The Effect of Acculturation on the Health of New Immigrants to Canada between 2001 and 2005
Astrid Flénon*, Alain Gagnon*, Jennifer Sigouin**, Zoua Vang** (*Department of Demography, Université de Montréal, **Department of Sociology, McGill University)

Introduction
- Immigrant's health: Area of concern in the development of policies for population health. 60% of the Canadian’s population growth is due to immigration.
- Foreign-born health advantage, also known as the “healthy migrant effect”. Pattern of worsening health with increased length of residency and as immigrants adjust to their new homeland
- Acculturation of Western norms: potent explanation mechanism

Background
- Acculturation measure in large sample surveys remains a challenge (Salant et Lauderdale, 2003).
- Few studies links immigrant’s mental health in Canada with acculturation (Ballantyne and al., 2013) or with acculturation strategies (Pan and Wong, 2011)

Objective
- Analyze predictive effect of acculturation strategies on mental health of immigrants.

Data and method
- Data source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigration to Canada (LSIC, Statistics Canada)
- Longitudinally designed: One arrival cohort of 20322 immigrants who had landed in Canada. LSIC dataset used contains cohort of 7716 landed immigrants: 3819 men and 3897 women

Models
- Models 0: Unadjusted estimates
- Models 1-5: Nested models with controls
- Models 3-5: Include interactions

Acknowledgements:
We thank the Quebec Interuniversity Centre for Social Statistics where the analysis presented in this poster were conducted as well as its financial and technical partners SSHRC, the CIHR, the CFI, Statistics Canada, the FRQSC and the Quebec universities.

Discussion and conclusion
- Similar effect modification of SES on the relationship between acculturation and health of immigrants was underlined by Salant and Lauderdale (2003)
- Acculturation alone isn’t a direct mechanism affecting the health of all immigrants similarly as very mentioned in the literature. Conversely, its predicting effect on health differs by specific group of immigrants.