

DO REFUGEES STAY IN THE PROVINCE WHERE THEY ARRIVE?

Jonathan Amoyaw Rachel McLay Yoko Yoshida

CYRAMRC

About ~ Our Research ~ Knowledge Mobilization ~ Members ~

CYRRC researchers and partners have undertaken over 50 research projects on the linguistic, educational, psychological, social, cultural and economic integration of children, youth and their families. Below, you can access research from each of our different clusters:

Socio-economic

This group analyzes the economic, social, political and social policy contexts, which may affect the wellbeing and development of refugee children and youth as they integrate into Canadian society.

Learn More

Language & Learning

This cluster focuses on the role of language of origin of refugee children and youth on their cognitive and literacy skills in the destination country as well as the social contexts that further their educational achievement. literacy levels and language skills.

Learn More

$\bullet \bullet \bullet$ Integration

This group examines the factors associated with social integration, different stressors experienced by child and youth refugees, discrimination and social support pre-and postresettlement. Learn More

Well-being

This cluster investigates young people's experiences of trauma and the social conditions, policies and initiatives that facilitate resilience pre-and postresettlement.

Learn More

https://cvrrc.org/who-we-are/

Context

Recruiting and retaining refugees and immigrants are invaluable to Canadian society

Do refugees stay in the province where they arrive?

See our full report here: <u>https://cyrrc.org/2020/07/16/refugee-retention</u>,



Retention of Refugees in their Arrival Province

Why would refugees undertake secondary migration?

- ° Many refugees' initial destinations are not self-chosen
- ° Refugees tend to settle in smaller cities initially
- Lack of employment
- Social isolation

Why would refugees stay in the province of their arrival?

- Refugees get more settlement support
- Stability for larger families

Research Data

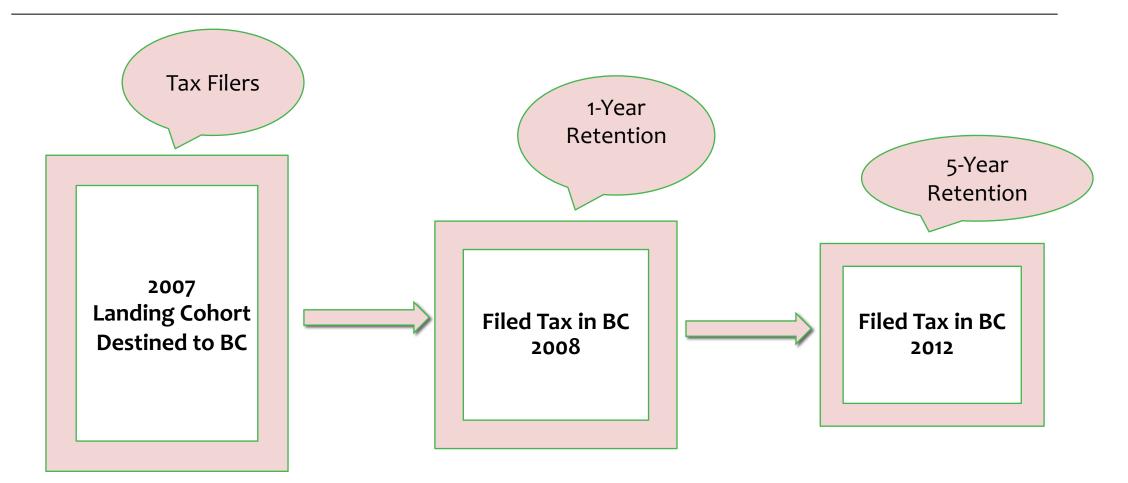
The Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB)

- ° Permanent Residents' landing records (IRCC)
- ° The T1FF tax records (CRA)
- ° Temporary Residents file (TR)

Our Focus:

- ° 3 landing cohorts: 2007-2009, 2010-2012, and 2013-2015
- ° Destined to British Columbia, Alberta, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba
- Filed taxes at least once since landing

Measuring Retention



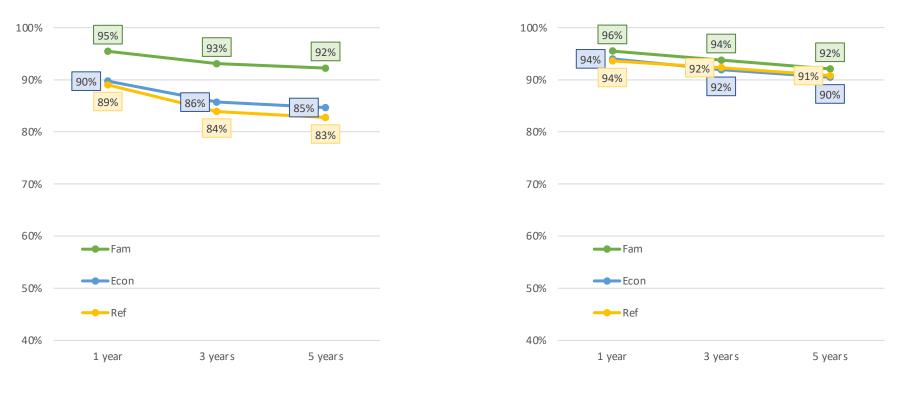
Refugee Retention by Landing Cohort



British Columbia

Alberta

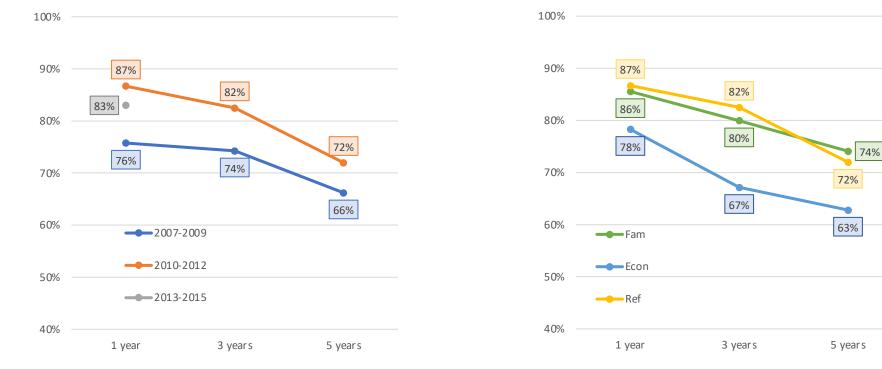
Retention by Admission Category, 2010-2012 Cohort



British Columbia

Alberta

The case of Nova Scotia: Retention by Cohort and Admission Category



Refugee retention by landing cohort

Retention by admission category, 2010-2012 cohort

Summary

- A large majority of refugees stay in the province where they arrive for at least five years
- But retention rates vary by province
 - In AB and BC, retention is strong and stable across cohorts; in NS, retention is lower and varies by cohort
- Findings point to potential areas of concern for further analysis, e.g., refugee SES and employment in NS
 - See our report on economic outcomes here: <u>https://cyrrc.org/2020/10/21/employment-rate-and-median-income/</u>

Access the data from the IMDB

- Tables/Aggregate data
 - Statistics Canada's Interactive Application: Mobility

https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/71-607-x/71-607-x2019033-eng.htm

- Retention rate %
- # of in-/out-migration

<u>Home</u> > <u>71-607-X</u>

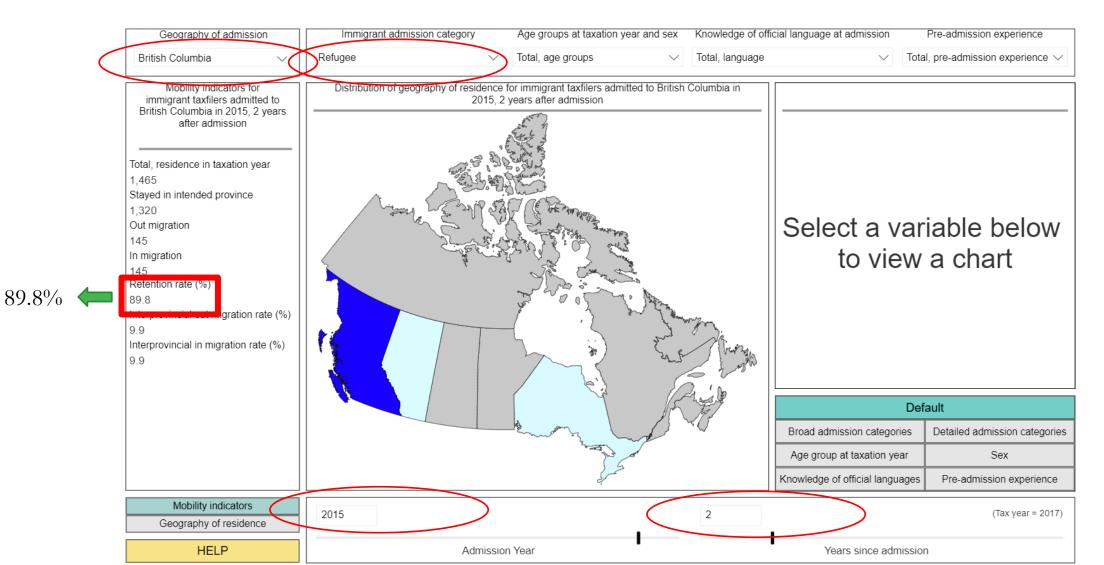
Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) Interactive Application: Mobility

Release date: December 16, 2019 How to use
 More information Data Knowledge of official language at admission Pre-admission experience Geography of admission Immigrant admission category Age groups at taxation year and sex Total, immigrant admission category 🗸 Total, age groups Total, language Total, pre-admission experience
 V Canada \sim \sim Distribution of geography of residence for immigrant taxfilers admitted to Canada in 2011, 5 years Mobility indicators for immigrant taxfilers admitted to after admission Canada in 2011, 5 years after admission Total, residence in taxation year 178,615 Stayed in intended province 153.555 Select a variable below Out migration 25,055 to view a chart In migration 25.055 Retention rate (%) 86.0 Interprovincial out migration rate (%) 14.0 Interprovincial in migration rate (%) 14.0 Default Detailed admission categories Broad admission categories Age group at taxation year Sex Knowledge of official languages Pre-admission experience Mobility indicators 2011 5 (Tax year = 2016) Geography of residence HELP Admission Year Years since admission

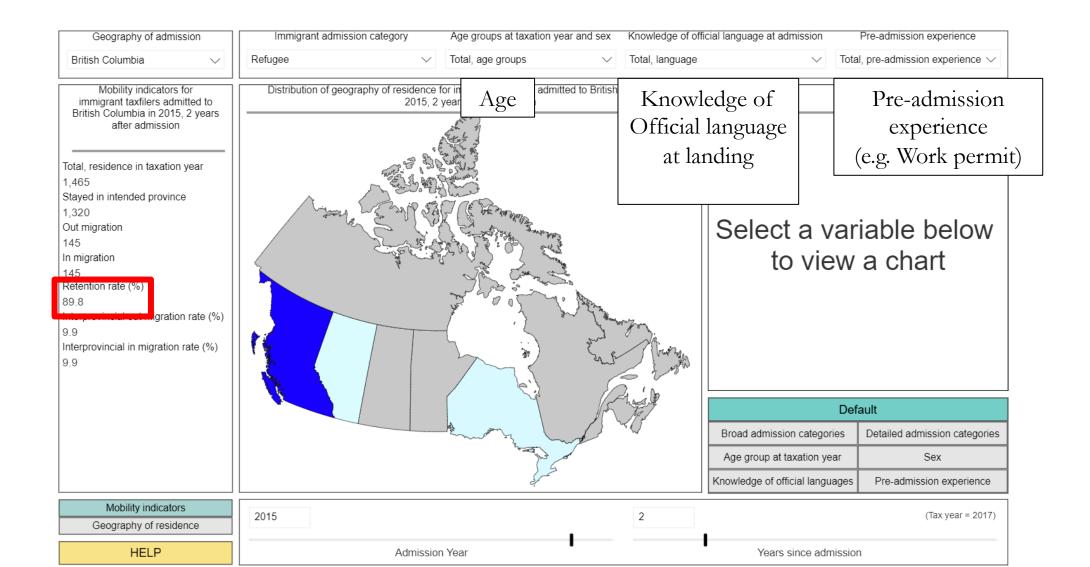
What is the 2 year retention rates of refugees in BC admitted in 2015



What is the 2 year retention rates of refugees in BC admitted in 2015



Other sources of customization



Access the IMDB

- Regression, causal analysis

 Microdata
 - Canadian Research Data Centres
 - High level statistical skills needed
 - Collaborate with researchers to be sought

Or contact us:

Jonathan.Amoyaw@dal.ca Yoko.Yoshida@uwo.ca



Access the data from the IMDB

Tables/Aggregate data

- Statistics Canada's Interactive Application: Economic outcomes

https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/71-607-x/71-607-x2019003-eng.htm

- Mean/median total income
- Mean/median employment income
- Proportion of newcomer tax filers with social assistance