

Languages Canada Conference

March 28, 2022

Overview of Temporary and Permanent
Residence Programs

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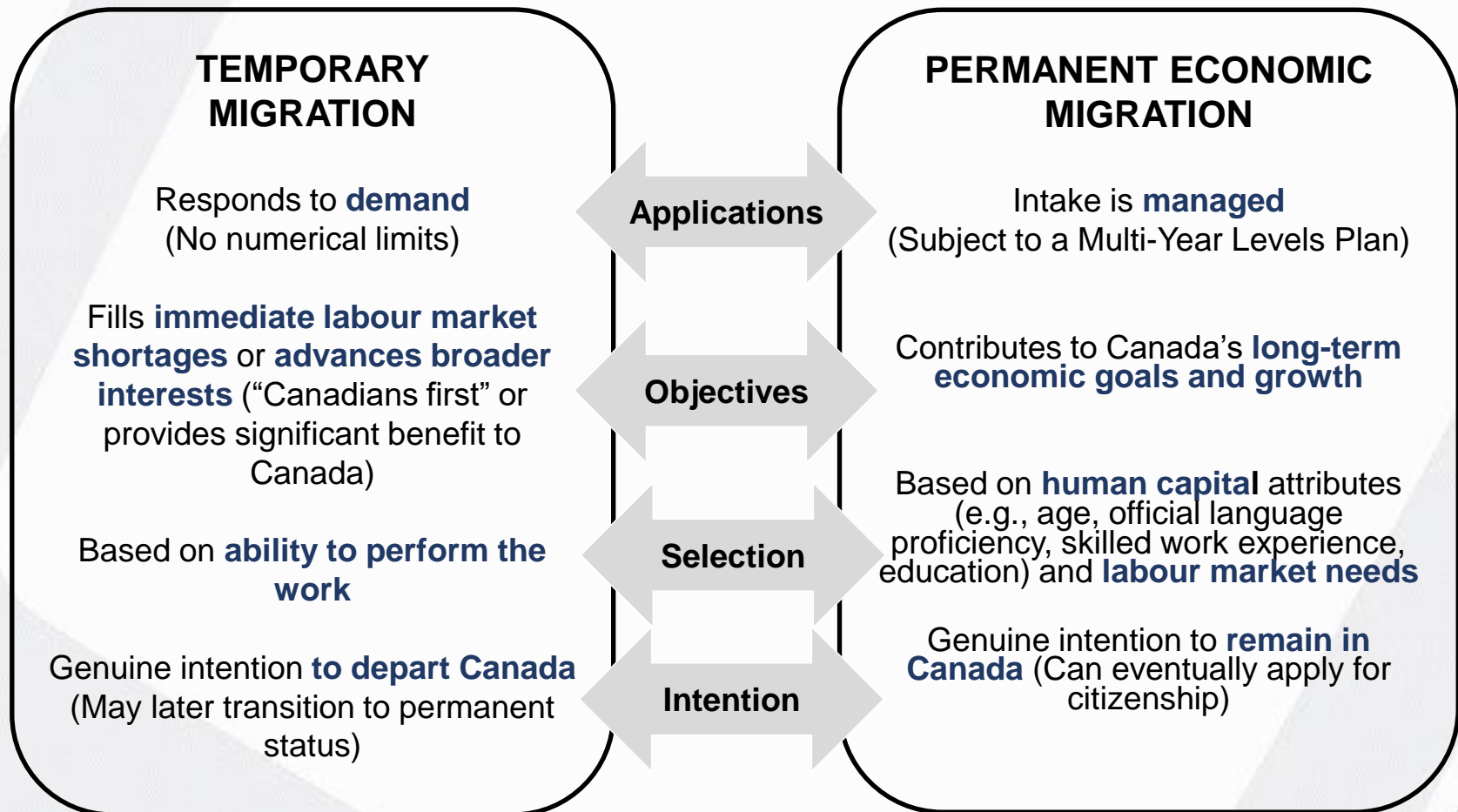


Context

- Through economic immigration programs, IRCC **selects newcomers for their ability to contribute to Canada's economy** (e.g., in-demand skills and human capital, business creation).
- While all newcomers stand to contribute to Canadian prosperity, the economic immigration category is the area where policy and program levers can be designed to maximize the benefits of immigration.
- Demographic factors and labour market projections point to future immigration, especially economic immigration, as an **increasingly important source of talent**.
- Economic immigration continues to support sectors with chronic needs, however immigration alone cannot fill all needs.

Overview: Two Main Pathways

The migration of permanent and temporary residents strengthens Canada's economy and supports prosperity.



Permanent Residence – Economic Programs

Objective: Support the development of a strong and prosperous Canadian economy, in which the benefits of immigration are shared across all regions of Canada.

Canada currently has a growing suite of national and regional programs allowing applicants at a range of skill levels the chance to immigrate to Canada.

Federal Programs	Regional Programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focus on selecting individuals with high human-capital who are most likely to succeed anywhere in the country.• Pilots that test new methods of recruitment for a small number of arrivals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nearly half the economic admissions• Complements federal program by allowing PTs, and communities to nominate immigrants who – in addition to meeting certain human capital criteria, also meet local labour market and economic needs.

Federal Economic Programs

Objective: Support the development of a strong and prosperous Canadian economy.

Federal Skilled Worker Program	Federal Skilled Trades Program	Canadian Experience Class
<p>Applicants are selected on the basis of having high-skilled work experience and high human capital. Applicants are awarded points based on criteria such as age, official language proficiency and education (factors shown to help individuals adapt to Canadian labour market and society).</p>	<p>Focus on selecting individuals with high human-capital who are most likely to succeed anywhere in the country.</p>	<p>Nearly half the economic admissions</p> <p>Complements federal program by allowing PTs, and communities to nominate immigrants who – in addition to meeting certain human capital criteria, also meet local labour market and economic needs.</p>

Federal Business Immigration

Federal business programs currently consist of: 1) the **Start-Up Visa Program** to attract innovative foreign entrepreneurs who can create businesses in Canada that can compete on a global scale; and 2) the **self-employed program** that attracts individuals with experience in the arts, or athletics .

Regional Economic Programs

Objective: Sharing the benefits of immigration across all regions of Canada

Provincial Nominee Program	Atlantic Immigration Pilot Program	Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provinces and territories are responsible for the design, management and evaluation of their respective programs. These streams allow provinces and territories to select the candidates who are most likely to have the skills and experiences required for their jurisdiction's labour and economic needs.• All PTs have skilled worker and/or international graduate streams that can be used to nominate candidates to fill labour needs at any skill level in the healthcare sector.• These streams often require a job offer, which can be difficult to obtain if candidates are unable to get their foreign qualifications recognized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Atlantic Immigration Pilot was launched in March 2017 to align immigration to economic development in Atlantic Canada. The Pilot has tested an employer-driven model, with a mandatory settlement plan for all principal applicants and their families, and is delivered collaboratively by the federal and four Atlantic provincial governments.• An IRCC evaluation found the pilot to have been largely successful in meeting its objectives, and it is currently being transitioned into a permanent program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Launched in late 2019, the pilot aims to support smaller communities in rural and northern Canada to attract and retain newcomers in support of local economic development and labour needs. The RNIP tests a community-driven model, combining meaningful employment with wrap-around community support to encourage newcomers to put down roots and stay in the communities in the long-term.

Temporary Residents

Visiting, studying or working in Canada for a limited time

Visitors

Travelling for business or leisure.

May require either a temporary resident visa or an Electronic Travel Authorization to come to Canada

In 2019, over **1,413,000 Temporary Resident Visas** and roughly **3,880,000 Electronic Travel Authorizations** (automated) were issued.

International Students

Need a study permit before coming to study or train in Canada.

In 2019, over **401,000 international student** permits became effective.

Temporary Foreign Workers

Employer-specific work permit required

Fill temporary skills shortages when Canadians cannot be found and attract talent

In 2019, over **98,000** permits became effective through the **Temporary Foreign Workers** program.

International Mobility Program

Both employer-specific and open work permits

Support Canada's broader economic and cultural interests.

In 2019, over **305,000** permits became effective through the International Mobility Program.

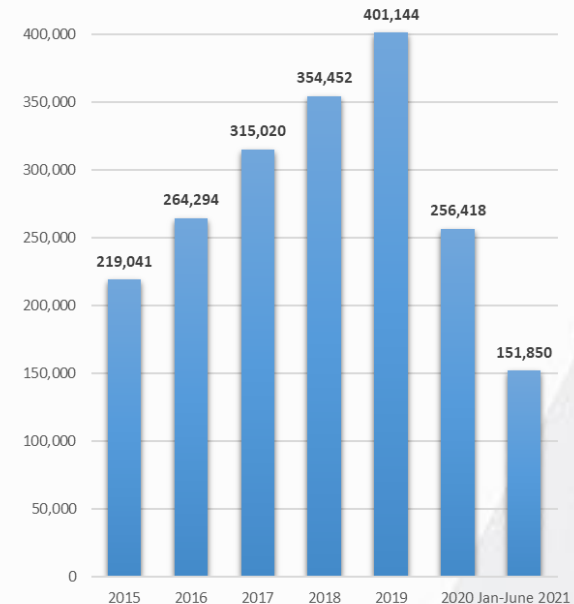
Demand driven – no caps on annual number of temporary residents

International Student Program

- Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada manages the **International Student Program** and **issues study permits to foreign nationals** seeking study in Canada.
- The International Student Program is **demand-driven**. In 2019, there were close to **621,000*** **study permit holders in Canada**.
- Demand for Canada's study offerings was **significantly impacted** by the COVID-19 pandemic, with economic loss estimated between \$377M and \$3.4B in 2020-2021.
- Provincial/territorial ministries of education **are solely responsible for designating institutions** eligible to host students based on pre-established criteria to ensure their quality.
- The International Student Program is **not intended as an immediate source of labour**, but offers prospective students the opportunity to study.

**This represents the stock of all study permit holders, regardless of when their permit was issued*

Study Permits Holders by Year in which Permit became effective, 2015-June 2021



There are three *possible* phases to the International Student Program:

