## Appendix

e-table 1. Definitions of variables included in the study.

**e-table 2.** Administrative databases used to determine date of last health system contact and statistics on contact with health care system in Ontario.

e-table 3. Characteristics of immigrants included in the study.

**e-table 4.** Results of sensitivity analyses using a lag-time of 6 months when determining the date of last health system contact.

**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.

**e-figure 2.** Sensitivity analyses adding 180 days to last date of follow-up. Only for Subject B does addition of 180 days to follow-up change their censoring time; whereas, censoring times remain same for Subject A and C.

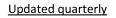
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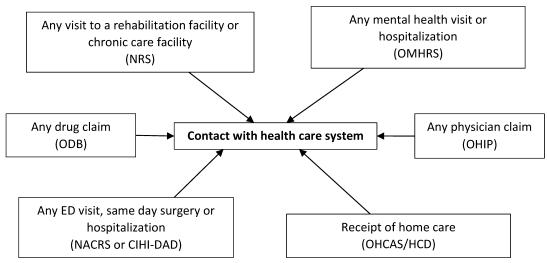
Variable	Definition		
Incident ischemic stroke	Hospitalized or non-hospitalized (seen in the emergency		
	department but not admitted) adult patients with confirmed		
	acute ischemic stroke between April 1, 2002 and March 31,		
	2013 seen at all 150 acute care institutions in the province.		
	Participating 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.

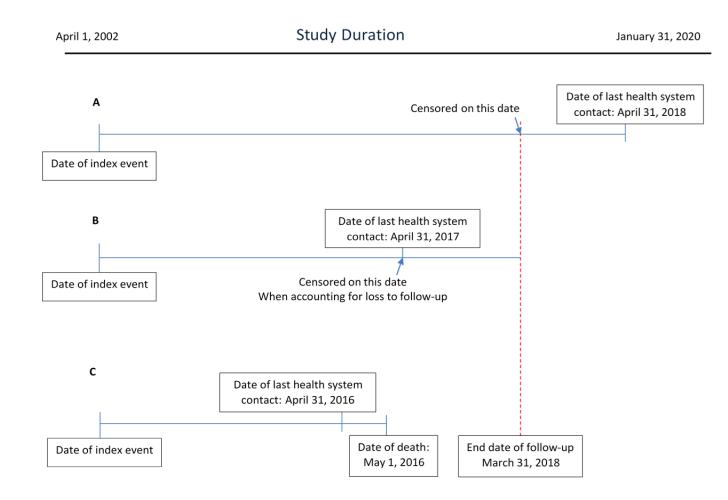
Immigration-specific	Ischemic stroke	Cancer	Schizophrenia
characteristics	n = 2078	n = 26,084	n = 9525
World region of origin			
Africa	81 (3.9)	1128 (4.3)	980 (10.3)
Caribbean	193 (9.3)	1902 (7.3)	967 (10.2)
East Asia	403 (19.4)	5331 (20.4)	1319 (13.8)
Latin America	171 (8.2)	1736 (6.7)	738 (7.7)
Middle 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

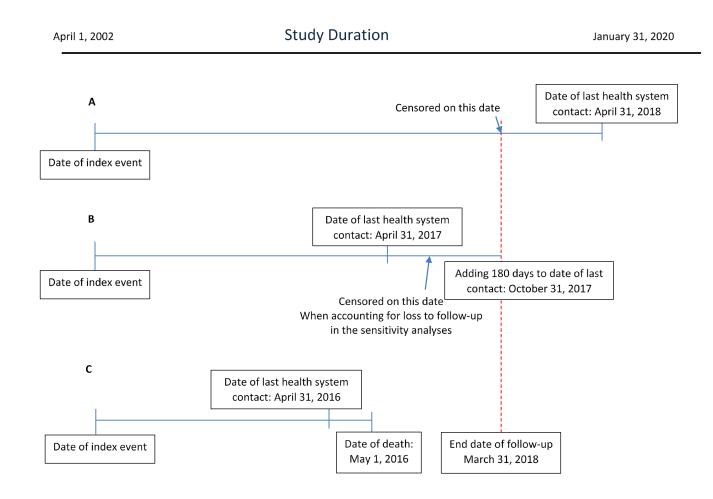
date of last health system contact.

		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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