

Connecting the Data Dots: from Service to Outcomes

> P2P Conference Ottawa November 14-15, 2022







Overview

Who is ISANS? Hybrid Data Management Planning Service Delivery - Including Reporting in Planning What kind of data do we collect? Connecting the dots: From Planning to Review Using Data Beyond Reporting







Who is ISANS?

- Comprehensive settlement service provider for Halifax and Nova Scotia
- Provides service to over 6500 clients annually including:
 - Settlement
 - Language
 - Employment
 - Business development



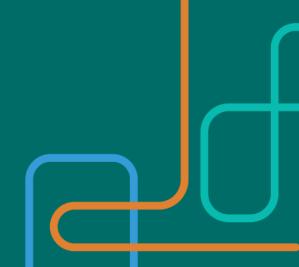
Hybrid Data Management



Why a hybrid model?

- IT outside our core service mandate
- Enhanced security with off-prem data storage
- Data held externally reduces organizational risk
- Facilitates data integrity
- In-house team understand both database and settlement sector
- Easier development of new features and functionality





Planning Service Delivery -Including Reporting in Planning

New project data requirements

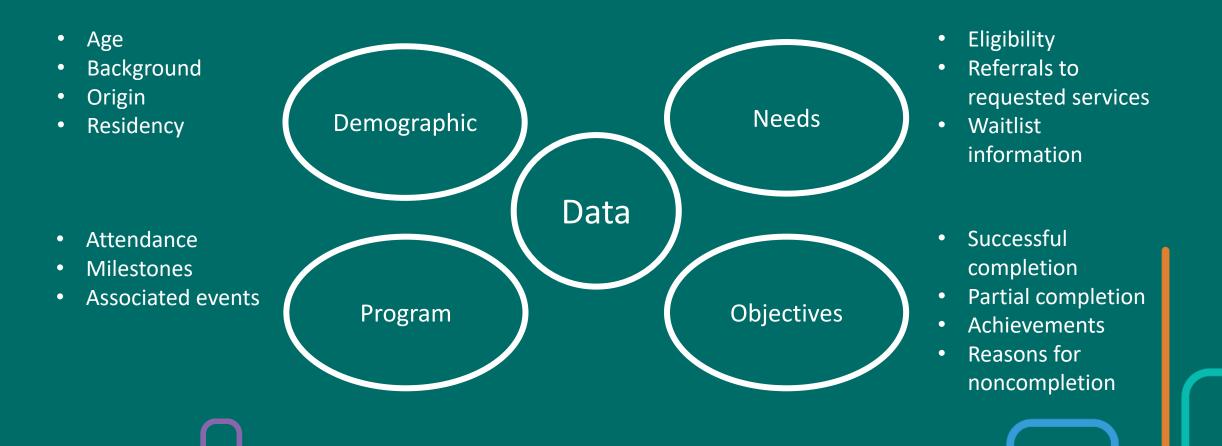
- What data needs to be measured?
- How is this to be recorded in our database or in other mediums?
- How is the pertinent information reported to funders?
- Who is responsible for this?
- What supports are needed?
- How are changes communicated to staff?
- What training will be required?
- Has the project been added to quality control measures?

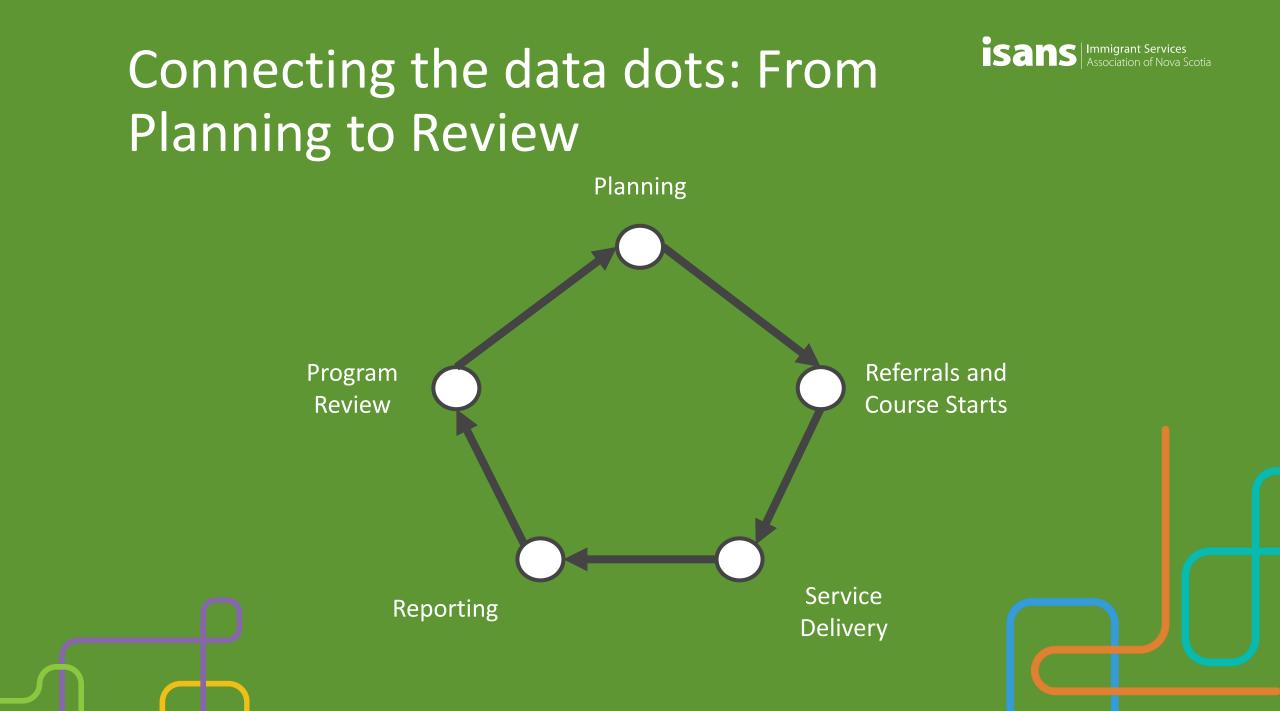




What data do we collect?









Finding Efficiencies: Using Data Beyond Reporting

- Assessing program success
 - Meeting objectives
 - Having intended outcomes
- Informing other stakeholders about a program's success
- Using contact information for emergency messaging (opt in)
- Secure document sharing
- Research







Thank You



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Beyond Reporting: The Power of Settlement Data

Kathy Sherrell (PhD), Director – Settlement Services, ISSofBC

November 2022





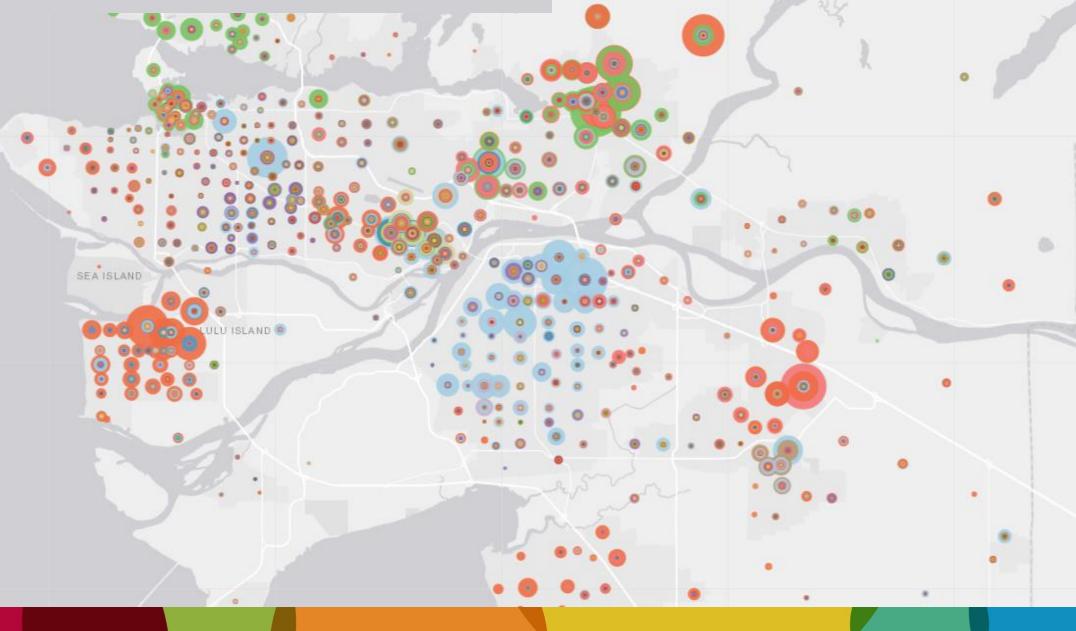
About ISSofBC

- Created in 1968 by volunteers and incorporated in 1972 in direct response to the Ismailis fleeing East Africa
- First immigrant serving agency in BC and one of the largest multicultural, immigrant and refugee serving agencies in Canada
- Serve 15,000+ clients per year In over 45 languages
- Over 12 primary locations; as well as secondary locations
- 450 staff and over 350 active volunteers
- Both Charity and not-for-profit organization
- Volunteer Board of Directors selected from broader community

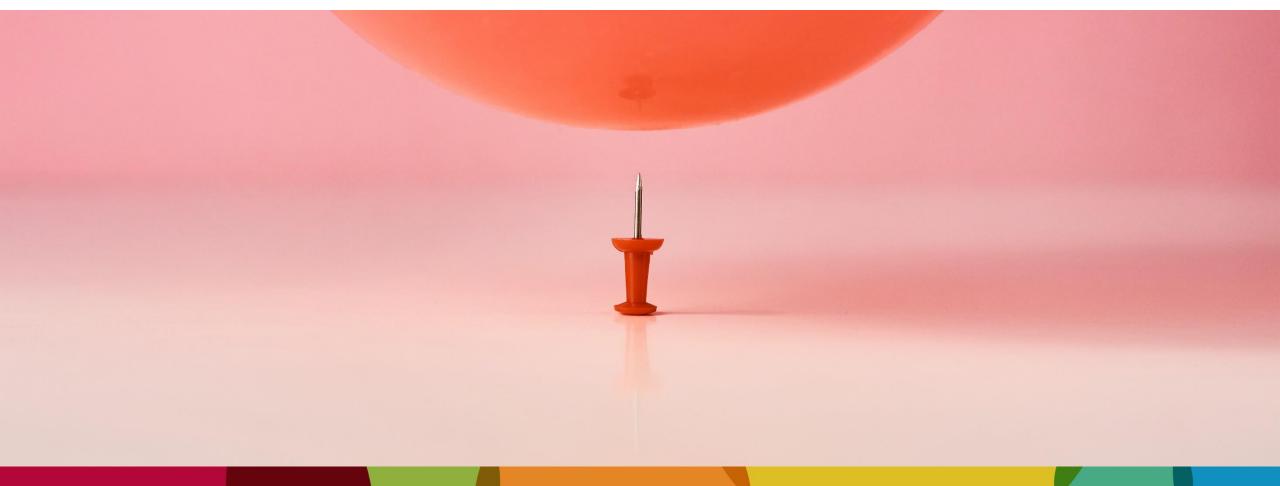


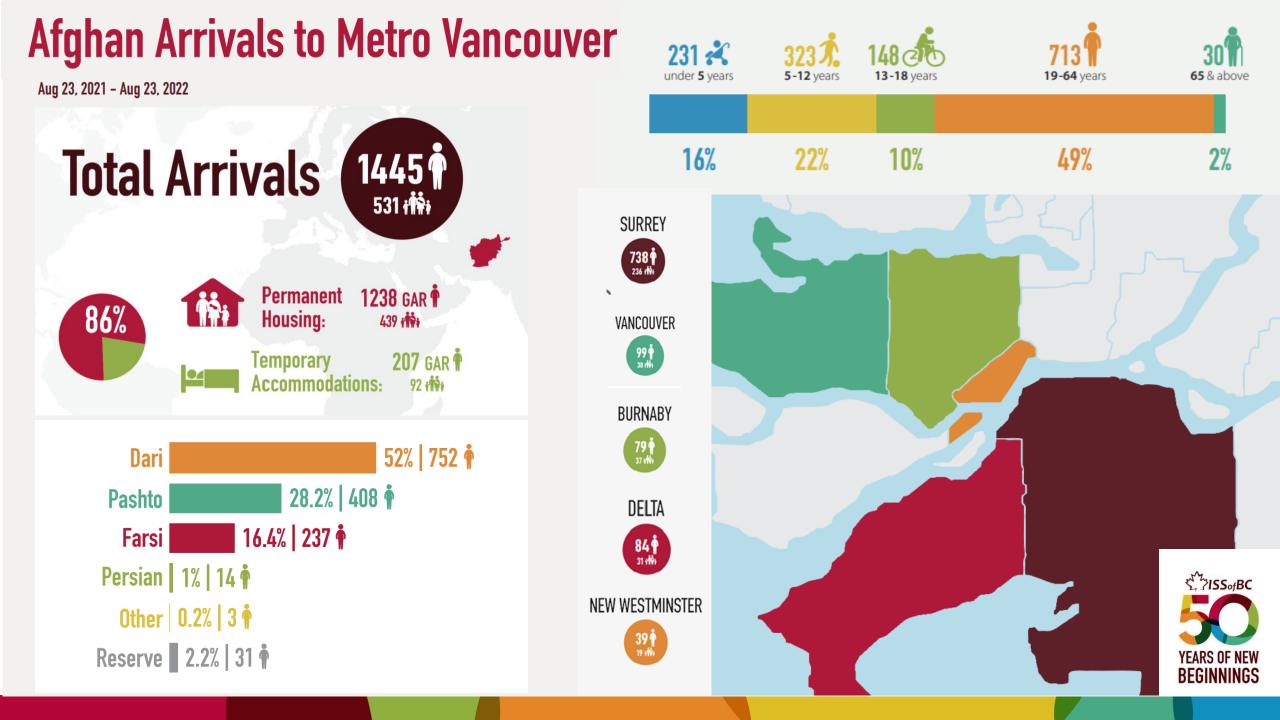
Internal Service Planning

Mother tongue Arabic Cantonese Dari English Farsi Hindi Karen Korean Kurdish Mandarin Portuguese Punjabi Russian Somali Spanish Tagalog Tigrigna Urdu Vietnamese









GARs Settling in Delta (Jan 1 – Nov 9, 2022)



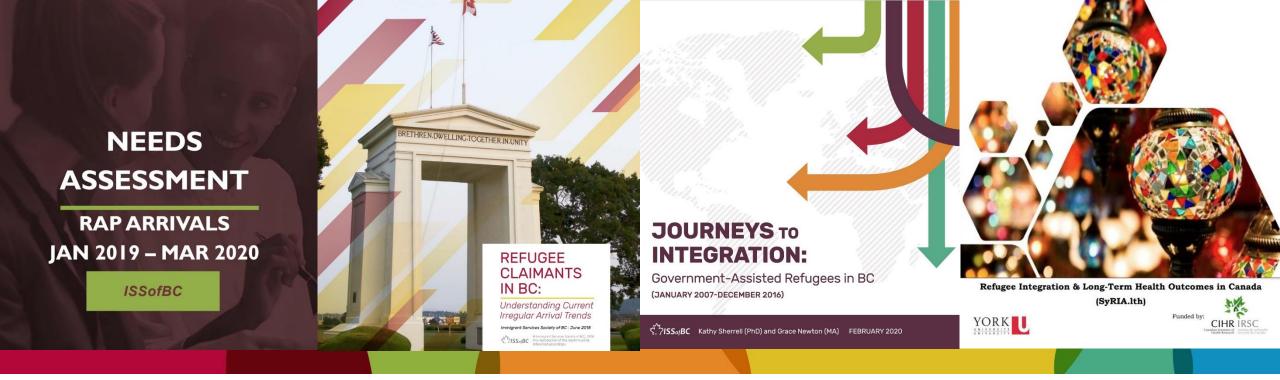
RAP	# Units	# Individuals
Afghan	25	57
Non- Afghan	27	56
Total Clients	52	113

Country of Origin	# Units	# Individuals	
Afghanistan	25	57	
Ethiopia	7	7	
Somali	9	18	
Syria	9	24	
Venezuela	2	7	
Grand Total	52	113	

Language Spoken	# Unit	# Individual
Arabic	9	24
Dari	16	41
Pashto	9	16
Somali	16	25
Vietnamese	2	7
Grand Total	52	113

4. C	

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
6 years & under	6	10	16
7 – 12 years	5	11	16
13 – 18 years	8	10	18
19 – 64 years	28	35	63
65 and older	0	0	0
TOTAL:	47	66	113

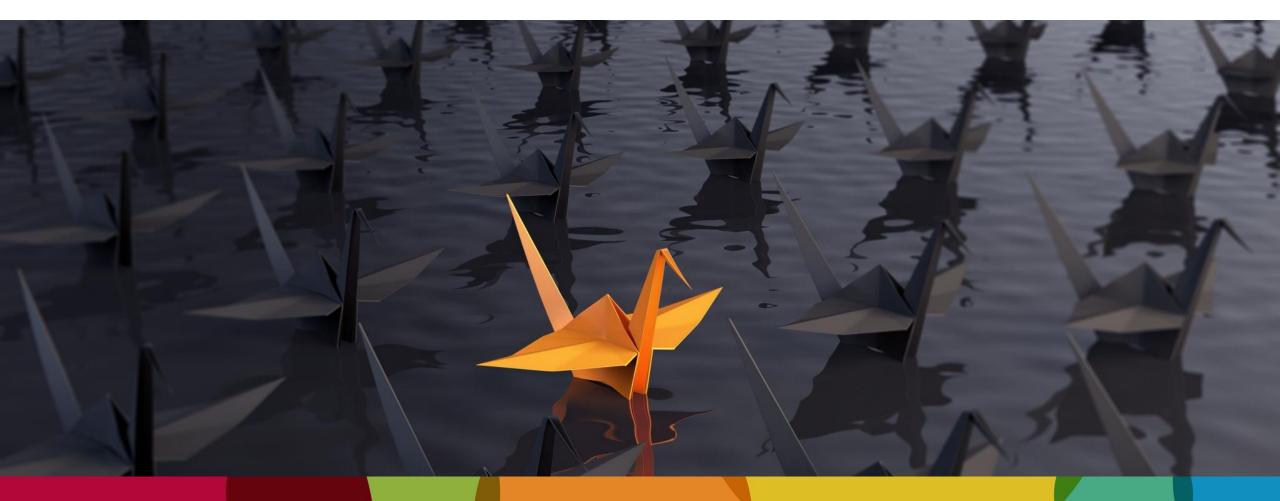


Evaluation and Research









Unlocking Settlement Data Matters Pathways to Prosperity November 2022







What will we be talking about today?

- IRCC's CDOB Mandate
- Types of Data Housed in IRCC
- Settlement Data modules and types of analyses
- We help grow and expand analytical capacity of IRCC data at Statistics Canada
- Data Accessibility and Data Liberation





IRCC's CDOB mandate



Providing data products & services

DEVELOP

Construct custom person-based data extracts and products, e.g., cubes, flat files

REPORT

Produce statistical reports, analytics, dashboards, dynamic visualization

PRESENT

Design user-friendly analytical reports, fact sheets, and Facts & Figures



Enabling data access & responsible use

EXPOSE

Ensure timely, ready, and secure access to IRCC data as per user needs

OVERSEE

Ensure policy-compliant and ethical use of IRCC data

COMMUNICATE

Promote the value of IRCC data and data products, and their internal and external use



Stewarding data assets

CARE

Ensure IRCC data integrity (quality, standards, interoperability, etc.) and no harm is done to IRCC data

ASSESS

Monitor data gaps, needs, and prospects

GROW

Augment policy-relevant internal and external data assets to meet current, emerging and future user needs

Types of Data Housed in IRCC CDOB

Permanent Residents

(e.g. age, gender, education, official language, immigration category, admission year, intended destination, country of citizenship, etc)

> Types of Data In IRCC-CDOB

Temporary Residents

(e.g. permit type, LMIA exemptions, sign date, sociodemographic characteristics such as age, gender, education, official language, immigration category, etc)

Citizenship

(e.g. number of applicants granted citizenship, year of citizenship, admission year, etc)

Settlement Services (e.g. type of settlement service, resettlement service, pre-arrival service, service period, support service type, service location sociodemographic characteristics,

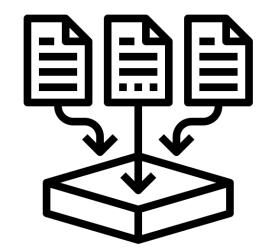
etc.)

Asylum Claimants (e.g. number of asylum claims by year, port of entry, province, etc)



(Re)Settlement Data – iCARE

- Before 2013, settlement data was stored in IRCC's Immigration-Contribution Accountability Measurement System (iCAMS).
- This has been modernized and in turn the original version of iCARE was released in 2013.
- iCARE is a web-based performance measurement data system designed for the collection of client and service information on the Settlement and Resettlement Programs delivered by service provider organizations to eligible newcomers on behalf of IRCC.
- ~4300 active external users from the SPOs & 20,000+ daily transactions.
- Data is entered into iCARE by over 500 SPOs. These organizations are governed by over 700 contribution agreements representing approximately \$1 billion/year.
 - IRCC provides training to over 500 SPOs, to ensure the accurate recording of data.
 - Data is collected to measure results and determine how recipients are performing and to identify areas of improvements on (Re) Settlement.
- iCARE is regularly updated to fully align with (Re) Settlement program changes.





(Re)Settlement Data – Modules **i**CARE

iCARE is divided into several modules, each of which collects data and information about settlement service clients, and their associated settlement services:

Needs and Assets Assessment

Information and Orientation

Employment-related Services

Community Connections

Language Assessment

Language Training

Resettlement Assistance



(Re)Settlement Data – Current Use

- The Department links client Settlement and Resettlement services data with its admissions data to analyze service usage patterns by client demographic characteristics including: immigration category, age, gender, official language knowledge and country of birth.
 - iCARE data forms the basis of several reporting products; ~8000 PDF reports generated monthly for the service providers; A suite of multidimensional very diverse reporting tools for IRCC officers (from statics table, cube to flat files)
- The information collected in iCARE is a key component for measuring the overall performance of the (Re) Settlement Programs, and also strongly supports Department's program reporting, policy development and evaluation.
- IRCC has also put in place a pilot project that links iCARE data with the Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) to better understand the economic impact of (Re) Settlement services on clients.
 - Resettlement data and settlement data linked to the IMDB allows researchers to analyze the use of settlement services, as well as the demographic and socioeconomic profile of service clients.









(Re)Settlement Data – Emerging Needs

- We need to improve the reports that are provided to service providers.
 - They are static PDF reports, and provide no interactive features.
 - Service providers need to be able to quickly produce customized reports for their use and analysis.
- We need to further liberate iCARE data for use by stakeholder groups
 - Such as LIPs, PTs, municipalities, academics etc., who work together to better support the integration of immigrants into their respective communities who need to be able to quickly produce customized reports for their use and analysis.
- We need iCARE's IT infrastructure to be modernized, to ensure that iCARE keeps pace with technological changes implemented both in the GoC and in IRCC.





At Statistics Canada analytical capacity of IRCC data assets grow to generate new insight



Longitudinal
Immigration
Database (IMDB)



- Policy makers, researchers, and Canadians benefit from Statistics Canada products that use IRCC Data (*e.g. demographic estimates, population projections, and census*).
- The Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) forms the foundation for the immigration data integration environment.
 - We share immigrant landing files to Statistics Canada on a monthly basis so that Statistics Canada can generate the IMDB each year.
 - The IMDB includes over 12 million immigrants who landed in Canada (1952 2019) and their income tax records (1982 - 2018), allowing for the analysis of socio-economic outcomes and impact of immigrants over a period of 35 years.
- This integrated data is made accessible in secure environments at over 30 university campuses across the country in partnership with the <u>Canadian Research Data Centre Network (CRDCN)</u>.



Analytical capacity is augmented by integrating the IMDB with other federal administrative and survey data sources

Canadian Employee-Employer Dynamic Database (CEEDD) combines firm and individual level characteristics in the matched employer-employee database comprising tax and business declaration files allowing an understanding of job creation, and a wide range of economic activity by industry, sector, at lowest immigration category level.

- 2016 (and 2021 to come) Census with Immigration Admission Category provides information on visible minority and generational status, ethnic origin, official and non-official languages, place of birth, sex at birth, and religion.
- Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) provides current, detailed and uniform health information in every province and territory which allows comparative studies between population groups.
- General Social Survey (GSS) assesses shared values, sense of belonging, participation in society and social networks which allows us to understand social trends.



Annual Data Growth and Liberation is...



- informed by ongoing intradepartmental consultations, assessment of short and long term program level and departmental data needs, risks, and opportunities, and through continuing benchmarking with GC data community;
- aligned with <u>Directive on Open Government</u>, <u>IRCC Data</u>
 <u>Strategy</u> and the <u>Report to the Clerk of the Privy Council: A</u>
 <u>Data Strategy Roadmap for the Federal Public Service</u>, and supports the current and emerging IRCC priorities; and
- monitored and adjusted against evolving Government of Canada and IRCC priorities, stakeholders' needs, availability of resources, and new data opportunities.



Current IRCC Data Liberation Spectrum

- ODP provides over 90 static tables on a monthly basis however this is limited.
- We aim to liberate settlement data by making it more accessible in the cloud.
- In the process of modernizing our data reporting, we will hold consultations across Canada with different SPOs.
- Ultimately, we would like to provide more dynamic data products through PowerBI that would allow people to use the data according to their needs (e.g. profile of PRs, settlement service use).
- Some challenges includes internal gating process (wherein we will start with settlement data).



What is the Value of Data Liberation

- Providing more dynamic data will also generate more research questions
 - Which will lead to research projects using IRCC data that have expanded through data linkages within Statistics Canada (eg. IMDB, IMDB linked to iCARE, IMDB linked to the Census).
- By doing this, our stakeholders such as SPOs, PTs, and academics will be able to utilize IRCC data at the provincial and Canada level and gain a better understanding of immigrants' settlement journey.





Questions





Pathways to Prosperity National Conference November 2022

Immigration Data in Academic Research and Training

YOKO YOSHIDA



Administrative records

"Generated from the routine operation of administrative process, often associated with public agencies, for the purpose of registration and record keeping as a part of service delivery (Yoshida, Haan, Schaffer, 2022)"

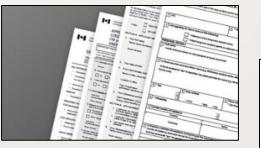
Example:

Immigrant Landing File

T1FF tax records

Immigration Contribution Agreement Reporting Environment (iCARE)

Client data



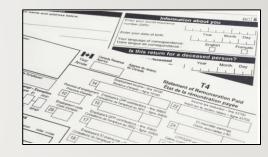
Client	BOOK			
CLIENT NAME	EMAIL	HOME PHONE	CELL PHONE	DOB
Alexander, David	david@example.com	(123) 555-0121	(123) 555-0126	1/1/1993
Kim, Shane	shane@example.com	(123) 555-0122	(123) 555-0127	1/1/1992
Mirchandani, Bharat	bharat@example.com	(123) 555-0124	(123) 555-0128	1/1/1991
Turner, Richard	richard@example.com	(123) 555-0125	(123) 555-0129	1/1/1992
Peale Monk	pealemonk@exomple.com	(123) 555-0998	(123) 555-9098	12/12/1993

Administrative records as "Big" & "Found" data

<u>"Big" data:</u>

- Volume: Large volumes of data
- Velocity: Routinized real-time accumulation of data
- Variety: Various sources and formats
- **Exhaustivity:** Comprehensive coverage (n=ALL)
- **High-degree resolution/Indexicality:** ability to identify and follow micro trends
- **Relationality:** Capacity to link datasets
- Flexibility: Capacity to extend and expand

E.g. Tax records



Source: Laney, D (2001). 3D Data Management: Controlling Data Volume, Velocity and Variety. Meta Group. Kitchin, R (2013). Big data and human geography: Opportunities, challenges and risks. Dialogues in Human Geography,3 (3), 262–267.

Administrative records as "Big" & "Found" data

"Found" data:

Primary purpose of data collection is outside of research, but re- purposed for research

<u>"Made" data:</u>

Data, such as surveys is collected to address specific research questions

Source: Harford, T (2014). Big data: Are we making a big mistake? *Big Data & Society*, **4** (2), 14–19. Connelly, R, Playford, CJ, Gayle, V, Dibben, C (2016). The role of administrative data in the big data revolution in social science research. Social Science Research, 59, 1–12.

Comparisons between "Found" and "Made" data

	Found data	Made data
Volume	Larger	Smaller
Cost of data collection	Low	High
Coverage	Exhaustive	Sample
Bias	Low	High
Data cleaning cost	High	Low
Documentation	Less well established	Well-established
Data management/analysis skills	High	Low
Control over contents	Low	High
Access	Limited to internal users	Informed Consent

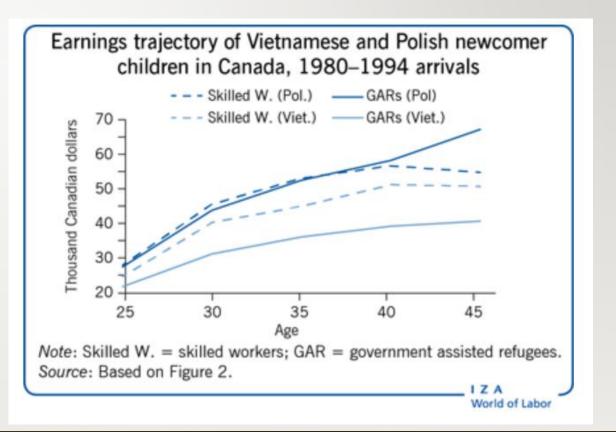
Example in Academic Research

Follow trends of specific groups

Long term economic impact of refugee status

Data: Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB)

Landing records (IRCC's PNRF) + Tax Records (CRA's T1FF)



Source: Yoshida, Y., Amoyaw, J., McLay, R.(2022) Refugee children's earnings in adulthood. IZA World of Labor doi: 10.15185/izawol.490

Example in Academic Research

Trends among smaller regions

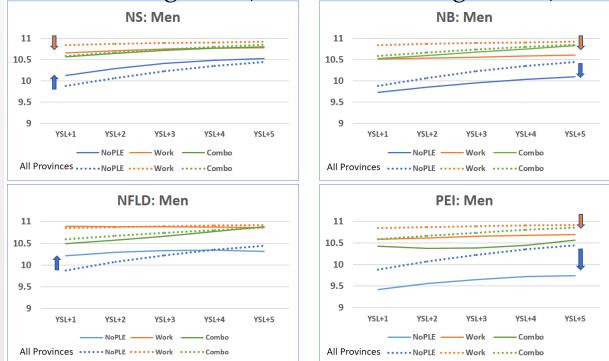
Earnings of immigrants with and without pre-landing Canadian experience across provinces.

Data: Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB)

Temporary status (IRCC's TR) Landing records (IRCC's PNRF) +

Tax Records (CRA's T1FF)

Earnings trajectory of economic class immigrants (2010-2017 landing cohort)



Source: Palii, I., Y. Yoshida, M. Haan, S. Goodwin.(2022) Post-Landing Earning Trajectories of Immigrants with Pre-landing Canadian Experience: Sub-national Analysis. Canadian Ethnic Studies Association 2022 Conference: November 4, 2022. Halifax, NS, Canada

Potential Research Questions



Q: Short-term, short-distance mobility

Q: Service use: who use what services, and when?

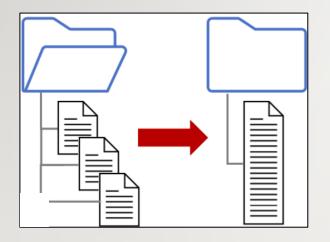
Challenges for developing admin data for research use



Data cleaning / Data inspection

- Any anomalous values?
- Missing data?
 - Random or systematic?

Challenges for developing admin data for research use



Data documentation

- User's manual: data structure
- Codebook: Variable information

AGEGR10	Lengt	
Age group of respon	dent (groups of 10)	
Age group of respon	Age group of respondent (groups of 10)	
All respondents	All respondents	
General Social Surve	ey, Social Identity 20	
	Code	
	01	
	02	
	03	
	03 04	
	•••	
	04	
	04 05	
	Age group of respon- Age group of respon-	

<u>Data analysis</u>

	Sex	Race	Height	Income	Marital Status	Years of Educ.	Liberal- ness
R1001	М	1	70	50	1	12	1.73
R1002	М	2	72	100	2	20	4.53
R1003	F	1	55	250	1	16	2.99
R1004	М	2	<u>65</u>	20	2	16	1.13
R1005	8	1	d0	10	3	12	3.81
R1006	М	1	68	30	1	9	4.76
R1007	F	5	66	25	2	21	2.01
R1008	F	4	ć i	43	i	18	1.27
R1009	м	1	69	67	1	12	3.25



Challenges for developing admin data for research use

- Access to data
 - Who has access?
 - What role?



• Partnership

