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Sizable variations in circulatory disease mortality by region and country of birth in six European countries

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Background: Circulatory disease mortality inequalities by country of birth (COB) have been demonstrated for some EU countries but pan-European analyses are lacking. We examine inequalities in circulatory mortality by geographical region/COB for six EU countries. Methods: We obtained national death and population data from Denmark, England and Wales, France, the Netherlands, Scotland and Sweden. Mortality rate ratios (MRRs) were constructed to examine differences in circulatory, ischaemic heart disease (IHD) and cerebrovascular disease mortality by geographical region/COB in 35–74 years old men and women. Results: South Asians in Denmark, England and Wales and France experienced excess circulatory disease mortality (MRRs 1.37–1.91). Similar results were seen for Eastern Europeans in these countries as well as in Sweden (MRRs 1.05–1.51), for those of Middle Eastern origin in Denmark (MRR = 1.49) and France (MRR = 1.15), and for East and West sub-Saharan Africans in England and Wales (MRRs 1.28 and 1.39) and France (MRRs 1.24 and 1.22). Low ratios were observed for East Asians in France, Scotland and Sweden (MRRs 0.64–0.50). Sex-specific analyses showed results of similar direction but different effect sizes. The pattern for IHD mortality was similar to that for circulatory disease mortality. Two-to-three-fold excess cerebrovascular disease mortality was found for several foreign-born groups compared with the local-born populations in some countries. Conclusions: Circulatory disease mortality varies by geographical region/COB within six EU countries. Excess mortality was observed for some migrant populations, less for others. Reliable pan-European data are needed for monitoring and understanding mortality inequalities in Europe’s multiethnic populations.

Introduction

Coronary heart disease (CHD) and stroke are two major causes of morbidity and mortality in Europe,1 which also vary by ethnic group—this is likely to reflect differences in access to and quality of health care, psychosocial, lifestyle and physiological factors, and possibly also genetics, operating before, during and after migration.2,3 As a result of net immigration during the second half of the 20th century,4 Europe has become a multi-ethnic continent that is faced with important public health and health care challenges—one major task is the routine collection and production of ethnically disaggregated, national-level data on morbidity and mortality from chronic diseases, including circulatory diseases.5,6 Such data are essential for generating aetiological hypotheses, for supporting public health policies and for informing health care strategies targeting migrant and minority ethnic populations.7

Ethnic group-coded, routine data on circulatory diseases in EU countries are scarce, and when available, often lack cross-country comparability regarding how ethnicity and outcomes are defined.8 National death registers are available in most EU countries and information on country of birth (COB) of the deceased person is usually recorded on the death certificate. COB is reasonably accurate as a proxy measure for ethnic group, especially among recent migrants and older members of minority ethnic groups.9 For a few EU countries, studies have demonstrated variation in circulatory mortality by COB.10–12 In England and Wales, mortality was greater than the national average for people born in Bangladesh and Pakistan but lower for those born in China and Hong Kong.17 In the Netherlands, the mortality rate was higher in people born in Surinam compared with the local-born Dutch population.10 In Portugal, African migrants, and especially Cape Verdeans, experienced more circulatory mortality, and from specific vascular causes, than the local-born Portuguese population.18 Finally, in Sweden, women born in Eastern European countries had a 2- to 3-fold greater risk of dying from CHD.16 For most European countries, no published data exist on differences in circulatory disease mortality by ethnic group (Scotland...
being an exception) or other proxy measure, excepting our work, no systematic analysis across European countries has been made. This study was originated in the Migrant and Ethnic Health Observatory (MEHO—project website: www.meho.eu.com), which is a EU funded methodological demonstration project. The aim of MEHO is to map, and if feasible analyse, routine data from EU countries, with the objective of generating ethnic group-specific health status indicators, including for circulatory diseases—we have already reported on differences in circulatory disease mortality by country of destination by comparing few selected COB groups across different EU countries. Here, we extend the investigation of within-country variation in circulatory disease mortality by COB to six EU member states simultaneously, including some for which little or no similar information has been published. Since the health status of migrant and ethnic populations is unlikely to be fixed across countries, international comparisons are crucial for making correct inferences about the aetiology and burden of ill health and mortality in migrant populations across Europe. Our objective was to determine whether within-country comparisons in one location are echoed in another.

## Methods

### Data

The mortality and population data used have been described elsewhere. Briefly, we selected six EU countries—Denmark, England and Wales, France (excluding the overseas departments), the Netherlands, Scotland and Sweden—after assessing the comparability of EU circulatory disease mortality data. Data on deaths by age, sex, COB and underlying cause of death were acquired. The mortality data were provided for variable time periods, in some countries being centred on the 3- to 5-year period around the last census year (table 1). Data were extracted using ICD-9 and/or ICD-10 codes (an exception being Denmark which used ICD-8).

### Table 1 Overview of study design, time period and PYR by country or region of birth for selected European countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or region of birth, study design and data collection period</th>
<th>Individual countries of birth included in region of birth categories</th>
<th>Person-years at risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark, longitudinal, 1992–2001</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>12 341 982 Men, 12 546 253 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia, South</td>
<td>Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka</td>
<td>34 283 Men, 26 013 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia, Southeast</td>
<td>Thailand, Vietnam</td>
<td>11 264 Men, 19 243 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe, Eastern</td>
<td>Bosnia-Herzegovina, Poland, Yugoslavia</td>
<td>66 585 Men, 83 156 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey</td>
<td>84 654 Men, 58 980 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales, non-longitudinal data—fixed denominator, 1999–2003</td>
<td>England, Wales</td>
<td>52 409 325 Men, 54 207 730 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia, South</td>
<td>India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka</td>
<td>1 474 235 Men, 1 466 575 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Windward Islands, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Northern Islands</td>
<td>446 620 Men, 537 875 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe, Eastern</td>
<td>Poland, Ex-Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria</td>
<td>125 150 Men, 166 010 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>Egypt, Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco</td>
<td>108 140 Men, 71 080 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa, East</td>
<td>Zambia, Malawi, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda</td>
<td>441 410 Men, 418 940 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa, South</td>
<td>The Republic of South Africa</td>
<td>103 345 Men, 124 300 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa, West</td>
<td>Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, The Gambia</td>
<td>230 975 Men, 230 080 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France, non-longitudinal data—fixed denominator, 2005–2007</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>35 936 542 Men, 38 717 357 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia, East</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>37 258 Men, 45 219 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia, South</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>33 834 Men, 25 894 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia, Southeast</td>
<td>Mauritius, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam</td>
<td>254 129 Men, 273 752 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>22 578 Men, 27 881 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe, Eastern</td>
<td>Poland, Romania, Ex-Yugoslavia, Ex-USSR</td>
<td>186 252 Men, 241 505 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America, Tropical</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>9458 Men, 21 634 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>199 421 Men, 156 579 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia</td>
<td>2 814 391 Men, 2 570 138 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa, Central</td>
<td>Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>93 331 Men, 79 786 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa, East</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>76 143 Men, 99 183 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa, West</td>
<td>Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal</td>
<td>259 511 Men, 217 710 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands, longitudinal data, 1996–2006</td>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>35 784 357 Men, 35 981 668 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>Antigua and Aruba, Surinam</td>
<td>1 094 570 Men, 1 046 892 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>564 497 Men, 458 149 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>484 206 Men, 339 418 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland, non-longitudinal data—fixed denominator, 1999–2003</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>5 101 665 Men, 5 549 010 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia, East</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>15 825 Men, 15 985 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia, South</td>
<td>Pakistan, India, Bangladesh</td>
<td>43 325 Men, 38 215 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden, non-longitudinal data—variable denominator, 1990–2006</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>28 982 698 Men, 28 925 653 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia, East</td>
<td>China, North and South Korea</td>
<td>32 623 Men, 41 064 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia, South</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>25 336 Men, 19 631 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia, Southeast</td>
<td>Thailand, Vietnam</td>
<td>35 663 Men, 83 404 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe, Eastern</td>
<td>Poland, Total former Yugoslavia, Former USSR-European part, Baltic States, Former USSR-Eastern part, Eastern Europe</td>
<td>1 062 768 Men, 1 390 244 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America, Southern</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>103 618 Men, 106 217 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Turkey</td>
<td>597 713 Men, 425 171 Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa, East</td>
<td>Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia</td>
<td>78 120 Men, 55 807 Women</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following criteria were used to select COB groups: (i) the focus of MEHO project, which was on predominantly socioeconomically deprived migrant populations originating outside Western Europe and the OECD countries; (ii) sufficient size of population for meaningful analysis (see further below). We also adopted the Global Burden of Disease21 project’s approach in constructing geographical categories in order to harmonize the exposure categories—different migration history and patterns have contributed to relative sizes of different COB groups in different countries—and to reduce the number of exposure categories per study country. Therefore, we included only COBs with more than four deaths and person-years at risk (PYR) equal or greater than 30 000 for men and women combined. Any given geographical category could include a single or more COBs (table 1).

The analysis was restricted to those aged 35–74 years because: (i) few circulatory deaths occur in people under 35 years, (ii) there are important differences in age structure between men and women older than 74 years, (iii) there may be more inaccuracies in death certification in those older than 75 years, (iv) for some ethnic groups, younger age groups may have a significant proportion born in the destination country and (v) older populations may have significant number of European ethnic groups born overseas.

Ethics
As our data were completely anonymized, ethical approval was deemed unnecessary.

Statistical analysis
We computed mortality rate ratios (MRRs) for foreign- and local-born persons in each study country based on Poisson loglinear models using PASW Statistics version 17. We related the number of deaths to the amount of observed PYR, using PYR as offset and COB as an independent variable, in two sets of models: sex-combined models adjusting for age and sex and sex-specific models adjusting for age. Precision was estimated by the 95% CIs. In table 2 and figures 1–3, comparisons of foreign- vs. local-born populations were described as similar when the associated 95% CIs included 1; findings were described as different when the 95% CIs did not include 1.

Results
Circulatory disease mortality
Here, we focus on the results for foreign-born men and women combined for each study country. Overall, as shown in table 2, we observed a consistently high mortality in the South Asia and Eastern Europe-born in Denmark, England and Wales, France and Sweden (Eastern Europeans only). For example, the MRRs for Eastern Europeans and South Asians in Denmark were 1.51 and 1.91, respectively. Other COBs experiencing high mortality included the Middle East-born in Denmark and France, and the East and West sub-Saharan Africa-born in England and France. In contrast, we found low mortality in East Asians in France, Scotland and Sweden. For example, in France, the East Asia-born had 50% lower mortality than the local-born. More specifically, our sex-specific analyses showed that the MRRs had a similar direction for men and women although their size differed (figure 1A–F).

IHD mortality
As shown in table 2, we observed generally high mortality from IHD among South Asians and Eastern Europeans in Denmark, England and Wales, France and Sweden (Eastern Europeans only). For example, MMRs for South Asians and Eastern Europeans in Denmark were 2.02 and 1.39, respectively. Excess deaths were also noted for the Middle East-born in Denmark and France. For example, in Denmark, they had an MRR of 1.77. In contrast, people born in the sub-Saharan African regions had low or only moderately high mortality. As an example, West and South Africans in England and Wales had an MRR equal to 0.68 and 0.75, respectively. The sex-specific analysis showed a similar pattern for men and women (figure 2A–F).

Cerebrovascular disease mortality
We noted overall high mortality from cerebrovascular disease among Southeast Asians in Denmark, France and Sweden; South Asians in Denmark, England and Wales, France and Scotland; Eastern Europeans in Denmark, England and Wales and Sweden and the Middle East-born in Denmark. For example, in Denmark, the MRRs for these groups ranged from 1.93 to 1.24, respectively. East and West sub-Saharan Africans in England and Wales, France and Sweden also had high mortality. In England and Wales, the MRRs were 1.33 and 2.30, respectively. The sex-specific associations had a similar direction for men and women although the ratios differed in magnitude (figure 3A–F).

Discussion
Main findings
To our knowledge, this is the first time national death rates have been calculated simultaneously for several European countries using pre-defined data specification criteria to examine within-country inequalities in total and cause-specific circulatory disease mortality by birth country. Our results show considerable and fairly consistent mortality inequalities between foreign- and local-born groups. For example, the South Asia and Eastern Europe-born had consistently high mortality across countries and cause of death. Other groups, such as the East Asia-born, had low mortality when data were available. Some COBs had low or high rates in some countries but not all.

Comparison with previous studies
Published studies on circulatory mortality are country-specific and only available for a few EU countries.12,13,15,17,18,22 Our data corroborate previous findings from England and Wales where men and women born in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Eastern Europe, East and West Africa (West Africans had low IHD mortality) were found to have high mortality.17 Dutch data also showed high circulatory and cerebrovascular mortality in the Surinam-born but low among the Morocco-born.18 The increase in mortality risk was only modest in the India-, Pakistan- and Bangladesh-born residing in Scotland.11 In Sweden, high mortality was observed for Eastern European women (especially from IHD) but not men.16 We also observed high IHD mortality in women. In addition, we showed high cerebrovascular disease mortality in Eastern Europeans in Sweden, especially in women.

In contrast, very little research has been done previously on mortality among immigrants in France, a country historically resistant to examining statistics by ethnic group where it was not considered as relevant variable for routine statistics. This consideration may have the side-effect of hiding inequalities. One French report noted how Moroccan men had relatively low circulatory mortality; Moroccan women had high mortality from ‘other diseases of the circulatory system’, but there were no differences in either IHD or cerebrovascular mortality.23 We found similar contrasted results for men and women from North Africa. Furthermore, there is only limited previous information on cause-specific mortality in migrants in Denmark. Possibly for the
**Study limitations**

Here, we consider the quality of the underlying data and the potential impact of selection bias. The data from Denmark and the Netherlands were based on linked population and death registers, where the denominator is exact. For England and Wales, France, Scotland and Sweden, this is not the case. Such data may be more prone to bias arising from COB misclassification, leading to numerator–denominator bias. Also, incomplete COB registration may underestimate the level of mortality. To reduce this risk, we examined mortality for broad geographical categories. Moreover, the data include different time periods. Although important declines in circulatory mortality have been achieved over time, our results may possibly reflect different risks than the current ones.

We used birth country as a proxy for ethnicity although COB tends to be less valuable in younger age groups. COB criteria also fail to distinguish between different ethnic groups coming from the same birth country. Recent work from the Scottish Health and Ethnicity Linkage Study shows that circulatory disease outcomes by ethnic group tend to be similar to those in COB analyses, although differences seem to be greater with ethnic group. We could not assess the completeness of COB coding on all three analyses of circulatory mortality. Our results may possibly reflect different risks than the current ones.

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Figure 1 Inequalities in circulatory disease mortality by region of birth and sex in selected European countries. The graphs show age-adjusted MRRs and 95% CIs for men (white columns) and women (grey columns). (A) Denmark (MRR = 1 for local-born population), (B) England and Wales (MRR = 1 for local-born population), (C) France (MRR = 1 for local-born population), (D) the Netherlands (MRR = 1 for local-born population), (E) Scotland (MRR = 1 for local-born population) and (F) Sweden (MRR = 1 for local-born population)
Figure 1 (Continued)
Figure 2 Inequalities in IHD mortality by region of birth and sex in selected European countries. The graphs show age-adjusted MRRs and 95% CIs for men (white columns) and women (grey columns). (A) Denmark (MRR = 1 for local-born population), (B) England and Wales (MRR = 1 for local-born population), (C) France (MRR = 1 for local-born population), (D) the Netherlands (MRR = 1 for local-born population), (E) Scotland (MRR = 1 for local-born population) and (F) Sweden (MRR = 1 for local-born population)
Figure 2 (Continued)
Figure 3 Inequalities in cerebrovascular disease mortality by region of birth and sex in selected European countries. The graphs show age-adjusted MRRs and 95% CIs for men (white columns) and women (grey columns). (A) Denmark (MRR = 1 for local-born population), (B) England and Wales (MRR = 1 for local-born population), (C) France (MRR = 1 for local-born population), (D) the Netherlands (MRR = 1 for local-born population), (E) Scotland (MRR = 1 for local-born population) and (F) Sweden (MRR = 1 for local-born population)
Figure 3 (Continued)
The general lack of information on individual-level characteristics (such as education) in the data prevented us from examining the effects of these factors on COB and mortality. Some countries, e.g. Denmark and Sweden, and more recently Scotland through linked data,24,25 have the possibility to enrich the data in this way for use in future studies although information on critical cardiovascular risk factors is usually lacking. Migrants from the same COB may differ in sociodemographic characteristics and health behaviours in different countries of settlement. This may be attributed to the specific background of the migrants or to the national context of the host country.19,26

A delay or absence of recording of re-migration may underestimate mortality risk, i.e. so-called ‘salmon bias’. In Sweden, this type of error has been estimated to be in the order of 3–7% of all migrants on a yearly basis.27 It is possible that migrants from certain countries are more implicated than others.17

Potential misclassification may result if a disease is more or less likely to be recorded as the underlying cause of death for a particular COB. Although further studies are required, there is evidence that the validity of cause of death coding varies by country.28

Finally, the possibility of type 1 and type 2 errors affecting our results should be considered. Although our statistical analysis was based on a number of formal comparisons, type 1 error is an unlikely explanation for the main results which largely corroborate findings from previous studies. Similarly, in order to reduce the likelihood of type 2 error, we grouped individual birth countries into geographical regions if the number of deaths and underlying population size was less than our pre-specified criteria indicated.

Possible explanations

A number of explanations have been proposed for the observed migrant and ethnic inequalities in circulatory disease mortality. Major conventional vascular risk factors are likely to be important in ethnic minority populations although data on the prevalence and prospective relationship between these factors and mortality are still lacking for many groups and most European countries.8,29

Moreover, emerging data suggest that the excess burden of IHD and cerebrovascular disease in some ethnic populations (e.g. South Asians in the UK) may not be fully accounted for by differences in conventional risk factors.30

Prevalence data show high levels of smoking in Eastern European, Turkish and Middle Eastern migrants,31,32 while South Asians in the UK tend to have similar or lower smoking levels than the general population, although important within-group sex differences also exist.33 They also have low physical activity levels, especially Bangladeshis.34,35 Eastern European, Turkish and Middle Eastern men, and African women, have high levels of overweight and obesity.31,36,37 In Sweden, Turkish women have high body mass index (BMI), waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio.38 UK South Asians have more central obesity than Europeans for the same level of BMI.30 Central obesity is a strong predictor of CHD in this population.29,39 There are high levels of hyperinsulinaemia and diabetes in sub-Saharan African migrants,7 and in Turkish and Middle Eastern migrants in Denmark.40 Hypertension, the prevalence of which is increased in sub-Saharan Africans for unknown reasons, is thought to contribute to their high stroke risk.7

In contrast, some migrant and ethnic populations have consistently low mortality from circulatory disease (or from particular causes) although there have been only limited efforts to account for these patterns. For some migrant groups, the low burden of circulatory disease might occur as a result of selective migration of healthy individuals, i.e. the so-called ‘healthy migrant effect’. However, why this would affect only some causes and migrant groups is not clear. Alternatively, more favourable risk factor levels may play a role here although more prevalence data are urgently needed.37

In conclusion, our results describe inequalities in circulatory disease mortality between foreign-born and local-born populations in six European countries, with substantial excess mortality observed for some migrant populations (and lower mortality in others) which is consistent across countries. The results highlight the need for collecting better health information among migrant populations across the EU in order to help understand these inequalities. The MEHO project has illustrated not only the interest and value of such data but also that it is feasible to collect, analyse systematically, interpret and utilize such data to provide perspectives beyond that achievable by single-country analyses, invaluable as the latter are.

Acknowledgements

This article is a product of collaboration between Work Packages 5 and 6 of the MEHO project. We thank Dr Irina Stirbu for compiling the mortality data sets for Denmark, England and Wales and the Netherlands. This work has benefitted from numerous discussions within the MEHO collaboration and we acknowledge the MEHO project leaders, Marc Bruijnzeels, Semitha Denktas and Marleen Foets (Erasmus Medical Centre, the Netherlands), and the leaders of other MEHO Work Packages and their teams: Laura Cacciani, Emanuela Forcella, Aldo Rosano (Agenzia di Sanità Pubblica della Regione Lazio, Italy); Allan Krasnik and Signe Nielsen (University of Copenhagen, Denmark); Oliver Razum, Jacob Spallek and Anna Reeske (University of Bielefeld, Germany); Alexander Kramer and Manas Akmatov (University of Bielefeld, Germany); Kvetoslava Rimarova (University of Slovenia) and Dineke Zeegers (European Public Health Association). We thank the members in the MEHO-CVD network for their ongoing support and contributions and whose names are listed in a previous publication.3 This work has been presented in part orally at the following conferences: the second joint European Public Health Conference, Lodz, Poland (November 2009); the third European Migrant and Ethnic Health Conference, Pecs, Hungary (May 2010) and annual European Public Health conference, Copenhagen, Denmark (November 2011).

Funding

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Conflicts of interest: None declared.

Key points

- Europe is faced with many public health challenges, including the routine collection and production of ethnically disaggregated, national-level data on morbidity and mortality from chronic diseases.
- The MEHO project aimed to map, acquire and analyse routine data from EU countries with the objective of generating migrant and ethnic group-specific health status indicators for five independent health areas, including circulatory diseases and diabetes.
- Our analysis demonstrated inequalities in circulatory disease mortality between foreign-born and local-born populations in six EU countries, with substantial excess mortality observed for some migrant populations, and lower mortality in others.
- These results highlight the need for collecting better health information among migrant populations in order to help better understand the observed inequalities.
- By helping to fill the gap in available information, the present findings are highly relevant for European public health policies addressing migrant health issues.
References


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