



Sources of Evidence on Immigrant and Refugee Integration

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Outline

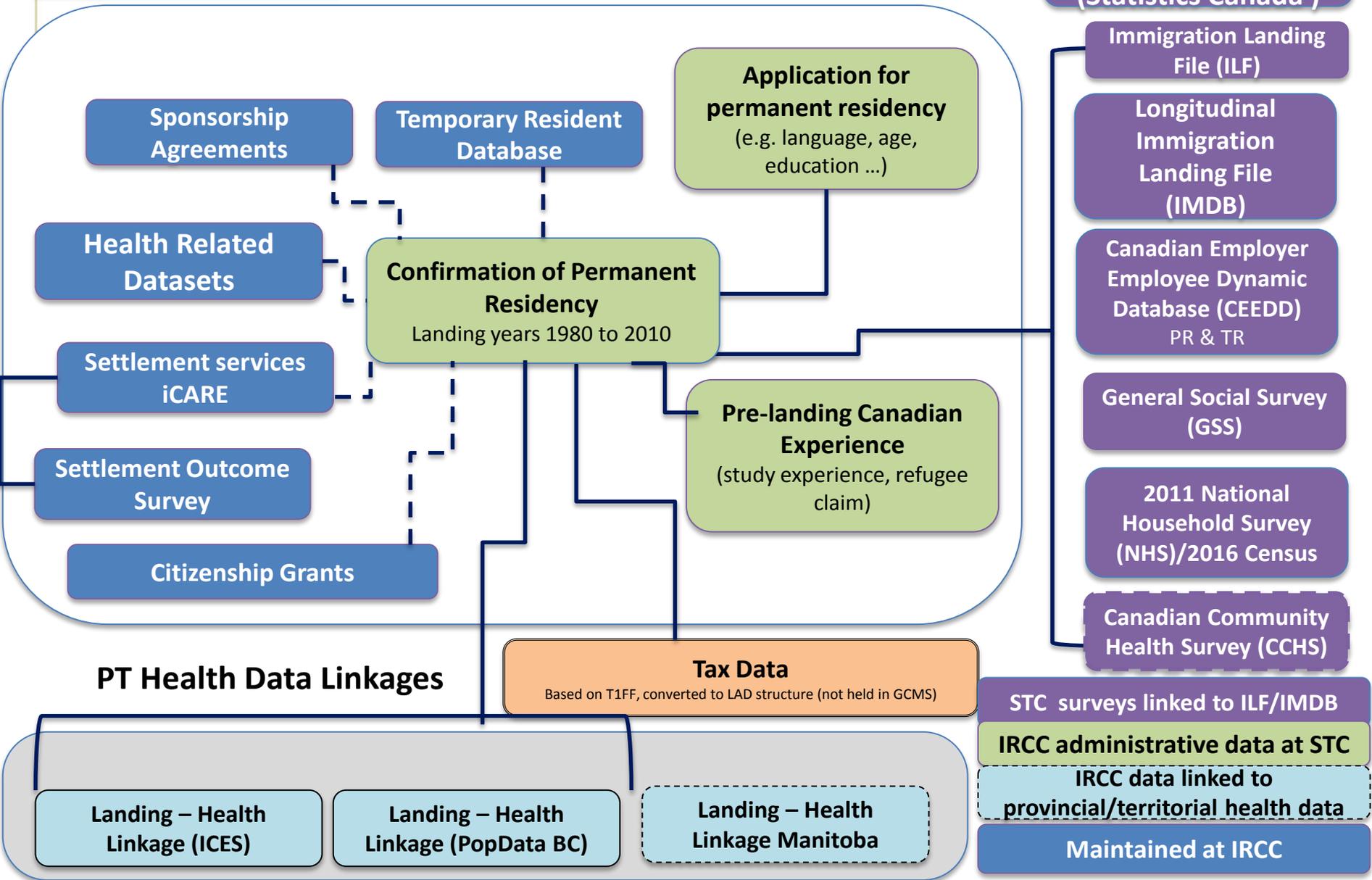
- Part I - highlights on IRCC newly developed data sources:
 1. ACCESS: Open data - an increasingly rich source of IRCC data, drawn from administrative sources
 2. LINKAGES: Overview of most important datasets enhanced by linkages, and some examples drawn from these
- Part II - some considerations on linked data:
 1. Truncation at 1980
 2. Self-reported and administrative immigration class
- Part III - some ideas on complementary quantitative - qualitative research to fill existing gaps
 1. Thickening our knowledge of localities/groups
 2. Thickening our knowledge of firms/organizations
 3. Adaptation / acculturation and their impact on survey responses

IRCC's Data Roadmap

IRCC

STC

(Statistics Canada)



Immigration Landing File (ILF)

Longitudinal Immigration Landing File (IMDB)

Canadian Employer Employee Dynamic Database (CEEDD)
PR & TR

General Social Survey (GSS)

2011 National Household Survey (NHS)/2016 Census

Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS)

STC surveys linked to ILF/IMDB

IRCC administrative data at STC

IRCC data linked to provincial/territorial health data

Maintained at IRCC

PT Health Data Linkages

Landing - Health Linkage (ICES)

Landing - Health Linkage (PopData BC)

Landing - Health Linkage Manitoba

Tax Data

Based on T1FF, converted to LAD structure (not held in GCMS)

Confirmation of Permanent Residency

Landing years 1980 to 2010

Application for permanent residency
(e.g. language, age, education ...)

Pre-landing Canadian Experience
(study experience, refugee claim)

Temporary Resident Database

Sponsorship Agreements

Health Related Datasets

Settlement services iCARE

Settlement Outcome Survey

Citizenship Grants

Increasing number of IRCC administrative data tables are available to the public through the Open Data portal

<http://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset>

Datasets (November 23, 2016):

- Settlement services
- Refugee claims
- Express entry
- Syrian refugee resettlement
- Transitions of temporary residents to permanent residents
- Resettled refugees
- Passports
- Adoptions
- Visitors
- International Students

- Permanent resident admissions
- Permanent resident cards
- Temporary foreign workers
- Temporary residents applications processing
- Facts and figures immigration overview – permanent residents
- Facts and figures immigration overview – temporary residents
- Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada overview

Organization

- Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (19)

Syrian Refugee Resettlement

The number of Syrian refugees arriving in Canada as part of the Government of Canada's Syrian refugee resettlement program. The number of Syrian refugees arriving in Canada by Immigration Category and Family Composition. Data includes persons processed under Canada's Syrian refugee resettlement...

Organization:

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

Resource Formats:

XLS

Example: data tables available on the Open Data Portal at “Syrian Refugee Resettlement”

Resources

Resource Name	Resource Type	Format	Language	Links
Admissions of Syrian Refugees by P/T, Gender, Age Group and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Admissions of Syrian Refugees by P/T, Gender, Age Group and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
Admissions of Syrian Refugees by P/T, Top Mother Tongue and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Admissions of Syrian Refugees by P/T, Top Mother Tongue and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
Admissions of Syrian Refugees by P/T, Official Language Spoken (OLS) and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Admissions of Syrian Refugees by P/T, Official Language Spoken (OLS) and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
Admissions of Syrian Refugees by P/T, Education Level and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Admissions of Syrian Refugees by P/T, Education Level and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
Admissions of Syrian Refugees by P/T, Skill Level and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Admissions of Syrian Refugees by P/T, Skill Level and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
Admissions of Syrian Refugees by P/T, Years of Schooling and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Admissions of Syrian Refugees by P/T, Years of Schooling and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
Admissions of Syrian Refugees by P/T, CMA and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Admissions of Syrian Refugees by P/T, CMA and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
Admissions of Syrian Refugees by P/T, Family Status and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Admissions of Syrian Refugees by P/T, Family Status and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
Syrian Refugee Settlement Service Clients by SPOs, P/T, Gender, Age Group and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Syrian Refugee Settlement Service Clients by SPOs, P/T, Gender, Age Group and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
Syrian Refugee Settlement Service Clients by SPOs, P/T, CMA and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Syrian Refugee Settlement Service Clients by SPOs, P/T, CMA and Immigration Category	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
Ontario - Admissions of Syrian Refugees by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Ontario - Admissions of Syrian Refugees by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
British Columbia- Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
British Columbia- Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
Newfoundland and Labrador - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Newfoundland and Labrador - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
Nova Scotia - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Nova Scotia - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
Prince Edward Island - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Prince Edward Island - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
Quebec - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Quebec - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
Saskatchewan - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Saskatchewan - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
Alberta - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Alberta - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
Manitoba - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Manitoba - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
New Brunswick - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
New Brunswick - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
P/T not stated - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
P/T not stated - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
Canada (excluding Quebec) - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Canada (excluding Quebec) - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	French	Access
Canada (including Quebec) - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	English	Access
Canada (including Quebec) - Admissions of Syrian Refugees* by Immigration Category and Family Composition	Dataset	XLS	French	Access

*Linkage data:
A new wealth of information*

Backbone of several linkages carried out with Statistics Canada:

Immigration Landing File

- + CRA Tax filer information = Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB)
- + Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamic Database = CEED/ILF linkage DB
- + 2011 National Household Survey = 2011 NHS/ILF linkage DB → 2016 Census variables
- + 2013 General Social Survey on Social Identity + IMDB/ILF = 2013 GSS linkage DB
- + Canadian Community Health Survey (2003 to 2014) + IMDB/ILF = CCHS linkage DB

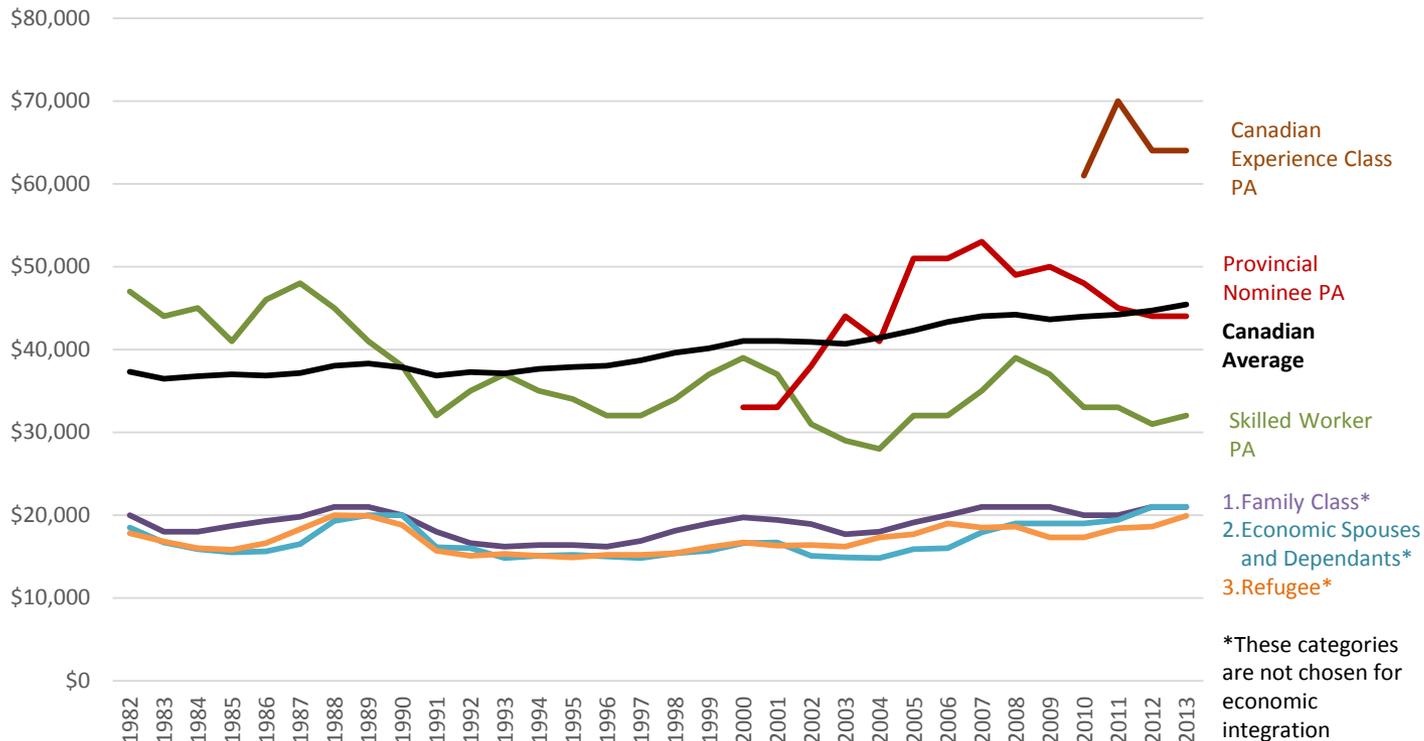
Additional IRCC administrative data for current or future consideration for linkages:

- + Temporary resident admissions (→CEED; → IMDB) work in progress with STC
- + Citizenship acquisition
- + iCARE
- + Sponsorship (family and refugees)

Average Entry Employment Earnings by Immigration Category

High level comparisons of all immigrants mask a more nuanced story of both the low and high-performing immigrant groups.

Average Entry Employment Earnings (\$2013) by Immigration Category
Canada, Tax Years 1982 - 2013



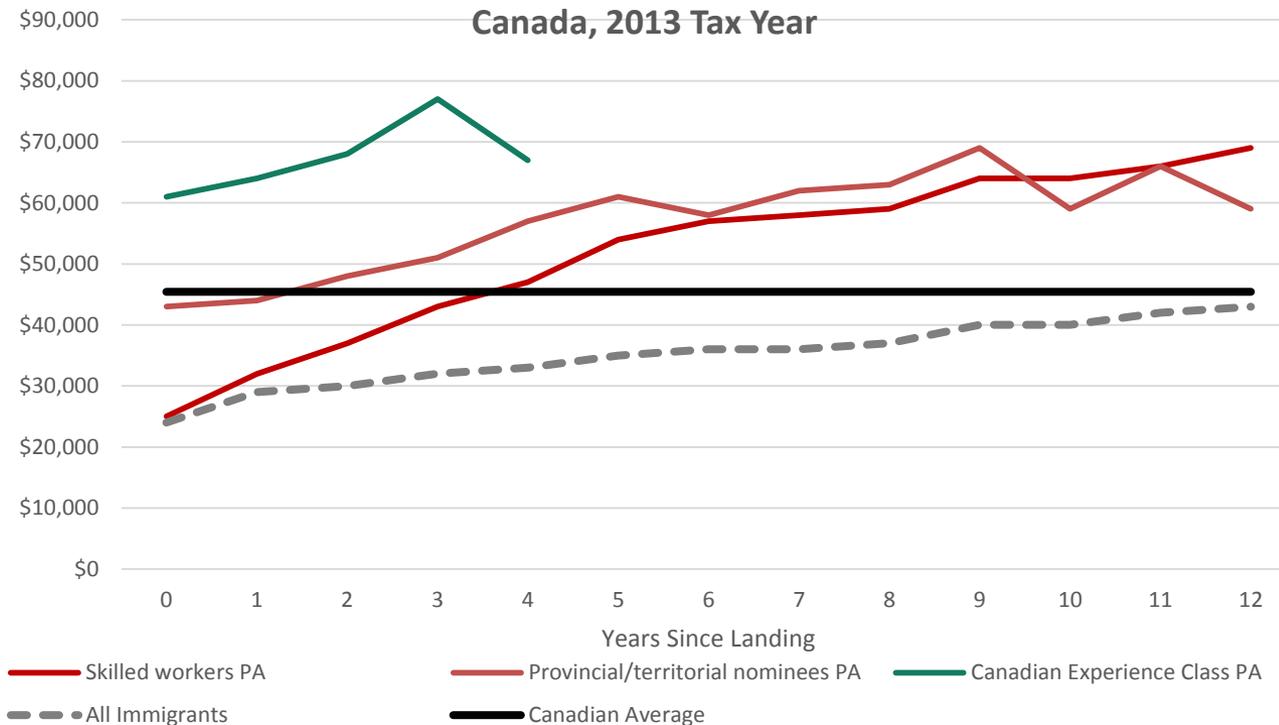
- Canadian Experience Class PAs and Provincial Nominee PAs have **similar or higher earnings** at entry than the Canadian average.
- Family class, economic spouses and dependants, and refugees have **earnings that are below the Canadian average.**

Data Source: IMDB 2013

Principal Applicants: Skilled Worker, Provincial Nominees and Canadian Experience Class

- These are economic programs with built-in human capital selection characteristics (e.g., Canadian work experience prior to obtaining permanent residency or social connections) which contribute to higher levels of earnings for the Principal Applicants.

Average Employment Earnings by Years Since Landing,
Canada, 2013 Tax Year



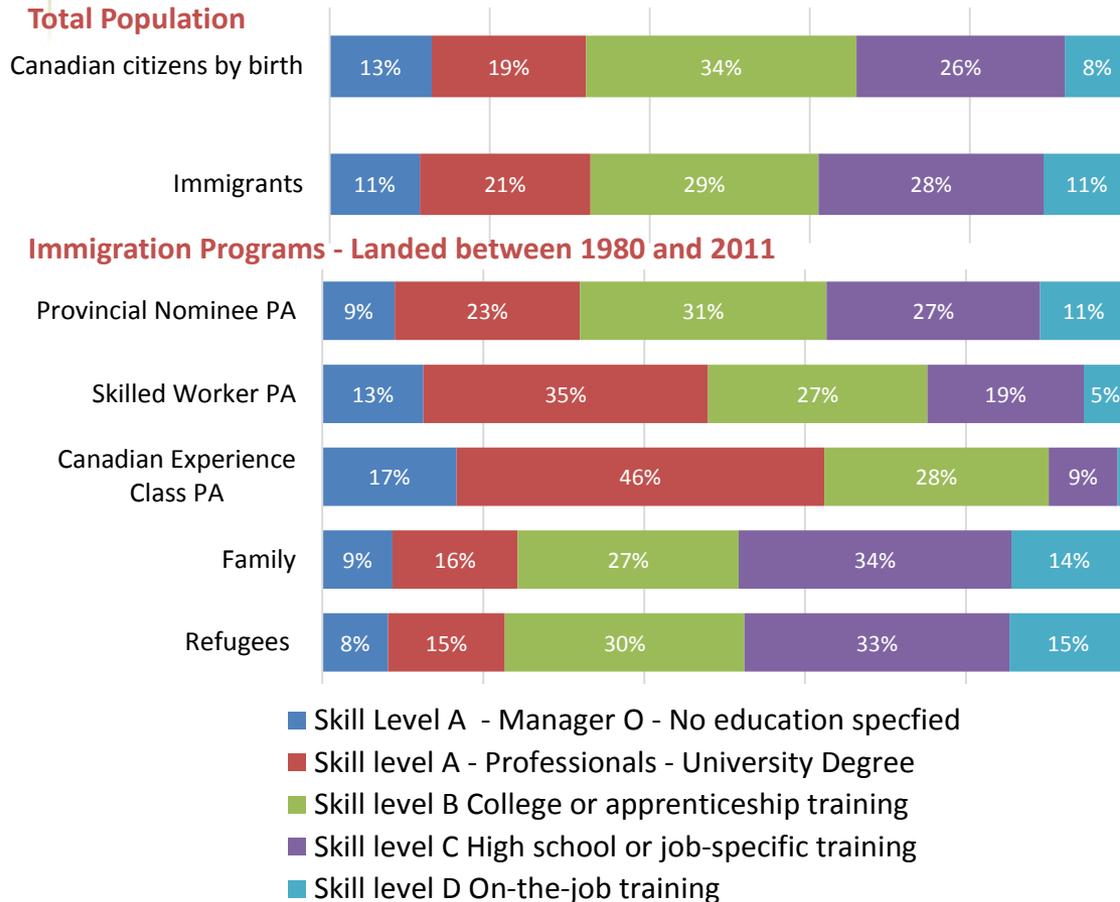
The average employment earnings of SW, PN and CEC principal applicants are well above the average of all immigrants. Immigrants landed earlier have higher employment earnings than more recent arrivals

Occupational Skill Level of Immigrants

Example: NHS/ILF linkage

- The immigrant population is working in occupations at all skill levels

Percentage of the Working Population Aged 25 to 64 in NOC Skill Level Occupational Categories by Immigrant Status and Immigration Class

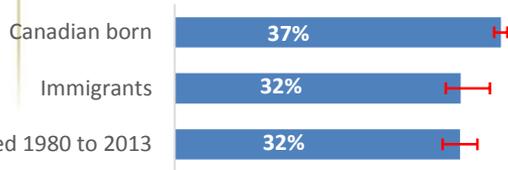


Economic immigrants have higher percentages of immigrants working in Skill Level A and B occupations

Family Class and Refugees have higher percentages of immigrants working in Skill Level C and D occupations

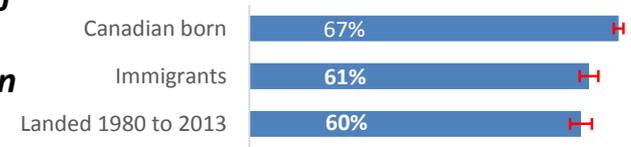
Engagement through volunteering and social organizations --a facilitating factor for social networks -- varies across immigration categories

Volunteering - 95% ci's

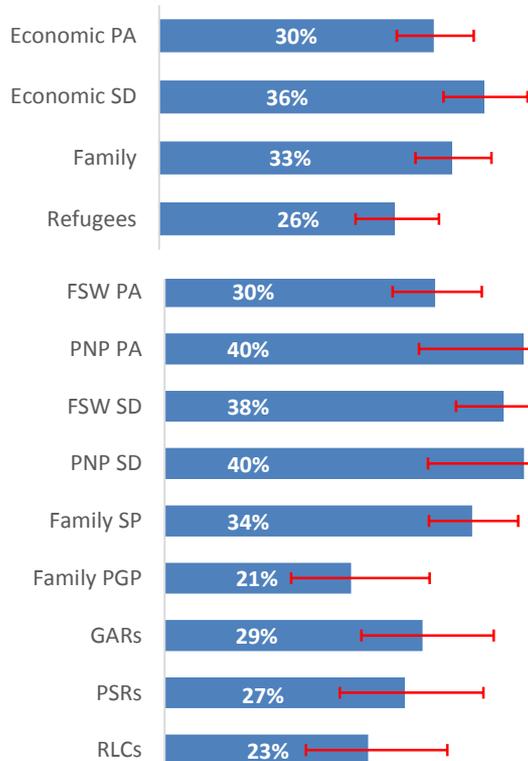


Immigrants have lower rates of volunteering and organization membership than the Canadian born

Membership social organization(s) (excluding volunteering) - 95% ci's



Immigration Programs – Landed 1980 to 2011

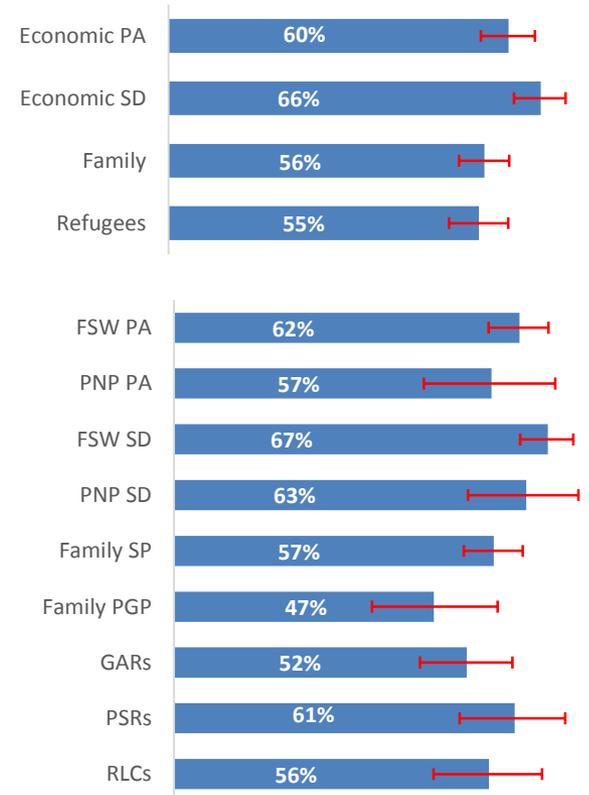


Spouses and dependents of economic class immigrants have rates comparable to those of the Canadian born population

PNPs (both PAs and SDs) have relatively high volunteering rates, followed by FSW spouses and dependents and Family Class spouses and partners, who also have the highest rate of organization membership

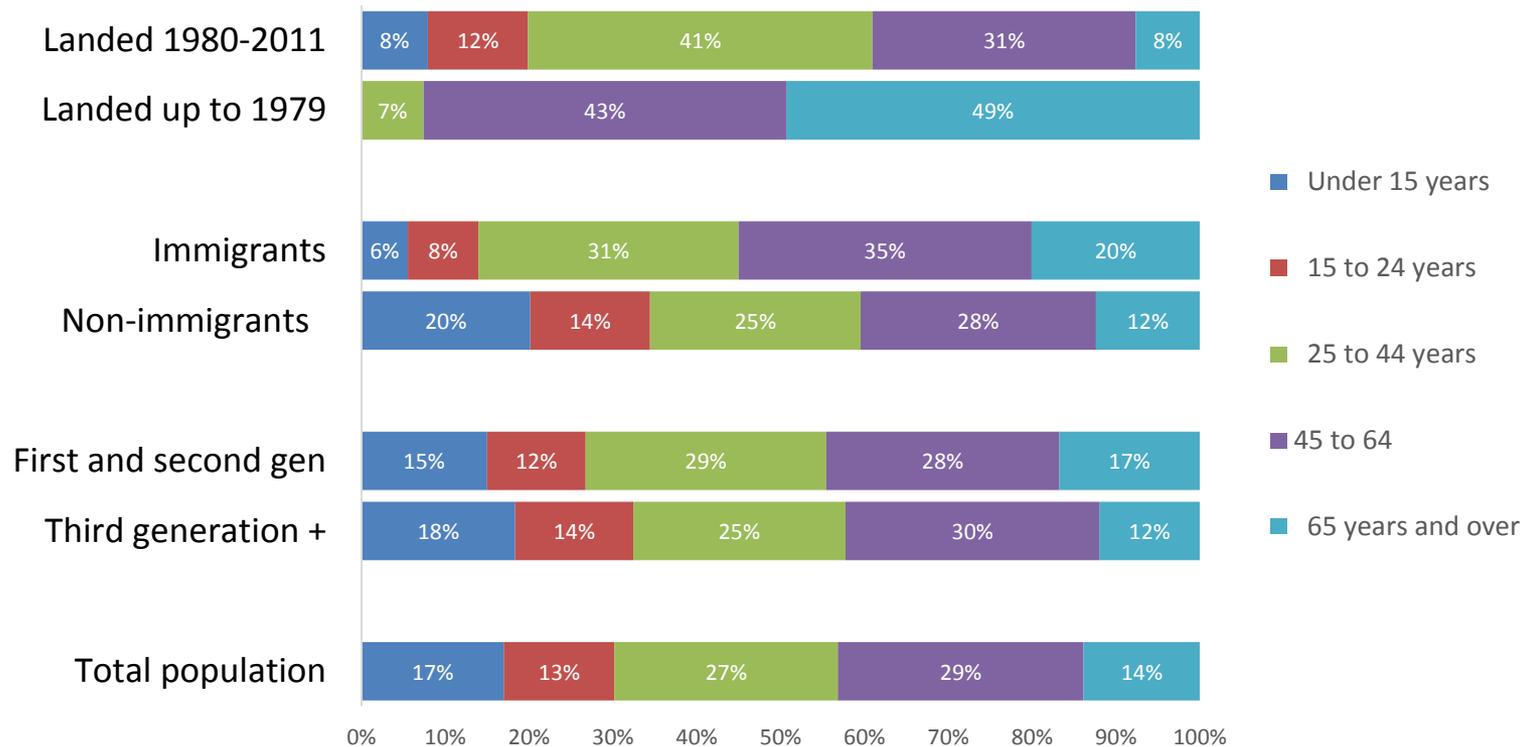
Refugees have lower rates of engagement overall. GARs have slightly higher rates of volunteering, while PSRs have slightly higher rates of organization membership

Immigration Programs – Landed 1980 to 2011



Considerations about linked data – truncation at 1980

- Age distribution

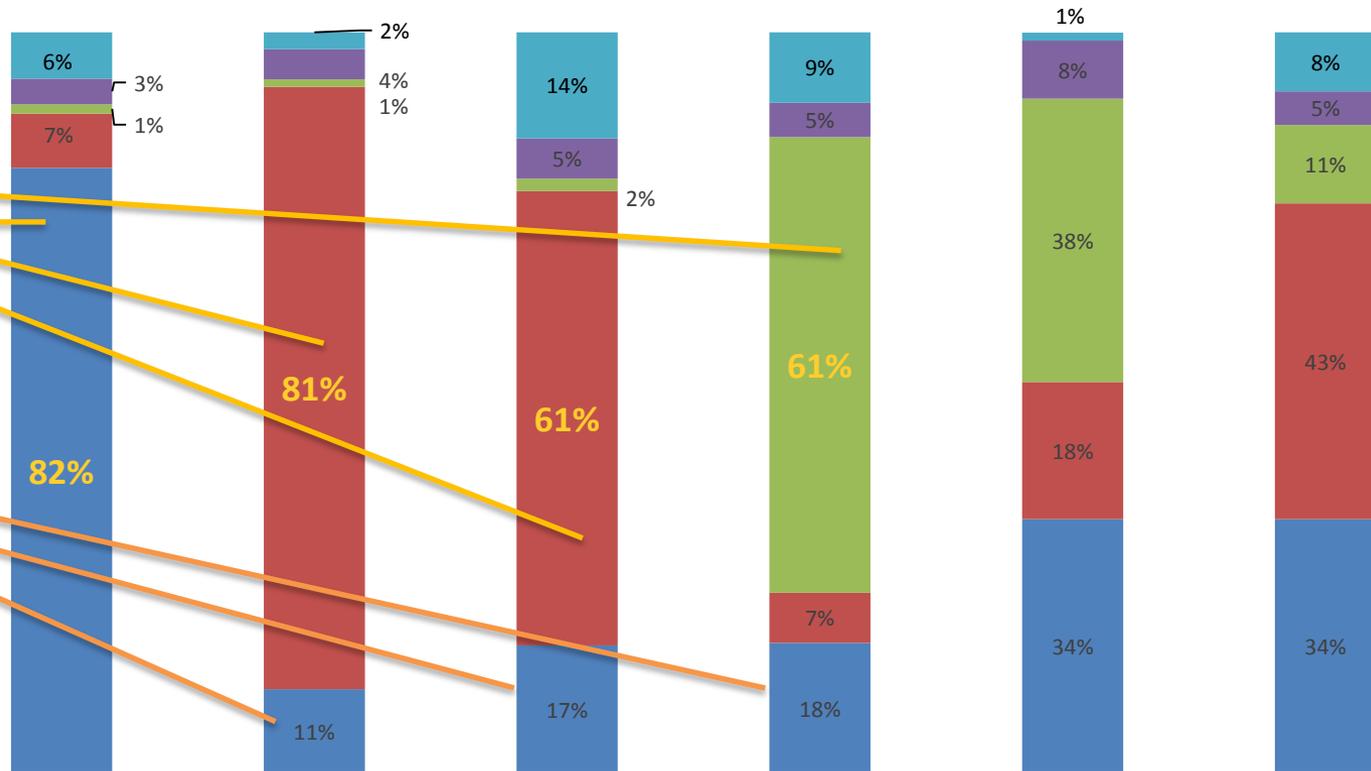


Source: 2011 NHS

Considerations about linked data – self reported versus administrative immigration categories: composition of administrative classes

% of class (administrative) correctly self-reported in 2013 GSS (landed 1980 – 2013)

? Reflective of immigration main motive? Concept of “tied migration”?

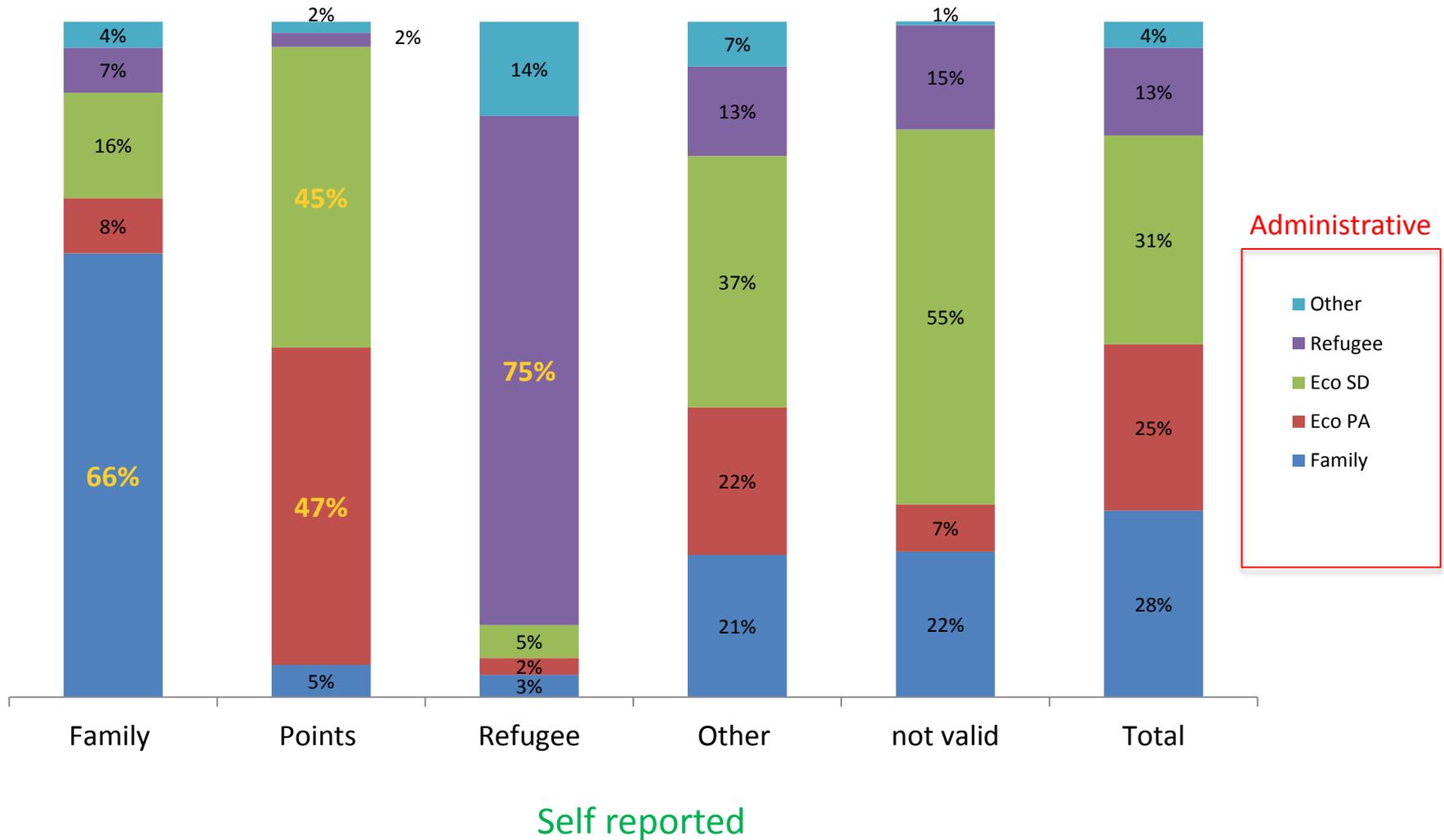


Administrative → Family Eco PA Eco SD Refugee Other Total



Source 2013 GSS linked to IMDB/ILF

Composition of self reported classes



Some gaps, and some ideas on complementing the strength of our knowledge based on quantitative research by coordinating quantitative and qualitative research agendas

- 1) Understanding the institutional, cultural and community context of geographies / groups
- 2) Understanding firms cultural practices, and their impact on integration and inclusion
- 3) Understanding how sentiments and subjective evaluations of life and society become reframed after arrival

Geographies – key data source: Census (NHS/Long Form)

Evidence from data, by geographic unit/type of choice:

- Composition of the population in the geography by immigration status, and background (geographic origin, generational status, ethno-cultural markers, immigration categories, linguistic background, religious affiliation);
- Demographics (age, sex); skills and education (educational attainment, occupational skill level);
- Economic integration indicators (labour market indicators), etc.

Complementary qualitative evidence:

- Local institutions and organizations (public and private);
- Causal chains leading to outcomes unexplained by data;
- Local cultural practices in community and organizations;
- Point of view and cultural entrepreneurship of groups;

Some related policy concepts in use, for which research gaps have been identified:

- Absorptive capacity
- Welcoming communities

Firms – key data source CEED linkage database

Evidence from data:

Immigrant entrepreneurship:

- Business-ownership among immigrants:
 - Investment (as reported on tax forms) by immigrant entrepreneurs.
- Survival and performance of immigrant-owned firms;
- Job creation and layoffs in immigrant-owned firms;
- Characteristics / strategies of immigrant-owned firms (e.g. export orientation, capital intensity, productivity);
- Characteristics & outcomes of workers employed in immigrant-owned firms.

Immigrant employees:

- Characteristics of the firms in which immigrants and Canadian-born workers are employed;
- Employment mobility, 'job shopping', internal career ladders and earnings growth;
- Risks and consequences of layoffs;
- Immigrant/source country composition of firm-level workforces.

Complementary qualitative evidence:

Immigrant entrepreneurship:

- Cultural outlook of various types of immigrant business towards context, e.g. "ethnic", or integrated in broader non-ethnic business community
- Internal corporate culture of immigrant firms (by type / size)
- Engagement/participation of immigrant firms in broader immigrant integration sector
- Practice and engagement in transnational networks of immigrant firms
- Motivation for employees to work in immigrant firm

Immigrant employees:

- Corporate culture and policy towards immigrants and diversity / cultural pluralism
- Engagement of firms with local institutions and integration sector
- Hiring practices and potential barriers or facilitation for immigrants

Concepts: integration, diversity. Gaps: role of employers / firms

Can qualitative research help the interpretation of sentiment based standard questions in surveys in the case of immigrants? (e.g. sense of belonging to community, life satisfaction scale)

Survey based evidence:

- Immigrants have strongly positive sentiments soon after arrival, which then flag
- Sentiments for newcomers seem less strongly related to social connections and economic integration
- Some psychometric studies confirm that soon after arrival sentiments are more self-centred and framed by original country (left behind) than determined by experience in Canada

Complementary qualitative evidence:

- How do immigrants see their life soon after arrival, how does this change with time? What are the important things they frame their evaluations of life on?
- How do they present themselves to the host society and surrounding community? How does their new self-presentation become sustainable, settled, accepted?
- Can “qualitative testing” be incorporated in qualitative research to expand our understanding?

Concepts: wellbeing, integration

Gaps:

- “month 13” (refugees)
- Support practices when “honeymoon” ends
- Settlement stressors and impact on integration



Some considerations

We keep developing some very rich and complex and useful sources of evidence to build on (other presenters, and beginning of this presentation).

Think big (multi-method, multi-disciplinary); but break it up into feasible steps.

Think out of the box, but rigorously: thinking qualitatively about quantitative data, and fitting qualitative information into patterns discovered by analyzing quantitative data.

Thank you

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