



4.2.1 Safety and Security: Bullying and Peer Aggression



← 1st generation and non-native English speaking immigrants are more likely to report being victims of violence at schools than are their native English speaking counterparts.

Refugee status and advanced parental age are associated with increased parent to child aggression among immigrants from South East Asia. →



← Parent to child aggression is lower in first generation immigrant families compared to White and Black American families (in the U.S.).



Source: Pottie K, Dahal G, Georgiades K, Premji K and Hassan G. (2014). Do First Generation Immigrant Adolescents Face Higher Rates of Bullying, Violence and Suicidal Behaviours Than Do Third Generation and Native Born? *J Immigrant Minority Health*. doi: 10.1007/s10903-014-0108-6 <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10903-014-0108-6#page-1>
Graphic created by CICH using images from Big Stock Photo and fotolia.

The findings depicted in this infographic suggest that experiences of bullying and peer aggression are higher among immigrant youth who are first generation and do not speak the country's official language(s) when compared to third generation and native-born youth. This suggests that the risks related to violence are greater when immigrant youth speak a language other than the primary language of their new country.¹ While this review only revealed findings based on American studies, the implications for Canadian immigrant youth are important. Studies showed that in most cases, a supportive, cohesive family – where all members live together – is associated with less violence.

¹Pottie K, Dahal G, Georgiades K, Premji K and Hassan G. (2014). Do First Generation Immigrant Adolescents Face Higher Rates of Bullying, Violence and Suicidal Behaviours Than Do Third Generation and Native Born? *J Immigrant Minority Health*. doi: 10.1007/s10903-014-0108-6; <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10903-014-0108-6#page-1>

