Table 2

Crude odds ratios for self-reported health status, lifestyle behaviours and health service utilisation for migrants (n_{raw}=1543)

	Registered (n=793)	Migrants (n=750)	Migrants
	n (%)	n (%)	Crude OR (95% C.I.)
Age-comparative perceived health status (better)[1]	311 (39.5)	329 (44.9)	1.00 (0.66, 1.52)
Smoking status - current smoker[2]	202 (25.5)	239 (31.9)	1.32 (1.04, 1.67)
Alcohol drinker pattern - regular drinker[2]	564 (71.1)	547 (72.9)	1.01 (0.80, 1.28)
Chronic disease diagnosis[3]	119 (15.0)	63 (8.4)	0.48 (0.34, 0.67)
Health problem in previous 30 days[3]	155 (19.5)	125 (16.7)	0.83 (0.63, 1.10)
Doctor consultation in previous 30 days[3]	53 (6.7)	37 (4.9)	0.67 (0.43, 1.06)
Hospital admission in previous 12 months[3]	38 (4.8)	22 (2.9)	0.51 (0.29, 0.89)
Source of healthcare service utilitsation[4]			
Tier 1 (Community health centre and private clinics)	128 (16.1)	159 (21.2)	1
Tier 2 (Regional hospital)	134 (16.9)	159 (21.2)	0.98 (0.69, 1.38)
Tier 3 (Municipal/ Provincial hospital)	291 (36.7)	168 (22.4)	0.45 (0.32, 0.61)

Note: C.I. denotes lower and upper limit of 95% confidence interval
[1]Age-comparative perceived health status was dichotomised (reference = worse)
[2]Smoking status and alcohol drinking pattern were dichotomised (reference = never smoker/drinker)
[3]Variables were dichotomised chronic disease diagnosis (reference = absence of disease), health problems in previous 30 days (reference = none), doctor consultation in previous 30 days (reference = none), hospitalisation in previous 12 months (reference= none)
[4]Source of healthcare service utilisation was segregated into three tiers (Box 2) (reference = tier 1)