



- The majority of Canadians (77%) either strongly agree (38%) or somewhat agree (39%) that immigration is necessary if Canada is to sustain its economic growth.
- A majority of Canadians (77%) either strongly (53%) or somewhat (24%) agree that Canada should focus on helping unemployed Canadians rather than looking for skilled immigrants for our workforce. This viewpoint has decreased by 4 points since February, 2014.
- Key results for new questions:
  - When asked about the health care benefits that refugee claimants should receive, a strong majority (89%) either somewhat disagree (23%) or strongly disagree (66%) that they should receive more health care benefits than Canadians. Over three in five (62%) of Canadians either somewhat agree (32%) or strongly agree (30%) that they should receive the same health care benefits than Canadians.
  - Overall, a slim majority of Canadians (57%) say that citizenship should only be granted on an automatic basis to those born in Canada if parents are Canadian citizens or permanent residents. Fewer Canadians (39%) feel that it should continue to be granted on an automatic basis to anyone born in Canada, even if their parents are here only temporarily or are here illegally.
- The findings were shared with your office at the end of October 2014.
- The findings are expected to generate a medium level of media attention. Existing media lines are attached (See Annex D).

**NEXT STEPS:**

- To comply with the Communications Policy of the Government of Canada, the English and French executive summaries of the report, as well as the methodological report in English, will be provided to LAC by March 11<sup>th</sup>, 2014.

Anita Biguzs

**Annexes (4):**

- A: 2014-2015 CIC Annual Tracking Survey Executive Summary: (English)
- B: 2014-2015 CIC Annual Tracking Survey Executive Summary: (French)
- C: 2014-2015 CIC Annual Tracking Survey - Methodological Report (English)
- D: Media Lines Birth on Soil

POR Registration Number: 020-14  
PWGSC Contract Number: B8815-150718/001/CY  
Contract Award Date: August 22, 2014  
Delivery Date: October 6, 2014

# 2014 - 2015 Citizenship and Immigration Canada Annual Tracking Survey - Executive Summary -



**Prepared by:  
Harris/Decima**

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**Prepared for:  
Citizenship and Immigration Canada**

*Ce rapport est disponible en français.*

**For more information on this report, please contact:  
por-rop@cic.gc.ca**

## CIC 2014-2015 Annual Tracking Survey

### Executive Summary

Harris/Decima is pleased to present this methodology report to Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) highlighting the public opinion research conducted with Canadians to help CIC develop a better understanding of Canadian attitudes toward the issues surrounding citizenship and immigration.

The overall purpose of the survey was to measure attitudes and perceptions regarding several key Departmental areas. Quantitative research was required to measure attitudes among the Canadian population as a whole, as well as among the key target audience of immigrants to Canada.

Specifically, research objectives of this study included the following:

- Measure perceptions of the numbers of immigrants coming to Canada.
- Gain an understanding of Canadians' impressions of CIC's immigration programs.
- Consider the process of attaining Canadian citizenship and what it means.

It is expected that the research will be used by the Department to help assist in the development of priorities, developing policies and communications strategies, and the planning of programs and services.

To meet the research objectives, a telephone survey using both landline and cell sample was conducted with 3,028 Canadian adults, 18+ years. Surveys were conducted between September 12 and 23, 2014 (in English and French) and took an average of 8 minutes to complete. A sample of this size yields a margin of error of +/-1.78%, 19 times out of 20. The findings from the research can be extrapolated to the entire population with accuracy. A detailed description of the survey methodology used to complete this research, including sample design, survey administration, and response rates (along with margin of error), is outlined in the following section. It contains all details necessary to replicate this study in the future.

The total cost of the research was \$58,209.51(including HST).

*I hereby certify as Senior Officer of Harris/Decima that the deliverables fully comply with the Government of Canada political neutrality requirements outlined in the Communications Policy of the Government of Canada and Procedures for Planning and Contracting Public Opinion Research. Specifically, the deliverables do not include information on electoral voting intentions, political party preferences, standings with the electorate or ratings of the performance of a political party or its leaders.*

Doug Anderson, Senior Vice President, Harris/Decima

(613) 751-5052

danderson@harrisdecima.com

Numéro d'enregistrement de la ROP : 020-14  
Numéro du contrat de TPSGC : B8815-150718/001/CY  
Date d'attribution : 22 août 2014  
Date de livraison : 14 janvier 2015

# Enquête de suivi annuelle 2014-2015 de Citoyenneté et Immigration Canada - - Sommaire -



Préparé par :  
Harris/Decima

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Présenté à :  
Citoyenneté et Immigration Canada

*This report is available in English.*

Pour toute information supplémentaire sur le rapport, s'adresser à :  
[por-rop@cic.gc.ca](mailto:por-rop@cic.gc.ca)

## CIC 2014-2015 Annual Tracking Survey

### Sommaire

Harris/Décima est fière de remettre à Citoyenneté et Immigration Canada (CIC) le présent rapport méthodologique qui dresse les grandes lignes de la recherche sur l'opinion publique menée auprès des Canadiens pour aider CIC à mieux comprendre les attitudes des Canadiens à l'égard d'enjeux qui touchent la citoyenneté et l'immigration.

L'objectif global du sondage était de mesurer les attitudes et les perceptions à l'égard de plusieurs domaines clés du ministère. Une recherche quantitative était nécessaire pour mesurer les attitudes de l'ensemble de la population canadienne, tout comme les attitudes des principaux publics cibles que sont les immigrants du Canada.

Plus précisément, les objectifs de la recherche étaient notamment :

- De mesurer les perceptions quant au nombre d'immigrants qui s'installent au Canada.
- De comprendre les impressions des Canadiens à l'égard des programmes d'immigration du CIC.
- D'examiner le processus pour obtenir la citoyenneté canadienne et ce qu'il implique.

Le ministère devrait utiliser les résultats de ce sondage pour soutenir l'élaboration de ses priorités, pour l'élaboration de politiques et de stratégies de communications, et pour la planification de programmes et de services.

Afin d'atteindre les objectifs de la recherche, un sondage téléphonique a été réalisé auprès de 3 028 adultes canadiens de 18 ans et plus. L'échantillon était composé de numéros de téléphone fixes et mobiles. Les sondages ont été effectués du 12 au 23 septembre 2014 (en français et en anglais) et ont duré 8 minutes en moyenne. La marge d'erreur d'un échantillon de cette taille est de 1,78 %, 19 fois sur 20. Les constatations de l'étude peuvent être extrapolées avec précision à l'ensemble de la population. Une description détaillée de la méthodologie de sondage utilisée pour effectuer cette recherche, notamment la conception de l'échantillon, l'administration du sondage et les taux de réponse (assortis des marges d'erreur) est présentée dans la section qui suit. Elle contient tous les renseignements nécessaires pour refaire la même étude un jour.

Le coût total du projet, TPS incluse, est de 58,209.51\$.

*À titre de cadre supérieur de Harris/Décima, j'atteste par la présente que les documents remis sont entièrement conformes aux exigences de neutralité politique du gouvernement du Canada énoncées dans la Politique de communication du gouvernement du Canada et la Procédure de planification et d'attribution de marchés de services de recherche sur l'opinion publique. Plus particulièrement, les documents remis ne contiennent aucun renseignement sur les intentions de vote électoral, les préférences quant aux partis politiques, les positions des partis ou l'évaluation de la performance d'un parti politique ou de ses dirigeants.*

Doug Anderson, vice-président principal, Harris/Décima

613-751-5052

[danderson@harrisdecima.com](mailto:danderson@harrisdecima.com)

POR Registration Number: 020-14  
PWGSC Contract Number: B8815-150718/001/CY  
Contract Award Date: August 22, 2014  
Delivery Date: October 6, 2014

# 2014 - 2015 Citizenship and Immigration Canada Annual Tracking Survey -Methodology Report-



Prepared by:  
Harris/Decima

A series of thin, overlapping, wavy lines in shades of gray that sweep across the page from left to right, creating a sense of motion and design.

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Citizenship and Immigration Canada

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## CIC 2014-2015 Annual Tracking Survey

Spec	Target (unweighted)	Margin of Error	% Sample** (unweighted)	% Population*
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>±1.79%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Region</b>				
Atlantic Canada	215	±6.68%	7%	7%
Quebec	715	±3.66%	24%	24%
Ontario	1,125	±2.92%	38%	38%
Prairies (MB/SK)	215	±6.68%	7%	6%
Alberta	320	±5.48%	11%	11%
British Columbia/Territories	410	±4.84%	14%	14%
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	1,500	±2.53%	50%	48%
Female	1,500	±2.53%	50%	52%
<b>Age</b>				
18-34	500	±4.38%	17%	28%
35-54	1,100	±2.95%	38%	37%
55 and over	1,400	±2.62%	45%	35%
<b>Immigrants to Canada [Expected Distribution – No Quota Set]</b>				
Immigrant	600	±4.00%	20%	21%
Non-immigrant	2,400	±2.00%	80%	79%
<b>Landline vs. Cell Phone Sample</b>				
Landline	2,400	---	80%	---
Cell phone	600	---	20%	---

\*Based on the 2011 Census.

\*\*Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

The landline sample was drawn using ASDE’s SurveySampler technology, which uses random digit dialing (RDD) to ensure that all residential listings in Canadian provinces have an opportunity to be selected for inclusion in the survey. For mobile phone sample, we currently purchase lists targeted for cell phone exchanges (the first 3-digits after the area code). This type of sample is the equivalent of RDD, as it is randomly pulled from dedicated cell phone exchanges; it is not targeted towards cell phone only households.

Within those households selected, respondents 18 years or older were screened and selected using the “last birthday” method. As well, screening criteria excluded households who work in market research, media or the federal or provincial government.

### Survey Administration

The telephone survey was conducted with 3,028 respondents in English or French using computer-assisted-telephone-interviewing (CATI) technology, from Harris/Decima's facilities in Montreal. The survey was completed between September 12 and 23, 2014. The average length of time required to complete the survey was 8 minutes. All interviewing was conducted by fully trained and supervised interviewers, and a minimum of 5% of all completed interviews were independently monitored and validated in real time (with 75% of the survey monitored to count towards the 5%).

## CIC 2014-2015 Annual Tracking Survey

Harris/Decima informed all survey participants of the general purpose of the research, identified both the sponsor (Government of Canada) and the research supplier, and informed participants that their participation in the study was voluntary and completely confidential. Furthermore, the survey was registered with the National Survey Registration System.

Harris/Decima used Conformat's *Horizons* CATI program for data collection. The software provided complete control over entry flow, including skips, valid ranges, and logical error-trapping. The *Horizons* system imported sample directly from databases – no need for re-entry and no entry errors. Moreover, the system automated all scheduling and call-back tasks, ensuring that every appointment was set within project time limitations and that an interviewer was available for every call-back.

### Sample Distribution

A sample of 3,028 drawn from the Canadian population would be expected to provide results accurate to within plus or minus 1.78 percent in 95 out of 100 samples, as presented below:

Spec	Completions (unweighted)	Margin of Error	% Sample** (unweighted)	% Population*
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,028</b>	<b>±1.78%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Region</b>				
Atlantic Canada	226	±6.52%	7%	7%
Quebec	702	±3.7%	23%	24%
Ontario	1140	±2.9%	38%	38%
Prairies (MB/SK)	216	±6.67%	7%	6%
Alberta	337	±5.34%	11%	11%
British Columbia/Territories	407	±4.86%	13%	14%
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	1522	±2.51%	50%	48%
Female	1506	±2.53%	50%	52%
<b>Age</b>				
18-34	505	±4.36%	17%	28%
35-54	1112	±2.94%	37%	37%
55 and over	1411	±2.61%	47%	35%
<b>Immigrants to Canada***</b>				
Immigrant	582	±4.06%	19%	21%
Non-immigrant	2443	±1.98%	81%	79%
<b>Landline vs. Cell Phone Sample</b>				
Landline	2,422	---	80%	---
Cell phone	606	---	20%	---

\*Based on the 2011 Census.

\*\*Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

\*\*\*Data based on valid responses.



## CIC 2014-2015 Annual Tracking Survey

### Non-response bias

The calculated response rate of this survey was 4.12% for landline and 2.67% for cell phone, which is expected for a telephone survey of this type with a condensed field timeframe of two weeks. In order to maximize the response rate while undertaking the study within the constraints of field time, sample size and budget, the following steps were taken:

- A minimum of eight callbacks were made to each listing before it was retired; however, about three-quarters of respondents (79%) answered on the first call attempt;
- Callback scheduling was varied to maximize the possibility of finding someone at home; and
- Flexible callbacks and appointments were offered to respondents so they could respond to the survey at their most convenient time. Daytime interviewing was scheduled to pick up any appointments that were made for daytime hours.

Response rates for telephone surveys in Canada and elsewhere have been steadily declining for many years and the trend appears to be continuing. Research has thus far indicated that response rates are a poor indicator of survey quality, yet there remains a valid concern that the universe of individuals ultimately providing responses has an increasing chance of being different from those who are not included in the final dataset. Fundamentally, once a household's phone number is drawn into the sample frame, there are only three ways that the number ends up as a non-response:

- The phone number is not attempted at a time when the potential respondent is available;
- The survey sample is completed before the phone number needs to be attempted or re-attempted; or
- The respondent chooses not to answer or participate.

By implementing the callback measures described above, the risk of failing to provide a viable opportunity for an interview is mitigated.

However, due to declining response rates seen in most studies, concern remains that the high proportion of households that are ultimately non-participants in a study may be different from the survey sample in a way that influences the results of the survey.

In order to investigate whether non-response bias may be having an impact on the results, two forms of tests have been applied:

**Comparing Sample Profile to Universe Profile.** Using Statistics Canada data from the 2006 and 2011 Census as the factual description of the universe being sampled, the demographic characteristics of the weighted final sample were examined in order to identify any differences and, where any may exist, to provide Citizenship and Immigration Canada with the ability to examine whether these had a statistically significant impact on the findings.

**Comparison of Early and Late Responders.** Using the information on the specific call attempt which resulted in the completed interview, an analysis was undertaken to investigate whether those who responded on the first attempt differed from those who responded only after at least one callback attempt. The callback strategy is specifically implemented to mitigate the risk that non-response is caused by an insufficient sampling attempt. This is built upon the logical hypothesis that those who require multiple attempts in order to be a respondent may be different from those who respond immediately and therefore may be at least somewhat similar to non-responders. At the very least, it is clear that if multiple attempts had not been made to contact

## CIC 2014-2015 Annual Tracking Survey

these households, the respondent would have been considered a non-responder. Therefore, an analysis was undertaken to identify any differences and, where any may exist, examine whether these had a statistically significant impact on the findings.

### *Comparing Sample Profile to Universe Profile*

The profile of the final sample (both weighted and unweighted) of Canadians was compared to the available population data. As is typically found with telephone surveys in Canada, the final sample over-represents those with higher levels of education. The unweighted sample under represents the youngest cohort, 18 to 34 year olds, though this has been corrected in the weighted sample to reflect the general population.

Using this information, Citizenship and Immigration Canada will be able to compare education groups and identify significant differences, if any exist.

### *Comparison of Early and Late Responders*

A comparison of “early” and “late” responders to the survey was undertaken. Early responders are those who completed the survey upon first contact; late responders required two or more callbacks in order to secure their participation. For this survey, a comparison of these two groups across demographic variables reveals that early responders were somewhat more likely than later responders to live in Quebec and Ontario, but less likely to live in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and BC. Additionally, early responders were more likely to be female and 55 years of age and older. Citizenship and Immigration Canada can compare the statistically significant differences between the groups identified and determine whether the differences would have made an impact on the overall analysis.

### **Non-Response Bias Data**

The following table presents a profile of the final weighted and unweighted sample and how it compares to the Canadian population (18 years and over) on measured regional and demographic characteristics, based on the most recent (2011) census figures and National Household Survey.

Characteristics	Sample Size (unweighted counts) <sup>1</sup>	Unweighted Sample <sup>1</sup>	Weighted Sample <sup>1</sup>	2011 Census	Type of responder (unweighted)	
					Early <sup>2</sup> (n=2,398)	Late <sup>2</sup> (n=630)
<b>Province</b>						
Newfoundland and Labrador	57	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Nova Scotia	117	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%
Prince Edward Island	22	1%	1%	<1%	1%	1%
New Brunswick	30	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Quebec	702	23%	24%	24%	25%	18%
Ontario	1140	38%	38%	38%	40%	28%
Manitoba	108	4%	3%	4%	2%	8%
Saskatchewan	108	4%	3%	3%	2%	9%
Alberta	337	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
BC	391	13%	13%	13%	11%	19%

## CIC 2014-2015 Annual Tracking Survey

Characteristics	Sample Size (unweighted counts) <sup>1</sup>	Unweighted Sample <sup>1</sup>	Weighted Sample <sup>1</sup>	2011 Census	Type of responder (unweighted)	
					Early <sup>2</sup> (n=2,398)	Late <sup>2</sup> (n=630)
Territories	16	1%	16%	<1%	<1%	1%
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	1522	50%	48%	49%	49%	56%
Female	1506	50%	52%	52%	51%	44%
<b>Age group<sup>3,4</sup></b>						
18-34 years	505	17%	28%	28%	14%	26%
35-54 years	1112	37%	37%	37%	34%	45%
55 years plus	1411	47%	35%	35%	51%	29%
<b>Education level</b>						
No certificate, degree or diploma	95	3%	3%	13%	3%	3%
High school certificate or equivalent	557	18%	19%	23%	19%	15%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	317	11%	10%	12%	10%	11%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	790	26%	26%	21%	26%	28%
University degree, certificate or diploma	1256	42%	42%	31%	41%	43%
<b>Household income</b>						
<\$20,000	201	8%	7%	7%	8%	8%
\$20,000 to <\$40,000	409	16%	13%	19%	17%	13%
\$40,000 to <\$80,000	802	31%	27%	31%	31%	31%
\$80,000 and over	1179	46%	53%	37%	45%	48%

<sup>1</sup> Among those providing valid responses.

<sup>2</sup> Early responders = those answering the survey on first contact.

Late responders = answered after two or more callbacks.

<sup>3</sup> To allow comparison to Census, survey multiple mention question converted to single mention using highest level of education selected.

<sup>4</sup> 2011 Census reports % among those 20+ years of age. The survey reports % among qualified respondents 18+.

### **Conclusion**

Harris/Decima has provided Citizenship and Immigration Canada with a discussion of the non-response bias. Citizenship and Immigration Canada may wish to undertake additional analysis to evaluate any further implications.



## **CIC 2014-2015 Annual Tracking Survey**

Upon completion of data collection, Harris/Decima cleaned, coded, and weighted the data. As requested by Citizenship and Immigration Canada, a weighted data file and a set of cross-tabulation banners were provided. Our data analysis procedures are outlined below:

**Data Validity and Integrity Checks:** Our custom system immediately identifies cases where the interview length is unrealistically short, contradicts established facts or presents patterns of response deserving attention. As a result, we can determine whether a case should be excluded from the final sample if necessary. All of these checks are performed manually and cleaned out of the data in the back end of the project. Harris/Decima uses a checklist to ensure all data that is delivered to the client has gone through a rigorous quality control process.

**Data Cleaning:** Harris/Decima analysts have considerable experience in cleaning data files, conducting statistical routines, producing tabular output, and weighting data to provide an accurate measure of the population as a whole.

The following are the basic steps taken when cleaning data files:

- Ensure that all coded questions have updated codes and multiple mentions do not have duplicate codes;
- Create all new variables as a result of programming;
- Confirm that all relevant variables are included in the data file;
- Final frequency check (for out-of-range values) and recodes created, including those for outliers;
- Verify that variable names and question numbers match the final version of the questionnaire; and
- Create and verify new variable creations (against source variables) as outlined in the analysis plan and perform spell check on all variables.

In addition to these generic rules, project specific requirements are also taken into account. It is also noteworthy that because the CATI software controls the questionnaire flow and data entry, data are typically quite clean from the outset.

**Coding Procedures:** The following details our coding procedures, which were performed on this study. The coding department takes the verbatim responses and creates a numeric code list of common answers. Our head coder, in close conjunction with the consulting team, collapses lists of responses to open-ended variables into categories. A single coder is used to maximize consistency on this task. The rough frequencies obtained from this exercise are used to develop a code list. Once final approval is granted, the code list is annotated with specific examples so that accurate coding is assured.

The annotated code list is provided to our coding team, which attaches codes directly to the electronic coding file. This exercise can also be performed in a two-pass format, by two different coders. The head coder reconciles inconsistencies, guaranteeing consistent and accurate reporting of open-ended responses. In general, Harris/Decima aims for less than 10% of responses remaining under a 'other specify' code category, creating codes for any mentions that add up to 1% or more of total responses. The resulting data file is exported to the statistical package to quantify the responses for statistical analysis. The generated code lists are submitted to the client for approval and subsequently we use our internal quality assurance lists to verify that all approved codes have been coded correctly.

## CIC 2014-2015 Annual Tracking Survey

**Weighting:** At the conclusion of the data collection and cleaning, Harris/Decima weighted the data by each stratum (in this case, region, age and gender) to reflect the actual proportions found in the population based on 2011 Census data. This ensured the findings from the research can be extrapolated to the entire population with accuracy. Harris/Decima uses a standard procedure for calculating weighting factors, based on established methodological standards and extensive experience in sample weighting over literally hundreds of projects (including many for the Government of Canada).

This procedure involves calculating the actual population within each segment and the true proportion of the sample that would fall into each segment if the survey were conducted on strictly a random basis. Into this number is divided the actual segment sub-sample to produce a weighting factor that is then used to “weight” the data for that segment. While there are various ways of accomplishing this task, this procedure is the most straightforward and effective.

The stratum selected for the project were as follows:

- Region (Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba/Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia/Territories);
- Gender (male and female); and
- Age (18 to 34, 35 to 54, and 55 plus).

The weights applied to the final data set are outlined in the table, below. The highest weight used to bring the sample in line with demographic proportions seen in the general population was 2.32.

	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Man/Sask	Alberta	BC/Terr
Male, 18-34 years	2.00	1.41	1.68	1.17	1.61	1.56
Female, 18-34 years	1.68	1.27	2.32	2.06	1.62	2.18
Male, 35-54 years	0.96	0.93	1.14	0.65	0.93	0.99
Female, 35-54 years	1.02	0.85	1.09	1.09	1.25	1.11
Male, 55+ years	0.75	1.08	0.78	0.44	0.57	0.52
Female, 55+ years	0.69	1.00	0.63	1.93	0.63	1.12

**Data Analysis:** Harris/Decima prepared an analysis plan that included key banner breaks as required. Once the survey data had been collected and cleaned, Harris/Decima ran a series of data tables that provided results for all questions in the survey, both overall and broken down by selected “banners.” This permitted the comparison of results from various sub-group segments of interest; statistical significance testing at the 90% and 95% confidence level was shown between all banner points in the data tables. The analysis plan included banners for the key segments including:

- Banner 1: Region, age, gender, education and employment;
- Banner 2: Immigration status, years in Canada, parents’ immigration status, ethnicity and CMA;
- Banner 3: Income, Mother tongue, urban/rural and survey mode; and
- Banner 4: Estimated number of immigrants, Perception of number of immigrants, Informed perception of number of immigrants, and future immigration.



## CIC 2014-2015 Annual Tracking Survey

### **INTERVIEWER AND PROGRAMMING NOTES:**

SURVEY LENGTH: IF RESPONDENT ASKS ABOUT THE LENGTH OF THE SURVEY, INFORM HIM/ HER THAT IT TAKES ABOUT 5 MINUTES TO COMPLETE, DEPENDING ON ANSWERS TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS.

SURVEY REGISTRATION SYSTEM: IF RESPONDENT ASKS ABOUT NATIONAL SURVEY REGISTRATION SYSTEM, SAY:

The registration system has been created by the survey research industry to allow the public to verify that a survey is legitimate, get information about the survey industry or register a complaint. The registration system's toll-free phone number is 1-800-554-9996.

SURVEY SPONSOR: REVEAL NAME OF DEPARTMENT THAT COMMISSIONED THE SURVEY – CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION – AT THE END OF THE INTERVIEW ONLY, IF ASKED.

SECTION HEADINGS SHOULD NOT BE READ TO RESPONDENTS.

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, ALL QUESTIONS IN THE SURVEY WILL ALLOW FOR 'DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE' OPTION.

### **Record by observation (DO NOT ASK):**

- Province/region
- Gender
- Language of interview

[TRACKING] In what year were you born?

Record year: \_\_\_\_\_

[DO NOT READ] Refused

[IF REFUSED]

AGEGROUP. Which of the following age categories do you fall into:

READ LIST

18-34

35-54

55+

DO NOT READ: Refused

### **[CELL PHONE SAMPLE ONLY]**

C4. In which province or territory do you live?

### **(DO NOT READ RESPONSES, CODE ONE RESPONSE ONLY)**

British Columbia

Alberta

Saskatchewan

Manitoba

Ontario

## CIC 2014-2015 Annual Tracking Survey

Quebec  
New Brunswick  
Nova Scotia  
Prince Edward Island  
Newfoundland and Labrador  
Yukon [TERMINATE]  
Northwest Territories [TERMINATE]  
Nunavut [TERMINATE]

### **[CORE SURVEY – ALL SAMPLE TYPES]**

I'd like to start with a few questions about immigration issues.

1. [LONG-TERM TRACKING] In your opinion, do you feel there are too many, too few, or about the right number of immigrants coming to Canada?
  - Too many
  - Too few
  - About the right number
  
2. [LONG-TERM TRACKING] In total, approximately how many immigrants do you think Canada allows into the country each year? (GET BEST ESTIMATE, NEED ONE NUMBER, NOT A RANGE)  
Record number: \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. [LONG-TERM TRACKING] In fact, in the last few years approximately 250,000 new immigrants came to Canada each year. Knowing this, do you feel there are too many, too few, or about the right number of immigrants coming to Canada?
  - Too many
  - Too few
  - About the right number
  
4. [LONG-TERM TRACKING] Over the next five years, would you say that Canada needs to increase its immigration intake, keep it the same, or decrease its immigration intake?
  - Increase                      PROBE: Is that increase a little or a lot?
  - Keep it the same
  - Decrease                      PROBE: Is that decrease a little or a lot?
  
5. [TRACKING – 2012-2013] Please tell me to what extent you either agree or disagree with each of the following statements. ROTATE ITEMS. PROBE FOR SOMEWHAT/STRONGLY AGREE OR DISAGREE
  - a) Immigration is necessary if Canada is to sustain its economic growth.
  - b) Canada should focus on helping unemployed Canadians rather than looking for skilled immigrants for our workforce.
  - c) [DELETED]
  - d) [NEW. SPLIT SAMPLE]
    - a. Refugee claimants in Canada should receive the same healthcare benefits as Canadian citizens
    - b. Refugee claimants in Canada should receive more health care benefits than Canadian citizens

## CIC 2014-2015 Annual Tracking Survey

5CNEW. Currently, anyone born in Canada is automatically granted Canadian citizenship even if their parents are here only on a temporary basis or here illegally.

- Some say that [INSERT ITEM. ROTATE A AND B]
- Others say that [INSERT ITEM. ROTATE A AND B]
  - a. Canadian citizenship should only be granted on an automatic basis to those born in Canada if their parents are Canadian citizens or permanent residents.
  - b. Canadian citizenship should continue to be granted on an automatic basis to anyone born in Canada, even if their parents are only here only temporarily or are here illegally.

Which is closer to your point of view?

### **DEMOGRAPHICS**

Now I would like to ask you a few last questions for statistical purposes only.

6. [TRACKING] Were you born in Canada?
- Yes
  - No
  - [DO NOT READ] Refused

IF NO TO Q6, ASK:

7. [TRACKING] In what year did you come to Canada?  
Record year: \_\_\_\_\_  
[DO NOT READ] Refused

8. [TRACKING] Which of the following diplomas or degrees have you completed? READ LIST; SELECT ALL THAT APPLY
- High school diploma or equivalent
  - Registered Apprenticeship or other trades certificate or diploma
  - College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma
  - University degree, certificate or diploma
  - [DO NOT READ] None
  - [DO NOT READ] Refused
9. [TRACKING] What is your current employment status? DO NOT READ LIST. ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE. STICK STRICTLY TO THE CODES IDENTIFIED BELOW. PROBE IF NECESSARY
- Employed full-time for pay (i.e. more than 30 hours)
  - Employed part-time for pay
  - Self-employed
  - Unemployed, and currently seeking work
  - Homemaker
  - Student
  - Disabled
  - Retired
  - Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_



## CIC 2014-2015 Annual Tracking Survey

### French

Bonjour, je suis \_\_\_\_\_, de Harris/Décima, une maison de recherche sur l'opinion publique. Nous effectuons un sondage de recherche pour le compte du gouvernement du Canada sur des sujets d'intérêt pour les Canadiens. Il vous faudra tout au plus cinq minutes pour répondre au sondage, qui est enregistré auprès du système national d'enregistrement des sondages. Vous êtes tout à fait libre de participer ou non au sondage, qui est entièrement confidentiel.

#### **[ÉCHANTILLON DE TÉLÉPHONES CELLULAIRES]**

C1. Pouvez-vous parler au téléphone en toute sécurité?

Oui

Non [REMERCIEZ ET TERMINEZ]

C2. Est-ce un bon moment pour vous téléphoner?

Oui

Non [SI NON - OFFREZ DE RAPPELER À UN AUTRE NUMÉRO]

C3. Est-ce que vous me parlez d'un téléphone cellulaire?

Oui

Non

#### **[ÉCHANTILLON DE TÉLÉPHONES FILAIRES]**

a) J'aimerais parler à une personne de votre foyer âgée de 18 ans ou plus. Est-ce votre cas ? [SI NON, DEMANDER À PARLER À CETTE PERSONNE ET REPRENDRE DEPUIS LE DÉBUT]

- Oui
- Non
- REFUS [SPONTANÉ]

#### **[DISPOSITION À PARTICIPER – TOUS LES RÉPONDANTS]**

b) Bien que vous soyez tout à fait libre de participer ou non à ce sondage, sachez que vos réponses nous seraient des plus utiles. Seriez-vous disposé(e) à y participer? Nous pouvons faire l'entrevue maintenant ou à un moment qui vous conviendrait mieux.

- Oui, maintenant
- Oui, plus tard
- Non



## **CIC 2014-2015 Annual Tracking Survey**

### **NOTES À L'INTENTION DE L'INTERVIEWEUR ET DU PROGRAMMEUR :**

**DURÉE DE L'ENTREVUE :** SI LE RÉPONDANT VEUT CONNAÎTRE LA DURÉE DE L'ENTREVUE, RÉPONDEZ-LUI QU'ELLE DEVRAIT DURER 5 MINUTES. LA DURÉE EXACTE VARIE EN FONCTION DES RÉPONSES À CERTAINES QUESTIONS.

**SYSTÈME NATIONAL D'ENREGISTREMENT DES SONDAGES :** SI LE RÉPONDANT DEMANDE CE QU'EST LE SYSTÈME NATIONAL D'ENREGISTREMENT DES SONDAGES, DITES :

Le système d'enregistrement a été créé par le secteur de la recherche par sondage pour permettre au public de vérifier la légitimité d'un sondage, d'obtenir des renseignements sur le secteur ou de déposer une plainte. Le numéro de téléphone sans frais du système d'enregistrement est le 1-800-554-9996.

**COMMANDITAIRE DE L'ÉTUDE :** NE RÉVÉLER LE NOM DU MINISTÈRE QUI A COMMANDÉ L'ÉTUDE (CITOYENNETÉ ET IMMIGRATION) QU'À LA FIN DE L'ENTREVUE, AU BESOIN.

**NE PAS LIRE LE TITRE DES SECTIONS AUX RÉPONDANTS.**

SAUF INDICATION CONTRAIRE, TOUTES LES QUESTIONS PERMETTENT LE CHOIX DE RÉPONSE « NE SAIT PAS / N'A PAS RÉPONDU ». LE CHOIX « NSP/NPR » EST PRÉCISÉ SEULEMENT DANS LES CAS OÙ IL A UNE INCIDENCE AU CHAPITRE DU SAUT DE QUESTIONS.

### **Inscrire selon vos observations (NE PAS DEMANDER) :**

- Province/région
- Sexe
- Langue de l'entrevue

En quelle année êtes-vous né?

- Indiquer l'année : \_\_\_\_\_
- (NE PAS LIRE) Refus de répondre

SI REFUSE DE RÉPONDRE : Auquel des groupes d'âge suivants appartenez-vous?

- 18 à 34 ans
- 35 à 54 ans
- 55 ans et plus
- [NE PAS LIRE] Refus [TERMINEZ]

### **[ÉCHANTILLON DE TÉLÉPHONES CELLULAIRES SEULEMENT]**

C4. Dans quelle province ou quel territoire habitez-vous?

(NE LISEZ PAS LES RÉPONSES, CODEZ UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)

Colombie-Britannique  
Alberta  
Saskatchewan  
Manitoba  
Ontario  
Québec  
Nouveau-Brunswick

## CIC 2014-2015 Annual Tracking Survey

Nouvelle-Écosse  
Île-du-Prince-Édouard  
Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador  
Yukon  
Territoires du Nord-Ouest  
Nunavut

### **[TOUS LES RÉPONDANTS]**

Commençons par quelques questions au sujet de l'immigration.

1. À votre avis, est-ce qu'il y a un trop grand nombre, trop peu ou juste assez d'immigrants qui viennent au Canada ?
  - Trop grand nombre
  - Trop peu
  - Juste assez
  
2. En tout, combien de nouveaux immigrants le Canada accueille-t-il chaque année, selon vous ? (DEMANDER LA MEILLEURE ESTIMATION. OBTENIR UN NOMBRE ET NON PAS UNE FOURCHETTE)  
Indiquer le nombre : \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. En fait, au cours des dernières années, le Canada a accueilli environ 250 000 nouveaux immigrants chaque année. Sachant cela, selon vous, est-ce qu'il y a un trop grand nombre, trop peu ou juste assez d'immigrants qui viennent au Canada ?
  - Trop grand nombre
  - Trop peu
  - Juste assez
  
4. Selon vous, au cours des cinq prochaines années, le Canada devrait-il augmenter, maintenir ou diminuer le nombre de nouveaux immigrants qu'il accueille?
  - Augmenter      APPROFONDIR : Un peu ou beaucoup?
  - Maintenir
  - Diminuer      APPROFONDIR : Un peu ou beaucoup?
  
5. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou en désaccord avec chacun des énoncés suivants : [ÉNONCÉS AU HASARD] Est-ce fortement ou plutôt?
  - D'accord      APPROFONDIR : Est-ce fortement ou plutôt?
  - Désaccord      APPROFONDIR : Est-ce fortement ou plutôt?
  - a) L'immigration est nécessaire au Canada pour soutenir la croissance économique.
  - b) Le Canada devrait d'abord venir en aide aux Canadiens sans emploi avant de faire appel aux immigrants qualifiés pour combler nos besoins en main-d'œuvre.
  - c) [DELETED]
  - d) [SPLIT SAMPLE]
    - a. Les demandeurs d'asile au Canada devraient avoir droit aux mêmes avantages médicaux que les citoyens canadiens.
    - b. Les demandeurs d'asile au Canada devraient avoir droit à plus d'avantages médicaux que les citoyens canadiens.



## **CIC 2014-2015 Annual Tracking Survey**

10. Laquelle des catégories suivantes correspondent le mieux au revenu total de votre foyer, c'est-à-dire la somme des revenus de tous les membres de votre foyer combinés, avant impôts. Veuillez m'arrêter lorsque je lirai votre catégorie? (LIRE LA LISTE. ACCEPTER UNE SEULE RÉPONSE)
- Moins de 20 000 \$
  - 20 000\$ à moins de 40 000\$
  - 40 000\$ à moins de 60 000\$
  - 60 000\$ à moins de 80 000\$
  - 80 000\$ à moins de 100 000\$
  - 100 000\$ à moins de 150 000\$
  - 150 000\$ et plus
  - (NE PAS LIRE) Refus de répondre
11. Vos parents ont-ils immigré au Canada d'un autre pays ? (LIRE LA LISTE)
- Un parent
  - Les deux parents
  - Non
  - (NE PAS LIRE) Refus de répondre
12. À quel(s) autre(s) groupe(s) ethnique(s) ou culturel(s) que canadien vos ancêtres appartenaient-ils? NE PAS LIRE LA LISTE. ACCEPTER PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES.
- Britannique (anglais, écossais, irlandais, gallois)
  - Français
  - Autre groupe d'Europe occidentale (italien, espagnol, allemand)
  - Scandinave (suédois, finlandais, danois, norvégien)
  - Européen de l'Est (polonais, russe, slave, grec)
  - Moyen-oriental (libanais, turc, irakien)
  - Sud-asiatique (pakistanaï, indien, sri-lankais)
  - Sud-est asiatique (chinois, vietnamien, coréen)
  - Groupe d'Océanie (australien, néozélandais, polynésien)
  - Latino-américain (mexicain, brésilien, chilien)
  - Caraïbe (jamaïcain, trinitadien, haïtien)
  - Amérindien/AUTOCHTONE (Ojibwé, Iroquois, Cri)
  - Américain (en général)
  - Africain (nigérian, somalien, égyptien)
  - Autre groupe (préciser)
  - (NE PAS LIRE) Refus de répondre
13. Quelle est la langue que vous avez apprise en premier lieu à la maison dans votre enfance et que vous comprenez toujours? LIRE LA LISTE. RÉPONSES MULTIPLES ACCEPTÉES SEULEMENT SI LES LANGUES ONT ÉTÉ APPRISES EN MÊME TEMPS.
- Anglais
  - Français
  - Autre (préciser)
  - (NE PAS LIRE) Refus de répondre

Voilà qui met fin au sondage. Merci beaucoup pour vos précieux commentaires. Nous vous en sommes très reconnaissants.

## CIC 2014-2015 Annual Tracking Survey

# Appendix B – Deliverables

### Set of Tabulated Data

Please find the full set of tabulated data in Word format starting on the next page.



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*MINO Approved – May 2014 (packaged by KC, Feb.15)*

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# MEDIA LINES / Qs AND As

## Birth on Soil – Birth Tourism

**(Previously approved material is highlighted)**

For use by CIC departmental spokespersons only

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### ISSUE:

Birth tourism is the practice of foreign parents coming to Canada to give birth so that their child will automatically receive Canadian citizenship and be eligible for many Federal/Provincial/Territorial benefits and services, including the ability to sponsor their parents and other relatives in the future.

Information on the government's considerations regarding its policy on citizenship by birth on soil has been released to the public and the Department addressed this issue in several media calls in 2014. These are approved messages already given to media on this issue, from May 2014.

### MEDIA LINES:

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- It is illegal for applicants to misrepresent themselves and the purpose of their visit to Canada. Misrepresentation, which includes providing false information or withholding information directly related to decisions made under IRPA (Immigration and Refugee Protection Act), is a form of immigration fraud and it is a crime. It threatens the integrity of our immigration system, raises security concerns, wastes tax dollars, adds to the processing time for legitimate applications, and it is unfair to those who do follow the rules.
- We are aware of unscrupulous consultants who encourage pregnant women to travel to Canada to give birth, secure Canadian citizenship for their child and gain access to Canada's considerable benefits – all without having a connection to Canada.
- We condemn the practice of circumventing our laws and leaving Canadian tax-payers with the bill. This is not right.
- As Minister Alexander said recently, “we want to address the issue of people who have absolutely no strong connection to Canada and have no desire to live here, coming solely for the purpose of giving birth and then leaving.”

- Canadian citizenship is incredibly valuable. The government has been working hard to maintain the integrity of the system and to increase the value of Canadian citizenship.
- Currently, under the Citizenship Act, children born in Canada to parents who are temporarily in the country (visitors, students, temporary workers, asylum claimants, illegals) are automatically Canadian citizens and can access the range of taxpayer-funded benefits that come with that valued status, without having any attachment to Canada.
- This depreciates the value of citizenship and is inconsistent with other avenues to access Canadian citizenship, which require attachment to Canada (e.g., naturalized Canadians must demonstrate attachment through meeting a residence requirement).
- Most countries limit automatic citizenship by birth on soil to those with a parent with permanent status, whereas Canada and the United States are among the few countries with automatic citizenship by birth on soil. Other comparator countries, such as Australia and most EU countries, do not give automatic citizenship by birth on soil to those whose parents are only temporarily in their country.
- The Government of Canada is reviewing citizenship policy with regard to the issue of birth tourism.
- As provinces and territories are responsible for birth registration, consultation and co-ordination with the provinces is required.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

---

**1. is there currently any legislation being proposed to address birth tourism? I know you mentioned the government of Canada is reviewing citizenship policy - we would like to know more details about that i.e. legislative changes, committees have formed, etc.**

### Answer 1:

No legislation regarding the issue of birth tourism has been introduced.

The Government of Canada is reviewing citizenship policy with regard to the issue of birth tourism. As provinces and territories are responsible for birth registration, consultation and co-ordination with the provinces is required.

As Minister Alexander said, "Canadian citizenship is an honour and a privilege, and our government is committed to increasing its value. Birth tourism undermines the integrity of our system and takes advantage of Canadian generosity so this is certainly an issue that

I will be considering carefully going forward.”

Question 2: Does the Canadian government have any statistics on birth tourism?

**Answer 2:**

The very nature of such actions involves withholding information from immigration officials and misrepresentation of purpose to visit Canada. As such, CIC is not able to record the number of women who may be concealing pregnancies. Canada does not record statistics of whether a woman is pregnant when entering Canada.

It should be noted that misrepresentation-is grounds for deportation.

**SPOKESPERSONS:**

General media relations line: 613-952-1650

General media relations e-mail box: [CIC-Media-Relations@cic.gc.ca](mailto:CIC-Media-Relations@cic.gc.ca)

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<b>Prepared by:</b>	<b>Consulted:</b>	<b>To be reviewed by:</b>
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Citizenship and  
Immigration Canada

Citoyenneté et  
Immigration Canada

Director General  
Communications

Directeur général  
Communications

Ottawa K1A 1L1

## MEMORANDUM TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER

### FINAL RESULTS FOR THE 2014 - 2015 CIC TRACKING STUDY

#### FOR INFORMATION

##### SUMMARY

- The purpose of this note is to provide for your information the final results of the 2014-2015 CIC Annual Tracking Study.
- These results were provided to your office via e-mail the week of September 22<sup>nd</sup>. They will be made available publicly via Library and Archives Canada in March 2015.

#### BACKGROUND:

- The CIC Annual Tracking Survey provides an annual update about public opinion on citizenship and immigration issues, allowing the Department to gain insight into Canadians' attitudes on such key issues as: immigration levels and immigration policy as well as citizenship.
- The 2014-2015 Tracking Study was conducted by Harris Decima between September 12 and 23, 2014, with 3,028 Canadians aged 18 years or older. Within the interviews with members of the general public, were 609 interviews with immigrants to Canada.

#### CURRENT STATUS:

- Topline results of the Tracking Study have been provided to CIC, and a summary of these results is attached.
- Key results for tracking questions (asked in previous surveys):
  - Support for immigration levels has remained within the 50% range in the Tracking Survey since 2006 – in this survey, 52% say there are 'about the right number' of immigrants coming to Canada each year. Since February 2014, there has been a 5 point increase among those who feel that immigration levels should increase over the next five years.
  - When informed of the actual annual immigration levels, the percentage of those saying 'about right' remain below 50% (47%) and the percentage of those saying 'too many' increased by 11 points from 26% to 37%. Overall, "post-information" perceptions of immigration levels remained stable and close to the 50% range since 2006.

- The majority of Canadians (77%) either strongly agree (38%) or somewhat agree (39%) that immigration is necessary if Canada is to sustain its economic growth. Although, the overall majority of Canadians who agree with the perspective has remained stable since 2012, there has been a three-point drop since February, 2014 among those who somewhat agree with this perspective.
- A majority of Canadians (77%) either strongly (53%) or somewhat (24%) agree that Canada should focus on helping unemployed Canadians rather than looking for skilled immigrants for our workforce. This viewpoint has decreased by 4 points since February, 2014.
- Key results for new questions:
  - When asked about the health care benefits that refugee claimants should receive, a strong majority (89%) either somewhat disagree (23%) or strongly disagree (66%) that they should receive more health care benefits than Canadians. Over three in five (62%) of Canadians either somewhat agree (32%) or strongly agree (30%) that they should receive the same health care benefits than Canadians.
  - Overall, a slim majority of Canadians (57%) say that citizenship should only be granted on an automatic basis to those born in Canada if parents are Canadian citizens or permanent residents. Fewer Canadians (39%) feel that it should continue to be granted on an automatic basis to anyone born in Canada, even if their parents are here only temporarily or are here illegally.

#### **NEXT STEPS:**

- Results for the Tracking Study will be shared internally as needed. The results will then be posted publicly in March 2015 via Library and Archives Canada, as per the Communications Policy.

David Hickey

Annex: 2014-2015 CIC Tracking Study: Topline Summary (N=3,028)

# 2014-2015 Citizenship and Immigration Canada Tracking Study: Topline Summary (N=3,028)

The following is the preliminary summary of findings from the 2014 – 2015 Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) Annual Tracking Study.

## Methodology (September 12-23, 2014)

The preliminary results involve 3,028 computer assisted telephone interviews (CATI) with Canadians 18 years of age and older. Within the interviews with members of the general public, were 609 interviews with immigrants to Canada. The interviews were conducted in respondents' official language of choice. The margin of error<sup>1</sup> for the survey sample is  $\pm 1.79$ , 19%, 19 times out of 20. The data were weighted according to region, age and gender (using Statistics Canada 2011 Census data), in order to reflect the actual proportions of these variables in the Canadian adult population.

## Final Sample Distribution

	Final Weighted (counts)	%
<b>Total</b>	3,028	
<b>Region</b>		
Atlantic Canada	216	7%
Quebec	726	24%
Ontario	1161	38%
Prairies (MB/SK)	196	6%
Alberta	322	11%
British Columbia/Territories	407	13%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	1467	48%
Female	1561	52%
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	227	7%
25 - 34	602	20%
35-44	439	14%
45 – 54	642	21%
55 - 64	498	16%
65 and over	538	18%
<b>Immigration Status</b>		
Immigrant	609	20%
Non-immigrant	2416	80%

<sup>1</sup> The margin of error is greater for subgroups of the overall sample.

## Key Findings

### Immigration Levels

#### *Uninformed Opinion*

Support for immigration levels has remained within the 50% range in the Tracking Survey since 2006 – in this survey, 52% say there are ‘about the right number’ of immigrants coming to Canada each year.

Q1. In your opinion, do you feel there are too many, too few, or about the right number of immigrants coming to Canada?							
(Unaided - %)	NOV '06	JAN '09	FEB '12	DEC '12	Feb'14	Sept '14 (Partial Results)	% Change – 2012 - 2014
Too many	28	26	30	27	26	26	0
About right	48	50	51	53	52	52	0
Too few	15	14	10	11	10	12	+2

In total, approximately how many new immigrants do you think Canada allows into the country each year?							
# Immigrants Annually %	JAN '09	FEB '12	DEC '12	Feb '14	Sept'14	% Change 2014	
Under 150,000	52	36	46	40	46	+6	
<b>150,000 to 299,999</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	11	+2	
300,000 +	10	7	8	9	9	0	

#### *Impact of Immigration Information on Perceptions of Levels*

When informed of the actual annual immigration levels, the percentage of those saying ‘about right’ remain below 50% (47%) and the percentage of those saying ‘too many’ increased by 11 points from 26% to 37%.

Q3. In fact, in the last few years approximately 250,000 new immigrants came to Canada each year. Knowing this, do you feel there are ...									
	2012	2012	2012	Feb 2014	Feb 2014	Feb 2014	Sept 2014	Sept 2014	2014
%	Unaided	Aided	% Change	Unaided	Aided	% Change	Unaided	Aided	% Change
Too many	27	37	+10	26	36	+10	26	37	+ 11
About right	53	48	-5	52	48	-4	52	47	-5
Too few	11	10	-1	11	9	-2	12	11	-1

Overall, “post-information” perceptions of immigration levels remained stable and close to the 50% range since 2006.

Q3. In fact, in the last few years approximately 250,000 new immigrants came to Canada each year. Knowing this, do you feel there are ...							
(Aided - %)	NOV '06	JAN '09	FEB '12	DEC '12	Feb'14	Sept '14	% Change –Feb 2014 – Sept 2014
Too many	35	36	39	37	36	37	+1
About right	50	48	47	48	48	47	-1
Too few	12	12	10	10	9	11	+2

### *Immigration Levels in Five Years*

Canadian views on Canada’s immigration have shifted slightly with a smaller proportion of Canadians (41%) saying that Canada needs to keep its immigration intake the same over the next five years. This is down 7 points since February, 2014. Another shift in perceptions has occurred among those who feel that immigration levels should increase. Since February 2014, there has been a 5 point increase among those who feel that immigration levels should increase over the next five years.

Q5. Over the next five years, would you say that Canada needs to increase its immigration intake, keep it the same, or decrease its immigration intake?				
%	2012	February 2014	September 2014	% Change
Decrease a lot	18	17	19	+2
Decrease a little	14	15	16	+1
Keep it the same	49	48	<b>41</b>	-7
Increase a little	10	9	<b>13</b>	<b>+4</b>
Increase a lot	7	6	7	<b>+1</b>

### **Immigration and Economic Growth**

The majority of Canadians (77%) either strongly agree (38%) or somewhat agree (39%) that immigration is necessary if Canada is to sustain its economic growth. Although, the overall majority of Canadian who agree with the perspective has remained stable since 2012, there has been a three-point drop since February, 2014 among those who somewhat agree with this perspective.

Q4 (a). Immigration is necessary if Canada is to sustain its economic growth.				
%	2012	February 2014	September 2014	% Change
Strongly agree	42	37	38	+1
Somewhat agree	36	42	39	<b>-3</b>
Somewhat disagree	10	10	11	+1
Strongly disagree	9	8	10	+2

## Unemployed Canadians or Skilled Immigrants

A majority of Canadians (77%) either strongly (53%) or somewhat (24%) agree that Canada should focus on helping unemployed Canadians rather than looking for skilled immigrants for our workforce. This viewpoint has decreased by 4 points since February, 2014.

Q4 (b). Canada should focus on helping unemployed Canadians rather than looking for skilled immigrants for our workforce.				
%	2012	February 2014	September 2104	% Change
Strongly agree	53	52	<b>53</b>	<b>+1</b>
Somewhat agree	27	29	<b>24</b>	<b>-5</b>
Somewhat disagree	12	11	14	+3
Strongly disagree	5	4	5	+1

## Health Care Benefits

When asked about the health care benefits that refugee claimants should receive, a strong majority (89%) either somewhat **disagree** (23%) or strongly **disagree** (66%) that they should receive **more** health care benefits than Canadians. Over three in five (62%) of Canadians either somewhat **agree** (32%) or strongly **agree** (30%) that they should receive the **same** health care benefits than Canadians.

Refugee claimants in Canada should receive the <b>same</b> healthcare benefits as Canadian citizens.	
	NEW
	%
<b>Strongly agree</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Somewhat agree</b>	<b>32</b>
Somewhat disagree	17
Strongly disagree	18

Refugee claimants in Canada should receive <b>more</b> health care benefits than Canadian citizens.	
	NEW
	%
Strongly agree	3
Somewhat agree	5
<b>Somewhat disagree</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	<b>66</b>

## Citizenship

Overall, a slim majority of Canadians (**57%**) say that citizenship should only be granted on an automatic basis to those born in Canada if parents are **Canadian citizens or permanent residents**. Fewer Canadians (**39%**) feel that it should be continue to be granted on an automatic basis to anyone born in Canada, even if their parents are here **only temporarily or are here illegally**.

Currently, anyone born in Canada is automatically granted Canadian citizenship even if their parents are here only on a temporary basis or here illegally. ROTATE (Some say that) Canadian citizenship should only be granted on an automatic basis to those born in Canada if their parents are Canadian citizens or permanent residents. (Others say that) Canadian citizenship should continue to be granted on an automatic basis to anyone born in Canada, even if their parents are only here only temporarily or are here illegally. Which is closer to your point of view?	New
	%
Canadian citizenship should only be granted on an automatic basis to those born in Canada if their parents are Canadian citizens or permanent residents	57
Canadian citizenship should continue to be granted on an automatic basis to anyone born in Canada, even if their parents are only here only temporarily or are here illegally.	39