

For internal use only

IMDB 2008 Immigration Category Profiles

Humanitarian Compassionate / Public Policy Considerations

Findings from the Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB)

March 2012

IMDB 2008 Research Series

IMDB Core Report

The *IMDB Core Report* is an annual update of previous research that focuses on incidence of employment earnings, average entry employment earnings, and growth in average employment earnings during immigrants' first five years in Canada. The *IMDB 2008 Core Report* provides outcomes for those landed in the period 2001 to 2008.

The *IMDB Core Report* consists of two volumes:

- 1) *National Portrait*, provides:
 - A detailed look at skilled worker principal applicant employment outcomes by age and gender; and
 - Immigration category highlights for provincial nominee principal applicants, family class immigrants, refugees, and economic spouses/dependants.
- 2) *Provincial Portrait*, provides:
 - Information about the mix of immigrant classes at landing by province and immigration category and highlights for skilled worker principal applicants and provincial nominee principal applicants by province.

Each volume is accompanied by an appendix containing a full set of supporting tables and the *IMDB Research Series – Technical Notes* providing information about data sources, a glossary of terms and concepts as well as additional notes.

The *IMDB 2009 Core Report* will be available in fall, 2012.

IMDB Immigration Category Profiles

The *IMDB 2008 Immigration Category Profiles* consist of the following twelve reports:

- Economic class: Skilled Workers (SW), Provincial Nominees (PN), Live-in Caregivers (LC), and Business immigrants – Entrepreneurs (ENT), Investors (INV) and Self-employed (SEI)
- Family class: Parents and Grandparents (P&G) and Spouses and Partners (S&P)
- Refugees: Government-assisted Refugees (GAR), Privately Sponsored Refugees (PSR) and Refugees Landed in Canada (RLC)
- Other immigrants: Humanitarian and Compassionate/Public Policy Considerations (HC)

Each *IMDB Immigration Category Profile* consists of two main sections:

- 1) Background characteristics: Provides demographic landings information for the target category by province, country of last permanent residence, family status, age, and gender; and
- 2) Economic outcomes: Provides information on the economic performance of the target category compared to other selected immigrant categories and all Canadians including, average employment earnings, income distributions as well as incidence of employment earnings, social assistance and employment insurance.

The profiles are graphical presentations of the demographic and economic trends observed over time with corresponding text focusing on category specific highlights. Each profile is accompanied by an appendix containing a full set of supporting tables and the *IMDB Research Series – Technical Notes* providing information about data sources, a glossary of terms and concepts as well as additional notes.

The *IMDB 2009 Immigration Category Profiles* will be available in fall, 2012.

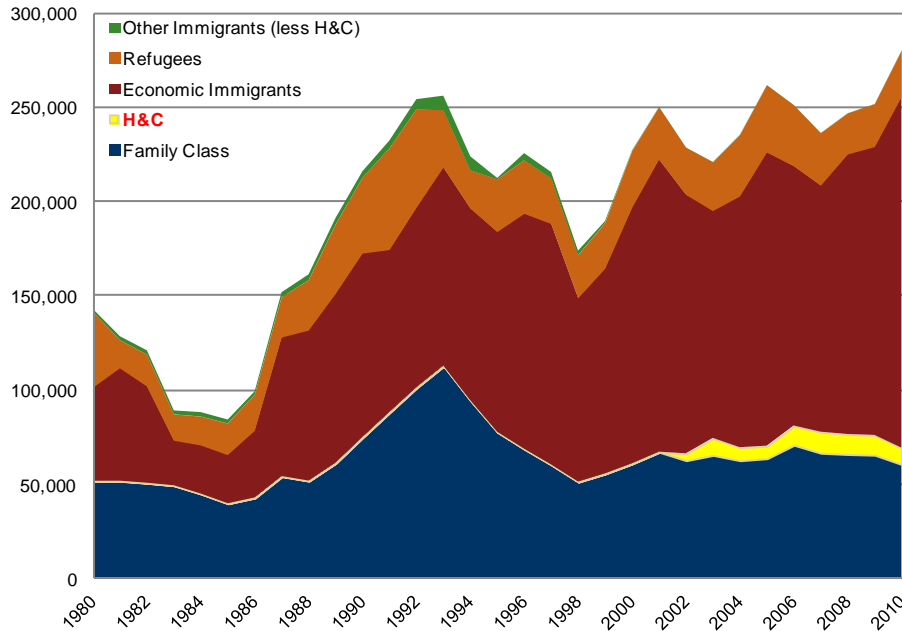
IMDB Research Series - Technical Notes

The *IMDB 2008 Research Series – Technical Notes* provide information about data sources, a glossary of terms and concepts as well as additional notes. The notes will be updated as required with the release of the *IMDB 2009 Core Report* and the *IMDB 2009 Immigration Category Profiles*.

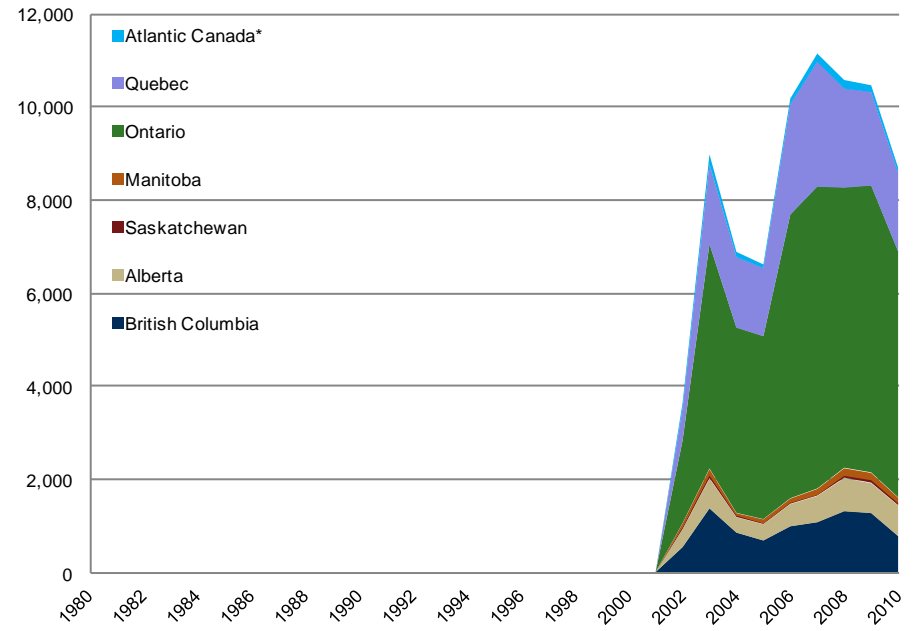
Background characteristics

Figure 1: Immigrants by landing year, 1980-2010

Immigration category



Humanitarian and Compassionate/Public Policy (H&C) Consideration, by province of destination

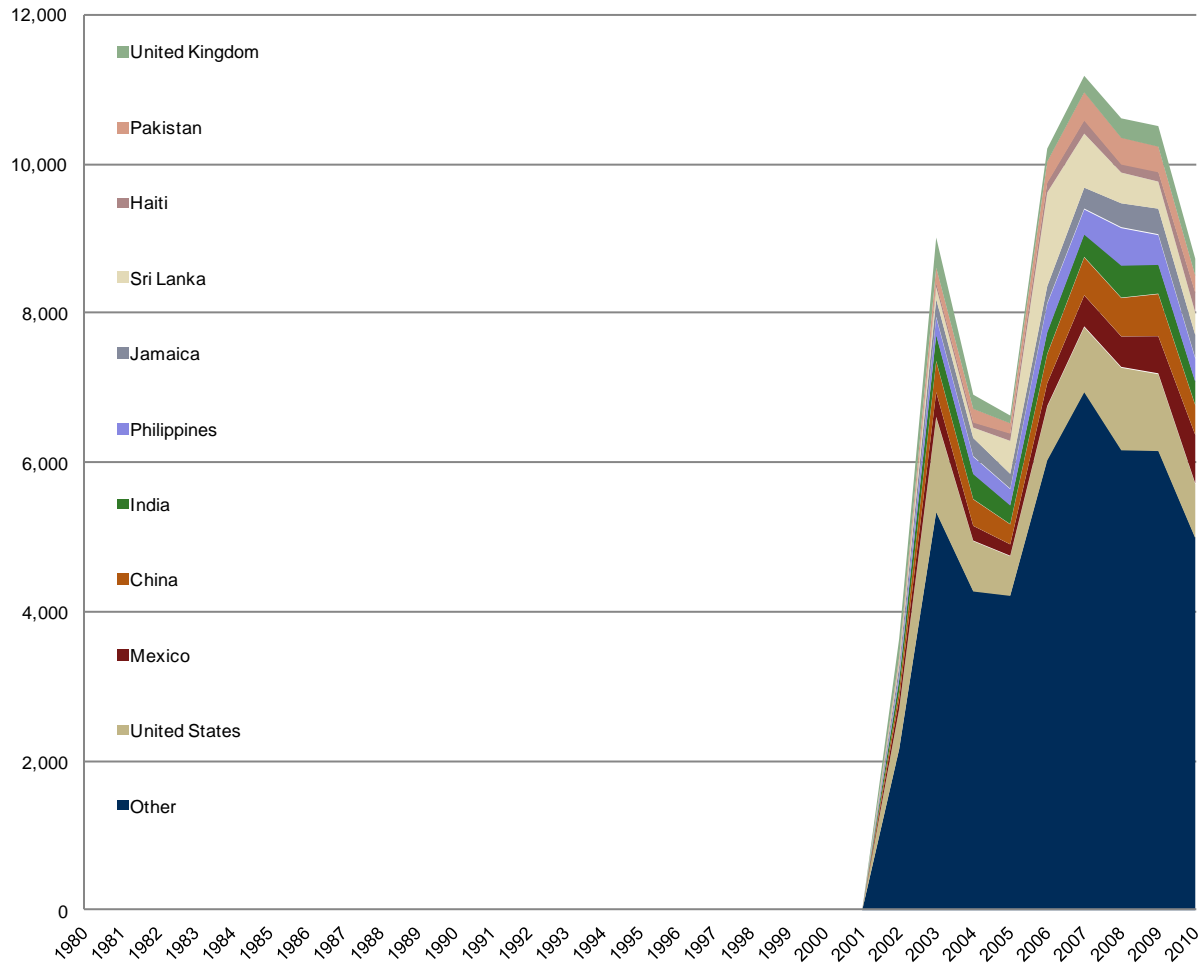


Source: CIC, Facts and Figures, RDM, 2010

*Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick
Source: CIC, Facts and Figures, RDM, 2010

- Since the introduction of the category in 2002, landings of Humanitarian and Compassionate/Public Policy Consideration (H&C) make up a small proportion of overall permanent resident landings. Between 2002 and 2010, H&Cs (averaging about 7,000 per year) accounted for 2%-5% of overall permanent resident landings.
- Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia were the top three provincial destinations. Ontario was the lead destination for H&Cs, accounting for 58%, followed by Quebec (21%), and British Columbia (11%). Between 2002 and 2010, Ontario saw its share of annual H&C landings increased from 50% to 60% while British Columbia saw a drop from 15% to 9%. Quebec's shares have been fairly constant throughout the entire period.

Figure 2: Number of humanitarian and compassionate/public policy consideration landings, by country of last permanent residence, by landing year, 2002-2010

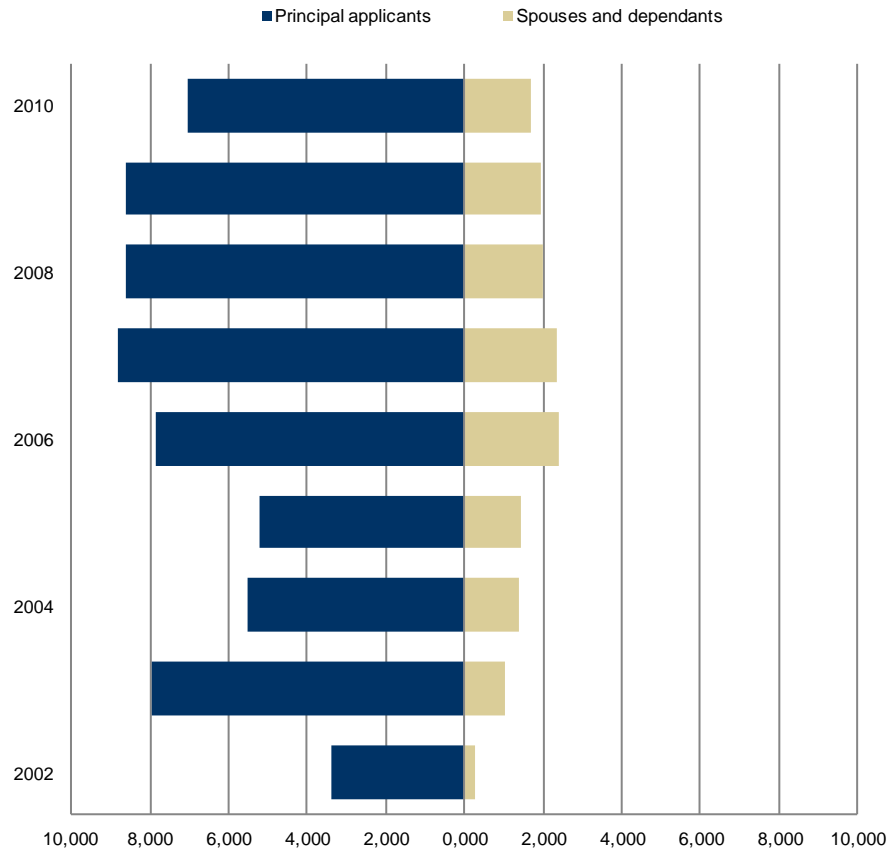


Source: CIC, Facts and Figures, RDM, 2010

- H&Cs landing in Canada come from many countries. Generally, there has been no variation in the ranking of the top source countries over the entire period (2002-2010).
- Except for 2006, the largest share of landings (ranging between 7% and 15%) came from the United States of America. Sri Lanka's share increased from 1% in 2002 to 12% in 2006, when it surpassed the United States of America. Then, their share decreased significantly to 3% in 2010.
- Between 2002 and 2010, Haitian and Mexican shares increased from 0.6% to 3% and from 4% to 7%, respectively, while United Kingdom's and Colonies decreased from 7% to 3%. Fairly constant landing shares have originated from the rest of the top source countries throughout the entire period.

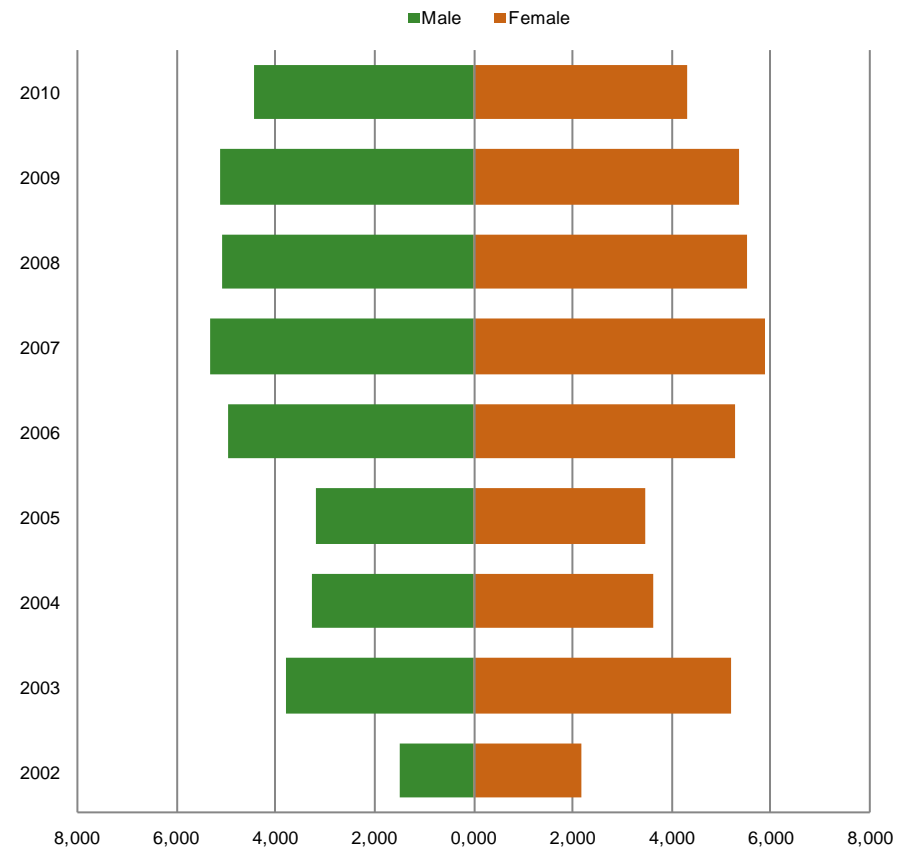
Figure 3: Number of humanitarian and compassionate/public policy consideration landings, by landing year, 1980-2010

Family status



Source: CIC, Facts and Figures, RDM, 2010

Gender

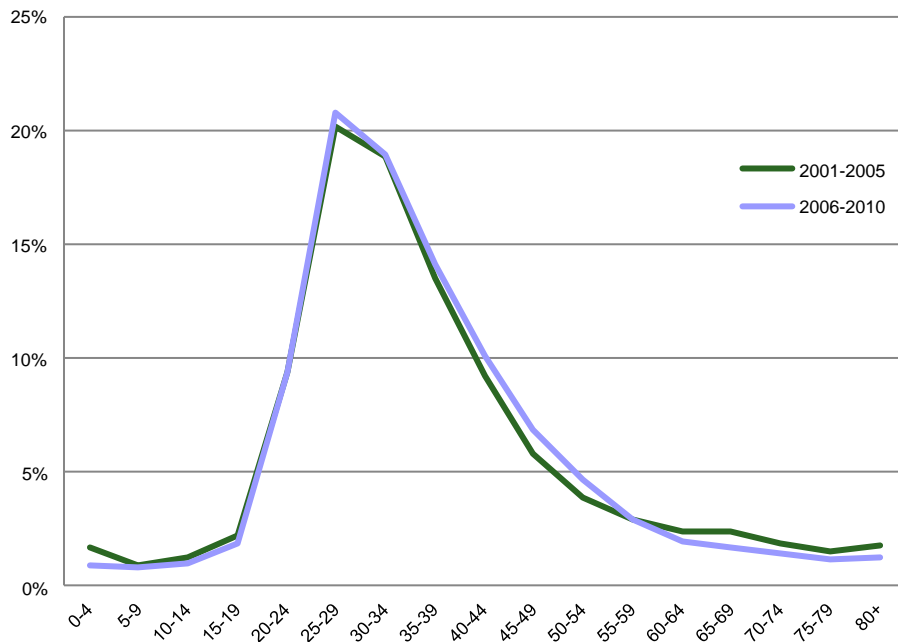


Source: CIC, Facts and Figures, RDM, 2010

- Over the entire period, principal applicants have accounted for about 80% of H&C landings. However, their shares had diminished over time by 12 percentage points - from 93% in 2002 to 81% in 2010.
- The gender mix has remained fairly stable with more females (53% of total) than males (47% of total) landing as H&Cs.

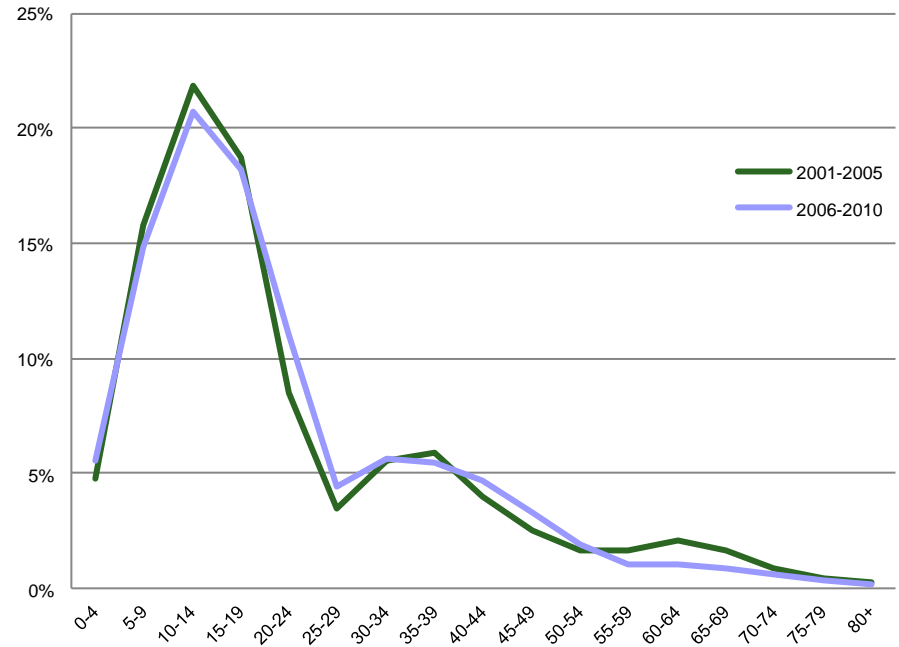
Figure 4: Age distribution of humanitarian and compassionate/public policy consideration landings, by landing year, 2002-2010

Principal applicants



Source: CIC, Facts and Figures, RDM, 2010

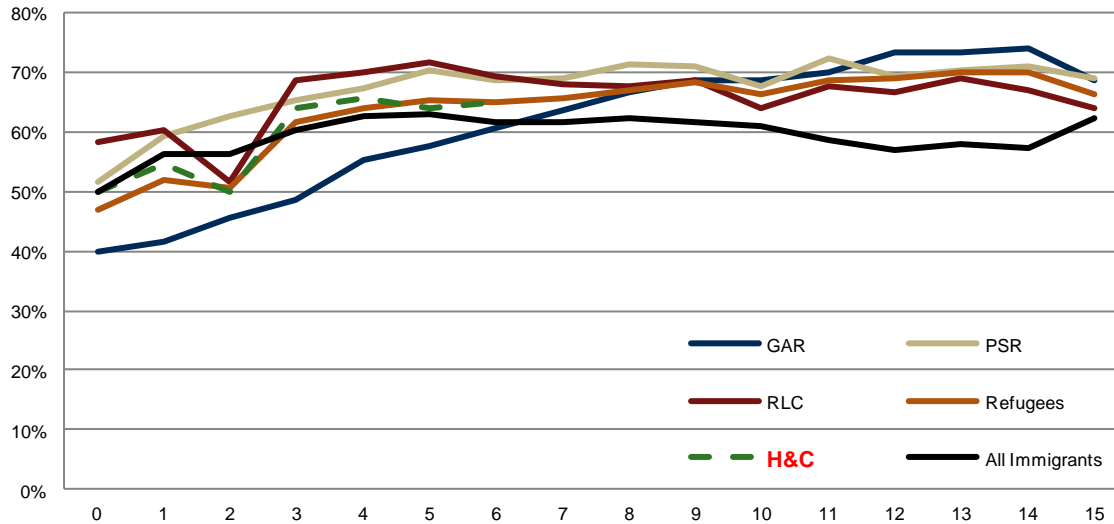
Spouses and dependants



Source: CIC, Facts and Figures, RDM, 2010

- The age profile of H&C principal applicants has remained fairly stable over the years (2002-2010). The largest share of landings is made up of individuals who are 25-39 years of age (at landing), accounting for 53% over the entire period.
- Similarly, the age profile of spouses and dependants has remained stable, with individuals who are 5-9 years of age (at landing) representing the largest share at about 55%.

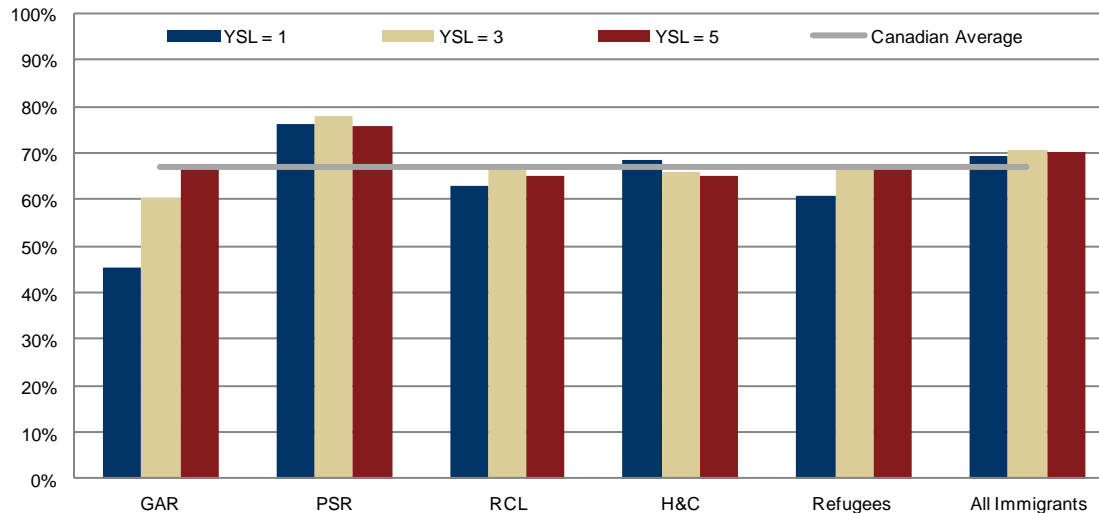
Figure 5: IMDB capture rate for selected immigrant categories, by years since landing (YSL), in tax year 2008



Source: CIC, Facts and Figures, RDM, 2010 and IMDB, 2008

- The average capture rates for the H&C landing cohorts in the IMDB range from 50% to 66%. Their capture rates are generally higher than refugees, but lower than the family class.

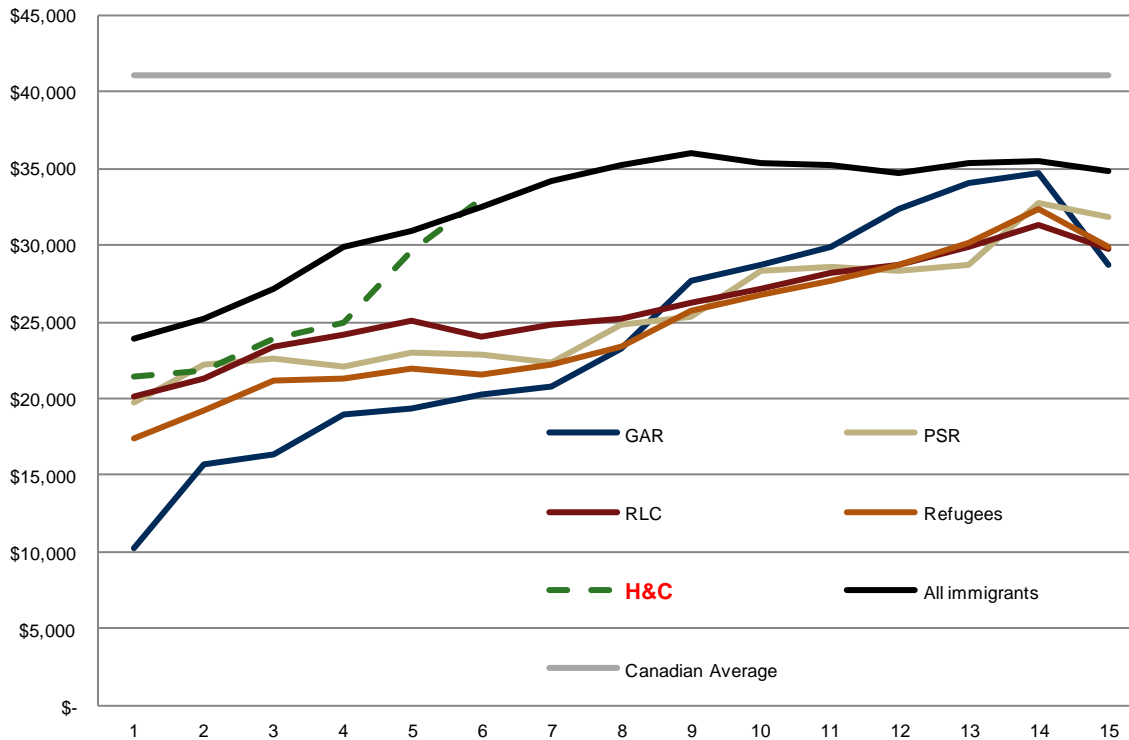
Figure 6: Incidence of employment earnings for selected immigrant categories, by years since landing (YSL), in tax year 2008



Source: IMDB, 2008 and CRA, 2008

- Regardless of time of arrival, the incidence of employment earnings for H&Cs does not differ significantly from that for refugees (except at 1 year after landing), the family class and the Canadian average. The incidence of employment earnings for these groups ranged between 61% and 68%.
- The incidence of employment earnings reported for the H&Cs was slightly lower as compared to the average immigrant (70% regardless of time of arrival).

Figure 7: Average employment earnings for selected immigrant categories, by years since landing (YSL), in tax year 2008

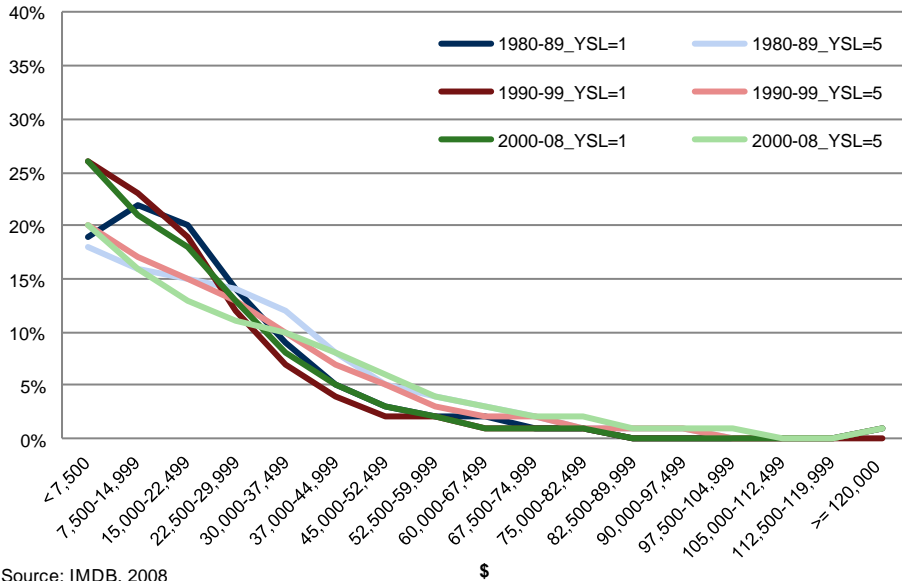


Source: IMDB, 2008 and CRA, 2008

- For tax year 2008, the average employment earnings for H&Cs display strong growth with years since landing. The average employment earnings were \$21,000 and \$33,000 at 1 years and 6 years after landing, respectively.
- Regardless of time of landing, the average employment earnings for H&Cs were higher as compared to refugees and the family class. Except at 6 years after landing, when it was slightly higher, the average employment earnings for H&Cs were lower than those for the average immigrant.

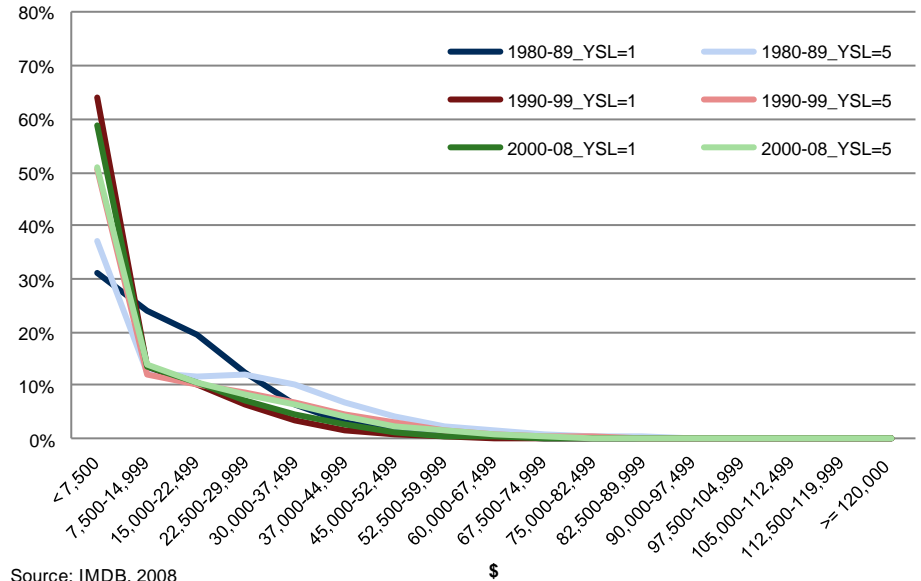
Figure 8: Distribution of employment earnings (\$2008) by cohort for selected immigrant categories, by years since landing (YSL), in tax year 2008

All immigrants



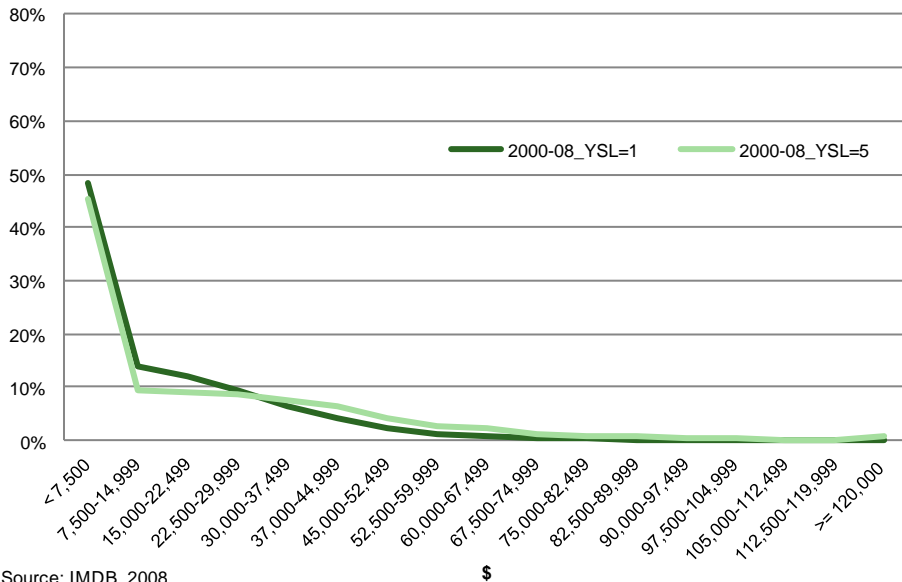
Source: IMDB, 2008

All refugees



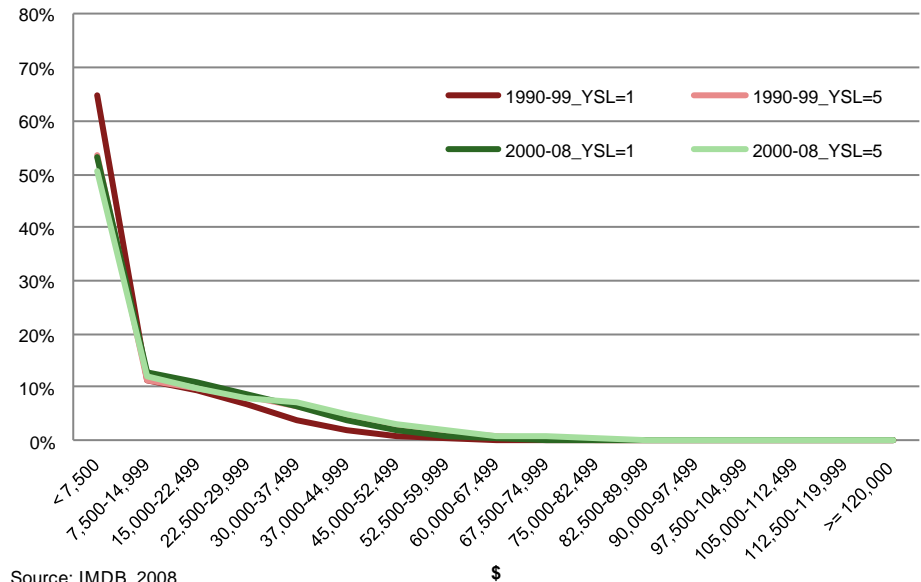
Source: IMDB, 2008

Humanitarian and compassionate cases



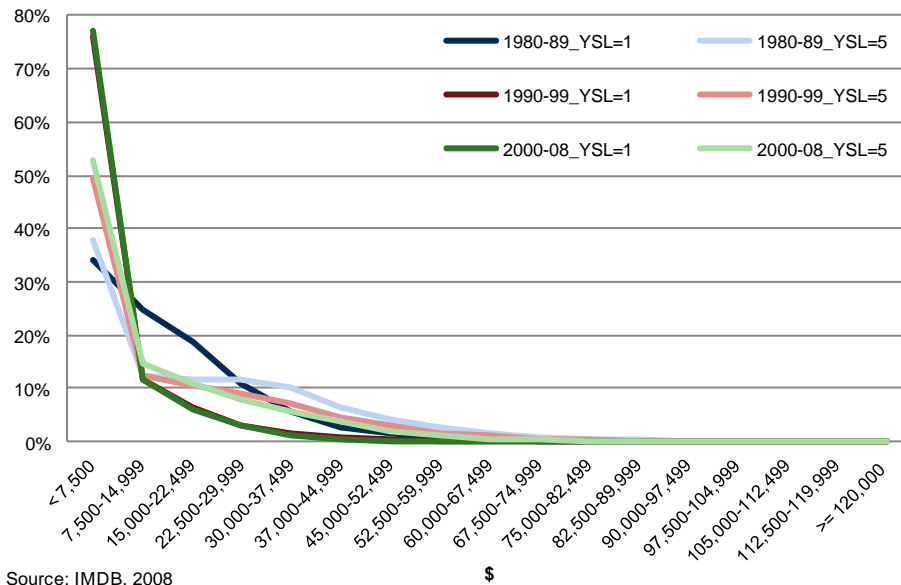
Source: IMDB, 2008

Refugees landed in Canada



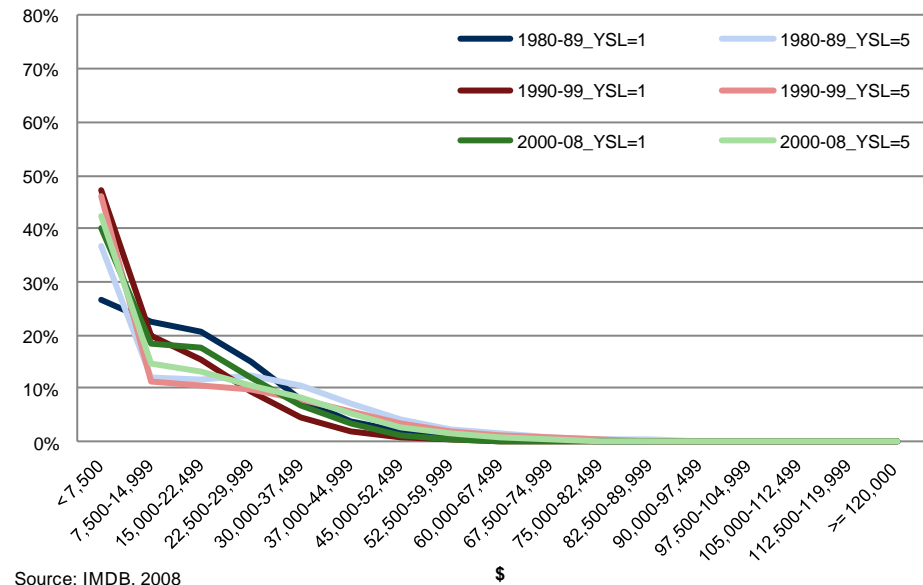
Source: IMDB, 2008

Government-assisted refugees



Source: IMDB, 2008

Privately sponsored refugees

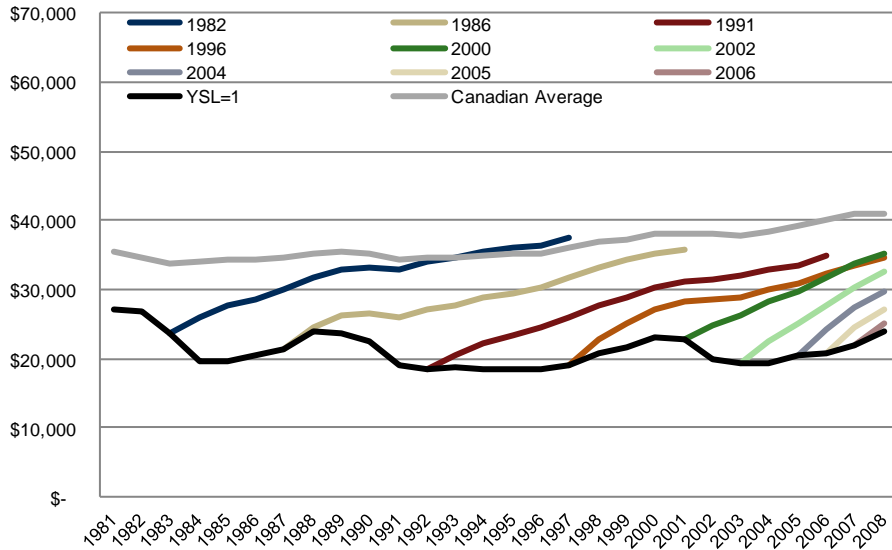


Source: IMDB, 2008

- Figure 8 displays the distribution of employment earnings for grouped cohorts in the first and fifth year after landing. For all categories displayed there is a notable concentration in the left (lower) end of the distribution, reflecting a larger share of immigrants falling into the lower employment earnings bracket. However, with an increase in years since landing the distributions begin to shift right, reflecting growth in employment earnings over time.
- There are differences in the relative earnings distributions by immigration category.
 - For all immigrants landing in 2000 and onward, 65% had earnings less than \$22,500 in the first year following landing. This share decreased to 55% and 48% in the third and fifth year following landing.
 - For H&Cs, landing in 2002 and onward the concentration in the lower end of the distribution is stronger - 74% had earnings less than \$22,500 in the first year following landing. This share decreased slightly to 70% and 64% in the third and fifth year following landing.

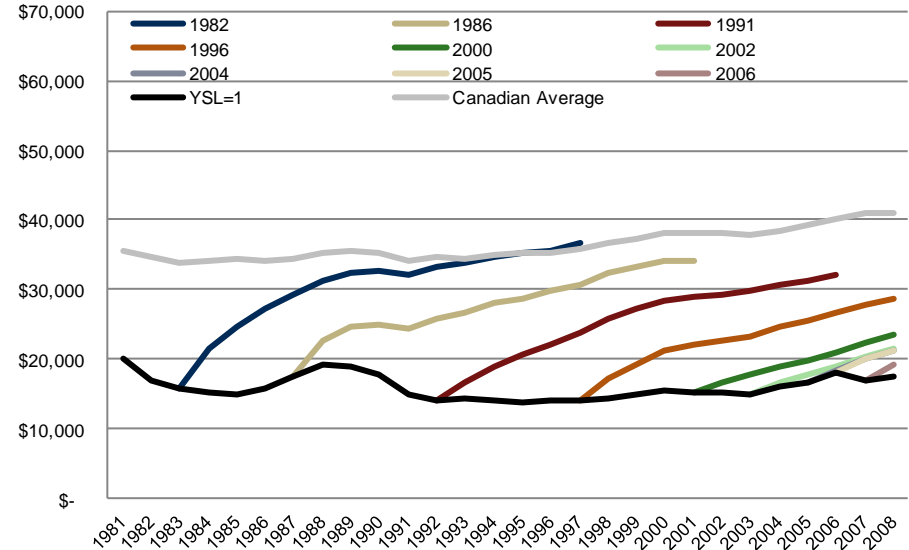
Figure 9: Average employment earnings (\$2008), by landing year and tax year, 1980-2008

All immigrants



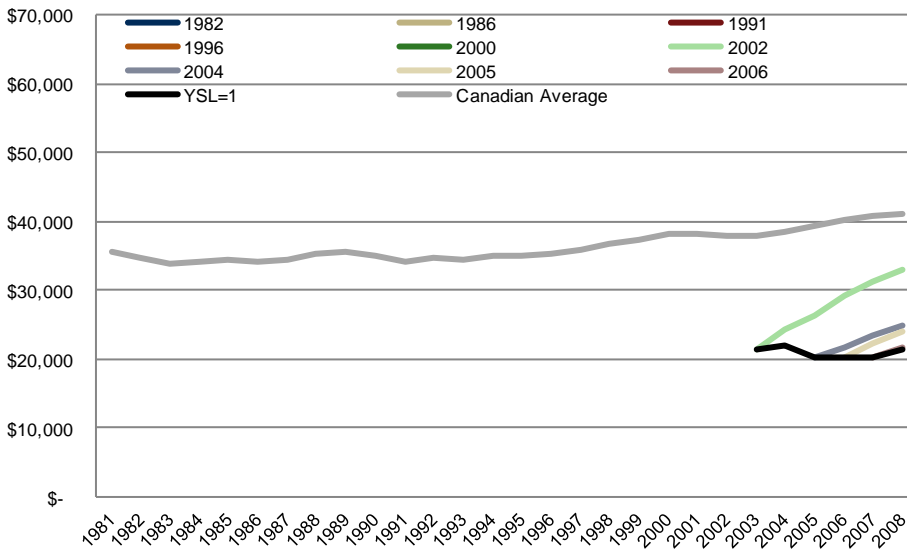
Source: IMDB, 2008 and CRA, 2008

All refugees



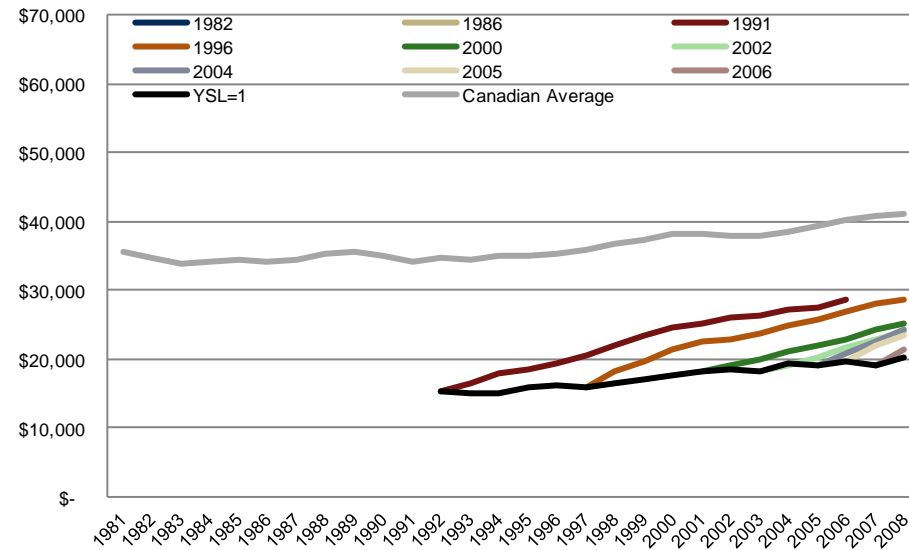
Source: IMDB, 2008 and CRA, 2008

Humanitarian and compassionate cases



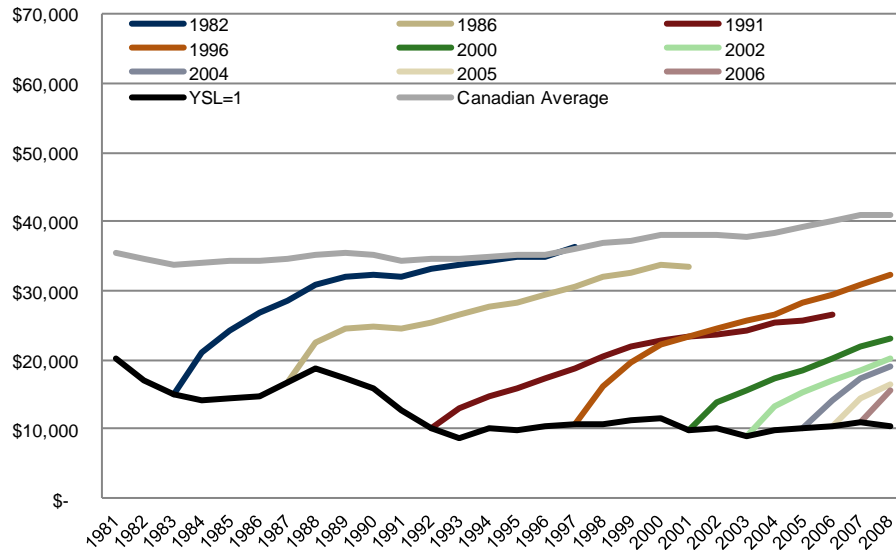
Source: IMDB, 2008 and CRA, 2008

Refugees landed in Canada



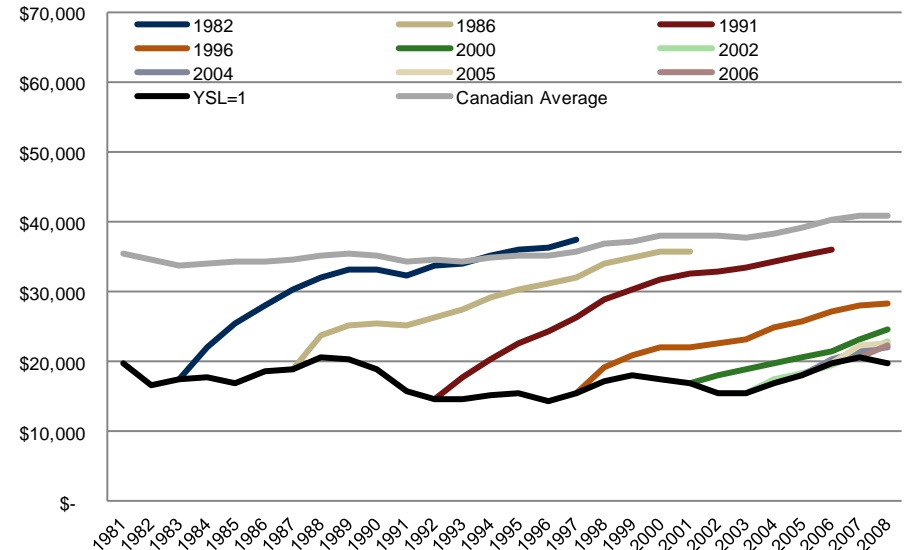
Source: IMDB, 2008 and CRA, 2008

Government-assisted refugees



Source: IMDB, 2008 and CRA, 2008

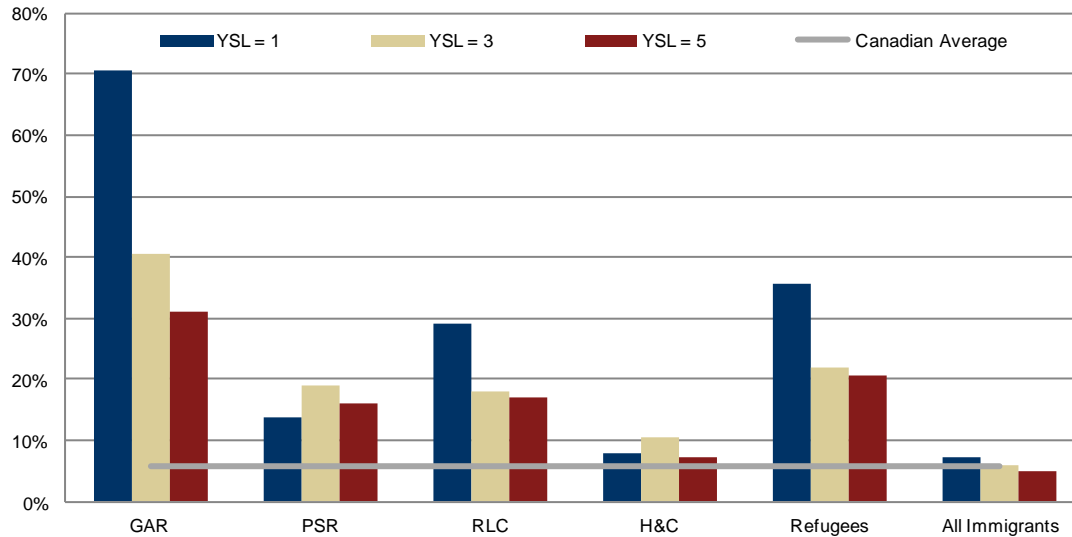
Privately sponsored refugees



Source: IMDB, 2008 and CRA, 2008

- Average entry employment earnings (YSL=1) for all immigrants range from \$20,000-\$25,000 and although, earnings improve steadily following landing, after 15 years, most cohorts have not reached parity with the average for all Canadians.
- For all refugees, entry employment earnings are lower, ranging from roughly \$15,000-\$20,000. With similar rates of growth as all immigrants, the majority of refugees also fail to close the earnings gap with the Canadian average.
- Entry employment earnings of H&Cs are slightly lower than the all immigrant average at roughly \$20,000. However, H&Cs experience consistent growth in employment earnings following landing and, like the average immigrant, the ratios of their earnings to the Canadian average increase steadily with time in Canada. For example, at entry H&Cs landing in 2002 earned 56% of the Canadian average and by the fifth year the gap had narrowed with H&Cs earning 75% of the Canadian average.

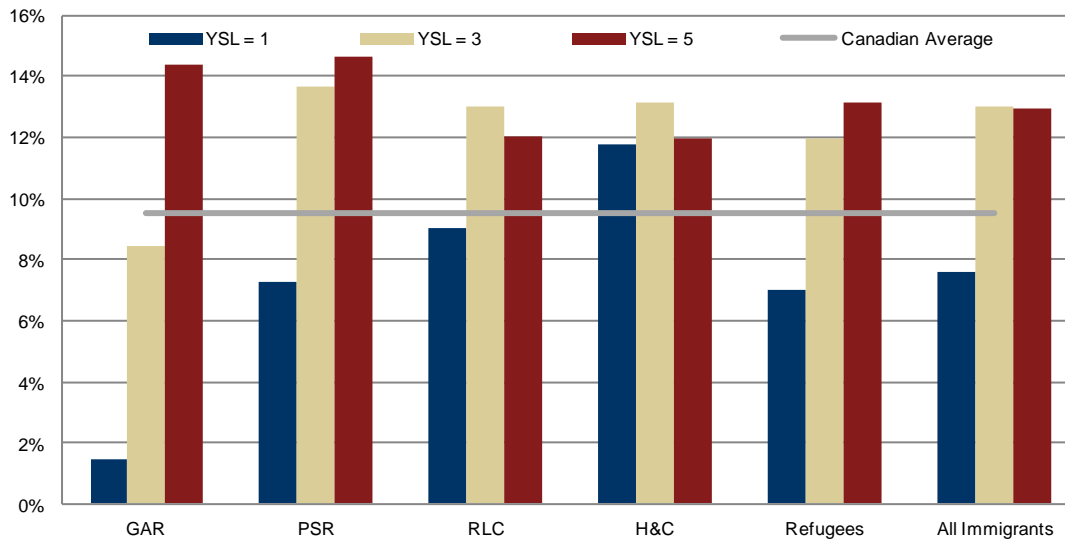
Figure 10: Incidence of social assistance for selected immigrant categories, by years since landing (YSL), in tax year 2008



Source: IMDB, 2008 and CRA, 2008

- During the first three years following landing, the incidence of social assistance for H&Cs (8-10%) is higher than that seen for the average immigrant (6-7%) and the Canadian average (5.6%). By the fifth year following landing, the incidence of social assistance for H&Cs decreases to 7%, closer to the average immigrant and the Canadian average.
- The social assistance rates of H&Cs are substantially lower than those of refugees during the first five years in Canada.

Figure 11: Incidence of employment insurance for selected immigrant categories, by years since landing (YSL), in tax year 2008



Source: IMDB, 2008 and CRA, 2008

- Immigrants, on average, are expected to have an incidence of employment insurance below the Canadian average in their first year following landing. With time spent in the Canadian labour market, the incidence increases (beyond the Canadian average), and then gradually declines as employment becomes more stable.
- This pattern was not evident for H&Cs. In the 2008 tax year, the incidence of employment insurance for H&Cs is above the Canadian average (5.1%). The incidences of employment insurance reported for the H&Cs were 11.8%, 13.1%, and 11.9% for cohorts 2007, 2005 and 2003, respectively.
- When comparing to refugees and the average for all immigrants, the incidences of employment insurance for H&Cs vary depending on the time of landing, with higher rates in the first year after landing and similar rates after three and five years.