



Immigration, Refugees
and Citizenship Canada

Immigration, Réfugiés
et Citoyenneté Canada

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Canada 

2025-26 IRCC Annual Tracking Survey

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Executive Summary

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) commissioned Phoenix Strategic Perspectives (Phoenix SPI) to conduct a telephone survey of Canadians to assess the public's perceptions of immigration and related issues. Phoenix SPI is pleased to present this report to IRCC.

1. Background and Objectives

IRCC is the department of the Government of Canada with responsibility for matters dealing with immigration to Canada, refugees, and Canadian citizenship. IRCC conducts an ongoing research program to help the Department develop a better understanding of Canadian attitudes toward the issues surrounding citizenship and immigration. As part of this research program, IRCC has been conducting annual telephone tracking surveys since 1996.

The Annual Tracking Survey provides the Department with comparable tracking data about public attitudes toward immigration and related issues, which is of key importance to IRCC's policies, programs, and services. The specific objectives of this year's survey were to assess Canadians' perceptions of the following:

- Immigration levels.
- The impact of immigration on Canada generally.
- Canada's immigration system and priorities.

The results will be used by IRCC to ensure high quality policy options, program design and advice; to encourage and effectively manage client-focused services; to manage organizational and strategic risks proactively; and to gather and use relevant information on program results.

2. Methodology

A 10-minute random digit dialling (RDD) telephone survey was conducted with a sample of 2,500 Canadians, 18 years of age or older, between November 12 and December 4, 2025. An overlapping dual-frame (cellphone and landline) probability sample was used to minimize coverage error: 70 percent of the sample frame was cellphone numbers and 30 percent was landline telephone numbers. The sample frame was geographically disproportionate to improve the accuracy of specific regional results. Based on a sample of this size, the overall results can be considered accurate within $\pm 1.96\%$, 19 times out of 20. The margins of error are greater for results pertaining to subgroups of the total sample. The full technical specifications can be found in the Appendix 1: Technical Specifications.

3. Key Findings

- Nearly half of Canadians view current immigration levels as too high: 47% believe there are too many immigrants coming to Canada and 48% feel there are too many immigrants coming to their province or territory. Most of the remainder see immigration levels as being about right: 38% nationally and 36% in their province or territory.
- The perception that Canada admits too many immigrants does not shift when respondents are told that Canada plans to admit 380,000 immigrants as permanent residents in 2026. Nearly half (48%) believe this target is too high, while 37% consider it an appropriate level.

- Being informed that 380,000 immigrants is roughly 1% of the current population had a noticeable impact on opinions. Fewer than four in 10 (39%) say this is too many, down from 48% when only the absolute number of immigrants is provided. Thirteen percent say this is too few, while just over four in 10 (43%) feel it is about the right number.
- Canadians are divided on the expected impact of reducing temporary residents to under 5% of the population. Four in 10 anticipate a positive effect nationally (29% somewhat positive, 12% very positive) and a similar proportion expect a positive impact in their province or territory (28% somewhat positive, 13% very positive).
- About half of Canadians view the impact of permanent and temporary immigration positively, while roughly three in ten hold negative views, and around two in 10 are neutral. This pattern is evident both nationally (50% positive, 27% negative, 18% neutral) and at the provincial/territorial level (47% positive, 30% negative, 19% neutral).
- In terms of perceived impacts of immigration, nearly six in 10 (58%) agree that accepting immigrants from diverse cultures strengthens Canadian culture. At the same time, similar proportions believe immigration has placed too much strain on public services (54%) and on the availability of housing in their city or town (55%).
- When it comes to the economy, majorities agree that immigration is necessary to sustain economic growth in the context of Canada's aging population (61%) and to help address local skill and labour shortages (52%). At the same time, 56% think that Canada should prioritize helping unemployed Canadians before recruiting skilled immigrants.
- A small majority (53%) believe Canada has a responsibility to do its part in accepting refugees. The remainder are split between those who disagree (22%) that Canada has a responsibility to accept refugees and those who are neutral (24%).

4. Notes to the Reader

- All results are expressed as percentages unless otherwise noted.
- Percentages may not always add to 100 due to rounding.
- Agreement items use a 10-point scale, where 1 indicates "strongly agree" and 10 indicates "strongly disagree." For reporting, responses of 1 to 4 are categorized as "agree," 5 to 6 as "neutral," and 7 to 10 as "disagree."
- Percentages are rounded to the nearest full percentage. When a total is presented in the report (e.g., "somewhat positive" plus "very positive"), it has been calculated based on unrounded percentages. As a result, rounded percentages do not always sum to the unrounded total percentage.
- Unless otherwise specified, all reported percentages are base: all respondents (n=2,500)
- The contract value was \$79,722.61 (including HST).

5. Political Neutrality Statement

I hereby certify as a Senior Officer of Phoenix SPI 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 contain any reference to electoral voting intentions, political party preferences, standings with the electorate, or ratings of the performance of a political party or its leader.

A Woods

Alethea Woods, President, Phoenix SPI

Detailed Findings

Canadians were asked their opinions about current immigration levels and their perspectives on the effects immigration has on Canada. Below are the compiled results.

Canadians hold similar views about immigration levels at the national and provincial/territorial levels.

Forty-seven percent of Canadians believe there are too many immigrants coming to Canada. Just over one-third (38%) feel the number of immigrants is about right, and 8% think there are too few immigrants coming to Canada. This view is not uniform across Canada. Majorities in Alberta (57%), Saskatchewan (55%), Ontario (50%), and New Brunswick (56%) believe that immigration levels are too high, while a little over a third (36%) in Quebec share this view. Respondents in Quebec (47%), Prince Edward Island (44%), Nova Scotia (45%), and Newfoundland and Labrador (46%) are more likely to feel the number of immigrants coming to Canada is about right.

Table 1: QA1. Do you feel that there are too many, too few or about the right number of immigrants coming to Canada?

	Total	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	PE	NS	NL	Territories
Too many	47%	46%	57%	55%	48%	50%	36%	56%	46%	47%	41%	46%
About the right number	38%	36%	31%	29%	40%	36%	47%	32%	44%	45%	46%	36%
Too few	8%	10%	7%	9%	8%	7%	10%	5%	4%	6%	9%	8%
Don't know	6%	7%	5%	8%	4%	6%	7%	7%	7%	3%	4%	10%
Refused	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Views at the provincial and territorial level closely mirror national sentiment. Nearly half of Canadians said too many immigrants are coming to their province or territory (48%, compared with 47% at the national level). Just over one-third (36%) feel the number is about right, while fewer than one in ten (9%) believe there are too few immigrants. Perceptions that too many immigrants are coming are more prevalent in Alberta (54%) and Ontario (56%), and less common in Manitoba (37%), Quebec (39%), Newfoundland and Labrador (34%), and the Territories (37%).

Table 2: QA1B. Do you feel that there are too many, too few or about the right number of immigrants coming to your province or territory?

	Total	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	PE	NS	NL	Territories
Too many	48%	45%	54%	46%	37%	56%	39%	45%	47%	44%	34%	37%
About the right number	36%	34%	33%	39%	44%	32%	42%	38%	42%	40%	49%	42%
Too few	9%	12%	7%	11%	14%	6%	12%	12%	7%	11%	13%	21%
Don't know	6%	9%	5%	4%	5%	6%	6%	5%	4%	4%	5%	1%
Refused	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Opinions did not change when Canadians were informed that Canada plans to admit 380,000 immigrants in 2026.

The perception that Canada admits too many immigrants did not shift when respondents are informed that Canada plans to admit 380,000 immigrants as permanent residents in 2026. Nearly half (48%) consider the 2026 target to be too high, compared with 37% who say this is about the right number and 8% who view 380,000 as too few. Opposition is stronger in Alberta (57%), Saskatchewan (56%), Ontario (51%), and New Brunswick (52%), where majorities feel that Canada plans to admit too many immigrants.

Table 3: QA2. Currently, Canada plans to admit 380,000 immigrants as permanent residents in 2026. Do you feel that this would be too many, too few, or about the right number?

	Total	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	PE	NS	NL	Territories
Too many	48%	41%	57%	56%	47%	51%	41%	52%	48%	47%	45%	43%
About the right number	37%	38%	33%	33%	40%	35%	40%	36%	36%	41%	41%	38%
Too few	8%	12%	5%	5%	8%	6%	10%	6%	5%	6%	7%	8%
Don't know	7%	9%	5%	6%	4%	8%	8%	6%	11%	6%	6%	11%
Refused	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%

Respondents were asked in an open-ended manner to explain why they feel that 380,000 immigrants coming to Canada in 2026 is too many, too few, or about the right number. The explanations can be found in Tables 4-6 below, broken out by respondents' views on the number of immigrants Canada plans to admit in 2026.

Among Canadians who said 380,000 immigrants is too many (n=1,199), the most frequently mentioned reasons relate to housing and the economy. Approximately one-third (32%) mentioned issues such as housing availability, affordability, or the broader housing crisis. A similar proportion (31%) highlighted jobs or the economy, including concerns about unemployment or the economy's capacity to absorb additional people. One in five (21%) pointed to competition for social supports, specifically that the Canadian government cannot provide support and services to more people.

Additional concerns included pressure on the healthcare system (11%), lack of infrastructure (10%), and concerns related to culture and integration (10%). Other explanations were offered by fewer than 10% and can be found in Table 4. Thirteen percent only reiterated the view that Canada already has too many immigrants or permanent residents.

Table 4: QA20. Why do you say that? (Base: those who said that 380,000 immigrants is 'too many'; n=1,199; multiple responses accepted)

	Total
Housing (concerns about availability or cost; mentions of housing crisis)	32%
Jobs/economy (concerns about lack of jobs/unemployment; capacity of economy)	31%
Competition for social supports (Canadian government cannot provide support/services to more people / should take care of Canadians first, including concerns about homelessness)	21%
Too many immigrants/permanent residents (general)	13%
Pressure on healthcare/doctors/hospitals	11%
Pressure on/lack of infrastructure	10%

Concerns about culture (impact on Canadian culture/identity; insufficient social/cultural integration)	10%
Concerns about government management of the immigration system/policies	9%
Too many people/Canada is already overpopulated	7%
Canada previously accepted too many immigrants/permanent residents	6%
Impact on education system/international student issues	5%
High cost of living (other than housing)	5%
Concerns about crime/public safety	3%
Other	2%
Don't know/refused	3%

Canadians who said that admitting 380,000 immigrants is about the right number (n=918) pointed to labour market demands and shortages (15%), the perception that Canada needs more people (8%), and Canada's humanitarian responsibility (7%) to explain their opinion. Almost half (48%) simply agreed that 380,000 immigrants is about the right number. Other reasons were offered by 6% or fewer and can be found in Table 5.

Table 5: QA20. Why do you say that? (Base: those who said that 380,000 immigrants is 'about the right number'; n=918; multiple responses accepted)

	Total
About the right number/agree with the plan to admit 380,000 permanent residents (general)	48%
Meet job market demands/labour shortages	15%
Canada needs more people	8%
Canada has a humanitarian responsibility to help people/accept refugees	7%
Not informed well enough on the subject	6%
Canadian population is aging/low birthrate	6%
Housing (concerns about availability or cost; mentions of housing crisis)	5%
Trust in the Canadian government/experts	4%
Canadian population is built on immigration/everyone comes from other countries	4%
Concerns about government management of the immigration system/policies	3%
Canadian society benefits from cultural diversity/multiculturalism	3%
Canada can provide opportunities to immigrants/permanent residents	2%
Competition for social supports (Canadian government cannot provide support/services to more people / should take care of Canadians first, including concerns about homelessness)	2%
Jobs/economy (concerns about lack of jobs/unemployment; capacity of economy)	1%
Pressure on/lack of infrastructure	1%
Canada previously accepted too many immigrants/permanent residents	1%
Other	2%
Don't know/refused	7%

Canadians who said that admitting 380,000 immigrants is too few (n=302) explained their opinion by saying that Canada needs more people (36%) and that job market demands and labour shortages need to be met (34%). Thirteen percent said Canada has a humanitarian responsibility and 12% pointed to the aging Canadian population or Canada's low birthrate. All other explanations were offered by fewer than 10% and can be found in Table 6.

Table 6: QA20. Why do you say that? (Base: Those who said that 380,000 immigrants is 'too few'; n=302; multiple responses accepted)

	Total
Canada needs more people	36%
Meet job market demands/labour shortages	34%
Canada has a humanitarian responsibility to help people/accept refugees	13%
Canadian population is aging/low birthrate	12%
Canadian population is built on immigration/everyone comes from other countries	9%
Canada can provide opportunities to immigrants/permanent residents	5%
Canadian society benefits from cultural diversity/multiculturalism	2%
Other	7%
Don't know/refused	4%

Being informed that 380,000 immigrants is roughly 1% of the current population had a noticeable impact on opinions.

When respondents are informed that 380,000 immigrants represents roughly 1% of Canada's current population, fewer than four in 10 (39%) say this is too many, down from 48% when respondents are provided only with the number of immigrants Canada plans to admit in 2026. Thirteen percent say this is too few, while just over four in 10 (43%) feel that roughly 1% of the current population is about the right number.

Respondents in Alberta (50%), Saskatchewan (45%), and Ontario (44%) are most likely to say the number is too high, while those in Quebec (52%), New Brunswick (49%), and Newfoundland and Labrador (50%) are most likely to feel that roughly 1% of the current population is about the right number of immigrants.

Table 7: QA3. 380,000 immigrants is roughly 1% of Canada's current population. Do you feel that this would be too many, too few, or about the right number?

	Total	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	PE	NS	NL	Territories
Too many	39%	37%	50%	45%	37%	44%	28%	42%	41%	38%	33%	35%
About the right number	43%	39%	39%	44%	45%	40%	52%	49%	43%	46%	50%	45%
Too few	13%	16%	8%	7%	16%	11%	16%	4%	9%	10%	13%	14%
Don't know	4%	7%	3%	3%	3%	5%	3%	5%	8%	4%	4%	5%
Refused	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%

Canadians have mixed views on the anticipated impact of reducing temporary resident levels.

Overall, Canadians are divided on the expected effects of the government's plan to reduce the number of temporary residents to less than 5% of Canada's total population.

When considering the impact on Canada as a whole, four in 10 respondents anticipate a positive effect nationally (29% somewhat positive, 12% very positive). By contrast, 29% expect a negative outcome (22% somewhat negative, 7% very negative). Roughly one quarter (23%) believe the policy will have neither a positive nor negative effect. Those in Alberta (50%), Manitoba (48%), and the Territories (46%) are more likely to think this reduction will have a positive impact on the country, while those in Quebec (31%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (35%) were less likely to hold this opinion.

Table 8: QTR1. The government aims to reduce the number of temporary residents living in Canada to less than 5% of Canada's total population. Do you think the effect on Canada will be...?

	Total	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	PE	NS	NL	Territories
Very positive	12%	14%	16%	13%	15%	12%	7%	12%	11%	13%	10%	8%
Somewhat positive	29%	29%	34%	26%	33%	31%	24%	31%	30%	29%	25%	38%
Neither positive nor negative	23%	20%	18%	29%	22%	23%	24%	27%	25%	21%	33%	21%
Somewhat negative	22%	22%	21%	19%	21%	18%	29%	9%	21%	29%	15%	23%
Very negative	7%	6%	7%	2%	6%	7%	9%	9%	5%	4%	7%	6%
Don't know/Refused	7%	9%	4%	10%	4%	8%	7%	11%	8%	5%	10%	4%

When considering the impact on their province or territory, four in 10 Canadians anticipate a positive effect (28% somewhat positive, 13% very positive), while close to three in 10 expect a negative effect (20% somewhat negative, 8% very negative). About one-quarter (24%) foresee neither a positive nor negative effect. Those in British Columbia (42%), Alberta (52%), Manitoba (45%), and Ontario (43%) are more likely to think this reduction will have a positive impact on their province or territory, while those in Quebec (38%) are more likely to think the impact will be negative.

Table 9: QTR1. The government aims to reduce the number of temporary residents living in Canada to less than 5% of Canada's total population. Do you think the effect on your Province or Territory will be...?

	Total	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	PE	NS	NL	Territories
Very positive	13%	16%	17%	12%	13%	15%	6%	16%	12%	11%	13%	10%
Somewhat positive	28%	26%	35%	26%	32%	28%	26%	24%	28%	27%	18%	19%
Neither positive nor negative	24%	21%	22%	33%	26%	24%	24%	29%	25%	24%	30%	30%
Somewhat negative	20%	20%	16%	18%	18%	18%	27%	10%	19%	23%	19%	25%
Very negative	8%	7%	6%	4%	6%	8%	11%	13%	10%	9%	12%	7%
Don't know/Refused	7%	10%	5%	7%	5%	7%	6%	8%	6%	5%	8%	9%

Canadians are more likely to view the impact of immigration on Canada as positive than negative.

Half of Canadians (50%) feel that the effect of permanent and temporary immigration on the country will be positive (36% somewhat positive, 14% very positive). Just over a quarter (27%) anticipate a negative effect (16% somewhat negative, 11% very negative), while 18% think the impact will be neither positive nor negative.

Those in British Columbia (51%), Quebec (54%), New Brunswick (55%), Prince Edward Island (51%), and Newfoundland and Labrador (53%) are among the most likely to view immigration as being positive for Canada. In contrast, respondents in Alberta (32%), Saskatchewan (36%), Ontario (30%), and Nova Scotia (36%) are more likely to express negative views.

Table 10: QA4. In general, do you think the effect of permanent and temporary immigration on Canada will be...?

	Total	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	PE	NS	NL	Territories
Very positive	14%	15%	13%	13%	12%	15%	13%	8%	15%	12%	12%	8%
Somewhat positive	36%	36%	32%	20%	37%	34%	41%	47%	36%	29%	41%	37%
Neither positive nor negative	18%	18%	19%	25%	17%	15%	20%	19%	26%	19%	20%	16%
Somewhat negative	16%	13%	19%	27%	18%	17%	14%	6%	13%	21%	12%	21%
Very negative	11%	12%	13%	9%	10%	13%	6%	18%	6%	15%	12%	7%
Don't know/Refused	5%	5%	4%	6%	6%	5%	5%	3%	3%	4%	3%	11%

Perceptions are broadly consistent when views shift from Canada to the provincial or territorial level.

Views on the impact of immigration at the provincial or territorial level are very similar to those at the national level. Nearly half of Canadians (47%) believe permanent and temporary immigration will have a positive effect on their province or territory (34% somewhat positive, 13% very positive). By contrast, three in 10 (30%) say the effect will be negative (18% somewhat negative, 12% very negative), while nearly two in 10 (19%) expect the effect to be neither good nor bad.

Those in Manitoba (53%), Quebec (53%), New Brunswick (53%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (58%) are among the most likely to view immigration as being positive for their province. On the other hand, respondents in Alberta (34%), Saskatchewan (36%), Nova Scotia (34%) and the Territories (43%) are more likely to see it as having negative impact.

Table 11: QA4. In general, do you think the effect of permanent and temporary immigration on your province or territory will be...?

	Total	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	PE	NS	NL	Territories
Very positive	13%	15%	13%	14%	15%	13%	12%	14%	12%	16%	14%	9%
Somewhat positive	34%	34%	31%	22%	38%	32%	41%	39%	37%	26%	44%	26%
Neither positive nor negative	19%	20%	18%	23%	17%	18%	19%	16%	25%	20%	15%	13%
Somewhat negative	18%	14%	21%	27%	16%	18%	17%	11%	15%	17%	15%	34%
Very negative	12%	11%	13%	9%	10%	14%	8%	17%	9%	17%	11%	9%
Don't know/Refused	4%	6%	3%	5%	4%	5%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	7%

A majority agree that immigration is necessary to sustain economic growth amid an aging population.

Six in 10 Canadians (61%) agree that immigration is necessary for Canada to maintain economic growth, given the aging population. Among the rest, roughly two in 10 are neutral (21%) or disagree (18%) about the necessity of immigration. Agreement is higher in Quebec (70%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (65%), followed by British Columbia (59%), Manitoba (60%) and Ontario (60%).

Table 12: QB1A. To what extent do you either agree or disagree with [the following]: Immigration is necessary if Canada is to sustain its economic growth in the face of an aging population?

	Total	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	PE	NS	NL	Territories
Agree	61%	59%	51%	46%	60%	60%	70%	56%	50%	56%	65%	53%
Neutral	21%	22%	23%	31%	19%	19%	20%	23%	24%	22%	17%	23%
Disagree	18%	18%	24%	22%	20%	19%	10%	21%	25%	22%	18%	21%
Don't know/Refused	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%

Over half of Canadians agree that accepting immigrants from many different cultures strengthens Canadian culture.

Fifty-eight percent of Canadians agree that accepting immigrants from many different cultures makes Canadian culture stronger. Among the rest, 23% disagree and 18% are neutral. Agreement is stronger in British Columbia (61%) and Quebec (62%), followed by Ontario (56%), New Brunswick (58%), Nova Scotia (57%), and Newfoundland and Labrador (56%). Conversely, the likelihood of disagreeing is higher in Saskatchewan (36%) and Nova Scotia (31%).

Table 13: QB1B. To what extent do you either agree or disagree with [the following]: Accepting immigrants from many different cultures makes Canadian culture stronger?

	Total	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	PE	NS	NL	Territories
Agree	58%	61%	51%	49%	54%	56%	62%	58%	45%	57%	56%	53%
Neutral	18%	14%	18%	14%	22%	17%	23%	13%	26%	12%	18%	21%
Disagree	23%	24%	29%	36%	22%	26%	13%	27%	27%	31%	26%	24%
Don't know/Refused	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	2%

Just over half agree that immigration has placed too much pressure on public services.

Just over half of Canadians (54%) agree that immigration has put too much strain on public services in Canada. The rest are split between those who disagree (22%) and those who are neutral (22%). Agreement that immigration has caused excessive pressure is higher in Alberta (61%), Ontario (56%), New Brunswick (60%), and Prince Edward Island (58%), while disagreement is higher in British Columbia (25%), Manitoba (26%), and Newfoundland and Labrador (25%).

Table 14: QB1C. To what extent do you either agree or disagree with [the following]: Immigration has placed too much pressure on public services in Canada?

	Total	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	PE	NS	NL	Territories
Agree	54%	53%	61%	54%	48%	56%	47%	60%	58%	52%	47%	46%
Neutral	22%	19%	18%	28%	24%	20%	26%	26%	27%	27%	25%	38%

Disagree	22%	25%	20%	17%	26%	22%	23%	12%	12%	19%	25%	16%
Don't know/Refused	2%	3%	1%	0%	3%	2%	4%	2%	3%	2%	4%	1%

Over half agree that priority should be given to helping unemployed Canadians rather than recruiting skilled immigrants.

More than half of Canadians (56%) agree that Canada should focus on helping unemployed Canadians rather than looking for skilled immigrants for our workforce. The rest are more likely to be neutral (27%) than to disagree (16%) that priority should be given to helping unemployed Canadians. Agreement is stronger in Alberta (61%), Saskatchewan (62%), Ontario (59%), New Brunswick (60%), and Prince Edward Island (60%), while disagreement is higher in Quebec (23%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (21%).

Table 15: QB1D. To what extent do you either agree or disagree with [the following]: Canada should focus on helping unemployed Canadians rather than looking for skilled immigrants for our workforce?

	Total	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	PE	NS	NL	Territories
Agree	56%	56%	61%	62%	54%	59%	48%	60%	60%	55%	54%	54%
Neutral	27%	26%	21%	22%	35%	27%	28%	33%	22%	29%	24%	29%
Disagree	16%	15%	15%	14%	11%	12%	23%	7%	15%	15%	21%	15%
Don't know/Refused	2%	3%	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%

A majority agrees that immigration is necessary to help address skill and labour shortages in their local economy.

Fifty-two percent of Canadians agree that immigration is necessary to help fill skill and labour shortages in their local economy. Among the rest, similar proportions are neutral (22%) or disagree about the necessity of immigration to address skill and labour shortages. Those in Quebec (65%), Nova Scotia (56%), and Newfoundland and Labrador (59%) are more likely to agree, while the likelihood of disagreeing is higher in Alberta (33%), Manitoba (30%), Ontario (28%), and Nova Scotia (28%).

Table 16: QB1E. To what extent do you either agree or disagree with [the following]: Immigration is necessary to help fill skill and labour shortages in your local economy?

	Total	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	PE	NS	NL	Territories
Agree	52%	52%	44%	47%	47%	48%	65%	53%	52%	56%	59%	46%
Neutral	22%	25%	22%	28%	22%	24%	19%	25%	23%	15%	22%	30%
Disagree	24%	23%	33%	24%	30%	28%	15%	21%	25%	28%	19%	23%
Don't know/Refused	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%

Just over half of surveyed Canadians agree that Canada has a responsibility to accept refugees.

Fifty-three percent of Canadians agree Canada has a responsibility to do its part in accepting refugees. The remainder are split between those who disagree (22%) that Canada has a responsibility to accept refugees and those who are neutral (24%). This view is stronger in Quebec (60%), Nova Scotia (59%), and the Territories (57%), while disagreement is higher in Alberta (28%) and Saskatchewan (29%).

Table 17: QB1F. To what extent do you either agree or disagree with [the following]: Canada has a responsibility to do its part in accepting refugees?

	Total	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	PE	NS	NL	Territories
Agree	53%	55%	48%	39%	51%	51%	60%	47%	54%	59%	56%	57%
Neutral	24%	20%	23%	31%	25%	24%	25%	29%	23%	23%	28%	25%
Disagree	22%	24%	28%	29%	23%	24%	14%	21%	23%	17%	16%	17%
Don't know/Refused	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	2%	0%	1%

A majority of Canadians agree that immigration places pressure on housing availability in their city or town.

More than half of Canadians (55%) agree that immigration puts too much pressure on the availability of housing in their city or town. In contrast, nearly one-quarter (23%) disagree and one in five (20%) are neutral.

Those in Alberta (59%), Ontario (59%), New Brunswick (65%), Prince Edward Island (64%), Nova Scotia (62%), and the Territories (59%) are more likely to agree that immigration is straining local housing. In contrast, respondents in British Columbia (25%), Alberta (26%), Saskatchewan (25%), Manitoba (29%), and Quebec (27%) are more likely to express disagreement.

Table 18: QB1G. To what extent do you either agree or disagree with [the following]: Immigration puts too much pressure on the availability of housing in your city or town?

	Total	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	PE	NS	NL	Territories
Agree	55%	52%	59%	54%	49%	59%	48%	65%	64%	62%	53%	59%
Neutral	20%	19%	15%	22%	22%	19%	23%	13%	22%	24%	25%	18%
Disagree	23%	25%	26%	25%	29%	21%	27%	19%	14%	13%	21%	23%
Don't know/Refused	2%	4%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	3%	0%	1%	1%	0%

Appendix 1: Technical Specifications

1. Overview

The following specifications applied to this research:

- A 10-minute random digit dialling (RDD) telephone survey was conducted with a sample of 2,500 Canadians, 18 years of age or older, between November 12 and December 4, 2025.
- To facilitate comparisons over time, survey questions were the same or similar to the ones used for previous iterations of this study.
- The questionnaire was programmed using a computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) system and pre-tested in advance of the fieldwork to ensure that it measured what it intended to measure and that respondents understood the questions.
 - The pre-test was conducted on November 12, 2025, and included 10 English interviews and 10 French interviews. No changes were made after the pre-test; therefore, the pre-test data were included in the final survey dataset.
- An overlapping dual-frame (landline and cell phone) sample was used to minimize coverage error. (Coverage error occurs when not all segments of the target population are included in the sample frame. If only landlines were included in the sample frame for this survey, Canadians who only have a cell phone would not have an opportunity to participate in the survey. The survey results, therefore, would only reflect the views of Canadians who have a landline in their household.) The sample source was ASDE Survey Sampler.
 - Seventy percent of the sample frame contained cell phone numbers, and the remainder contained landline telephone numbers.
 - This was a probability sample; therefore, the results can be generalized to the full population of Canadians.
 - The same random selection process was used for both the landline and cell phone sample, thereby ensuring the integrity of the probability sample.
- The sample frame was geographically disproportionate to improve the accuracy of regional results.
- Based on the sample size for this study, the overall results can be considered accurate to within $\pm 1.96\%$, 19 times out of 20. The margins of error are greater for results pertaining to subgroups of the total sample.
- All steps of this public opinion research (POR) study complied with *The Standards for the Conduct of Government of Canada Public Opinion Research – Telephone Surveys* and all applicable industry standards.

2. Sampling

The following table presents the sample distribution and the associated margins of error for each province and/or region (at the 95% confidence level):

Table 19: Distribution of completed interviews

	No. of Interviews	Margin of Error
Total	2,500	±1.96%
British Columbia	300	±5.7%
Alberta	250	±6.2%
Saskatchewan	120	±8.9%
Manitoba	130	±8.6%
Ontario	725	±3.6%
Quebec	475	±4.5%
New Brunswick	100	±9.8%
Prince Edward Island	100	±9.8%
Nova Scotia	100	±9.8%
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	±9.8%
Territories	100	±9.8%

The sample was stratified by region, with quotas used to ensure appropriate representation. During the fieldwork, the regional sampling was managed to ensure that each successive quartile of responses contained roughly the same proportion of responses per region.

3. Weighting

The tables below provide the unweighted and weighted distributions of the telephone sample for key socio-demographic characteristics. Weights were applied to the survey sample to ensure that the final data reflects the adult population of Canada by region, age, and gender according to Statistics Canada's 2021 census data. The sample was regionally disproportionate to increase the accuracy of regional and provincial results.

Table 20: Weighted and unweighted totals by Region

	Unweighted Total	Unweighted %	Weighted %
British Columbia	300	12%	14%
Alberta	250	10%	11%
Saskatchewan	120	5%	3%
Manitoba	130	5%	3%
Ontario	725	29%	39%
Quebec	475	19%	23%
New Brunswick	100	4%	2%
Prince Edward Island	100	4%	<1%
Nova Scotia	100	4%	3%
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	4%	1%
Territories	100	4%	<1%

Table 21: Weighted and unweighted totals by Age

	Unweighted Total	Unweighted %	Weighted %
18-24	148	6%	10%
25-34	315	13%	17%
35-44	427	17%	16%
45-54	457	18%	16%
55-64	504	20%	18%
65+	649	26%	24%

Table 22: Weighted and unweighted totals by Gender

	Unweighted Total	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Woman	1,243	50%	50%
Man	1,235	49%	49%
Another gender	10	<1%	<1%
Refused	8	<1%	<1%

Table 23: Weighted and unweighted totals by Education

	Unweighted Total	Unweighted %	Weighted %
High school diploma or less	575	23%	23%
College, CEGEP, Registered Apprenticeship or Trades	721	29%	29%
University	1,185	47%	47%
Refused	19	1%	1%

Table 24: Weighted and unweighted totals by Household Income

	Unweighted Total	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Under \$60,000	635	25%	26%
\$60,000 to \$99,999	540	22%	22%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	418	17%	16%
\$150,000 or more	562	23%	22%
Refused	345	14%	14%

Table 25: Weighted and unweighted totals by Country of Birth

	Unweighted Total	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Born outside Canada	553	22%	25%
Born in Canada	1,938	78%	74%

4. Call dispositions

The overall response rate was 3.59% (5.64% for the landline sample and 3.11% for the cell phone sample). The response rate is calculated as the number of **in-scope responding units** (n=2,626), divided by the sum of **unresolved units**, **in-scope non-responding units**, and **in-scope responding units** (n=49,202).

The detailed call dispositions for the combined landline and cell sample are as follows:

- Total numbers attempted: 157,841
- Number of out of scope (invalid) cases: 84,691
- Number of **unresolved units**: 49,202
 - No answer/Answering machine: 49,202
- Number of **in-scope non-responding units**: 21,322
 - Language barrier: 367
 - Incapable of completing (ill/deceased): 127
 - Callback (Respondent not available): 1,794
 - Refusal: 18,620
 - Termination: 414
- Number of **in-scope responding units**: 2,626
 - Completed Interview: 2,500
 - Not Qualified – Age: 59
 - Quota full: 67

The detailed call dispositions for the landline sample are as follows:

- Total numbers attempted: 26,671
- Number of out of scope (invalid) cases: 12,714
- Number of **unresolved units**: 8,098
 - No answer/Answering machine: 8,098
- Number of **in-scope non-responding units**: 5 072
 - Language barrier: 107
 - Incapable of completing (ill/deceased): 69
 - Callback (Respondent not available): 274
 - Refusal: 4,534
 - Termination: 88
- Number of **in-scope responding units**: 787
 - Completed Interview: 750
 - Not Qualified – Age: 11
 - Quota full: 26

The detailed call dispositions for the cell sample are as follows:

- Total numbers attempted: 131,170

- Number of out of scope (invalid) cases: 71,977
- Number of **unresolved units**: 41,104
 - No answer/Answering machine: 41,104
- Number of **in-scope non-responding units**: 16 250
 - Language barrier: 260
 - Incapable of completing (ill/deceased): 58
 - Callback (Respondent not available): 1,520
 - Refusal: 14,086
 - Termination: 326
- Number of **in-scope responding units**: 1,839
 - Completed Interview: 1,750
 - Not Qualified – Age: 48
 - Quota full: 41

5. Non-response analysis

A non-response analysis was conducted to assess the potential for non-response bias. Survey non-response can bias results when there are systematic differences between survey respondents and non-respondents. As displayed in the tables above (see ‘Weighting’), the survey sample differs from the population in terms of age (as is often the case with telephone surveys of the general population). Canadians under 35 years of age were under-represented. Weights were applied to adjust for the discrepancy between the survey sample and the population.

Appendix 2: Quantitative Instrument

English and French quantitative instruments are provided under separate cover.

Appendix 3: Tabulated Data

A full set of tabulated data is provided under separate cover.