

Immigration, Refugees Immig and Citizenship Canada et Cit

Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada

# Augmented Decision-making @ IRCC



#### **Presentation to the Symposium on Algorithmic Government**

24 April 2019 Hubert Laferrière & Amanda McPherson







### Significant Volume Growth

» IRCC has been facing an ongoing and significant volume growth with temporary resident applications (visitors, students and workers), in particular from China and India.

### **Emphasis on Client Service and Efficiency**

» Minister's mandate letter is clear: reduce application processing times, improve service delivery to make it timelier and less complicated, and enhance system efficiency.

### A Need for Innovation

» Since traditional means to deal with pressures do not suffice, IRCC has been developing its advanced analytics capacity including predictive analytics and machine learning.



## Volume





## Pilot Project

### Using Advanced Analytics & Machine Learning Technology

- » The goal is to <u>automate</u> a portion of the temporary residence (TR) business process, focusing on on-line applications (e-Apps) from China and India.
  - Model trained to recognize key factors at play in decision making on visitor applications.
  - The machine then automatically triages applications and "recommends" applications that should be approved at this step
  - With feedback data from non-compliant visitors, the machine is automatically adjusting the factors to reflect a changing environment.



## Pilot started in 2018: China in April and India in August.

Benefits Realization Assessment completed in late Fall 2018 (China only).

Transition into steady-state environment Fall 2019.



## Approach to Support Decision Making



With the TR model, positive eligibility decisions are made automatically, based on a set of rules derived from thousands of past officer decisions. When an application meets certain criteria, it is approved for eligibility without officer review.

Who Makes the Decision



## China Pilot: Process Flow

Remaining applications go through the model where they are automatically triaged into 3 groups and straightforward, low-risk applications receive an automated approval.



High



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AA Models have yielded significant results in triaging applications and augmenting decision making, resulting in processing efficiencies and improved productivity; enhancing & strengthening program integrity while generating potential and substantial savings.



TIME SAVINGS = LOWER HR COSTS PER FILE = POTENTIALLY FASTER CLIENT SERVICE

There is a tremendous potential to use AA to perform administrative and more simple tasks, and rely on a highly-skilled workforce to perform contextual reasoning, deep dives and complex fraud detection – tasks that are essential for **quality decision-making savings**.



# Accomplishments (...so far)



2018 CIOB Community Award – Innovation

2018 Operations Sector Awards – Innovation

- Embedding Key Resources
- Scrums





## Legislative Change

» The *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* now provides broad authorities for the use and governance of electronic systems, including automated systems.

### Part 4.1 – Electronic Administration

Passed in 2015 and brought into force in 2017

### Key provisions include:

186.1(5) An electronic system may be used by an officer to make a decision or determination or to proceed with an examination

186.3(2) The regulations may require an individual to make an application or submit documents electronically



## Going Further

- » A strong legal foundation on its own is not enough to move forward with the use of automation and Al.
- » We need to make sure we're connecting the right people, asking the right questions, and taking the right steps.





## Working Differently

- » Automation and AI have the potential to fundamentally change how we operate
- » IRCC recently created a new Transformation and Digital Solutions Sector
- » Transformation will raise new considerations and challenges
- » Need to adapt to continue to deliver informed analysis and clear advice to government decisionmakers

## What are the implications for:

Our policy framework? Our IT and data infrastructure? Relationships with our security & delivery partners? The role of our officers and our physical footprint?



## Looking Outward

- » Successful use of automation and AI requires that we look beyond our organization, and even outside of the Government of Canada.
- » External engagement is necessary to:
  - reassure stakeholders and critics that we are using automation and AI responsibly; and
  - leverage the expertise of the academic community and other external experts.
- » IRCC has been engaging federal partners, stakeholders and academics regarding its use of electronic tools in order to:
  - more effectively respond to stakeholder concerns;
  - counter misconceptions; and
  - glean best practices.



#### AUTOMATED DECISION SUPPORT

**Policy Playbook** 



How to ensure responsible use of automation, advanced analytics and artificial intelligence in service of administrative decision-making

Preamble

- 2 Guiding Principles
- 3 The Automator's Handbook
- Glossary of Key Terms

# A POLICY PLAYBOOK

» Guiding Principles

» A Handbook for Innovators



## **Guiding Principles**

Guiding principles will give IRCC a coherent basis for strategic choices about whether and how to make use of new tools and techniques.

#### Overarching Goals

- The use of new tools should deliver a clear public benefit
- <u>Humans</u>, not computer systems, <u>are responsible</u> for decisions

#### Responsible Design

- Ensure systems do not introduce <u>unintended bias</u> into decision-making
- Recognize the **limitations** of data-driven technologies
- Officers should be **informed**, not led to conclusions
- Humans and algorithmic systems play complementary roles; must <u>find right balance</u> to get the most out of each
- Adopt new privacy-related best practices



## **Guiding Principles**

#### The Right Tools in the Right Circumstances

- Systems should free people to focus on things that require their <u>expertise and judgment</u>
- Proceed carefully, step-by-step, <u>starting with the least</u> <u>impactful intervention</u>
- "<u>Black box</u>" algorithms should not be the sole determinant of final decisions on client applications

#### Transparency and Explainability

- Subject systems to appropriate <u>oversight</u>, to ensure they are fair and functioning as intended
- Always be able to provide a <u>meaningful explanation of</u> <u>decisions</u> made on client applications
- Balance transparency with the need to protect the <u>safety</u> and security of Canadians
- Clients to have <u>access to the same recourse</u> mechanisms



A handbook is being developed to help guide innovators through a linear process when considering the development of a new automated decision system, equipping them to consider the right questions at the right times.

When deciding if automated decision-making is well suited to the problem at hand

- What impact would our proposal have on clients?
- Do we have the data we need to make this work?





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2

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When setting out to design and build a new system

- What can we do to guard against algorithmic bias?
- How will the system ensure procedural fairness?



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- What can we do to guard against algorithmic bias?
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# When preparing for system launch

- What is our approach to public transparency?
- Have employees received the training they need?



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When deciding if automated decision-making is well suited to the problem at hand

- What impact would our proposal have on clients?
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# Once an automated system is up and running

- What is the going process for quality assurance?
- Is our confidence threshold still appropriate?

# When setting out to design and build a new system

- What can we do to guard against algorithmic bias?
- How will the system ensure procedural fairness?

## When preparing for system launch

- What is our approach to public transparency?
- Have employees received the training they need?

# THANK YOU