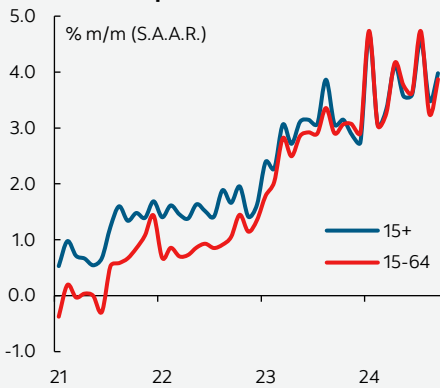


Contributors

Anthony Bambokian
Senior Economic Analyst
Scotiabank Economics
416.866.4211
anthony.bambokian@scotiabank.com

Chart 1

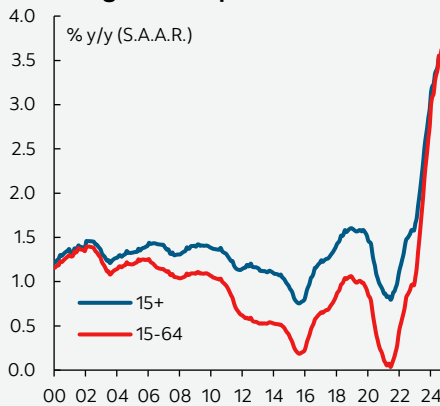
Canada: Labour Force Survey - Population Growth



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

Chart 2

Canada: Labour Force Survey Long-Term Population Growth



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

Population in Canada: A Monthly Snapshot

BACK TO SCHOOL FOR SOME, BACK TO THE DRAWING BOARD FOR OTHERS?

Highlighting the estimates of the national population and components of growth, with a focus on the levels and flows of permanent and temporary residents. This report tracks admissions and issuances of individuals granted permission to permanently and temporarily reside in Canada, and whether these figures are aligning with federal government immigration targets.

Recently-released quarterly population estimates are no surprise, given monthly trends witnessed throughout the year

- Lagged quarterly official national estimates recorded population growth of slightly over 250,000, translating to annualized quarterly growth and year-over-year growth of 2.5% and 3.0%, respectively.
- These robust patterns should come as no surprise, given solid monthly growth in the 15+ population numbers reported in the Labour Force Survey throughout the year, while September's data reported a 4% (S.A.A.R.) increase (the fourth highest recording this year), with the three-month moving average following suit and reaching its own record high in 2024.

Potential study permit holders are feeling the effect of caps announced earlier in the year

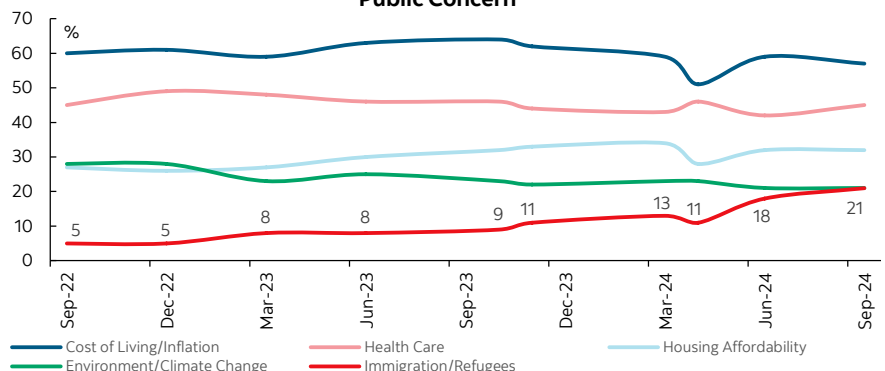
- Year-to-date issuances (Jan–Aug) were over 19% lower compared to the same point in 2023, while August issuances, historically the high point of the year, were 45% lower compared to permits issued in August 2023.

Recent announcements on additional temporary resident restrictions, as well as further policy announcements anticipated in November, illustrate a government trying to keep up with its own goals

- Updated national population estimates brought with it an update on the total number of non-permanent residents in Canada, with the figure now reaching just over 3 million, an increase of 4.1% versus last quarter.
- More specifically, Canada's non-permanent resident stock as a share of the total population is now approximately 7.3%, straying further from the federal government's target of 5% by 2027, while continuing its post-COVID growth trend.
- As Canada's population growth essentially relies entirely on immigration, drastic measures and policy re-evaluations would now be needed to meet their target. Given the remaining timeframe, questions on how to reach their target may need to pivot to whether their targets are even a realistic possibility at this point.

Featured Chart

Additional Immigration Policy Announcements Have Coincided With Growing Public Concern



*Top issues facing Canada (top five current issues).
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Angus Reid Institute.

Canada						
Labour Force Survey Population Estimates, Monthly						
Labour Force Survey	Level, SA	Growth vs. Prev. Month	Growth vs. Sep 2023	M/M, SAAR (%)	3-Mo. Moving Average, SAAR (%)	15+ Growth, 3-MMA: 2019-Pres. (%)
Sep 2024						
15 Years and Over	33,892,300	110,000	1,176,000	4.0	4.0	
Labour Force	22,010,500	15,900	543,100	0.9	1.6	
National Population Estimates, Quarterly						
Population Estimates	Level, NSA	Growth vs. Prev. Quarter	Q/Q, ann. (%)	Change vs. Prev. Year (%)	Growth: 2019-Pres (% y/y)	
Jul 1, 2024						
Total	41,288,599	250,229	2.5	3.0		
Components of Population Growth	Level	Difference vs. Prev. Quarter	Difference vs. Prev. Year (%)		Growth: 2019-Pres. (Persons)	
Jul 2024						
Net International Migration	240,303	-19,013	-26.5			
of which						
Permanent Residents	134,138	12,405	13.7			
Net Non-Permanent Residents	117,836	-36,647	-46.5			
NPR Inflows	265,243	-24,600	-13.6			
NPR Outflows	147,407	12,047	69.8			
Net Emigration	11,671	-5,229	3.0			
Natural Increase	9,926	-	-			
Total	250,229	-3,785	-25.2			
Non-Permanent Resident Stock Estimates, Quarterly						
Stock	Level	Difference vs. Previous Quarter (%)		Share of Population (%)	Stock: Sep. 2021-Pres. (Persons)	
Jul 2024						
Study Permit Holders	1,037,534	2.0		2.5		
Work Permit Holders	1,400,843	4.2		3.4		
Other Non-Permanent Resident Types	563,713	7.8		1.4		
Total	3,002,090	4.1		7.3		
Admission of Permanent Residents, Monthly - IRCC						
Admissions	Level	Difference vs. Prev. Year (%)	YTD Admissions	YTD Difference vs. 2023 (%)	Issuances: 2019-Pres. (Persons)	
Aug 2024						
Other Admission Categories	17,145	50.1	150,670	4.3		
Study Permit	2,400	1.7	19,650	1.5		
International Mobility Program	13,265	-4.9	114,115	0.7		
Temporary Foreign Worker Program	1,265	42.9	9,720	21.2		
Post Graduate Work Permit Program	5,075	-21.7	48,720	-10.0		
Total, Major Streams	39,150	11.6	342,875	1.1		
IRCC Total (Major Streams) PR Admissions as a Share of The 2024 Federal Government Target						
71%						
Issuances of Temporary Resident Permits, Monthly - IRCC						
New Issuances	Level	YTD Issuances		YTD Difference vs. 2023 (%)	Issuances: 2019 - Pres. (Persons)	
Aug 2024						
Study Permit Holders	97,610	379,880		-19.3		
Work Permit Holders	62,155	663,475		-0.2		
of which						
International Mobility Program	48,445	524,520		0.5		
Temporary Foreign Worker Program	13,710	138,955		-2.5		
Total, Major Streams	159,765	1,043,355		-8.1		
Express Entry System (October 10, 2024) - French Language Proficiency (v.1) Rank Required to be Invited to Apply: 1000 or Above CRS Score of Lowest-Ranked Candidate Invited: 444						
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Government of Canada, IRCC, Statistics Canada.						

Table 1: Population and Immigration - Summary	
<p>Labour Force Survey Estimates, Monthly</p> <p>STATCAN Table 14-10-0287-02</p>	<p>Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey provides monthly reports on the number of working-age individuals in Canada, as well as the total numbers of individuals which comprise the labour force and the changes in these levels. While the LFS does not explicitly report on the components of labour force growth, it is a good early indicator of immigration flows given their dominance in population trends.</p>
<p>National Population Estimates, Quarterly</p> <p>STATCAN Table: 17-10-0009-01</p>	<p>National population estimates measure all persons (citizens, permanent and non-permanent residents) living in Canada in the observed time period, reported on a quarterly and annual basis.</p> <p>The population growth between the most current period vs. the previous is comprised of net international migration levels (the arrival/admission of new permanent residents and non-permanent residents, minus non permanent residents and persons exiting the country and severing residential ties with Canada), plus the national natural increase.</p> <p>The current national population estimate is reported as of January 1, 2024 by Statistics Canada, with components of population growth reported as of December 31, 2023.</p>
<p>Non-Permanent Resident Stock Estimates, Quarterly</p> <p>STATCAN Table 17-10-0121-01</p>	<p>This dataset reports on the population estimates of non-permanent residents in the country and the components of this group (i.e. work and study permit holders).</p> <p>Non-permanent resident stock is reported by Statistics Canada, with updates published on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>The government has acknowledged there are about 300,000-600,000 undocumented residents in the country, but there are not yet official numbers.</p>
<p>Admissions of Permanent Residents, Monthly (IRCC)</p>	<p>Reports the number of individuals transitioning from temporary resident to permanent resident status. Those with existing study permits, or under the International Mobility Program (IMP), Temporary Foreign Work Program (TFWP), or Post Graduate Work Program (PGWP) are persons already residing in Canada at the time they are granted PR status. Other Admission Categories represents the remaining individuals granted PR status through federal and provincial economic, sponsorship and refugee programs and are most often new arrivals to Canada.</p>
<p>Issuances of Temporary Resident Permits, Monthly (IRCC)</p>	<p>Measures the issuances of temporary permits administered to study, work or claim asylum in Canada. Despite now being granted permission to move to Canada, these persons may not have arrived at the time their permit was issued. While these individuals who have not yet entered would not be included in non-permanent resident stock estimates, they are indicative of future inflows.</p>
<p>Express Entry System</p>	<p>The most recent Express Entry System round type, date, number of invitations issued and Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) score of the lowest-ranked candidate invited will be reflected in this monthly report at the time of publication. Top candidates per round are invited to apply for permanent residence approximately every 2 weeks, with the number of invitations and CRS thresholds adjusting based on the type of invitation round held.</p>
<p>Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Government of Canada, IRCC, Statistics Canada.</p>	

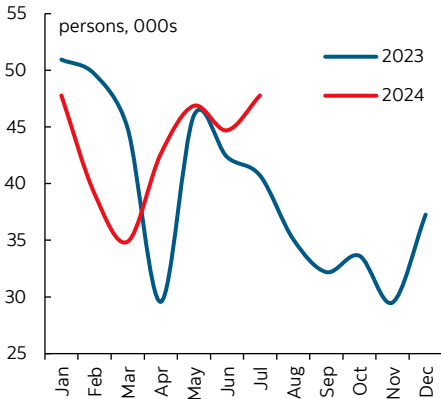
Table 2: Population and Immigration - Federal Immigration Targets	
Federal Immigrant Target: Permanent Residents	In 2023, the federal government released plans to welcome 485,000 new permanent residents in 2024, followed by 500,000 in 2025 and 2026.
Federal Immigration Target: Non-Permanent Residents	In 2024, the federal government announced an approx. 360,000 limit on the number of new study permits issued for the year. Additionally, the government intends to decrease the number of non-permanent residents as a share of the total population to 5.0% by 2027. The federal government additionally announced measures targeting temporary foreign workers in low-wage positions. Starting September 26, certain LMIA applications for low-wage positions in census metropolitan areas with an unemployment rate of 6% or higher will not be processed. In certain sectors, the current 20% cap on the proportion of low-wage positions is being reduced to 10% (in construction and healthcare sectors, this cap is being reduced to 20%) and the maximum employment duration for low-wage positions is being reduced from 2 years to 1 year. It plans to announce a total non-permanent resident flow (arrival) target later in 2024.

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Government of Canada, IRCC, Statistics Canada.

Table 3: Population and Immigration - Definitions	
Concept	Definition
Net International Migration	The sum of immigrants and net non-permanent residents, minus net emigration.
Permanent Residents	A person who has legally immigrated to Canada but is not yet a Canadian citizen.
Non-Permanent Residents	A person from another country with a usual place of residence in Canada and who has a work/study permit or who has claimed refugee status.
Net Non-Permanent Residents	Inflows minus outflows of non-permanent residents at a given period of time.
Immigrant	A person who is a permanent resident or landed immigrant, granted the right to live in Canada permanently.
Emigrant	A person who leaves Canada to live in another country and severs residential ties with Canada.
Net Emigration	Emigrants minus returning emigrants.
Natural increase	The difference between births and deaths over a given period of time.
Labour Force	Persons 15 years of age and over who are employed or unemployed.
International Mobility Program	Program which allows employers to hire foreign workers without a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA).
Temporary Foreign Worker Program	Program which allows employers to hire foreign workers to fill short-term labour and skill shortages when no Canadians are available to do the job. An LMIA is required to hire through this program.
Post Graduate Work Permit Program	Program which allows foreign students who have graduated from an eligible post-secondary institution in Canada and applied to IRCC within 90 days of completing all degree or program requirements to legally work in Canada.
Express Entry System	An IRCC online system used to manage immigration applications from skilled workers, broken down into three programs: Canadian Experience Class, Federal Skilled Worker Program and Federal Skilled Trades Program.
Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS)	The points-based system used by IRCC to assess and score applicant profiles and rank them in the Express Entry Pool. The total CRS score is 1200, consisting of 600 core points and 600 additional points. Points are awarded through applicants meeting certain criteria as set out by IRCC.

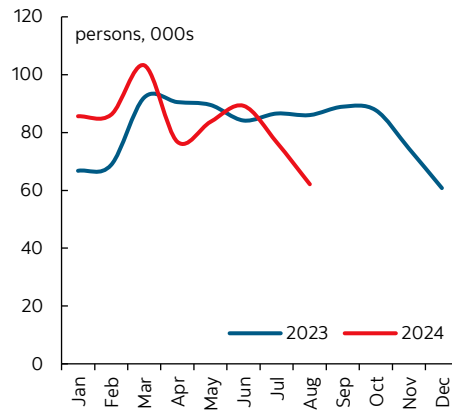
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Government of Canada, IRCC, Statistics Canada.

Chart 3
Canada: Monthly Total PR Admissions, Major Streams



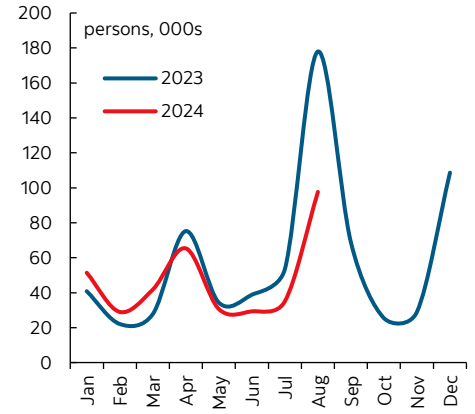
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, IRCC.

Chart 4
Canada: Monthly Work Permit Issuances



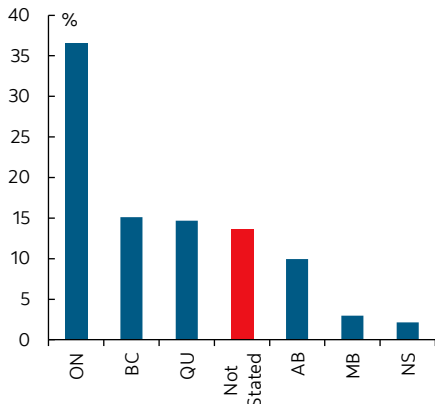
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, IRCC.

Chart 5
Canada: Monthly Study Permit Issuances



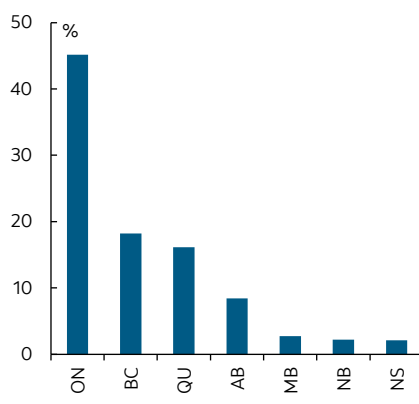
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, IRCC.

Chart 6
Intended Destination of New Work Permit Holders - Aug 2024



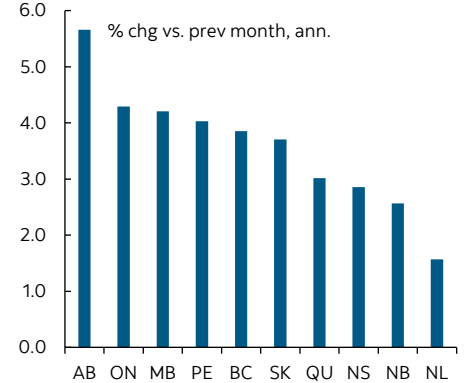
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, IRCC.

Chart 7
Intended Destination of New Study Permit Holders - Aug 2024



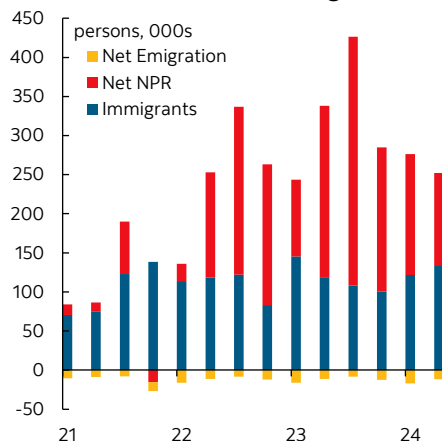
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, IRCC.

Chart 8
Provincial Population Growth*: Sep 2024



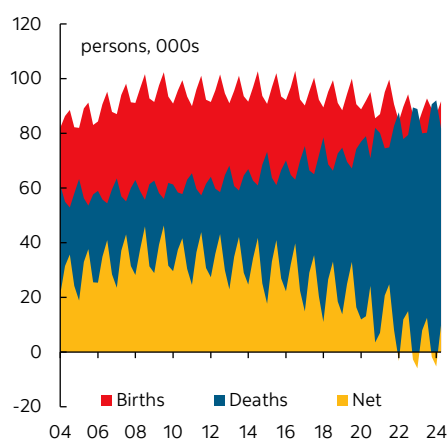
*15 years and over.
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

Chart 9
Canada: International Migration



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

Chart 10
Canada: Natural Growth



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

This report has been prepared by Scotiabank Economics as a resource for the clients of Scotiabank. Opinions, estimates and projections contained herein are our own as of the date hereof and are subject to change without notice. The information and opinions contained herein have been compiled or arrived at from sources believed reliable but no representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to their accuracy or completeness. Neither Scotiabank nor any of its officers, directors, partners, employees or affiliates accepts any liability whatsoever for any direct or consequential loss arising from any use of this report or its contents.

These reports are provided to you for informational purposes only. This report is not, and is not constructed as, an offer to sell or solicitation of any offer to buy any financial instrument, nor shall this report be construed as an opinion as to whether you should enter into any swap or trading strategy involving a swap or any other transaction. The information contained in this report is not intended to be, and does not constitute, a recommendation of a swap or trading strategy involving a swap within the meaning of U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission Regulation 23.434 and Appendix A thereto. This material is not intended to be individually tailored to your needs or characteristics and should not be viewed as a “call to action” or suggestion that you enter into a swap or trading strategy involving a swap or any other transaction. Scotiabank may engage in transactions in a manner inconsistent with the views discussed this report and may have positions, or be in the process of acquiring or disposing of positions, referred to in this report.

Scotiabank, its affiliates and any of their respective officers, directors and employees may from time to time take positions in currencies, act as managers, co-managers or underwriters of a public offering or act as principals or agents, deal in, own or act as market makers or advisors, brokers or commercial and/or investment bankers in relation to securities or related derivatives. As a result of these actions, Scotiabank may receive remuneration. All Scotiabank products and services are subject to the terms of applicable agreements and local regulations. Officers, directors and employees of Scotiabank and its affiliates may serve as directors of corporations.

Any securities discussed in this report may not be suitable for all investors. Scotiabank recommends that investors independently evaluate any issuer and security discussed in this report, and consult with any advisors they deem necessary prior to making any investment.

This report and all information, opinions and conclusions contained in it are protected by copyright. This information may not be reproduced without the prior express written consent of Scotiabank.

™ Trademark of The Bank of Nova Scotia. Used under license, where applicable.

Scotiabank, together with “Global Banking and Markets”, is a marketing name for the global corporate and investment banking and capital markets businesses of The Bank of Nova Scotia and certain of its affiliates in the countries where they operate, including: Scotiabank Europe plc; Scotiabank (Ireland) Designated Activity Company; Scotiabank Inverlat S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, Scotia Inverlat Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V., Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, Scotia Inverlat Derivados S.A. de C.V. – all members of the Scotiabank group and authorized users of the Scotiabank mark. The Bank of Nova Scotia is incorporated in Canada with limited liability and is authorised and regulated by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada. The Bank of Nova Scotia is authorized by the UK Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the UK Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the UK Prudential Regulation Authority. Details about the extent of The Bank of Nova Scotia's regulation by the UK Prudential Regulation Authority are available from us on request. Scotiabank Europe plc is authorized by the UK Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority and the UK Prudential Regulation Authority.

Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., Scotia Inverlat Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V., Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, and Scotia Inverlat Derivados, S.A. de C.V., are each authorized and regulated by the Mexican financial authorities.

Not all products and services are offered in all jurisdictions. Services described are available in jurisdictions where permitted by law.