

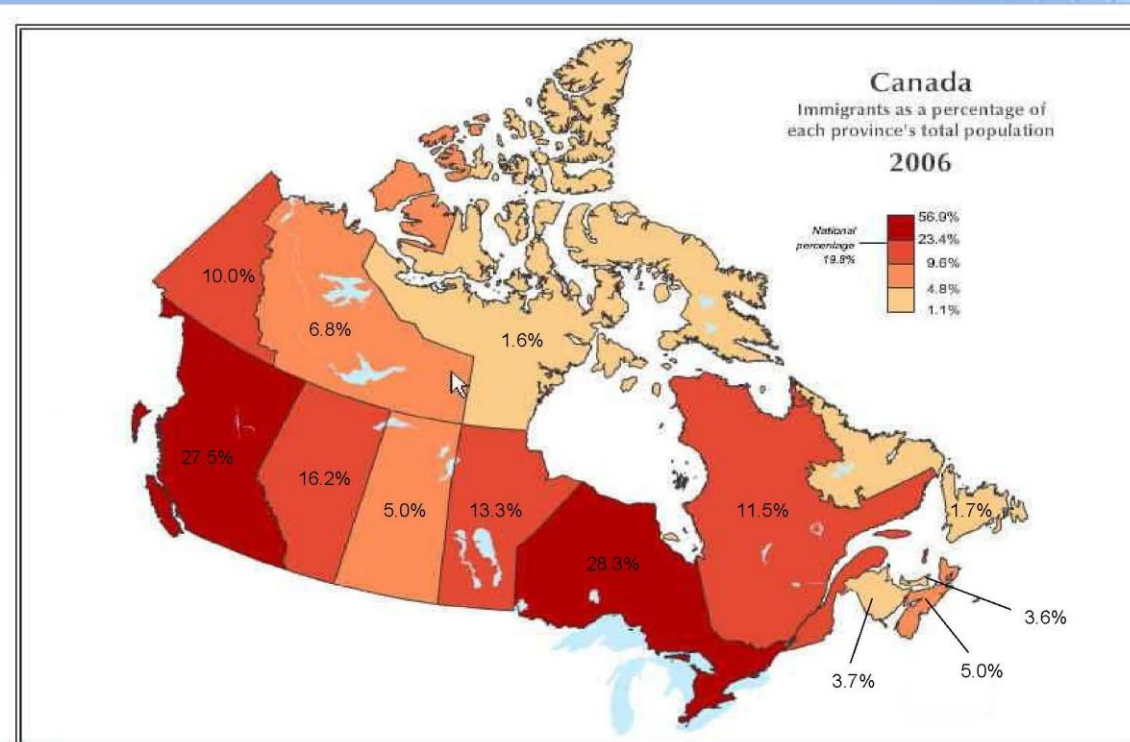
# Developmental Patterns for Different Ethno-Cultural Groups of Children

*Head & Shoulders, Knees & Toes: Laps to Landscapes*  
*The 8<sup>th</sup> annual Assessment Workshop*  
*Assessing the Physical Development & Well-Being of Children*

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Martin Guhn, Ph.D.

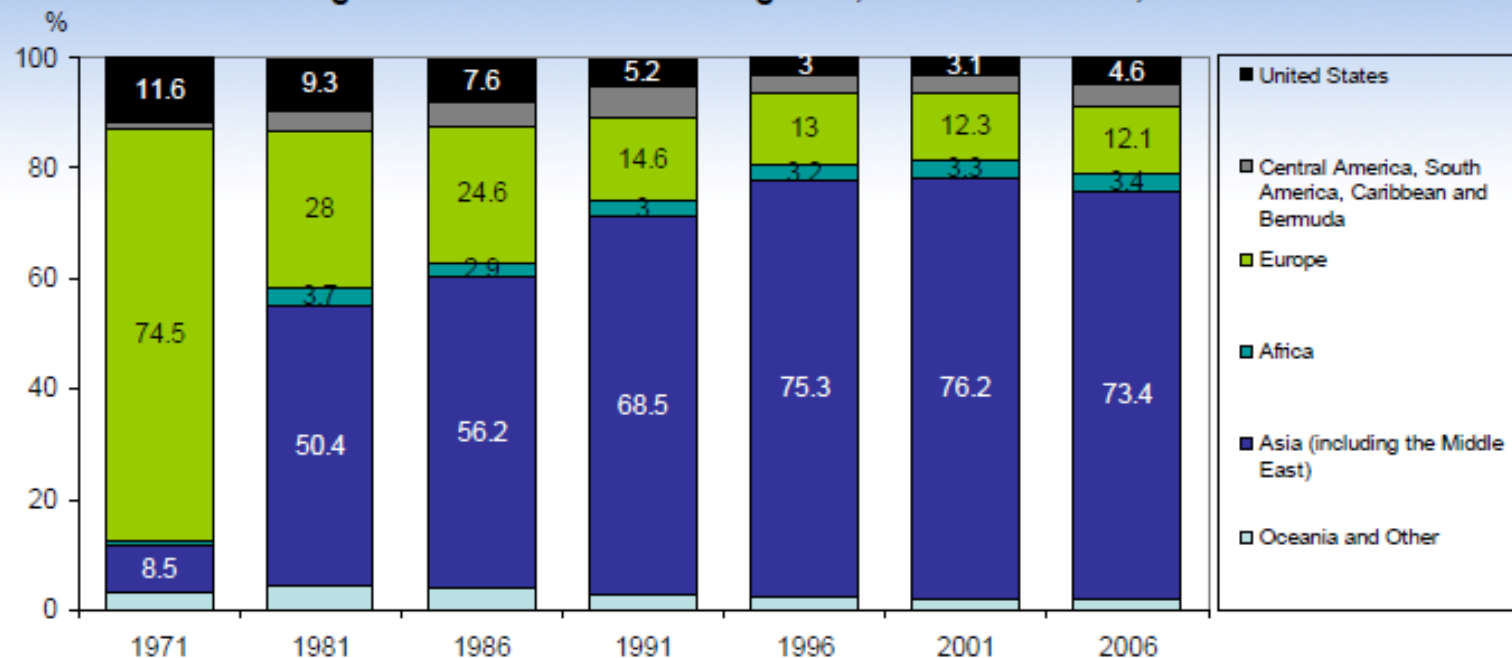


# British Columbia had the second highest proportion of foreign-born population in Canada



# Nearly three-quarters of recent immigrants to British Columbia in 2006 came from Asia

Region of birth of recent immigrants, British Columbia, 1971 to 2006



Note: 'Recent immigrants' refers to landed immigrants who arrived in Canada within five years prior to a given census.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 to 2006.

There was a diversity of origin countries, but the People's Republic of China was consistently among the top source countries

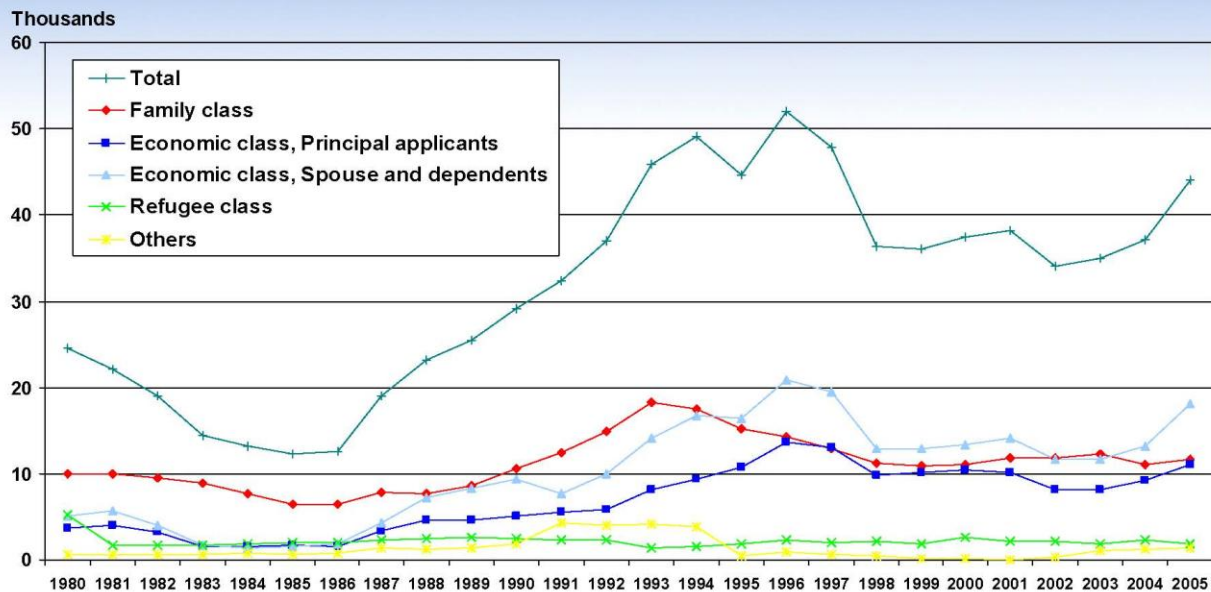
**Top 10 birthplaces of recent immigrants in Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver**

Vancouver CMA		Toronto CMA		Montréal CMA	
People's Republic of China	26%	India	17%	People's Republic of China	10%
India	12%	People's Republic of China	14%	Algeria	9%
Philippines	11%	Pakistan	8%	Morocco	8%
South Korea	8%	Philippines	7%	Romania	7%
Taiwan	5%	Sri Lanka	4%	France	6%
Iran	4%	Iran	3%	Haiti	5%
United States of America	3%	South Korea	3%	Lebanon	3%
United Kingdom	3%	Russian Federation	2%	Colombia	3%
Hong Kong, SAR	2%	Ukraine	2%	Pakistan	3%
Russian Federation	2%	Bangladesh	2%	Mexico	3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006

# On average, Economic class principal applicants made up slight over one-fifth of immigrants admitted to British Columbia since 1980

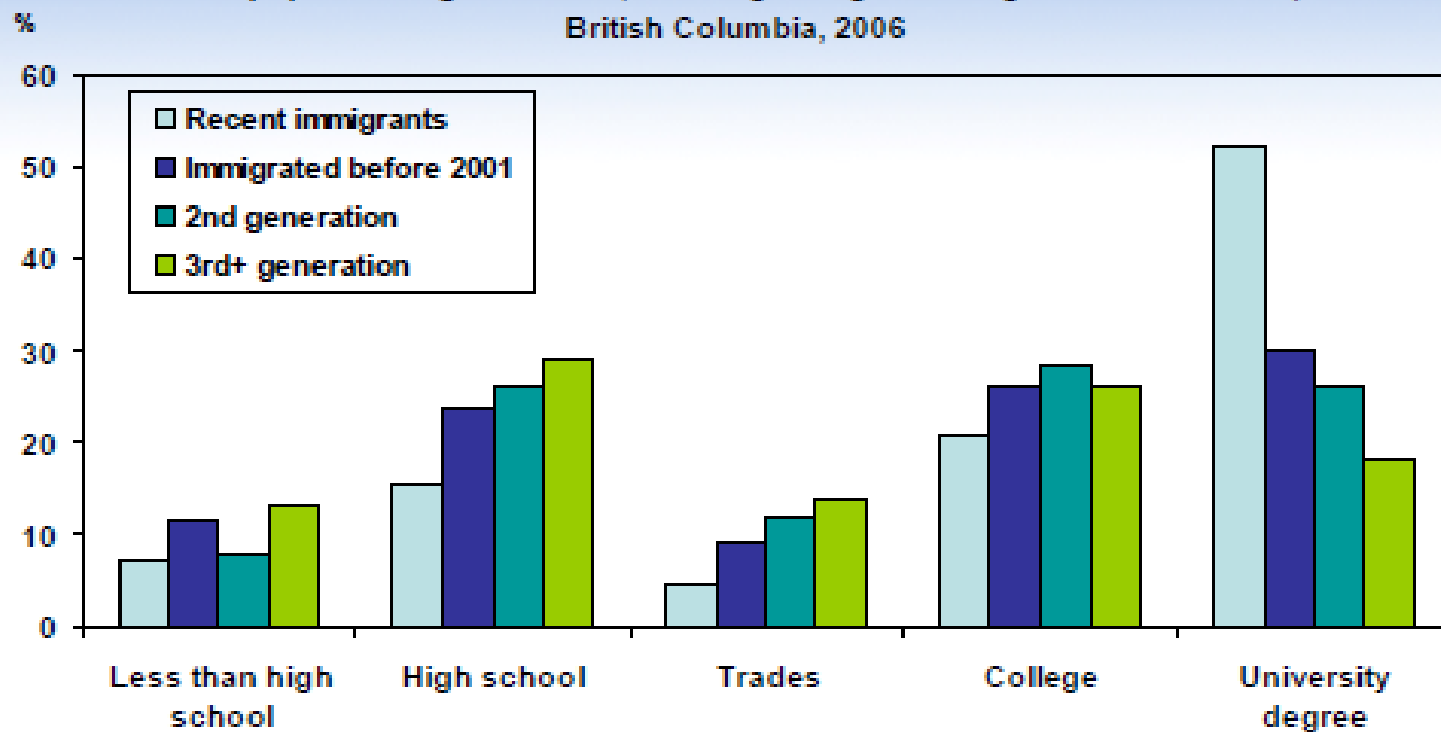
Immigration to British Columbia, by broad admission categories, 1980-2005



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

# Individuals who were first generation, either arrived prior to 2001 or arrived in the last five year, and second generation had high level of educational attainment

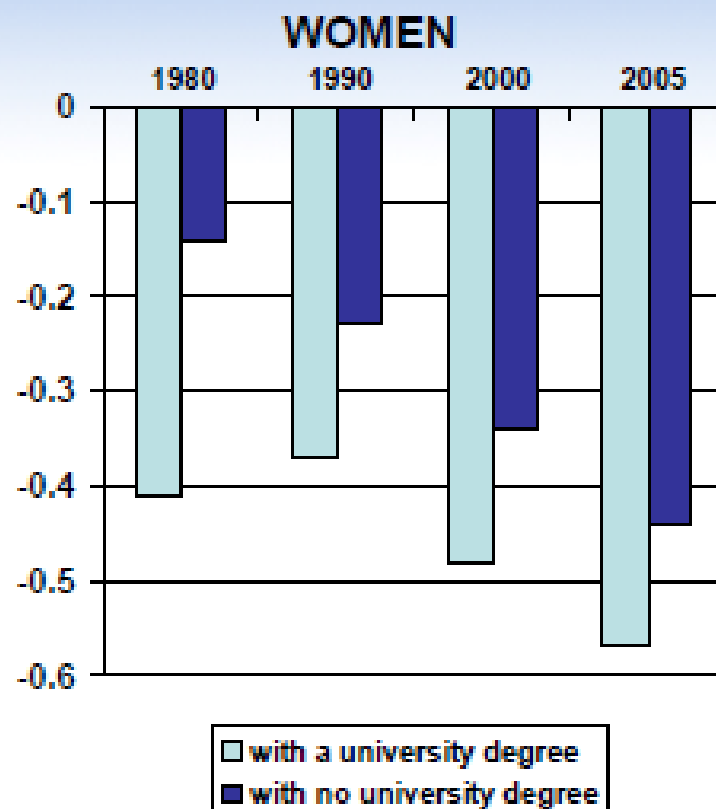
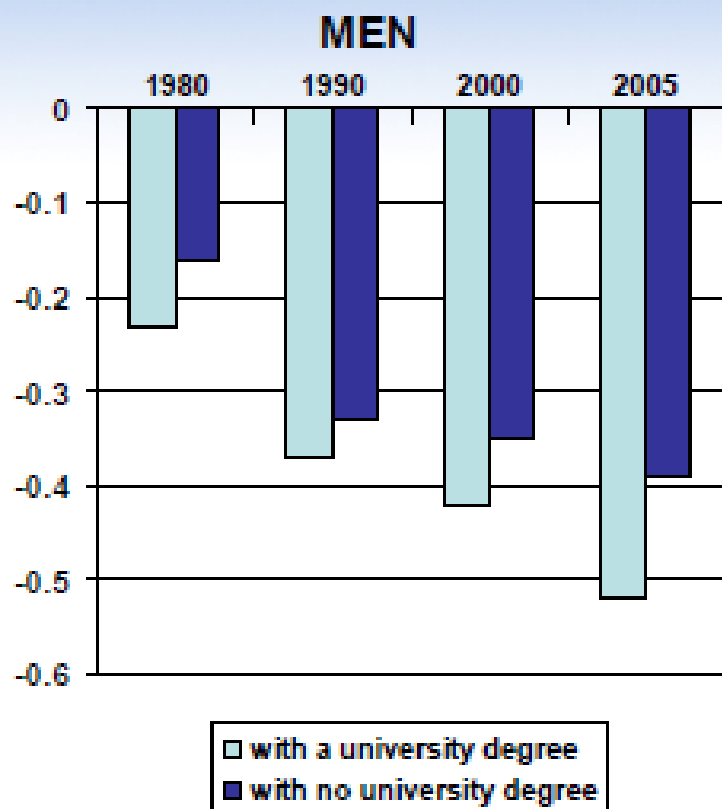
% of population aged 25 to 54, showing immigrant and generational status, British Columbia, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

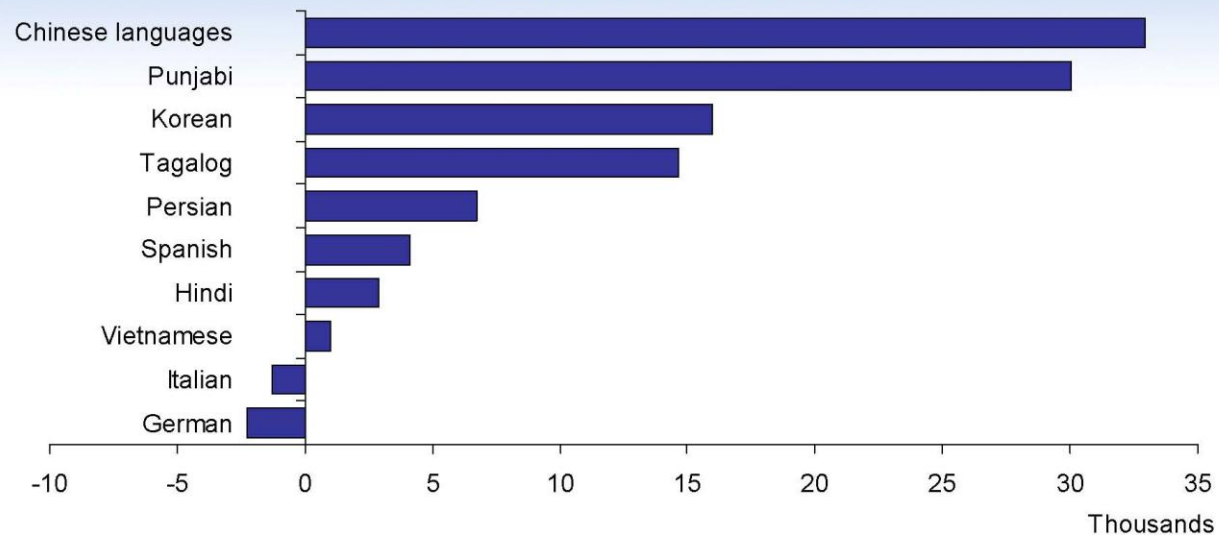
# Median earning gaps between recent immigrants and Canadian-born were greater among the university educated

Gap in median earnings of recent immigrants relative to Canadian-born workers, population aged 25 to 54 years old, 1980 to 2005



## Chinese languages and Punjabi were two of the fastest growing language groups in Vancouver

Change in size for the 10 largest non-official mother tongue groups in the CMA of Vancouver between 2001 and 2006



\* Chinese languages consists of the following languages: Mandarin, Cantonese, Hakka, Taiwanese, Chaochow (Teochow), Fukien and Shanghainese, as well as a residual category (Chinese languages not otherwise specified)

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.



# Children live in Neighborhoods

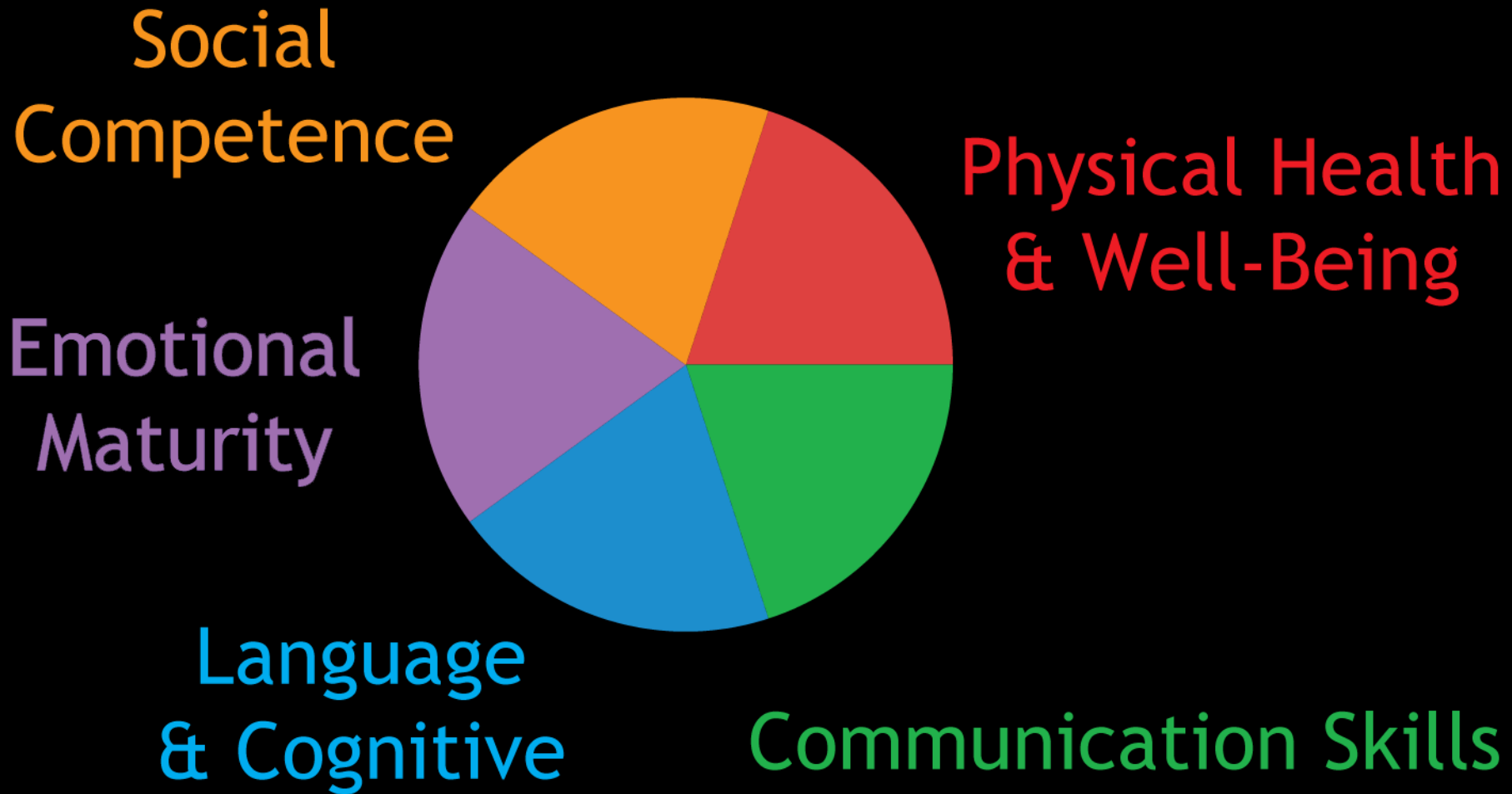


## Number of Children per Wave

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	Wave 01	Wave 2	Year
	1999- 2004	2004- 2007	2008- 2009
English	37,731	33,584	25,334
Cantonese	2,692	1,156	995
Punjabi	2,925	2,644	2,044

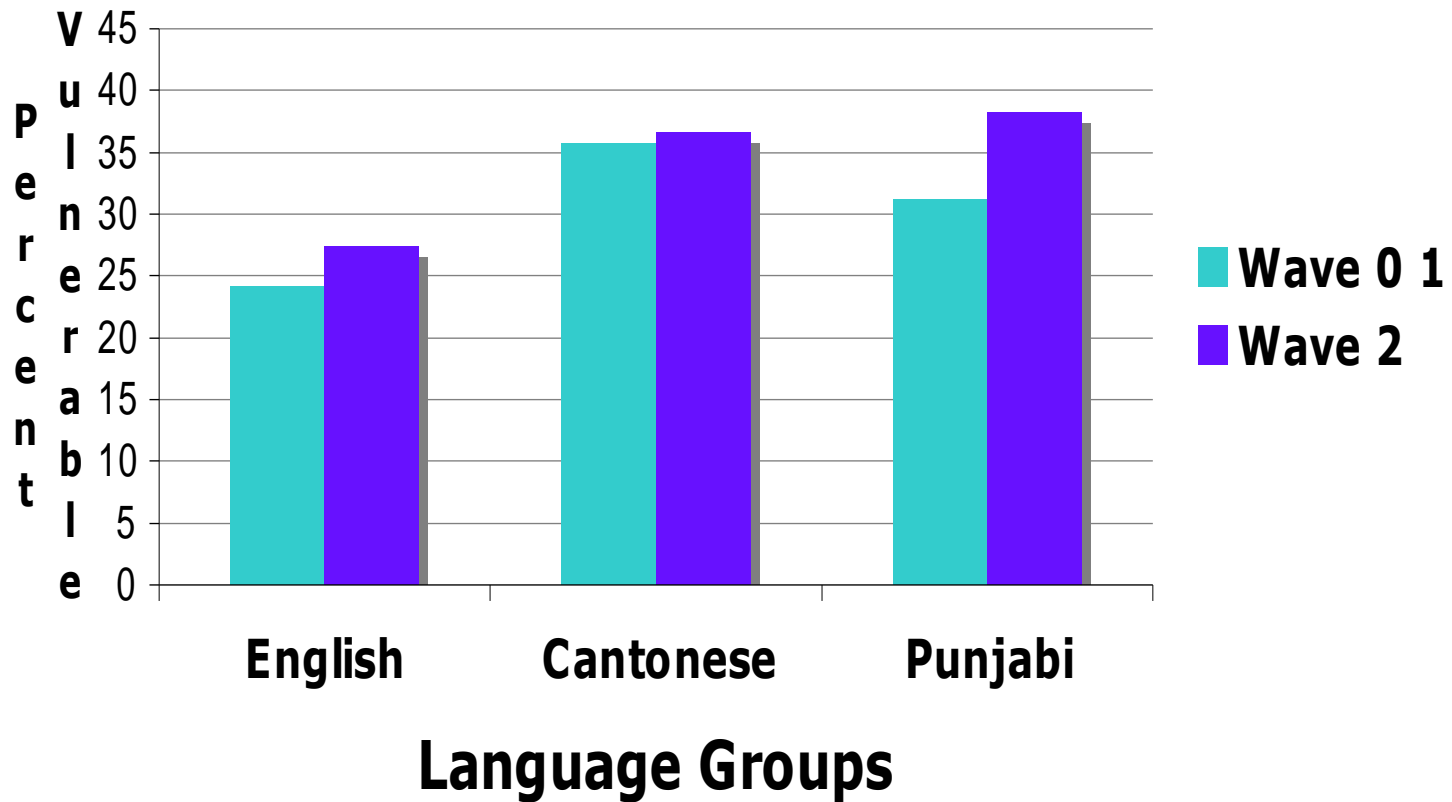
# The Early Development Instrument-EDI





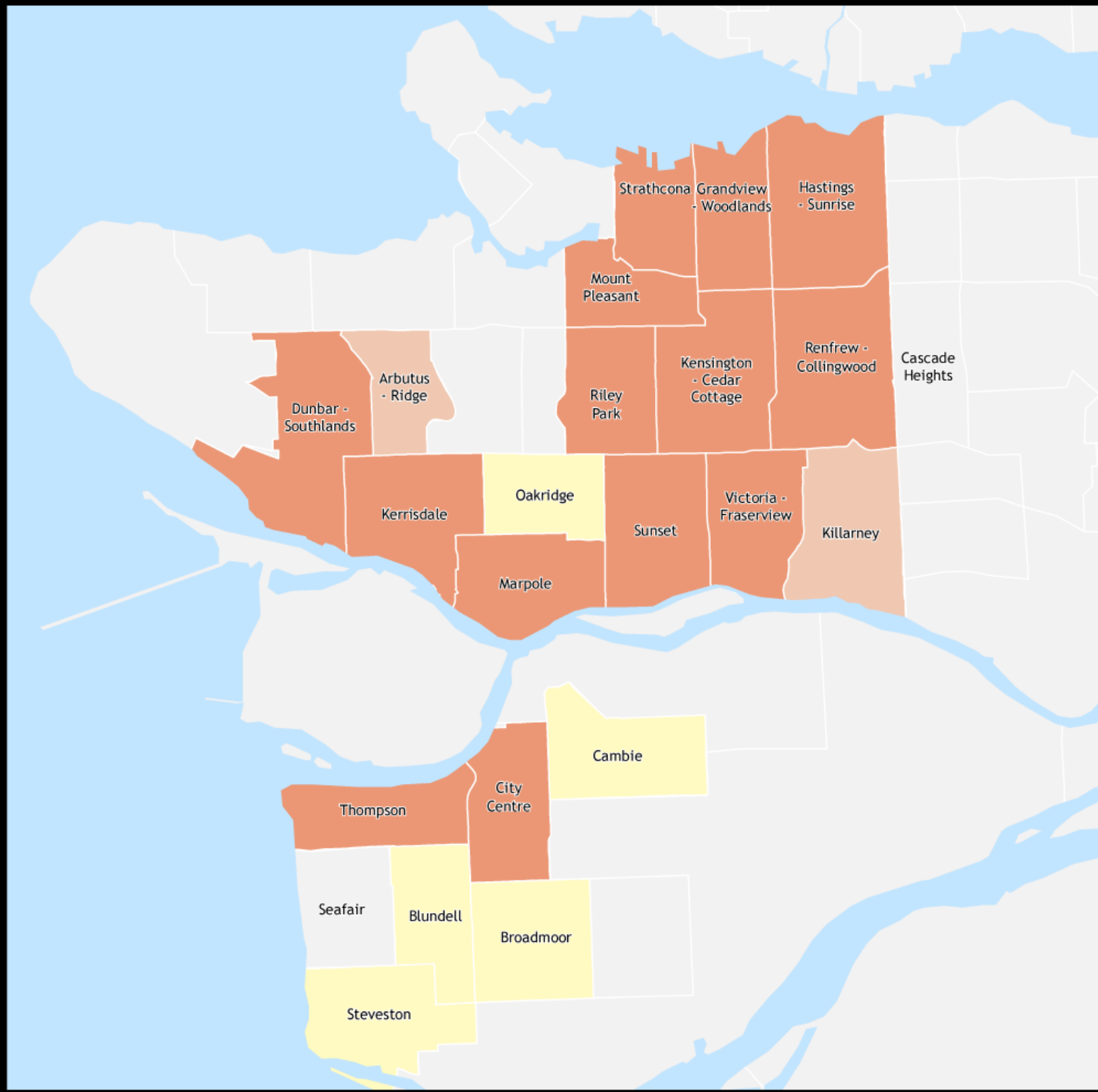
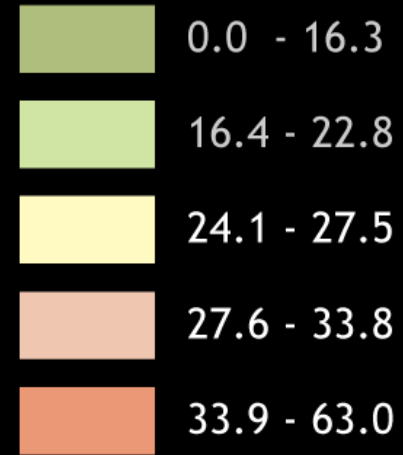
- **Pattern of vulnerability on the EDI for Children from different language groups suggests the influence of heritage cultures.**
- **Neighbourhood Characteristics influence EDI vulnerability.**
  - **SES, particularly poverty, increases neighbourhood EDI vulnerability.**
  - **Cultural concentration of neighbourhoods can be protective for children of some cultural groups.**

# Percent Ever Vulnerable on EDI



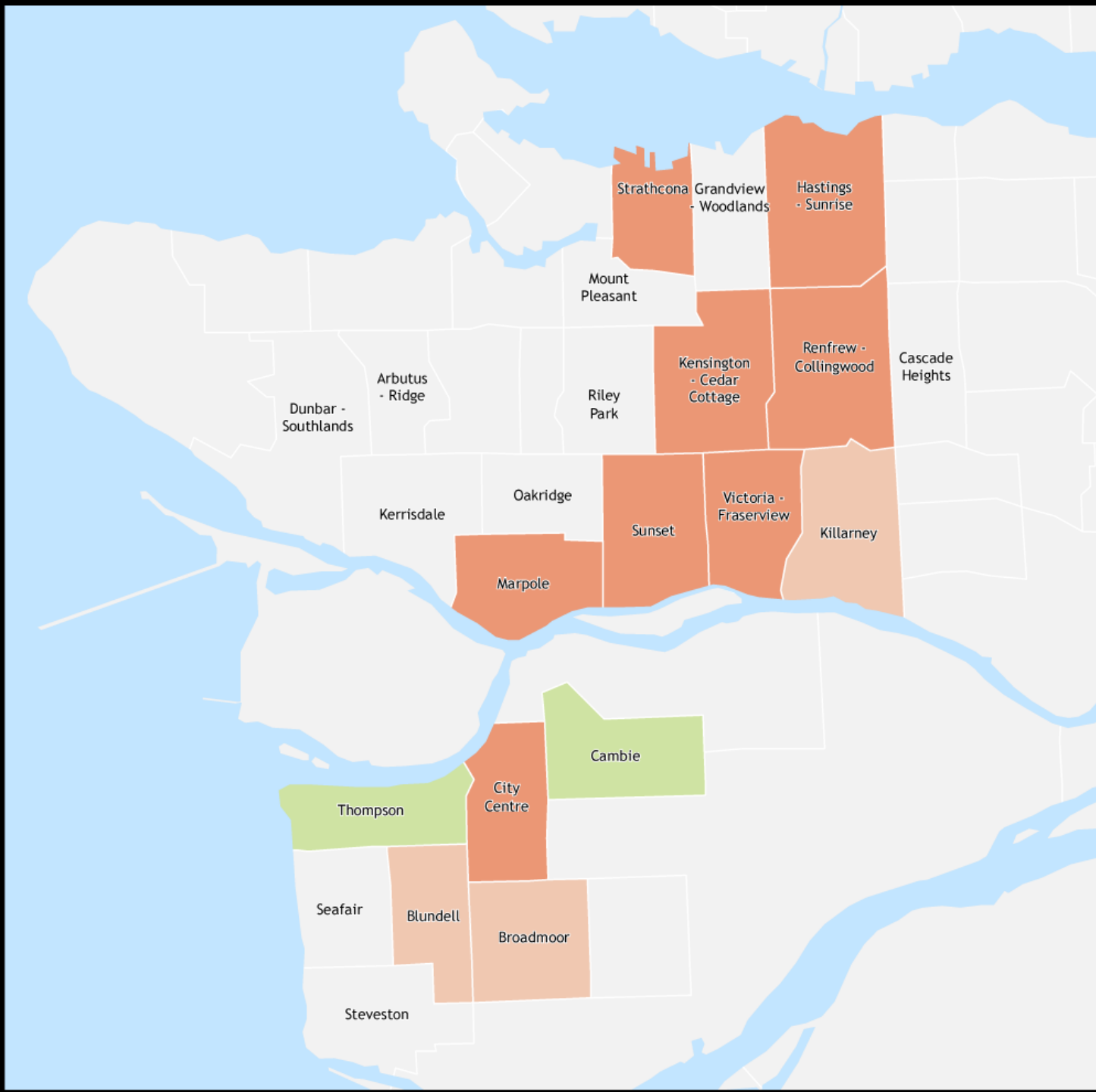
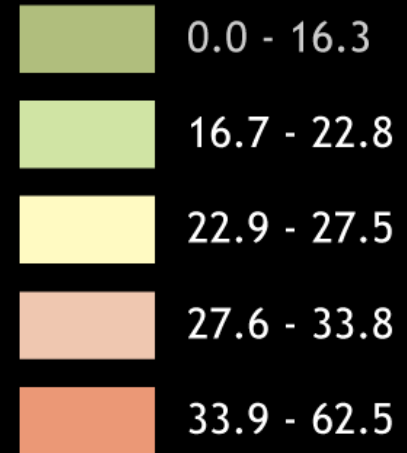
# Cantonese Wave 1

Percent Vulnerable on  
One or More Scales



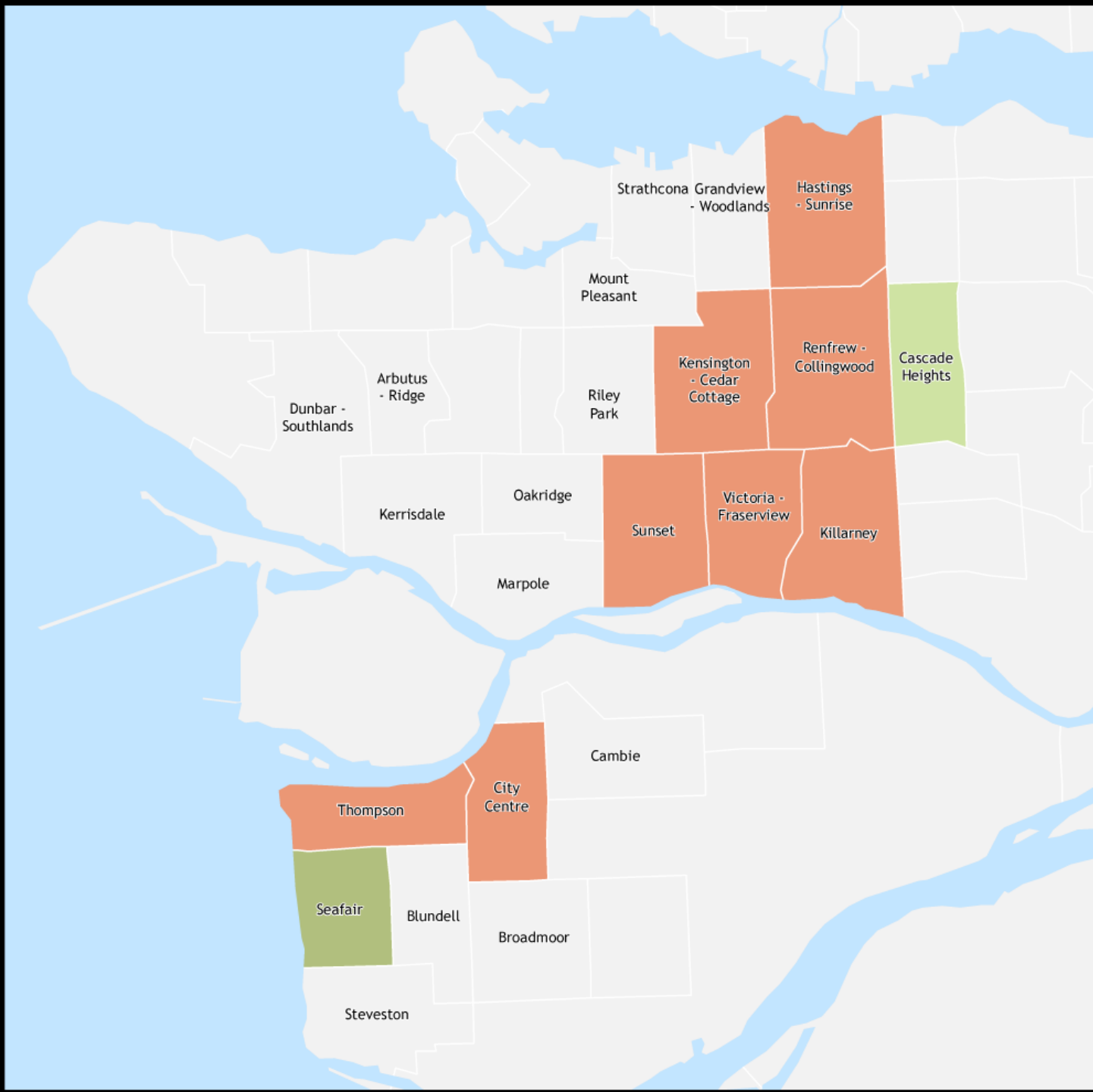
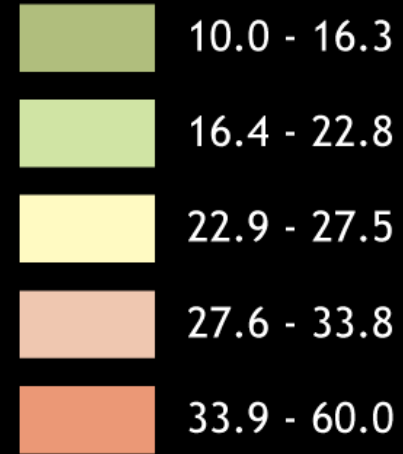
# Cantonese Wave 2

Percent Vulnerable on  
One or More Scales



# Cantonese 08/09

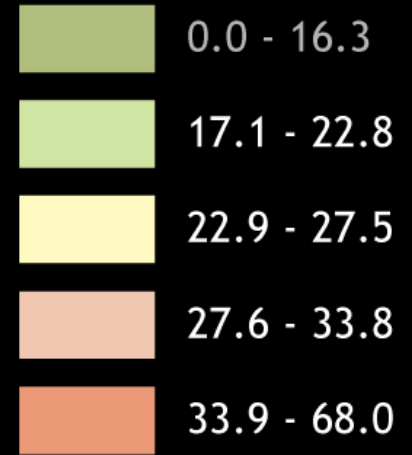
Percent Vulnerable on  
One or More Scales



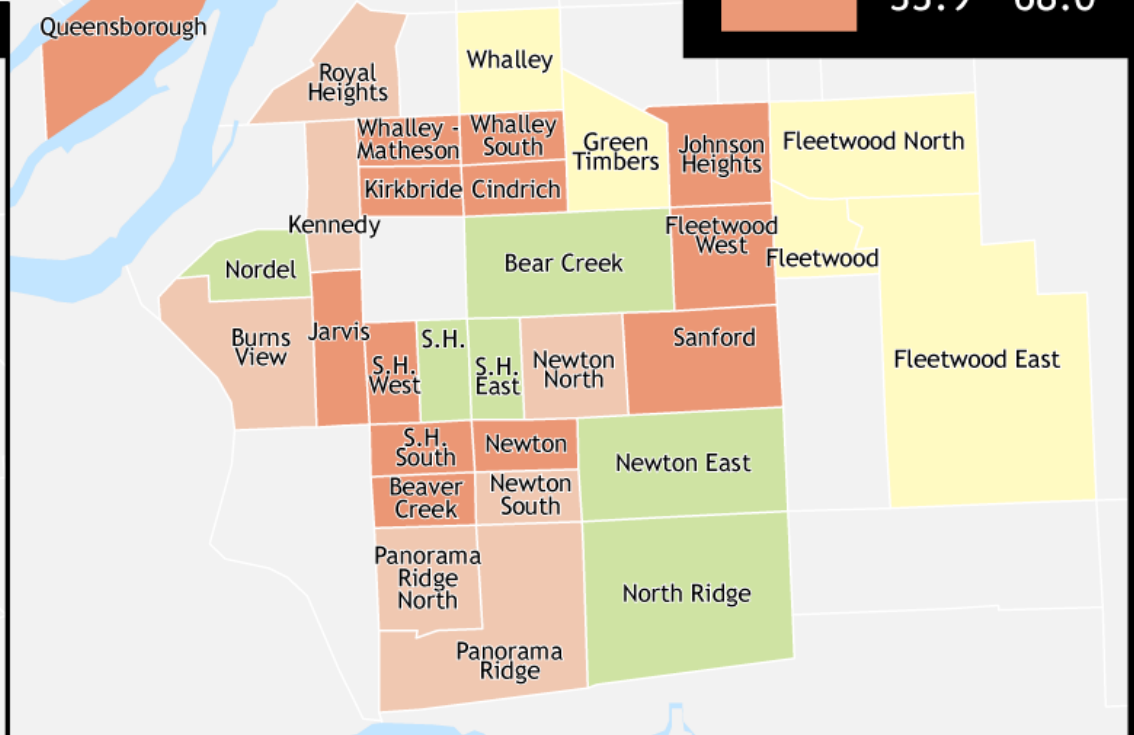
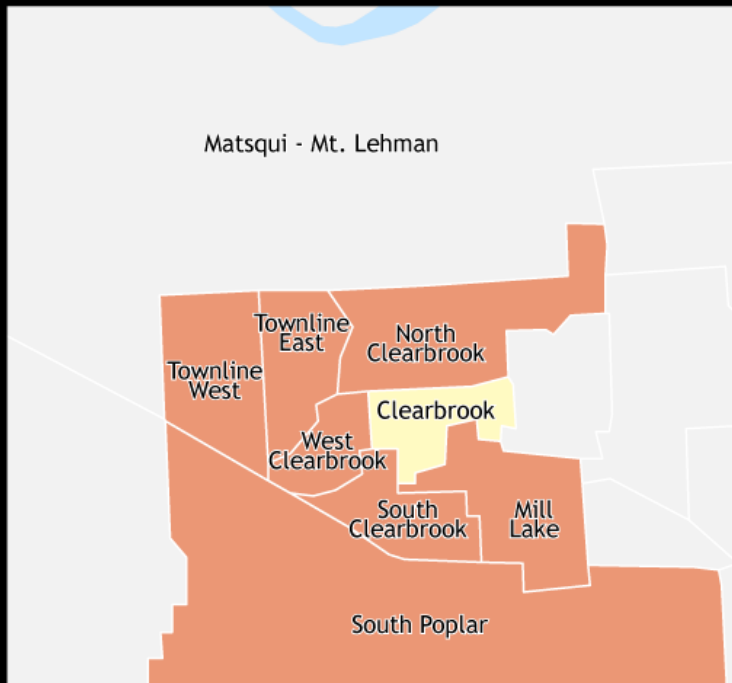


# Punjabi Wave 1

Percent Vulnerable on One or More Scales

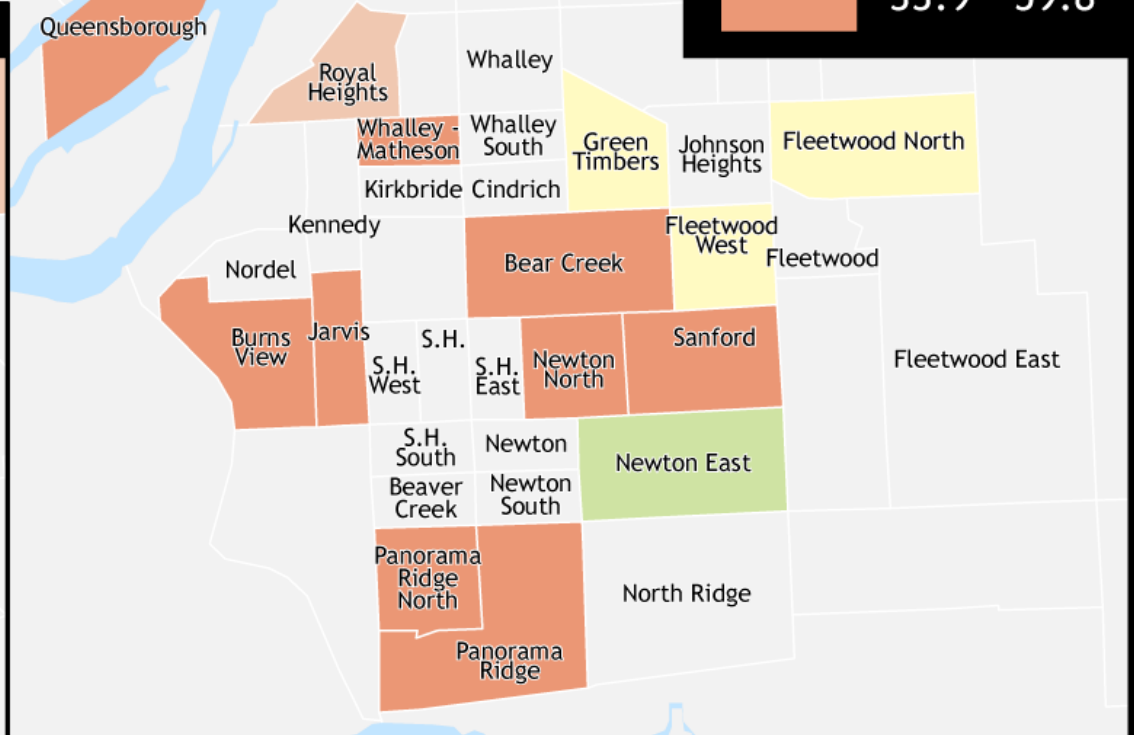
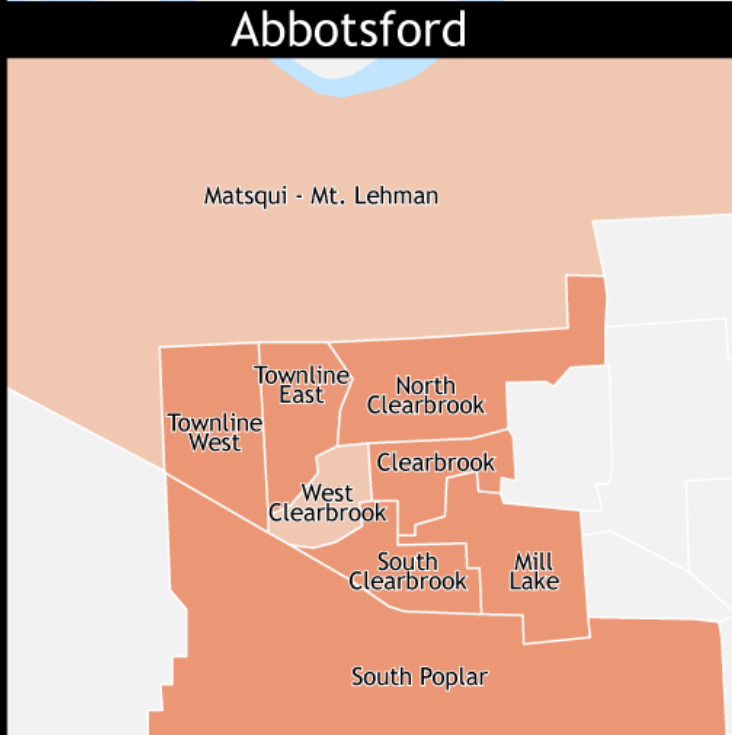
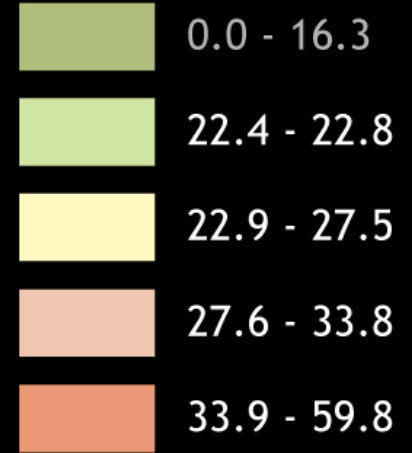


## Abbotsford



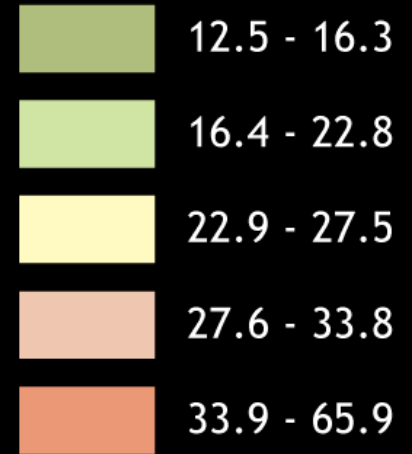
# Punjabi Wave 2

Percent Vulnerable on One or More Scales

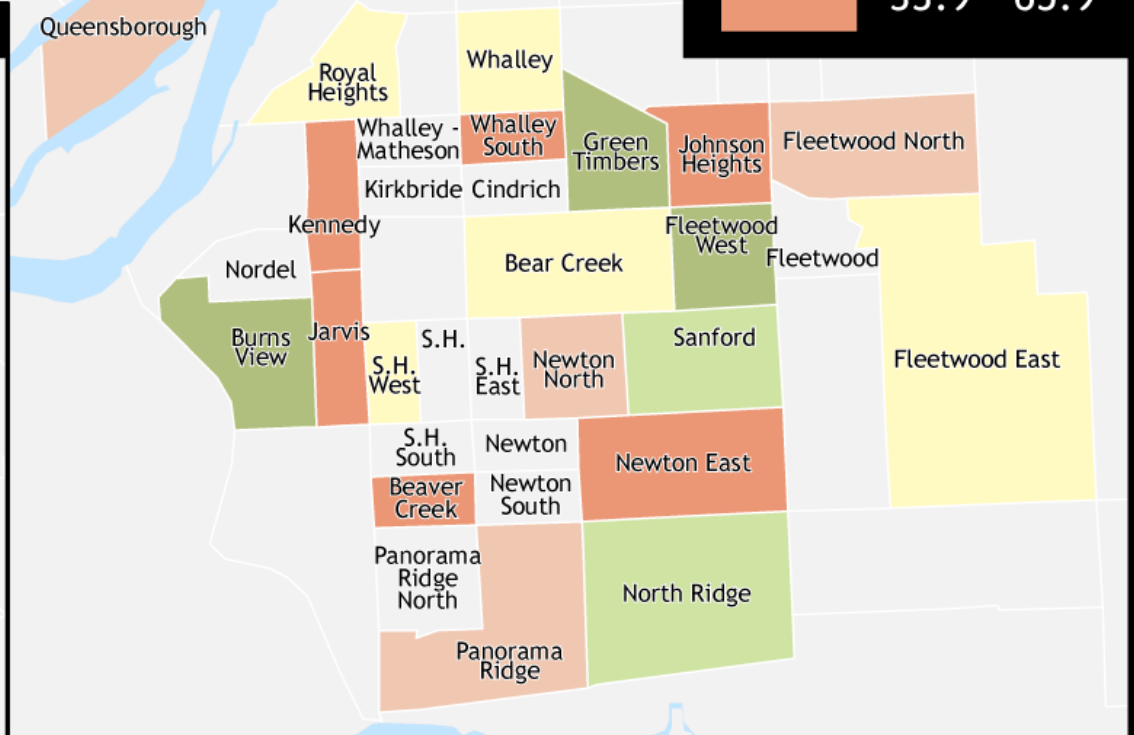
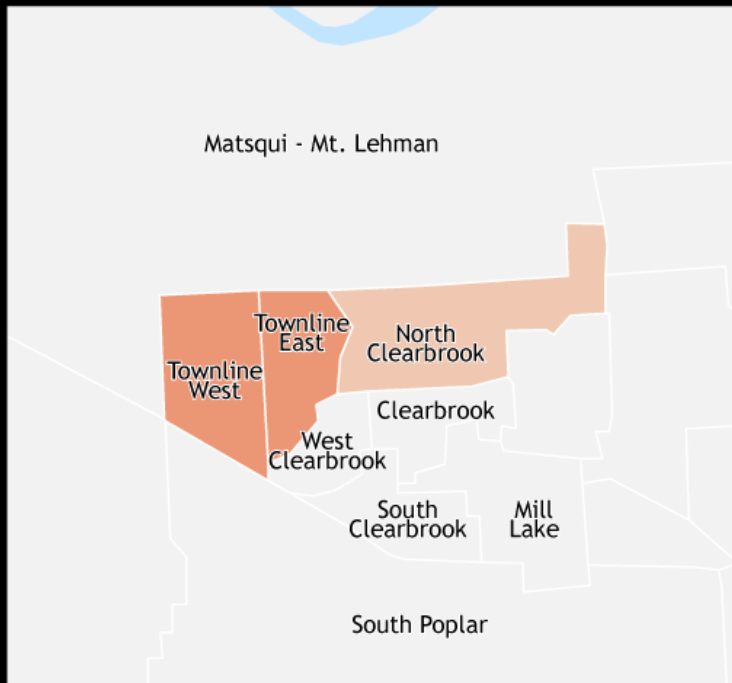


# Punjabi 2008-2009

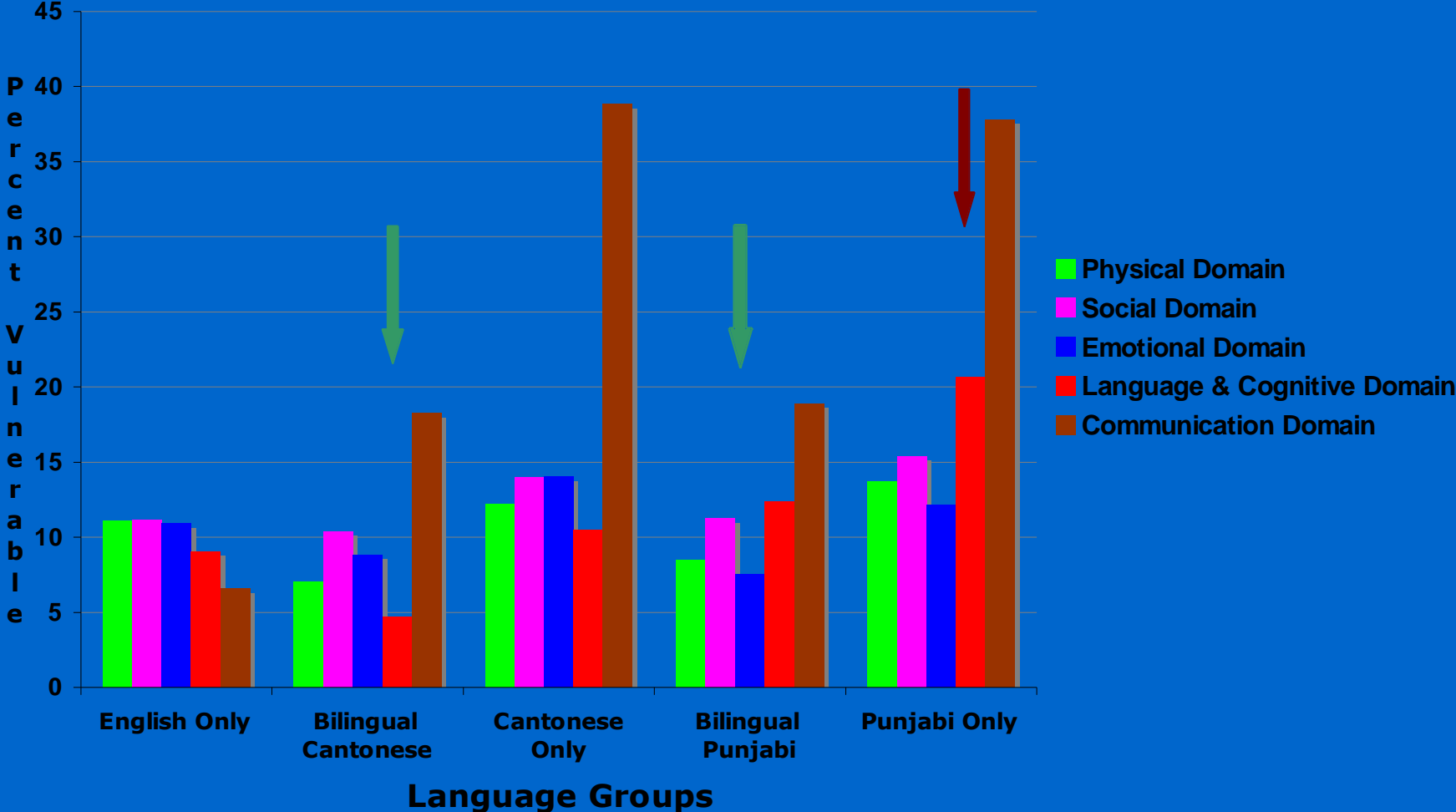
Percent Vulnerable on  
One or More Scales



## Abbotsford



# LML Neighbourhood Vulnerability on EDI Domains by Language Groups



# Children Live in Culture Rich Neighborhoods



# Culture Matters

- ❖ Children living in homes that speak only their Heritage language show some significant cultural patterning in their vulnerability on the EDI Domains.
- ❖ Gender (female) and knowledge of the host language are protective factors for children living in immigrant families.
- ❖ At the level of the child, cultural concentration interacts with poverty to modify developmental vulnerabilities.



# EDI Profiles for Cantonese & Punjabi Children



# Thank You

*Special Acknowledgment & Thanks to  
our collaborators*

Jay Douillard & HELP's Mappers  
&  
the HELP team