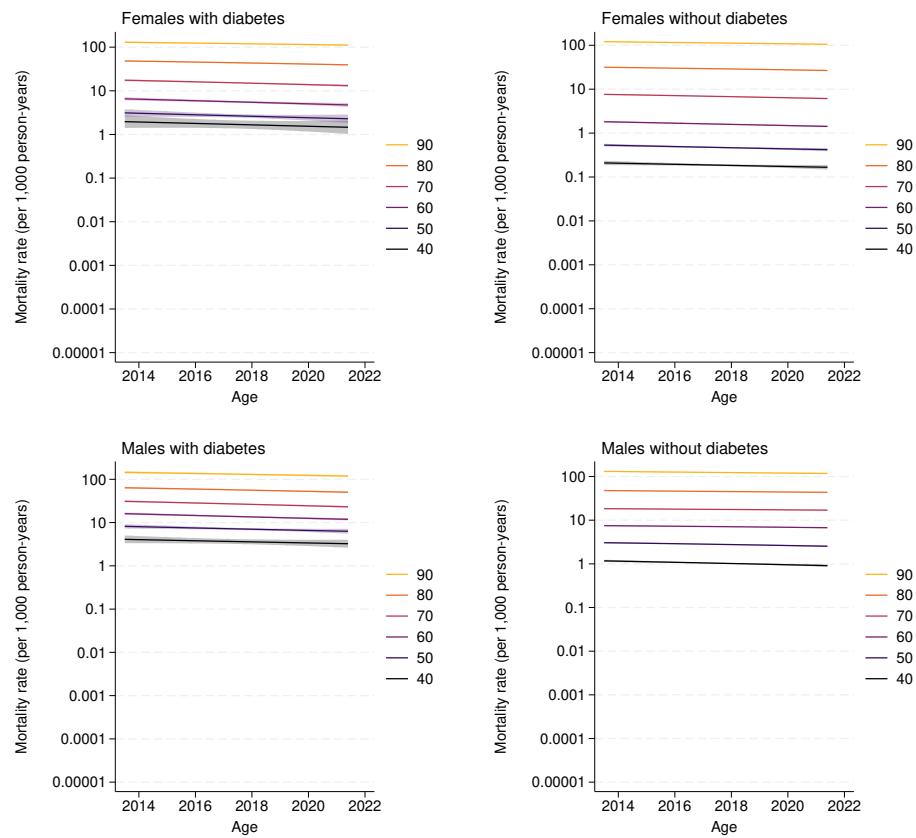


Figure 4.25: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Lithuania. Coronary heart disease.

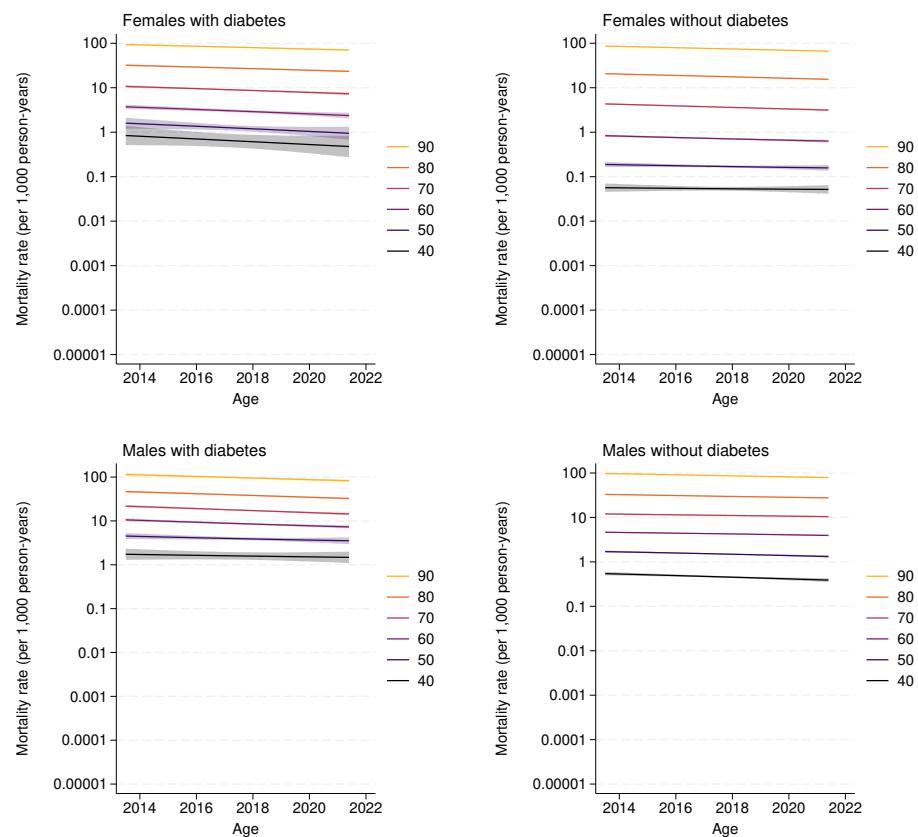


Figure 4.26: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Lithuania. Cerebrovascular disease.

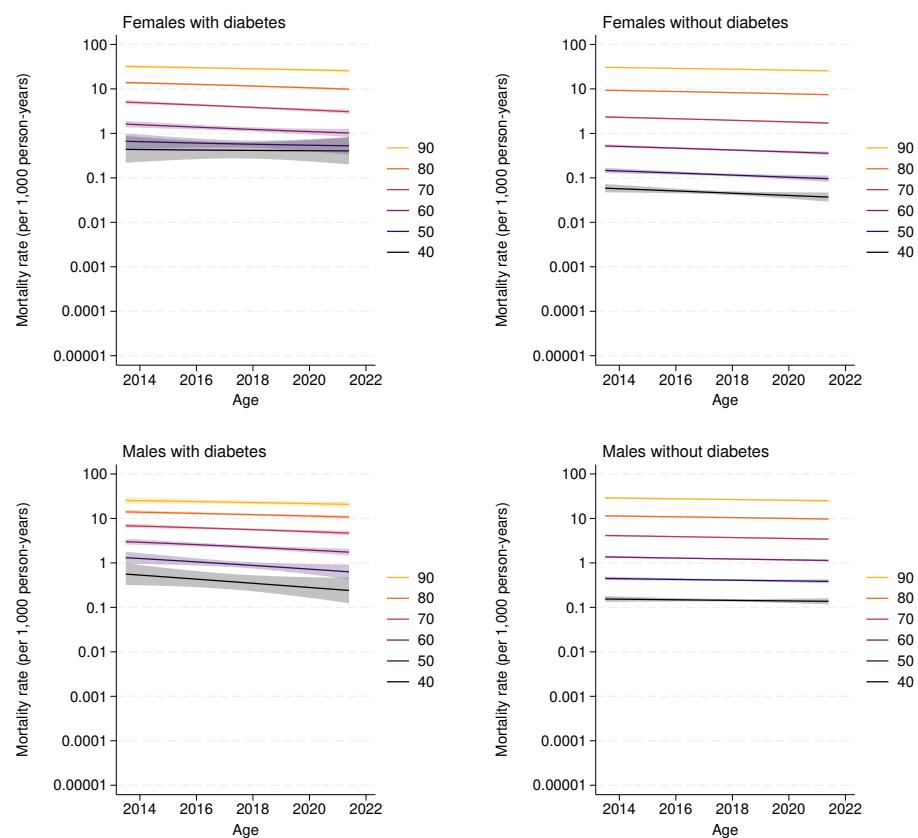


Figure 4.27: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Scotland. Cardiovascular disease.

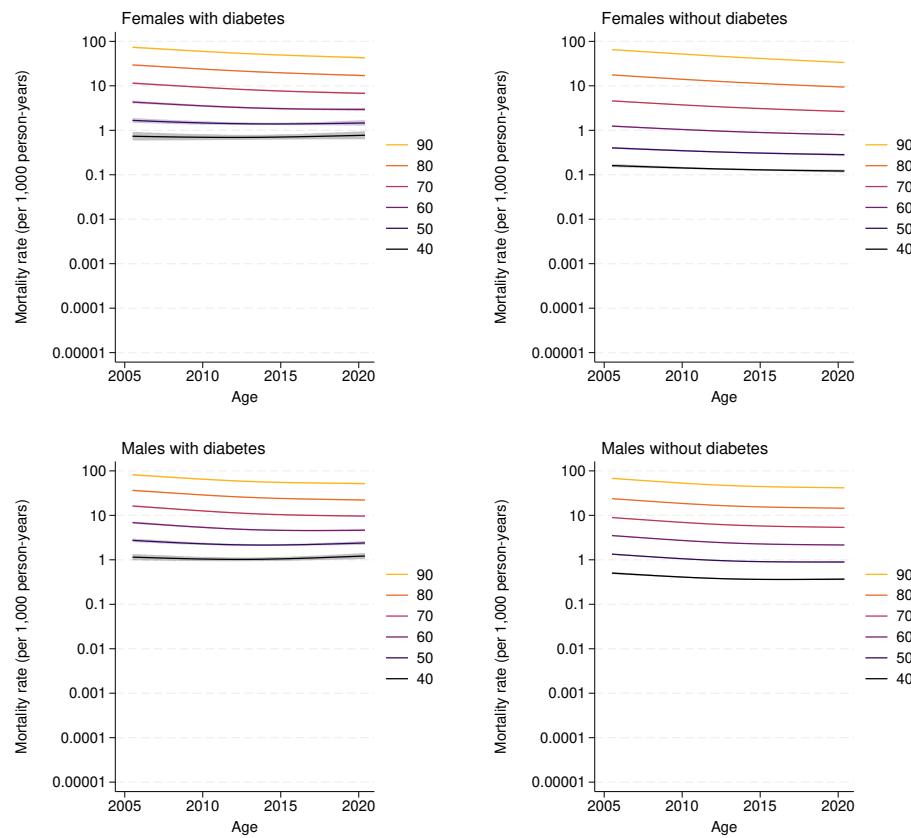


Figure 4.28: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Scotland. Coronary heart disease.

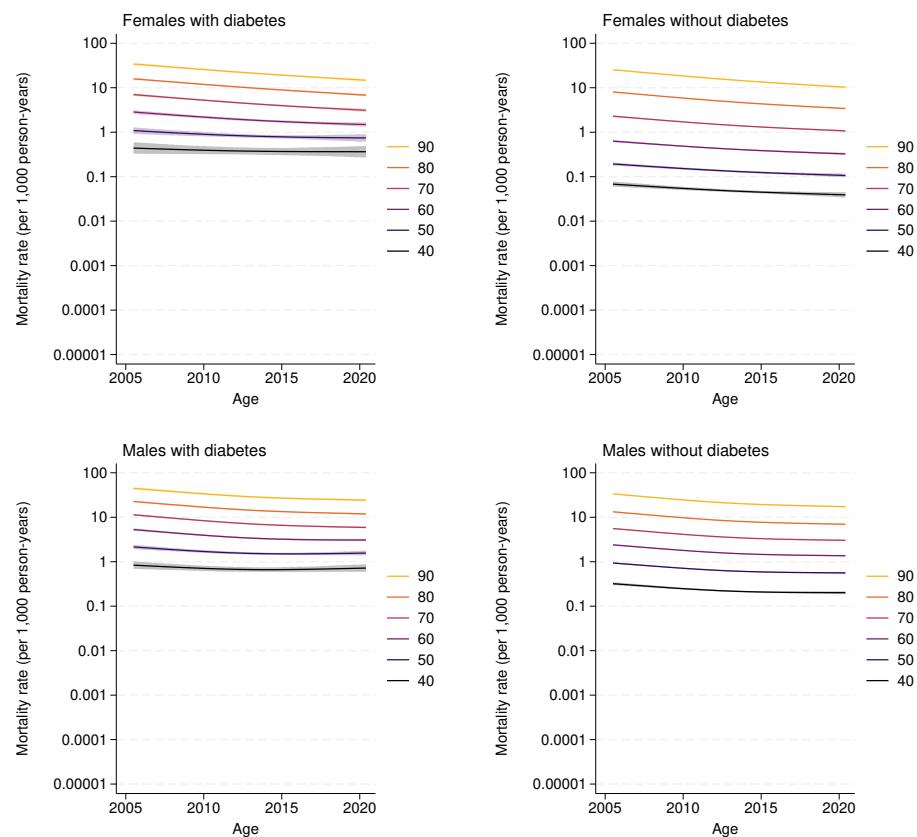


Figure 4.29: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Scotland. Cerebrovascular disease.

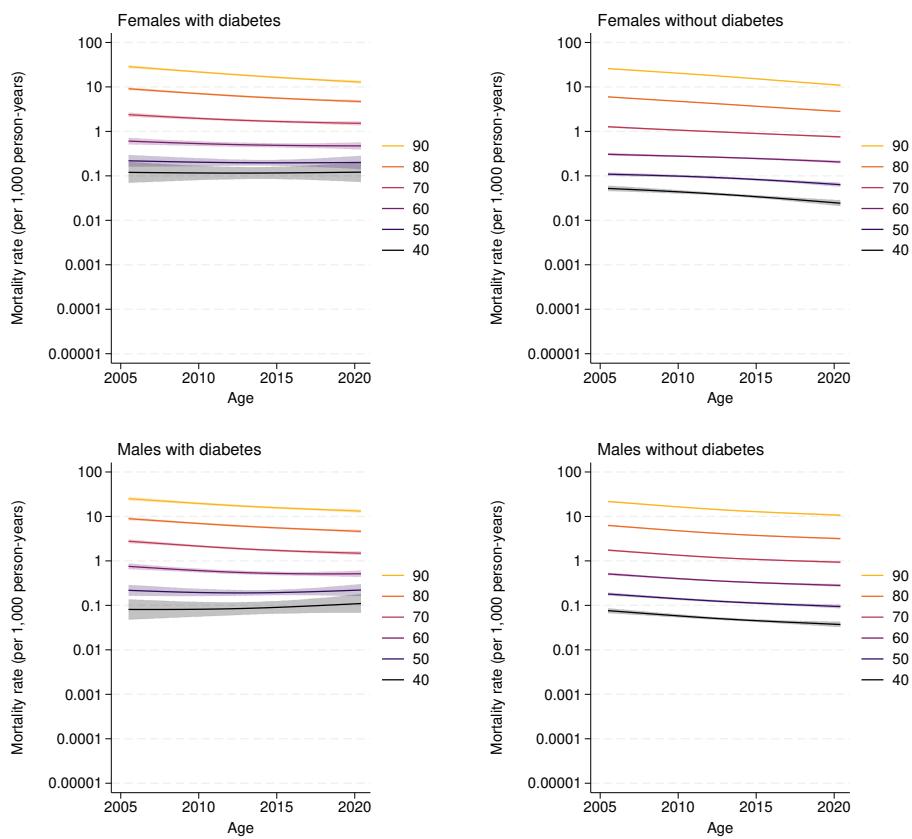


Figure 4.30: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. Scotland. Heart failure.

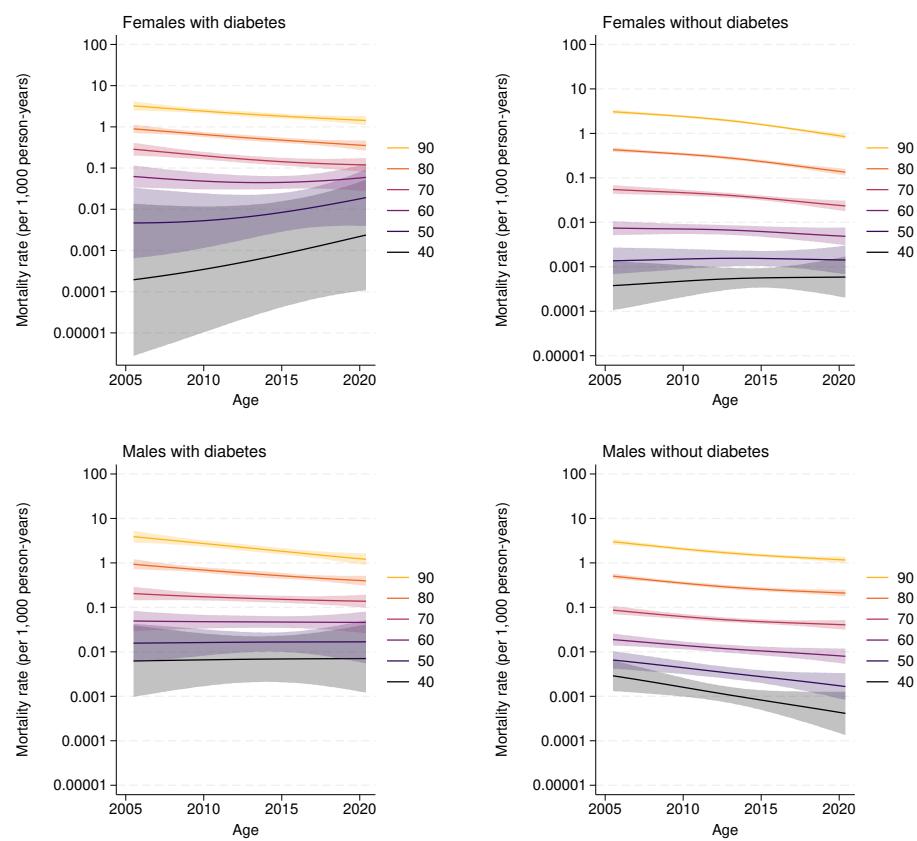


Figure 4.31: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. South Korea. Cardiovascular disease.

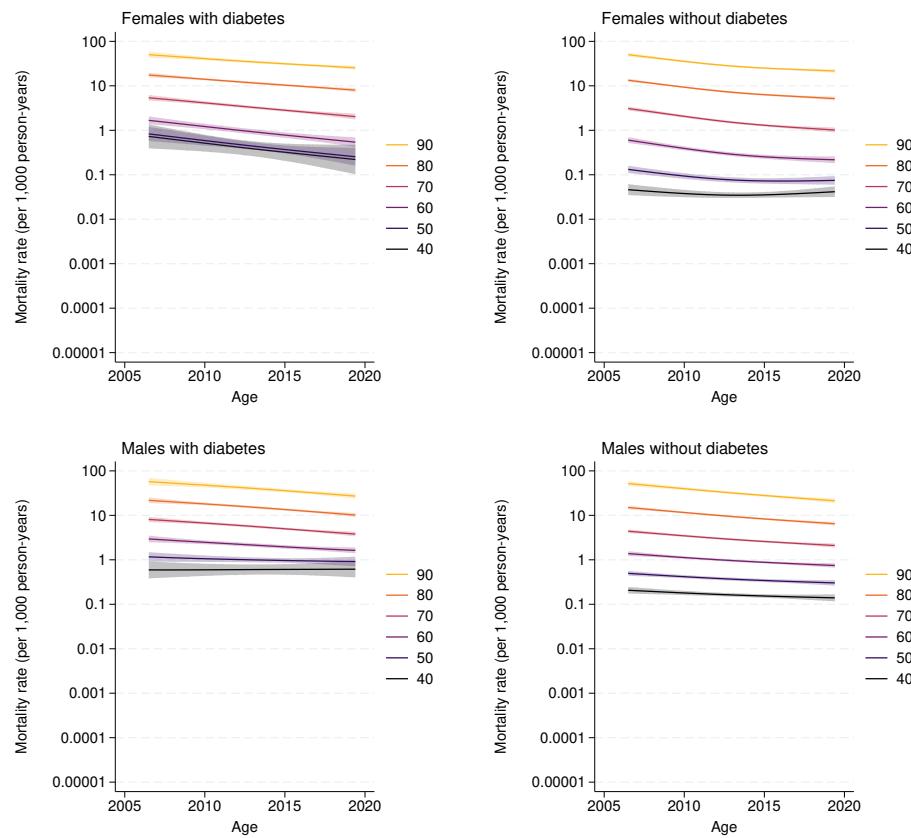


Figure 4.32: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. South Korea. Coronary heart disease.

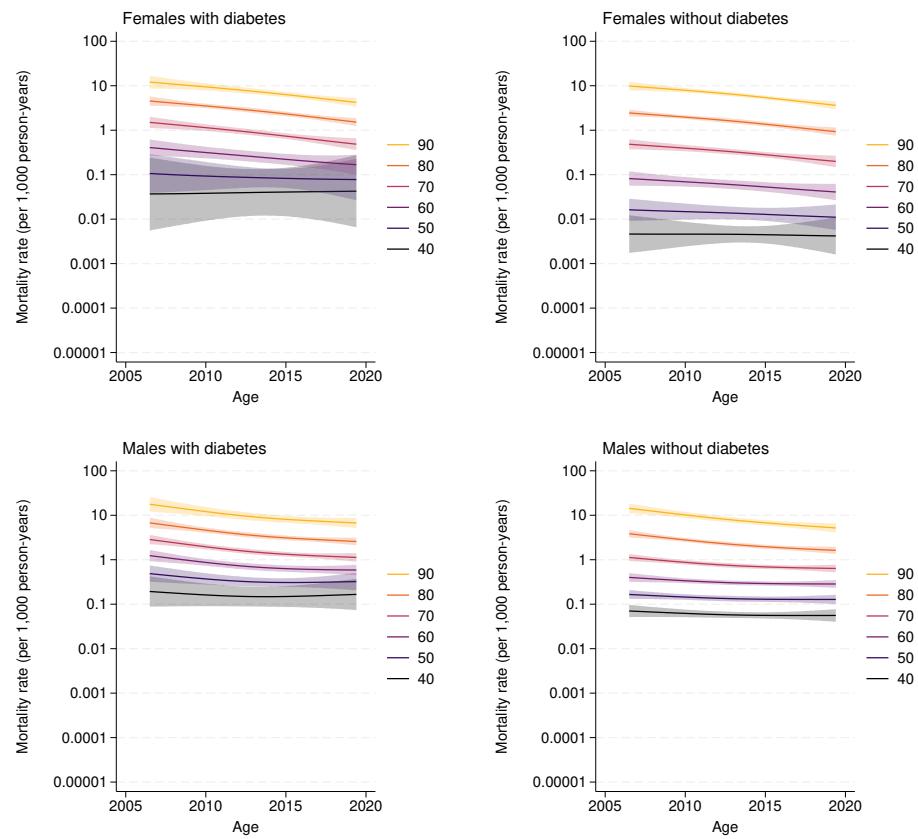


Figure 4.33: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. South Korea. Cerebrovascular disease.

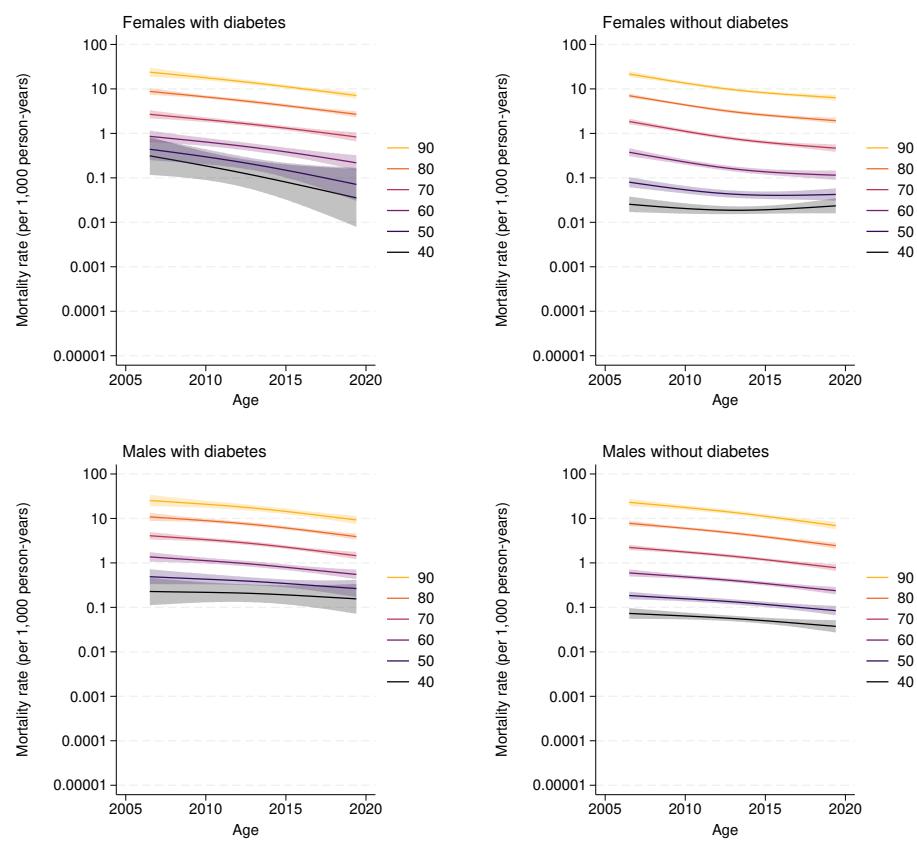
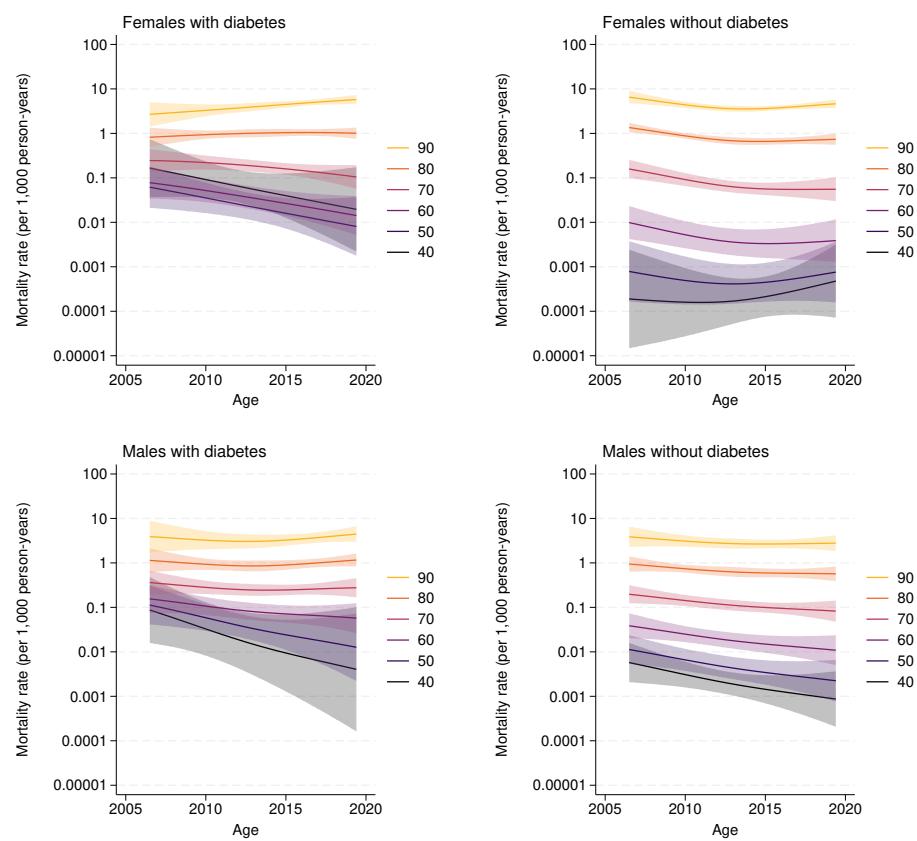


Figure 4.34: Mortality rate in people with and without diabetes by age and calendar time. South Korea. Heart failure.



5 Annual percent changes

```
quietly {
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd hrt {
foreach iii in dm nondm {
use `i', clear
replace calendar = (calendar-2009.5)/5
gen coh = calendar-age_`iii'
centile(age_`iii'), centile(5 35 65 95)
local A1 = r(c_1)
local A2 = r(c_2)
local A3 = r(c_3)
local A4 = r(c_4)
mkspline agesp = age_`iii', cubic knots(`A1' `A2' `A3' `A4')
poisson `ii'_d_`iii' cal c.agesp##sex, exposure(pys_`iii')
matrix A_`i'_`ii'_`iii' = (r(table)[1,1], r(table)[5,1], r(table)[6,1], r(table)[4,1])
foreach iii in 0 1 {
use `i', clear
keep if sex == `iiii'
replace calendar = (calendar-2009.5)/5
gen coh = calendar-age_`iii'
centile(age_`iii'), centile(5 35 65 95)
local A1 = r(c_1)
local A2 = r(c_2)
local A3 = r(c_3)
local A4 = r(c_4)
mkspline agesp = age_`iii', cubic knots(`A1' `A2' `A3' `A4')
poisson `ii'_d_`iii' cal c.agesp*, exposure(pys_`iii')
matrix A_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`iiii' = (r(table)[1,1], r(table)[5,1], r(table)[6,1], r(table)[4,1])
}
}
}
}
matrix A = (.,.,.,.,.,.,.)
local a1 = 0
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
local a1 = `a1'+1
local a2 = 0
foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd hrt {
local a2 = `a2'+1
local a3 = 0
foreach iii in dm nondm {
local a3 = `a3'+1
matrix A = (A\0`a1',`a2',`a3',2,A_`i'_`ii'_`iii')
foreach ii in 0 1 {
matrix A = (A\0`a1',`a2',`a3',`iiii',A_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`iiii')
}
}
}
}
clear
svmat A
sort A1 A2 A3 A4
drop if A1==.
 tostring A2-A3, replace format(%9.0f) force
gen country=""
local a1 = 0
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
local a1 = `a1'+1
replace country = "`i'" if A1 == `a1'
local a2 = 0
foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd hrt {
local a2 = `a2'+1
replace A2 = "`ii'" if A2 == "`a2'"
local a3 = 0
foreach iii in dm nondm {
```

```

local a3 = `a3`+1
replace A3 = "`iii'" if A3 == "`a3`"
}
}
}
}
replace A5 = 100*(exp(A5)-1)
replace A6 = 100*(exp(A6)-1)
replace A7 = 100*(exp(A7)-1)
save APCs, replace
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd hrt {
use `i`_long, clear
replace calendar = (calendar-2009.5)/5
centile(age), centile(5 35 65 95)
local A1 = r(c_1)
local A2 = r(c_2)
local A3 = r(c_3)
local A4 = r(c_4)
mkspline agesp = age, cubic knots(`A1` `A2` `A3` `A4`)
poisson `ii`_d agesp* sex c.cal##i.dm, exposure(pys)
matrix A_`i`_`ii` = (r(table)[1,9], r(table)[5,9], r(table)[6,9], r(table)[4,9])
foreach iii in 0 1 {
use `i`_long, clear
keep if sex == `iii'
replace calendar = (calendar-2009.5)/5
centile(age), centile(5 35 65 95)
local A1 = r(c_1)
local A2 = r(c_2)
local A3 = r(c_3)
local A4 = r(c_4)
mkspline agesp = age, cubic knots(`A1` `A2` `A3` `A4`)
poisson `ii`_d agesp* sex c.cal##i.dm, exposure(pys)
matrix A_`i`_`ii`_`iii` = (r(table)[1,9], r(table)[5,9], r(table)[6,9], r(table)[4,9])
}
}
}
matrix A = (.,.,.,.,.,.)
local a1 = 0
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
local a1 = `a1`+1
local a2 = 0
foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd hrt {
local a2 = `a2`+1
matrix A = (A\0`a1`, `a2` ,2,A_`i`_`ii`)
foreach iii in 0 1 {
matrix A = (A\0`a1`, `a2` ,`iii`,A_`i`_`ii`_`iii`)
}
}
}
clear
svmat A
sort A1 A2 A3
drop if A1==.
 tostring A2, replace format(%9.0f) force
gen country=""
local a1 = 0
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
local a1 = `a1`+1
replace country = "`i'" if A1 == `a1'
local a2 = 0
foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd hrt {
local a2 = `a2`+1
replace A2 = "`ii'" if A2 == "`a2`"
}
}
replace A4 = 100*(exp(A4)-1)
replace A5 = 100*(exp(A5)-1)
replace A6 = 100*(exp(A6)-1)

```

```

save SMR_AP Cs, replace
}

use AP Cs, clear
replace country = "Canada (Alberta)" if country == "Canada1"
replace country = "Canada (Ontario)" if country == "Canada2"
replace country = "South Korea" if country == "SKorea"
 tostring A5-A7, force format(%9.1f) replace
gen APC = A5 + " (" + A6 + ", " + A7 + ")"
drop A5-A8
reshape wide APC, i(A1 country A3 A4) j(A2) string
drop A1
 tostring A4, replace force
replace A4 = "Female" if A4 == "0"
replace A4 = "Male" if A4 == "1"
replace A4 = "Overall" if A4 == "2"
replace A3 = "No diabetes" if A3 == "nondm"
replace A3 = "Diabetes" if A3 == "dm"
replace APChfd = "" if country == "Finland" | country == "Lithuania"
replace APChrt = "" if country == "Finland" | country == "Lithuania"
gen njm = _n
preserve
keep if A4 == "Overall"
bysort country (njm) : replace country ="" if _n!=1
drop A4
order country A3 APCcvd APCchd APCcbd APChfd APChrt
drop njm
export delimited using CSV/APC.csv, delimiter(":") novarnames replace
restore
drop if A4 == "Overall"
bysort country A3 (njm) : replace A3 ="" if _n!=1
bysort country (njm) : replace country ="" if _n!=1
order country A3 A4 APCcvd APCchd APCcbd APChfd APChrt
drop njm
export delimited using CSV/APCS.csv, delimiter(":") novarnames replace
use SMR_AP Cs, clear
replace country = "Canada (Alberta)" if country == "Canada1"
replace country = "Canada (Ontario)" if country == "Canada2"
replace country = "South Korea" if country == "SKorea"
 tostring A4-A6, force format(%9.1f) replace
gen APC = A4 + " (" + A5 + ", " + A6 + ")"
drop A4-A7
reshape wide APC, i(A1 country A3) j(A2) string
drop A1
 tostring A3, replace force
replace A3 = "Female" if A3 == "0"
replace A3 = "Male" if A3 == "1"
replace A3 = "Overall" if A3 == "2"
replace APChfd = "" if country == "Finland" | country == "Lithuania"
replace APChrt = "" if country == "Finland" | country == "Lithuania"
preserve
keep if A3 == "Overall"
drop A3
order country APCcvd APCchd APCcbd APChfd APChrt
export delimited using CSV/SMR_AP C.csv, delimiter(":") novarnames replace
restore
gen njm = _n
drop if A3 == "Overall"
bysort country (njm) : replace country ="" if _n!=1
order country A3 APCcvd APCchd APCcbd APChfd APChrt
drop njm
export delimited using CSV/SMR_AP CS.csv, delimiter(":") novarnames replace

```

Table 5.1: 5-year percent change in cause-specific mortality rates by country and diabetes status.

Country	Diabetes status	Cause of death				
		CVD	CHD	CBD	HF	Cardiac
Australia	Diabetes	-17.7 (-18.3, -17.0)	-23.4 (-24.3, -22.6)	-17.9 (-19.2, -16.5)	-8.0 (-10.7, -5.2)	-21.7 (-22.5, -20.9)
	No diabetes	-18.2 (-18.5, -17.9)	-24.7 (-25.1, -24.3)	-19.8 (-20.4, -19.3)	-11.6 (-12.8, -10.4)	-23.2 (-23.6, -22.9)
Canada (Alberta)	Diabetes	-18.4 (-19.4, -17.5)	-22.7 (-23.9, -21.5)	-22.7 (-24.9, -20.4)	-12.0 (-15.9, -8.0)	-21.6 (-22.8, -20.5)
	No diabetes	-15.6 (-16.3, -15.0)	-20.6 (-21.5, -19.7)	-19.9 (-21.4, -18.3)	-12.4 (-15.2, -9.5)	-19.8 (-20.6, -18.9)
Canada (Ontario)	Diabetes	-8.3 (-10.7, -5.9)	-15.1 (-18.4, -11.7)	-11.1 (-17.4, -4.4)	15.7 (6.9, 25.2)	-9.7 (-12.8, -6.4)
	No diabetes	-12.2 (-13.7, -10.6)	-17.4 (-19.7, -15.0)	-11.6 (-15.5, -7.6)	13.4 (7.0, 20.3)	-12.2 (-14.4, -9.9)
Denmark	Diabetes	-24.2 (-24.9, -23.5)	-32.3 (-33.3, -31.3)	-25.7 (-27.1, -24.3)	-25.3 (-27.6, -23.0)	-31.1 (-32.0, -30.2)
	No diabetes	-23.2 (-23.5, -22.9)	-31.8 (-32.3, -31.4)	-23.0 (-23.6, -22.4)	-29.6 (-30.7, -28.6)	-31.4 (-31.9, -31.0)
Finland	Diabetes	-21.2 (-21.6, -20.7)	-25.4 (-26.0, -24.9)	-24.1 (-25.1, -23.1)		
	No diabetes	-15.5 (-15.8, -15.2)	-20.4 (-20.8, -20.0)	-15.9 (-16.6, -15.3)		
France	Diabetes	-9.3 (-10.2, -8.3)	-11.5 (-13.2, -9.8)	-7.1 (-9.2, -4.9)	-2.2 (-5.0, 0.7)	-8.7 (-10.2, -7.3)
	No diabetes	-14.0 (-14.4, -13.6)	-17.6 (-18.5, -16.7)	-13.1 (-14.1, -12.2)	-7.8 (-9.1, -6.6)	-13.9 (-14.7, -13.2)
Lithuania	Diabetes	-13.3 (-15.5, -11.1)	-19.3 (-21.8, -16.8)	-19.3 (-23.3, -15.0)		
	No diabetes	-8.3 (-9.3, -7.2)	-14.0 (-15.2, -12.8)	-12.0 (-14.0, -10.0)		
Scotland	Diabetes	-15.1 (-16.0, -14.2)	-20.5 (-21.7, -19.4)	-19.5 (-21.2, -17.7)	-24.4 (-29.4, -19.1)	-20.7 (-21.8, -19.6)
	No diabetes	-17.2 (-17.6, -16.7)	-21.7 (-22.3, -21.1)	-22.1 (-22.9, -21.4)	-30.5 (-32.9, -28.0)	-22.1 (-22.7, -21.5)
South Korea	Diabetes	-25.4 (-28.0, -22.8)	-31.0 (-35.6, -26.0)	-35.0 (-38.3, -31.4)	4.1 (-8.5, 18.4)	-24.0 (-28.5, -19.2)
	No diabetes	-27.2 (-29.3, -25.1)	-25.5 (-29.7, -21.0)	-36.0 (-38.7, -33.1)	-16.7 (-24.7, -7.8)	-23.6 (-27.3, -19.6)

Abbreviations: CVD – cardiovascular disease; CHD – coronary heart disease; CBD – cerebrovascular disease; HFD – heart failure; HRT – heart death.

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Table 5.2: 5-year percent change in cause-specific mortality rate ratios by country and diabetes status.

Country	Cause of death				
	CVD	CHD	CBD	HFD	HRT
Australia	-1.9 (-2.7, -1.0)	-1.2 (-2.3, 0.0)	0.7 (-1.1, 2.6)	0.5 (-2.7, 3.8)	-1.0 (-2.1, 0.1)
Canada (Alberta)	-5.0 (-6.3, -3.6)	-4.3 (-6.1, -2.5)	-4.7 (-8.0, -1.4)	-2.3 (-7.6, 3.2)	-4.1 (-5.8, -2.3)
Canada (Ontario)	3.3 (0.1, 6.6)	1.5 (-3.3, 6.6)	-0.1 (-8.3, 8.8)	1.1 (-8.4, 11.5)	1.7 (-2.6, 6.2)
Denmark	-1.5 (-2.5, -0.5)	-1.0 (-2.6, 0.6)	-3.6 (-5.6, -1.7)	6.5 (2.9, 10.2)	0.3 (-1.1, 1.8)
Finland	-8.1 (-8.8, -7.5)	-8.0 (-8.8, -7.2)	-10.6 (-11.9, -9.2)		
France	3.4 (2.2, 4.6)	4.9 (2.6, 7.3)	5.7 (3.1, 8.5)	3.9 (0.6, 7.3)	3.4 (1.6, 5.3)
Lithuania	-7.6 (-10.1, -5.1)	-8.3 (-11.3, -5.1)	-10.2 (-15.1, -5.0)		
Scotland	0.2 (-1.0, 1.4)	-0.5 (-2.1, 1.1)	1.5 (-0.9, 3.9)	3.9 (-3.7, 12.1)	-0.4 (-1.9, 1.2)
South Korea	-3.1 (-7.2, 1.3)	-13.6 (-20.9, -5.5)	-2.4 (-8.7, 4.5)	18.0 (0.6, 38.5)	-7.3 (-14.2, 0.1)

Abbreviations: CVD – cardiovascular disease; CHD – coronary heart disease; CBD – cerebrovascular disease; HFD – heart failure; HRT – heart death.

Table 5.3: 5-year percent change in cause-specific mortality rates by country, sex, and diabetes status.

Country	Diabetes status	Sex	Cause of death				
			CVD	CHD	CBD	HFD	HRT
Australia	Diabetes	Female	-17.8 (-18.8, -16.9)	-25.8 (-27.0, -24.5)	-17.3 (-19.2, -15.3)	-7.2 (-11.0, -3.2)	-23.3 (-24.5, -22.1)
		Male	-17.5 (-18.4, -16.7)	-21.9 (-23.0, -20.8)	-18.4 (-20.4, -16.5)	-8.7 (-12.4, -4.9)	-20.7 (-21.7, -19.6)
	No diabetes	Female	-18.2 (-18.6, -17.9)	-26.9 (-27.4, -26.3)	-19.2 (-19.8, -18.5)	-12.4 (-13.9, -10.8)	-24.8 (-25.3, -24.3)
		Male	-18.2 (-18.6, -17.8)	-22.7 (-23.3, -22.2)	-20.9 (-21.7, -20.0)	-10.4 (-12.4, -8.4)	-21.7 (-22.2, -21.2)
Canada (Alberta)	Diabetes	Female	-18.3 (-19.7, -16.8)	-22.9 (-24.8, -21.0)	-22.2 (-25.3, -18.9)	-15.5 (-20.6, -10.2)	-21.9 (-23.7, -20.1)
		Male	-18.5 (-19.8, -17.3)	-22.6 (-24.1, -21.1)	-23.1 (-26.3, -19.9)	-7.9 (-13.7, -1.6)	-21.5 (-22.9, -20.0)
	No diabetes	Female	-15.6 (-16.5, -14.6)	-21.5 (-22.8, -20.2)	-19.7 (-21.6, -17.7)	-13.1 (-16.7, -9.4)	-20.4 (-21.6, -19.1)
		Male	-15.7 (-16.6, -14.7)	-19.9 (-21.0, -18.7)	-20.1 (-22.4, -17.6)	-11.5 (-15.9, -6.8)	-19.3 (-20.4, -18.1)
Canada (Ontario)	Diabetes	Female	-5.9 (-9.4, -2.1)	-12.2 (-17.5, -6.5)	-3.8 (-13.2, 6.6)	27.7 (13.9, 43.2)	-4.2 (-9.3, 1.3)
		Male	-10.3 (-13.3, -7.1)	-16.9 (-21.0, -12.6)	-18.0 (-26.1, -9.0)	5.8 (-5.1, 18.0)	-13.3 (-17.1, -9.2)
	No diabetes	Female	-13.2 (-15.3, -11.1)	-19.3 (-22.7, -15.7)	-0.1 (-5.8, 5.9)	9.5 (1.5, 18.3)	-13.1 (-16.3, -9.8)
		Male	-11.1 (-13.3, -8.8)	-15.9 (-19.0, -12.6)	-24.9 (-29.8, -19.6)	19.1 (8.7, 30.4)	-11.4 (-14.5, -8.3)
Denmark	Diabetes	Female	-24.5 (-25.5, -23.4)	-35.6 (-37.1, -34.1)	-24.5 (-26.5, -22.5)	-25.3 (-28.6, -21.7)	-33.7 (-35.0, -32.3)
		Male	-23.9 (-24.8, -23.0)	-30.1 (-31.4, -28.7)	-26.9 (-28.8, -24.9)	-25.3 (-28.4, -22.2)	-29.3 (-30.5, -28.0)
	No diabetes	Female	-22.9 (-23.4, -22.5)	-33.3 (-34.0, -32.6)	-22.3 (-23.1, -21.5)	-31.2 (-32.5, -29.8)	-32.9 (-33.5, -32.3)
		Male	-23.4 (-23.9, -23.0)	-30.5 (-31.2, -29.9)	-23.9 (-24.8, -23.0)	-27.8 (-29.3, -26.2)	-30.1 (-30.7, -29.5)
Finland	Diabetes	Female	-21.4 (-22.0, -20.7)	-26.8 (-27.6, -26.0)	-23.5 (-24.9, -22.2)		
		Male	-20.9 (-21.6, -20.2)	-24.1 (-24.9, -23.3)	-25.0 (-26.5, -23.4)		
	No diabetes	Female	-15.2 (-15.7, -14.8)	-21.0 (-21.5, -20.4)	-16.2 (-17.0, -15.3)		
		Male	-15.7 (-16.2, -15.3)	-19.9 (-20.4, -19.3)	-15.6 (-16.6, -14.5)		
France	Diabetes	Female	-10.0 (-11.4, -8.6)	-14.0 (-16.7, -11.2)	-7.9 (-10.9, -4.8)	-0.3 (-4.3, 3.9)	-9.1 (-11.3, -6.7)
		Male	-8.7 (-10.0, -7.4)	-10.1 (-12.2, -7.9)	-6.3 (-9.4, -3.2)	-4.0 (-7.8, 0.0)	-8.5 (-10.4, -6.6)
	No diabetes	Female	-13.6 (-14.2, -13.0)	-20.7 (-22.1, -19.4)	-12.7 (-13.9, -11.5)	-7.1 (-8.7, -5.4)	-14.5 (-15.5, -13.5)
		Male	-14.5 (-15.2, -13.9)	-15.1 (-16.3, -13.9)	-13.9 (-15.3, -12.4)	-9.0 (-11.0, -7.0)	-13.4 (-14.4, -12.3)
Lithuania	Diabetes	Female	-12.2 (-15.0, -9.4)	-18.4 (-21.6, -15.1)	-19.0 (-24.0, -13.8)		
		Male	-15.0 (-18.4, -11.6)	-20.7 (-24.5, -16.8)	-19.7 (-26.7, -12.1)		
	No diabetes	Female	-9.5 (-10.9, -8.2)	-16.1 (-17.6, -14.5)	-13.2 (-15.6, -10.6)		
		Male	-6.5 (-8.1, -4.9)	-11.1 (-12.9, -9.2)	-10.0 (-13.3, -6.6)		
Scotland	Diabetes	Female	-16.1 (-17.4, -14.7)	-23.8 (-25.6, -22.1)	-20.3 (-22.6, -17.9)	-24.4 (-31.1, -17.1)	-23.9 (-25.6, -22.1)
		Male	-14.2 (-15.4, -13.0)	-18.4 (-19.9, -16.9)	-18.5 (-21.1, -15.9)	-24.4 (-31.5, -16.5)	-18.6 (-20.0, -17.1)
	No diabetes	Female	-19.0 (-19.5, -18.4)	-25.1 (-26.0, -24.2)	-23.1 (-24.1, -22.1)	-32.6 (-35.6, -29.6)	-25.5 (-26.4, -24.7)
		Male	-15.2 (-15.8, -14.6)	-19.1 (-19.9, -18.2)	-20.6 (-21.8, -19.3)	-27.0 (-30.9, -22.7)	-19.3 (-20.1, -18.5)
South Korea	Diabetes	Female	-26.7 (-30.2, -23.1)	-34.2 (-40.5, -27.2)	-37.5 (-42.0, -32.6)	8.6 (-7.7, 27.9)	-24.0 (-30.2, -17.2)
		Male	-24.0 (-27.7, -20.0)	-28.0 (-34.6, -20.7)	-32.2 (-37.2, -26.9)	-3.1 (-21.4, 19.5)	-24.0 (-30.4, -17.1)
	No diabetes	Female	-29.5 (-32.2, -26.6)	-30.6 (-36.5, -24.1)	-38.5 (-42.1, -34.6)	-14.5 (-24.4, -3.3)	-25.7 (-30.8, -20.1)
		Male	-24.8 (-27.8, -21.7)	-21.4 (-27.2, -15.0)	-33.3 (-37.3, -29.0)	-21.1 (-34.1, -5.7)	-21.4 (-26.8, -15.6)

Abbreviations: CVD – cardiovascular disease; CHD – coronary heart disease; CBD – cerebrovascular disease; HFD – heart failure; HRT – heart death.

Table 5.4: 5-year percent change in cause-specific mortality rate ratios by country, sex, and diabetes status.

Country	Sex	Cause of death				
		CVD	CHD	CBD	HFD	HRT
Australia	Female	-2.3 (-3.5, -1.0)	-1.8 (-3.6, 0.0)	0.5 (-2.0, 3.1)	2.0 (-2.5, 6.7)	-1.4 (-3.1, 0.3)
	Male	-1.6 (-2.7, -0.5)	-1.4 (-2.9, 0.1)	1.2 (-1.4, 3.9)	-1.8 (-6.3, 2.9)	-1.2 (-2.7, 0.2)
Canada (Alberta)	Female	-5.0 (-7.0, -3.0)	-3.7 (-6.5, -0.8)	-4.4 (-8.8, 0.3)	-5.5 (-12.3, 1.7)	-3.9 (-6.5, -1.2)
	Male	-4.9 (-6.7, -3.0)	-4.7 (-7.0, -2.4)	-5.2 (-9.9, -0.2)	1.3 (-6.8, 10.1)	-4.2 (-6.4, -1.9)
Canada (Ontario)	Female	7.6 (2.8, 12.7)	7.9 (-0.0, 16.5)	-4.5 (-15.2, 7.5)	15.5 (0.7, 32.6)	9.3 (2.2, 16.9)
	Male	-0.1 (-4.3, 4.2)	-2.2 (-8.2, 4.1)	8.6 (-4.1, 23.0)	-12.1 (-23.7, 1.3)	-3.1 (-8.5, 2.7)
Denmark	Female	-1.7 (-3.1, -0.2)	-2.9 (-5.4, -0.5)	-2.6 (-5.3, 0.2)	9.1 (3.7, 14.7)	-0.7 (-2.9, 1.6)
	Male	-1.5 (-2.8, -0.1)	-0.2 (-2.3, 1.9)	-4.6 (-7.3, -1.8)	2.6 (-2.1, 7.5)	0.3 (-1.6, 2.3)
Finland	Female	-8.5 (-9.4, -7.6)	-8.9 (-10.1, -7.7)	-9.7 (-11.5, -7.9)		
	Male	-7.7 (-8.6, -6.7)	-6.9 (-8.1, -5.7)	-12.2 (-14.3, -10.0)		
France	Female	2.2 (0.5, 4.0)	6.0 (2.3, 9.9)	4.3 (0.6, 8.1)	4.9 (0.3, 9.7)	3.7 (0.8, 6.6)
	Male	4.9 (3.2, 6.6)	4.1 (1.2, 7.0)	7.6 (3.8, 11.7)	3.3 (-1.3, 8.2)	3.4 (1.0, 5.9)
Lithuania	Female	-6.2 (-9.4, -2.9)	-6.0 (-10.1, -1.8)	-9.4 (-15.5, -3.0)		
	Male	-10.5 (-14.3, -6.5)	-12.1 (-16.7, -7.3)	-12.2 (-20.4, -3.2)		
Scotland	Female	1.0 (-0.7, 2.7)	-0.5 (-3.0, 2.1)	1.4 (-1.8, 4.7)	6.7 (-3.7, 18.2)	-0.2 (-2.6, 2.4)
	Male	-0.4 (-2.0, 1.2)	-0.5 (-2.6, 1.6)	1.4 (-2.1, 5.0)	-1.0 (-11.6, 10.9)	-0.6 (-2.6, 1.5)
South Korea	Female	-2.8 (-8.5, 3.3)	-14.1 (-24.6, -2.2)	-2.4 (-11.2, 7.2)	20.9 (-0.9, 47.5)	-6.4 (-16.0, 4.2)
	Male	-3.1 (-9.2, 3.3)	-12.5 (-22.6, -1.2)	-2.3 (-11.4, 7.6)	15.0 (-12.4, 50.8)	-8.1 (-17.7, 2.8)

Abbreviations: CVD – cardiovascular disease; CHD – coronary heart disease; CBD – cerebrovascular disease; HFD – heart failure; HRT – heart death.

It's also worth looking at variation in mortality rate trends by age. For this, we will use two models: the first includes the interaction between a spline effect of age and a log-linear effect of calendar time (plotted in the left panels of the combined figures); the second includes a spline effect of age and the product of log-linear effects of age and calendar time (plotted on the right in the figures).

```

quietly {
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd {
noisily di ``i' `ii''
foreach iii in dm nondm {
use `i', clear
replace calendar = calendar-2009.5
gen coh = calendar-age_`iii'
centile(age_`iii'), centile(5 35 65 95)
local A1 = r(c_1)
local A2 = r(c_2)
local A3 = r(c_3)
local A4 = r(c_4)
mkspline agesp = age_`iii', cubic knots(`A1' `A2' `A3' `A4')
preserve
clear
set obs 51
gen age = (_n)+39
mkspline agesp = age, cubic knots(`A1' `A2' `A3' `A4')
forval a = 1/51 {
local A1`a' = agesp1[`a']
local A2`a' = agesp2[`a']
local A3`a' = agesp3[`a']
}
restore
poisson `ii'_d_`iii' c.agesp##c.cal, exposure(pys_`iii')
matrix A = (.,.,.,.)
forval a = 1/51 {
margins, dydx(cal) at(agesp1==`A1`a'' agesp2==`A2`a'' agesp3==`A3`a'') atmeans predict(xb)
matrix A = (A\(`a')+39,r(table)[1,1],r(table)[5,1],r(table)[6,1])
}
matrix A_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_1 = A
poisson `ii'_d_`iii' c.agesp* c.age_`iii'##c.cal, exposure(pys_`iii')
matrix A = (.,.,.,.)
forval a = 1/51 {
margins, dydx(cal) at(age_`iii'==`A1`a'' agesp1==`A1`a'' agesp2==`A2`a'' agesp3==`A3`a'') atmeans pr
> edict(xb)
matrix A = (A\(`a')+39,r(table)[1,1],r(table)[5,1],r(table)[6,1])
}
matrix A_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_2 = A
forval iii = 0/1 {
preserve
keep if sex == `iii'
poisson `ii'_d_`iii' c.agesp##c.cal, exposure(pys_`iii')
matrix A = (.,.,.,.)
forval a = 1/51 {
margins, dydx(cal) at(agesp1==`A1`a'' agesp2==`A2`a'' agesp3==`A3`a'') atmeans predict(xb)
matrix A = (A\(`a')+39,r(table)[1,1],r(table)[5,1],r(table)[6,1])
}
matrix A_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`iii'_1 = A
poisson `ii'_d_`iii' c.agesp* c.age_`iii'##c.cal, exposure(pys_`iii')
matrix A = (.,.,.,.)
forval a = 1/51 {
margins, dydx(cal) at(age_`iii'==`A1`a'' agesp1==`A1`a'' agesp2==`A2`a'' agesp3==`A3`a'') atmeans pr
> edict(xb)
matrix A = (A\(`a')+39,r(table)[1,1],r(table)[5,1],r(table)[6,1])
}
matrix A_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`iii'_2 = A
restore
}

```

```

forval a = 1/2 {
clear
svmat A_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`a'
rename (A_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`a`1 A_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`a`2 A_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`a`3 A_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`a`4) (age
> e apc lb ub)
drop if age==.
replace apc = 100*(exp(apc)-1)
replace lb = 100*(exp(lb)-1)
replace ub = 100*(exp(ub)-1)
gen country = "`i"
gen oc = "`ii"
gen dm = "`iii"
save MD/APCage_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`a', replace
forval iii = 0/1 {
clear
svmat A_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`iii'_`a'
rename (A_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`iii'_`a`1 A_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`iii'_`a`2 A_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`iii'_`a`3 A_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`iii'_`a`4) (age apc lb ub)
drop if age==.
replace apc = 100*(exp(apc)-1)
replace lb = 100*(exp(lb)-1)
replace ub = 100*(exp(ub)-1)
gen country = "i"
gen oc = "ii"
gen dm = "iii"
gen sex = `iii'
save MD/APCage_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`iii'_`a', replace
}
}
clear all
}
}
}
}
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd {
forval a = 1/2 {
clear
foreach iii in dm nondm {
append using MD/APCage_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`a'
}
twoway ///
(rarea ub lb age if dm == "dm", color("dknavy%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line apc age if dm == "dm", color("dknavy") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb age if dm == "nondm", color("magenta%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line apc age if dm == "nondm", color("magenta") lpattern(solid)) ///
,legend(ring(0) symysize(0.13cm) position(2) region(lcolor(white) color(none))) ///
order(2 "Diabetes" ///
4 "No diabetes") ///
cols(1) ///
bgcolor(white) graphregion(color(white)) ///
ytitle("Annual change in incidence rates (%)", xoffset(-1)) ///
yline(0, lcolor(gs0)) ///
ylabel(-10(5)10, angle(0)) yscale(range(-10 10)) ///
xtitle("Age (years)") ///
xlabel(40(10)90) ///
title("Overall", placement(west) size(medium) color(gs0))
graph save "Graph" GPH/APCage_`i'_`ii'_`a', replace
forval iii = 0/1 {
clear
foreach iii in dm nondm {
append using MD/APCage_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`iii'_`a'
}
if `iii' == 0 {
local s = "Females"
}
else {
local s = "Males"
}

```

```

}
twoway ///
(rarea ub lb age if dm == "dm", color("dknavy%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line apc age if dm == "dm", color("dknavy") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb age if dm == "nondm", color("magenta%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line apc age if dm == "nondm", color("magenta") lpattern(solid)) ///
,legend(ring(0) symxsize(0.13cm) position(2) region(lcolor(white) color(none))) ///
order(2 "Diabetes" ///
4 "No diabetes") ///
cols(1) ///
bgcolor(white) graphregion(color(white)) ///
ytitle("Annual change in incidence rates (%)", xoffset(-1)) ///
yline(0, lcolor(gs0)) ///
ylabel(-10(5)10, angle(0)) yscale(range(-10 10)) ///
xtitle("Age (years)") ///
xlabel(40(10)90) ///
title("`$`", placement(west) size(medium) color(gs0))
graph save "Graph" GPH/APCage_`$`_`ii`_`iiii`_`a`, replace
}
}
}
}

foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
if "`$`" == "Canada1" {
local co = "Canada (Alberta)"
}
else if "`$`" == "Canada2" {
local co = "Canada (Ontario)"
}
else if "`$`" == "SKorea" {
local co = "South Korea"
}
else {
local co = "`$`"
}
foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd {
if "`$`" == "cvd" {
local oo = "Cardiovascular disease"
}
if "`$`" == "chd" {
local oo = "Coronary heart disease"
}
if "`$`" == "cbd" {
local oo = "Cerebrovascular disease"
}
if "`$`" == "hfd" {
local oo = "Heart failure"
}
if ("`$`" == "Finland" | "`$`" == "Lithuania") & "`$`" == "hfd" {
}
else {
graph combine ///
GPH/APCage_`$`_`ii`_1.gph ///
GPH/APCage_`$`_`ii`_2.gph ///
GPH/APCage_`$`_`ii`_0_1.gph ///
GPH/APCage_`$`_`ii`_0_2.gph ///
GPH/APCage_`$`_`ii`_1_1.gph ///
GPH/APCage_`$`_`ii`_1_2.gph ///
, altshrink rows(3) xsize(3.5) graphregion(color(white))
}
}
}
}

```

Figure 5.1: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Australia. Cardiovascular disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

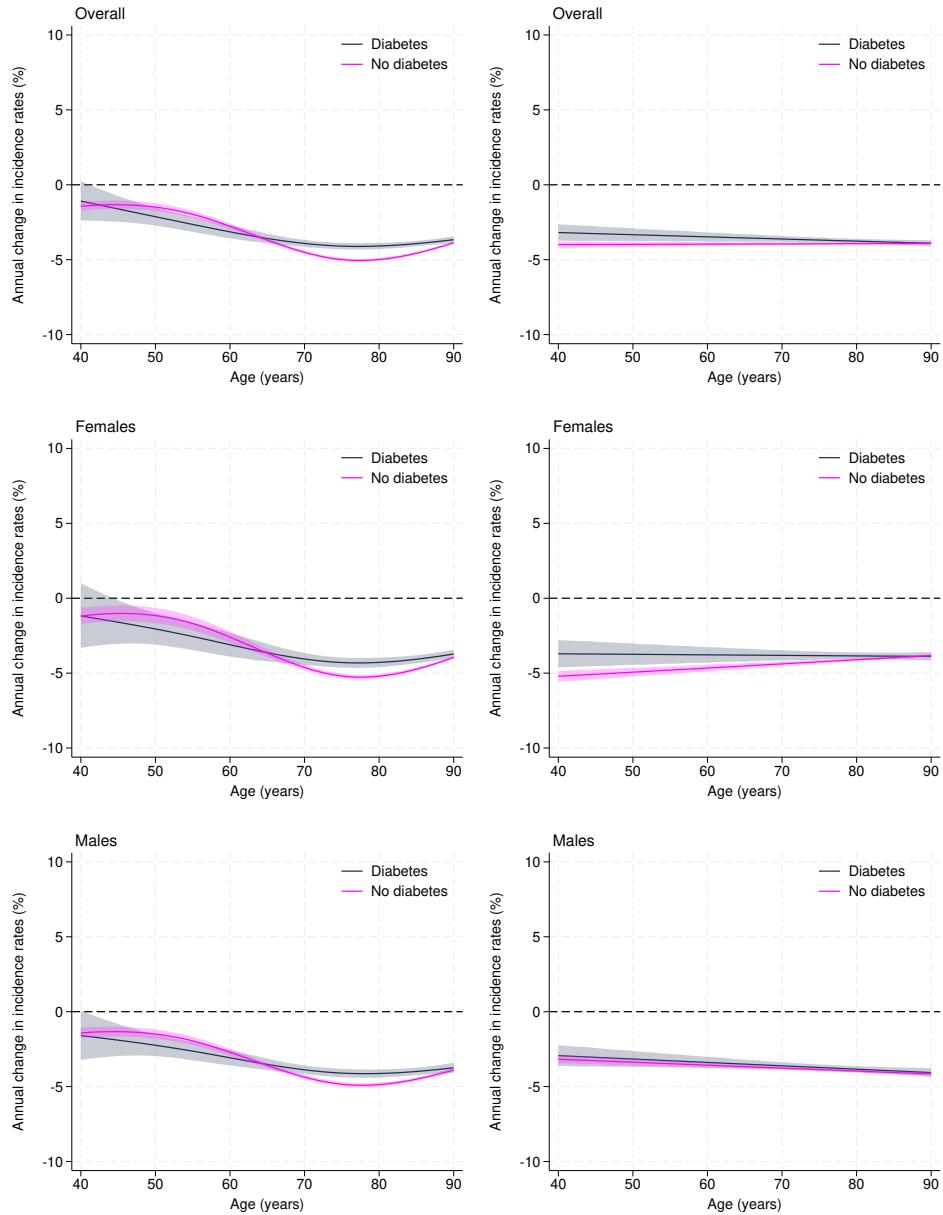


Figure 5.2: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Australia. Coronary heart disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

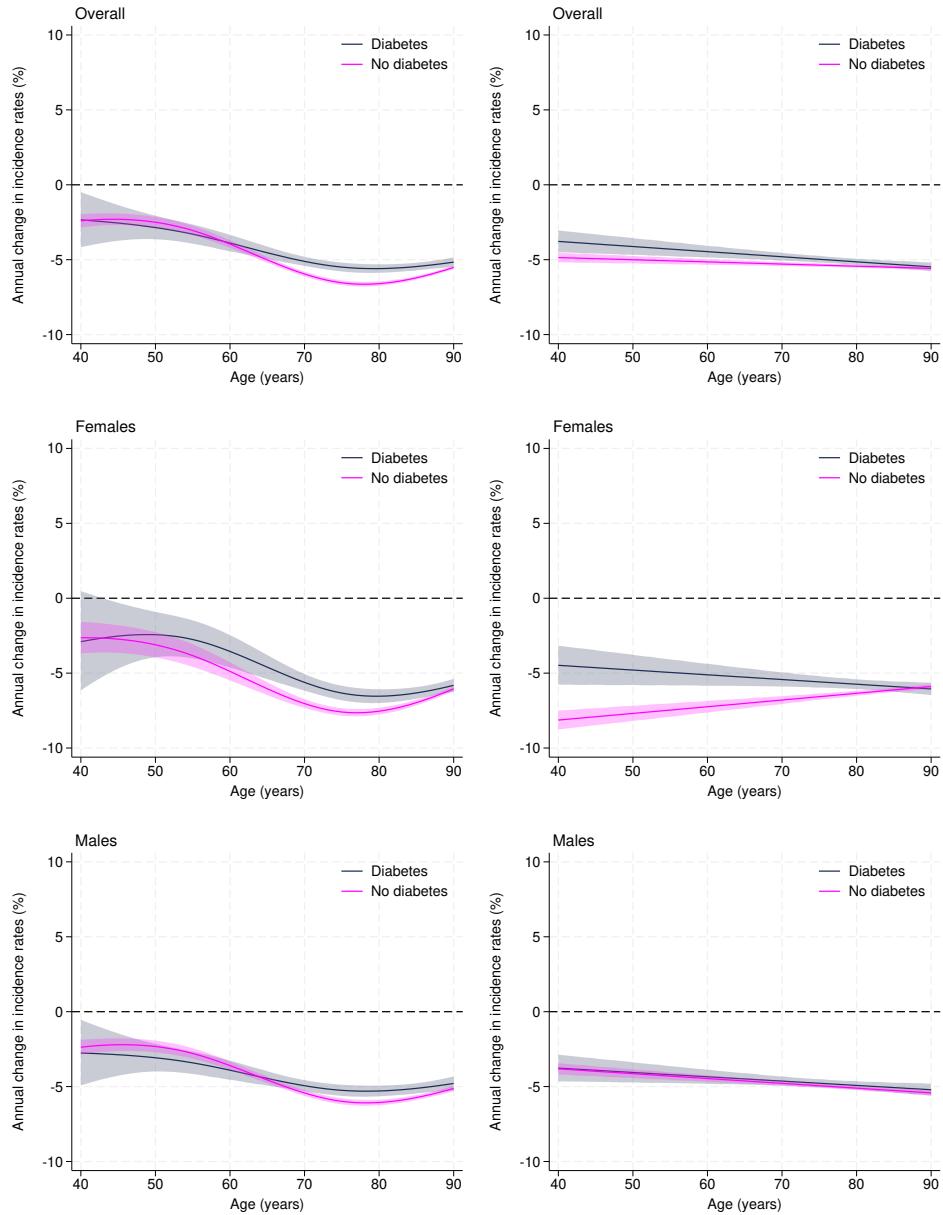


Figure 5.3: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Australia. Cerebrovascular disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

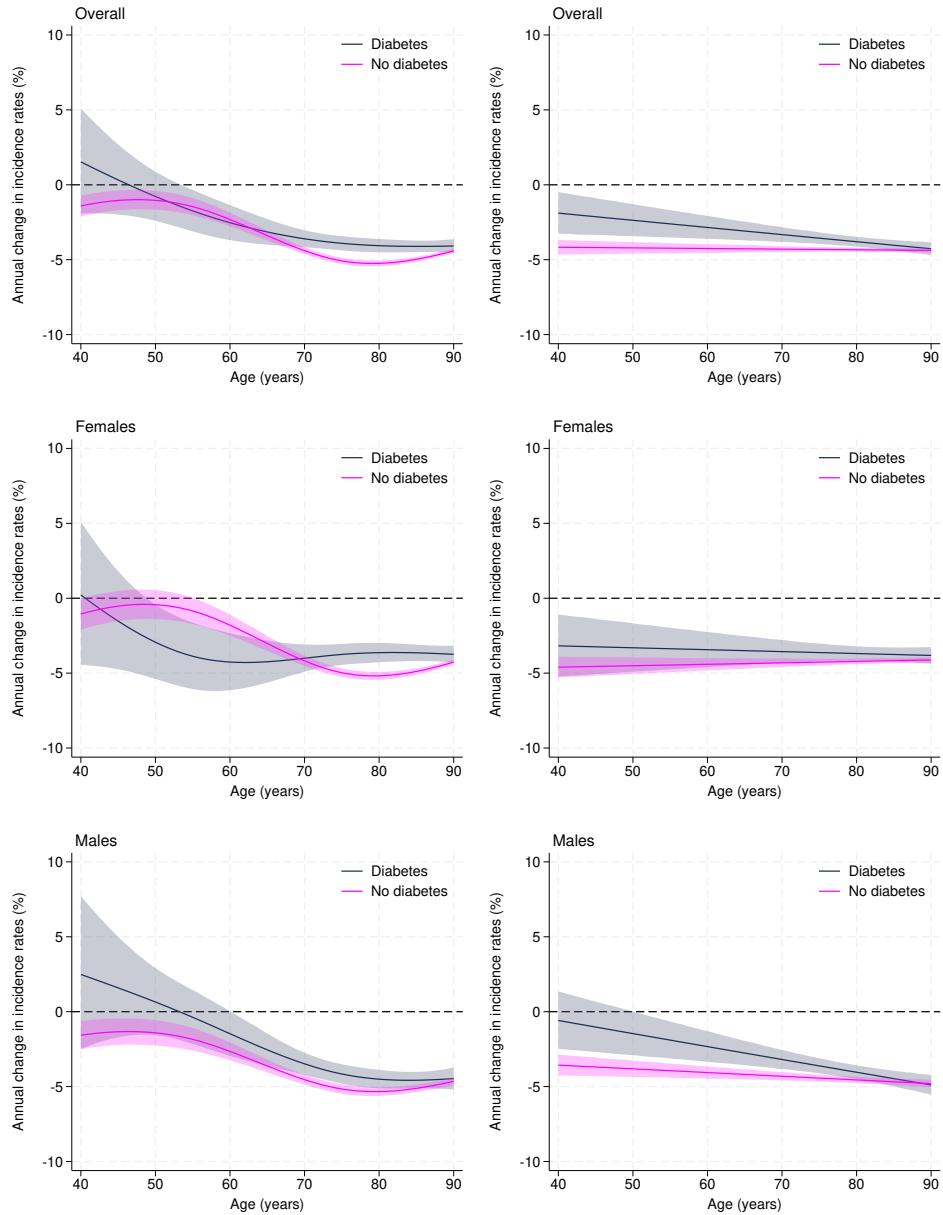


Figure 5.4: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Australia. Heart failure. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

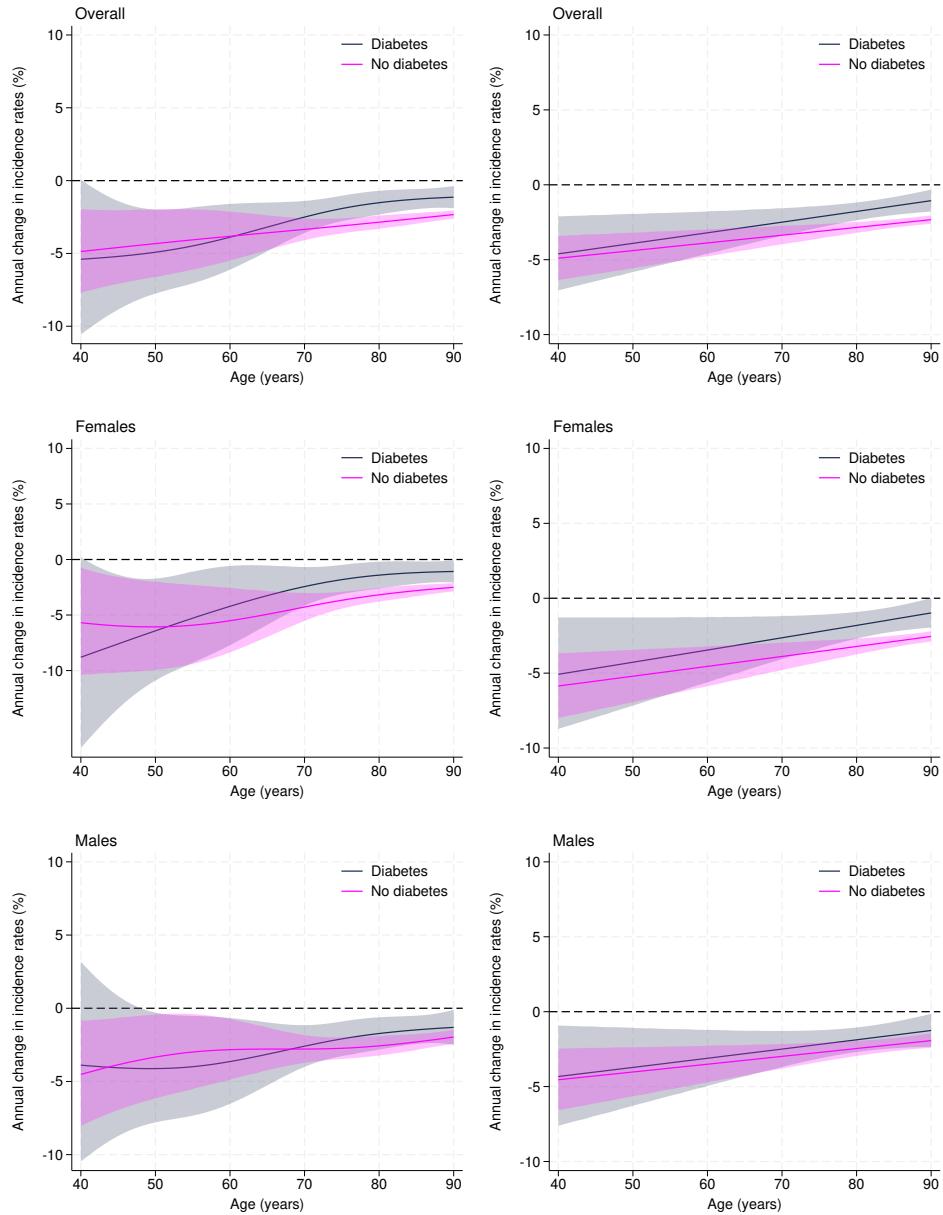


Figure 5.5: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Canada (Alberta). Cardiovascular disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

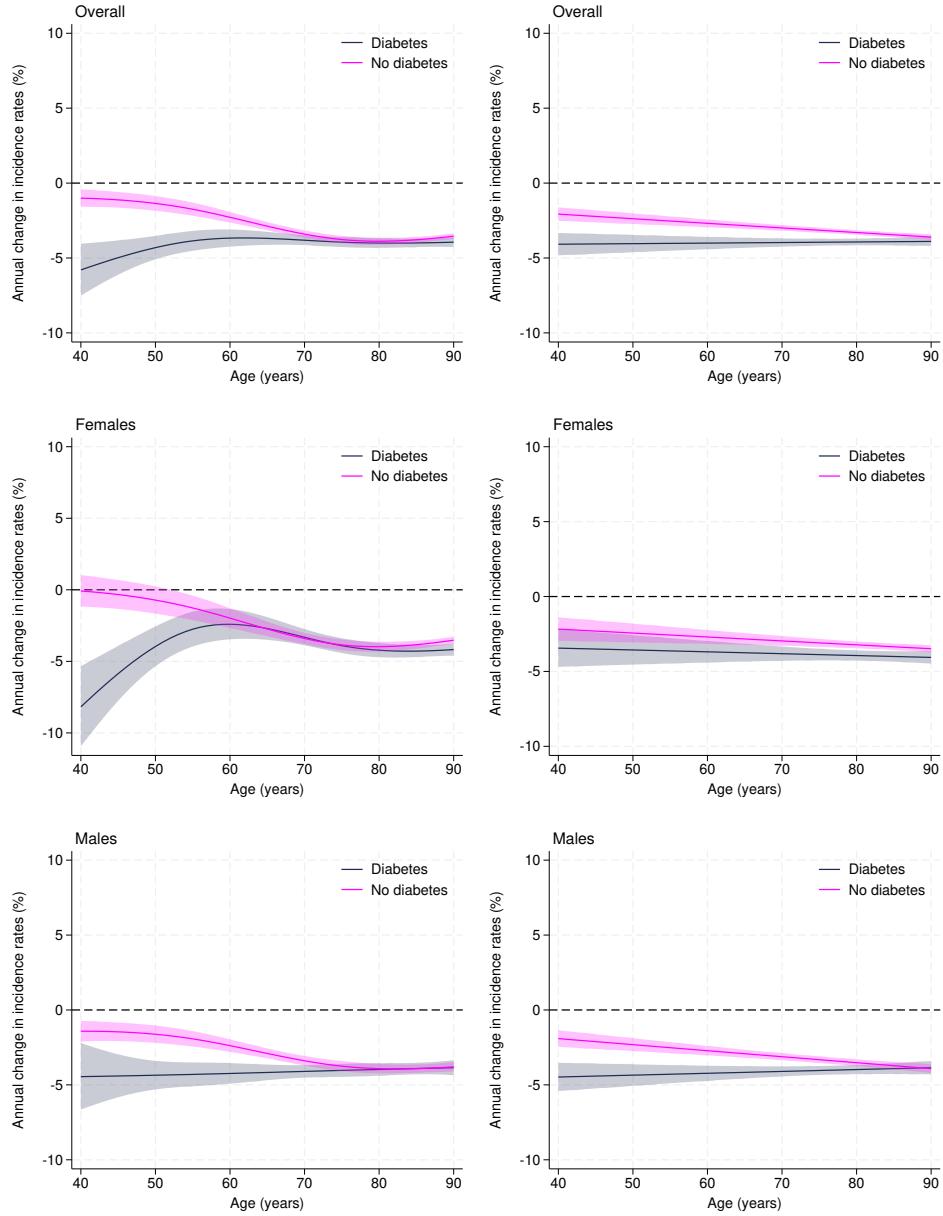


Figure 5.6: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Canada (Alberta). Coronary heart disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

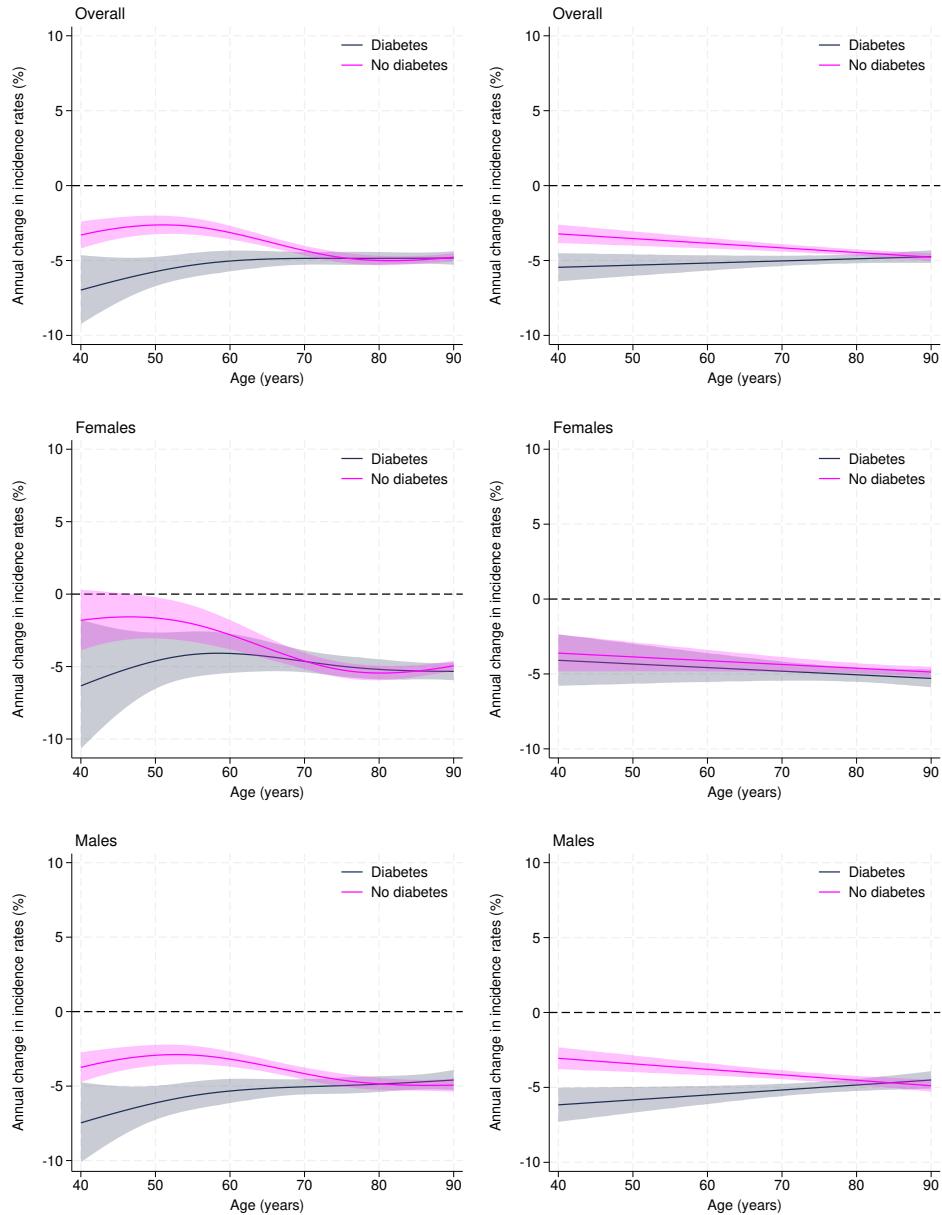


Figure 5.7: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Canada (Alberta). Cerebrovascular disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

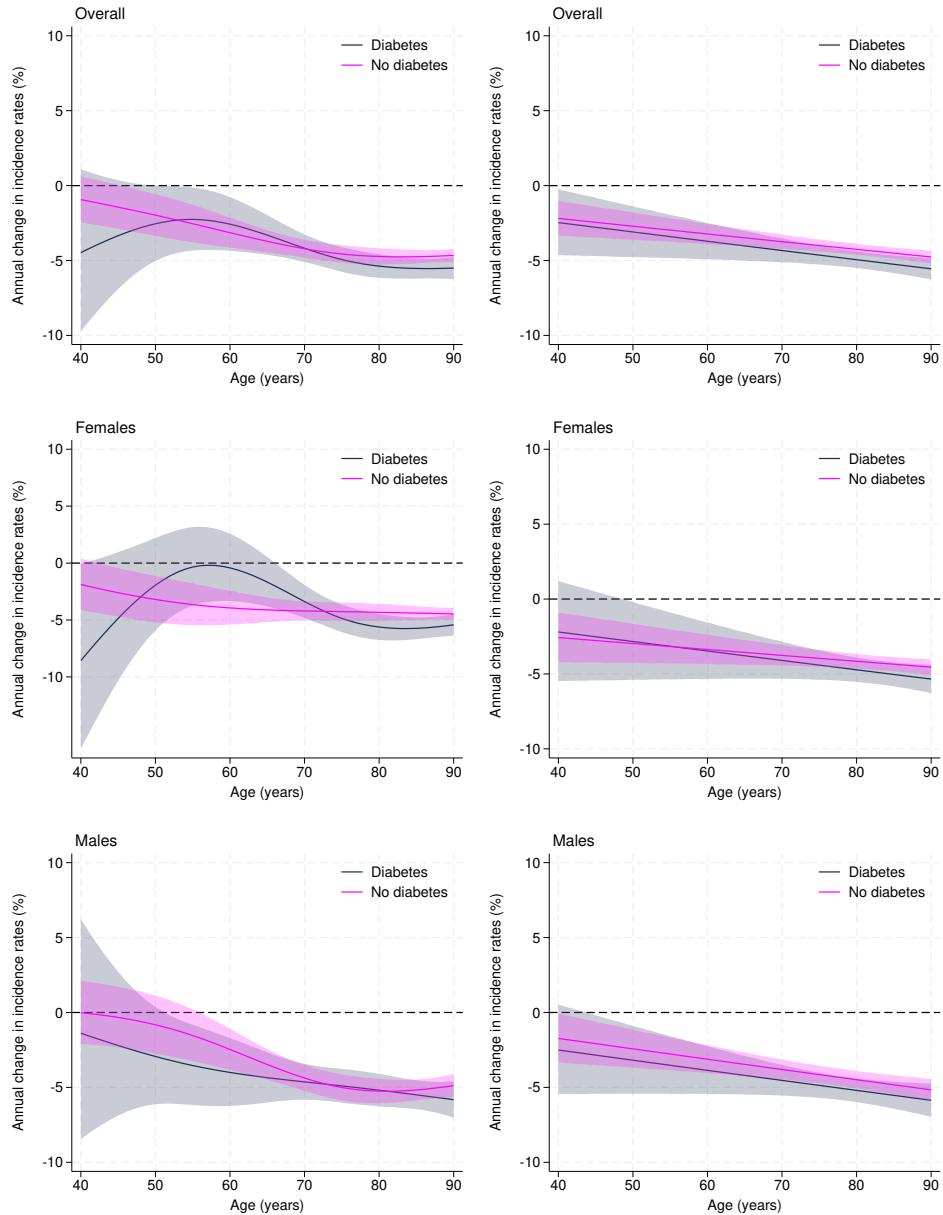


Figure 5.8: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Canada (Alberta). Heart failure. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

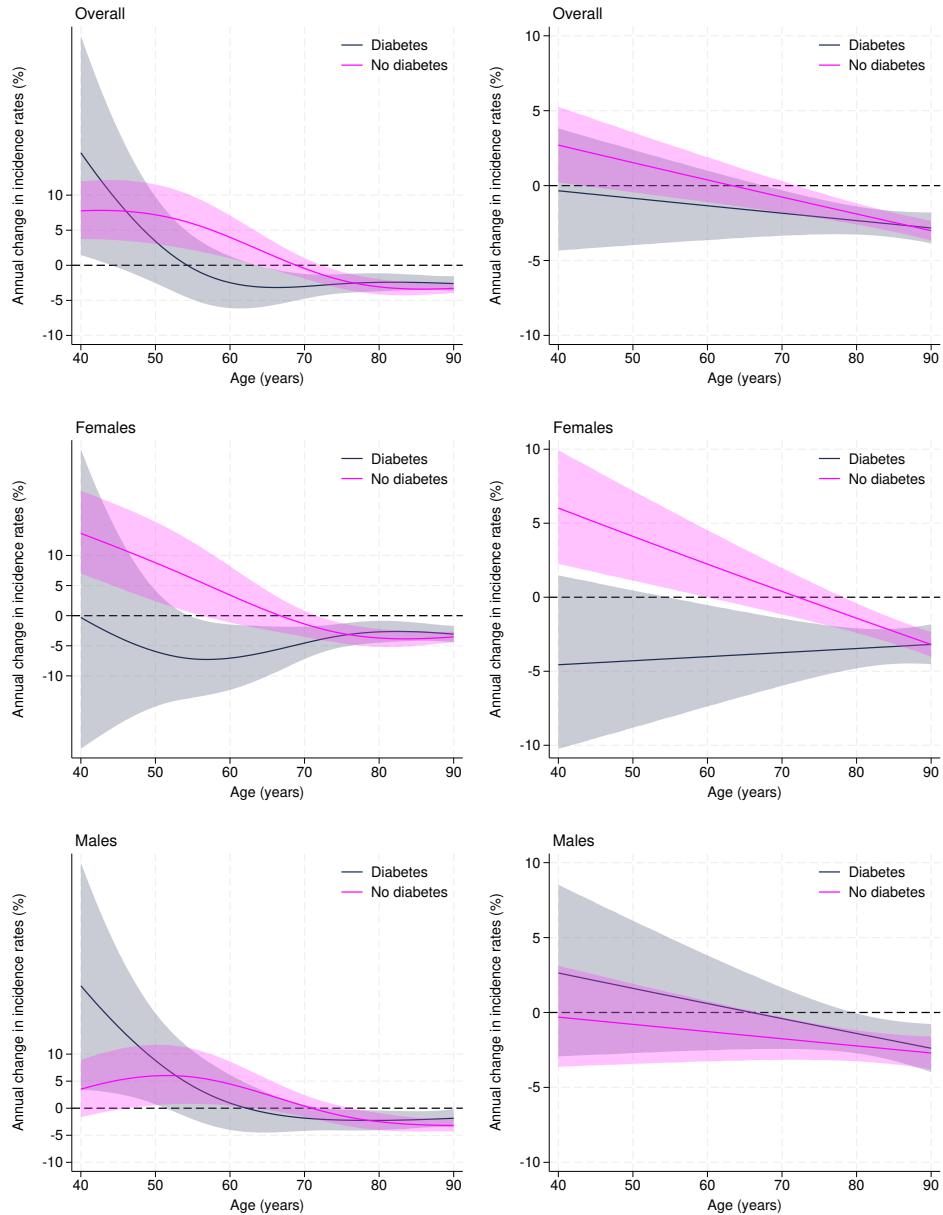


Figure 5.9: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Canada2. Cardiovascular disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

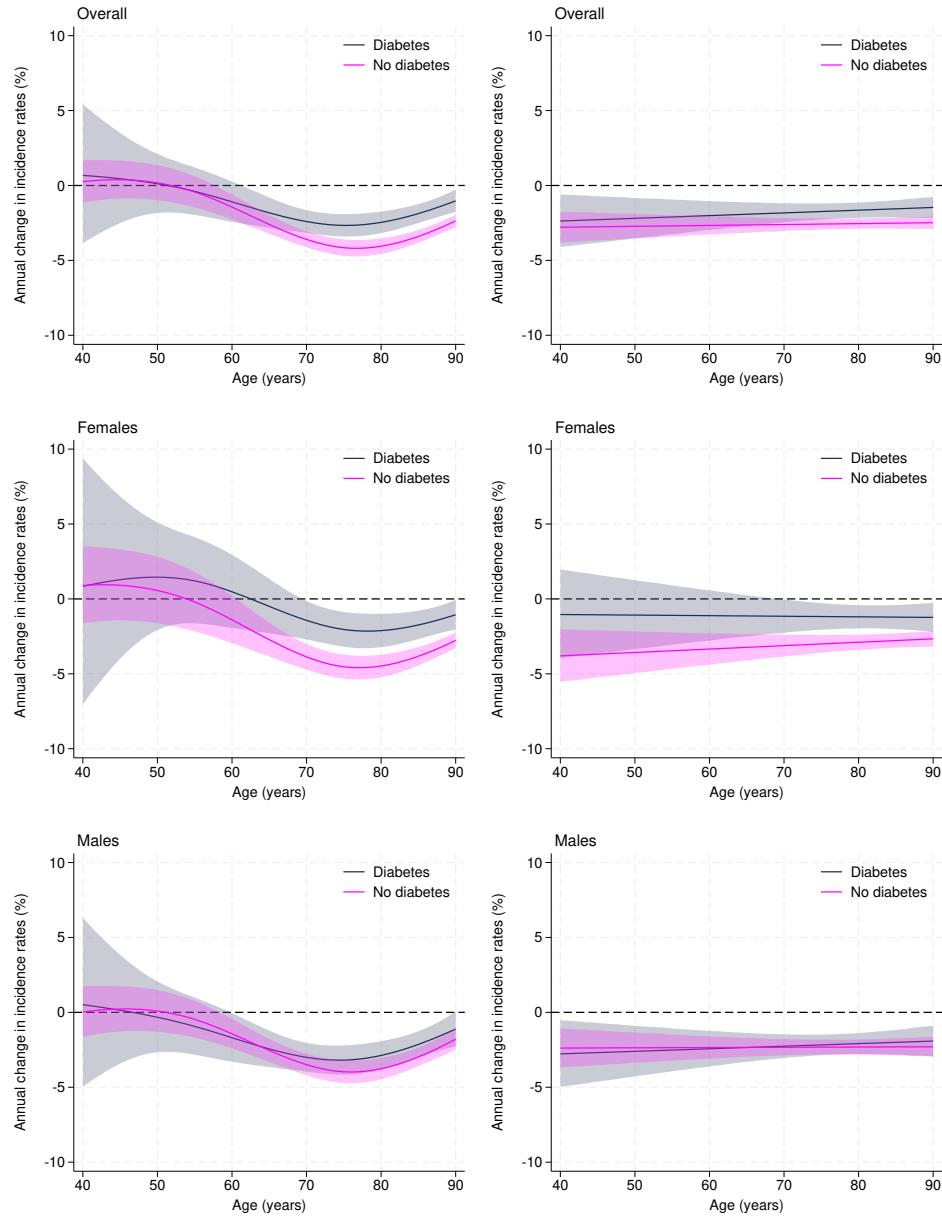


Figure 5.10: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Canada2. Coronary heart disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

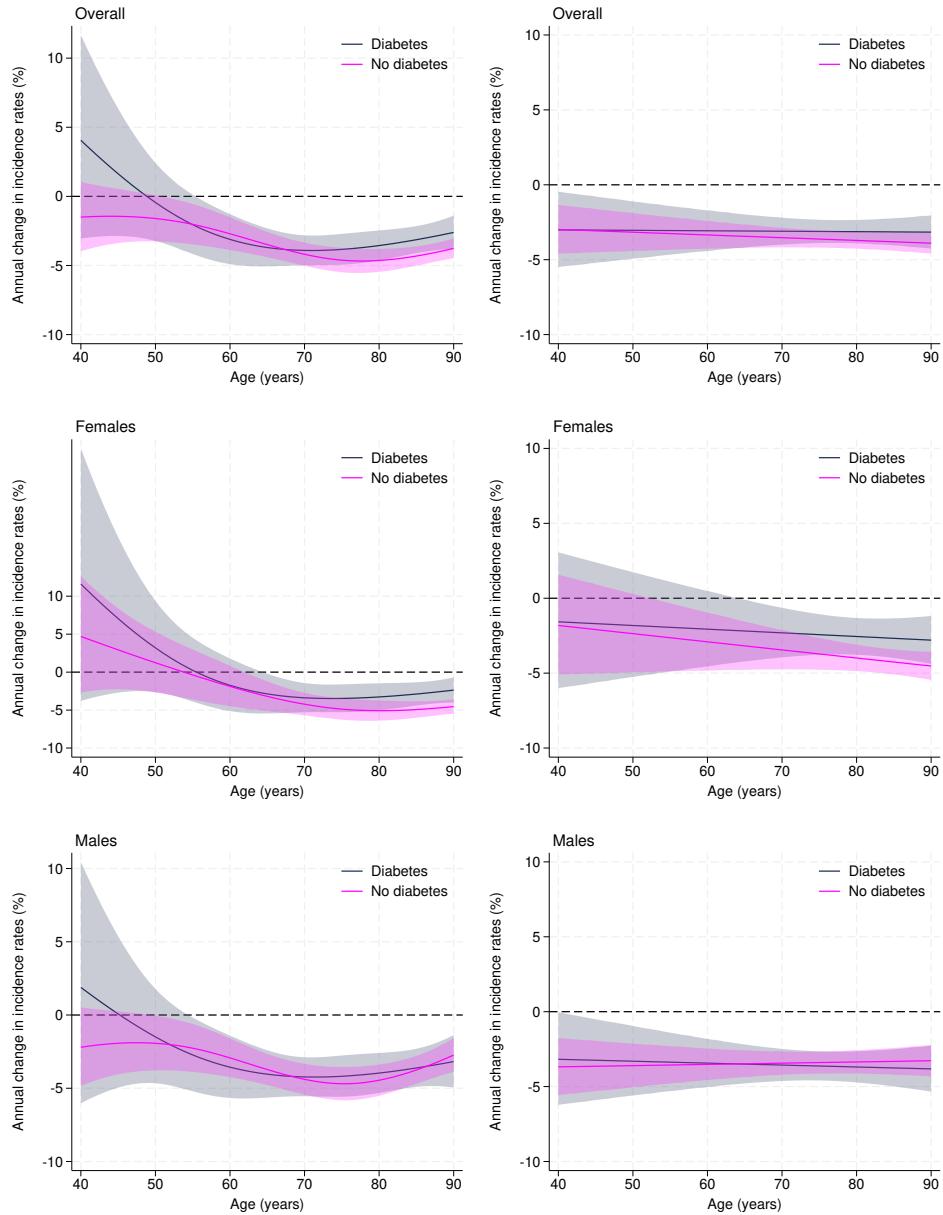


Figure 5.11: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Canada2. Cerebrovascular disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

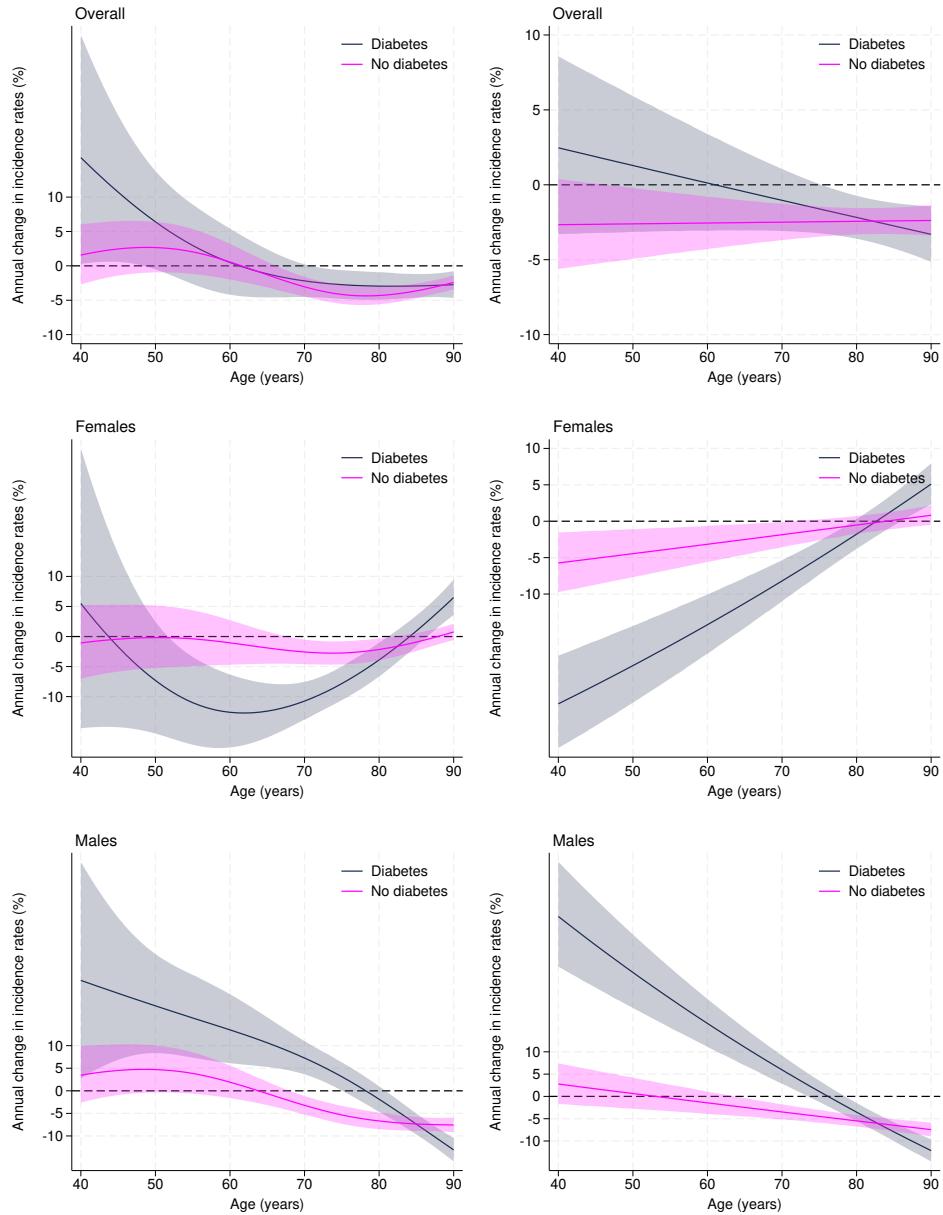


Figure 5.12: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Canada2. Heart failure. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

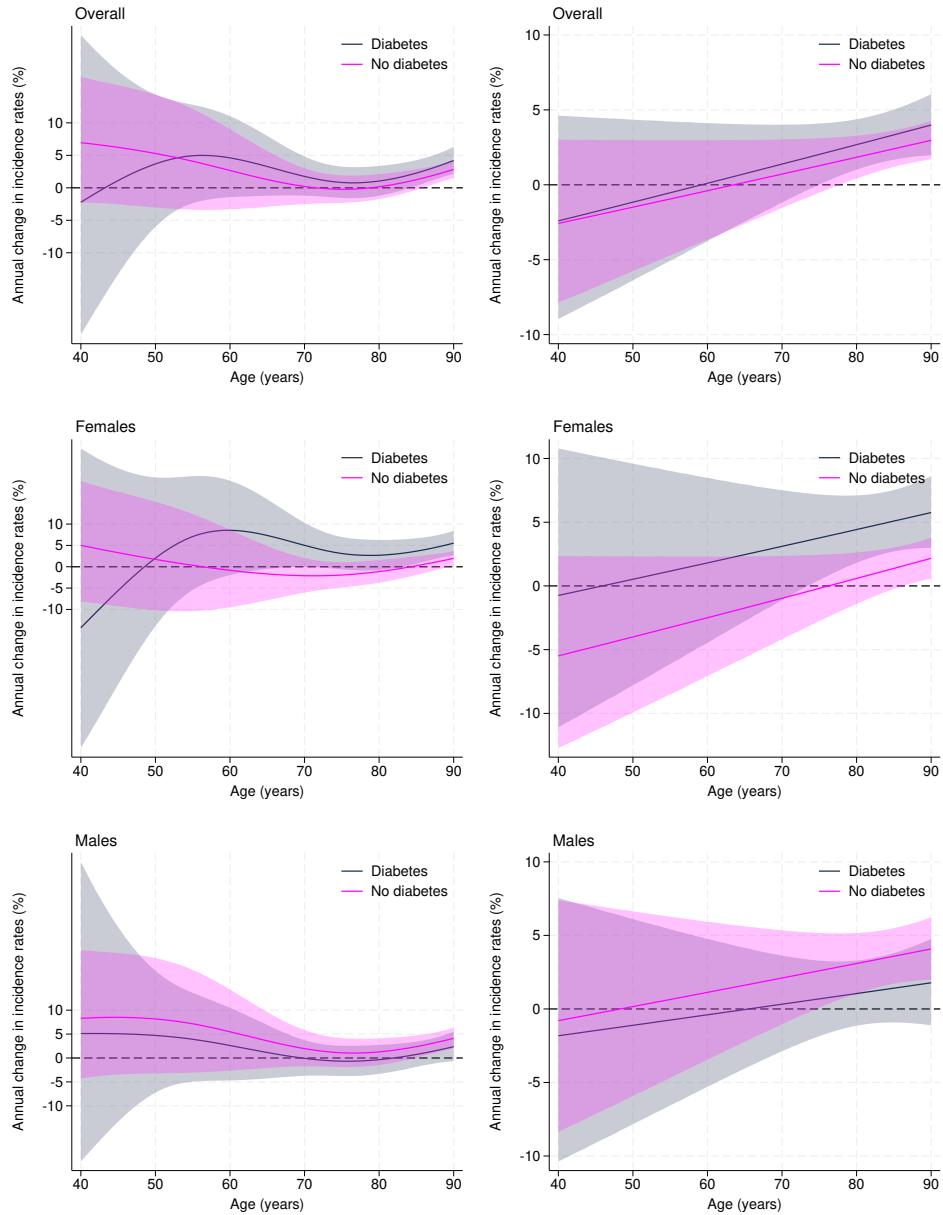


Figure 5.13: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Denmark. Cardiovascular disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

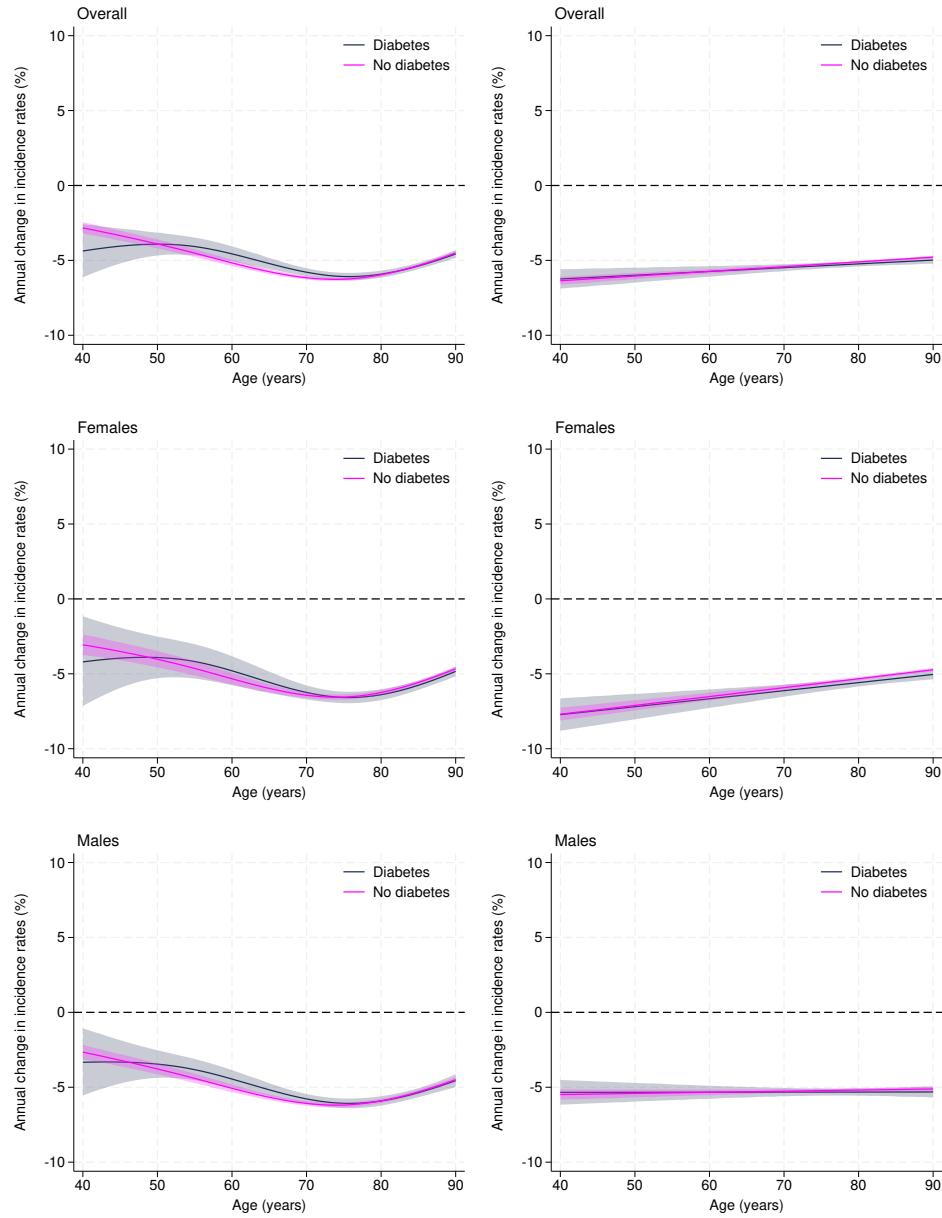


Figure 5.14: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Denmark. Coronary heart disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

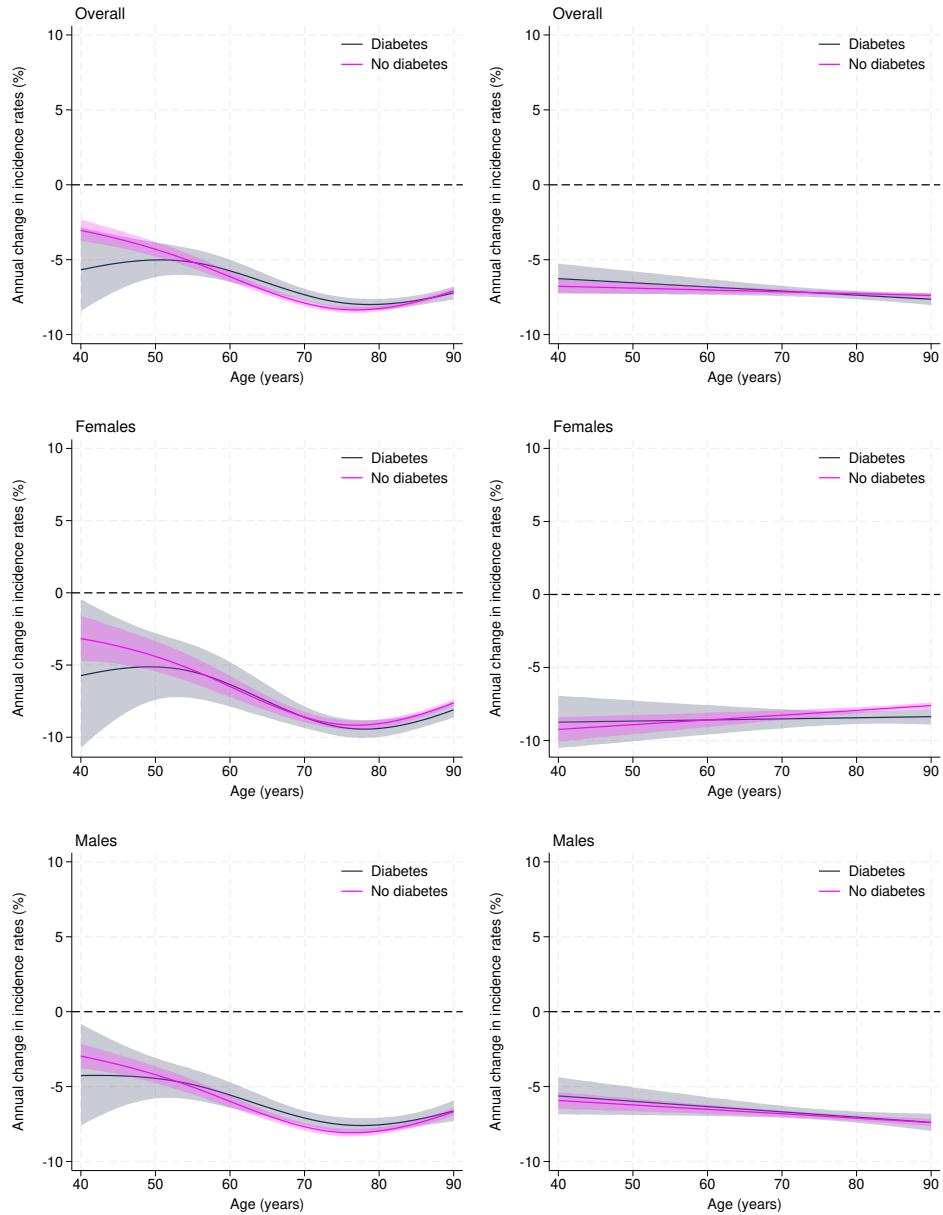


Figure 5.15: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Denmark. Cerebrovascular disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

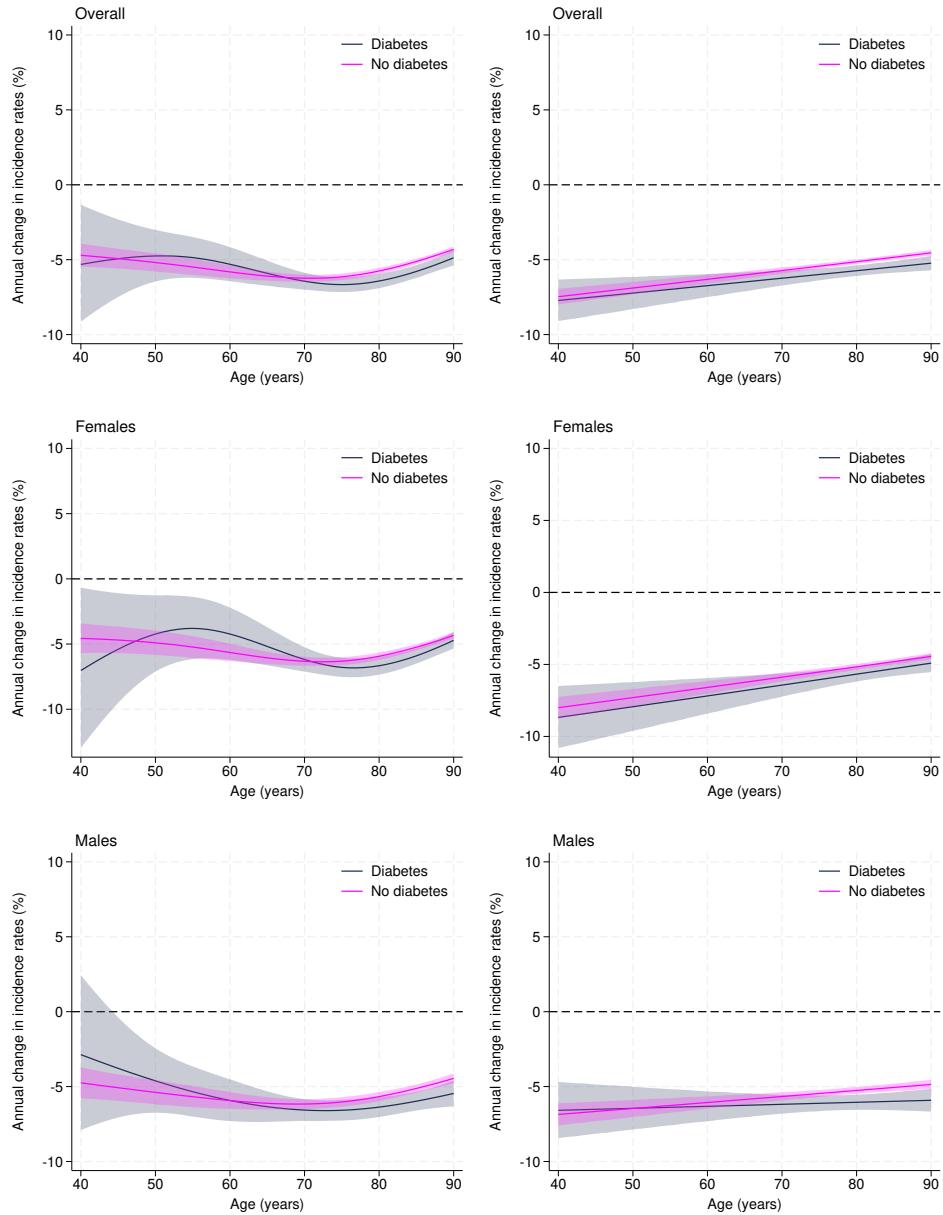


Figure 5.16: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Denmark. Heart failure. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

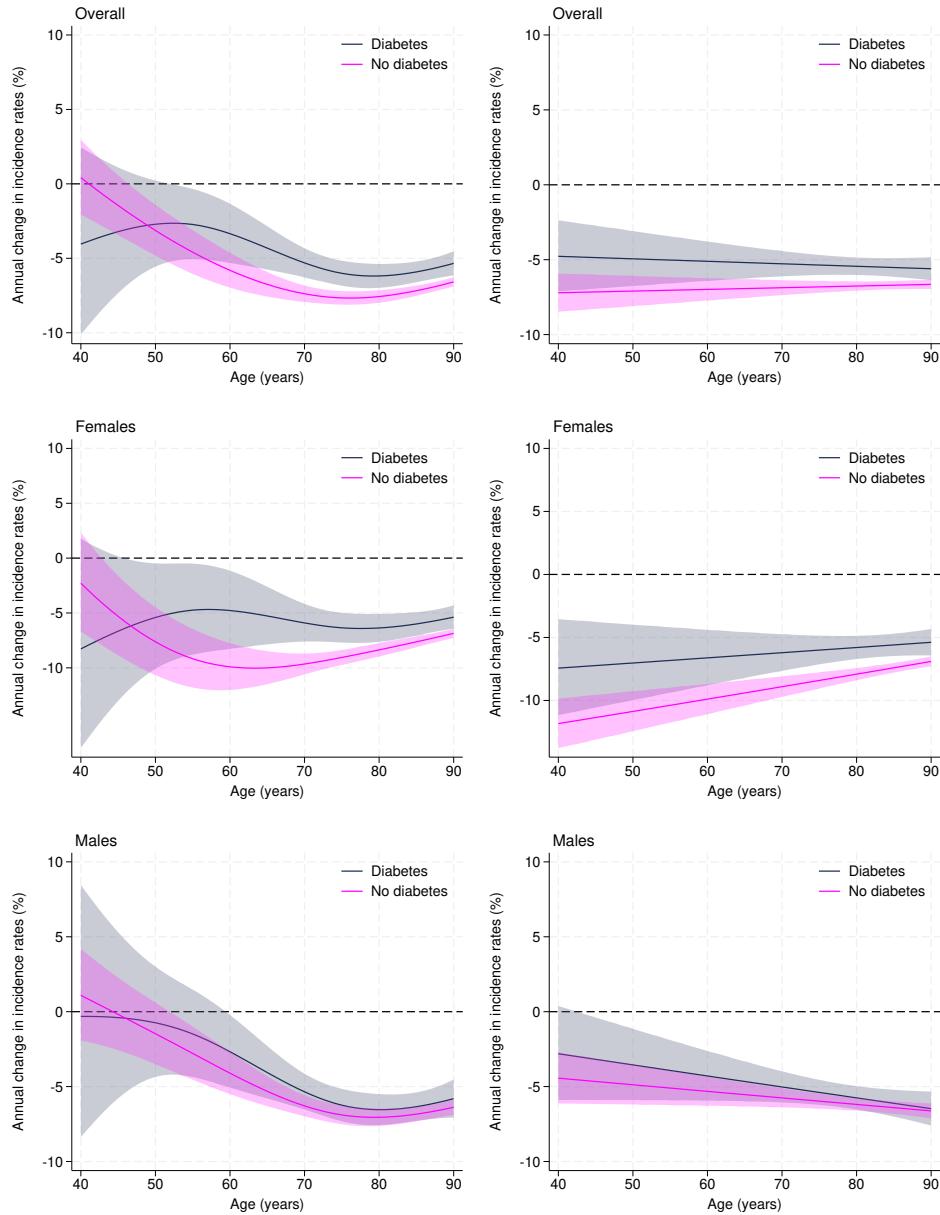


Figure 5.17: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Finland. Cardiovascular disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

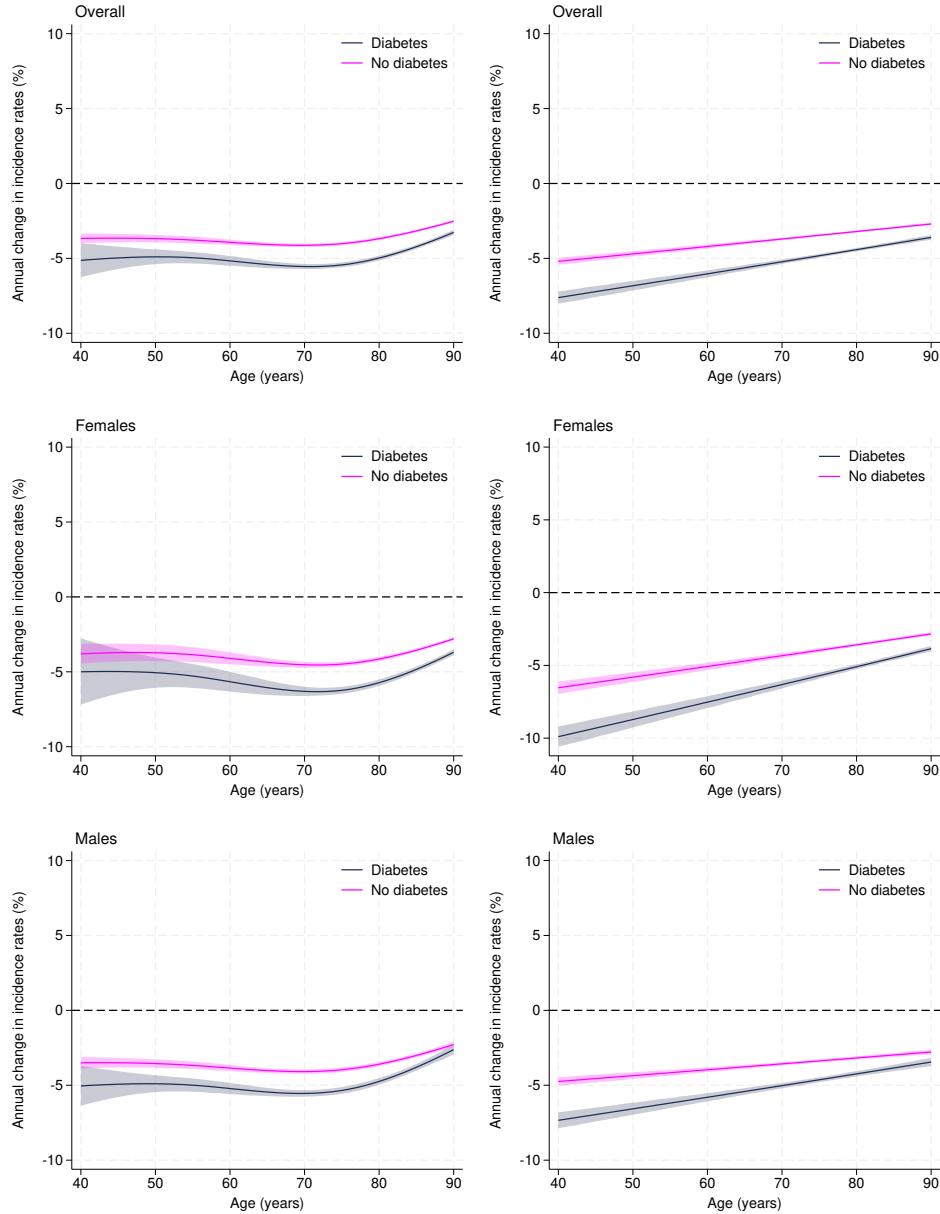


Figure 5.18: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Finland. Coronary heart disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

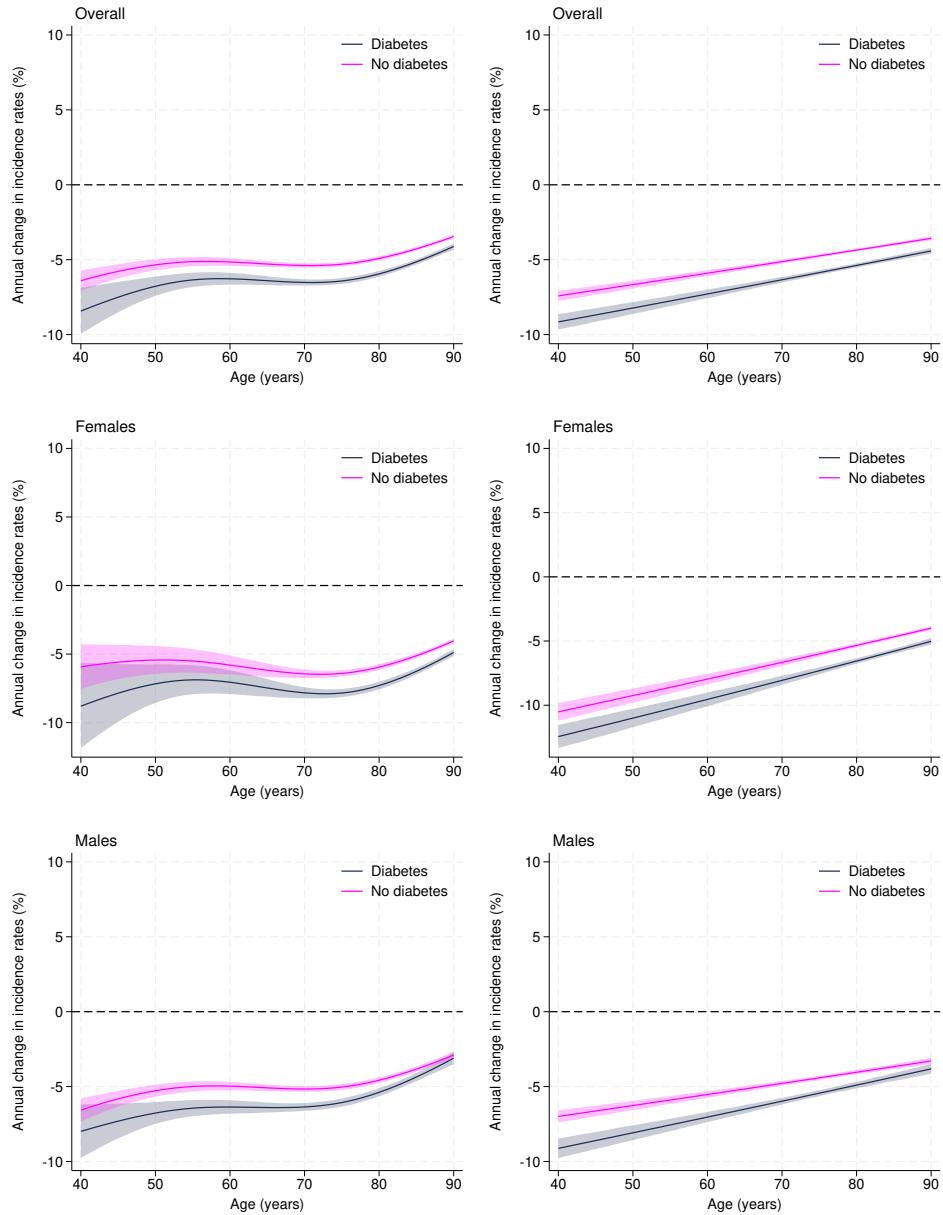


Figure 5.19: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Finland. Cerebrovascular disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

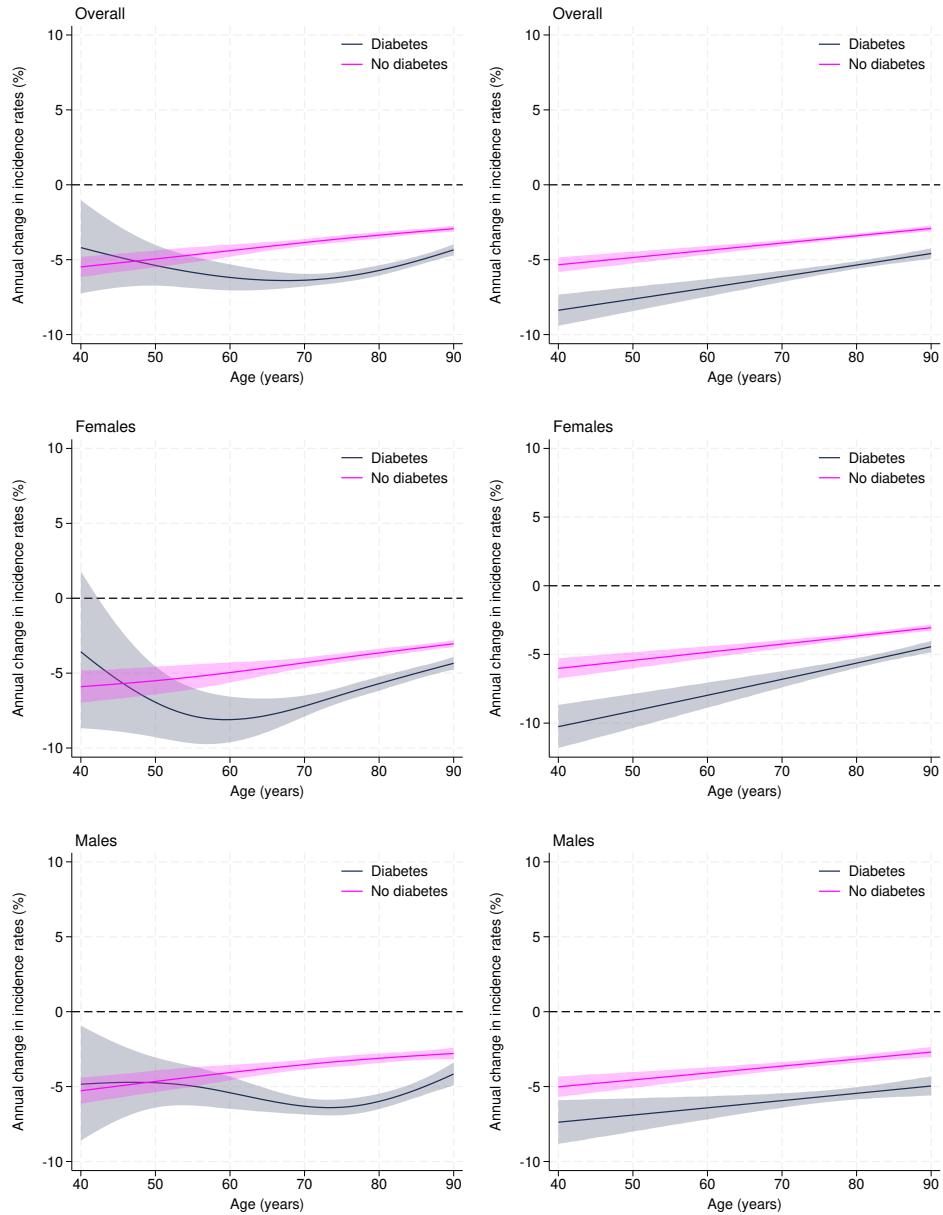


Figure 5.20: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. France. Cardiovascular disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

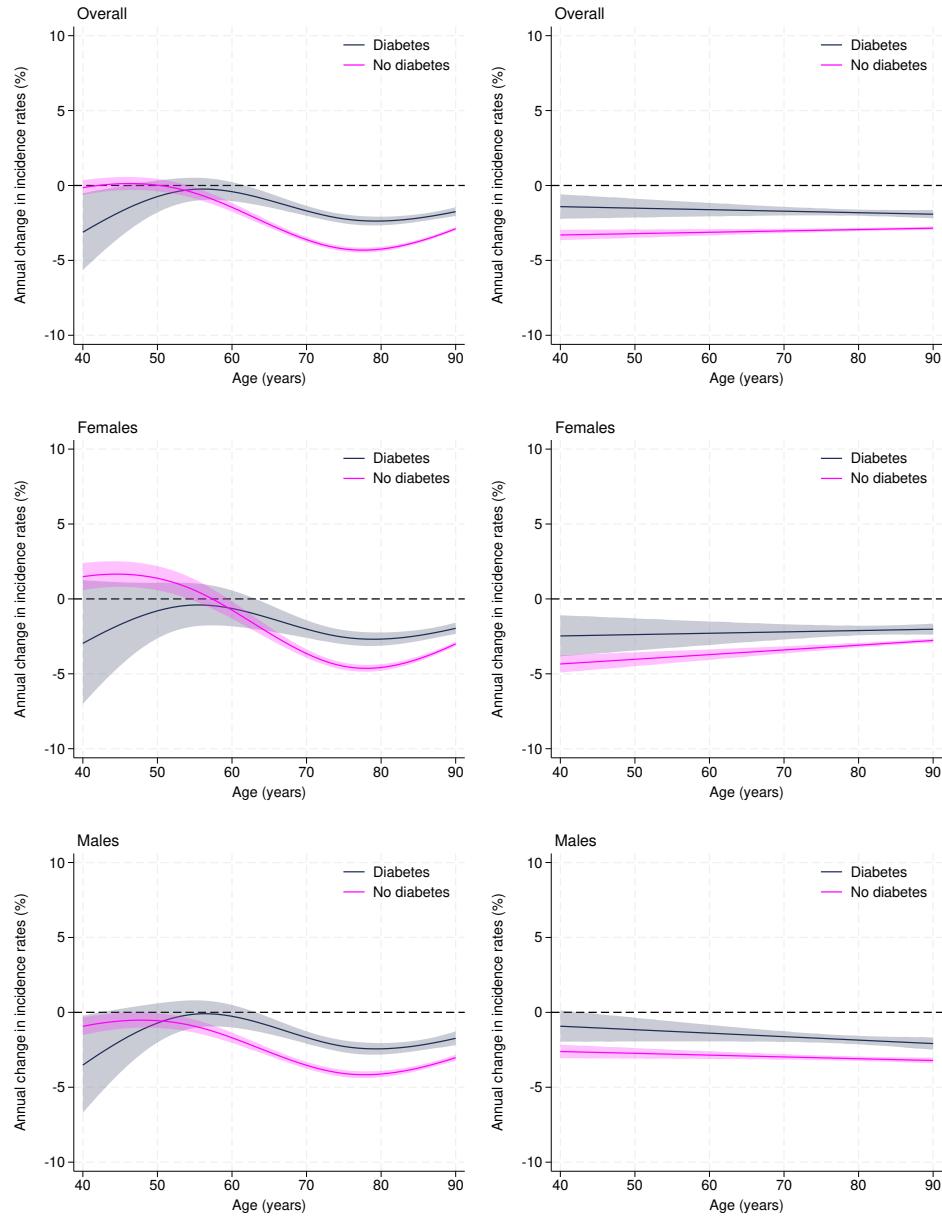


Figure 5.21: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. France. Coronary heart disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

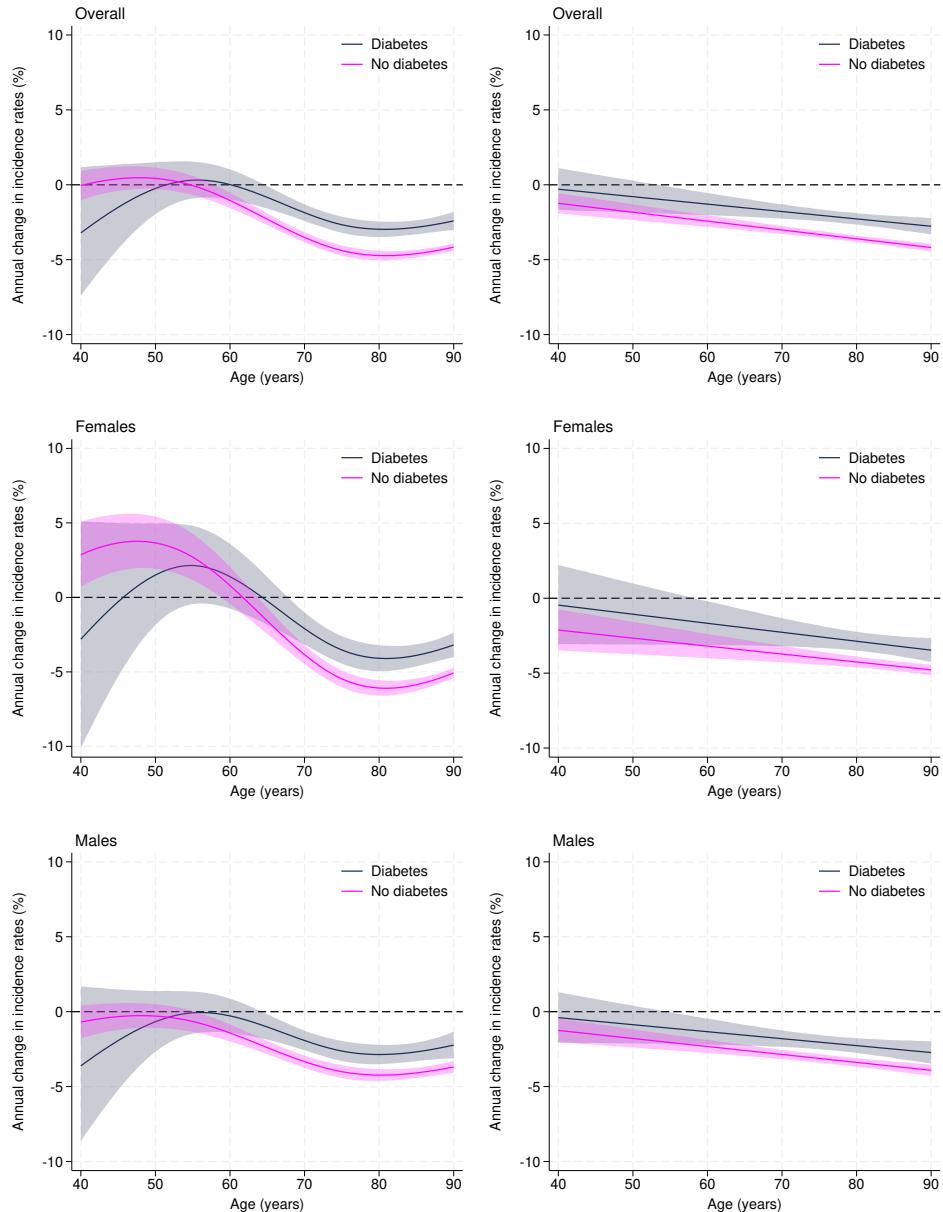


Figure 5.22: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. France. Cerebrovascular disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

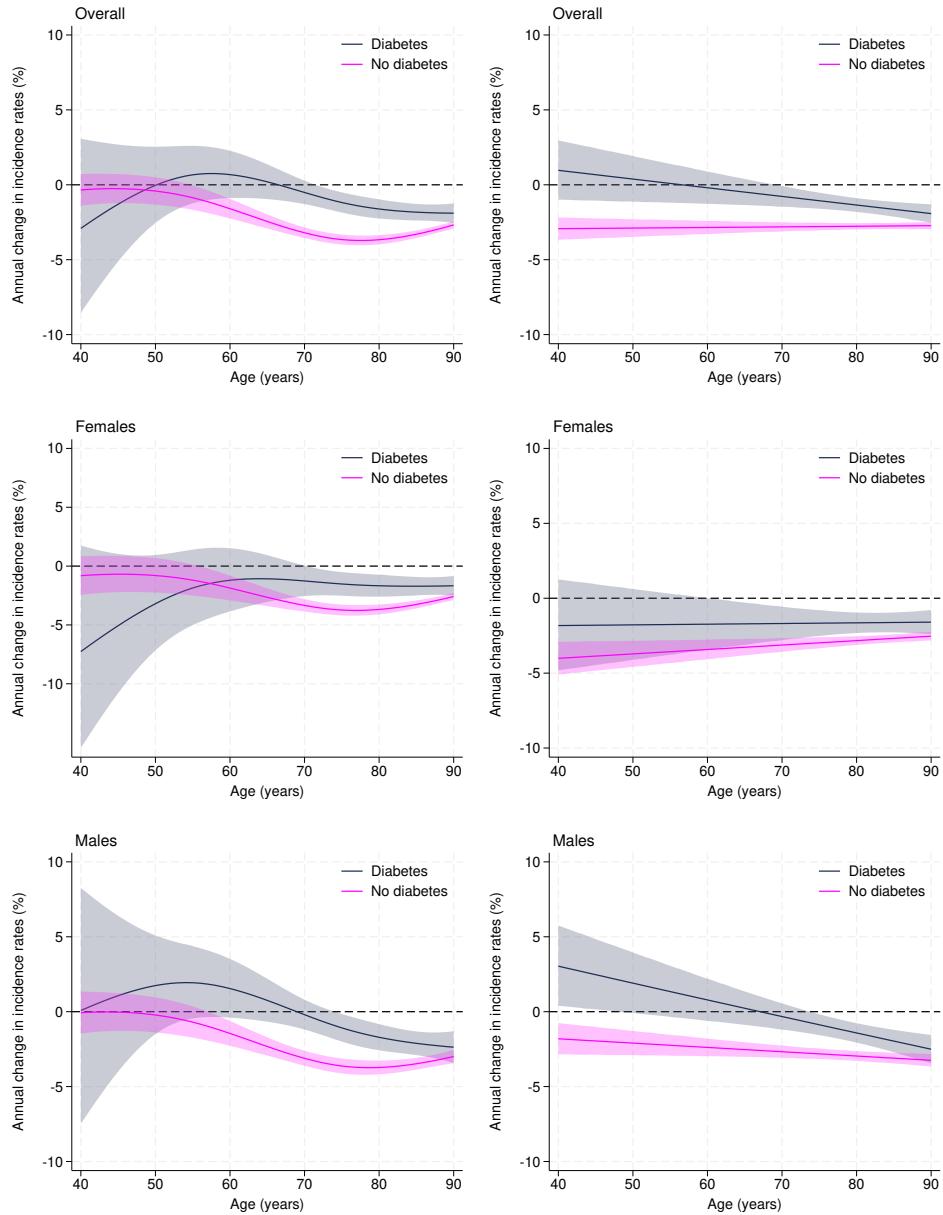


Figure 5.23: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. France. Heart failure. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

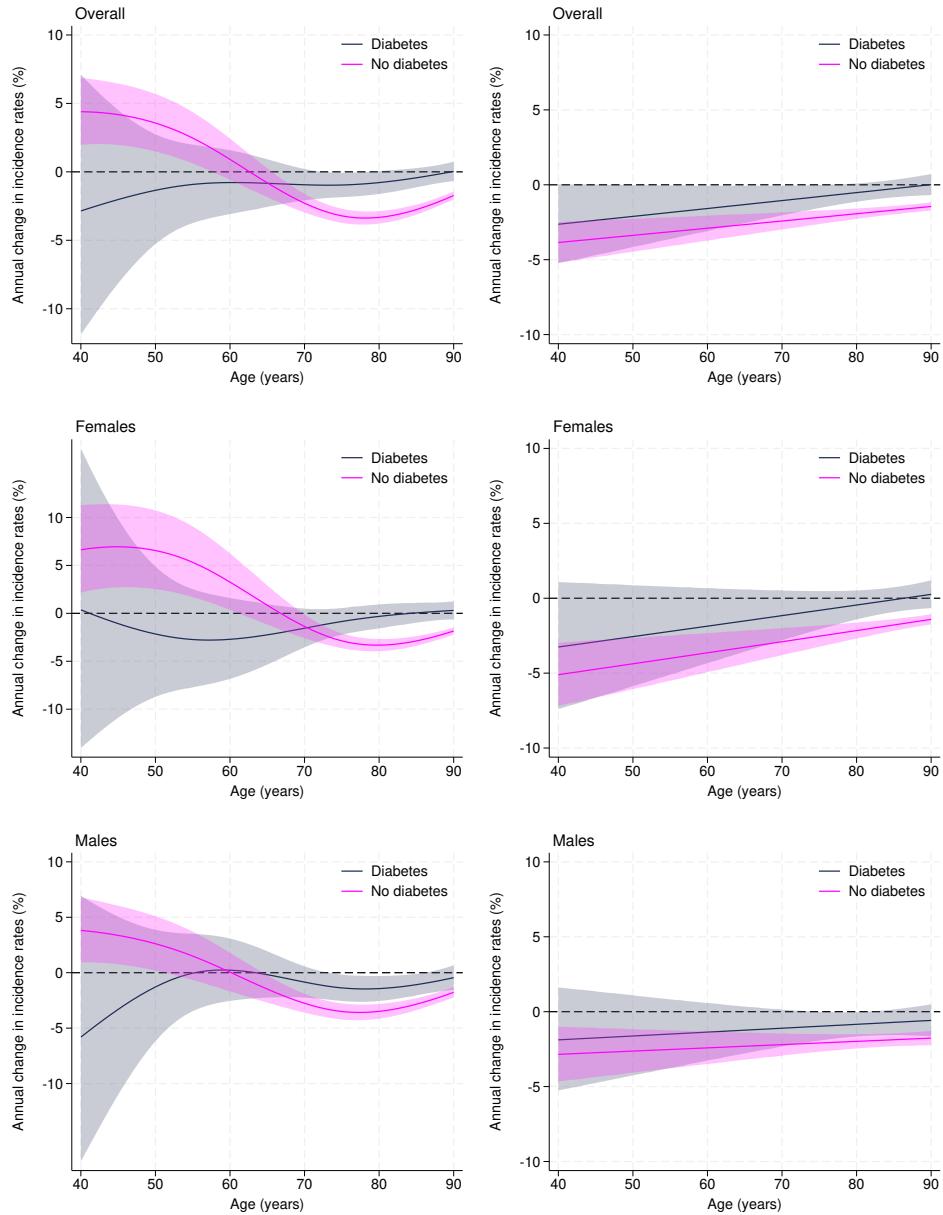


Figure 5.24: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Lithuania. Cardiovascular disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

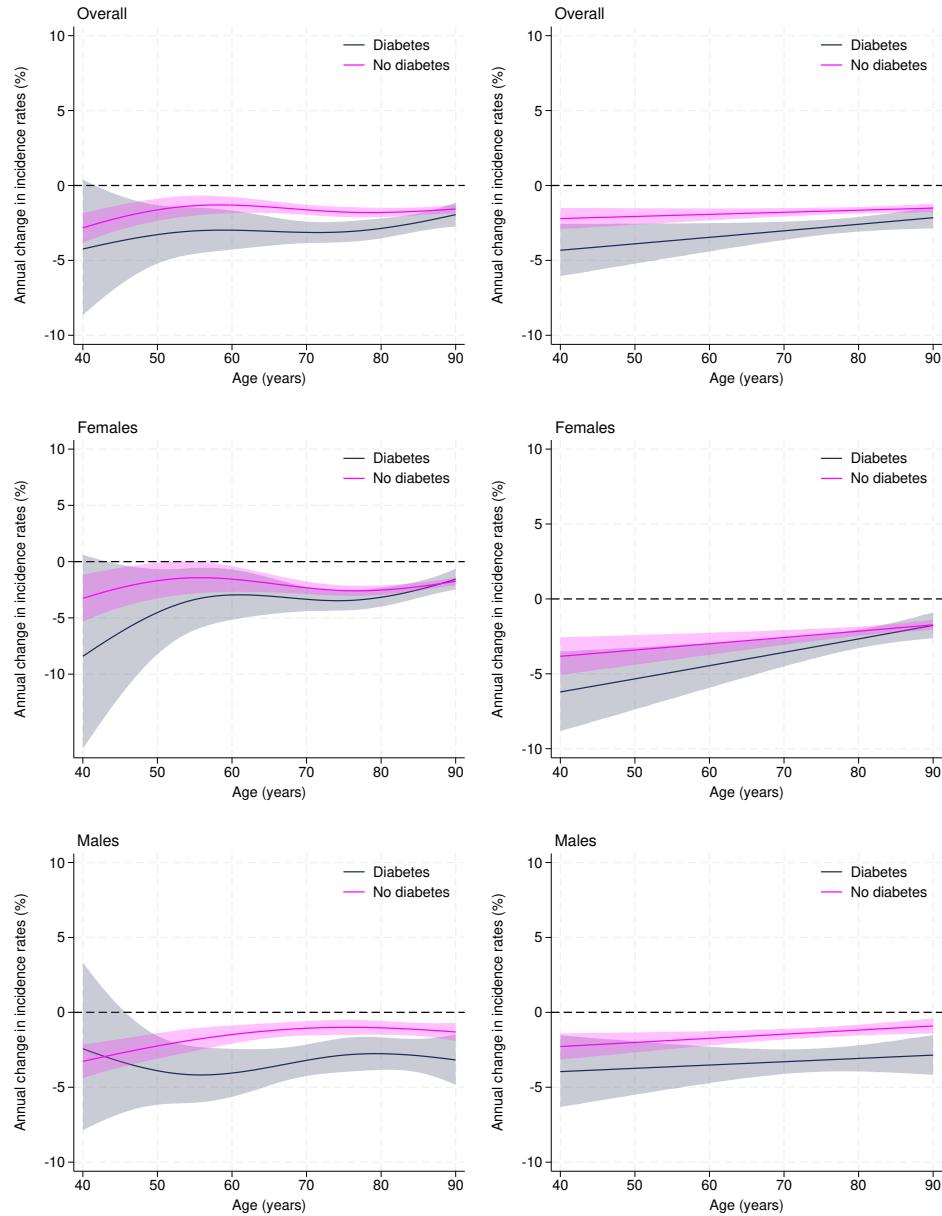


Figure 5.25: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Lithuania. Coronary heart disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

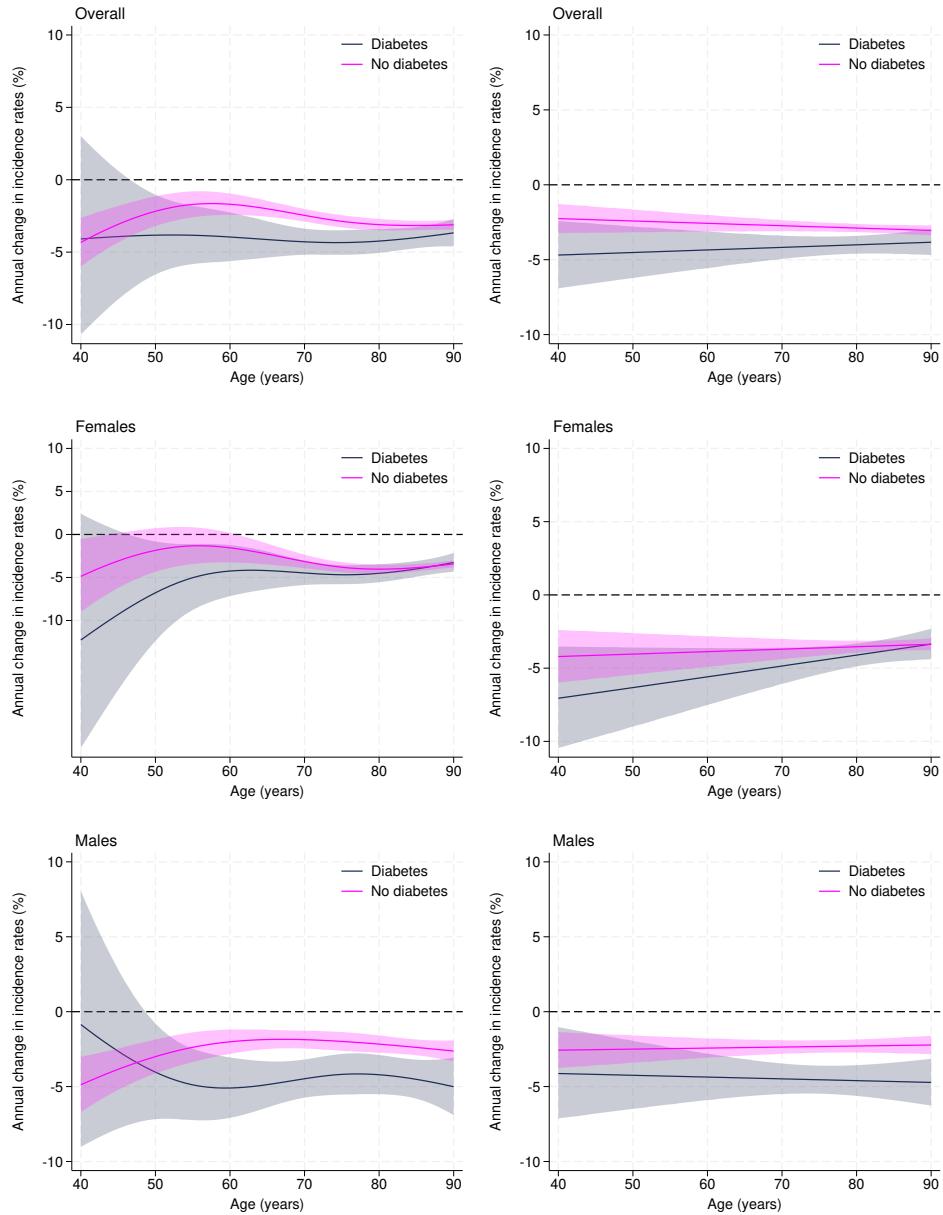


Figure 5.26: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Lithuania. Cerebrovascular disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

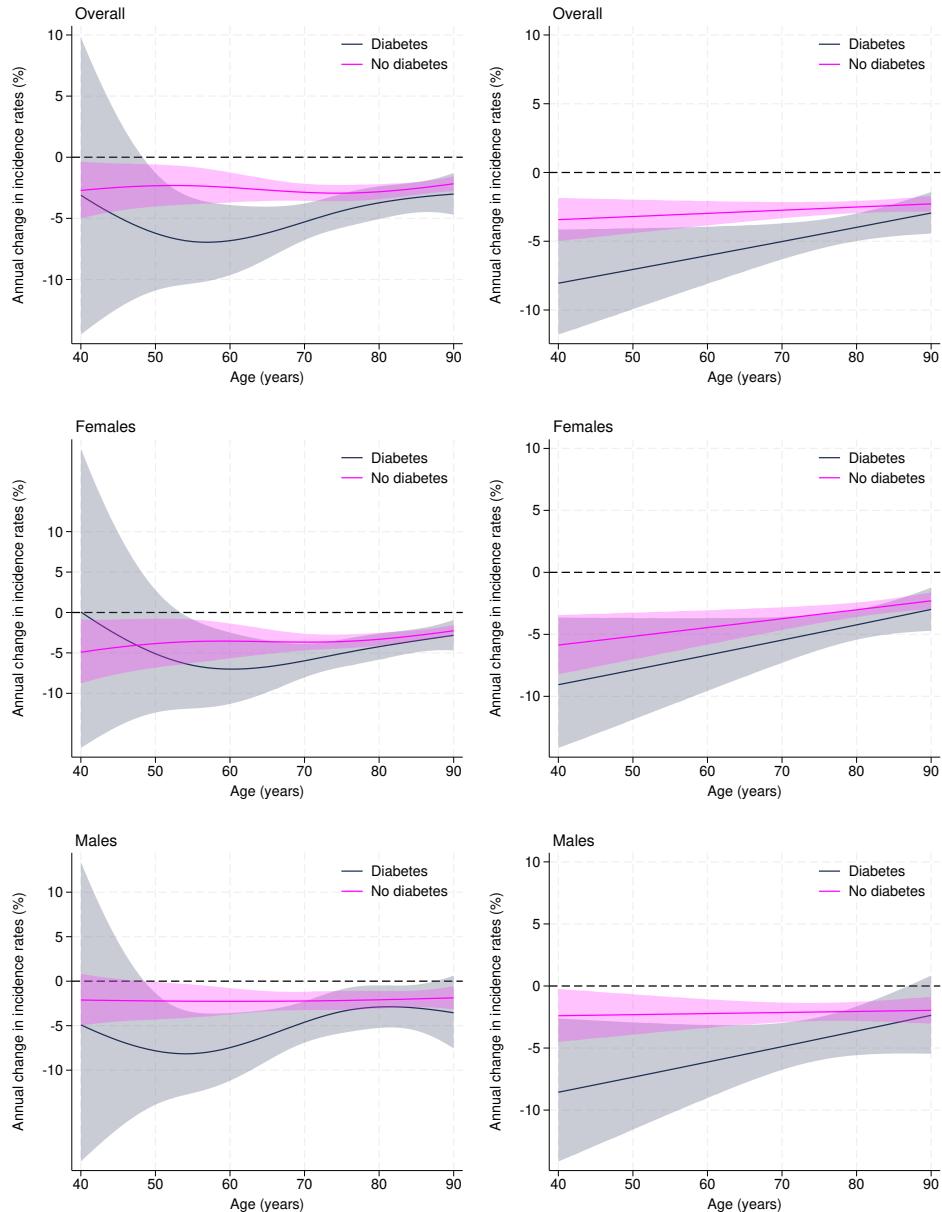


Figure 5.27: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Scotland. Cardiovascular disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

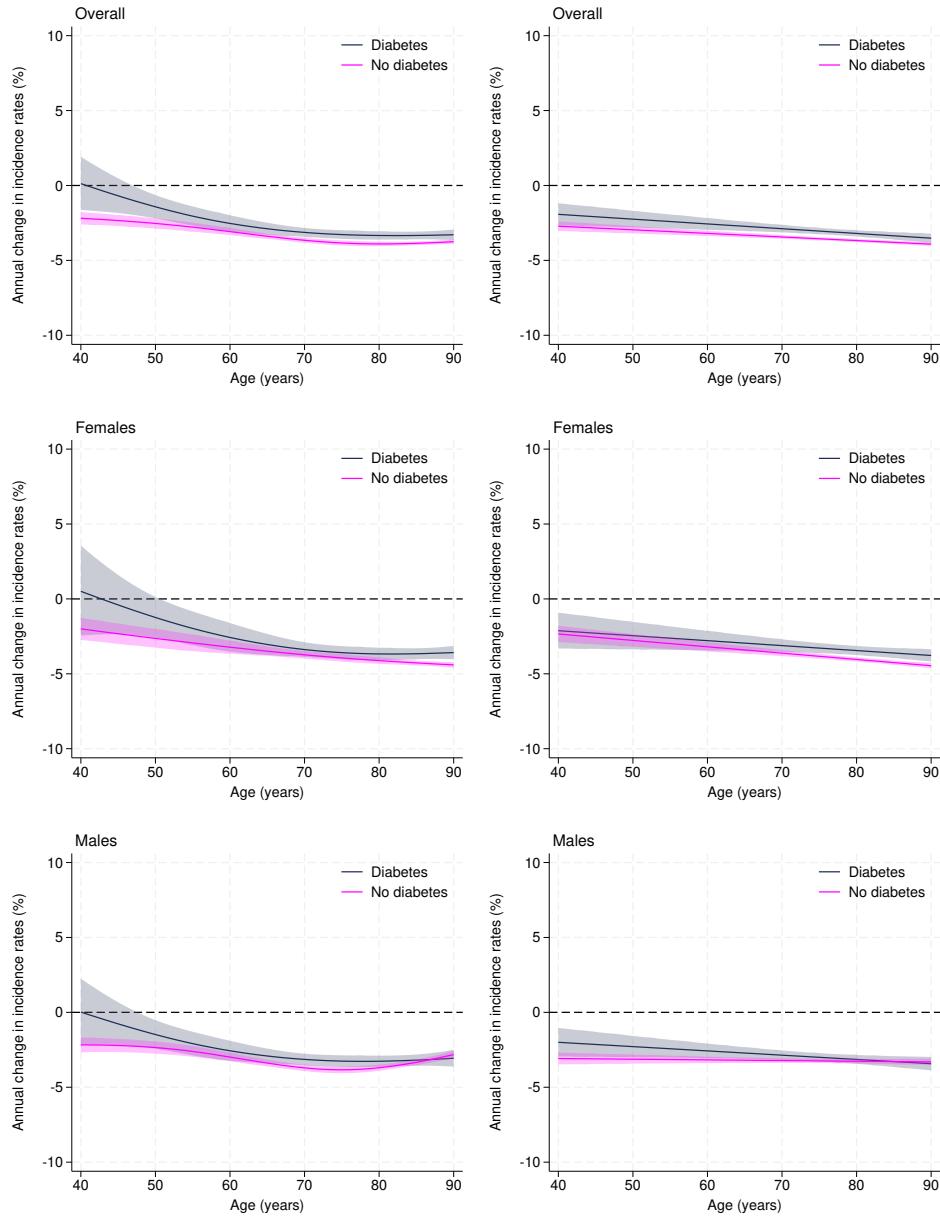


Figure 5.28: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Scotland. Coronary heart disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

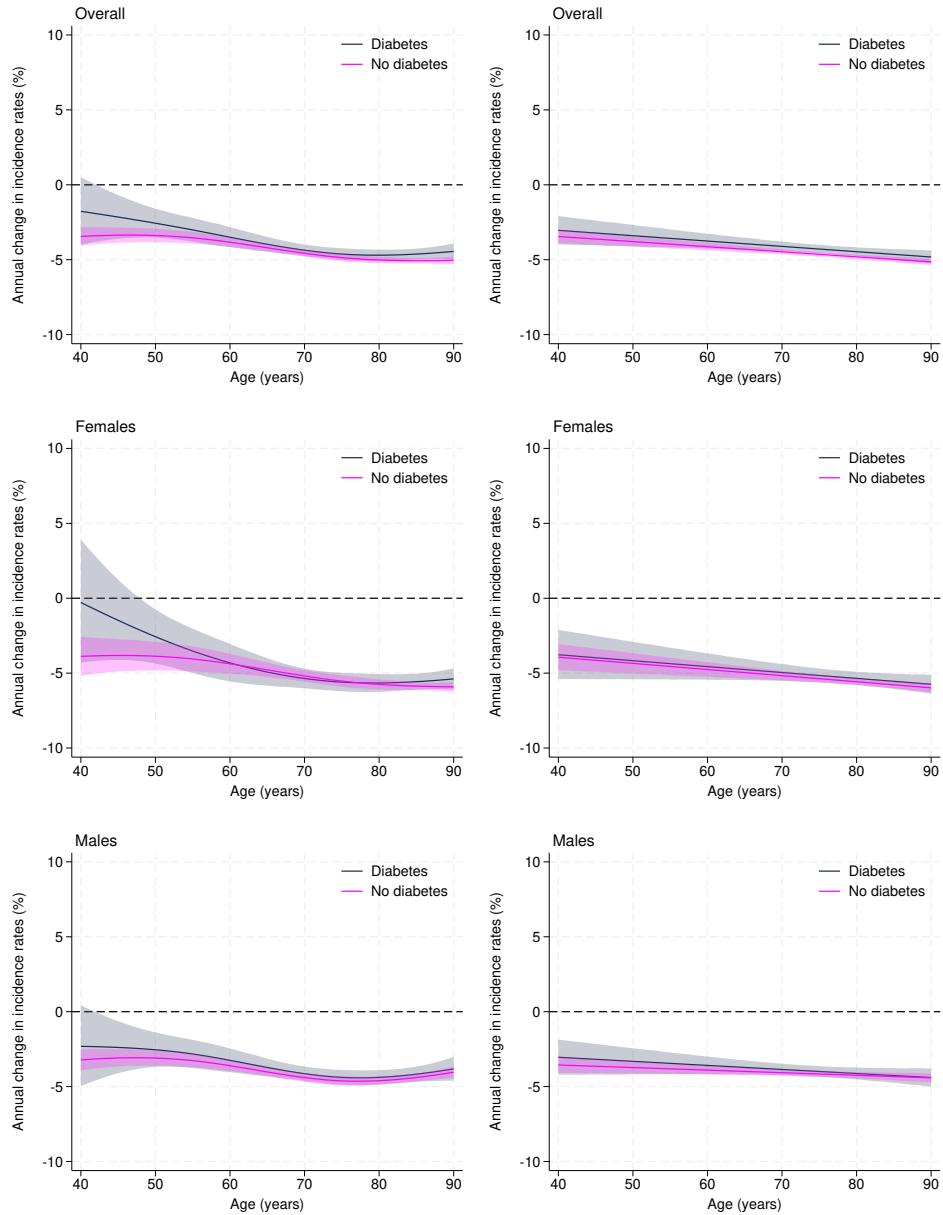


Figure 5.29: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Scotland. Cerebrovascular disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

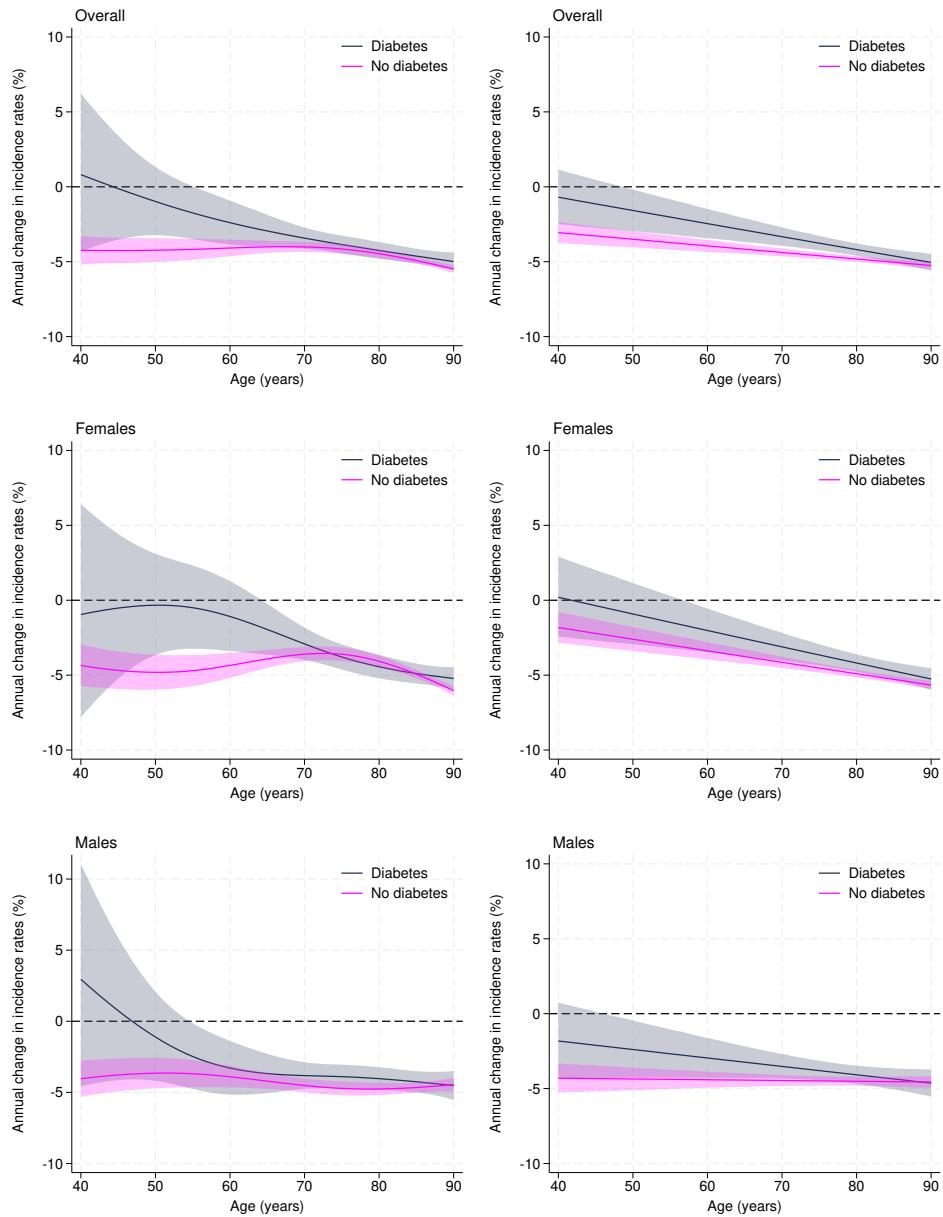


Figure 5.30: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. Scotland. Heart failure. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

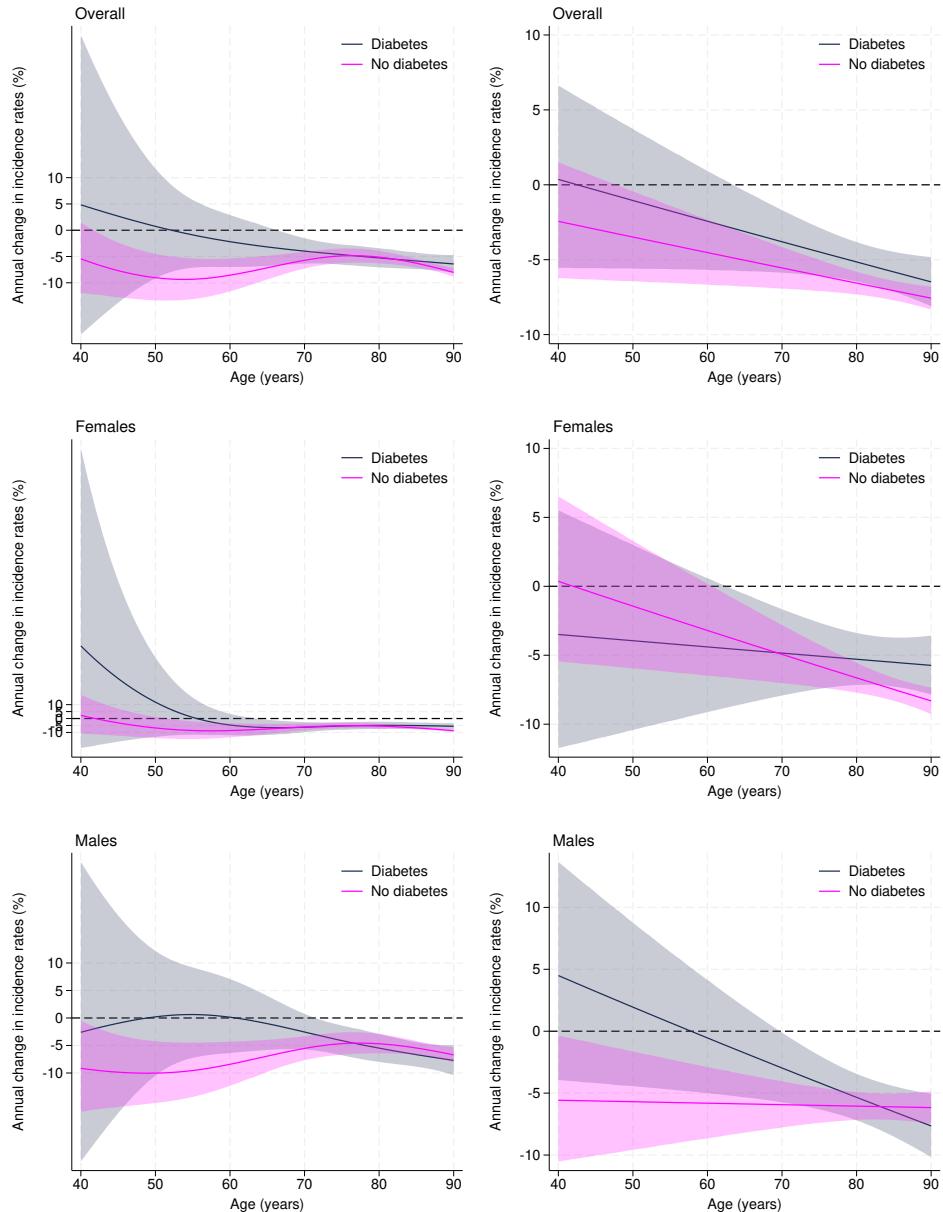


Figure 5.31: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. South Korea. Cardiovascular disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

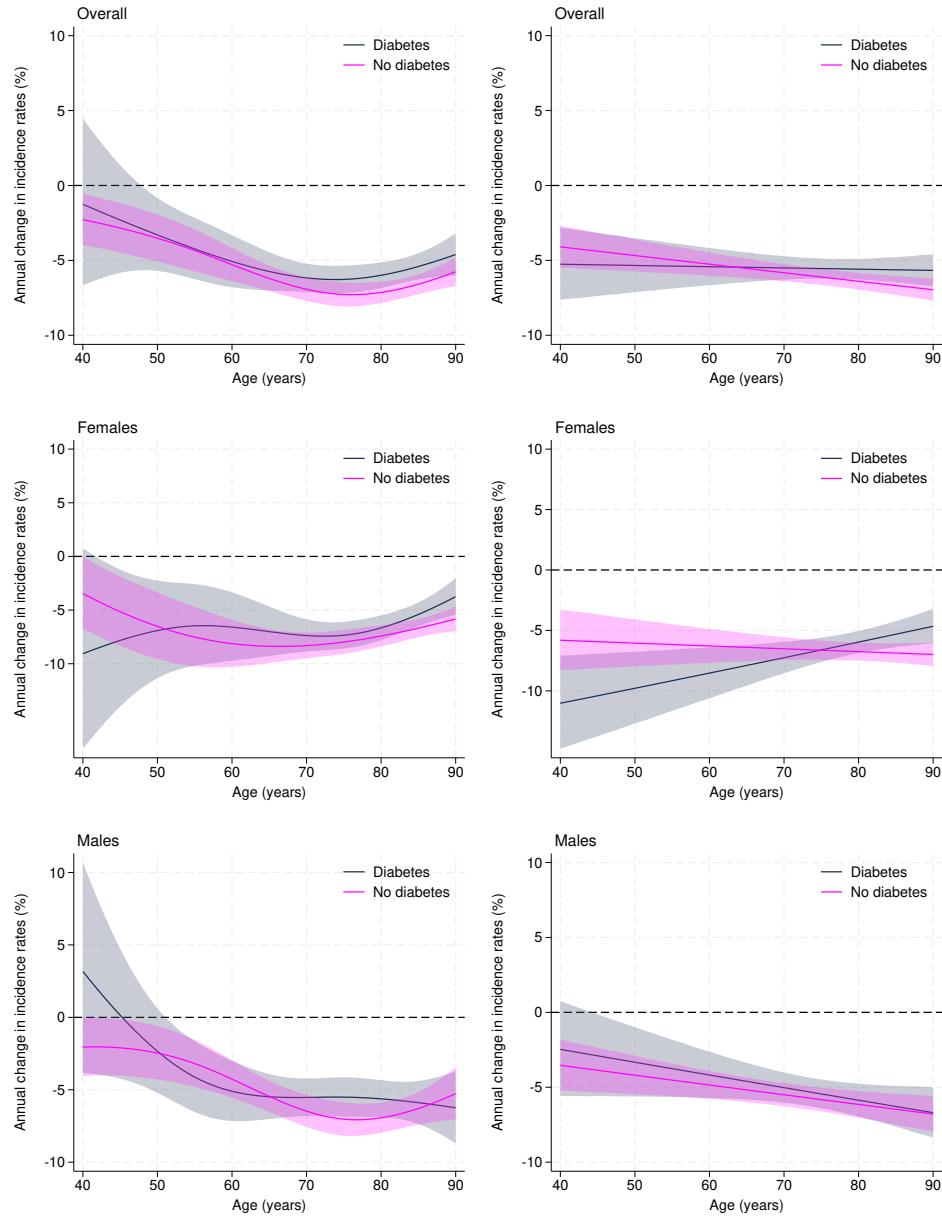


Figure 5.32: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. South Korea. Coronary heart disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

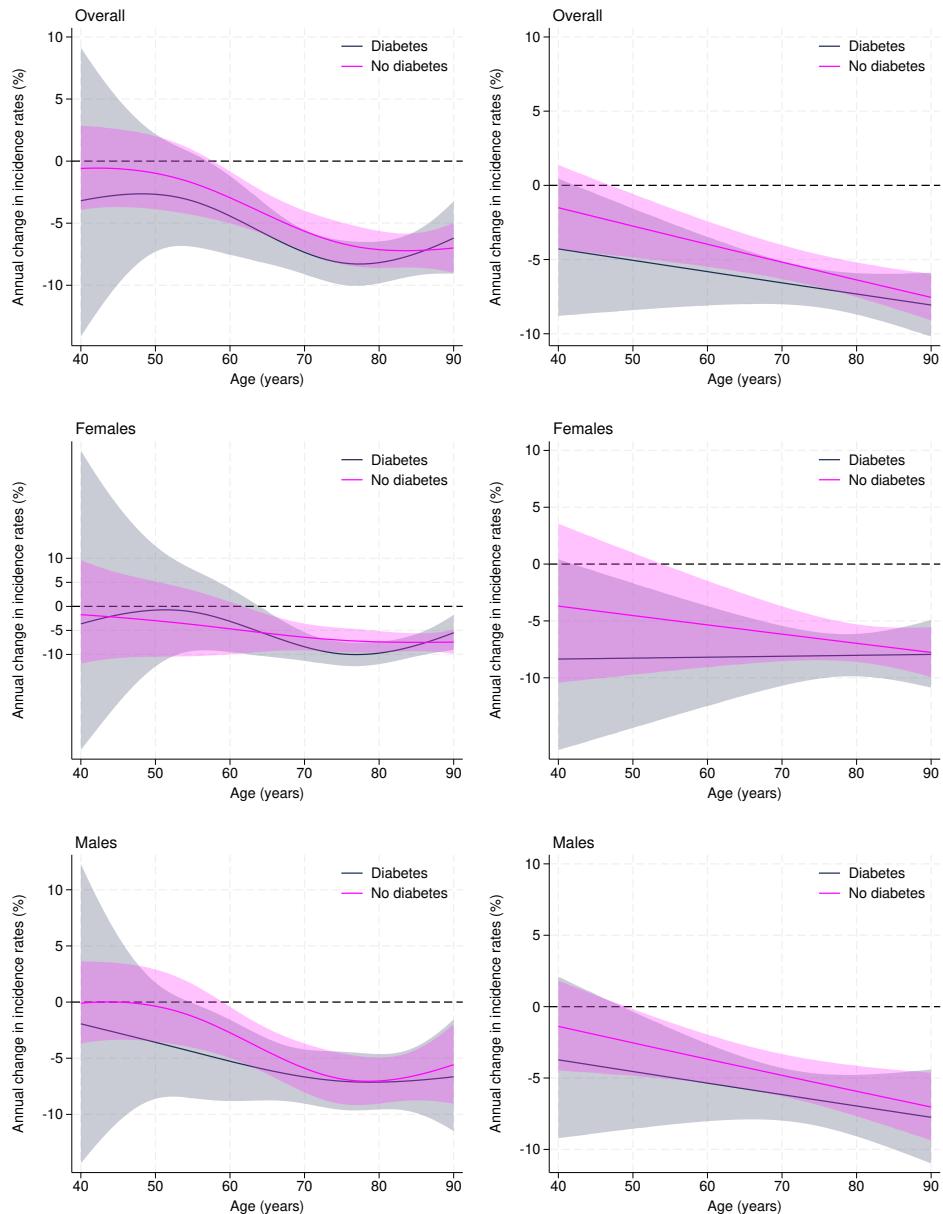


Figure 5.33: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. South Korea. Cerebrovascular disease. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.

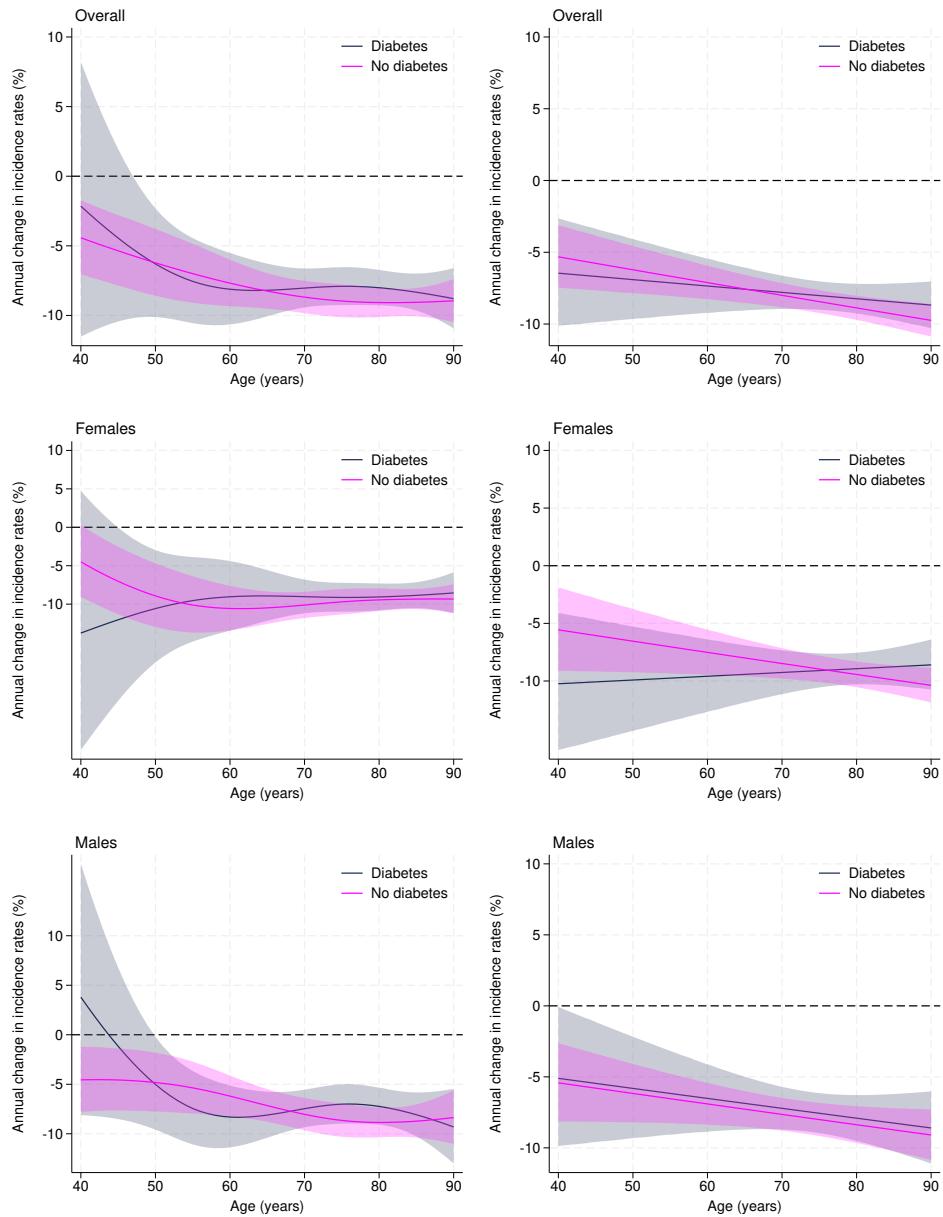
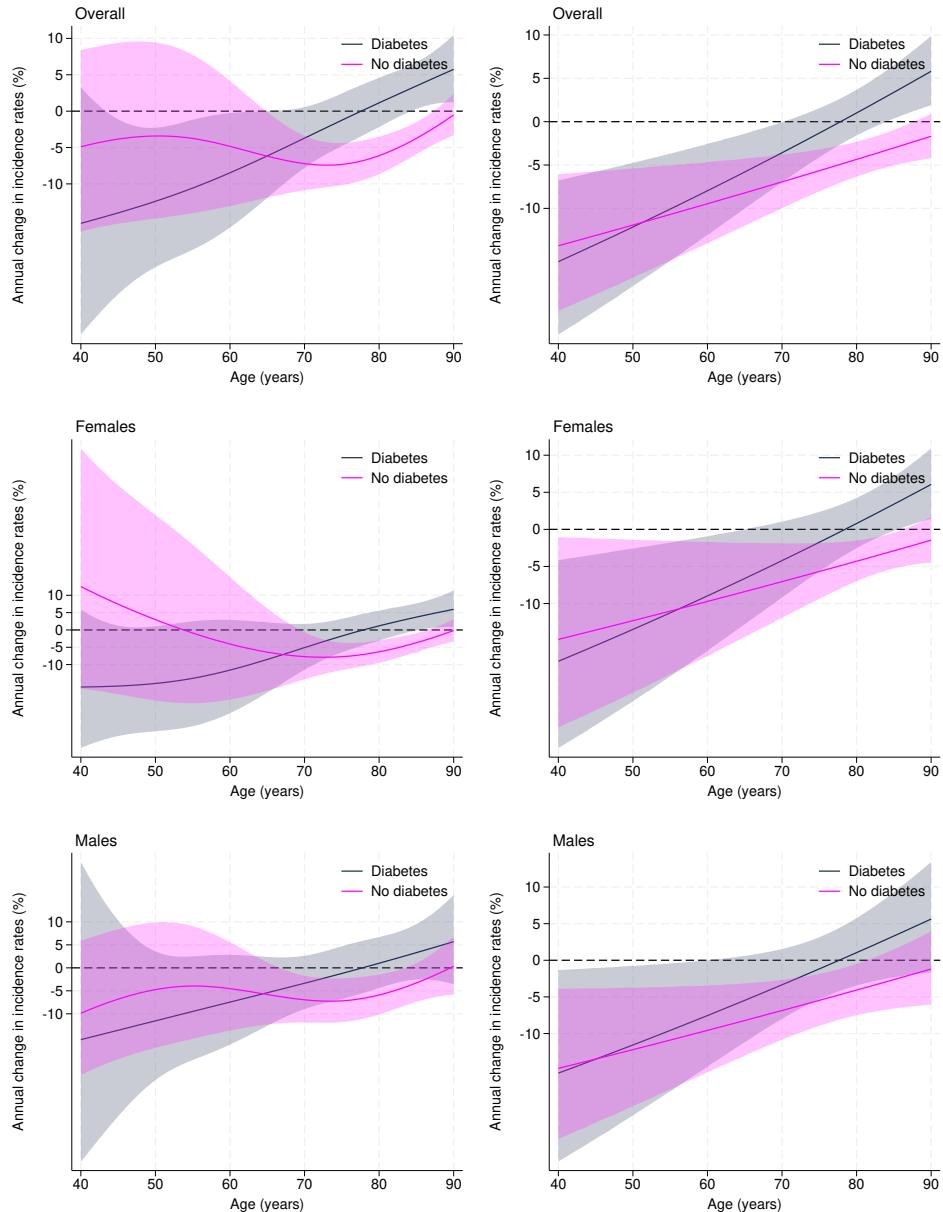


Figure 5.34: Annual percent change in mortality rates by diabetes status and sex. South Korea. Heart failure. Values are predicted from a Poisson model with a spline effect of attained age, a log-linear effect of calendar time, and an interaction between age and calendar time. The left panels use a spline term for age in the interaction, the right panels use the product of age and calendar time in the interaction.



6 Age- and sex-standardised rates

```
pwd
*copy /home/jimbOw/Documents/CM/refpop.dta refpop.dta
*copy /home/jimbOw/Documents/CM/refpops.dta refpops.dta
quietly {
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd hrt {
foreach iii in dm nondm {
foreach iv in 0 1 {
use `i', clear
keep if sex == `iv'
replace calendar = calendar-2009.5
gen coh = calendar-age_`iii'
centile(age_`iii'), centile(5 35 65 95)
local A1 = r(c_1)
local A2 = r(c_2)
local A3 = r(c_3)
local A4 = r(c_4)
mkspline agesp = age_`iii', cubic knots(`A1' `A2' `A3' `A4')
su(calendar), detail
local rang = r(max)-r(min)
if `rang' < 10 {
centile calendar, centile(25 75)
local CK1 = r(c_1)
local CK2 = r(c_2)
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2')
}
else if inrange(`rang',10,14.9) {
centile calendar, centile(10 50 90)
local CK1 = r(c_1)
local CK2 = r(c_2)
local CK3 = r(c_3)
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2' `CK3')
}
else {
centile calendar, centile(5 35 65 95)
local CK1 = r(c_1)
local CK2 = r(c_2)
local CK3 = r(c_3)
local CK4 = r(c_4)
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2' `CK3' `CK4')
}
centile(coh), centile(5 35 65 95)
local C01 = r(c_1)
local C02 = r(c_2)
local C03 = r(c_3)
local C04 = r(c_4)
mkspline cohsp = coh, cubic knots(`C01' `C02' `C03' `C04')
poisson `iv'_d_`iii' agesp* timesp* cohsp*, exposure(pys_`iii')
keep sex calendar pys_`iii' age_`iii'
if "`i'" == "Scotland" & "`iii'" == "nondm" {
keep if inrange(age_`iii',40,89)
expand 10 if age_`iii'!=87.5
expand 20 if age_`iii'==87.5
replace pys = pys/10 if age_`iii'!=87.5
replace pys = pys/20 if age_`iii'==87.5
bysort cal age : replace age = age+`n'-6 if age_`iii'!=87.5
bysort cal age : replace age = age+`n'-8.5 if age_`iii'==87.5
drop if age_`iii' >= 90
}
else {
keep if inrange(age_`iii',40,89)
expand 10
replace pys = pys/10
bysort cal age : replace age = age+`n'-6
}
```

```

gen coh = calendar-age
mkspline agesp = age, cubic knots(`A1` `A2` `A3` `A4`)
if `rang' < 9.99 {
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1` `CK2`)
}
else if inrange(`rang',10,14.99) {
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1` `CK2` `CK3`)
}
else {
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1` `CK2` `CK3` `CK4`)
}
mkspline cohsp = coh, cubic knots(`C01` `C02` `C03` `C04`)
predict _Rate, ir
save MD/STDi_`i`_`ii`_`iii`_`iiii`, replace
rename age_`iii` age
merge m:1 age using refpop
drop _merge
gen double expdeath = _Rate*B
bysort cal : egen double expdeath1 = sum(expdeath)
gen stdrate = 1000*expdeath1
gen SEC1 = ((B^2)*(_Rate*(1-_Rate)))/pys_`iii'
bysort cal : egen double SEC2 = sum(SEC1)
gen double SE = sqrt(SEC2)
gen lb = 1000*(expdeath1-1.96*SE)
gen ub = 1000*(expdeath1+1.96*SE)
bysort cal (age) : keep if _n == 1
count if lb < 0
if r(N) != 0 {
noisily di "`i'" " " "`ii'" " " "`iii'" " " "`iiii'"
}
keep cal stdrate lb ub sex
gen country = "`i'"
gen OC = "`ii'"
gen DM = "`iii'"
replace cal = cal+2009.5
save MD/STD_`i`_`ii`_`iii`_`iiii`, replace
}
clear
append using MD/STDi_`i`_`ii`_`iii`_0 MD/STDi_`i`_`ii`_`iii`_1
rename age_`iii` age
merge m:1 sex age using refpops
drop _merge
gen double expdeath = _Rate*B
bysort cal : egen double expdeath1 = sum(expdeath)
gen stdrate = 1000*expdeath1
gen SEC1 = ((B^2)*(_Rate*(1-_Rate)))/pys_`iii'
bysort cal : egen double SEC2 = sum(SEC1)
gen double SE = sqrt(SEC2)
gen lb = 1000*(expdeath1-1.96*SE)
gen ub = 1000*(expdeath1+1.96*SE)
bysort cal (age) : keep if _n == 1
count if lb < 0
if r(N) != 0 {
noisily di "`i'" " " "`ii'" " " "`iii'"
replace lb = 0.001 if lb < 0
}
keep cal stdrate lb ub
gen country = "`i'"
gen OC = "`ii'"
gen DM = "`iii'"
replace cal = cal+2009.5
save MD/STD_`i`_`ii`_`iii`, replace
}
}
}
}

.

quietly {

```

```

Lithuania hfd dm 0
Lithuania hfd dm 1
Lithuania hfd dm

foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd hrt {
foreach iii in dm nondm {
if "`ii'" == "cvd" {
local oo = "Cardiovascular disease"
}
if "`ii'" == "chd" {
local oo = "Coronary heart disease"
}
if "`ii'" == "cbd" {
local oo = "Cerebrovascular disease"
}
if "`ii'" == "hfd" {
local oo = "Heart failure"
}
if "`ii'" == "hrt" {
local oo = "Heart death"
}
if "`iii'" == "dm" {
local w = "with"
}
if "`iii'" == "nondm" {
local w = "without"
}
clear
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
append using MD/STD_`i'_`ii'_`iii'
}
replace country = "Canada (Alberta)" if country == "Canada1"
replace country = "Canada (Ontario)" if country == "Canada2"
replace country = "South Korea" if country == "SKorea"
preserve
bysort country : keep if _n == 1
merge 1:1 country using ccol
forval i = 1/9 {
local C`i' = country[`i']
local col`i' = col[`i']
}
restore
if "`ii'" == "hfd" | "`ii'" == "hrt" {
replace stdrate=. if country == "Finland" | country == "Lithuania"
replace lb =. if country == "Finland" | country == "Lithuania"
replace ub =. if country == "Finland" | country == "Lithuania"
}
twoway ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if country == "`C1'", color("`col1'%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if country == "`C1'", color("`col1") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if country == "`C2'", color("`col2'%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if country == "`C2'", color("`col2") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if country == "`C3'", color("`col3'%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if country == "`C3'", color("`col3") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if country == "`C4'", color("`col4'%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if country == "`C4'", color("`col4") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if country == "`C5'", color("`col5'%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if country == "`C5'", color("`col5") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if country == "`C6'", color("`col6'%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if country == "`C6'", color("`col6") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if country == "`C7'", color("`col7'%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if country == "`C7'", color("`col7") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if country == "`C8'", color("`col8'%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if country == "`C8'", color("`col8") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if country == "`C9'", color("`col9'%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if country == "`C9'", color("`col9") lpattern(solid)) ///
, legend(symxsize(0.13cm) position(3) region(1color(white) color(white))) ///
order(2 "`C1'" ///

```

```

4 ``C2'' ///
6 ``C3'' ///
8 ``C4'' ///
10 ``C5'' ///
12 ``C6'' ///
14 ``C7'' ///
16 ``C8'' ///
18 ``C9'') ///
cols(1) ///
graphregion(color(white)) ///
ylabel(0.01 "0.01" 0.1 1 10 100, grid angle(0)) ///
yscale(log range(0.01 100)) ///
xscale(range(2000 2020)) ///
xlabel(2000(5)2020, nogrid) ///
ytitle("Mortality rate (per 1,000 person-years)", margin(a+2)) ///
xtitle("Calendar year") ///
title("oo", people `w` diabetes, placement(west) color(black) size(medium))
graph save GPH/STD_GPH_`ii'_`iii', replace
forval iii = 0/1 {
if `iii' == 0 {
local s = "females"
}
if `iii' == 1 {
local s = "males"
}
clear
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
append using MD/STD_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`iii'
}
replace country = "Canada (Alberta)" if country == "Canada1"
replace country = "Canada (Ontario)" if country == "Canada2"
replace country = "South Korea" if country == "SKorea"
preserve
bysort country : keep if _n == 1
merge 1:1 country using ccol
forval i = 1/9 {
local C`i' = country[`i']
local col`i' = col[`i']
}
restore
if ``ii'' == "hfd" | ``ii'' == "hrt" {
replace stdrate=. if country == "Finland" | country == "Lithuania"
replace lb =. if country == "Finland" | country == "Lithuania"
replace ub =. if country == "Finland" | country == "Lithuania"
}
twoway ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if country == ``C1'', color(``col1''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if country == ``C1'', color(``col1'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if country == ``C2'', color(``col2''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if country == ``C2'', color(``col2'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if country == ``C3'', color(``col3''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if country == ``C3'', color(``col3'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if country == ``C4'', color(``col4''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if country == ``C4'', color(``col4'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if country == ``C5'', color(``col5''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if country == ``C5'', color(``col5'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if country == ``C6'', color(``col6''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if country == ``C6'', color(``col6'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if country == ``C7'', color(``col7''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if country == ``C7'', color(``col7'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if country == ``C8'', color(``col8''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if country == ``C8'', color(``col8'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if country == ``C9'', color(``col9''%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if country == ``C9'', color(``col9'') lpattern(solid)) ///
, legend(symxsize(0.13cm) position(3) region(lcolor(white) color(white))) ///
order(2 ``C1'' ///
4 ``C2'' ///
6 ``C3'' ///

```

```

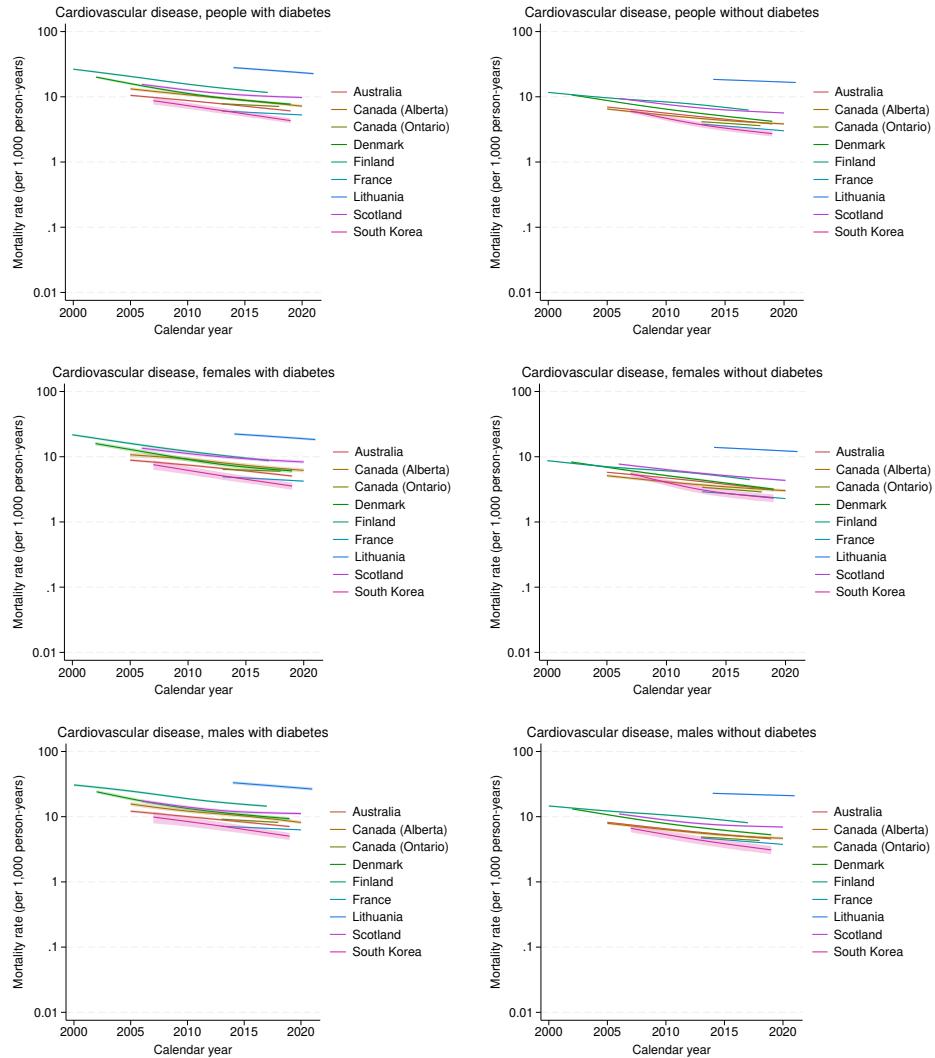
8 ``C4`` ///
10 ``C5`` ///
12 ``C6`` ///
14 ``C7`` ///
16 ``C8`` ///
18 ``C9``) ///
cols(1) ///
graphregion(color(white)) ///
ylabel(0.01 "0.01" 0.1 1 10 100, grid angle(0)) ///
yscale(log range(0.01 100)) ///
xscale(range(2000 2020)) ///
xlabel(2000(5)2020, nogrid) ///
ytitle("Mortality rate (per 1,000 person-years)", margin(a+2)) ///
xtitle("Calendar year") ///
title("`oo', `s' `w' diabetes", placement(west) color(black) size(medium))
graph save GPH/STD_GPH_`ii'_`iii'_`iiii', replace
}
}
}

foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd hrt {
if "`ii'" == "cvd" {
local oo = "Cardiovascular disease"
}
if "`ii'" == "chd" {
local oo = "Coronary heart disease"
}
if "`ii'" == "cbd" {
local oo = "Cerebrovascular disease"
}
if "`ii'" == "hfd" {
local oo = "Heart failure"
}
if "`ii'" == "hrt" {
local oo = "Heart death"
}
graph combine ///
GPH/STD_GPH_`ii'_dm.gph ///
GPH/STD_GPH_`ii'_nondm.gph ///
GPH/STD_GPH_`ii'_dm_0.gph ///
GPH/STD_GPH_`ii'_nondm_0.gph ///
GPH/STD_GPH_`ii'_dm_1.gph ///
GPH/STD_GPH_`ii'_nondm_1.gph ///
, graphregion(color(white)) cols(2) altshrink xsize(4)
}

foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
if "`i'" == "Canada1" {
local co = "Canada (Alberta)"
}
else if "`i'" == "Canada2" {
local co = "Canada (Ontario)"
}
else if "`i'" == "SKorea" {
local co = "South Korea"
}
else {
local co = "`i'"
}
foreach iii in dm nondm {
if "`iii'" == "dm" {
local w = "with"
}
if "`iii'" == "nondm" {
local w = "without"
}
clear
foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd {

```

Figure 6.1: Age-standardised mortality rate by cause of death, people aged 40-89. Cardiovascular disease.

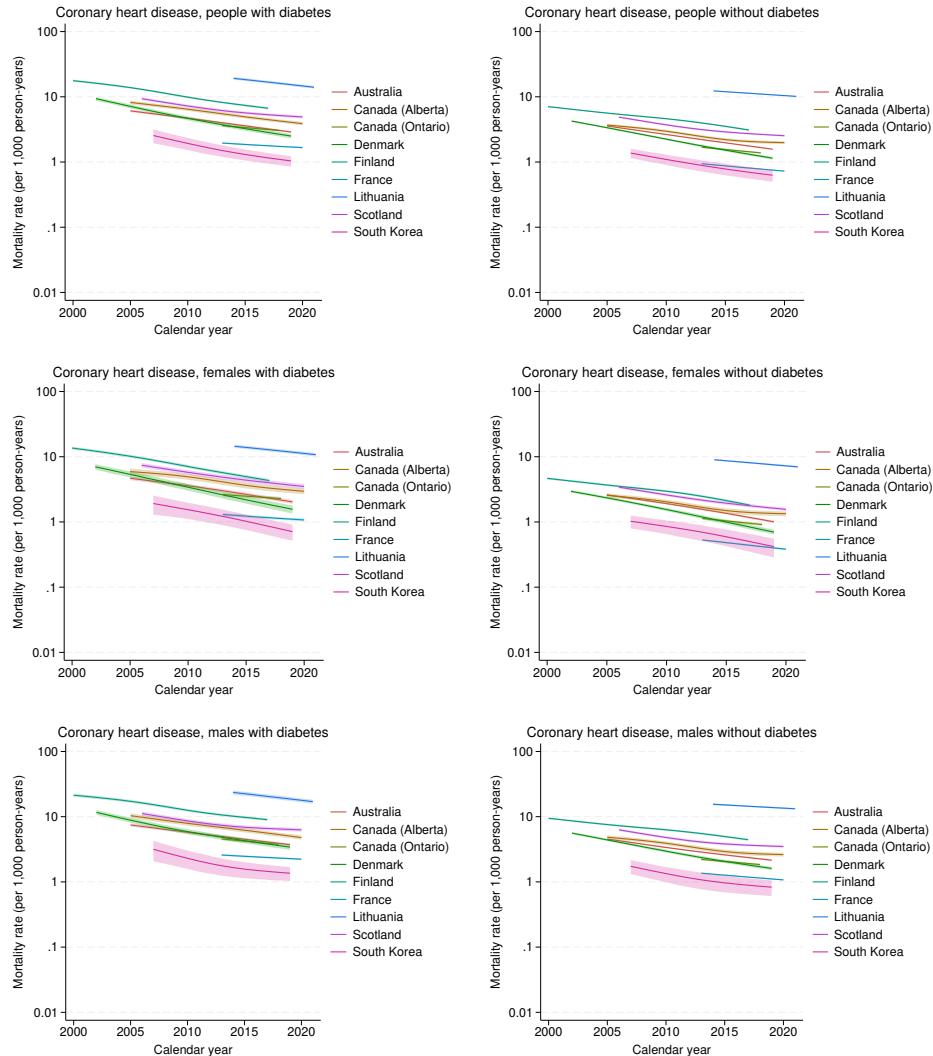


```

append using MD/STD_`i'_`ii'_`iii'
}
if "`i'" == "Finland" | "`i'" == "Lithuania" {
replace stdrate=. if OC == "hfd"
replace lb =. if OC == "hfd"
replace ub =. if OC == "hfd"
}
local col1 = "75 0 130"
local col2 = "255 0 0"
local col3 = "0 125 0"
local col4 = "0 0 0"
twoway ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if OC == "cvd", color("`col1'%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if OC == "cvd", color("`col1'") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if OC == "chd", color("`col2'%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///

```

Figure 6.2: Age-standardised mortality rate by cause of death, people aged 40-89. Coronary heart disease.

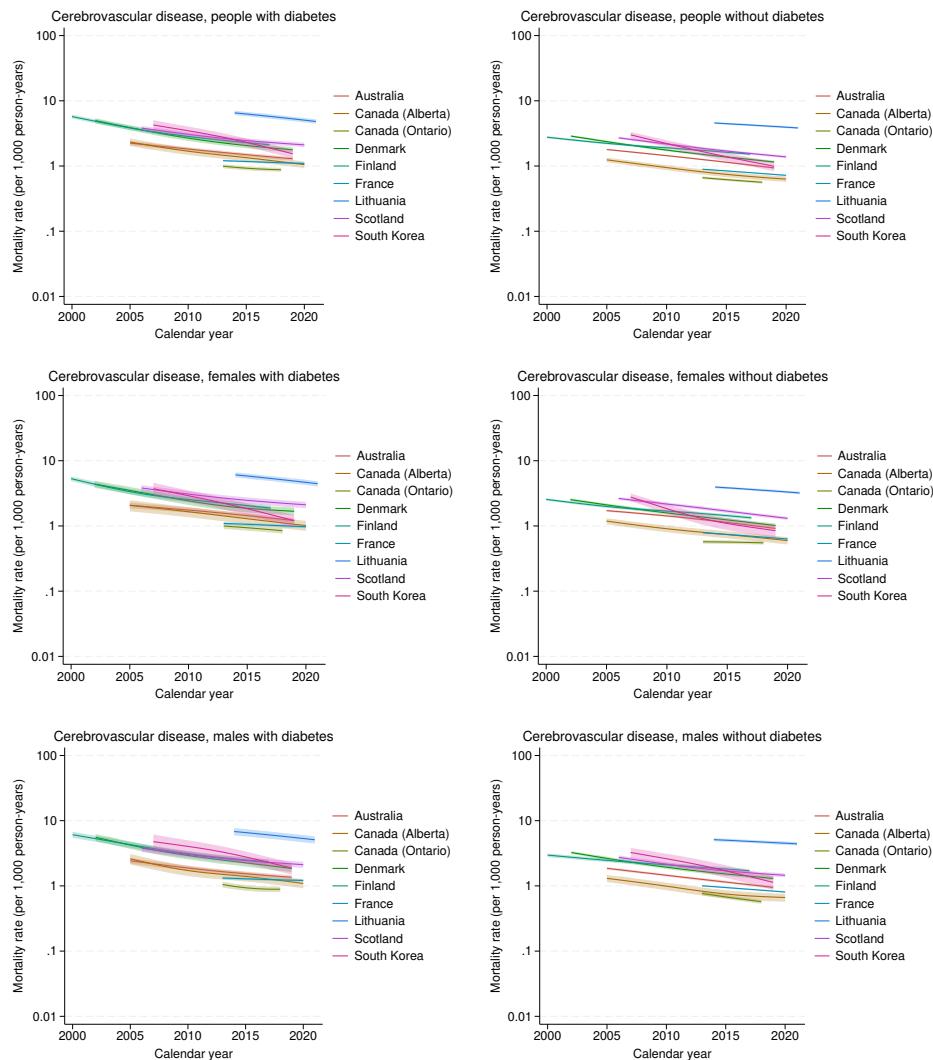


```

(line stdrate calendar if OC == "chd", color(``col2'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if OC == "cbd", color(``col3'`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if OC == "cbd", color(``col3'') lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if OC == "hfd", color(``col4'`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if OC == "hfd", color(``col4'') lpattern(solid)) ///
, legend(symxszie(0.13cm) position(3) region(lcolor(white) color(white))) ///
order(2 "Cardiovascular disease" ///
4 "Coronary heart disease" ///
6 "Cerebrovascular disease" ///
8 "Heart failure") ///
cols(1) ///
graphregion(color(white)) ///
ylabel(0.01 "0.01" 0.02 "0.02" 0.05 "0.05" 0.1 "0.1" 0.2 "0.2" 0.5 "0.5" 1 2 5 10 20, grid angle(0))
> ///
yscale(log range(0.01 30)) ///

```

Figure 6.3: Age-standardised mortality rate by cause of death, people aged 40-89. Cerebrovascular disease.

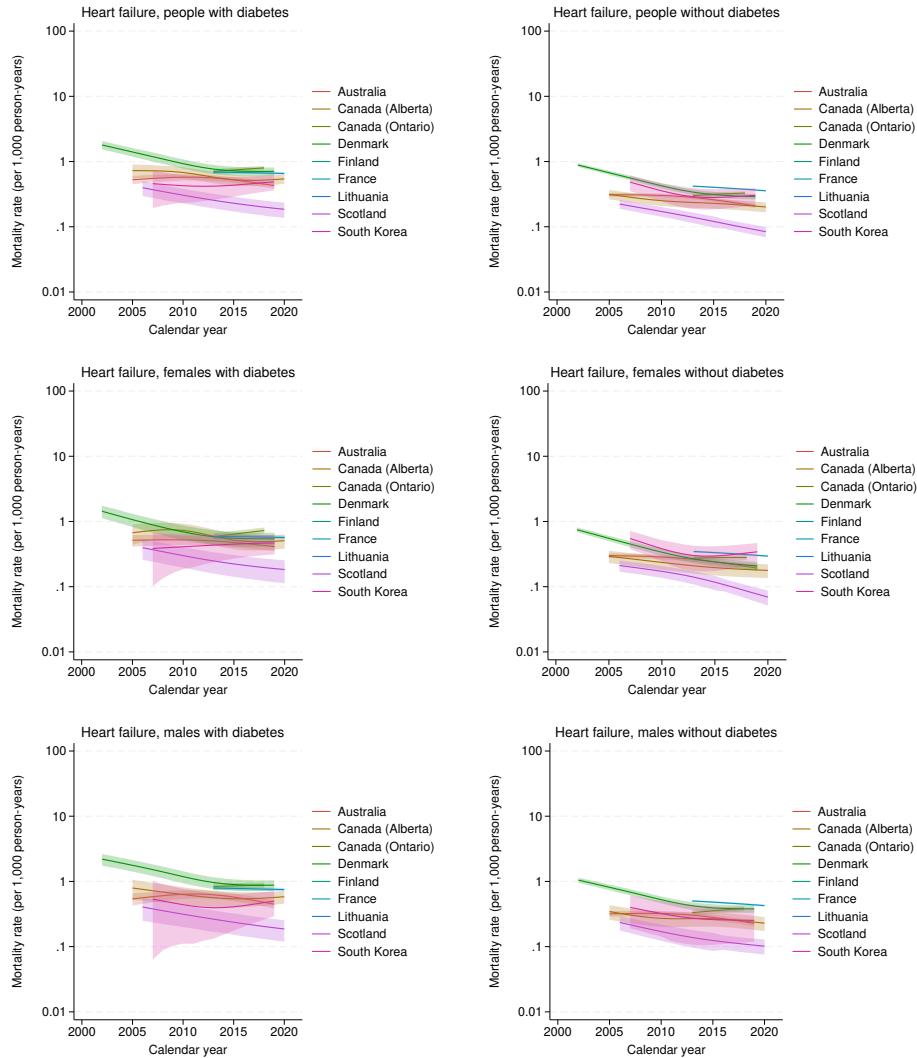


```

xscale(range(2000 2020)) ///
xlabel(2000(5)2020, nogrid) ///
ytitle("Mortality rate (per 1,000 person-years)", margin(a+2)) ///
xtitle("Calendar year") ///
title("co`_w` diabetes", placement(west) color(black) size(medium))
graph save GPH/STDcvd_GPH_i`_iii, replace
forval iii = 0/1 {
if `iii' == 0 {
local s = "females"
}
if `iii' == 1 {
local s = "males"
}
clear
foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd {

```

Figure 6.4: Age-standardised mortality rate by cause of death, people aged 40-89. Heart failure.

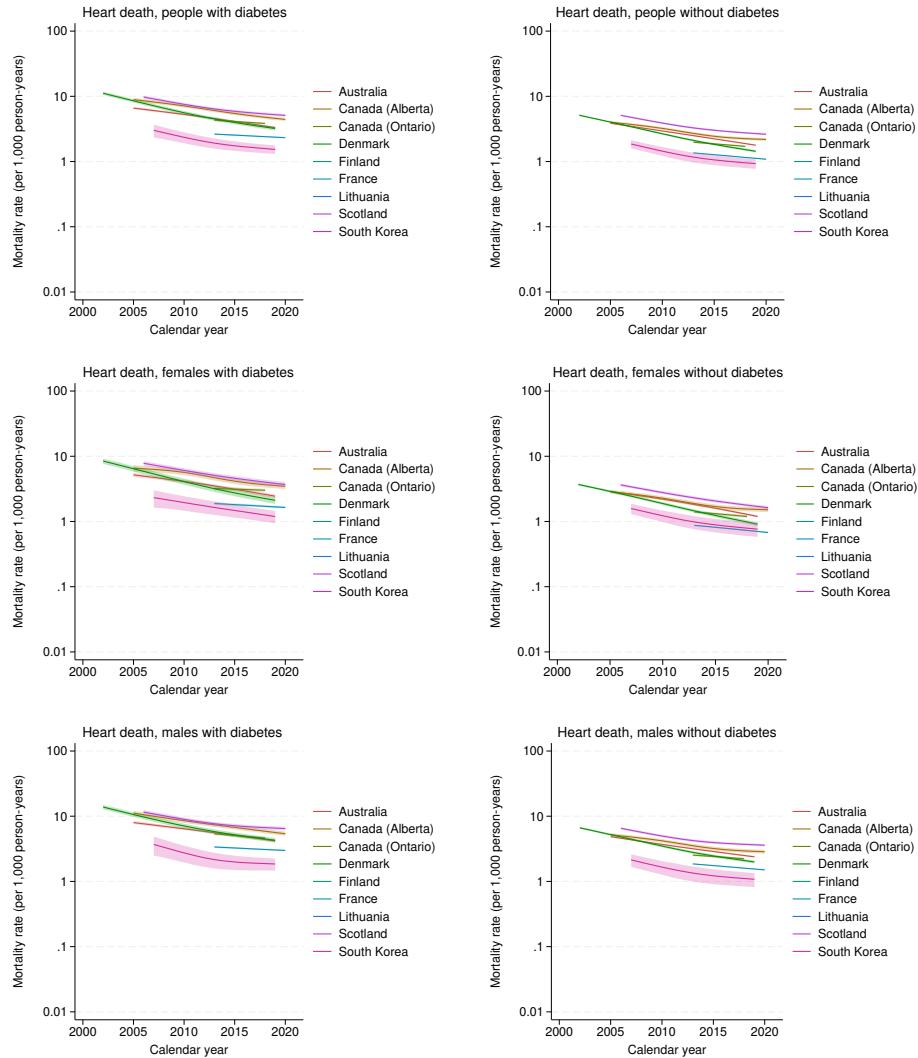


```

append using MD/STD_`i'_`ii'_`iii'_`iiii'
}
if "`i'" == "Finland" | "`i'" == "Lithuania" {
replace stdrate=. if OC == "hfd"
replace lb =. if OC == "hfd"
replace ub =. if OC == "hfd"
}
local col1 = "75 0 130"
local col2 = "255 0 0"
local col3 = "0 125 0"
local col4 = "0 0 0"
twoway ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if OC == "cvd", color("`col1'%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if OC == "cvd", color("`col1'") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if OC == "chd", color("`col2'%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if OC == "chd", color("`col2'") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if OC == "cbd", color("`col3'%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///

```

Figure 6.5: Age-standardised mortality rate by cause of death, people aged 40-89. Heart death.



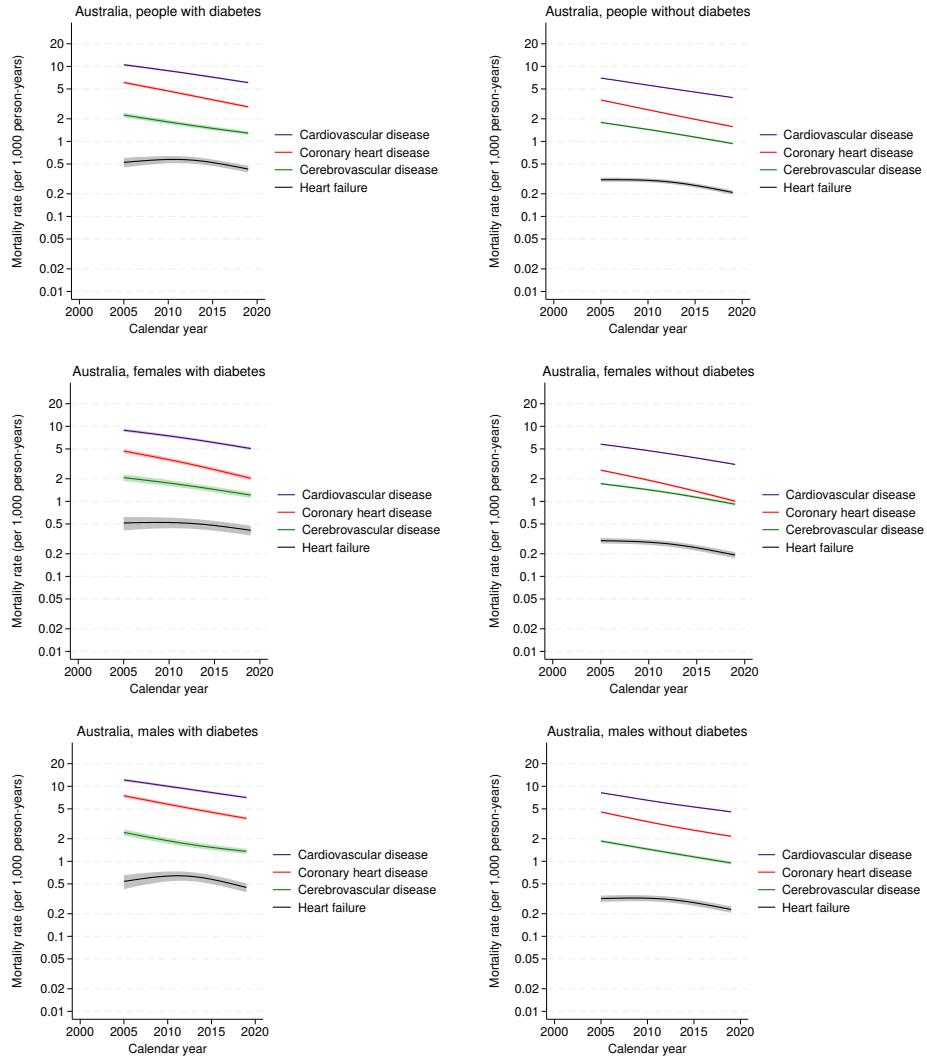
```
(line stdrate calendar if OC == "cbd", color(``col3``) lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea ub lb calendar if OC == "hfd", color(``col4``%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line stdrate calendar if OC == "hfd", color(``col4``) lpattern(solid)) ///
, legend(symxsize(0.13cm) position(3) region(lcolor(white) color(None)) ///
order(2 "Cardiovascular disease" ///
4 "Coronary heart disease" ///
6 "Cerebrovascular disease" ///
8 "Heart failure") ///
cols(1)) ///
graphregion(color(white)) ///
ylabel(0.01 "0.01" 0.02 "0.02" 0.05 "0.05" 0.1 "0.1" 0.2 "0.2" 0.5 "0.5" 1 2 5 10 20, grid angle(0))
> ///
yscale(log range(0.01 30)) ///
xscale(range(2000 2020)) ///
xlabel(2000(5)2020, nogrid) ///
ytitle("Mortality rate (per 1,000 person-years)", margin(a+2)) ///
xtitle("Calendar year") ///
```

```

title("`co` , `s` `w` diabetes", placement(west) color(black) size(medium))
graph save GPH/STDcvd_GPH_`i`_`iii`_`iiii`, replace
}
}
}
}

```

Figure 6.6: Age-standardised mortality rate by cause of death, people aged 40-89. Australia.

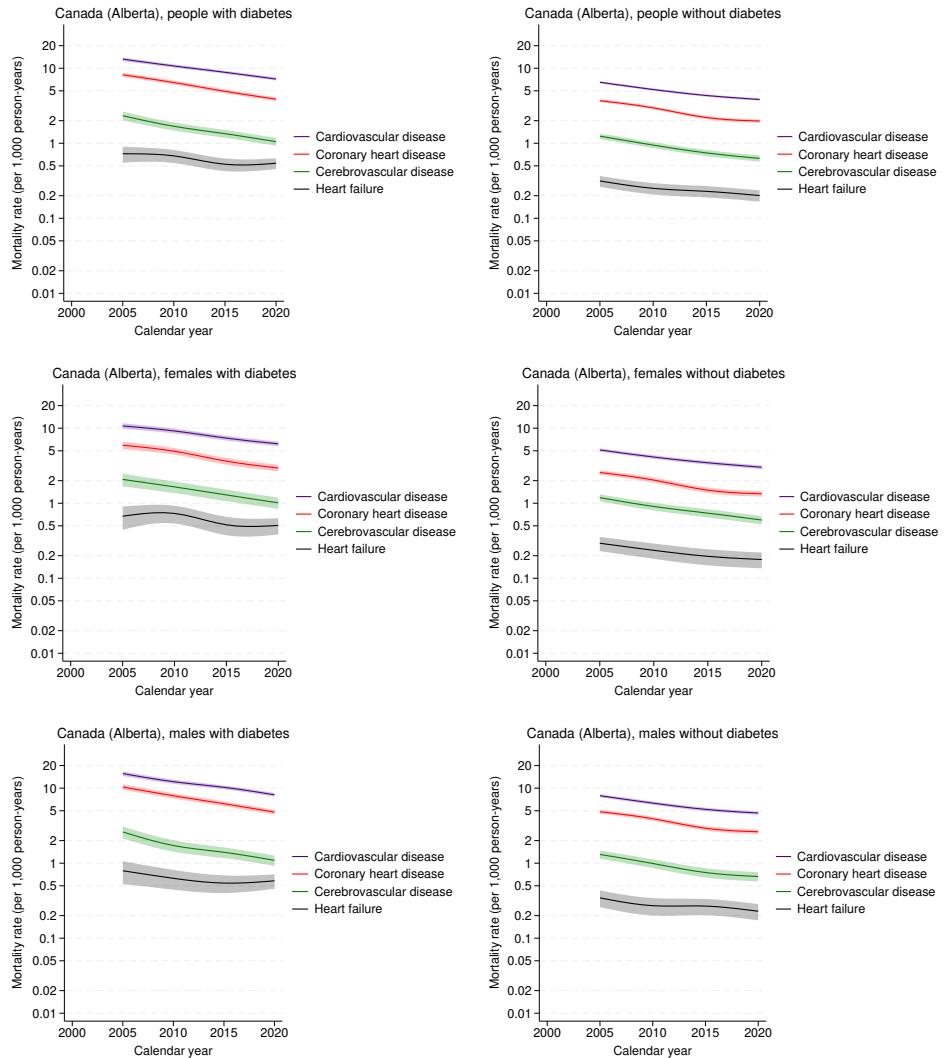


```

foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
if "`i'" == "Canada1" {
local co = "Canada (Alberta)"
}
else if "`i'" == "Canada2" {
local co = "Canada (Ontario)"
}
else if "`i'" == "SKorea" {
local co = "South Korea"
}

```

Figure 6.7: Age-standardised mortality rate by cause of death, people aged 40-89. Canada (Alberta).



```

else {
local co = "`i`"
}
graph combine ///
GPH/STDcvd_GPH_`i'_dm.gph ///
GPH/STDcvd_GPH_`i'_nondm.gph ///
GPH/STDcvd_GPH_`i'_dm_0.gph ///
GPH/STDcvd_GPH_`i'_nondm_0.gph ///
GPH/STDcvd_GPH_`i'_dm_1.gph ///
GPH/STDcvd_GPH_`i'_nondm_1.gph ///
, graphregion(color(white)) cols(2) altshrink xsize(4)
}

```

Figure 6.8: Age-standardised mortality rate by cause of death, people aged 40-89. Canada2.

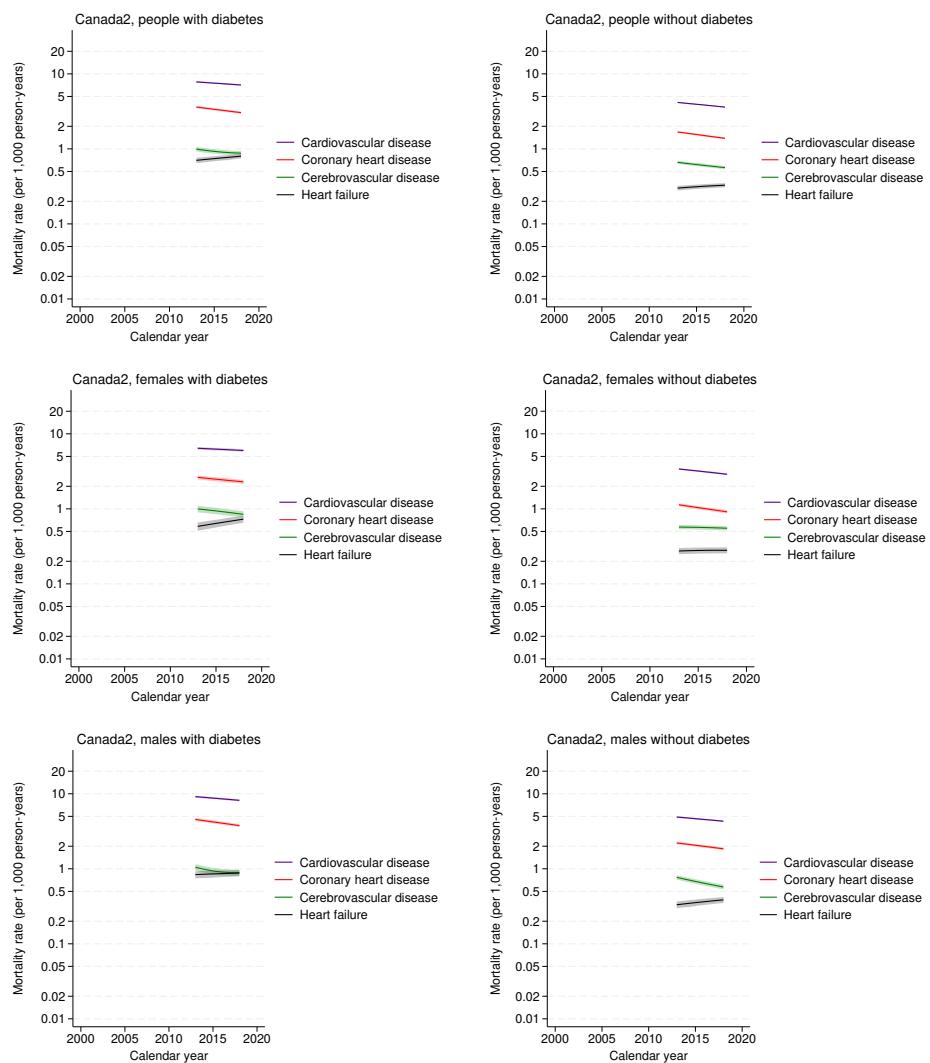


Figure 6.9: Age-standardised mortality rate by cause of death, people aged 40-89. Denmark.

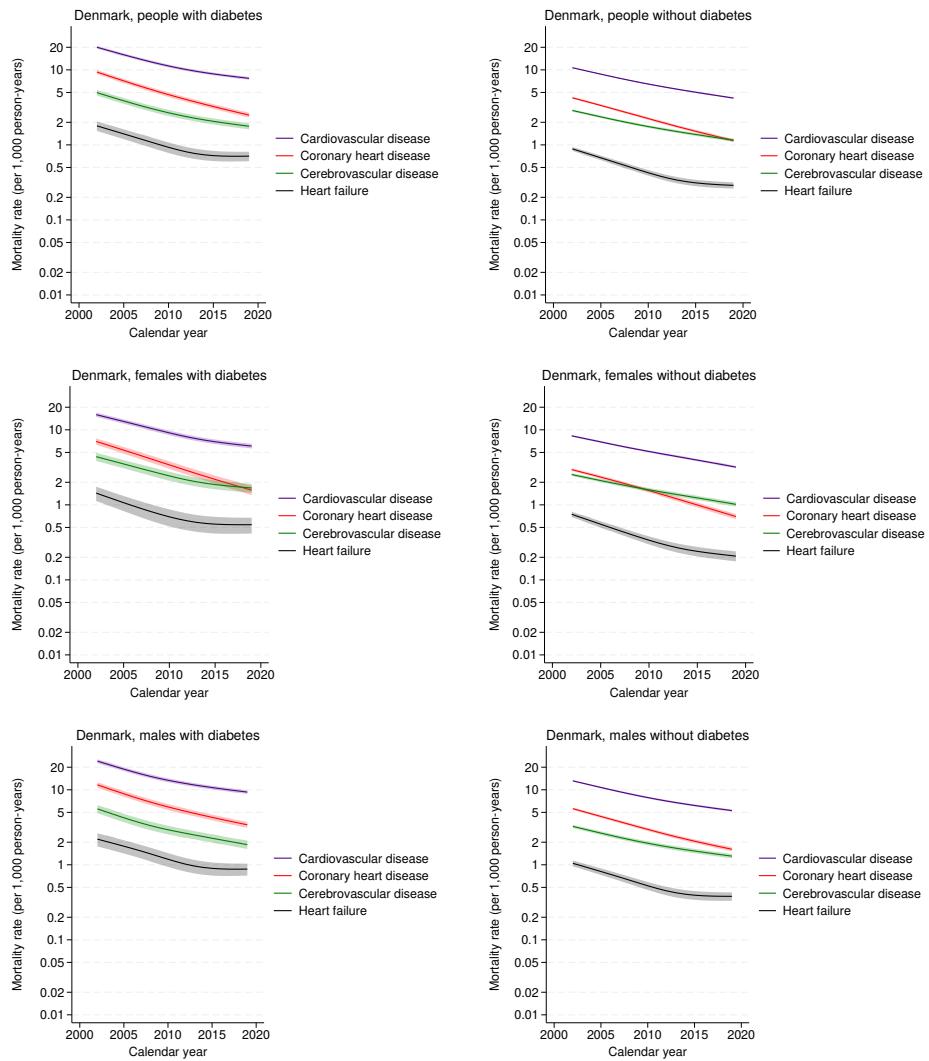


Figure 6.10: Age-standardised mortality rate by cause of death, people aged 40-89. Finland.

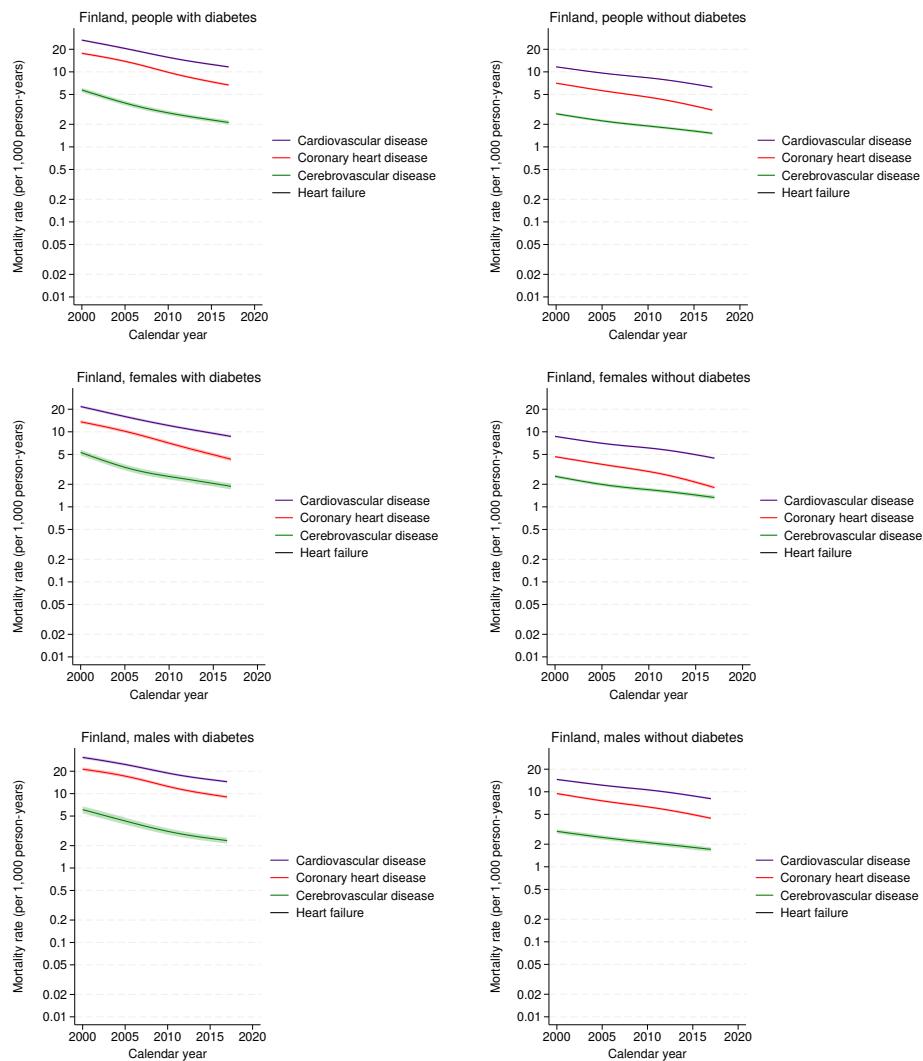


Figure 6.11: Age-standardised mortality rate by cause of death, people aged 40-89. France.

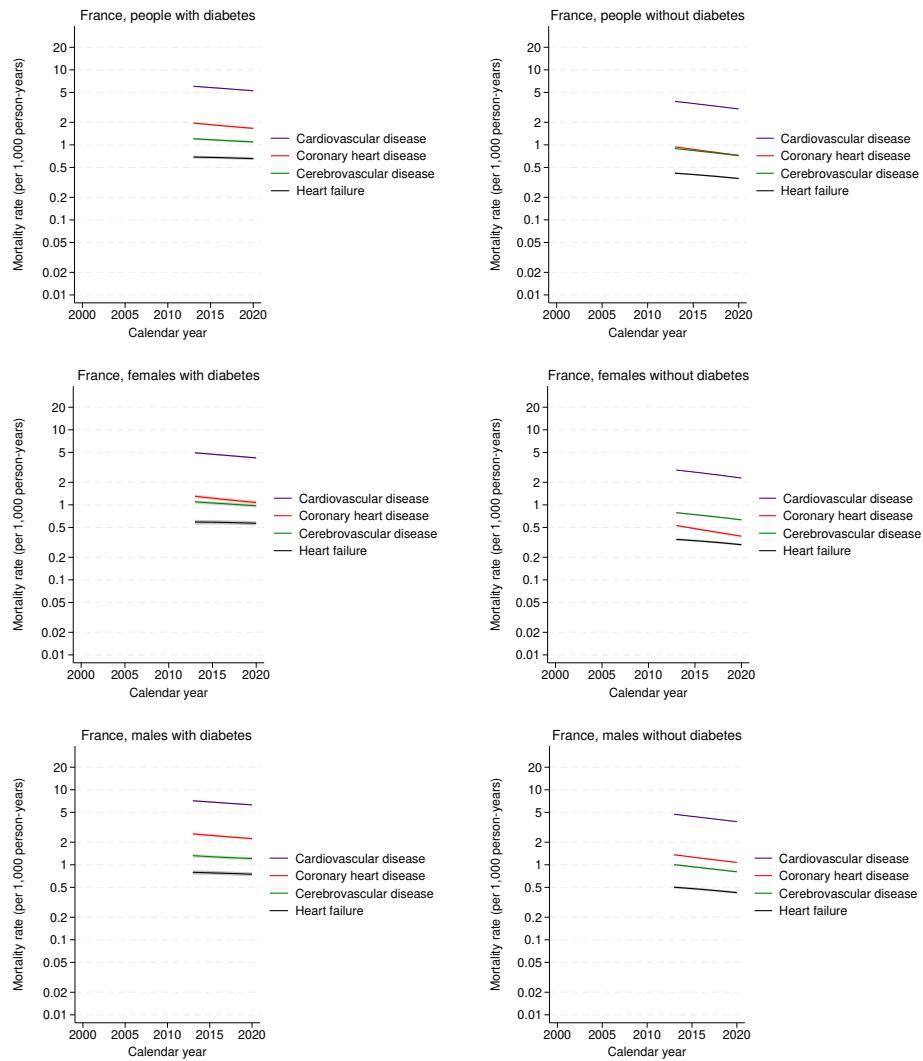


Figure 6.12: Age-standardised mortality rate by cause of death, people aged 40-89. Lithuania.

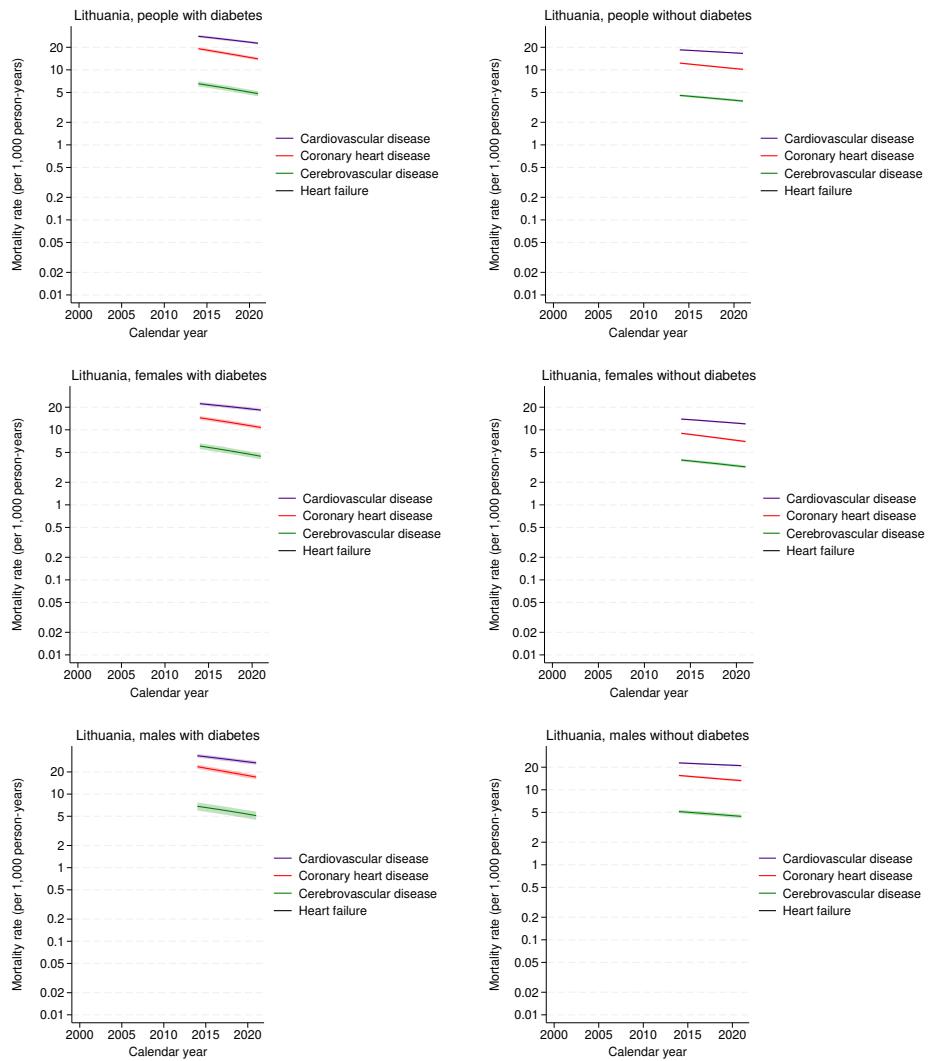


Figure 6.13: Age-standardised mortality rate by cause of death, people aged 40-89. Scotland.

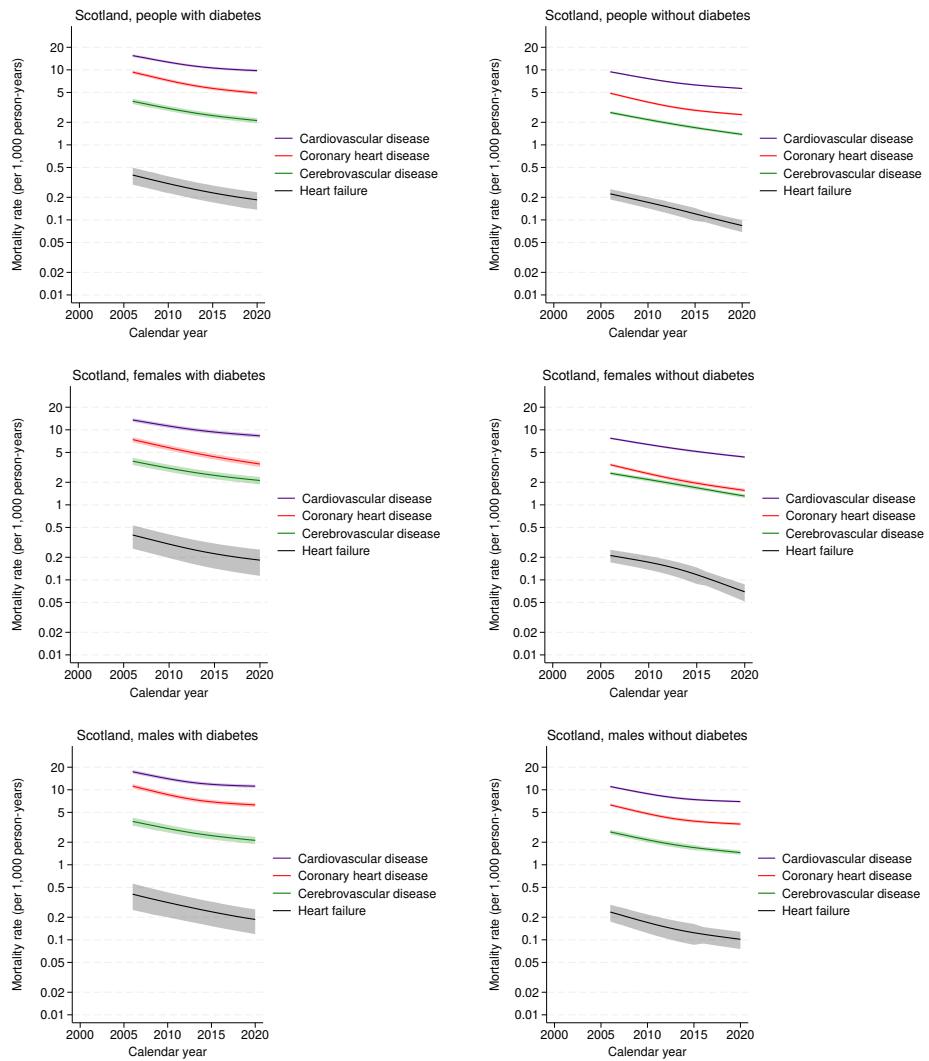
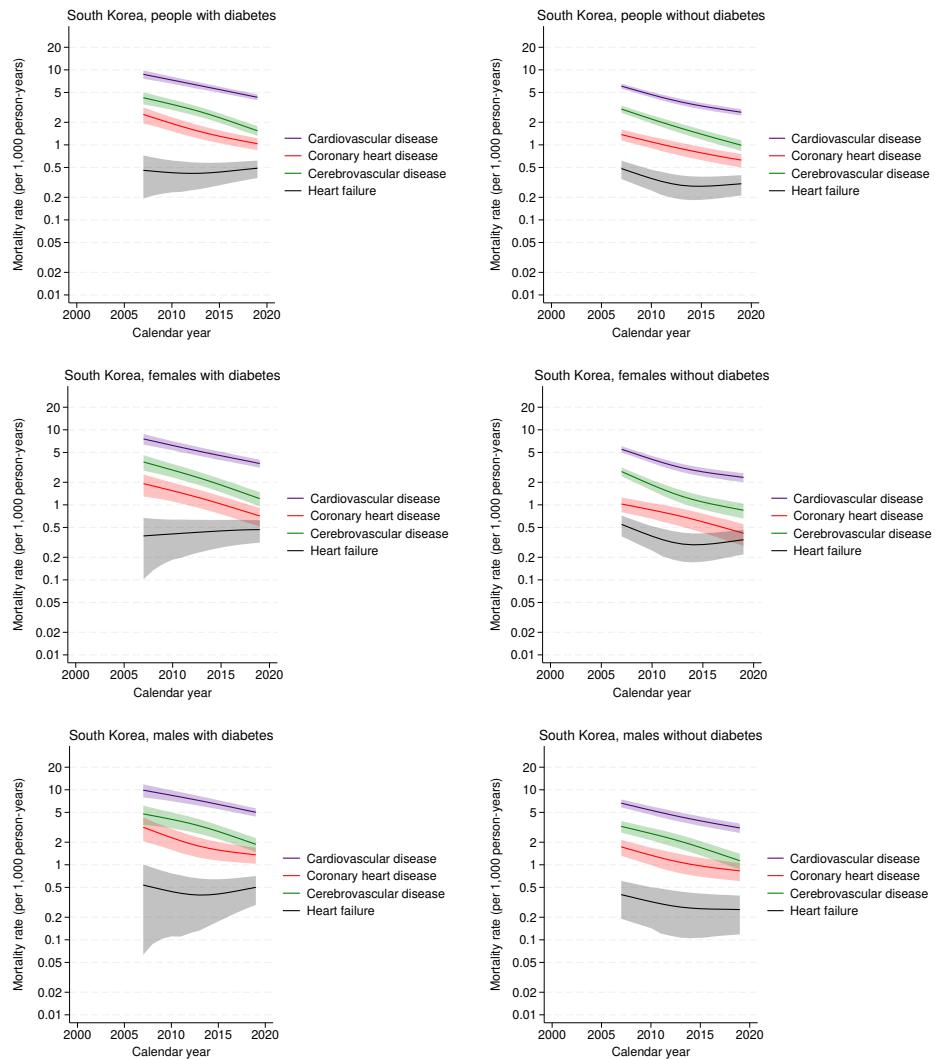


Figure 6.14: Age-standardised mortality rate by cause of death, people aged 40-89. South Korea.



7 Cause-specific mortality rate ratios

```
quietly {
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd hrt {
use `i`_long, clear
replace calendar = calendar-2009.5
gen coh = calendar-age
centile(age), centile(5 35 65 95)
local A1 = r(c_1)
local A2 = r(c_2)
local A3 = r(c_3)
local A4 = r(c_4)
mkspline agesp = age, cubic knots(`A1' `A2' `A3' `A4')
su(calendar), detail
local rang = r(max)-r(min)
local minn = r(min)
if `rang' < 10 {
centile calendar, centile(25 75)
local CK1 = r(c_1)
local CK2 = r(c_2)
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2')
preserve
clear
local rang1 = `rang'+1
set obs `rang1'
gen calendar = _n-1+`minn'
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2')
forval a = 1/`rang1' {
local A1`a' = timesp1[`a']
}
restore
}
else if inrange(`rang',10,14.9) {
centile calendar, centile(10 50 90)
local CK1 = r(c_1)
local CK2 = r(c_2)
local CK3 = r(c_3)
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2' `CK3')
preserve
clear
local rang1 = `rang'+1
set obs `rang1'
gen calendar = _n-1+`minn'
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2' `CK3')
forval a = 1/`rang1' {
local A1`a' = timesp1[`a']
local A2`a' = timesp2[`a']
}
restore
}
else {
centile calendar, centile(5 35 65 95)
local CK1 = r(c_1)
local CK2 = r(c_2)
local CK3 = r(c_3)
local CK4 = r(c_4)
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2' `CK3' `CK4')
preserve
clear
local rang1 = `rang'+1
set obs `rang1'
gen calendar = _n-1+`minn'
mkspline timesp = calendar, cubic knots(`CK1' `CK2' `CK3' `CK4')
forval a = 1/`rang1' {
local A1`a' = timesp1[`a']
local A2`a' = timesp2[`a']
}
```

```

local A3`a` = timesp3[`a`]
}
restore
}
centile(coh), centile(5 35 65 95)
local C01 = r(c_1)
local C02 = r(c_2)
local C03 = r(c_3)
local C04 = r(c_4)
mkspline cohsp = coh, cubic knots(`C01` `C02` `C03` `C04`)
preserve
poisson `ii'_d agesp* sex c.timesp##i.dm, exposure(pys)
matrix A = (.,.,.)
if `rang` < 10 {
forval a = 1/^rang1` {
margins, dydx(dm) at(timesp1==`A1`a``) predict(xb) atmeans
matrix A = (A\r(table)[1,2],r(table)[5,2],r(table)[6,2])
}
}
else if inrange(`rang`,10,14.9) {
forval a = 1/^rang1` {
margins, dydx(dm) at(timesp1==`A1`a`` timesp2==`A2`a``) predict(xb) atmeans
matrix A = (A\r(table)[1,2],r(table)[5,2],r(table)[6,2])
}
}
else {
forval a = 1/^rang1` {
margins, dydx(dm) at(timesp1==`A1`a`` timesp2==`A2`a`` timesp3==`A3`a``) predict(xb) atmeans
matrix A = (A\r(table)[1,2],r(table)[5,2],r(table)[6,2])
}
}
local rang2 = `rang1`+1
mat A = A[2..`rang2`,1..3]
keep country cal
bysort cal : keep if _n == 1
svmat A
replace A1 = exp(A1)
replace A2 = exp(A2)
replace A3 = exp(A3)
gen OC = "`ii'"
replace cal = cal+2009.5
save MD/SMR_`i'_`ii', replace
restore
forval iii = 0/1 {
preserve
su agesp1
local B1 = r(mean)
su agesp2
local B2 = r(mean)
su agesp3
local B3 = r(mean)
keep if sex == `iii'
poisson `ii'_d agesp* c.timesp##i.dm, exposure(pys)
matrix A = (.,.,.)
if `rang` < 10 {
forval a = 1/^rang1` {
margins, dydx(dm) at(timesp1==`A1`a`` agesp1==`B1` agesp2==`B2` agesp3==`B3`) predict(xb) atmeans
matrix A = (A\r(table)[1,2],r(table)[5,2],r(table)[6,2])
}
}
else if inrange(`rang`,10,14.9) {
forval a = 1/^rang1` {
margins, dydx(dm) at(timesp1==`A1`a`` timesp2==`A2`a`` agesp1==`B1` agesp2==`B2` agesp3==`B3`) predi
> ct(xb) atmeans
matrix A = (A\r(table)[1,2],r(table)[5,2],r(table)[6,2])
}
}
else {
}
}

```

```

forval a = 1/`rang1` {
    margins, dydx(dm) at(timesp1==`A1`a`` timesp2==`A2`a`` timesp3==`A3`a`` agesp1==`B1` agesp2==`B2` ag
> esp3==`B3`) predict(xb) atmeans
    matrix A = (A\r(table)[1,2],r(table)[5,2],r(table)[6,2])
}
}
local rang2 = `rang1`+1
mat A = A[2..`rang2`,1..3]
keep country cal
bysort cal : keep if _n == 1
svmat A
replace A1 = exp(A1)
replace A2 = exp(A2)
replace A3 = exp(A3)
gen OC = "`ii`"
replace cal = cal+2009.5
save MD/SMR_`i`_`ii`_`iii`, replace
restore
}
}
}
}
foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd hrt {
if "`ii`" == "cvd" {
local oo = "Cardiovascular disease"
}
if "`ii`" == "chd" {
local oo = "Coronary heart disease"
}
if "`ii`" == "cbd" {
local oo = "Cerebrovascular disease"
}
if "`ii`" == "hfd" {
local oo = "Heart failure"
}
if "`ii`" == "hrt" {
local oo = "Heart death"
}
clear
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
append using MD/SMR_`i`_`ii`
}
replace country = "Canada (Alberta)" if country == "Canada1"
replace country = "Canada (Ontario)" if country == "Canada2"
replace country = "South Korea" if country == "SKorea"
preserve
bysort country : keep if _n == 1
merge 1:1 country using ccol
forval i = 1/8 {
local C`i` = country[`i`]
local col`i` = col[`i`]
}
restore
if "`ii`" == "hfd" | "`ii`" == "hrt" {
replace A1 =. if country == "Finland" | country == "Lithuania"
replace A2 =. if country == "Finland" | country == "Lithuania"
replace A3 =. if country == "Finland" | country == "Lithuania"
}
twoway ///
(rarea A3 A2 calendar if country == "`C1`", color("`col1`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 calendar if country == "`C1`", color("`col1`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 calendar if country == "`C2`", color("`col2`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 calendar if country == "`C2`", color("`col2`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 calendar if country == "`C3`", color("`col3`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 calendar if country == "`C3`", color("`col3`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 calendar if country == "`C4`", color("`col4`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 calendar if country == "`C4`", color("`col4`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 calendar if country == "`C5`", color("`col5`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///

```

```

(line A1 calendar if country == "`C5`", color("`col5`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 calendar if country == "`C6`", color("`col6`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 calendar if country == "`C6`", color("`col6`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 calendar if country == "`C7`", color("`col7`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 calendar if country == "`C7`", color("`col7`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 calendar if country == "`C8`", color("`col8`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 calendar if country == "`C8`", color("`col8`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 calendar if country == "`C9`", color("`col9`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 calendar if country == "`C9`", color("`col9`") lpattern(solid)) ///
, legend(symxsize(0.13cm) position(3) region(lcolor(white) color(white))) ///
order(2 "`C1`" ///
4 "`C2`" ///
6 "`C3`" ///
8 "`C4`" ///
10 "`C5`" ///
12 "`C6`" ///
14 "`C7`" ///
16 "`C8`" ///
18 "`C9`" ///
cols(1) ///
graphregion(color(white)) ///
ylabel(0.5 "0.5" 1 2 3, grid angle(0)) ///
xscale(range(2000 2020)) ///
 xlabel(2000(5)2020, nogrid) ///
yline(1, lcol(black)) yscale(log range(0.5 3)) ///
ytitle("Mortality rate ratio", margin(a+2)) ///
xtitle("Calendar year") ///
title("`oo`", placement(west) color(black) size(medium))
graph save GPH/SMR_`ii`, replace
forval iii = 0/1 {
if `iii' == 0 {
local s = "females"
}
if `iii' == 1 {
local s = "males"
}
clear
foreach i in Australia Canada1 Canada2 Denmark Finland France Lithuania Scotland SKorea {
append using MD/SMR_`i'_`ii'_`iii'
}
replace country = "Canada (Alberta)" if country == "Canada1"
replace country = "Canada (Ontario)" if country == "Canada2"
replace country = "South Korea" if country == "SKorea"
preserve
bysort country : keep if _n == 1
merge 1:1 country using ccol
forval i = 1/8 {
local C`i' = country[`i']
local col`i' = col[`i']
}
restore
if "`ii'" == "hfd" | "`ii'" == "hrt" {
replace A1 = . if country == "Finland" | country == "Lithuania"
replace A2 = . if country == "Finland" | country == "Lithuania"
replace A3 = . if country == "Finland" | country == "Lithuania"
}
twoway ///
(rarea A3 A2 calendar if country == "`C1`", color("`col1`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 calendar if country == "`C1`", color("`col1`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 calendar if country == "`C2`", color("`col2`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 calendar if country == "`C2`", color("`col2`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 calendar if country == "`C3`", color("`col3`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 calendar if country == "`C3`", color("`col3`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 calendar if country == "`C4`", color("`col4`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 calendar if country == "`C4`", color("`col4`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 calendar if country == "`C5`", color("`col5`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 calendar if country == "`C5`", color("`col5`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 calendar if country == "`C6`", color("`col6`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///

```

```

(line A1 calendar if country == "`C6`", color("`col6`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 calendar if country == "`C7`", color("`col7`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 calendar if country == "`C7`", color("`col7`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 calendar if country == "`C8`", color("`col8`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 calendar if country == "`C8`", color("`col8`") lpattern(solid)) ///
(rarea A3 A2 calendar if country == "`C9`", color("`col9`%30") fintensity(inten80) lwidth(none)) ///
(line A1 calendar if country == "`C9`", color("`col9`") lpattern(solid)) ///
, legend(symxsize(0.13cm) position(3) region(lcolor(white) color(white))) ///
order(2 "`C1`" ///
4 "`C2`" ///
6 "`C3`" ///
8 "`C4`" ///
10 "`C5`" ///
12 "`C6`" ///
14 "`C7`" ///
16 "`C8`" ///
18 "`C9`" ///
cols(1)) ///
graphregion(color(white)) ///
ylabel(0.5 "0.5" 1 2 3, grid angle(0)) ///
xscale(range(2000 2020)) ///
xlabel(2000(5)2020, nogrid) ///
yline(1, lcol(black))yscale(log range(0.5 3)) ///
ytitle("Mortality rate ratio", margin(a+2)) ///
xtitle("Calendar year") ///
title("`oo`", `s`, placement(west) color(black) size(medium))
graph save GPH/SMR_`ii'_`iii', replace
}
}

foreach ii in cvd chd cbd hfd hrt {
if "`ii`" == "cvd" {
local oo = "Cardiovascular disease"
}
if "`ii`" == "chd" {
local oo = "Coronary heart disease"
}
if "`ii`" == "cbd" {
local oo = "Cerebrovascular disease"
}
if "`ii`" == "hfd" {
local oo = "Heart failure"
}
if "`ii`" == "hrt" {
local oo = "Heart death"
}
graph combine ///
GPH/SMR_`ii'.gph ///
GPH/SMR_`ii'_0.gph ///
GPH/SMR_`ii'_1.gph ///
, graphregion(color(white)) cols(1) altshrink xsize(2.5)
}

```

Figure 7.1: Mortality rate ratio by cause of death and sex. Cardiovascular disease

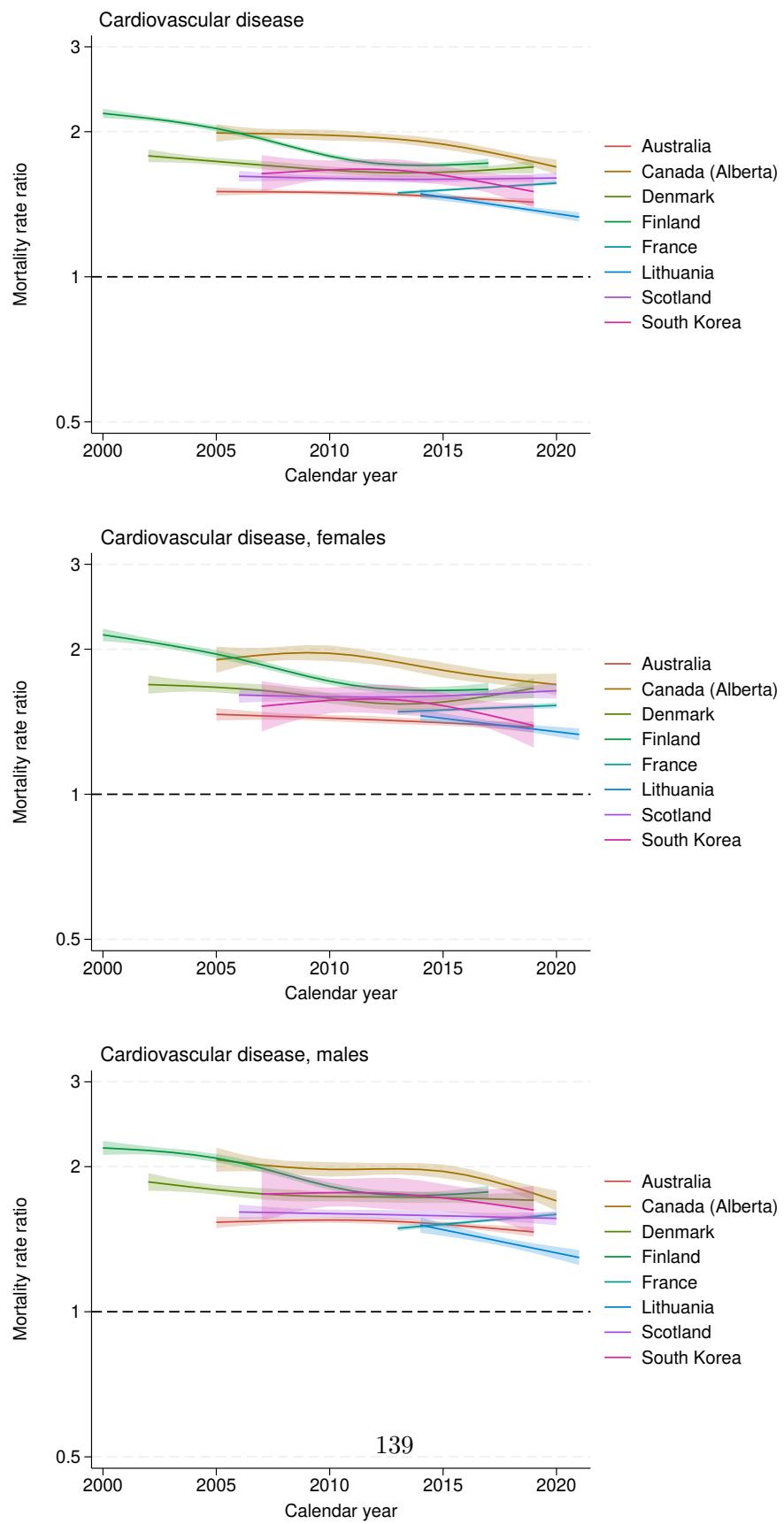


Figure 7.2: Mortality rate ratio by cause of death and sex. Coronary heart disease

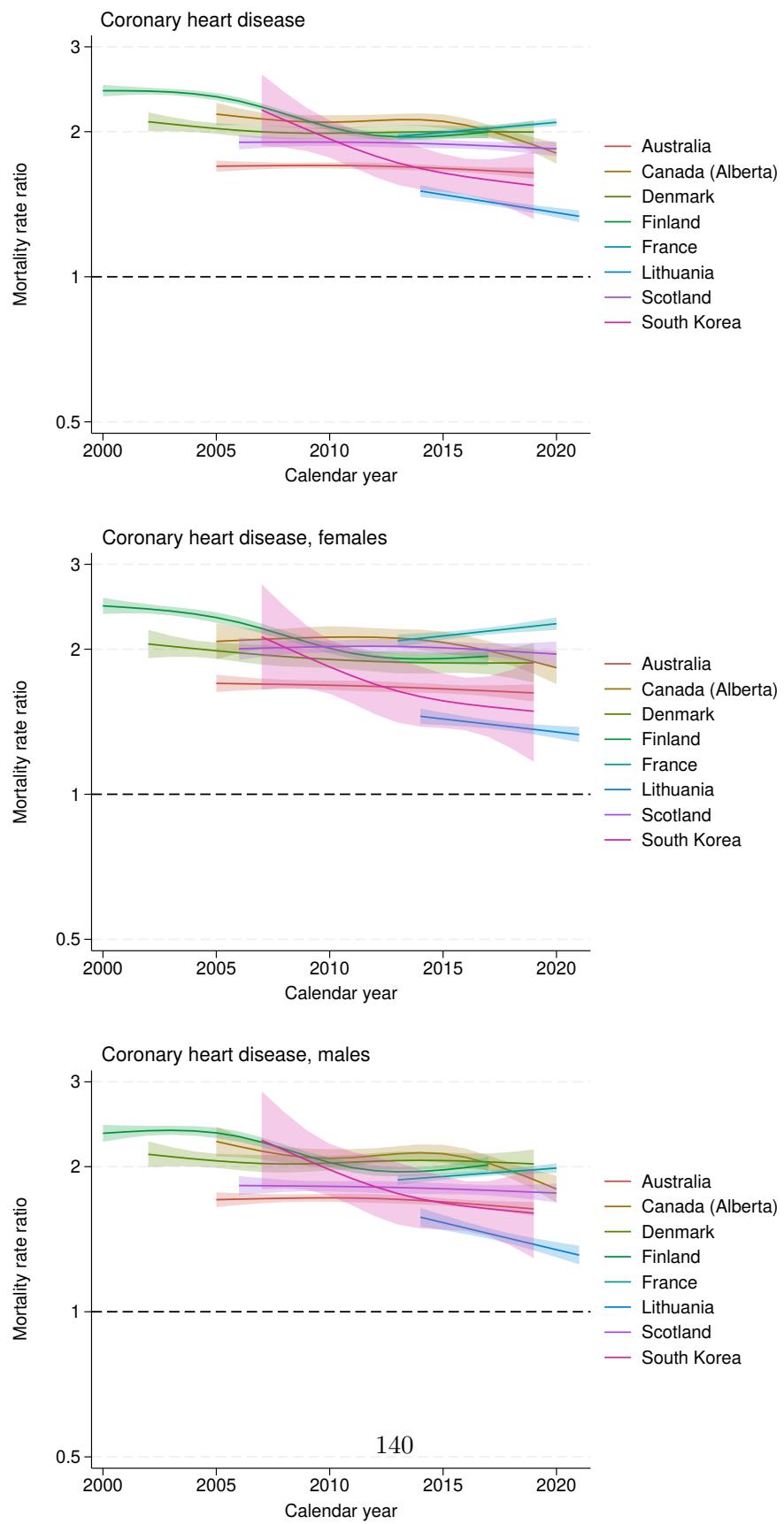


Figure 7.3: Mortality rate ratio by cause of death and sex. Cerebrovascular disease

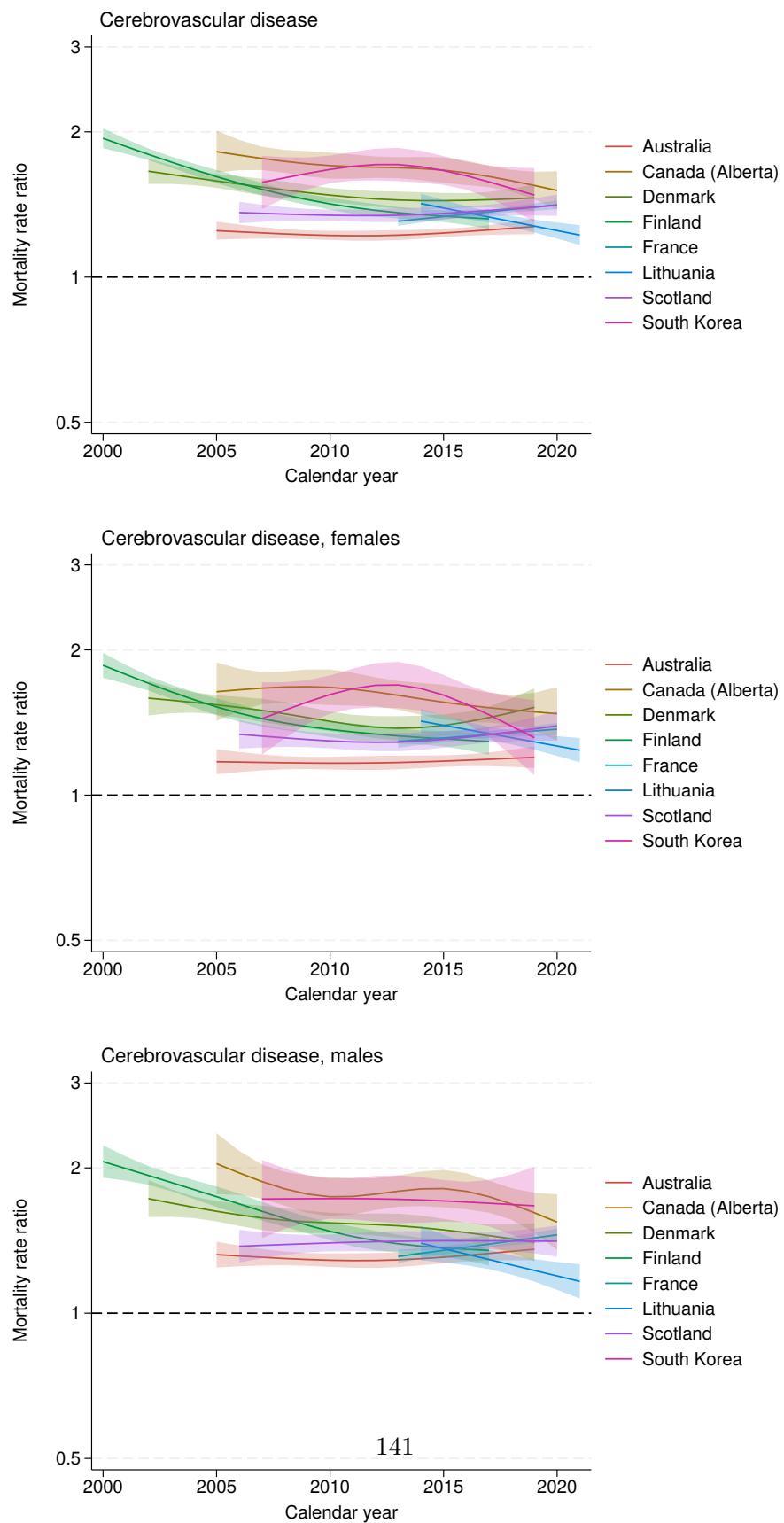


Figure 7.4: Mortality rate ratio by cause of death and sex. Heart failure

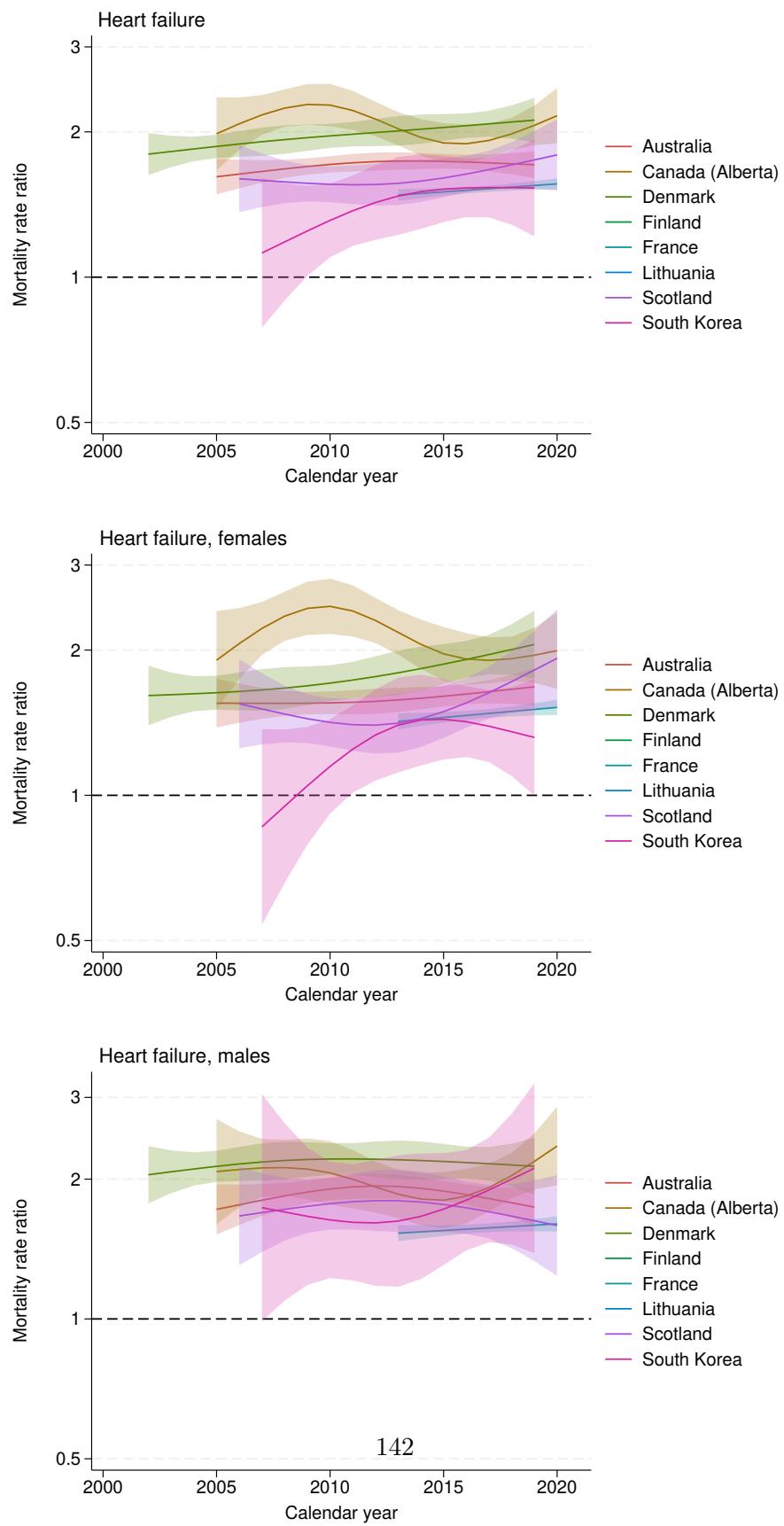


Figure 7.5: Mortality rate ratio by cause of death and sex. Heart death

