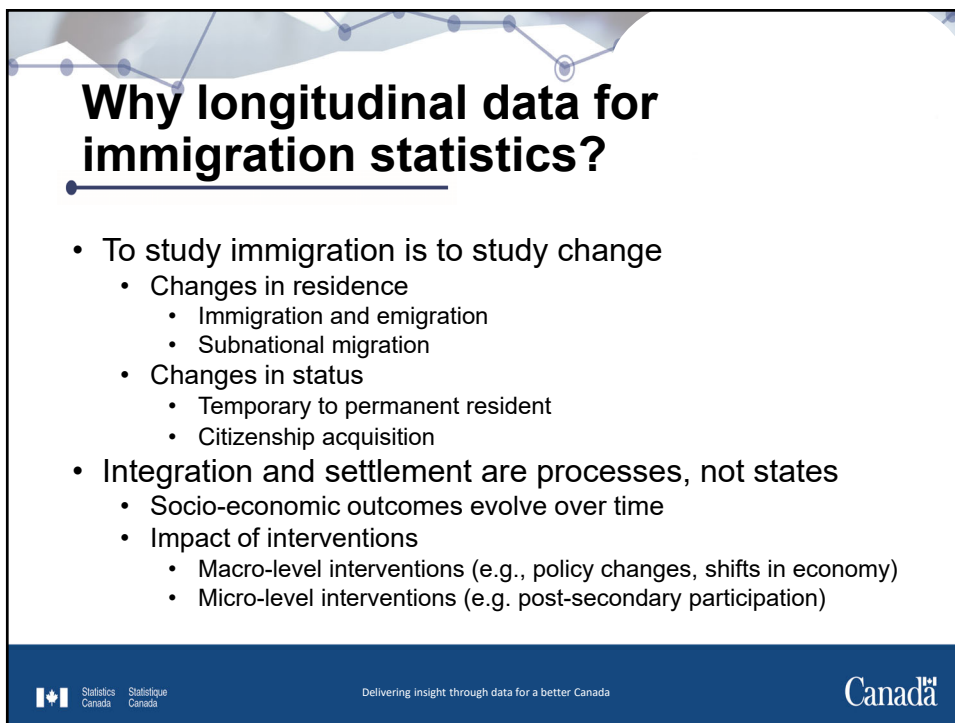


The banner features a background image of hands using a laptop. Overlaid on this is a stylized red and blue line graph with circular markers. A large, faint maple leaf is centered in the background. The text is centered and reads:

## Task Force on Longitudinal Data for Migration Statistics

Delivering insight through data for a better Canada

Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada logo and the Canada 100 logo are also present.



The slide features a background image of hands using a laptop. Overlaid on this is a stylized blue and grey line graph with circular markers. The text is centered and reads:

## Why longitudinal data for immigration statistics?

- To study immigration is to study change
  - Changes in residence
    - Immigration and emigration
    - Subnational migration
  - Changes in status
    - Temporary to permanent resident
    - Citizenship acquisition
- Integration and settlement are processes, not states
  - Socio-economic outcomes evolve over time
  - Impact of interventions
    - Macro-level interventions (e.g., policy changes, shifts in economy)
    - Micro-level interventions (e.g. post-secondary participation)

Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada logo and the Canada 100 logo are also present.

## UNECE Task force

- Several driving factors
  - Increased use of data integration facilitates the creation of new longitudinal data sources
  - Integration and settlement are processes, not states, and outcomes can be short or long-term
  - Specific topics like circular migration and family reunification also benefit from longitudinal data
- Build on work done by past task forces
  - Socio-economic characteristics (2015)
  - Circular migration (2016)
  - Data integration (2017)

## Schedule of activities

- Terms of reference for new task force on the use of longitudinal data for migration statistics approved by CES in February 2018
- Regular meetings began in Spring 2018
- Survey among participating countries and organizations in Summer 2018
  - UNECE, Eurostat, OECD
  - Austria, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Kazakhstan, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom
- Chapters drafted beginning in fall 2018 with modifications and examples added through 2019

## **Task force report**

- Overview of longitudinal data sources
- Guidelines on developing longitudinal data from integrated data sources
  - Statistical design with data quality considerations
  - Source file assessment and pre-processing
  - Data integration
  - Longitudinal individual identifiers
  - Preparation of final database
  - Dissemination of results
- Disseminating regular migration statistics from longitudinal data
  - Key indicators
  - Best practices

## **Types of data**

- Panel Surveys
- Single source administrative data files
- Statistical population registers
  - Belgium - Central Population Register
  - Italy - Anagrafe
  - Spain - Padrón
- Integrated administrative data
  - Canada - Longitudinal Immigration Database
  - Germany - Central Alien Register
  - Switzerland - Swiss Longitudinal Demographic Database
  - More being developed...

## Key challenges raised

- Limitations of administratively collected data
  - Lack of control over measurement, periodicity, coverage
  - Need strong communication with data source providers regarding quality and limitations but also opportunities
  - Access limitations and other possible barriers
- Data integration challenges
  - Possibly compounded longitudinally; could benefit from longitudinal linkage source
  - Need to ensure consistent individual identifier longitudinally
- Challenging to disseminate
  - Need to make users aware of limitations
  - More complex to present; need to think of novel techniques to disseminate

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## Unique opportunities are still available

- Best practices outlined throughout report using country-based examples
  - Combining sources to improve coverage
  - Identifying duplicates before integration stage
  - Assigning anonymized longitudinal individual identifiers after integration
  - Producing technical report / user guide with exhaustive details on data quality
- Indicators provided even when data have measurement, coverage or periodicity limitations

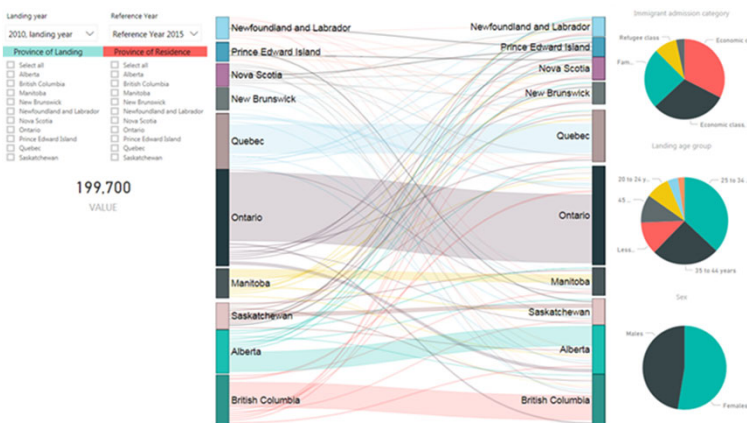
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## Key indicators

- Migration patterns
  - Length of stay
  - Post-migration internal movements (e.g. moving from one region to another within the host country)
  - Circular migration
  - Transitions through immigration (different pathways; time before transition)
  - Acquisition of host country citizenship
- Socio-economic outcomes
  - Labour market (First entry, occupational and employment income mobility)
  - Language acquisition and usage
  - Health outcomes
- Family migration

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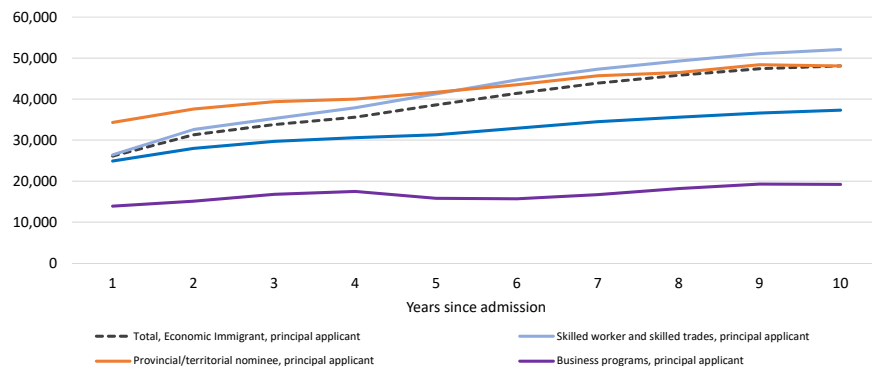
## Measuring secondary mobility...



Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Longitudinal Immigration Database, product 43-10-0013

## Measuring income trends...

Median total income of principal applicants who were economic immigrants admitted in 2006, by years since admission



Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Longitudinal Immigration Database, product 43-10-0010

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## Conclusions and next steps

- Longitudinal data for migration statistics poses many challenges but presents new opportunities to better understand migration, integration and settlement
  - Important to understand limitations and address them where possible
  - Consider how best to achieve the statistical objectives
  - Technical report identifies key challenges but also best practices
- Draft technical report finalized by November 2019
- To be circulated among CES countries in the coming months

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