

Does the propensity to 'double-up' vary by immigrant class of entry

over the first four years after arrival?

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Recent studies have shown that migrants often live in shared households as a temporary strategy while they adapt to a new country.

Entry status may reflect motivations for migration and selectivity processes that may translate into different pathways of integration. However, empirical evidence on how entry status influences the duration of co-residence remains limited.

Does entry status influence coresidential ties over the first years after arrival?

Immigration policy



Family dynamics

Entry status

Double-up

Live in a shared household with relatives or non-kin

Family class

- parents/grandparents
- spouses/fiancés/other

Economic class

- principal applicants
- spouses/dependents

Refugees

Theoretical explanations of determinants and continuity

- Life-course transitions
- Cultural factors
- Economic need
- Migration process

Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada

Three interviews: 6 months, 2 years and 4 years after arrival
Adults arriving as permanent residents, aged 25 and older upon arrival (Oct.2000-Sep.2001). n = 6,300 (n=1,005 for Fixed-Effects models)

Measures

DV: being doubled-up v.s. living with/without partner and/or children
Key IV: immigrant entry status (defined by CIC)

Covariates

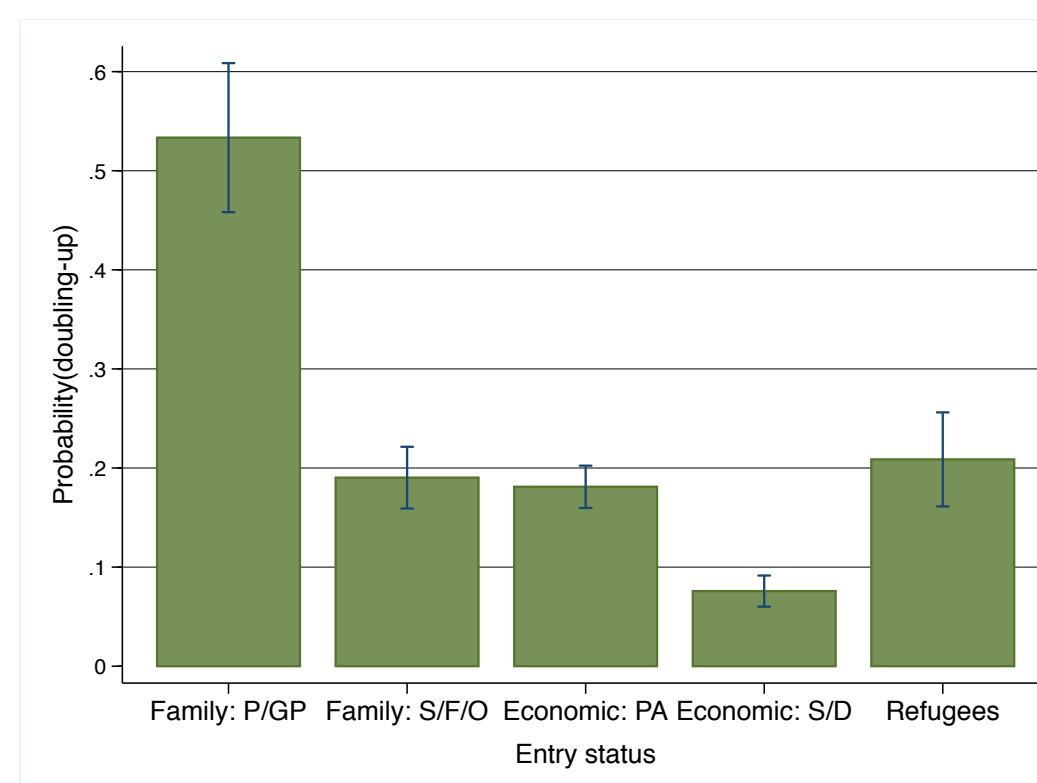
- Socio-demographic characteristics: sex, age at arrival, marital status, presence of young children, province of residence, self-rated health
- Visible minority group and religion
- Social integration: social/ethnic networks, official language proficiency, lived in Canada before
- Economic integration: employment status, personal income, contribution to household income

Logistic regression analysis

Cross-sectional: 6 months after arrival
Longitudinal: Fixed-effects models over first four years
Bootstrap and survey weights used.

Are there differences by entry status in the propensity to 'double-up' after arrival?

Adjusted predicted probabilities of being doubled-up by entry status six months after arrival

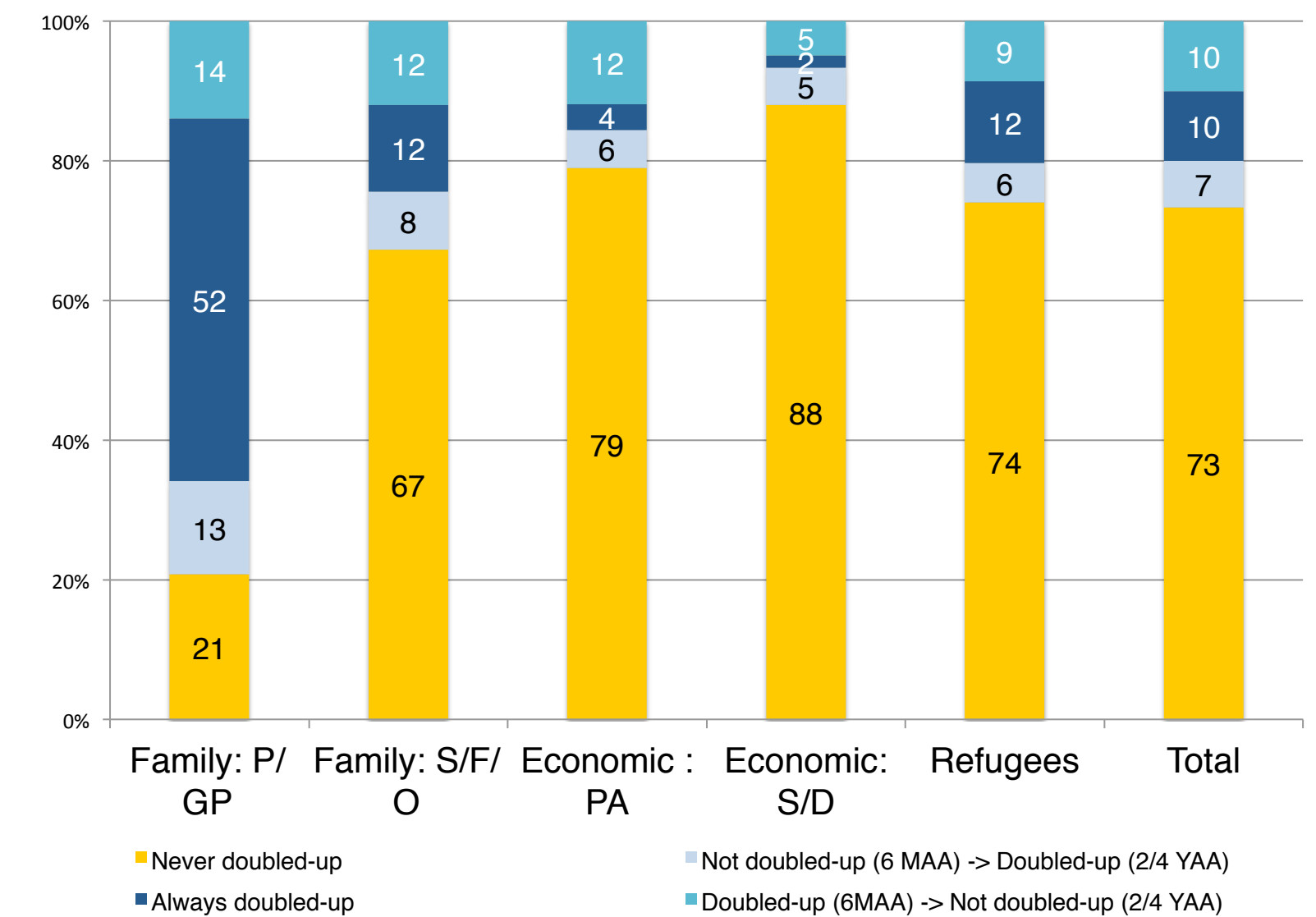


Different mediators of co-residence by time spent in Canada

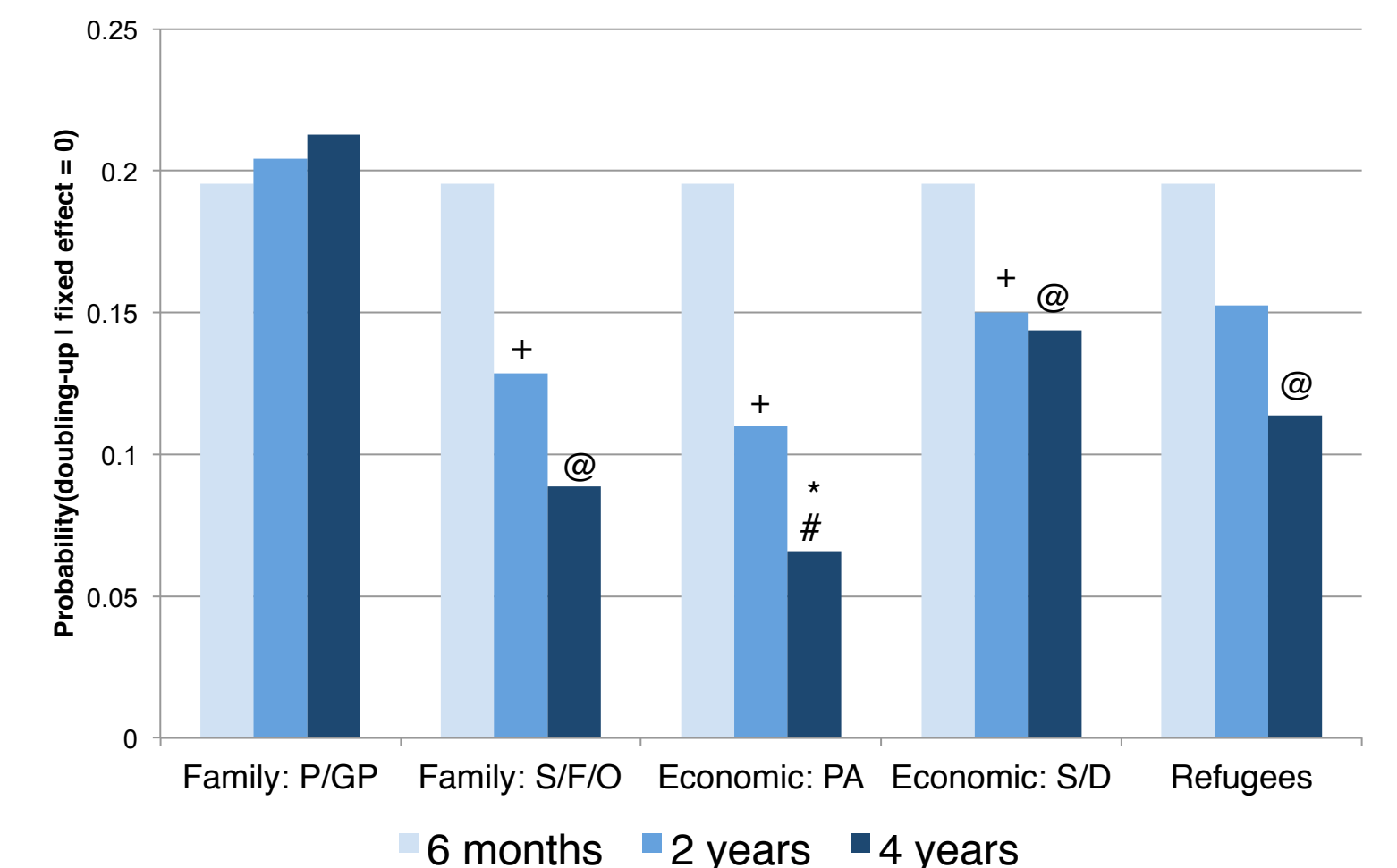
- Shortly after arrival, doubling-up is associated to socio-dem. characteristics, visible minority status and religion, social integration, and economic resources.
- Change over the first 4 years is associated to life-course transitions, changes in income and changes in contribution to income household.

Are there differences by status in the propensity to double-up and the continuity of immigrants' living arrangements over the first four years?

Type of living arrangement over time by entry status



Adjusted predicted probabilities of being doubled-up by entry status and time since arrival (fixed-effects model)



+: Different (p<0.05) from P/GP, but not significantly different to each other. *: Different (p<0.05) from P/GP and S/D (EC). @: Different (p<0.05) from six months after arrival but not to each other. #: Different (p<0.05) from six months and 2 years after arrival

Non-linear effect of time since arrival