



CIC Administrative Data



Citizenship and Immigration Canada

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March 28, 2013





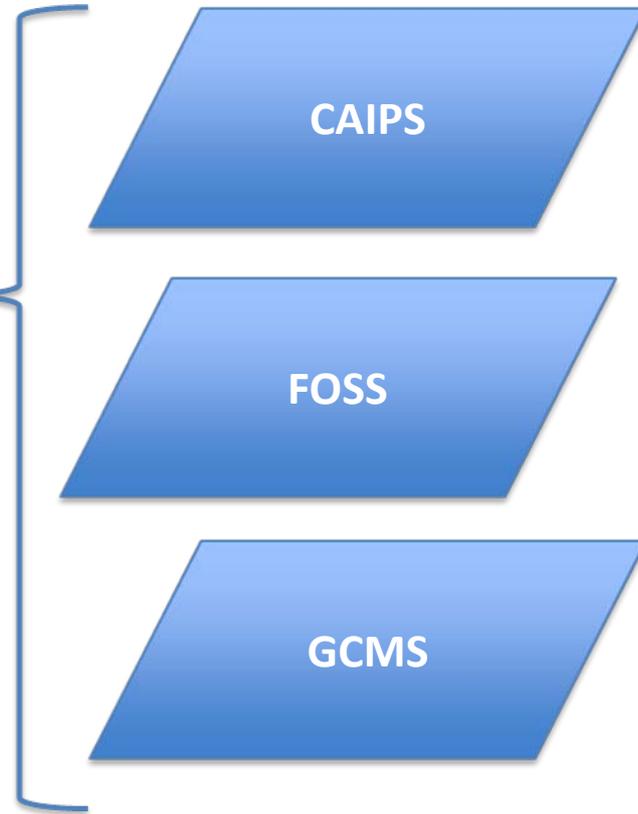
Our Data Mandate

In support of evidence based research and policy development:

- Use source data from CIC's administrative systems
- Create research & analytical databases, and
- Deliver to partners



Source data from CIC's administrative systems



Administrative data describes information collected by persons, organizations or departments of government for their own purposes.





Our databases

Permanent Residents

Temporary Residents

Transitions

Sponsorships

Citizenship

Refugee Claimants

Data products

- Facts and Figures
- Rounded/unrounded cubes
- Research partnerships

In development





Permanent Residents

- Tombstone data at landing
- Demographic data: age, gender, marital status, country of birth, citizenship and last permanent residence, mother tongue, intended destination
- Program data: immigrant category, special program, family status (principal applicant/spouse/other dependants)
- Personal attributes - intended occupation/employment status, level of education, official language ability





Temporary Residents and Transitions

- For all residents in possession of a work or study permit(s), visitor record(s), refugee claim or TR permit(s)
- Work permit: occupation, LMO/exceptions, place of residence, duration of stay
- Study permit: level of study, place of residence, duration of stay
- Composite annual status and transition types through time (FS to FW, FW to PR...)





The IMDB allows research to be directly linked to policy levers

- Longitudinal immigration database (IMDB), maintained by Statistics Canada, combines administrative data on landed immigrants with their income tax returns
- Currently covers the period 1980 to 2010 and contains longitudinal information on the economic performance of immigrations for this period
- Allows for analysis over a period long enough to assess the impact of immigrant characteristics (e.g. education, knowledge of official languages) on their settlement behaviour and integration:
 - labour market participation and performance
 - secondary migration: inter and intra provincial mobility
 - onward migration





We can now look at immigrants and their family contexts

	Unit of analysis	Characteristics for analysis
Legacy IMDB	Adult Immigrant 1) Tax filer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult immigrant characteristics <i>(tombstone landing information, longitudinal tax information)</i>
Redesigned IMDB	Adult Immigrant 1) Tax filer 2) Imputed spouse and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult immigrant characteristics <i>(tombstone landing information, longitudinal tax information)</i> • Adult immigrants' family characteristics <i>(cross-sectional tax information)</i>
	Immigrant Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigrant family characteristics <i>(cross-sectional tax information)</i> • Characteristics of adult immigrants within the family <i>(tombstone landing information, cross-sectional tax information)</i>





...which means we can look at immigrant family structure and income.

New information: Family type, family size, including total number and ages of any children, family income (before and after tax), low-income status, social assistance receipt

Policy research interest:

- The family unit of analysis allows us to look at the effects of migration on family outcomes over time, to take into account patterns and changes to immigrant family structure, and to examine the effects of family contexts on economic outcomes.
- A family concept of income provides a better welfare perspective on immigrant families' economic resource position than individual earnings.
- Low-income (and social assistance) is a family concept and is widely accepted as an indicator of access to economic resources among members of society, and thus is used as a key indicator of immigrant integration and well-being.





Questions/Comments?

