

2021 consultations on immigration levels and responsiveness economic immigration – final report

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Overview and context

In summer 2021, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) conducted a multifaceted outreach and consultation initiative to inform the 2022 immigration levels plan. While IRCC conducts an engagement and consultation exercise annually, this year’s consultations incorporated discussions around immigration to aid economic recovery and growth, and support for successful integration. Engagement included themes around levels trajectory and mix, responsiveness of economic immigration, impact on communities and community preparedness for increased immigration, and fostering welcoming communities.

As part of engagement activities, an online stakeholder survey was conducted, and supplemented by regional virtual townhall conversations hosted by the former Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship, the Honourable Marco Mendicino, and the former Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship, Peter Schiefke. In addition to these activities, IRCC engaged with provinces and territories about immigration levels planning as well as regional programs. Federal-provincial-territorial consultation on levels planning is a requirement of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) and guided by a jointly developed consultation framework. As well, levels planning takes into account public opinion research, labour market information, and immigrant outcomes.¹

The findings summarized in this report reflect the views of only those who participated in the consultations. Results should not be projected as representative of the entire Canadian population, or of all IRCC stakeholders. Furthermore, percentages have been rounded to whole numbers, and as a result, totals may not add up to 100.

Immigration levels

The IRPA requires the Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship to table a projection of permanent resident admissions (the levels plan) in Parliament every year. The immigration levels plan details how many immigrants Canada will welcome as permanent residents under the economic, family, and refugee and humanitarian programs.

A number of considerations are taken into account when developing the immigration levels plan, including:

- Government priorities and objectives for immigration, as set out in the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*;
- Economic needs across Canada, including at this time, considerations of economic needs of various sectors in the context of economic recovery due to COVID-19;
- International obligations with respect to refugees and offering protection to those in need;
- Ability of IRCC and its partner departments to screen and process applications in a timely manner; and
- Capacity to settle, integrate and retain newcomers (e.g., settlement services, housing availability, public infrastructure, etc.).

The plan is designed to deliver long-term benefits to Canada; support economic growth and address labour market needs; and ensure a well-managed system that maintains public confidence.

For ease of reference, see the full [2022-2024 Immigration Levels Plan](#).

Responsive economic immigration: Evolving Express Entry to better meet Canada's needs

Canada's immigration system is critical to supporting economic recovery and building a stronger Canada for all. With this in mind, IRCC is considering ways in which it could adjust the Express Entry intake management system, building on the human capital foundation of economic immigration that has been a hallmark of Canada's success.

This year's levels consultations provided an opportunity for stakeholders to share their perspectives on evolving Canada's economic immigration system, including Express Entry, to better meet Canada's needs and on improving equitable access to opportunities for permanent residence through economic immigration. The input the Department received will inform early thinking with our partners and help IRCC plan future engagement on these topics with interested individuals, organizations, and groups.

Consultation methods

1. Online stakeholder survey

From June 28 to July 16, 2021, a total of 2,564 stakeholder organizations were invited by email to read background information and participate in an online survey (see Annex A). The surveys were conducted in the respondents' official language of choice. Respondents had the opportunity to provide answers to questions on immigration levels and/or responsive economic immigration. IRCC received a total of 243 completed surveys. Responses were received from a wide range of organizations, including input from

NGOs, settlement/resettlement organizations, educational institutions, economic development organizations, industry/sector councils, regional or municipal government and academia. See Annex C for the list of participating stakeholders.

Survey response distribution

Region of operation	
Province/Territory	Response %
National organization ²	7%
Alberta	13%
Atlantic Canada (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador)	22%
British Columbia	14%
Manitoba	11%
Ontario	44%
Saskatchewan	3%
Territories (Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, Nunavut)	2%

Organization type	
Primary focus of stakeholder organization ³	Response %
1. Academia, Educational Institutions, research foundation, or think tank	16%
2. Business or employment services	4%
3. Chamber of commerce or board of trade	2%
4. Economic Development Organizations	7%
5. Francophone or official language minority community	3%
6. Government (federal, provincial or territorial, municipal or regional administration)	5%
7. First Nations, Métis, or Inuit organization	0%
8. Industry or sector council	5%
9. Non-profit organization (including but not limited to community services, cultural and resource centers)	26%
10. Other (including but not limited to advocacy groups, health care, legal services, immigration consultants)	11%
11. Settlement or resettlement organization	18%

1.1 Key findings on immigration levels

Purpose of immigration

When asked to rank from 1 to 3 (with 1 being the most important), stakeholder organizations see filling labour market gaps and supporting Canada's economic recovery as the two most important reasons for having a robust immigration system in Canada. Reuniting families, contributing to Canada's diversity and supporting humanitarian commitments were all seen as important second-tier reasons. The western and central provinces (British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario) specified filling labour market gaps and supporting Canada's economic recovery as the main goals to drive Canada's

immigration system. The remaining provinces and territories (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon, Northwest Territories) presented more variation in their responses regarding the purpose of immigration, by indicating their support for economic recovery, filling labour market gaps, reuniting families and supporting community development.

Immigration levels and mix

Respondents were asked about the current notional target for 2022 (i.e., 411,000 newcomers), 43% of respondents indicated the target was too few, and 43% felt it was about right.

A slightly larger proportion of participating stakeholders in the Atlantic Provinces (44%) indicated that the current notional target for 2022 was for too few immigrants.

When asked about the current level of immigrants per class, the stakeholders are split between feeling that Canada's current immigration targets are 'about right' or are 'too few' with less than 5% saying they feel the current levels would be too many for any individual class and around 10% saying they don't know.

When asked about notional 2022 levels for the economic class, 47% of respondents indicated they believed those levels were about right. Similarly, 43% said levels in the family class and 45% said levels in the refugees, protected persons, and humanitarian categories were about right.

Question: Canada's current Immigration Levels Plan sets notional targets for new permanent residents in each immigration class for 2022 per the following table. For each of the following immigration classes and the overall total, do you feel that this would be too many, too few or about the right number of new permanent residents?

	Response %
Overall total (411,000)	
Too many	3%
Too few	43%
About right	43%
Don't know	10%
Economic (241,500)	
Too many	3%
Too few	41%
About right	47%
Don't know	9%
Family (103,500)	
Too many	2%
Too few	44%
About right	43%
Don't know	11%
Refugees, protected persons, and humanitarian (60,500)	
Too many	5%
Too few	40%
About right	45%
Don't know	11%

When asked about immigration levels beyond 2023, the majority of respondents (63%) said they would like to see levels increase, whereas just under a quarter of respondents (24%) indicated levels should stabilize at 421,000 immigrants per year.

If immigration levels were to increase, 61% of respondents indicated that economic immigration should be prioritized over the family class and the refugee and protected persons class.

Question: If immigration levels were to increase, in which immigration class would you prioritize growth?

	Response %
Economic	61%
Family	17%
Refugees and protected persons	18%
Don't know	4%

However, if immigration levels were to decrease, over half of respondents (53%) did not know which of the classes should be reduced.

Question: If immigration levels were to decrease, in which immigration class would you recommend a decrease?

	Response %
Economic	19%
Family	10%
Refugees and protected persons	18%
Don't know	53%

1.2. Key findings on Responsive Economic Immigration

The online survey invited stakeholders across the country to share their views on evolving Canada’s economic immigration system to better meet Canada’s needs. When asked an open ended question about what the federal government should consider in looking to simplify the economic immigration system and enhance its ability to respond to a range of economic and labour market needs, 181 stakeholders provided responses. Some key themes emerged from the responses.

Suggestions included simplifying and streamlining application processes for all programs (including those managed through Express Entry), as well as Labour Market Impact Assessment and work permit processes; speeding up processing; and addressing application backlogs. Some suggested movement towards more digital processes, tools, and services, and others highlighted the importance of improving foreign credential recognition.

One theme was the need to more closely tie economic immigration to labour market needs, with some stating that Canada needs more high-skilled workers (especially in the STEM, medical, and research fields) and others suggesting that Canada needs to diversify who can apply through Express Entry by opening it up to lower skilled workers. Some participants suggested that the economic immigration

system should include better ways of assessing skills rather than continuing to use academic credentials as a main indicator, and others thought that economic immigration should more clearly align with overarching goals (e.g., related to national climate, the environment, and the care economy).

Another theme emerging from the responses was that it should be faster and easier for those already living, studying, and/or working in Canada to get permanent residence, with some suggesting open work permits for temporary foreign workers and a more direct path to citizenship for international students. Suggestions also included increasing integration supports for newcomers, such as mentorship, internships and practicums, as well as workplace training programs; job matching and employment services; and language training. Others suggested doing more to attract Francophone immigrants, build Francophone communities and inform more newcomers about them, as well as support Francophone community organizations.

Other participants recommended more involvement of local agents (including municipalities, rural and remote communities, employers, and economic development agencies) in the selection and recruitment of economic immigrants, and some promoted more movement towards experimenting with innovative regional programs and community-identified needs.

Better communication was also a theme, with suggestions including using plainer language in IRCC’s policies, procedures, and application/program eligibility guidance; more IRCC staff to have genuine discussions with newcomers, assist with applications, and handle client inquiries; and, more open conversation between all levels of government to align needs.

Question: How important are the following features in enhancing the responsiveness of our economic immigration system? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

Feature (Ranked)	Average Score
1. Simple and streamlined process to apply	9.17
2. Broader pool of candidates with a range of skills or experience that could be invited to apply through Express Entry	8.70
3. Expanded ability for partners to identify or recruit candidates in the Express Entry pool	8.37
4. Ability for the government to adjust who can be invited, to meet established economic immigration priorities	8.33

1.3. Key findings on Equitable Access to Opportunities for Permanent Residence through Economic Immigration

When asked an open-ended question about where they saw potential to improve equitable access to opportunities for permanent residence through economic immigration, 132 stakeholders gave a range of suggestions. Suggestions included expanding permanent economic immigration to all skill levels; increasing pathways to permanent residence for temporary foreign workers, but also ensuring that employers do not over rely on these workers; as well as increasing protections and removing components of the Temporary Foreign Worker Program that make migrant workers vulnerable (e.g.,

single-employer work permits). While some recommended doing more to attract and select newcomers from more diverse countries of origin (including Francophone African countries), others cautioned against moving away from selecting solely based on skills, competencies, and labour market need and using immigration as the primary way of addressing systemic challenges.

Some participants recommended reducing language requirements depending on occupation, and making language testing and training more accessible (both in smaller Canadian communities and in other countries). Others discussed improvements to foreign credential recognition. Suggestions also included making improvements in IRCC's hiring and training to ensure that staff understand equity issues, and that IRCC provide guidance to employers and service provider organizations on how to identify and address systemic barriers. Better disaggregated data was also suggested.

With the move to more digital services, some recommended that IRCC should ensure that paper-based applications are still available for those who need them. Others suggested reducing fees at various points in the immigration process, and simplifying the language in applications and online resources.

2. Virtual regional townhall sessions with the Minister and Parliamentary Secretary

A total of 13 virtual regional townhall sessions, including one for Northern Ontario, had been planned to be held with representatives from each provinces and territories, except Quebec, where the Quebec government is solely responsible for immigration planning in its own jurisdiction.

From July 20 to August 4, 2021, the Minister of IRCC and the Parliamentary Secretary hosted four townhall sessions with stakeholders from British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. On August 15, 2021, a federal election was called – enacting the suspension of public opinion research and consultation activities. As a result, the 2021 ministerial consultations on immigration levels were closed, and the remaining scheduled townhall sessions were cancelled.

See below for summaries of the four sessions that took place:

IRCC VIRTUAL TOWNHALLS

IMMIGRATION LEVELS PLAN 2022-2024: NEW BRUNSWICK



Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

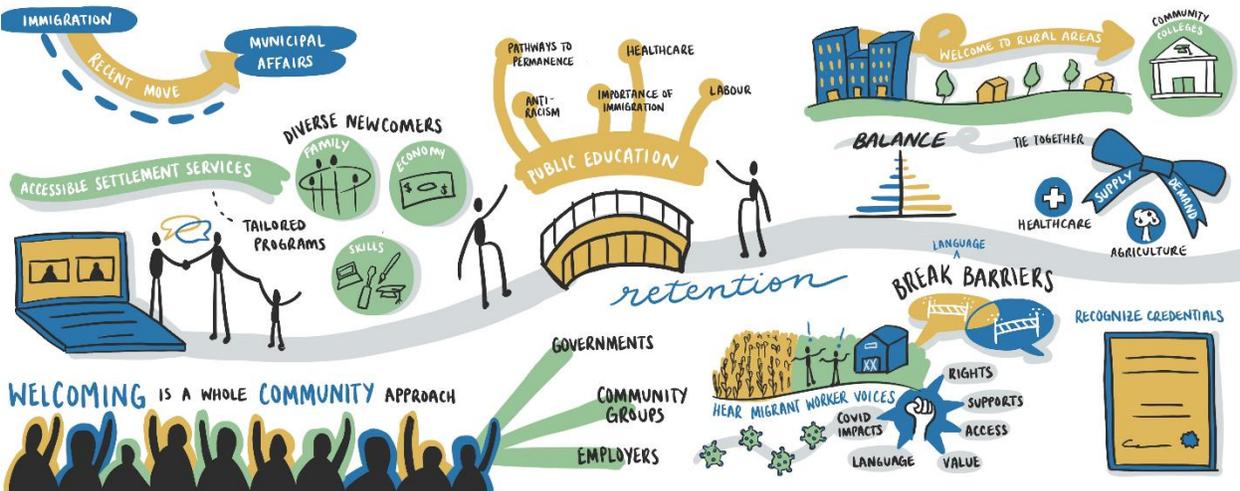
Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada

#IMMIGRATIONMATTERS

JULY 20, 2021

IRCC VIRTUAL TOWNHALLS

IMMIGRATION LEVELS PLAN 2022-2024: BRITISH COLUMBIA



Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada

#IMMIGRATIONMATTERS

JULY 26, 2021

IRCC VIRTUAL TOWNHALLS

IMMIGRATION LEVELS PLAN 2022-2024: MANITOBA



Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

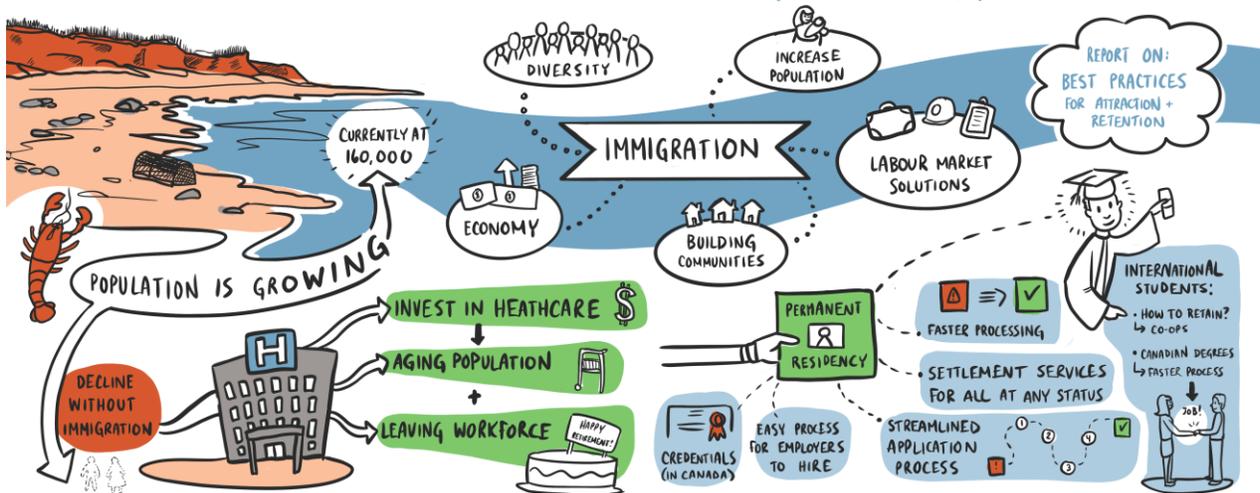
Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada

#IMMIGRATIONMATTERS

JULY 27, 2021

IRCC VIRTUAL TOWNHALLS

IMMIGRATION LEVELS PLAN 2022-2024: PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND



Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada

#IMMIGRATIONMATTERS

AUGUST 4, 2021

Annexes

Annex A: Online Consultation Survey

Annex A: IRCC Online Consultation Survey: 2021 Questions on Immigration Levels and Responsive Economic Immigration

1. Please provide your organization's name:

- Organization's name:
- Your name (optional):

2. What is the primary focus of your organization?

- Academia, research foundation/institution, or think tank
- Business or employment services
- Chamber of commerce or board of trade
- Economic development organization
- Educational institution or school board
- Faith-based organization
- First Nations / Inuit / Métis organization
- Francophone or official language minority community
- Government – Federal
- Government – Municipal or regional administration
- Government – Provincial
- Government – Arm's-length agency / Crown corporation
- Immigration consultant or lawyer
- Industry or sector council
- LGBTQ2+ organization
- LIP/RIF
- Multicultural or ethno-cultural association
- Non-profit organization / NGO
- Settlement or resettlement organization
- Other, please specify: _____
- I do not represent an organization

3. In which province or territory do you operate? *Please select all that apply.*

- National organization
- British Columbia
- Alberta
- Saskatchewan
- Manitoba
- Ontario
- Quebec
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia
- Prince Edward Island
- Newfoundland and Labrador

- Yukon Territory
- Northwest Territories
- Nunavut

3a. [ASK IF ONLY Quebec SELECTED AT Q3] Does your organization have a national mandate, or is your mandate limited to the province of Quebec?

- National mandate
- Quebec mandate [END THE SURVEY: “Thank you for your interest in this survey. Due to the [Canada-Québec Accord](#), IRCC only engages organizations that operate in Quebec with a national mandate, as Quebec is responsible for its own immigrant selection.]

4. Which of the following would you say are the most important reasons for Canada to have a robust immigration system? *Please rank up to three factors by typing 1, 2 and 3 into the text boxes, with 1 as the most important.* [RANDOMIZE LIST ORDER]

- Fill labour market gaps and bring new skills
- Reunite families
- Support humanitarian commitments
- Increase Canada’s population
- Support community development
- Contribute to Canada’s diversity
- Support Canada’s economic recovery
- Support the development of minority official languages communities

5. Canada’s current Immigration Levels Plan sets notional targets for new permanent residents in each immigration class for 2022 per the following table.

For each of the following immigration classes and the overall total, do you feel that this would be too many, too few or about the right number of new permanent residents?

For easy reference, the full 2021-2023 immigration levels plan can be found [here](#).

	2022 Target	Too Many	Too Few	About Right	Don’t Know
Economic (for example: workers, or business immigrants)	241,500				
Family (for example: spouses, partners, children, or parents of people already in Canada)	103,500				
Refugees, Protected Persons, and Humanitarian (for example: resettled refugees, or asylum seekers)	60,500				
All Categories (approximately 1.08 percent of Canada’s population)	411,000				

6. The current plan sets a notional target for 2023 to welcome 421,000 newcomers (or just over 1 percent of Canada’s population).

In your opinion, do you feel that this would be too many, too few or about the right number of immigrants coming to Canada?

- Too many
- Too few
- About right
- Don't know

7. Beyond 2023, would you like to see immigration levels increase each year, stabilize at 421,000 immigrants per year, or decrease?

- Increase
- Stabilize at 421,000 immigrants per year
- Decrease
- Don't know

8. If immigration levels were to increase, in which immigration class would you prioritize growth?

- Economic
- Family
- Refugees and Protected Persons
- Don't know

9. If immigration levels were to decrease, in which immigration class would you recommend a decrease?

- Economic
- Family
- Refugees and Protected Persons
- Don't know

10. As Canada's population grows as a result of immigration, how important will investment in each of the following be in supporting an increased population in your region? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

- Public transportation
- Housing
- Internet access
- Schools
- Healthcare services

10a. Is there anything else that will require investment to support an increased population in your region?

- Nothing else

11. In thinking about Canada’s economic recovery and future growth, the federal government is looking at ways to make our economic immigration system simpler and more responsive to economic and labour market needs, including by using Express Entry.

What should the federal government consider in looking to simplify the economic immigration system and enhance its ability to respond to a range of economic and labour market needs? In thinking about this, what might be some of the implications for your organization?

12. How important are the following features in enhancing the responsiveness of our economic immigration system? *(Rate each on a scale of 1-5)*
- Simple and streamlined process to apply
 - Broader pool of candidates with a range of skills or experience that could be invited to apply through Express Entry
 - Ability for the government to adjust who can be invited, to meet established economic immigration priorities
 - Expanded ability for partners to identify or recruit candidates in the Express Entry pool

12a. If there are any other features that you think would be important for enhancing the responsiveness of our economic immigration system, or if you have further comments, please provide below.

- No other feedback

13. Economic immigration also plays an important role in supporting diversity, and IRCC is committed to addressing systemic racism, sexism, ableism and other barriers that currently exist. IRCC has made a commitment to review our policies for bias and better understand their impact on our clients.

Where do you see potential to improve equitable access to opportunities for permanent residence through economic immigration?

14. Finally, is there any other feedback you would like to provide about immigration levels or classes?

- No other feedback

Introduction

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) conducts consultations on immigration in Canada

every year. Given the rapidly evolving COVID-19 recovery situation – with varying impacts by region and sector – this year’s consultations will be especially informative.

We recognize that there have been significant challenges presented in the pandemic context, which drove a need to innovate and adapt. We are interested in hearing your thoughts on immigration in the current context, as well as considerations in the longer term. As such, we are seeking your views on Canada’s immigration levels plan – including the balance among different categories and programs, and how immigration can be better positioned to support Canada, from the perspectives of economic recovery and future growth, and the vitality of communities in all parts of Canada.

Through your experiences with immigration, your views and advice will help to shape a collective national vision for planning immigration levels in the coming years, and to help inform future direction of an immigration system that will be more responsive to economic needs while equally supporting diversity and ensuring inclusivity.

We thank you for your participation.

Immigration Levels Planning

The *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* requires the Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship to table a projection of permanent resident admissions (the levels plan) in Parliament every year. The immigration levels plan details how many immigrants Canada will welcome as permanent residents under the economic, family, and refugee and humanitarian programs.

The 2021-2023 immigration levels plan renews the three-year time frame for the multi-year plan and proposes to increase the number of permanent residents Canada welcomes annually to 401,000 in 2021; 411,000 in 2022; and 421,000 in 2023. While targets and ranges are firm in the first year, the outer years are notional – which are subject to review to allow reflections of any developments or changes in reality. We are seeking your feedback as there is an opportunity to adjust outer year admissions targets (i.e., currently 2022 and 2023) and to help inform targets for 2024. The full 2021-2023 levels plan can be found [here](#).

A number of considerations are taken into account when developing the immigration levels plan, including:

- Government priorities and objectives for immigration, as set out in the [Immigration and Refugee Protection Act](#);
- Economic and regional needs across Canada, including at this time, considerations of economic needs of various sectors in the context of economic recovery due to COVID-19;
- International obligations with respect to refugees and offering protection to those in need;
- Ability of IRCC and its partner departments to screen and process applications in a timely manner; and
- Capacity to settle, integrate and retain newcomers (e.g., settlement services, housing availability, public infrastructure, etc.).

The plan is designed to contribute to an immigration system that fosters economic growth; supports diversity; and helps build vibrant, dynamic, and inclusive communities; while ensuring the safety and security of Canadians.

The current plan outlines a steady increase in admissions that trends towards 1 percent of Canada's population by 2023.

Closely linked with the question of how many people to welcome, is the question of the appropriate mix (or distribution) of permanent residents across the main immigration classes. In the current plan for 2022, the economic class would account for 59 percent of total admissions. The family class would represent 25 percent, and the refugee and humanitarian classes would account for 16 percent. Please see below for the full list of categories and programs (Annex 1).

Responsive economic immigration: evolving Express Entry to better meet Canada's needs

Canada's immigration system is critical to supporting our economic recovery and building a stronger Canada for all. In thinking about Canada's economic recovery and future growth, the federal government is looking at ways to simplify our immigration system and make it more responsive to economic and labour market needs, including using Express Entry.

Express Entry has been an important innovation in managing application intake to [Canada's federal high skilled](#) programs and has a [track record](#) of bringing in highly skilled immigrants who succeed in Canada's economy and contribute to Canadian society. These newcomers fill needs in our economy that are critical for our growth and create shared prosperity for all.

Despite the challenges presented by COVID-19, in 2020 IRCC issued a highest-ever 107,350 invitations to apply for permanent residence to Express Entry candidates, to support achievement of 2020 and 2021 immigration levels targets. Express Entry will continue to be an important tool in meeting economic immigration objectives, helping Canada reach its 2021-2023 Immigration Levels Plan.

[Budget 2021](#) announced the Government of Canada's intention to propose amendments to the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. These amendments would increase the flexibility of the Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada to use Express Entry Ministerial Instructions to better select candidates who can meet a range of economic, labour market and skills needs. The Government also made investments through Budget 2021 to deliver a secure, stable and flexible enterprise-wide digital platform to improve application processing and help Canada remain a destination of choice.

These initiatives will support an immigration system that is more client-focused, streamlined and better able to respond to evolving economic needs across Canada. With this in mind, IRCC is considering ways in which it could adjust the Express Entry system, building on the human capital foundation of economic immigration that has been a hallmark of Canada's success.

As IRCC develops these ideas, this year's levels consultations are an opportunity to provide your perspectives on evolving Canada's economic immigration system to better meet our needs. Your input will help shape early thinking with our partners and help us plan future engagement on this topic with interested individuals, organizations and groups.

Sources:

- [Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada \(2020\), Notice – Supplementary Information for the 2021-2023 Immigration Levels Plan, https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/notices/supplementary-immigration-levels-2021-2023.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/notices/supplementary-immigration-levels-2021-2023.html)
- [Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada \(2020\), Evaluation of Express Entry: Early impacts on economic outcomes and system management, https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/reports-statistics/evaluations/eval-express-entry-economic-outcomes-system-management.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/reports-statistics/evaluations/eval-express-entry-economic-outcomes-system-management.html)
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- [Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada \(2021\), 2020 Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration, https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/annual-report-parliament-immigration-2020.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/annual-report-parliament-immigration-2020.html)
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- [Prime Minister of Canada \(2021\), Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Mandate Letter, https://pm.gc.ca/en/mandate-letters/2021/01/15/minister-immigration-refugees-and-citizenship-supplementary-mandate](https://pm.gc.ca/en/mandate-letters/2021/01/15/minister-immigration-refugees-and-citizenship-supplementary-mandate)

Annex 1 – Immigration Classes and Categories

Immigration Class	Category
Economic	Federal High Skilled
	Economic Pilots
	<i>Caregivers</i>
	<i>Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot</i>
	<i>Agri-Food Pilot</i>
	<i>Atlantic Immigration Pilot Program</i>
	Federal Business
	Provincial Nominee Program Quebec Skilled Workers and Business
Family	Spouses, Partners, and Children
	Parents and Grandparents
Refugees and Protected Persons	Protected Persons in Canada and Dependents Abroad
	Resettled Refugees
	<i>Government Assisted</i>
	<i>Blended Visa Office Referred</i> <i>Privately Sponsored</i>
Humanitarian & Other	

Annex C: Online survey – participating stakeholders

Organization name

A & O Support Services for Older Adults - Senior Immigrant Settlement Services
Action Chinese Canadians Together Foundation (ACCT)
Achev
African Community Association of Calgary (ACAC)
Association des Francophones de la Région de York (AFRY)
AG Employ & Immigration
Alberta Construction Association
Alberta Rural Development Network
Algonquin College
Alberta Network of Immigrant Women (ANIW)
AOT Technologies
Arab Community Centre of Toronto
Aspen Holdings Ltd. (A&W)
Aspin Kemp & Associates Inc.
Assemblée de la francophonie de l'Ontario
ASSIST Community Services Centre
Association des collèges et universités de la francophonie canadienne
Association Francophone de Brooks (AFB)
Association Francophone de la Région de York
Association francophone des municipalités du Nouveau-Brunswick
Association franco-yukonnaise
Association of Municipalities of Ontario
Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
AXYS Technologies
Battlefords Immigration Resource Centre Inc.
BC Care Providers Association
BC Economic Development Association (BCEDA)
BC Trucking Association (BCTA)
BC Council for International Education (BCCIE)
Black CAP – Black Coalition for AIDS Prevention
Brampton Multicultural Community Centre (BMC)
Brock University
Bruce County
Business Council of Manitoba
Butterfly
Camrose & District Chamber of Commerce
Canada's Digital Technology Supercluster
Canadian Centre for Victims of Torture
Canadian Labour Congress
Canadian Vietnamese Association in Prince Edward Island
Centre d'accueil Nouv Arrivants francophones (CANAF)
Cape Breton Partnership
Cape Breton University

CARE Centre for Internationally Educated Nurses
Carleton University
Catholic Community Services of York Region
Conseil de développement économique des municipalités bilingues du Manitoba (CDEM)
Central Alberta Refugee Effort (C.A.R.E.)
Centre communautaire francophone Windsor Essex Kent
Centre de santé communautaire Hamilton/Niagara
Centre d'Intégration pour Immigrants Africains
Centre for Ocean Ventures & Entrepreneurship
Centretown Community Health Centre
Century Initiative
Charlotte Coastal Region Tourism Association
Chinese Association of Mississauga
City of Morden - Immigration
City of Powell River
City of Terrace
Clearwater Seafoods LP
Coast Mountain College
CodeCore College
College and Association of Registered Nurses of Alberta
Collège La Cité
Collège Mathieu
Commission nationale des parents francophones
Community Centre Alliance Newfoundland and Labrador
Community Family Services of Ontario
Community Futures Alberni Clayoquot
Community Futures Development Corporation Of Central Kootenay
COMPASS Refugee Centre
Conseil scolaire Viamonde
Cooper Institute
Cosmos
County of Simcoe
Creative BC
Calgary Region Immigrant Employment Council (CRIEC)
Crimson Lane Farms Inc.
CSC Vanier – Centre des services communautaires de Vanier
Dawson Creek Literacy Society / Lake View Learning Centre
Dignidad Migrante Society (DIGNIDAD)
District of Squamish
District of Tumbler Ridge
Dufferin-Peel Catholic District School Board (DPCDSB)
Economic Development Lethbridge
Edmonton Chamber of Commerce
Edmonton Immigrant Services Association
EduNova Co-operative Ltd.
Emily Carr University Of Art + Design
Enterprise Temiskaming
Expansion Dieppe Inc.

Federation des aînés et des retraités francophones de l'Ontario (FARFO)
Ferne Chamber of Commerce
Flexibility Learning Systems
Fonemed North America
Fort Nelson Community Literacy Society
La Francophonie Albertaine Plurielle (FRAP)
Fredericton Chamber of Commerce
Georgian College
Grande Prairie Centre for Newcomers
Grande Prairie Council for Lifelong Learning
Hamilton Immigration Partnership Council
Hamilton Urban Core Community Health Centre
Halton Catholic District School Board (HCDSB)
Hospitality Saskatchewan
Information and Communications Technology Council (ICTC)
Immigrants Working Centre (Hamilton)
Immigration francophone de la Nouvelle-Écosse
Immigration Francophone de la Nouvelle-Écosse/FANE
Institute for Christian Studies
Inter-Cultural Association of Greater Victoria
Interlake Eastern Regional Health Authority
International College of Manitoba
Invest Ottawa
Jangles Productions Limited
Jupia Consultants Inc.
Kingston Literacy & Skills
Kitimat Community Services Society
La Cité des Rocheuses
Lakehead University
Launch Academy
Le Cercle des Canadiens Français de Prince George
Learn English Nova Scotia Testing and Counselling Centre
Links for Greener Learning
Local Immigration Partnership - Lanark & Renfrew
London Cross Cultural Learner Centre
London Economic Development Corporation
London Newcomer Strategy Advisory Board
Making Changes Employment Association of Alberta
Manitoba Association of Newcomer Serving Organizations (MANSO)
Manitoba Institute of Trades and Technology
Manitoba Interfaith Immigration Council Inc. - Welcome Place
Manitoba Start – Employment Solutions for Immigrants Inc.
Manitoba Tourism Education Council
Medicine Hat College
Memorial University of Newfoundland and Labrador
Mennonite Community Services of Southern Ontario
Metropolis
Miramichi Regional Multicultural Association

MNP LLP
Moyo Health & Community Services
Multicultural Association of the Greater Moncton Area
Multicultural Centre of the Yukon
National Cattle Feeders' Association (NCFA)
Neepawa and Area Immigrant Settlement Services Inc.
New Circles Community Services
Newcomer Kitchen
NorQuest College
Northern Policy Institute
Nova Scotia Boat Building Association
Nova Scotia Business Inc. (NSBI)
Nova Scotia Construction Sector Council
Nova Scotia Road Builders Association
Ontario Restaurant Hotel and Motel Association (ORHMA)
Ontario Truck Training Academy
Ottawa Catholic School Board
Ottawa Chinese Community Service Centre
Ottawa Community Immigrant Services Organization
Ottawa Community Loan Fund
Ottawa-Carleton District School Board
Punjabi Community Health Services
Peel Career Assessment Services Inc.
Peel Multicultural Council
PEERS Alliance
Polycultural Immigrant and Community Services
Portage Learning and Literacy Centre
Progressive Intercultural Community Services Society (PICS)
Project Abraham
Provincial Health Services Authority
Public Legal Information Association of NL
Pembina Valley LIP (PVLIP)
Quinte United Immigrant Services
RDÉE Canada - Réseau de développement économique et d'employabilité
Reception House Waterloo Region
Red River College
Redeemer University
Regional Municipality of York (LIP)
RIF Manitoba - Réseau en Immigration Francophone du Manitoba
S.U.C.C.E.S.S.
Saint John Local Immigration Partnership
Sault Ste. Marie Innovation Centre
SDECB - Société de développement économique de la Colombie-britannique
SEED Winnipeg Inc.
Seneca College
ShamRose for Syrian Culture
Shannex
Shannex Inc.

Saskatoon Immigration & Employment Consulting Services Inc. (SIECSI)
Siemens Software
SNOLAB
Social Enterprise for Canada
Société Nationale de l'Acadie
South Island Prosperity Partnership
Spark Centre
St. Lawrence - Rideau Immigration Partnership
SUCCESS
Sunterra Farms Ltd.
Supply Chain Canada
Sutco Contracting Ltd
SXNM SuccessionMatching Ltd
Syria-Antigonish Families Embrace (SAFE) Society
The City of Brantford
The Neighbourhood Group Community Services
The Wickaninnish Inn
Thunder Bay Multicultural Association
Timmins Economic Development Corporation
The Neighbourhood Organization (TNO) - Thorncliffe Neighbourhood Office
Toronto Catholic District School Board
Toronto Region Immigrant Employment Council
Toronto South Local Immigration Partnership
University of Alberta
UHC Hub of Opportunities – Unemployed Help Centre of Windsor Inc.
Union of the Municipalities of New Brunswick
University of Manitoba
University of Ottawa
University of Prince Edward Island
University of Regina
University of Winnipeg
Vietnamese Association, Toronto
Welcome Centre Immigrant Services
Wesley Urban Ministry
Winkler & District Chamber of Commerce
WoodGreen Community Services
Workers' Resource Centre – Calgary Workers' Resource Centre
World Education Services (WES)
World Skills
World Skills Employment Centre
Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) of Niagara
Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) of Southwestern Ontario
Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) of Owen Sound Grey Bruce
Young Men's Christian Association - Young Women's Christian Association (YMCA-YWCA) of
Winnipeg
YWCA Settlement Services – YWCA Prince Albert Inc.
Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) of Toronto

Footnotes

¹ IRCC's engagement activities with provinces and territories, as well as analysis of public opinion research, labour market information and immigrant outcomes are not part of this report.

² Stakeholders who identified as a national organization also identified the province(s) or territory(ies) in which they operate. Similarly, some participating stakeholders operate in more than one province or territory and could select multiple jurisdictions when completing the survey. As such, totals do not add up to 100%.

³ The stakeholder organization categories provided as options in the survey are not universally defined. Some organizations may self-identify in a different category than another organization with a similar mandate.