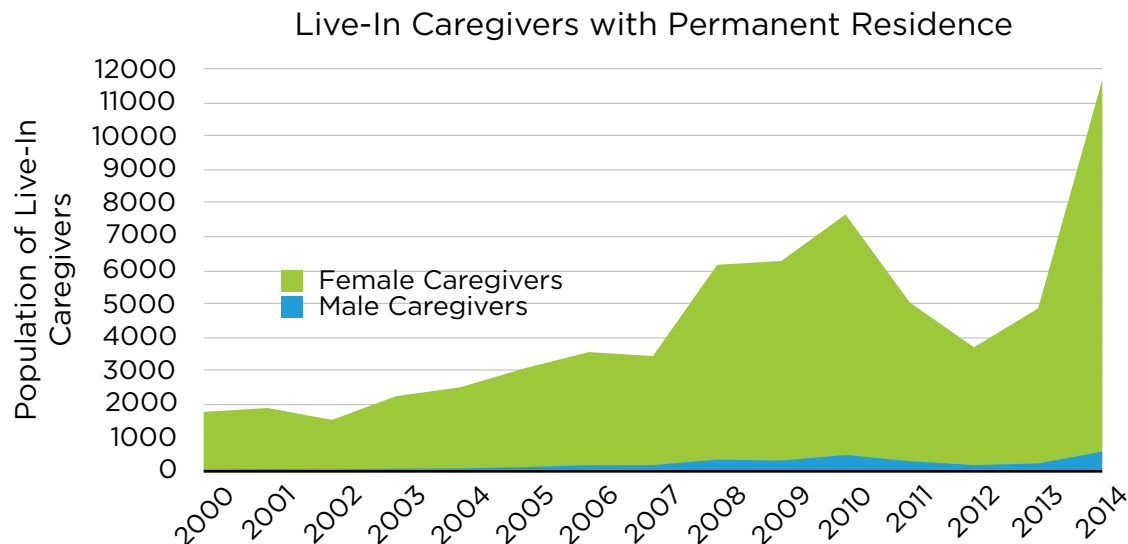


CANADA'S LIVE-IN CAREGIVERS

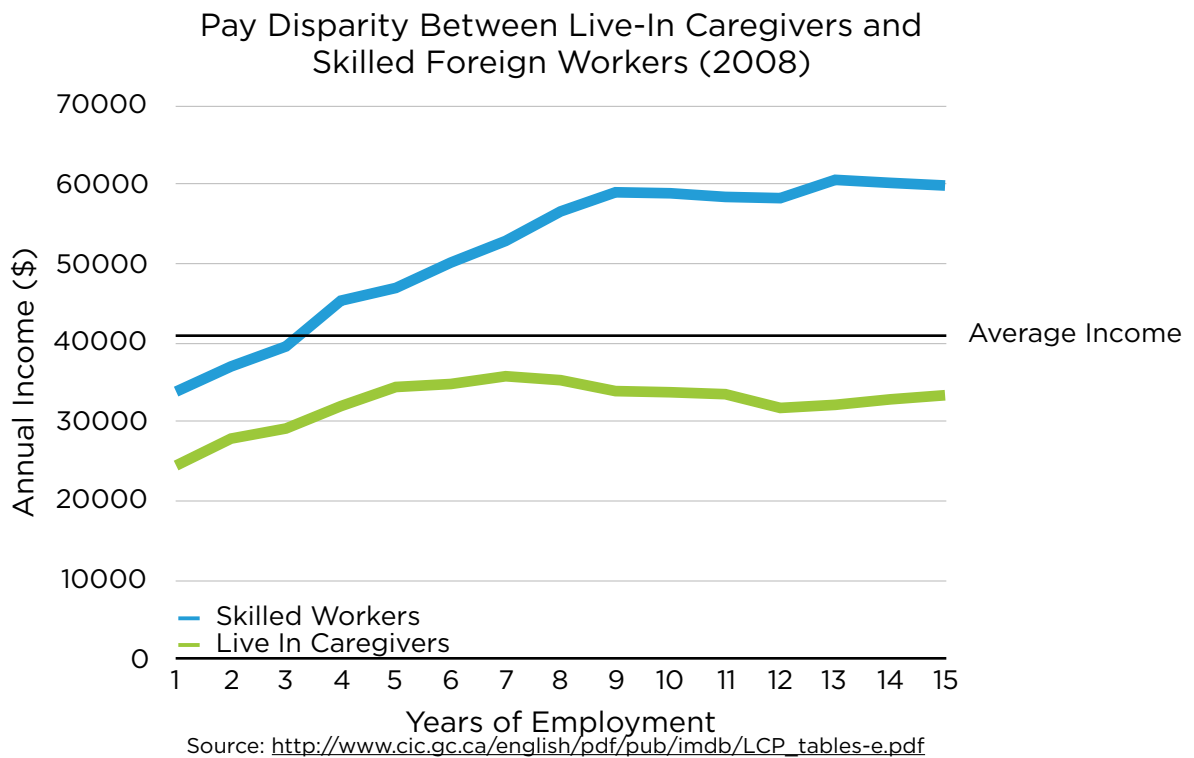
Recent Changes Leave Fate of Migrant Caregivers Uncertain

- Introduced in 1993, the Live-In Caregiver Program offered a path to permanent residence in Canada for migrants completing two years of home-bound care work.
- The citizenship prospects of the LCP often came with a price to live-in caregivers. Living under the roofs of assigned employers, caregivers faced:
 - vulnerability to abuse and unrealistic demands from employers.
 - uncertain schedules with long hours, often without overtime pay.
- In 2014, the government of Canada abolished the 'live-in' requirement of the LCP, and separated it into two streams of temporary work: 'Caring for Children' and 'Caring for People with High Medical Needs.'¹
- Additionally, caps were placed on the number caregivers that could achieve citizenship.



Canada's Live-In Caregivers are Overwhelmingly Female^{2,3}

Like many traditionally female jobs, care work is precarious and under-compensated, reflecting gender inequalities, and the fact that women have historically supplied care work for free within families. Although the live-in caregiver program has granted many (mainly female) migrants with a path to permanent residency, the conditions of their work still do not reflect the importance of care.



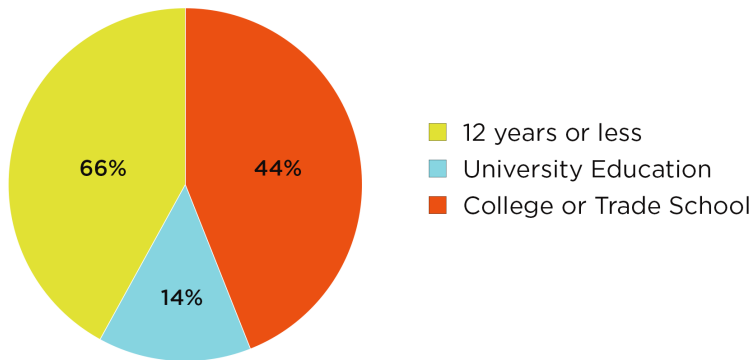
The trend of work earnings over time differs drastically between live-in caregivers and skilled foreign workers in Canada.

Despite making similar incomes in their first year of work, the pay gap between live-in caregivers and skilled foreign workers quickly becomes evident. While skilled foreign workers make more than the Canadian average income after four years, live-in caregivers never reach the average income, even after 15 years of work.²

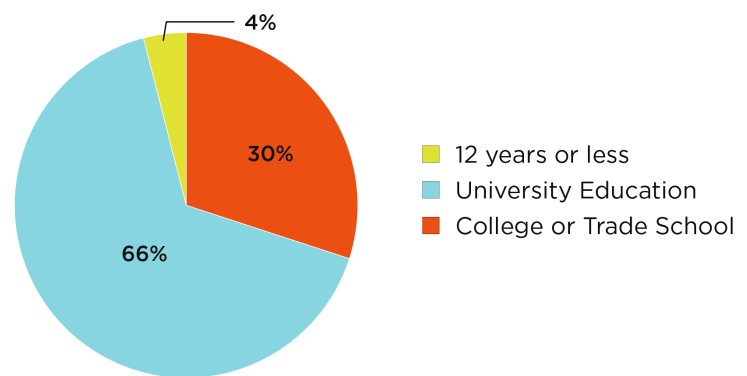
Even with 15 years of work experience, live-in caregivers barely earn more than when they first arrived in Canada.² Such trends do not match the value of their contributions to Canadian society.

More Education ≠ More Perceived Value For Caregiving Services

Education of LCP Entries, 1993



Education of LCP Entries, 2009



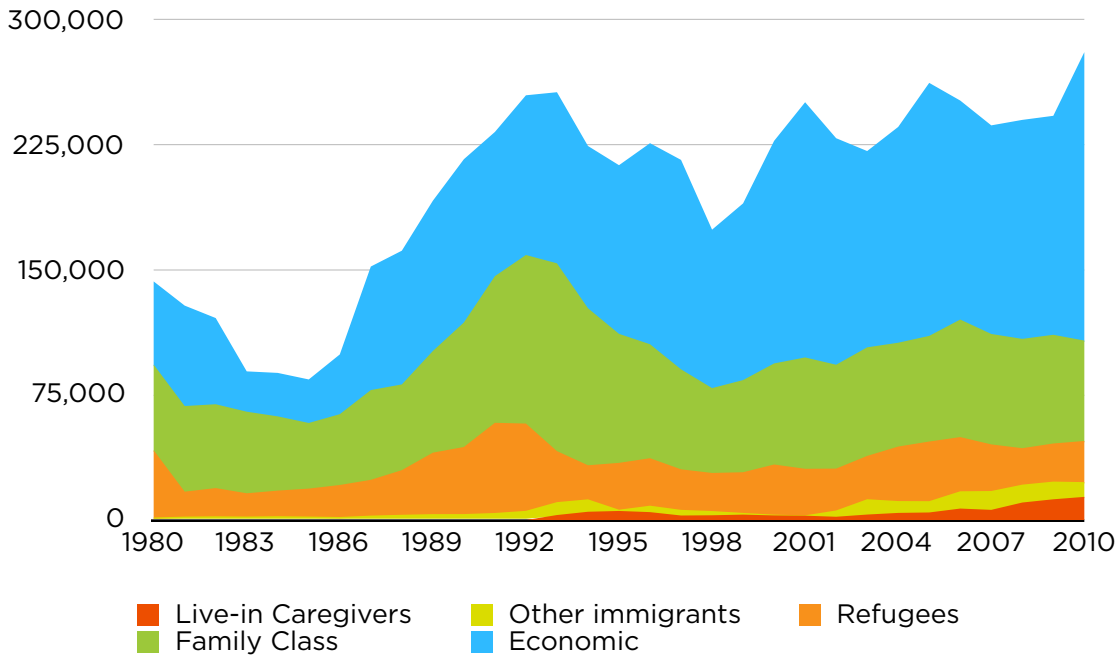
The changing educational status of live-in caregivers further shows how under-compensated their work is.

Compared to the program's start in 1993, live-in caregivers entering Canada in recent years have greater education credentials. This highlights the attractiveness of the program to highly educated people, who otherwise would not be involved in care work.

In 2009, the majority of LCP applicants held a bachelor's degree, compared to only 5% of applicants in 1993.⁴

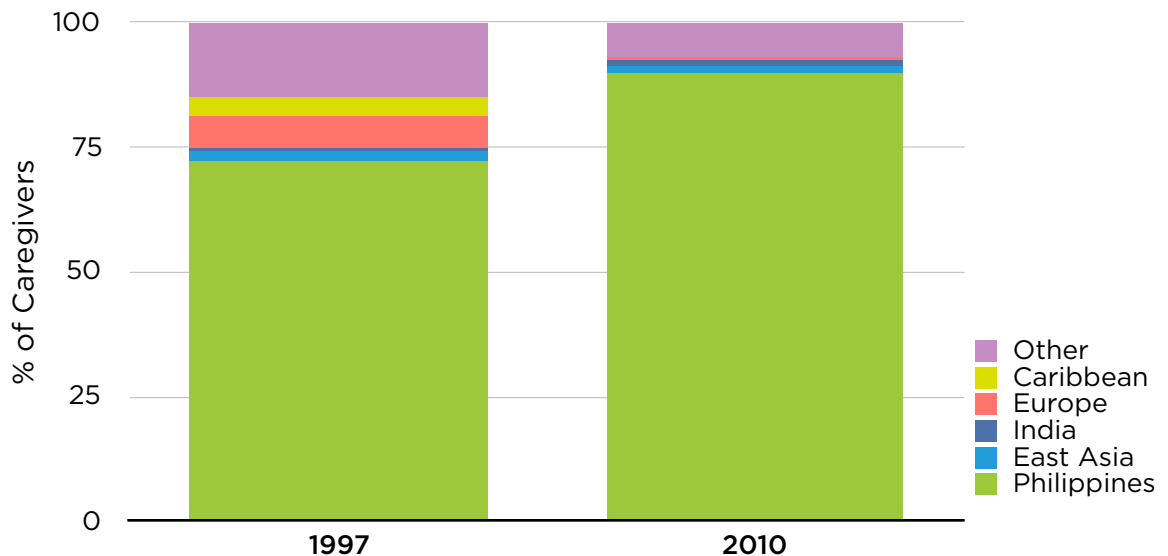
Increases in non-university diplomas also reflect the greater caregiving training migrants receive before arriving in Canada.

LCP as Proportion of Total Immigration



Since 1993, Live-In Caregivers have represented a sizeable class of migrants arriving in Canada.² Caseworkers enter through other streams as well, for example, family class entrants.

Live-In Caregiver Source Countries



Sources Used:

1. <http://www.cic.gc.ca/ENGLISH/work/caregiver/index.asp>
2. http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/pdf/pub/imdb/LCP_tables-e.pdf (including source countries table)
3. <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/facts2014/permanent/02.asp#male>
4. <http://www.yorku.ca/tiedi/doc/AnalyticalReport18.pdf>