



International Student Recruitment and Retention in Canada

Michael Haan
Western University
mhaan2@uwo.ca

Victoria Esses
Western University

Federico Eichelmann-Lombardo
Western University

Jonathon Amoyaw
Dalhousie University

Outline

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1. Measuring Student Recruitment

- Defined as number of individuals that enter Canada with a **new** study permit in a given year as the first permit, regardless of whether a student:
 - completes her/his study.
 - does not ever become a permanent resident
 - subsequently/simultaneously holds other temporary permits.
 - can/cannot be linked to a tax record

International Student Recruitment, 2006-2015

International students by destination ¹ and sign year, 2006 to 2015										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Newfoundland and Labrador	697	935	882	882	875	927	1,033	1,109	1,322	1,649
Prince Edward Island	221	290	343	430	399	380	377	459	610	908
Nova Scotia	3,196	3,463	3,589	4,071	4,822	5,046	4,961	4,797	5,302	6,306
New Brunswick	1,755	1,883	1,921	2,052	2,127	2,028	1,995	2,002	2,146	2,302
Quebec	18,778	19,437	18,593	21,875	21,925	23,235	26,042	26,852	29,240	30,416
Ontario	44,261	46,949	45,914	55,632	61,351	69,146	74,453	83,856	88,923	97,061
Manitoba	3,185	3,334	3,051	3,572	3,504	3,477	3,557	4,176	4,729	6,863
Saskatchewan	2,167	2,269	2,168	2,485	2,406	2,403	2,422	2,810	2,833	3,879
Alberta	8,927	9,921	9,906	10,847	10,833	10,643	10,461	11,123	11,859	14,383
British Columbia	39,218	42,648	41,649	45,975	46,079	49,872	51,614	55,487	59,116	58,085
Northwest Territories	28	22	25	12	18	19	22	23	16	14
Nunavut	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yukon	25	33	~35	29	22	33	28	23	23	34
Not stated	665	1,301	782	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total unique persons	122,653	131,623	128,411	147,944	155,195	167,262	176,323	191,922	205,428	221,279

1. Defined by the intended destination as specified on the permit and, when the intended destination is not specified for permits signed on or after January 1st, 2012, the last known address of the permit holder as of December 31st of the given year is used instead. In 2012, intended destination became an optional field for open employment authorizations.

Note: Due to privacy considerations, some cells containing a count of less than five have been suppressed with "--" except in circumstances where, in IRCC's judgment, we are not releasing personal information on an identifiable individual. When only one cell is suppressed, the value in another cell is estimated and prefixed with "~" to protect the privacy of the individuals.

Source: CIC Facts and Figures 2015 http://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/052642bb-3fd9-4828-b608-c81dff7e539c?_ga=2.180021476.112595329.1511199551-1363014685.1509569350

Description of International Students in Canada

Demographic characteristics of international students at the time of their first study permit, Canada

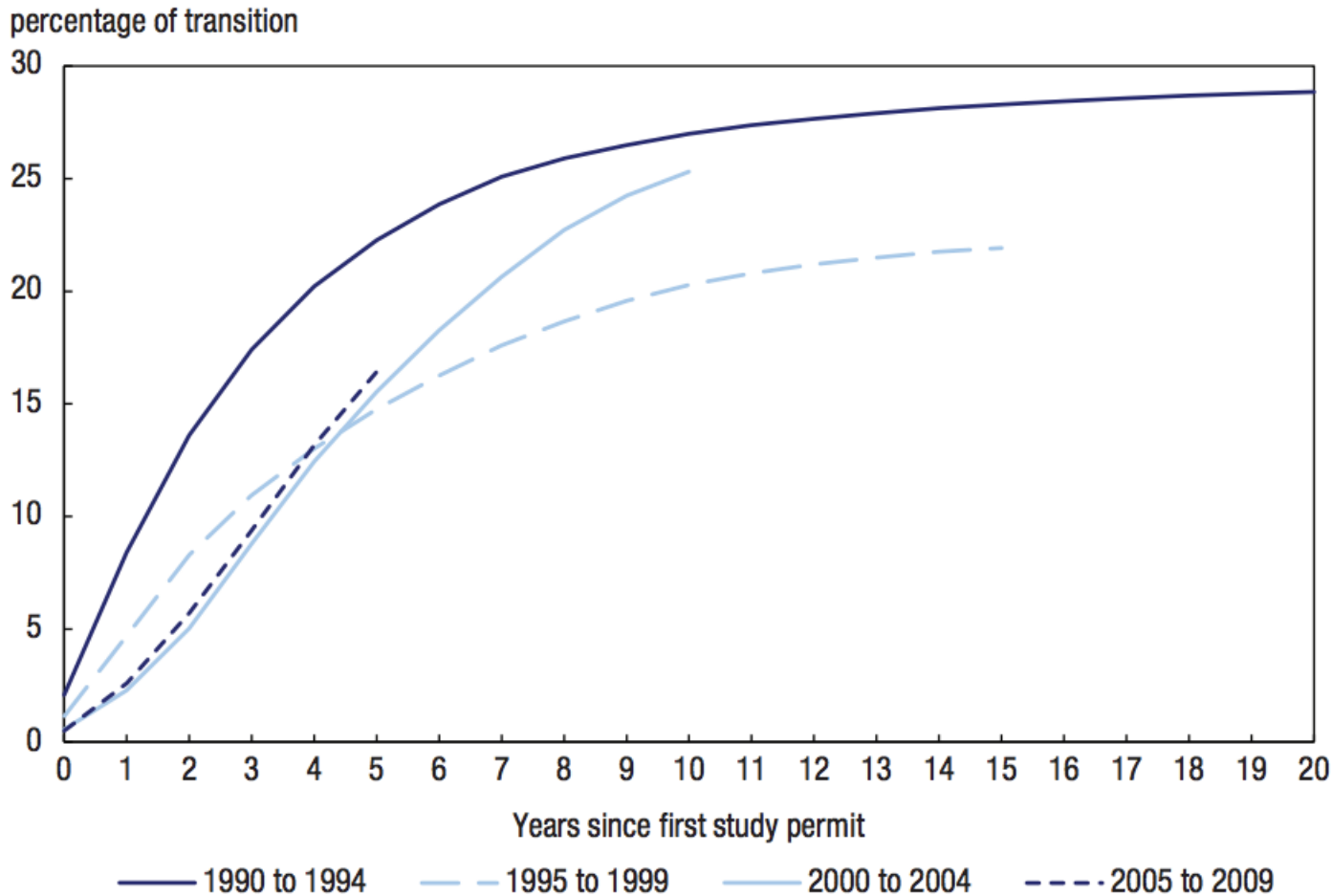
	First study permit obtained in				
	1990 to 1994	1995 to 1999	2000 to 2004	2005 to 2009	2010 to 2013
	percentage				
Gender					
Male	51	50	51	54	55
Female	49	50	49	46	45
Age at first study permit					
Under 18	33	25	22	25	21
18 to 24	41	49	55	55	58
25 and over	26	26	23	21	20
Level of study at first study permit					
Primary and secondary	43	28	24	25	22
Trade	10	15	15	12	6
Postsecondary, other	21	24	27	25	34
Bachelor	10	13	16	19	18
Above bachelor	8	8	8	10	11
Other	8	12	10	8	8

Source: Canadian Employer–Employee Dynamics Database (CEEDD), Temporary Residents File, 1990 to 2009.

2. Measuring Transitions

- The simple definition is temporary > permanent.
 - There are multiple permanent resident categories through which students land.
- For many students, the transition pathways are circuitous.
 - What is the *most* interesting transition?
- Is the transition of interest when an individual leaves their province of study?
 - Depends on the audience.

Transition Rates by Cohort



Source: Canadian Employer–Employee Dynamics Database (CEEDD), Temporary Residents File, 1990 to 2009.

Transitory Pathways, 2009 cohort

Table 4 Top Seven (7) Transition Pathways to Permanent Residence Among International Students (N=17405)

Sequence-Order	Freq	Transition Patterns	Percent
43	6755	Study only	39%
43 8 42	4860	Study <i>to</i> Study_Work <i>to</i> Work	28%
43 42	1245	Study <i>to</i> Work	7%
43 8	1105	Study <i>to</i> Study_Work	6%
43 8 43 8 42	865	Study <i>to</i> Study_Work <i>to</i> Study <i>to</i> Study_Work <i>to</i> Work	5%
43 8 43	660	Study <i>to</i> Study_Work <i>to</i> Study	4%
43 8 42 8 43	195	Study <i>to</i> Study_Work <i>to</i> Work <i>to</i> Study_Work <i>to</i> Study	1%
Total	15685		90%

Source: IMDB

Admission categories for those that transition

	First study permit obtained in		
	1990 to 1994	1995 to 1999	2000 to 2004
	percentage		
Class of immigration			
Economic, principal applicant	30.0	39.3	47.7
Economic, spouse or dependant	32.1	25.8	22.0
Family	30.4	27.7	22.5
Refugee	4.7	6.6	7.7
Other	2.9	0.6	0.1
Number of observations	41,000	44,000	71,000

Source: Canadian Employer–Employee Dynamics Database (CEEDD), Temporary Residents File; Immigrant Landing File, 1990 to 2004.

Retention: When is somebody 'retained'?

- Retention is defined as a person that:
 - Converts to permanent residency
- ***National retention***
 - Anyone files taxes *in Canada* in either year 0 or year 1 after landing.
- ***Provincial Retention***
 - Indicates their study province as their intended destination, and:
 - files taxes in their study province in either year 0 or year 1 after landing.
 - The problem with using intended destination to study provincial retention.

Study and Stay?

Failed National Retention		Successful National Retention, Failed Provincial Retention		National and Provincial Retention Success
Destination Permit Province	Left Canada after Studies	Destined outside P.O.S.	Destined to P.O.S.	
			Filed outside P.O.S.	Stayed in P.O.S.
Province X	67%	11%	11%	11%

National Results, 2004-2015

Province of study	Left Canada after studies	Destined outside POS	Destined to Province of Study (POS)	
			Filed outside POS	Filed in POS
Alberta	60.4%	4.5%	1.3%	33.9%
British Columbia	73.4%	4.6%	0.7%	21.3%
Manitoba	63.3%	5.4%	1.9%	29.4%
New Brunswick	60.7%	17.7%	3.2%	18.4%
Newfoundland and Labrador	68.2%	10.3%	4.4%	17.0%
Northwest Territories	25.0%	12.5%	12.5%	50.0%
Nova Scotia	70.3%	12.6%	2.2%	14.9%
Ontario	68.0%	4.4%	0.7%	26.8%
Prince Edward Island	69.1%	10.1%	5.4%	15.4%
Quebec	57.0%	3.0%	1.7%	38.3%
Saskatchewan	63.1%	8.2%	3.0%	25.6%
Yukon Territories	50.0%	16.7%	8.3%	25.0%
Total	66.7%	4.8%	1.1%	27.4%

Retention by Source Country (Atlantic Canada only), 2004-2015

Country of Citizenship	Left Canada after studies	Destined outside POS	Destined to Province of Study (POS)	
			Filed outside POS	Filed in POS
China	79.1%	6.0%	0.5%	14.4%
South Korea	92.2%	1.7%	0.2%	5.9%
India	71.7%	11.2%	0.8%	16.3%
France	88.6%	0.9%	0.2%	10.3%
Japan	94.4%	1.4%	0.1%	4.2%
United States	89.2%	1.9%	0.2%	8.6%
Saudi Arabia	99.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%
Brazil	94.7%	0.9%	0.1%	4.2%
Mexico	91.1%	1.8%	0.2%	6.9%
Germany	95.7%	0.9%	0.1%	3.3%
Other	76.4%	4.5%	0.6%	18.5%
Total	83.8%	3.9%	0.4%	11.9%

Five-year Retention of those that stay, 2009 cohort

Province of study	5-Year Retention Rate
Newfoundland & Labrador	50.0%
Prince Edward Island	33.3%
Nova Scotia	64.0%
New Brunswick	52.4%
Quebec	79.4%
Ontario	84.8%
Manitoba	66.7%
Saskatchewan	72.1%
Alberta	83.4%
British Columbia	84.1%
Newfoundland & Labrador	50.0%
Prince Edward Island	33.3%

Source: IMDB

Thank you.

mhaan2@uwo.ca