

## **7. British Columbia South East Asian Population**

### **7.1 Introduction**

For the purposes of this report, members of the South East Asian population are defined as anyone who considers the ethnic/cultural background of their parents or grandparents to be from China, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, Japan, Korea, Cambodia, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia or other similarly situated countries.

The results in this report are based on 842 telephone interviews, 595 of which were randomly obtained throughout the course of the survey. The remaining 247 telephone interviews were obtained via a booster sample. The margin of error for a sample size of 842 is  $\pm 3.4\%$  nineteen times out of twenty. Information on age and gender proportions for the South East Asian population were not available. Therefore, the entire provincial sample was weighted to known age and gender proportions (as per Stats Can) and then the South East Asian sample was tabulated separately.

Comparisons between the South East Asian population and the entire province are made throughout this report. The reader is reminded that the South East Asian population is also included in the provincial sample; the samples are not mutually exclusive.

## **7.2 Tobacco Use Status of South East Asian Population**

Detailed information concerning past and present use of all forms of tobacco, by the province's South East Asian population (aged 12+), allows for a precise determination of their tobacco use status at the time of the survey. These survey findings (based on interviews with 842 respondents) concerning the use of cigarettes and alternate forms of tobacco (cigars, pipe tobacco and smokeless tobacco) are presented below.

### **7.2.1 Cigarette Smoking Status**

For cigarette smoking, eight user groups are identified: current daily; current non-daily; former daily; former non-daily; former, but less than a year; lifetime abstainer; past experimenter; and beginner (see graph below).

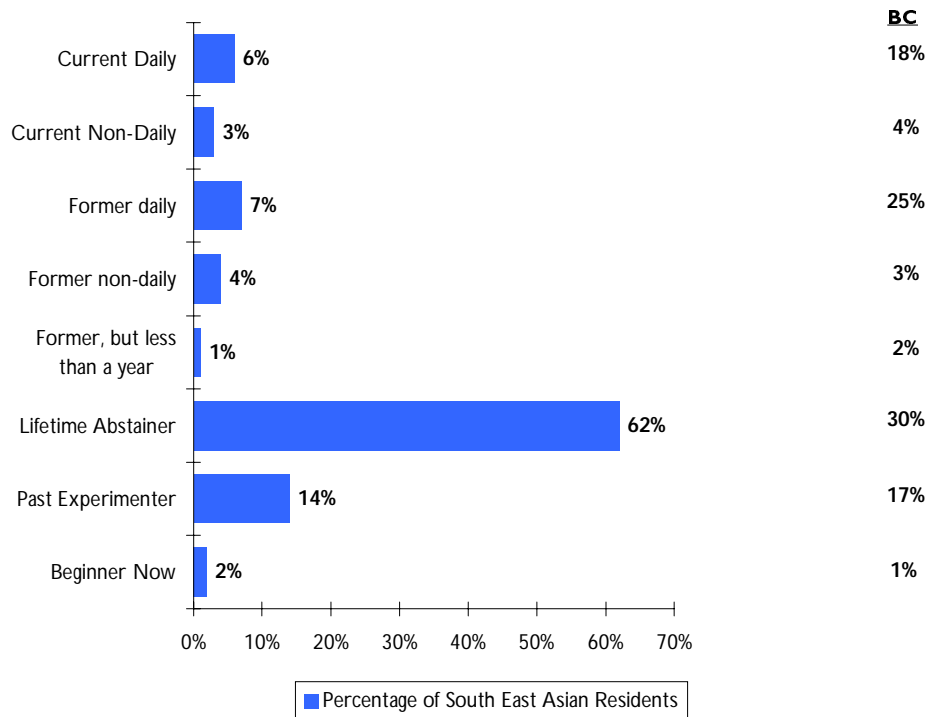
The current prevalence of cigarette smoking among the South East Asian residents of B.C. (aged 12+), is just 9%. Daily users predominate among current cigarette smokers at 6%, while non-daily smokers represent 3% of all residents. As shown in the graph, this prevalence rate is less than half that for all residents of the province (22%).

Former cigarette smokers comprise 12% of South East Asian residents. This percentage includes former daily smokers (7%), former non-daily smokers (4%), and former smokers, who quit less than a year ago (1%). While percentages for former non-daily smokers and former smokers who quit less than a year ago are similar to the provincial results, the South East Asian population has substantially fewer former daily smokers (7% vs. 25%).

By contrast, the proportion of South East Asian residents who have never smoked cigarettes is 78%. These never users include lifetime abstainers (62%), past

experimenters (14%), and beginners (2%). In comparison to rates for all residents of the province, the South East Asian population has considerably more residents who have never smoked cigarettes (78% vs. 48%), and literally twice the rate for lifetime abstainers (62% vs. 30%).

**Cigarette Smoking Status of South East Asian Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



In sum, current cigarette smokers make up just 9% of the South East Asian population, while former smokers represent 12% and never smokers 78%. Compared to the results for all residents of the province, the South East Asian population has a lower proportion of current cigarette smokers (9% vs. 22%) and former cigarette smokers (12% vs. 30%), but a substantially higher proportion of never smokers (78% vs. 48%).

## **7.2.2 Alternate Tobacco Use Status**

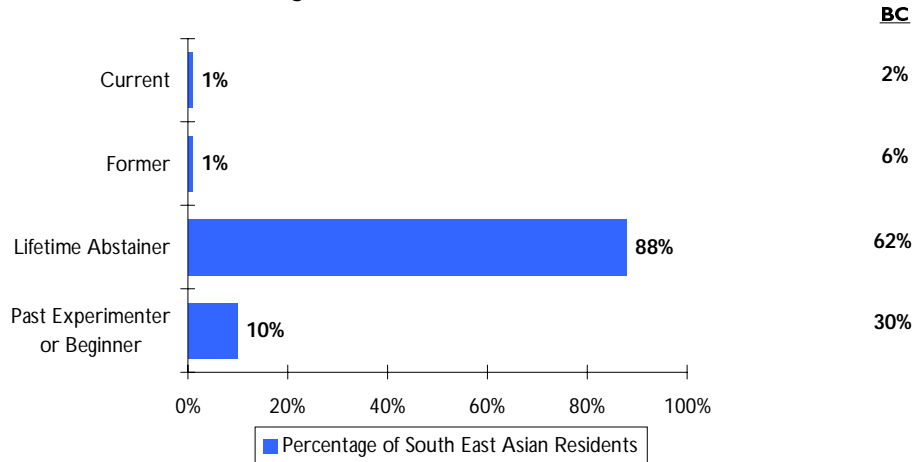
### **Cigar/Cigarillo Smoking Status**

For cigar smoking among South East Asian residents, four user groups are identified by the survey: current (daily & non-daily), former, lifetime abstainer, and past experimenter or beginner (see following graph ).

The current prevalence of cigar smoking among South East Asians in B.C. is just 1%. Unlike cigarette smoking, there are insufficient numbers of cigar smokers to distinguish between daily and non-daily users. As shown in the graph, this percentage for current users is about the same as for all residents of the province (2%).

The graph also shows that former cigar smokers in the South East Asian population represent just 1% of residents, while those who have never smoked cigars make up the remaining 98%. This never user group includes lifetime abstainers (88%) and past experimenters or beginners (10%). Overall, the percentage of South East Asians who have never smoked cigars is somewhat higher than that for all residents of the province (98% vs. 92%), but the real differences emerge between the percentages for lifetime abstainers (88% vs. 62%) and past experimenters/ beginners (10% vs. 30%).

**Cigar/Cigarillo Smoking Status of South East Asian Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



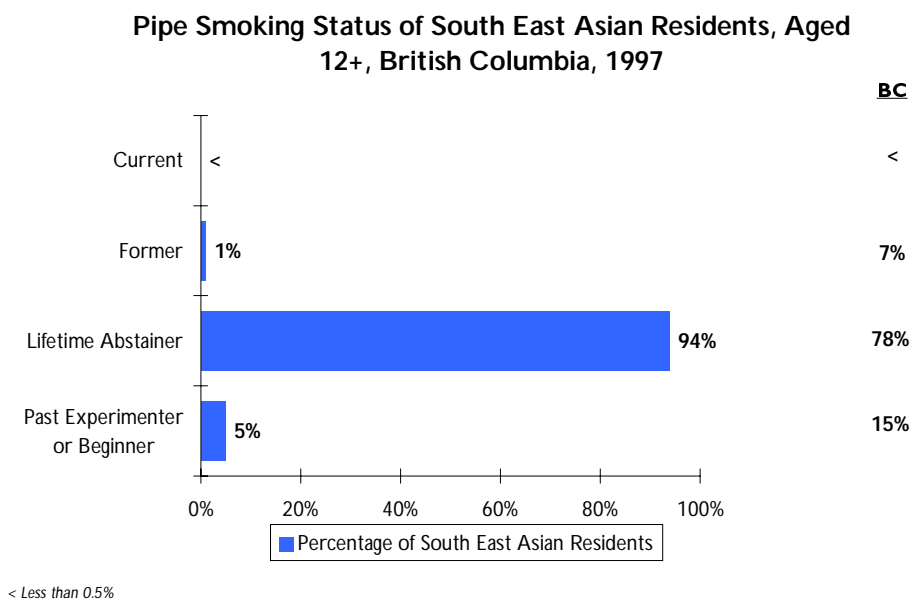
### Pipe Smoking Status

For the smoking of pipe tobacco among South East Asian residents, the survey also identifies four user groups: current (daily & non-daily), former, lifetime abstainer, and past experimenter or beginner (see graph below).

The current prevalence of pipe smoking among the South East Asians in B.C. is less than 0.5%. Like cigar smoking, there are insufficient numbers of pipe smokers in the South East Asian population to distinguish between daily and non-daily users. As exhibited in the following graph, this extremely low prevalence rate is consistent with that found among all residents of the province.

The graph also indicates that just 1% of those in the South East Asian population are former pipe smokers, while 99% have never smoked pipe tobacco. This never user group primarily includes lifetime abstainers (94%) and a much smaller group of past experimenters or beginners (5%). Compared to all residents of the province, South East Asians are much less likely to be former pipe smokers (1% vs. 7%) and past

experimenters/beginners (5% vs. 15%), but much more likely to be lifetime abstainers (94% vs. 78%).



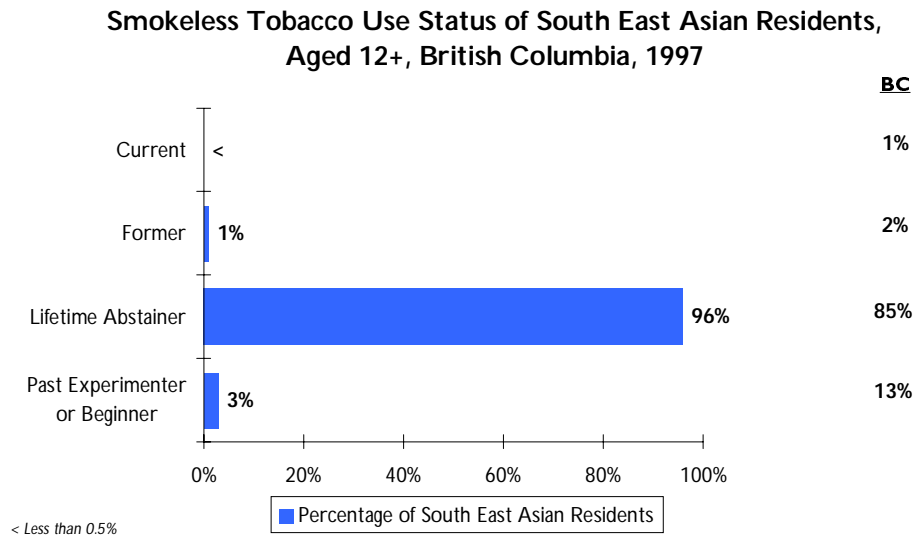
### Smokeless Tobacco Use Status

Smokeless tobacco use (i.e., snuff, pinch and chewing tobacco) among South East Asian residents was treated similarly by the survey and four user groups are identified: current (daily & non-daily), former, lifetime abstainer, and past experimenter or beginner.

The current prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among the South East Asian residents of B.C. is less than 0.5%. There are insufficient numbers of smokeless users to distinguish between daily and non-daily use. While the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in the South East Asian population is extremely low, it is just 1% for the province.

Former users of smokeless tobacco products represent only 1% of South East Asian residents, while those who have never used smokeless tobacco represent nearly 99% of the population aged 12+ years. As shown in the graph, this never user group includes

both lifetime abstainers (96%) and past experimenters or beginners (3%). Compared to the results for all provincial residents, there are substantially fewer past experimenters/beginners (3% vs. 13%), and more lifetime abstainers (96% vs. 85%) among South East Asian residents.

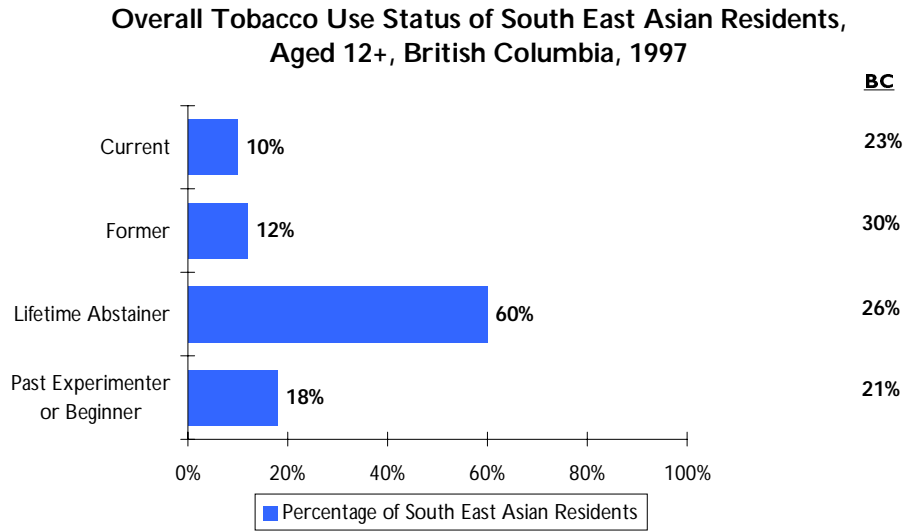


### 7.2.3 Overall Tobacco Use Status

The current prevalence of any form of tobacco use among the South East Asian population aged 12+ years is summarized in the graph below. This figure combines some of the information contained in the previous graphs, to provide a present snapshot of the overall use of tobacco among the South East Asian residents of B.C.

The current prevalence of tobacco use among South East Asian residents (aged 12+) is quite low, with just 10% indicating they presently use at least one form of tobacco. Former tobacco users represent 12% of South East Asian residents, while 78% are never users which includes past experimenters or beginners at 18% and lifetime abstainers at 60%. As shown in the graph, these findings are quite different to that found for all

residents of the province; both current use and former use is less than half (i.e., 10% vs. 23% and 12% vs. 30% respectively), while never use is considerably higher (78% vs. 47%).



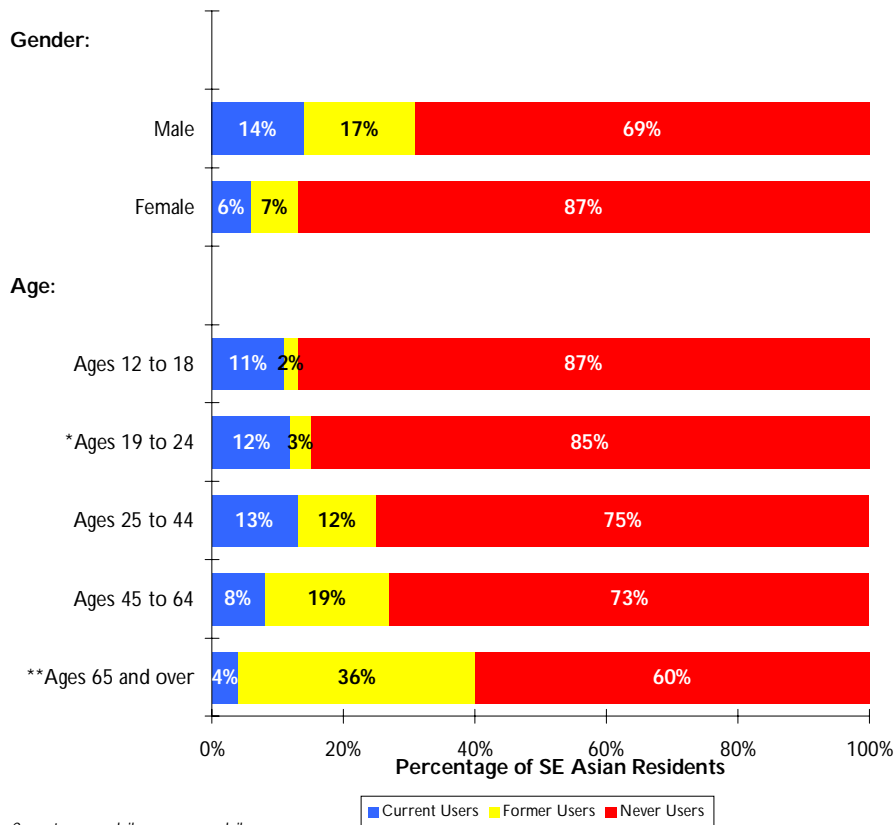
## 7.3 Social Demographics of Tobacco Use

In this section, use of any form of tobacco (i.e., current, former vs. never) has been cross tabulated against a range of social demographic characteristics of residents, in order to demonstrate a number of social and economic variations in tobacco usage. As already outlined in *Overall Tobacco Use Status*, 10% of the South East Asian population are current tobacco users, 12% are former users, and 78% are never users.

### 7.3.1 Gender and Age

The following graph highlights differences in tobacco use in the South East Asian population as a function of gender and age. Males are more likely than females to be both current users (14% vs. 6%), as well as former users of tobacco (17% vs. 7%), and conversely females are more likely than males to be never users (87% vs. 69%). In terms of age, current tobacco use is slightly higher among those aged 19 to 24 years (12%) and aged 25 to 44 years (13%). It is slightly lower among those aged 45 to 64 years (8%) and 65 years and over (4%). Being a former user of tobacco rises steadily with age, from 2% among 12 to 18 year olds to 36% among South East Asian residents aged 65 and over. On the other hand, the proportion of South East Asian residents who have never used tobacco drops steadily from 87% of 12 to 18 years olds to 60% of those aged 65 and over.

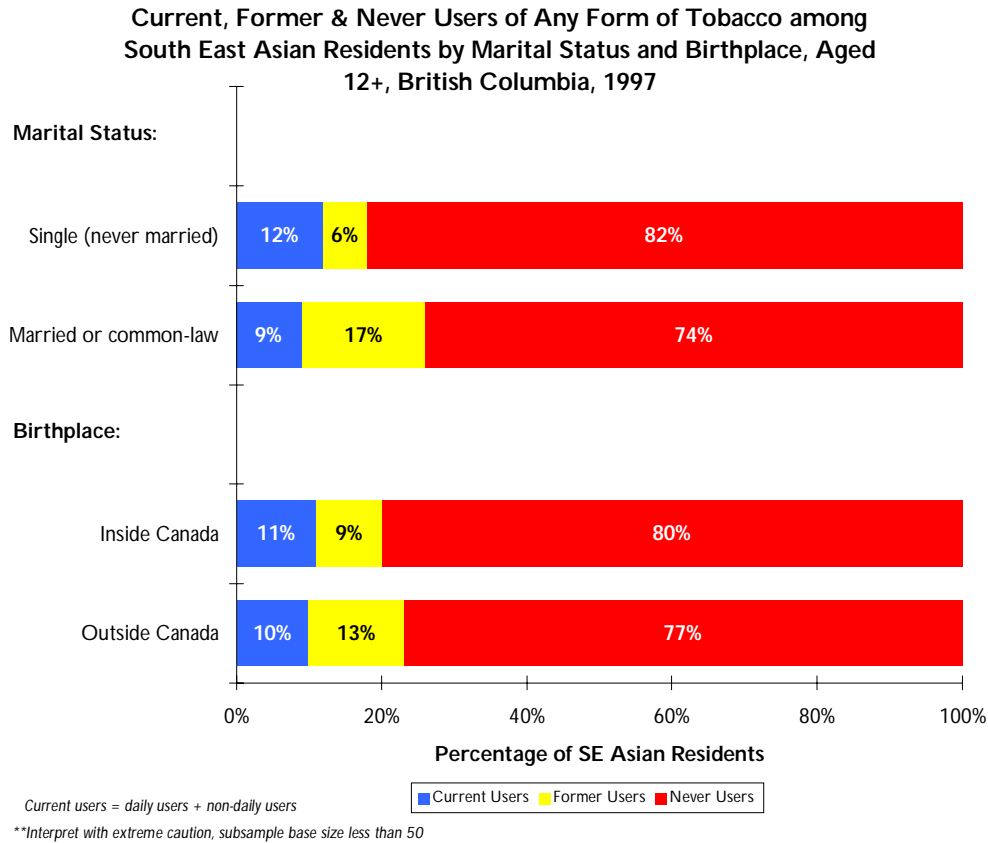
**Current, Former & Never Users of Any Form of Tobacco among South East Asian Residents by Gender and Age, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



Current users = daily users + non-daily users  
 \*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100  
 \*\*Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50

### 7.3.2 Birthplace and Marital Status

The following graph displays the relationship between tobacco use and marital status, as well as place of birth. Whether residents of the South East Asian population of B.C. are born inside or outside of Canada appears largely unrelated to their lifetime experience with tobacco. However, some differences in rates of tobacco use are evident as a function of marital status. For instance, the proportion of former users is higher among residents who are married (17%) while the proportion of never users is highest among those who are single (82%). Base sizes for those separated/divorced or widowed are too small to estimate.



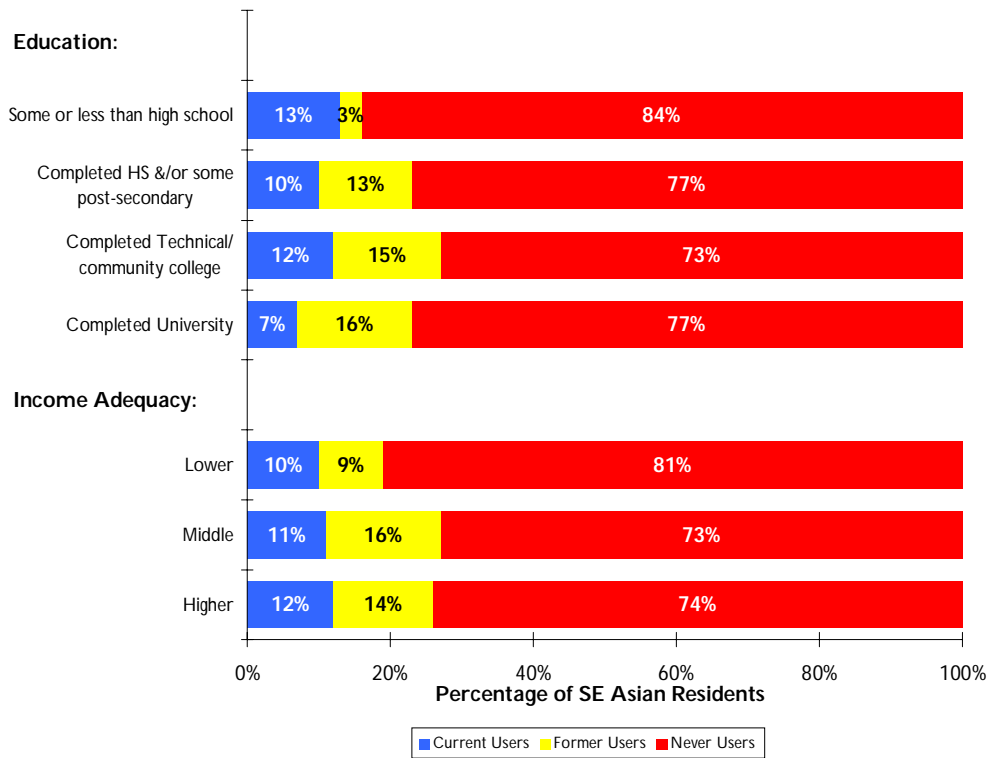
### 7.3.3 Income Adequacy and Education

The following graph shows the relationship between tobacco use and income adequacy for the household, as well as the educational achievements of South East Asian residents. While there are no income related differences in the proportion of current users, the proportion of former users is slightly larger among those with middle and higher income adequacy. Conversely, the proportion of never users is somewhat higher among those with low income adequacy.

In terms of education, the lowest proportion of current users is found for South East Asian residents who are university graduates (7%). On the other hand, the proportion of South East Asian residents who have never used any form of tobacco is somewhat

higher among those with some or less than high school (84%), than among other levels of education.

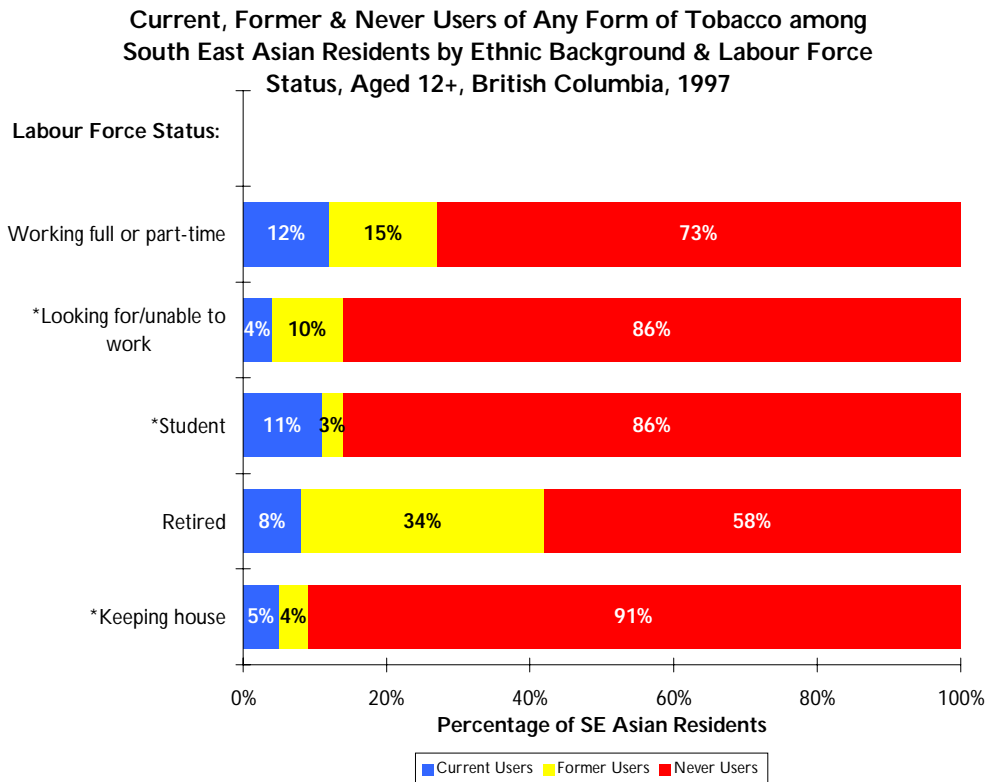
**Current, Former & Never Users of Any Form of Tobacco among South East Asian Residents by Education & Income Adequacy, British Columbia, 1997**



### 7.3.4 Labour Force Status

The following graph exhibits the relationship between tobacco use and the labour force status of South East Asian residents at the time of the survey. Variations in current tobacco use according to labour force status are quite different to that found among all residents of the province (data not shown in graph). Specifically, for South East Asian residents who are either looking for work or who are unable to work the proportion of current users is just 3%, while the same proportion for those who are working full or part-time is 12%. By comparison, the equivalent rates among all residents of the

province are 39% vs. 26% respectively. Former use of any form of tobacco is highest among retired residents (34%) which is largely attributable to their age, rather than their labour force status.



Current users = daily users + non-daily users  
 \*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100

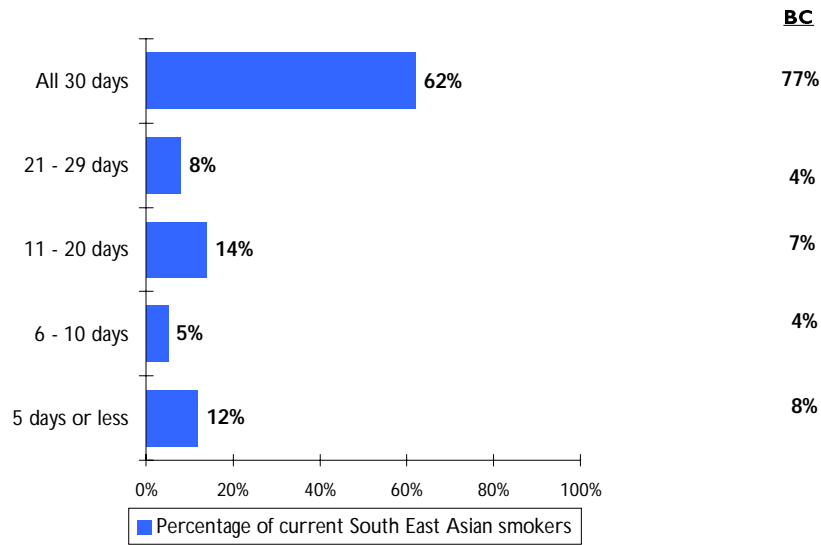
## **7.4 Frequency of Cigarette Smoking among Current Users**

In addition to identifying current cigarette smokers, the survey also inquired about their frequency of smoking during the past month. All current cigarette smokers were asked on how many of the last 30 days they smoked at least one cigarette. If they smoked on 10 or fewer days in the past month, they were also asked how many cigarettes they usually smoked on these days. If they smoked on more than 10 days during the past month, they were asked how many cigarettes they smoked on each of the last seven days prior to conducting the survey.

### **7.4.1 Days Smoked in Past Month**

The number of days in the past month in which current cigarette smokers in the South East Asian population had at least one cigarette is displayed in the graph below. Very infrequent smoking, such as on 5 or fewer days per month is reported by 12% of South East Asian cigarette smokers, while smoking on all 30 days during the past month was reported by nearly two-thirds (62%) of these smokers. This rate for every day smoking is somewhat lower than that found among all cigarette smokers in the province (77%), while those who smoke five days or less is slightly higher (12% vs. 8%).

**Days Smoked in the Past month among Current Cigarette Smokers†, South East Asian Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**

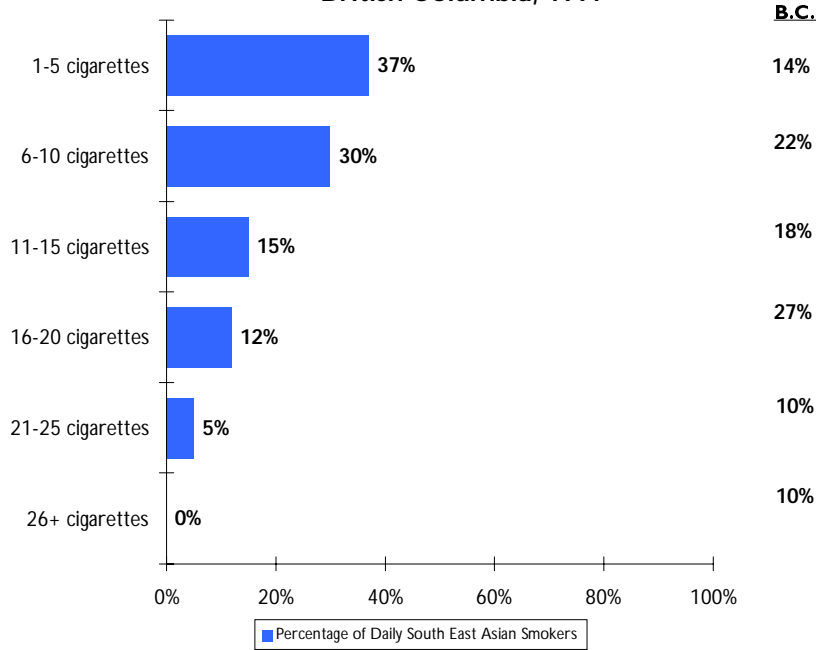


Current cigarette smokers = daily smokers + non-daily smokers  
†Interpret with caution, total base size less than 100

### 7.4.2 Cigarettes per Day by Daily Smokers

The graph below illustrates that the proportion of daily cigarette smokers in the South East Asian population who report averaging 5 or fewer cigarettes per day is substantially higher than the proportion who report averaging more than 20 cigarettes per day (37% vs. 5%). The average number cigarettes smoked per day by daily cigarette smokers in the South East Asian population is 9.8. This average number is considerably lower than the average for all daily cigarette smokers in the province (16.6 per day).

**Average Number of Cigarettes per Day among Daily Cigarette Smokers†, South East Asian Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



**Averages: South East Asian = 9.8; B.C. = 16.6**

*†Interpret with caution, total base size less than 100*

### 7.4.3 Cigarettes per Day by Non-Daily Smokers

This section examines the number of cigarettes smoked per day by non-daily cigarette smokers in the South East Asian population (i.e., those who report either occasional smoking or had smoked on 1 to 29 days in the past month). In contrast to the daily smokers, the average number of cigarettes per day for this non-daily group is 4.7. This average is marginally higher than that for all non-daily cigarette smokers in the province (3.5 per day). However, given the very small sample numbers, these differences could easily be accounted for by sampling variability.

## 7.5 Age of Initiation for Tobacco Use

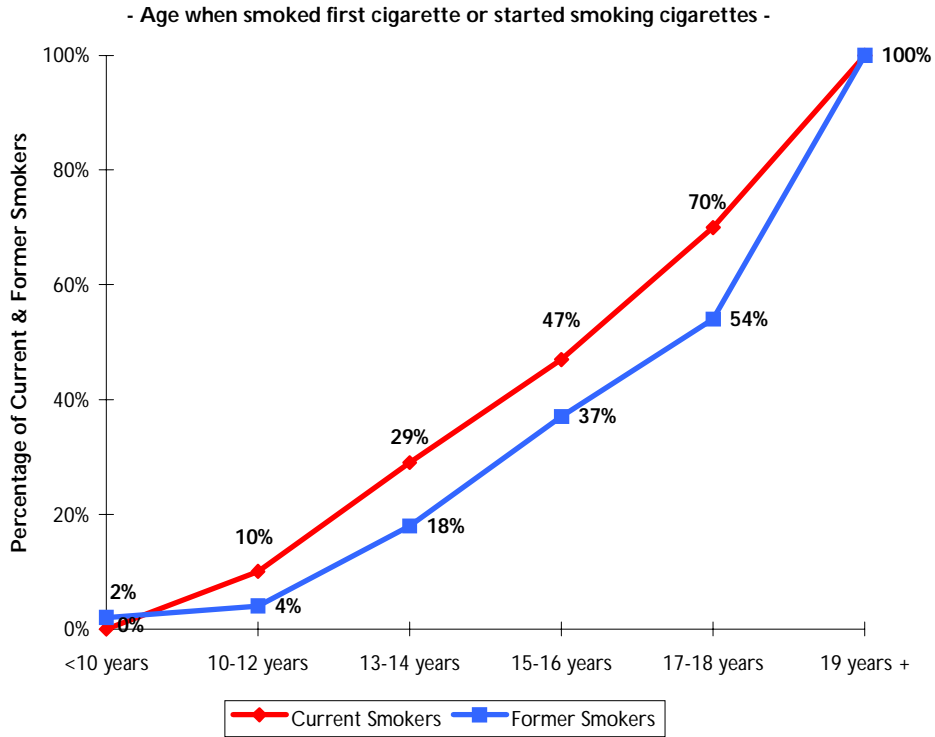
Both former and current users of tobacco identified by the survey were asked their age when they first started using various tobacco products. In the case of cigarettes, they were asked either their age when they smoked their first whole cigarette (if aged 12 to 19 years), or alternatively, their age when they first started smoking cigarettes (if aged 20 years and older). For cigar, pipe and smokeless tobacco users, they were simply asked their age when they first started using the product.

### 7.5.1 Age of Initiation for Cigarette Smoking

The cumulative age of initiation for cigarette smoking among residents of the South East Asian population is displayed in the graph and table below, for both current and former cigarette smokers.

The pattern of responses for current smokers is skewed much younger than that for former smokers. To elaborate, among **current** cigarette smokers, 10% began smoking before the age of 13, 29% began smoking before age 15 and 70% began smoking before age 19. The average age of initiation for those South East Asian residents who currently smoke cigarettes is 17.7 years. The pattern of responses among **former** cigarette smokers is shifted to older age categories, with 4% indicating they began smoking before the age of 13, 18% began before age 15 and 54% began before age 19. The average age of initiation among these former cigarette smokers is 19.1 years.

**Cumulative Distribution for Age of Initiation among Current† and Former Cigarette Smokers, South East Asian Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



†Interpret with caution, total base size less than 100

As shown in the table, these average ages for the onset of cigarette smoking among South East Asians, are generally older than for all cigarette smokers in the province.

Average Age of Initiation among Current & Former Cigarette Smokers, South East Asian Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997		
	South East Asians	B.C.
	Years	Years
Current	17.7	15.7
Former	19.1	16.4

**7.5.2 Age of Initiation for Cigars, Pipes & Smokeless Tobacco**

Due to the extremely low prevalence of cigar and pipe smoking, as well as smokeless tobacco use, it is not possible to examine the age of initiation for South East Asian users of these tobacco products in any detail. The reader is reminded that the sample sizes

for each of these tobacco products is less than 50 and should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Among the South East Asians who have ever smoked cigars (current + former) the average age of initiation is 28.7 years. Compared to cigarette smoking among South East Asians, this average age for cigar smoking is considerably older, and it is also much older than the average age found among ever cigar smokers in the province generally (22.8).

The sample numbers are too small to provide an estimate of their average age at initiation for South East Asian residents who have ever smoked pipe tobacco. However, for South East Asian residents who have ever used smokeless tobacco, the average age is 21.1 years which is very close to that found among all smokeless users in the province (21.8).

## **7.6 Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) among Non-Smokers**

In addition to inquiring directly about tobacco use, the survey also asked residents of the South East Asian population in B.C. about their exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS, sometimes known as secondhand smoke), in their own homes, at work and school and in other public places. Being exposed to ETS was defined as spending at least 10 minutes in an enclosed area where someone is smoking or in a room where people are smoking.

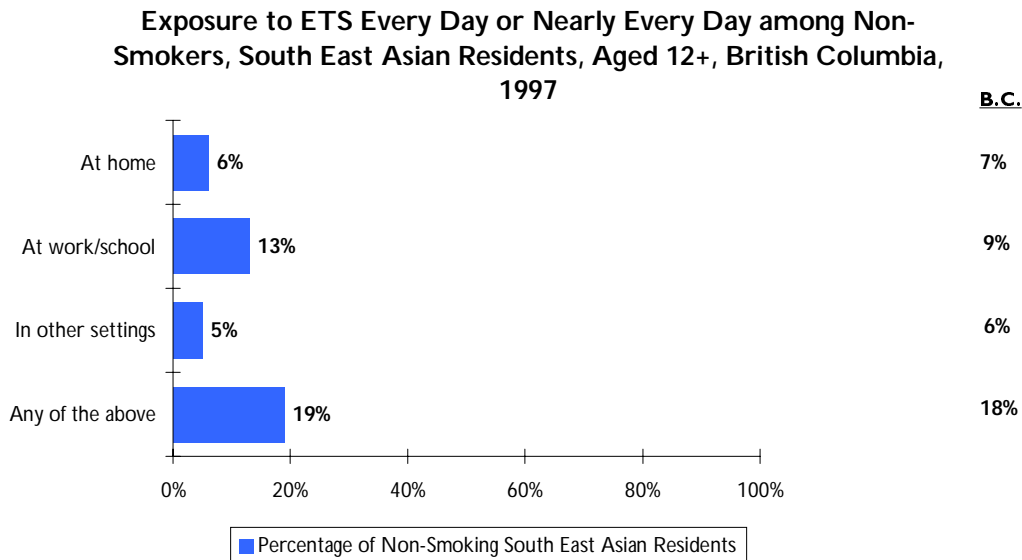
### **7.6.1 Irritation From Exposure to ETS**

The survey asked all South East Asian residents, if "tobacco smoke usually causes physical irritation to your eyes, your breathing or your throat." Nearly two-thirds (64%) of non-smokers (i.e., those South East Asians who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or a pipe) report they are usually physically irritated by ETS. Interestingly, even 44% of South East Asian current smokers also report some physical irritation. About the same percentages of both South East Asian smokers and non-smokers report they are physically irritated by tobacco smoked as is found among all residents of the province. There are no differences by other demographic characteristics.

### **7.6.2 Overall Exposure to ETS**

The following graph combines some of the survey findings concerning exposure to ETS for South East Asian residents who do not smoke. Specifically, it displays the proportion of non-smoking residents who have daily or nearly daily exposure to ETS at home, at work or school, and in other public settings, separately. More importantly, however,

this figure shows that 19% of South East Asian residents who do not smoke, are exposed to ETS daily or nearly daily in at least one of these three different types of settings. This proportion is nearly identical to that observed for non-smoking residents in the province generally (18%). Moreover, this 19% of non-smoking South East Asian residents who are exposed to ETS daily or nearly daily, translates into 17% of all South East Asian residents in B.C.

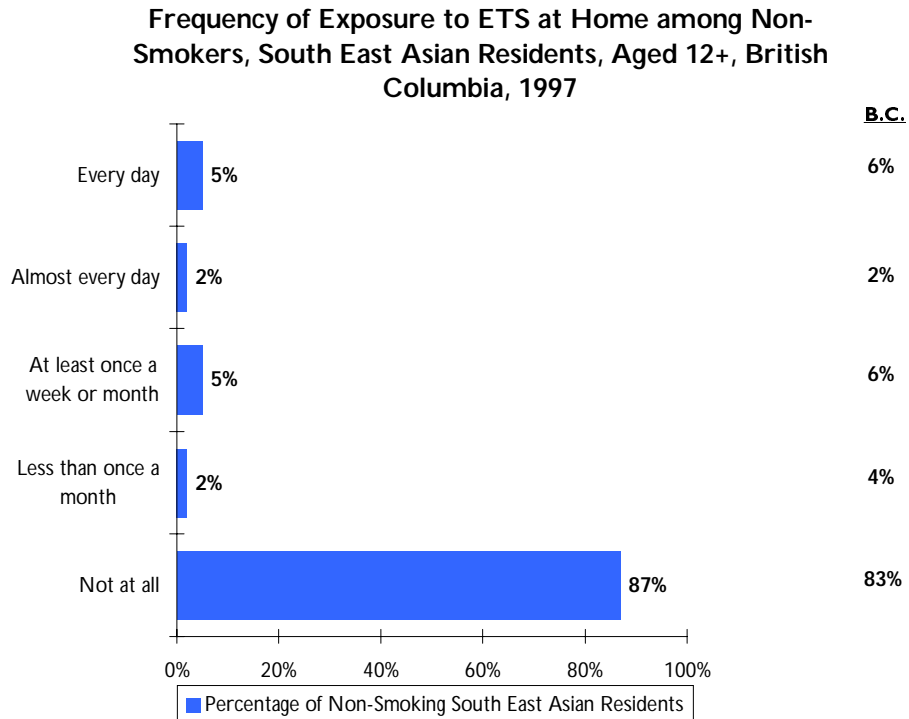


*Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.*

### 7.6.3 Exposure to ETS at Home

Non-Smokers: For non-smoking residents, response options for frequency of exposure to ETS inside their own home included: every day, nearly every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, less than once a month, and not at all. As shown in the following graph, just 7% of non-smokers in the South East Asian population report being exposed to ETS inside their home on a daily or nearly daily basis. On the other hand, 87% report no exposure to ETS at all in their homes. Overall, non-smokers in the

South East Asian population have similarly low levels of exposure to ETS at home as non-smokers in the province generally.

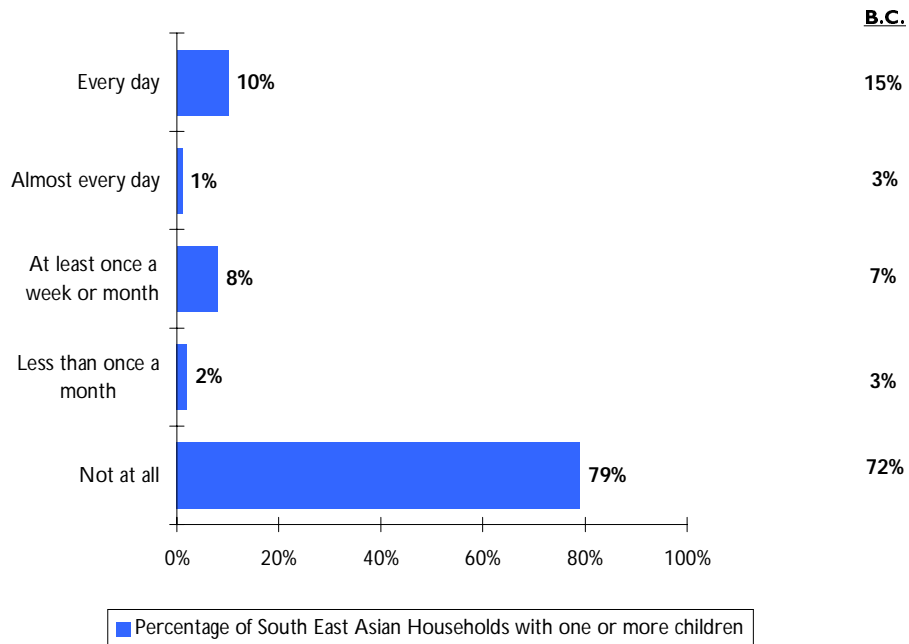


*Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.*

Among South East Asian residents who are exposed to ETS inside their homes every day or nearly every day, the average number of cigarettes smoked inside these homes on a typical day is 6.8. This average for South East Asian households is considerably lower than is seen in the homes of non-smokers in the province generally (14.3 per day).

Households with Children: ETS exposure in South East Asian households with children age 11 and under are highlighted in the following graph. In 11% of these households there is daily or nearly daily exposure to ETS, and in 79% there is no ETS exposure at all. These percentages are slightly more positive than that found for all households with children in the province (i.e., 18% - daily/nearly daily; 72% - not at all).

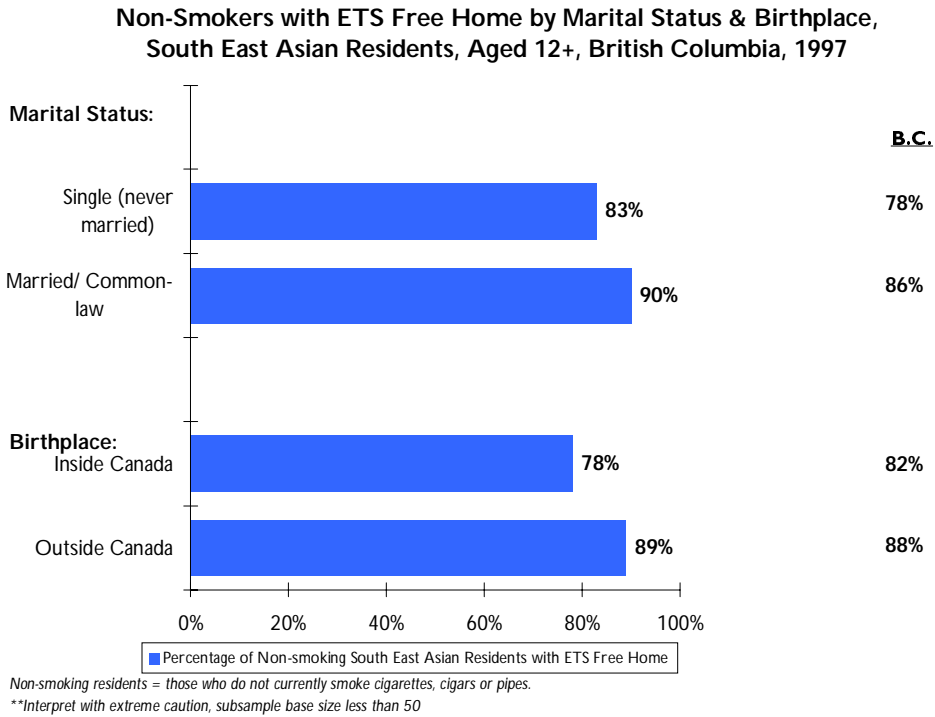
**Frequency of Exposure to ETS in Homes with Children Aged  
11 Years and Under, South East Asian Residents, Aged 12+,  
British Columbia, 1997**



For South East Asian households with children aged 11 and under, and which have daily or nearly daily exposure to ETS, the average number of cigarettes smoked inside the home on a typical day is 10.6. This average is considerably less than that found for such households with children in the province generally (18.2 per day).

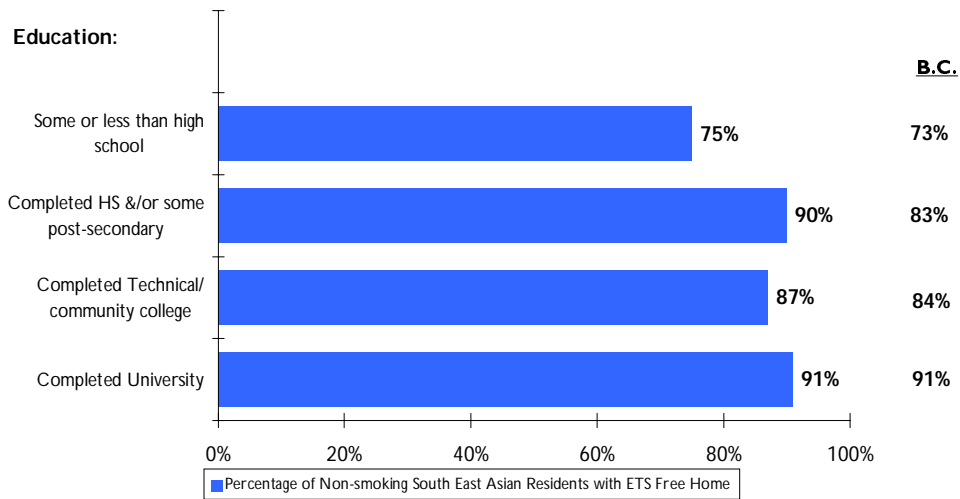
ETS Free Households Gender and age appear to play no role in influencing the probability of a household having no exposure to ETS at all. However, marital status and place of birth do play a role. South East Asian residents who have never married (i.e., single) are less likely to live in household with no ETS exposure at all (83%), in comparison to non-smokers who are married (90%). South East Asians born outside of Canada are more likely to report living in an ETS free household than their counterparts who were born in Canada (89% vs. 78%). Moreover, this general pattern of differences

by marital status and birthplace is also evident among all non-smokers in the province. Base sizes for those separated/divorced or widowed are too small to estimate.



The probability of South East Asian non-smokers living in an ETS free household is also associated with their educational achievements, but not at all with the income adequacy of their household. As exhibited in the following graph, just 75% of non-smoking residents with some high school or less live in households without any ETS exposure at all, but this percentage rises to around 90% for those with higher levels of education. On a provincial level, the likelihood of an ETS free homes increases with education level and income adequacy.

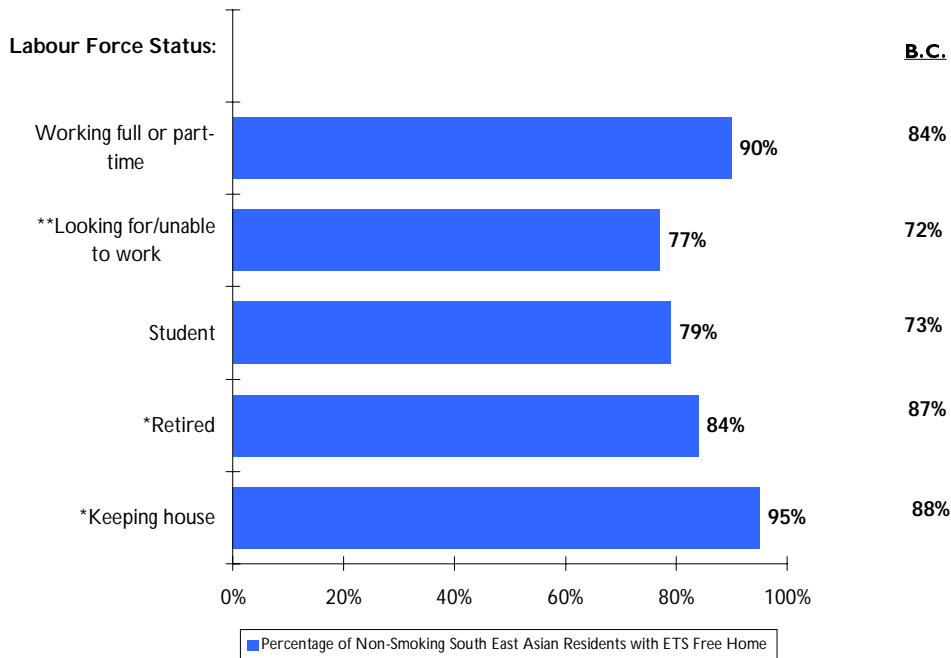
**Non-Smokers with ETS Free Home By Education, South East Asian Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



*Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.*

The following graph displays the same relationship for the labour force status of non-smoking South East Asian residents. Some differences between labour force groupings are apparent. For example, non-smokers who are students and those who are looking for work or are unable to work, are least likely to live in an ETS free household (79% and 77% respectively). Conversely, South East Asians who are presently employed or are keeping house are most likely to report living in an ETS free household (90% & 95%, respectively). These same kind of differences by labour force status are also evident among all non-smokers in the province.

**Non-Smokers with ETS Free Home by Labour Force Status, South East Asian Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



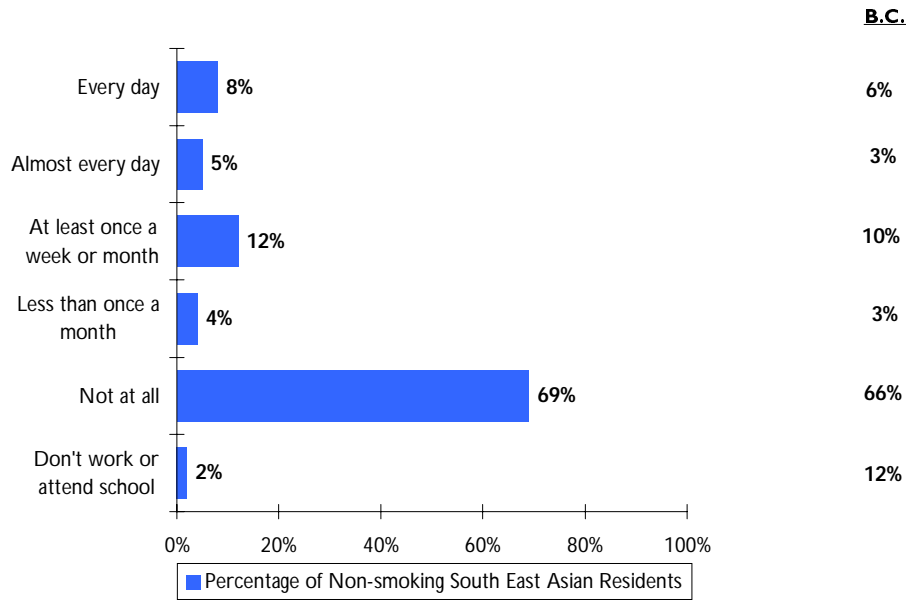
Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.  
 \*Interpret with caution, subsample base size less than 100  
 \*\*Interpret with extreme caution, subsample base size less than 50

### 7.6.4 Exposure to ETS at Work or School

Non-smokers in the South East Asian population were also asked about exposure to ETS at work or school. Response options for frequency of exposure to ETS at work or school included: every day, nearly every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, less than once a month, and not at all.

As shown in the graph, 13% of South East Asian non-smokers report exposure to ETS every day or nearly every day when at work or school, while 69% say they are not exposed to ETS at all. These percentages indicate slightly higher levels of every day or nearly every day exposure to ETS at work or school than for non-smoking residents of the province generally (9%).

**Frequency of Exposure to ETS at Work or School among Non-Smokers, South East Asian Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



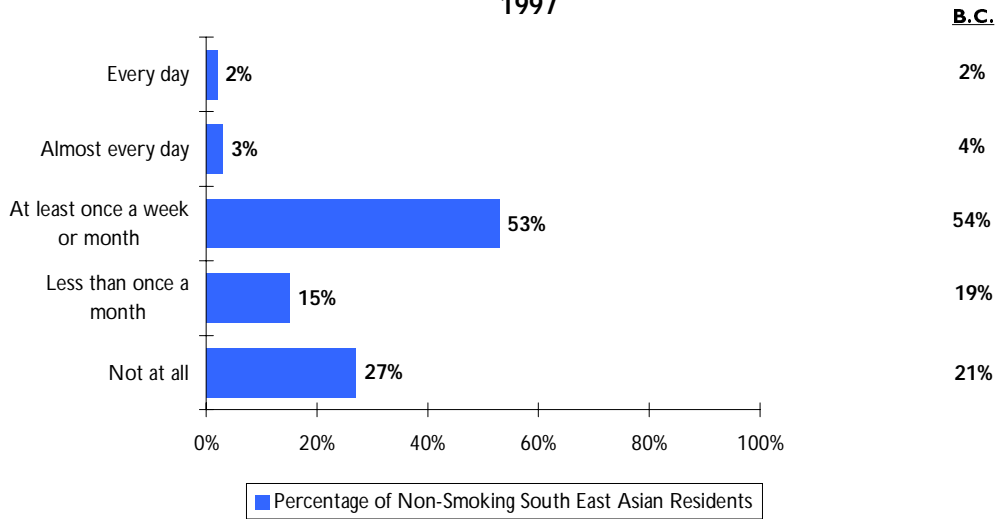
Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

### 7.6.5 Exposure to ETS in Other Indoor Settings

Finally, all non-smokers in the South East Asian population were asked, “apart from your home and place of work/school, are you exposed to tobacco smoke in any other indoor settings, such as other people’s homes, bars or restaurants?” Response options for frequency of exposure to ETS in other indoor setting included: every day, nearly every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, less than once a month, and not at all.

As shown in the graph, some level of exposure to ETS in other indoor settings such as other people’s homes, restaurants or bars was reported by 73% of the non-smoking South East Asian residents. Daily or nearly daily exposure in such settings was acknowledged by just 5% of South East Asians who do not smoke. This percentage is about the same as for all non- smokers in the province (6%).

**Frequency of Exposure to ETS in other Indoor Settings among Non-Smokers, South East Asian Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**

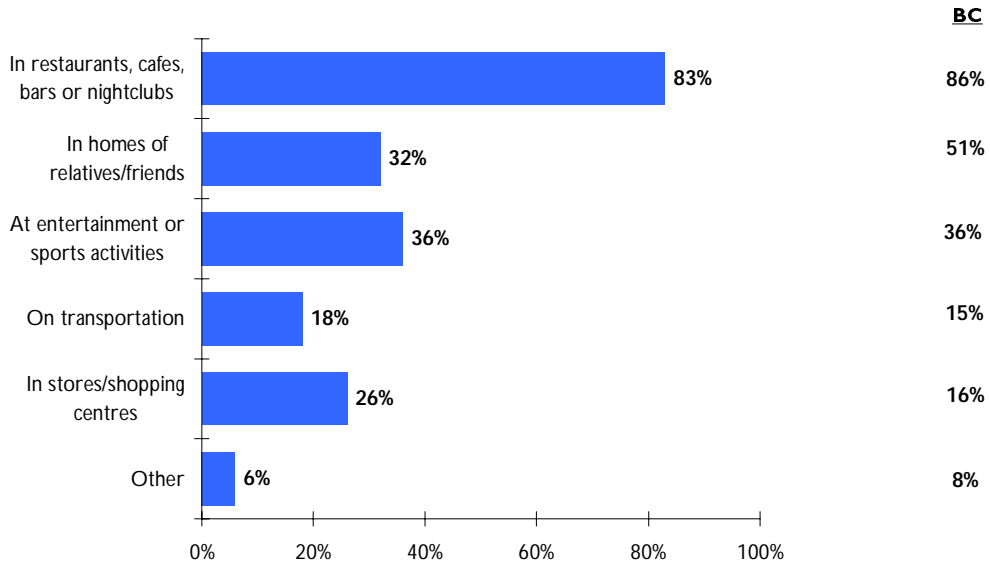


*Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.*

The 73% of non-smoking residents of the South East Asian population who indicated some level of exposure to ETS in the other indoor settings, were also asked about being exposed to ETS in specific settings.

As displayed in the following graph, a considerably higher proportion of South East Asians who do not smoke report exposure to ETS in restaurants, cafes, bars or nightclubs (83%), than they do for entertainment (36%), in the homes of relatives or friends (32%), in stores or shopping centres (26%) and on transportation (18%). These results are generally consistent with the provincial results except for the percentage in the homes of relatives/friends which is lower among South East Asians (32% vs. 51%), and the percentage for stores or shopping centres which is higher (26% vs. 16%).

**Exposure to ETS in Specific Indoor Settings among Non-Smokers,  
South East Asian Residents, Aged 12+, British Columbia, 1997**



■ Percentage of Non-Smoking South East Asian Residents Reporting Some Level of Exposure in Other Indoor Settings

*Non-smoking residents = those who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.*

## 7.7 Demographics of Survey Samples

The following table presents demographic information from the weighted samples. Therefore, age and gender proportions for provincial results will be representative of province (aged 12+).

	South East Asian Sample	British Columbia Sample
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	50	49
Female	50	51
<b>Age</b>		
12-19	22	13
20-24	13	9
25-44	34	34
45-64	24	28
65+	7	17
Average	35.5	42.8
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	48	35
Married/Common Law	48	49
Separated/Divorced	2	8
Widowed	2	7
<b>Children</b>		
None	72	76
One	17	12
Two or more	10	12
<b>Education</b>		
Less than High School	7	6
Some High School	16	16
Completed High School	20	23
Some or Completed Technical/Community College	17	21
Some University	8	10
Completed University	22	15
Graduate Degree	8	8
<b>Income Adequacy</b>		
Low	11	5
Lower-Middle	12	10
Middle	25	26
Upper-Middle	36	38
High	17	21

	South East Asian Sample	British Columbia Sample
<b>Labour Force Status</b>		
Working full-time	36	41
Working part-time	7	9
Self-Employed	5	9
Looking for work or unable to work	5	6
Student	27	10
Retired	9	20
Keeping house	10	4
<b>Place of Birth</b>		
In Canada	24	79
Outside Canada	76	21

Demographically, the South East Asian sample differs from the sample for all British Columbians on the following:

*Age* - the South East Asian sample is younger with an average age of 35.5 compared to 42.8 years for the entire province;

*Marital status* - the South East Asian sample has more residents who have never married (48% vs. 35%) and fewer who are either separated, divorced or widowed (4% vs. 15%);

*Education* - the South East Asian sample has a higher percentage of residents who have completed university than the province overall (22% vs. 15%);

*Income Adequacy* - the South East Asian sample has more residents with the lowest level of income adequacy than does the province overall (11% vs. 5%);

*Place of Birth* - the South East Asian sample has far fewer residents born inside Canada (24% vs. 79%) and many more born outside Canada (76 vs. 21%);

*Labour Force Status* - the South East Asian sample has more residents who are students (27% vs. 10%) and keeping house (10% vs. 4%), but has fewer retired residents (9% vs. 20%).