

Evidence of divergence with duration of residence in circulatory disease mortality in migrants to Australia

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Key Words:

duration of residence, acculturation, circulatory disease

Research aim:

Using duration of residence, this study investigates acculturation and circulatory disease mortality among migrants in Australia

Results/Conclusion:

Compared with the Australia-born population, CVD mortality was generally lower in each migrant group. Decreasing mortality with increasing duration of residence was observed for migrants from New Zealand (RR 0.95, 95 Confidence Interval 0.920.98, P

Implications:

These results show divergence in CVD mortality compared with the Australian rate for New Zealanders, Greeks, Italians and South Asians. Sustained cardio-protective behavioural practices in the Australian setting is a potential explanation.

Cultural Group(s):

New Zealand, UK/Ireland, Germany, Greece, Italy, East Asia, South Asia

Location of study:

Australia

Age group:

45-64

Number included in study:

N/A

Type of participants:

(secondary data)

Research approach:

Quantitative

Type of data:

Secondary

Secondary data sources used:

ABS Census data

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes: