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IMDB 2008 Immigration Category Profiles

Live-in Caregiver

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.

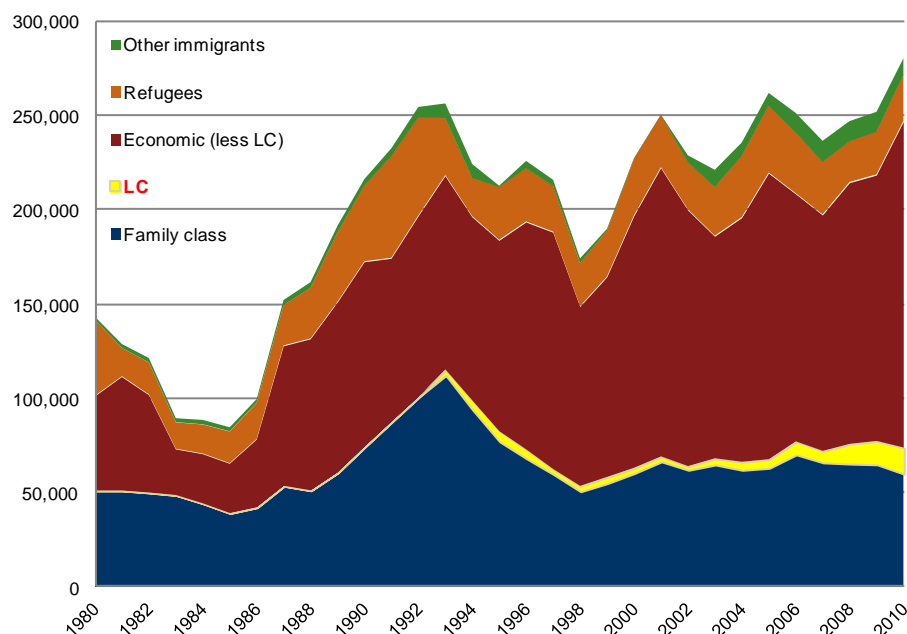
IMDB Research Series - Technical Notes

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

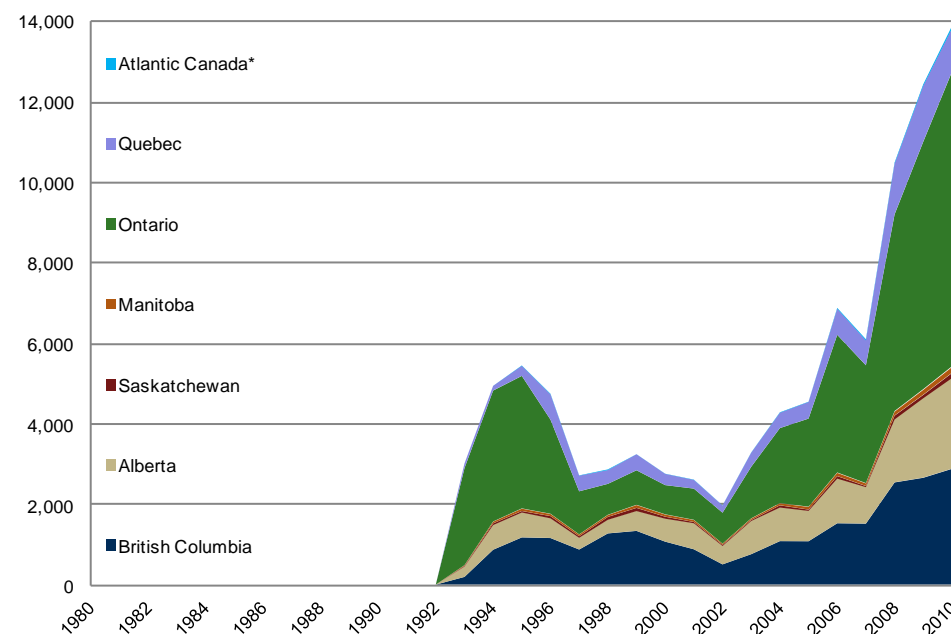
Figure 1: Immigrants, by landing year, 1980-2010

Immigration category



Source: CIC, Facts and Figures, RDM, 2010

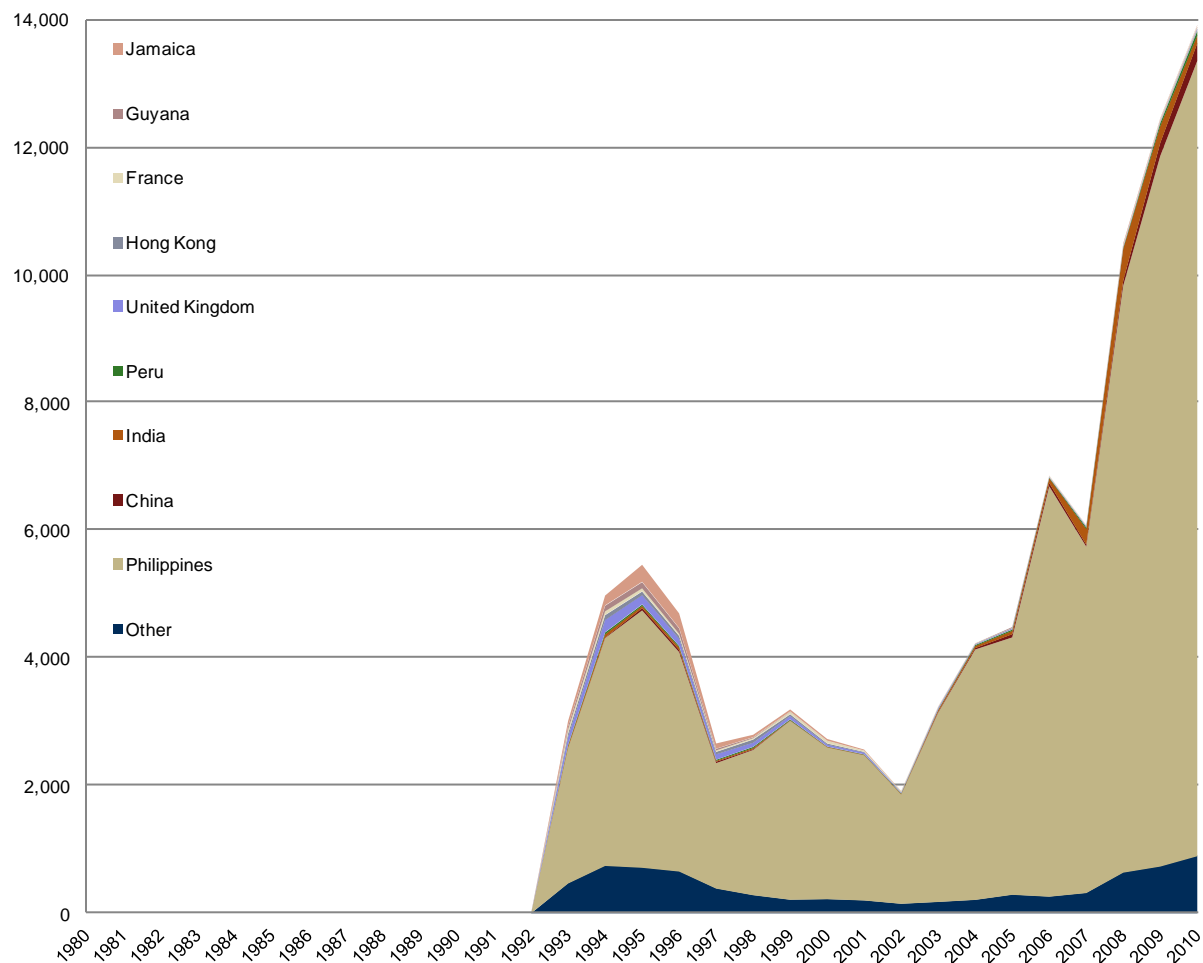
Live-in caregivers by province of destination



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

- The Live-in Caregiver Program (LCP) was initiated in 1992 as part of the Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP). The LCP brings qualified temporary foreign workers to Canada to provide in-home care for children, seniors or people with disabilities when there are not enough Canadians or permanent residents to meet the labour demands for this occupation. This IMDB profile focuses on the outcomes of Live-in Caregivers (LC) who have obtained permanent residency since 1993.
- LC landings increased just under fivefold from 3,011 in 1993 to 13,909 in 2010. During this period, LC landings accounted for 2% of total immigrant landings (this share peaked at 5% in 2010, up from 1% in 1993). Over 1993 to 2010, LC landings comprised 5% of those in the economic category.
- Over the period 1993 to 2010, four provinces accounted for the majority of LC landings: Ontario (50%), British Columbia (24%), Alberta (16%) and Quebec (9%). Shares of LC landings in each of these provinces changed over this period. While in 1993, 80% of all LC landings were destined to Ontario, by 2010 this decreased to 53%. In contrast, there was an increase in the share of LCs destined to British Columbia (from 6% to 21%), Alberta (from 9% to 16%), and Quebec (from 4% to 8%).

Figure 2: Number of live-in caregivers, by country of last permanent residence, by landing year, 1980-2010

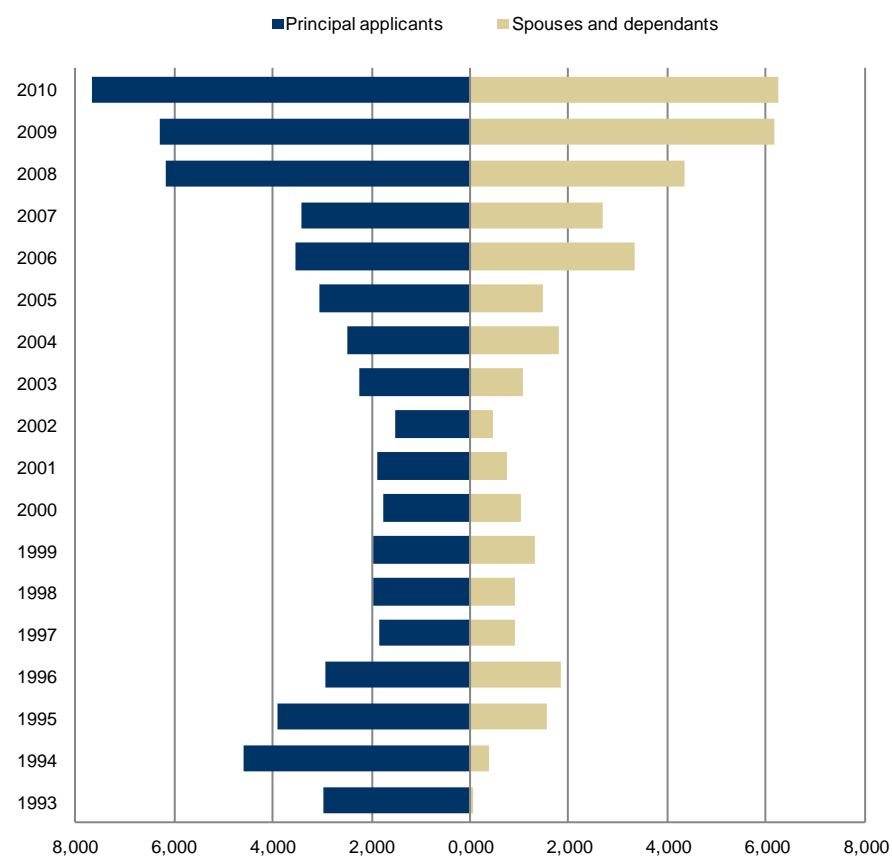


Source: CIC, Facts and Figures, RDM, 2010

- Over 1993 to 2010, ten countries accounted for 92% of total LC landings. During this period the vast majority (85%) of total LC landings were from the Philippines; and this country's shares of total landings grew from 70% in 1993 to 90% in 2010.
- Since the inception of the LCP, small yet increasing numbers of LCs came from China and India. The proportion of LCs from China increased steadily over the period from 0.1% to 2%. The pattern was different for India as the proportion of LC landings was 1% in 1993, peaked at 5% in 2008, and returned to 1% in 2010.

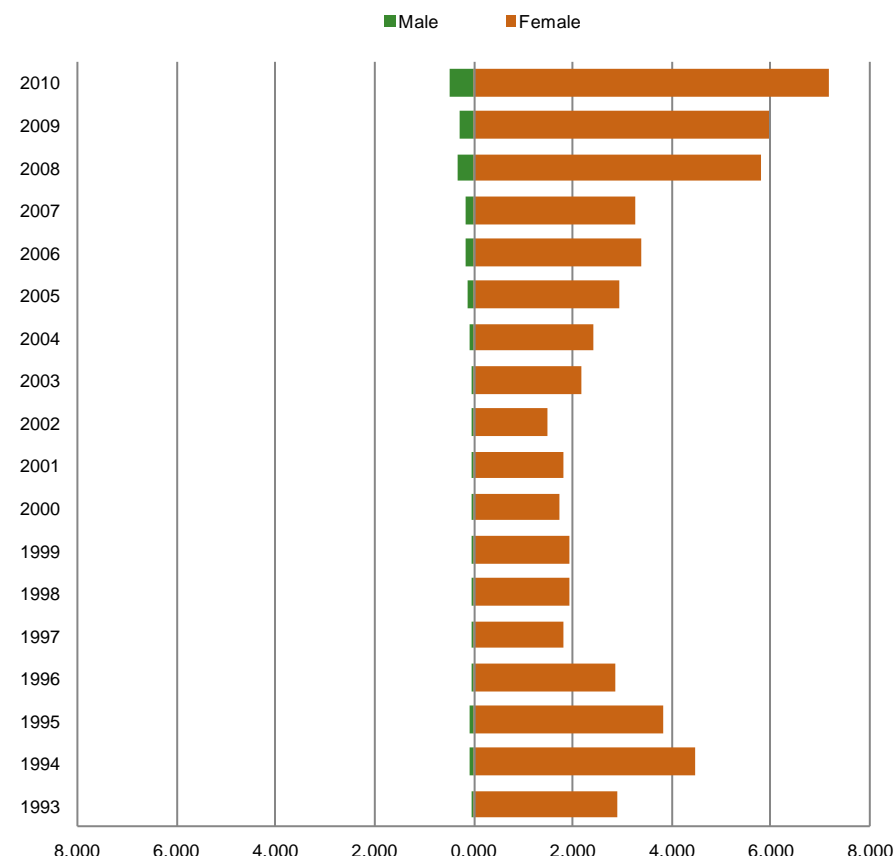
Figure 3: Number of live-in caregivers, by landing year, 1980-2010

Family status



Source: CIC, Facts and Figures, RDM, 2010

Gender - principal applicants

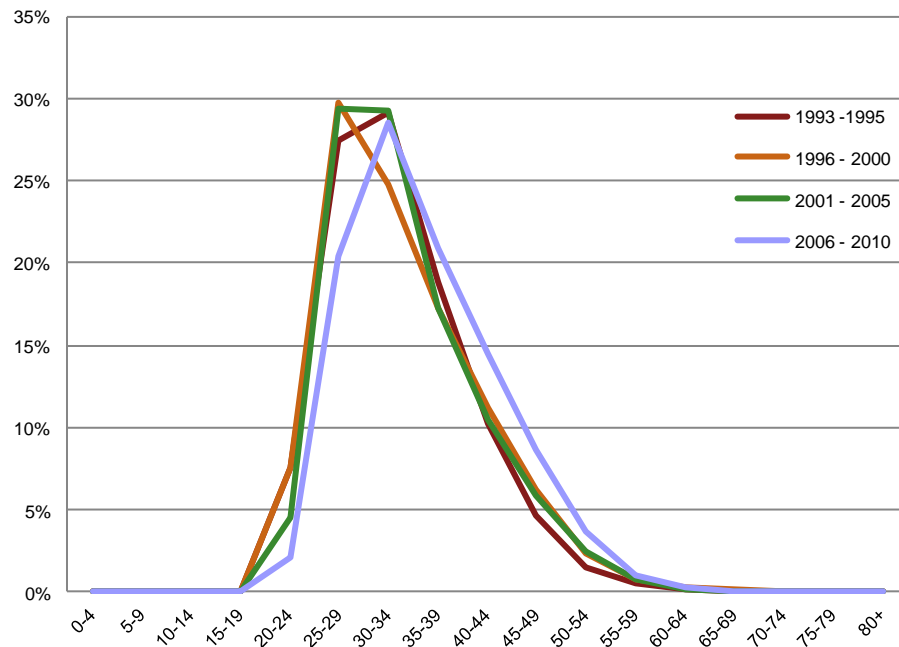


Source: CIC, Facts and Figures, RDM, 2010

- The number of LC principal applicants initially peaked in 1994 (at 4,585), and then declined until 2000 (1,759) after which there were increases through 2010. From 2002 to 2010 there was significant growth in principal applicant landings, with numbers increasing just over fivefold from 1,521 to 7,664.
- There was also growth in the number and proportion of spouses and dependants. In 1993 LC spouses and dependants accounted for 1% of LC landings, by 2010 this proportion grew to 45%.
- LC principal applicants are overwhelmingly female. Women accounted for over 90% of principal applicant landings in each year between 1993 and 2010. While male principal applicants are under-represented, their proportions (and numbers) increased from 2% in 1993 to 6% in 2010.

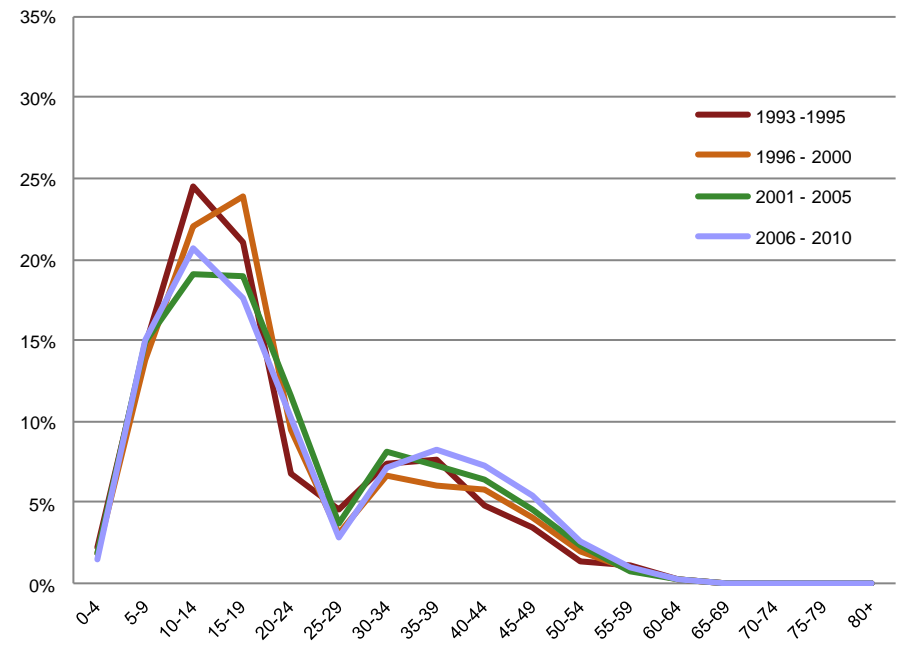
Figure 4: Age distribution of live-in caregivers, by landing year, 1980-2010

Principal applicants



Source: CIC, Facts and Figures, RDM, 2010

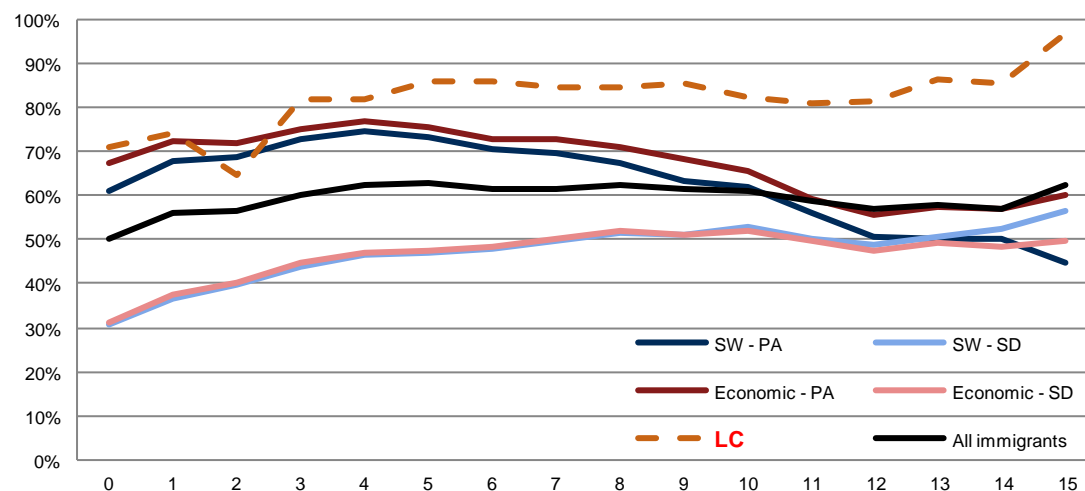
Spouses and dependants



Source: CIC, Facts and Figures, RDM, 2010

- For earlier cohorts a higher percentage of LC principal applicants were younger, while for later cohorts a greater percentage were older.
 - For example, of LC principal applicants landing in 1996-2000, 30% were between 20 to 29 years of age and another 29% were between 25 and 44 years of age. For those landing in 2006-2010, the respective shares were 20% and 35%.
- For LC spouses and dependants Figure 4 (right) indicates the expected bi-modal age distribution, reflecting landings of spouses and their relatively younger dependants.
 - Over 1993 to 2010, 56% (20,451) of LC spouses and dependants were less than 20 years of age.

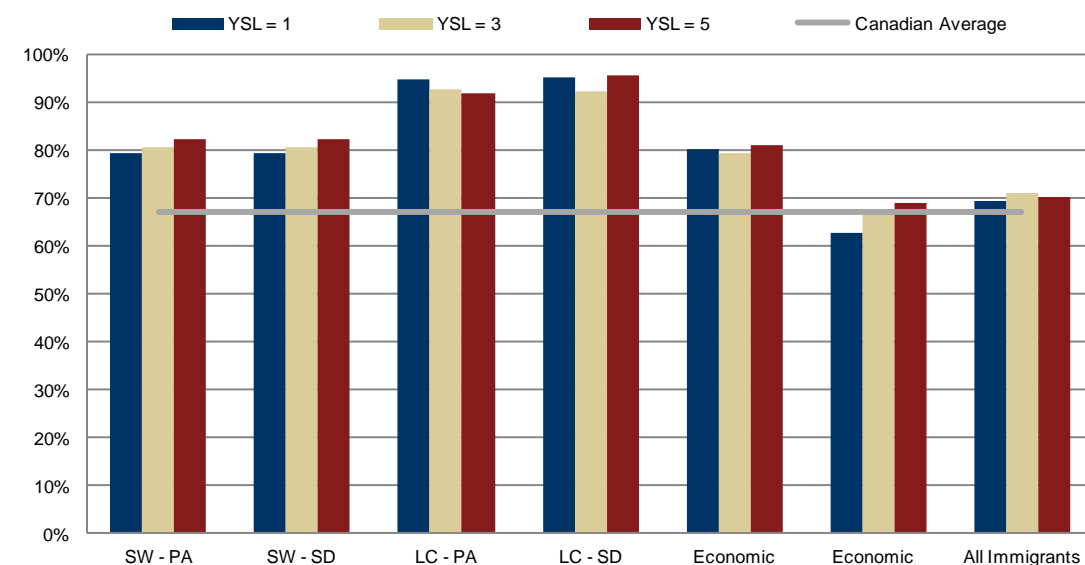
Figure 5: IMDB capture rate for selected immigrant categories, by years since landing (YSL), in tax year 2008



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

- On average, roughly half of all immigrants are captured in the IMDB in the first year following landing. The capture rate increases during the initial years following landing and reaches 60% in the third year following landing.
- LCs exhibit a high IMDB capture rate in comparison to the all immigrant average and to other economic immigration categories, with an initial rate around 70% and a rate above 80%, three years following landing.

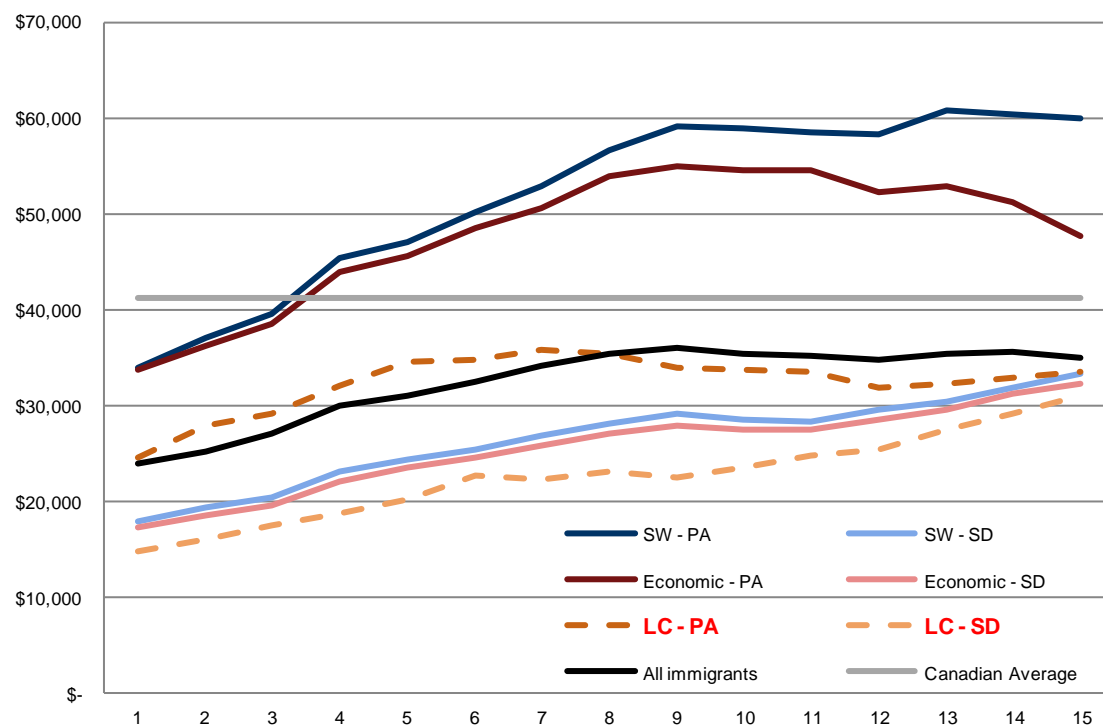
Figure 6: Incidence of employment earnings for selected immigrant categories, by years since landing (YSL), in tax year 2008



Source: IMDB, 2008 and CRA, 2008

- In the first year following landing, over 90% of LCs captured in the IMDB report employment earnings, this is well above the Canadian average of 67% and the all immigrants' average of 69%.
- The incidence of employment earnings for LCs declines slightly from the first to the fifth year following landing, but remains above 90% and continues to be the highest incidence of employment earnings of all immigrant categories.

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

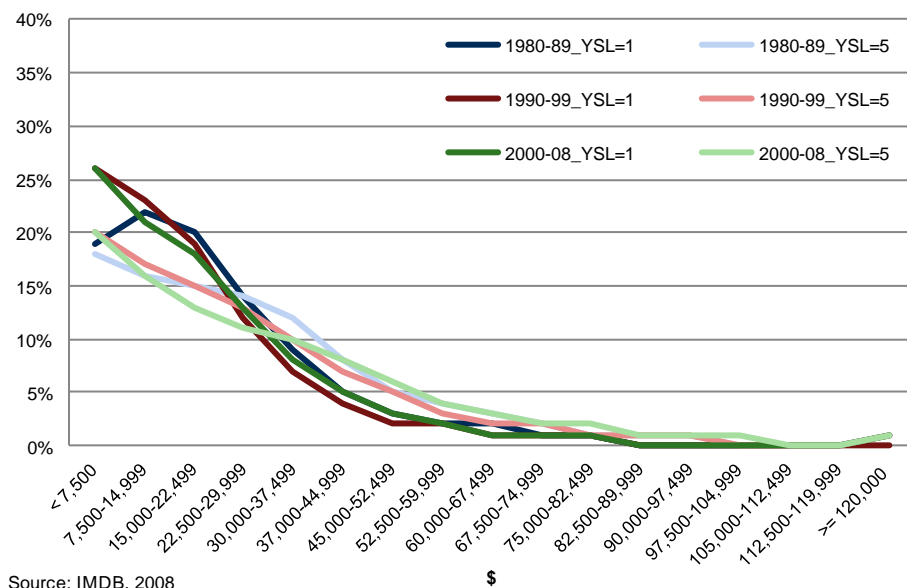


Source: IMDB, 2008 and CRA, 2008

- LC principal applicants report average employment earnings in tax year 2008 well below the Canadian average, and also below those of other economic principal applicants.
- For the first seven years following landing, LC principal applicants reports average employment earnings \$1,000-\$2,000 higher than the average for all immigrants. In the eighth year after landing, the average employment earnings of all immigrants reach parity with LC principal applicants. Following this, the earnings of LC principal applicants decrease slightly and fall below the average of all immigrants.

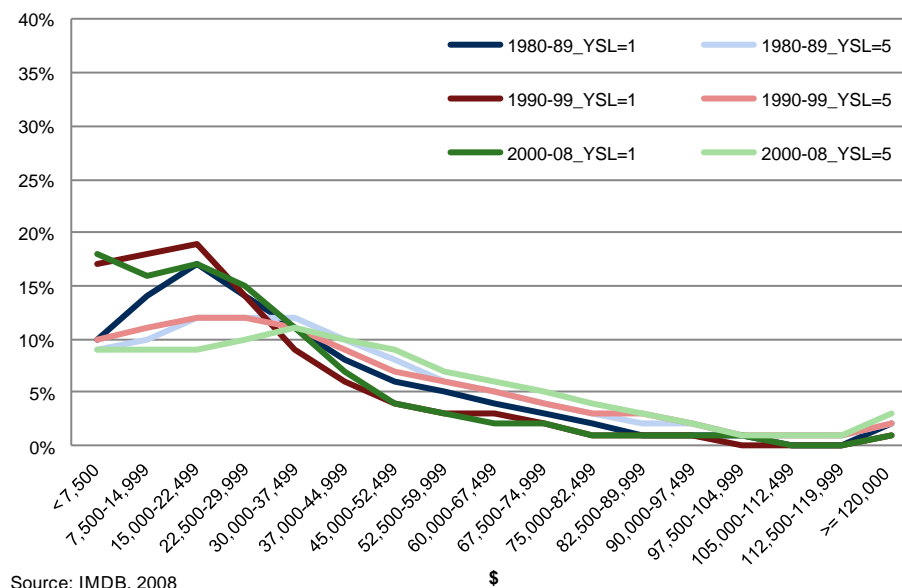
Figure 8: Distribution of employment earnings (\$2008), by cohort for selected immigrant categories, by years since landing (YSL), in tax year 2008

All immigrants



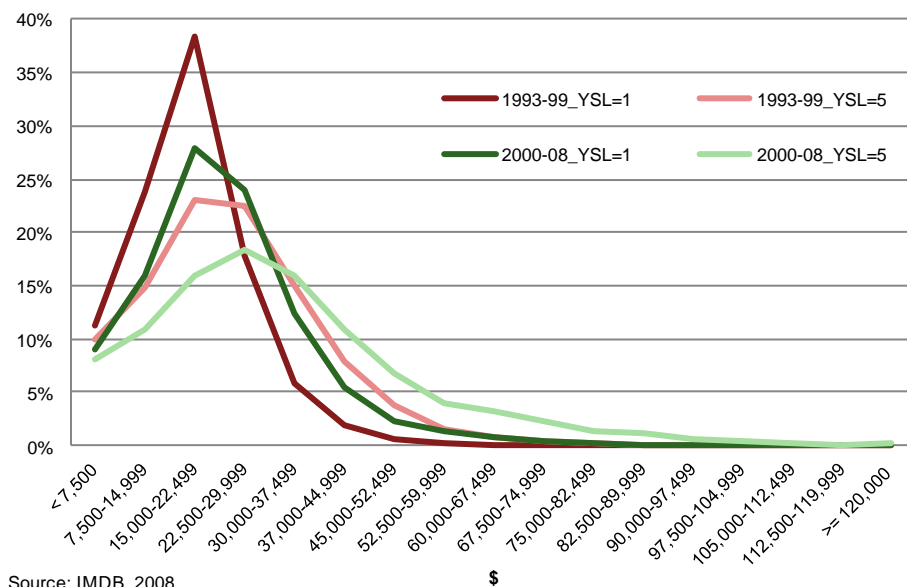
Source: IMDB, 2008

Economic immigrants principal applicants



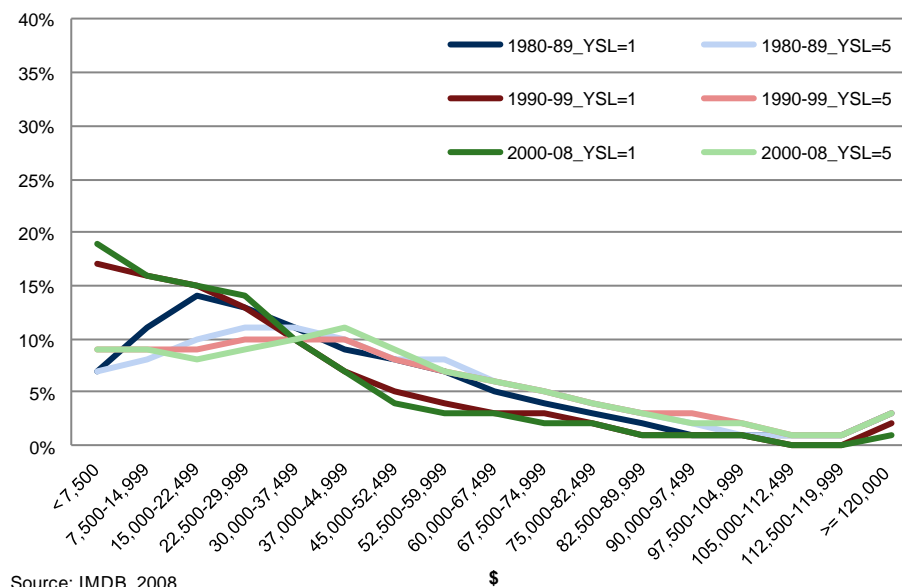
Source: IMDB, 2008

Live-in caregiver principal applicants



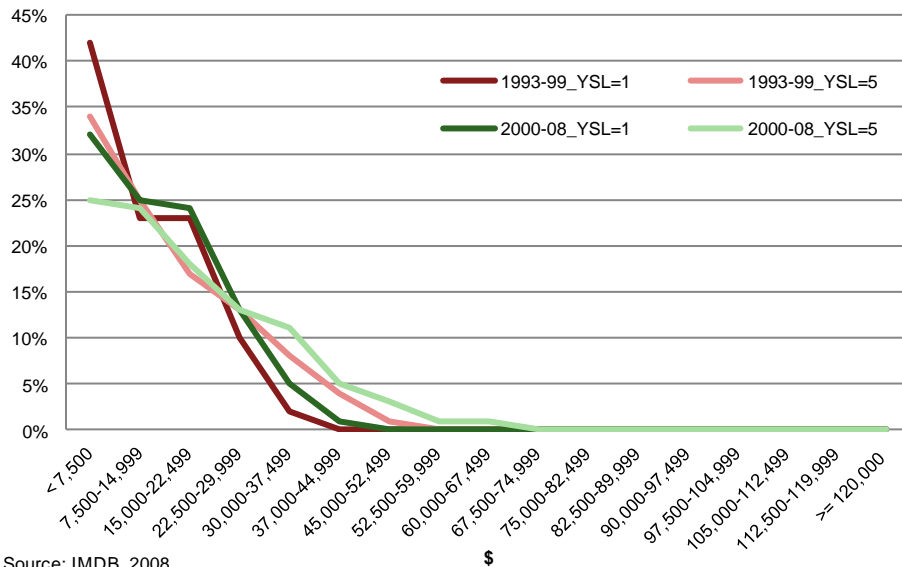
Source: IMDB, 2008

Skilled worker principal applicants



Source: IMDB, 2008

Live-in caregiver spouses and dependants

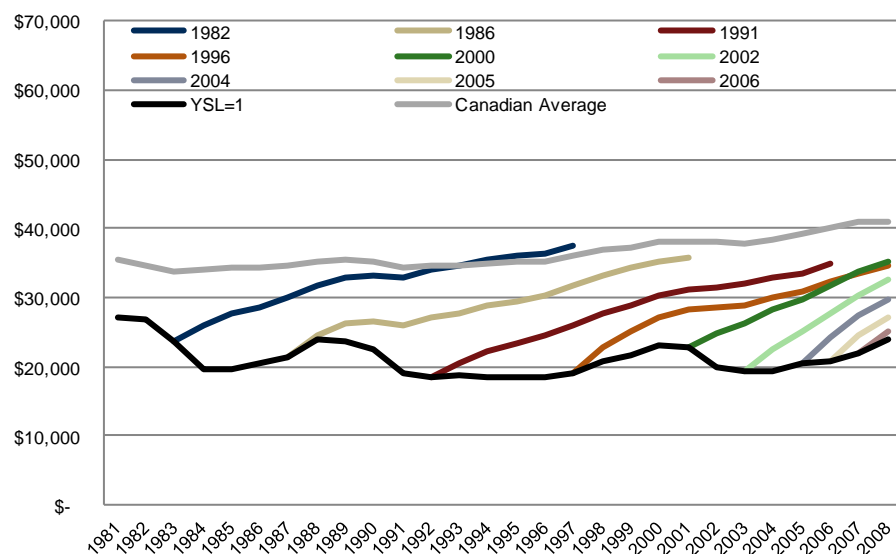


Source: IMDB, 2008

- 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 LC principal applicants, the respective shares were notably lower at 53%, 40%, and 35% in the first, third, and fifth years following landing.
 - For LC spouses and dependants, however, the respective shares were much higher at 81%, 74%, and 67%.
- There are also differences in the relative earnings distributions by cohort groups.
 - For all immigrants landing in the 1990s the share reporting earnings lower than \$22,500 in the first year after landing (69%) was higher than that seen for those landing in the 1980s (61%) and 2000s (65%). The comparable shares for the 1990s cohort of immigrants remained higher at the third and fifth years following landing as well.
 - LC principal applicants landing in the 1990s had an earnings distribution similar to that seen for all immigrants, with 74% reporting earnings less than \$22,500 in the first year following landing. The shares decreased to 58% and 48% in the third and fifth year. As previously mentioned the comparable shares for the more recent LC principal applicants are 53%, 40%, and 35%, suggesting a noticeable improvement in the earnings situation of more recent LC principal applicants.
 - More recent LC spouses and dependants also saw improvement in their earnings situation but to a much lesser extent. The shares reporting employment earnings less than \$22,500 were 7-8 percentage points lower for those landing in the 2000s compared to those landing in the 1990s.

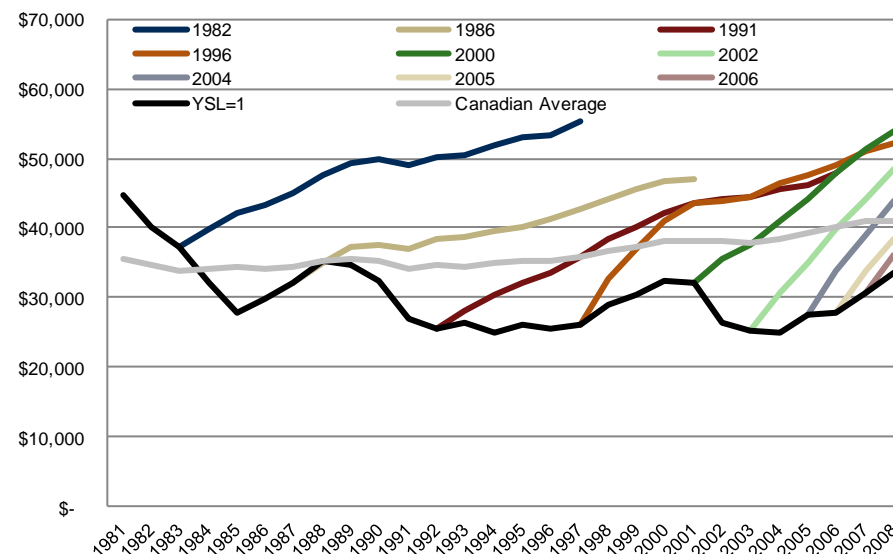
Figure 9: Average employment earnings (\$2008), by landing year and tax year, 1980-2008

All immigrants



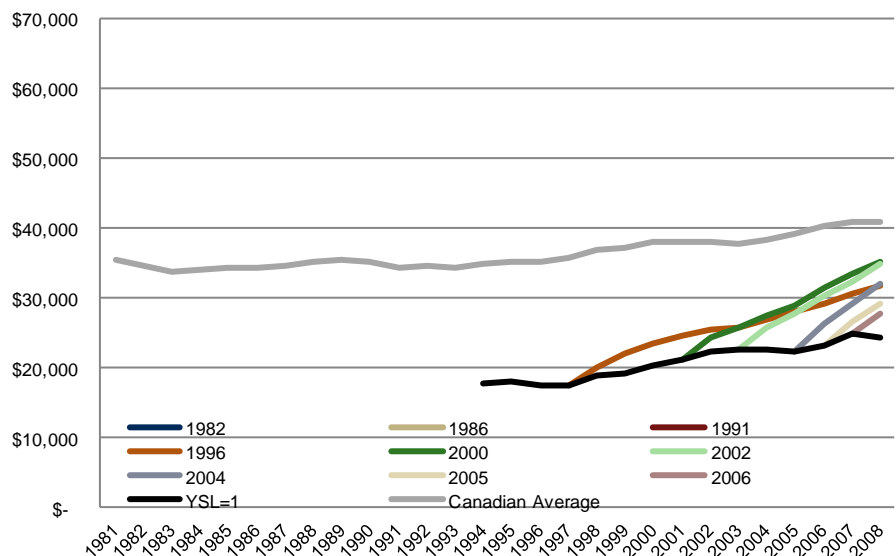
Source: IMDB, 2008 and CRA, 2008

Economic immigrant principal applicants



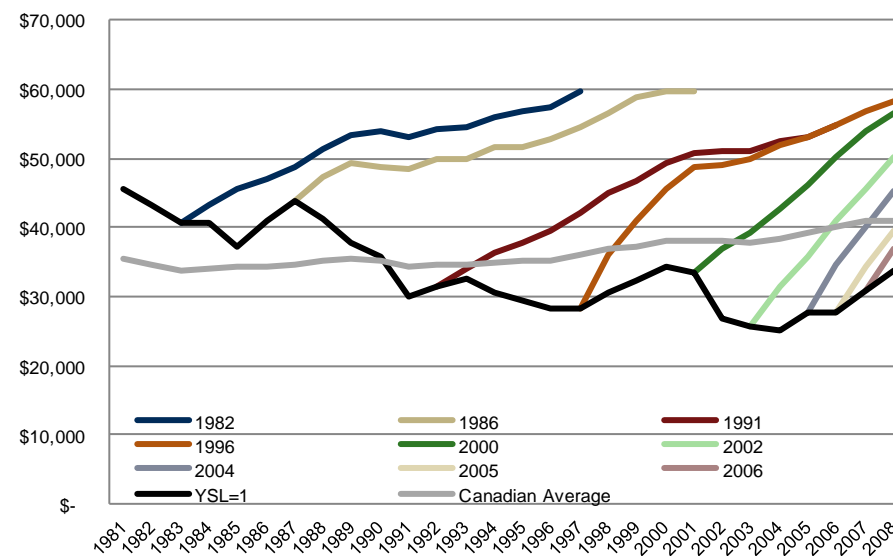
Source: IMDB, 2008 and CRA, 2008

Live-in caregiver principal applicants



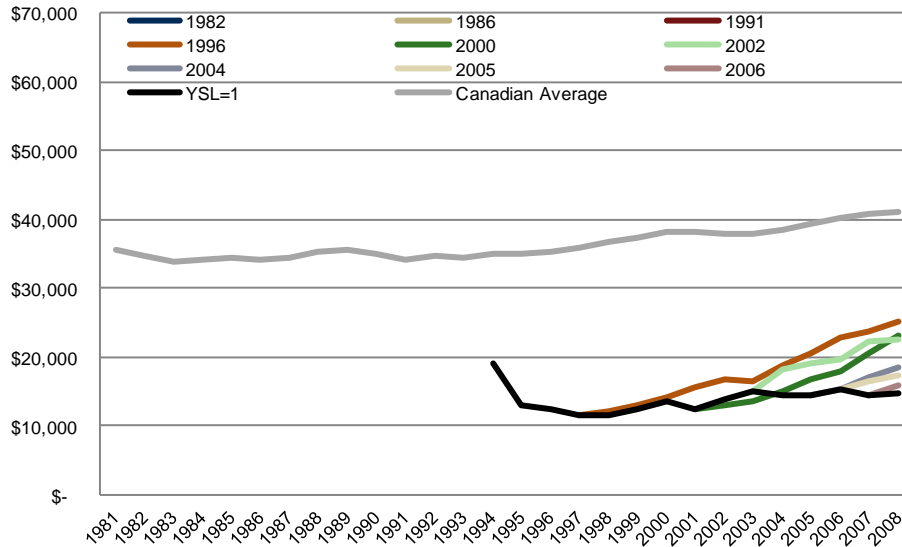
Source: IMDB, 2008 and CRA, 2008

Skilled worker principal applicants



Source: IMDB, 2008 and CRA, 2008

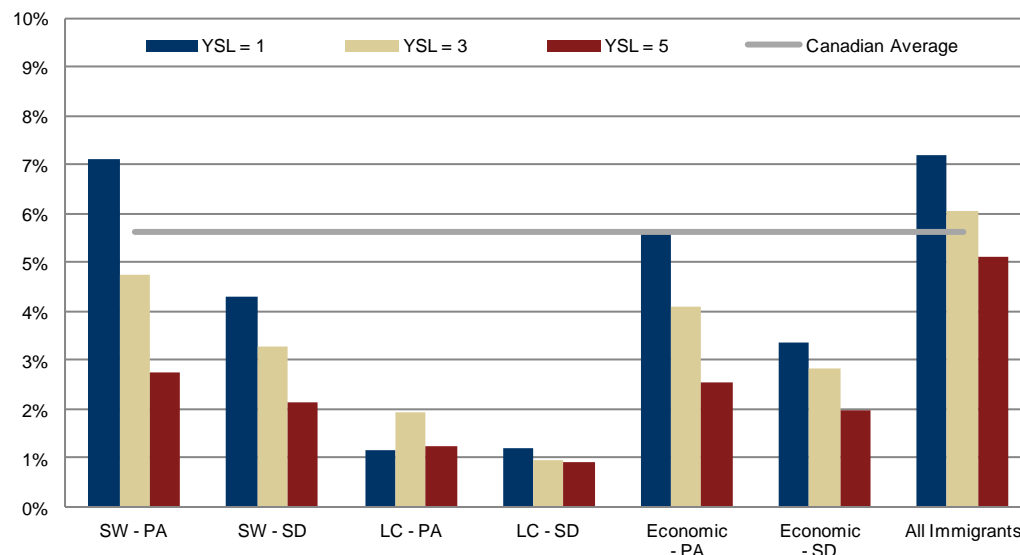
Live-in caregiver spouses and dependants



Source: IMDB, 2008 and CRA, 2008

- Figure 9 shows the trend in employment earnings over several tax years (1981 to 2008) - for selected cohorts who landed between 1980 and 2007. The average entry earnings (YSL=1) of LC principal applicants are markedly lower than those reported by economic principal applicants (especially FSW principal applicants), and the Canadian average.
- For LC principal applicants landing between 1993 and 2000, average entry earnings were consistently lower than the Canadian average, with LC principal applicants reporting earnings equal to roughly 50% of the Canadian average earnings. However, for LC principal applicants landing post-2000, average entry earnings improved some, narrowing the gap with the Canadian average. LC principal applicants landing in 2001 or later reported average employment earnings equal to around 60% of the Canadian average.
- LC principal applicants and spouses and dependants, like all immigrants, also exhibit growth in earnings in the years subsequent to landing and continue to approach the Canadian average. LC principal applicants landing in 2003, for example, report average employment earnings at entry (YSL=1) equal to 57% of the Canadian average; however, by the fifth year following landing their employment earnings equal 84% of the Canadian average.

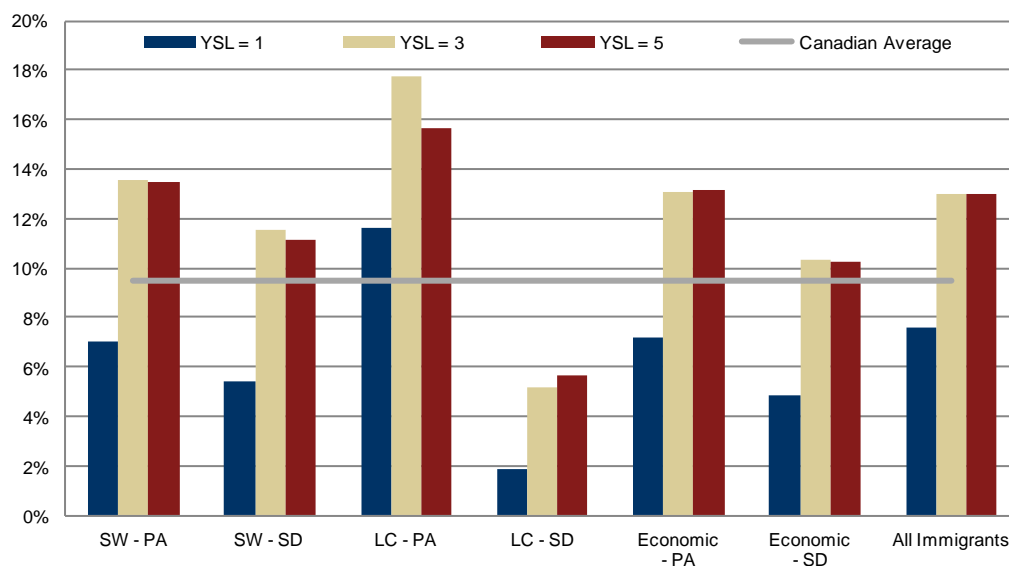
Figure 10: Incidence of social assistance for selected immigrant categories, by years since landing (YSL), in tax year 2008



Source: IMDB, 2008 and CRA, 2008

- LCs (principal applicants and spouses and dependants) exhibits the lowest incidence of social assistance for the first five years following landing compared to other economic principal applicants, the average for all immigrants, and the Canadian average.
- Incidence of social assistance one year after landing was 1% for LC principal applicants compared to 7% for both skilled worker principal applicants and all immigrants.

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

- LC principal applicants exhibits the highest incidence of employment insurance during the first five years following landing compared to other economic principal applicants, the average for all immigrants, and the Canadian average. This is a reflection of their pre-landing experience in the Canadian labour market and, thus, the ability to accumulate the required number of insurable hours to qualify for employment insurance benefits sooner than immigrants without pre-landing experience.
- Incidence of employment insurance one year after landing was 12% for LC principal applicants compared to 8% for all immigrants, and 7% for both skilled worker and all economic principal applicants.