Longitudinal Immigration database (IMDB): the past, present and future

A federal and provincial partnership

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Delivering insight through data for a better Canada
Developed with the participation of federal and provincial partners

- The Longitudinal Immigration database (IMDB) is funded by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) and all 10 provinces.
- The IMDB connects immigration and citizenship data with longitudinal socio-economic outcomes, facilitating broad and detailed analysis and research.
- The results can be accessed via tables online, research publications, interactive applications, custom tabulations and microdata access in the Research Data Centres (RDC).
Context of immigration in Canada

Non-permanent residents
- Asylum seekers
- Persons with a work or study permit

Permanent residents
- Economic immigrants (60%): Contributing to Canada’s economy
- Immigrants sponsored by family (27%): Reuniting with family members
- Refugees (12%): Seeking protection and escaping persecution

In 2016, immigrants represented 21.9% of the Canadian population.

*Actual percentages by admission category vary year to year. Values shown are based on averages from 2000-2016
**IMDB: traditional content**

**Target population:** All immigrants admitted to Canada since 1980 who filed taxes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permanent resident files from Immigration Refugee Citizenship Canada, 1980-</th>
<th>Tax files (T1FF) from the Canadian Revenue Agency, 1982-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Information at admission:**  
  - Admission category  
  - Admission date  
  - Country of birth  
  - Knowledge of official language at admission  
  - Intended occupation  
  - Intended place of residence in Canada  
  - and much more… | **Individual and family level incomes:**  
  - Employment income  
  - Social assistance  
  - Industry (NAICS)  
  - Tax credit for post-secondary education  
  - Place of residence for taxation year  
  - **Family composition:**  
  - Family size  
  - Marital status  
  - Number of children, by age  
  - Number of immigrants in the family  
  - and much more… |
Key developments for the IMDB

- Expanded universe to include all immigrants and non-permanent residents since 1980
  - Including longitudinal NPR permits with details
- New children module to connect outcomes of immigrant children with the outcomes of their parents
- Integrated Citizenship data since 2005
- Added salaries and wages data from Statement of remuneration (T4)
  - Outcomes available 1 year earlier
  - Better coverage of temporary foreign workers
- New data tables and data visualization tool available online
IMDB: Enhancements

Target population: All immigrants admitted to Canada since 1980 who filed taxes and all non-permanent residents since 1980

Immigration Administrative Data
- Permanent resident files 1980-2017
- Temporary resident permits 1980-2017
- Citizenship 2005-2017
- Settlement services 2013-2017

Longitudinal tax data and other administrative data
- T1 Family Files 1982-2016
- Salaries and wages (T4) 1997-2017
- T1 Family Files for children 1982-2016
- Mortality 1980-2016

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Analytical capacity
Connections between outcomes and pre-admission experience

Probability of retention of immigrants admitted to Atlantic provinces by pre-admission experience

Source: Statistics Canada, 2015 Longitudinal Immigration Database
Analysis of outcomes for a specific subpopulation

Percentage claiming tuition by age and admission category for immigrant tax filers who admitted in 1999 at the age of 14

Analysis of outcomes of immigrant children connected to the outcomes of their parents

Children admitted before 5 years old, living in low-income families two years after their admission, have lower incomes as adults than those who were not, 2016 constant $ 

Analysis of citizenship acquisition and connection with outcomes in Canada

Median wages of immigrant taxfilers admitted in 2006, by citizenship status and sex, tax year 2007 to 2016

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Longitudinal Immigration Database
Detailed geography

Five-year retention rates of selected intended economic regions for immigrants without pre-admission permits admitted in 2011

- Canada: 74%
- Montreal: 61%
- Toronto: 83%
- Winnipeg: 77%
- Calgary: 82%
- Lower Mainland Southwest (Vancouver): 84%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Longitudinal Immigration Database, product 43-10-0013
## Dynamic tables currently available

1. **Mobility and income of immigrants taxfilers by birth area and admission year**
   - Table: 43-10-0015-01
   - Immigrant mobility and income, by sex, pre-admission experience, immigrant admission category, birth area, years since admission and admission year, for Canada, provinces and...

2. **Immigrant Income by admission year and pre-admission experience, Canada and provinces**
   - Table: 43-10-0011-01
   - Income of immigrants, by world area, sex, immigrant admission category, pre-landing experience, knowledge of official languages, and admission year for tax year 2016.

3. **Immigrant Income by admission year and immigrant admission category, Canada and provinces**
   - Table: 43-10-0010-01
   - Immigrant income, by sex, pre-admission experience, immigrant admission category, years since admission and admission year, for Canada and provinces, 2016 constant dollars.

4. **Immigrant Income by admission year and years since admission, Canada and provinces**
   - Table: 43-10-0009-01
   - Immigrant income, by sex, age at admission, immigrant admission category, years since admission and admission year, for Canada and provinces, 2016 constant dollars.

5. **Mobility and income of Immigrant taxfilers by admission year and years since landing, Canada, provinces and economic regions**
   - Table: 43-10-0013-01
   - Immigrant mobility and income, by sex, pre-admission experience, immigrant admission category, years since admission and admission year, for Canada, provinces and economic regions...

6. **Mobility and income of Immigrant taxfilers by admission year and years since landing, Canada, provinces and census metropolitan areas**
   - Table: 43-10-0014-01
   - Immigrant mobility and income, by sex, pre-admission experience, immigrant admission category, years since admission and admission year, for Canada, provinces and census metropolitan...

7. **Mobility of immigrant tax filers, Canada and Provinces**
   - Table: 43-10-0012-01
   - Number of immigrant tax filers, by province, admission year, sex, age at admission and immigration category for tax years 1996 to 2016.
### Table: 43-10-0012

#### Both sexes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total - pre-admission experience</th>
<th>Total, immigrant admission category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011, admission year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total destination</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>64,245</td>
<td>66,975</td>
<td>68,815</td>
<td>69,935</td>
<td>70,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total residence</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>65,620</td>
<td>68,440</td>
<td>70,365</td>
<td>71,910</td>
<td>72,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stayed in province</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>60,400</td>
<td>61,890</td>
<td>62,910</td>
<td>63,685</td>
<td>63,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out migration</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3,845</td>
<td>5,085</td>
<td>5,905</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>6,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In migration</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5,220</td>
<td>6,550</td>
<td>7,455</td>
<td>8,225</td>
<td>8,960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percent

| Population growth rate | 11 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.8 |
| Retention rate | 12 | 94.0 | 92.4 | 91.4 | 91.1 | 91.0 |
| Out migration rate | 13 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 9.0 |
| In migration rate | 14 | 8.1 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 12.8 |
Table: 43-10-0010

Total - pre-admission experience
1 years since admission

Wages, salaries and commissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, immigrant admission category</td>
<td>Total count</td>
<td>166,660</td>
<td>157,620</td>
<td>162,265</td>
<td>167,905</td>
<td>183,490</td>
<td>164,085</td>
<td>175,265</td>
<td>179,210</td>
<td>183,650</td>
<td>190,740</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total with income</td>
<td>111,970</td>
<td>106,690</td>
<td>105,040</td>
<td>107,850</td>
<td>120,970</td>
<td>108,560</td>
<td>116,550</td>
<td>116,360</td>
<td>128,815</td>
<td>136,900</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrants sponsored by family</td>
<td>Median with income</td>
<td>19,100</td>
<td>20,200</td>
<td>19,500</td>
<td>19,700</td>
<td>20,500</td>
<td>21,100</td>
<td>21,900</td>
<td>22,400</td>
<td>24,800</td>
<td>25,400</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total count</td>
<td>58,275</td>
<td>56,260</td>
<td>56,470</td>
<td>56,510</td>
<td>51,265</td>
<td>47,810</td>
<td>55,395</td>
<td>65,400</td>
<td>53,010</td>
<td>51,670</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total with income</td>
<td>38,180</td>
<td>36,985</td>
<td>34,825</td>
<td>33,790</td>
<td>31,465</td>
<td>28,900</td>
<td>31,580</td>
<td>34,685</td>
<td>31,690</td>
<td>31,695</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median with income</td>
<td>17,400</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>16,400</td>
<td>16,700</td>
<td>17,200</td>
<td>17,100</td>
<td>17,200</td>
<td>18,700</td>
<td>19,500</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Next steps and upcoming developments

• **Enhanced website presence**
  • Portal dedicated to immigration statistics with focus on IMDB
  • New tables to better address emerging needs of provinces and other stakeholders
    • Asylum seekers, international students, and temporary foreign workers
    • Citizenship and pre-admission experience
    • More outcomes at lower levels of geography
    • Immigrant families and children
    • Increased use of data visualization

• **Expanded universe to cover immigrants since 1952**
• **Connections between the IMDB and other data sources**
December 2019 release: Coverage

- Immigrants admitted since 1952
  - 1952-79 limited immigration variables
- Tax files of non-permanent residents
- 2018 IMDB
  - 2018 permits of permanent and non-permanent residents
  - 2017 tax records
December 2019 release: Products

• “The Daily”
  • Highlights of economic outcomes and inter-provincial migration

• Tables
  • Incomes of permanent and non-permanent residents and inter-provincial migration
  • New outcomes: Knowledge of official language, incidence of sources of income (e.g.: social assistance, employment…)

• Interactive applications
  • Income trajectories, inter-provincial migration

• Immigration Hub: statcan.ca/immigration-e and statcan.ca/immigration-f
  • Feedback on content are welcomed!
Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB): Interactive app

Release date: April 16, 2019

Data

2016 taxfilers - broad admission cate... Refuge
Economic I...
Immigrant sponsored
In-migrant

Income type
- All income
- Wages, salaries and commissions
- Self-employment income

Admission year
2006

Province of residence
- Alberta
- British Columbia
- Territories

Sex
- Total, Sex
- Females
- Males

Pre-admission experience
- Total, pre-admission experience
- With work and study permits
- With work permit(s), no study permit

2016 taxfilers - detailed admission categ...
Caregiver, principal applicant
Business p...
Provincial...

Admission category by years since admission and chosen statistic

Admission category
- Total, Economic Immigrant
- Skilled worker and skilled...
- Provincial...

Statistic
- Number of taxfilers
- Taxfilers with income
- Mean income
- Median income

English: https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/71-607-x/71-607-x2019003-eng.htm
French: https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/71-607-x/71-607-x2019003-fra.htm
Interprovincial Migration: Interactive Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province of landing</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landing year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province of residence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland and Labrador</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1055</td>
<td>62.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>1.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340</td>
<td>19.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>6.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>8.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years since admission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1740</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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To come: early 2020

- 2 releases are planned
  - January and March
- More interactive tools
- Sub-provincial data
- Family and children outcomes
- 2018 wages
How to get access to the RDC?

- On average, researchers can be granted access to data already in the Research Data Centre (RDC) within 2 months.
- No fees for student research projects.
- Generally no fees for academic researchers from participating institutions.
- Access is now easier for Provincial and Territorial Government researchers.
IRCC-Statistics Canada collaboration

• IRCC and Statistics Canada’s collaboration led to various **enhancements** and **linkages** between the IMDB and other data sources (e.g. Census, GSS).

• In addition, IRCC and the provinces funded the access of these **datasets in the RDCs** for a broader access to the research community.
  • This collaboration aims to facilitate access and research to immigration, settlement and citizenship information

• If you wish to contact IRCC regarding your research, please e-mail: IRCC.REKMPPartnerships-PartenariatsMCPDGRE.IRCC@cic.gc.ca
For more information, please visit
www.statcan.gc.ca

or contact:
SASD Client Services / DSSEA Service à clientèle
(STATCAN) statcan.sasdclientservices-dsseaserviceaclientele.statcan@canada.ca

THANK YOU!

#StatCan100
External data integration to the IMDB

- Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC)
  - Tailored design that allows targeted analysis
  - Study of a single cohort (2000/01) of immigrants over time
  - Sample data designed with 3 waves
  - Covers up to 4 years of data

- Longitudinal Administrative Databank (LAD)
  - Same characteristics and design as the IMDB
  - Includes immigrant and Canadian-born information
  - 20% sample

- IMDB-DAD (Discharge Abstract Database)
- IMDB-CCHS (Canadian Community Health survey)
- IMDB-GSS (General Social Survey)
  - C22, Social networks - 2008
  - C25, Families - 2011