

## Information Note

### Advice to Minister of State Andrew Mercier

**Date:** February 02, 2023

**Cliff #:** 127984

**Issue:** Review of next steps for designating additional trades for Skilled Trades Certification

#### Background / Facts:

- Skilled Trades Certification (STC) was legislated in 2022 based on 10 initial trades<sup>1</sup> selected through a comprehensive, evidenced-based policy process and significant stakeholder engagement.
- The broader intent of STC is to expand required certification to include additional trades over time to maximize benefits to BC's workers and economy, making BC's compulsory trades approach comparable with other Canadian jurisdictions. (Appendix A)
- A general process for adding additional STC trades is outlined in the *BC Skilled Trades Act*, whereby SkilledTradesBC recommends new STC trades for Minister approval, with final confirmation provided by the Lieutenant Governor.
- Based on this requirement, SkilledTradesBC has developed a draft STC trades designation process (Appendix B) whereby industry can apply to have a trade assessed for STC designation.
- The proposed process incorporates a multi-stage review of proposed STC trades which would take approximately eight months from the application stage to recommendation to government, with an additional four months allocated for government approval and regulation amendment processes<sup>2</sup>.

#### Analysis:

- The 10 initial STC trades were selected based on the assessment of a 16-member Stakeholder Advisory Working Group (SAWG) using an evidence-based process that included economic and labour market data, along with input from technical experts and key stakeholders.
- This analysis took approximately 18 months to complete and allowed government to develop a strong business case for proving the long-term benefits of STC to BC's economy and to individual trades.
- In addition, the SAWG recommended future trades be considered for STC via a permanent industry-led process, informed by an evaluation of the implementation of the first STC trades and by current economic and labour market conditions.
- SkilledTradesBC has incorporated these recommendations into its draft process, while also applying best practices from the SAWGs original selection approach, including consideration of long-term labour market demand; capital investment horizons and other government priorities; impact on under-represented groups and Indigenous workers; levels of industry support, training seat availability; and impact on uncertified workers, employers and small business.
- Once complete, lessons learned from formal evaluation of the initial 10 STC trades will also be incorporated into the STC assessment criteria if applicable.
- The proposed STC trades designation process includes four distinct phases over approximately 12 months (including amendments to regulations), with fully assessed recommendations provided to government within eight months.
- Ministry staff have reviewed the draft process and workplan s.12; s.13 and the fair/transparent selection approach set out in the STC implementation plan.

<sup>1</sup> Construction Electrician, Industrial Electrician, Powerline Technician, Sheet Metal Worker, Gasfitter, Steamfitter/pipefitter, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanic, Automotive Service Technician, Autobody Vehicle Repairer, and Heavy Duty Equipment Mechanic.

<sup>2</sup> Other Canadian jurisdictions take an average of two years to designate compulsory trades (Appendix C).

- Based on the workplan provided (Appendix E), SkilledTradesBC anticipates the new STC trades designation process could be ready to accept industry applications by June 2023 – with announcement of new STC trade recommendations by June 2024.
- s.13
- Launching the permanent STC designation process and completing the review and assessment of applications under tight timelines<sup>s.13</sup>
  - s.13
  - s.12; s.13
- s.12; s.13; s.17
- The timeline provides two potential announcement opportunities, including communicating that SkilledTradesBC is accepting applications for STC designation, as well as announcing which trades have been recommended for government approval.

**Conclusion / Next Steps (if any):**

- Ministry staff and SkilledTradesBC are working closely to finalize a permanent process by which new trades can be designated for STC :s.12; s.13  
s.12; s.13
- Based on the workplan provided by SkilledTradesBC, this process can be operational and publicly launched by June, 2023.
- Ministry staff and SkilledTradesBC will continue to brief as details for the new STC process are developed.

**Attachment(s): Appendix A: List of Compulsory Trades in Other Canadian Jurisdictions**

s.13

**Appendix C: Timeframes for Compulsory Trades Designation in Other Jurisdictions**

s.12; s.13

**Appendix E: DRAFT STC Trades Designation Workplan**

**Contact:** Joanna White, Assistant Deputy Minister (778-698-3382)

## Appendix A: List of Compulsory Trades in Other Jurisdictions

Legend: Red Seal Trades (Denoted in Red) S- Skilled Trades Certification C - Compulsory Trade											
Compulsory/Regulated Trade	BC	Alb.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	NS	NB	Nfld.	PEI	Total
<b>Automotive</b>											
Auto Body and Collision Technician	S	C			C		C				3
Automotive Service Technician	S	C			C		C	C		C	5
Heavy Duty Equipment Technician	S	C									1
Motorcycle Mechanic/Technician		C			C						2
Recreation Vehicle Service Technician/Mechanic		C									1
Truck and Transport Mechanic		C			C		C				3
Transport Trailer Technician					C						1
<b>Boilers, Pressure Vessels, Pipefitting and Refrigeration</b>											
Boilermaker		C				C	C	C			4
Gasfitter A	S	C									1
Gasfitter B	S	C									1
Industrial Instrument Mechanic (Millwright)						C					1
Plumber		C	C		C	C	C	C		C	7
Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Mechanic	S	C	C	C	C	C	C	C			7
Sprinkler Fitter			C	C		C	C	C			5
Steamfitter/Pipefitter	S	C		C	C	C	C	C		C	7
<b>Construction</b>											
Bricklayer						C	C	C			3
Roofer											0
Ironworker (Generalist & Reinforcing)		C									1
Sheet Metal Worker	S	C	C		C	C	C	C			6
Welder		C									1
<b>Electrical</b>											
Appliance Service Technician		C									1
Electrician, Construction	S	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	9
Electrician, Industrial	S			C		C					2
Powerline Technician	S				C						1
<b>Elevating Devices</b>											
Boom Truck Operator		C							C		2
Mobile Crane Operator				C	C			C	C		4
Mobile Crane Operator (Hydraulic)		C		C	C			C			4
Tower Crane Operator		C		C	C	C			C		5
<b>Human Services</b>											
Hairstylist		C		C	C						3
<b>Number of Compulsory Trades</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	

Source: Provincial Government websites and The Ellis Chart ([www.ellischart.ca](http://www.ellischart.ca)) – last updated Jan. 27<sup>th</sup>, 2021.

Note - Automotive Refinishing Prep Technician was formerly compulsory in BC (1996) but will be inactivated by the ITA effective April 1, 2021.

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## Appendix C: Timeframes for Compulsory Trades Designation in Other Jurisdictions

For the three jurisdictions where information is available, the average time it takes for a compulsory trade to receive designation is two years.

There has been a relative decline in the number of compulsory trades designations over the past few decades across Canada. Due to the lack of available data on the trade's designation process, most jurisdictions do not have an accurate timeframe for how long it takes for a trade to receive a compulsory designation (see some notable reasons below).

The following table presents three provinces where a trade was recently designated as compulsory, with a general timeline from application to final approval.

Province	Trade Receiving Designation	Timeframe for Compulsory Designation
Saskatchewan	Sprinkler fitter (2019)	2 years (from start of application until approval by the Commission Board)
Nova Scotia	Sheet metal worker (2014). Steamfitter/Pipefitter; Boilermaker; Autobody and Collision Technician (2009).	2 – 3 years
New Brunswick	Steamfitter/Pipefitter; Construction Boilermaker; Mobile Crane Operator; Sheet Metal Worker (2014)	1 – 3 years

### Provinces without Specified Timeframes

#### **Alberta**

- A timeframe could not be cited as designating a new compulsory trade has not been done in decades. Traditionally, the process for reviewing designation requests have not produced timely or effective decisions and for this reason a moratorium was put in place in 2015 on accepting new designation requests.

#### **Manitoba**

- Lack of accessible information. The province currently has 9 compulsory trades.

#### **Ontario**

- Due to Ontario's transitioning system, limited information could be shared on their processes.

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s.12 ; s.13

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## Information Note Advice to Minister Selina Robinson

Cliff #: 128121

**DATE:** February 13, 2023

**ISSUE:** Graduate Nurse Internationally Educated Re-Entry (GNIE) Program at Kwantlen Polytechnic University

### BACKGROUND / FACTS:

- Kwantlen Polytechnic University (KPU) offers a full-time one-year Graduate Nurse Internationally Educated Re-Entry (GNIE) certificate program which prepares internationally educated nurses (IENs) for professional nursing practice and licensure in Canada.
- The program is designed to prepare IENs to practice within the Canadian healthcare system, renew and enhance previously acquired knowledge and skills, and ensure graduates meet professional practice requirements. Upon graduation, students are eligible to write the National [Nursing] Council Licensure Examination (NCLEX) and, if successful, apply for registration with the British Columbia College of Nurses and Midwives (BCCNM).
- KPU previously had an ongoing base target of 65 seats for the GNIE program. As part of *Budget 2021*, government provided KPU with \$754,000 in new ongoing funding to expand the GNIE program by an additional 35 seats annually. These expanded seats are expected to begin in early 2023.

### ANALYSIS:

- Like most targeted health programs at BC's public post-secondary institutions, the GNIE program is not available to international students. In effect, this means that only students who are Canadian citizens, permanent residents, or recognized refugees are eligible to enrol.
- This has been an informal policy across the PSE sector in targeted health programs for many years. The intent of this approach is that publicly funded health program seats be available to British Columbians and produce graduates likely to stay in BC and primarily serve the needs of the public health system.
- While qualified domestic applicants have traditionally outnumbered spaces available in most health programs, there has been an increased demand from non-citizen/PR applicants in recent years.
- The ministry is working to explore ways in which additional flexibility may be provided to institutions to accept non-Citizen/PR applicants into targeted health programs, while ensuring that doing so does

not exclude eligible domestic students.

- Removing barriers for internationally educated health care workers, including nurses, is a key component of the BC Health Human Resources (HHR) Strategy announced in Fall 2022 as part of *StrongerBC*.
- As part of this strategy, government recently announced significant new supports for IENs looking to join BC’s health care system. IENs will no longer be required to pay application and assessment fees, which cost more than \$3,700. Nurses looking to return to practice will also be reimbursed for the reinstatement application fee, and up to \$10,000 in bursaries are available for any required remedial education.
- Government has also provided funding to support the BCCNM and the Nursing Community Assessment Service in streamlining the process of credential assessment and registration. The new application and registration pathway began on January 31, 2023 and is expected to reduce the waiting period for IENs from three years to less than 1 year.

**CONTACT:** Nicola Lemmer, ADM, Post-Secondary Policy and Programs, (778) 698-9768

Reviewed by			
Dir: Neil Wereley	ED: Melanie Nielsen	ADM: NL	DM: BP



## Information Note Advice to Minister Selina Robinson

Cliff #: 128029

**DATE:** February 22, 2023

**ISSUE:** Simon Fraser University Medical School Project

### BACKGROUND / FACTS:

- The Minister of Post-Secondary Education and Future Skills' (PSFS) mandate letter states: "Continue to advance work to launch B.C.'s second medical school in Surrey."
- In September 2022, the Ministry of Health (HLTH) announced the Health Human Resources Strategy, which includes opening a new medical school at Simon Fraser University (SFU) to train future doctors.
- The Province provided SFU with a \$1.5M planning grant in March 2022, followed by a commitment of up to \$4.9M in November 2022 to support recruitment of key consultants and staff, space planning, accreditation activities, and development of a detailed business case.
- SFU is working toward opening its medical school by fall 2026.
- Medical education in BC is currently delivered by the University of British Columbia (UBC) (see *Attachment 1 for additional information*).

### ANALYSIS:

#### Faculty and staff

- Dr. Roger Strasser has been hired as interim dean, providing leadership for the planning work. Dr. Strasser is the former founding dean and CEO of the Northern Ontario School of Medicine.
- SFU is in the process of hiring key consulting staff and associate deans, including an Indigenous Consulting Dean and a cultural safety consultant.
- The project office and support staff have been recruited and an off-campus interim project office space in Surrey has been leased.
- SFU has brought on internal project managers to undertake financial modeling, IT and space planning, and market and admissions analysis.

#### Accreditation

- SFU has submitted the required letter of intent for its undergraduate medical education (UGME) program and planning is underway for the accreditation requirements set by the Committee on Accreditation of Canadian Medical Schools (CACMS).
- For its post-graduate medical education (PGME) program, SFU will work with the Canadian Residency Accreditation Consortium. Each PGME speciality will also require accreditation in addition to the overall institutional PGME accreditation. UGME and PGME accreditation is a complex, multi-year process.
- Following the accreditation and successful launch of its MD program, SFU intends to develop a Doctor of Medicine – Indigenous Medicine program, designed to address Article 24 of the United

Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as Recommendation 23 of the In Plain Sight report, which calls for establishment of a Joint Degree in Medicine and Indigenous Medicine. This would be the first such program in Canada.

#### Business Case

- SFU established a Project Board that includes representatives from PSFS, HLTH, and UBC’s Faculty of Medicine, with plans to include Fraser Health Authority and First Nations’ Health Authority, to support development of the business case, due to government by May 31, 2023.
- The final version of the business case will include an analysis of the feasibility of developing 48 to 64 UGME seats by 2026 and a corresponding ratio (1:1.2) of PGME seats by 2030, including plans for clinical placements and developing preceptors.
- SFU will also include a copy of a MOU to be developed with UBC, which provides details of their plans to work together to ensure integration of a new medical school within the existing model of distributed medical education in BC.

#### Location

- SFU’s medical school (SFUMS) will operate out of the SFU Surrey campus or an adjacent building. An interim leased space will likely support the program while a long-term capital solution is developed.
- SFUMS’s UGME program and clinical teaching activities will take place predominantly in the Fraser Valley and focus on the needs of the region and its underserved communities and populations, while training doctors to meet the needs of the province.
- SFU’s new Fraser-based medical school will complement the UBC Faculty of Medicine’s Vancouver-Fraser, Island, Northern and Southern undergraduate program sites, all of which are expanding in 2023 and 2024.

#### Timelines

- Following submission of the SFUMS business case in May 2023, SFU will seek approval from its Senate and Board for the MD program proposal in early 2024.
- s.12; s.13
- SFU will then submit its program proposal to the Degree Quality Assurance Board in summer 2024 for authority to grant the MD degree.
- Provisional accreditation granted from CACMS is expected to occur by summer 2025.
- The charter class will be admitted by spring 2026 and begin in fall of the same year.

#### **CONCLUSION / NEXT STEPS:**

- SFU and the province will continue to meet regularly to achieve the goal of opening the medical school in 2026.

**ATTACHMENT:** 1. *Backgrounder – Medical Education in BC (2023)*

**CONTACT:** DM Bobbi Plecas (250-356-5170), ADM Nicola Lemmer (778-698-9768)

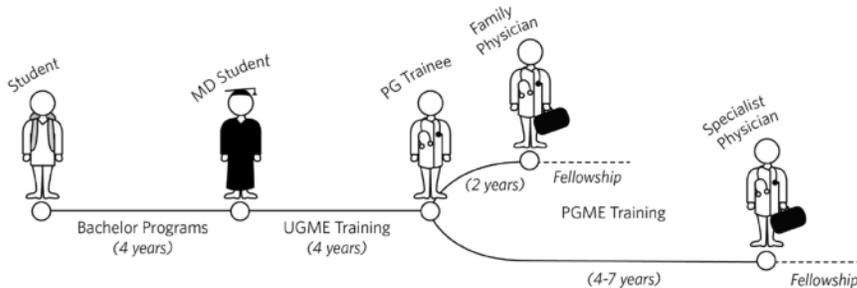
Reviewed by			
Dir: Kiku Tupper	ED: Melanie Nielsen	ADM: NL	DM: BP

## Backgrounder - Medical Education in BC

- UBC's Faculty of Medicine (FoM) was established in 1950 with 60 undergraduate medical students. It is now the largest undergraduate medical education (UGME) program in Canada with 288 students accepted every year, growing to 328 by 2024.
- Beginning in 2004, UBC's undergraduate medical program has been distributed across four provincial sites/regions, with expansions planned over the next 2 years for a 2024 plan of:

UBC UGME Site	Intake	University Academic Campus	City
Vancouver-Fraser Medical Program	208	UBC-Vancouver	Vancouver
Northern Medical Program	40	University of Northern BC	Prince George
Island Medical Program	40	University of Victoria	Victoria
Southern Medical Program	40	UBC-Okanagan	Kelowna

- UBC's distributed medical program includes 4 university academic campuses, 11 clinical academic campuses, 17 affiliated regional centres, and 65+ community education facility & rural sites.
- Education and training for doctors in BC includes a 4-year undergraduate medical doctor degree program, followed by 2 to 7 years of postgraduate medical education (PGME, or residency), for a total of 6 to 11 years from starting medical school to becoming a practicing physician.



- All new UGME graduates must compete nationally for PGME positions offered by the 17 medical schools across Canada.
  - Just over half of students who attend UGME at UBC go on to PGME in BC.
  - About half of UBC UGME graduates who leave the province for PGME come back to BC to practice.
  - Overall, about 70% of students who complete UGME or PGME in BC remain in BC to practice.
- UBC's PGME residency program offers Family Medicine and 73 specialty and sub-specialty training programs recognized by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and the College of Family Physicians of Canada.
- In 2021, there were 362 UBC PGME positions. To support workforce demand and Ministry of Health priorities, at least 60% are in Family Medicine and generalist specialties, including Internal Medicine, Obstetrics/Gynecology, Pediatrics, and Psychiatry.
- UBC currently offers 174 Family Medicine PGME training seats each year, the largest Family Medicine training program in Canada. An additional 40 seats were announced this fall, for 214 planned by 2024/25.

s.13; s.17

s.17

***Workforce demand for physicians***

s.17

- According to the 2021 BC Labour Market Outlook, job openings in the next 10 years include:
  - 3,300 family physicians and general practitioners.
  - 690 nurse practitioners, midwives and physician assistants.
- With expansions announced this year, BC is on track to train 214 family physicians and 165 nurse practitioners per year by 2024 (379 practitioners total).

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## Information Note

### Advice to Minister Selina Robinson and Minister of State Andrew Mercier

DATE: February 24, 2023

Cliff #: 128054

#### ISSUE: State of international education, status and next steps of International Education Framework (IEF)

##### BACKGROUND / FACTS:

- B.C. is the 2nd most popular study destination for international students in Canada, with 22% of all international students in the country. Ontario receives about 48% of international students.
- In 2021, there were 184,350 international students from over 150 countries studying at all levels in B.C.—an increase of 83% since 2013. Of these, 151,000 (82%) were in post-secondary studies:
  - 56% at public post-secondary.
  - 26% at private degree-granting PSI / theological colleges.
  - 18% at private training institutions.
- 79% of all international students study in the Lower Mainland; 10% in Vancouver Island/Coast region; 9% in the Southern Interior; 2% in the North.
- Of international students in public PSIs, 39% attend research-intensive universities, 25% attend teaching-intensive universities; 26% attend colleges; 14% attend institutes.
- Sector oversight and regulation is provided by the Ministry:
  - Education Quality Assurance (EQA) designates eligible public and private-sector institutions that meet the Ministry's policy criteria and identifies these institutions to the federal department of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) as Designated Learning Institutions (DLIs) permitted to enrol international students.
  - Private Training Institutions Branch (PTIB) regulates public training/career college and language sector under the *Private Training Act (PTA)*.
  - Degree Quality Assessment Board (DQAB) regulates private degree-granting institutions that operate under the *Degree Authorization Act (DAA)*.
- PSFS also oversees a Crown agency, the BC Council for International Education (BCCIE), to which it provides a \$1.5 million annual grant. One-time funding is provided on occasion by PSFS for projects, and by the Ministry of Education and Child Care for project work and scholarship programs.
- BCCIE supports the internationalization activity of B.C.'s public and private education sectors, including K-12, post-secondary and language schools, primarily by developing international partnerships that support market access by B.C. institutions, and delivering programs that develop B.C. institutions and build the quality and capacity of their international education.
- In July 2020,<sup>s.12; s.13</sup>  
s.12; s.13

- Following sector and stakeholder consultation, PSFS developed an International Education Framework (IEF) and operational plan (Attachment 1), and initial actions for implementation. Implementation was paused for 2022 government leadership transition.

**ANALYSIS**

- The Framework, operational plan and initial actions respond to priorities identified by the sector and stakeholders, including faculty, student associations, immigrant support groups, Indigenous partners and others.
- Initial actions s.13  
s.13  
s.13

- Implementation of these policy tools demonstrates government action to address sector and stakeholder concerns, and establishes a solid base to develop further policy tools to protect students and respond quickly to issues.
- Staff continue to engage stakeholders on other priority areas for implementation, such as:  
s.13

**CONCLUSION / NEXT STEPS:**

- Staff to proceed with developing further policy in priority areas, and report back implementation proposals.

**ATTACHMENT(S):**

1. IEF and Operational Plan
2. Briefing deck
3. Background data deck

**CONTACT:** Bobbi Plecas, Deputy Minister (250-356-5170)

Reviewed by			
Dir: Jamie Edwardson	ED: Greg Stone	ADM: NL	DM: BP

# International Education Framework

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# International Education Framework – Operational Plan

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# B.C. International Education Framework

Briefing date: March 6, 2023 (TBC)

Version: February 21, 2023



Ministry of  
Post-Secondary Education  
and Future Skills

# International Education Context

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- Canada is a safe, stable democracy delivering high-quality education, making us a preferred destination.
- B.C. is the 2<sup>nd</sup> most popular study destination for international students in Canada, with 22% of all international students in the country (Ontario has 48% of international students).
- In 2021, there were 184,350 international students from over 150 countries studying at all levels in B.C.—an increase of 83% since 2013. Of these, 151,000 (82%) were in post-secondary studies:
  - 56% at public post-secondary.
  - 26% at private degree-granting PSI / theological colleges.
  - 18% at private training institutions.
- 79% of all international students study in the Lower Mainland; 10% in Vancouver Island/Coast region; 9% in the Southern Interior; 3% in the North.
- Of international students in public PSIs, 39% attend research-intensive universities, 25% attend teaching-intensive universities; 26% attend colleges; 14% attend institutes.
- 34% of B.C. international students from India, 18% from People's Republic of China. Next-highest market countries are 5% or less each.

# BCCIE – Role and Mandate

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**Purpose:** Provincial Crown Agency, incorporated under the *Society Act*.

- Supports the internationalization of B.C.'s public and private education sector, including K-12, post-secondary and language schools.
- Leads and coordinates B.C. sector representation at international education activities, including education fairs in key markets; develops PSI market access through partnerships.
- Delivers programs and services that build the capabilities of school districts and PSIs in B.C. to deliver high quality international education programs.
- No regulatory or oversight role. These functions performed by Ministry through EQA and PTIB.

**Budget:** approx. \$2 million per year.

- PSFS funding: \$1.5M/year; occasional grant funding for specific projects, as available.
- Other government: ECC funding for scholarships or one-time project grants.
- Revenue from conferences and services to sector.

**Next Steps:**

- March 6, 2023: Meeting with chair Dr. Michel Tarko and executive director Dr. Randall Martin.
- New mandate letter in 2023 – process expected to begin in March 2023.

# Sector review and government direction

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- PSFS reviewed international education sector, met with stakeholders, institutions and students.
- Rapid growth (2012-2019) created benefits, tensions, trade-offs, and need for government direction.

s.12; s.13

- **Actions to date:**

1. Conducted external review of BCCIE: recommendations are being implemented.
2. Completed stakeholder engagement on government direction and implementation.
3. Developed and approved International Education Framework, and initial actions.
4. Priority directions for operational plan:

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# Initial policy developed<sup>s.13</sup>

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s.13

# Next policy directions informed by MOSAM work plan

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## **Strategy:** <sup>s.13</sup>

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- <sup>s.13</sup>  
**1.**
- 2. Staff engage stakeholders** to develop proposals that strengthen EQA operations and provide additional tools for PTIB — return with recommendations to MOSAM/MSR.
- 3. Priority areas for development:**

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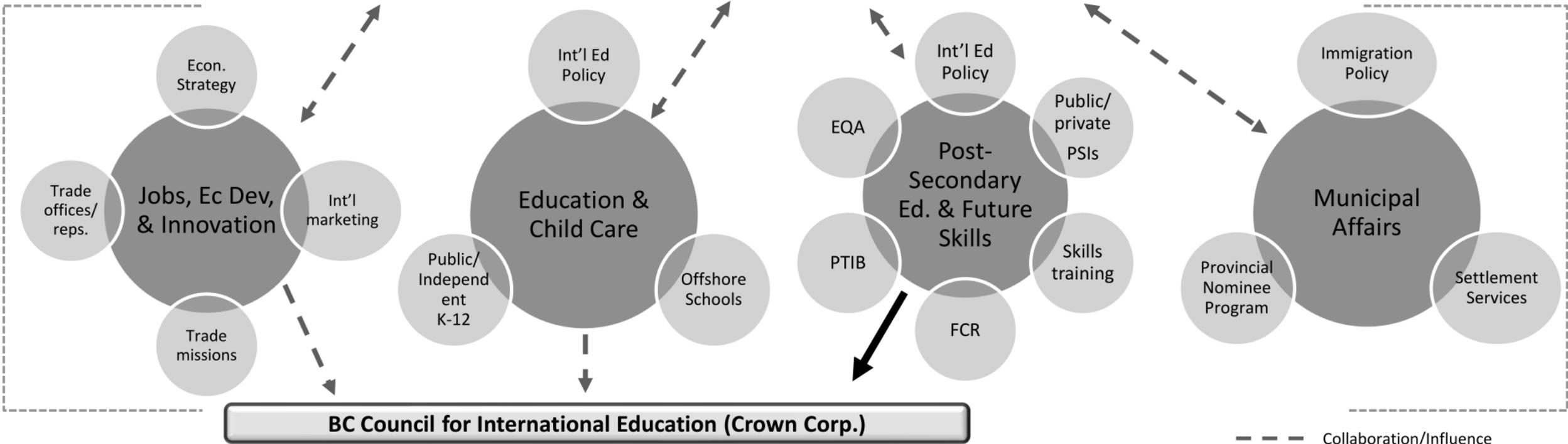


BRITISH  
COLUMBIA

Ministry of  
Post-Secondary Education  
and Future Skills

# Appendix 1: International Education Partners, Roles and Responsibilities

Federal Government		
<p><b>Global Affairs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fed. foreign and trade policy</li> <li>Trade Commissioner Service</li> <li>International branding</li> <li>Fed. Int'l Education Strategy</li> </ul>	<p><b>IRCC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fed. immigration policy</li> <li>International Student Program (incl. study/work permits)</li> <li>Immigration enforcement</li> </ul>	<p><b>ESDC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study abroad funding</li> <li>Skills development (global competencies)</li> </ul>



- - - Collaboration/Influence  
 — Provides Direction and funding

# Appendix 2: International Education Framework

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# Appendix 3: International Education Framework – Operational Plan

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# Appendix: Initial actions

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# B.C. International Education Framework — Data deck

February 21, 2023



Ministry of  
Post-Secondary Education  
and Future Skills

# Rising International Enrolment and Pandemic Recovery



### 2021 – Selected Countries

**India** 61,960

34% of 2021 enrolment  
839% increase since 2013

**China** 33,355

18% of 2021 enrolment  
3% increase since 2013

**Mexico** 6,250

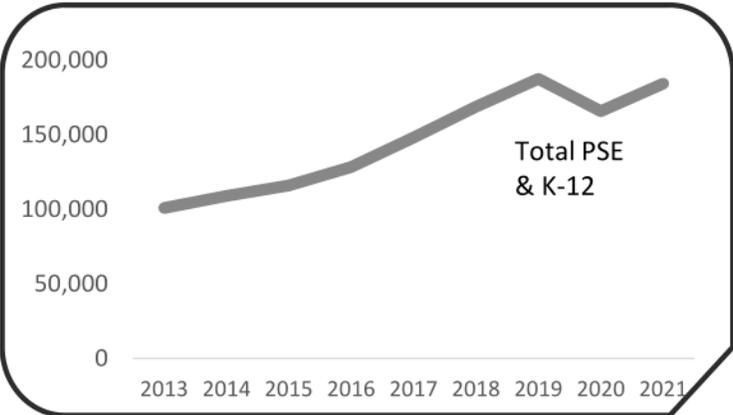
3% of 2021 enrolment  
99% increase since 2013.

**Vietnam** 5,775

3% total enrolment  
409% increase since 2013

**Philippines** 4,225

2% of 2021 enrolment  
860% increase since 2013

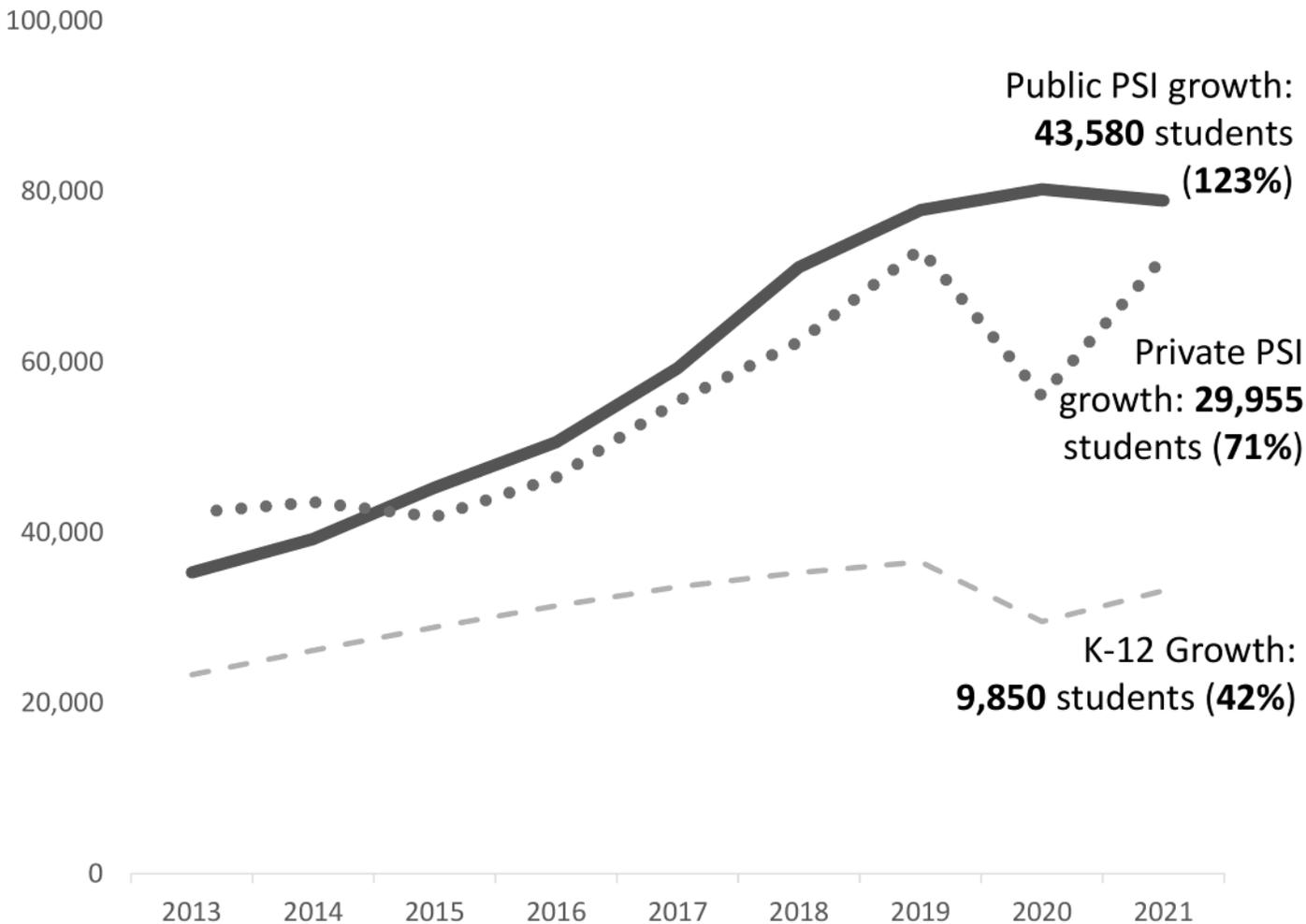


**Total enrolment since 2013:**

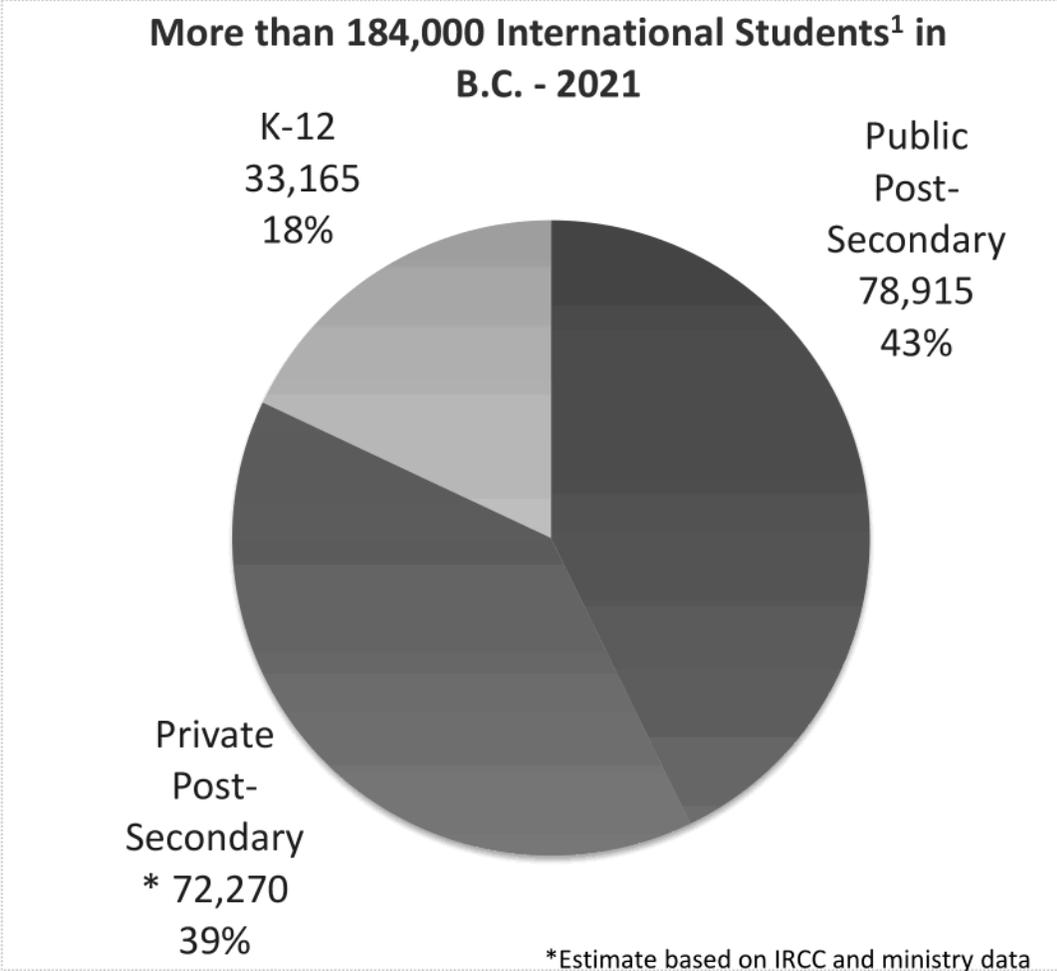
- 83% increase overall.
- 52% from top-2 countries.
- 78% from top-10 countries.

Top-10 country enrolment has increased **100%** overall.

# Strong enrolment growth, pandemic recovery



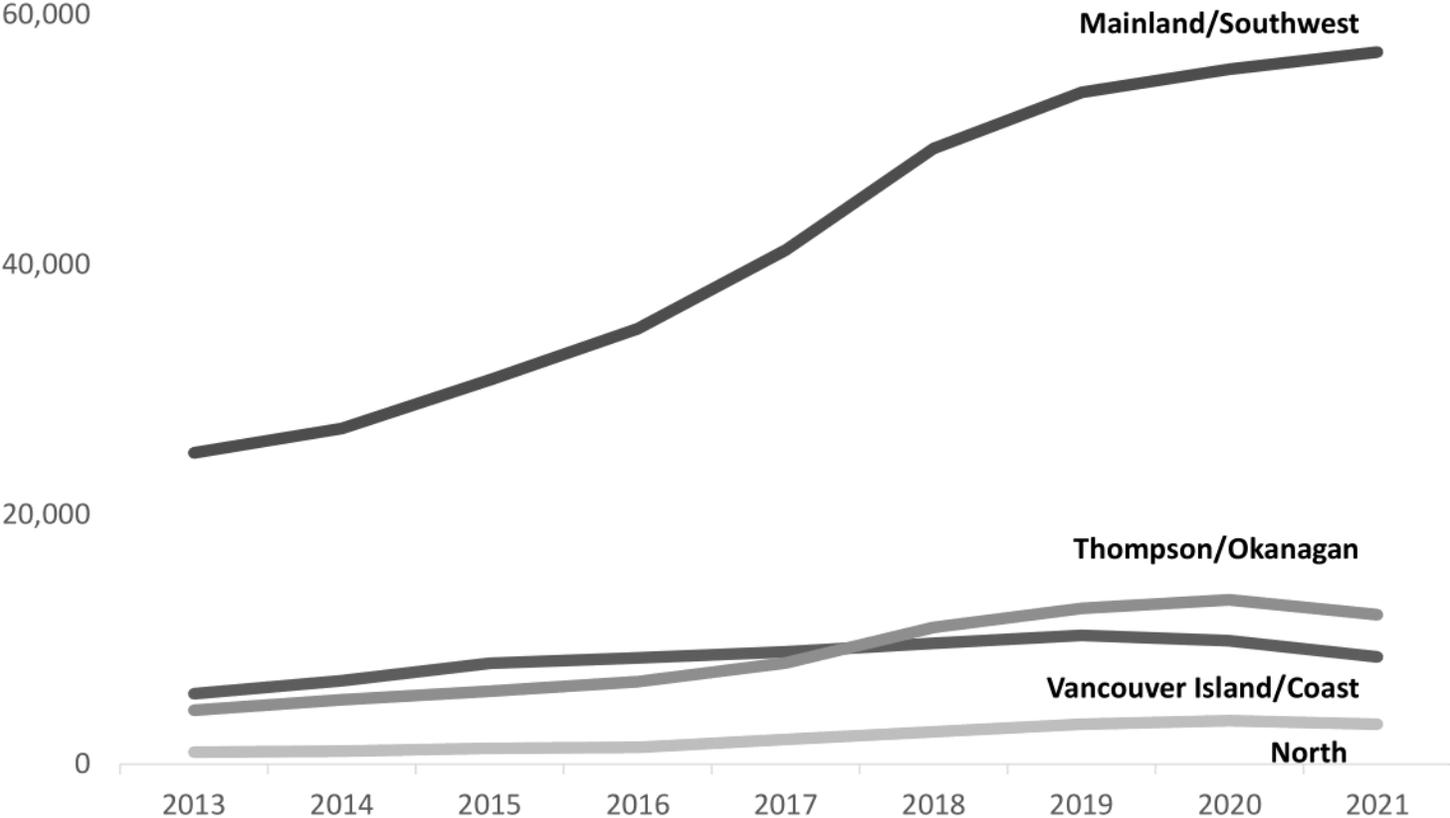
International Student Enrolment in B.C. (2013-2021)  
 Note: data irregularities likely over-state the private PSI enrolment



Sources: Student Transitions Project, Fall 2021 and IRCC, Feb. 2022.  
 \*Note: Data inconsistencies likely overstate the private post-secondary numbers.  
 \*Estimate based on IRCC and ministry data

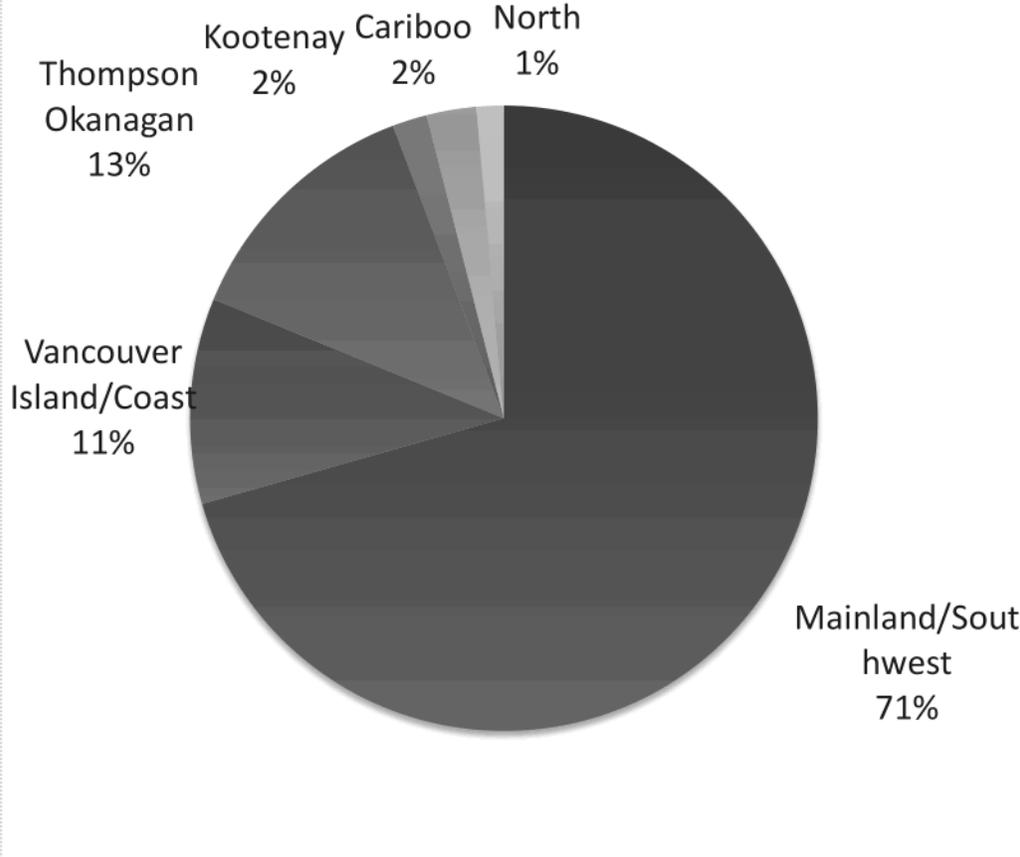
# 70% of public PSI international students are in Lower Mainland

**International Student Enrolment by Region in B.C. Public Post-Secondary Institutions (2013-2021)**

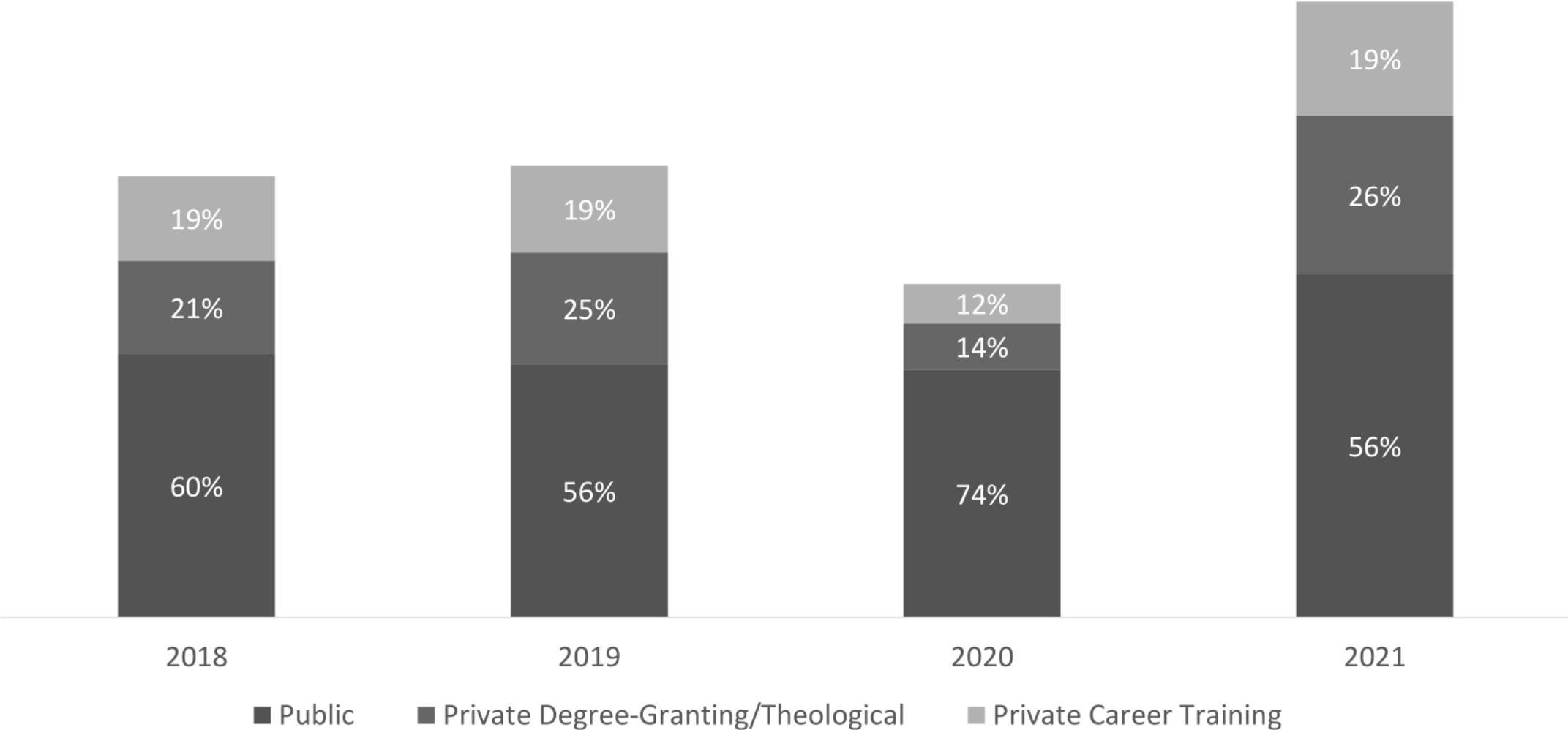


Source: Student Transitions Project, Fall 2021

**More than 78,900 International Students in B.C. Public PSIs – 2020/21**

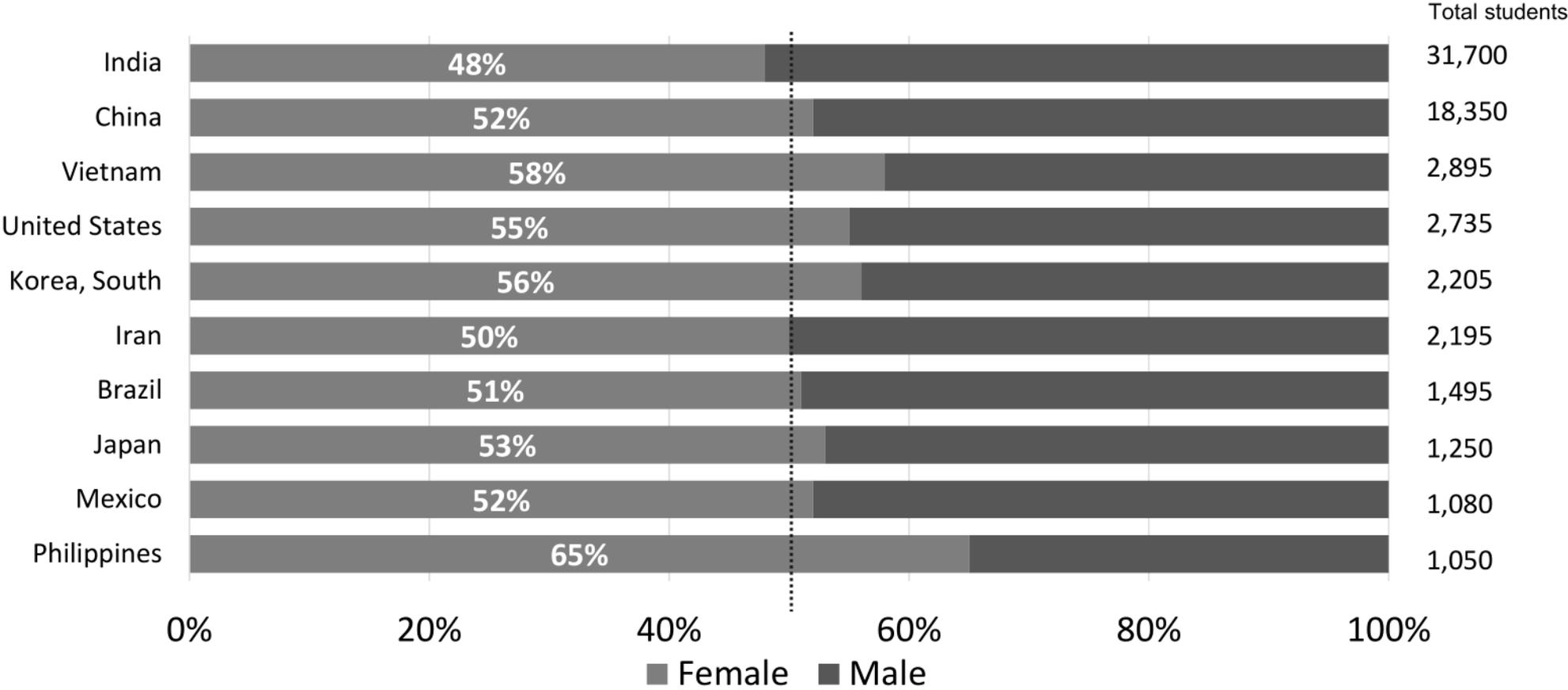


# Distribution of study permits holders by institution type (calendar year)



# 51% female gender distribution among top-10 nationalities

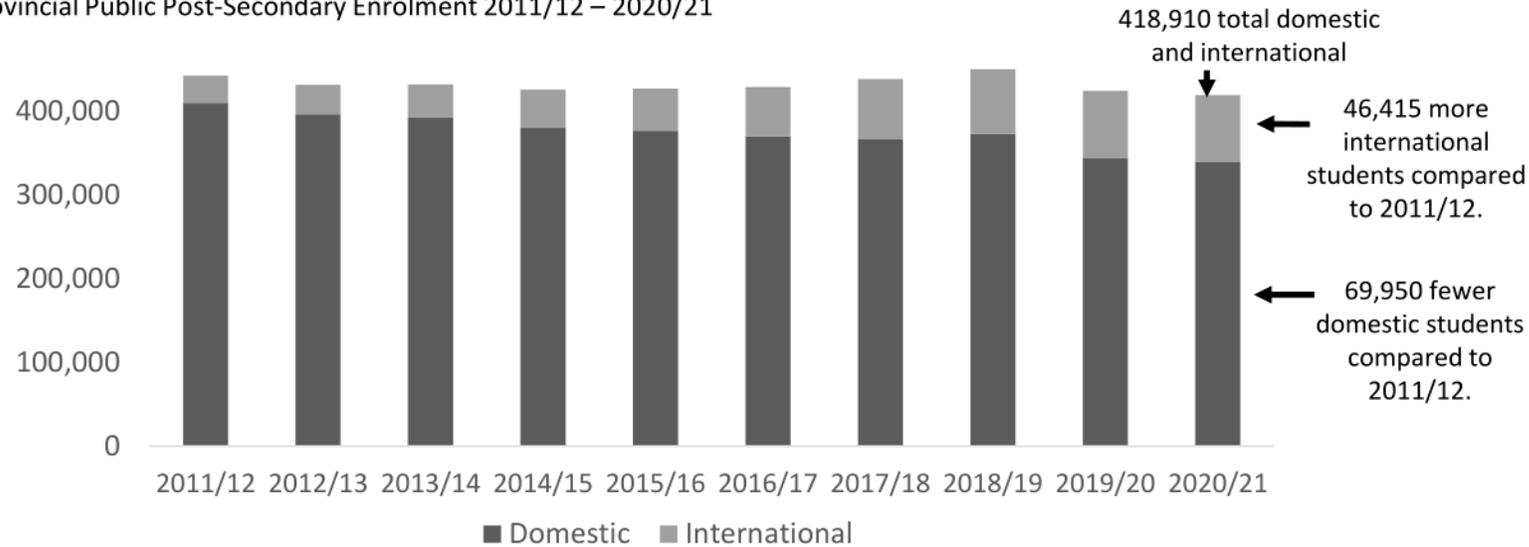
International Student Gender Distribution and Total Headcount  
 Top 10 Source Countries  
 BC Public Post-Secondary Institutions  
 Academic Year 2020/21



Source: Student Transitions Project, Fall 2021.

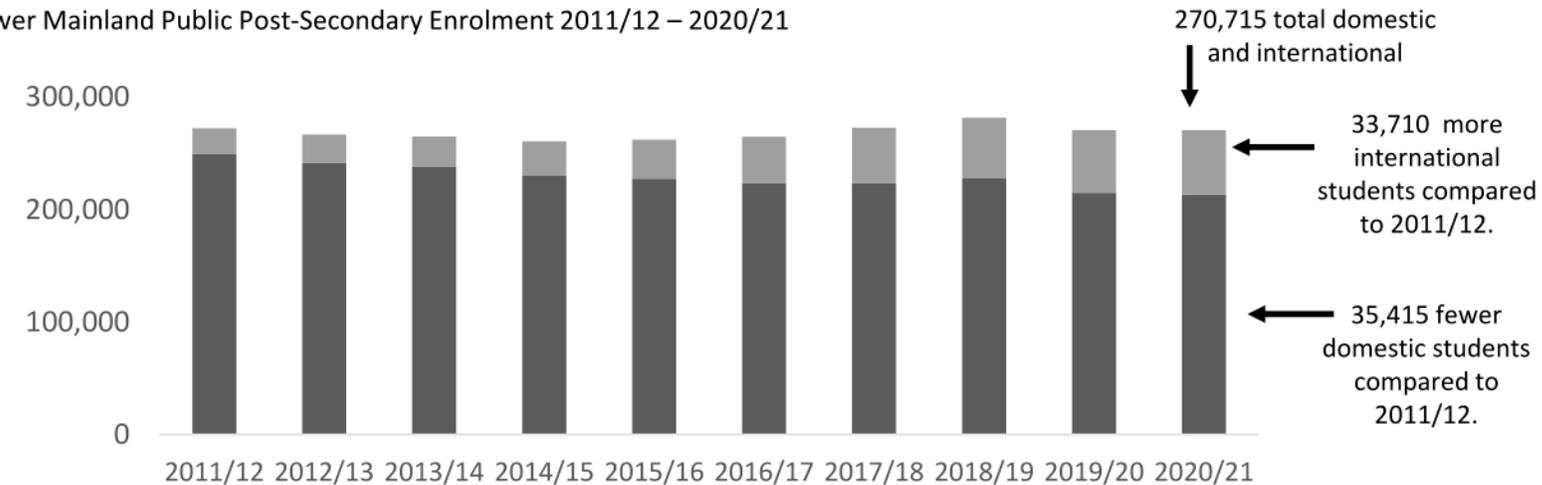
# Demographic declines in domestic enrolment largely offset by international

Provincial Public Post-Secondary Enrolment 2011/12 – 2020/21



- Domestic student enrolment declined by 17% since peak enrolment in 2011/12 due to changing demographics.
- Attracting international students earns revenue that institutions use to sustain programs that do not have enough domestic enrolment to run and helps pay to expand programming in high demand fields.
- International enrolment has largely offset demographic declines in B.C. student enrolment:

Lower Mainland Public Post-Secondary Enrolment 2011/12 – 2020/21



- **All regions:** Domestic enrolment decreased by 69,950; international increased by 46,415.
- **Lower Mainland:** Domestic decreased 35,415; international increased 33,710.
- **Vancouver Island/Coast:** Domestic decreased 13,040; international increased 3,850.
- **Kootenays:** Domestic decreased 7,820; international increased 1,000.
- **Cariboo:** Domestic decreased 4,480; international increased 1,310.

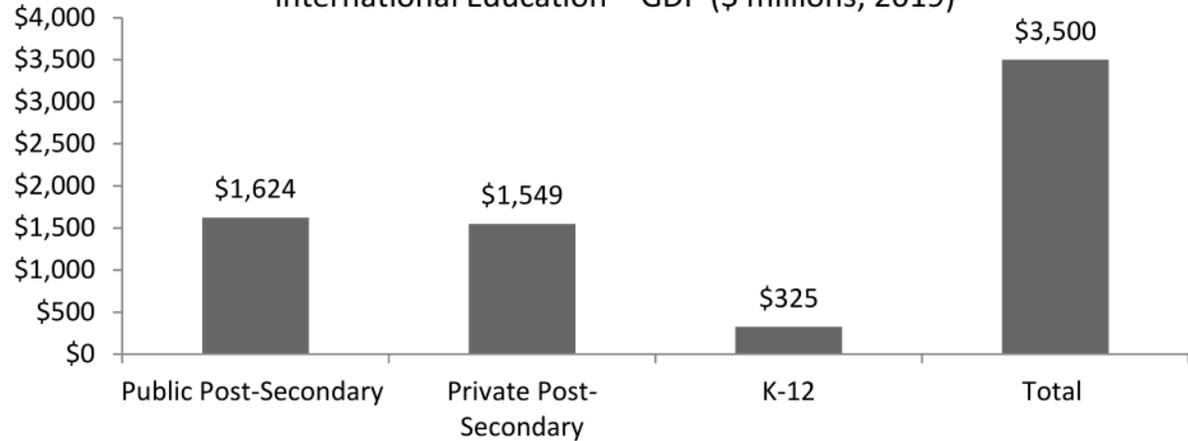
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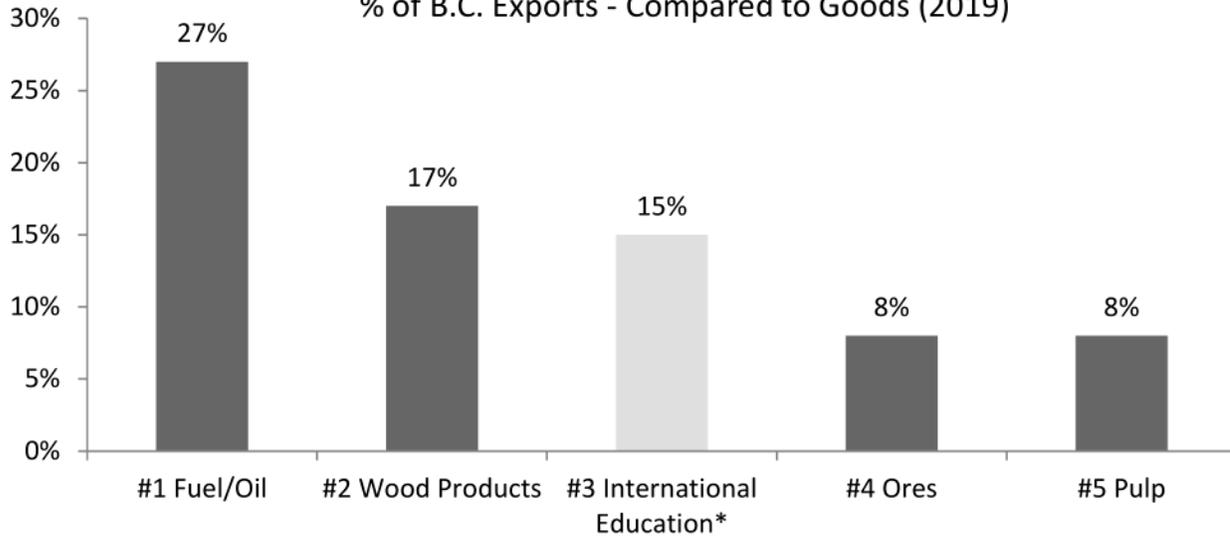
s.13 ; s.17

# Economic value of international education to B.C. (2019)

International Education – GDP (\$ millions, 2019)

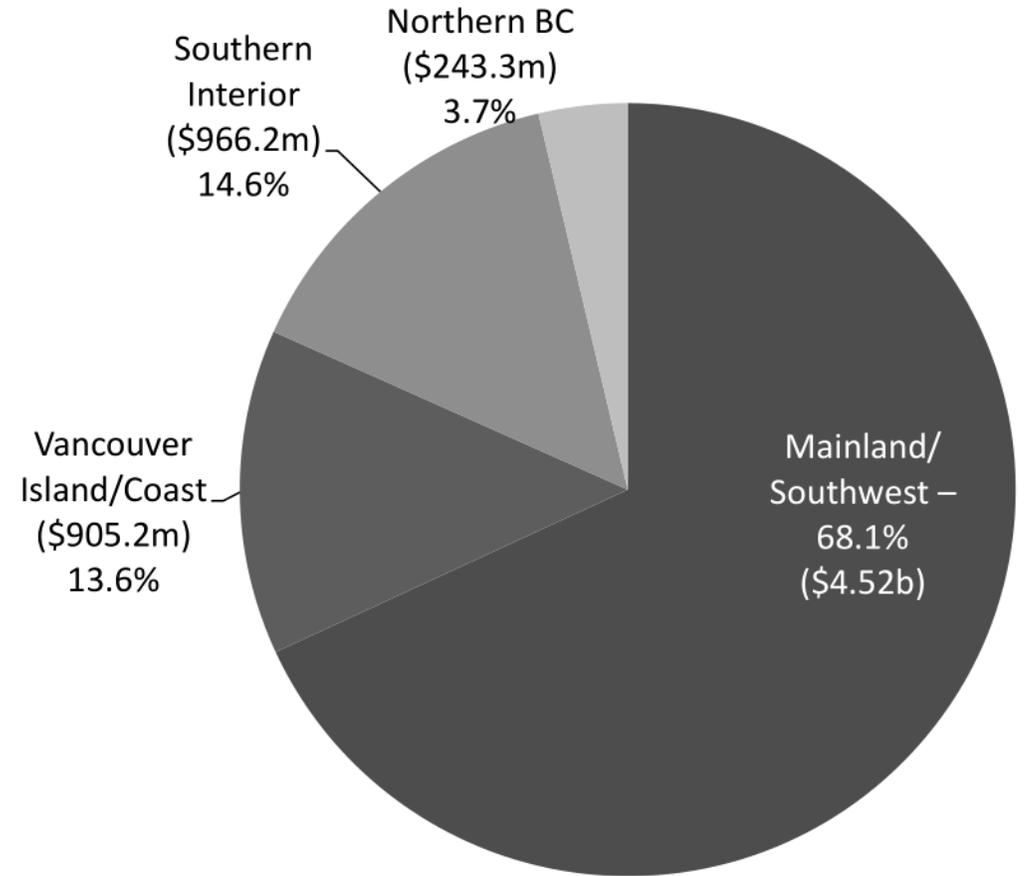


% of B.C. Exports - Compared to Goods (2019)



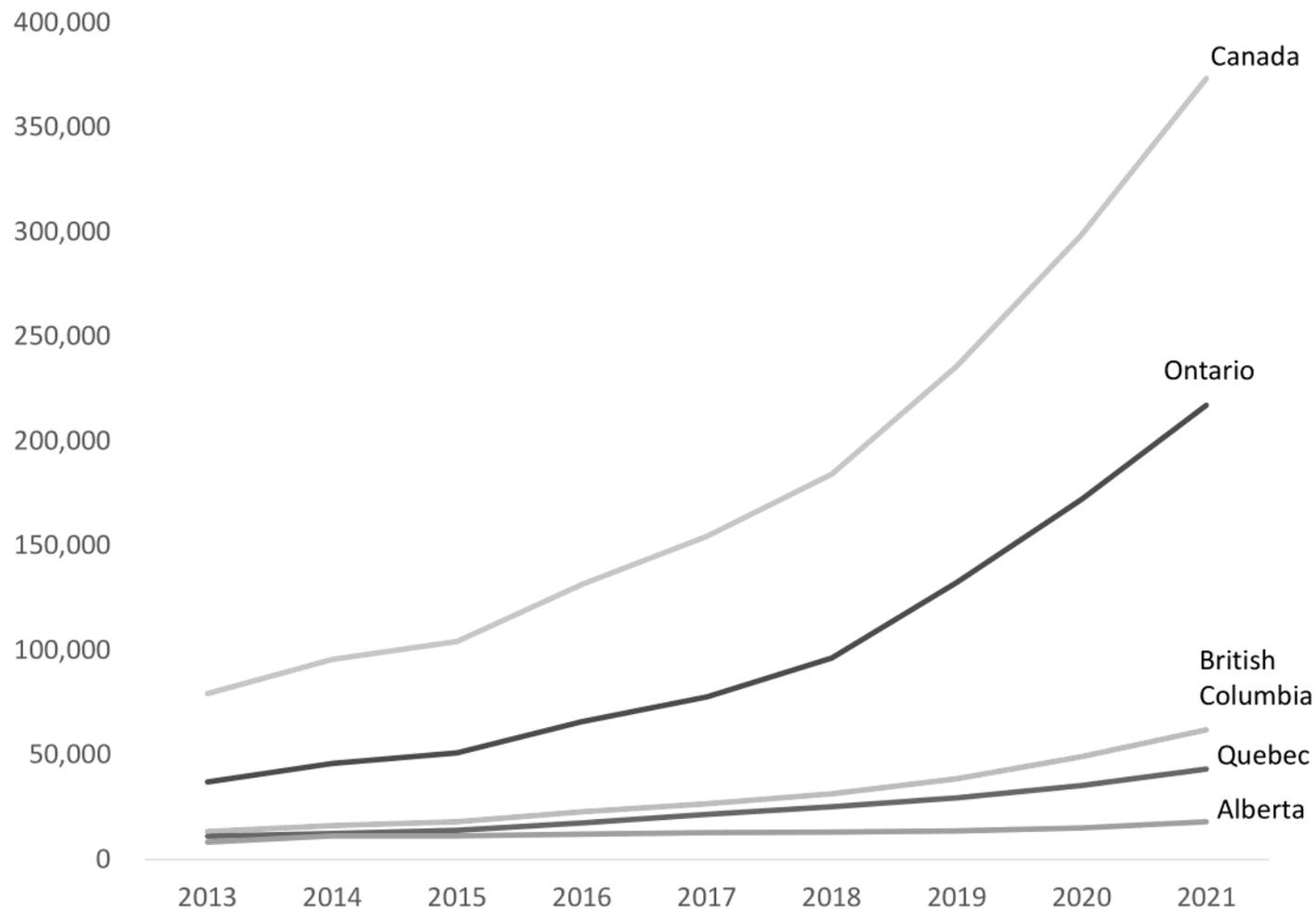
\*International education services is equivalent to 3<sup>rd</sup> top export in goods from B.C. and 15% of the total value of B.C.'s export in goods.

Annual Spending By Region – International Students (\$6.6 billion - 2019)

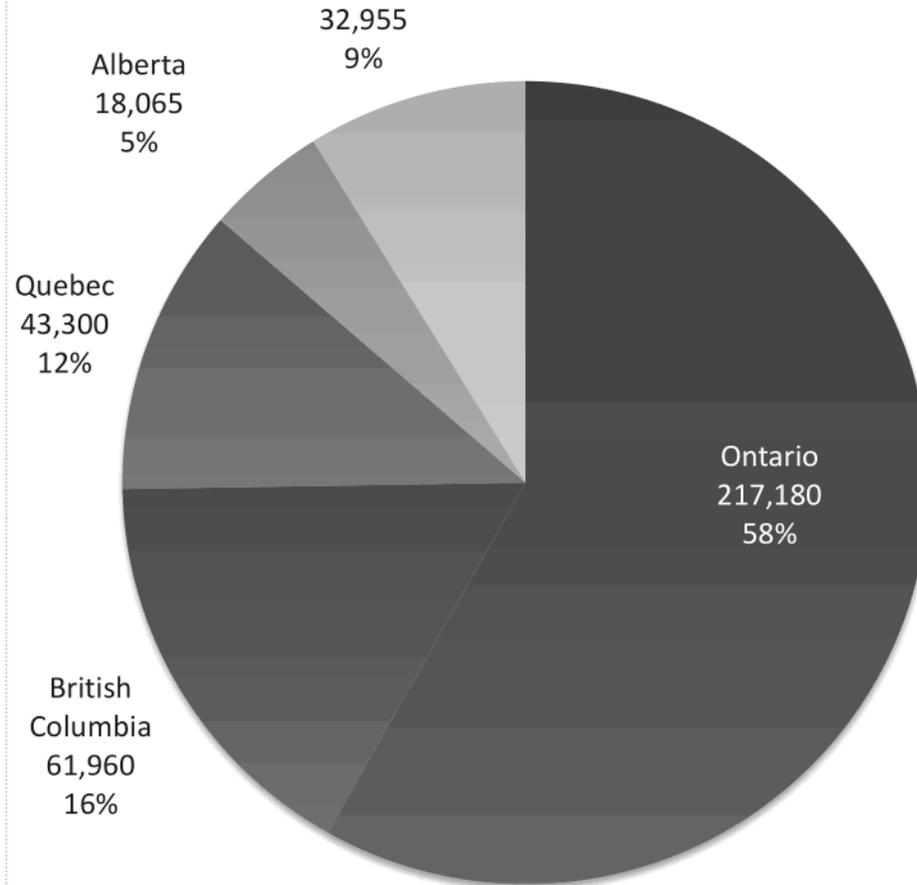


# Post-graduation work permit holders a significant part of the labour force

Post-Graduation Work Permit Holders by Select Provinces (2013-2021)



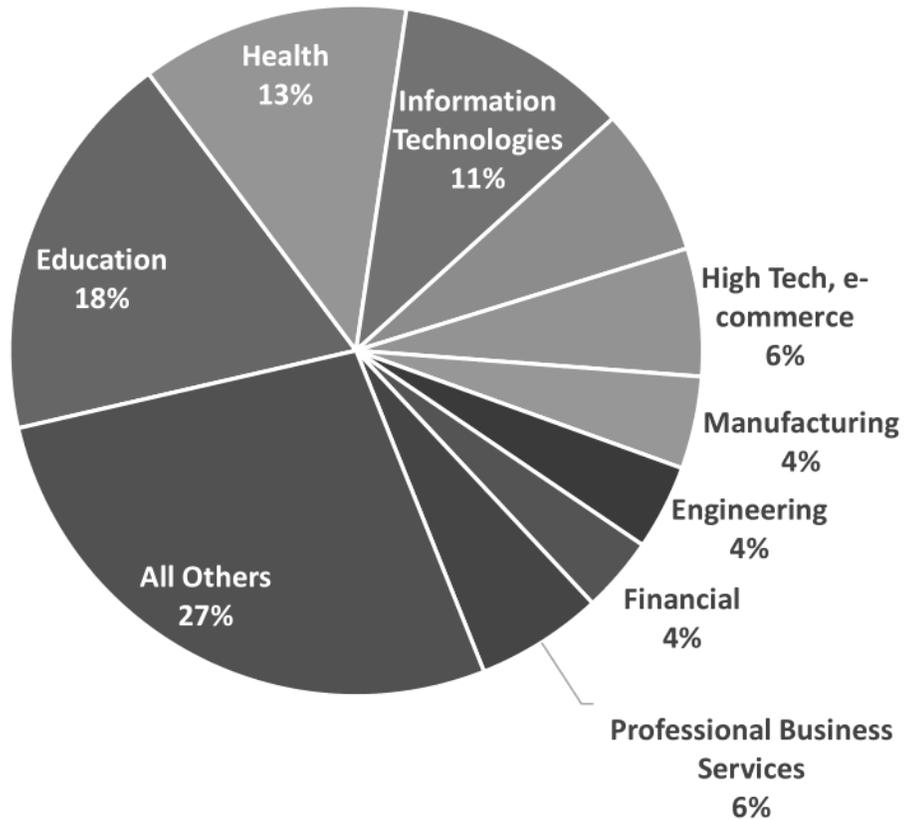
More than 373,000 Post-Graduation Work Permit Holders in Other Canada – 2021



# Provincial Nominee Program (PNP) is a target for international students

## Employer Sectors of Nominees Educated in B.C. (2022)

The 1,755 nominees educated in B.C. had employer sponsors in the following sectors:



## ***PNP as a pathway for international students***

- The two international student streams contributed 2,544 nominees in 2022, 36.5% of all Skills Immigration (SI) nominees:
  - International Graduate (IG) streams contributed 1,484 nominees in 2022, 21.3% of all SI nominees.
  - International Postgraduate (IPG) streams contributed 1,060 nominees in 2022, 15.2% of all SI nominees.
- Study permits are the main driver of temporary immigration in B.C., more than all other temporary immigration categories
- Research shows international students have among the best predictors of strong short- and long-term earnings for immigrants: education, experience in Canada, language, and age.
- Immigrants who have spent time in Canada as international students are more likely to have strong employment outcomes than those who have not.