

# BMJ Open Differences in predictors of permanent work disability between immigrants and natives: a cohort study of adults with sick leave due to common mental disorders

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**To cite:** Werlen L, Helgesson M, Mittendorfer-Rutz E. Differences in predictors of permanent work disability between immigrants and natives: a cohort study of adults with sick leave due to common mental disorders. *BMJ Open* 2017;**7**:e014431. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2016-014431

► Prepublication history for this paper is available online. To view these files please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2016-014431>).

Received 27 September 2016  
Revised 13 February 2017  
Accepted 21 February 2017



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## ABSTRACT

**Objectives:** Immigrants with common mental disorders (CMDs) are reported to have a higher risk of disability pension (DP) compared with native residents; however, the reasons for this are not fully understood. This study aimed to investigate (1) differences in morbidity (3 measures) and socioeconomic status in native Swedes, 'Western' and 'non-Western' immigrants with CMDs and (2) interactions between morbidity and socioeconomic status and immigrant status regarding subsequent DP.

**Design:** The study was a prospective population-based cohort study using national register data. Crude and multivariate HRs with 95% CIs were calculated using the Cox regression (2007–2010).

**Participants:** All individuals aged 18–59 with an incident sick-leave spell due to CMDs during 2006 were included in the study (N=66 097). The study population was divided into 3 groups based on country of birth: (1) Sweden, (2) immigrants from 'Western' countries (EU25, Norway, Iceland, North America and Oceania) and (3) immigrants from 'non-Western' countries (east Europe, Africa, Asia and South America).

**Results:** Particularly, immigrants born in non-Western countries had higher levels of morbidity and lower socioeconomic status than natives ( $p > 0.001$ ). No significant differences in the associations between specialised psychiatric and somatic care with regard to subsequent DP were found between immigrants and native Swedes. Being prescribed more than 1 type of psychiatric medication was associated with higher HRs for DP in immigrants from Western (HR 3.34; CI 2.3 to 4.9) and non-Western countries (3.6; 1.9 to 6.4) than in native Swedes (2.55; 2.3 to 2.8) ( $p_{\text{interaction}} = 0.003$ ). Low education was a marginally stronger predictor for DP in non-Western immigrants than in native Swedes and Western immigrants ( $p_{\text{interaction}} = 0.03$ ).

**Conclusions:** Morbidity measured by medication, but not by specialised healthcare, was a stronger predictor for DP in immigrants than in native Swedes, warranting scrutiny of differences in care and treatment in immigrants and native Swedes with CMDs.

## Strengths and limitations of this study

- The study is a prospective cohort study using a large study population with a relatively long follow-up period of 4 years.
- The Swedish national registers used here are of good quality with almost no dropout.
- The validity of the diagnoses of sick-leave spells has often been discussed, but a previous related study reported good validity.
- Findings of this study cannot be generalised to a population with depression and anxiety symptoms that did not come to the attention of the healthcare system.
- Grouping immigrants according to regions of country of birth could mask critical differences, including country of origin and reason for emigration.

## INTRODUCTION

Common mental disorders (CMDs) are a significant and growing cause of morbidity in Sweden and across the globe. By 2030, depressive disorders are predicted to be the leading diagnoses resulting in loss of disability-adjusted life years in high-income countries.<sup>1</sup> Moreover, CMDs have a strong impact on work capacity,<sup>2 3</sup> putting individuals with these disorders at risk for temporal and permanent work disability (ie, sickness absence (SA) and disability pension (DP)).<sup>4–6</sup>

To date, immigrants form a considerable proportion of the population in Sweden, and this proportion is estimated to increase in the years to come.<sup>7 8</sup> Previous studies have reported immigrants to Sweden and Denmark to be at higher risk of psychiatric morbidity compared with the native population<sup>9–11</sup> and that there are differences between immigrants and the native

population regarding the work-related consequences of having a CMD. For example, immigrants from non-Western countries have been found to be at higher risk for temporal and permanent work disability compared with the native population;<sup>6 12</sup> however, the reasons for this are not yet fully understood.

Previously reported risk factors for an increased risk of DP in individuals with a CMD are the severity of the underlying mental disorder, a comorbid somatic disorder and low socioeconomic status.<sup>5 6</sup> However, it is not known whether these patterns differ between immigrants and the native population. Adding to the complexity of this question, migration is not a homogenous phenomenon, so the pathways to permanent work disability might vary for different immigrant groups with respect to country of birth. Especially, immigrants from non-Western countries have been shown to have a higher prevalence of CMDs and work disability.<sup>6 12</sup> It is therefore important to consider different immigrant groups in studies on this topic. In this study, immigrants were divided into Western immigrants, a group mostly consisting of voluntary immigrants, for example, labour migrants and students, and non-Western immigrants, a group largely comprised refugees and relatives seeking reunification with refugees.<sup>13</sup> The pathways to DP are not only strongly affected by a number of other sociodemographic factors, for example, age, sex and type of living area in Sweden, but also by previous spells of unemployment and/or sick leave.<sup>14</sup> Therefore, further consideration of these factors in related studies is crucial. Moreover, due to the reported differences in access to healthcare as well as in diagnostics and treatment in immigrants compared with the native population, different measures of morbidity should be used in studies that include immigrants.<sup>9</sup>

## Aim

This study aimed to describe: (1) differences in morbidity and/or socioeconomic status with regard to immigrant status in adults with temporary work disability due to CMDs and (2) interactions between morbidity and socioeconomic status and immigrant status regarding subsequent permanent work disability among individuals with temporary work disability due to a CMD.

## METHODS

### Study population

This study is a prospective, population-based cohort study including all non-pensioned individuals aged 18–59 years and living in Sweden on 31 December 2005 who had a new, incident sick-leave spell due to a CMD during 2006 (N=66 097). Individuals were followed regarding DP from 1 January 2007 until 31 December 2010.

Using the unique deidentified personal identification number for all Swedish residents, data on individuals were linked at the individual level. These data were obtained from registers from the following three

agencies: (1) Statistics Sweden: the Longitudinal Integration Database for Health Insurance and Labour Market Studies (LISA) containing information on age, sex, country of birth, educational level, type of living area, family composition and length of unemployment. (2) The Social Insurance Agency: the Micro Data for Analyses of Social Insurance (MiDAS) register including information on the date, grade and diagnoses of SA and DP. (3) The National Board of Health and Welfare: the National Patient Register (NPR) comprising data on the date and cause of inpatient and specialised outpatient healthcare from 1973 and from 2001, respectively; the Cause of Death Register (CDR) with information on the date of death from 1960 and onwards; and the Prescribed Drug Register (PDR) with information on the prescription of dispensed psychiatric medication (date of dispensing and type), from July 2005 and onward.

### The Swedish social insurance system

Swedish sickness insurance covers all people above the age of 16 who are living in Sweden and have at least a minimum annual income from work.<sup>15</sup> Compensation can be provided for individuals with reduced working capacity of at least 25% due to a disease or injury by either the employer or the Social Insurance Agency (SIA). Employees receive sick pay from days 2 to 14 of a sick-leave spell from the employer (the first day being a qualifying day). From day 15, employees get sickness benefit from SIA. A certificate from a physician is required from the eighth day of a sick-leave spell. Unemployed individuals and individuals on parental leave can be granted sickness benefit from SIA from the second day of a sick-leave spell, whereas self-employed individuals receive sick pay from SIA according to which insurance coverage they had chosen. In Sweden, DP can be granted to all individuals living in Sweden whose work capacity has been reduced due to a disease or injury. Individuals between 19 and 29 years can be granted time-restricted DP due to impaired work capacity and if they have not completed their compulsory education at 19 years of age.

### Variables

The study population was divided into three groups based on country of birth: (1) Sweden (natives), (2) immigrants from 'Western' countries consisting of EU25 plus Norway and Iceland, North America and Oceania and (3) immigrants from all remaining countries, labelled as 'non-Western' countries (Europe outside EU25 and Nordic countries, Africa, Asia and South America).

The outcome measure was defined as having been granted all-cause DP in the period from 2007 through 2010.

Morbidity was conceptualised using three different measures, namely: (1) specialised inpatient and outpatient healthcare due to mental disorders (2001–2006), (2)

specialised inpatient and outpatient healthcare due to somatic disorders (2001–2006) and (3) psychiatric medication in 2006 grouped as (I) no medication, (II) antidepressants only, (III) anxiolytics/hypnotics/sedatives only and (IV) more than one of these types of psychiatric medication in any combination. Moreover, socioeconomic status was measured as educational level in 2005 divided into (I) low education level (through elementary school;  $\leq 9$  years), (II) medium education level (high school, 10–12 years) and (III) high education level (university;  $>12$  years). Missing data regarding education were treated as low educational level.

Covariates included age, sex, type of living area, family composition as well as previous unemployment and previous SA, which were measured for the year preceding baseline and coded as indicated in table 1.

### Diagnostics and codes

All diagnoses were coded according to the International Classification of Diseases V.10 (ICD 10) codes. Here, CMDs were categorised into three diagnostic groups: (1) depressive disorders (F32: depressive episode and F33: recurrent depressive disorder), (2) anxiety disorders (F40: phobic anxiety disorders, F41: other anxiety

**Table 1** Descriptive statistics of the 66 097 women and men, aged 18–59 years on 31 December 2005 with at least one new sick-leave spell due to a common mental disorder (CMD) in 2006 in Sweden and the share with disability pension between 2007 and 2010

	All		DP	
	N	Per cent	N	Per cent
Study population, all	66 097	100	4610	7.0
Country of birth*				
Sweden	57 011	86.3	3696	6.5
Western countries	3520	5.3	302	8.6
Non-Western countries	5566	8.4	612	11.0
Sex				
Male	20 373	30.8	1540	7.6
Female	45 724	69.2	3070	6.7
Age in 2005				
18–24	4420	6.7	295	6.7
25–34	17 029	25.8	731	4.3
35–44	21 228	32.1	1151	5.4
45–54	16 516	25.0	1363	8.3
55–59	6 904	10.4	1070	15.5
Type of living area†				
Big cities	25 450	38.5	1610	6.3
Medium-sized cities	23 186	35.1	1585	6.8
Small cities/villages	17 461	26.4	1415	8.1
Family composition				
Married/cohabiting with children at home	26 976	40.8	1434	5.3
Married/cohabiting without children at home	6792	10.3	690	10.2
Single‡ with children at home	9579	14.5	628	6.6
Single‡ without children at home	22 750	34.4	1858	8.2
Unemployment in 2005				
No days	54 637	82.7	3276	6.0
1–90 days	5435	8.2	500	9.2
>90 days	6025	9.1	834	13.8
Sick leave in 2005				
No days	48 749	73.8	2769	5.7
1–90 days	13 944	21.1	1309	9.4
>90 days	3404	5.2	532	15.6
Sick leave diagnosis in 2006				
Depressive	24 419	36.9	2296	9.4
Anxiety	7827	11.8	806	10.3
Stress-related	33 851	51.2	1508	4.5

\*Country of birth categorised according to: (1) Sweden, (2) Western countries include the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), EU25 (all countries included in the European Union in 2006 without Sweden), North America and Oceania, (3) non-Western countries comprise all remaining countries.

†Type of living area: big cities, Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmo; medium-sized cities, cities with  $>90\ 000$  inhabitants within 30 km distance from the centre of the city; small cities/villages, all remaining cities/villages.

‡Single means living without partner and also includes divorced, separated or widowed.

**Table 2** Descriptive statistics of 66 097 women and men, aged 18–59 years on 31 December 2005 with at least one new sick-leave spell due to a common mental disorder in 2006 in Sweden with regard to morbidity and socioeconomic status, stratified by migration status

	Sweden N (%)	Western countries* N (%)	Non-Western countries† N (%)	Significance test‡
<i>Specialised healthcare 2001–2006</i>				
Mental diagnosis				
None	44 612 (78.3)	2748 (78.1)	4073 (73.2)	$\chi^2=75.8$ p<0.001
Any	12 399 (21.7)	772 (21.9)	1493 (26.8)	
Somatic diagnosis				
None	9509 (16.7)	569 (16.2)	690 (12.4)	$\chi^2=68.2$ p<0.001
Any	47 502 (83.3)	2951 (83.8)	4876 (87.6)	
Psychiatric medication§ 2006				
None	21 049 (36.9)	1185 (33.7)	1800 (32.3)	$\chi^2=145.6$ p<0.001
Antidepr only	10 918 (19.2)	618 (17.6)	903 (16.2)	
Hyp/Sed/Anx only	6413 (11.2)	416 (11.8)	684 (12.3)	
Mixed medications	18 631 (32.7)	1301 (37.0)	2179 (39.1)	
<i>Socioeconomic status</i>				
Education, 2005				
Low	6982 (12.2)	546 (15.5)	1071 (19.2)	$\chi^2=263.8$ p<0.001
Medium	29 960 (52.6)	1645 (46.7)	2697 (48.5)	
High	20 069 (35.2)	1329 (37.8)	1798 (32.3)	

\*Western countries include the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), EU25 (all countries included in the European Union in 2006 without Sweden), North America and Oceania.

†Non-Western countries comprise all remaining countries.

‡ $\chi^2$  test.

§Antidepr, antidepressants; Hyp, hypnotics; Sed, sedatives; Anx, anxiolytics.

disorders and F42: obsessive–compulsive disorder) and (3) stress-related disorders (F43: reaction to severe stress and adjustment disorders). Mental (F00–99) and somatic (all other ICD codes) diagnoses were used to measure inpatient and specialised outpatient healthcare. Information on psychiatric medication was categorised according to the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classification system: antidepressants (ATC: N06A); anxiolytics, sedatives and hypnotics (ATC: N05B or N05C).

### Statistical methods

Pearson's  $\chi^2$  tests were performed in order to examine differences between immigrant groups and native Swedes regarding measures of morbidity and socioeconomic status. Crude and multivariate HRs and CIs regarding the association between morbidity and socioeconomic factors and subsequent granting of DP were calculated by the Cox proportional hazard regression after assuring that the proportional hazard assumption was met. These analyses were stratified by immigrant status, that is, native Swedes and immigrants born in Western and non-Western countries. Censoring in the regression analyses was due to emigration, death or end of follow-up, whichever came first. Multivariate analyses were adjusted for all variables, that is, measures of morbidity, socioeconomic status, sociodemographics, previous unemployment, SA and diagnoses of SA in 2006 (all variables mentioned in tables 1 and 2). Partial likelihood ratio tests were performed in order to test potential

interactions between the different measures of morbidity and socioeconomic status in addition to immigrant status and subsequent granting of DP. Analyses were conducted using IBM SPSS Statistics V.22.0.

### RESULTS

During the 4 years of follow-up, 7% of individuals with SA due to CMDs were granted DP (table 1).

There was an obvious gradient showing that immigrants from non-Western countries (11.0%) had the highest rate of DP followed by immigrants from Western countries (8.6%) and native Swedes (6.5%). More than two-thirds of individuals with at least one new sick-leave spell due to a CMD in 2006 were women (table 1). Still, a slightly higher proportion of men (7.6%) was granted DP during follow-up when compared with women (6.7%). Age was related to subsequent DP in a J-shaped fashion (table 1). Moreover, DP was more common among persons living in small cities/villages, married/cohabiting without children living at home and those with long earlier periods of unemployment and/or SA. The proportion of individuals who were subsequently granted DP was highest among those with anxiety disorders followed by depressive disorders and stress-related disorders (table 1).

There were significant differences in the proportion of all markers of morbidity and socioeconomic status across immigrant groups and native Swedes. Immigrants from non-Western countries had higher morbidity expressed as a higher prevalence of mental (p<0.001) and somatic (p<0.001) specialised healthcare compared



with native Swedes and immigrants from Western countries (table 2).

Moreover, a higher proportion of immigrants from outside the Western world had a higher prescription rate of more than one type of psychiatric medication compared with native Swedes and lower rates of being prescribed only antidepressants ( $p<0.001$ ). Immigrants from non-Western countries also had a significantly higher prevalence of low educational level compared with native Swedes ( $p<0.001$ ). There were fewer differences between native Swedes and immigrants from the Western world (table 2).

The univariate and multivariate models show that the HRs of being granted DP during follow-up after having received specialised healthcare due to mental diagnoses were higher for all groups, while the HRs of DP related to previous specialised healthcare due to somatic diagnoses were increased only among native Swedes (table 3).

The risk for DP in the event of psychiatric healthcare was around twofold higher than the risk without such care in all groups. No significant interaction was observed between diagnosis-specific healthcare measures and immigrant group and subsequent granting of DP.

The HRs of DP were higher among individuals in all groups when prescribed only antidepressants or more than one type of psychiatric medication compared with no prescribed psychiatric medication (table 3). Native Swedes and immigrants from the Western world also had higher HRs for DP when they had been prescribed hypnotics/sedatives/anxiolytics only. There was a significant interaction between psychiatric medication and immigrant status with regard to subsequent granting of DP ( $p=0.003$ ). In the multivariate analyses, the HRs of DP related to having more than one type of psychiatric medication were twofold and threefold higher in native Swedes and immigrants, respectively (table 3).

Individuals in all groups with low educational level had higher HRs for DP in the univariate models (table 3). Interactions of education and immigrant status were significant ( $p=0.026$ ). In the multivariate model, low educational level was associated with a 30% and 90% increased risk of DP for natives and immigrants from non-Western countries, respectively.

## DISCUSSION

### Main findings

In a population of individuals with SA due to CMDs, higher proportions of immigrants from Western (8.6%) and non-Western (11.0%) countries were subsequently granted DP during follow-up compared with native Swedes (6.5%). Immigrants from non-Western countries had higher levels of morbidity and lower socioeconomic status than natives and immigrants from Western countries. Morbidity measured by being prescribed more than one type of psychiatric medication, but not as specialised psychiatric healthcare, was a stronger predictor for DP in immigrants than in natives.

Compared with native Swedes, a higher proportion of immigrants, particularly those born in non-Western countries, was granted DP during follow-up in individuals with sick leave due to CMDs. This finding is in line with previous studies on psychiatric outpatients with depressive disorders and people with SA due to stress-related disorders.<sup>12 16</sup> This study also found significant differences in measures of morbidity with regard to immigrant status in individuals with SA due to CMDs. Immigrants from non-Western countries in particular had higher rates of morbidity than native Swedes. This is also in line with previous studies showing more psychiatric and somatic morbidity in immigrants from outside Europe.<sup>17</sup> In this study, morbidity was conceptualised in three different ways, that is, by specialised psychiatric and somatic healthcare as well as having been prescribed specific psychiatric medication. These measures can be regarded as reflecting the varying medical severity of the underlying mental disorders. Higher rates of specialised healthcare and being prescribed more than one type of psychiatric medication observed in immigrants from countries other than the Western world may thus be seen as an indicator of more severe morbidity, possibly due to a high proportion of refugees in this group.<sup>5</sup>

Moreover, this study found significant interactions between morbidity and immigrant status with regard to subsequent granting of DP in individuals with SA due to CMDs. Being prescribed more than one type of psychiatric medication was associated with higher risk estimates in immigrants than in native Swedes. Such interactions were not found when morbidity was measured as specialised psychiatric and somatic healthcare. These discrepancies may not only be a reflection of differences in the severity of the underlying morbidity, but may also reflect differences in access and acceptance of specialised healthcare, culturally sensitive diagnostics, reporting of mental symptoms and treatment in terms of psychiatric medication.<sup>17–21</sup> Preconceptions on the part of healthcare professionals could also contribute to differential treatment.<sup>19 22</sup> Future studies are warranted to elucidate potential differences in immigrant groups and native Swedes with SA due to CMDs regarding the type of treatment provided and the role of healthcare in preventing transition from temporal to permanent work disability.

In line with previous studies, this study also shows that immigrants, particularly from non-Western countries, had lower levels of education compared with native Swedes.<sup>17</sup> We could now also report that low educational level was a stronger predictor for subsequent DP in immigrants from non-Western countries than for natives. Potential explanations include differences in access to labour market and social insurance measures among immigrants with a culture that differs from the new country, but may also be explained by discrimination.<sup>23–25</sup> The share of individuals with a high level of education is generally around the same among non-Western immigrants as among native Swedes.<sup>26</sup> The most striking discrepancy in these two

**Table 3** Univariate and multivariate\* HRs, with 95% CIs, for being granted disability pension (2007–2010) of the 66 097 women and men, aged 18–59 years on 31 December 2005 with at least one sickness absence spell due to a common mental disorder in 2006, stratified by migration status

	Sweden		Western countries†		Non-Western countries‡				
	% DP	Univariate (CI 95%)	Multivariate (CI 95%)	% DP	Univariate (CI 95%)	Multivariate (CI 95%)	% DP	Univariate (CI 95%)	Multivariate (CI 95%)
Morbidity									
<i>Specialised healthcare 2001–2006</i>									
Mental diagnosis§									
None	4.7	1	1	6.6	1	1	8.1	1	1
Any	12.8	2.84 (2.66 to 3.03)	2.03 (1.89 to 2.18)	15.5	2.47 (1.96 to 3.11)	1.71 (1.33 to 2.19)	19.0	2.53 (2.16 to 2.97)	1.96 (1.66 to 2.32)
Somatic diagnosis¶									
None	4.3	1	1	7.0	1	1	7.2	1	1
Any	6.9	1.64 (1.48 to 1.82)	1.33 (1.20 to 1.48)	8.9	1.28 (0.92 to 1.78)	0.97 (0.69 to 1.37)	11.5	1.61 (1.21 to 2.15)	1.32 (0.98 to 1.78)
<i>Psychiatric medication** 2006</i>									
None	3.1	1	1	2.9	1	1	3.9	1	1
Antidepr only	7.6	2.53 (2.28 to 2.81)	1.82 (1.63 to 2.03)	10.4	3.74 (2.46 to 5.66)	3.02 (1.96 to 4.65)	13.3	3.55 (2.65 to 4.76)	2.41 (1.78 to 3.27)
Hyp/Sed/Anx only	4.5	1.49 (1.29 to 1.71)	1.22 (1.06 to 1.40)	5.5	1.96 (1.15 to 3.32)	1.72 (1.01 to 2.93)	5.3	1.35 (0.90 to 2.01)	1.21 (0.81 to 1.81)
Mixed medications††	10.4	3.53 (3.23 to 3.86)	2.07 (1.88 to 2.28)	13.4	5.12 (3.55 to 7.39)	3.34 (2.27 to 4.94)	17.7	4.84 (3.76 to 6.24)	3.24 (2.49 to 4.22)
<i>Socioeconomic status</i>									
Education‡‡2005									
Low	9.4	1.75 (1.59 to 1.92)	1.30 (1.18 to 1.43)	11.5	1.75 (1.27 to 2.41)	1.31 (0.94 to 1.82)	14.8	1.79 (1.43 to 2.23)	1.91 (1.52 to 2.40)
Medium	6.5	1.18 (1.10 to 1.27)	1.06 (0.98 to 1.14)	9.0	1.32 (1.02 to 1.72)	1.16 (0.89 to 1.51)	11.2	1.33 (1.09 to 1.61)	1.56 (1.28 to 1.90)
High	5.5	1	1	6.8	1	1	8.5	1	1

\*All variables were mutually adjusted for all other variables in the table and additionally for sex, age, type of living area, family composition, unemployment in 2005, sick leave in 2005 and sick leave diagnose in 2006.

†Western countries include the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), EU25 (all countries included in the European Union in 2006 without Sweden), North America and Oceania.

‡Non-Western countries comprise all remaining countries.

§Inpatient and/or outpatient specialised care for a mental diagnosis; p value for interaction=0.402.

¶Inpatient and/or outpatient specialised care for a somatic diagnosis; p value for interaction=0.198.

\*\*Antidepr, antidepressants; Hyp, hypnotics; Sed, sedatives; Anx, anxiolytics; p value for interaction=0.003.

††Any combination of antidepressants, hypnotics, sedatives and anxiolytics.

‡‡p Value for interaction=0.026.

populations is that the share of individuals with a low level of education is much higher among non-Western immigrants, and that many of them, especially women, have difficulties with reading and writing.<sup>26</sup> This might be one explanation for why low educational level among immigrants more often leads to permanent work disability. There is also literature suggesting that the educational level of immigrants in Sweden is under-reported to some extent.<sup>26</sup>

### Strengths and limitations

Strengths of this study include the population-based and prospective cohort design using a large study population. In addition, the follow-up period of 4 years was relatively long. The Swedish national registers used here are of good quality with almost no dropout, and missing data are also rare.<sup>27–28</sup> The validity of the diagnoses of sick-leave spells has often been discussed, but a previous related study reported good validity.<sup>29</sup> This study was also subject to some limitations. Findings of this study cannot be generalised to a population with depression and anxiety symptoms that did not come to the attention of the healthcare system. Previous studies have found barriers to seeking and accessing mental healthcare among immigrants, including cultural views on mental disorders and discrimination in the host country.<sup>19–24–25</sup> This may lead to only the most severe cases coming to the attention of the healthcare system; in this case, immigrants' risk of DP in the case of specialised healthcare would be underestimated compared with that of native Swedes. Finally, immigrant groups to Sweden are very diverse. Owing to restrictions in our database, we unfortunately do not have data on specific country of birth or reason for immigration. Grouping immigrants by region of country of birth, that is, into Western and non-Western immigrants, could mask critical differences such as reason for migration.<sup>9</sup>

### CONCLUSION

Prescribed psychiatric medication, but not specialised healthcare, was a stronger predictor for permanent work disability in immigrants than in native Swedes. This warrants scrutiny of differences in care and treatment of immigrants and native Swedes with CMDs in the disabling process finally resulting in permanent work disability.

**Contributors** LW, MH and EM-R conceived and designed the study, interpreted the data and wrote and edited the manuscript. EM-R was the guarantor of this work. LW, MH and EM-R reviewed and approved the final version submitted for publication.

**Funding** This study was funded by the Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare, grant number 2015-00742.

**Competing interests** None declared.

**Ethics approval** Regional ethical review board in Stockholm, Sweden.

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

**Data sharing statement** We use data from three Swedish governmental authorities, Statistics Sweden, The Swedish Insurance Agency and the

Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare. Data are available to research projects that have ethical approval from a regional ethics review board.

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