



CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLATFORM

CANADA IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Data Report 2016
Migration and Remittances



MIGRATION & REMITTANCES

Canada is a country of immigrants, and accounts for approximately 3% of the global stock of international migrants. Migrant and diaspora communities are a major source of financial flows to communities in their countries of origin. These remittance flows are estimated to be 3 to 4 times foreign aid flows and are especially significant in middle income developing countries.

THIS SECTION DISCUSSES:

- **Where new migrants come to Canada from? And where they settle within Canada?**
- **Recent trends and patterns in migration; including which categories are growing rapidly**
- **Outward remittance flows from Canada**
- **Major developing countries and how much they receive in remittance flows from Canada**

It also benchmarks Canada's performance against other comparable advanced economies, for example:

- **How does Canada perform compared to other advanced economies when it comes to migrant integration policies?**
- **How does the pattern of remittance outflows from Canada compare with that of other advanced economies?**

HIGHLIGHTS

- Migrants come to Canada in two main categories: temporary migrants and permanent residents.
- Approx. 250,000 permanent residents enter Canada each year.
- In addition approx. 500,000 temporary migrants receive one of 3 types of temporary status in Canada - international mobility program participants, international students, or temporary foreign workers.
- The fastest growing countries of origin from which migrants come to Canada include: China, India and the Philippines.
- The pace of growth in temporary migration has far outstripped permanent migration (which has remained static).
- Growth in temporary migration is driven in particular by international students from China and India. International students contribute an estimated \$3.2 billion a year in tuition fees alone into the Canadian economy.
- Canada is the 6th largest global source of remittances and accounts for about 4% of global remittance outflows.
- Outward remittances from Canada in 2014 are estimated at US\$22.7 billion; the bulk of which go to large middle income developing countries (e.g. China, India, Philippines and Vietnam).
- Remittance flows far outstrip foreign aid in a number of Canada's development focus countries (e.g. Philippines, Vietnam and Colombia).
- Canada performs well on migrant integration measures; however linking migration and refugee settlement policies with development assistance remains an area of opportunity.
- Data gaps limit a more integrated understanding of migration flows, remittance outflows and the use of financial channels by Canadian diaspora communities.

TOP 20 SOURCES OF MIGRANTS INTO CANADA

● PERMANENT ● TEMPORARY

*all data and rank order is for 2014 unless otherwise specified

Canada has one of the highest rates of migration intensity of any country in the world. In 2014, about half a million temporary migrants and a quarter of a million permanent residents arrived in Canada. Migration patterns to Canada have changed rapidly in recent years. While permanent migration has remained nearly unchanged, temporary migration has grown rapidly over the past decade. This is driven by a more than doubling of foreign workers and international students entering Canada between 2000 and 2014. Asian countries are the largest and fastest growing sources of migration to Canada - especially China, India and the Philippines.

1. CHINA



PERMANENT: 24,620
TEMPORARY: 79,935

2. INDIA



PERMANENT: 38,335
TEMPORARY: 53,840

3. PHILIPPINES



PERMANENT: 40,020
TEMPORARY: 34,340

4. MEXICO



PERMANENT: 4,445
TEMPORARY: 29,435

5. IRAN



PERMANENT: 16,745
TEMPORARY: 3,935

6. JAMAICA



PERMANENT: 3,040
TEMPORARY: 11,255

7. PAKISTAN



PERMANENT: 9,110
TEMPORARY: 3,705

8. BRAZIL



PERMANENT: 1,900
TEMPORARY: 10,345

9. NIGERIA



PERMANENT: 4,140
TEMPORARY: 7,550

10. VIETNAM



PERMANENT: 2,470
TEMPORARY: 3,515

11. GUATEMALA



PERMANENT: 295
TEMPORARY: 5,575

12. UKRAINE



PERMANENT: 2,515
TEMPORARY: 3,145

13. ALGERIA



PERMANENT: 3,645
TEMPORARY: 1,740

14. MOROCCO



PERMANENT: 2,460
TEMPORARY: 2,310

15. COLOMBIA



PERMANENT: 2,845
TEMPORARY: 1,735

16. EGYPT



PERMANENT: 3,135
TEMPORARY: 1,305

17. BANGLADESH



PERMANENT: 2,225
TEMPORARY: 2,025

18. IRAQ



PERMANENT: 3,885
TEMPORARY: 100

19. VENEZUELA



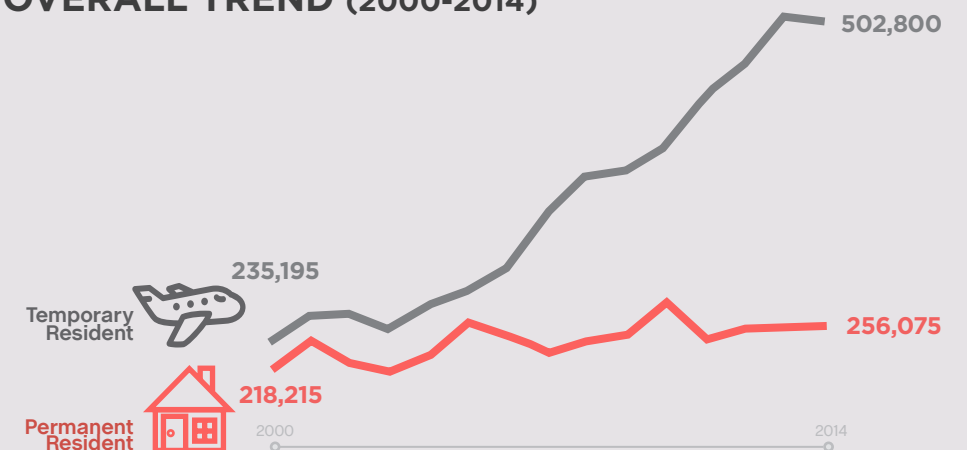
PERMANENT: 1,475
TEMPORARY: 2,510

20. HAITI



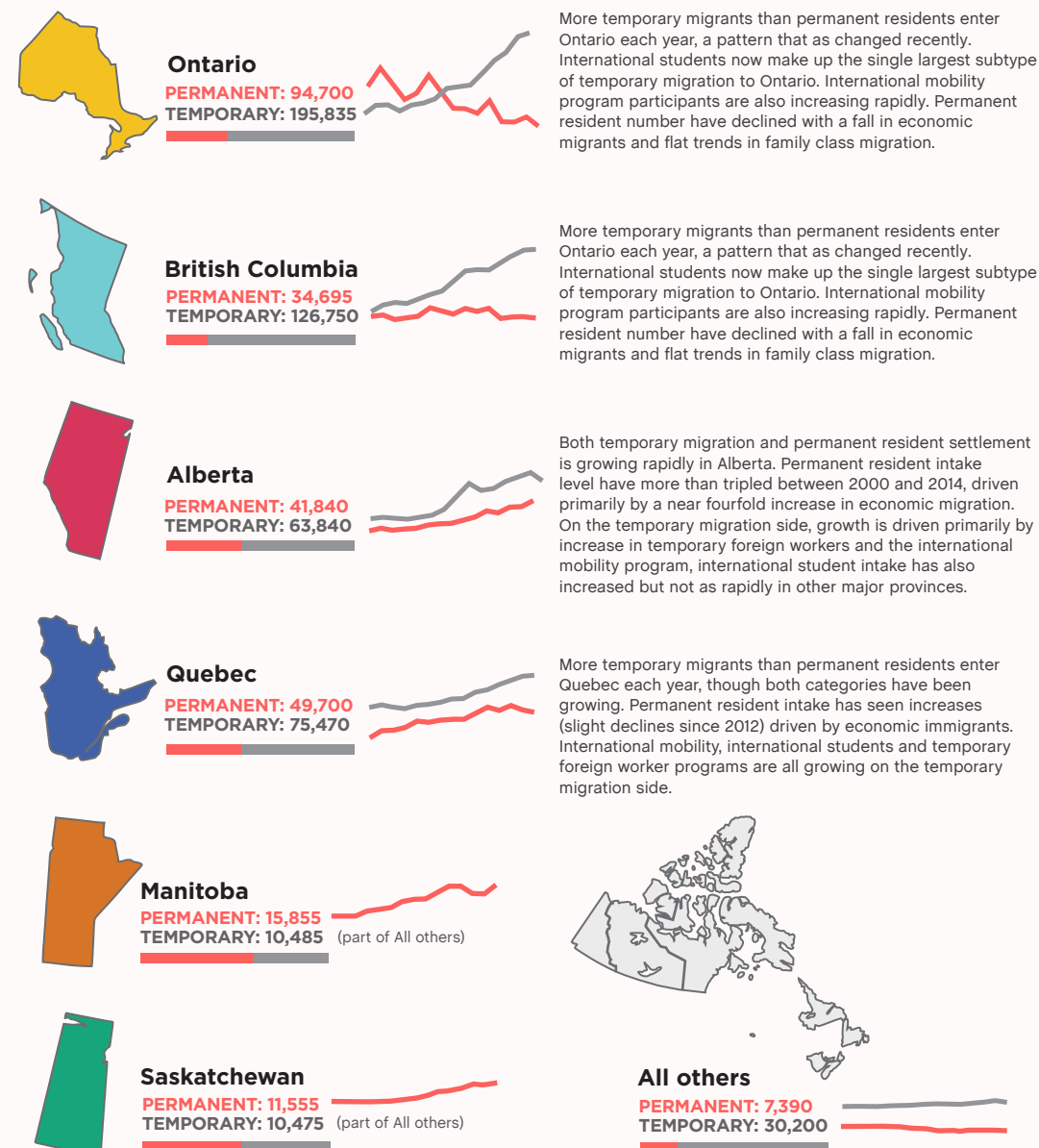
PERMANENT: 3,300
TEMPORARY: 550

PERMANENT VS. TEMPORARY MIGRATION: OVERALL TREND (2000-2014)



MIGRANTS TO CANADIAN PROVINCES & TERRITORIES (2014)

*trend is 2000 to 2014

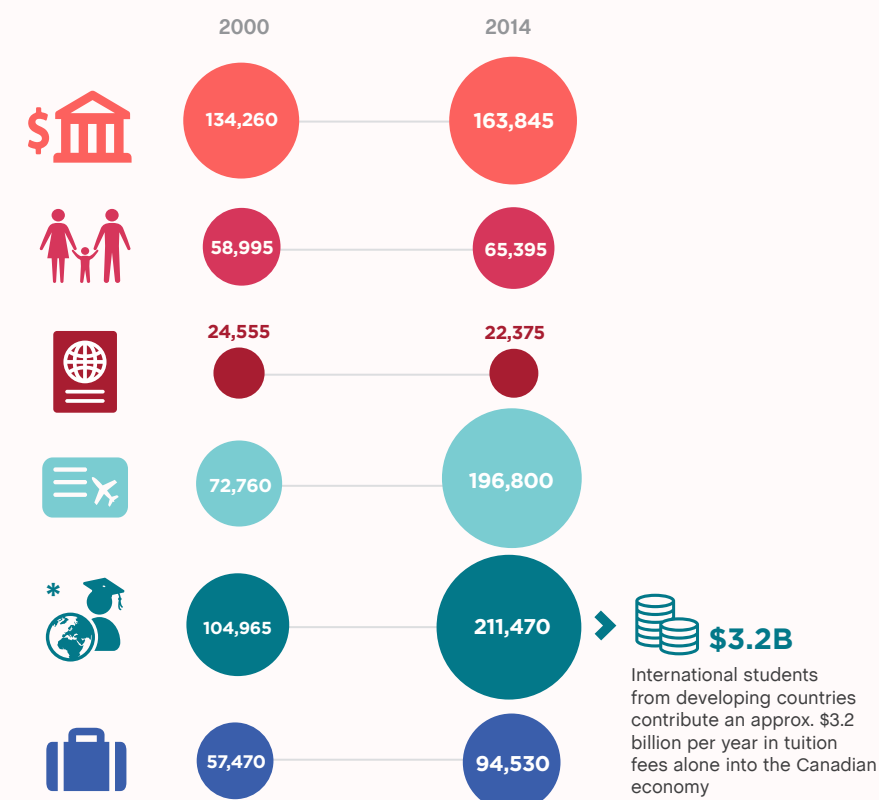


MIGRATION PATTERNS BY SUBTYPE

MIGRATION TYPE

PERMANENT: Economic Immigrant Family Class Refugee

TEMPORARY: International Mobility Program International Student Temporary Foreign Worker Program



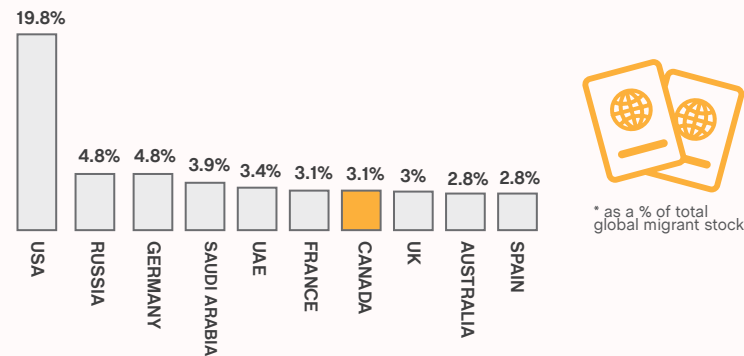
Two categories are driving Canada's migration trend: a sharp increase in international students and in the international mobility program - which are the two fastest growing categories, and now make up the largest categories of migrants entering Canada each year, they are followed by economic migrants that settle as permanent residents, temporary foreign workers, and family class permanent residents.

* 68% of international students come to Canada from developing countries.

The top 5 developing countries from which international students come to Canada are: China, India, Brazil, Nigeria and Mexico.

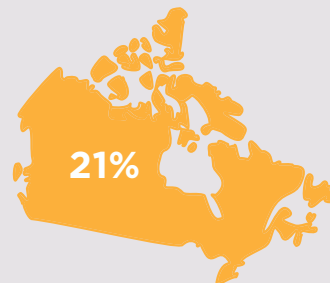
GLOBAL MIGRANT STOCK

Canada accounts for approximately 3% of the global stock of immigrants



MIGRATION INTENSITY

Canada has one of the highest migration intensity rates among advanced economies with significant immigrant populations



Canada ranks 2nd (at 21%) behind Australia (27%) among advanced economies with significant migrant populations in terms of migration intensity.

*immigrant stock as a share of total population

MIGRATION INTEGRATION POLICY INDEX (MIPEX)

Among advanced economies with significant immigrant populations, Canada is one of the best performers on the migrant integration policy index (MIPEX)

MIPEX Rankings

1	SWEDEN	78
2	PORTUGAL	75
3	NEW ZEALAND	70
4	FINLAND	69
4	NORWAY	69
6	CANADA	68
7	BELGIUM	67
8	AUSTRALIA	66
9	USA	63
10	GERMANY	61
11	NETHERLANDS	60
11	SPAIN	60
13	ITALY	59
13	DENMARK	59
15	LUXEMBOURG	57
15	UNITED KINGDOM	57
17	FRANCE	54
18	SOUTH KOREA	53
19	IRELAND	52
20	AUSTRIA	50



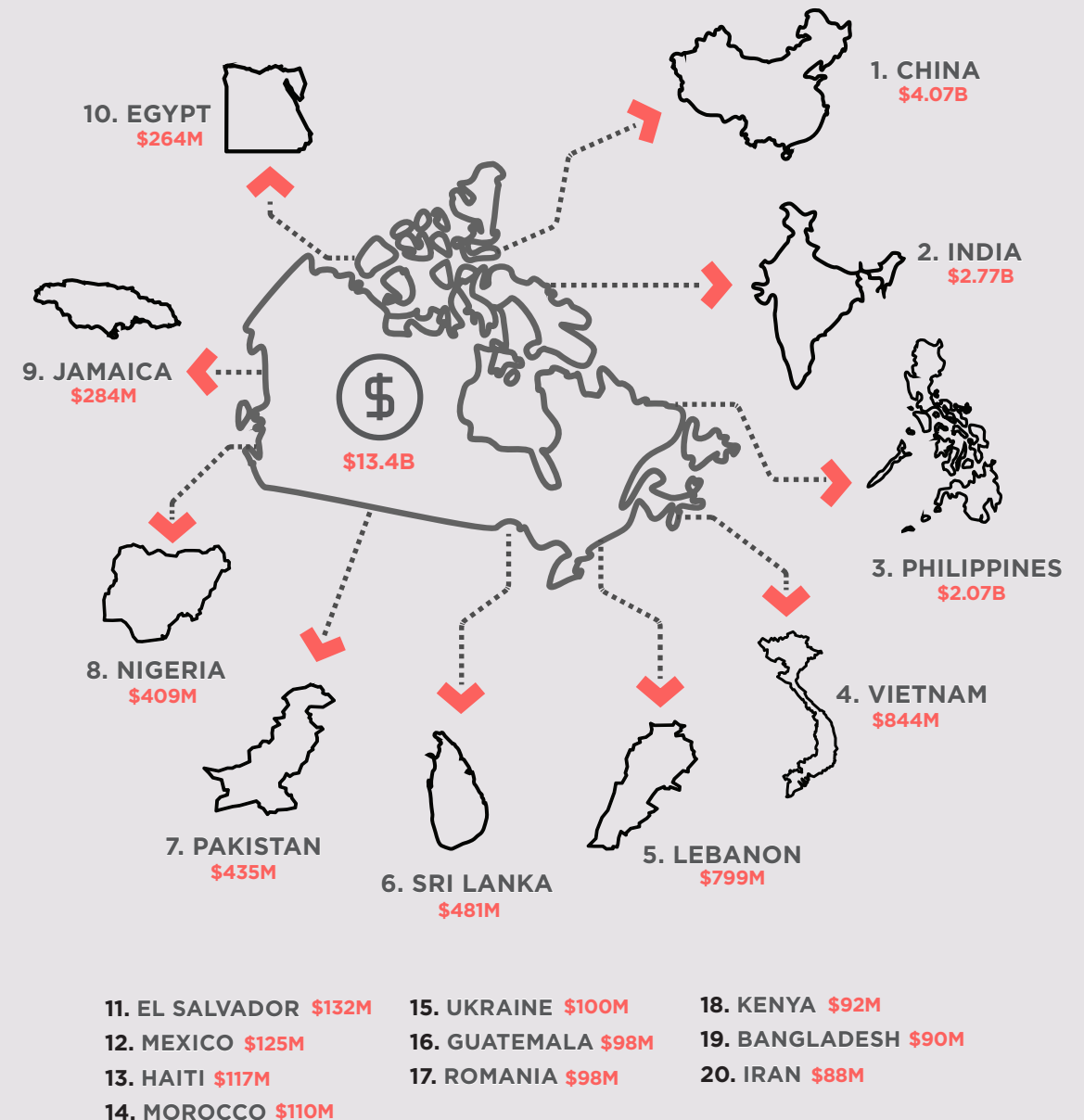
MIPEX measures performance on migrant integration policies across 38 countries, spanning 167 indicators in 8 policy areas.

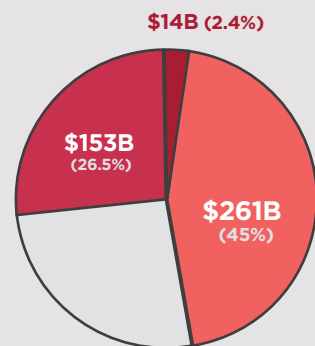
Canada performs particularly well on anti-discrimination policies, labour market mobility and family reunion policies, but lags on accessibility and responsiveness of the healthcare system and policies to stimulate greater political participation by migrant communities.

TOP 20 DEVELOPING COUNTRY RECIPIENTS OF REMITTANCES FROM CANADA

*all data and rank order is for 2014, and all remittance data are in US\$, unless otherwise specified

The top 20 developing countries received a total of \$13.4bn from Canada in 2014, which is 92% of what all developing receive, or 60% of total remittance outflows from Canada.





PATTERN OF REMITTANCE FLOWS BY INCOME GROUPS (2014)

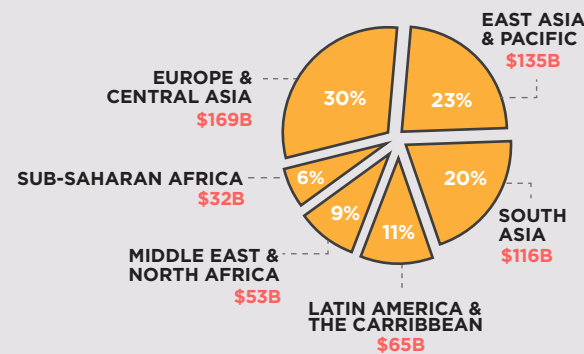
● Lower middle ● Upper middle ● Low

About 73% of global remittances go to developing countries



This is about \$426 billion in 2014, or about 3x foreign aid flows. Low income countries only make up 2.4%.

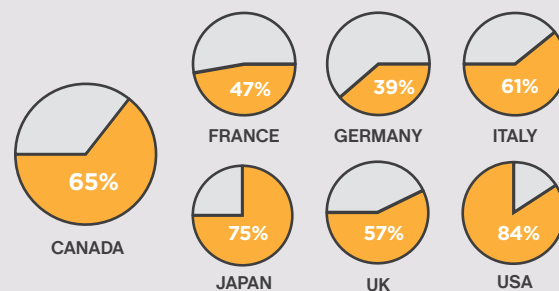
GLOBAL REMITTANCE PATTERNS ACROSS REGIONS (2014)



Europe accounts for the largest share of global remittances, around 30%, followed by East Asia and South Asia. Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for approximately 6% of global remittances, even so, at \$32 billion remittances are comparable to foreign aid levels in the region.

HOW CANADA COMPARES WITH OTHER G7 COUNTRIES

● remittance outflows to developing countries* (% of total remittances) *low and lower-middle income countries



About 65% of remittance outflows from Canada go to developing countries. This figure, at \$14.6 billion in 2014, is more than 2.5 times Canada's total foreign aid flows.

Europe accounts for the largest share of global remittances. However, these flows are predominantly among countries within the region. The share of developing countries is higher in the case of Japan and the US - the former due to proximity to developing countries in Asia, and the latter due to Mexico.

KEY DATA SOURCES

CIC (Citizenship and Immigration Canada). 2016. "Facts and Figures." Data provided to Canadian International Development Platform via information request, data completed October, 2015. <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/menu-fact.asp>

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World Bank. 2016. "World Development Indicators." <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

TECHNICAL DETAILS

Map indicates top 20 sources of migration to Canada by country of origin, for 2014. Rank order is based on combined total (permanent and temporary). Data are drawn directly from CIC (see data sources details) based on a structured request.

Trend comparison of permanent and temporary is based on the total of sub-types within each. Major sub-types within permanent are economic immigrants, family class, refugee and a small number classified as 'other'. Permanent data are on 'year of admission' basis. Sub-types within temporary are international mobility program, international students and temporary foreign worker program. Temporary migration data are on 'year in which permit(s) became effective' basis.

Provincial disaggregation is provided based on province of settlement data (which is obtained through the special structured request). Data are available for each type and sub-type.

Sub-type comparison, between 2000 and 2014, is provided based on the six main sub-types (see above) within permanent and temporary migration.

International students' tuition contribution is based on 2014 permit issue data, multiplied by the (unweighted) average tuition rate that is obtained from Statistics Canada surveys (see data sources for details, summary data are obtained from The Daily). World Bank country income classification is applied to estimate the share of international students coming from developing countries which includes low, lower middle and upper middle income countries.

Global migrant stock percentage share is calculated using the UN-DESA's Trends in Migrant Stock database (2015 revision).

Migration intensity is calculated using the UN-DESA's database and validated against the World Bank's data.

Migration integration policy is assessed using the data and rank order (for 2014) provided by the MIPEX project (see data source details).

Remittance outflow data are based on World Bank remittance matrices, which are combined to form a time-series. In addition World Bank income and regional classifications are applied. Top 20 developing country (low, lower middle and upper middle income) recipients are shown.

Remittance patterns by income and region are provided by applying World Bank classification, and are for 2014.

Comparison of Canada with other G7 countries is conducted by applying the same classification to dyad level remittance matrix data for the other G7 countries. The comparison is for 2014.



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