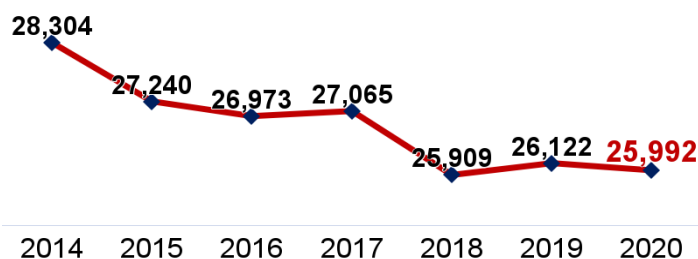




## Canadian Students Studying in the U.S.



Source: 2020 Open Doors Report (published by IIE, funded by the U.S. Department of State)

**Change in Students Studying in the U.S. from 2019 to 2020**  
**-0.5%**

**Change in U.S. Study Abroad Students from 2018 to 2019**  
**18.0%**

Source: 2020 Open Doors

## Total Population

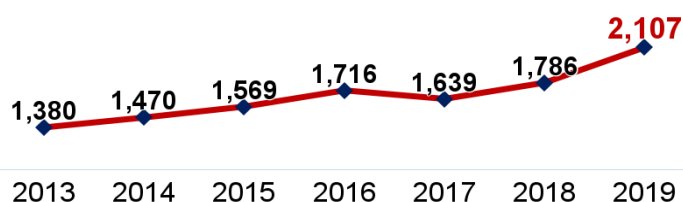
**37,694,085**

**Population Aged 15-24**

**11.14%**

Source: The World Fact Book

## U.S. Study Abroad Students in Canada



Source: 2020 Open Doors Report (published by IIE, funded by the U.S. Department of State)

## Top 5 Receiving States

New York  
 California  
 Massachusetts  
 Michigan  
 Pennsylvania

Source: 2020 Open Doors

## Change in Student Visas Issued from 2018 to 2019

**F 3.6%**  
**J 2.3%**  
**M 0.2%**

\*Based on fiscal year Oct 1 – Sept 30  
 Source: travel.state.gov

## Students in U.S. by Academic Level

	%	Number	% Change (2019 to 2020)
Undergraduate	47.7%	12,409	-1%
Graduate	36.5%	9,488	0.2%
Non-Degree	2.1%	545	-7.3%
OPT	13.7%	3,550	-1.2%

## Students in U.S. by U.S. Institution Type

	%
Associate's (2-year) Colleges	3.5%
Baccalaureate (4-year) Colleges	6.0%
Doctorate-granting Universities	73.6%
Master's Colleges and Universities	9.8%
Special Focus Institutions	7.1%
Public Institutions	40.5%
Private Institutions	59.5%

## HIGHLIGHTS:

Canada is the fifth largest sending country of international students to the United States.

Opportunities for recruiting Canadian students:

- No language barrier
- Cultural similarities
- Popular options: specialized programs (health, business, law, fine arts), short-term graduate opportunities, institutional cooperation at technical education level, athletics.

Canadian higher education institutions continue to think strategically about sustainable pathways for student mobility through institutional linkages. Consortium-like working groups support these efforts, such as the Ontario Academic Exchanges working group.

Francophone Canadian institutions are interested in strategic partnerships with community and technical colleges. In particular, the CEGEP system is dedicated to establishing more academic exchanges.

EducationUSA continues to engage the public actively through virtual platforms. Webinars, "spotlights," and a newsletter for students are great ways to promote educational opportunities for Canadians in the United States.





- **Pre-high school (# of years):** 9 years generally. 10 years in Alberta and Saskatchewan. 8 years in Québec.
- **High school (# of years):** 4 years generally. 3 years for Alberta and Saskatchewan. Québec: 5 years of "école secondaire" (high school), 2 years of CEGEP (general/vocational college). Students in Québec finish high school after Grade 11 and continue studies for two years at a collège d'enseignement général et professionnel (CEGEP). After CEGEP, students in Québec may apply to university, for an additional 3 years of study.
- **Academic year calendar:** September - June
- **Recommended times for U.S. institution visits:** September - November, January, February, April, May

## Secondary Education (high school)

- **Language of instruction:** Primarily English, some French schools (varies by province)
- **Years of mandatory English courses:** Varies, usually every year starting in Grade 3.
- **Grading system and interpretation:** Out of 100, scale varies by province
- **Subjects required:** English (or first language French), math, science, history/geography, civics, health/physical education. In French schools, there is typically an English language requirement. In English schools there is typically no second language requirement.
- **Graduation requirements:** Varies by province. In Québec: The pass mark for each course is 60%. A Secondary School Diploma is awarded to a student who earns at least 54 credits in Secondary IV (Grade 10) and Secondary V (Grade 11), at least 20 of which are in Secondary V or vocational training. In addition, the student must pass the following courses: Secondary V: language of instruction; Secondary IV: mathematics; Secondary V: second language; Secondary IV: science and technology or applied science and technology; Secondary IV: history and citizenship.
- **Name of diploma/certificate/degree conferred upon completion:** High school diploma. Québec: DES - Secondary school diploma; DEC - College diploma awarded by CEGEP
- **Name of school leaving exams:** Varies by province. Provincial examinations are administered between grades 9 and 12 and subjects vary depending on each province's curriculum. In Québec: Ministerial Exams. Assessments are required for graduation in British Columbia, Alberta, Yukon and Manitoba. Ontario requires the Ontario Secondary School Literacy Test, written in grade 10.
- **How to verify school leaving exams or diploma/certificate/degree:** Through provincial Ministry of Education
- **Standardized undergraduate admissions testing availability in-country and adviser recommendations:** Typically, these are highly available in country, with availability to travel to USA if needed. During COVID-19, access has been extremely limited.
- **Standardized undergraduate admissions test mean scores (as of 2019):** TOEFL: 94. SAT: N/A. ACT: N/A.

## Structure of University System

- **Years of study required to earn a bachelor's degree:** 4 years; 3 years (in Québec, with CEGEP).
- **Language of instruction in universities:** Primarily English, several French or bilingual universities. In Québec, primarily French, 2 English universities.
- **Years of required English instruction in universities:** Varies by university.
- **Grading system and interpretation:** Varies by university.
- **Degrees offered:** Primarily English, several French or bilingual universities. In Québec, primarily French, 2 English universities.
- **Top fields of study/majors:** Unknown/ Not reported
- **Standardized graduate admissions testing availability / frequency offered in-country:** Available in major cities
- **Standardized graduate admissions test mean scores (as of 2019):** TOEFL: 94 GMAT: 573. GRE: Verbal reasoning-155.6, Quantitative reasoning-154.3, Analytical Writing-4.2.
- **Study Abroad:** The United States is the top destination for Canadian students who study abroad. However, only 3% of Canadians study abroad annually.

## Educational Authorities and International Education Resources

- Universities Canada: <https://www.univcan.ca/>
- Council of Ministers of Education: <https://www.cmec.ca/en/>
- Fulbright Commission/Killam Fellowship: <https://www.fulbright.ca/programs/killam-fellowships>
- Ministry of Education (Québec): <http://www.education.gouv.qc.ca>
- CEGEP (Québec): <https://www.cegepsquebec.ca/en/>
- EducationUSA advising centers in Canada: 1 center in Ottawa at the Fulbright Commission