

Workshop objectives

- To learn about the motivations of prospective international students coming to Canada, particularly those intending to transition to immigrants
- To gain insights into the success factors for this transition
- To learn what post secondary institutions can do to increase post graduation success
- To review initial findings from research partnership among WES, CBIE, Western University/P2P

Background

- The landscapes of education and immigration are becoming more connected
- Demographic changes in Europe, North America, Australia and New Zealand are influencing immigration policies
- University international enrolment strategies and government immigration strategies have been converging
- Changing landscape in the US (and UK) is making Canada increasingly attractive

Background

- Many countries have moved to policies that encourage international students to stay
- As an example, over ten years, Canada has:
 - Increased the allowable hours of paid work for int'l students
 - Increased the length of post graduation work permits
 - Developed specific provincial immigration programs
 - *E.g. Ontario does not require international MA and PhD grads to have a job offer to be eligible for Provincial Nominee Program*
 - Given extra points for international student graduates
 - Increased the proportion of former international students invited to apply for immigration to 35% of all invitees in 2016

Some Questions

- Which international students are most likely to want to transition to become immigrants?
- What factors most influence selecting a destination?
- What factors impact postgraduate employment success?
- What role can/should post secondary institutions play in improving success?
- How should we compare the labour market success of international students vs. other immigrants?



What's next?

- Collaboration our strength
- Analysis
 - Federal immigration data
 - CBIE data
 - Shared analysis
- CBIE International Student Survey 2018
- Ldeacon@cbie.ca



International Student Recruitment and Retention in Canada, 2004-2014

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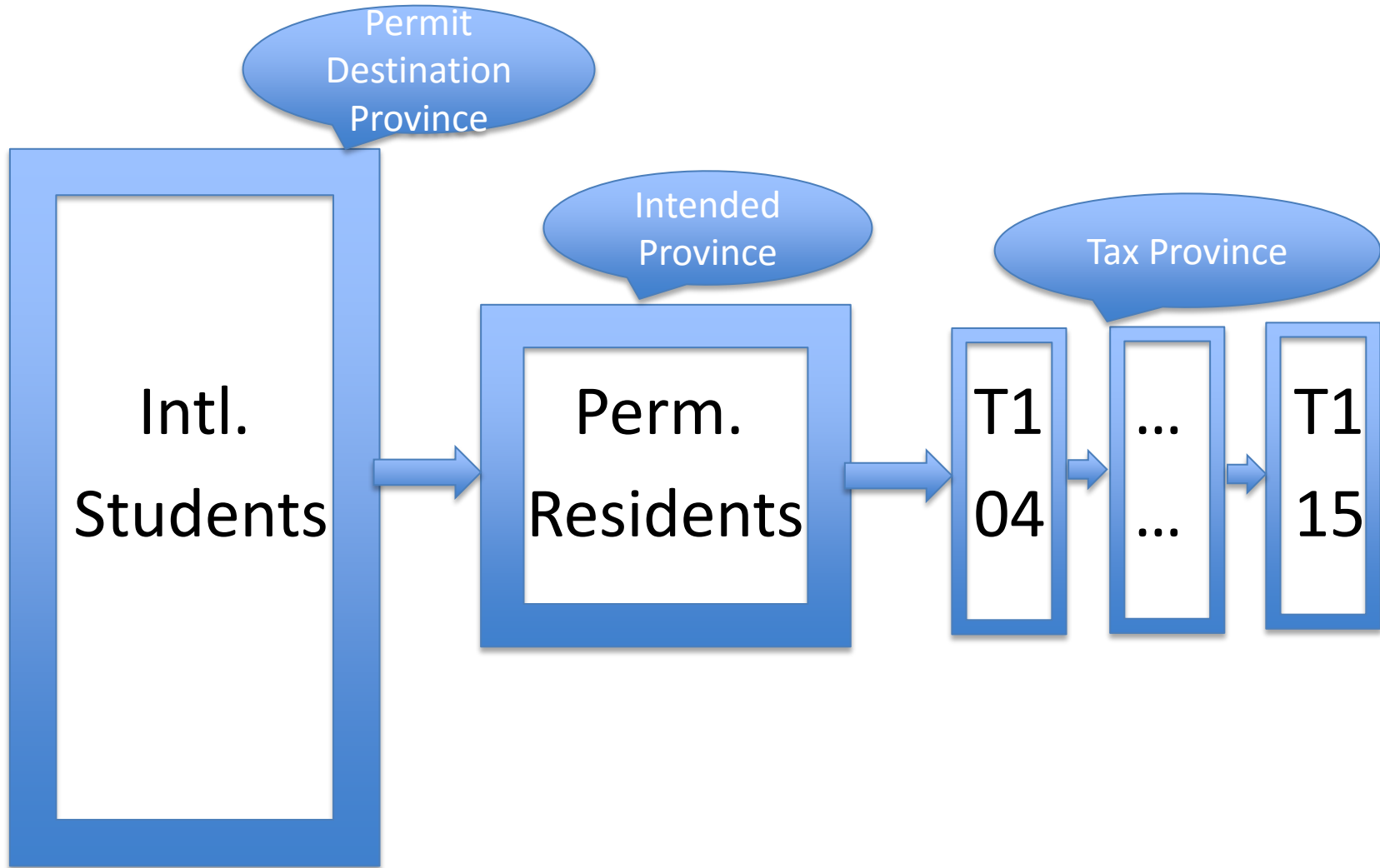
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Outline

1. Canadian Data Sources to Study International Recruitment and Retention
 1. Measuring recruitment
 2. Measuring retention
2. Results by Atlantic province
3. Conclusions

TR-IMDB: A data minute



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 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

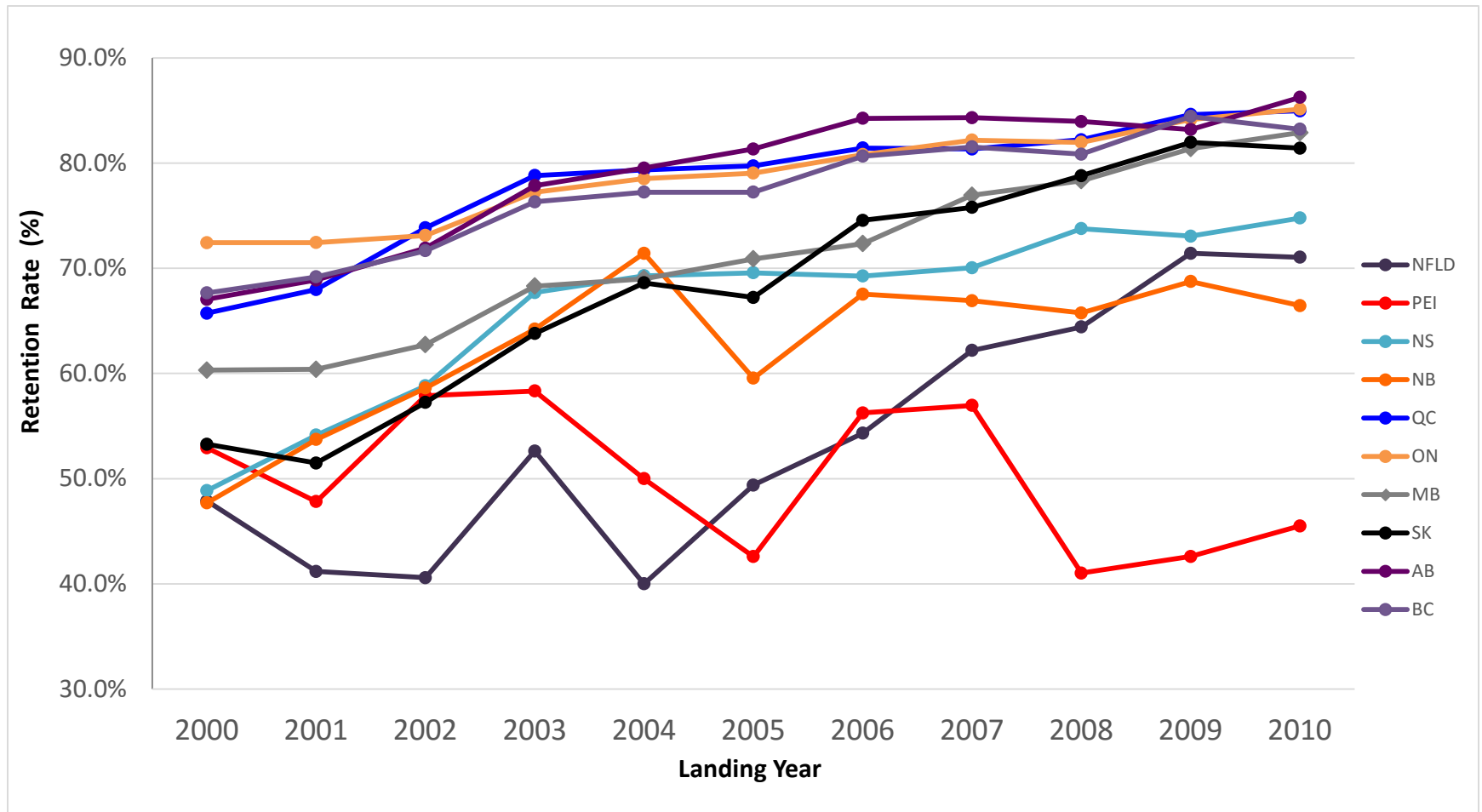
Retention 1: When is somebody 'retained' nationally?

- One-year retention is defined as a person that:
 - Converts to permanent residency
 - files taxes in Canada in either year 0 or year 1 after landing.

Retention 2: When is somebody 'retained' provincially?

- Defined as a person that:
 - Converts to permanent residency
 - Indicates their study province as their intended destination.
 - 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.

Who goes where they say they're going?



Intended Destination vs. Tax Province after one year, 2012 Cohort

Intended Destination	Tax-filing province										
	NFL	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON	MN	SK	AB	BC	Total
NFL	51%	0%	2%	2%	0%	13%	2%	2%	16%	11%	100%
PEI	0%	37%	3%	0%	3%	33%	0%	0%	3%	20%	100%
NS	1%	0%	70%	0%	1%	13%	0%	0%	14%	1%	100%
NB	2%	0%	0%	77%	2%	8%	0%	0%	6%	6%	100%
QC	0%	0%	0%	0%	87%	7%	0%	0%	2%	3%	100%
ON	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	95%	0%	0%	2%	1%	100%
MN	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	5%	86%	0%	3%	4%	100%
SK	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	75%	12%	4%	100%
AB	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	93%	3%	100%
BC	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	93%	100%
Source: TR-IMDB											
Missing = 9% of sample											

Study and Stay? The Mobility of International Students in Atlantic Canada, 2004-2013

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.
Newfoundland and Labrador	67%	11%	11%	11%
Prince Edward Island	63%	11%	15%	11%
Nova Scotia	69%	13%	7%	11%
New Brunswick	59%	18%	11%	12%
Total	65%	14%	9%	11%

Retention by Source Country, 2004-2013. Atlantic Canada Only

Country of citizenship	Left Canada after Studies	Destined outside P.O.S.	Destined to P.O.S.	
			Filed outside P.O.S.	Stayed in P.O.S.
China	53%	25%	10%	12%
Saudi Arabia	94%	1%	2%	3%
South Korea	33%	9%	33%	25%
India	38%	27%	20%	15%
Iran	38%	24%	23%	15%
United States of America	48%	12%	10%	31%
Bangladesh	36%	22%	25%	17%
Nigeria	49%	20%	17%	14%
United Arab Emirates	36%	19%	16%	28%
Morocco	29%	37%	11%	23%
Other	45%	20%	13%	22%
Total	65%	14%	9%	11%

Thank you.

Questions?

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Let's discuss

- What role can/should post secondary institutions play in improving success?
- How should we compare the labour market success of international students vs. other immigrants?
- Who should be at the table for future projects?