

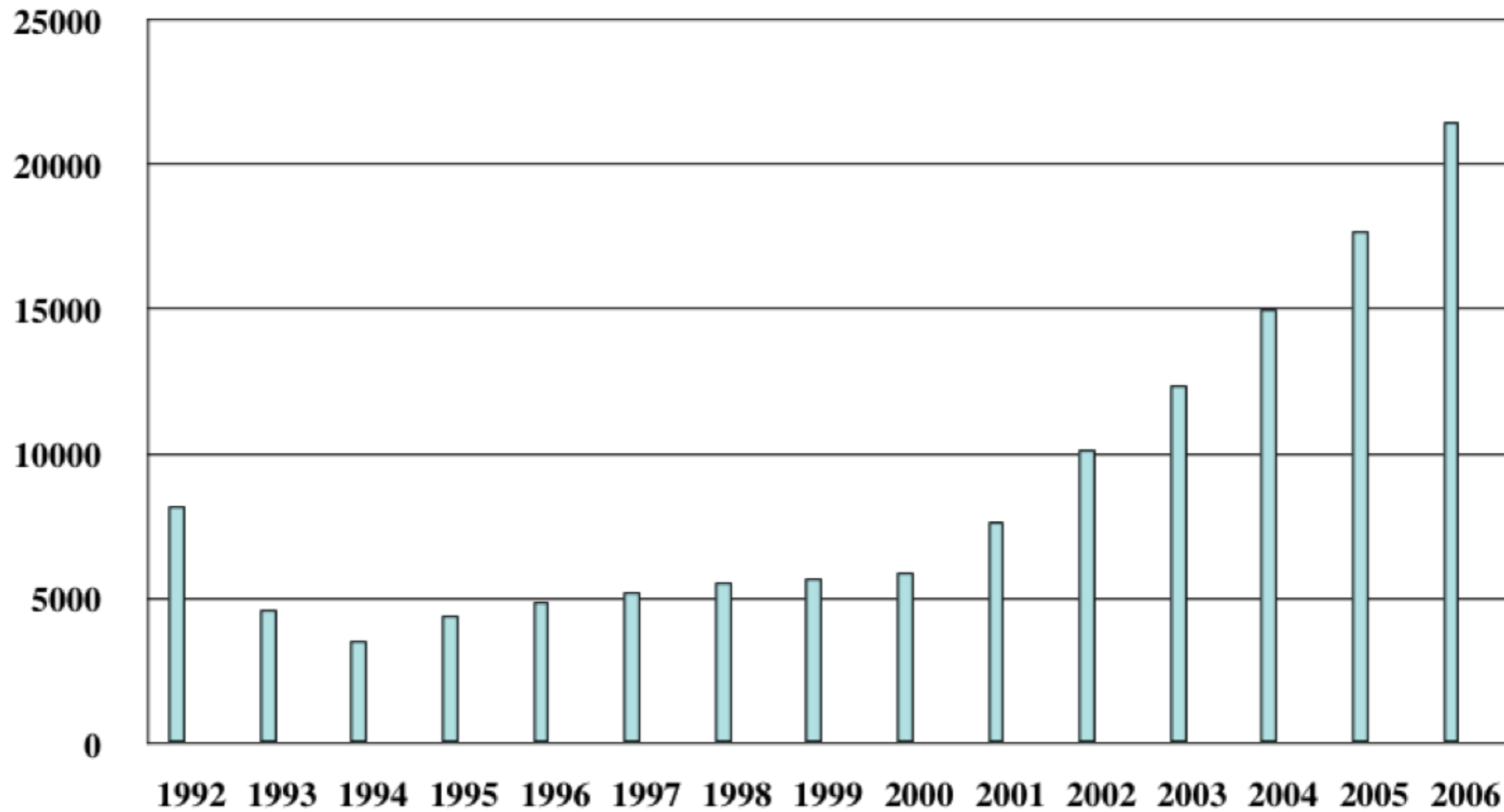
Assessing Canada's Live-in Caregiver Program

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Workers in possession of a work permit under the Live-in Caregiver Program

(1992-2006)



Source: Eugénie Depatie-Pelletier, 2008

Difficulties Evaluating Foreign Domestic Worker Programmes

What is the relevant frame of reference?

From the perspective of equality within 'receiving' countries or from a transnational perspective?

The logic of economic exchange (weighing costs and benefits) does not work very well.

Four Phases of Research on the Live-in Caregiver Program

- 1995-6 **Lives of Women Registered in Live-in Caregiver Program**
Representative Publication: From registered nurse to registered nanny
Economic Geography, 1999, 75: 215-36
- 2003 **Deskilling of LCP registrants over the long term**
From migrant to immigrant: domestic workers settle in Vancouver Canada
Metropolis BC Working Paper #03-18, 2003.
- 2002 **Experiences of second-generation Filipino-Canadian youth**
Between homes: displacement and belonging for second generation Filipino-
Canadian youths
Metropolis BC Working Paper #02-13, 2002.
- 2004-8 **Family Reunification in Vancouver**
Deskilling Across the Generations: Reunification Among Transnational Filipino
Families in Vancouver
Metropolis BC Working Paper #08-06, 2008.

“overall employment for those born in the Philippines grew by 8.3%, virtually all in full time. Their overall 2007 employment rate increased to 88.9%, to remain higher than the Canadian born or that of other immigrant source countries.”

Statistics Canada: The Canadian Immigrant Labour Market in 2007
71-606-XWE Number 3, 2008

Through the 1990s roughly one third of Filipinos settling permanently in Canada came through the LCP.

In 1998 48% of Filipino arrivals to Vancouver came through the LCP.

Occupational Changes

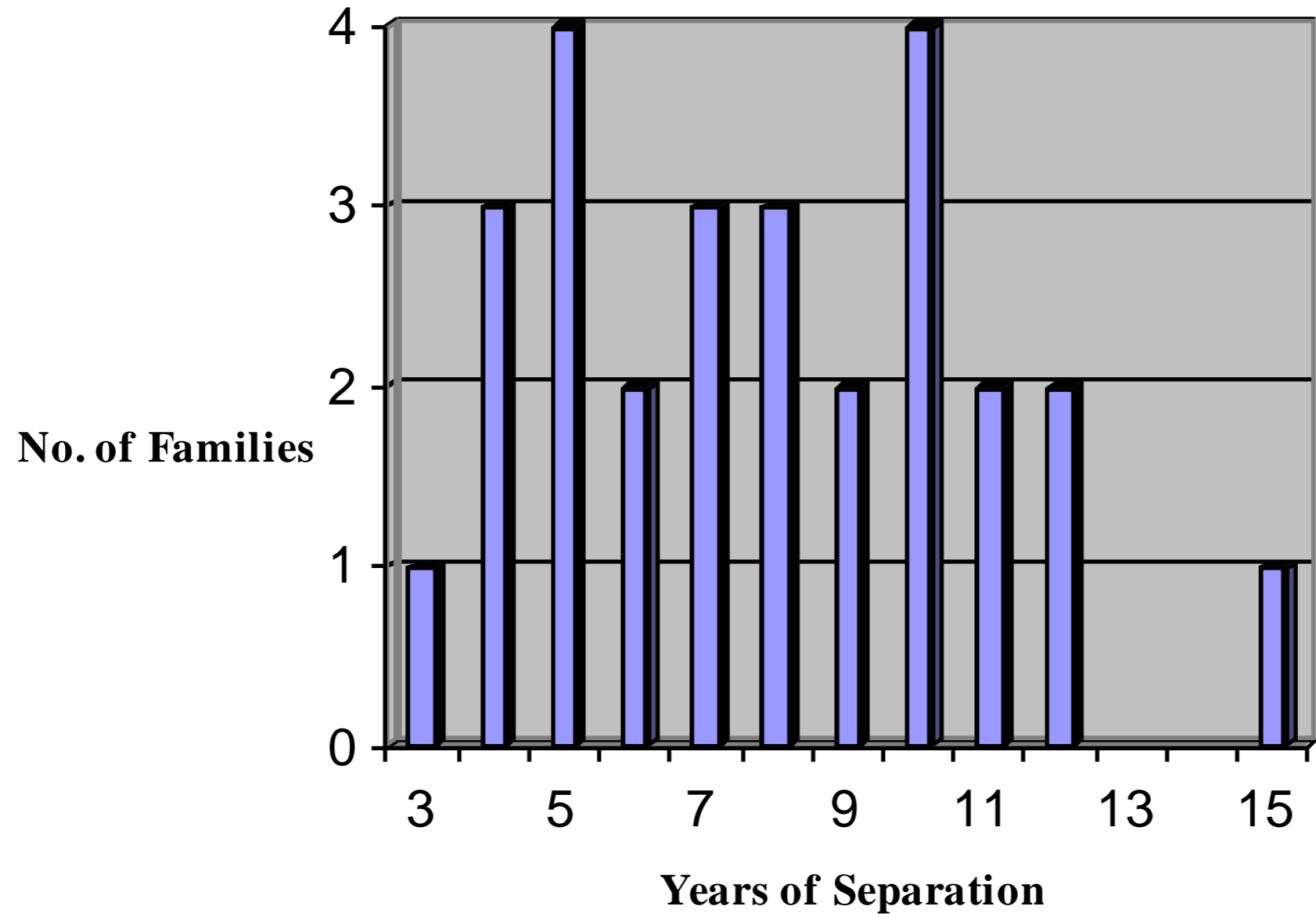
Vancouver	Philippines
Home Support - 9	Registered Nurse - 3 Teacher - 1 Midwife - 1 Accountant - 1 Secretary - 1 Unspecified University Degree - 2
Live-Out Housekeeper - 5	Teacher - 1 Secretary - 1 House Wife - 1 Engineering Degree - 1 Unspecified University Degree - 1
Janitorial - 2	Registered Nurse - 1 House Wife - 1
Nurses' Aide - 2	Registered Nurse - 1 Teacher - 1
Eldercare - 2	Physiotherapist - 1 Life insurance underwriter - 1
Retail Clerk - 2	Registered Nurse - 1 Bookkeeper - 1
Registered Nurse - 1	Registered Nurse - 1
Fast-food Waitress - 1	Midwife - 1
Office worker - 1	Administrative Assistant - 1
Early Childhood Education - 1	Teacher - 1
Missing data - 1	Bank Manager - 1

Marital Status of Families Interviewed in Vancouver

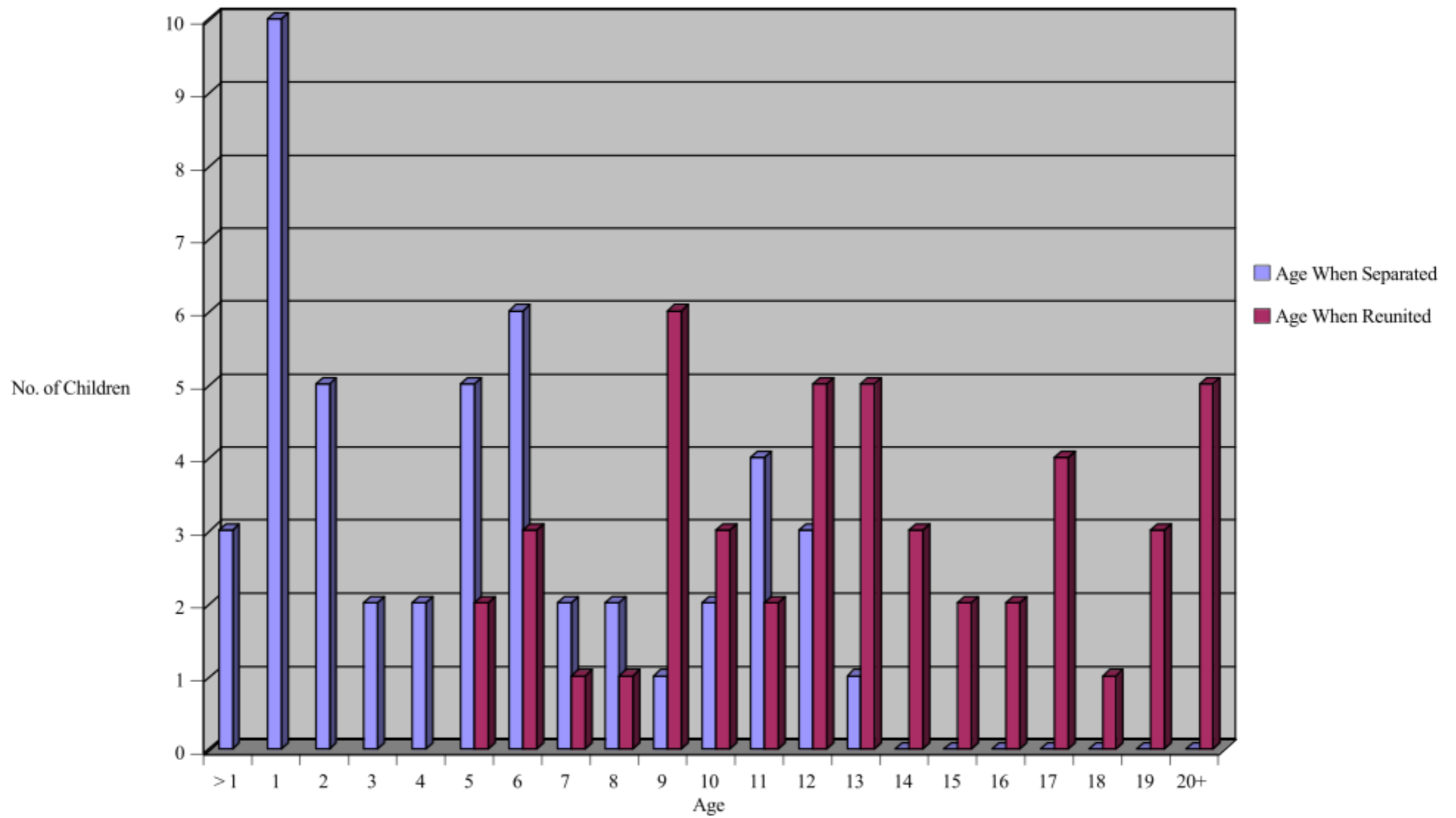
2004 - 2008

	families
Single	2
Widowed, Divorced, Separated before migration	9
Widowed, Divorced, Separated during family separation	4
Widowed, Separated soon after reunification in Vancouver	4
Married	8

Years of Family Separation



Children's Ages When Separated and Reunited



Percentage of Graduates from High School who Graduated with Honour Flag*

Language Spoken at Home

	Tagalog		Punjabi		Vietnamese		English		Chinese	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Girls	41	257	44	859	49	302	51	10,944	72	3,528
Boys	26	258	24	894	30	271	34	11,084	54	3,723

*Honour Flag awarded to those with an above B GPA (above 77%). Data include those who entered grade 8 in September 1995, 1996 and 1997 and who had graduated by December 2003.

Percentage Graduated from High School*

Language Spoken at Home

	Tagalog		Punjabi		Vietnamese		English		Chinese	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Girls	74	418	86	1,266	69	509	78	17,015	86	5,500
Boys	61	468	71	1,433	52	523	70	17,969	82	5,697

* Rates are for those who entered Vancouver high schools from 1995-1998. Records of students tracked until December 2003

Educational Attainment of Filipino Youths in Vancouver 19-22 Years of Age By Gender, Immigration Status and Age of Immigration, 2001

	Canadian born	Immigrated Between Ages		
		0 - 11	12 - 16	17 - 24
Males	%	%	%	%
Without High School	15	12	24	12
High School Certificate	22	22	30	25
Post-secondary	62	67	43	62
Females				
Without High School	7	7	7	5
High School Certificate	20	12	33	15
Post-secondary	73	75	57	81

Statistics Canada, 2001 Census, Special Tabulations

Qualitative interviews suggest links between children's poor educational outcomes and mother's experience of migrating through the LCP:

Many children of the LCP have been witness to and participate in a good deal of family conflict, which has been exacerbated by years of separation.

Deskilling means that many women work a number of jobs and many hours, so that time with their family is limited.

Mothers' labour market circumstances encourage some children to enter the labour market and leave school early.