

STUDENT ENROLMENT IN THE STUDENT DATA SYSTEM (SDS) AS IT RELATES TO RESIDENCY & TUITION STATUS

For the purposes of this chart, all students are minors (have attained the age of 6, but not yet attained the age of 18). Please contact the Ministry of Education for cases involving students who have attained the age of majority.

Tuition refers to tuition paid by an individual who is not a resident of Saskatchewan.

The Resident Type attached to a student's demographic will not be lost between schools or school years. The Student Creation date will tell us how long the student has been in the Saskatchewan school system. This means a new Refugee Temporary Resident Claimant in 2012 will always be a Refugee Temporary Resident Claimant as of 2012 until their status changes to N/A, when or if they become a Canadian citizen, Permanent Resident or Canadian Citizen, at which time the school division will need to update the status. A list of new immigrants would list all of those students as of a specific creation date. Tuition Status is part of enrolment and requires updating every school year and every change of school.

SDS RESIDENT TYPE	IMMIGRATION STATUS CORRELATION	RELATED DOCUMENTS	TUITION STATUS
YES - SASKATCHEWAN RESIDENT	Canadian Citizen		
	N/A A student (born in Canada/acquired citizenship) whose parent's primary residence is located in Saskatchewan.	Canadian passport; Birth certificate from a Canadian province or territory; or Citizenship card or certificate	N/A
	N/A A student (born in Canada/acquired citizenship) from another province or territory of Canada who is residing in Saskatchewan with a legal guardian whose primary residence is located in Saskatchewan.	Canadian passport; Birth certificate; Proof of legal guardianship	N/A
	Permanent Resident		
	PERMANENT RESIDENT A student or a student whose parent is granted long term Permanent Resident status in Canada by immigrating to Canada or as a refugee, but has not yet become a Canadian citizen or obtained a passport. *Primary residence of parent must be located in Saskatchewan.	Confirmation of Permanent Residence ; Permanent Resident Card; Verification of Status (VOS); Passport	N/A
	Refugee or Refugee Claimant		
REFUGEE A student or a student whose parent self-declares as a person protected from harm and may be granted automatic Permanent Resident status.	Protected Person Status Document; Permanent Resident Card; Notice of Decision; Verification of Status (VOS); Passport; Refugee Protection Claimant Document;	N/A	
Temporary Resident			
TEMPORARY RESIDENT A student who is accompanying a parent with a work permit.	Visitor permit; Study permit (not required but strongly encouraged by CIC); Temporary Resident Visa; Mention of minor on parent work permit	N/A	

NO - NON-SASKATCHEWAN RESIDENT	N/A	Canadian Citizen/Permanent Resident/Refugee/Refugee Claimant:		
		A student whose primary residence is outside the province but is residing temporarily in Saskatchewan as a reciprocal exchange student.	Identity documents (see Related Documents for Saskatchewan Resident)	Reciprocal Exchange
		A student whose primary residence is outside the province but is residing temporarily in Saskatchewan as a participant in an exchange program.		Foreign Exchange
		A student whose primary residence is outside the province of Saskatchewan.		Tuition
		A student whose primary residence is located in another Canadian province and the border school division has an agreement with the province.		Other Provincial Agreement
	A student whose primary residence is located in Alberta and is attending a school in Lloydminster RCSSD 89 or Lloydminster SD 99.	SK-Lloyd Agreement		
	STUDENT/ VISITOR VISA	Temporary Resident:		
		A student from another country who is participating in a reciprocal exchange program.	Study permit; Temporary Resident Visa; Passport	Reciprocal Exchange
		A student from another country who is participating in an exchange program.	Study permit; Temporary Resident Visa; Passport	Foreign Exchange
		A student from another country whose parents are not on a work permit.	Visitor Permit; Study Permit (Required); Temporary Resident Visa; Passport	Tuition

A person's **primary residence** is the dwelling where they live most of the time, typically a house, condo or apartment. A person can only have one *primary* residence at any given time, though they may share the residence with other people. A primary residence is considered to be a legal residence for the purpose of income tax.

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Enrolment Scenarios

Many of the following scenarios are hyperlinked to take you to the corresponding category in the residency and tuition chart above. Recognizing that not all scenarios fall neatly into one category, please do not hesitate to contact Richard Fox at (306) 787-2793 for guidance in these matters.

A. [John immigrated to Canada and has since become a permanent resident. He wishes to enrol his 6 year old daughter and 9 year old son who have joined him in Canada in school.](#)

Since John is a Permanent Resident residing in Saskatchewan, he has all the same rights to education as a Canadian citizen. Therefore, his children qualify for Saskatchewan funding (see Section 173(3)(a) of the *Education Act*).

B. [Karuna fled from Nepal to Canada as a refugee with her school-aged children and wishes to enrol them in school.](#)

Since refugees receive automatic permanent resident status in Canada, Karuna's children qualify for Saskatchewan funding (see Section 173(3)(c) of the *Education Act*). Refugees may self-declare upon registration or they might provide interim federal documentation to indicate their refugee status while they wait to receive their Permanent Resident card.

[*Note: Refugee claimants are considered Permanent Residents until their claim is accepted \(granted Permanent Resident status\) or refused \(ordered to leave Canada\).](#)

C. [Adriana is in Saskatchewan on a temporary work permit with two children, ages 10 and 12.](#)

While living in Saskatchewan on a work permit, Adriana is a temporary resident of Saskatchewan; therefore, her children qualify for Saskatchewan funding (see section 173(3)(b) of the *Education Act*). Study permits for each of the children, though not required, are strongly encouraged by the CIC.

D. [Aiko is a reciprocal exchange student from Japan and will return to Japan with Mark, a student from Saskatchewan.](#)

Aiko is a non-Saskatchewan resident but is here on a reciprocal exchange program. In the reciprocal exchange program, Saskatchewan will educate Aiko and Aiko's country will educate Mark for the same length of time. Reciprocal exchange students qualify for Saskatchewan funding (see Section 173(3)(d) of the *Education Act*).

- E. [Michelle is a student on exchange in Saskatchewan without her parents. There is no Saskatchewan student involved so it is not a reciprocal exchange.](#)

Since it is not a reciprocal exchange and Michelle's parents' primary residence is outside of Saskatchewan, tuition fees may be charged by the school division.

- F. [Lee is a student visiting from Hong Kong and attending school in Saskatchewan while his parents remain in Hong Kong.](#)

Since Lee's parents' primary residence is outside of Saskatchewan, tuition fees may be charged by the school division.

- G. **Rob is in Saskatchewan working on a farm with his two children, Christopher and Andrew. He does not have a valid work permit or study permit and wants to enrol his children in school.**

Without a work permit, Rob is not legally permitted to work in Saskatchewan. If his children do not have study permits, they are not legally permitted to attend school and could face deportation. These are federal immigration matters and Rob should first and foremost be encouraged to seek status in Canada. Once Rob has a legal status, he will fall into one of the other scenarios. (If an individual in this situation has applied for a status and is waiting, please call Richard Fox at 306-787-2793 before enrolling the children.)

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