



Event: Conference on “Selected Profiles of Canadians Abroad.”

Participants: 42 government officials, academics, researchers and NGO representatives.

Location: Four Seasons Hotel, Vancouver, BC.

Date: June 16, 2009, 8:30 – 5:30 pm

Main conclusions: It was observed that the size of the overseas Canadian population varies considerably from country to country, and the lack of a standardized approach to tracking the whereabouts of the population beyond voluntary registration makes it very difficult to extract precise numbers. Using differing methodologies including quantitative analysis and descriptive case study narratives, researchers brought to light key issues in estimating the size of Canadian immigrant outflows by immigrant source countries. The country profiles of Canadian citizens abroad documented the political, economic and social-cultural issues that inhibited continued connections with Canada.

Conference on Selected Profiles of Canadians Abroad

Summary Report

Prepared by Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada¹

INTRODUCTION:

The Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada (APF) hosted a conference aimed at sharing the findings of a series of case studies commissioned and conducted on the Canadians abroad in select overseas locations. The conference was supported by Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Western Economic Diversification Canada, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the Government of British Columbia and the Walter and Duncan Gordon Foundation. Over 40 participants across Canada and from Asia attended the conference (see Appendix A for a list of participants).

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The conference began with Yuen Pau Woo (President and CEO of APF) and Dr. Don DeVoretz (Research Director, APF's Canadians Abroad Project) introducing the research challenge. Their remarks also reflected the importance of getting accurate estimates of the Canadian population abroad and having a proportional policy response to any problems they may represent. The size and demographic features of the Canadian population abroad differs in reported countries of residence and is tempered by the presence or absence of dual citizenship.

The conference consisted of five sessions (see Appendix B for the program of the conference):

- Global Estimates of Canadians Abroad
- Portraits of Canadians Abroad (A)
- Luncheon and Announcement of Canadians Abroad Photo Contest Winner
- Portraits of Canadians Abroad (B)
- Policy Roundtable with keynote address by Paul Roué, Consular Services and Emergency Management, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

Session One: Global Estimates of Canadians Abroad

The first session showcased the methodology and the project's new way of thinking about demography, exploring opportunities and limitations of existing statistical databases. This section featured two empirical papers using statistical disappearance methodologies to arrive at "Global Estimates of Canadians Abroad."

Martha Justice delivered a paper prepared by the CIC research team entitled "Exploring Onward Migration of Immigrants to Canada." This paper decomposed Canada's outward migration of foreign born Canadians into sub components, using the IMDB data source. She reported that the highest likelihood of outward immigration in recent years was for those immigrants who originated from US, followed by those from Northern European countries and Hong Kong SAR.

The paper looked at a variety of different source countries to determine the longitudinal trends of outward migration. For immigrants originating from Hong Kong and China, outmigration from Canada spiked after approximately five years, while Taiwan statistics were bubble shaped. Lebanon and Pakistan spiked after four years, with India looking very different from the others. The paper analyzed immigrant outflows by their country of origin, age, gender, occupation, immigration category, level of education and official language ability.

To compare foreign-born Canadians with their Canadian-born counterparts, Victor Chen then presented his paper on "Out-migration of Foreign and Native-born Canadians from 1996 – 2005: An Estimation Based on Canadian Census" using a 20% Census sample. After a detailed

description of methodology, Chen estimated the rate of outmigration for foreign-born Canadians as 5.6% which is slightly higher than 4.5% of their native-born counterparts, in the period 1995-2005. This makes an average of 4.6% of outmigration for all Canadians during the same period. Chen also found:

	Foreign Born	Canadian Born
Gender	Men more likely to out-migrate	Men more likely to out-migrate
Age	Younger people more likely to out-migrate than elder	Mixed
Birth country	Hong Kong, American, British, Korean, and Oceanian more likely to out-migrate than others	Not significant
Census Metropolitan Area	French speaking places have higher out-migration	French speaking places have higher out-migration
Year of immigration	More out-migration during the 1990s than other years	N/A

Andre Cyr noted as a discussant that the numbers found by Statistics Canada are very similar to what Chen reports in his paper. Demography is a precise science, however, and rather than labeling the group as ‘out migrants,’ Statistics Canada instead calls this difference between two Censuses a “change in stock population.” The rationale behind this is that although someone may be out of the country on Census day, they may return and leave more than once between Censuses and thus movements represent multiple ‘events’ but by only one person. Based on reverse records checks following the Censuses, Statistics Canada estimates about 502,000-503,000 emigrants left Canada between 2001 and 2006. Among them, 61% were permanent emigrants while 39% were temporarily abroad. Statistics Canada identifies that more than 50% of emigrants are foreign born. More than 1/3 of emigrants leave for employment purposes, meaning that stock population will likely change in part based on economic conditions.

Don McRae noted in his opening address that the two different methodologies were very fascinating, and putting them together to see if they are in the same ballpark will be interesting.

Both Cyr and McRae highlighted the different approaches in the two papers and suggested that taken together they offer a good idea of where we are in understanding the outmigration and Canadian population abroad.

In general, participants discussed the vagaries of statistical data and the broader rationale for emigrating beyond economics. Political uncertainties and varying degrees of stability internationally, particularly in the case of Hong Kong, were discussed.

Session Two: Portraits of Canadians Abroad (A)

Following the statistical presentations were two sessions aimed at painting a portrait of the Canadians Abroad based on fieldwork conducted at selected destinations where Canadian presence is significant. These mixed-method sessions illustrated select profiles aimed at elucidating some of the socio-economic thinking/conditions of the Canadian diaspora and their different circumstances based on their current host countries.

Canadians in the United States of America:

The session opened with Don DeVoretz presenting a country profile on the United States. DeVoretz noted that dual citizenship rights were very important. Many Canadians in the US come and go. Approximately 1.1 million people in the US could be Canadians based on US Census data, and the vast majority of these Canadians abroad live mostly in three areas -- Los Angeles, New York and Florida. Within this group, the foreign-born Canadians are the fastest growing.

DeVoretz noted two distinct images of Canadians in the US based on if they were born Canadian or not. In the first category, are have people like Wayne Gretzky who we honour as a hero. However, we know very little about the foreign-born category.

Education is important; DeVoretz noted specifically that Canadians of Indian background born in the US earn more money than Canadian-born people in the US. More generally, the Canadian-born population in the United States earns less than the foreign-born population in the US.

Canadians in the Republic of India:

Aarti Nanavati delivered her talk on Canadians in India, noting specifically that the methodology involved going through the federal government of India, which then sent a request to the different states of India. Nanavati noted that the numbers are thus based on self-reported Canadians and that some states (notably Punjab) did not respond to the request, therefore there is lot of underestimation.

Nanavati found 1,530 Canadians in India, with 48% in Gujarat; 16.7% in Andhra Pradesh; and 12.7% in Chandigarh. A sizeable portion (~22.5%) of Canadians in India are children. There are

not many Canadian organizations as such in India; however there are many Indian organizations in Canada. Of the organizations found, many are religious in origin, with some based on commerce as well. Few Canadian celebrities are in India; however two noteworthy ones were Deepa Mehta and Mira Nair. An important consideration to keep in mind is the “Person of Indian Origin” designation offered by New Delhi which may make tracking visible Indians who hold Canadian and other citizenship difficult, as they need not go through the same visa processes as persons of non-Indian origin.

Canadians in the Republic of Singapore:

Don DeVoretz delivered the report on Canadians in Singapore, identifying that the majority of Canadians there are educated professionals, and also Canadian born. Singapore does not permit dual citizenship, so any immigrant seeking citizenship must renounce any others. Drawing on statistical sources from the Canadian High Commission, the Singapore Census and Singaporean Registration, DeVoretz estimates approximately 5,000 Canadians to be in Singapore. The absence of dual citizenship laws masks this to some degree. DeVoretz notes that Singapore is very selective in the immigrants it accepts, and tends to prefer lawyers and other professionals from particular schools in North America.

The following was noted:

- Suspension of *jus sanguinis* as an attack on women;
- Voting issues;
- Lack of a sense of community;
- Extensive contact with Canada.

Canadians in the Republic of Korea

Hanna Cho identified South Korea’s foreign population as only 2% of its total population, or approximately 1 million people. Of that 1 million, approximately 15,000 of them are Canadians, many of whom are English teachers and/or of Korean descent. Cho’s case study identified that many Canadians who go to Korea do so for the experience of working, living and playing abroad. The opportunities to work and increase earnings was identified by some in her profiles as being a key reason for emigrating. Some identified that though the standard of living enjoyed in Canada and South Korea are roughly the same, there are more interesting opportunities in Korea. It was also identified that Korea’s approach to immigrants is very different from Canada’s, with visible minorities feeling very aware of not being ethnic Korean. One Canadian identified that besides teaching English, few job opportunities are available.

South Korea plans on changing its citizenship policy to allow dual citizenship. While 170,000 Koreans gave up citizenship to acquire foreign citizenship, only 50,000 foreigners received Korean citizenship in the last 10 years. South Korea hopes to attract highly skilled foreigners in research and businesses that may have been deterred by past stringent citizenship policies. Canadians noted that family ties, lack of faith in the Korean education system, and poor health/environment conditions were reasons to leave Korea – however, leaving South Korea does not necessarily mean returning to Canada.

Canadians in the United Kingdom

Diane Colombe reported that based on available sources, there were 72,000 Canadian citizens self reported circa 2008 in the UK; however, this was likely an underestimate since dual citizenship is permitted in the UK. However, 52% of those Canadians who self report are professionals, but with a low 36% participation in the labour force:

Canadians Working in the UK

Year	Total	Male	Female
2006	23000	10000	13000
2007	29000	15000	14000
2008	23000	11000	12000

Canadians Living in the UK

Year	Total	Male	Female
2006	64000	29000	36000
2007	72000	31000	41000
2008	73000	38000	33000

Colombe noted that there are some social networking expat groups such as Network Canada and the Terry Fox Foundation. In the UK, marriage does not ensure access to a passport and citizenship must be ‘earned.’ Not all types of citizenship are equal.

Session Three: Luncheon Keynote Address and Announcement of Photo Contest Winner

Conference participants were addressed by Miro Cernetig of the *Vancouver Sun*, a recipient of the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada’s Media Fellowship. Mr. Cernetig spoke of the importance of establishing a ‘Brand Canada’ in Asia, and discussed some of his observations as a Canadian abroad based in Asia. He noted in particular that while other Western countries, notably Australia, have made a concerted effort to brand themselves in Asia, Canada has been trailing.

During the luncheon, the winner of the Canadians Abroad Photo Contest was announced as Bryan Day, living in Singapore. The photo contest aimed at capturing and presenting images of Canadians participating and contributing globally, in business, sports, cultural, social and family

activities outside Canada. This contest was open to all Canadian citizens or legal residents of Canada, currently living anywhere in the world. The photo contest was sponsored by Air China.

Session Four: Portraits of Canadians Abroad (B)

Canadians in Taiwan

Diane Colombe presented the case study, though the research was completed by Victor Yan.

Year	Number of Foreigners	Number of Canadians
2003	405284	2853
2004	423456	3261
2005	429703	3259
2006	428240	2963
2007	433169	2722

The case study found that there were approximately 3,000 Canadians residing in Taiwan in any given year, based on figures available from the National Immigration Agency. It was noted that the number may be deceptively low, because Taiwanese-

born Canadians are not included in the Taiwan Census.

Foreign nationals who do not have blood lineage as Taiwanese may not ascend to citizenship without first renouncing their previous citizenships. The aspiring citizen must thus render themselves stateless before being considered for Taiwanese citizenship under Article 9 of the Nationality Act. In addition, following *jus sanguinis*, a child born in Taiwan is not a Taiwanese citizen unless one of his/her parents were Taiwanese at the time of birth, or if the parents of that child are unknown.

Canadians in Hong Kong (SAR)

Kenny Zhang presented the Hong Kong case study, identifying his statistical sources as the by-Census of Hong Kong (2006) and Census of Canada (1996, 2001, 2006) in addition to focus groups and interviews. The total number of Canadians in Hong Kong is estimated to be at least 120,000, while the actual number could be much higher. Based on the Hong Kong Census, 85% of reported Canadians were born in Canada. Some 49 % of the Canadian population has lived in Hong Kong for 10 years or longer, and the majority of them fall into the three categories of Business Owners/Employees, Returnees and Teachers/Students.

It was also noted that compared with other foreign nationals in Hong Kong, Canadians stay longer. Some 77% of Canadians remain in Hong Kong for five years or more, while the figure varies across other resident groups: 73% (British), 62% (American) and 58% (Australian). Canadians have permeated many aspects of Hong Kong life, with notable personalities in

media, entertainment, sports, and education being represented in the case study. In terms of community, the Canadian expats have established Chambers of Commerce, social media networks, Canadian University Alumni Associations among others.

As a special administrative region of China, Hong Kong does not have citizenship separate from the People's Republic of China as such. However, their Right of Abode policy serves as a citizenship which allows de facto dual citizenship. Canadians may visit Hong Kong for up to 90 days without a visa, however they must obtain one if they seek to stay longer or for purposes other than personal visits. Canadians interviewed identified the following key issues:

- Their rights as Canadian citizens;
- Taxation or fee for keeping a Canadian passport;
- Their voice and message not being heard in Canada;
- A lack of information about opportunities in Canada;
- Their self-defined and perceived identities as Canadian/non-Canadian.

It was reported that Canadians in Hong Kong strongly believe that their presence there helps to bridge the divisions between Canada, Hong Kong and mainland China. While they value their links to Canada, they also value their links to the rest of the world, given Hong Kong's position as a major international hub.

Canadians in Beijing, PRC

Shibao Guo presented the case study of Canadians in Beijing. China entered the age of globalization in 1978 when it adopted the "open door" policy, which shifted China gradually to a socialist market economy. As a consequence, China has experienced unprecedented economic liberalization, industrialization, urbanization and migration – all are required by economic globalization. In this context, an increasing number of foreign investors, enterprises, and service agencies are establishing themselves in China. Among them, many are Canadians. Therefore, it becomes imperative to understand the transnational movements of people and especially the presence of Canadians in China.

This study investigates the experience of the Canadian diaspora living in Beijing, particularly among those who emigrated to Canada many years ago and later returned to China. The study demonstrates that Canadians are becoming increasingly internationally mobile as a result of globalization, modern communications and transportation. The study also shows that the Canadian diaspora in Beijing is a young and well-educated community who are economically active. This diasporic community is characterized by its dualities: they are simultaneously diasporas and returnees. While some hold Canadian citizenship, others are yet to be

naturalized. Unlike traditional diasporic communities which are often long-time citizens of their homeland, their length of stay in the home country is relatively short. Their previous homeland is their adopted country, and their newly adopted country is also their original homeland. It seems evident that the boundary between diasporas and transnational migration has been blurred.

The Canadian diaspora plays a double bridging role between Canada and China in promoting economic and cultural exchanges. Many of them encountered difficulties in adjusting to life in China. Some had to hide or renounce their Canadian citizenship because of its limitations. Thus, it is now time for Canada to develop an explicit diasporic policy which recognizes the existence of Canadian diasporas, facilitates the movement of Canadians, maintain their connection with the homeland, and help them adapt to a new life overseas.

Canadians in Xiamen and Guangzhou

The Xiamen and Guangzhou profiles were delivered by Lu Yunfan. As official data on Canadian residents in the cities were not available at the time of reporting to the conference, the papers noted that the number of inbound Canadians in Xiamen and Guangzhou province was approximately 577,000 in 2007.

The People's Republic of China does not recognize dual citizenship, and it was noted by Lu that without Chinese blood, it is virtually impossible to ascend to Chinese citizenship. Most Canadians in Xiamen and Guangzhou who are not of Chinese ancestry work in the service industry, education industry, or as transient workers for multinational corporations. Canadians of Chinese ancestry, however, work in all fields.

Canadians tend to earn above the average wage within these cities. Public school teachers earn between 5,000-8,000 yuan, with the best paid averaging approximately 10,000 yuan per 40 hour work week. Employees of multinational firms tend to make very high salaries, plus enjoy perks such as subsidized or free accommodation and children's education.

Xiamen and Guangzhou have very few Canadian organizations, and Canadians are not very visible. Non-Asian Canadians are generally viewed or understood to be Americans, while Asian-Canadians tend to be viewed as return migrants. Beijing has set special policies for Chinese Aliens to help ease their transition to Chinese life, including tax-free cars.

China's Diaspora and Returnees: Bridge on China's Globalization Linkages

This talk was delivered by Huiyao Wang of the China Western Returned Scholars Association. It was noted that there are at least 1 million Chinese students and scholars studying and working

abroad. Wang noted that 78% of Chinese university presidents are returnees, as are 72% of directors of research centres and labs across China. Within the government, 48 ministerial level officials, or just over 8%, were also returnees.

Returnees are highly valued in China, and assist Chinese companies in 'going global' in their operations and business. On average, Chinese citizens will go abroad for approximately five years before returning. In summary, Wang noted:

- Rather than viewing emigrants in the context of a brain drain or gain, "brain circulation" more aptly describes the migration and return migration of Chinese;
- Returnees are increasingly playing the leading role in many aspects of China's globalizing strategies;
- Returnees tend to bring more venture capital with them;
- Returnees are increasingly managing multinational corporations; and
- Returnees remain actively involved in the global economy, sporting, networking, travelling and owning overseas enterprises.

Section 5: Policy Roundtable: Consular Conundrums and Beyond – Canada's Services to its Overseas Canadians

This session opened with the keynote address from Paul Roué who outlined the various types of services that the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) offers to Canadians abroad. Roué noted there was a 45% increase in request for Consular assistance over the last five years, with 1.3 million requests in 2008. Consular Services provides timely information for travelers before they leave Canada and through their offices internationally. A crucial hub for their operations is their website, which provided details, contact information, and a 24 hour phone number. Roué noted that Consular Services provides emergency evacuation services in times of crises and natural disasters for Canadian citizens on a cost-recovery basis.

DFAIT currently has 253 contingency plans for its consular offices, based on:

- Country risk analysis (natural disaster, infrastructure breakdown, terrorism, etc);
- Size and location of Canadian community;
- Communication networks;
- Local response capabilities;
- Identification of routes and other logistical requirements of an evacuation.

The Registration of Canadians Abroad database is thus a vital piece of information, as it provides DFAIT information about how many Canadians are abroad in any given place. It does, however, require self registry and is underused. Roué concluded by kicking off the roundtable discussion with the following questions:

- Are there some services Canadians resident abroad would find more valuable compared with Canadians abroad for vacation or visiting friends and relatives?
- Are there gaps in the services offered to Canadians resident abroad?
- What value can be gained from an articulated policy specifically toward Canadians resident abroad?
- What might such a policy look like?

The following points were raised in the Roundtable component:

The importance of understanding the ways in which policies relate to one another across countries, in this case, how it relates to the new amendment to the Citizenship Act. There has not been a discussion about the responsibilities of a Canadian citizen. Though Canada has very liberal citizenship policies, there are loopholes that need to be addressed.

The Lost Canadians debate is different from the loss of citizenship debate. With respects to citizenship specifically, there was discussion of what types of services citizens ought to receive. IF we are to be providing more services to Canadians Abroad, ought there to be increased consular fees? Ultimately, a Canada first perspective is needed and we ought to look at the Canadians Abroad as a way for Canada to gain from their experience and not just to see them as a liability to the country. To this point, one participant drew on the Chinese experience, where Chinese who go abroad are seen in a positive light, especially Chinese students. As Deng Xiaoping said – if we send thousands abroad and 10 come back, it's still a benefit to China. Currently, the Chinese are using economic incentives to bring back their nationals. This model was juxtaposed beside the Indian case, where the Indians who come to Canada and then return to India are typically not highly educated or skilled; rather, they return to India for social and cultural reasons. To facilitate this, India has its "Person of Indian Ancestry" card as an alternative to citizenship, allowing for some, but not all, benefits of citizenship.

Some methodological questions were raised and discussed, including how the use of 20% Census sample data was a sturdy foundation, whether people who renounced their citizenship were still counted, and how the work of sophisticated methodologists in Statistics Canada might affect the Census data more generally. Statistics Canada was pleased by the

homogeneity of the numbers offered with Chen's findings and sees it as a sign of empirical accuracy of its databases.

The key issue missing, according to some participants, was the definition of citizenship. Questions need to be asked and publicly debated that get to the heart of what Canadians expect out of citizenship, what the duties/responsibilities of a citizen are, and then from there we can get into specifics of citizenship policy such as global taxation policies or discretionary consular fees, etc.

In closing, it was noted that Sweden flip flopped on dual citizenship three times, and it is arguably one of the world's most liberal states. Negative experiences have changed liberal citizenship laws fundamentally, and it is not just isolated cases of this globally. Conditions change rapidly, but ultimately solid research is needed before policies are determined.

Appendix A: Participant List

- **Satwinder Bains**
Director, Centre for Indo Canadian Studies,
U of Fraser Valley
- **Francois Bertrand**
Acting Director, BC Ministry of Advanced
Education and Labour Market Development
- **Jessica Brunt**
Event Coordinator, Asia Pacific Foundation
of Canada
- **Miro Cernetig**
Columnist, The Vancouver Sun
- **Tung Chan**
CEO, S.U.C.C.E.S.S
- **Victor Chen**
Post-Graduate Research Fellow, Asia Pacific
Foundation of Canada
- **Clare Chen**
Project Manager, Business Development
Bank of Canada
- **Catherine Cheng**
Program Performance Analyst, BC Ministry
of Small Business & Revenue
- **Hanna Cho,**
Post-Graduate Research Fellow, Asia Pacific
Foundation of Canada
- **Liisa Cormode**
Consultant & Owner, L. Cormode &
Associate Research Services
- **Diane Coulombe**
Researcher, Independent
- **André Cyr**
Chief, Development & Demographic
Methods Section, Statistics Canada
- **Don DeVoretz**
Research Director, Asia Pacific Foundation
of Canada
- **Shibao Guo**
Associate Professor, U of Calgary
- **Zhigang He**
General Manager, Air China Ltd (Canada)
- **Mimi Hui**
Customer Service Officer, Business
Development Bank of Canada
- **Martha Justus**
Acting Director, Strategic Research and
Statistics, Citizenship & Immigration Canada
- **Frank Lin**
Air China Ltd (Canada)
- **Ding Lu**
Professor, U of the Fraser Valley
- **Yunfang Lu**
Associate Professor, Xiamen University,
China
- **Philip Lupul**
Deputy Director, Consular Operations,
Department of Foreign Affairs and
International Trade
- **Don McRae**
Provincial Statistician and Executive
Director, BC Stats

- **Gordon Mitchell**
Economic Policy Analyst, Western Economic Diversification
- **Arti Nanavati**
Professor & Director, Department of Economics, U of Baroda, India
- **Michael Newson**
Senior Policy Analyst, BC Ministry of Advanced Education and Labour Market Development
- **Trang Nguyen**
Post-Graduate Research Fellow, Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada
- **Jillian Oliver**
Communication Assistant, Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada
- **Ajay Parasram**
Post-Graduate Research Fellow, Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada
- **Jill Price**
Executive Director, Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada
- **Weiwei Qiu**
Consul, Chief of Public Relations Office, Consulate General of China in Vancouver
- **Ron Richardson**
Executive Editor, Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada
- **Paul Roué**
Director General, Emergency Services Bureau, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
- **Daniel Savas**
Environics Institute
- **Laura Wallace**
Graduate Student, UBC
- **Huiyao Wang**
Vice Chairman, China Western Returned Scholars Association
- **Dani Wang**
Marketing Executive, Air China Ltd (Canada)
- **Sandra Wilking**
Former Citizenship Judge
- **Alison Winters**
Director, Canada China Business Council (Vancouver Office)
- **Yuen Pau Woo**
President & CEO, Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada
- **Alex Young**
Senior Policy Officer, Consular Policy & Initiatives, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
- **Sherry Yu**
PhD Candidate, SFU
- **Catherine Yuen**
Principal Consultant (Western Canada), Hong Kong Economic Trade Office (Vancouver)
- **Philip Yung**
Senior Advisor, Strategic Communications, BC Ministry of Small Business, Technology and Economic Development
- **Kenny Zhang**
Senior Project Manager, Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada

Appendix B: Conference Program

Conference on “Selected Profiles of Canadians Abroad”

Date and time: June 16th, 2009, 8:30am – 5:30pm

Venue: Four Seasons Hotel, 3rd Floor

Address: 791 West Georgia Street (at Howe Street), Vancouver

Moderator: Yuen Pau Woo, President and CEO of APF Canada

Program

8:30 – 9:00am	Registration and Continental Breakfast
(Garibaldi Room)	
9:00 – 9:15am	Welcoming and Opening Remarks:
(Garibaldi Room)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Yuen Pau Woo, APF Canada◆ Don DeVoretz, APF Canada
9:15 – 10:45am	Session 1: Global Estimates of Canadians Abroad
(Garibaldi Room)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Onward Migration Path in Canada with the IMDB: Martha Justus, CIC◆ Out-migration of Foreign- and Native-born Canadians from 1996 to 2005: An Estimation Based on Canadian Census: Victor Chen, APF Canada◆ Discussant: Andre Cyr, Statistics Canada◆ Discussant: Don McRae, BC Stats◆ Q&A
10:45 – 11:00am	Health Break
(Garibaldi Room)	
11:00 – 12:30am	Session 2: Portraits of Canadians Abroad
(Garibaldi Room)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Canadians in USA: Don DeVoretz, APF Canada◆ Canadians in India: Arti Nanavati, U of Baroda, India◆ Canadians in Singapore: Michele Battisti, SFU◆ Canadians in South Korea: Hanna Cho, APF Canada◆ Canadians in UK: Diane Coulombe, Independent Researcher◆ Q&A

12:30 – 2:00pm

Luncheon

(Strathcona Room)

- ◆ Global Canadians Photo Contest 2009 Award
- ◆ Guest Speaker: Miro Cernetig, The Vancouver Sun

2:00 – 3:30pm

Session 3: Portraits of Canadians Abroad (continued)

(Garibaldi Room)

- ◆ Canadians in Taiwan: Diane Coulombe, Independent Researcher
- ◆ Canadians in Hong Kong SAR: Kenny Zhang, APF Canada
- ◆ Canadians in Beijing: Shibao Guo, U of Calgary
- ◆ Canadians in Xiamen & Guangzhou: Yunfang Lu, Xiamen U, China
- ◆ China's Diaspora and Returnees: Bridge on China's Globalization Linkages: Huiyao Wang, China Western Returned Scholars Association
- ◆ Q&A

3:30 – 3:45pm

Health Break

(Garibaldi Room)

3:45 – 5:15pm

Session 4: Policy Roundtable: Consular Conundrums and Beyond – Canada's Services to its Overseas Citizens

(Garibaldi Room)

Keynote Presentation

- ◆ Consular Services and Emergency Management: Paul Roué, DFAIT
- ◆ Roundtable Discussion

5:15 – 5:30pm

Wrap up discussion: Lessons Learned?

(Garibaldi Room)

5:30pm

Conference Adjourns

Acknowledgement:

The conference is organized by the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada in partnership with Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Western Economic Diversification Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, The Government of British Columbia, and the Walter & Duncan Gordon Foundation. Travel funding provided by DFAIT for all international and selected domestic speakers is gratefully acknowledged.