IMDB INTERACTIVE WORKSHOP

Day 1: Mobility

Goals & Focus

Goals: At the end of the session, we will:

I. Understand the basic structure and contents of the IMDB dataset

II. Develop ideas on how the IMDB data can be used in the planning/evaluation of service provision

III. Become able to generate tables/charts based on publicly available data

IV. Learn where to access more IMDB products

Focus:

Instruction will be based on practical examples relating to services for refugees; however, tips on how to apply the same skills to explore other types of services for immigrants will be discussed.

I: IMDB Background

The Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) is produced and managed by Statistics Canada on behalf of a consortium led by IRCC and the Provincial partners.

The IMDB links administrative immigrant data from IRCC with annual tax records from CRA

Updated annually, the 2019 IMDB includes:

- **Integrated Permanent & Non-Permanent Resident File (PNRF):** 1952-1979/**1980-2019**
- Non-Permanent Resident File: 1980-2019
- PNRF_CHILD_1980-2019

- **T1FF Tax files: 1982-2018**
- T4 Supplemental Tax file: 1997-2019

- Settlement services module (ICARE data): 2013 -

For more information, see the IMDB Technical Report (2019)

- https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-633-x/11-633-x2021002-eng.htm (English)
- https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-633-x/11-633-x2021002-fra.htm (French)

Permanent & Non-Permanent Resident File (PNRF)

PNRF
1980-2019
1952-1979

Variables*

Landing Year
Landing Month

Immigration category

Landing Age
Marital status
Destination Province
Country of Citizenship

Knowledge of official
language
Education at admission

Pre-landing filer indicator

* Selected variables

T1FF Tax File

Tax File
1982

Tax File
1983

Tax File
2018

Variables*

Age

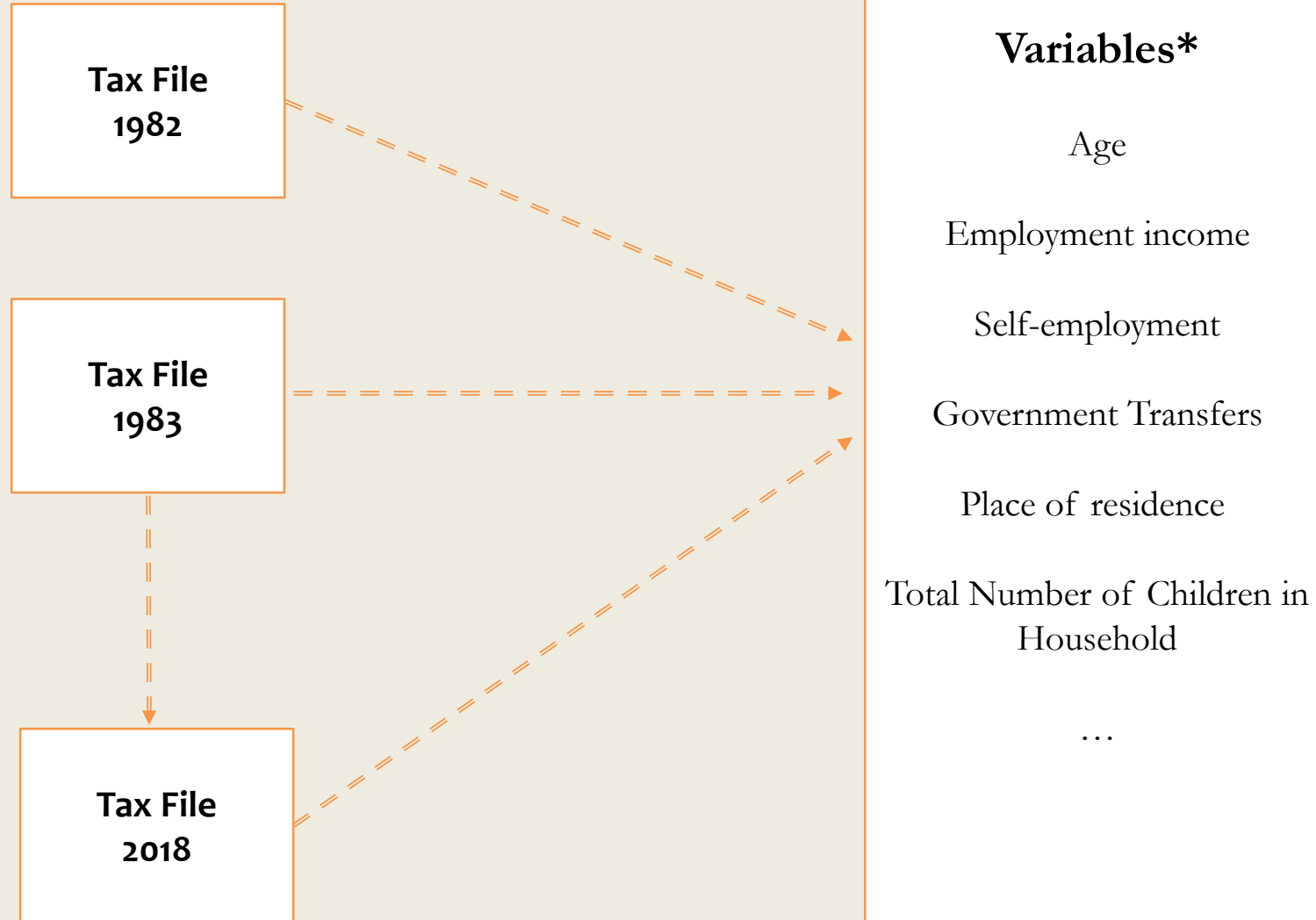Employment income
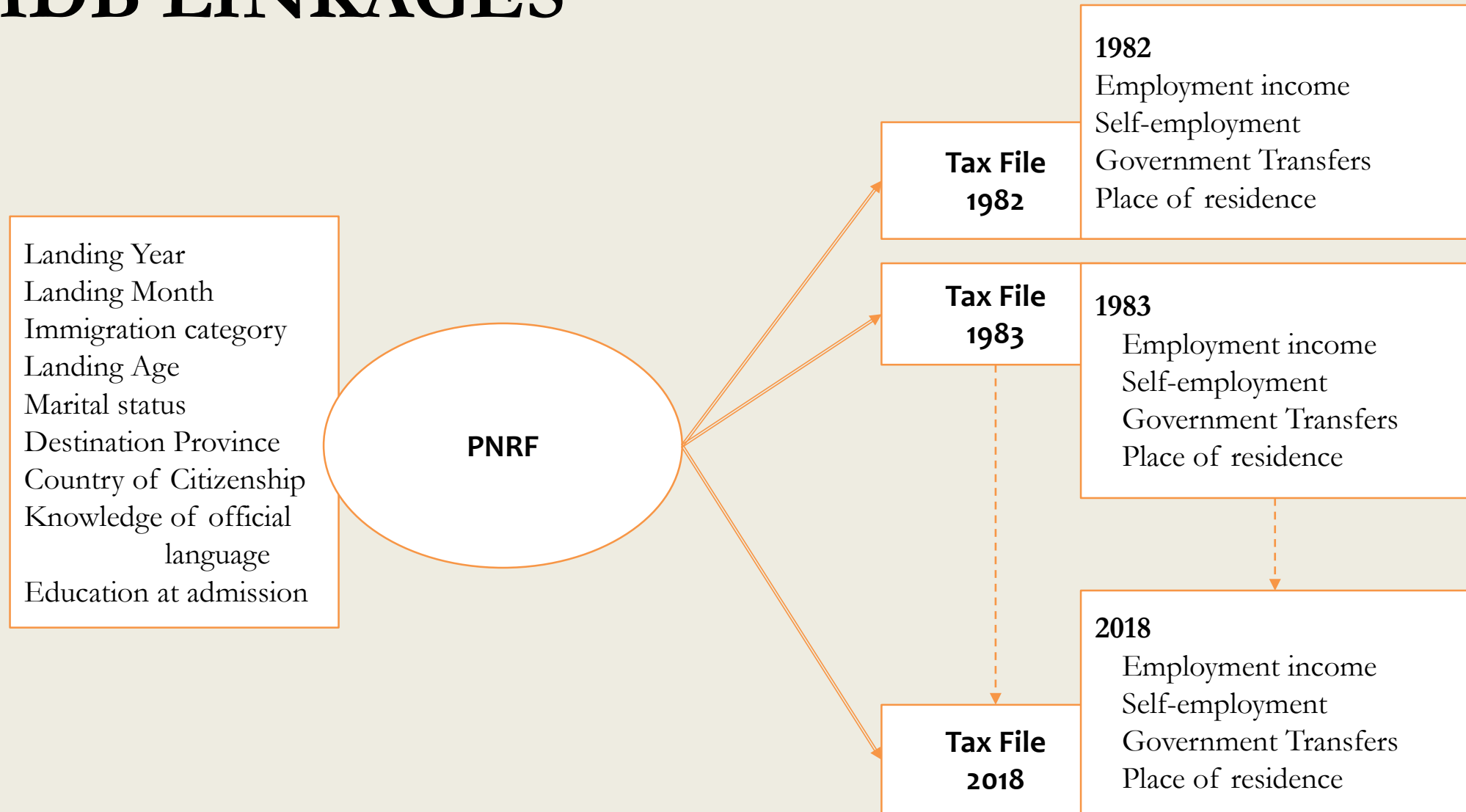
Self-employment

Government Transfers

Place of residence

Total Number of Children in
Household

…

* Selected variables

IMDB LINKAGES

Landing File – T1FF File Linkage Example

IMDB_ID	Landing Year	Age at Landing	Gender	Employment Income 2000	Province of Residence 2000	Employment Income 2001	Province of Residence 2001
IM583	2000	34	F	20,500	NS	49,000	BC
IM145	2000	53	M	.	.	56,000	AB
IM548	2000	29	F	11,500	BC	33,800	BC
IM798	2000	31	M	36,000	MB	.	.
IM961	2000	42	M	10,000	SK	.	.
IM967	2000	40	F	.	.	.	.
IM110	2000	35	F	.	SK	59,000	SK

PNRF
→ Information at landing

T1FF (income, residence, etc.)
→ Changes over years

II: How can we use the data?

The IMDB provides valuable **contextual information**

- Increase/decrease of refugees or certain groups of refugees signal changing levels of need and will be useful for planning service delivery

The IMDB contains useful information to **gauge resettlement outcomes**

- Retention rates or economic outcomes can be used to signal the impact of programs/interventions

Example 1: Baseline information

How do your clients' characteristics (e.g., sex, socioeconomic and linguistic background, age, and family composition) compare to the overall Province?

- Differences in demographic and socioeconomic background reflect different levels of resettlement needs.

- A disproportionately higher number of refugees without formal education may call for more resources.

Example 2: Track outcomes over time (1)

Are refugees moving in/out of the initial province over time?

- The increasing flow of refugees from other provinces requires more resources for settlement.

- The increasing flow of refugee to other provinces may signal gaps in settlement processes.

- The retention or duration of their stay will also signal the lengths of the services required.

Example 2: Track outcomes over time (2)

RAP Dashboard offers outcomes of RAP clients after 12 months. But how are they doing after that period?

- How are the satisfactions and challenges highlighted in the RAP Dashboard report reflected in the retention rates of refugees and other immigrants?

Example 4: Before and After

In late 2015 and early 2016, a cohort of Syrian Refugees arrived in Canada. Are they more likely to stay in the initial province of resettlement?

- Comparison the retention of refuges before and after specific years can indicate impacts of critical event and changes in practice.

III: Generate tables/charts with the IMDB products

Data products (Statistics Canada)

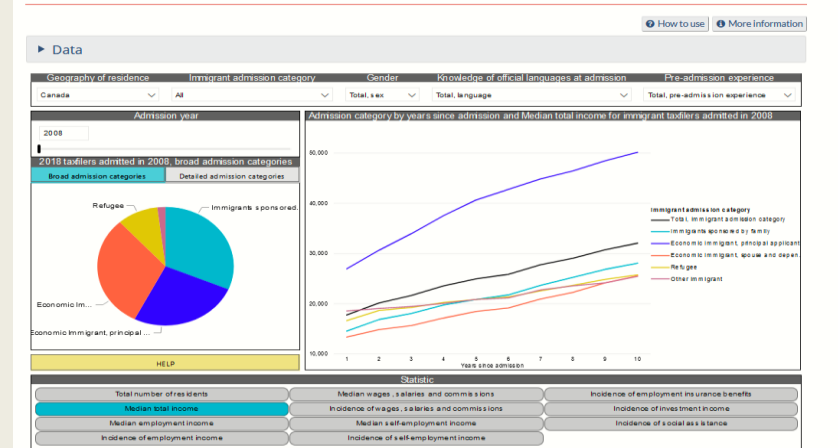www.statcan.gc.ca/immigration-e (English)

www.statcan.gc.ca/immigration-f (French)
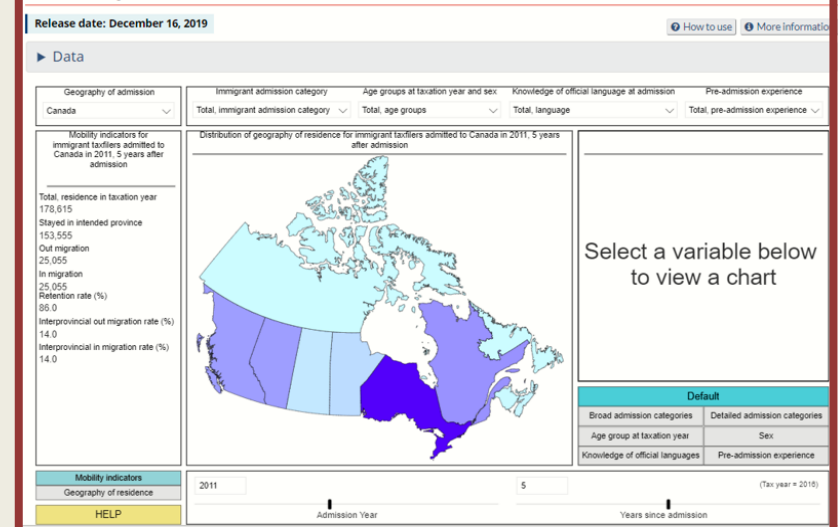
→ Data visualization products: Interactive Application
- Economic Outcome
- Mobility

Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) Interactive Application: Economic Outcomes

Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) Interactive Application Mobility

III: Interactive Mobility App

Retention rates:

- % of newcomers who filed their taxes in the same province as the province of destination.

III: Retention rate – How is it calculated?

Retention rates:

- % of newcomers who filed their taxes in the same province as the province of destination.

Key information needed for the calculation of the retention rates:

1. Year of admission --- YYYY
2. Year since admission ---t
3. Place of Destination admitted (P)
4. Select specific group of newcomers

Retention rate %

= tax filers in P in YYYY+t / tax filers in admitted in P in YYYY

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Example: 3 year retention of GARs who were admitted in BC in 2014

III: Retention rate – How to generate?

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Example: 3 year retention of GARs who were admitted in BC in 2014

III: Retention rate – Analyzing Data

Data analysis involves the combination and presentation of relevant data

Example: What are the 1, 2, and 3-year retention rates of GARs who were admitted to BC in 2014? Are they different from the retention rates of PSRs?

Retention Rates of GARs and PSRs who were admitted in BC in 2014

	1 year	2 year	3 year
GARs			
PSRs			

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Retention Rates of GARs and PSRs who were admitted in BC in 2014

	1 year	2 year	3 year
GARs	96.6	95.8	95.2
PSRs	88.6	86.5	86.8

Retention rates for refugees admitted in BC in 2014
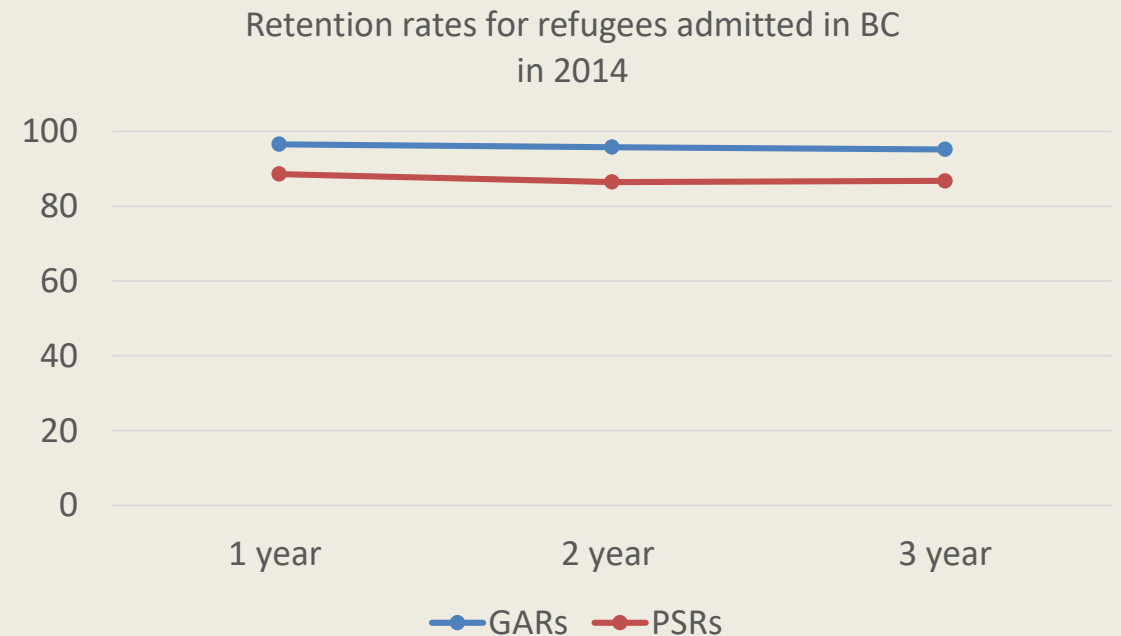
III: Destination of inter-provincial mobility

For those who left the province (BC), where did they go?

"Geography of residence" indicates the number of tax filers who filed tax in other provinces than the province of initial admission.

Ex. For GARs admitted in 2014 in BC, 620 people filed their taxes in 2017, of whom,

- 590 people (95.2%) filed in BC

- 20 people (3.2%) flied in ON

III: Retention Rates – Exercise 1

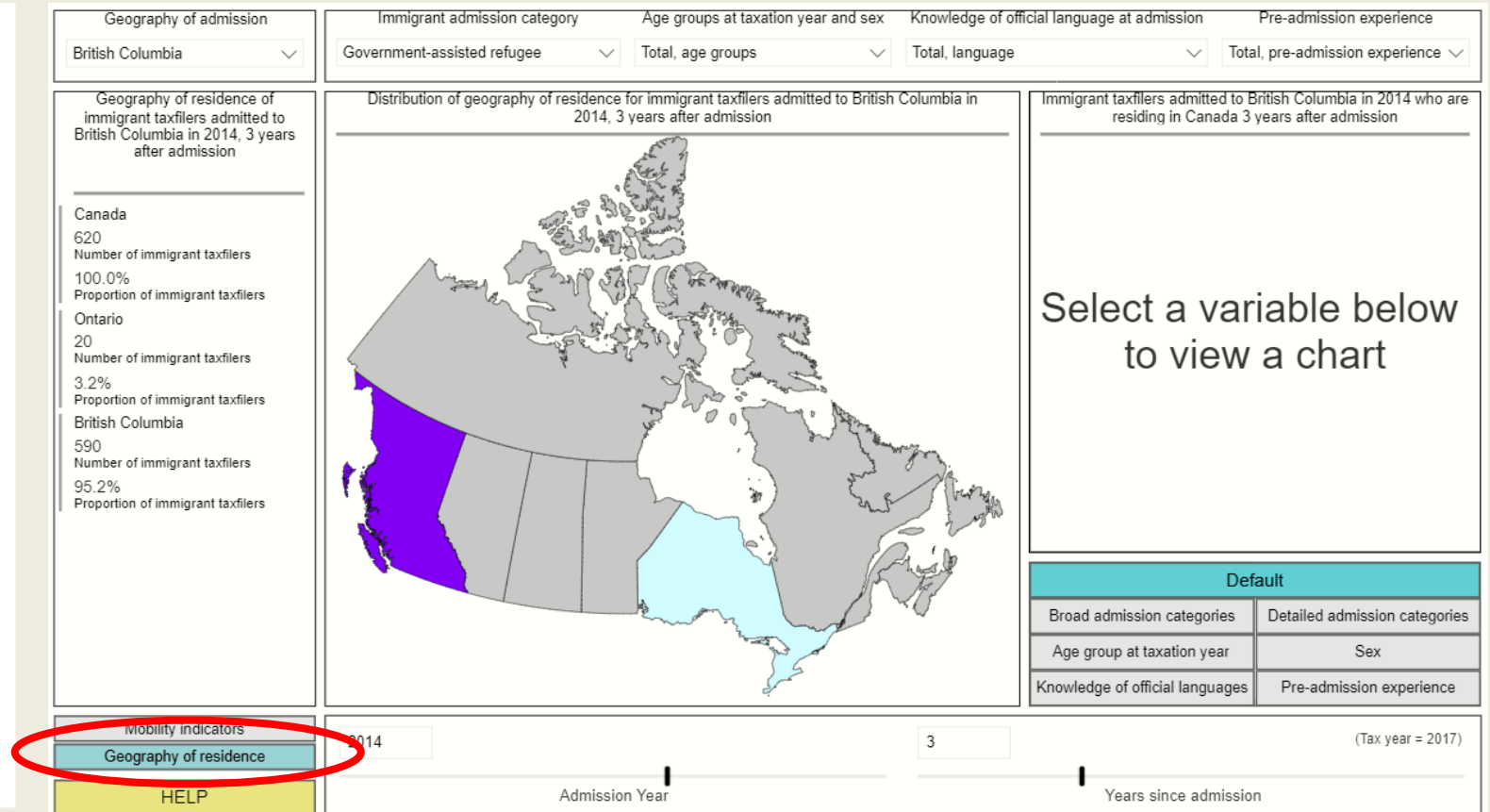Find out the 1, 2, and 3-year retention rates for **GARs & PSRs** who were admitted in 2014 to **AB, SK, and MB**

	Retention Rates of GARs and PSRs who were admitted in Western Provinces in 2014											
	BC			AB			SK			MB		
	1 year	2 year	3 year	1 year	2 year	3 year	1 year	2 year	3 year	1 year	2 year	3 year
GARs	96.6	95.8	95.2									
PSRs	88.6	86.5	86.8									

Also, find out which provinces refuges in AB, SK, and MB are likely to move?

III: Retention Rates – Exercise 2

Syrian refugees arrived since late 2015. Would you expect that the 2016 landing cohort would be more likely to stay in their initially destined province?

Find out the 1 and 2 year retention rates of **GARs** and **PSRs** who arrived in 2016 in **BC, AB, SK & MB.**

Retention Rates of GARs and PSRs who were admitted in Western Provinces in 2016												
	BC			AB			SK			MB		
	1 year	2 year	3 year	1 year	2 year	3 year	1 year	2 year	3 year	1 year	2 year	3 year
GARs			TBD			TBD			TBD			TBD
PSRs			TBD			TBD			TBD			TBD

III: Retention Rates – Exercise Discussion

Comparing the results from the two landing cohorts (2014 and 2016), what can we learn from the data?

Retention Rates of GARs and PSRs who were admitted in Western Provinces in 2014

	BC			AB			SK			MB		
	1 year	2 year	3 year	1 year	2 year	3 year	1 year	2 year	3 year	1 year	2 year	3 year
GARs	96.6	95.8	95.2	95.9	92.8	88.0	80.7	75.4	71.2	76.7	69.6	66.7
PSRs	88.6	86.5	86.8	95.5	92.9	91.5	84.2	78.9	72.2	40.0	39.1	39.2

Retention Rates of GARs and PSRs who were admitted in Western Provinces in 2016

	BC			AB			SK			MB		
	1 year	2 year	3 year	1 year	2 year	3 year	1 year	2 year	3 year	1 year	2 year	3 year
GARs	94.7	93.8	TBD	92.6	90.8	TBD	82.1	77.7	TBD	84.1	79.3	TBD
PSRs	86.0	84.2	TBD	89.1	87.5	TBD	59.0	52.5	TBD	37.9	35.8	TBD

III: Retention Rate – Points of Discussion

- Any observations for the **trends overtime**?

- Any observations with regard **to Before and After** the arrival of Syrian cohort?

- How are the results of the 2016 RAP dashboard reflected in the retention of GARs & PSRs in the provinces?

III: Summary

The Interactive App: Mobility provides information on:

- Retention rates
- The destination province of interprovincial migration for those who moved

Retention is calculated based on:

- Admission year
- Year since admission,
- Place of initial admission & Place of residence in tax file

The App allows users to calculate retention rates for specific groups based on:

- Admission year
- Admission category
- Age & Sex
- Knowledge of official languages at admission & Pre-landing experience

III: Limitation

- The Interactive App uses the IMDB 2019, which limits the follow up period for recent landing cohorts. For those who landed in 2018, for instance, only the information in the year of admission is available.

- Many newcomers do not file their tax in the year of admission, and data for the year of admission may not be robust.

- The Interactive App covers only landing cohort since 2008.

- The Interactive App provides retention rates for the interprovincial mobility, not retentions of regions within a province.

IV: Where to access more IMDB products

Sub-provincial retention data
- **43-10-0022-01**: Retention rates by Census Metropolitan Areas
- **43-10-0024-01**: Retention rates by Economic Regions

Provincial retention data -- Base data for the Interactive Mobility App
- **43-10-0017-01** includes the **raw numbers** of <u>immigrants who were admitted in specific provinces in any given year</u> & the **raw numbers** of <u>immigrants who filed taxes in each province</u>. With this data, **we can combine the multiple years of admission**.
  Example: 3 year retention for refugees who landed during the 2010-2014 period

- **43-10-0018-01** contains data under "Mobility Indicator" in the Interactive App. You can download the **retention rates for specific groups for multiple years since admission**.

IV: Where to access more IMDB products

For other characteristics, or older cohorts of newcomers, you can request customized tables from Statistics Canada.

Contact DSS Client Services / DSS Service a Clientele (STATCAN) via email.

statcan.dssclientservices-dssserviceaclientele.statcan@canada.ca

The Canadian Research Data Centre Network (CRDCN) (https://crdcn.org/) with over 30 locations across Canada provide access to the confidential microdata of the IMDB.

Access to the RDC can be made for non-academic researchers. (Fees will apply for researchers without affiliations with member institutions)

Questions?

Contacts

For the detailed contents and data requests, contact Statistics Canada (See the slide above)

For clarification about the contents of this workshop, contact the instructors
yoko.yoshida@uwo.ca
Jonthan.Amoyaw@dal.ca

About the CYRRC, visit https://cyrrc.org/