

| Federal International Education Strategy Overview | |
|---|--|
| Strategy Term | 2014 - 2024 |
| Ministry Responsible | Trade Commissioner Services of Global Affairs Canada with other components managed by Employment and Social Development Canada and Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship. |
| Federal Investment | In 2019, the Strategy was enhanced with a \$147.9 million allocation over five years, followed by \$8 million per year of ongoing funding. |
| Strategy Purpose | Support and complement efforts by provinces, territories, and stakeholders toward a collective goal of a sustainable and successful international education sector. |
| Strategy Objectives | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Encourage Canadian students to gain new skills through study and work abroad opportunities in key global markets, especially Asia. 2) Diversify the countries from which international students come to Canada, as well as their fields, levels of study, and location of study within Canada. 3) Increase support for Canadian education sector institutions to help grow their export services and explore new opportunities abroad. |
| International Student Statistics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased international student enrolment by 68% between the years 2014-2018 (Government of Canada, 2020). • Total number of students as first permit holders in Canada in 2019 equaled 250,020¹ (53.5% were male and 46.6% were female). • Ages of permit holders ranges between 18-24 years (59%) and 25-34 years of age (18.5%)¹. • Between 2000-2019 a total of seven source countries makes up the large share of where international students are from, the countries include: South Korea, China, Japan, the United States, France, Mexico, and India². • Between 2015-2019 India became the highest source country (67%) of international students. Followed by China and Brazil, at 3% each². |
| <p>1.Crossman, E., Choi Y, Hou F. (July 28, 2021) Stats Canada: International students as a source of labour supply; The growing number of international students and their changing sociodemographic characteristics</p> <p>2.Crossman, E., Choi Y, Hou F. (July 28, 2021) Stats Canada: International students as a source of labour supply; The growing number of international students and their changing sociodemographic characteristics</p> | |