

Tuition Fees for International Undergraduate Students

Canadian Federation of Students



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While all students in Canada have faced dramatic fee increases over the last decade, tuition fees for international students have become particularly burdensome in recent years. By fall 2014, average tuition fees for international undergraduate students were \$20,447—more than three times the already high fees paid by Canadian citizens.¹ At some universities, international students pay over \$25,000 a year in undergraduate tuition fees. In addition, professional programs such as medicine and law can cost a staggering \$62,000 a year. High differential fees are an unfair burden and a barrier to post-secondary education for international students. Ultimately, such fees could threaten Canada's ability to attract and retain foreign scholars.

The Root Cause: Government Underfunding

International students were not charged differential tuition fees prior to the late 1970s. During the negotiations of federal transfer payments to the provinces in 1976, the federal government suggested that introducing differential tuition fees was an acceptable way for the provinces to generate additional revenue at institutions. Over the next several years many provincial governments responded by cutting or eliminating grants that had previously been provided to post-secondary institutions for the purpose of funding international students. By 1982, all provinces except British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador were charging differential tuition fees. In Ontario, fees charged were as high as \$6,960.

Throughout the 1990s, tuition fees in Canada skyrocketed for both international students and Canadian citizens as federal and provincial governments cut funding for post-secondary education. Cash-strapped university administrators increasingly turned to tuition fees to cover operating expenses. In 1988, government funding accounted for roughly 84 percent of university operating budgets. Today, that figure had dropped to just over 50 percent.

Governments and post-secondary institutions know that high tuition fees are unpopular with students and their families. However, because international students have little direct political influence in Canada, many provincial governments and institutional decision-makers see them as an easy target. In some provinces, governments have completely deregulated fees charged to international students so that universities are free to exploit them as a replacement for government funding. Differential tuition fees have thus become an important and politically convenient way of generating revenue for many post-secondary institutions in Canada.

Differential Tuition Fees Across Canada

As shown in Table 1, tuition fees for international students during the 2014-15 year vary dramatically between provinces and institutions. Overall, tuition fees for international

students tended to be highest at institutions in Ontario and Alberta. Even in provinces where Canadian students are protected by a tuition fee freeze, international students are often excluded.

Recently, students in many provinces have successfully mobilised to defeat tuition fee increases for international students.

Differential Fees: Short-sighted and Unfair Access

High tuition fees have already put post-secondary education in Canada beyond the reach of many international students. Low and middle-income students—particularly students from developing countries—face tremendous obstacles in accessing post-secondary education. In fact, international tuition fees at Canadian universities are usually more than the annual wage of most families in developing countries.

Continued increases could ultimately see access to Canadian universities and colleges limited to all but the wealthiest international students and a limited number of poorer students lucky enough to receive full scholarships.

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AVERAGE UNDERGRADUATE TUITION FEES FOR DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL FULL-TIME STUDENTS IN CANADA

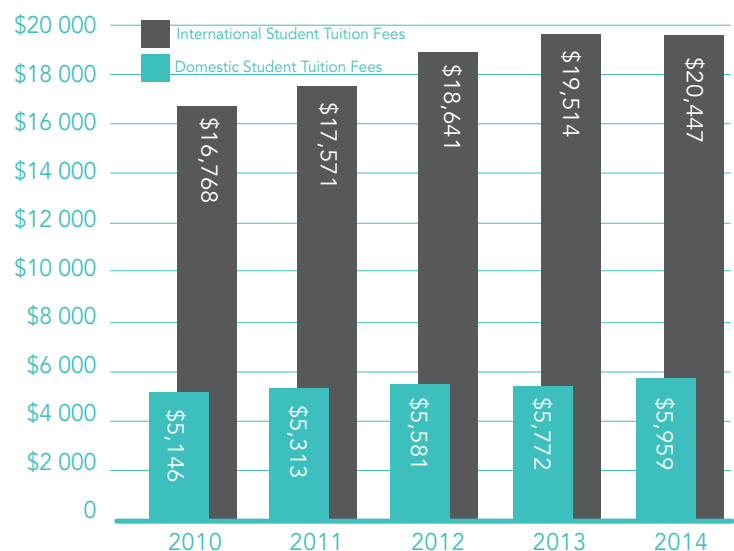


Table 1: Tuition fees for international undergraduate students enrolled in arts and humanities, 2014-15.

U. of Toronto	\$38,810*
U. of British Columbia	\$26,399*
U. of Waterloo	\$21,000
Queen's U.	\$27,413
U. of Alberta	\$19,645
U. of Calgary	\$18,741*
U. of Ottawa	\$22,568
Ryerson U.	\$22,700
Carleton U.	\$21,660
York U.	\$20,478
U. of Western Ontario	\$23,072
Simon Fraser U.	\$21,613*
U. of Victoria	\$16,693
Wilfrid Laurier U.	\$22,247
UOIT	\$18,608*
Trent U.	\$17,773
Laurentian U. - Université Laurentienne	\$18,483
U. of Regina	\$17,665
U of Manitoba	\$9,193
McGill U.	\$15,397*
Université de Montréal	\$11,886
Université de Sherbrooke	\$15,338
Concordia U.	\$17,127
Memorial U.	\$8,800
Bishop's U.	\$16,096
Mount Allison U.	\$16,420
Lakehead U.	\$18,750
Brock U.	\$21,502*
McMaster U.	\$22,372
U. of Windsor	\$19,950*
Kwantlen Polytechnic U.	\$15,750
Royal Roads U.	\$16,640
U. of King's College	\$15,693*
Acadia U.	\$29,980
St. Francis Xavier U.	\$13,970
U. of Saskatchewan	\$14,274
Dalhousie U.	\$16,750
U. of New Brunswick	\$13,680

Until recently, the detrimental effects of excessive tuition fees were compounded by regulations that prevented international students from earning money while studying in Canada. However, the Canadian Federation of Students has successfully lobbied to have these restrictions eased. In April 2007, the federal government announced that international students could apply for off-campus work permits.

Some of the support for relaxing the off-campus work regulations came from university and college presidents, some of whom may see the increased income for international students as an excuse to increase tuition fees.

Diversity

International students enrich Canadian academic and social life in innumerable ways. Differential tuition fees are a threat to the intellectual, cultural, and social benefits that a diverse international student population adds to Canadian campuses. The presence of international students in this country also provides a foundation for strengthening relationships between Canada and other societies around the world.

Canada's Immigration Needs

Charging differential tuition fees to international students is drastically out of step with the long-term needs of Canadian society. From 2013-2022, the federal government expects that immigration will represent about 80 percent of annual net labour force growth, nearly double the rate of the previous 10 years.² According to the federal government's own research, immigrants who have previously worked or studied in Canada have the easiest time integrating into the Canadian workforce and prospering in Canadian society. Differential tuition fees are a barrier that will discourage such talented people from studying, and eventually settling, in Canada. High tuition fees work directly against the Canadian government's professed goal of building

an educated, prosperous, and innovative society.

Canada's International Obligations

As a wealthy country, Canada has both a duty and the material resources to provide assistance to countries and individuals in developing countries.

Providing access to affordable education should be an important part of Canada's contribution to international development.

Towards Full and Equal Access for International Students

Restoring funding for post-secondary education to the provinces would reduce the incentive for universities to rely on tuition fees as a means of generating revenue. Provincial re-regulation of differential fees to international students would also help bring skyrocketing costs under control.

In the long term, federal agencies such as Employment and Social Development Canada, Industry Canada, and Citizenship and Immigration must coordinate with provincial governments and university administrators to develop strategies that improve access and financial support for international students wishing to study in Canada. Particular attention needs to be focused on ensuring access for international students from lower income backgrounds. Removing barriers faced by international students should be an important component of Canada's international and foreign policy objectives. Improved access for international students would also be an important step towards ensuring Canada's own future as a destination of choice for skilled immigrants.

Sources

1. Statistics Canada, 2013: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/130912/dq130912b-eng.htm?HPA>
2. Canada. Employment and Social Development Canada. *Canadian Occupational Projection System (COPS): Job Seekers (2013-2022)*. [Ottawa]. 2015.