

The Failure of Rapid Population Growth and Extraordinary Levels of Immigration in Canada: A Public Inquiry is Needed

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The purpose of this preliminary study is:

To examine how rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration in Canada have contributed to worsening the economy and living conditions for Canadians and to make specific recommendations.

The main recommendation is:

To conduct a Public Inquiry and Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits on population growth and immigration in Canada to influence immigration policy and improve the economy and living conditions for both Canadians and immigrants.

About the author:

I am a second-generation immigrant, a parent and grandparent. I desire the best future for Canadians and upcoming generations. I am not part of a lobbying group, nor do I work for company with a vested interest in immigration services. I am an engineer by profession.

I have been concerned with Canada's approach to population growth and immigration for several years. I believe population growth and immigration can be good for Canada. However, levels and composition of immigration need to be meticulously studied, planned and controlled to improve the economy and living conditions for both Canadians and immigrants. In writing this study, my intent is to be fair, respectful and compassionate to both Canadians and immigrants.

Acknowledgements:

Thank you to those who have encouraged me to write this preliminary study and have shared their concerns and viewpoints with me.

A special appreciation to the authors of the many outstanding and insightful articles and studies that have been referenced in the study.

The data available from websites on population growth and immigration has been critical to generate this preliminary study. The data from IRCC, Statistics Canada, World Bank Group and OECD has been especially helpful.

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Section 1

Preliminary Study Introduction and Overview

The preliminary study introduction and overview provides the background, scope and purpose of the study.

Preliminary study introduction:

- 1) This is a preliminary study that investigates how rapid population growth and the extraordinary levels of immigration in Canada since 2015 have contributed to worsening the economy and living conditions for Canadians.**

What happened, what is happening and how do we manage what has and is happening?

In a carefully crafted political video in December 2024, Trudeau called Canada's population growth from immigration a "baby boom." Based on the hardship caused to Canadians, the term "baby boom" is an understatement, and a more accurate comparison would be a "**hurricane.**" From 2015 to 2024, Canada was slammed with a population increase of 5.7 million, of which, about 98% was from immigration. The population growth rate increase for Canada was 2.3 times higher than the UK, the next highest G7 country for population growth rate increase. Adding to the population increase in Canada, is the undocumented person population that, without enforcement and deportation, will have grown considerably from the Marc Miller estimate of 300,000 to 600,000 in June 2024.

The preliminary study includes many of the concerns expressed by Canadians. It has been difficult for Canadians with the housing shortage and escalating prices, the overloading of healthcare services, the overcrowding in schools, and the increasing unemployment rates. Many young people now face a reality that they may not be able to afford a home or start a family in the future. It is frustrating when Canadian workers experience when jobs are lost to immigrants whose wages are being subsidized by the federal government. It is difficult for Canadians to start a business and compete in a lower skill market. In the lower skill market, there is a substantial oversupply of lower wage immigrants and a large undocumented population competing for lower wage jobs. Prices are being undercut, and the underground economy is growing. In 2024, the GDP per capita dropped to 2017 levels. Canada's immigration programs are extremely costly. Federal government deficits and debt are at unprecedented levels. There has also been considerable change in many communities and job sectors as a result of the substantial imbalance/disproportion of immigration from a dominate source country.

The Liberal government committed Canadians to population growth and levels of immigration without a public inquiry or public studies and did not provide the broad Canadian population opportunity for meaningful input. Canadians were largely kept uninformed on the far reaching impacts of population growth and immigration. As a result, it has been difficult for Canadians to be heard and to voice concerns and preferences regarding immigration policy. A Public Inquiry and Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits would have provided Canadians the opportunity to communicate critical perspectives on population growth and immigration.

- 2) The preliminary study recommends conducting a Public Inquiry and Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits on population growth and immigration in Canada to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.**

A Public Inquiry with public forums, public submissions and public hearings is recommended to:

- i. Identify and investigate the adverse impacts that have occurred and are occurring related to population growth and immigration in Canada.
- ii. Investigate what has caused or contributed to these adverse impacts.

- iii. Recommend how to best manage the adverse impacts in the short-term and long-term.
- iv. Recommend how to mitigate adverse impacts from happening in the future.
- v. Recommend a strategy for managing future population growth and immigration to best improve the economy and living conditions for immigrants and Canadians.
- vi. Educate and inform Canadians on:
 - The broad aspects of immigration.
 - The direct and indirect costs, and benefits of immigration.
 - The adverse impacts of rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration.
 - The opportunities for Canadians to be involved in influencing immigration policy to improve the economic and living conditions for Canadians.

An example of a comprehensive public inquiry, is the 2016 Australian study entitled [Migrant Intake into Australia](#), by the Productivity Commission. The public inquiry invited Australians to influence immigration policy by participating in public forums, public submissions, and public hearings on population growth and immigration. Canada, New Zealand and the US also participated in the public inquiry. Ironically, the Canadian Liberal government chose to avoid many of the recommendations of the public inquiry. (The Australian Productivity Commission received the “Term of reference” to initiate the public inquiry on March 20, 2015. The Commission’s final report, entitled [Migrant Intake into Australia](#), was submitted on April 13, 2016).

In the Australian public inquiry on Page 6, “The Commission’s analytical framework takes the overarching objective of all Australian Government policies, including immigration policy, as being to maximise the overall wellbeing of the Australian community (Australian citizens and permanent residents). This encompasses three distinct but interconnected dimensions — economic, social and environmental (figure 1). Wellbeing includes elements that are captured in measures such as income per person. And it also includes key influences on quality of life that are not necessarily captured in market transactions, such as environmental amenity and cultural diversity.” (Note: figure 1, as stated above, is embedded in the Australian public inquiry final report.)

Canada needs population growth, and levels and composition of immigration, which improves the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits are recommended to:

- i. Provide a forum to openly discuss the benefits, costs, opportunities and concerns of immigration policy.
- ii. Include participation from the broad Canadian community, businesses, leading economists, leading immigration experts, consultants, all levels of government, and representation from other countries.
- iii. Include major topic streams and a wide range of relevant topics within the topic streams.
 - Topic streams should include fiscal/economic, social (including social cohesion), environmental (including infrastructure), and Immigration Plan Execution.
 - Topics, presentations, and panels need to address critical issues of immigration with opportunity for audience Q&A.

3) Canada needs to set boundaries for compassion initiatives.

Canadians are a compassionate people. However, Canadians and governments are limited in financial and infrastructural capacity to support everyone in need. There are also many people from other countries in need who want to come to Canada. There are many Canadians in need. The undocumented person population and asylum seeker population in Canada has grown at alarming rates. Canada has exceptionally generous and expensive government funded services compared to most countries in the world. Canada's federal government deficits and debt are growing at unprecedented levels.

Canadians need to demonstrate integrity when deciding on affordable levels of compassion initiatives. True compassion is sacrificing and giving from what we have or from what is left over. Irresponsible giving is borrowing money that we don't have and transferring long-term debt to our children and grandchildren for humanitarian initiatives. There is a massive cost for Canada's immigration programs. Younger generations, on behalf of future generations, should be consulted on how much federal government debt they are willing to take on for today's generous government compassion initiatives.

The rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration have been especially difficult and costly for Canadians. How Canada handles the huge undocumented and asylum seeker population has massive cost and government debt ramifications. Canada needs to study, plan and control population growth and levels and composition of immigration that improves the economic and living conditions for both Canadians and immigrants.

4) **Convincing the Liberal government to conduct a Public Inquiry and Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits will take enormous public pressure and outcry from the broad Canadian population.**

The purpose of this preliminary study is:

- i. To assist Canadians to be informed on how rapid population growth and the extraordinary levels of immigration have contributed to worsening the economy and living conditions for Canadians.
- ii. To assist Canadians to be unified and to speak up and put pressure on the Liberal government to conduct a Public Inquiry and Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits on population growth and levels and composition of immigration. The objective is to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians and to investigate compassion initiatives that are affordable and sustainable for Canadians.

Without an exceptionally strong unified effort, a Public Inquiry and Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits will not happen. My efforts in past years in approaching the Liberal government to conduct a Public Inquiry have been met with strong opposition. I was told the Liberal government had done all the studies they needed to establish immigration policy. Unfortunately, the outcomes from Liberal government immigration policy have been very difficult and costly for Canadians.

Preliminary study overview:

Section 1

The introduction and overview provides the background, scope and purpose of the study.

Section 2

Section 2 examines 14 elements, related to rapid population growth and the extraordinary levels of immigration, which have contributed to worsening the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

Section 3

Section 3 includes for an overarching recommendation: Conduct a Public Inquiry and Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits on population growth and immigration in Canada to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

For each of the 14 elements studied in Section 2, there are specific issues and opportunities for the Public Inquiry to investigate and to make recommendations.

Note:

In the preliminary study there are many articles, studies and websites that are referenced and hyperlinked. If hyperlinks fail to open, they can be searched directly from the internet.

Section 2

Section 2 examines 14 elements, related to rapid population growth and the extraordinary levels of immigration, which have contributed to worsening the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

2.1 Rapid population growth

1) **The rapid population growth from extraordinary levels of immigration has contributed to worsening the economy and living conditions for Canadians.**

The adverse impacts include the:

- i. Severe housing shortage and escalating prices.
- ii. Overloading of healthcare services.
- iii. Overcrowding in schools with large class sizes and strain on teachers and students.
- iv. Strain on healthcare, schools and other public built infrastructure, and the natural environment (such as parks).
- v. Economy not able to create higher paying jobs to match the oversupply of workers in the economy.
- vi. Major increase in lower wage workers reducing tax contribution, suppressing productivity growth and wages, and increasing economic inequality and poverty.
- vii. Increase in unemployment rates and especially for youth.
- viii. Levels and composition of immigration not reduced to primarily match higher skill labor market shortages.
- ix. GDP per capita dropping to the lower levels of 2017.
- x. Increase in already high household debt for Canadians.
- xi. Major increase in government expenditures and deficits for immigration including the enormous cost for public housing.
- xii. The huge number of undocumented persons that, without enforcement and deportation, will have grown considerably from the Marc Miller estimate of 300,000 to 600,000 in June 2024.
- xiii. Escalation of illegal immigration-related activities.
- xiv. Imbalance/disproportion of immigration from a dominate source country.
- xv. Increase in Canadians affected by unfair diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) employment practices.
- xvi. Challenges for native-born Canadians (and others) to afford children with the high cost of living.
- xvii. Frustration of the broad Canadian population having been excluded in the decision making process for population growth and immigration in Canada, and the resulting emotional strain of having to endure the outcomes of out-of-control immigration.

For this preliminary study, the term “broad Canadian population” is used to include the wide-ranging Canadian population. The term “broad Canadian community” is used to primarily include the non-business Canadian population.

The issues Canada is experiencing with high population growth are very predictable based on past immigration research, studies and articles.

References:

[Migrant Intake into Australia](#), Productivity Commission Inquiry report, No. 77, April 13, 2016.
[Toward Improving Canada’s Skilled Immigration Policy: An Evaluation Approach](#), C.D. Howe, Charles M. Beach, Alan G. Green, and Christopher Worswick, October 2011.
[Canadians are turning against immigration. Labour economist Mikal Skuterud on how to reform the system and reverse this trend](#), The Hub Staff, November 13, 2023.

Canadians are experiencing the strain of rapid population growth. A simple example is the impact on classroom sizes increasing up to 40 students from 25 to 30 students previously. It is unreasonable to expect teachers to provide high level education with such large classroom sizes. Added to challenges of large class sizes is class complexity. There are students having learning and physical disabilities, and behavior issues. There are also students needing extra attention to speak and read English (or French) and needing language assistance in writing exams.

2) Rapid population growth in Canada has been extremely high compared to other G7 countries.

The population growth rate in Canada from 2015 to 2024, was a staggering 15.9% with a 5.7 million increase in population. In addition, there is the huge undocumented person population that, without strict enforcement and deportation, will have grown considerably from the Marc Miller's estimate of 300,000 to 600,000 in June 2024. In 2015 Canada's population was an estimated at 35,871,484 compared to 41,574,517 in 2024.

The population growth rate in Canada has far exceeded any other G7 country. By comparison, the UK was the next highest G7 country with a population growth rate of 6.4% from 2015 to 2024. The UK increase in population was only 4.1 million despite having a significantly higher population than Canada. In comparison to the UK, Canada's population would only have increased 2.3 million (versus 5.7 million) if the population growth rate had been limited to 6.4% from 2015 to 2024.

Canada's high population growth rates are compared to the other G7 countries in the table below:

Population Growth Rates: Canada vs Other G7 Countries				
Year	Canada Highest G7 Country (Average Per Year)	Average of Other G7 Countries (Average Per Year)	Canada vs Average of Other G7 Countries (Multiple Times)	Next highest G7 country (Average Per Year)
2010 to 2015	0.99%	0.34%	2.9	0.80% (US)
2016 to 2020	1.19%	0.23%	5.2	0.60% (US)
2021 to 2024	2.24%	0.23%	9.9	0.92% (UK)

References:

Population data is taken from the [World Bank Group](#) and Statistics Canada. [Table 17-10-0009-01 Population estimates, quarterly.](#)

Population growth in G7 countries is almost exclusively from immigration. In Canada, from 2015 to 2024, immigration accounted for about 98% of the population growth.

Note: The 98% is calculated by adding the Permanent Residence (PR) population from 2015 to 2024 plus the difference in the Non-Permanent Residence (NPR) population from 2015 to 2024 and then divided by the total population increase in Canada from 2015 to 2024.

3) The Liberal government had no clear goals and objectives for rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration.

Leading economists, who have been studying the economics of Canadian immigration for many years, have been very opposed to Canada's rapid population growth and bringing in record numbers of low skilled workers. Mikal Skuterud and other economists were invited to meet with

the then Minister of Immigration, John McCallum in March 2016. The economists were opposed to rapid population growth as it would not improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians. Their concerns fell on deaf ears as the Liberal government had their own political motives for rapid population growth.

Reference: [Canadians are turning against immigration. Labour economist Mikal Skuterud on how to reform the system and reverse this trend](#), The Hub, November 13, 2023.

According to federal records in 2022, the Liberal government was warned by public servants and other experts that to bring in too many immigrants too fast would result in excessive population growth and put too much strain on health care and affordable housing. Even the Century Initiative group opposed such extreme immigration targets.

References:

[Ottawa was warned two years ago high immigration could affect housing costs, documents show](#), The Globe and Mail, Nojoud Al Mallees, January 11, 2024.

[Government was warned two years ago high immigration could affect housing costs](#), CTV News, The Canadian Press, January 11, 2024.

[Can Canada handle half a million new immigrants? Labour economist Mikal Skuterud on immigration's diminishing economic returns](#), The Hub, Mikal Skuterud, Sean Speer, November 29, 2022.

The Liberal government mislead Canadians, by messaging, rapid population growth was “good for Canada” at the same time not disclosing information on the worsening economy and living conditions for Canadians. For many years, there have been issues with the lack of higher paying jobs, the increasing economic inequality and poverty (with an increase in lower wage workers), the lack of housing infrastructure, the overloading of healthcare services, the overcrowding in schools, the illegal immigration-related activity, and the lack of border security. The Liberal government waited until 2024 when the public outcry and the low poll ratings could no longer be ignored before starting to take actions to start curbing the staggering population growth.

The Liberal government chose to ignore the recommendations of immigration studies repeatedly emphasizing the need for proper planning. Immigration levels need to be balanced with economic initiatives, jobs, and available infrastructure and services (such as, housing, healthcare, schools, public facilities and other built infrastructure and natural environment (parks)).

Refer to Section 2.9 for a list of immigration articles and studies.

4) The Liberal government promoted the Century Initiative concept to rapidly grow Canada's population to 100 million by the end of this century.

Rapid population growth has financially benefited selective business groups at the expense of worsening the economy and living conditions for the broader Canadian population. The Liberal government has been promoting the Century Initiative at the government sponsored Conference Board of Canada (CBoC) annual Immigration Summits.

5) The Liberal government delayed and underfunded infrastructure investment for as long as possible.

Previous investment in infrastructure, especially public housing, prior to 2024 would have resulted in growing public pushback with increasing massive government deficits. This would have triggered earlier public backlash from Canadians forcing the Liberal government to start

curbing immigration levels sooner. To properly accommodate a rapidly growing population there are enormous costs for infrastructure.

The Liberal government, by delaying and underfunding government infrastructure costs, was able to maintain extremely high levels of immigration for an extra three years from 2022 to 2024. By 2024, the housing situation was so dire, that Canadians had no choice but to endorse the multi-billion housing programs despite the enormous government expenditures, deficits and costs to Canadian taxpayers.

Reference: [Top 20 per cent pay 61 per cent of Canada's income taxes, 'more than their share': study](#), National Post, October 27, 2022.

6) The Liberal government chose to not conduct a Public Inquiry on rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration.

A Public Inquiry would have:

- i. Investigated the preferences, perspectives and recommendations from the broad informed Canadian community, leading economists, businesses and leading immigration experts.
Refer to Section 2.8 for information on a Public Inquiry and Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits.
- ii. Investigated the level and composition of immigration that would have best improved the economy and living conditions for Canadians. Simple and rigorous fiscal models can be conducted to compare fiscal outcomes of different immigration scenarios and compare existing immigration programs where revenues generated should exceed the costs of Canada's immigration programs.
Refer to Section 2.14 for information on fiscal models.
- iii. Identified the need for risk assessments to identify the risks of not achieving established immigration goals and objectives and to incorporate measures to mitigate the risks.
- iv. Established clear goals and objectives for population growth and immigration with performance measurement and reporting of results. The Liberal government established clear goals and objectives, with performance measurement and reporting of results, for Canada's Sustainable Development Goal 13: Climate action but ignored setting clear goals and objectives for population growth and immigration.

References:

[Appendix 1: An Immigration Performance Process](#) for an example of a performance process.

[Sustainable Development Goal 13: Climate action](#), Government of Canada for goals and objectives.

7) It has been difficult for Canadians to proactively speak out against rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration in Canada.

It has been exceptionally challenging for Canadians to expose and oppose a charismatic political leader who has exceptional abilities:

- i. To convince Canadians rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration would be “good for Canadians” and that it would match the benefits of earlier immigration flows into Canada.

It was not disclosed that earlier immigration flows, to improve economic conditions for Canadians, depended on lower levels and higher qualifications for immigration and primary matching of higher skill labor market shortages.

- ii. To avoid public forums and public studies on population growth and immigration that would have involved the broader Canadian population in influencing population growth and immigration policy.
- iii. To circumvent accountability for population growth and immigration by avoiding clear goals and objectives with performance measurement and reporting of results.
- iv. To not disclose the poor economic results and the direct and indirect costs of population growth and immigration in Canada.
- v. To silence critical review of immigration policy within the Liberal Party and within the federal government.
- vi. To influence and control the news media to minimize the negative results of population growth and immigration.

8) Canadians can be too trusting of governments.

Governments can have vested interests and agendas that are not in the best interests of the broad Canadian population. For example, the Liberal government was or is misleading in their statements and actions:

- i. Stating high population growth and high levels of immigration would be good for Canada. (There were “vague reasons” provided but there were no clear goals and objectives with performance measurement and reporting to ensure accountability).
Actual outcome: Bringing in high levels of lower skill and lower wage workers and immigration not primarily matching higher skill higher wage labor market shortages has adversely impacted the economy and living conditions for Canadians.
- ii. Stating high population growth and high levels of immigration would not have a major impact of housing shortage and price escalation.
Actual outcome: There was a direct correlation of high population growth and immigration levels, year after year, contributing to the severe housing shortage and price escalation in Canada.
- iii. Avoiding requests that population growth and immigration policy be based on public studies.
Actual outcome: If there had been comprehensive population and immigration studies, there would have been recommendations on lower population growth, lower levels and different compositions of immigration that would have lessened the adverse impacts for Canadians.
- iv. During Covid, stating the federal government borrowing large amounts of money at low interest rates would be good for Canada.
Actual outcome: As interest rates increase, Canadians are now burdened with substantially more debt and higher interest payments with little to show on how it helped Canada.

The above outcomes were very predictable based on studies and research.

Canadians can be too trusting and accommodating of governments or feel governments do not want to hear what they have to say.

- i. Canadians can be too accepting of government messaging when things go wrong, that they “tried their best” and that circumstance were out their control.

- ii. Canadian can believe the federal government will be transparent with full disclosure, and quick to communicate, on the huge issues facing Canada, such as, the growing undocumented population in Canada; the growing asylum claimants, protected persons, and related group population in Canada; the execution of the Liberal government commitment to decrease PR and NPR , the growing underground economy and crime in Canada, and the challenges of balancing immigration from different source countries.
- iii. Canadians can be too lenient; in not insisting that government programs have clear goals and objectives and performance measurement and reporting.
Cost-benefit assessments, with full disclosure of direct and indirect costs and benefits, are needed for credible planning and accountability.
- iv. Canadians can be too lenient; in not insisting on public studies involving the broader Canadian population be conducted to guide population growth and immigration in Canada.
A Public Inquiry and Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits would involve the broad Canadian population to influence population growth and immigration policy in Canada.
- v. When Canadians wanted the Roxham Road closed for illegal immigration crossing, the Liberal government did not want to listen.
- vi. Young Canadians can be convinced to believe there is nothing the federal government can do to avoid massive federal government deficits and debt, and that younger and future generations should not be worried about the consequences.
The Liberal government carefully avoids discussion or a public inquiry on the comparison of government policy in 2015 to have only a \$1 billion deficit compared to 2025 with a massive projected \$92 billion deficit.

2.2 Extraordinary levels of immigration

1) Extraordinary levels of immigration have contributed to worsening the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

Refer to Section 3.1 2) for a listing of the adverse impacts from extraordinary levels of immigration in Canada.

The high levels of immigration working in lower wage jobs has been a major factor in Canada being ranked near the bottom for productivity growth for developed countries by World Bank Data and OECD Data Explorer. From 2021 to 2023, Canada's productivity growth was the lowest of all G7 countries at a negative 0.34% compared to a positive 1.96% for the average of the other G7 countries. OECD ranked Canada a dismal 30th of 32 countries in 2023 by OECD for productivity growth.

Reference: [OECD Data Explorer data](#).

It has been challenging for Canada to compete globally and to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians. The GDP per capita increased only 3% from 2015 to 2024 with the cost of living Consumer Price Index increasing an alarming 27% during the same period. The high levels of immigration working in lower wage jobs has been a major factor in poor GDP per capita growth in Canada.

References:

Statistics Canada. [Table 36-10-0491-01 Historical \(real-time\) releases of gross domestic product \(GDP\) at basic prices, by industry, monthly \(x '\)](#).

Statistics Canada. [Table 17-10-0009-01 Population estimates, quarterly](#).

Statistics Canada. [Table 18-10-0004-01 Consumer Price Index, monthly, not seasonally adjusted](#).

The high costs, both direct and indirect, to support government funded services for rapid population growth and the extraordinary levels of immigration with minimal tax contribution has been financially burdening for Canadians.

The federal government spending and deficits have substantially increased from 2015 to 2024.

i. The federal government spending has increased substantially:

- From 15% of GDP in 2015 to 24% of GDP in 2024.

The budget in 2015 at \$288.9 billion increased to \$496.9 billion in 2024, an increase of 72%.

(The GDP only increased 19% from 2015 at \$1,919 billion to \$2,282 billion in 2024).

ii. The federal government deficit has increased substantially:

- From \$1 billion in 2015 to \$62 billion in 2024.

In 2025, the federal government deficit is now projected to be \$92 billion.

References:

[Federal deficit balloons to \\$61.9B as government tables economic update on chaotic day in Ottawa](#), CBC News, Catherine Tunney, December 16, 2024.

[Federal deficit projected to soar to \\$92B this year: 'Unfair to pass these burdens on,' C.D. Howe Institute says](#), National Post, Simon Tuck, July 4, 2025.

iii. The federal government debt has increased substantially:

- 2015 to 2024

Federal debt: increased from \$611 billion to \$1,253 billion (105% increase).

Liabilities, gross debt: increased from \$1,048 billion to \$2,115 billion (102% increase).

- 2009 to 2015

Federal debt: only increased from \$503 billion to \$611 billion (21% increase).

Liabilities, gross debt: only increased from \$847 billion to \$1,048 billion (24% increase).

Reference: Statistics Canada. [Table 10-10-0002-01 Central government debt \(x 1,000,000\)](#). (The table only has data starting in 2009).

Monetary policy in Canada, with the significant increase of money in circulation during Covid, has also contributed to substantial inflation.

Canada's spending on NATO defensive commitments has not been the spending problem. In 2022, Canada had the lowest spending on NATO defensive commitments of all G7 countries belonging to NATO. Canada's spending was 1.2% of total GDP compared to 2.1% the average of the other G7 countries.

Reference: [Defence Expenditure of NATO Countries \(2014-2024\)](#).

iv. Excessive federal government spending is not good for Canadians as it has led to:

- Increased federal government budget deficits.
- Increased inflation.
- Increased inefficiency and bureaucracy and corruption (such as the many federal government scandals and Covid mismanagement).
- Increased dependence on government assistance.
- Reduced flexibility for crisis management.
- Increased resource allocation directed to political vested interests rather than economic rationale (such as government subsidies for journalism that promotes Liberal government initiatives).
- Increased tax burden on citizens and businesses for principal interest on increasing government deficits.
- Inefficient federal government programs continuing to receive funding.

Reference: [20 Pros And Cons Of Government Spending, John Roberts](#), , ProsPlusCons, John Roberts, May 16, 2025.

[Federal government could save \\$10.7 billion this fiscal year by eliminating eight ineffective spending programs](#), Fraser Institute, February 25, 2025.

High household debt is continuing to increase for Canadians compared to 2015. In 2023, Canada led all G7 countries in household debt at 185% of net disposable income compared to 109% the average of the other G7 country.

Reference: [OECD Data Explorer data](#) (latest data available for all G7 countries is 2023).

In 2015, Canada ranked 5th highest country on the Legatum Prosperity Index. By 2023, Canada had dropped to the 13th highest ranked country.

Reference: [The Legatum Prosperity Index](#).

Property taxes in cities are growing exponentially. Larger increases in taxes are needed to offset the enormous cost of accelerated public infrastructure and services to accommodate the rapid population growth.

Reference: [Calgary Historical City Taxes](#).

The Liberal government has repeatedly messaged since 2015 that improving economic and living conditions for a growing middle class of Canadians was a fundamental priority. The rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration has contributed to worsening economic and living conditions for the middle class.

2) Rapid population growth has substantially increased economic inequality and poverty in Canada.

Economic inequality and poverty in Canada has worsened due to:

- i. The large number of immigrants working in lower wage jobs stifling productivity growth and subsequent wage increases.
- ii. The economy being overwhelmed with rapid population growth and not able to generate the needed higher paying jobs.

There is a high cost for the government funded services to support lower income families which is not being offset by lower income family tax contribution. Higher wage workers have also been impacted by the oversupply of workers from the extraordinary levels of immigration with subsequent suppression of productivity growth and wages. Canada needs to reduce immigration, increase the number of Canadians working in higher paying jobs, and reduce the number in lower wage jobs.

Food banks and school food programs are experiencing unprecedented demand.

Reference:

[Calgary charity sees surge in demand for school lunches](#), CTV News, Kevin Green, December 3, 2024.

[Canada just got a near-failing grade on Food Banks Canada's Report Card. Here's why](#), CBC News, Rajpreet Sahota, September 16, 2025.

[Food bank usage jumps in Alberta, new data shows](#), CTV News, Hannah Lepine and Tyler Barrow, October 27, 2025.

More immigrants and Canadians are forced to work two or three low paying jobs to financially get by as there are not sufficient higher paying jobs.

Reference: [Canadians are working past retirement, but not because they want to](#), CBC radio, Phillip Drost, June 8, 2023.

There has been a sharp increase in shoplifting from stores with the increase in poverty and organized crime.

References:

Michail Higgins: [Shoplifting rates show how tough life has become in Trudeau's Canada](#), National Post, Michael Higgins, August 7, 2024.

[Canadians are shoplifting left and right and it's only getting worse](#), DH National, Irish Mae Silvestre, July 24, 2025.

The issues of increasing economic inequality and poverty are not being caused by the wealthy not paying high taxes. Higher income Canadians pay very high taxes similar to most other G7 countries. Adding more taxes to higher earning Canadians continues to weaken a fragile economy highly dependent on Canadians having disposable income to invest in the economy.

The dream of prosperity with higher paying jobs, reasonably priced housing, good availability to healthcare and reasonable class sizes in schools has been shattered for many Canadians and

immigrants alike. Canadians and immigrants want prosperity from higher paying jobs and less dependence on government subsidies, school lunch programs and ballooning federal government deficit spending.

3) Canada has been affected more than other G7 countries by the higher cost of living from the rapid population growth.

Canada had the highest increase in housing costs of all G7 countries between 2015 and 2024. Based on “price to income ratio”, Canada increased by 37% during this period compared to 7% the average of the other G7 countries. There is also an enormous tax burden to all Canadians for the Liberal government “housing acceleration program” primarily caused from rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration.

Reference: [OECD Data Explorer, Price to income ratio](#).

4) It can be more difficult for native-born Canadians (and others) to afford children as rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration have substantially increased housing costs for Canadians.

For native-born Canadians (and others), they may feel the cost of growing a family is out of reach for them. Based on “price to income ratio”, Canada had the highest increase in housing costs of all G7 countries between 2015 and 2024.

References:

[Many Canadians in their 20s and 30s are delaying having children – and some say high rent is a factor](#), CBC News, Natalie Stechyson, July 4, 2024.

“55% of Canadians 18-34 in recent study said housing crisis affected their decision to start a family.”

[OECD Data Explorer data](#).

For native-born Canadians (and others) it can be more expensive to have a family than for foreign born parents. Native-born Canadian parents may have expectations that housing with yards is necessary to have children especially if they have grown up in homes with separate back yards. Native-born Canadian parents may have cultural expectations, they to provide their children with opportunities equivalent to those they had growing up and comparable to what their peers are providing for their children. These opportunities may be considered necessary for developing their child's abilities and skills and preventing involvement in unhealthy behaviors and activities. These opportunities could include costly activities like sports, skill development, events, and vacation experiences.

References:

[Many Canadians in their 20s and 30s are delaying having children – and some say high rent is a factor](#), CBC New, Natalie Stechyson, July 4, 2024.

“55% of Canadians 18-34 in recent study said housing crisis affected their decision to start a family.”

[Immigrant Women Having More Children](#), Immigration.ca, Colin R. Singer, January 24, 2019.

“A new study shows that the birth rate among immigrant women is nearly twice that of their Canadian-born counterparts.”

Many native-born Canadians (and others), even with higher net incomes, face considerable financial challenges to have children. They pay higher taxes, receive less government subsidies, and have higher costs in providing child opportunities which are expected culturally by native-born Canadians. The federal government and Alberta government (and likely other provincial

and territorial governments) treat higher income families unfairly by reducing child benefits per child.

To encourage more Canadians to have families, all families should receive the same child benefits per child unless their net incomes are very high (for example, greater than \$200,000 or \$250,000 depending on the province).

Refer to Appendix 2: Encouraging more Canadians to have children: All families should receive the same child benefits per child (unless their incomes are very high). Family 2 has a net income of \$120,000 (after personal exemptions and deductions, and before government subsidies) which is 3 times higher than Family 1 with a net income of \$40,000 (after personal exemptions and deductions, and before government subsidies). However, after taxes and government subsidies, Family 2 income at \$95,721.56 is only 1.7 times higher than Family 1 income at \$56,088.60.

5) The rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration are contributing to higher unemployment.

Unemployment rates from October 2022 to September 2023 compared to October 2024 to September 2025 have increased substantially:

- i. For landed immigrants five or less years, unemployment rates increased from 8.8% to 10.7%.
- ii. For total landed immigrants, unemployment rates increased from 5.5% to 7.6%.
- iii. For the total population, unemployment rates increased from 5.2% to 6.8%
- iv. For the population 15 to 24 years, unemployment rates increased from 10.3% to 14.0%.

References:

Statistics Canada, [Table 14-10-0471-01 Labour force characteristics of immigrants, three-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality](#).

Statistics Canada. [Table 14-10-0287-01 Labour force characteristics, monthly, seasonally adjusted and trend-cycle](#).

Unemployment rates do not fully represent the hardship for Canadians as they do not account for:

- i. The large number of part time workers looking full time employment (and benefits).
- ii. The large number of workers in jobs that underutilize their skills (such as over-education).
- iii. The substantial number of workers who have given up finding jobs that are not included in the unemployment rates.
- iv. The growing poverty facing underemployed and unemployed workers.

6) Canada having the largest educated population compared to other G7 countries has caused hardship for Canadians (contrary to Liberal government messaging).

Canada's economy does not have the capacity to provide the number of higher paying jobs for everyone with higher education. There is an oversupply of educated immigrants in Canada, especially international graduates (either as PGWP holders and those that have previously been accepted into PR). There has been a substantial mismatch of immigration to labor market shortages. An oversupply of educated workers makes it more difficult for native-born Canadians to get full time jobs in their field of study, lowers the quality of jobs and lowers salaries. It also forces many Canadians to take lower paying jobs not in their field of study.

There are many immigrants with college and university degrees and diplomas, working in low skilled jobs only requiring a high school education or less. This adds a knock-on effect for lower skilled workers as it brings even more competition for lower skilled jobs and further suppresses salaries. There is also frustration by international students receiving substandard education and diplomas from unethical Canadian educational institutions. In other cases, unscrupulous recruiters have not been transparent in communicating the challenges of having foreign degrees and diplomas recognized in Canada.

Reference: 2021 Census Data

[Trends in education–occupation mismatch among recent immigrants with a bachelor’s degree or higher, 2001 to 2021](#), Statistics Canada, by Christoph Schimmele and Feng Hou, May 22, 2024.

7) The Liberal party did not public conduct cost-benefit assessments to determine how extraordinary levels of immigration would benefit Canadians.

The cost-benefit assessments would have taken account Canada’s fiscal/economic, social and environmental (including infrastructure) absorptive capacity in determining the levels and composition of immigration to best improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians, in the short-term and long-term.

The Liberal government costs for immigration are very concerning. Direct and indirect costs related to immigration are not being disclosed.

- i. Temporary immigrants, refugees and asylum claimants are eligible for a wide range of costly government funded benefits including healthcare and child benefit support.

Reference example: [Canada child benefit](#), Government of Canada.

- ii. There is an enormous cost for subsidies and immigration programs for the large population of lower income immigrants in Canada.
- iii. The cost to Canadians to take a larger share of refugees and humanitarian immigration than other developed countries has resulted in even larger government deficits.
- iv. The cost in the 2024 federal budget was a staggering \$6.5 billion for only the IRCC designated portion of the immigration program. The direct and indirect costs of Canada’s massive immigration programs are not fully disclosed.

Reference: [Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada’s 2024–25 Departmental Plan](#).

- v. Government handouts during the pandemic years to support the immigration program has cost Canadians billions of dollars.

7) Liberal government messaging that extraordinary levels of immigration were needed, to counter Canada’s high aging population and low birth rates, was misleading.

Canada's age and birth statistics are more favorable than the average of the other G7 countries.

Aged population, 65 and over:

For Canada in 2015, it was 16% of the total population compared to the average of 20% for the other G7 countries.

For Canada in 2023, it was 19% compared to the average of 22% for the other G7 countries.

Reference: [United Nations/World Bank Group data](#).

Birth rate per thousand people:

For Canada in 2015, it was 10.7% compared to the average of 10.2% for the other G7 countries.

For Canada in 2022, it was 9.0% compared to the average of 8.9% for the other G7 countries.

Reference: [United Nations/World Bank Group data](#).

The increased cost of living in Canada has made it more difficult for native-born Canadians to afford children that would increase the birth rate.

8) **Unfair DEI practices are disadvantaging Canadians.**

DEI refers to diversity, equity, and inclusion.

Canadians are increasingly being disqualified for jobs and promotions by unfair DEI practices. Individuals most deserving of jobs and promotions, based on highest qualifications, are being disqualified by quotas for designated “gender and minority group” representation.

Note: Qualifications refers to merit, skills, experience, achievements, education and the appropriate level of diversity needed to achieve highest performance.

The population in the Liberal government designated “minority groups” is rapidly growing with the exceptionally large foreign born population in Canada. In 2024, the foreign born population in Canada is estimated at 25% compared to 18.4% in 2001. The average foreign born population for the other G7 countries is only 13%.

References:

[How Canada’s Focus on Diversity is Reshaping Public Service Careers](#), Canadian Profession Path.

Statistics Canada, [Immigration, place of birth, and citizenship – 2021 Census promotional material](#).

[The Immigration Population in the European Union](#), Rockwool Foundation Berlin, April 12, 2025.

[Revised migration data shows extraordinary scale of UK population change](#), Center for Policy Studies, November 2025.

[Foreign-Born Number and Share of U.S. Population at All-Time Highs in January 2025](#), Center for Immigration Studies, Steven A. Camarota and Karen Zeigler, March 12, 2025.

[Foreign Residents in Japan a Record 3.8 Million People ...](#), The Japan News, Shutaro Kakii and Wakui Yomiuri, August 8, 2025.

The Liberal government has mandated unfair DEI practices for the federal government as described in the 50 -30 Challenge: Your Diversity Advantage” initiative. Companies, contractors and consultants seeking federal government contracts, subsidies and assistance are incentivized to participate in this initiative.

Reference: [The 50 – 30 Challenge: Your Diversity Advantage](#), Government of Canada.

There is double standard for the Liberal party when Marc Carney, in replacing Jason Trudeau, was exempt from the Liberal party “The 50 -30 Challenge: Your Diversity Advantage.” It was odd that Marc Carney, a white male, in replacing Justin Trudeau, another white male, was not disqualified based on quotas for designated “gender and minority group” representation.

Performance in the workforce is adversely affected when:

- i. Individuals with higher qualifications are denied jobs and promotions by those with lower qualifications to satisfy quotas for designated “gender and minority group” representation.
- ii. Terminating employees for inferior performance is very difficult when the basis of awarding jobs and promotions was not based on highest qualifications for highest performance.
- iii. Retaining of top performers during downsizing is compromised to satisfy designated “gender and minority group” representation.
- iv. Special treatment for awarding jobs and promotions causes divisiveness in work teams.

Canada’s public sector performance is becoming less efficient compared to other countries based on “public sector employees as a percentage of total employees.” From the reference: [Public Sector Employees as a Percentage of Total Employees](#), WOWA, February 26, 2024 (data from Statistics Canada, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Office for National Statistics UK):

- Canada increased from 19.6% in 2015 to 21.1 in 2023.
- The UK decreased from 18.0% in 2015 to 17.8% in 2023.
- The US decreased from 15.7% in 2015 to 14.5% in 2023.

The federal government is less efficient and less cost effective when designated “gender and minority group” representation reduces workforce performance. Most federal government departments do not need high levels of diversity for highest performance.

Reference for federal government departments: [List of departments and numbers for 2024 to 2025](#), Government of Canada.

Canada needs fair and respectful DEI practices that:

- i. Provide opportunities for individuals to develop qualifications with progression to earning and deserving jobs and promotions based on merit.
 - Merit takes into account the level of diversity and different backgrounds needed for highest workforce performance.
 - Initiatives include, for example, vocational training, employee resource groups, and leadership-building opportunities.
- ii. Remove inappropriate barriers when considering individuals for jobs and promotions.
 - Initiatives include, for example, education to combat racism and discrimination, and education to eliminate recruitment bias and discrimination.
- iii. Educate the workforce to recognize the value of specific qualities and perspectives of those with diverse or different backgrounds.
- iv. Instill workforce attitudes to demonstrate tolerance and respect for group differences.
- v. Promote dedicated development, training, and job opportunities for those with serious disabilities, and for Indigenous that are in need and deserving of special treatment.

As stated in 2.2 1), in 2015, Canada was ranked 5th highest country on the Legatum Prosperity Index. By 2023, Canada had dropped to the 13th highest ranked country. The economy and living conditions have worsened for Canadians. From 2015 to 2024 the GDP per capita only increased 3% compared to the Consumer Price Index increasing 27% during this period.

Reference: [The Legatum Prosperity Index](#)

Canada’s past prosperity as a nation has been founded on sound performance principles.

- In school academic competition, awards for academic achievement need to be based on highest academic qualifications.

- In Olympic competition, selection of athletes for country representation need to be based on highest athletic qualifications.
- In scientific accomplishment, awards for scientific achievement need to be based on highest scientific accomplishments.
- In the workplace, jobs and promotions need to be based on highest qualifications.

Canada needs to have an Olympic mindset to be “best in the world.” Canadians needs fair and respectful DEI practices that raise the standard for performance when awarding of jobs and promotions.

9) Permanent Residence and Non-Permanent Residence is divided into different categories.

Permanent Residence (PR) refers to permanent immigration.

There are four main immigration categories in PR. The numbers for Canada’s PR 2024 Immigration Program are shown below:

- i. PR Economic category, was 281,625 that represented 58.2% of total PR.
- ii. PR Family category, was 105,990 that represented 21.9% of total PR.
- iii. PR Refugees and Protected Persons category, was 76,685 that represented 15.9% of total PR.
- iv. PR Humanitarian and other category, was 19,350 that represented 4.0% of total PR.
- v. Total PR was 483,640.

Reference: [2024 Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration](#).

Note: The 2024 Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration states total PR was 483,640 in 2024. The IRCC referenced tables, from the reference [Canadian Immigration Statistics](#), state total PR was 483,655 in 2024.

Non-Permanent Residence (NPR) refers to temporary immigration.

- i. The table below shows NPR categories and the estimated breakdown to the end of Q3, 2023.

Table 1.1: Estimated breakdown of Non-Permanent Residence(NPR) to the end of Q3, 2023 (from Marc Miller data).

	Breakdown	Number
Total NPR		2,500,000
International Students	42%	1,050,000
Temporary Foreign Worker Program (foreign temporary workers)	9%	225,000
International Mobility Program (foreign temporary workers)		
Post Graduate Work Permit Holders	11.4%	286,000
Spouses of students	4.0%	99,000
Reciprocal youth exchange programs (i.e. International Experience Class)	4.4%	110,000
Spouses of skilled workers	5.3%	132,000
Arrivals, programs like CUAET and other special humanitarian pathways	11.4%	286,000
Inter-company transfers, trade agreements among others	7.5%	187,000
Total IMP	44.0%	1,100,000
Asylum seekers waiting for claims to be heard	5%	125,000
Totals	100.0%	2,500,000

Notes:

1. The Marc Miller article, from March 21, 2024, references NPR as 2.5 million which correlates closely to the NPR number of 2,545,322 for the end of Q3, 2023.
 2. The breakdown on NPR categories is referenced from: [Speaking notes for the Honourable Marc Miller, Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship: Announcement related to Temporary Residents](#), March 21, 2024.
- ii. The table below shows NPR categories and the estimated breakdown to the end of 2024.

**Categories and estimated breakdown of Non-Permanent Residence(NPR) to the end of 2024
(from Canadian Immigration Statistics presentation of IRCC data).**

	Breakdown	Number
Total NPR		3,125,165
International Students	31.9%	996,375
Temporary Foreign Worker Program (foreign temporary workers)	7.6%	236,130
International Mobility Program (foreign temporary workers)		
Post Graduate Work Permit Holders		
Spouses of students		
Reciprocal youth exchange programs (i.e. International Experience Class)		
Spouses of skilled workers		
Arrivals, programs like CUAET and other special humanitarian pathways		
Inter-company transfers, trade agreements among others		
Total IMP	60.6%	1,892,660
Totals	100.0%	3,125,165

Reference: [Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).

The data presented by Canadian Immigration Statistics is published by IRCC (Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada) as various Spreadsheets and CSV files. The intent of this website is to help make that data available in a more easily consumable visual format.

Note:

In the previous table referencing the Marc Miller presentation, “Asylum seekers waiting for claims to be heard” is included as a separate category in total NPR. In the Canadian Immigration Statistics presentation, the IRCC data does not identify the “Asylum claimants” as separate category within total NPR.

2.3 Extraordinary levels of Permanent Residence (PR)

1) The extraordinary levels of Permanent Residence since 2015 have contributed to worsening the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

Refer to Section 2.1 1) for a listing of the adverse impacts of rapid population growth in Canada.

Canada's total population from 2015 to 2024 grew by 5,703,033, a staggering 15.9% increase. The 15.9% increase was from an estimated 9.0% from Permanent Residence (PR), 6.6% from Non-Permanent Residence (NPR) and the remainder 0.3% a combination of emigration, deaths and births. Immigration accounted for an estimated 98% of the population growth.

The average population growth rate for the other G7 countries was only 2.0% during this same period. The UK was the next highest G7 country for total population growth increasing 6.4% during 2015 to 2024. The US was next with 5.7% during this period. (For other G7 countries, France and Germany had considerably lower population growth than the UK and the US, and Italy and Japan had negative population growth).

Reference: [Population Total](#), World Bank Group.

Even though the UK and the US have had a significantly lower population growth rates than Canada, both countries are focusing on lower levels of immigration and tighter controls.

Reference from the GOV.UK: [Major immigration reforms delivered to restore order and control](#).

"New rules to be laid in Parliament see skills and salary thresholds rise, overseas recruitment for care workers end, and more than 100 occupations no longer granted access to the immigration system.

These changes, the first to be rolled out from the Immigration White Paper, represent a fundamental shift in the UK's approach to immigration and restore order to the points-based system, focusing on higher skills, lower numbers and tighter controls. They are an important step in ending the UK's reliance on overseas, lower skilled recruitment."

In addition to the documented population increase (5,703,033) is the huge undocumented person population that, without strict enforcement and deportation, will have grown considerably from the Marc Miller's estimate of 300,000 to 600,000 in June 2024. The Liberal government is not enforcing deportation. Government messaging, such as "once you are in Canada there is a good chance Canada will find some pathway to accommodate you for PR", is not a good message to motivate to illegal immigrants and undocumented persons to leave Canada.

Reference: [Canada Reportedly Working On New Permanent Residence Pathway For Undocumented Migrants](#), Immigration.ca, Colin R. Singer, September 13, 2022.

2) The Liberal party did not conduct public cost-benefit assessments to justify Canada's extraordinary PR immigration rates.

Canada's annual PR levels have substantially increased from 2015. From 2016 to 2024 there were 3,228,915 added in PR. This was in addition, to the number in NPR that soared from an estimated 757,600 in 2015 to 3,125,165 in 2024. (PR and NPR from 2015 to 2024 accounted for 5,596,480 of the total population increase from 2015 to 2024 of 5,703,033 which is 98.0%).

i. From 2010 to 2015, PR averaged 263,085 per year.

- ii. From 2016 to 2019, PR averaged 311,283 per year, an 18% increase from the 2010 to 2015 average.
- iii. In 2020, with Covid restrictions, PR dropped to 184,605.
- iv. From 2021 to 2024, PR spiked to an average of 449,700 per year, a 71% increase from the 2010 to 2015 average.

Canada's PR immigration rates, not including NPR, have been significantly higher than other G7 country total population growth rates as shown in the table below.

Year	Canada PR Immigration Rate (Average per year)	Other G7 Countries Total Population Growth Rate (Average per year)	Canada vs Other G7 Countries (multiple times)
2010 to 2015	0.75%	0.34%	2.2
2016 to 2019	0.84%	0.28%	3.0
2020	0.48%	0.03%	14.1
2021 to 2024	1.12%	0.23%	5.0

References:

[Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).

[World Bank Group](#).

Statistics Canada. [Table 17-10-0009-01 Population estimates, quarterly](#).

Note: Canada's PR immigration rate compares the total PR to Canada's total population.

Other G7 countries by maintaining lower population growth rates, were able to avoid the magnitude of issues Canada is facing. The extraordinary levels of PR immigration have far outpaced Canada's absorptive capacity to provide the needed higher paying jobs and to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

3) The economy in Canada has been weakened by the reduced qualifications for the PR Economic category and the PR Economic category not primarily matching higher skill labor market shortages.

The primary objective for PR Economic category is for principal applicants to have high qualifications to strengthen the economy by matching immigration to primarily higher skill labor market shortages, and to leverage principal applicant expertise and experience to further stimulate the economy by creating more higher wage jobs. The United States has done a significantly better job than Canada in principal applicant selection to strengthen the United States economy.

References:

[When More Isn't Enough Why Canada needs a prosperity driven approach to immigration](#), Business Council of Alberta. October 2023.

[Can Canada handle half a million new immigrants? Labour economist Mikal Skuterud on immigration's diminishing economic returns](#), The Hub Staff, November 29, 2022.

In 2021, the Liberal government reduced Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) qualifications to allow scores as low as 75 out of 1200 (6% of maximum Entry Express score) to meet Liberal

government PR immigration plan numbers. This allowed even larger numbers of lower skilled lower wage immigrants to qualify for PR.

Reference: [Quality Over Quantity: How Canada's Immigration System Can Catch Up With Its Competitors](#), C.D. Howe Institute, Parisa Mahboubi, Commentary No. 654 February 2024.

The economy in Canada has been weakened by:

- i. An oversupply of lower skill workers in lower wage jobs.
- ii. An oversupply of higher skill workers not primarily matching higher skill labor market shortages which has forced higher skill workers to take lower skill and lower wage jobs.

The oversupply of workers in lower wage jobs has caused a significant increase in economic inequality and poverty in Canada. An example of a lower wage sector of the economy is the fast-food business as they reap the benefit of high levels of lower wage immigration. If levels of immigration were to reduce, even though wages and prices could increase, there is a larger benefit for the broader Canadian population. The cost of coffee could increase by 25 or 50 cents, however, there would be increased tax contribution and less lower income families needing expensive government subsidies.

References:

[Can Canada handle half a million new immigrants? Labour economist Mikal Skuterud on immigration's diminishing economic returns](#), The Hub Staff, November 29, 2022.

[Quality Over Quantity: How Canada's Immigration System Can Catch Up With Its Competitors](#), C.D. Howe Institute, Parisa Mahboubi, Commentary No. 654 February 2024.

4) The Canadian economy has been weakened by lowering the percentage in the PR Economic category in total PR.

To improve economic and living conditions for Canadians, GDP per capita needs to increase. Higher GDP per capita is achieved with a higher percentage in the PR Economic category (of total PR), higher qualifications, and immigration primarily matching higher skill labor market shortages.

- i. From 2010 to 2015, the PR Economic category percentage of total PR averaged 62.5%. The GDP per capita increased an average of 1.0% per year.
- ii. From 2016 to 2024, the PR Economic category percentage of total PR averaged only 57.9%. The GDP per capita only increased an average of 0.3% per year.

Achieving higher percentages in PR Economic category is critical as principal applicants from the PR Economic category only represent about 30% of total PR immigration.

References:

Statistics Canada. [Table 36-10-0491-01 Historical \(real-time\) releases of gross domestic product \(GDP\) at basic prices, by industry, monthly \(x 1,000,000\)](#).

Statistics Canada. [Table 17-10-0009-01 Population estimates, quarterly](#).

Annual Reports to Parliament on Immigration.

Conference Board of Canada (CBoC) forecasts for improved GDP per capita were very optimistic. CBoC annual immigration reports, from 2017 to 2019, forecasted GDP per capita would grow by 0.7% to 0.8% per year with high immigration rates. (As stated above, the actual GDP per capita growth rate from 2015 to 2024 was only 0.3%). Understandably, the CBoC reports were discontinued after 2019.

References:

CBoC annual reports on immigration: 450,000 Immigrants Annually? (2017), Canada 2040 (2018), Can't Go it Alone. (2019).

5) The PR Family category is especially costly for Canadians.

Sponsored family members of working age do not need the higher qualifications of the PR Economic category which increases the number of lower skill workers. Parent and grandparent in the PR Family category is very costly for Canadians. For examples of costs, refer to the 2016 Australian study, [“Migrant Intake into Australia”](#), Page 27. Based on the 2016 Australian example, the lifetime cost per parent/grandparent is in the range of \$500,000 per parent/grandparent (adjusted for inflation to 2025). In 2024, there were 27,330 sponsored parents and grandparents admitted as permanent residents. The estimated lifetime cost to Canadians for these parents and grandparents is \$13.7 billion based on the Australian example.

There is a new inflow of parents and grandparents every year. The accumulated cost to Canadian taxpayers year over year for a small percentage of PR is enormous. There are considerable demands on Canada's healthcare, dental care, aged care and OAS, with minimal tax contribution. Although parent/grandparent sponsors absorb some of the cost, much of the cost is borne by the broad Canadian population with most of the benefits accruing to the sponsors, parents, and grandparents themselves.

6) The Liberal government has allowed widespread fraud and corruption in PR immigration (and in NPR) for many years.

Immigration fraud and corruption have been rampant in Canada for many years. Refer to Section 2.13 for a further study of illegal immigration activity in Canada. A few examples include:

- i. Applicants are being accepted into PR with fraudulent supervisory higher paying jobs.
Reference: [International students face tougher job prospects than domestic peers, B.C. research suggests](#), The Globe and Mail, Xiao Xu, June 25, 2023.
- ii. Tax evasion is widespread, especially in the construction sector, through 'cash-in-hand' payments for work.
Reference: [Canada's underground economy surged to \\$68.5 billion in 2021: StatCan](#), CTV News, Hayatullah Amanat, October 6, 2023.

7) The Liberal government recent change to immigration policy to increase the percentage of francophone immigration outside of Quebec is concerning.

The government plan is to increase francophone immigration outside of Quebec from the current 7 per cent, to 8.5 per cent in 2025, to 9.5% in 2026 and to 10% in 2027.

Reference: [2025–2027 Immigration Levels Plan](#), IRCC.

Depending on levels of total PR, an increased percentage of francophone representation could lower qualifications for the PR Economic category. Lower qualifications lead to an increase in the number of lower wage workers which suppresses productivity and wage growth and increases the demand for government funded services. For applicants not having higher qualifications to qualify for the PR Economic category, this can be a “come in the back door approach” to learn French quickly as second language and then qualify for PR (unless the definition of francophone is someone who speaks French as their first or official language). For some applicants, their real intentions may be to live and work in areas where the French language is never used.

Reference: [Canada cracks down on illegal workers, CBSA conducts raids](#), Canada Immigration News, Gagandeep Kaur Seknon, October 15, 2024.

Canada needs an immigration system that improves the economy and living conditions for Canadians and immigrants. For superior economic outcomes, Canada needs to substantially reduce overall PR levels and NPR levels. PR levels in the range of 250,000 with high qualifications and primarily matching high skill labor market shortages would substantially lower the costs for government funded subsidies for lower income families. This also reduces economic inequality and poverty in Canada. With a reduced PR target, the 10% francophone component could be achieved without an overall increase in francophone immigration. For the 2024 planned level of 485,000, a 7% component of PR would be 33,838. For a proposed PR level of 250,000, a 10% component of PR would only be 25,000. Having a higher percentage of francophones where the first or official language is French, combined with overall reduced levels of PR, also has the advantage of potentially improving the balance/proportion of immigration from different source countries.

In response to the referenced article below, there are less reasons for lower skill lower wage francophones to leave Canada, as Canada has very generous and costly government funded subsidies and programs. If the economy and living conditions can be improved for Canadians, higher skilled francophones would have access to higher paying jobs and there may be less reasons for them to leave Canada.

Reference: [Canada loses 35 per cent of its French-speaking immigrants, notably in Quebec and Ontario](#), City News, The Canadian Press, Emile Bergeron, November 20, 2024.

2.4 Extraordinary levels of Refugees/others immigration (Non-Permanent Residence (NPR) and PR)

Refugees/others as used in this study can include refugees, protected persons, humanitarian and compassionate, asylum claimants, and others.

1) Refugees/others immigration in Canada has grown exponentially.

Non-Permanent Residence (NPR):

The number of asylum claimants in Canada has multiplied 10.7 times from 16,040 in 2015 to 171,835 in 2024.

The larger Refugees/others group (including asylum claimants, protected persons, and related groups with both work and study permits) rapidly grew from 161,105 in 2021, to 328,489 in 2023, to 459,920 in 2024, and then to 497,443 at the end of Q2, 2025. Data prior to 2021 is not readily available from the IRCC.

The Liberal government has been very quiet about this startling increase.

References:

[Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).

Statistics Canada [Table 17-10-0121-01 Estimates of the number of non-permanent residents by type, quarterly](#)

Permanent Residence (PR):

The refugees, protected persons, humanitarian and compassionate and other has more than doubled from 36,429 in 2015 to 96,040 in 2024.

Reference: [Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).

The Refugees/others number above does not include the undocumented persons not included in PR and NPR. The number, without strict enforcement and deportation, will have grown considerably from the Marc Miller estimate of 300,000 to 600,000 in June 2024. Refer to Section 2.7.

2) The Liberal government committed Canada to taking a substantially larger share of refugees than other developed countries.

In 2023, the Liberal government again committed Canadians, for the 5th year in a row, to be the top resettlement country in the world by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with 51,081 refugees. In 2024, the number of refugees continued to be extremely high at 49,285. The Liberal government does not disclose the full direct and indirect costs for such large Refugees/others resettlement programs. Based on partial cost shown in federal budgets, the cost is in the tens of billions of dollars. The cost for Refugees/others is a heavy strain for Canadians, in addition to the cost to support other lower wage workers and families in NPR and PR.

References:

[2024 Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration.](#)

[UN ranks Canada as world's fourth-largest refugee nation](#), Juno News, Walid Tamtam, June 15, 2025.

[2025 Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration.](#)

3) The Trudeau tweet to the world in January 2017 set the stage for a massive influx of asylum claimants and undocumented persons into Canada.

The Trudeau tweet: 'To those fleeing persecution, terror & war, Canadians will welcome you, regardless of your faith. Diversity is our strength #WelcomeToCanada, '. The tweet also opened the door for a massive wave of illegal asylum claimants (legitimate and not legitimate). The tweet also serves as an incentive for undocumented persons coming to Canada expecting leniency for their circumstances and not having to qualify for permanent immigration (PR) or temporary immigration (NPR).

Reference: [Justin Trudeau tweets messages of welcome to refugees as Trump travel ban sets in](#), Global News, David Ljunggren and Anna Mehler Paperny, Reuters, January 28, 2017.

4) The numbers of Refugees/others have far exceeded Canada's fiscal/economic, infrastructure, jobs, healthcare and schooling absorptive capacity.

There is a heavy burden on Canadians to provide the necessary housing, healthcare, education and other government funded services for the asylum claimant group. There is the high cost of assessing the legitimacy of claims and accommodating asylum claimant during this period. There is a high cost for government actions to deport denied asylum claimants who choose to not voluntarily leave Canada. The federal government is not transparent on the full direct and indirect costs to Canadians for the asylum claimant program. Based on the article below, the cost would be \$16 billion annually for only 200,000 asylum claimants. As stated in Section 2.4 1), the number of asylum claimants has ballooned to 497,443 at the end of Q2, 2025.

Reference: [Record number of asylum seekers to cost Canadians over \\$16 billion annually](#), True North Wire, Isaac Lamoureux.

Canada is already struggling to provide other Canadians with the necessary higher paying jobs, housing, healthcare, schooling, public facilities and other built infrastructure, and government funded services. Canadians are compassionate but need to balance benevolent programs with financial, infrastructural and government funded services absorptive capacity

As stated from Section 1:

Canadians need to demonstrate integrity when deciding on affordable levels of compassion initiatives. True compassion is sacrificing and giving from what we have or from what is left over. Irresponsible giving is borrowing money that we don't have and transferring long-term debt to our children and grandchildren for humanitarian initiatives. There is a massive cost for Canada's immigration programs. Younger generations, on behalf of future generations, should be consulted on how much federal government debt they are willing to take on for today's generous government compassion initiatives.

The rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration have been especially difficult and costly for Canadians. How Canada handles the huge undocumented and asylum seeker population has massive cost and government debt ramifications. Canada needs to study, plan and control population growth and levels and composition of immigration that improves the economic and living conditions for both Canadians and immigrants.

5) The Liberal party did not conduct public cost-benefit assessments to determine the levels of Refugees/others Canada could manage without severe strain on Canadians.

The assessments would have identified the impact on:

- i. Housing shortages and the escalating prices.
- ii. Overloading of health care services; and overcrowding in schools, public facilities and other built infrastructure, and natural environment (such as parks).

- iii. Government expenditure and deficits for Canadian taxpayers.
- iv. The immense future waves of Refugees/others it would invite.

6) Canada needs to be prepared to mitigate the large numbers of illegal refugee claimants arriving from the United States.

With Trump administration deportation measures, Canada should be prepared for a sharp increase of illegal refugee claimants trying to cross Canada's still poorly secured border.

7) The absurd Liberal government decision in 2023 further made it easier for illegal asylum claimant to come to Canada.

Visitors to Canada (for up to 449,000 applicants), who had applied before Jan 16, 2023, would no longer have to prove they have sufficient funds to stay in Canada or demonstrate they would leave the country when their visas expire.

Reference: [How Ottawa ignored its own warning and made Canada's refugee crisis even worse](#), The Globe and Mail, October 28, 2023.

2.5 Extraordinary levels of international students and Post Graduate Work Permit holders (NPR)

1) The extraordinary number of international students and Post Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) holders since 2015 have contributed to worsening the economy and living conditions for Canadians, and especially for youth.

Refer to Section 2.1 1) for a listing of the adverse impacts of rapid population growth in Canada.

The number of international students has tripled from an estimated 352,290 in 2015 to 1,037,165 in 2023 and then 996,375 in 2024. Of the total international students, an estimated 82% are estimated to be in post-secondary education (817,000 in 2024).

References:

[Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).

[Temporary Residents: Study Permit Holders – Monthly IRCC Updates](#), Government of Canada (Canada – Study permit holders on December 31st by country of citizenship).

[CIMM – International Student Population – October 24, 2023.](#)

[Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).

The number of PGWP holders has multiplied 5.5 times from an estimated 79,025 in 2015 to 433,170 in 2024.

Reference: [Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).

2) The Liberal party did not conduct public cost-benefit assessments to determine the levels and composition of international students and PGWP's that would best improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

The assessments would have identified the impact on:

- i. Housing shortages and the escalating prices.
- ii. Overloading of health care services and public facilities.
- iii. The major increase in lower wage workers resulting in less tax contribution and suppression of productivity growth and wages.
- iv. The over-supplied lower wage labor market especially affecting youth employment and unemployment rates.
- v. The major increase in government expenditures and deficits including the enormous cost for public housing.
- vi. The escalation of immigration fraud and corruption.

Educational institutions have different objectives than the broader Canadian population. There are many financial motivated educational institutions primarily targeting high numbers of international students to charge higher tuitions. In comparison, the objective for the broader Canadian population is for a level and composition of international students and PGWP holders that would best improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

3) Liberal government messaging that Canada's international student policies were attracting "the best and most brilliant" have been misleading.

Allowing substandard and short course education for many years has not attracted “the best and most brilliant.” Canada cannot possibly accommodate the enormous number of international students and PGWP holders that want to stay in Canada and qualify for PR. Canada needs to transition to a higher productivity and higher wage economy. To improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians, Canada needs to reduce levels of immigration and primarily target immigration with higher qualifications to match labor market shortages.

4) The ratio of post secondary international students compared to Canada’s population is extremely high compared to other G7 countries.

For the 2022-2023 education year, the ratio of post-secondary international students compared to total country population in Canada, was extremely high at 2.1%. By comparison, the US was 0.3% (7 times lower) and the UK was 1.1% (2 times lower).

For post-secondary international student country comparison, refer to the table below.

2022-2023 Post-Secondary International Student Country Comparison

Country	Post-Secondary International Students (PSIS) Estimated	Country Population 2023	PSIS portion of Total Population	Total Post-Secondary Student Population Estimated	PSIS of Total Post-Secondary Students Estimated
Canada	850,475	40,784,356	2.1%	2,593,733	32.8%
UK	758,855	68,492,000	1.1%	2,937,155	25.8%
US	1,050,000	336,806,231	0.3%	18,750,000	5.6%

Notes:

1. The ratio of post-secondary international student population compared to Canada’s population was substantially lower in 2015, at an estimated 1.0% compared to 2.1% in 2022-2023. (This is based on 352,290 international students and Canada’s population at 35,871,484).
2. The percentage of post-secondary international students compared to total post secondary students in Canada, was also substantially lower in 2015 at an estimated 17% compared to 33% in 2022-2023. (This is based on a conservative assumption that all 352,290 international students were post-secondary students, and the total post-secondary student enrollment was 2,050,000).

References:

For Canada:

[CIMM – International Student Population – October 24, 2023.](#)

[Canadian postsecondary enrolments and graduates, 2022/2023](#) , Statistics Canada.

(The total student population requires adjustment to include all PSIS’s in 2023 which is about 82% of the total international student population).

Statistics Canada. [Table 37-10-0018-01 Postsecondary enrolments, by registration status, institution type, status of student in Canada and gender.](#)

For the US:

[F1 Visa: What Does Trump 2.0 Mean for International Students?](#) Herman Legal Group.

For the UK: Information from UK HESA (Higher Education Statistics Agency).

[Full-year data highlights decline in foreign enrolment in UK universities in 2023/24](#), icef monitor.

The United States has a significantly larger population to manage their number of international students and graduates compared to Canada. As a result, the US does not have the magnitude

of issues that Canada has managing the extraordinary levels of international students and graduates.

5) The extraordinary number of working international students and PGWP holders competing for jobs is unfair for Canadians and especially Canadian youth.

As stated in 2.2 5), Canadian youth are struggling to find employment and good paying jobs. Unemployment for the age category 15 to 24 years has increased from an average of 10.3% from October 2022 to September 2023, to an average of 14.0% from October 2024 to September 2025.

Reference: Statistics Canada. [Table 14-10-0287-01 Labour force characteristics, monthly, seasonally adjusted and trend-cycle](#).

As stated in Section 2.2 5), the high numbers of PGWP holders makes it more difficult for Canadian graduates to get full time jobs in their field of study, lowers the quality of jobs in their fields of study, lowers salaries, and forces many graduates to take low paying jobs not in their field of study. This is supported by the Australian study referenced below.

Reference: 2016 study [Migrant Intake into Australia](#), Page 200.

The original intent of Canada's international student program was for most students to be able to pay for their education without having to work and not take away job opportunities from Canadians.

Reference: [Jamie Sarkonak: Even banks are saying immigration is putting the squeeze on gen Z](#), National Post, August 1, 2024.

From the article [Douglas Todd: Indo-Canadians in uproar over surge in foreign students](#), July 31, 2019. "In the past it was mostly well-off Indian families who sent their children to Canada to study. But now tens of thousands of low-income Indians, including farming families, are stretching their meagre finances to get their children into the Canadian education system, job market and family immigration stream."

There are few restrictions for PGWP holders which creates additional issues for Canadians. There are no requirements: to match higher skill labor market shortages (exempt from Labour Market Impact Assessment), have a job, or restrictions on type of work, location or employer. The older, more experienced, and more expensive workers, are also at risk of being replaced with the oversupply of PGWP workers willing to work for lower wages. PWGP holders can stay in Canada for up to three years depending on field of study and educational institution and can also apply for PR or extended NPR before being required to leave the country. Most international students want to stay in Canada, apply for Post Graduate Work Permits and then qualify for Permanent Residence.

References:

[CIMM – Post-Graduation Work Permit Program and Labour Market Impact – February 28, 2024](#).
[Canadian Bureau for International Education](#).

6) The IRCC has failed to control fraud and unethical educational institutions for international students.

With limited resources and such a large international student population, the IRCC cannot effectively control fraud, screen for security issues, and ensure that international students

attend quality educational institutions. Unethical educational institutions have, for many years, been able to offer poor quality education with course duration as low as six months that would provide a pathway for those wanting a quick immigration pathway into Canada.

References:

[Brampton had up to 80 private 'diploma mill' colleges 'using international students as an ATM,' mayor says](#), Brampton Guardian, Graeme Frisque, May 8, 2024.

[What Are Diploma Mills in Canada and Why Are Some Universities Labeled So?](#), Visaverge, August 5, 2025.

7) The Liberal government allowed unscrupulous immigration recruiters to spread misleading information to international students for many years without intervening or implementing enforcement measures.

The Liberal government allowed low minimum “cash” requirements for international students for living accommodation, for many years, knowing it did not reflect the actual cost of living. After much public outcry, in 2024, the Liberal government increased the minimum cash requirement from \$10,000 to \$20,635. This amount is in addition to the first-year tuition and travel costs. The Liberal government knowingly misled international students for many years regarding:

- i. Costs of studying in Canada.
- ii. Level of education being offered by educational institutions.
- iii. Probability of getting a higher paying job in their field of study.
- iv. Ease of gaining PR.

Reference: [Cash Cows and Cheap Labour: The Plight of International Students](#), The Tyee, Zak Vescera, January 15, 2024.

This system is still broken. In the past, most international students would come to Canada to study with sufficient cash to cover tuition and cost of living for most of their education. With the substantial increase in international students in Canada, there has been substantial percentage increase in the number of international students needing to work to pay for tuition and living costs during their educational program and pay down any private loans they may have taken. In the UK, extra funds are required for each family member an international student brings with them. Productivity growth and wages in Canada are suppressed due of the enormous number of international students and PGWP holders employed in lower wage jobs.

8) The Liberal government created an enormous problem for Canadians in 2022 by increasing the number of hours that international students could work from 20 hours to 40 hours per week.

Large numbers of international students could come to Canada with very little money and enroll in a substandard education course, as short as 6 months, at an unethical education institution where failing students was strongly discouraged, work full time, become a PGWP holder and then apply for PR. As reported by the numerous new media outlets, there were international students who did not attend classes once they were enrolled.

References:

[50000 International Students In Canada Reported As No-Shows](#), Immigration News Canada, Kamal Deep Singh, January 24, 2025.

[Academic Misconduct in Higher Education: Beyond Student Cheating \(pp 81-102\).](#)

Christensen Hughes, J., Eaton, S. (2022). In: Eaton, S.E., Christensen Hughes, J. (eds) Academic Integrity in Canada (Chapter 4 pp 81-102). Ethics and Integrity in Educational Contexts, vol 1. Springer, Cham.

It was absurd to think that students could work 30 to 40 hours a week and still maintain grades for high quality education. From Dr. Francis's findings: "The problem is that many students work full-time or more and as a result they miss class, arrive late or tired, fall asleep in class, can't concentrate," Dr. Francis said. "Some students are not really students – they are hopeful immigrants who are using study as their path to PR," referring to permanent residency.

Reference: [International students face tougher job prospects than domestic peers, B.C. research suggests](#), The Globe and Mail, Xiao Xu, June 25, 2023.

Private education institutions have been the worst offenders in offering substandard education, not providing student accommodation, and not ensuring enrolled students were attending classes. Not only has there been exploitation of international students with low quality education, but there has also been considerable exploitation and fraudulent activity in employment arrangements by unscrupulous employers. This includes illegitimate jobs that would allow PGWP holders to qualify for PR.

Reference: [International students face tougher job prospects than domestic peers, B.C. research suggests](#), The Globe and Mail, Xiao Xu, June 25, 2023.

The Liberal government catered to the vested interests of businesses paying lower wages (in food services, accommodation and retail). By having a ready supply of cheap labor from international students, many businesses did not have to pay higher wages to attract more expensive Canadian workers or invest in higher productivity equipment and technology. After much public outcry, in November 2024, the Liberal government was forced to lower the maximum hours international students could work to 24 hours per week during study sessions. In the UK, by comparison, international students have never been able to work more than 20 hours per week.

9) The Liberal government promoted the misconception that most international students will be able to qualify for Permanent Residence (PR).

The Liberal government in 2021 created easier pathways for PR by lowering qualifications for temporary immigrants including Post Graduate Work Permit holders. The Liberal government in 2022 had press releases that Canada was working on new pathways for immigrants to stay in Canada. The Liberal government press releases incentivized massive numbers to enroll in the international student pathway for an anticipated easy access to Permanent Residence (PR) in Canada. Applicants could access the more poorly controlled International Student pathway, rather than the more limited Non-Permanent Residence (NPR) pathway. For many international students, education was of secondary importance compared to gaining Permanent Residence.

References:

[Quality Over Quantity: How Canada's Immigration System Can Catch Up With Its Competitors](#), C.D. Howe Institute, Parisa Mahboubi, Commentary No. 654 February 2024.
[Canadians are turning against immigration. Labour economist Mikal Skuterud on how to reform the system and reverse this trend](#), The Hub, Mikal Skuterud and Sean Speer, November 13, 2023.
[Canada Reportedly Working On New Permanent Residence Pathway For Undocumented Migrants](#), Immigration.ca, Colin R. Singer, September 13, 2022.

10) The Liberal government has been very slow in responding to the problems relating to the extremely high levels of international student and PGWP holders in Canada.

The Liberal government has been very aware of similar international student and PGWP holder issues that have taken place in other countries prior Canada. Other countries, such as the UK and the US have taken significantly quicker action to deal with the issues. Recent restrictions on international students and graduates by Marc Miller, IRCC Minister are not sufficient.

Reference: [Work in Canada after you graduate](#), Government of Canada.

The US has considerably more restrictions than Canada on international students and graduates.

- i. On-campus employment is limited to 20 hours per week while school is in session and not permitted in student's first semester or year.
- ii. Off-campus employment is restricted to only work that is directly related to the student's major and well as limits on the duration of full time and part time work.
- iii. F-1 and J-1 Student Visas require intent to go back home after graduation.

References:

[Students and Exchange Visitors, US Citizenship and Immigration Services](#).

[F1 Visa: What Does Trump 2.0 Mean for International Students?](#), Herman Legal Group.

The UK, also, has more restrictions than Canada on international students and graduates.

- i. For full-time degree programs, the maximum allowed weekly work hours is 20, equivalent to 4 hours per day with weekends off.
- ii. Freelance or contract-based work is not permitted.
- iii. Those enrolled in part-time courses are not allowed to work in the UK.
- iv. Post study work visas are limited to two years. Starting January 1, 2027, post study work visas will be reduced to 18 months.
- v. International students cannot bring in family members as this was a backdoor route to work in the UK.

References:

[Student Working Hours in the UK: Complete Guidelines in 2024](#), Get GIS, Nisha Menon, June 26, 2024.

[Tough government action on student visas comes into effect](#), Home Office, UK Visas and Immigration.

[Graduate visa](#), GOV.UK

11) The Liberal government ignored the International Education Strategy initiative to diversity the proportion of international students from different countries.

The Government of Canada document, [Building on Success: International Education Strategy 2019 - 2024](#), recommended the distribution of international students be more balanced from different source countries. The distribution of international student population from different source countries in Canada has become even more unbalanced since 2019, as shown in the table below:

International Students

Country	Year	International Students Estimated	Highest Source Countries with Percentage of Total International Students and Comparison to Australia and UK					
			First		Second		Third	
Canada	2024	996,375	India	39%	China + HK	11%	Nigeria	5%
Canada	2023	1,037,165	India	41%	China + HK	11%	Philippines	5%
Canada	2021	616,365	India	35%	China + HK	18%	France	4%
Canada	2019	637,745	India	34%	China + HK	23%	South Korea	4%
Canada	2018	566,915	India	30%	China + HK	26%	South Korea	4%
Canada	2017	490,735	China + HK	29%	India	25%	South Korea	5%
Canada	2015	352,290	China + HK	34%	India	14%	France	6%
Australia	2023	710,893	China	21%	India	17%	Nepal	8%
UK	2023-2024	732,285 (Note 1)	India	23%	China	20%	Nigeria	6%

Notes:

1. China + HK refers to China and Hong Kong SRA.
2. South Korea refers to Korea Republic of and Korea, People's Democratic Republic of.
3. In the UK, the HESA only reports the international population in higher education (university/college) with is majority of international students.

References:

[Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).

[International students in the United Kingdom](#), Wikipedia (as of November 13, 2025).

[International students in the Australia](#), Wikipedia (as of November 13, 2025).

[Where do HE students come from?](#), HESA (as of November 13, 2025).

For the Australia and the UK, the international student balance from different countries is more diverse than Canada but still needs to be improved to achieve the greater benefits from diversification.

The interests of the broader Canadian population, including students and graduates, would be better served with a more balanced distribution of international students from different countries. This also develops stronger international relationships for Canada.

From the reference article: [Cash Cows and Cheap Labour: The Plight of International Students](#), The Tyee, Zak Vescera, January 15, 2024.

"Having an entire class made up of students from one country doesn't achieve the global international relationships we value."

Other reference: [Canada's international students are becoming less diverse. Here's why Ottawa says that's a problem](#), Toronto Star, Nicholas Keung, July 29, 2021.

The imbalance/disproportion of international students from a dominate source country directly impacts the imbalance/disproportion of both PWGP holders, and applicants for PR and NPR from a dominate source country.

2.6 Extraordinary levels of foreign temporary workers (NPR)

1) **The extraordinary levels of foreign temporary workers have contributed to worsening the economy and living conditions for Canadians.**

Refer to Section 2.1 1) for a listing of the adverse impacts of rapid population growth in Canada.

The number of foreign temporary workers in the Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) and International Mobility Program (IMP) increased 5 times from an estimated 405,310 in 2015 to 2,128,790 in 2024. The number of Post Graduate Work Permit (PGWP) holders within the IMP have increased 5 times from an estimated 79,025 in 2015 to 433,170 in 2024. The PGWP holder policy is very problematic as referenced in Section 2.5 5).

References:

[Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).

2) **The Liberal party did not public conduct cost-benefit assessments to determine the levels and composition of temporary foreign workers (which includes PGWP's), that would best improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.**

The assessments would have identified the impact on:

- i. Housing shortages and the escalating prices.
- ii. Overloading of health care services; and overcrowding in schools and other public facilities and built infrastructure; and natural environment (such as parks).
- iii. The major increase in lower wage workers resulting in less tax contribution, suppression of productivity growth and wages, and a major increase in the number impacted by low net income inequality and poverty.
- iv. The over-supplied labor market affecting youth employment and lay offs for older, more experienced, and more expensive workers being replaced with lower cost workers.
- v. The major increase in government expenditures and deficits including the massive cost for public housing.
- vi. The escalation of immigration fraud and corruption.

Canada cannot possibly accommodate the enormous number of foreign temporary workers, including PGWP holders, who want to stay in Canada and qualify for PR. Canada needs to transition to a higher productivity and higher wage economy to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

3) **The Liberal government brought in high numbers of lower wage temporary foreign workers (in TFWP and IMP) despite strong opposition from Canadians.**

The Liberal government/IRCC ignored the arguments of leading economists, and the recommendations of economic studies and articles, strongly opposing the high levels of lower skill immigration. This massive oversupply of workers for lower wage jobs has severely suppressed productivity growth and wages and has significantly increased economic inequality and poverty in Canada. (Refer to Section 2.2 2)). The worsening economy and living conditions for Canadians was easy to predict based on immigration studies and articles.

References:

[Toward Improving Canada's Skilled Immigration Policy: An Evaluation Approach](#) C.D. Howe, Charles M. Beach, Alan G. Green, and Christopher Worswick, October 2011.

[Can Canada handle half a million new immigrants? Labour economist Mikal Skuterud on immigration's diminishing economic returns](#) The Hub Staff, November 29, 2022.

The Liberal government political messaging that extraordinary levels of mostly lower skill lower wage temporary foreign workers in 2022 were needed to avoid a recession was misleading. No other G7 country needed extraordinary levels of mostly lower skill lower wage temporary foreign workers to avoid a recession. The extraordinary levels of mostly lower skill lower wage immigration catered to businesses hiring cheap import labor. It allowed businesses to avoid increasing wages to attract Canadian workers and to avoid investing in technology and equipment to increase productivity with higher paying skilled jobs.

Reference: [Government of Canada reduces immigration](#), IRCC, October 24, 2024.

Economist Mike Moffat advocates low-wage stream should be entirely abolished for the temporary foreign worker program. The lower skill lower wage immigration has been especially difficult not only for Canadian youth but also for older Canadians to find similar higher paying jobs after being laid off and replaced with lower cost workers. The oversupply of immigrant workers that is willing to work for lower wages, has substantially led to suppression of productivity growth and wages, and increased lay offs for Canadians.

References:

[Mike Moffat: My remarks to the federal cabinet on housing, immigration, and the temporary foreign worker program](#), The Hub, August 27, 2024.

[More older Canadians fear losing their job as employment market weakens](#), survey says, Financial Post, Gigi Suhanic, July 19, 2024.

[Discouraged': Despite labour shortage, it's tough to get a job if you're 55 or older](#), Global News, December 3, 2021.

4) The Liberal government did not primarily match levels of immigration with higher skill labor market shortages that would have increased productivity growth with higher paying jobs.

The Liberal government changed the criteria in 2022 to the TFWP and IMP to rapidly increase foreign temporary workers which disadvantaged the Canadian labor force.

The changes included:

- i. Increasing the lower wage stream limits from 10% to 20% for all sectors and 30% in seven sectors with higher labor shortages.
- ii. Doubling the period for Labor Market Impact Assessments (LMIA's) from 9 months to 18 months.
- iii. Waiving the rule that had prohibited companies in the accommodation and retail sectors from hiring foreign temporary workers when the local unemployment rate was 6 per cent or higher.

Reference: [Fraud in the temporary worker program isn't the problem. The rules that rig the labour market are](#), The Globe and Mail, August 11, 2024.

5) The IRCC is poorly equipped to control fraud and corruption in the immigration system.

Canada's NPR/PR immigration program is enormous, poorly structured and has been severely mismanaged by the Liberal government. As frequently reported by the news media, there has been considerable immigration fraud and corruption, kickbacks and lack of routine checking in the recruiting and selection of immigrants for PR, temporary foreign workers, PGWP holders, and international students. Also refer to Section 2.13 6).

Reference: [Canada has neglected border security for a decade: ex-CBSA agent | Canada Tonight](#), CBC November 2024.

6) The Liberal government political messaging that Canada has a stronger economy than other G7 countries by having a larger educated workforce has been misleading.

As stated in Section 2.2 5), the over-supply of international graduates with diplomas and degrees, which includes PGWP holders, has contributed to suppressed productivity growth and wages and worsening economic and living conditions for Canadians.

The economy in Canada is not elastic in providing high paying jobs for everyone with higher education when there is an such an oversupply of both educated workers and lower wage workers. Employers, when posting higher paying jobs with higher qualifications, are receiving hundreds and in some cases thousands of applications for postings. Many PGWP holders have also received poor quality education diplomas and degrees at unethical educational institutions as stated in Section 2.5 6).

Reference: [Some Canadians are competing against thousands of applicants for jobs](#), DH National, Nikitha Martins, March 18, 2024.

2.7 Extraordinary levels of undocumented persons in Canada

- 1) **The extraordinary levels of undocumented persons are creating an enormous problem for Canada.**

Undocumented persons include those who have entered Canada illegally, those with expired visas and work permits, and those with denied asylum claims not leaving Canada.

- 2) **The Liberal government announcement, in 2022, worsened the undocumented person problem by announcing it was working on new pathways that would help undocumented workers gain permanent residency in Canada.**

Reference: [Canada Reportedly Working On New Permanent Residence Pathway For Undocumented Migrants](#), Immigration.ca, Colin R. Singer, September 13, 2022.

This announcement served as an incentive for greater numbers of undocumented persons to come to Canada, to stay in Canada and wait for a pathway to Permanent Residence (PR). In March 2022, the number of undocumented persons in Canada was estimated at 20,000 to 500,000. In June 2024, the number of undocumented persons in Canada climbed to an estimated 300,000 to 600,000. In November 2025, the number without strict enforcement and deportation will have grown considerably.

References:

[CIMM – Undocumented Populations – March 3, 2022.](#)

[Canadians – and Liberals – split on giving undocumented status: immigration minister](#), CBC News, June 15, 2024.

As stated in Section 2.4 6), the Trudeau tweet in 2017 'To those fleeing persecution, terror & war, Canadians will welcome you, regardless of your faith. Diversity is our strength #WelcomeToCanada', also served as incentive for undocumented persons to come to Canada expecting leniency for their circumstances as well.

- 3) **Legitimate Canadian companies are having to compete unfairly with unscrupulous underground businesses as the Liberal government is not strict in law enforcement.**

Undocumented persons are being employed by unscrupulous businesses in the underground economy. There is lower wages, tax evasion and in many cases exploitation of workers.

References: [Canada's underground economy surged to \\$68.5 billion in 2021: StatCan](#), CTV News, Hayatullah Amanat, October 6, 2023.

More legitimate businesses are being adversely impacted as the numbers of undocumented workers increase. Legitimate businesses hiring documented workers have higher labor costs compared to unscrupulous businesses hiring lower wage undocumented workers. Legitimate documented workers are also adversely affected with suppression of wages as they compete with lower wage undocumented workers.

- 4) **The undocumented person population in Canada has skyrocketed with Liberal government not addressing the problem many years ago (such as allowing the Roxham Road illegal crossing to remain open for many years) and by intentionally underfunding Canada's border security to keep it poorly resourced and equipped.**

The Liberal government had intentionally allowed illegal border crossing activity by underfunding Canada's border security to keep it poorly resourced and equipped. There has been extensive outcry from the public, provinces and opposition parties for many years

demanding better border security safeguards. The US, UK and Australia all had superior border security compared to Canada.

Reference: [Canada has neglected border security for a decade: ex-CBSA agent | Canada Tonight](#), CBC November 2024.

It took many years of public outcry by Canadians to pressure the Liberal government to close the Roxham Road illegal immigrant crossing. In response, Trudeau responded there was nothing Canada could do to secure Canada's border.

"But Prime Minister Justin Trudeau has retorted that nothing can be done to stop this steady stream of undocumented migrants to Canada."

"If we close Roxham Road, people will cross elsewhere," Trudeau has reportedly said. "We have an enormous border, and we're not going to start arming or putting fences on it."

Reference: [Canada Reportedly Working On New Permanent Residence Pathway For Undocumented Migrants](#), Immigration.ca, Colin R. Singer, September 13, 2022.

5) Canadians need to work together to reverse the number of undocumented persons in Canada.

Canadians are compassionate as demonstrated by the number of Refugees/others that have settled in Canada. As previously stated, Canada is already struggling to provide other Canadians with the necessary higher paying jobs, housing, healthcare, schooling, public facilities and other built infrastructure, and government funded services. Federal government spending and government deficits have substantially increased. Canadians are compassionate but need to balance benevolent programs with financial, infrastructural and government funded services absorptive capacity.

As stated from Section 1:

Canadians need to demonstrate integrity when deciding on affordable levels of compassion initiatives. True compassion is sacrificing and giving from what we have or from what is left over. Irresponsible giving is borrowing money that we don't have and transferring long-term debt to our children and grandchildren for humanitarian initiatives. There is a massive cost for Canada's immigration programs. Younger generations, on behalf of future generations, should be consulted on how much federal government debt they are willing to take on for today's generous government compassion initiatives.

The rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration have been especially difficult and costly for Canadians. How Canada handles the huge undocumented and asylum seeker population has massive cost and government debt ramifications. Canada needs to study, plan and control population growth and levels and composition of immigration that improves the economic and living conditions for both Canadians and immigrants.

It has become more difficult for Canadians to ignore the growing numbers of undocumented persons and asylum seekers flooding into Canada and the increase in the underground economy. As stated in Section 2.7 4) above, legitimate business and legitimate documented workers are adversely affected. There is also the challenge of caring for and educating larger numbers of children from an increasing number of undocumented persons. Even though undocumented migrants may live in fear of being detected and removed, they know it is wrong and illegal for them to be in Canada without following the laws and regulations for legal immigration.

Canadians require great wisdom to understand the full broad picture regarding the undocumented population in Canada and to not be naïve. This requires substantial study, planning and control in how this is managed. The costs, both direct and indirect, for different options need to be disclosed. It requires clear goals and objectives with measurement and reporting of results. (Canadians are very aware of the adverse impacts of rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration when there are no clear goals and objectives with measurement and reporting of results).

Managing the undocumented population in Canada requires fairness, honesty, and consideration for humanitarian and compassion reasons at a cost that Canadians can afford. This includes consideration of Canada's fiscal/economic, social and environment (including infrastructure) absorptive capacity. Canadians should not be taken advantage of by those who have decided to stay in Canada after their visas or work permits have expired. Canada has been generous in granting visas and work permits with the expectation there will be integrity and honesty to leave Canada when visas and work permits expire and when extensions or Permanent Residence (PR) are not granted.

It would appear it is very important for Canadians for the Government of Canada to act with integrity. There are many people who applied legally for PR to come to Canada whose qualifications were not accepted. Only under extenuating humanitarian and compassion circumstances should Canada be accepting undocumented person for PR. It is not right for Canada to be accepting dishonest undocumented persons in Canada and expect others to be honest in applying legally for PR.

Options to manage the growing number of undocumented persons the associated growing underground "cash in hand" economy include:

1. Maintain status quo: Continue with government messaging that undocumented persons must leave Canada, without concrete plans to enforce regulations and deport undocumented persons, and limited opportunity for a growing number of undocumented persons to qualify for PR.

Outcome: The problem continues to grow, especially with those with expired visitor visa and work permits, and those with denied asylum claims choosing to stay in Canada. Employers of in the underground economy continue to benefit from a growing supply of undocumented lower wage workers not subjected to minimum wage or tax deduction. Legitimate businesses and legitimate workers are adversely impacted.

2. Grant legal status to all undocumented persons in Canada.

Outcome: This becomes very costly for Canadians as many undocumented persons are working illegally in lower wage jobs. They will then be able to be legally employed in lower wage jobs with minimal tax contribution. This results in an enormous increase in government spending as undocumented persons become eligible for costly government funded services. This encourages the next wave of undocumented persons into Canada expecting there will be leniency for their circumstances as well. The underground economy continues to flourish with the new flood of undocumented persons and the continued adverse impacts on legitimate businesses and legitimate workers. This does not improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians. Government expenditures and deficits will increase and there will be continued suppression of productivity growth and wages.

3. Enforcement and deportation of undocumented persons except in extenuating circumstances.

Outcome: Enforcement and deportation are challenging but it will reduce the undocumented person population. Stricter law enforcement and penalties are required for those employing and housing undocumented persons. The underground economy will weaken as the large undocumented person labor supply is reduced.

Option 1 and Option 2 above do not appear to be viable options. Unless there are other options, Canada is left with Option 3 Enforcement and deportation except in extenuating circumstances. The challenge then becomes how to implement Option 3 in a compassionate and fair manner.

For Option 3, Canada could:

- i. Develop strict criteria and designate a limited number of PR positions (such as 50,000) for undocumented persons most deserving based on serious humanitarian and compassion reasons.
- ii. Develop compassionate innovative programs to incentivize undocumented persons to leave Canada.
 - Monetary incentives can be developed to assist undocumented persons to leave Canada and to re-establish themselves in their home countries. This would be less costly for Canadian taxpayers than the long-term costs for government funded services if all undocumented persons were approved for PR.

A Public Inquiry and Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits are needed to engage the broader Canadian population for their perspectives and solutions on how to manage the complicated issue of undocumented persons in Canada.

6) Canadians should be concerned with Immigration Minister Marc Miller saying, “the lack of consensus” over the prospect of undocumented migrant regularization forces him to reflect on the path forward.”

Reference: [Canadians – and Liberals – split on giving the undocumented status: immigration minister](#), CBC News, Christian Paas-Lang, June 15, 2024.

Marc Miller does not provide details on how the “lack of consensus” was derived. Sampling and surveys for opinions can be easily manipulated in how questions are asked, how survey participants are selected and how well Canadians have been informed and educated on the impacts of undocumented persons in Canada. Also, refer to Section 2.8 7).

In accordance with Canada’s laws and regulations for immigration, people from other countries must have legal status to stay in Canada. Undocumented persons need to leave Canada and apply for legal immigration if they desire to return to Canada. This applies to all undocumented persons; those who have entered Canada illegally, those with expired visas and work permits, and those with denied asylum claims. When applying for visas and work permits, applicants have agreed to leave Canada when their visa expires unless they have received an extension.

The Liberal government has no concrete plans for enforcement and deportation to manage the enormous growing problem of illegal undocumented persons in Canada. The Liberal government exacerbates the problem by not stating unequivocally undocumented person status in Canada is illegal and dishonest, and that undocumented persons must leave Canada.

There is opportunity to consider leniency for those with extreme extenuating circumstances.

7) The Liberal government, by granting permanent residence to undocumented persons, is being unfair to immigrants who apply legally for immigration.

It is not fair to allow undocumented persons to stay in Canada and require others to comply with the rules for legal immigration. Unless there is enforcement, most undocumented persons will not leave Canada. An easy argument in their defence is they are waiting for the Liberal government to provide them with a pathway to PR status. To reduce the undocumented person problem, Canada needs to consider stronger laws, with enforcement, to discourage employing and housing undocumented persons.

Marc Miller's passive attitude, regarding hiring of illegal undocumented persons in Canada by unscrupulous employers is concerning. These actions do not compel undocumented persons to leave Canada knowing there is no strict enforcement as they wait for their entry to PR status. The Liberal government and Marc Miller rewarding 6,000 illegal undocumented persons in the construction industry with entry to PR status discriminates against those applying legally to come to Canada.

References:

[Thousands of undocumented construction workers to get legal status in Canada](#), CTV News, March 7, 2025.

[Permanent residence pathway for out-of-status construction workers in Canada](#), CanadaVisa, April 2, 2025.

8) With the Trump administration deportation measures, Canada should be prepared for a sharp increase of undocumented persons fleeing the US and not wanting to return to their home countries.

Reference: [‘Time for you to abandon the United States’: Asylum seekers who used app being told to leave](#), CBC News, The Associated Press, April 8, 2025.

In comparison to Canada, the US is actively taking actions for deportation of undocumented persons. There are programs for illegal undocumented persons to submit their intent to depart to avoid legal action and which may offer them the opportunity to return to the US in the future.

References:

[Why the US wants undocumented immigrants to ‘self-deport’](#), The Indian Express, Divya A March 15, 2025.

[Everything To Know About Trump’s ‘Mass Deportation’ Plans—ICE Chief Removed Amid Push For More Arrests](#), Forbes, Sara Dorn, Molly Bohannon February 21, 2025.

2.8 A Public Inquiry on population growth and immigration and Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits

1) The extraordinary levels of immigration have contributed to worsening the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

Refer to Section 2.1 1) for a listing of the adverse impacts of rapid population growth in Canada.

2) The Liberal government has spent hundreds of billions of dollars on rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration without conducting a Public Inquiry to investigate immigration policy that would best improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

A Public Inquiry on population growth and immigration would include public forums, public submissions and public hearings. A Public Inquiry provides the opportunity:

- i. To engage with the broad Canadian community, businesses, leading economists, consultants, leading immigration experts, all levels of government, and representatives from other countries on population growth and immigration.
- ii. To inform Canadians on immigration, and for Canadians to question and speak up on immigration issues causing hardship for Canadians.
- iii. To study the interaction between permanent immigration (Permanent Residence (PR)) and temporary immigration (Non-Permanent Residence (NPR)).
- iv. To capture the broad preferences of the informed broad Canadian community and businesses for population growth and immigration.
- v. To assess the cost-benefit of different levels and composition of PR and NPR to best improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

The assessment would consider Canada's fiscal/economic, social, and environmental (including infrastructure) absorptive capacity.

- vi. To study immigration selection criteria for best fiscal outcomes.
- vii. To study opportunities to reduce the high cost of immigration programs.
Immigration in the PR Family category and Refugees/others categories (PR and NPR) is especially costly for government funded services and support.
- viii. To study the benefits of a Performance Management Process for immigration which would include conducting risk assessments.

The rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration that occurred in Canada would not have been recommended to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians based on the findings from existing public inquiries and studies.

3) Canada participated in the 2016 public inquiry, [Migrant Intake into Australia](#) by the Australian Government Productivity Commission but ignored many of the recommendations.

Canada, New Zealand and the US also participated in the 2016 Australian public inquiry. The public inquiry was extremely insightful on the broad aspects of population growth and immigration. A few of the findings and recommendations included:

- i. Immigration policy needs to reflect the broad preferences of the informed broad (Canadian) community and businesses.
- ii. Annual levels and composition of immigration need to carefully consider:
 - Fiscal/economic, social, and environmental absorptive capacity. (This includes areas of fiscal, infrastructure, jobs, healthcare, schooling capacity, social cohesion and others).

- Impacts of both permanent and non-permanent immigration.
- iii. Selecting immigrants who are relatively young, healthy, skilled and proficient in English leads to better fiscal outcomes. These immigrants tend to pay higher lifetime taxes and have a lower propensity to consume government funded services.
- iv. Primary applicants in the PR Economic category should only be granted to those who demonstrate at least “competent” English language proficiency.
- v. Matching immigration to skilled labor market shortages.
- vi. Approaches to reduce the high cost of the parent/grandparent immigration category.

The Liberal government immigration policy has been counter to many of the evidence-based findings and recommendations in the Australian inquiry.

4) There are many immigration studies and articles with evidence-based insights, findings and recommendations for immigration policy that would have improved living conditions for Canadians.

Examples of insightful Canadian immigration articles and studies include:

- i. [Toward Improving Canada’s Skilled Immigration Policy: An Evaluation Approach](#), C.D. Howe, Charles M. Beach, Alan G. Green, and Christopher Worswick, October 2011.
- ii. [Quality Over Quantity: How Canada’s Immigration System Can Catch Up With Its Competitors](#), C.D. Howe Institute, Parisa Mahboubi, Commentary No. 654 February 2024.
- iii. [Can Canada handle half a million new immigrants? Labour economist Mikal Skuterud on immigration’s diminishing economic returns](#), The Hub Staff, November 29, 2022.
- iv. [Canadians are turning against immigration. Labour economist Mikal Skuterud on how to reform the system and reverse this trend](#), The Hub Staff, November 13, 2023.
- v. [When More Isn’t Enough Why Canada needs a prosperity driven approach to immigration](#), Business Council of Alberta. October 2023.
- vi. [Australia’s superior skilled migration outcomes compared with Canada’s](#), International Migration, Benjamin Harrap, Lesleyanne Hawthorne, Margaret Holland, James Ted McDonald, Anthony Scott, November 26, 2021.

5) The Liberal government did not conduct Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits.

Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits would have provided a forum to openly discuss the benefits, costs, opportunities and concerns of immigration policy. Summit participation would include the broad Canadian community, businesses, leading economists, leading immigration experts, consultants, all levels of government and representation from other countries.

The Summits need to include major topic streams and a wide range of relevant topics. Topic streams should include fiscal/economic, social (including social cohesion), environmental (including infrastructure), and Immigration Plan Execution. Topics, presentations, and panels need to address critical issues of immigration with opportunity for audience Q&A.

Refer to [Appendix 3: Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits](#).

6) The Liberal government/IRCC sponsored Conference Board of Canada (CBoC) Annual Immigration Summits are deficient.

The CBoC Annual Immigration Summits have limited topic selection, avoid critical feedback, and are designed for a select audience and promote political self-interests. The topics and audience discussion is mainly designed to promote programs rather than critically review the outcomes of

the programs. Direct and indirect costs of immigration programs are not disclosed; positive results can be overstated, and negative results can be minimized or omitted.

My speaking up on the need for a Public Inquiry on population growth and immigration at past CBoC Annual Immigration Summits was quickly dismissed. The curt response was the Liberal government has done all the immigration studies they need (rather than what Canadians need). There was no opportunity for meaningful discussion on how a Public Inquiry on population growth and immigration would benefit Canadians.

7) The annual Liberal government/IRCC immigration surveys are deficient.

The annual IRCC immigration surveys lack broad Canadian community representation. It is the broad Canadian community that has been most affected by adverse impacts of rapid population growth and the extraordinary levels of immigration in Canada.

Survey results can be biased and misleading and should not be used to make critical decisions on immigration policy. Surveys can be designed to:

- i. Manipulate people towards a particular answer.
- ii. Limit answer selection.
- iii. Withhold relevant information to provide informed answers.
- iv. Select individuals and groups that are biased towards a particular outcome.

Surveys do not provide opportunity for dialog and critical feedback. Surveys can be opinions rather than well researched conclusions. Surveys results can provide misleading information where positive results are overstated, and negative results are minimized or omitted. For example, Canadians may have opposed large Refugees/others programs if the actual impacts and high costs, both direct and indirect, of these programs had been disclosed.

To develop “best in class” immigration policy, a Public Inquiry on population growth and immigration, with evidence-based findings, insights and recommendations, is significantly more reliable than annual IRCC immigration surveys.

References:

[Avoiding Bias in Survey Forms \(a.k.a Skewing Research Data to Prove a Point\)](#), UX Planet, Christine Kane, November 2, 2020.

[Survey vs. Research — What's the Difference?](#), Ask Difference, Maham Liaqut & Urooj Arif, February 22, 2024.

[IRCC 2024 consultations on immigration levels – final report.](#)

2.9 Canada's deficient immigration selection criteria

1) The Liberal government/IRCC poor immigration selection criteria have contributed to worsening the economy and living conditions for Canadians and to increased illegal immigration-related activity.

Refer to Section 2.1 1) for a listing of the adverse impacts of rapid population growth in Canada.

Immigration qualifications were lowered by the Liberal government to promote rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration. As previously stated, Liberal government messaging that Canada was attracting “the best and most brilliant”, at the same time lowering qualifications for immigration, has been misleading for Canadians.

Canada's immigration system is poorly structured and managed to mitigate illegal immigration-related activity. “But those who work in the immigration field say it's no secret that it does happen due to a poorly structured system, a lack of enforcement and desperation.”

Reference: [Some foreign workers paying \\$30K or more in illegal fees for a job in Alberta](#), CBC News, Karina Zapata, July 15, 2024.

Protecting Canadians from illegal immigration-related activity (crime, fraud and corruption) has not been a high priority for the Liberal government. As stated in the following Section 2.13 4), the Liberal government directed the Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC) to skip fraud and corruption prevention steps to speed up immigration applicant approvals and to promote rapid population growth.

2) The Liberal government did not engage the broad Canadian community, leading economists, businesses and leading immigration experts to develop “Best in Class” immigration selection criteria.

Canada's worsening economic and living conditions were very predictable based on research and immigration studies. Canada needs to transition to a higher productivity and higher wage economy to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

References:

[Canadians are turning against immigration. Labour economist Mikal Skuterud on how to reform the system and reverse this trend](#), Mikal Skuterud, Sean Speer, November 13, 2022.

[Migrant Intake into Australia](#), Productivity Commission Inquiry report, No. 77, April 13, 2016.

3) Canada's immigration selection criteria has been highly deficient, as stated by many Canadian immigration studies and articles.

The deficiencies in Canada's immigration selection criteria include:

- i. Canada does not have minimum eligibility Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) scoring thresholds to ensure higher skilled applicants.
- ii. Canada has not adequately established and enforced strict language skills with strict testing to ensure adequate language competency.
High language proficiency is very important for better earnings outcomes post immigration.
- iii. Canada has not adequately prioritized applicants with occupational skills (that combine education, skills and experience) to primarily match higher skill labor market shortages.
- iv. Canada has not adequately excluded applicants with occupational skills that do not match primarily higher skill labor market shortages.

- v. Canada does not set and use minimum pre-landing and post-landing earning assessments to prioritize, select and exclude applicants.
Reference: [Quality Over Quantity: How Canada's Immigration System Can Catch Up With Its Competitors](#), C.D. Howe Institute, Parisa Mahboubi, Commentary No. 654 February 2024.
- vi. Canada has not adequately awarded points (CRS) for high qualifications of secondary applicants.
- vii. Canada has not adequately excluded applicants for Permanent Residence (PR) with lower skills and PGWP holder applicants with low paying jobs.
The only exception should be for occupations that are deemed highly critical jobs, such as caregivers for Canadian wellness, or in some cases agriculture, but in limited numbers.
- viii. Canada has not adequately excluded applicants or reduced points for applicants with credentials that are difficult to be recognized in Canada.
- ix. Canada has not returned to single PR pathway that is transparent and predictable and that prioritizes applicants with the highest CRS scores.
Reference: [Canadians are turning against immigration. Labour economist Mikal Skuterud on how to reform the system and reverse this trend](#), Mikal Skuterud, Sean Speer, November 13, 2022.
Economist Mike Moffat advocates that the low-wage stream should be entirely abolished.
Reference: [Mike Moffatt: My remarks to the federal cabinet on housing, immigration, and the temporary foreign worker program](#), The Hub, August 27, 2024.
- x. Canada has not excluded applicants for PR and (Non-Permanent Residence) NPR with education degrees and diplomas and higher occupational skills where there is no higher skill labor market shortage.
There are many international graduates with degrees and diplomas working in lower skill lower wage jobs.
- xi. Canada has not selected a balance of skilled highly qualified individuals that represent the uniqueness and strengths from a balance of many different countries to maximize the benefit of diversity.
- xii. Canada's business immigration program has failed.
 - The program relies on skilled applicants with business and entrepreneurial expertise, innovation, and investment capital to establish viable businesses.
 - The number and type of businesses need to be match labor market shortages and not weaken Canadian businesses where there is adequate market supply.
 - The program should only consider providing limited key supportive resources to well qualified applicants with credible business plans. It also needs to be fair to other Canadian businesses and Canadian-born needing assistance to set up their businesses.
 - The program has the potential to be abused as an alternate pathway to PR.
 Reference: [Quality Over Quantity: How Canada's Immigration System Can Catch Up With Its Competitors](#), C.D. Howe Institute, Parisa Mahboubi, Commentary No. 654 February 2024.
- xiii. Canada continued to award points for job offers for many years knowing there was enormous fraud and manipulation in job offers.
Awarding points for low-skilled and lower wage immigrants with job offers to qualify for PR has weakened the economy by suppressing productivity growth and wages.
Canadians are then burdened with the enormous cost of government funded services

and subsidies for lower income families. Allowing PR for bogus jobs demonstrates the inadequacies of Canada's highly deficient immigration system. The Liberal government was finally forced to change immigration policy, by discontinuing awarding points for job offers, after many years of public outcry from Canadians and other government opposition parties.

Reference: [What to know about immigration fraud and changes to temporary foreign worker program](#), National Post, December 18, 2024.

4) To improve immigration selection criteria, refer to the recommendations from immigration articles and immigration studies below:

- i. [Quality Over Quantity: How Canada's Immigration System Can Catch Up With Its Competitors](#), C.D. Howe Institute, Parisa Mahboubi, Commentary No. 654 February 2024.
- ii. [Canadians are turning against immigration. Labour economist Mikal Skuterud on how to reform the system and reverse this trend](#), Mikal Skuterud, Sean Speer, November 13, 2022.
- iii. [Can Canada handle half a million new immigrants? Labour economist Mikal Skuterud on immigration's diminishing economic returns](#), The Hub Staff, November 29, 2022.
- iv. [When More Isn't Enough Why Canada needs a prosperity driven approach to immigration](#), Business Council of Alberta. October 2023.
- v. [Toward Improving Canada's Skilled Immigration Policy: An Evaluation Approach](#), C.D. Howe, Charles M. Beach, Alan G. Green, and Christopher Worswick, October 2011.
- vi. [Australia's superior skilled migration outcomes compared with Canada's](#), Benjamin Harrap, Lesleyanne Hawthorne, Margaret Holland, James Ted McDonald, Anthony Scott, November 26, 2021.
- vii. [Migrant Intake into Australia](#), Productivity Commission Inquiry report, No. 77, April 13, 2016.

2.10 Canada's deficient Annual Reports to Parliament on Immigration

1) Annual Reports to Parliament (Annual Reports) lack independent critical review and do not fully disclose the negative outcomes of immigration in Canada.

- i. Annual Reports do not fully disclose how rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration have contributed to the adverse impacts for Canadians as stated in Section 2.1 1).
- ii. Annual Reports can include politically biased statements as there is no critical independent review to assess the accuracy of such statements.
Example: Government messaging stated that Canada needed to bring in enormous numbers of lower skill and lower wage workers to avoid a recession. There was no reference in the report that many Canadian economic experts were strongly opposed to this action. There was no mention in the report that none of the other G7 countries needed to take such drastic action to avoid a recession.
- iii. Annual Reports withhold pertinent negative information in presentation of results.
Example: Highlighting GDP is increasing but omitting the more important economic metric that GDP per capita has been dropping.
- iv. Annual Reports can overstate results.
Example: The regional immigration programs may be helpful to the regions but omits disclosing the cost of government subsidies to maintain these programs.
- v. Annual Reports can minimize or omit concerning outcomes of immigration.
Example: The 2024 Annual Report omits the table (that is normally included) that discloses the imbalance/disproportion in Permanent Residence (PR) from a dominate source country. It is not disclosed, that there is lack of diversity and unfairness to other countries by allowing one source country to dominate for permanent immigration and non-permanent immigration.

Reference: [2024 Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration](#).

2) Annual Reports do not present the critical goals and objectives of immigration with actual performance measurement and reporting of results.

The Liberal government has avoided establishing clear goals and objectives with performance measurement and reporting of results. There was no clear communication on how extraordinary levels of immigration were expected to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians. The Liberal government would have been forced to curb immigration levels several years ago if the actual poor outcomes of rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration would have been reported annually with transparency in Annual Reports.

3) The Liberal government promoted "vague reasons for immigration" rather than establishing clear goals and objectives for immigration with actual performance measurement and reporting of results.

The "vague reasons for immigration" were deceptively presented as if the outcomes from rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration would be similar to the outcomes prior to 2016 when immigration levels were substantially lower with higher qualifications. It has been difficult for Canadians to strongly oppose immigration when the actual negative outcomes of extraordinary levels of immigration have been intentionally withheld and minimized in Annual Reports.

Examples of "vague reasons for immigration" include:

- i. Canada needing high levels of immigration to offset the large aging population and low birth rate.

It was not disclosed:

- That Canada had more favorable statistics for aging population and low birth rate than the average of the other G7 countries.
- That rapid population growth today will result in a significantly larger aging population to subsidize in the future.

- ii. Canada increasing labor force participation with high levels of immigration workers was good for Canadians.

It was not disclosed:

- How the substantial increase in demand for housing would not cause housing shortages and the escalating prices.
- How the oversupply of lower wage immigrant workers would suppress productivity growth and wages for Canadians, increase levels of economic inequality and poverty, and increase higher government spending and deficits for government funded services and subsidies for lower income families.

- iii. Canada bringing in high levels of lower skill and lower wage workers to avoid a recession was good for Canadians.

It was not disclosed:

- Why other G7 countries did not need to take such drastic action.
- Why leading economists and public servants were so strongly opposed to the massive influx of lower skill and lower wage workers.
- How the high levels of lower skill and lower wage workers would result in higher government spending and deficits, and higher costs for Canadian taxpayers to pay for government funded services and subsidies for lower income families.
- Why the CERB program was not discontinued earlier to encourage workers to go back into the labor force earlier that would have also reduced the enormous growing government deficit.
- Why a tighter job market would not have benefited Canadians with higher wages and served as an incentive for productivity investment and growth with higher wages.

4) Annual Reports need independent critical review to eliminate political biased opinions, withholding of pertinent information in presentation of results, overstating of positive results, and minimizing or omitting of negative results.

Below are example statements from the [2024 Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration](#) where independent critical review is needed for transparency and to candidly address the concerns of Canadians.

- i. “As we emerged from the pandemic, Canada faced severe labour shortages. We took steps and adapted with new and temporary measures. These actions were necessary to support the urgent needs of businesses and our economy, to prevent a recession and to help us navigate that challenging period.” From Page 1.

Critical Review: The report does not disclose why other G7 countries did not need to take drastic steps to prevent a recession. The report also does not disclose that Canadian workers were available but required higher wages and earlier discontinuation of government subsidies from the CERB program. Economists and immigration researchers such as Mikal Skuterud, in 2022, were very opposed to bringing in the record numbers of low skilled workers.

Reference: [Can Canada handle half a million new immigrants? Labour economist Mikal Skuterud on immigration's diminishing economic returns](#), The Hub, Mikal Skuterud, Sean Speer, November 29, 2022.

- ii. "Successful immigration requires an alignment between immigration levels and the ability to properly welcome newcomers with housing, accessible healthcare and education."

From Page 4.

Critical Review: It is concerning that Annual Reports prior to 2024 chose to minimize these issues that been problematic in Canada for many years. Independent critical review of Annual Reports would have ensured transparency of these issues in reports years earlier.

- iii. "Recent immigrants accounted for nearly half of the increase in the proportion of Canadians holding a bachelor's degree or higher, bringing diverse perspectives and innovative ideas that enrich Canada's labour market and strengthen the country's capacity or research, development and technological advancement." From Page 7.

Critical Review: If immigrants with degrees are such a strength for Canada, it does not explain why Canada's economy is doing poorly and why so many graduates are working in lower skill lower wage jobs.

- iv. "Racialized immigrants may be more prone than their Canadian-born counterparts to live in housing that is unaffordable, which is largely attributed to structural inequalities within the labour market. In other words, immigrants from racialized backgrounds earn lower incomes and encounter difficulties with housing affordability. These discrepancies involve lower wage rates, fewer working hours, heightened vulnerability to insecure employment, and a higher incidence of unemployment when compared to their Canada-born counterparts." From Page 8,

The report also describes racism relating to immigrants, gender and diversity in Pages 28 to 33.

Critical Review: Many of the issues stated above have been caused by:

- The oversupply of lower skill and lower wage immigrant workers.

The increase in immigrants working in lower paying jobs has resulted in increased economic inequality and poverty, increased demand for government funded services and subsidies, and increased demand on food banks and charity services.

- The oversupply of higher educated and higher skilled immigrant workers.

The extraordinary levels of immigration has far exceeded the economy's capacity to create higher paying jobs. Where there are postings for higher paying jobs, the number of applicants can be overwhelming. As a result of such an oversupply of higher educated and higher skilled workers there is suppression of productivity growth and wages.

There is an enormous number of immigrants working lower wage jobs in Canada. In addition to the lower skill workers there are many higher educated immigrants who are working lower wage jobs to stay in Canada to be able to apply for PR (or have already been accepted into PR by virtue of having a job). The economy in Canada is limited in its capacity to provide higher paying jobs. Canada can only accommodate a limited number of higher skilled immigrants with higher paying jobs that meet labor market shortages.

An oversupply of lower skill, and educated immigrants, does not improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

- v. “Census data from 2021 shows that some immigrants’ talents are underutilized, as over one quarter of all immigrants with foreign degrees were working in jobs that require, at most, a high school diploma. This is double the over-qualification rate seen among Canadian-born or Canadian-educated degree holders.” From Page 10.

Critical Review: There are too many immigrants with diplomas and degrees. As previously stated, the economy in Canada is limited in its capacity to provide higher paying jobs. When there is a scarcity of higher paying jobs, immigration policy needs to limit educated immigrants to provide qualified Canadians with opportunity for needed higher paying jobs. There needs to be an explanation as to why Canada has allowed such an oversupply of immigrants with degrees and diplomas, including foreign degrees, if there are not sufficient higher paying jobs.

- vi. “Candidates with work experience in occupations eligible under the following categories were invited to apply for permanent residence through category-based selection in 2023: healthcare occupations; science, technology, engineering and math (STEM); trade occupations; transport occupations; agriculture and agri-food occupations. The first use of category-based selection took place in June 2023. In total, there were 17 category-based selection rounds in 2023.” From Page 15.

Critical Review: Category-based selection groups, especially in STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics), need to be carefully monitored for underemployment and unemployment in these sectors to prevent an oversupply of graduates that disadvantages Canadians. In the United States, for example, there is less local competition for engineering jobs allowing wages for engineers to be significantly higher in the United States than Canada. There needs to be an explanation on how full employment in STEM jobs is being monitored to prevent an oversupply causing hardship to Canadians. There would be many immigrants willing to work non-STEM jobs, if STEM jobs were not available, to assist them in qualifying for PR.

- vii. “Last year, Canada admitted 120,822 principal applicants and their accompanying members (56,888 females and 63,934 males) as permanent residents through Express Entry. The economic immigration class is the largest source of permanent resident admissions, at approximately 58% of all admissions in 2023. In 2023, the number of individuals admitted to Canada under the Economic category totaled 272,744, which is 6.7% higher than in 2022.” From Page 16.

Critical Review: The report is misleading as it implies there was an increase in percentage in the PR Economic category in 2023 compared to 2022. The report paragraph does not disclose that the PR Economic category percentage of total PR was lower in 2023 at 57.4% compared to 2022 at 58.4%. The reason the number in PR Economic category was 6.7% higher in 2023 compared to 2022 was the overall number in PR in 2023 was higher.

Prosperity for Canadians and the middle class has been cited as a major goal by the Liberal government. The report fails to explain why the PR Economic category from 2016 to 2024 only averaged 58.0% of total PR compared to 62.5% from 2010 to 2015 if improving the economy and living conditions for Canadian was such a high priority.

To be most beneficial for Canadians, immigration levels need to be drastically reduced, and the percentage in PR Economic category significantly increased. The PR Economic category needs higher skilled and experienced immigrant workers to match primarily higher wage labor market shortages. The number of low skilled and lower wage immigrant workers also needs to be substantially reduced to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

- viii. “Sponsors accept economic responsibility for the individual for a defined period.” From Page 17 describing the PR Family category .

Critical Review: The report withholds pertinent information as it implies family sponsors are fully responsible for all the costs incurred. Sponsored family members, upon becoming permanent residents, and depending on ages and disabilities, are entitled to government funded services including healthcare, dental care, child benefits and schooling for children. In the case of a spouse or common-law partner there is a shorter period for sponsorship. There is leniency if sponsors default. The parent/grandparent stream can be especially costly for Canadians with considerable demands on Canada’s social assistance programs, after a qualification period for aged care and OAS. For many in this stream, they would not have paid any Canadian income taxes.

Reference: [Sponsor your family members](#), Government of Canada.

- ix. The report describes multiple pathways available for permanent immigration. From Page 17 and 18.

Critical Review: Multiple pathways need to be carefully managed to ensure the levels, qualifications and composition of immigration is most advantageous for Canadians. Multiple pathways need to be supported by clear economic performance objectives and goals with performance measurement and reporting of results. Programs need to be modified to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians from these multiple pathways if:

- There is an oversupply of low skilled labor allowing employers to avoid paying higher wages for available Canadian labor.
- There is an oversupply of educated PGWP’s working in lower wage jobs.
- Regions are supplied with lower wage immigrant workers willing to work for low wages which can force many available Canadian-born workers in these regions to move away to find better paying jobs to support their families.
- The labor market demands change, causing an oversupply of immigrant workers in different job sectors.

- x. “In 2023, Canada continued its tradition of being a world leader in refugee resettlement, welcoming a total of 51,081 resettled refugees ...” From Page 20.

Critical Review: The refugee and protected person program is especially costly for Canadians. The actual costs, direct and indirect, are not disclosed. In 2023, Canada was the world leader in refugee resettlement for five years in a row. Canada proportionally, based on population, accepts many more refugee and protected persons than other developed countries. As a comparison, the United States with a significantly higher population, accepts proportionally, a significantly lower number than Canada. The actual costs of the refugee and protected person program need to be disclosed for Canadians to determine how many refugees Canada has the fiscal, infrastructure, jobs, healthcare and schooling capacity to support. It is irresponsible to burden future

generations with enormous government deficits for gross overspending even if it is for humanitarian reasons.

- xi. “In 2023, Canada continued to support the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration^{xlvii} as a Champion country, by promoting regular migration pathways: ...”
“At the Forum, Canada committed to resettle over 136,000 refugees over 3 years ...”

From Page 26.

Critical Review: Canada supports this program with multiple pathways.

Refer to Critical Review comments from Item 10 above and the following:

Also, in the related section in the Annual Report, it states there is improved labor force participation. Improved labor force participation does not benefit the broad Canadian community if the immigrants are primarily lower wage workers. The cost of government funded services accessed by lower wage workers will be significantly higher than their tax contribution. This also increases the level of economic inequality and poverty in Canada.

Reference: [Top 20 per cent pay 61 per cent of Canada's income taxes, 'more than their share': study](#), National Post, October 27, 2022.

- xii. “... a recent surge in immigration volumes has resulted in increases in population which has exacerbated existing pressures on services and infrastructure across the country, from housing and health care to education and social supports. Canada’s economy and labour market have also softened, showing higher rates of unemployment for youth and newcomers.” From Page 48.

Critical Review: The Liberal government ignored warnings in 2022 that immigration levels should be reduced to match available services and infrastructure as recommended by multiple immigration studies, articles and even the IRCC.

References:

[Ottawa was warned two years ago high immigration could affect housing costs, documents show](#), The Globe and Mail, Nojoud Al Mallees, January 11, 2024.

[Government was warned two years ago high immigration could affect housing costs](#), CTV News, The Canadian Press, January 11, 2024.

The “so called” recent surge in population is not “so recent” as it has been accumulating since 2016. Canada’s immigration rates and population growth has been significantly higher than other G7 countries over this period. Only after much public outcry in last 18 months has the Liberal government has been pressured to take reactionary measures to start to address the issues. There would have been significantly less cost and hardship for Canadians if these persisting issues would have been addressed many years earlier by the Liberal government. The Liberal government has been very resistive to slowing rapid population growth.

Political messaging can be carefully crafted to avoid accountability. Sean Fraser, the Immigration Minister in 2022, and now the Housing Minister, explains the situation in 2024 is different and reduction in immigration is now needed. Fraser does not take responsibility for his previous disastrous immigration policy contributing to the worsening economy and living conditions for Canadians.

Reference: [Liberals say they will rein in temporary foreign worker program after historic influx](#), RCI, August 26, 2024.

2.11 The imbalance/disproportion of immigration from a dominate source country

1) Balanced diversity from different immigration source countries can improve the benefits for Canada.

Every country has highly qualified individuals with distinct diverse skills and experience, perspectives and ideas, and knowledge that can benefit Canada. These individuals have acquired their qualifications in a setting that is unique to their country. For Canada to maximize the benefit of diversity, it is important to select a balance of skilled highly qualified individuals that represent the uniqueness and strengths from a balance of many different countries. To allow one country to dominate in immigration reduces the diversity advantage for Canadians and is not providing fair opportunity for other countries.

2) Job sectors can become dominated by one dominate immigration source country.

With the large imbalance/disproportion of immigration there are more job sectors in English-speaking Canada being dominated by a dominate source country. It is prudent for Canada to assess the risks of job sectors being dominated by a dominant source country especially if the large imbalance/disproportion of immigration were to continue.

In the past, having more balanced representation in job sectors, from other Canadians and immigrants from other source countries, has worked well for Canada.

3) Communities can experience rapid change when there is a large influx of immigrants from one dominant source country.

When a large community or city transitions to a population of residents primarily from one immigration source country, it can be difficult for original residents. For original residents, to continue to experience the former culture of their neighborhoods, they may feel compelled to move.

All communities will undergo change over time. However, the transition will be easier for original residents when there is lower population growth over time, and when there is a blend of new immigrants into the community from several different source countries. In the past, most large English-speaking communities have been a blend of non-dominant cultures from many different countries over a longer period.

4) There can be political motivations to cater to a large growing population from a dominate immigration source country for political support.

There are risks of political parties becoming vulnerable to appeasing a large growing population group to gain political support at the expense of the broad Canadian population.

5) Canada needs cohesiveness to be a strong economic unified country.

It is prudent for Canada to assess if the imbalance/disproportion of immigration from a dominate source country is weakening or strengthening the cohesiveness in Canada to be a strong economic unified country.

6) The US immigration system is designed to preserve diversity from different immigration source countries.

The per-country cap for preference immigrants is 7% of the total family and employment-based preference limits.

From the reference article: [How the United States Immigration System Works](#), American Immigration Council, June 24, 2024.

“III. Per-Country Ceilings

In addition to the numerical limits placed on the various immigration preference categories, the INA also places a limit on how many immigrants can come to the United States from any one country. Currently, no group of permanent immigrants (family-based and employment-based combined) from a single country can exceed seven percent of the total number of people immigrating to the United States in a single fiscal year. This is not a quota to ensure that certain nationalities make up seven percent of immigrants, but rather a limit that is set to prevent any immigrant group from dominating immigration flows to the United States.”

The US immigration system also has significantly lower permanent immigration rates than Canada which requires less absorptive capacity (fiscal/economic, social and environmental (includes infrastructure) to accommodate immigration levels. Permanent immigration to the US is governed by the Immigration and Nationality Act. The Act includes an annual limit of 675,000 permanent immigrants per year with additional exceptions for spouses, children, and parents of citizens and permanent residents. In 2024, there were 1,051,031 Lawful Permanent Residents added which was only 0.3% of the total US population.

Reference: [Immigration Statistics in the US 2025 | Immigration By Year](#), The Global Statistics

7) Canada is not reaping the diverse benefits of immigrants with highest qualifications when immigration is extremely unbalanced/disproportionate from different source countries.

In 2024, immigration in Canada was dominated by India at an estimated 32% of combined Permanent Residence (PR) and Non-Permanent Residence (NPR). The next highest countries were Ukraine at 7%, and then China including Hong Kong SRA at 7%.

8) Permanent Residence (PR) and Non-Permanent Residence (NPR) numbers in Canada from different source countries have been extremely unbalanced.

For comparison of highest source countries for PR and NPR for 2024, refer to the table below.

Permanent Residence (PR) and Non-Permanent Residence (NPR) in Canada											
Year	Immigration Categories	Number	Highest Source Countries with Estimated Numbers and Percentages								
			First			Second			Third		
		Estimated	Country	Number	Percent	Country	Number	Percent	Country	Number	Percent
2024	PR	483,655	India	127,375	26%	China + HK	33,480	7%	Philippines	32,320	7%
2024	NPR	3,125,165	India	1,031,620	33%	Ukraine	248,155	8%	China + HK	217,920	7%
2024	Combined PR and NPR	3,608,820	India	1,158,995	32%	Ukraine	254,935	7%	China + HK	250,240	7%

Notes

1. There were 6,780 admitted into PR from Ukraine in 2024 which was 1.4% of total PR.
2. China + HK refers to China and Hong Kong SAR.

Reference: [Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).

9) Permanent Residence (PR) numbers from different source countries have been extremely unbalanced for many years and especially since 2019.

For comparison of highest source countries for PR between 2015 to 2024, refer to the table below.

Permanent Residence in Canada

Year	Number Estimated	Highest Source Countries with Estimated Numbers and Percentages								
		First			Second			Third		
		Country	Number	Percent	Country	Number	Percent	Country	Number	Percent
2024	483,655	India	127,375	26%	China + HK	33,480	7%	Philippines	32,320	7%
2023	471,820	India	139,790	30%	China + HK	39,320	8%	Philippines	26,965	6%
2021	406,055	India	127,945	32%	China + HK	33,305	8%	Philippines	18,020	4%
2019	341,175	India	85,590	25%	China + HK	31,785	9%	Philippines	27,820	8%
2017	286,540	India	51,590	18%	Philippines	40,905	14%	China + HK	31,610	11%
2015	271,840	Philippines	50,840	19%	India	39,340	14%	China + HK	20,355	7%
2016 to 2024	3,228,915	India	803,110	25%	China + HK	282,020	9%	Philippines	256,000	8%

Note: China + HK refers to China and Hong Kong SAR.

Reference: [Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).

10) The international student numbers from different source countries have been extremely unbalanced for many years and especially since 2019.

Refer to the table below for comparison of highest source countries for international students in Canada and comparison of international students in Australia and the UK. (The table is repeated from Section 2.5 11).

International Students									
Country	Year	International Students Estimated	Highest Source Countries with Percentage of Total International Students and Comparison to Australia and UK						
			First		Second		Third		
Canada	2024	996,375	India	39%	China + HK	11%	Nigeria	5%	
Canada	2023	1,037,165	India	41%	China + HK	11%	Philippines	5%	
Canada	2021	616,365	India	35%	China + HK	18%	France	4%	
Canada	2019	637,745	India	34%	China + HK	23%	South Korea	4%	
Canada	2018	566,915	India	30%	China + HK	26%	South Korea	4%	
Canada	2017	490,735	China + HK	29%	India	25%	South Korea	5%	
Canada	2015	352,290	China + HK	34%	India	14%	France	6%	
Australia	2023	710,893	China	21%	India	17%	Nepal	8%	
UK	2023-2024	732,285 (Note 1)	India	23%	China	20%	Nigeria	6%	

Notes:

1. China + HK refers to China and Hong Kong SRA.
2. South Korea refers to Korea Republic of and Korea, People's Democratic Republic of.

For Australia and the UK, the international student balance from different countries is more diverse than Canada but still needs to be improved to achieve the greater benefits from diversification.

As stated in Section 2.5 11), the imbalance/disproportion of international students from a dominate source country directly impacts the imbalance/disproportion of both PWGP holders, and applicants for PR and NPR from a dominate source country.

11) The Post Graduate Work Permit (PGWP) holder numbers from different source countries are extremely unbalanced.

For comparison of highest source countries for PGWP holders for 2024, refer to the table below.

Post Graduate Work Permit (PGWP) Holders

Year	PWGP Holders		Highest Source Countries with Estimated Percent of Total		
	Estimated		First	Second	Third
2024	433,170		India - 39%	China + HK - 14%	Philippines - 4%

Reference: [Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).

Notes:

1. The percentage of PGWP's from the highest source countries has been estimated to be the average of the percentage of international students from the different source countries for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023. (Actual IRCC data on source countries for PGWP holders is not readily available).
2. PGWP holders are part of the IMP.
3. China + HK refers to China and Hong Kong SRA.

12) The foreign temporary worker numbers (as included in the Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) and International Mobility Program (IMP)) from different source countries is extremely unbalanced.

For the comparison of highest source countries for foreign temporary workers for 2024, refer to the extrapolated table below.

Foreign Temporary Workers:

Year	Categories	Number Estimated	Highest Source Countries with Estimated Numbers and Percentages								
			First			Second			Third		
			Country	Number	Percent	Country	Number	Percent	Country	Number	Percent
2024	TFWP	236,130	India	58,915	25%	Philippines	38,315	16%	Mexico	25,365	11%
2024	IMP	1,892,660	India	579,895	31%	Ukraine	235,170	12%	Iran	89,830	5%
2024	Combined TFWP and IMP	2,128,790	India	638,810	30%	Ukraine	235,310	11%	Philippines	105,370	5%

Reference: [Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).

13) For Humanitarian and Compassion purposes, the work permits issued in 2024 from different source countries are also unbalanced.

For comparison of highest source countries for humanitarian and compassion purposes, refer to the table below.

Humanitarian and Compassion Work Permits Became Effective in 2024

Year	Number Estimated	Highest Source Countries with Estimated Numbers and Percentages								
		First			Second			Third		
		Country	Number	Percent	Country	Number	Percent	Country	Number	Percent
2024	180,680	India	30,775	17%	Bangladesh	14,760	8%	Nigeria	14,375	8%

Notes:

1. In comparison to other countries, China including Hong Kong SRA was 4,250 which was 2% of the total.
2. Humanitarian and compassion work permits are part of IMP.

Reference: [Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).

14) For Asylum Claimants to Canada the number in 2024 from different source countries is also unbalanced.

For comparison of highest source countries for humanitarian and compassion purposes, refer to the table below.

Asylum Claimants to Canada in 2024

Year	Number Estimated	Highest Source Countries with Estimated Numbers and Percentages								
		First Country	Number	Percent	Second Country	Number	Percent	Third Country	Number	Percent
2024	171,835	India	32,280	19%	Bangladesh	15,680	9%	Nigeria	13,135	8%

Notes:

1. In comparison to other countries, China was 3,905 which was 2% of the total. (There was no data for Hong Kong SRA).
2. Numbers and percentages were taken directly from the Canadian Immigration Statistics chart as data directly from a IRCC dataset table was not readily available.

References:

[Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).
[Asylum statistics, trends and data](#), Government of Canada.
[Asylum Claimant Monthly Updates](#), Government of Canada (from the Open Data Portal).

15) It is concerning, to what extent, the large undocumented population is contributing to the imbalance/disproportion of immigration from a dominate source country.

As stated in Section 2.7 7), Marc Miller rewarded 6,000 illegal undocumented persons in the construction industry with Permanent Residence. The countries from which the 6,000 illegal undocumented persons originated from could provide indication of the source countries of the remaining larger undocumented population.

References:

[Thousands of undocumented construction workers to get legal status in Canada](#), CTV News, March 7, 2025.
[Permanent residence pathway for out-of-status construction workers in Canada](#), CanadaVisa, April 2, 2025.

16) The Liberal government has allowed unscrupulous recruiting of immigration for many years which has contributed to the imbalance/disproportion of immigration from a dominate source country.

Refer to Section 2.13 Illegal Immigration-related Activity for further background of unscrupulous recruiting of immigration.

2.12 The Liberal government immigration reduction commitment

1) The Liberal government has been forced to acknowledge the hardship caused by immigration policy and has committed to reduce Non-Permanent Residence (NPR) and Permanent Residence (PR) immigration levels.

As repeated from Section 2.1 1), rapid population growth from extraordinary levels of immigration has contributed to the following adverse impacts for Canadians:

- i. Severe housing shortage and escalating prices.
- ii. Overloading of healthcare services.
- iii. Overcrowding in schools with large class sizes and strain on teachers and students.
- iv. Strain on healthcare, schools and other public built infrastructure, and the natural environment (such as parks).
- v. Economy not able to create higher paying jobs to match the oversupply of workers in the economy.
- vi. Major increase in lower wage workers reducing tax contribution, suppressing productivity growth and wages, and increasing economic inequality and poverty.
- vii. Increase in unemployment rates and especially for youth.
- viii. Levels and composition of immigration not restricted to primarily match higher skill labor market shortages.
- ix. GDP per capita dropping to the lower levels of 2017.
- x. Increase in already high household debt for Canadians.
- xi. Major increase in government expenditures and deficits for immigration including the enormous cost for public housing.
- xii. The huge number of undocumented persons that, without strict enforcement and deportation, will have grown considerably from the Marc Miller estimate of 300,000 to 600,000 in June 2024.
- xiii. Escalation of illegal immigration-related activities.
- xiv. Imbalance/disproportion of immigration from a dominate source country.
- xv. Increase in Canadians affected by unfair diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) employment practices.
- xvi. Challenges for native-born Canadians (and others) to afford children with the high cost of living.
- xvii. Frustration of the broad Canadian population having been excluded in the decision making process for population growth and immigration in Canada, and the resulting emotional strain of having to endure the outcomes of out-of-control immigration.

As stated in Section 2.3 1), Canada's population growth from 2015 to 2024, was a staggering 15.9% with a 5.7 million increase in population. The population growth rate in Canada far exceeded any other G7 country. By comparison, the UK was the next highest G7 country with a population growth rate of 6.4% from 2015 to 2024. The UK increase in population was only 4.1 million despite having a significantly higher population than Canada. In comparison to the UK, Canada's population would only have increased 2.3 million (versus 5.7 million) if the population growth rate had only been 6.4% from 2015 to 2024. In addition, there is the undocumented person population in Canada that, without strict enforcement and deportation, will have grown considerably from the Marc Miller estimate of 300,000 to 600,000 in June 2024. Refer to Section 2.7.

The hardship for Canadians from out-of-control population growth and immigration levels has been far-reaching. As stated in Section 2.1.2), an example of the adverse impact on youth is classroom sizes increasing up to 40 students from 25 to 30 students previously. It is unreasonable to expect teachers to provide high level education with such large classroom sizes. Added to challenges of large class sizes, are students having learning and physical disabilities, and behavior issues. There are also students needing extra attention to learn to speak and read English (or French) and needing language assistance in writing exams.

2) In a politically careful crafted video (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vOB7-dbYuCc>) in December 2024, Trudeau compared Canada’s population growth and immigration levels to a ‘baby boom’.

As stated in the Section 1, based on the hardship caused to Canadians, the term “baby boom” is an understatement, and a more accurate comparison would be a “hurricane.” It has been especially difficult for the younger Canadian generations. The vague population chart presented in the video avoids accountability. There is no reference to actual numbers, clarification on how the chart was derived, nor a decisive plan on how NPR population reduction will be achieved.

Marc Miller acknowledges the enormous problems that Liberal government immigration policy has created.

Reference: [Marc Miller says Canadians want a system that is not out of control](#), Immigration News Canada, Kamal Deep Singh, August 2, 2024.

3) The Liberal government needs to be held accountability for reduction of PR and NPR immigration as stated in 2024 government press release statements and the 2024 Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration.

To ensure Liberal government accountability for immigration reduction refer to the table below. This table summarizes the numbers from the 2024 Liberal government press releases and includes Canada’s actual estimated population and NPR numbers for 2024.

Liberal Government Commitment to Reduce Immigration Levels					
	2023	2024	2025	2026	Notes:
Previous year population	39,527,936	40,784,356	41,574,517	41,543,616	1
PR new			395,000	380,000	2
NPR net change			-445,901	-445,662	2
NPR new			673,650	516,600	3
NPR reduction needed (PR net change minus NPR)			-1,119,551	-962,262	4
Natural population change and emigration (estimated)			20,000	20,000	5
Population (end of year)	40,724,526	41,574,517			1
Population (end of year)			41,543,616	41,497,954	6
Total Actual NPR	2,741,523	3,125,165			7
Total Calculated NPR			2,679,264	2,233,602	7
NPR at 5% of 2026 population				2,074,898	8
Additional NPR reduction needed to reconcile Government Press Releases				158,704	9

Notes:

1. For the yearly estimated population in Canada, refer to Statistics Canada. [Table 17-10-0009-01 Population estimates, quarterly.](#)
2. For the “PR new” and “NPR net change” refer to [Government of Canada reduces immigration](#), IRCC, October 24, 2024.

From the above reference for PR:

With this year’s levels plan, we have listened to Canadians. We are reducing our permanent resident targets. Compared to last year’s plan, we are

- reducing from 500,000 permanent residents to 395,000 in 2025
- reducing from 500,000 permanent residents to 380,000 in 2026
- setting a target of 365,000 permanent residents in 2027

From the above reference for NPR:

Specifically, compared to each previous year, we will see Canada’s temporary population decline by

- 445,901 in 2025, and
- 445,662 in 2026, and then
- we will see a modest increase of 17,439 in 2027

3. For the “NPR new” (Temporary Residents overall arrivals) refer to [Notice – Supplementary Information for the 2025-2027 Immigration Levels Plan](#), Government of Canada, October 24, 2024.

From the above reference for Temporary Residents (Non-Permanent Residence):
2025-2027 Immigration Levels Plan

Temporary Residents			
	2025	2026 ¹	2027
Overall Arrivals ²	673,650 (604,900 - 742,400) ³	516,600 (435,250 - 597,950)	543,600 (472,900 - 614,250)
Workers (Total)	367,750	210,700	237,700
International Mobility Program ⁴	285,750	128,700	155,700
Temporary Foreign Worker Program ⁵ ⁶ ⁷	82,000	82,000	82,000
Students ⁸	305,900	305,900	305,900

4. For the “NPR reduction needed”, this refers to the difference between “NPR net change” and “NPR new.”
 - i. For 2025: The overall NPR change from 2024 to 2025 is a reduction of 445,662. With 673,000 new arrivals, the existing NPR immigrant population would need to reduce by 1,119,551 to meet the overall NPR reduction of 445,662.
 - ii. For 2026: The overall NPR change from 2025 to 2026 is a reduction of 445,901. With 516,600 new arrivals, the existing NPR immigrant population would need to reduce by 962,262 to meet the overall NPR reduction of 445,901.
 - iii. For 2027: The NPR change from 2026 to 2027 is an increase of 17,439. With 543,600 new arrivals, the existing NPR immigrant population would need to reduce by 526,161 to meet the overall NPR increase of 17,439.

For existing NPR immigrant reduction, the majority of immigrants will need to leave Canada as only a smaller portion of immigrants would qualify for limited positions in PR.

Canada will need to be exceptionally vigilant to ensure existing NPR immigrants needing to leave Canada, do leave Canada and not become undocumented persons in Canada.

5. “Natural population change” refers to births minus deaths. “Emigration” refers to permanent residents leaving Canada.
6. For the “Population at the end of the year” for 2025 and 2026, this is the sum of: “Previous year population” + “PR new” + “NPR net change” + “Natural population change and emigration.”
7. For the “Actual NPR” population for 2023 and 2024, refer to [Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).
For the “Calculated NPR” number for 2025 and 2026, this is the previous year NPR population adjusted for the current year “NPR net change.”
8. **The NPR population at the end of 2026 is to be 5% of the 2026 population as stated in the reference [Government of Canada reduces immigration](#), IRCC, October 24, 2024.**
9. For the “Additional NPR reduction needed to reconcile Government Press Releases”, this is the difference between: “Total Calculated NPR” population for 2026 and the “NPR at 5% of 2026 population.”
10. Permanent Residence (PR) refers to permanent immigration.
11. Non-Permanent Immigration (NPR) refers to temporary immigration.

The Liberal government has committed to reducing Permanent Residence (PR) immigration to 395,000 in 2025, 380,000 in 2026 and 365,000 in 2027.

Reference: [Notice – Supplementary Information for the 2025-2027 Immigration Levels Plan](#), Government of Canada, October 24, 2024.

4) The table below is referenced from the [2024 Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration in Annex 4: Canada’s Next Temporary and Permanent Resident Immigration Levels Plan](#) for **Net Change in Newcomers to Canada**.

The table below does not account for the actual estimated total population and NPR at the end of 2024. Refer to Section 2.12 3) above for further information on Liberal government commitment for immigration reduction.

Net Change in Newcomers to Canada

	2024	2025	2026	2027
Non-permanent Residents (NPR):				
<i>NPR outflows</i>	588,409	1,262,801	1,104,658	875,129
<i>NPR inflows of which:</i>	887,625	816,900	659,036	892,568
<i>Inflows subject to targets set for students and workers</i>		673,650	516,600	543,600
<i>Inflows for contingency reserve</i>		143,250	142,436	348,968
Net Change in Non-permanent Residents	299,216	- 445,901	- 445,622	17,439
New Permanent Residents	485,000	395,000	380,000	365,000
Total New PR and NPR in Canada	784,216	- 50,901	- 65,622	382,439
Population of Non-permanent Residents	2,961,000	2,515,099	2,069,477	2,086,916
NPRs as % of Canadian Population	7.1%	6.1%	5.0%	5.0%

It is concerning:

- The actual NPR population at the end of 2024 was estimated to be 3,125,165 as compared to the commitment of 2,961,000 at the end of 2024 in the table above. **This is a difference of 164,165.**
- The actual NPR population on July 1, 2025, was estimated to be 3,024,216 compared to the commitment of 2,515,099 at the end of 2025 in the table above. **The difference is 509,117.** This is the reduction in NPR population needed to meet the commitment by the end of 2025.

Reference: Statistics Canada. [Table 17-10-0121-01 Estimates of the number of non-permanent residents by type, quarterly](#).

2.13 Illegal immigration-related activity

1) **The increasing level of illegal immigration-related activity in Canada is concerning.**

The Liberal government has performed poorly in anticipating, responding to and mitigating illegal immigration-related activity in Canada which includes:

- i. Fraud and unethical practices.
- ii. Corruption including exploitation of workers and students, tax evasion, and being part of the underground economy.
- iii. Undocumented persons entering Canada illegally and those not leaving Canada when visas and work permits have expired or asylum claims denied.
- iv. Other crime from unlawful activities.

2) **Canada is vulnerable to immigration illegal related illegal activity.**

Most immigrants coming to Canada are respectful of Canada's laws and regulations. However, it is important for Canadians, not to be naïve, and to be aware that most immigrants are from source countries where the level of corruption is significantly higher than Canada. The top three source countries for immigration in Canada (combining PR and NPR) are: India at an estimated 32%, Ukraine at 7%, and then China including Hong Kong SRA at 7%. The corruption in these countries is significantly higher than Canada except for Hong Kong SRA. Based on the 2024 Corruption Perception Index: India at 38, Ukraine at 35 and China at 43. (Scale: 100 is very clean, 0 is highly corrupt). Canada has a significantly lower corruption rating of 75. Hong Kong SRA also has lower corruption rating of 74 although the percentage of immigration from China is 5 times higher than from Hong Kong SRA.

Reference: [Corruption Perceptions Index](#), Transparency International for 2024.

Canada has been an ideal country, in many ways, for immigration illegal related activity:

- i. The Liberal government had intentionally allowed illegal border crossing activity by underfunding Canada's border security to keep it poorly resourced and equipped. There was no public risk assessment conducted to improve border security. (Refer to Section 2.7).
- ii. The Liberal government has been slow to learn from other countries that have had previous experience with immigration illegal related activity.

References from other countries:

[Migrant Intake into Australia](#), Productivity Commission Inquiry report, No. 77, April 13, 2016.

[75 fake universities closed in UK](#), Prospects.ac.uk, April 2019.

- iii. The Liberal government has not been tough on crime and law enforcement. Penalties are relatively light especially for first time offenders.

References:

[Rising rates of shoplifting, much of which is organised crime, are costing Canadian retail businesses billions](#), The Hub, August 30, 2024.

[Bail reform, tougher sentencing bill has been tabled. Here's what it covers](#), Global News, Sean Boynton, October 23, 2025.

3) **Corruption and crime are increasing in Canada.**

The Liberal government is not being transparent in disclosing the magnitude of increasing corruption and crime in Canada. From the Corruption Perception Index, Canada's measure of corruption has worsened from 83 in 2015 to 75 in 2024 (Scale: 100 is very clean, 0 is highly

corrupt). Violent crime, which includes extortion, human trafficking, and non-consensual distribution of intimate images has increased significantly in Canada since 2013.

Reference: [Violent crime in Canada has increased 30 percent in the last decade of recorded incidents](#), The Hub, Kiernan Green, September 21, 2024.

In comparison to Canada, the US is stepping up efforts to be tough on crime.

Reference: [Being Tough on Crime Works: New Report Confirms Trump's Blistering Impact on the Law](#), The Western Journal, Bryan Chai, April 24, 2025.

4) It is concerning the Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC) staff were told to skip fraud prevention steps by the Liberal government.

In January 2022, ESDC staff were directed by the Liberal government to stop routine verifications on temporary foreign worker applications to speed up immigration approvals to promote quicker population growth and the extraordinary levels of immigration. Routine checking included: fraud detection, contacting employers to confirm they had applied to hire a worker, verifying that lawyers and consultants applying on behalf of employers were in good standing with their regulator; and clarifying the overtime, vacation and benefits promised to the worker. ESDC staff concerns to management on increased fraud and corruption were dismissed.

Reference: [Government officers told to skip fraud prevention steps when vetting temporary foreign worker applications, Star investigation finds](#), Toronto Star, Ghada Alsharif, Kenyon Wallace, Oct 21, 2024.

Unscrupulous businesses and consultants could recruit workers knowing the ESDC was not likely to be checking for fraud and corruption. As a result, the number of immigrants in the foreign temporary worker programs (TFWP and IMP) increased dramatically.

5) The Immigration Consultants of Canada Regulatory Council (ICCRC) has failed to control unscrupulous immigration consultants.

The Immigration Consultants of Canada Regulatory Council (ICCRC) was the subject of a damning parliamentary committee report as far back as 2017. The report recommended the ICCRC be disbanded and the job of regulating consultants be brought under the direct remit of the federal government.

Reference:

[New Code Of Conduct Aims To Tackle Scourge Of Fraudulent Immigration Consultants](#), Immigration.ca, Colin Singer, September 23, 2021.

The Liberal government in 2021, restructured the ICCRC to control the problem of unscrupulous immigration consultants. The agency was renamed to the College of Immigration and Citizenship Consultants (CICC). The Liberal government promised that the CICC “will be a fundamentally different organization” from the ICCRC, with more authority and expanded government oversight. The changes made in 2021 to the ICCRC have been a huge failure as the problems with unscrupulous immigration consultants become worse.

From the reference article: [Canada's Federal Government Failing To Crack Down on Fake Immigration Consultants](#), Immigration.ca, Colin Singer April 29, 2024.

“Canada’s federal government is being accused of not putting in place a compliance regime to crack down on fraudulent immigrant consultants, which it had promised to five years ago.”

Last year, dozens of international students applying for a Canada PR faced the possibility of deportation when it was revealed that the acceptance letters to post-secondary institutions submitted with their study permit applications were faked by an unlicensed “ghost” immigration consultant. Former Immigration Minister Sean Fraser granted them temporary residency permits instead.

According to The Globe and Mail, other licensed and unlicensed immigration consultants have been implicated in a jobs-for-sale scam, under which people wishing to work in Canada have been illegally charged thousands of dollars to get a job reserved for an immigrant because no Canadian could be found for that position.”

6) The IRCC has failed to control fraud and unethical educational institutions for international students.

As stated in Section 2.5 6), with limited resources and such a large international student population, the IRCC cannot effectively control fraud, screen for security issues, and ensure that international students attend quality educational institutions. Unethical educational institutions have, for many years, been able to offer poor quality education (with course duration as low as six months, not checking for attendance, and where failing students was discouraged) that would provide a pathway for those wanting a quick immigration pathway into Canada.

7) It is concerning that the Liberal government needed pressure from the Trump administration to improve Canada’s border security.

As stated in this Section 2.7, prior to the Trump administration pressure, the Liberal government had intentionally allowed illegal border crossing activity by underfunding Canada’s border security to keep it poorly resourced and equipped. There has been extensive outcry from the public, provinces and opposition parties for many years demanding better border security safeguards. The US, UK and Australia all had superior border security compared to Canada.

It took many years of public outcry by Canadians to pressure the Liberal government to close the Roxham Road illegal immigrant crossing. In response, Trudeau responded there was nothing Canada could do to secure Canada’s border.

“But Prime Minister Justin Trudeau has retorted that nothing can be done to stop this steady stream of undocumented migrants to Canada.”

“If we close Roxham Road, people will cross elsewhere,” Trudeau has reportedly said.

“We have an enormous border, and we’re not going to start arming or putting fences on it.”

It is concerning how political messaging can quickly change depending on political party vested interests. In response to Trump administration pressure, the Liberal government is now declaring Canada has new border initiatives that will make Canada’s border very secure.

References:

[The Strong Borders Act - Government of Canada strengthens border security](#), Public Safety Canada, Government of Canada, June 3, 2025.

[Canadian government announces new border security plan amid Donald Trump tariff threats](#), CTV News Dec 17, 2024.

As previously stated in this study, the Liberal government chose to not conduct public risk assessments to improve border security. Risk assessments would have identified:

- i. The deficiencies and risks in Canada's immigration system and border security with the United States.
- ii. Controls and safeguards needed to protect the fairness and integrity of the immigration system and to provide secure border surveillance.

8) The Liberal government has been very slow to act on fraudulent immigration activities that have been blatant problems for many years.

In January 2024, Marc Miller finally announced changes to international student immigration programs after much public outcry. The Liberal government was forced to acknowledge the exploitation of unethical educational institutions offering substandard education and granting of diplomas similar to a puppy mill operation where failing students is bad for business. The Liberal government allowed unscrupulous educational institutions for many years to take advantage of international students as they operated under-resourced campuses while ramping up their intake of international students. High tuition fees were charged and there was inadequate housing and educational support for students. The exploitation by unethical educational institutions has been a problem in Canada for many years.

Reference: [Academic Misconduct in Higher Education: Beyond Student Cheating \(pp 81-102\)](#). Christensen Hughes, J., Eaton, S. (2022). In: Eaton, S.E., Christensen Hughes, J. (eds) Academic Integrity in Canada (Chapter 4 pp 81-102). Ethics and Integrity in Educational Contexts, vol 1. Springer, Cham.

In the UK, the government has been policing universities and colleges (including bogus online colleges) attempting to offer poor quality education for more than 10 years. The UK acted significantly quicker than Canada to acknowledge the problem and then take timely action rather than ignore it for many years. In Canada, the problem with fraudulent education institutions rapidly started to escalate in 2017, and yet, it took the Liberal government until 2024 to take significant actions.

References:

[75 fake universities closed in UK](#), Prospects.ac.uk, April 2019.

[85 bogus UK universities shut down](#), Prospects, February 2021.

As stated in Section 2.5 5), India has been concerned for many years with exploitation of Indian international students in Canada. Refer to excerpts below from the 2018 article: [Douglas Todd: Indo-Canadians in uproar over surge of foreign students](#), Vancouver Sun, Douglas Todd, September 10, 2018.

In December 2024, Marc Miller finally announced changes to the foreign temporary worker Labor Market Impact Assessments (LMIA) program after many years of flagrant widespread fraudulent activities. Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) extra points will no longer be allotted to foreign temporary workers for Permanent Residence who get jobs through the LMIA program. Prior to the announcement, 200 points gained out of a maximum of 1200 points to qualify for permanent immigration by having a job offer backed by an LMIA. There has been widespread fraud in the immigration system by employers and immigration agents illegally selling LMIAs to prospective immigrants to boost their CRS scores with asking prices up to \$180,000.

References:

[What to know about immigration fraud and changes to temporary foreign worker program](#), National Post, December 18, 2024.

[The federal government is cracking down on immigration fraud](#), Donation, Lucas Arender, December 19, 2024.

[Some foreign workers paying \\$30K or more in illegal fees for a job in Alberta](#), CBC News, Karina Zapata, July 15, 2024.

“But those who work in the immigration field say it's no secret that it does happen due to a poorly structured system, a lack of enforcement and desperation.”

[They wanted me to be desperate’: Foreign workers battle fake jobs, exploitation in hunt for citizenship](#), Financial Post, Naimul Karim, July 23, 2024.

9) The Liberal government has been very slow to take action on the increasing levels of illegal undocumented persons in Canada.

Undocumented persons include those who have entered Canada illegally, those with expired visas and work permits, and those with denied asylum claims.

As stated in Section 2.7:

The undocumented person population in Canada has skyrocketed with the Liberal government not addressing the problem years ago (such as allowing the Roxham Road illegal crossing to be open for many years) and by intentionally underfunding Canada's border security to keep it poorly resourced and equipped. The Liberal government announcement, in 2022, worsened the problem by announcing it was working on new pathways that would help undocumented workers gain permanent residency in Canada. This announcement served as an incentive for greater numbers of undocumented persons to come to Canada, stay in Canada and wait for a pathway for PR. In March 2022, the number of undocumented persons in Canada was estimated at 20,000 to 500,000. By June 2024, the number of undocumented persons in Canada climbed to an estimated 300,000 to 600,000. In November 2025, the number without strict enforcement and deportation will have grown considerably.

References:

[CIMM – Undocumented Populations – March 3, 2022](#).

[Canadians – and Liberals – split on giving undocumented status: immigration minister](#), CBC News, June 15, 2024.

Legitimate Canadian companies are having to compete unfairly with unscrupulous underground businesses hiring undocumented persons. Undocumented persons are being employed by unscrupulous businesses in the underground economy where there is no tax, Canadian Pension Plan (CPP) deduction or other deduction and, in many cases, exploitation of workers. Legitimate documented workers are also adversely affected with suppression of wages as they compete with lower wage undocumented workers. The underground economy is very strong in the construction industry followed by real estate landlords, retail trade, and accommodation and food services.

References:

[Canada's underground economy surged to \\$68.5 billion in 2021: StatCan](#), CTV News, Hayatullah Amanat, October 6, 2023.

[The underground economy in Canada, sources and methods](#), Statistics Canada, Deming Luo, Eric Desjardins and Marco Provenzano, February 12, 2024

Marc Miller's passive attitude, regarding hiring of illegal undocumented persons in Canada is concerning. Marc Miller represents government authority to ensure the laws and regulations of

Canada are being upheld and yet does not seem concerned with the illegal hiring of undocumented persons. The Liberal government needs to enforce the laws regulating immigration or the number of undocumented persons in Canada will continue to climb. To be fair to applicants complying with the rules for legal immigration, Canada cannot be rewarding undocumented persons in Canada with legal documented immigration status. Unless there is enforcement, most undocumented persons will not leave Canada. An easy argument in their defence is they are waiting for the Liberal government to provide them with a pathway to PR status. Stronger laws with enforcement, would discourage those employing and housing undocumented persons in Canada.

Canada needs to consider innovative programs to reduce the undocumented population in Canada. As stated in Section 2.7, Canada could:

- i. Develop strict criteria and designate a limited number of PR positions (such as 50,000) for undocumented persons most deserving based on serious humanitarian and compassion reasons.
- ii. Develop compassionate programs to incentivize undocumented persons to leave Canada.
 - Monetary incentives can be developed to assist undocumented persons to leave Canada and to re-establish themselves in their home countries. This would be less costly for Canadian taxpayers than the long-term costs for government funded services if all undocumented persons were approved for PR.

With Trump administration deportation measures, Canada should be prepared for a sharp increase of undocumented persons leaving the US and not wanting to return to their source countries.

Reference: [‘Time for you to abandon the United States’: Asylum seekers who used app being told to leave](#), CBC News, The Associated Press, April 8, 2025.

In comparison to Canada, the US is actively taking actions for deportation of undocumented persons. There are programs for illegal undocumented persons to submit their intent to depart to avoid legal action and which may offer them the opportunity to return to the US in the future.

References:

[Why the US wants undocumented immigrants to ‘self-deport’](#), The Indian Express, Divya A March 15, 2025.

[Everything To Know About Trump’s ‘Mass Deportation’ Plans—ICE Chief Removed Amid Push For More Arrests](#), Forbes, Sara Dorn, Molly Bohannon February 21, 2025.

10) Canada is negligent in not tracking immigrants when they leave the country.

There is minimal follow up with temporary residents when their visas have expired. From the reference article: [Thousands of undocumented construction workers to get legal status in Canada](#), CTV News, March 7, 2025.

“Historically, Canada has not recorded when people leave the country, so there is no reliable data on the number of individuals whose temporary resident status has expired,” an IRCC spokesperson told CTVNews.ca. “As well, people who are out of status are difficult to survey as they are unlikely to come forward for research given their precarious status.”

Canada is not tracking illegal immigrants who are not leaving Canada nor enforcing deportation measures.

The United States immigration system is more stringent than Canada in tracking immigrants entering and leaving the US. The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) plays a critical role in monitoring the flow of immigrants into and out of the country. The USCIS is responsible for overseeing the lawful immigration process, including the inspection and admission of foreign nationals at ports of entry, and tracking those who overstay their visas.

Reference: [The Methods of Immigrant Monitoring By The USCIS](#), Lincoln-Goldfinch Law.

The UK tracks the number of people coming to the UK and the number leaving the UK to crack down on high levels of migration. The UK is working on improved systems to record exits more accurately from the UK.

Reference: [Home Office urged to record migrant exits from UK](#), BBC, Sam Francis, May 8, 2025.

In the UK, the UKFlow Immigration Data & Statistics Dashboard presents immigration data, from official government sources, which track asylum claims, boat crossings, detention statistics, and regional support patterns with interactive charts and real-time updates.

Reference: [UKFlow Immigration Data & Statistics Dashboard](#)

11) The substantial imbalance/disproportion of immigration from a dominate source country needs to be investigated.

As stated in Section 2.11, the highest source countries of immigration into Canada for combined PR and NPR in 2024 were India at an estimated 32%, Ukraine at 7%, and then China including Hong Kong SRA at 7%. Immigration from India is over 4 times higher than Ukraine the next highest country for immigration into Canada. Canada is not reaping the diverse benefits of immigrants with highest qualifications from different source countries when immigration is extremely unbalanced. To allow one country to dominate in immigration reduces the diversity advantage for Canadians and is not providing fair opportunity for other countries.

12) The drug trade is growing in Canada. It is important to investigate the extent immigration is contributing to the increase of organized crime in Canada.

The increased rate of organized crime and the increased drug use and drug addiction are an enormous growing problem in Canada.

- i. There are many articles in the public domain describing the increase of organized crime and gangs in Canada. Organized crime is highly involved in the drug trade.

The sharp rise in harmful drug use and drug addiction in Canada is increasing the drug trade and organized crime in Canada. Canada's infrastructure to fight organized crime is not as sophisticated as the United States.

References:

[Canadian cartels: W5 Investigating drug exports to New Zealand and Australia](#)
[Why B.C. and Canada could be attracting Mexican drug cartel activity](#), CBC News, November 14, 2024.

Aside: Added to the problem, are the government "safe supply" programs contributing to the increasing drug use and drug addiction in Canada.

Reference: article: [Moving the Needle, - How "safe supply" became Canada's answer to the opioid crisis, why it failed, and how we can do better](#), MacDonald Laurier Institute, Lori Regenstreif, June 2025.

- ii. The proliferation of the internet, e-commerce, and the dark web has made it easier for criminals to market and sell illicit drugs through anonymous online marketplaces. Illicit drugs are being sent through the Canada Post service.

References:

[Online drug trafficking on the rise, police need resources to respond: Study](#), By Staff, The Canadian Press, April 10, 2023.

[Inside the dark web drug trade](#), Reid Southwick, CBC Calgary.

Note: Dark web marketplaces can be found in searching the internet.

- iii. The US has been significantly more vigilant in fighting crime than Canada. It is concerning that it took Trump administration pressure to motivate Canada to become more intentional in combatting transnational organized crime and illegal fentanyl for Canada to introduce the proposed [The Strong Borders Act](#) on June 3, 2025.

The Act also includes for proposed amendments to the Canada Post Corporation Act to:

- Remove barriers that prevent police from searching mail, where authorized to do so in accordance with an Act of Parliament, to carry out a criminal investigation.
- Expand Canada Post inspection authority to open mail.

It is concerning it has taken Canada such long time to amend the Canada Post Corporation Act to properly search mail for illicit drugs such as fentanyl which has been a problem for many years. The US has had strict policy in place for many years to combat illicit drugs being sent by mail.

From the reference article: [U.S. POSTAL SERVICE STRATEGY COMBATING ILLICIT DRUGS IN THE MAIL](#), September 20, 2020, the goals of the policy include:

- Advance efforts to increase employee safety, awareness, and engagement.
- Bolster and expand partnerships with key stakeholders.
- Expand and enhance intelligence and analytics capabilities.
- Identify and invest in new tools and technologies.
- Enhance law enforcement capacity, capabilities, and readiness.

13) Liberal government announcements of aggressively combating illegal immigration-related activity in Canada needs strong action.

From the reference article: [Jamie Sarkonak: Trudeau's TFW changes a sorry distraction from his abuse of the program](#), National Post, August 8, 2024.

“Liberal edits to the immigration system are somewhat like a magician’s sleight-of-hand tricks. One hand distracts the audience, while the other maintains the illusion.”

2.14 A “Best in Class” immigration system

1) Permanent Residence (PR) immigration policy.

To improve the conditions for Canadians, the levels of PR immigration need to be substantially reduced. Higher qualifications are needed to match higher productivity and higher skill labor market shortages. The PR Economic category percentage of total PR needs to be significantly increased. The extraordinary levels of PR immigration from 2016 to 2024 with lower skills and lower PR Economic category percentages have significantly contributed to poorer economic and living conditions for Canadians.

Other G7 countries, with lower population growth, have not experienced the extreme issues of rapid population growth that Canada is facing. The high population growth rate in the UK and US, even though significantly lower than Canada, is still causing issues. The UK and US are also focusing on lower levels of immigration and tighter controls.

As referenced by GOV.UK: [Major immigration reforms delivered to restore order and control](#).

“New rules to be laid in Parliament see skills and salary thresholds rise, overseas recruitment for care workers end, and more than 100 occupations no longer granted access to the immigration system.

These changes, the first to be rolled out from the Immigration White Paper, represent a fundamental shift in the UK’s approach to immigration and restore order to the points-based system, focusing on higher skills, lower numbers and tighter controls. They are an important step in ending the UK’s reliance on overseas, lower skilled recruitment.”

“Proposed Best in Class” PR immigration

It is recommended total annual PR immigration levels be reduced to 250,000 which is a PR immigration rate of 0.6% of total population. (From 2010 to 2015 PR averaged 263,085 per year).

It is recommended:

- i. Annual PR: Be reduced to 250,000 (versus 483,640 in 2024).
- ii. PR Economic category: Be reduced to 156,250 and be 62.5% of total PR (versus 281,625 and 58.2% of total PR in 2024).
The PR Economic category needs to target those with higher qualifications to primarily match higher productivity and higher skill labor market shortages.
- iii. PR Family category: Be reduced to 56,250 and be 22.5% of total PR (versus 105,990 and 21.9% of total PR in 2024).
- iv. PR Refugees and Protected Persons and Humanitarian and other categories: Be reduced to 37,500 and be 15% of total PR (versus 96,035 and 19.9% of total PR in 2024).

Note: Refugees that have high qualifications could be considered as part of the PR Economic category.

Reference for PR data: [2024 Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration](#).

Reference for NPR data: [Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).

2) Non-Permanent Residence (NPR) immigration policy.

To improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians, NPR immigration levels also need to be substantially reduced. Higher qualifications are needed to match higher productivity and higher skill labor market shortages. The current high levels of lower skill, lower wage immigrant workers in NPR immigration have significantly contributed to poorer economic and living conditions for Canadians.

Reference for NPR data: [Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).

“Proposed Best in Class” NPR immigration

It is recommended the total in NPR be reduced to 1,550,000. (NPR was estimated to be 757,600 in 2015).

It is recommended:

- i. NPR: Be reduced to 1,550,000 (versus 3,125,165 in 2024).
- ii. International students: Be reduced to a maximum of 550,000 and 35.5% of total NPR (versus 996,375 and be 31.9% of total NPR in 2024). The number of international students was estimated to be 352,290 in 2015.

Most international students in Canada are in post secondary education and plan to apply for PR. Most international students are working in lower wage part time jobs. To reduce the number of international student to 550,000, new international student enrollment will need to be reduced to 150,000 to 200,000 per year if the average program is 2.5 years. (This would result in 150,000 to 200,000 new international student graduates each year).

- iii. International Mobility Program (IMP): Be reduced to a maximum of 900,000 and be 58.1% of total NPR (versus an estimated 1,892,660 at 60.6% of total NPR in 2024). The number in IMP was estimated to be 345,310 in 2015.

PGWP holders in IMP: Be reduced to a total of 200,000 and be 12.9% of total NPR (versus an estimated 433,170 in 2024 at approximately 13.6% of total NPR in 2024). With a total of 200,000 PGWP holders, there would be an estimated 100,000 PGWP holders each year that would complete their Work Permit terms, especially if work permit terms were reduced from 3 years to 2 years or 18 months. In the UK, a “graduate visa” lasts for 2 years and will be reduced to 18 months starting after January 1, 2027.

Reference: [Graduate visa](#), GOV.UK

Canada does not have the capacity to provide higher paying jobs for all PGWP holders with higher education. There is only a limited number of positions available in PR for PGWP holders.

- If approximately 30% of PR Economic category is designated for PGWP holders, based on PR Economic category at 62.5% of total PR of 250,000, the number of positions would be 46,875.
- If 100,000 PGWP holders were to apply for PR for an available 46,875 positions, then 52,125 PGWP holders would still need to return to their source countries. This allows Canada to select only those with the highest qualifications to fill primarily higher wage labor market shortages.

- iv. Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP): Be reduced to a maximum 100,000 and be 6.7% of total NPR (versus an estimated 346,172 at 11.0% of total NPR in 2024). The number in the TFWP was estimated to be 60,000 in 2015.
- v. The number of asylum seekers waiting for their claims to be heard: Be reduced to a maximum 50,000 and be 3.3% of total NPR (included as part of IMP). The number of asylum claimants was estimated to be 16,040 in 2015.

The number of 50,000 is based on only a portion of the total asylum seeker claims qualifying for legitimate PR Refugees/others status. As recommended, the total PR Refugees/others positions available are 37,500. (15% of PR). There are many asylum seekers that are not legitimate and are seeking a quick and easy route into Canada to gain PR status. There are only a limited number of positions available for the PR Refugees/other category (includes refugees, protected persons, humanitarian and compassionate and others).

There is a heavy burden on Canadians to provide the necessary housing, healthcare, education and other government funded services for the out-of-control asylum claimant group. For further information on Refugees/others (PR and NPR) refer to Section 2.4.

References:

[Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).

[Asylum statistics, trends and data](#), Government of Canada.

[Asylum Claimant Monthly Updates](#), Government of Canada (from the Open Data Portal).

3) Reducing population growth and levels of immigration has multiple benefits for Canadians.

“Less is better” has the advantages of having:

- i. Less housing shortage, and less housing and land price escalation.
Canada’s rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration have substantially contributed to the housing shortage and escalating prices. This has caused severe hardship to many Canadians renting or pursuing home ownership. It has also made it more difficult for young Canadians wanting to start a family with the high cost of housing. With lower population growth, there is less demand for governments to finance costly public housing programs.
Reference: [Many Canadians in their 20s and 30s are delaying having kids — and some say high rent is a factor](#), CBC News, Natalie Stechyson, July 4, 2024.
- ii. Less overloading of healthcare services.
For Canadians needing doctors and surgeries, it has been more difficult to access timely healthcare services with the rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration. The cost of government funding for healthcare services has substantially increased since 2015. It has become more difficult for some Canadians to access doctors that relate to their similar cultural backgrounds.
- iii. Less overcrowding in schools.
Canadians want their children to access high quality education in schools with reasonable class size and healthy teachers. The rapid population growth and

extraordinary levels of immigration have contributed to severe overcrowding in schools and unreasonable stress for teachers expected to provide quality education for extremely large class sizes with added class complexity.

- iv. Less cost for the high government funded services and subsidies for PR and NPR immigration and less government deficit.

There is enormous cost to Canadians to support Canada's massive immigration programs. The IRCC's immigration budget, which only includes a portion of the costs associated with immigration, was projected to be \$6.5 billion for 2024. With reduced PR and NPR, there would be fewer lower income families in PR and NPR that would need subsidized housing, healthcare services, schooling, and wage subsidies. There would also be less economic inequality and poverty. There would be higher tax contribution and a stronger economy with reduced PR and NPR primarily matching higher productivity and higher wage labor shortages.

- v. Less unemployment subsidies.

With reduced PR and NPR, there would be less unemployment.

- vi. Less competition for jobs and less wage suppression for Canadian youth and graduates.

There would be improved economic opportunities for youth and graduates with significantly reduced numbers of international students, PGWP holders and lower skilled immigrants.

- vii. Less impact on older workers in the labor force.

- Many older workers are being pushed out of the labor force and forced to retire early or to take jobs with considerably lower wages.
- Employers can more easily replace higher paid older workers when there is an oversupply of younger immigrant lower wage workers.
- Many older Canadians struggle to stay in the labour market or re-enter the workforce. After losing a job, many older adults have difficulty finding a new employment.
- Keeping older workers employed longer is critical for societies to lower government support costs for aging populations that are now living longer.
- Extending careers can enhance labor force participation, contribute to economic growth, increase government revenue, and improve financial security for older individuals.

References:

[Discouraged': Despite labour shortage, it's tough to get a job if you're 55 or older,](#)

Global News, Erica Alini, December 3, 2021.

[Promoting the Labour Force Participation of Older Canadians – Promising Initiatives"](#),

Employment and Social Development Canada, May 2018.

- viii. Less imbalance/disproportion of immigration from a dominate source country.

With lower levels of immigration for PR and NPR, there can be a more balanced selection of PR and NPR from different source countries. The United States model limits the intake from source countries to 7% appears to have served their country well in reaping the diverse benefits of immigrants with highest qualifications from different source countries.

ix. Less environmental impacts.

There is less greenhouse gas (GHG) emission with a smaller population. The Liberal government messaging avoids presenting lower population growth as a credible action to slow climate change. Canada's per capita climate change emission from consumption of goods and services is very high compared to source countries where most immigrants are from. Canadians have:

- Higher incomes to purchase more goods and services.
- Higher heating requirements for a colder climate.
- Higher transportation costs for a geographically more dispersed population.

Lower world population reduces environmental impacts. There is less motivation for countries with high birth rates to reduce population when developed countries such as Canada are major recipients of population growth from their countries.

x. Less dilution of wealth from limited natural resources with lower population growth.

A significant portion of Canada's wealth is generated from royalties, salaries and tax contribution associated with the production of limited natural resources such as oil, mining and forestry and hydroelectricity production. A smaller population increases the wealth per capita received from limited natural resources.

xi. Less cost with lower "parent and grandparent" numbers in the PR Family category.

Parent and grandparents in the PR Family category is very costly for Canadians. Refer to Section 2.3 5).

xii. Less cost in future to support a smaller growing aged population.

The main objective of PR Economic category immigration is to generate superior economic returns. The associated higher tax contribution from this category needs to significantly offset the cost of government funded services for all immigration categories in the short-term and long-term. Canada's PR Economic category has performed poorly for many years as a result of:

- The levels and composition of immigrants not being aligned to primarily match higher wage labor market shortages.
- The high numbers of immigrants working lower wage jobs with associated lower tax contribution, increased cost of government funded services, and increased government deficits.
- The reduced percentage in PR Economic category of total PR compared to 2010 to 2015.

Lower levels of immigration with higher qualifications would reduce future government expenditures for a smaller aged population in the future.

4) Simplified fiscal immigration models are beneficial in comparing different levels and composition of immigration to best improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

A "Proposed Best in Class" Immigration Scenario is compared to Canada's 2024 Immigration Program in a simplified fiscal immigration model as detailed in Appendix 4: Fiscal models to evaluate immigration scenarios.

The “Proposed Best in Class” Immigration Program has:

- i. Lower levels of immigration: 250,000 for PR and 1,550,000 for NPR.
- ii. Higher qualifications for PR and NPR.
- iii. Higher percentage in the PR Economic category at 62.5%.

Canada’s 2024 Immigration Program has:

- i. Higher levels of immigration: 483,640 for PR and 3,125,165 for NPR.
- ii. Lower qualifications for PR and NPR.
- iii. Lower percentage in the PR Economic category at 58.2%.

From the model, over a five-year period, the “Proposed Best in Class” Immigration Scenario would provide a \$36.7 billion federal government surplus. This compared to a \$65.8 billion federal government deficit for Canada’s 2024 Immigration Program. There is a huge difference of over \$100 billion.

The model outcomes for the “Proposed Best in Class” Immigration Program is substantially superior to Canada’s 2024 Immigration Program resulting in significantly:

- i. More revenue, mainly from taxes, for the federal government.
With lower levels of immigration, there would be a tighter labor market. Workers with higher qualifications would have greater access to higher paying jobs. This increases “revenue generated per immigrant” to within 84% of the population average. (The 84% compares to the significantly lower 29% for Canada’s 2024 Immigration Program).
- ii. Less expenditures for the federal government.
With higher incomes, there is considerably less financial support needed for government funded services. This decreases “expenditure per immigrant” to only 46% of the population average. (The 46% compares to the higher 55% for Canada’s 2024 Immigration Program).

Planning for levels and composition of immigration needs to consider Canada’s fiscal/economic, social (includes cohesion) and environmental (including infrastructure) absorptive capacity. A cost-benefit assessment would determine:

- i. The capacity of the economy to provide higher productivity and higher paying jobs.
- ii. The availability and cost of infrastructure for housing, healthcare, schooling and other public facilities and built infrastructure.
- iii. The availability and cost of government funded services for housing subsidies, healthcare and schooling.
- iv. The impact of immigration levels and composition on the economy and living conditions for Canadians, such as:
 - Impact on productivity and wages.
A tighter labor market increases higher capital investment in technology and equipment to improve productivity with higher wages compared to an oversupplied labor market suppressing productivity growth and wages.
 - Impact on property values as higher levels of immigration increase the pressure on housing.
 - Impact on public infrastructure.
A fast-growing population will more quickly use up excess capacity than a slow-growing population. There are increased government costs to match infrastructure

to accommodate a fast-growing population. Property taxes in urban areas can significantly increase.

- Impact on employment for Canadians, especially youth and older workers, with an oversupply of immigration workers.

For examples of cost-benefit assessments, refer to the Australian 2016 study [Migrant Intake into Australia](#).

5) Rigorous fiscal models are beneficial in comparing fiscal outcomes of different immigration scenarios and assessing outcomes of existing immigration programs.

For immigration to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians, there are many factors to consider including increased GDP per capita and reduced government expenditure per capita. Different levels and composition of PR and NPR immigration can either improve or worsen living conditions for Canadians.

Rigorous fiscal models, when managed within their limitations, are beneficial in comparing fiscal outcomes of different immigration scenario options (sensitivity analysis) and also assessing outcomes of existing immigration programs.

Refer to [Appendix 4: Fiscal models to evaluate immigration scenarios](#) for more information on rigorous fiscal models.

The reliability of rigorous fiscal model outcomes depend on model lifetime assumptions to account for:

- i. Future government policies and tax structures.
- ii. The capacity of the economy to improve productivity and provide higher paying jobs.
- iii. Canada's absorptive capacities to provide housing, healthcare, schools, education, public facilities, and other built infrastructure.
- iv. Immigrant contribution to government tax revenue, such as, personal income tax, corporation tax, PST, GST, and energy tax.
- v. Immigrant consumption of government funded services.
- vi. Levels of over-qualification and underemployment of immigrants in the labor market.
- vii. Immigrants tending to have poorer labour market outcomes than local workers in economic downturns.
- viii. The time required for fiscal outcomes for different immigration categories/sub-categories to converge on Canadian averages.
- ix. The impact of the underground economy.
- x. Global changes.

Information is taken from [Appendix 4: Fiscal models to evaluate immigration scenarios](#).

For examples of rigorous fiscal models, refer to the Australian 2016 study [Migrant Intake into Australia](#) (Chapter 9).

6) A “Best in Class” Immigration Program requires a performance management process to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

A Performance Management Process for immigration requires:

- i. Primary goals
- ii. Sub-goals
- iii. Objectives

- iv. Strategies and plans
- v. Tactics
- vi. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
- vii. Measurement of results
- viii. Reporting of results

Below are examples of primary goals and sub-goals for immigration. (Goals would then be further developed to be SMART (specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time bound) goals).

- i. Primary goal: Improve the standard of living/prosperity for Canadians.
Sub-goals:
 - Align levels and composition of immigration primarily with higher skill labor market shortages and to increase productivity growth.
 - Align levels of immigration with Canada's absorptive capacity.
 - Align the PR Economic category to be at least 62.5% of total PR.
- ii. Primary goal: Improve the quality of life for immigrants.
Sub-goals:
 - Align levels in the PR Family category and Refugees/others categories (PR and NPR) with Canada's fiscal, infrastructure, jobs, healthcare and schooling capacity to adequately support these immigration categories.
 - Provide cost effective settlement services to assist immigrants and Refugees/others to successfully transition into Canadian life.
- iii. Primary goal: Implement a "Best in Class" immigration system that reflects the preferences of informed Canadians and that is sustainable.

Information is taken from [Appendix 1: An Immigration Performance Management Process](#). Reference for example of goals and objectives for Canada's Sustainable Development Goal 13: Climate action: [Sustainable Development Goal 13: Climate action](#), Government of Canada.

7) **A sustaining "Best in Class" immigration system would incorporate:**

- i. The learnings from:
 - A Public Inquiry on population growth and immigration with public forums, public submissions, and public hearings.
 - Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits.
- ii. "Best in Class" immigration selection criteria.
- iii. A Performance Management Process that includes:
 - Reporting of immigration goals, objectives and results in the Annual Reports to Parliament on Immigration.
Reports would include for independent critical review to ensure full disclosure and transparency on both positive and negative results.
 - Reporting of all costs relating to immigration, both direct and indirect.
 - Conducting risk assessments: to identify risks associated in not meeting the goals and objectives of immigration, to identify controls and safeguards needed to protect the fairness and integrity of the immigration system, and to provide secure border surveillance.

- iii. Delivering a cost-effective immigration system with programs aligned with Canada's fiscal/economic, social, and environmental (including infrastructure) absorptive capacity to adequately support immigration categories and the needs of Canadians.

Information is taken from Appendix 1: An Immigration Performance Management Process.

Section 3

Section 3 includes for an overarching recommendation: Conduct a Public Inquiry and Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits on population growth and immigration in Canada to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

For each of the 14 elements studied in Section 2, there are specific issues and opportunities for the Public Inquiry to investigate and to make recommendations.

3.1 As part of a public inquiry:

Rapid population growth – investigate the adverse impacts on Canadians and make recommendations

Specific issues and opportunities to investigate:

- 1) Examine how rapid population growth from extraordinary levels of immigration in Canada has contributed to worsening the economy and living conditions for Canadians.
- 2) Examine why rapid population growth was such a priority for the Liberal government despite the hardship it would cause to Canadians.
- 3) Examine why rapid population growth was not matched with infrastructure investment.
- 4) Examine why there was not an Immigration Performance Management Process established, with clear goals and objectives and performance measurement and reporting, to manage population growth in Canada.

Refer to Appendix 1: An Immigration Performance Management Process for an example of a performance process.

Background:

Rapid population growth from extraordinary levels of immigration in Canada has contributed to the following adverse impacts (from Section 2.1 1) for Canadians:

- i. Severe housing shortage and escalating prices.
- ii. Overloading of healthcare services.
- iii. Overcrowding in schools with large class sizes and strain on teachers and students.
- iv. Strain on healthcare, schools and other public built infrastructure, and the natural environment (such as parks).
- v. Economy not able to create higher paying jobs to match the oversupply of workers in the economy.
- vi. Major increase in lower wage workers reducing tax contribution, suppressing productivity growth and wages, and increasing economic inequality and poverty.
- vii. Increase in unemployment rates and especially for youth.
- viii. Levels and composition of immigration not restricted to primarily match higher skill labor market shortages.
- ix. GDP per capita dropping to the lower levels of 2017.
- x. Increase in already high household debt for Canadians.
- xi. Major increase in government expenditures and deficits for immigration including the enormous cost for public housing.
- xii. The huge number of undocumented persons that, without strict enforcement and deportation, will have grown considerably from the Marc Miller estimate of 300,000 to 600,000 in June 2024.
- xiii. Escalation of illegal immigration-related activities.
- xiv. Imbalance/disproportion of immigration from a dominate source country.
- xv. Increase in Canadians affected by unfair diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) employment practices.
- xvi. Challenges for native-born Canadians (and others) to afford children with the high cost of living.
- xvii. Frustration of the broad Canadian population having been excluded in the decision making process for population growth and immigration in Canada, and the resulting emotional strain of having to endure the outcomes of out-of-control immigration.

3.2 As part of a public inquiry:

Extraordinary levels of immigration – investigate the adverse impacts on Canadians and make recommendations

Specific issues and opportunities to investigate:

- 1) Examine how Canada having an oversupply of educated population has made it more difficult for native-born Canadian graduates to get full time jobs in their field of study and how it has lowered the quality of jobs and salaries.
- 2) Examine how the high increase in living cost, and especially housing costs, has made it more challenging for Canadians to afford children.
- 3) Examine how all families receiving the same child benefits per child (unless their incomes are very high) would encourage more Canadians to have children.
- 4) Examine the advantages of cost-benefit assessments (available to the public) to determine levels and composition of immigration that would best improve the economy and living standards for the broad Canadian community.
- 5) Examine how the disclosure of both the direct and indirect costs of immigration would improve planning and reduce the costs of immigration.
- 6) Examine how DEI practices can be discriminatory and reduce performance by taking away opportunities for jobs and promotions from highest qualified individuals to satisfy quotas for “gender and minority group” representation.
- 7) Examine how Canada has been affected more than other G7 countries by the higher cost of living from the extraordinary levels of immigration.
- 8) Examine how Canada compares to other G7 countries for aging population and birth rates.
- 9) Examine how clear goals and objectives for population growth and immigration, with performance measurement and reporting of results, are critical to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

Refer to [Appendix 1: An Immigration Performance Management Process](#) for an example of a performance process.

References:

[Sustainable Development Goal 13: Climate action](#), Government of Canada for an example of goals and objectives for Canada's Sustainable Development Goal 13: Climate action.

[The 50 – 30 Challenge: Your Diversity Advantage](#), Government of Canada.

3.3 As part of a public inquiry:

Extraordinary levels of Permanent Residence (PR) – investigate the adverse impacts on Canadians and make recommendations

Specific issues and opportunities to investigate:

- 1) Examine how the extraordinary levels of Permanent Residence (PR) have contributed to worsening the economy and living conditions for Canadians as stated in Section 3.1.
- 2) Examine the advantages of cost-benefit assessments (available to the public) to primarily match the levels, composition and qualifications of PR with higher skill labor market shortages to improve the economy and living standards for Canadians.
- 3) Examine why the PR Economic category percentage of total PR was lowered to an average of 57.6% from 2016 to 2024 compared to 62.5% from 2010 to 2015 knowing that GDP per capita would drop.

- 4) Examine how reducing total PR and increasing francophone immigration representation could lead to superior PR Economic category outcomes.
- 5) Examine how clear goals and objectives for PR, with performance measurement and reporting of results, are critical to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

Refer to Appendix 1: An Immigration Performance Management Process for an example of a performance process.

3.4 As part of a public inquiry:

Extraordinary levels of Refugees/others immigration (Non-Permanent Residence (NPR) and PR) – investigate the adverse impacts on Canadians and make recommendations

Refugees/others as used in this study can include refugees, protected persons, humanitarian and compassionate, asylum claimants, and others.

Specific issues and opportunities to investigate:

- 1) Examine the direct and indirect costs of Canada's large Refugees/others immigration programs.
- 2) Examine the levels of Refugees/others that Canada can manage without severe strain and burden on current and future generations of Canadians. This considers Canada's absorptive capacity including financial, infrastructural, and government funded services.
- 3) Examine how Canada's external communication needs to change to reduce the flow of Refugees/others and illegal immigrants into Canada.
 - i. Canada needs to reverse the 2017 Trudeau tweet message that welcomed all asylum claimants to Canada.
 - ii. Canada's financial and infrastructure capacity has been far exceeded.
 - iii. Canada needs to communicate there are limited opportunities in Canada for Refugees/others. Also, there are serious consequences, such as, immediate deportation and denied entry into Canada for many years for violation of immigration regulations and other Canadian laws and regulations.
 - iv. Canada needs to be especially vigilant in mitigating the flow of illegal refugee claimants to Canada from the US as the Trump administration continues to increase deportation actions.
 - v. Canada needs to reverse the perceived Liberal government messaging that Canada is an easy place for illegal immigrants to gain Permanent Residence (PR) or Non-Permanent Residence (NPR).
 - vi. Canada needs to be vigilant in assessing cases for humanitarian and compassionate grounds where individuals are residing in non-persecuted countries but hold citizenship in persecuted countries. There can be other motivations to come to Canada if living conditions and government immigration programs are deemed superior to the country they are currently residing in.
- 4) Examine the changes to existing policies and the enforcement that are needed to reduce the flow of Refugees/others and illegal immigrants into Canada and reduce the burden on Canadians (and especially youth and future generations).
- 5) Examine how clear goals and objectives for Refugees/others, with performance measurement and reporting of results, are critical to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

Refer to [Appendix 1: An Immigration Performance Management Process](#) for an example of a performance process.

3.5 As part of public inquiry:

Extraordinary levels of international students and Post Graduate Work Permit holders (NPR) – investigate the adverse impacts on Canadians and make recommendations

Specific issues and opportunities to investigate:

- 1) Examine how extraordinary levels of International Students and Post Graduate Work Permit (PGWP) holders have contributed to worsening the economy and living conditions for Canadians, and especially youth, as stated in Section 2.1.
- 2) Examine the advantages of cost-benefit assessments (available to the public) to determine levels and composition of International Students and Post Graduate Work Permit (PGWP) holders that would best improve the economy and living standards for the broad Canadian community.
- 3) Examine the additional government funding needed for post secondary institutions to reduce the number of international students from an estimated 33%, to less than 20% of all post-secondary students.

This would allow governments to prioritize Canadian-born students to improve opportunities for education and graduate employment. With less enrollment there is opportunity to improve overall instructor qualifications as less instructors would be needed. Also, with a reduced number of international students, those with higher qualifications could be prioritized for study in Canada.

In the US, the estimated percentage of international students in post-secondary education is significantly less at an estimated 6%.

- 4) Examine if international students being able to work up to 24 hours per week during study sessions is disadvantaging Canadians, and especially youth with an oversupply of low wage workers.
- 5) Examine the communication needed by the Liberal party that most international students will not qualify for PR and NPR and will need to return to their source countries.
- 6) Examine why the recommendation from the article [Building on Success: International Education Strategy 2019 - 2024](#), Government of Canada, to improve the balance of international students from different source countries has been ignored.

Examine how the imbalance/disproportion of international students from a dominate source country directly impacts the imbalance/disproportion of both PGWP holders and applicants for PR and NPR from a dominate source country.

- 7) Examine the changes needed to existing policies for international student education and international graduates with work permits (PGWP holders) to improve the economy and living conditions for the broad Canadian community and especially Canadian students and graduates.
 - i. Canada needs to communicate that there are limited work opportunities for international students and PGWP holders and that regulations regarding working hours are being strictly enforced.
 - ii. Canada needs to consider restrictions that other countries such as UK and the US are implementing. In the UK, post study work visas are limited to two years. Starting January 1, 2027, post study work visas will be reduced to 18 months.

- 8) Examine how clear goals and objectives for international students and Post Graduate Work Permit holders, with performance measurement and reporting of results, are critical to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

Refer to Appendix 1: An Immigration Performance Management Process for an example of a performance process.

3.6 As part of a public inquiry:

Extraordinary levels of foreign temporary workers (NPR) – investigate the adverse impacts on Canadians and make recommendations

Foreign temporary workers includes the Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) and the International Mobility Program (IMP).

Specific issues and opportunities to investigate:

- 1) Examine how extraordinary levels temporary foreign workers have contributed to worsening the economy and living conditions for Canadians, and especially youth, as stated in Section 2.1.
- 2) Examine the advantages of cost-benefit assessments (available to the public) to determine the levels and composition of temporary foreign workers that would improve the economy and living standards for Canadians.
- 3) Examine how the substantial oversupply of workers for lower wage jobs has severely suppressed productivity growth and wages and significantly increased economic inequality and poverty in Canada.
- 4) Examine how immigrant selection criteria was deficient in not primarily matching immigration with higher skill labor market shortages to increase productivity growth.
- 5) Examine how the oversupply of an educated workforce in Canada has not improved the economy and has negatively impacted Canadians, especially the Canadian youth and older workers in securing and maintaining higher paying jobs.
- 6) Examine how the proportion of foreign temporary workers from different source countries can be more balanced for greater diversity to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.
- 7) Examine how clear goals and objectives for temporary foreign workers, with performance measurement and reporting of results, are critical to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

Refer to Appendix 1: An Immigration Performance Management Process for an example of a performance process.

3.7 As part of a public inquiry:

Extraordinary levels of undocumented persons in Canada – investigate the adverse impacts on Canadians and make recommendations

Undocumented persons include those who have entered Canada illegally, those with expiring visas and work permits, and those with denied asylum claims.

Specific issues and opportunities to investigate:

- 1) Examine the need for new policies, changes to existing policies, incentive programs, and the enforcement needed to reduce the extraordinary number of undocumented persons in Canada.

Investigate:

- i. Actions to identify the number of illegal undocumented persons in Canada.

- ii. Options to manage the extraordinary number of undocumented persons in Canada such as:
 - Designating a limited number of PR positions (such as 50,000) for undocumented persons most deserving based on serious humanitarian and compassion reasons.
 - Develop innovative compassionate programs to incentivize undocumented people to leave Canada. Monetary incentives can be developed to assist undocumented persons to leave Canada and to re-establish themselves in their home countries. (This would be less costly for Canadian taxpayers than the long-term costs for government funded services if most undocumented persons were approved for PR).
 - iii. Consequences for those not leaving voluntarily, such as immediate deportation and denied entry into Canada for many years.
 - iv. Actions for additional vigilance in mitigating the flow of illegal refugee claimants to Canada from the US as the Trump administration continues to ramp up deportation actions.
- 2) Examine the external communication needed to the world, that to live in Canada, it requires legal documentation and that immigration regulations must be followed. There is strict enforcement and deportation for those that do not have legal status.

The Liberal government messaging needs to change, as for many years, Canada was marketed as an easy country to gain entrance and to eventually gain Permanent Residence (PR) and Non-Permanent Residence (NPR).
- 3) Examine how the Liberal government, by granting PR to undocumented persons, has been unfair to immigration applicants who comply with regulations for legal immigration.
- 4) Examine how unscrupulous businesses hiring undocumented workers is unfair to competing Canadian legitimate businesses as there is:
 - i. No tax deduction, Canadian Pension Plan (CPP) and other deductions.
 - ii. No minimum wage constraints for undocumented person workers.
- 5) Examine how undocumented persons has contributed to suppressed productivity growth and wages for legitimate workers and increased economic inequality and poverty in Canada.
- 6) Examine how the growing undocumented population is growing the underground economy in Canada.
- 7) Examine how the Liberal government, by not addressing the undocumented person issue many years ago with strict enforcement and deportation, has incentivized the flood of undocumented persons into Canada.

The increasing levels of undocumented persons are also expecting there will also be leniency for their circumstances.
- 8) Examine how responses from government sponsored surveys are not reliable to formulate well researched immigration policy for undocumented persons.

Surveys can be manipulated depending on:

 - i. How questions are asked and potentially crafted for certain answers.
 - ii. How survey participants are selected.
 - iii. How well Canadians have been informed and educated on undocumented person immigration issues (especially when direct and indirect costs are not disclosed).

Surveys do not provide opportunity for dialog and critical feedback. Surveys can be more about opinions than well researched conclusions.

- 9) Examine how clear goals and objectives for undocumented persons, with performance measurement and reporting of results, are critical to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

Refer to Appendix 1: An Immigration Performance Management Process for an example of a performance process.

3.8 As part of a public inquiry:

A Public Inquiry and Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits on population growth and immigration – investigate the benefits and make recommendations

Specific issues and opportunities to investigate:

- 1) Examine how a comprehensive Public Inquiry on population growth and immigration with Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits, is more reliable to establish “Best in Class” immigration policy than Liberal government/IRCC simplistic immigration surveys.
- 2) Examine how a public inquiry, with public forums, public submissions and public hearings, on the broad aspects of population growth and immigration, can be conducted:
 - i. To engage with the broad Canadian community, businesses, leading economists, consultants, leading immigration experts, all levels of government, and representatives from other countries.
 - ii. To inform Canadians on immigration and for Canadians to question and speak up on immigration issues causing hardship for Canadians.
 - iii. To study the interaction between permanent immigration (Permanent Residence (PR) and temporary immigration (Non-Permanent Residence (NPR)).
 - iv. To capture the broad preferences of the informed broad Canadian community and businesses for population growth and immigration.
 - v. To assess the cost-benefit of analyzing different levels and composition of PR and NPR to best improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

The analysis would consider Canada’s fiscal/economic, social, and environmental (including infrastructure) absorptive capacity.
 - vi. To assess the advantages and disadvantages of one country dominating immigration in Canada.
 - vii. To study immigration selection criteria for best fiscal outcomes. For example:
 - Selecting immigrants who are relatively young, healthy, skilled, and proficient in English leads to better fiscal outcomes. These immigrants tend to pay higher lifetime taxes and have a lower propensity to consume government funded services.
 - Ensuring primary applicants in the PR Economic category demonstrate a minimum of “competent” English language proficiency.
 - Primarily matching immigration to higher skill and higher wage labor market shortages.
 - viii. To disclose the costs of Canada’s multi-billion dollar immigration programs, for example:
 - Providing IRCC funded programs to assist immigrants has been very lucrative for many Canadian businesses, especially with the extraordinary levels of immigration since 2015.

- There is high cost for the IRCC to fund language courses (Levels 1 thru 12) that are free to permanent residents and protected persons.

Selecting primary and secondary applicants for immigration with competent English (or French) competency skills would be significant cost savings. Immigrants arriving with competent language skills have superior economic outcomes for increased tax contribution and require less government funded services.

It has been difficult for Canadian youth (and their parents) as they compare the spending by the federal government on immigration programs, such as language courses, compared to the lack of funding available to assist them to upgrade their education as they struggle to find good paying jobs.

- ix. To study the opportunities to reduce the high cost of immigration programs. Government funded services are especially costly for the PR Family sponsored parent and grandparent category, and the Refugees/others category.
 - x. To study the benefits of a Performance Management Process for immigration which includes conducting risk assessments.
- 3) Examine the insights, findings and recommendations from other public inquiries, studies and articles on population growth and levels and composition of immigration, which would improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians. Examples of credible public inquiries, studies, and articles include:
- i. ["Migrant Intake into Australia"](#), Productivity Commission Inquiry report, No. 77, April 13, 2016.
 - ii. [Toward Improving Canada's Skilled Immigration Policy: An Evaluation Approach](#), C.D. Howe, Charles M. Beach, Alan G. Green, and Christopher Worswick, October 2011.
 - iii. [Quality Over Quantity: How Canada's Immigration System Can Catch Up With Its Competitors](#), C.D. Howe Institute, Parisa Mahboubi, Commentary No. 654 February 2024.
 - iv. [Can Canada handle half a million new immigrants? Labour economist Mikal Skuterud on immigration's diminishing economic returns](#), The Hub Staff, November 29, 2022.
 - v. [Canadians are turning against immigration. Labour economist Mikal Skuterud on how to reform the system and reverse this trend](#), The Hub Staff, November 13, 2023.
 - vi. [When More Isn't Enough Why Canada needs a prosperity driven approach to immigration](#), Business Council of Alberta. October 2023.
 - vii. [Australia's superior skilled migration outcomes compared with Canada's](#), Benjamin Harrap, Leslyanne Hawthorne, Margaret Holland, James Ted McDonald, Anthony Scott, November 26, 2021.
 - viii. [Jamie Sarkonak: Even banks are saying immigration is putting the squeeze on gen Z](#), National Post, August 1, 2024.
- 4) Examine the benefits of Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits that critically assess the fiscal/economic, social and environmental (including infrastructure) outcomes of immigration policy and programs.

Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits by presenting a wide range of immigration themes and topics provide the opportunity for the broad Canadian population to openly discuss the benefits, costs, opportunities and concerns of immigration policy.

Refer to [Appendix 3: Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits](#).

- 5) Examine how clear goals and objectives for a [Public Inquiry and Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits](#) on population growth and immigration, with performance measurement and reporting of results, are critical to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

Refer to [Appendix 1: An Immigration Performance Management Process](#) for an example of a performance process.

3.9 As part of a public inquiry:

Canada's deficient immigration selection criteria – investigate the adverse impacts on Canadians and make recommendations

Specific issues and opportunities to investigate:

- 1) Examine how the following immigration selection criteria recommendations would improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians:
 - i. Establish minimum eligibility Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) scoring thresholds to ensure higher skilled applicants.
 - ii. Establish and enforce strict language skills with strict testing to ensure adequate language competency.
High language proficiency is very important for better earnings outcomes post immigration.
 - iii. Prioritize applicants with occupational skills (includes experience and education) to primarily match higher skill labor market shortages.
 - iv. Exclude applicants with occupational skills that do not match demonstrated labor market shortages.
 - v. Establish and use minimum pre-landing and post-landing earnings assessments to prioritize, select and exclude applicants.
Reference: [Quality Over Quantity: How Canada's Immigration System Can Catch Up With Its Competitors](#), C.D. Howe Institute, Parisa Mahboubi, Commentary No. 654 February 2024.
 - vi. Award substantial points (CRS) for high qualifications of secondary applicants.
 - vii. Exclude applicants for PR with low skills and PGWP holder applicants with low paying jobs.
The exception would be for occupations that are deemed highly critical jobs, such as caregivers for Canadian wellness, or in some cases agriculture, but in limited numbers.
 - viii. Exclude applicants or reduce points for applicants with credentials that are difficult to be recognized in Canada.
 - ix. Return to single PR pathway that is transparent and predictable and that prioritizes applicants with the highest CRS scores.

Reference: [Canadians are turning against immigration. Labour economist Mikal Skuterud on how to reform the system and reverse this trend](#), Mikal Skuterud, Sean Speer, November 13, 2022.

Economist Mike Moffat advocates that the low-wage stream should be entirely abolished for the temporary foreign worker program.

Reference: [Mike Moffatt: M remarks to the federal cabinet on housing, immigration, and the temporary foreign worker program](#), The Hub, August 27, 2024.

- x. Exclude applicants with education degrees and diplomas for PR and NPR where there is no demonstrated labor market shortage.
There are many international graduates with degrees and diplomas working in lower skill and lower wage jobs.
- xi. Select a balance of skilled highly qualified applicants that represent the uniqueness and strengths from a balance of many different countries to maximize the benefit of diversity.
- xii. Select only highly qualified applicants for viable businesses that meet stringent criteria for Canada's business immigration program.
 - The program relies on skilled applicants with business and entrepreneurial expertise, innovation, and investment capital to establish viable businesses.
 - The number and type of businesses need to match labor market shortages and not weaken Canadian businesses where there is adequate market supply.
 - The program should only consider providing limited key supportive resources to well qualified applicants with credible business plans. It also needs to provide resources to other Canadian businesses and native-born Canadians needing assistance to set up their businesses.
 - The program has the potential to be abused as an alternate pathway to PR.

Reference: [Quality Over Quantity: How Canada's Immigration System Can Catch Up With Its Competitors](#), C.D. Howe Institute, Parisa Mahboubi, Commentary No. 654 February 2024.

Other references to improve immigration selection criteria:

[Can Canada handle half a million new immigrants? Labour economist Mikal Skuterud on immigration's diminishing economic returns](#), The Hub Staff, November 29, 2022.

[When More Isn't Enough Why Canada needs a prosperity driven approach to immigration](#), Business Council of Alberta. October 2023.

[Toward Improving Canada's Skilled Immigration Policy: An Evaluation Approach](#), C.D. Howe, Charles M. Beach, Alan G. Green, and Christopher Worswick, October 2011.

[Australia's superior skilled migration outcomes compared with Canada's](#), Benjamin Harrap, Lesleyanne Hawthorne, Margaret Holland, James Ted McDonald, Anthony Scott, November 26, 2021.

[Migrant Intake into Australia](#), Productivity Commission Inquiry report, No. 77, April 13, 2016.

- 2) Investigate how improvements to immigration selection criteria needs to be a collaborative effort that includes the broad Canadian community, leading economists, businesses and leading immigration experts and government.
 - i. The feedback and recommendations from the broad Canadian community are critical as their economic and living conditions have been directly impacted by poor immigration selection criteria and poor immigration policy.
 - ii. The study and recommendations from leading economists are extremely insightful to avoid the pitfalls of Canada's current failed immigration policy.

- iii. The recommendations from businesses are important to understand how immigration can be profitable for their businesses in the near term and long-term.
 Caution: Businesses are limited in their understanding of the levels and composition of immigration, in the bigger picture, that would overall improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians and avoid the adverse impacts stated in Section 2.1 1).
- iv. The study and recommendations from leading immigration experts are important to understand how:
 - Immigrants can be most successful in assimilating into the Canadian way of life to improve the economy and living conditions for both immigrants and Canadians.
 - Canadians will need to further assimilate into a changing culture especially if the high imbalance/disproportion of immigration from a dominate source country were to continue for a number of years. Canadians will also need to adjust to more job sectors being dominated by a dominate immigration source country.
- v. The recommendations from government need to be considered with caution, for example:
 - Governments can have political vested interests for immigration policy that adversely affects Canadians in the short-term and long-term.
 - The Liberal government decision to bring in a massive influx of lower skill and lower wage workers has catered to lower wage businesses at the expense of Canadians. In the bigger picture, it has created substantial hardship for Canadians with excessive demand for housing, healthcare, schooling, and government funded services and subsidies to support lower income families. There has been reduced tax contribution, increased economic inequality and poverty, increased youth unemployment and lowered GDP per capita. Government spending and deficits have substantially increased.
- vi. To improve living conditions for Canadians, Canada needs to transition to a higher productivity higher wage economy.
 There will be businesses that depend on lower skill and lower wage workers that will not be viable in a higher productivity higher wage economy. For a portion of these businesses to survive, they will need to invest in technology and equipment to increase productivity and become less dependent on large numbers of lower skill and lower wage workers.
 Reference from the GOV.UK: [Major immigration reforms delivered to restore order and control](#).

- 3) Determine how clear goals and objectives for immigration selection criteria, with performance measurement and reporting of results, are critical to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.
 Refer to Appendix 1: An Immigration Performance Management Process for an example of a performance process.

3.10 As part of a public inquiry:

Canada's deficient Annual Reports to Parliament on Immigration – investigate the adverse impacts on Canadians and make recommendations

Specific issues and opportunities to investigate:

- 1) Examine the 2024 Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration for:
 - i. Politically biased opinions.

- ii. Withholding of pertinent information in presentation of results.
- iii. Overstating of positive results.
- iv. Minimizing or omitting of negative results.

Also refer to Section 2.10 4) for critical review comments.

- 2) Examine how independent critical review of Annual Reports to Parliament on Immigration, prior to issue, would improve the credibility of these reports for Canadians.
- 3) Examine how Annual Reports can present critical immigration goals and objectives with actual performance measurement and reporting of results.
Investigate how the reporting of results would provide public transparency and scrutiny on what is working well and not working well with actual impacts and costs, both direct and indirect.
- 4) Examine how Annual Reports can include performance reporting, as well as activity reporting, on immigration topics that are concerning for Canadians.
Assessing and reporting on Canada's absorptive capacities (fiscal/economic, social, and environmental (including infrastructure)) to manage Canada's population growth and immigration levels is a critical topic for Canadians.
- 5) Examine how clear goals and objectives, for critical review of Annual Reports, with performance measurement and reporting of results, are crucial to ensure accuracy and full disclosure.
Refer to Appendix 1: An Immigration Performance Management Process for an example of a performance process.

3.11 As part of a public inquiry:

The imbalance/disproportion of immigration from a dominate source country – investigate the impacts on Canadians and make recommendations

Specific issues and opportunities to investigate:

- 1) Examine how Canada can reap the advantage of greater diversity with a more balanced number of immigrants with highest qualifications from different source countries.
Highest source countries of immigration in Canada, for combined PR and NPR in 2024, were India at an estimated 32%, Ukraine at 7%, and then China including Hong Kong SRA at 7%.
- 2) Examine the changes in job sectors and living communities that is taking place from the imbalance/disproportion of immigration from a dominate source country.
- 3) Examine advantages and disadvantages of one country dominating immigration.
This includes fiscal/economic, social (includes community), and environmental (including infrastructure) and political impacts.
- 4) Examine the reasons why the US restricts any country from dominating immigration as the US has a 7% cap per country and the outcomes.
- 5) Examine strategy to balance immigration from different source countries including international students (which also impacts the balance/proportion of both PGWP holders and PGWP holders applying for PR).
- 6) Examine how clear goals and objectives, to balance immigration from different countries, with performance measurement and reporting of results, are critical to improve the benefits of diversity from different countries for Canadians.
Refer to Appendix 1: An Immigration Performance Management Process for an example of a performance process.

3.12 As part of a public inquiry:

The Liberal government immigration reduction commitment – investigate the actual reduced numbers for accountability

Specific issues and opportunities to investigate:

- 1) Investigate the Liberal government plans on how immigration reduction will be executed. Refer to the tables below for Liberal government immigration reduction as provided in press releases and the 2024 Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration.
 - i. The table below summarizes the numbers from the 2024 Liberal government press releases and includes Canada's actual estimated population and NPR population to the end of 2024.

Refer to Section 2.12 3) for further explanation and notes regarding the table.

Liberal Government Commitment to Reduce Immigration Levels					
	2023	2024	2025	2026	Notes:
Previous year population	39,527,936	40,784,356	41,574,517	41,543,616	1
PR new			395,000	380,000	2
NPR net change			-445,901	-445,662	2
NPR new			673,650	516,600	3
NPR reduction needed (PR net change minus NPR)			-1,119,551	-962,262	4
Natural population change and emigration (estimated)			20,000	20,000	5
Population (end of year)	40,724,526	41,574,517			1
Population (end of year)			41,543,616	41,497,954	6
Total Actual NPR	2,741,523	3,125,165			7
Total Calculated NPR			2,679,264	2,233,602	7
NPR at 5% of 2026 population				2,074,898	8
Additional NPR reduction needed to reconcile Government Press Releases				158,704	9

- ii. The table below is referenced from the [2024 Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration](#) in [Annex 4: Canada's Next Temporary and Permanent Resident Immigration Levels Plan](#) for Net Change in Newcomers to Canada.

The table below does not account for the actual estimated total population and NPR at the end of 2024. Refer to Section 2.12 3) above for further information on Liberal government commitment for immigration reduction.

Net Change in Newcomers to Canada				
	2024	2025	2026	2027
Non-permanent Residents (NPR):				
<i>NPR outflows</i>	588,409	1,262,801	1,104,658	875,129
<i>NPR inflows of which:</i>	887,625	816,900	659,036	892,568
<i>Inflows subject to targets set for students and workers</i>		673,650	516,600	543,600
<i>Inflows for contingency reserve</i>		143,250	142,436	348,968
Net Change in Non-permanent Residents	299,216	- 445,901	- 445,622	17,439
New Permanent Residents	485,000	395,000	380,000	365,000
Total New PR and NPR in Canada	784,216	- 50,901	- 65,622	382,439
Population of Non-permanent Residents	2,961,000	2,515,099	2,069,477	2,086,916
NPRs as % of Canadian Population	7.1%	6.1%	5.0%	5.0%

- 2) Determine how clear goals and objectives, for immigration reduction, with performance measurement and reporting of results, are critical to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

Refer to Appendix 1: An Immigration Performance Management Process for an example of a performance process.

3.13 As part of a public inquiry:

Illegal immigration-related activity – investigate the adverse impacts on Canadians and make recommendations

Specific issues and opportunities to investigate:

- 1) Examine the capability of the Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC) to control fraud and corruption in assessing immigration applications.
- 2) Examine the capability of the Immigration Consultants of Canada Regulatory Council (ICCRC) to control unscrupulous immigration consultants.
- 3) Examine the capability of the IRCC to control unethical educational institutions from granting substandard diplomas and degrees and not failing students for low grades.
- 4) Examine why the Liberal government was so slow to learn from the experiences of other countries regarding illegal immigration-related activity pertaining to international student education and Post Graduate Work Permit (PGWP) holders applying for Permanent Residence.
- 5) Examine the reasons why the Liberal government was so slow to improve border security and yet when improved border security was required by the Trump administration in late 2024, plans for improved border security were quickly implemented.
- 6) Examine why the Liberal government was so slow to disallow extra points for job offers for the foreign temporary worker Labor Market Impact Assessments (LMIA) program after so many years of flagrant widespread fraudulent activities.
- 7) Examine the capability of the CBSA (Canadian Border Security Agency) to mitigate illegal immigration activity including illegal entry, and the funding needed to adequately resource and equip the CBSA.

8) As also stated in 3.7, examine the actions being taken to mitigate the influx of illegal undocumented persons into Canada and the consequences of undocumented persons not leaving Canada under their own choice.

9) As also stated in 3.7, examine the increase in undocumented workers in growing the underground economy.

The underground economy is very strong especially in the construction industry followed by real estate landlords, retail trade and accommodation and food services.

10) As also stated in 3.7, examine the impacts of unscrupulous businesses hiring lower wage undocumented workers for legitimate businesses that do not hire undocumented workers and have higher labor costs.

11) As also stated in 3.7, examine the impacts of lower wage undocumented workers on suppressing wages for legitimate (documented) workers.

12) Examine the policies, laws and enforcement required to convict unscrupulous employers and clients for hiring undocumented persons.

13) Examine the policies, laws and enforcement required to discourage the accommodating of undocumented persons in Canada.

14) Examine the extent of tax evasion in illegal immigration-related activities.

A separate larger public inquiry should be implemented to address the widespread issues of tax evasion and the growing underground economy in Canada.

15) Examine advanced technology available to track Permanent Residence (PR), Non-Permanent Residence (NPR) immigrants, and undocumented persons leaving Canada to better control immigration in Canada.

16) Examine the structure of Canada's immigration selection process to mitigate illegal immigration activity.

17) Examine the extent of illegal immigration-related activity in contributing to the imbalance/disproportion of immigration from a dominant source country.

15) Examine how strict Canada is in deporting immigrants convicted of committing crimes in Canada.

16) Examine the extent immigration is contributing to the increase of organized crime in the drug trade and other crimes in Canada.

A separate public inquiry should also be implemented to address rampant drug use and drug addiction in Canada.

17) Examine how clear goals and objectives to mitigate illegal immigration-related activity, with performance measurement and reporting of results, are critical to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

Refer to Appendix 1: An Immigration Performance Management Process for an example of a performance process.

3.14 As part of a public inquiry:

A “Best in Class” immigration system – investigate the benefits to Canadians and make recommendations

Specific issues and opportunities to investigate:

- 1) Examine how lower levels of immigration, higher qualifications for PR and NPR, and increasing the percentage in the PR Economic category of total PR would improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.
Refer to Section 2.14 and Appendix 4: Fiscal models to evaluate immigration scenarios.
- 2) Examine the Mike Moffot recommendation that the lower wage stream be entirely abolished from the temporary foreign worker program.
- 3) Confirm weighting factors using actual IRCC data for the Simplified Fiscal Model example that compares the “Proposed Best in Class” Immigration Scenario to Canada’s 2024 Immigration Program using actual IRCC data.
Refer to Section 2.14 4) and Appendix 4: Fiscal models to evaluate immigration scenarios.
- 4) Conduct rigorous fiscal models to assess fiscal outcomes of different levels and composition of immigration scenarios, and existing immigration programs to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.
- 5) Examine how “less” can be better with reduced population growth and reduced immigration levels. Consider:
 - i. Less housing shortage and less escalating prices.
 - ii. Less overloading of healthcare services.
 - iii. Less overcrowding in schools.
 - iv. Less cost for the high government funded services and subsidies for PR and NPR immigration.
 - v. Less government deficit for Canadians.
 - vi. Less unemployment and less unemployment benefits.
 - vii. Less competition for jobs and less wage suppression for Canadian youth and graduates.
 - viii. Less impact on older workers employed in the labor force.
 - ix. Less imbalance/disproportion of immigration from a dominate source country.
 - x. Less environmental impact.
 - xi. Less dilution of wealth from limited natural resources with lower population growth.
 - xii. Less cost with lower “parent and grandparent” numbers in the PR Family category.
 - xiii. Less cost in future to support a smaller growing aged population.Refer to Section 2.14 3) and Appendix 4: Fiscal models to evaluate immigration scenarios.
- 6) Examine how clear goals and objectives for a “Best in Class” immigration system, with performance measurement and reporting of results, are critical to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.
Refer to Appendix 1: An Immigration Performance Management Process for an example of a performance process.

Appendix 1: An Immigration Performance Management Process

1) Canada needs a “Best in Class” immigration system with a Performance Management Process to improve the economy and living conditions for Canadians.

A Performance Management Process for immigration requires:

- i. Primary goals
These are the broad long-term desired outcomes (such as, improve the standard of living/prosperity for Canadians). Goals need to be SMART (specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time bound).
- ii. Sub-goals
These are the smaller and intermediate goals that contribute to achieving the larger, primary goals (such as, sufficient housing must be in place to match levels of immigration). Sub-goals break down complex or long-term goals into more manageable parts, making it easier to tackle the overall objective. They serve as stepping stones or milestones to reach the primary goal, allowing for a more organized and focused approach.
- iii. Objectives
These are specific, measurable actions taken to reach the goals identified. There can be several objectives for each goal.
- iv. Strategies and plans
A strategy is a long-term approach or an overarching plan. A plan is a detailed outline of specific actions, routine procedures, timelines, and resources required to execute a strategy or achieve a specific objective.
- v. Tactics
These are the small specific actions but significant actionable steps within strategies and plans specific to meet the objective.
- vi. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
These are the critical quantifiable targets, or the desired level of performance, to meet the goals and objectives. KPI's can also include targets for effectiveness and productivity of internal processes and activities in reaching specific goals and objectives.
- vii. Measurement of results
This includes measurement and tracking progress of results compared to the KPI's. To achieve the intended goals and objectives, adjustments to strategies, plans and tactics may be required.
- viii. Reporting of results
This includes reporting of results to achieve the intended goals and objectives.

References:

[The Difference Between Goals, Objectives, Strategies, and Tactics](#), FOUNDERJAR, Anastasia Belyh, April 17, 2023.

[SnowHR](#).

[What is a Key Performance Indicator \(KPI\)?](#) , KPI.org.

Quotes:

“If you fail to plan, then you plan to fail.”

“What gets measured gets done.” (Peter Drucker)

2) “Best in Class” immigration primary goals with sub-goals.

Below are examples of primary goals and sub-goals for immigration. (Goals would then be further developed to be SMART (specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time bound) goals).

- i. Primary goal: Improve the standard of living/prosperity for Canadians.

Sub-goals:

- Align levels and composition of immigration primarily with higher skill labor market shortages to increase productivity growth.
(For example, select applicants that are primarily younger, experienced, higher skilled and higher wage workers to increase labor force participation and increased tax contribution.)
- Align levels of immigration with Canada’s absorptive capacity.
(For example, ensure there are adequate jobs, housing, healthcare, schooling, public facilities, and government funded services available for planned levels and composition of immigration.)
- Align the Permanent Residence (PR) Economic category to be at least 62.5% of total PR.

- ii. Primary goal: Improve the quality of life for immigrants.

Sub-goals:

- Align levels in the PR Family category and Refugees/others category (PR and NPR) with Canada’s financial and environmental (including infrastructure) capacity to properly support these immigration categories.
(Note: Excessive levels in these categories results in higher government spending and deficits burdening future generations.)
- Streamline settlement services to assist immigrants and Refugees/others to successfully transition into Canadian life.

- iii. Primary goal: Implement a “Best in Class” immigration system that reflects the preferences of informed Canadians and that is sustainable.

(Note: Preferences from informed Canadians would include the broad Canadian community, businesses, leading economists, consultants, and leading immigration experts).

Reference for example of goals and objectives for Canada's Sustainable Development Goal 13: Climate action: [Sustainable Development Goal 13: Climate action](#), Government of Canada.

3) A sustaining “Best in Class” immigration system would incorporate:

- i. The learnings from:

- A Public Inquiry on population growth and immigration with public forums, public submissions, and public hearings.
- Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits.

- ii. “Best in Class” immigration selection criteria.

- iii. A Performance Management Process that includes:

- Reporting of immigration goals and results in the Annual Reports to Parliament on Immigration.
Reports would include for independent critical review to ensure full disclosure and transparency on both positive and negative results.
- Reporting of all costs relating to immigration, both direct and indirect.

- Conducting risk assessments to identify risks associated in not meeting the goals and objectives of immigration; and controls and safeguards needed to protect the fairness and integrity of the immigration system, and to provide secure border surveillance.
- iv. Delivering a cost-effective immigration system with programs aligned with Canada's fiscal/economic, social, and environmental (including infrastructure) absorptive capacity to adequately support immigration categories and the needs of Canadians.

Appendix 2: Encouraging more Canadians to have children: All families should receive the same child benefits per child (unless their incomes are very high)

- 1) The substantial increase in housing costs and the suppression of wages in Canada has made it more difficult for many Canadians to afford children.**
- 2) The simplified comparison below illustrates how Canadians with higher net incomes can have financial challenges to have children as they pay considerably more taxes and receive considerably less government subsidies than lower income families.**

- i. Family 1 versus Family 2: Comparison of net income after basic personal deductions, before taxes, and without government subsidies.

Case 1: Family 1 – A lower income family with net income of \$40,000 after exemptions and deductions and before government subsidies.

Situation: Tax year 2024, married couple in Calgary, one spouse working with income, the other spouse with no income, and two children (a boy and a girl) under the age of six with no disabilities.

Case 2: Family 2: A higher income family with net income of \$120,000 after exemptions and deductions and before government subsidies.

Situation: Tax year 2024, married couple in Calgary, one spouse working with income, the other spouse with no income, and two children (a boy and a girl) under the age of six with no disabilities.

- ii. Family 1 versus Family 2: Comparison of income after taxes and with government subsidies.

Case 1: Family 1 – A lower income family with a net income of \$40,000 after exemptions and deductions and before taxable government subsidies.

Total taxable income with eligible government <u>taxable</u> subsidies	\$	50,800.00
Net income after exemptions and deductions and before government taxable subsidies	\$	40,000.00
Calgary Housing Company Affordable Housing Rental Assistance	\$	10,800.00
Taxes on taxable income	\$	12,700.00
Eligible tax free government subsidies	\$	17,988.60
Canada child benefits	\$	14,196.72
Alberta child and family benefit	\$	1,165.84
Canada carbon rebate	\$	1,824.00
GST/HST credit	\$	802.04
Income after taxes and with additional government subsidies	\$	56,088.60

Case 2: Family 2 – A higher income family with a net income of \$120,000 after exemptions and deductions and before taxable government subsidies.

Total taxable income with eligible government <u>taxable</u> subsidies	\$	120,000.00
Net income after exemptions and deductions and before government taxable subsidies	\$	120,000.00
Calgary Housing Company Affordable Housing Rental Assistance - not eligible	\$	-
Taxes on taxable income	\$	33,982.00
Eligible tax free government subsidies	\$	9,703.56
Canada child benefits	\$	7,879.56
Alberta child and family benefit - not eligible	\$	-
Canada carbon rebate	\$	1,824.00
GST/HST credit - not eligible	\$	-
Income after taxes and with additional government subsidies	\$	95,721.56

Conclusions:

1. Family 2 net income after basic personal exemptions and deductions and before taxable government subsidies was 3 times higher than Family 1 (\$120,000 vs \$40,000).
2. Family 2 income after tax with subsidies, was only 1.7 times higher than Family 1 (\$95,721.56 vs \$56,088.60).
3. Many native-born Canadians (and others), even with higher net incomes, can face considerable financial challenges to have children. They pay higher taxes, receive less government subsidies, and can have higher costs for housing and child opportunities expected culturally by native-born Canadians.
4. Governments can encourage more Canadians to have children by providing all families with similar child benefits per child unless their incomes are very high (for example, greater than \$200,000 or \$250,000 depending on the province).

References for government subsidies and tax calculations:

[Government of Canada - Child and family benefits calculator.](#)
[Combined Federal & Alberta tax brackets and tax rates.](#)
[Calgary Housing Company.](#)

Appendix 3: Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits

- 1) Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summits that present a wide range of immigration topics are critical to establishing and sustaining “Best in Class” immigration policy.**

Multi-topic annual immigration summits, with critical assessment of immigration policy and programs, provide a forum to openly discuss the benefits, costs, opportunities and concerns of Canada’s immigration policy and programs. As part of a Performance Management Process on immigration, performance results need critical assessment for accountability.

- 2) Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summit participation needs to include representation from the broad Canadian community, businesses, leading economists, leading immigration experts, consultants, levels of government and from other countries.**

It is especially important to include representation from the broad Canadian community as they have been most adversely impacted from rapid population growth and extraordinary levels of immigration.

- 3) Multi-topic Annual Immigration Summit topics, presentations, and panel discussions need to address the critical issues of immigration with opportunity for audience interaction.**

The Summits need to present major topic streams and a wide range of relevant immigration topics.

Below are examples of major topic streams and topics to review:

Fiscal/economic:

- i. Fiscal/economic immigration performance results compared to KPI’s for the different categories of Permanent Residence (PR) and Non-Permanent (NPR) immigration.
- ii. Results of levels and composition of immigration to match primarily higher skill labor market shortages.
- iii. The impact of immigration to improve productivity investment, productivity growth, and wages.
- iv. Government revenue (tax contribution) and expenditure related to the different PR and NPR immigration categories.
This includes disclosure of both the direct and indirect costs of immigration.
- v. The immigration influence on the broader economy and flow-on effects on public finances.
- vi. The impact of economic cycles and global changes on immigration fiscal/economic performance results.
- vii. The long-term immigration fiscal/economic impacts.

Social

- i. The social related immigration performance results compared to Key Performance Indicators (KPI’s) for the different categories of PR and NPR immigration.
- ii. Topics related to social cohesion and integration, economic integration, inclusion, multiculturalism, immigration settlement services, and labor market and language challenges.

Environmental (including infrastructure):

- i. The environmental related immigration performance results compared to KPI’s for different categories of PR and NPR immigration.

- ii. The planning and investment in public infrastructure and other government funded services.
- iii. The impacts of population growth on the natural and built environment including cost of living, congestion, biodiversity, water consumption, emissions, and pollution.
- iv. The additional demand for housing including public housing.
- v. The additional demand for community infrastructure, such as, schools, universities, hospitals, libraries, police and fire stations, parks and major roads and transportation systems.
- vi. The additional utility demand for water, sewage treatment, waste disposal, and electricity.
- vii. The additional greenhouse gas emissions.

Immigration Plan Execution:

- i. The immigration plan execution performance results compared to KPI's for different categories of PR and NPR immigration.
- ii. The actual execution status compared to government released immigration plans.
- iii. The challenges of immigration plan execution.
- iv. The challenges of immigration support services.
- v. The initiatives and ideas to improve the cost efficiency and effectiveness of immigration programs.
- vi. The planning levels and composition of PR categories and NPR categories (international students, PGWP holders and temporary foreign workers, asylum claimants) to best serve the needs of Canadians including Canadian youth and graduates.

Other:

- i. The broad Canadian community and business preferences for population growth, and levels and composition of immigration.
- ii. Undocumented persons in Canada including current numbers, actions to manage and reduce numbers, and reporting of results.
- iii. The impact of immigration and the undocumented population on the underground economy.

Appendix 4: Fiscal models to evaluate immigration scenarios

1) A simplified fiscal model compares a “Proposed Best in Class” Immigration Scenario to Canada’s 2024 Immigration Program.

Case 1: A “Proposed Best in Class” Immigration Program has:

- i. Lower levels of immigration: 250,000 for Permanent Residence (PR) and 1,5500,000 for Non-Permanent Residence (NPR).
- ii. Higher qualifications for PR and NPR.
- iii. Higher percentage in the PR Economic category at 62.5% of total PR.

Case 2: Canada’s 2024 Permanent Residence Program has:

- i. Higher levels of immigration: 483,640 for PR and 3,125,165 for NPR.
- ii. Lower qualifications for PR and NPR.
- iii. Lower percentage in the PR Economic category at 58.2% of total PR.

Reference for PR data: [2024 Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration](#).

Reference for NPR data: [Canadian Immigration Statistics](#) (for actual databases go directly to the identified IRCC linked tables (as of November 2025)).

The model outcomes for the “Proposed Best in Class” Immigration Program is substantially superior to Canada’s 2024 Immigration Program resulting in significantly:

- iii. More revenue, mainly from taxes, for the federal government.
With lower levels of immigration, there would be a tighter labor market. Workers with higher qualifications would have greater access to higher paying jobs. This increases “revenue generated per immigrant” to within 84% of the population average. (The 84% compares to the significantly lower 29% for Canada’s 2024 Immigration Program).
- iv. Less expenditures for the federal government.
With higher incomes, there is considerably less financial support needed for government funded services. This decreases “expenditure per immigrant” to only 47% of the population average. (The 47% compares to higher 55% for Canada’s 2024 Immigration Program).

From the model, over a five-year period the “Proposed Best in Class” Immigration Scenario would provide a \$36.7 billion federal government surplus. This compares to a \$65.8 billion federal government deficit for Canada’s 2024 Immigration Program. There is a huge difference of over \$100 billion.

A “Proposed Best in Class” Immigration Scenario is compared to Canada's 2024 Immigration Program.

2024 Federal Budget basis:

Population (2024)	\$	41.5	Million
Federal budget revenue	\$	498	Billion
Revenue (tax) per capita:	\$	11,995	
Federal budget expenditure	\$	538	Billion
Expenditure per capita:	-\$	12,954	

Case 1: A “Proposed Best in Class” Immigration Scenario

Lower levels of immigration, higher qualifications for PR and NPR, and a higher percentage in the PR Economic Class category.

Federal Government Revenue (primarily from taxes)	Immigrant number	Revenue Per Capita Population Average	Revenue Immigrant Weighting Factor	Revenue Per Immigrant	Total Million
Permanent Residence (PR)					
Economic (62.5% of PR)	156,250	\$ 11,995	2.00	\$ 23,990	\$ 3,748
Remainder	93,750	\$ 11,995	0.40	\$ 4,798	\$ 450
Total PR	250,000				\$ 4,198
Non Permanent Residence (NPR)					
International Students	550,000	\$ 11,995	0.10	\$ 1,200	\$ 660
Remainder	1,000,000	\$ 11,995	1.10	\$ 13,195	\$ 13,195
Total NPR	1,550,000				\$ 13,854
Total PR and NPR	1,800,000			\$ 10,029	
Total revenue					\$ 18,053
Federal Government Expenditure	Immigrant number	Expenditure Per Capita Population Average	Expenditure Immigrant Weighting Factor	Expenditure Per Immigrant	Total Million
Permanent Residence (PR)					
Economic (62.5% of PR)	156,250	-\$ 12,954	1.30	-\$ 16,840	-\$ 2,631
Remainder	93,750	-\$ 12,954	1.80	-\$ 23,318	-\$ 2,186
Total PR	250,000				-\$ 4,817
NPR					
International Students	550,000	-\$ 12,954	0.10	-\$ 1,295	-\$ 712
Remainder	1,000,000	-\$ 12,954	0.40	-\$ 5,182	-\$ 5,182
Total NPR	1,550,000				-\$ 5,894
Total PR and NPR	1,800,000			-\$ 5,951	
Total expenditure					-\$ 10,712
Net benefit per year to Canadians (Total revenue minus Total expenditure)					\$ 7,341

Case 2: Canada's 2024 Immigration Program

Higher levels of immigration, lower qualifications for PR and NPR, and a lower percentage in the PR Economic Class category.

Federal Government Revenue (primarily from taxes)	Immigrant number	Revenue Per Capita Population Average	Revenue Immigrant Weighting Factor	Revenue (Tax) Per Immigrant	Total Million
Permanent Residence (PR)					
Economic (58% of PR)	281,625	\$ 11,995	0.90	\$ 10,796	\$ 3,040
Remainder	202,015	\$ 11,995	0.30	\$ 3,599	\$ 727
Total PR	483,640				\$ 3,767
Non Permanent Residence (NPR)				\$ -	
International Students	996,375	\$ 11,995	0.10	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,195
Remainder	2,128,790	\$ 11,995	0.30	\$ 3,599	\$ 7,661
Total NPR	3,125,165				\$ 8,856
Total PR and NPR	3,608,805			\$ 3,498	
Total revenue					\$ 12,623
Federal Government Expenditure	Immigrant number	Expenditure Per Capita Population Average	Expenditure Immigrant Weighting Factor	Expenditure Per Immigrant	Total Million
Permanent Residence (PR)					
Economic (58% of PR)	281,625	-\$ 12,954	1.50	-\$ 19,431	-\$ 5,472
Remainder	202,015	-\$ 12,954	2.00	-\$ 25,908	-\$ 5,234
Total PR	483,640				-\$ 10,706
Non Permanent Residence (NPR)					
International Students	996,375	-\$ 12,954	0.10	-\$ 1,295	-\$ 1,291
Remainder	2,128,790	-\$ 12,954	0.50	-\$ 6,477	-\$ 13,788
Total NPR	3,125,165				-\$ 15,079
Total PR and NPR	3,608,805			-\$ 7,145	
Total expenditure					-\$ 25,785
Net cost per year to Canadians (Total revenue minus Total expenditure)					-\$ 13,162

Conclusions:

1. **For Case 1: A "Proposed Best in Class" Immigration Scenario**, the benefit to Canadians is a federal government surplus of \$7.3 billion per year.
Over five years, the benefit to Canadians is a \$36.7 billion federal government surplus.
2. **For Case 2: Canada's 2024 Immigration Program**, the cost to Canadians is a federal government deficit of \$13.2 billion per year.
Over five years, the cost to Canadians is a \$65.8 billion federal government deficit.
3. Over a five-year period, the savings to Canadians for a "Proposed Best in Class" Immigration Scenario versus Canada's 2024 Immigration Program is over \$100 billion.

Simplified fiscal model methodology and assumptions:

- i. The model uses the 2024 Canada federal budget revenue and expenditure data and the 2024 population as the basis of federal government revenue per capita and expenditure per capita.
 - Federal budget revenue is primarily from tax contribution.
 - An average revenue per capita is calculated by dividing the total federal government revenue by the total population.
 - An average expenditure per capita is calculated by dividing the total federal government expenditure by the total population.
- ii. Revenue and expenditure for the immigration categories is calculated by applying weighting factors.
 - The total revenue for each immigration category is calculated by multiplying the immigrant number in the category by the average revenue per capita and then multiplying by an estimated weighting factor.
 - The total expenditure for each immigration category is calculated by multiplying the immigrant number in the category by the average expenditure per capita and then multiplying by an estimated weighting factor.
- iii. The weighting factors are based on high level assumptions for federal government revenue (which is primarily from taxes), and federal government expenditure for the different immigration categories.
 - Extrapolated weighting factors will need to be verified using actual IRCC data, as actual immigrant revenues and expenditures are not readily disclosed by the federal government.
 - In general, a family earning \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year will contribute considerably less tax and access more government funded services, and charity supported services, than a family earning \$100,000 or more.
 - There is a sizeable cost associated with immigration government funded services and subsidies. The cost in the 2024 federal budget was a staggering \$6.5 billion for only the IRCC designated portion of the immigration program.
 - As a result of massive population growth from immigration, there is a significant government cost for increased unemployment assistance and public housing for both immigrants and affected Canadians. There are costly federal transfer payments to assist provinces with housing, education and health care costs.
- iv. The federal government economic benefits of a “Proposed Best in Class” Immigration Scenario would have application for all levels of government (federal, provincial and local).

2) Rigorous fiscal models are beneficial in comparing fiscal outcomes of different immigration scenarios and assessing outcomes of existing immigration programs.

The economy and living conditions for Canadians can be improved or worsened depending on different levels and composition of PR and NPR.

Immigration impacts fiscal/economic, social and environment (including infrastructure) outcomes, including GDP per capita, and government revenues and expenditures.

Rigorous fiscal models compare differences, such as:

- i. Earnings for:
 - Numbers and percentages in the PR categories/sub-categories (Economic, Family, Refugees/others).

- Numbers and percentages in the NPR categories/subcategories (international students, Post Graduate Work Permit holders, temporary foreign workers, and asylum seekers waiting on claims to be heard).
 - Primary applicants versus secondary applicants in PR Economic category and sub-categories.
 - Immigrants from English/French-speaking countries versus immigrants from non-English/French speaking countries.
 - Working ages and skill levels.
- ii. Contribution to government tax revenues (federal, provincial and local) for:
- Numbers, percentages and demographic profiles for PR and NPR immigration categories/sub-categories.
 - Lifetime periods, such as 60 to 100 years. This captures immigrants earlier ages (children, youth, post secondary), working stage, and later in life stage when not working and tending to incur higher health and social security expenses.
- iii. Consumption of government funded services for:
- Numbers, percentages and demographic profiles for PR and NPR immigration categories/sub-categories.
 - Lifetime periods, such as 60 to 100 years. This captures immigrants earlier ages (children, youth, post secondary), working stage, and later in life stage when not working and tending to incur higher health and social security expenses.

Rigorous fiscal models, when managed within their limitations, are beneficial in:

- i. Comparing fiscal outcomes of different levels and composition of immigration (sensitivity analysis).
- ii. Identifying critical factors of immigration that improve or worsen the economy and living conditions for Canadians (such as higher qualifications and immigration matching primarily higher skill labor market shortages).
- iii. Assessing outcomes of existing immigration programs.

The reliability of rigorous fiscal model outcomes depend on model lifetime assumptions to account for:

- i. Future government policies and tax structures.
- ii. The capacity of the economy to improve productivity and provide higher paying jobs.
- iii. Canada's absorptive capacities to provide housing, healthcare, schools, education, public facilities, and other built infrastructure.
- iv. Immigrant contribution to government tax revenue, such as, personal income tax, corporation tax, PST, GST, and energy tax.
- v. Immigrant consumption of government funded services.
- vi. Levels of over-qualification and underemployment of immigrants in the labor market.
- vii. Immigrants tending to have poorer labour market outcomes than local workers in economic downturns.
- viii. The time required for fiscal outcomes for different immigration categories/sub-categories to converge on Canadian averages.
- ix. The impact of the underground economy.
- x. Global changes.

For examples of rigorous fiscal models, refer to the Australian 2016 study [Migrant Intake into Australia](#) (Chapter 9).