




BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

**6th European Conference on
Migrant and Ethnic Minority Health**

Organized by:  NAKMI

In association with:



www.eupha-migranthealthconference.com

Session Code: PT3.06 (Poster)

Self-perceived health status between immigrants and Italians: evidence from the national multipurpose survey on health

Authors: *Petrelli, Alessio* (Italy); *Di Napoli, Anteo* (Italy); *Rossi, Alessandra* (Italy); *Costanzo, Gianfranco* (Italy); *Gargiulo, Lidia* (Italy)

Keywords: immigrants, socioeconomic, crisis, perceived health

Background: Immigration flow in Italy increased during 2000's, a period marked by global economic crisis, whose effects on public health have been largely investigated. The Italian National Institute for Statistics (ISTAT) conducted two population-based cross-sectional surveys on health in 2005 and 2013, before and after the crisis. The present study aims at studying differences between the health status of Italians and immigrants in 2005 and 2013.

Methods: Based on data collected by ISTAT surveys, we studied 18-64 years old resident people in Italy (2005: n=80,661; 2013: n=72,476). We performed multivariate log-binomial models for each period, assuming bad self-perceived health status (SPHS) as outcome, measured as first quartile of physical component summary (PCS). Citizenship (Italians vs immigrants) was used as main determinant, and age, gender, satisfaction for economic resources, educational level, occupational status, BMI, smoking habits as potential confounding factors.

Results: During the observed period, standardized prevalence rate for bad SPHS increased slightly for Italians (from 24.9% to 26.7%) and for immigrants (from 18.4% to 24.7%). Compared with Italians, the probability to have bad SPHS was lower for immigrants both in 2005 (PRR=0.85;95%CI:0.79-0.92) and in 2013 (PRR=0.93;95%CI:0.89-0.98). Differences narrowed significantly in that period. We also found significant ($p<0.001$) higher probability of bad SPHS for all socioeconomic indicators in 2013: low educational level (PRR=1.37), with higher gradient for immigrants, poor economic resources (PRR=1.17), unemployment (PRR=1.10); similar results were observed in 2005.

Conclusions: The advantage in SPHS observed in 2005 for immigrants, compared with Italians, was reduced in 2013, partially removing the "healthy migrant effect". Moreover, the role of socioeconomic factors on SPHS suggests that economic crisis mostly penalized disadvantage people, generating inequity in health especially among immigrants.

Message: After economic crisis (2013) partially disappeared the advantage in perceived health status observed (2005) among immigrants. Global economic crisis mostly penalized disadvantage people.