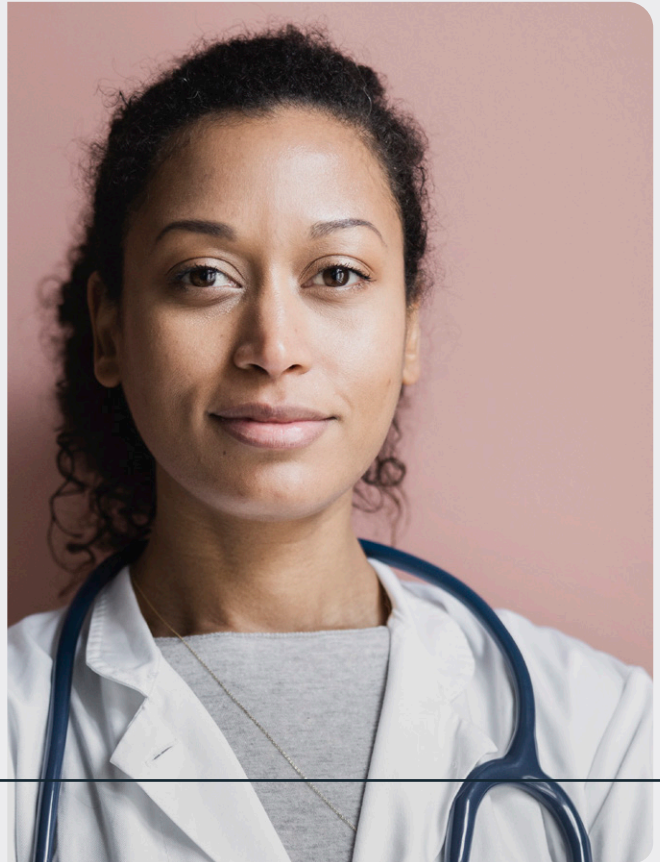


2025



Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration

The Hon. Lena Metlege Diab, ECNS, KC, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship



Immigration, Refugees
and Citizenship Canada

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et Citoyenneté Canada

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2025

Annual Report
to Parliament
on Immigration



Message From the Minister

As the Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship, I am pleased to present the 2025 Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration. This report highlights how we are restoring control to the immigration system and bringing immigration back to sustainable levels. This will help strengthen Canada's economy by meeting long-term labour market and demographic needs, while aligning immigration targets with community capacity.

Canada continues to be a top destination for highly skilled people who are drawn to our shared values and way of life. By building a well-managed and sustainable immigration system, we will work with employers, provinces and territories to attract top global talent and grow our economy, while staying within our capacity to welcome and integrate those who choose Canada as their home. Canada will continue to prioritize economic immigration, with nearly 65% of new permanent residents supporting our labour market needs and growth by 2027. We will also give priority for permanent residence to temporary residents already living and settled in Canada, further reducing the number of new arrivals. This in turn will help ease some of the pressure on our infrastructure and social services.

We remain committed to enhancing the vitality and economic development of Francophone minority communities. That's why we support admissions targets for French-speaking permanent residents outside Quebec. We have set and exceeded our ambitious targets in recent years, welcoming record numbers of French-speaking newcomers. We will continue to aim for targets that are ambitious, realistic and feasible, and that support the Government of Canada's efforts to help restore and increase the demographic weight of Francophone minority communities. The Government has committed to a target of 12% Francophone admissions outside Quebec by 2029.

We will balance the number of new arrivals with the planned departure of international students and temporary workers as their status expires in 2025 and 2026. We have committed to reduce temporary resident volumes through departures, program limits, and lower immigration levels to less than 5% of the population by the end of 2027. As we bring our temporary resident population to sustainable levels, we will continue to work with provinces and territories to prioritize people seeking to study and work in fields that will support Canada's workforce needs in communities across the country including in rural areas.

We continue to honour Canada's longstanding humanitarian values. With so many displaced people in the world, Canada is not alone in facing high volumes of asylum claims. These vulnerable people have often risked everything to flee oppressive regimes and other harrowing situations for the chance at freedom and opportunity here in Canada. We will not turn our backs on them, but we also need to protect the integrity of the asylum system and discourage claims from those seeking to use the system to bypass regular immigration rules or to extend their temporary stay in Canada.

Canadians and newcomers deserve a system that prioritizes those who support our communities and economy, and who can contribute to a stronger Canada in their own way. This year, we worked hard to deliver on that commitment. Our immigration levels plan for 2026–2028 will build on that work to restore Canadians' confidence in our immigration system and demonstrate that we are on the right track. It will help attract the best and brightest talent to help build our economy, and drive growth within the limits our communities and services can manage.

Sincerely,

The Hon. Lena Metlege Diab, ECNS, KC, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship

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Introduction



The Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration serves as an important tool to inform Parliament and Canadians about key admission highlights and data on immigration in Canada. Its tabling in Parliament is mandated by the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*ⁱ (IRPA). This year, the Annual Report places renewed focus on the reporting requirements outlined in section 94 of IRPA. Reflecting this focus, the Report has been restructured to spotlight key data tables, year-over-year comparisons, and metrics central to immigration planning and accountability.

In addition to the Annual Report, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) also produces the *Departmental Results Report*ⁱⁱ (DRR). The DRR provides parliamentarians and Canadians with information on the Department's performance against the expected results outlined in the Departmental Results Framework and Departmental Plan. It follows the structure of IRCC's Core Responsibilities, as approved by the Treasury Board Secretariat. The DRR includes broader data and insights than those found in the Annual Report.

Please note that the DRR and the Annual Report may be tabled at separate times. If the Annual Report is published first, there may be a period during which the most recent DRR is not yet available.

About the Data in this Report

Admissions data¹ are presented in Tables 1 through 4, as well as on the Government of Canada's *Open Government Portal*ⁱⁱⁱ.

In accordance with the *Privacy Act*^{iv}, IRCC has implemented data rounding practices to help protect an individual's privacy when publishing statistical data. This process includes masking small counts between 1 and 5, and randomly rounding other numerical data, including totals, up or down to a specified multiple (e.g., 5 or 10). These measures help prevent the identification of individuals in the data while maintaining overall data integrity.

IRCC continues to implement the 2021 Sex and Gender Client Identifier Policy, which enables individuals who do not identify as female or male to select "Another Gender – X" as their gender identifier on official documents such as passports, travel documents, citizenship certificates, and permanent resident cards. The "X" designation aligns with international standards for travel document specifications and remains the only alternative to "F" and "M" for the mandatory sex field in travel documents. IRCC is working to ensure consistent application of the policy across all program lines, including the collection, recording, and display of sex and gender information. As implementation continues, it is important to note that the term "unspecified", which was used prior to the adoption of "Another Gender – X", may still appear in some records as "recorded in the system." This legacy designation is maintained separately from "X".

Processing times for immigration applications are published and updated monthly on IRCC's website. Readers are directed to the following link for the most up-to-date information: [Check current IRCC processing times^v](#).

1 Data presented in this report was extracted from IRCC operational systems and may be subject to updates or revisions.

Immigration to Help Meet Canada's Needs

Immigration has profoundly shaped Canada's economic, social, and cultural fabric. First Nations and Inuit have lived on these lands since time immemorial. The French, English, and Métis Nations played foundational roles in shaping the early identity and institutions of the country. Since then, generations of immigrants have helped build a more inclusive, prosperous, and forward-looking Canada, one that continues to see diversity as a source of strength.

First generation immigrants² comprised 23% of the population in 2021.³ Data published by Statistics Canada indicates that as of January 1, 2025, the Canadian population reached 41,528,680.⁴ In 2024, Statistics Canada estimated that Canada's population grew by 744,324 people, a growth rate of 1.8% which is lower than in 2022 or 2023 and may reflect a transition back to rates more in line with the pre-pandemic period. Notably, international migration accounted for 97.3% of this growth. While Canada experienced a modest natural increase, with an estimated 19,738 more births⁵ than deaths over the year, this alone would have resulted in only minimal growth. Immigration remains the primary driver of Canada's population expansion.

Moving forward, Canada's immigration policies will continue to focus on attracting, retaining and successfully integrating immigrants who are needed to help provide services, build infrastructure and support Canada's economy. Immigration policies will also seek to balance Canada's economic objectives with our family reunification, humanitarian and refugee commitments.

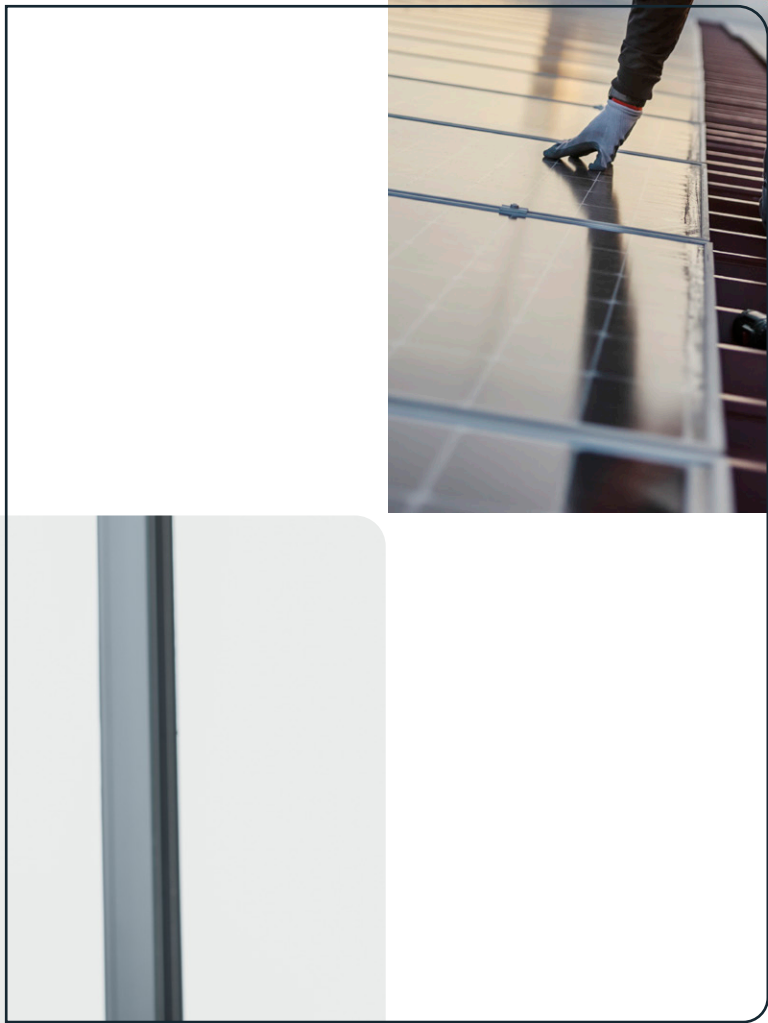
With growth comes the responsibility to ensure that those who choose Canada as their destination, and those who are already here, have access to the infrastructure, resources, and services necessary to build and sustain their lives.

2 The term "immigrant" is defined as a person that has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. This includes individuals who are or have ever been landed immigrants or permanent residents, and also those who have obtained Canadian citizenship through naturalization.

3 Statistics Canada, online: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/221026/dq221026a-eng.htm> (2022-10-26)

4 Statistics Canada, online: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/250319/dq250319a-eng.htm?indid=4098-1&indgeo=0> (2025-03-19)

5 Statistics Canada, online: [Table 17-10-0059-01 Estimates of the components of natural increase, quarterly](#) (2025-03-19)



Permanent Immigration to Canada



Foreign nationals can immigrate to Canada permanently through a variety of pathways and programs. These permanent resident programs grant individuals the right to live, work or study anywhere in the country. If they meet the requirements, permanent residents can also apply for, and be granted, Canadian citizenship.

IRCC facilitates the entry of permanent residents in a way that maximizes their economic, social, and cultural contributions to Canada, while also safeguarding the health, safety and security of all Canadians.

In 2024, 483,640 immigrants were admitted as permanent residents, in line with targets set out in the [Government of Canada's Immigration Levels Plan^{vi}](#). Of these, 244,965 identified as women, 238,650 as men, and 30 as another gender.

In 2023, a total of 471,808 immigrants were admitted as permanent residents, which indicates a 2.5% increase from 2023 to 2024.

The following table provides the number of foreign nationals who became permanent residents, including those admitted under federal-provincial-territorial agreements.



**Table 1: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2024
by Immigration Category and Gender**

The following table provides a breakdown of permanent residents admitted by immigration pathway and gender. It also includes data on planned admission ranges.⁶

Immigration Category	2024 Planned Admission Ranges		2024 Admissions				
	Low	High	Female	Male	Another Gender	Unspecified	Total
Federal Economic – High Skilled ⁷	90,000	116,000	44,430	48,305	0	0	92,735
Federal Economic – Public Policies ⁸	0	3,000	2,210	2,460	0	0	4,670
Federal Economic – Business ⁹	3,500	7,000	3,670	3,965	–	0	7,635
Economic Pilots: Caregivers ¹⁰ ; Agri-Food Pilot; Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot; Economic Mobility Pathways	6,500	14,500	6,635	5,790	0	0	12,425
Atlantic Immigration Program	4,000	9,000	3,830	4,230	–	0	8,055
Provincial Nominee Program	105,500	117,000	53,730	61,175	–	0	114,905
Quebec Skilled Workers, Business Immigrants and Other Economic Categories ¹¹	See Quebec's Immigration Plan (PDF) ^{vi} .		19,660	21,535	0	0	41,195
Economic Total	250,000	305,000	134,155	147,455	–	0	281,615

Continued on page 13

⁶ Totals may not sum due to rounding or privacy masking. See 'About the Data' for details.

⁷ Includes admissions under the Federal Skilled Worker Program, Federal Skilled Trades Program, and Canadian Experience Class.

⁸ Includes admissions under the time-limited public policy for pathways from temporary resident to permanent resident status (2021). While most admissions were expected by the end of 2023, some continued into 2024 due to operational delays, complex cases, and client behaviour (e.g., relocating to Canada in the new year).

⁹ Includes admissions under the Self-Employed Program and the Start-up Business Program.

¹⁰ Caregiver: Includes admissions under the Caring for Children Program, Home Child Care Provider Pilot, Home Support Worker Pilot, and the Live-in Caregiver Program.

¹¹ Under the Canada-Quebec Accord, Quebec has full responsibility for the selection of immigrants destined to Quebec, with the exception of the family class and protected persons.

Immigration Category	2024 Planned Admission Ranges		2024 Admissions				
	Low	High	Female	Male	Another Gender	Unspecified	Total
Sponsored Spouses, Partners, and Children ¹²	77,000	88,000	47,775	30,870	10	0	78,655
Sponsored Parents and Grandparents	27,000	36,000	16,395	10,930	0	0	27,330
Family Reunification Total	105,000	130,000	64,170	41,810	15	0	105,990
Protected Persons in-Canada and Dependants Abroad	24,000	38,000	13,525	13,865	10	–	27,400
Blended Visa Office-Referred Refugees	–	400	45	40	0	0	85
Government-Assisted Refugees	16,750	26,000	9,795	9,690	5	0	19,485
Privately Sponsored Refugees	20,000	31,000	13,075	16,640	0	0	29,715
Refugees and Protected Persons Total	66,000	93,000	36,440	40,230	15	–	76,685
Humanitarian and Other Total¹³	9,000	17,500	10,200	9,150	–	0	19,355
Total	430,000	532,500	244,965	238,650	30	–	483,640

Source: IRCC, Research and Data Branch (RDB), Permanent Residents, March 31, 2025, Data.

12 Includes orphaned relatives (brother, sister, nephew, niece, and grandchild) and other eligible relatives.

13 Includes admissions on humanitarian and compassionate grounds, for reasons of public policy, and under the Permit Holder Class.

**Table 2: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2024
by Destination and Immigration Category**

Immigration Category	NL	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	YT	NT	NU	Not stated	Total
Economic															
Federal Economic – High Skilled ¹⁴	135	90	1,190	2,465	0	64,855	1,490	815	9,080	12,520	60	20	15	0	92,730
Federal Economic – Caregiver ¹⁵	10	0	25	5	20	2,930	80	70	1,095	1,840	–	15	0	–	6,095
Federal Economic – Business ¹⁶	10	–	80	45	0	3,860	470	10	195	2,970	0	0	0	0	7,635
Agri-Food Pilot	–	0	–	10	0	910	5	10	220	685	0	0	0	0	1,840
Atlantic Immigration Pilot Programs	15	20	70	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130
Atlantic Immigration Programs	1,075	560	3,155	3,130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,925
Federal Economic Mobility Pathways Pilot	–	–	15	15	0	285	5	–	30	60	0	0	0	0	415
Provincial Nominee Program	3,335	2,930	7,020	7,800	0	24,530	14,880	17,795	19,850	15,770	765	240	0	0	114,905
Rural and Northern Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	2,565	365	260	55	830	0	0	0	0	4,070
Temporary Resident to Permanent Resident Pathway	25	30	125	165	0	2,160	205	110	560	1,290	–	–	0	0	4,670
Quebec Skilled Workers	0	0	0	0	35,730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,730
Quebec Business Immigrants	0	0	0	0	5,465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,465
Economic Total	4,610	3,635	11,680	13,655	41,215	102,090	17,500	19,065	31,085	35,960	830	275	15	–	281,615

Continued on page 15

14 Federal High-Skilled includes admissions under the Federal Skilled Worker Program, Federal Skilled Trades Program, and Canadian Experience Class. This includes applicants who applied before the launch of Express Entry on January 1, 2015 (i.e., applications in inventory), as well as those who applied through Express Entry.

15 Caregiver includes admissions under the Caring for Children Program, Home Child Care Provider Pilot, Home Support Worker Pilot, and the Live-in Caregiver Program.

16 Federal Economic – Business includes admissions under the Self-Employed Program and the Start-up Business Program.

Immigration Category	NL	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	YT	NT	NU	Not stated	Total
Family Reunification															
Sponsored Spouses, Partners, and Children	270	170	1,010	700	8,140	39,560	2,450	1,500	11,360	12,630	85	80	40	0	77,995
Sponsored Parents and Grandparents	50	30	215	75	2,170	12,840	1,100	760	5,305	4,740	15	15	10	0	27,330
Sponsored Family – Other ¹⁷	–	0	–	–	85	265	20	20	180	80	0	–	0	0	660
Sponsored Family Total	320	200	1,230	775	10,400	52,665	3,570	2,275	16,850	17,455	100	100	50	0	105,990
Refugees and Protected Persons in-Canada															
Protected Persons and Dependant of Protected Person	20	5	80	50	4,335	18,960	225	55	1,650	1,995	0	15	–	0	27,400
Blended Visa Office-Referral Refugees	0	0	5	0	0	35	15	5	5	20	0	0	0	0	85
Government-Assisted Refugees	625	80	690	655	1,670	8,415	870	685	3,030	2,765	0	0	0	0	19,485
Privately Sponsored Refugees	155	10	490	155	995	11,340	1,985	950	11,020	2,595	–	30	0	–	29,715
Total Refugees and Protected Persons in-Canada	800	95	1,265	865	7,000	38,755	3,090	1,695	15,710	7,370	–	45	–	–	76,685
Humanitarian and Other															
Humanitarian and Other ¹⁸	20	50	115	195	825	12,345	540	130	2,750	2,340	5	–	0	35	19,355
Total Humanitarian and Other	20	50	115	195	825	12,345	540	130	2,750	2,340	5	–	0	35	19,355
Total	5,755	3,980	14,285	15,490	59,435¹⁹	205,850	24,705	23,165	66,390	63,125	940	420	65	35	483,640
Percentage	1.2%	0.8%	3.0%	3.2%	12.3%	42.6%	5.1%	4.8%	13.7%	13.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%

Source: IRCC, RDB, Permanent Residents, March 31, 2025, Data.

¹⁷ Family – Other includes orphaned relatives (brother, sister, nephew, niece, and grandchild) and other eligible relatives.

¹⁸ Humanitarian and Compassionate includes admissions of individuals selected on humanitarian and compassionate grounds, for reasons of public policy, and under the Permit Holder Class.

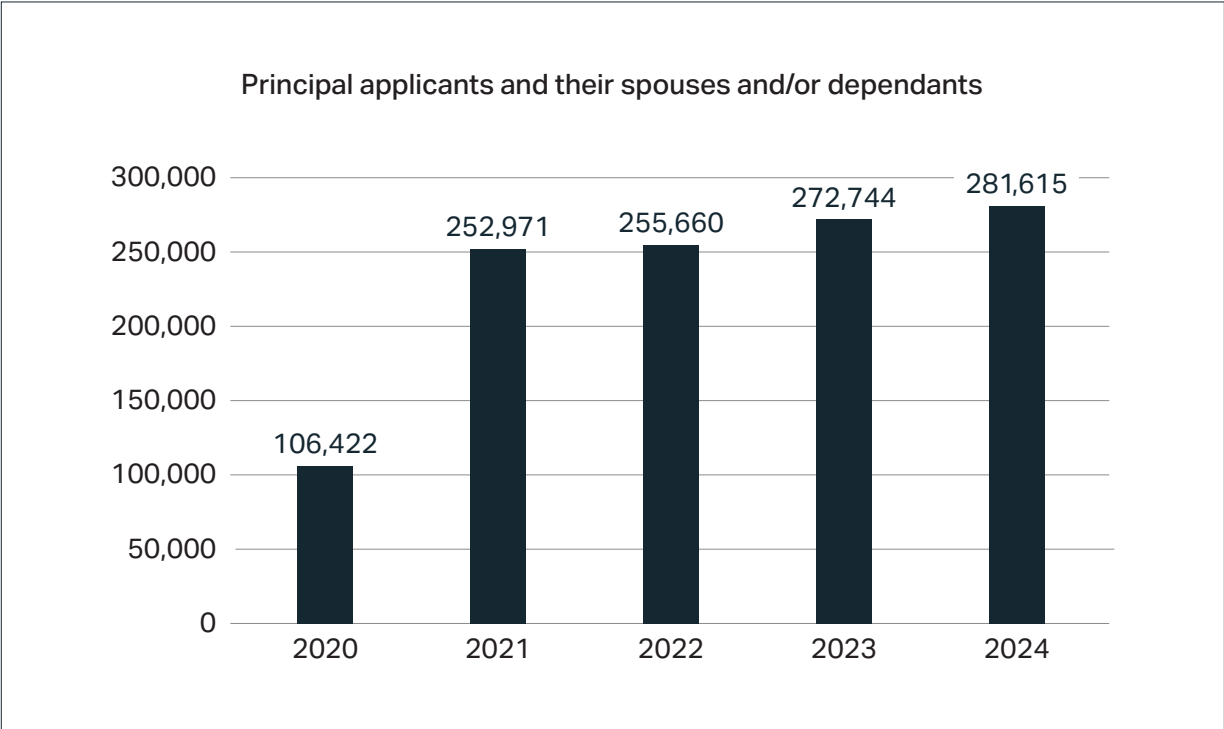
¹⁹ The total for Quebec includes a total of 37,860 French-speaking and 21,575 non-French-speaking permanent resident admissions. "French-speaking" refers to individuals who either (1) declared knowledge of French only as their official language, or (2) declared knowledge of both French and English, while indicating French as the language in which they are most at ease. Source: RDB, Permanent Resident Data as of March 31, 2025.

Economic Immigration

Canada has various immigration programs to attract talented people and to spread benefits to communities across the country. Economic programs select skilled workers and entrepreneurs for their ability to contribute to the Canadian economy. The economic immigration class is the largest source of permanent resident admissions, accounting for 58.2% of all admissions in 2024. In 2024, 281,615 principal applicants and their spouses and/or dependents were admitted to Canada under Economic Immigration categories. Of these, 134,155 identified as women, 147,455 identified as men, and a small proportion identified as another gender.

In 2023, a total of 272,744 individuals were admitted to Canada under the Economic Class reflecting a 3.3% increase from 2023 to 2024.

Figure 1: Economic Immigration



Express Entry

Express Entry^{viii} is Canada's application management system for the Federal Skilled Worker Program^x, Federal Skilled Trades Program^x, Canadian Experience Class^{xi}, and a portion of the Provincial Nominee Program^{xii}. Express Entry manages the intake of applications for permanent residence under key economic immigration programs, while facilitating the selection of individuals most likely to succeed economically. An additional tool within Express Entry is Category-Based Selection (CBS), which enables the Minister to establish categories to meet an identified economic goal and invite top-ranked candidates, who are eligible for the category, to apply for permanent residence. In 2024, candidates with experience in occupations eligible under the following categories were invited to apply for permanent residence through CBS rounds: French-language proficiency, Healthcare, Education, Trades, Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) occupations, Transport and Agriculture and Agri-food. In 2024, a total of 19 CBS rounds were conducted.

In 2024, Canada admitted a total of 134,980²⁰ individuals through Express Entry, including principal applicants and their accompanying spouses and dependants on these programs. Of these, 63,890 identified as women, 71,085 as men, and a small proportion identified as another gender.

Federal Business Class

The Federal Business Class attracts highly-skilled talent to support Canada's strategic economic growth. The Class comprises the Start-Up Visa (SUV) program, which is designed to attract early-stage, high-growth companies that create jobs, and the Self-employed persons program, which selects exceptional individuals in the arts or athletics who will help strengthen Canada's cultural fabric. In 2024, Canada welcomed a total of 7,635 individuals through these programs, including principal applicants and their accompanying family members. Of these, 3,670 identified as women, 3,965 identified as men, and a small proportion of the remaining applicants identified as another gender.²¹

Regional Economic Immigration Programs and Pilots

Regional economic immigration programs, namely the Provincial Nominee Program (PNP), Atlantic Immigration Program (AIP), Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot (RNIP), and the Rural and Francophone Community Immigration Pilots (RCIP/FCIP) are place-based strategies designed to respond to diverse and evolving regional labour market needs, drive population growth outside major urban centres, and promote long-term integration and retention. These programs collectively accounted for 45% of economic immigration admissions in 2024.²² While not included in this percentage, francophone immigration also plays a key role in supporting regional vitality and economic development, particularly in Francophone Minority Communities outside Quebec, through broader commitments to linguistic diversity and demographic renewal.

20 Admissions through Express entry do not reflect all Economic Immigration admissions, as can be seen in Table 1 and 2 the rest of the economic admissions are under the categories of: Federal Economic – Caregiver, Federal Economic – Business, Agri-Food Pilot, Atlantic Immigration Pilot Programs, Atlantic Immigration Programs, Federal Economic Mobility Pathways Pilot, Rural and Northern Immigration, Temporary Resident to Permanent Resident Pathway, and a portion of the Provincial Nominee Program.

21 The Federal Business admissions target was slightly exceeded due to a strong starting inventory, a rise in approval rates from 60% in 2023 to 75% in 2024, and a reduction in average landing lag for overseas clients from 6.9 to 6.1 months.

22 This excludes admissions under the Francophone Community Immigration Pilot Program (FCIPP) and the Rural Community Immigration Pilot Program (RCIPP).

Regional programs are designed to allow delivery partners (i.e. provinces, territories, and communities) to select immigrants with the skills and experience needed to fill critical labour needs and better respond to regional realities.

In 2024, Canada admitted a total of 114,905 individuals through the PNP and 8,055 through the AIP, including principal applicants and their accompanying spouses and dependants. Of those admitted through the PNP, 53,730 were women, and 61,175 were men. For the AIP, 3,825 identified as women, and 4,230 as men. A small number of individuals in both programs identified as another gender.

The RNIP admitted a total of 4,070 permanent residents, in 2024, including principal applicants and their accompanying spouses and dependants, to one of eleven rural and remote communities across Canada. Of these, 1,895 identified as women, and 2,175 as men. The RNIP sunset in 2024 after five years and was replaced by the RCIP and the FCIP.

Sectoral Economic Immigration Pilot Programs

Economic immigration pilot programs test innovative approaches to help support specific economic objectives and labour market needs across Canada.

Under the Caregiver category, the Home Child Care Provider and Home Support Worker pilots, which received applications between June 18, 2019 to June 17, 2024, provided clear and direct pathways to permanent residence for workers who helped to meet the home care needs of Canada's seniors, children and people with disabilities.

In 2024, 6,095 permanent residents and their spouses and dependants were admitted through the Caregiver category.²³ Of these, 3,685 identified as women, and 2,410 identified as men.

The five-year Agri-Food Pilot program (AFP), which expired on May 14, 2025, tested an industry-specific approach to immigration to help address longstanding labour needs in the Canadian agri-food sector. It provided a pathway to permanent residence for experienced, non-seasonal workers in year-round occupations in the mushroom and greenhouse crop production, meat processing, and livestock raising industries. In 2024, a total of 1,840 individuals (including principal applicants and their dependants) were admitted as permanent residents through the five-year AFP. Of these, 865 identified as women, and 980 identified as men.

²³ Includes admissions under the Caring for Children Program, Home Child Care Provider Pilot, Home Support Worker Pilot, and the Live-in Caregiver Program.

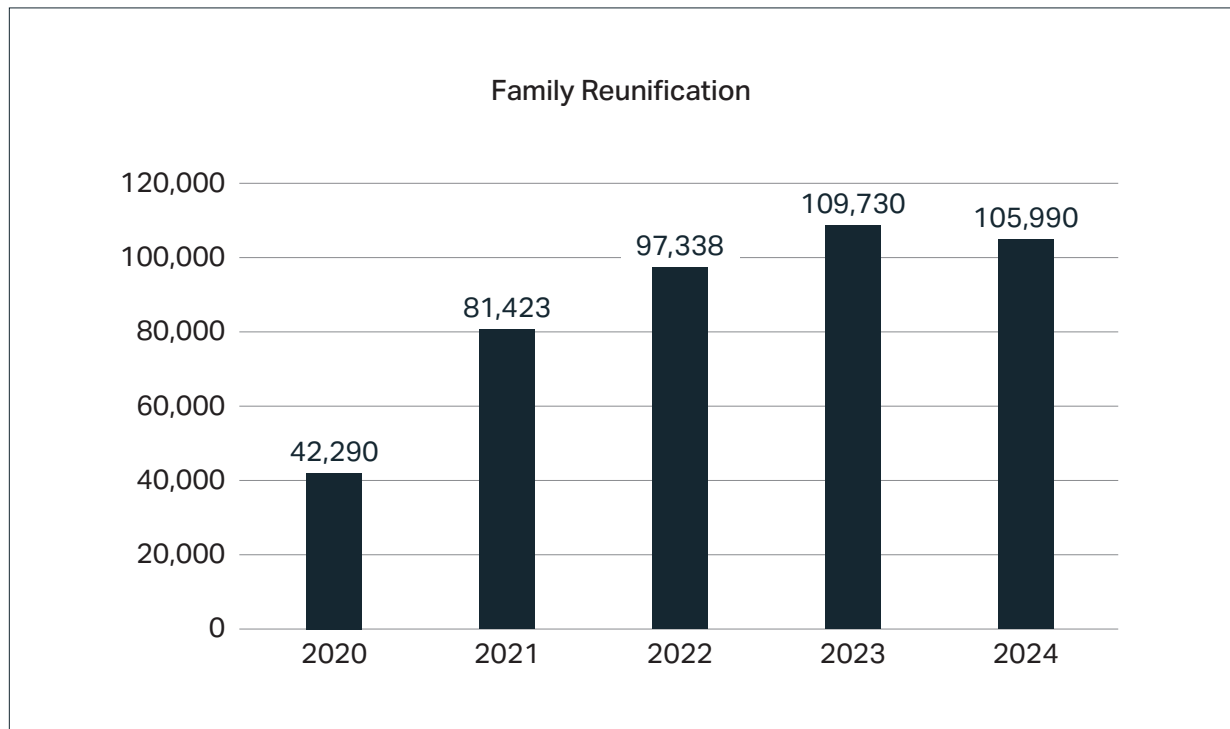
Family Reunification

Family reunification remains a cornerstone of Canada's immigration system. Canada remains committed to helping Canadian citizens and permanent residents sponsor eligible relatives to become permanent residents themselves. This commitment not only strengthens family bonds but also contributes to the economic, social, and cultural vitality of communities across the country. Sponsors agree to assume financial responsibility for the sponsored individual for a specified period, ensuring a smooth transition and integration into Canadian society.

In 2024, 105,990 individuals were admitted under the Family Reunification Category – this includes sponsored spouses, partners, dependent children and sponsored parents and grandparents as well as other sponsored family members. Of these, 64,170 identified as women, 41,810 as men, and a small proportion identified as another gender.

In 2023, a total of 109,730 individuals were admitted under the Family Reunification Category representing a 3.4% decrease from 2023 to 2024.

Figure 2: Family Reunification

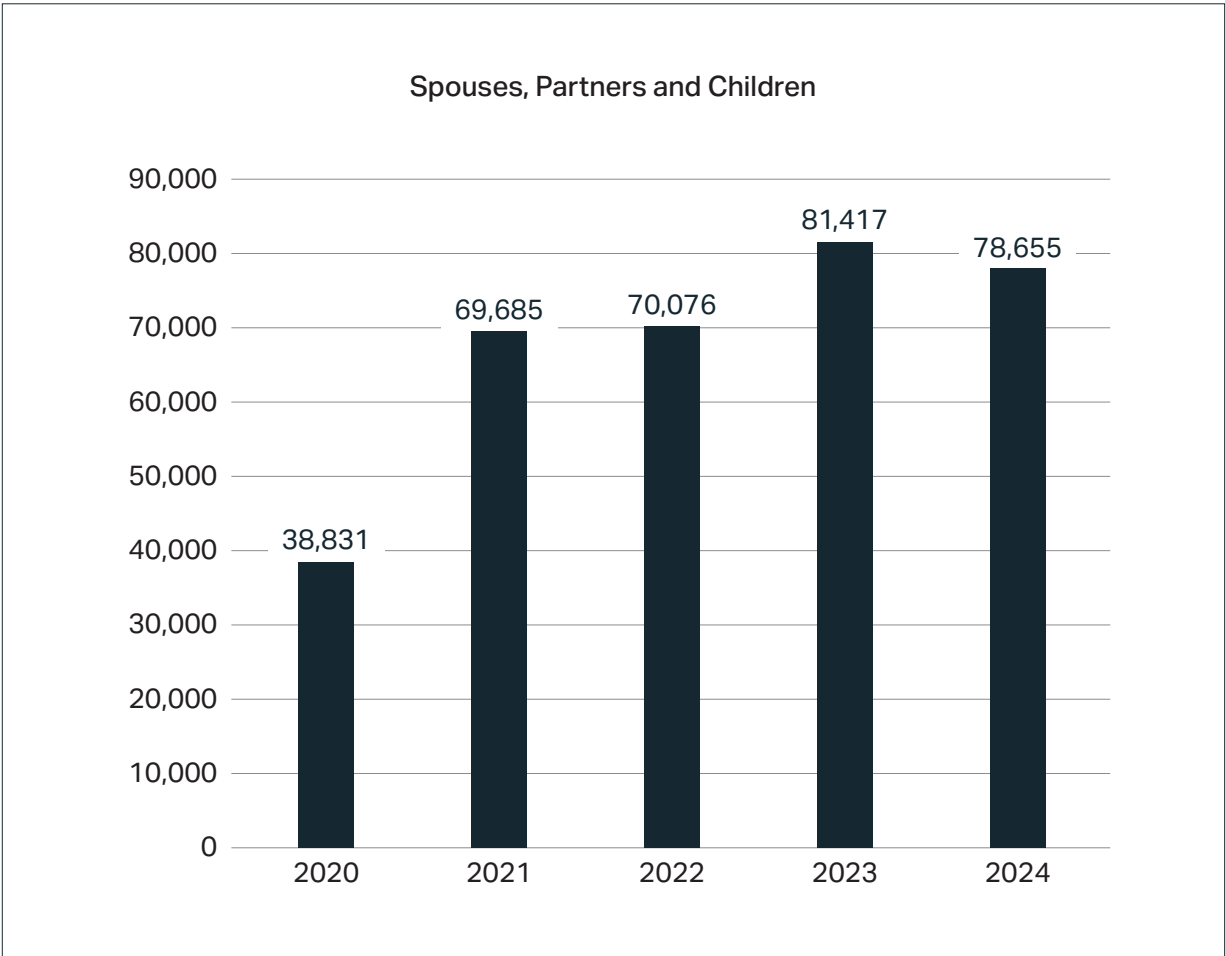


Sponsored Spouses, Partners, and Dependent Children

In 2024, 78,655 individuals were admitted under the sponsored spouses, partners and children category. Of these, 47,775 identified as women, 30,870 as men, and 10 identified as another gender.²⁴

In 2023, a total of 81,417 individuals were admitted under this category marking a 3.4% decrease from 2023 to 2024.

Figure 3: Spouses, Partners and Children



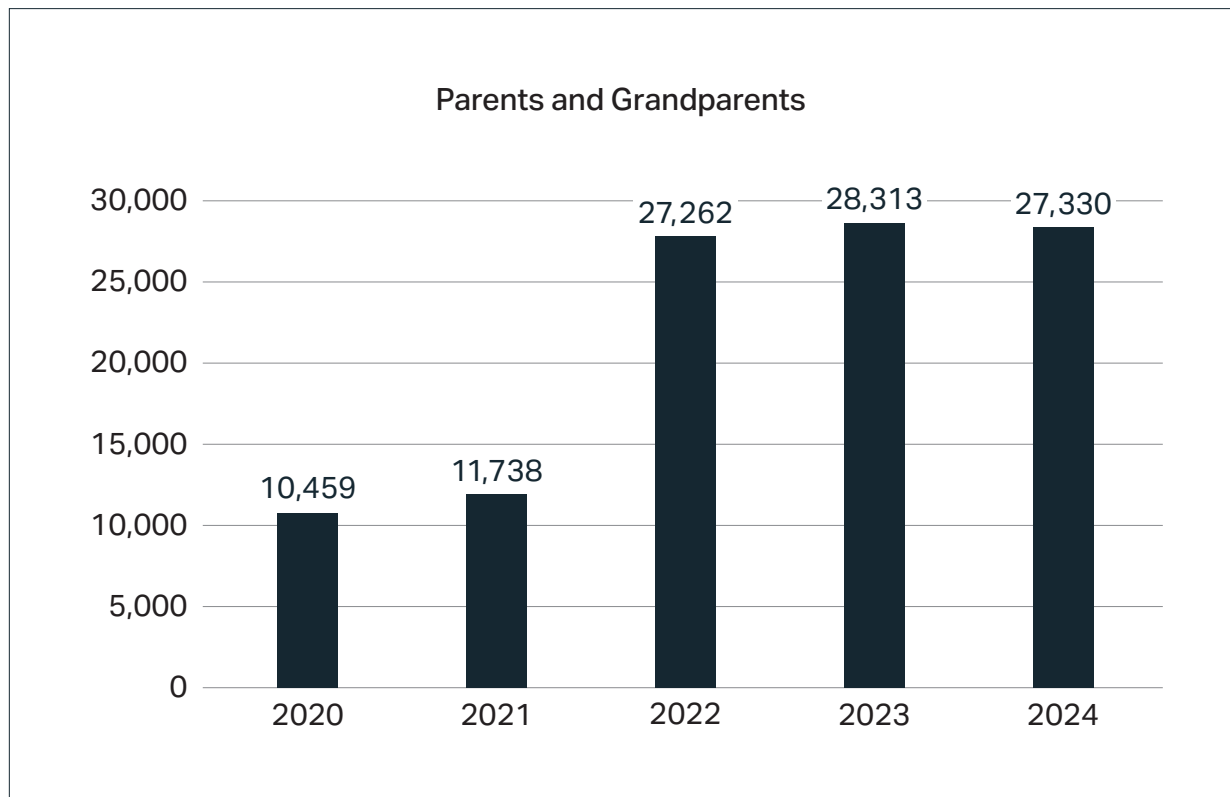
24 Includes orphaned relatives (brother, sister, nephew, niece, and grandchild) and other eligible relatives.

Sponsored Parents and Grandparents

In 2024, 27,330 individuals were admitted under the Sponsored Parents and Grandparents category. Of these, 16,395 identified as women, and 10,940 as men.

In 2023, a total of 28,313 individuals were admitted under this category, representing a 3.5% decrease from 2023 to 2024.

Figure 4: Parents and Grandparents



Super Visa

Parents or grandparents may also apply for the super visa, a multi-entry temporary resident visa that allows them to reunite with their Canadian citizen, permanent resident, and registered Indian²⁵ family members in Canada for up to five years per entry. While in Canada, they may also apply for extensions of up to two additional years.

In 2024, the Department approved 53,695 super visas applications. Of these, 33,040 were issued to individuals identifying as women and 20,655 to those identifying as men.

In 2023, a total of 73,113 super visas applications were approved, representing a 26.6% decrease from 2023 to 2024.

²⁵ The term "registered Indian" is used as defined in the *Indian Act* and refers to individuals who are registered under that Act. While the terminology reflects the language used in federal legislation, IRCC acknowledges that it may not align with the preferred identity terms of all First Nations individuals. The use of this term in this context is strictly legal and administrative.

Humanitarian and Compassionate and Other

The following section presents the number of individuals granted permanent resident status on the basis of humanitarian and compassionate grounds or public policy considerations.

Permanent residency may be granted on a case-by-case basis under humanitarian and compassionate grounds, or through public policy considerations in exceptional circumstances. These admissions comprise all Humanitarian and Compassionate and Other admissions, along with the Permit Holder Class.

In 2024, a total of 19,355 individuals were admitted under this category. Of these, 10,200 identified as women, and 9,150 as men and a small proportion identified as another gender. Admissions under this pathway exceeded planned range due to urgent public policy responses to global crises, including the humanitarian permanent residence pathway for up to 11,000 Colombian, Haitian, and Venezuelan nationals with family ties in Canada. Despite this higher volume overall permanent resident admissions remained within the planned range.

In 2023, a total of 14,355 individuals were admitted to Canada under the Humanitarian and Compassionate and Other category, representing a 34.8% increase from 2023 to 2024.

Refugees and Protected Persons

In 2024, a total of 76,685 refugees and protected persons were admitted as permanent residents. Of these, 36,440 identified as women, 40,230 as men, and 15 as another gender.

In 2023, a total of 74,979 refugees and protected persons were admitted as permanent residents, reflecting a 2.3% increase from 2023 to 2024.

Resettled Refugees

Each year, IRCC facilitates the admission of a targeted number of permanent residents under the refugee resettlement category. The Department provides protection to Convention Refugees, individuals who are outside of their home country and unable to return due to a well-founded fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion and to those who are in need of resettlement as a result of being seriously and personally affected by civil war, armed conflict or massive violation of human rights.

Additionally, the Department funds service providers to offer tailored resettlement assistance to Government-Assisted Refugees and other eligible individuals in order to meet their immediate and essential needs upon arrival in Canada. This includes the provision of temporary housing, supports to help secure permanent housing, immediate and essential orientation, as well as providing links and referrals to other services and programs. Through the National Call for Proposals 2024 process, IRCC will continue to support eligible clients through the Resettlement Assistance Program.

The Resettlement Program also continues to deliver a number of distinct pathways and programs for vulnerable people, including religious and ethnic minorities, LGBTQI+ individuals, human rights defenders, as well as women and children in precarious situations.

In 2024, a total of 49,285 resettled refugees were admitted as permanent residents. Of these, 22,915 identified as women 26,370 as men, and a small proportion identified as another gender.

Of the total number of resettled refugees admitted:

- 19,485 were Government-Assisted Refugees
- 29,715 were Privately Sponsored Refugees
- 85 were admitted through the Blended Visa Office-Referred (BVOR) program, which allows sponsorship groups and government to jointly support resettled refugees identified by the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR)

In 2023, a total of 51,081 resettled refugees were admitted as permanent residents, representing a 3.5% decrease from 2023 to 2024.

Protected Persons in-Canada

Protected Persons in-Canada (PPIC) may apply for permanent residence and may include their dependents, whether in Canada or abroad. PPIC includes Convention refugees, individuals recognized by the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB) as persons in need of protection, individuals with positive pre-removal risk assessments, and protected temporary residents.

In 2024, a total of 27,400 individuals obtained permanent residence under the PPIC category. Of these, 13,525 identified as women, 13,865 as men, and a small proportion as another gender.

In 2023, a total of 23,898 individuals obtained permanent residence under this category, representing a 14.7% increase from 2023 to 2024.

Asylum Claims

The In-Canada Asylum System is responsible for receiving and registering asylum claims made within Canada, assessing eligibility for referral to the IRB, conducting security screenings, providing protection to those deemed in need at or within Canada's borders, and removing individuals who do not qualify for Canada's protection.

In 2024, Canada received 171,840 asylum claims at various ports of entry and inland offices.

Figure 5: Highlights

Category	Highlights
Provincial Distribution	Ontario: 51.8% of claims Quebec: 33.4% Others: 14.8%
Gender & Age	Female: 37% Male: 63% Minors (0–17): 27,728 (16%) Adults (18–66+): 145,711 (84%)
Regional Diversity	Claimants originated from 187 countries, reflecting global reach

Additional References

The IRB’s Departmental Results Report for 2023-24, which outlines key priorities, performance indicators, and adjudication outcomes, is available on the [IRB’s official website](#)^{xiii}.

Additional data on asylum claimants by year, including claim volumes and processing trends, can be found on [Asylum statistics, trends and data](#)^{xiv}.

Francophone Immigration Outside Quebec

In 2024, IRCC advanced several key initiatives, including the [Francophone Minority Communities Student Pilot](#)^{xv}, the [Francophone Community Immigration Pilot](#)^{xvi}, and the expansion of the [Welcoming Francophone Communities Initiative](#)^{xvii} to 10 additional communities across Canada.

Through its [Francophone Immigration Support Program](#)^{xviii}, IRCC also funded nine projects totalling approximately \$8,9M. This program engages Francophone communities by funding innovative approaches to address barriers and increase the recruitment, selection and retention of Francophone immigrants.

Admissions Targets for French-Speaking Permanent Residents Outside Quebec

In 2024, IRCC launched its Policy on Francophone Immigration^{xix}, providing long-term strategic direction to support the vitality and economic development of Francophone minority communities outside Quebec. IRCC surpassed its 6% of overall admissions target for French-speaking permanent resident admissions outside Quebec, reaching 7.2% in 2024. In total, 30,550 French-speaking permanent residents were admitted to Canada outside of Quebec in 2024.

Categories of French-Speaking Permanent Residents Outside Quebec Admitted

In 2024, French-speaking permanent residents outside Quebec were admitted through all major immigration categories, with the majority entering via the Economic class.

- Economic Class: 25,195
- Sponsored by family: 1,680
- Resettled refugees and protected persons in-Canada and dependants abroad: 1,530
- Other immigrants: 2,145
- Total: 30,550

Table 3: Linguistic Profile of Foreign Nationals Who Obtained Permanent Resident Status in 2024

The following table presents data describing the linguistic profile of foreign nationals who obtained permanent resident status.

Immigration Category	English	French	French and English	Neither	Unspecified	Total
Economic – Principal Applicants	112,875	10,235	22,695	445	195	146,450
Female	48,580	4,455	10,445	170	115	63,760
Male	64,300	5,780	12,255	275	80	82,685
Economic – Partners and Dependants	88,425	20,500	11,860	13,270	1,110	135,165
Female	46,150	10,755	6,290	6,560	635	70,395
Male	42,275	9,740	5,570	6,710	475	64,770
Another Gender	–	0	0	0	0	–
Total Economic	201,300	30,735	34,555	13,720	1,305	281,615
Female	94,725	15,210	16,735	6,730	750	134,155
Male	106,570	15,525	17,820	6,985	555	147,455
Another Gender	–	0	0	0	0	–
Family Reunification – Principal Applicants	66,385	3,585	3,875	13,105	265	87,215
Female	40,180	2,255	2,220	7,475	160	52,290
Male	26,195	1,325	1,655	5,630	105	34,920
Another Gender	5	0	–	0	0	10
Family Reunification – Partners and Dependants	9,290	1,010	325	7,895	255	18,770
Female	5,600	550	175	5,430	125	11,880
Male	3,685	460	150	2,465	130	6,890
Another gender	–	0	0	0	0	–
Total Family Reunification	75,675	4,590	4,205	21,000	520	105,990
Female	45,780	2,805	2,395	12,905	285	64,170
Male	29,885	1,785	1,805	8,095	240	41,810
Another Gender	10	0	–	0	0	10
Refugees and Protected Persons in-Canada – Principal Applicants	24,005	1,930	1,390	12,410	530	40,265
Female	8,930	1,005	590	5,730	230	16,485
Male	15,070	925	800	6,670	305	23,765
Another Gender	5	–	0	5	0	15
Unspecified	–	0	0	0	0	–

Continued on page 27

Immigration Category	English	French	French and English	Neither	Unspecified	Total
Refugees and Protected Persons in-Canada – Partners and Dependants	11,930	1,250	775	20,905	1,560	36,420
Female	6,720	680	420	11,305	835	19,955
Male	5,210	570	355	9,600	725	16,465
Total Refugees and Protected Persons in-Canada	35,935	3,180	2,165	33,315	2,090	76,685
Female	15,645	1,685	1,010	17,040	1,060	36,440
Male	20,280	1,495	1,160	16,270	1,030	40,230
Another Gender	5	–	0	5	0	10
Unspecified	–	0	0	0	0	–
All Other Immigration – Principal Applicants	5,555	1,170	410	2,475	125	9,735
Female	2,820	665	165	1,580	70	5,305
Male	2,735	505	245	890	55	4,430
All Other Immigration – Partners and Dependants	4,415	1,075	250	3,545	340	9,620
Female	2,235	560	115	1,825	160	4,895
Male	2,175	515	130	1,720	180	4,725
Another Gender	0	0	0	–	0	–
Total All Other Immigration	9,970	2,245	655	6,020	460	19,355
Female	5,060	1,225	285	3,405	230	10,200
Male	4,910	1,020	375	2,615	235	9,150
Another Gender	0	0	0	–	0	–
Total	322,880	40,750	41,585	74,050	4,380	483,640

Source: IRCC, RDB, Permanent Residents, March 31, 2025, Data.

Additional Information

For additional data from the Department on the economic and social integration of immigrants and refugees, refer to Core Responsibility 2: Immigrant and Refugee Selection and Integration in the [Departmental Results Report](#)^{xx}. Additional data is available on the [Open Government Portal](#)^{xxi}.

Temporary Resident Programs and Volumes



A temporary resident is a foreign national who is legally authorized to enter Canada for a limited period. Temporary resident status is granted when an individual meets the legislative requirements to enter or remain in Canada as a visitor, student, worker, or holder of a temporary resident permit.

A total of 1.6 million temporary residents were issued permits in 2024; including study permits, work permits,²⁶ and temporary resident permits. Of these, approximately 687,000 were new arrivals to Canada as work or study permit holders.²⁷ Over the course of the year, 3 million individuals held valid permits to enter or remain in Canada as temporary residents. This figure includes those whose permits became effective in 2024, whether they were initial permits or renewals, as well as foreign nationals that were in Canada with valid status throughout the year. This figure accounts for the fact that individuals may hold more than one type of permit in a year.²⁸

International students

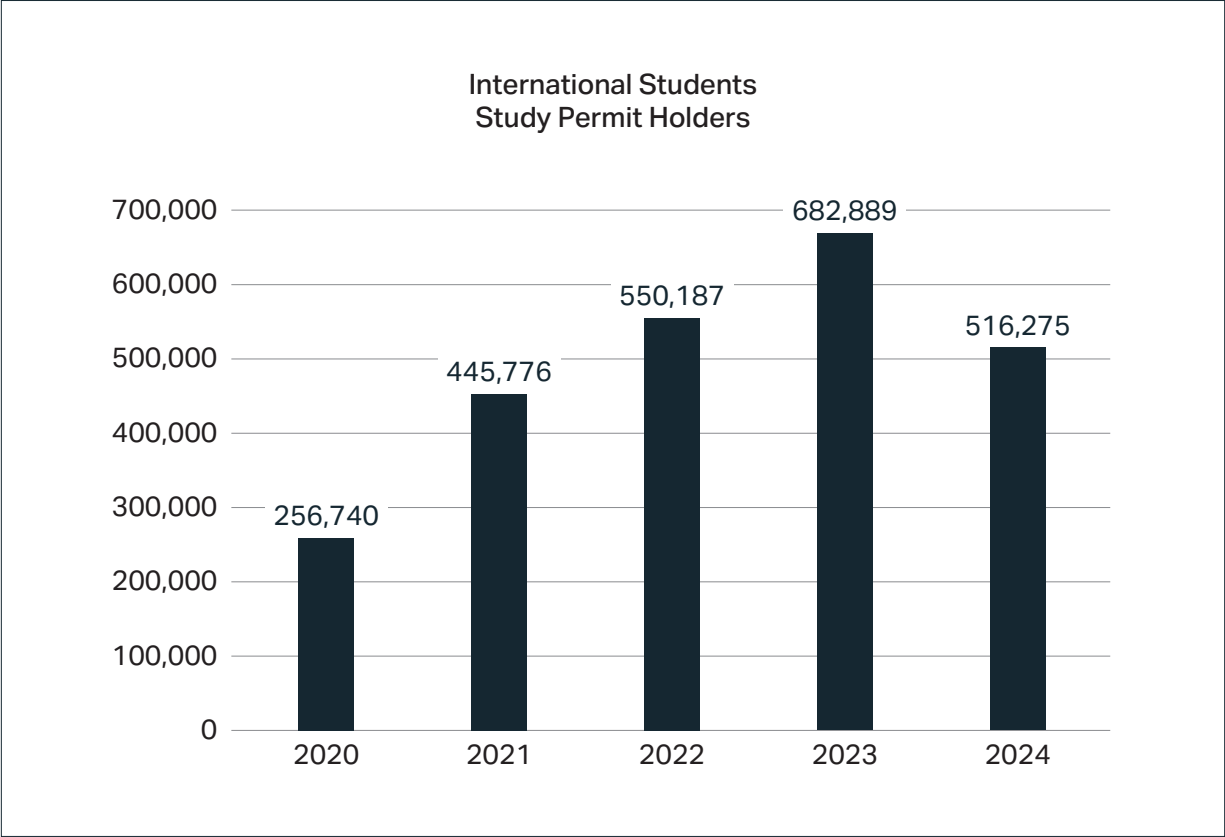
IRCC facilitates the entry of students who wish to study at a designated Canadian educational institution. Students approved to study in Canada are issued a study permit.

In 2024, 516,275 individuals held study permits in Canada. This included new permits and extensions. Of these, 242,970 identified as women, 273,235 as men, 55 as another gender and the gender of 10 individuals was recorded as unspecified. An intake cap on study permit applications was introduced in January 2024 to help manage unsustainable growth in the program, with an issuance target set at 485,000 for that year. Of the 516,275 study permit holders, only 293,835 were issued to new students entering Canada in 2024, with the balance being issued to students already in Canada. This means that there were less than 360,000 new study permit holders who entered Canada in 2024.

In 2023, a total of 682,889 individuals held study permits, of which 496,175 were new. This indicates a decrease of 24% from 2023 to 2024. Canada's overall international student population declined by 4% at year end of 2024 compared to end of 2023.

- 26 In this context, work permits include work permits issued for all purposes, and also includes permits issued to asylum claimants.
- 27 The student and worker arrivals excludes: asylum claimants, permit extensions, seasonal agricultural workers and workers under the Temporary Foreign Worker Program who are in Canada for 270 days or less, where the start and end dates fall within the same calendar year.
- 28 Separately, from January to December 2024, more than 29 million people entered Canada to visit. These individuals were not included in the temporary resident figures, as they entered for short-term stays such as tourism or visiting family and friends. Source: [Statistics Canada – Tourism: Canada at a Glance, 2023](#)

Figure 6: International Students – 2024 Study Permits



Student to Permanent Resident Transition

In 2024, 25,580 study permit holders were granted permanent residency compared to 25,605 study permit holders in 2023, which is a decrease of 0.1% from 2023 to 2024.²⁹ Of these, 13,045 identified as women, 12,525 as men, and the remainder identified as another gender.

29 This data includes only individuals who held a valid study permit at the time they transitioned to permanent residence.

Temporary Foreign Workers

Foreign nationals seeking to undertake temporary work in Canada may be authorized to work without a permit, or receive a work permit under one of Canada's work permit programs under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations*^{xxii}.

Through its management of the International Mobility Program (IMP) and its joint administration of the Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) with Employment and Social Development Canada, IRCC supports the effective and responsible entry of temporary foreign workers into the Canadian labour market when a work permit is required. The TFWP requires a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) to hire a temporary worker, in order to ensure that qualified Canadians or permanent residents are not available, whereas the IMP allows employers to hire a temporary worker without an LMIA, based on the broader economic, cultural, or other competitive advantages for Canada and reciprocal benefits enjoyed by Canadians and permanent residents.

In 2024, a total of 905,440³⁰ individuals began working in Canada on new work permits, down from 946,259 in 2023, representing a 4.3% decrease.

This total includes work permits under both the TFWP and the IMP.

In 2024, there were 191,630 individuals with new work permits under the TFWP. Of these, 41,060 identified as women, 150,565 as men, and a small number either identified as another gender or had their gender recorded as unspecified.

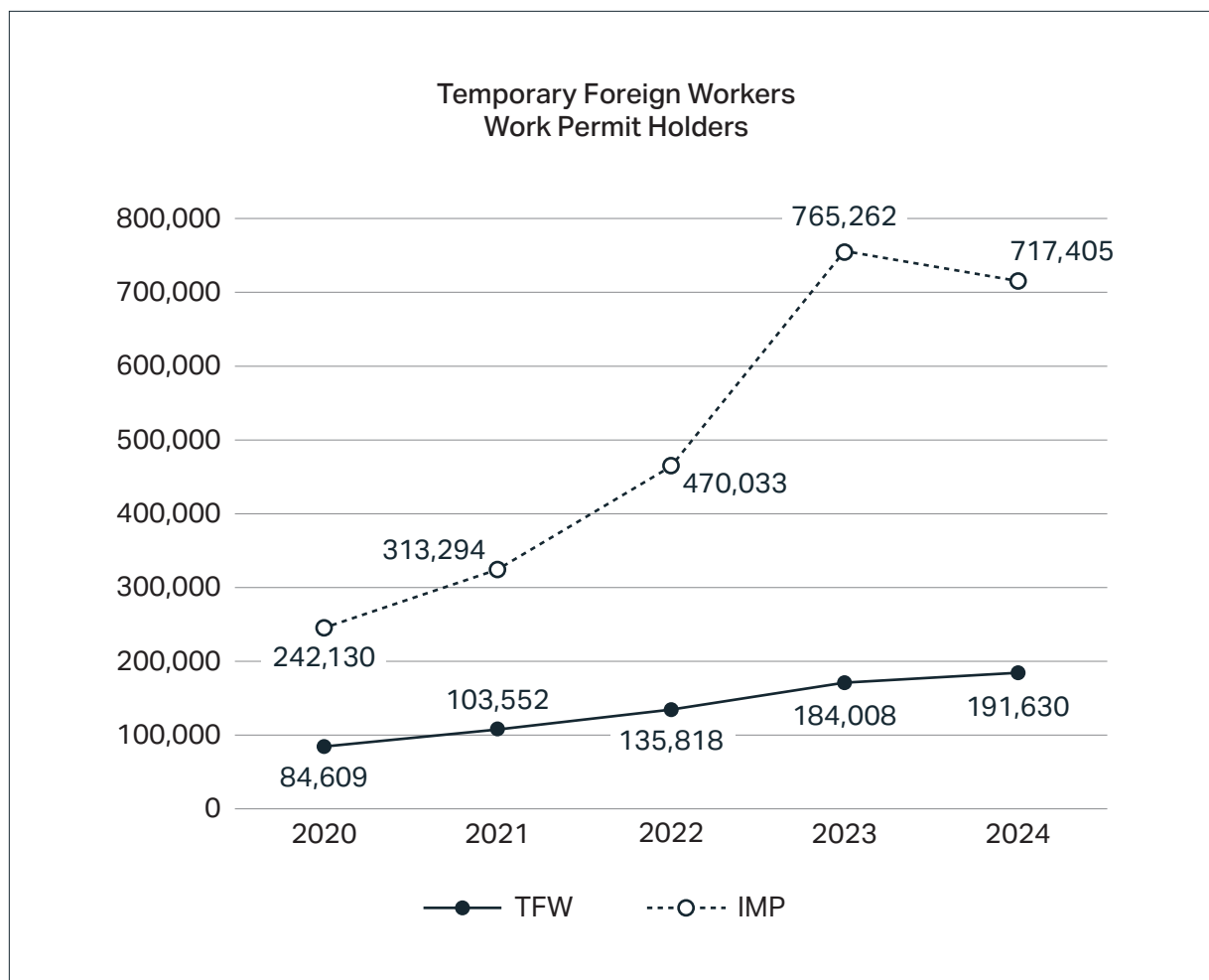
In the same year, there were 717,405 individuals with new work permits under the IMP. Of these, 344,470 identified as women, 372,845 as men, 50 as another gender, and the gender of 35 individuals was recorded as unspecified.

Together, the TFWP and IMP figures account for the entire population of work permit holders whose permits became effective in 2024.

The Department administers the Open Work Permit for Vulnerable Workers^{xxiii} (OWP-V), which provides temporary foreign workers on valid employer-specific work permits access to an open work permit, if they are experiencing, or are at risk of experiencing, abuse in their job.

30 The total number of work permit holders reflects unique individuals. Because a person may hold more than one type of permit within a given period, the sum of permits issued under different programs may not equal the total. Additionally, the total includes only permits issued for work purposes.

Figure 7: Temporary Foreign Workers



Temporary to Permanent Resident Transition

In 2024, the Department granted permanent residency to 160,100 individuals holding temporary work permits. Of these, 74,170 identified as women, 85,925 as men, and the remainder identified as another gender.

In 2023, a total of 156,580 temporary work permit holders were granted permanent residency, which indicates an 2.3% decrease from 2023 to 2024.

Visitors

IRCC facilitates the entry of visitors who wish to stay in Canada temporarily, while safeguarding the health, safety and security of Canadians.³¹ Depending on factors such as the visitor's nationality, travel document, and method of travel, they may require a Temporary Resident Visa (TRV) or an Electronic Travel Authorization (eTA) to enter Canada. IRCC processes TRVs and eTAs for visitors such as tourists, those seeking to visit family, and business travellers. Visitors provide economic benefits to Canada and Canadians, including through direct economic revenue, but also by supporting Canadian businesses and Canadian jobs in cities across the country. Business visits to Canada by foreign nationals also contribute to growth in trade and investment opportunities.

In 2024, a total of 5,031,925 TRVs and eTAs were approved. Of these 2,522,730 individuals identified as women, 2,509,080 as men, 110 as another gender, and a small proportion had their gender recorded as unspecified.

In 2023, a total of 5,491,145 holders of TRV and eTA were approved, representing a 8.4% decrease in approvals from 2023 to 2024.

Temporary Resident Permits

Under subsection 24(1) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*^{xxiv} (IRPA), a Temporary Resident Permit (TRP) may be issued to a foreign national who is inadmissible to Canada or otherwise does not meet the requirements of the Act. An officer may issue a TRP if the foreign national's need to enter or remain in Canada temporarily is justified in the circumstances. These permits are issued for a limited duration and may be cancelled at any time. In 2024, a total of 6,740 TRPs were issued. Further information on entering Canada with a TRP in cases of inadmissibility is available on [IRCC's website](#)^{xxv}.

31 For the purposes of this report, "visitors" refers specifically to individuals holding a TRV or an eTA. In practice, the visitor population is more diverse and may include, for example, study and work permit holders. Additionally, U.S. citizens and permanent residents of the U.S. may enter Canada as visitors without requiring a TRV or eTA.

Table 4: Temporary Resident Permits and Extensions Issued in 2024 by Grounds of Inadmissibility

The following table presents the number of TRPs issued in 2024, categorized by grounds of inadmissibility as defined under IRPA.

Description of Inadmissibility	Provision Under the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i>	Women	Men	Total Number of Permits in 2024 ³²
Security (e.g., espionage, subversion, terrorism)	A34	0	–	–
Human or International Rights Violations	A35	0	0	0
Serious Criminality (being convicted of an offence inside or outside Canada or committing an offence outside Canada that is punishable by at least 10 years or being sentenced to more than 6 months' imprisonment in Canada)	A36(1)	140	840	980
Criminality (being convicted, whether inside or outside of Canada of an indictable offence or two summary offences from separate events)	A36(2)	230	1,095	1,325
Organized Criminality	A37	0	0	0
Health Grounds (danger to public health or public safety, excessive demand)	A38	–	–	5
Financial Reasons (unwilling or unable to support themselves or their dependants)	A39	–	10	10
Misrepresentation	A40	40	60	100
Cessation of Refugee Protection	A40.1	0	0	0
Non-compliance with Act (e.g., does not hold the required documents to enter/remain in Canada, overstayed period of authorized period to remain in Canada)	A41	1,450	1,640	3,090
Inadmissible Family Member	A42	10	–	10
Other Provisions ³³	A11	615	610	1,230
Total		2,485	4,255	6,740

Source: IRCC, Consolidated Business Reporting as of April 24, 2025.

TRPs for Victims of Human Trafficking

As a protection measure, TRPs may be issued to out-of-status foreign nationals in Canada who are identified as victims of human trafficking. These permits provide temporary resident status and make recipients eligible for a work permit. In addition, permit holders have access to healthcare services through the Interim Federal Health Program.

In 2024, a total of 130 TRPs were issued to victims of human trafficking and their dependants.

This figure is included in the overall number of TRPs reported in Table 4.

32 Gender-disaggregated data may not sum to the total due to instances where gender was recorded as unspecified, not confirmed, or where individuals identified as another gender.

33 Other provisions include section A11 of IRPA, which relates to the requirement to apply for and obtain a visa or other prescribed document, as well as unspecified cases.

TRPs for Victims of Family Violence

Since 2019, out-of-status foreign nationals who are experiencing family violence from a spouse or common-law partner have been eligible to apply for a fee-exempt TRP. This measure is intended for individuals whose application for permanent residence depends on remaining in a genuine relationship that has become abusive. The TRP grants temporary legal status in Canada, enabling individuals to apply for an open work permit or study permit, and to safely leave an abusive relationship without risking their immigration status.

In 2024, a total of 285 TRPs were approved for victims of family violence and their dependents. These cases are processed separately from TRPs and are not included in the totals shown in Table 4.

Public Policy Exemptions for a Temporary Purpose

In 2024, a total of 95 applications for temporary residence received exemptions under the public policy that exempts certain foreign nationals from inadmissibility provisions for a temporary purpose. This public policy enables eligible individuals to enter Canada as visitors, students, or workers, despite otherwise being inadmissible under standard immigration criteria.

These cases are processed separately from TRPs and are not included in the totals shown in Table 4.

Use of the Negative Discretion Authority

Pursuant to section 22.1(4) of IRPA the Annual Report includes the number of declarations made by the Minister that a foreign national (other than a foreign national referred to in section 19) may not become a temporary resident. Making this declaration is referred to as the use of negative discretion authority. Negative discretion authority is used when the Minister is of the opinion that it is justified by public policy considerations. Alongside the number of declarations made this report also includes the public policy considerations that led to the making of the declarations.

In 2024, the Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship did not use the negative discretion authority under subsection 22.1(1) of IRPA.

Additional Information

For additional data from the Department regarding Temporary Migration, refer to Core responsibility 1: Visitors, International Students and Temporary Workers in the [Departmental Results Report](#)^{xxvi}.

Additional data is available on the [Open Government Portal](#)^{xxvii}.

Settlement Program



IRCC's Settlement Program^{xxviii} funds services to help newcomers integrate into the Canadian labour market and society, and build a successful life in Canada. In the context of the Settlement Program, a newcomer refers to an individual who is in an initial period of adaptation and settlement in Canada. Settlement services are available only to those who are permanent residents (including protected persons and resettled refugees). The department continues to provide settlement services to certain temporary residents who are on a clear pathway to permanent residence or arriving under a departmental response to an international crisis.

In 2024, a total of 694,640 unique clients received settlement services. Among the 98% of clients for whom gender data was available, 385,260 identified as women (55%), 309,320 as men (45%), and 62 as another gender. Over the same period, the percentage of French-speaking newcomers served by Francophone service providers continued to rise: 69% in 2024, compared with 63% in 2023.

The National Call for Proposals (CFP) 2024 process prioritized high-quality service continuity for the most vulnerable newcomers through IRCC's Settlement and Resettlement programs, and also reinforced the Department's dedication to advancing anti-racism, Truth & Reconciliation, gender equality, and equity priorities by embedding Gender-based analysis Plus (GBA Plus) and equity considerations into funding and programming.

In 2024, the Settlement Program Website^{xxix} was updated to create a one-stop-shop where newcomers and Canadians can find information about Settlement and Resettlement Programs, including insights from the Department's most recent data and reports^{xxx}. Updates were also made to the Find Free Newcomer Services Near You^{xxxi} page which allows newcomers to search for services based on their location and the type of service(s) they are seeking.

GBA Plus Considerations in Immigration



The Department's ongoing Anti-Racism and GBA Plus efforts aim to ensure that gender, diversity, and a broad range of identity factors are considered in the development and implementation of policies and programs.

Analysis of gender and diversity data³⁴ highlight both areas of progress and ongoing variances in representation across several programs within the Temporary and Permanent Resident streams. Variations in admissions data and social outcomes may be associated with identity-related factors such as gender, country of citizenship, socioeconomic status, sexual orientation, disability, and others.

GBA Plus Considerations for Permanent Resident Programs

Overall PR admissions in 2024 included 49.4% individuals identifying as men, 50.7% as women and less than 1% as another gender. Some programs show greater variation in gender representation than others. Gender representation differs across programs due to a number of complex factors. For the four immigration categories the gender breakdown for program admissions in 2024 is as follows:

- **Federal Economic**³⁵: 47.6% identified as women, and 52.4% identified as men, including a small proportion that identified as another gender
- **Sponsored Family**³⁶: 60.5% identified as women, and 39.4% identified as men, and a small proportion identified as another gender
- **Refugee and Protected Persons in-Canada**: 47.5% identified as women, and 52.5% identified as men, and a small proportion identified as another gender
- **Humanitarian and Other**: 52.7% identified as women, and 47.3% identified as men, and a small proportion identified as another gender

34 Data Sources include IRCC, Standing Committee on Citizenship and Immigration (CIMM), Statistics Canada research, migration reports from the United Nations (UN, UNHCR) and Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

35 Includes High Skilled (Federal Skilled Worker, Canada Experience Class, Federal Skilled Trades Program), Caregiver, Business, Agri-Food Pilot, Atlantic Immigration Program, Economic Mobility Pathways pilot, Provincial Nominee program, Rural and Northern Immigration, Temporary to Permanent Resident Pathway, Quebec Skilled Workers and Quebec Business Immigrants.

36 Includes Sponsored Spouses, Partners and Children, Sponsored Parents and Grandparents, Sponsored Family – Other (brother, sister, nephew, niece and grandchild, and other relatives).

Table 5: Top 5 Source Countries of Citizenship for Permanent Resident Programs

Top 5 Countries of Citizenship	Admissions
Economic Immigration	
India	94,105
Philippines	22,675
Cameroon, Federal Republic of	19,820
China, People's Republic of	17,775
Nigeria	15,440
Percent of Total	60.3%
Family Reunification	
India	31,425
Philippines	9,500
China, People's Republic of	8,320
United States of America	4,665
Pakistan	4,355
Percent of Total	55.0%
Resettled Refugees and Protected Persons in-Canada	
Eritrea	15,675
Afghanistan	9,970
Syria	6,775
Somalia, Democratic Republic of	5,130
Ethiopia	3,185
Percent of Total	53.1%
Human and Compassionate and Other³⁷	
Colombia	4,460
Haiti	2,550
China, People's Republic of	2,050
Venezuela	1,945
Ukraine	1,710
Percent of Total	65.7%

³⁷ Includes admissions of persons selected on humanitarian and compassionate grounds for reasons of public policy and in the Permit Holder Class.

GBA Plus Considerations for Temporary Resident Programs

In 2024, gender representation within the TR stream varies. Overall:

- **Study Permits:** 47.1% identified as women, 52.9% identified as men and a small proportion identified as another gender
- **Temporary Foreign Worker (TFW) Program:** 21.4% identified as women, 78.6% identified as men, and a small proportion identified as another gender
- **International Mobility Program (IMP):** 48% identified as women, 52% identified as men, and a small proportion identified as another gender
- **Visitors:** 50.1% identified as women, 49.9% identified as men and a small proportion identified as another gender

Across all Temporary Resident (TR) programs, the top five source countries consistently account for approximately 60% or more of total admissions (see table for details).

Table 6: Top 5 Source Countries of Citizenship for Temporary Resident Programs

Top 5 Countries of Citizenship	Admissions	Percentage
Temporary Foreign Worker Program		
Mexico	42,170	22.0%
India	39,790	20.8%
Philippines	22,435	11.7%
Guatemala	20,910	10.9%
Jamaica	10,090	5.3%
Total Top 5 Countries	135,395	71.0%
International Mobility Program		
India	209,505	29.2%
Ukraine	111,960	15.6%
Iran	41,740	5.8%
Philippines	36,120	5.0%
China, People's Republic of	26,285	3.7%
Total Top 5 Countries	425,610	59.3%
Study Permit Program		
India	188,465	36.5%
China, People's Republic of	56,355	10.9%
Nigeria	26,520	5.1%
Philippines	24,730	4.8%
France	13,750	2.7%
Total Top 5 Countries	309,820	60.0%
Visitor Program		
India	576,419	11.5%
France	528,485	10.5%
UK	480,928	9.6%
Mexico	372,609	7.4%
China, People's Republic of	289,283	5.8%
Total Top 5 Countries	2,247,724	44.7%

Advancing Equity in Canada's Immigration System

In 2024, IRCC reviewed its Anti-Racism Strategy 2.0 (2021–2024)^{xxxii} and assessed departmental progress to inform the development of its next Equity Strategy for 2025–2028.

To support more inclusive and consistent decision-making, IRCC has developed several tools and frameworks, including the **Institutional Bias and Racism Identification Method**, and the **Renewed Risk Management Framework**. These initiatives aim to strengthen the department's capacity to identify and mitigate potential sources of bias in program delivery and risk assessment.

Monitoring and Evaluating Equity

IRCC has implemented programs to assess the outcomes of its services and policies across diverse client groups. This includes the use of disaggregated data by gender, age, country of origin. The new IRCC Data Strategy (2023–2026) builds on existing commitments to responsible data management by further strengthening the use of reliable sources and strong privacy safeguards. Improvements in data usage and governance enables faster, more accurate insights that support equitable outcomes across programs.

IRCC also applies **GBA Plus** in its Algorithm Impact Assessments (AIAs), to ensure that advanced analytics, automation, and AI are implemented in a manner consistent with equity principles. As of December 2024, 21 AIAs have been completed, with 12 published and nine under internal review, contributing to service improvements and more accessible digital platforms for a broad range of clients.

Ministerial Instructions



Canada's *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*^{xxxiii} (IRPA) includes various provisions that allow the Minister to issue instructions to immigration officers, to enable the Government of Canada to best achieve its immigration goals. These instructions are typically issued for limited periods of time and can touch upon a diverse range of issues.

The table below provides a description and publication date of the 2024 Ministerial Instructions issued under paragraphs 24(3) and 10.3(1)(h.2) and section 87.3 of IRPA, as well as section 14.1 and subsections 30(1.2), 30(1.41), and 30(1.43), where applicable.

Table 7: Ministerial Instructions – 2024 Summary

Title	Description	Date of Publication	Coming into Force
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Express Entry Enhanced Info Sharing</u> ^{xxxiv}	Pursuant to section 10.3(1)(g) of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions to codify additional info sharing with PTs to better inform their nomination decisions, in alignment with December 2023 PT portal changes.	July 6, 2024	June 26, 2024
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Express Entry Program Hierarchy</u> ^{xxxv}	Pursuant to subsection 10.3(1)(j.1) of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions may direct which economic immigration class an Express Entry invitee must apply to, in cases where the individual is eligible for more than one class.	August 9, 2024	August 9, 2024
<u>Ministerial Instruction Student Cap</u> ^{xxxvi}	Pursuant to subsection 87.3(6) of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions have been issued to update the student intake Cap.	February 3, 2024	January 22, 2024
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Letter of Acceptance Verification for Students</u> ^{xxxvii}	Pursuant to subsection 87.3(6) of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions were issued to temporarily establish the legal authority for mandatory Letter of Acceptance (LOA) verification. This measure enables the implementation of LOA verification ahead of the completion of the related regulatory project, expected in the summer of 2024.	February 10, 2024	January 30, 2024
<u>Ministerial Instructions – RNIP Community Immigration Class (Amendment)</u> ^{xxxviii}	Pursuant to section 87.3 of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions to extend the power of rural and northern economic development organizations to nominate candidates for RNIP from February 29 to July 31, 2024.	March 2, 2024	February 21, 2024
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Parents and Grandparents (2024 Intake)</u> ^{xxxix}	Pursuant to section 87.3 and subsections 92(1.1) and 92(2) of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions were issued to enable the processing of applications for a permanent resident visa made by parents or grandparents of a sponsor as members of the family class, as well as the processing of related sponsorship applications.	May 4, 2024	April 12, 2024

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Title	Description	Date of Publication	Coming into Force
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Start-up Visa and Self-employed Persons Cap</u> ^{xi}	Pursuant to section 87.3 of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions to manage intake under the Start-up Business Class (through a temporary cap and prioritization measures), and Self-employed Persons Class (through a pause on all intake).	May 4, 2024	April 11, 2024
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Post-Graduation Work Permit Flagpoling</u> ^{xii}	Pursuant to subsection 87.3(6) of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions were issued to prohibit post-graduation work permit applicants from engaging in “flagpoling” – a practice where foreign nationals leave Canada and immediately re-enter, typically via a U.S. land border, to access immigration services at a Canadian port of entry.	June 22, 2024	June 12, 2024
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Home Child Care Provider and Home Support Worker</u> ^{xiii}	Pursuant to subsection 87.3(6) of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions were issued to allow continued processing of applications under the Home Child Care Provider and Home Support Worker Pilots following their expiry. These instructions also reintroduce Refusal-to-Process measures to prevent the issuance of work permits in caregiving occupations for certain cohort.	June 15, 2024	June 18, 2024
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Cap on Student Applications Intake (Updated)</u> ^{xiii}	Pursuant to section 87.3 of IRPA, new Ministerial Instructions were issued to replace the previous student intake cap instructions with updated measures that include additional exemptions. These revised instructions are intended to better align with provincial allocations and evolving program needs.	July 6, 2024	June 26, 2024
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Francophone Minority Community Student Pilot</u> ^{xiv}	Pursuant to subsection 87.3(6) of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions with respect to the processing of certain applications for a study permit made by a foreign national as a member of the student class.	August 24, 2024	August 26, 2024
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Online and Paper TRV Applications</u> ^{xv}	Pursuant to subsection 87.3(6) of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions to enable a paper-based application process for indigenous applicants; the Department has also updated Ministerial Instructions with respect to the submission of online applications for temporary resident visas and other documents.	October 19, 2024	October 10, 2024

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Title	Description	Date of Publication	Coming into Force
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Indigenous Student Study Permits</u> ^{xlvi}	Pursuant to subsection 87.3(6) of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions with respect to the processing of certain applications for a study permit made by a foreign national as a member of the student class to ensure that Indigenous students facilitated under these measures can attend school.	October 19, 2024	October 10, 2024
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Student Direct Stream Program</u> ^{xlvi}	Pursuant to subsection 87.3(6) of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions to decommission the Student Direct Stream Program.	November 9, 2024	November 8, 2024
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Private Sponsorship of Refugees</u> ^{xlvi}	Pursuant to subsection 87.3(6) of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions to temporarily pause intake of new applications from Groups of Five and Community Sponsors to prevent further inventory growth and work towards more predictable processing times.	November 30, 2024	November 29, 2024
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Parents and Grandparents</u> ^{xlvi}	Pursuant to section 87.3 of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions were issued as an interim measure to pause intake under the Parents and Grandparents Program and prevent the submission of uncapped applications. These instructions remain in effect until new MIs are developed for the 2025 intake cycle. The instructions were given in late 2024 and came into force on January 1, 2025.	January 4, 2025	January 1, 2025 Instructions were given in late 2024 and came into force on January 1, 2025.
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Agri-food Immigration Pilot Intake Cap</u> ⁱ	Pursuant to subsection 87.3 of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions were issued to cap the number of applications accepted for intake in 2025 in alignment with the processing cap.	January 4, 2025	January 1, 2025 Instructions were given in late 2024 and came into force on January 1, 2025.
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Student Intake Cap</u> ⁱⁱ	Pursuant to section 87.3 of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions were issued to implement a revised cap on international student intake for the 2025 calendar year. These instructions introduced a 10% reduction in the national study permit target and expanded the requirement for provincial attestation letters.	January 18, 2025	January 22, 2025 Instructions were given in late 2024 and came into force on January 1, 2025.

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Title	Description	Date of Publication	Coming into Force
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Temporary Resident Permits for Indigenous Persons</u> ^{38, iii}	Pursuant to subsection 24(3) of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions for interim measures to help reunite indigenous families separated by Canada's borders.	October 10, 2024	October 10, 2024
<u>Ministerial Instructions Respecting the Agri-food Immigration Class (Amendments)</u> ^{39, liii}	Pursuant to section 14.1 of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions to make various administrative changes to facilitate client eligibility.	February 10, 2024	February 10, 2024
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot Extension</u> ^{liv}	Pursuant to section 14.1 of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions to extend the power of rural and northern economic development organizations to nominate candidates for the Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot from February 29 to July 31, 2024.	March 2, 2024	February 21, 2024
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Caregiver Work Experience Requirement</u> ^{lv}	Pursuant to section 14.1 of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions were issued to amend the work experience requirement under the Home Child Care Provider and Home Support Worker Pilots. Although these pilots expired on June 17, 2024, applications submitted before that date remain valid and continue to be processed under the updated eligibility criteria.	June 29, 2024	June 16, 2024
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Rural Community Immigration Pilot</u> ^{lvi}	Pursuant to subsection 14.1(1) of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions have been issued to establish a new pilot program: Rural Community Immigration Pilot.	December 14, 2024	December 2, 2024
<u>Ministerial Instructions – Francophone Community Immigration Program</u> ^{lvii}	Pursuant to subsection 14.1(1) of IRPA, Ministerial Instructions have been issued to establish a new pilot program: the Francophone Community Immigration Program.	December 14, 2024	December 2, 2024

38 Ministerial Instruction issued pursuant to subsection 24(3) of IRPA are not subject to the mandatory reporting requirements under section 94 of IRPA. They are included for transparency and to reflect the Department's commitment to facilitating family reunification for Indigenous persons affected by border separations.

39 All Ministerial Instructions listed issued pursuant to section 14.1 of IRPA are not subject to the mandatory reporting requirements under section 94 of IRPA. They are included to provide a comprehensive overview of key program and policy developments.



Annex: 2026–2028 Immigration Levels Plan



Throughout Canada's history, we have welcomed people from around the world—those fleeing persecution, war and strife, those seeking to work hard and build a better life for their families, those seeking to study at our world-class universities, experts wanting to drive innovation in Canada. The fabric of our nation is woven with this tradition.

As we have welcomed the world, we had the promise that if someone came to Canada they would contribute to our prosperity, and in return they would get all Canada offered—a country that is generous, fair, and diverse.

Our immigration system was built to standardise and evaluate newcomers so that admission was based on a person's merits. Over time, this system has evolved—its complexity has grown and its efficiency has waned. In recent years, the system became even harder to manage and less functional, and the pace of arrivals began to exceed Canada's capacity to absorb and support newcomers in the way we are used to doing.

In 2018, 3.3 per cent of Canada's population were temporary residents. By 2024, that number had more than doubled to 7.5 per cent, an unprecedented rate of growth that put pressure on housing supply, the healthcare system, and schools. Canada's new government recognises that this system is no longer sustainable, and we are determined to make it so, for everyone who lives in and comes to this country.

We are taking back control over the immigration system and putting Canada on a trajectory to bring immigration back to sustainable levels—allowing us to fulfill the promise of Canada to those who call it home. At the same time, Canada will continue its long tradition of welcoming those fleeing violence, persecution and displacement.

The results of the government's focus are already becoming apparent. Asylum claims are down by a third, and new temporary foreign worker arrivals are down by approximately 50 per cent this year. New international student arrivals have also declined by approximately 60 per cent compared to 2024. This is a start, but we recognise there is more work to do.

- Budget 2025 announces that the **2026–2028 Immigration Levels Plan** will stabilise permanent resident admission targets at 380,000 per year for three years, down from 395,000 in 2025, while increasing the share of economic migrants from 59 per cent to 64 per cent. The new plan will also reduce the target for new temporary resident admissions from 673,650 in 2025 to 385,000 in 2026, and 370,000 in 2027 and 2028. The fiscal cost of this measure is \$168.2 million over four years, starting in 2026-27, and \$35.7million ongoing. These costs primarily represent the net loss in fee revenue, driven by fewer temporary resident admissions.
- The government recognises the role temporary foreign workers play in some sectors of the economy and in some parts of the country. To that end, the 2026–2028 Immigration Levels Plan will consider industries and sectors impacted by tariffs and the unique needs of rural and remote communities.

- In addition, Budget 2025 proposes a one-time initiative to recognise eligible Protected Persons in Canada as permanent residents over the next two years. This practical step is a reflection of the fact that the vast majority of these people cannot return to the country of their origin. It will also ensure that those in genuine need of Canada's protection have their permanent status recognized, accelerating their full integration into the Canadian society and their path to citizenship. The fiscal cost of this measure is \$120.4 million over four years, starting in 2026-27. This represents the costs for Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada and the Canada Border Services Agency to process the additional applications, which are partially offset by higher fee revenues.
- Budget 2025 also proposes to undertake a one-time measure to accelerate the transition of up to 33,000 work permit holders to permanent residency in 2026 and 2027. These workers have established strong roots in their communities, are paying taxes, and are helping to build the strong economy Canada needs. The fiscal cost of this measure is \$19.4 million over four years, starting in 2026-27. This also represents the costs for Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada and other departments to process the additional applications, which are partially offset by higher fee revenues.

These targets keep permanent resident arrivals at less than one per cent of the population beyond 2027 and will reduce the total number of temporary residents to less than five per cent of Canada's population by the end of 2027.

Our plan will restore control, clarity, and consistency to the immigration system, while maintaining compassion in our choices and driving competitiveness in our economy.

Additional details on the 2026–2028 Immigration Levels Plan will be provided when the Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship tables the 2025 Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration.

Temporary Resident Admissions 2026–2028

Overall Projected Admissions & Ranges	2026	2027	2028
	385,000 (375,000–395,000)	370,000 (360,000–380,000)	370,000 (360,000–380,000)
Workers (1)	230,000	220,000	220,000
Students (2)	155,000	150,000	150,000

(1) Projected number of new work permits for foreign nationals entering Canada under one of two programs, the Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFW Program) or the International Mobility Program (IMP) including work permits issued under humanitarian public policies.

(2) Projected number of new study permits issued to foreign nationals studying for six (6) months or more in Canada at a Designated Learning Institution (DLI).

Permanent Resident Admissions 2026–2028

Overall Projected Admissions & Ranges	2026		2027		2028	
	380,000 (350,000–420,000)		380,000 (350,000–420,000)		380,000 (350,000–420,000)	
Economic Immigration (3)	239,800		244,700		244,700	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
	224,000	264,000	229,000	268,000	229,000	268,000
Family Reunification	84,000		81,000		81,000	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
	78,500	92,000	75,000	90,000	75,000	90,000
Refugees, Protected Persons, Humanitarian and Compassionate, and Other	56,200		54,300		54,300	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
	48,000	64,000	46,000	62,000	46,000	62,000
French-speaking admissions outside of Quebec (overall)	9% (30,267)		9.5% (31,825)		10.5% (35,175)	

(3) Under the Canada-Quebec Accord, Quebec has responsibility for the selection of economic immigrants destined to Quebec.

Endnotes

- i For more information see: <https://www.laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/l-2.5/index.html>
- ii For more information see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/departmental-results-reports.html>
- iii For more information see: https://search.open.canada.ca/opendata/?owner_org=cic&page=1&sort=metadata_modified+desc
- iv For more information see: <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/p-21/fulltext.html>
- v For more information see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/application/check-processing-times.html>
- vi For more information see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/notices/supplementary-immigration-levels-2024-2026.html>
- vii For more information see: https://cdn-contenu.quebec.ca/cdn-contenu/adm/min/immigration/publications-adm/plan-immigration/PL_immigration_2024_MIFI.pdf (French)
- viii For more information see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/express-entry/who-can-apply.html>
- ix For more information see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/express-entry/who-can-apply/federal-skilled-workers.html>
- x For more information see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/express-entry/who-can-apply/federal-skilled-trades.html>
- xi For more information see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/express-entry/who-can-apply/canadian-experience-class.html>
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- xiv For more information see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/reports-statistics/statistics-open-data/immigration-stats/asylum-claims.html>
- xv For more information see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/study-permit/fmc-student-pilot.html>
- xvi For more information see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/rural-franco-pilots/franco-immigration.html>
- xvii For more information see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/campaigns/francophone-immigration-outside-quebec/welcome.html>
- xviii For more information see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/partners-service-providers/cifi/fisp/about.html>
- xix For more information see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/francophone-immigration-strategy-2024.html>
- xx For more information see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/departmental-results-reports.html>
- xxi For more information see: https://search.open.canada.ca/opendata/?owner_org=cic&page=1&sort=metadata_modified+desc
- xxii For more information see: <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2002-227/index.html>
- xxiii For more information see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/special-instructions/vulnerable-workers.html>
- xxiv For more information see: <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/i-2.5/>
- xxv For more information see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/inadmissibility/temporary-resident-permits.html>
- xxvi For more information see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/departmental-results-reports.html>
- xxvii For more information see: https://search.open.canada.ca/opendata/?owner_org=cic&page=1&sort=metadata_modified+desc
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- xxix For more information see: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/settlement-resettlement-service-provider-information.html>

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| xxxii | For more information see: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/mandate/anti-racism-strategy/context.html | xlvi | For more information see: https://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2024/2024-10-19/html/notice-avis-eng.html#ne1 |
| xxxiii | For more information see: https://www.laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/l-2.5/index.html | xlvii | For more information see: https://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2024/2024-11-09/html/notice-avis-eng.html#ns1 |
| xxxiv | For more information see: https://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2024/2024-07-06/html/notice-avis-fra.html#ne1 | xlviii | For more information see: https://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2024/2024-11-30/html/notice-avis-eng.html#ne1 |
| xxxv | For more information see: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/mandate/policies-operational-instructions-agreements/ministerial-instructions/express-entry-application-management-system/amendment-2024-1.html | xlix | For more information see: https://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2025/2025-01-04/html/notice-avis-eng.html#ne2 |
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| xli | For more information see: https://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2024/2024-06-22/html/notice-avis-eng.html#ne1 | lv | For more information see: https://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2024/2024-06-29/html/notice-avis-eng.html |
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| xliii | For more information see: https://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2024/2024-07-06/html/notice-avis-eng.html#ne2 | lvii | For more information see: https://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2024/2024-12-14/html/notice-avis-eng.html |