Appendix

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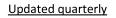
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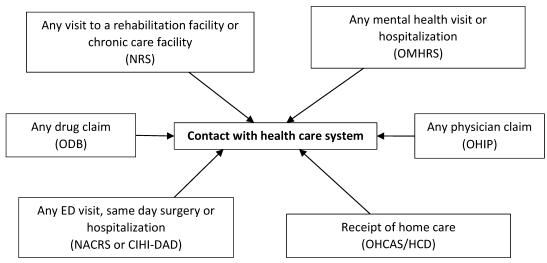
| Variable | Definition | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| Incident ischemic stroke | Hospitalized or non-hospitalized (seen in the emergency | | |
| | department but not admitted) adult patients with confirmed | | |
| | acute ischemic stroke between April 1, 2002 and March 31, | | |
| | 2013 seen at all 150 acute care institutions in the province. | | |
| | Participating hospitals included comprehensive stroke | | |
| | centres and non-stroke centres. Information gathered using | | |
| | chart abstractors with neurological expertise, with the final | | |
| | diagnosis and other data elements obtained through review | | |
| | of clinical and neuroimaging data. | | |
| Incident primary cancer | A diagnosis of cancer either in hospitalized or non- | | |
| | hospitalized adult patients obtained from 4 different sources: | | |
| | hospital or ER visit using appropriate ICD codes, pathology | | |
| | reports with a diagnosis of cancer, regional cancer centres | | |
| | where patients with cancer are seen, and death certificates. | | |
| Incident schizophrenia | A primary diagnosis of schizophrenia or schizoaffective | | |
| | disorder from a general hospital bed (prior to 2002, ICD9 - | | |
| | 295; as of 2002 ICD10 - F20 or F25) | | |
| | OR | | |
| | primary diagnosis of schizophrenia from a psychiatric hospital | | |
| | bed (DSM-IV – 295.x) | | |
| | OR | | |
| | three outpatient visits with a diagnosis of schizophrenia (295 | | |
| | or F20/F25) from outpatient physician billings within a 3-year | | |
| | period. | | |
| | 93.1% Sensitivity - 58.7% Specificity | | |

| ≥ 1 Hospitalization [add diagnostic codes to be consistent | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| with DM section? Same for other variables.] | | | |
| OR | | | |
| ≥ 2 physician claims in a two-year period | | | |
| OR | | | |
| 1 physician claim followed by another physician claim or | | | |
| hospitalization within two years. | | | |
| 72% Sensitivity - 95% Specificity - 87% PPV - 88% NPV | | | |
| ≥ 3 physician claims for diagnostic code (250) in a one-year | | | |
| period | | | |
| 79.9% Sensitivity - 99.1% Specificity - 91.4% PPV | | | |
| ≥ 1 Hospitalization | | | |
| OR | | | |
| 1 physician claim in ER or clinic, followed by \ge 1 | | | |
| Hospitalization, ER visit, or physician claim within one year. | | | |
| 84.8% Sensitivity - 97.0% Specificity - 55.6% PPV | | | |
| 1 hospitalization or 1 emergency room visit, ICD-10 (2002 | | | |
| onwards) – I48; ICD-9 (pre-2002) – 427.31 or 427.32 | | | |
| OR | | | |
| Technical billing code for cardioversion billing code Z437 | | | |
| ≥1 Hospitalization for COPD | | | |
| OR | | | |
| ≥ 3 physician claims in a two-year period | | | |
| 57.5% Sensitivity - 95.4% Specificity | | | |
| | | | |

e-table 2. Administrative databases used to determine date of last health system contact and

statistics on contact with health care system in Ontario.





Abbreviations:

NRS – National Rehabilitation Reporting System; ODB – Ontario Drug Benefit; NACRS – National Ambulatory Care Reporting System; CIHI-DAD – Canadian Institute for Health Information-Discharge Abstract Database; OHCAS – Ontario Home Care Administration System; HCD – Home Care Database; OHIP – Ontario Health Insurance Plan Claims Database; OMHRS – Ontario Mental Health Reporting System. ED – Emergency Department e-table 3. Characteristics of immigrants included in the study.

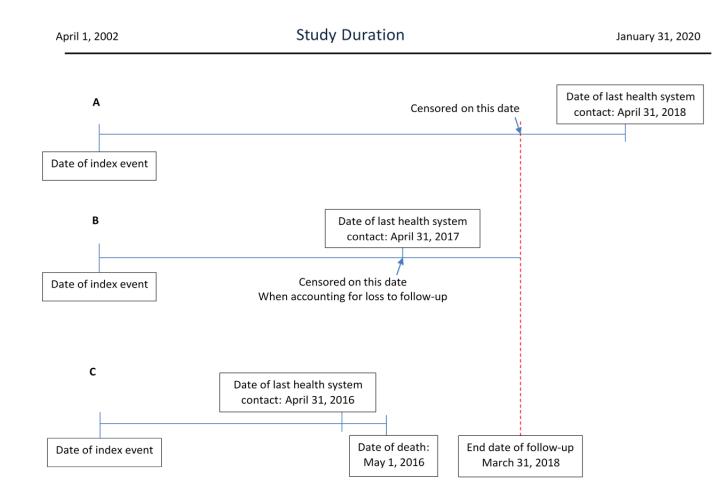
| Immigration-specific | Ischemic stroke | Cancer | Schizophrenia |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| characteristics | n = 2078 | n = 26,084 | n = 9525 |
| World region of origin | | | |
| Africa | 81 (3.9) | 1128 (4.3) | 980 (10.3) |
| Caribbean | 193 (9.3) | 1902 (7.3) | 967 (10.2) |
| East Asia | 403 (19.4) | 5331 (20.4) | 1319 (13.8) |
| Latin America | 171 (8.2) | 1736 (6.7) | 738 (7.7) |
| Middle East | 194 (9.3) | 2701 (10.4) | 947 (9.9) |
| South Asia | 392 (18.9) | 4094 (15.7) | 2271 (23.8) |
| Western | 526 (25.3) | 7525 (28.8) | 1895 (19.9) |
| Missing | 392 (18.9) | 1667 (6.4) | 408 (4.3) |
| Time since arrival | | | |
| ≤ 10 years | 677 (32.6) | 10360 (39.7) | 4763 (50.0) |
| > 10 years | 1401 (67.4) | 15724 (60.3) | 4762 (50.0) |
| Immigration class | | | |
| Economic | 468 (22.5) | 9262 (35.5) | 3213 (33.7) |
| Family or other | 1273 (61.3) | 13233 (50.7) | 3891 (37.8) |
| Refugee | 337 (16.2) | 3589 (13.8) | 2421 (25.4) |

e-table 4. Results of sensitivity analyses using a lag-time of 6 months when determining the

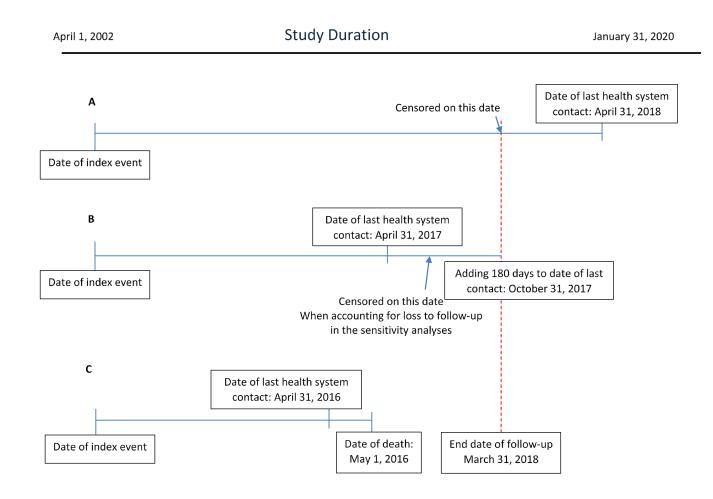
date of last health system contact.

| | | Ischemic stroke | Cancer | Schizophrenia |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Immigrants | Lost to follow-up, n (%) | 145 (7.0) | 1895 (7.3) | 1120 (11.8) |
| Long-term residents | | 472 (2.1) | 5472 (1.9) | 3333 (7.4) |
| Immigrants | | 796 (35.4) | 9014 (34.6) | 546 (5.7) |
| Long-term residents | Death, n (%) | 12,575 (55.9) | 146,723 (51.6) | 6647 (14.7) |
| Adjusted HR of death (95% CI)^ | Immigrants vs. long-term residents | 0.82 (0.77-0.89) | 0.77 (0.76-0.79) | 0.56 (0.51-0.61) |

^Accounting for loss of follow-up by censoring those lost to follow-up.



e-figure 1. Hypothetical cases to illustrate loss to follow-up using administrative database. Subject A was not lost to follow-up, Subject B would be considered lost to follow-up, and Subject C had the event of interest (death) and so is not considered lost to follow-up.



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