

**ECONOMIC IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL  
EDUCATION IN CANADA  
2017 – 2018  
FINAL REPORT**

**Presented to  
International Affairs Canada**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Existing literature, as well as the previous studies on the economic impacts of international education clearly indicate that there is a significant positive value associated with international students studying in Canada. The current study assesses the economic impact that international students studying in Canada in 2017 and 2018 had on the Canadian economy.

We estimate that in 2017 and 2018 respectively, international students in Canada spent \$18.4 billion and \$22.3 billion on tuition, accommodation, and discretionary spending. The economic impacts presented in this report focus on the combined direct and indirect impacts associated with such spending.

The results of the study are summarized below.

- The total annual expenditures of international students, including their visiting families and friends, contributed \$18.4 billion and \$22.3 billion to economic activities in Canada in 2017 and 2018, respectively. This translates into a \$16.2 billion and \$19.7 billion contribution to Canada's GDP in 2017 and 2018, respectively.
- GDP contributions include both direct impacts and indirect impacts, where firms supplying goods and services to the education services and other sectors are also taken into account.
- An impressive 16.3% growth in the number of long-term international students in 2018 accounts for most of the higher spending and associated economic impact compared with 2017. Students from India contributed most to this overall increase, with Ontario accounting for the biggest increase in the number of international students.
- In 2018, Ontario, with the largest number of students, made the largest contribution to GDP with 55.3% of the total followed by British Columbia, with 19.8% and Quebec, with 11.9%.
- The amount of international students' overall annual spending translates to 180,041 jobs supported in the Canadian economy in 2017. The comparable value in 2018 was 218,577 jobs supported.
- International students' annual spending directly and indirectly contributed \$3.1 billion in tax revenue in 2017. The comparable value in 2018 was \$3.7 billion.

Because international students' expenditures represent revenue for goods and services from overseas, they are Canadian exports of education services.

- In 2017, the value of international education services, as measured by total spending by international students in Canada amounted to 15.0% of Canada's total service exports to the world. This value increased in 2018, accounting for 17.4% of our total service exports.
- The top 10 source countries accounted for \$13.9 billion in international student spending in 2017, which translates to 16.9% of the total service exports. In 2018, these countries accounted for \$17.0 billion in international student spending, which translates to 18.6% of the total service exports.

- In 2018, long-term international students accounted for 95.9% of the total spending by international students.

Key results of the study are summarized in the following tables.

**Summary Table 1: Number of international students and total annual spending in Canada, by province and territory, 2017 and 2018**

Region	2017 All Students	2017 Total Annual Spending (millions)	2018 All Students	2018 Total Annual Spending (millions)
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,609	\$ 76,065,475	4,047	\$ 92,775,232
Prince Edward Island	2,767	\$ 80,101,875	3,472	\$ 103,635,267
Nova Scotia	15,413	\$ 419,924,829	18,535	\$ 526,612,816
New Brunswick	5,683	\$ 126,310,449	6,773	\$ 157,071,706
Quebec	72,296	\$ 2,153,447,117	80,436	\$ 2,554,630,436
Ontario	279,454	\$ 10,034,053,079	329,657	\$ 12,347,444,415
Manitoba	17,507	\$ 430,581,006	19,900	\$ 522,857,799
Saskatchewan	8,409	\$ 213,954,735	9,955	\$ 252,422,417
Alberta	30,015	\$ 871,962,881	33,651	\$ 1,027,135,812
British Columbia	155,144	\$ 4,029,287,321	180,201	\$ 4,708,178,855
Territories	210	\$ 8,538,711	229	\$ 9,820,215
Canada	590,507	\$ 18,444,227,477	686,855	\$ 22,302,584,971

**Summary Table 2: Direct and indirect economic impacts of all international students, by province and territory 2017 and 2018 (000's)**

Region	2017 Output	2017 GDP	2017 Labour Income	2017 Employment	2018 Output	2018 GDP	2018 Labour Income	2018 Employment
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 109,853	\$ 68,127	\$ 40,405	793	\$ 131,955	\$ 83,134	\$ 50,015	972
Prince Edward Island	\$ 95,751	\$ 61,346	\$ 38,160	751	\$ 123,995	\$ 79,599	\$ 49,469	971
Nova Scotia	\$ 513,289	\$ 334,300	\$ 209,721	4,564	\$ 641,804	\$ 421,594	\$ 265,381	5,732
New Brunswick	\$ 194,653	\$ 114,281	\$ 69,411	1,519	\$ 240,422	\$ 142,375	\$ 86,619	1,882
Quebec	\$ 3,064,845	\$ 1,967,561	\$ 1,124,384	22,978	\$ 3,637,038	\$ 2,351,332	\$ 1,346,632	27,324
Ontario	\$ 12,802,039	\$ 8,727,941	\$ 5,396,947	95,596	\$15,787,177	\$10,854,670	\$ 6,715,564	118,206
Manitoba	\$ 587,930	\$ 376,805	\$ 220,787	4,400	\$ 713,057	\$ 460,082	\$ 269,459	5,340
Saskatchewan	\$ 334,713	\$ 206,529	\$ 118,936	2,209	\$ 394,079	\$ 245,361	\$ 142,713	2,628
Alberta	\$ 1,540,106	\$ 927,831	\$ 538,090	8,640	\$ 1,814,962	\$ 1,106,277	\$ 641,361	10,228
British Columbia	\$ 4,948,021	\$ 3,370,592	\$ 2,081,856	38,478	\$ 5,797,280	\$ 3,988,723	\$ 2,454,329	45,164
Territories	\$ 25,702	\$ 13,412	\$ 8,102	112	\$ 28,777	\$ 15,261	\$ 9,169	130
Canada	\$ 24,216,902	\$ 16,168,725	\$ 9,846,798	180,041	\$29,310,546	\$19,748,407	\$ 12,026,088	218,577

Source: Computed by Canmac Economics, Statistics Canada I-O Model

**Summary Table 3: Comparison of international education services, as measured by total spending by international students, and Canada's service and merchandise exports, 2017 and 2018**

	<b>2017 Value (billions)</b>	<b>2017 International Student Spending as a % of Exports</b>	<b>2018 Value (billions)</b>	<b>2018 International Student Spending as a % of Exports</b>
<b>Total annual spending – all international students</b>	\$ 18.50	-	\$ 24	-
<b>Canada's exports in services</b>	\$ 122.30	15.13%	\$ 128.2	18.72%
<b>Canada's exports in merchandise</b>	\$ 546.10	3.38%	\$ 584.4	4.11%

## CHAPTER ONE – INTRODUCTION

### 2.3 INTRODUCTION

International education plays an important role in the Canadian economy. International Affairs commissioned Canmac Economics Limited to conduct this study to assess the value of the economic impact that international students' spending in Canada has on the Canadian economy. This study is an update to the 2017 assessment<sup>1</sup> and uses the same estimation approach, although some minor adjustments of assumptions have been made.

The analytical approach used in this study included the estimation of total spending by international students (including tuition and fees, books, accommodation, transportation and discretionary spending), and the estimation of the economic impact on the Canadian economy as of 2017 and 2018 in terms of exports, GDP, labour income, employment and government revenue. The study provides the economic impact by province and territory and the level of studies, as well as the impact by the top 10 source countries.

This study covers long-term students at schools, colleges and universities, as well as short-term students. For the number of long-term international students (those pursuing education and training for periods longer than six months and requiring study permits), we relied on Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) data. For short-term students (less than six months duration), we relied on Languages Canada's data. In order to calculate student expenditures, we relied on data from various sources, including Statistics Canada's annual Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs survey. The various data sources and adjustments are detailed in Appendix 1.

To capture the overall impact of total spending by international students on the Canadian economy, we used Statistics Canada's interprovincial input-output expenditure impact model. In this study we quantified the direct economic impact associated with international student spending plus indirect impacts in the main body of the report. These include quantifying the activities of businesses (supply chain) providing goods and services to the direct expenditures occur (thus including direct and indirect impacts). As a result of increased labour income from the direct and

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<sup>1</sup> Roslyn Kunin and Associates (RKA) "Economic Impact of International Education in Canada – An Update Final Report" December 2017

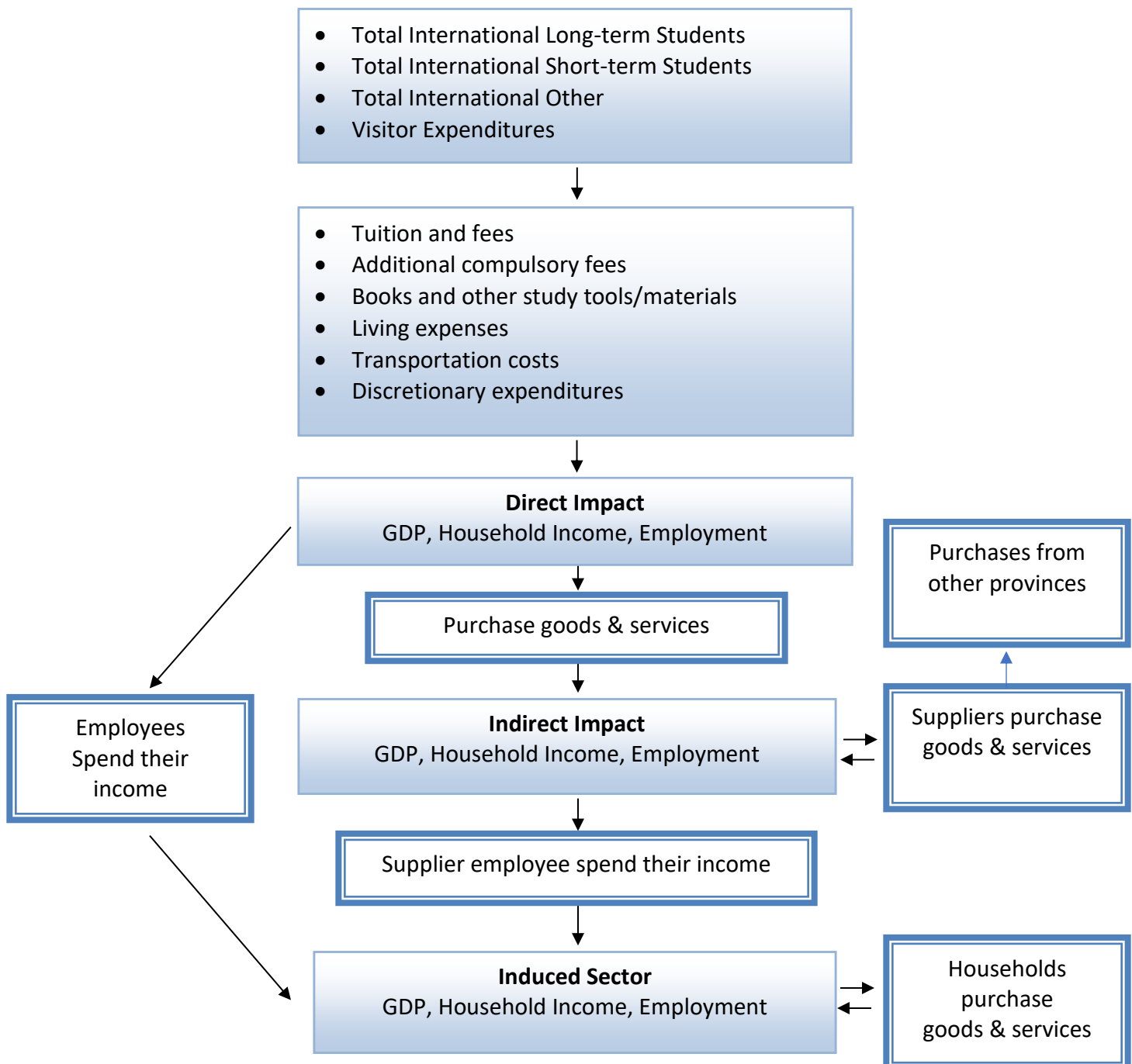


indirect impacts, households may make further increases in overall expenditures. This is considered the induced impact. An impact study can include all three: the direct, indirect and induced impacts of an initial spending. This total impact can be considered the upper band of economic impacts, whereas the sum of direct and indirect impacts provides a conservative level of impacts on the economy. In this study, we focus on the direct and indirect economic impact on the Canadian economy for 2017 and 2018. Appendix 2 provides estimates of the total direct, indirect and induced impacts.

## 1.2 METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

Canmac's approach to this study on the economic impact of international education in Canada included extensive secondary research involving reviewing literature, collecting existing statistical data and information, as well as consulting with representatives from the provincial and territorial education sectors, and representatives from organizations promoting and researching trends in international education in Canada and/or the provinces. In this section we provide an overview of the methodology.

To capture the overall impact on the Canadian economy of total spending by international students, the expenditures of international students and their visiting family and friends were applied to Statistics Canada's interprovincial impact simulation model. The model provides estimates of the overall impact on output, gross domestic product (GDP), household income, and employment in each province/territory's economy. Figure 1.1 provides a diagram showing the I-O model impacts. The first step is the estimation of student expenditures. This is estimated by type of student and expenditure category for 2017 and 2018. The indirect effect is shown as the supply chain do the direct expenditures. The induced impact is the household expenditures from the direct and indirect impacts. The Statistics Canada I-O Model used is the extended model. The extended model includes the interprovincial feedback impacts of spending in province *I* that gets supplies from province *J* that in turn makes purchases from province *I*.

**Figure 1.1: Economic Impact**

When students spend money on a product (goods and/or services), that amount creates a direct requirement for the production of that product. The economic impact, however, does not end there. The increased production of this product leads to increased production of all the intermediate goods and services that are used to make this product, and the increased production of intermediate goods and services will in turn generate more demand for other goods and services that are needed to produce these intermediate products (indirect impact). As demand rises, workers are able to earn a higher wage, and they sometimes decide to spend a portion of their extra earnings on more goods and services (induced impact).

An economic impact analysis is designed to study such interlinkage between industries in order to evaluate how a change in an initial demand for goods or services contributes to changes in other industries' levels of production and the overall economic activity level within a region.

The input-output model is based on the input-output structure of the Canadian economy, which is essentially a set of tables describing the flows of goods and services among the various sectors of the economy. Such a model is useful in determining how much additional production is generated by a change in the demand for one or more products or by a change in an industry's output.

Currently, Statistics Canada uses the 2016 interprovincial input-output model to estimate economic impact and the results are used for comparative analysis purposes. It should be noted that employment impact estimates from this model are based on the 2016 total compensation per job.

### 1.3 REPORT OVERVIEW

In the main body of the report, we present our estimates of the number of international students in Canada by province and territory and by long-term and short-term study status. Then we present our estimates of their annual total spending and resulting combined direct and indirect economic contribution to the Canadian economy, and the importance of international education services to Canada's trade with the rest of the world. We also provided historical comparisons of the value and impacts of international education to highlight its growing contribution to Canada's economy. In addition, the study includes a comparison of economic impacts by the top 10 source countries. The appendices provide more detail on the estimation procedures and the total economic impact including the induced effect.

## Chapter two – Assessing the economic impact of international students in Canada

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The economic impact assessment of international education involved first collecting data and information on the number of international students by level of study, and on the type of student expenditures incurred. These values were adjusted when necessary to arrive at the amount of overall spending by international students on educational fees and living expenditure. These spending values were then applied to Statistics Canada’s Input-Output Expenditure Model to generate estimates of the impact that international students’ total spending had on Canada’s gross output, GDP, household income, employment and tax revenues. In this Chapter we present the analysis and resulting estimates.

### 2.2 Overall spending

Table 2.1 shows the total number of international students studying in Canada, with provincial and territorial distribution. The student numbers have also been broken down to show students that are “long-term” (greater than six months) and those who are considered “short-term” (less than six months).

**Table 2.1: Total number of international students in Canada, by province and territory, 2017 and 2018**

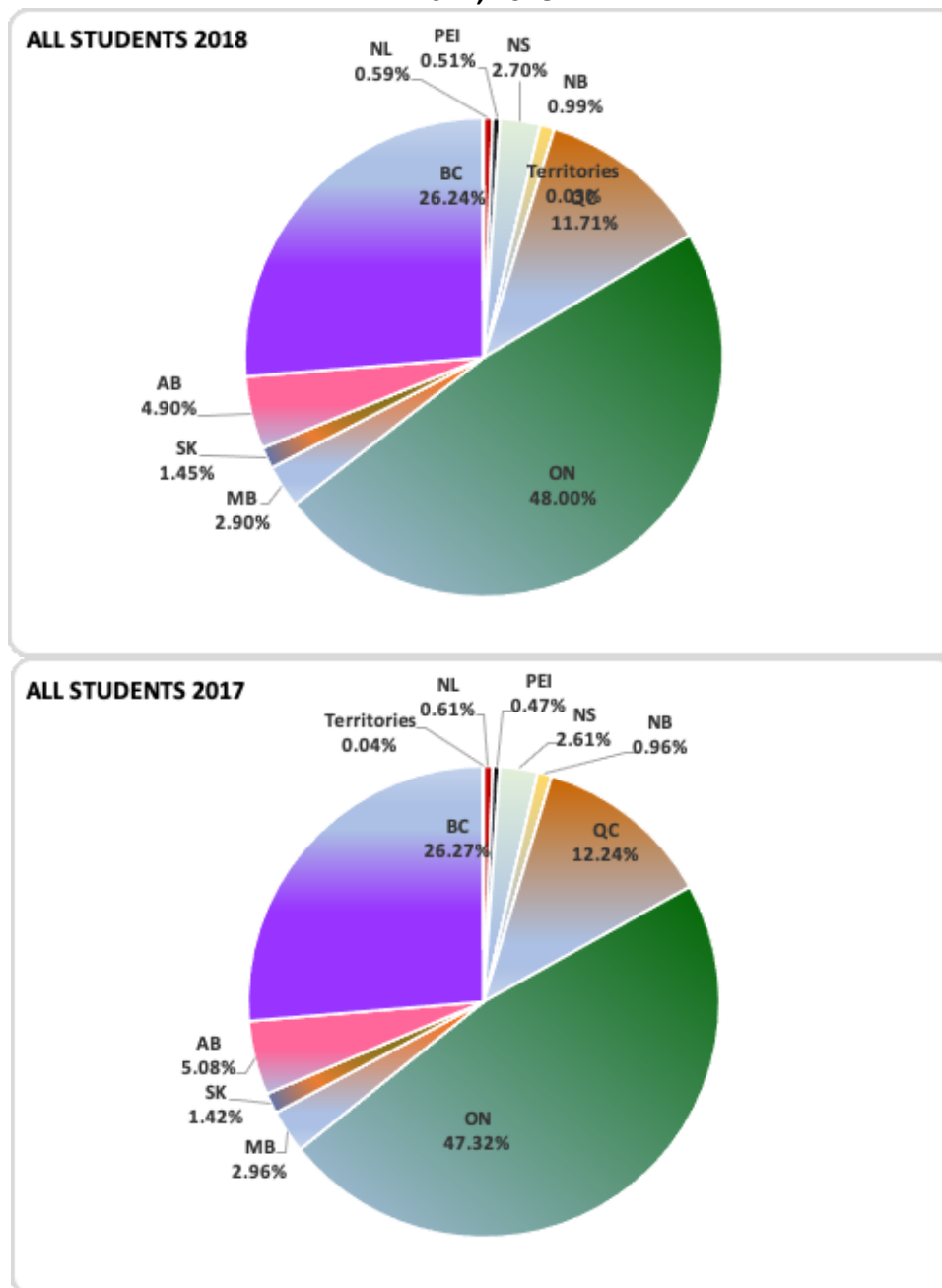
<b>Region</b>	<b>2017 Long-Term Students</b>	<b>2017 Short-Term Students</b>	<b>2017 All Students</b>	<b>2018 Long-Term Students</b>	<b>2018 Short-Term Students</b>	<b>2018 All Students</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	3,609	-	3,609	4,047	-	4,047
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	2,447	320	2,767	3,194	278	3,472
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	13,230	2,183	15,413	16,094	2,441	18,535
<b>New Brunswick</b>	4,745	938	5,683	5,748	1,025	6,773
<b>Quebec</b>	60,963	11,333	72,296	69,704	10,732	80,436
<b>Ontario</b>	233,537	45,917	279,454	273,773	55,884	329,657
<b>Manitoba</b>	15,868	1,639	17,507	18,596	1,304	19,900
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	7,802	607	8,409	9,322	633	9,955
<b>Alberta</b>	24,913	5,101	30,015	28,586	5,064	33,651
<b>British Columbia</b>	117,626	37,518	155,144	132,790	47,411	180,201
<b>Territories</b>	210	-	210	229	-	229
<b>Canada</b>	484,951	105,556	590,506	562,084	124,772	686,855

The number of international students studying in Canada continues to grow steadily. In fact, the increase between 2017 and 2018 was substantial, from approximately 590,506 to 686,855, an increase of 16.32%.

Figure 2.1 shows the distribution of the total number of international students in Canada by province and territory, Ontario has the largest share of the international student population (47.32% in 2017, which increased to 48.00% in 2018). The province with the second-largest share of international students is British Columbia, which accounted for 26.27% of the total in 2017, though its share decreased slightly to 26.24% in 2018. When compared with British Columbia's population share in Canada, its share in the international student service market is much higher. Quebec has the third-largest market share in international education services, accounting for 12.24% of the number of students in 2017 (and 11.71% in 2018). All other provinces and territories also hosted the increasing number of international students: Alberta had 5.08% of all international students in 2017 (4.90% in 2018); Nova Scotia had 2.61% of all students in 2017 (2.70% in 2018); Manitoba had 2.96% of students in 2017 (which decreased to 2.90% in 2018); Saskatchewan had 1.42% of students in 2017 (1.45% in 2018); New Brunswick had 0.96% of all students in 2017 (0.99% in 2018); Newfoundland and Labrador had 0.61% of all students in 2017 (0.59% in 2018); and Prince Edward Island had 0.47% of all students in 2017 (0.51% in 2018). The three territories also took in a very small number of international students, 0.04% in 2017 and 0.03% in 2018.

Table 2.2 shows the annual spending incurred by these international students, including the additional tourism activities associated with visiting family and friends. The data sources and adjustments to raw data to derive estimates of international student expenditures are detailed in Appendix 1 and Appendix 3.

**FIGURE 2.1 – NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY PROVINCE  
2017, 2018**



In total, \$18.4 billion was put into the Canadian economy in 2017 by international student expenditures across the country. The comparable number in 2018 was \$22.3 billion. This represents a 21.2% increase in international student spending between 2017 and 2018.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the distribution of the total amount of international student expenditures in 2017 and 2018 by province and territory. In line with Figure 2.1, Ontario accounts for the largest share of total student expenditures of all provinces and territories in Canada, followed by British



Columbia. The data in this figure also indicates that Ontario accounts for an even higher expenditure share than its student share (54.4% in 2017, which increased to 55.4% in 2018), which reflects the tuition fees of students studying in university programs.

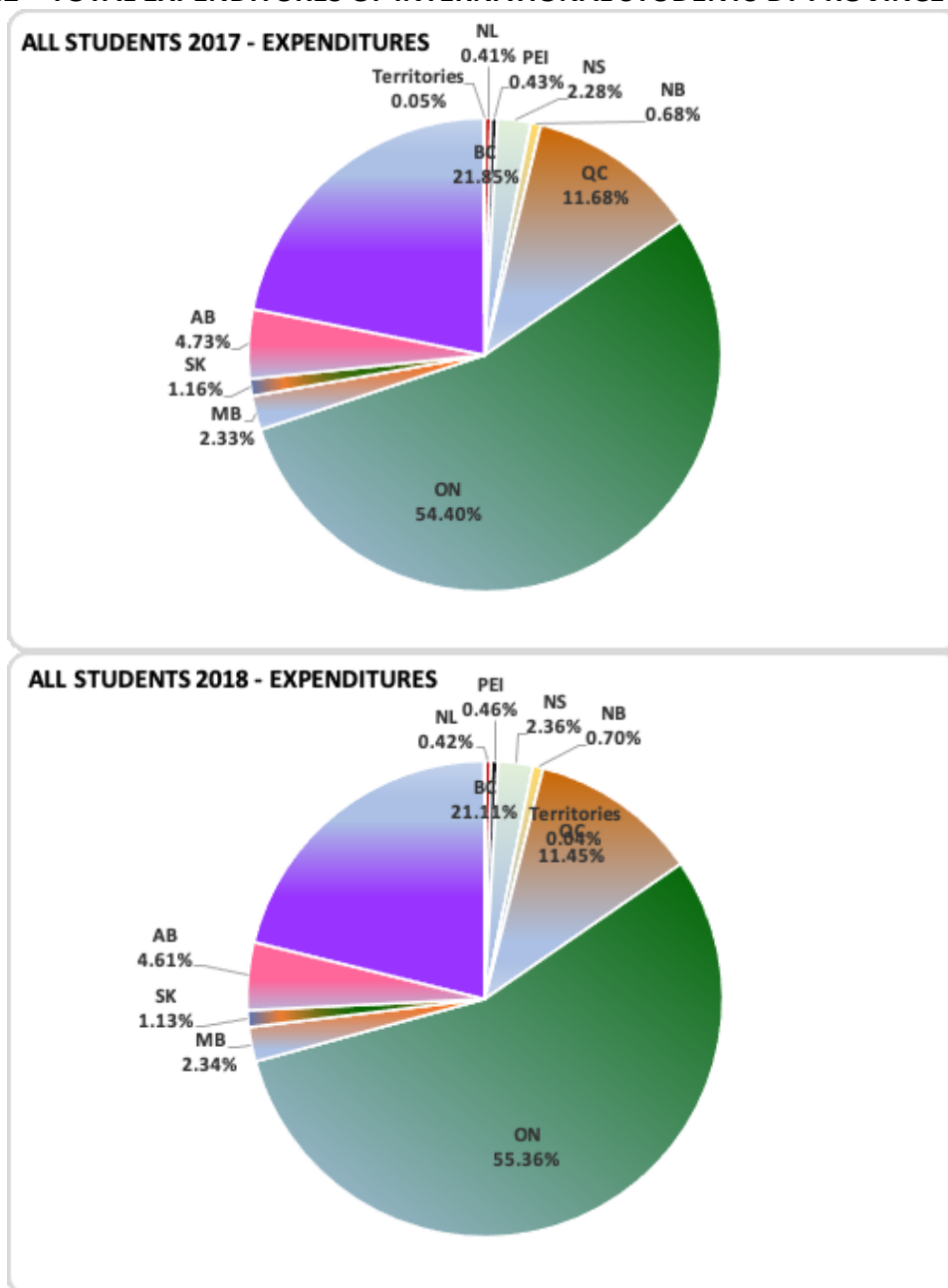
**FIGURE 2.2 – TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY PROVINCE 2017, 2018**

Table 2.2: Total annual expenditures of international students in Canada, by province and territory, 2017 and 2018 (Actual)

Region	2017			2018		
	Long-term Students	Short-term Students	All Students	Long-term Students	Short-term Students	All Students
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 76,065,475	\$ -	\$ 76,065,475	\$ 92,775,232	\$ -	\$ 92,775,232
Prince Edward Island	\$ 78,161,695	\$ 1,940,180	\$ 80,101,875	\$ 101,450,076	\$ 2,185,191	\$ 103,635,267
Nova Scotia	\$ 395,167,577	\$ 24,757,252	\$ 419,924,829	\$ 501,347,606	\$ 25,265,210	\$ 526,612,816
New Brunswick	\$ 123,077,242	\$ 3,233,206	\$ 126,310,449	\$ 153,151,754	\$ 3,919,952	\$ 157,071,706
Quebec	\$ 2,082,173,520	\$ 71,273,597	\$ 2,153,447,117	\$ 2,452,969,912	\$ 101,660,524	\$ 2,554,630,436
Ontario	\$ 9,694,522,870	\$ 339,530,209	\$ 10,034,053,079	\$ 11,874,213,307	\$ 473,231,108	\$ 12,347,444,415
Manitoba	\$ 420,124,153	\$ 10,456,853	\$ 430,581,006	\$ 515,680,244	\$ 7,177,555	\$ 522,857,799
Saskatchewan	\$ 209,630,830	\$ 4,323,905	\$ 213,954,735	\$ 245,000,477	\$ 7,421,940	\$ 252,422,417
Alberta	\$ 826,038,495	\$ 45,924,386	\$ 871,962,881	\$ 969,361,646	\$ 57,774,166	\$ 1,027,135,812
British Columbia	\$ 3,777,841,362	\$ 251,445,960	\$ 4,029,287,321	\$ 4,391,362,855	\$ 316,816,000	\$ 4,708,178,855
Territories	\$ 8,538,711	\$ -	\$ 8,538,711	\$ 9,820,215	\$ -	\$ 9,820,215
Canada	\$ 17,691,341,929	\$ 752,885,548	\$ 18,444,227,477	\$ 21,307,133,324	\$ 995,451,647	\$ 22,302,584,971

## 2.3 ECONOMIC IMPACT

As we pointed out in the methodology section, when a person spends money on a product (goods and/or services), that amount creates a direct requirement for the production of that product. The economic impact, however, does not end there. The increased production of the product leads to increased production of all the intermediate goods and services that are used to make that product, which in turn generates more demand for other goods and services that are used to produce these intermediate products. As such, the initial demand for a product creates a chain effect down the production process. This is referred to as the combined direct and indirect impact.

To produce these impact values, we used Statistics Canada's economic impacts simulation model to estimate international students' contribution to each province's GDP and employment.

The following sections present the combined direct and indirect impacts, first for the aggregate of all students, followed by the analysis for long-term students, then short-term students.

### 2.3.1 Combined direct and indirect impacts

#### *2.3.1.1. Aggregate for all students*

Table 2.3 below presents the results of the combined direct and indirect economic impacts associated with all students in Canada, by province and territory, in 2017 and 2018.

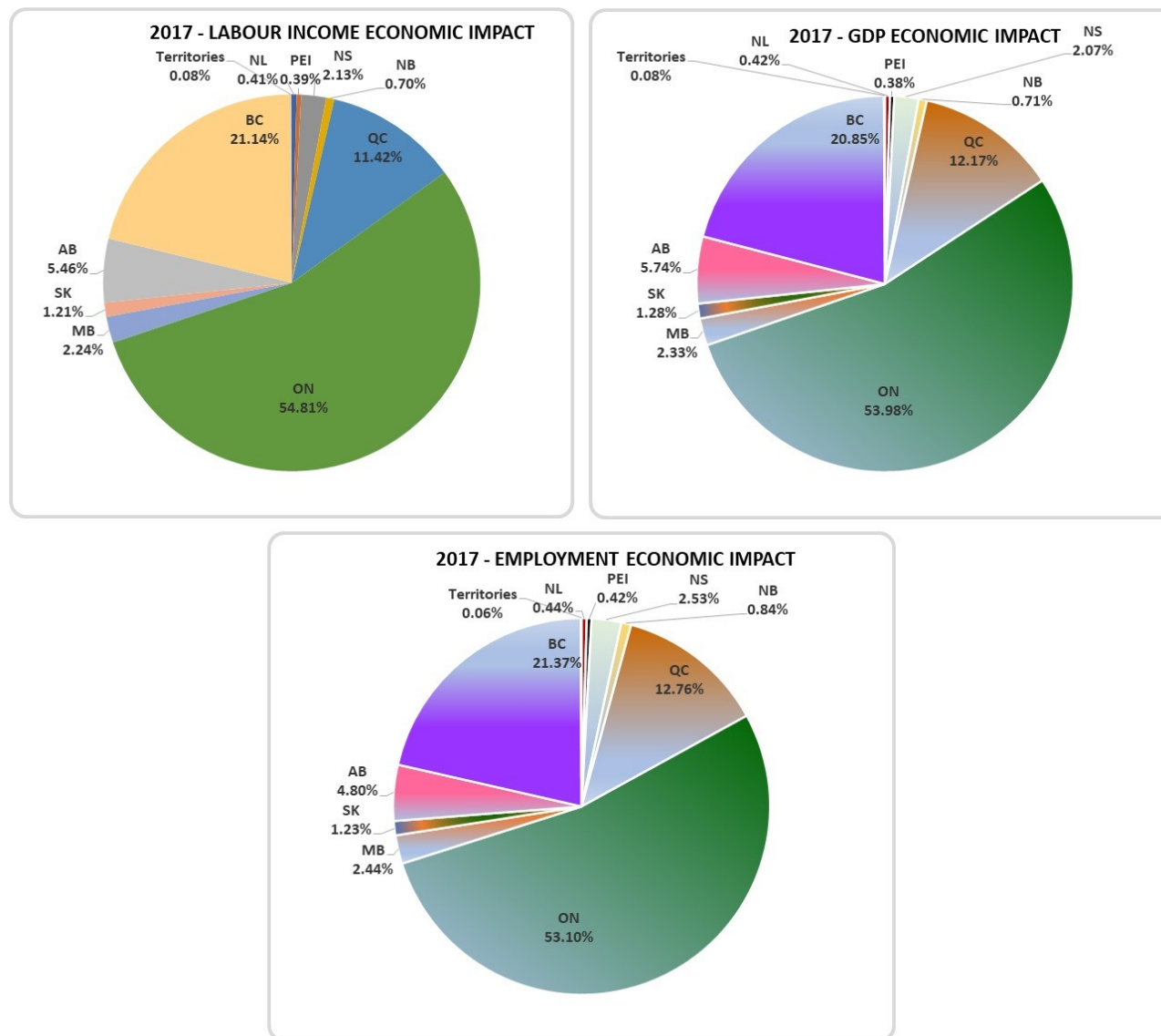
In 2017, the total GDP contribution of all student expenditures amounted to \$16.2 billion in Canada, when both direct and indirect impacts were considered. Directly and indirectly, the international education sector supported over 180,041 jobs.

In 2018, the combined direct and indirect GDP contribution of all student expenditures amounted to \$19.7 billion in Canada, when we take into account not only the sectors directly impacted by international student spending, but also the many other industries in the supply chain of those directly impacted. In terms of employment, 218,577 jobs.

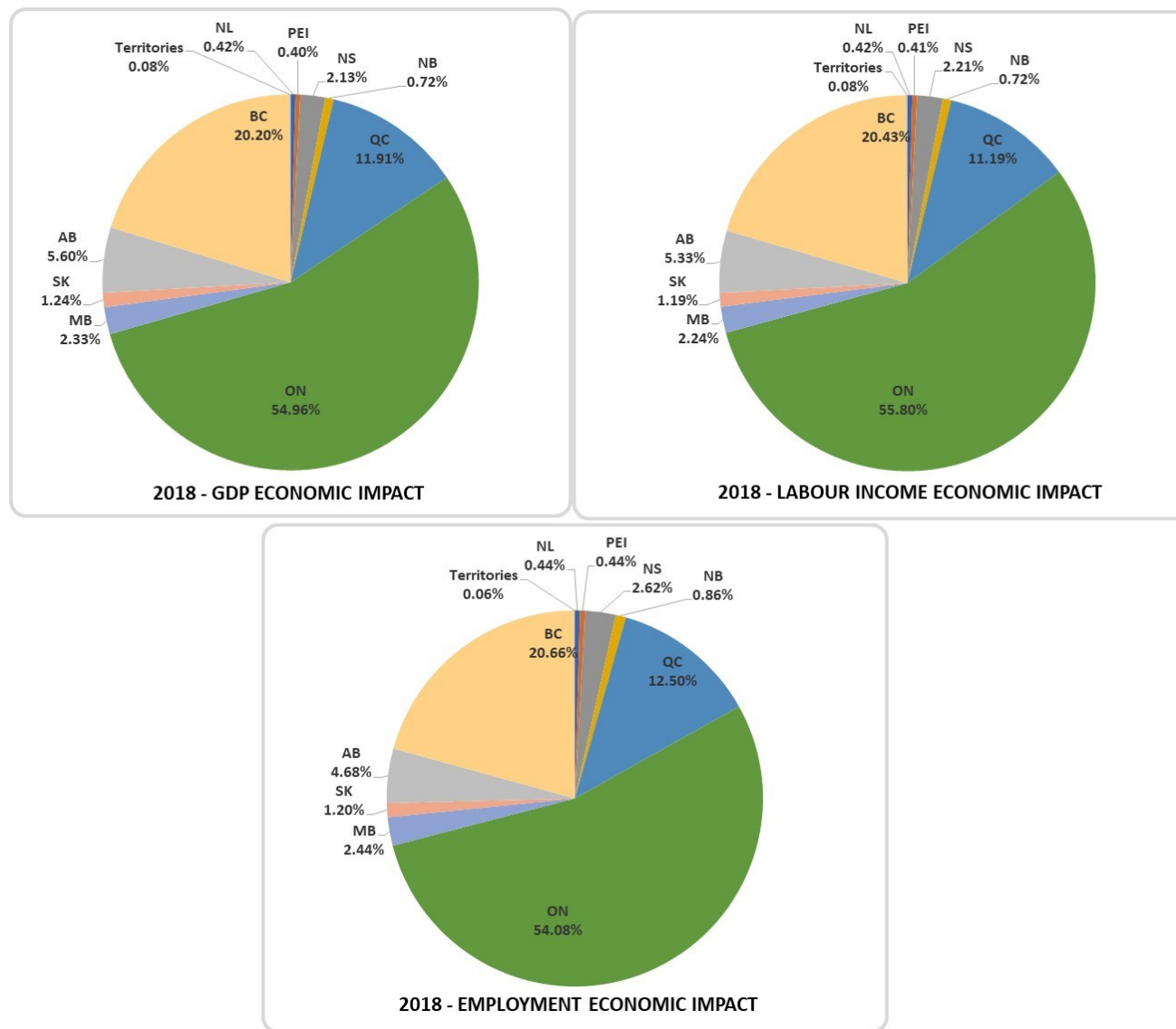
**Table 2.3: Direct and indirect economic impacts of all international students, by province and territory, 2017 and 2018 (000's)**

Region	2017				2018			
	Output	GDP	Labour Income	Employment	Output	GDP	Labour Income	Employment
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 109,853	\$ 68,127	\$ 40,405	793	\$ 131,955	\$ 83,134	\$ 50,015	972
Prince Edward Island	\$ 95,751	\$ 61,346	\$ 38,160	751	\$ 123,995	\$ 79,599	\$ 49,469	971
Nova Scotia	\$ 513,289	\$ 334,300	\$ 209,721	4,564	\$ 641,804	\$ 421,594	\$ 265,381	5,732
New Brunswick	\$ 194,653	\$ 114,281	\$ 69,411	1,519	\$ 240,422	\$ 142,375	\$ 86,619	1,882
Quebec	\$ 3,064,845	\$ 1,967,561	\$ 1,124,384	22,978	\$ 3,637,038	\$ 2,351,332	\$ 1,346,632	27,324
Ontario	\$ 12,802,039	\$ 8,727,941	\$ 5,396,947	95,596	\$ 15,787,177	\$ 10,854,670	\$ 6,715,564	118,206
Manitoba	\$ 587,930	\$ 376,805	\$ 220,787	4,400	\$ 713,057	\$ 460,082	\$ 269,459	5,340
Saskatchewan	\$ 334,713	\$ 206,529	\$ 118,936	2,209	\$ 394,079	\$ 245,361	\$ 142,713	2,628
Alberta	\$ 1,540,106	\$ 927,831	\$ 538,090	8,640	\$ 1,814,962	\$ 1,106,277	\$ 641,361	10,228
British Columbia	\$ 4,948,021	\$ 3,370,592	\$ 2,081,856	38,478	\$ 5,797,280	\$ 3,988,723	\$ 2,458,329	45,164
Territories	\$ 25,702	\$ 13,412	\$ 8,102	112	\$ 28,777	\$ 15,261	\$ 9,169	130
Canada	\$ 24,216,902	\$16,168,725	\$ 9,846,798	180,041	\$ 29,310,546	\$ 19,748,407	\$ 12,026,088	218,577

**FIGURE 2.3 – ECONOMIC IMPACT BY PROVINCE, 2017**



**FIGURE 2.4 – ECONOMIC IMPACT BY PROVINCE, 2018**



### *2.3.1.2 Long-term students*

Table 2.4 presents the direct and indirect impacts of international students who stay in Canada for more than six months on the province or territory's output, GDP, employment and labour income. The values show that the total GDP contribution of students who stayed for more than six months during the year amounted to almost \$15.4 billion in 2017 in Canada. In terms of employment, international education services supported almost 170,347 jobs in Canada.

The comparable values show that the combined direct and indirect GDP contribution of expenditures incurred by long-term students amounted to over \$18.7 billion in 2018 in Canada. In terms of employment, international education services and the goods and services in its supply chain supported 206,088 jobs.



**Table 2.4: Direct and indirect economic impacts of all long-term international students, by province and territory, 2017 and 2018 (000's)**

	2017				2018			
Region	Output	GDP	Labour Income	Employment	Output	GDP	Labour Income	Employment
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 107,754	\$ 67,007	\$ 39,731	778	\$ 127,823	\$ 80,815	\$ 48,594	945
Prince Edward Island	\$ 94,554	\$ 60,795	\$ 37,859	733	\$ 115,411	\$ 74,227	\$ 46,320	896
Nova Scotia	\$ 482,434	\$ 316,358	\$ 199,328	4,275	\$ 607,528	\$ 399,534	\$ 252,562	5,405
New Brunswick	\$ 190,920	\$ 112,588	\$ 68,380	1,482	\$ 226,022	\$ 133,448	\$ 81,425	1,759
Quebec	\$ 2,984,526	\$ 1,925,827	\$ 1,100,743	22,241	\$ 3,412,521	\$ 2,205,585	\$ 1,266,319	25,481
Ontario	\$ 13,540,732	\$ 9,302,503	\$ 5,750,178	100,905	\$ 14,981,076	\$ 10,315,984	\$ 6,407,693	112,079
Manitoba	\$ 585,838	\$ 377,831	\$ 221,160	4,363	\$ 670,754	\$ 433,538	\$ 254,417	5,011
Saskatchewan	\$ 330,261	\$ 204,868	\$ 118,038	2,167	\$ 369,806	\$ 230,392	\$ 134,963	2,459
Alberta	\$ 1,506,376	\$ 914,288	\$ 531,031	8,402	\$ 1,663,281	\$ 1,009,440	\$ 587,706	9,272
British Columbia	\$ 4,755,578	\$ 3,274,472	\$ 2,029,487	36,899	\$ 5,204,925	\$ 3,589,428	\$ 2,235,298	40,534
Territories	\$ 16,923	\$ 9,253	\$ 5,816	86	\$ 19,461	\$ 10,641	\$ 6,689	99
Canada	\$ 24,595,896	\$ 16,565,790	\$ 10,101,751	182,331	\$ 27,398,608	\$ 18,483,032	\$ 11,321,986	203,940

### *2.3.1.3 Short-term students*

When we take into account the spending of short-term language students who are studying in Languages Canada's member schools, these international students directly and indirectly contributed an additional \$0.720 billion to GDP and supported 9,695 jobs in 2017. The comparable values in 2018 were \$4.068 billion in GDP contributions and 12,489 jobs supported. This is represented in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5: Direct and indirect economic impacts of short-term international students, by province and territory, 2017 and 2018 (000's)

	2017				2018			
Region	Output	GDP	Labour Income	Employment	Output	GDP	Labour Income	Employment
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 1,332	\$ 636	\$ 347	-	\$ 3,142	\$ 1,502	\$ 824	12
Prince Edward Island	\$ 1,542	\$ 862	\$ 516	14	\$ 3,034	\$ 1,666	\$ 991	28
Nova Scotia	\$ 8,205	\$ 4,587	\$ 2,745	69	\$ 32,050	\$ 18,158	\$ 11,007	299
New Brunswick	\$ 5,528	\$ 2,762	\$ 1,658	40	\$ 9,982	\$ 4,613	\$ 2,695	68
Quebec	\$ 95,336	\$ 52,305	\$ 29,394	729	\$ 194,323	\$ 105,339	\$ 58,728	1,468
Ontario	\$ 309,269	\$ 178,680	\$ 103,781	2211	\$ 725,223	\$ 420,968	\$ 242,184	5,227
Manitoba	\$ 12,309	\$ 6,420	\$ 3,619	84	\$ 23,144	\$ 11,693	\$ 6,707	155
Saskatchewan	\$ 6,481	\$ 3,115	\$ 1,543	34	\$ 19,475	\$ 9,908	\$ 5,077	120
Alberta	\$ 64,235	\$ 33,612	\$ 18,506	339	\$ 146,128	\$ 76,255	\$ 43,009	828
British Columbia	\$ 230,955	\$ 134,498	\$ 76,694	1760	\$ 446,094	\$ 258,515	\$ 146,843	3,433
Territories	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Canada	\$ 735,192	\$ 417,477	\$ 238,803	5280	\$ 1,602,595	\$ 908,617	\$ 518,065	11,638

#### 2.3.1.4 *Government tax revenue*

In this subsection, we further demonstrate the importance of total spending by international students in terms of its contribution to government revenue. In general, government revenues come from personal income taxes, indirect taxes less subsidies, corporate income taxes and natural resource royalties. In this study, we were able to estimate personal income taxes and indirect taxes. Indirect taxes incurred in the process of producing outputs and services include both indirect taxes on production (such as property taxes) and indirect taxes on products (such as federal and provincial sales taxes).

Government revenue can be derived by Statistics Canada's expenditure model to calculate the amount of indirect taxes incurred in the process of producing an industry's outputs and services. It should be noted that Statistics Canada's model estimates tax revenue impacts for the combined direct and indirect impacts, and total (direct, indirect and induced impacts) scenarios only.

In addition to indirect taxes, another type of tax revenue generated is income taxes associated with labour income. Statistics Canada's expenditure model did not automatically estimate personal income taxes. Instead, we derived the values by applying the average personal income tax rates in each province and territory to labour income, which is generated in Statistics Canada's expenditure model.

The following three tables show our estimates of the tax revenue impacts, first for all international student spending in a year, and then for annual spending by long-term students and short-term students, respectively.

The total tax revenue generated by indirect taxes and personal income taxes associated with international student spending in 2017 was estimated to be \$3.1 billion, when direct and indirect impacts were combined.

The total tax revenue contributed to all levels of government as a result of international student expenditures was more than \$3.7 billion in Canada in 2018, when direct and indirect impacts were combined.

**Table 2.6: Tax revenue impact (direct and indirect) from spending by all international students, by province and territory, 2017 and 2018**  
(000's)

	2017			2018		
Region	Indirect Taxes	Personal Income Taxes	Total Tax Revenue	Indirect Taxes	Personal Income Taxes	Total Tax Revenue
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 7,132	\$ 7,334	\$ 14,466	\$ 8,253	\$ 9,235	\$ 17,488
Prince Edward Island	\$ 5,705	\$ 6,083	\$ 11,787	\$ 7,060	\$ 7,759	\$ 14,819
Nova Scotia	\$ 26,591	\$ 35,293	\$ 61,884	\$ 35,919	\$ 45,818	\$ 81,736
New Brunswick	\$ 11,592	\$ 10,651	\$ 22,243	\$ 13,754	\$ 12,988	\$ 26,742
Quebec	\$ 230,384	\$ 210,091	\$ 440,476	\$ 268,287	\$ 249,997	\$ 518,284
Ontario	\$ 795,406	\$ 1,060,483	\$ 1,855,889	\$ 896,041	\$ 1,211,937	\$ 2,107,977
Manitoba	\$ 38,856	\$ 38,206	\$ 77,062	\$ 44,527	\$ 45,678	\$ 90,205
Saskatchewan	\$ 12,419	\$ 18,595	\$ 31,014	\$ 14,267	\$ 22,316	\$ 36,583
Alberta	\$ 50,945	\$ 97,541	\$ 148,486	\$ 59,019	\$ 115,286	\$ 174,305
British Columbia	\$ 219,486	\$ 341,586	\$ 561,072	\$ 252,521	\$ 392,907	\$ 645,428
Territories	\$ 14,813	\$ 10,213	\$ 25,026	\$ 55,280	\$ 11,908	\$ 67,187
Canada	\$ 1,413,329	\$ 1,836,076	\$ 3,249,405	\$ 1,654,928	\$ 2,125,829	\$ 3,780,754

**Table 2.7: Tax revenue impact (direct and indirect) from spending by international long-term students, by province and territory, 2017 and 2018 (000's)**

Region	2017			2018		
	Indirect Taxes	Personal Income Taxes	Total Tax Revenue	Indirect Taxes	Personal Income Taxes	Total Tax Revenue
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 7,132	\$ 7,334	\$ 14,466	\$ 8,253	\$ 9,235	\$ 17,488
Prince Edward Island	\$ 5,566	\$ 5,936	\$ 11,502	\$ 6,911	\$ 7,595	\$ 14,506
Nova Scotia	\$ 25,022	\$ 33,211	\$ 58,233	\$ 34,195	\$ 43,618	\$ 77,813
New Brunswick	\$ 11,295	\$ 10,379	\$ 21,674	\$ 13,411	\$ 12,663	\$ 26,074
Quebec	\$ 222,758	\$ 203,137	\$ 425,896	\$ 257,609	\$ 240,047	\$ 497,656
Ontario	\$ 768,521	\$ 1,024,639	\$ 1,793,160	\$ 861,722	\$ 1,165,519	\$ 2,027,242
Manitoba	\$ 37,912	\$ 37,278	\$ 75,189	\$ 43,917	\$ 45,052	\$ 88,969
Saskatchewan	\$ 12,168	\$ 18,220	\$ 30,388	\$ 13,847	\$ 21,660	\$ 35,508
Alberta	\$ 48,260	\$ 92,401	\$ 140,661	\$ 55,702	\$ 108,807	\$ 164,509
British Columbia	\$ 205,790	\$ 320,271	\$ 526,061	\$ 235,527	\$ 366,464	\$ 601,991
Territories	\$ 14,813	\$ 10,213	\$ 25,026	\$ 55,280	\$ 11,908	\$ 67,187
Canada	\$ 1,359,237	\$ 1,763,019	\$ 3,122,256	\$ 1,586,374	\$ 2,032,568	\$ 3,618,943

**Table 2.8: Tax revenue impact (direct and indirect) from spending by short-term international language, by province and territory 2017 and 2019 (000's)**

Region	2017			2018		
	Indirect Taxes	Personal Income Taxes	Total Tax Revenue	Indirect Taxes	Personal Income Taxes	Total Tax Revenue
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Prince Edward Island	\$ 138	\$ 147	\$ 285	\$ 149	\$ 164	\$ 313
Nova Scotia	\$ 1,569	\$ 2,082	\$ 3,651	\$ 1,724	\$ 2,199	\$ 3,923
New Brunswick	\$ 297	\$ 273	\$ 569	\$ 344	\$ 325	\$ 669
Quebec	\$ 7,626	\$ 6,954	\$ 14,580	\$ 10,678	\$ 9,950	\$ 20,628
Ontario	\$ 26,885	\$ 35,844	\$ 62,729	\$ 34,318	\$ 46,417	\$ 80,736
Manitoba	\$ 944	\$ 928	\$ 1,873	\$ 610	\$ 626	\$ 1,236
Saskatchewan	\$ 251	\$ 376	\$ 626	\$ 419	\$ 656	\$ 1,076
Alberta	\$ 2,685	\$ 5,140	\$ 7,825	\$ 3,317	\$ 6,479	\$ 9,796
British Columbia	\$ 13,696	\$ 21,315	\$ 35,011	\$ 16,995	\$ 26,443	\$ 43,437
Territories	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Canada	\$ 54,091	\$ 73,059	\$ 127,149	\$ 68,554	\$ 93,259	\$ 161,814

## CHAPTER 3 - INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND CANADA'S EXPORT

International student expenditures represent revenue from goods and services from overseas, hence international student spending is an export of international education services from Canada.

In this section, we compare the value of international education services, as measured by total spending in Canada, with the total export of services and merchandise from Canada. We also provide a comparison of the total value of international student spending by the top 10 source countries with the value of Canada's exports to these countries.

In Canada's official account of the balance of payment, spending by international students is captured under "education-related personal travel," which is part of Canada's total export in services. We believe that Statistics Canada's estimate of education-related personal travel may be underestimating the true value of total spending by international students and therefore present an alternate way of evaluating such spending in this report by including all student expenditure channels.

### 3.1. SPENDING BY INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND CANADA'S TRADE

In 2017, the total value of international student spending in Canada was over \$18.4 billion. Canada's total export of services in 2017, which includes spending by international students and was worth \$122.3 billion. Hence, international student expenditures equal 15.0% of the total value of Canada's service exports. The total value of international student spending in 2018 was over \$22.3 billion in Canada, an increase of 21.2% from 2017. By contrast, Canada's total export of services in 2018 grew 4.7% from the year before. The value of international student expenditures accounted for 17.4% of Canada's total value of export of services.

### 3.2 THE TRADE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS FROM TOP 10 SOURCE COUNTRIES

In the international student market, the top 10 source countries account for almost three quarters of the overall number of students. China, India and South Korea are the top three source countries for long-term students. Japan and Brazil are the top two source countries for short-term students. Tables 3.1 through 3.4 provide the detailed breakdown.



In terms of source countries, the number of students from China accounted for about a third of the total number of the long-term students. In fact, students from the top three source countries (China, India and South Korea) accounted for a little over half of all long-term students.

Brazil and Japan are the two top countries for students studying in short-term language training programs in Canada. Students from the top 10 source countries accounted for over 86% of all such students.

**Table 3.1: Number of long-term international students in Canada, by top 10 source countries 2017**

Country	# of Students	% of all Countries Total
China, People's Republic of	139,610	28.40%
India	123,190	25.10%
Korea, Republic of	22,940	4.70%
France	21,845	4.40%
Vietnam	13,905	2.80%
United States	13,745	2.80%
Brazil	11,795	2.40%
Nigeria	10,785	2.20%
Japan	7,960	1.60%
Saudi Arabia	7,610	1.50%
<b>Top Ten Total</b>	<b>373,385</b>	<b>76.00%</b>
<b>All Countries Total</b>	<b>491,135</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Table 3.2: Number of long-term international students in Canada, by top 10 source countries, 2018**

Country	# of Students	% of all Countries Total
India	171,730	30.20%
China, People's Republic of	141,995	25.00%
Korea, Republic of	24,070	4.20%
France	22,540	4.00%
Vietnam	20,185	3.60%
United States	14,440	2.50%
Brazil	13,770	2.40%
Nigeria	11,190	2.00%
Iran	10,535	1.90%
Japan	8,335	1.50%
<b>Top Ten Total</b>	<b>438,790</b>	<b>77.20%</b>
<b>All countries Total</b>	<b>568,130</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Table 3.3: Number of short-term international students in Canada, by top 10 source countries, 2017**

Country	# of Students	% of all Countries Total
Brazil	23,365	18.90%
Japan	20,129	16.30%
China, People's Republic of	15,985	12.90%
South Korea	14,878	12.00%
Mexico	12,428	10.10%
*Canada	5,115	4.10%
Saudi Arabia	3,833	3.10%
Columbia	3,569	2.90%
Taiwan	3,250	2.60%
Vietnam	3,159	2.60%
<b>Top Ten Total</b>	<b>105,711</b>	<b>85.60%</b>
<b>All countries Total</b>	<b>123,566</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Table 3.4: Number of short-term international students in Canada, by top 10 source countries, 2018**

Country	# of Students	% of all Countries Total
Brazil	27,651	20.30%
Japan	21,004	15.40%
China, People's Republic of	17,809	13.10%
Mexico	14,066	10.30%
South Korea	14,010	10.30%
*Canada	5,741	4.20%
Vietnam	5,127	3.80%
Columbia	4,461	3.30%
Saudi Arabia	3,633	2.70%
Taiwan	3,207	2.40%
<b>Top Ten Total</b>	<b>116,709</b>	<b>85.70%</b>
<b>All countries Total</b>	<b>136,203</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\* Canadian totals not included in calculations of student spending.

For the top 10 source countries, in 2017, the value of international education services, as measured by the total spending by students from these countries, represented 22.4% of total service exports and 3.9% of Canada's merchandise exports to these countries. By 2018, the value of total spending by international students from these countries represented 24.5% of total service exports and 4.5% of Canada's merchandise exports to these countries.

**Table 3.5: Comparison of international education services, as measured by total spending by international students, and Canada's service and merchandise exports, 2017 and 2018**

	2017		2018	
	Value (billions)	International Student Spending as a % of Exports	Value (billions)	International Student Spending as a % of Exports
Canada's exports in services	\$ 122.30	-	\$ 128.10	-
Total spending by international students	\$ 18.40	15.00%	\$ 22.30	17.40%
Canada's exports in services top 10 countries	\$ 82.10	-	\$ 91.20	-
Total spending by international students from top 10 countries	\$ 13.90	16.90%	\$ 17.00	18.60%

## CHAPTER 4 - TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ENROLMENT AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS IN CANADA

In this chapter, we highlight the trends of international student enrolment and the growing economic impacts of these students on Canada's economy.

### 4.1. COMPARISON OF STUDENT ENROLMENT

Table 4.1 below shows how international student enrolment evolved from 2015 to 2018.

**Table 4.1: Comparing the number of international students in Canada 2015 to 2018**

Year	All Students
2015	457,828
2016	523,971
2017	590,506
2018	686,855

Between 2015 and 2018, the number of international students studying in Canada increased by 50.0%. The increase is mainly attributed to the number of long-term students, those who study for longer than six months in a given year.

## 4.2 COMPARISON OF OVERALL SPENDING 2015 - 2018

Table 4.2 below depicts the values of total annual spending by international students. Between 2015 and 2018, the total annual international student spending more increased from \$12.6 billion in 2015 to more than \$22.3 billion in 2018. This represents a 77.0% increase per year.

**Table 4.2: Annual total spending by international students in Canada, 2015-2018**

Year	All Students (billions)
2015	\$ 12.6
2016	\$ 15.5
2017	\$ 18.4
2018	\$ 22.3

## 4.3 COMPARISON OF COMBINED DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPACTS, 2015-2018

This subsection summarizes the combined direct and indirect economic impacts of international students in Canada between 2015 and 2018.

**Table 4.3: Direct and indirect economic impacts of international students in Canada, 2015 - 2018 (millions\$)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	Percentage Change 2015 - 2018
<b>GDP</b>	\$ 10.5	\$ 12.8	\$ 16.2	\$ 19.7	87.60%
<b>Income</b>	\$ 6.4	\$ 7.7	\$ 9.8	\$ 12.0	87.50%
<b>Jobs</b>	\$ 140,010	\$ 168,861	\$ 180,041	\$ 218,577	56.10%
<b>Tax Revenue</b>	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.8	\$ 3.1	\$ 3.7	60.80%

As noted in the table, the combined direct and indirect GDP impact of international student spending increased 87.6% between 2015 and 2018. International student spending directly and indirectly supported 218,577 jobs in Canada in 2018, an increase of 56.1% over 2015. Government tax revenue derived from international student spending rose from \$2.3 billion in 2015 to \$3.87 billion in 2018, an increase of 60.8%.

#### 4.4 COMPARISON OF OVERALL SPENDING AND CANADA'S TRADE

Table 4.4 summarizes and compares the value of spending by all international students with the overall values of Canada's exports – an increase to 24.5% in services by 2018.

**Table 4.4: The increasing role of international students' spending of International Students in Canada's trade, 2015 - 2018**

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Spending by all international students as % of Canada's service exports</b>	12.50%	14.50%	22.30%	24.50%

Comparison of Canada's global reach with respect to other countries provides another strategic dimension to the economic impact of international students.

Recent statistics from the U.S. reveal the continued importance of international students to the economy. As noted in Visual Capitalist<sup>2</sup>, international students contributed \$41 billion to the U.S. economy in 2018/19.

In Australia, the Education Minister issued a media release stating the Australia education export sector surged by \$5 billion to a record high of \$37.6 billion<sup>3</sup>

In New Zealand, a recent report<sup>4</sup> noted that in 2016, the economic value of international education was \$4.5 billion supporting more than 33,000 jobs and representing an increase of 4.6% over 2015. A recent Education New Zealand Perceptions Survey noted that in 2017, the economic value had risen to \$5.1 billion.

In the U.K. the value of the education sector continues to grow. A January 2019 Department of Education report notes that U.K. revenue from education related exports increased to £19.9 billion in 2016, an increase of 26% since 2010. The data includes transnational education estimates<sup>5</sup>.

A recent study authored by Dr. Rahul Choudaha entitled "Beyond \$300 Billion: The Global Impact of International Students" provides a comparative analysis across countries. The US\$300

<sup>2</sup> Visual Capitalist "The Impact of International students on the U.S. Economy".

[https://www.visualcapitalist.com/international-students-impact-u-s-economy/#.-text=driving american innovation and growth, country](https://www.visualcapitalist.com/international-students-impact-u-s-economy/#.-text=driving+american+innovation+and+growth,+country)

<sup>3</sup> <https://ministers.education.gov.au/tehan/international-education-makes-significant-economic-contribution?>

<sup>4</sup> <https://enz.govt.nz/news-and-research/media-releases/new-zealanders-perception-of-the-benefits-of-international-education-are-growing>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.macrobusiness.com.au/2019/11/australias-37-6b-international-student-export-con/>

billion estimate reflects the direct and indirect and induced economic impact of the 5.1 million post-secondary students who were studying abroad in 2016. In 2016 the direct, indirect, and induced impacts, international students contributed by country was estimated as follows:

- US\$57.3 billion to the US;
- US\$25.5 billion to the UK;
- US\$19.8 billion to Australia;
- US\$14.5 billion to France, and France charges no to low tuition fees for international students;
- US\$14.4 billion to Germany, and international students do not pay tuition fees in Germany;
- US\$11.1 billion to Canada;
- US\$5.3 billion to the Netherlands, a country that charges differential tuition fee for EU and non-EU international students.

Dr Choudaha has conceptualized a three-stage evolution over the last 20 years of international student mobility:

- “In the first wave, 2001–2008, students began considering alternative destinations to the US, and Australia, Canada, and the UK picked up market share. The Bologna Process ushered in a spike in intra-regional mobility in Europe, and Japan became a regional hub in Asia. This wave saw the beginning of the massive outflow of Chinese and Indian students that has continued to this day; in 2001–2008 master’s and doctoral programs were the main beneficiaries of Chinese and Indian students.
- In the second wave, 2008–2016, US colleges ramped up their recruitment activities and the debate about whether they should be allowed to use commission-based agents began. International branch campuses gained traction and Asian institutions rose up world university rankings; China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Japan, and Singapore could all claim to be regional education hubs by 2016. Intra-regional mobility continued to be a major driver of enrolments in Europe. China sent large numbers of undergraduate as well as graduate students out to other countries for study. The UK, the world’s second-largest destination for international students, tightened post-study work rights as a result of public pushback against immigration, and began to see international enrolments fall.



- Dr Choudaha’s concept of the third wave – “2016–onwards” – is defined by an increasingly unstable geo-political environment, with anti-immigrant policies and populism in several countries changing the way international students choose destinations. Such policies are contributing to falling market share for the US and UK; in contrast, Australia’s and Canada’s more welcoming stances are helping them to increase market share. The latter two countries have seen enrolments grow so quickly – and particularly when it comes to Chinese and Indian students – that institutions in these countries are now having to grapple with how to manage growth and diversify their source countries for students. In Asia, institutions in regional hubs are dealing with issues of how to integrate international students. And demographic and economic trends in China are beginning to flatten the growth trend from this country. Institutions competing for international students are now turning to new source markets with large youth populations and insufficient higher education capacity such as Nigeria and Vietnam.”

## CHAPTER 5 - CONCLUSIONS

This report provides an estimate of economic impacts in Canada in 2017 and 2018 and serves as an update to the previous valuations prepared for Global Affairs Canada for the years 2008, 2010 and 2014. The report is mainly based on IRCC data on international students studying in Canada for longer than six months and Languages Canada data for short-term students. Several other secondary sources have been used to collect information to estimate the quantitative impact of international students on Canada's economy.

In addition to capturing the economic impacts of spending on tuition, fees and basic living expenses, we also capture additional tourism-related activities associated with visiting family and friends.

- Our analysis clearly indicates that the contributions that international students make to Canada's economy are continuing to grow. In line with an increasing number of international students, overall spending increased by 77.0% from 2015 and 2018 from \$12.6 billion to \$22.3 billion.
- We estimate that in 2017 and 2018, international students in Canada spent over \$18.4 billion and \$22.3 billion, respectively, on tuition, accommodations, and discretionary spending.
- This significantly higher level of annual spending resulted in \$16.2 billion and \$19.7 billion contributions to Canada's GDP in 2017 and 2018.
- The amount of overall annual spending by international students also generated \$3.1 billion to \$3.7 billion in tax revenues and supported 180,041 to 218,577 jobs in the Canadian economy in 2017 and 2018, respectively.
- In 2018, Canada's international education services (\$22.3 billion) amounted to 18.6% of Canada's total service exports to the world.

## APPENDIX 1 - DATA SOURCES AND ADJUSTMENTS

## **Data sources**

### *Enrolment*

One of the main purposes of this study was to determine the overall economic impacts of total spending by international students, which required the understanding of the number of international students in each province and territory, and in different levels of study: public or private, in the K-12 system, at the college level, as well as undergraduate and graduate students in the university system. It was also necessary to determine the number of international students studying in professional and language training programs.

There is not one complete set of data that fit our definition of international students or reported data on all students. In its Post-Secondary Information system, Statistics Canada collects data on international student enrolment at the college and university levels (including a breakdown of undergraduate and graduate levels) by field of study or by program level. However, the colleges and universities that are covered in the Statistics Canada survey are essentially all in the public system and therefore the data does not yield information on international students in the private post-secondary system.

In terms of the number of international students in the K-12 system, no data is readily available from Statistics Canada for each of the provinces and territories, or from each provincial or territorial ministry of education.

As described in the Introduction section, when no consistent data was available for international students, the alternative was to use the data on foreign students available from Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). As international students need to obtain a study permit before arriving in Canada to pursue education and training for a period longer than six months, IRCC's data told us how many study permits holders were in each of the provinces and territories at a given time.

IRCC defines foreign students as follows:

*"Temporary residents who entered Canada mainly to study and have been issued a study permit (with or without other types of permits). A study permit is an official document issued by an officer that allows someone who is not a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident to study in Canada. In general, a study permit is not needed for any program of study that is six months or less. For statistical purposes, a temporary resident is designated as a foreign student on the basis of IRCC's determination of his or her "yearly status"- the main reason for which the person has been authorized to enter and stay*

*temporarily in Canada during the year of observation. Foreign students exclude temporary residents who have been issued a study permit but who entered Canada mainly for reasons other than study.*  
"

There are three broad levels of study for foreign students.

- a. **Secondary or less**: secondary school and elementary school
- b. **Post-secondary**: which is further divided into
  - CEGEP
  - College education University education
  - Others
- c. **Other studies**

The IRCC data therefore allowed us to use the number of study permit holders as a proxy for the number of international students at a given time in a year. It also allowed for a distinction to be made between broad levels of study. For all these reasons, we relied on IRCC's data for analytical purposes.

One limitation of using the IRCC's data set to represent the number of international students was that the actual number of permit holders registered at a Canadian institution may be smaller than the number of permits issued due to the fact that some permit holders may not be able to, or have chosen not to, enroll in an education program. Another limitation of this data set was that since the term "foreign student" is defined by citizenship, it also includes permit holders who are the children or spouses of attending students, but these are not considered fee-paying international students for the purposes of our analysis.

Finally, another important source of international students that was not fully covered in the IRCC data is the number of students who study in Canada for periods of less than six months, as they do not require a study permit to enter the country. We approached organizations whose members provide short-term vocational training to the public. It should be noted, however, that only Languages Canada collects comprehensive data that is useful for our purposes.

Languages Canada is an association that represents the majority of private and public language training institutions in Canada that encompass the two official languages, English and French. Membership is limited to schools that meet the association's rigorous standards and are committed to upholding them. Currently, there are over 165 member programs across the country, including at universities, colleges and private institutions. The association is not-for-profit and sector driven.

Quality assurance is a critical element of Languages Canada and all member schools are required to be accredited under one internationally recognized and comprehensive scheme.

In the rest of the report, we defined international students as those from the two sets of data available to us, with adjustments. Long-term students refer to the individuals who are represented by the IRCC data, while short-term students are those pursuing language training programs of less than six-months in institutions with Languages Canada membership.

### *Student expenditures*

For students in each level of study, we estimated expenditures in the following categories:

- Tuition and fees
- Additional compulsory fees
- Books and other study tools/materials
- Living expenses
- Transportation costs
- Discretionary expenditures

In order to calculate the net economic benefits of international students in the host country, we took into account any financial assistance that international students receive from Canadian governments, as well as from universities or other institutions.

### *Additional visiting family and friends "tourist" activities*

Existing literature on international education points to another area of university activity, which is the important role that institutions can play in attracting visitors to the host country.

In this study, we estimated the number of international students' family and friends visiting Canada based on assumptions used in the 2013 Australian ACPET study on the economic benefits that international students brought to the country.

Canmac followed the methodology for data sources from the original RKA 2015, 2016 studies to ensure compatibility.

Detailed information on tuition and fees for full-time university-level international students in each province is available in Statistics Canada's annual Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs (TLAC) survey. Note that the TLAC does not provide any data for the territories.

When deriving student tuition and fees for the four levels of study other than "secondary or less" (i.e. post-secondary, which is further divided into trade/college, university, other post-secondary and other), we made the following assumptions:

- **University** – We applied separate undergraduate and graduate tuition values from the TLAC to full-time undergraduate students and students in master's/PhD programs. Part-time students were assumed to take a 50% course load for the purposes of calculation. In addition to tuition, we have included "additional fees," which represent the compulsory fees the universities impose on both domestic and international students, such as facility fees, society fees, health and dental fees (for international students only),

student pass fees in some cases, and others. We also made an allowance of \$1,200 per academic year for books/tools/materials.

Tuition and fees are for an academic year (i.e. eight months) in the TLAC data, but for the purposes of this study, we have assumed that 10% of students study 12 months of the year.

- **Trade/college and other post-secondary** – For full-time tuition, we applied a factor of 75% to the average university undergraduate tuition in each province. The 75% is an approximation based on web research conducted for select college programs in each province to see how they compare to the full-time tuition for an undergraduate program. For part-time students, we assumed a 50% course load.

We also assumed that international students in “trade,” “college” and “other post-secondary” levels of study pay on average the same percentage (75%) of “additional fees” as university-level international students. We also made the same allowance for books/equipment requirement (\$1,200) in a year.

For international college students in the territories, tuition and fees information was derived from colleges’ websites.

- **Other** – since we did not have any detailed information on the nature of their study, we assumed the following: that these students may pay tuition and fees equivalent to the average paid by K-12 and college students. Students in this category were also assumed to incur living expenses equivalent to those in part-time college studies.

For short-term international students, estimates of tuition and fees on a weekly basis were derived from information provided by Languages Canada.

### **Living expenses**

- **Secondary or less** - we assumed that a student in the public school system pays an average homestay cost of \$850 per month (in 2015) for a 10-month period. Essentially, we assumed that students return to their home countries for summer vacation. For those in the private, independent school system, we assumed that three quarters of these students pay an average homestay cost of \$850 per month, and one quarter of these students board with the school they attend. Values in 2016 were adjusted upward by 2% to account for price inflation.



- **University** – for full-time students, we use Statistics Canada’s annual Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs (TLAC) survey data (to calculate the average costs of on-campus room and meal expenses for an eight month period for students in the undergraduate, master’s and PhD programs). Then, values were scaled up to full-year (12 months) values. That is, we assumed that international students in the university category stay in the country for 12 months, even though they may only take courses for two semesters.

For part-time students, we assumed a monthly homestay cost of \$850 in 2015 for 12 months in a year. Values of homestay costs in 2017 and 2018 were adjusted upward by 2%.

We also made allowances for transportation costs for students staying in different provinces and territories. We applied data from Statistics Canada’s Survey of Household Spending (SHS), which details household spending on public transportation, by province and territory. The values we used refer to the average expenditure per household on public transportation (households that did or did not use public transit). Values were adjusted for inflation.

- For students in other levels of study (trade/college and other post-secondary, as well as those in the “other” category), we assumed that they spend the equivalent of what university students have to pay during an academic year (average room, meal and transportation costs).

The average costs for meals and accommodation at colleges in the territories were derived in the same way as they were in the provinces. Estimates of transportation costs were calculated as the average for provincial transportation costs.

In addition to basic living costs, as presented above, we made an allowance of \$2,500 per student per year (\$1,500 for K-12 students) for discretionary expenses (such as eating out, recreational activities and entertaining), both in 2017 and 2018.

For each province and territory, for each level of study, the formula to calculate gross expenditures was as follows:

Estimated number of students in that level of study multiplied by the sum of (average tuition and additional fees, books, average room and meal costs, average transportation costs, average discretionary spending) per year = gross expenditures in one year for international students in the level of study.

### **Scholarships and awards**

In this study, in order to calculate the net economic benefits that international students brought to the host country, we took into account any financial assistance that international students received from Canadian federal or provincial governments, and from institutions. We conducted extensive web research on the financial statements of universities and colleges across all provinces in order to find such information, but to little avail. We estimated that the support universities and colleges provide to international students is probably no more than 1% of the student tuition collected.

We were also informed that the federal government annually grants \$27 million to support international students. As such, we used a factor equivalent to 1% of international student tuition and fees, plus \$27 million to represent the deduction. This reduction factor of 1% was applied to students in the trade/college, undergraduate, master's and PhD programs only.

## APPENDIX 2 - TOTAL DIRECT, INDIRECT, AND INDUCED ECONOMIC IMPACT

In this appendix we provide the model results that include the induced impact, i.e. the responding of households in the economy. Given our discussion above, these estimates may be considered an upper bound of the international student expenditures.

An input-output model, like any model, is an approximation to reality. It is built on assumptions that are never fully realized in the real world. While most analysts are well aware of the limitations of any I-O model it may be helpful to the general reader to review these limitations.

### **Input-Output Lacks an Explicit Time Dimension**

An input-output system provides a snapshot of an economy for a period of time (usually a one-year period). If the economy is in disequilibrium, all future uses of the tables and the related impact models will reflect the structural implications of the typical year.

Multiplier effects do occur over time. However, the impact models associated with input-output systems imply that the multiplier effects are virtually instantaneous. There is some evidence to show that the multiplier effects take from two or three years to move through an economy.

### **Sensitivity to Relative Price Changes**

Relative prices between commodities will change from the base year of model construction to the period in which the model is used. Therefore, the analysis of projects via input-output analysis in the future will reflect one set of relative prices, while the direct requirements coefficients in the tables reflect the relative prices of the base year. If the relative price changes are not accounted for, future data supplied to the impact model will produce "incorrect" impact results.

### **Constant Technology**

As mentioned earlier, the input-output system is a static model. However, times change and so do the technologies used. To mitigate this limitation, most input-output systems are updated on a periodic basis. Such an update picks up any technology changes in the economy. Between updates no changes in technology are assumed. The 2017, 2018 report uses Statistics Canada's 2016 input/output model.

### **Constant Returns to Scale**

Input-output systems assume constant returns to scale; that is, all inputs change in the same proportion as any change in an industry's output. This assumption implies that even for one dollar increase in sales, the model will show impacts on wages, salaries and employment associated with the multiplier effects. However, common sense tells us that this is not true. Such a small increase would not necessarily cause, especially in the short run, generation of a commensurate increase in

wages or employment. However, in the long run, it can be assumed that even a small increase in final demand will produce the multiplier effects estimated by an input-output system.

In the short run, industries can draw on inventories, use their labour more efficiently, etc. to increase output with limited impact effects. However, if the new level of final demand is maintained, the firms in the long run will move back to their historical steady-state level of utilization of factors of production. In the long run, increases in, say household income due to increases in final demand will reflect the technical coefficients' relationship between income and output modelled in the input-output system.

### **No Supply Constraints**

Input-output systems assume that whatever is demanded by industries as inputs can be supplied. They assume no productive capability constraints. This problem is not significant when there is excess capacity in an economy. However, when economies are operating at or near capacity, this limitation is important. The multipliers for an economy near capacity will be underestimated. This is because increased final demand will require new capital investment whose own direct and multiplier effects are not captured within the standard input-output system.

### **Fixed Consumption Patterns**

The consumption patterns that result in households responding multipliers are assumed to be fixed and linear. As Canadians become "better off" they redirect real growth in income to savings and luxury consumption. Because the input-output system is static, it does not model the effect of non-linear patterns in household consumption (as real income increase) within its multiplier estimates. This problem is partially overcome by regularly updating input-output systems.

### **Conclusion**

Although the list of limitations may appear long, a similar or longer list is associated with almost any form of economic analysis. The limitations occur in different areas in other analytical tools. No one economic model is expected to provide the comprehensive "answer". Economic analysis techniques should be used in a complementary fashion to appreciate the full scope of a problem. In a very real sense, then, quantitative economic models should be used to examine the structural implications of changes in an economy and should not be treated as providing "the" answer.

**Table A2.1: Total economic impact (direct, indirect, and induced) of all international students, by province and territory, 2017, 2018 (in Billions of CAD)**

	2017				2018			
Region	Output	GDP	Labour Income	Employment	Output	GDP	Labour Income	Employment
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 142,134	\$ 86,791	\$ 48,916	956	\$ 171,195	\$ 108,061	\$ 60,200	1,168
Prince Edward Island	\$ 120,197	\$ 75,943	\$ 44,257	903	\$ 147,777	\$ 94,947	\$ 54,487	1,114
Nova Scotia	\$ 629,536	\$ 404,712	\$ 238,992	5,253	\$ 816,370	\$ 534,071	\$ 310,501	6,862
New Brunswick	\$ 271,613	\$ 154,442	\$ 88,579	1,962	\$ 325,703	\$ 187,695	\$ 106,193	2,351
Quebec	\$ 4,104,164	\$ 2,544,646	\$ 1,410,710	29,267	\$ 4,805,512	\$ 3,014,964	\$ 1,653,236	34,315
Ontario	\$ 18,236,182	\$ 12,032,448	\$ 7,054,162	127,323	\$20,724,683	\$13,807,766	\$ 8,023,734	144,980
Manitoba	\$ 789,943	\$ 496,585	\$ 273,567	5,536	\$ 917,787	\$ 585,718	\$ 318,166	6,439
Saskatchewan	\$ 467,160	\$ 278,186	\$ 147,206	2,821	\$ 541,904	\$ 326,502	\$ 172,427	3,308
Alberta	\$ 2,219,419	\$ 1,305,572	\$ 713,090	11,587	\$ 2,572,628	\$ 1,519,471	\$ 823,100	13,444
British Columbia	\$ 6,490,536	\$ 4,358,166	\$ 2,499,082	46,988	\$ 7,368,278	\$ 4,999,512	\$ 2,831,649	53,493
Territories	\$ 279,844	\$ 167,286	\$ 89,894	1,531	\$ 321,821	\$ 192,379	\$ 103,378	1,760
Canada	\$ 33,750,728	\$ 21,904,777	\$ 12,608,455	234,127	\$38,713,658	\$25,371,086	\$ 14,457,071	269,234

**Table A2.2: Total economic impact (direct, indirect, and induced) of all long-term international students, by province and territory, 2017, 2018 (in Billions of CAD)**

	2017				2018			
Region	Output	GDP	Labour Income	Employment	Output	GDP	Labour Income	Employment
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 140,203	\$ 85,827	\$ 48,409	949	\$ 21,873	\$ 103,868	\$ 59,001	1,150
Prince Edward Island	\$ 118,266	\$ 74,858	\$ 43,645	886	\$ 7,713	\$ 91,513	\$ 53,293	1,081
Nova Scotia	\$ 619,135	\$ 398,851	\$ 235,651	5,166	\$ 46,153	\$ 503,647	\$ 297,489	6,513
New Brunswick	\$ 264,383	\$ 150,790	\$ 86,500	1,910	\$ 27,409	\$ 178,923	\$ 102,658	2,263
Quebec	\$ 3,982,460	\$ 2,477,817	\$ 1,374,131	28,367	\$ 421,681	\$ 2,845,259	\$ 1,579,580	32,517
Ontario	\$ 17,839,590	\$ 11,803,840	\$ 6,926,276	124,600	\$ 1,345,488	\$13,141,681	\$ 7,726,490	138,666
Manitoba	\$ 773,559	\$ 487,883	\$ 268,897	5,427	\$ 90,284	\$ 561,541	\$ 309,238	6,234
Saskatchewan	\$ 457,820	\$ 273,645	\$ 145,078	2,774	\$ 47,108	\$ 309,568	\$ 165,878	3,155
Alberta	\$ 2,132,409	\$ 1,259,359	\$ 688,847	11,139	\$ 280,484	\$ 1,402,576	\$ 767,074	12,386
British Columbia	\$ 6,205,186	\$ 4,189,422	\$ 2,408,079	44,889	\$ 535,738	\$ 4,615,355	\$ 2,656,738	49,465
Territories	\$ 44,582	\$ 25,005	\$ 14,234	212	\$ 51,270	\$ 28,756	\$ 16,370	243
Canada	\$ 32,577,593	\$ 21,227,297	\$ 12,239,747	226,319	\$ 2,875,201	\$23,782,687	\$ 13,733,809	253,673

**Table A2.3: Total economic impact (direct, indirect, and induced) of all short-term international students, by province and territory, 2017, 2018 (in Billions of CAD)**

	2017				2018			
Region	Output	GDP	Labour Income	Employment	Output	GDP	Labour Income	Employment
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 1,930	\$ 964	\$ 507	8	\$ 149,322	\$ 4,193	\$ 1,199	19
Prince Edward Island	\$ 1,931	\$ 1,085	\$ 611	17	\$ 140,065	\$ 3,433	\$ 1,193	33
Nova Scotia	\$ 10,401	\$ 5,862	\$ 3,341	87	\$ 770,218	\$ 30,424	\$ 13,011	349
New Brunswick	\$ 7,231	\$ 3,652	\$ 2,079	51	\$ 298,294	\$ 8,772	\$ 3,535	88
Quebec	\$ 121,705	\$ 66,829	\$ 36,578	901	\$ 4,383,831	\$ 169,705	\$ 73,656	1,799
Ontario	\$ 396,592	\$ 228,608	\$ 127,885	2,722	\$19,379,195	\$ 666,085	\$ 297,244	6,313
Manitoba	\$ 16,384	\$ 8,701	\$ 4,670	109	\$ 827,503	\$ 24,176	\$ 8,929	204
Saskatchewan	\$ 9,340	\$ 4,541	\$ 2,128	47	\$ 494,796	\$ 16,935	\$ 6,549	154
Alberta	\$ 87,010	\$ 46,213	\$ 24,244	448	\$ 2,292,144	\$ 116,895	\$ 56,026	1,057
British Columbia	\$ 285,351	\$ 168,744	\$ 91,004	2,099	\$ 6,832,540	\$ 384,157	\$ 174,911	4,028
Territories	\$ 235,262	\$ 142,281	\$ 75,659	1,319	\$ 270,551	\$ 163,623	\$ 87,008	1,517
Canada	\$ 1,173,137	\$ 677,480	\$ 368,706	7,808	\$35,838,459	\$ 1,588,398	\$ 723,261	15,561



## APPENDIX 3 - DETAILED ESTIMATION TABLES

**Table A1**  
**Number of International University Students Long Term**  
**Full-time/Part-time**  
**Undergraduate/Graduate/Other**  
**Province and Territory**  
**2017**

Region	Full-time Undergraduate	Full-time Graduate	Full-time Other	Part-time Undergraduate	Part-time Graduate	Part-time Other
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,372	1,462	-	159	18	-
Prince Edward Island	870	312	75	85	5	5
Nova Scotia	7,088	1,763	408	673	121	189
New Brunswick	1,974	513	194	305	114	44
Quebec	20,187	16,806	3,581	1,628	2,257	568
Ontario	70,157	28,316	3,970	8,332	692	2,295
Manitoba	6,293	1,891	493	707	27	196
Saskatchewan	2,682	1,798	331	291	65	442
Alberta	6,609	4,778	1,644	254	44	459
British Columbia	26,113	9,740	5,547	11,713	1,135	4,632
Territories	74	30	4	9	1	2
Canada	143,418	67,408	16,248	24,157	4,478	8,832

**Note 1: Student totals are taken from IRCC secondary plus study permits. Allocation to University type are estimated using Statistics Canada Table 37-10-0018-01 (formerly CANSIM 477-0019)**

**Source: Government of Canada Temporary Residents: Study Permit Holders IRCC, December 31 2018**

**Table A2**  
**Number of International University Students Long Term**  
**Full-time/Part-time**  
**Undergraduate/Graduate/Other**  
**Province and Territory**  
**2018**

Region	Full-time Undergraduate	Full-time Graduate	Full-time Other	Part-time Undergraduate	Part-time Graduate	Part-time Other
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,553	1,655	0	180	20	0
Prince Edward Island	1,102	395	96	108	6	6
Nova Scotia	8,781	2,184	505	832	150	234
New Brunswick	2,345	609	231	362	135	52
Quebec	23,131	19,258	4,103	1,876	2,600	654
Ontario	82,986	33,494	4,696	9,890	821	2,724
Manitoba	7,520	2,259	589	846	33	235
Saskatchewan	3,250	2,178	401	353	78	536
Alberta	7,813	5,648	1,944	303	52	547
British Columbia	30,433	11,351	6,465	1,3630	1,321	5,390
Territories	82	33	5	10	1	3

**Note 1: Student totals are taken from IRCC secondary plus study permits. Allocation to University type are estimated using Statistics Canada Table 37-10-0018-01 (formerly CANSIM 477-0019)**

**Source: Government of Canada Temporary Residents: Study Permit Holders IRCC, December 31 2018**

**Table B1**  
**Tuition Expenditures Per Student**  
**International University by Type**  
**Province and Territories**  
**2017**

Region	Full-time Undergraduate	Full-time Graduate	Full-time Other	Part-time Undergraduate	Part-time Graduate	Part-time Other
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 9,703	\$ 3,338	\$ 9,703	\$ 4,852	\$ 1,669	\$ 4,852
Prince Edward Island	\$ 22,243	\$ 12,368	\$ 22,243	\$ 11,122	\$ 6,184	\$ 11,122
Nova Scotia	\$ 17,553	\$ 19,265	\$ 17,553	\$ 8,776	\$ 9,633	\$ 8,776
New Brunswick	\$ 14,566	\$ 11,807	\$ 14,566	\$ 7,283	\$ 5,904	\$ 7,283
Quebec	\$ 22,241	\$ 15,704	\$ 22,241	\$ 11,121	\$ 7,852	\$ 11,121
Ontario	\$ 33,999	\$ 23,337	\$ 33,999	\$ 17,000	\$ 11,669	\$ 17,000
Manitoba	\$ 15,347	\$ 10,831	\$ 15,347	\$ 7,673	\$ 5,415	\$ 7,673
Saskatchewan	\$ 20,135	\$ 5,896	\$ 20,135	\$ 10,067	\$ 2,948	\$ 10,067
Alberta	\$ 22,095	\$ 12,238	\$ 22,095	\$ 11,048	\$ 6,119	\$ 11,048
British Columbia	\$ 25,474	\$ 16,995	\$ 25,474	\$ 12,737	\$ 8,498	\$ 12,737
Territories	\$ 33,999	\$ 23,337	\$ 33,999	\$ 17,000	\$ 11,669	\$ 17,000

**Note 1:** Part-time tuition is 50% of full-time

**Note 2:** Calculations are  $\text{base} * 0.9 + \text{base} * 12/8 * 0.1$

**Note 3:** Ontario data used for territories

**Note 4:** For Other use Undergraduate

**Source:** Statistics Canada Table 37-10-0045-01

**Table B2**  
**Tuition Expenditures Per Student**  
**International University by Type**  
**Province and Territories**  
**2018**

Region	Full-time Undergraduate	Full-time Graduate	Full-time Other	Part-time Undergraduate	Part-time Graduate	Part-time Other
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 12,644	\$ 4,285	\$ 12,644	\$ 6,322	\$ 2,143	\$ 3,161
Prince Edward Island	\$ 22,036	\$ 12,650	\$ 22,036	\$ 11,018	\$ 6,325	\$ 5,509
Nova Scotia	\$ 18,605	\$ 20,245	\$ 18,605	\$ 9,302	\$ 10,123	\$ 4,651
New Brunswick	\$ 15,390	\$ 12,224	\$ 15,390	\$ 7,695	\$ 6,112	\$ 3,847
Quebec	\$ 23,749	\$ 16,090	\$ 23,749	\$ 11,874	\$ 8,045	\$ 5,937
Ontario	\$ 36,780	\$ 23,653	\$ 36,780	\$ 18,390	\$ 11,827	\$ 9,195
Manitoba	\$ 16,323	\$ 11,111	\$ 16,323	\$ 8,162	\$ 5,556	\$ 4,081
Saskatchewan	\$ 21,175	\$ 6,594	\$ 21,175	\$ 10,588	\$ 3,297	\$ 5,294
Alberta	\$ 22,566	\$ 14,086	\$ 22,566	\$ 11,283	\$ 7,043	\$ 5,641
British Columbia	\$ 27,003	\$ 18,105	\$ 27,003	\$ 13,501	\$ 9,053	\$ 6,751
Territories	\$ 36,780	\$ 23,653	\$ 36,780	\$ 18,390	\$ 11,827	\$ 9,195

**Note 1:** Part-time tuition is 50% of full-time

**Note 2:** Calculations are  $\text{base} * 0.9 + \text{base} * 12/8 * 0.1$

**Note 3:** Ontario data used for territories

**Note 4:** For Other use Undergraduate

**Source:** Statistics Canada Table 37-10-0045-01

**Table B3**  
**Tuition Compulsory Fees Per Student**  
**International University by Type**  
**Province and Territories**  
**2017**

Region	Full-time Undergraduate	Full-time Graduate	Full-time Other	Part-time Undergraduate	Part-time Graduate	Part-time Other
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 880	\$ 988	\$ 880	\$ 440	\$ 494	\$ 440
Prince Edward Island	\$ 679	\$ 679	\$ 679	\$ 340	\$ 340	\$ 340
Nova Scotia	\$ 869	\$ 798	\$ 869	\$ 435	\$ 399	\$ 435
New Brunswick	\$ 596	\$ 551	\$ 596	\$ 298	\$ 276	\$ 298
Quebec	\$ 907	\$ 802	\$ 907	\$ 454	\$ 401	\$ 454
Ontario	\$ 978	\$ 972	\$ 978	\$ 489	\$ 486	\$ 489
Manitoba	\$ 837	\$ 668	\$ 837	\$ 418	\$ 334	\$ 418
Saskatchewan	\$ 433	\$ 333	\$ 433	\$ 216	\$ 166	\$ 216
Alberta	\$ 1,140	\$ 1,147	\$ 1,140	\$ 570	\$ 573	\$ 570
British Columbia	\$ 768	\$ 742	\$ 768	\$ 384	\$ 371	\$ 384
Territories	\$ 978	\$ 972	\$ 978	\$ 489	\$ 486	\$ 489

Note 1: Part-time tuition is 50% of full-time

Note 2: Calculations are base \* 0.9 + base \* 12/8 \* 0.1

Note 3: Ontario data used for territories

Note 4: For Other use Undergraduate

Source: Statistics Canada Table 37-10-0045-01

**Table B4**  
**Tuition Compulsory Fees Per Student**  
**International University by Type**  
**Province and Territories**  
**2018**

Region	Full-time Undergraduate	Full-time Graduate	Full-time Other	Part-time Undergraduate	Part-time Graduate	Part-time Other
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 885	\$ 992	\$ 885	\$ 443	\$ 496	\$ 443
Prince Edward Island	\$ 683	\$ 683	\$ 683	\$ 341	\$ 341	\$ 341
Nova Scotia	\$ 987	\$ 995	\$ 987	\$ 494	\$ 498	\$ 494
New Brunswick	\$ 618	\$ 582	\$ 618	\$ 309	\$ 291	\$ 309
Quebec	\$ 914	\$ 830	\$ 914	\$ 457	\$ 415	\$ 457
Ontario	\$ 1,027	\$ 1,003	\$ 1,027	\$ 513	\$ 501	\$ 513
Manitoba	\$ 915	\$ 663	\$ 915	\$ 457	\$ 331	\$ 457
Saskatchewan	\$ 479	\$ 386	\$ 479	\$ 239	\$ 193	\$ 239
Alberta	\$ 1,224	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,224	\$ 612	\$ 553	\$ 612
British Columbia	\$ 776	\$ 756	\$ 776	\$ 388	\$ 378	\$ 388
Territories	\$ 315	\$ 1,003	\$ 1,027	\$ 513	\$ 501	\$ 513

**Note 1: Part-time tuition is 50% of full-time**

**Note 2: Calculations are  $\text{base} * 0.9 + \text{base} * 12/8 * 0.1$**

**Note 3: Ontario data used for territories**

**Note 4: For Other use Undergraduate**

**Source: Statistics Canada Table 37-10-0045-01**

**Table B5**  
**Books & Materials Per Student**  
**International University by Type**  
**Province and Territories**  
**2017**

Region	Full-time Undergraduate	Full-time Graduate	Full-time Other	Part-time Undergraduate	Part-time Graduate	Part-time Other
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 655	\$ 655	\$ 655
Prince Edward Island	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 655	\$ 655	\$ 655
Nova Scotia	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 655	\$ 655	\$ 655
New Brunswick	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 655	\$ 655	\$ 655
Quebec	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 655	\$ 655	\$ 655
Ontario	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 655	\$ 655	\$ 655
Manitoba	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 655	\$ 655	\$ 655
Saskatchewan	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 655	\$ 655	\$ 655
Alberta	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 655	\$ 655	\$ 655
British Columbia	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 655	\$ 655	\$ 655
Territories	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,311	\$ 655	\$ 655	\$ 655

Note 1: Books and Materials = \$1,200 \* 1.02 \* 1.02

Note 2: Calculations are base \* 0.9 + base \* 12/8 \* 0.1

Note 3: Part-time Books and Materials is 50% of full-time

Note 4: For Other use Undergraduate

Source: Global Affairs "Economic Impact of International Education in Canada", December 2017.



**Table B6**  
**Books & Materials Per Student**  
**International University by Type**  
**Province and Territories**  
**2018**

Region	Full-time Undergraduate	Full-time Graduate	Full-time Other	Part-time Undergraduate	Part-time Graduate	Part-time Other
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 669	\$ 669	\$ 669
Prince Edward Island	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 669	\$ 669	\$ 669
Nova Scotia	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 669	\$ 669	\$ 669
New Brunswick	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 669	\$ 669	\$ 669
Quebec	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 669	\$ 669	\$ 669
Ontario	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 669	\$ 669	\$ 669
Manitoba	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 669	\$ 669	\$ 669
Saskatchewan	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 669	\$ 669	\$ 669
Alberta	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 669	\$ 669	\$ 669
British Columbia	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 669	\$ 669	\$ 669
Territories	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,337	\$ 669	\$ 669	\$ 669

**Note 1: Books and Materials = \$1,200\*1.02\*1.02\*1.02**

**Note 2: Calculations are base \* 0.9 + base \* 12/8 \* 0.1**

**Note 3: Part-time Books and Materials is 50% of full-time**

**Note 4: For Other use Undergraduate**

**Source: Global Affairs "Economic Impact of International Education in Canada", December 2017.**

**Table B7**  
**Living Expenses Accommodation Per Student**  
**International University by Type**  
**Province and Territories**  
**2017**

Region	Full-time Undergraduate	Full-time Graduate	Full-time Other	Part-time Undergraduate	Part-time Graduate	Part-time Other
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 14,341	\$ 14,341	\$ 14,341	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612
Prince Edward Island	\$ 15,206	\$ 15,206	\$ 15,206	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612
Nova Scotia	\$ 15,922	\$ 15,922	\$ 15,922	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612
New Brunswick	\$ 15,516	\$ 15,516	\$ 15,516	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612
Quebec	\$ 18,772	\$ 18,772	\$ 18,772	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612
Ontario	\$ 15,938	\$ 15,938	\$ 15,938	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612
Manitoba	\$ 12,754	\$ 12,754	\$ 12,754	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612
Saskatchewan	\$ 14,114	\$ 14,114	\$ 14,114	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612
Alberta	\$ 15,601	\$ 15,601	\$ 15,601	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612
British Columbia	\$ 14,824	\$ 14,824	\$ 14,824	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612
Territories	\$ 15,938	\$ 15,938	\$ 15,938	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,612

Living Expenses Statistics Canada Custom Run (Email Nov. 15 2019 Our Living Expenses - Accom Sheet) computed by Canmac Economics Ltd.

\*12/8

Note 1: Part-time Accommodation Expenses is  $850 \times 12 \times 1.02 \times 1.02$  for 2017

Note 2: Ontario data used for territories

Note 3: For Other use Undergraduate

Source: Statistics Canada Table 37-10-0045-01

**Table B8**  
**Living Expenses Accommodation Per Student**  
**International University by Type**  
**Province and Territories**  
**2018**

Region	Full-time Undergraduate	Full-time Graduate	Full-time Other	Part-time Undergraduate	Part-time Graduate	Part-time Other
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 14,600	\$ 14,600	\$ 14,600	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824
Prince Edward Island	\$ 15,522	\$ 15,522	\$ 15,522	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824
Nova Scotia	\$ 16,315	\$ 16,315	\$ 16,315	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824
New Brunswick	\$ 15,846	\$ 15,846	\$ 15,846	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824
Quebec	\$ 19,094	\$ 19,094	\$ 19,094	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824
Ontario	\$ 16,605	\$ 16,605	\$ 16,605	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824
Manitoba	\$ 13,873	\$ 13,873	\$ 13,873	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824
Saskatchewan	\$ 12,017	\$ 12,017	\$ 12,017	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824
Alberta	\$ 16,145	\$ 16,145	\$ 16,145	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824
British Columbia	\$ 15,450	\$ 15,450	\$ 15,450	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824
Territories	\$ 16,605	\$ 16,605	\$ 16,605	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824

Living Expenses Statistics Canada Custom Run (Email Nov. 15 2019 Our Living Expenses - Accom Sheet) computed by Canmac Economics Ltd.

\*12/8

Note 1: Part-time Accommodation Expenses is  $850 * 12 * 1.02 * 1.02 * 1.02$  for 2018

Note 2: Ontario data used for territories

Note 3: For Other use Undergraduate

Source: Statistics Canada Table 37-10-0045-01

**Table B9**  
**Living Expenses Discretionary Per Student**  
**International University by Type**  
**Province and Territories**  
**2017**

Region	Full-time Undergraduate	Full-time Graduate	Full-time Other	Part-time Undergraduate	Part-time Graduate	Part-time Other
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Prince Edward Island	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Nova Scotia	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
New Brunswick	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Quebec	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Ontario	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Manitoba	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Saskatchewan	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Alberta	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
British Columbia	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Territories	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500

**Note 1: Discretionary Expenses = \$2,500 (no inflation)**

**Note 2: Part-time Discretionary Expenses = \$2,500 (no inflation)**

**Note 3: For Other use Undergraduate**

**Source: Global Affairs "Economic Impact of International Education in Canada", December 2017.**

**Table B10**  
**Living Expenses Discretionary Per Student**  
**International University by Type**  
**Province and Territories**  
**2018**

Region	Full-time Undergraduate	Full-time Graduate	Full-time Other	Part-time Undergraduate	Part-time Graduate	Part-time Other
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Prince Edward Island	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Nova Scotia	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
New Brunswick	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Quebec	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Ontario	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Manitoba	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Saskatchewan	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Alberta	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
British Columbia	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Territories	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500

**Note 1: Discretionary Expenses = \$2,500 (no Inflation)**

**Note 2: Part-time Discretionary Expenses = \$2,500 (no inflation)**

**Note 3: For Other use Undergraduate**

**Source: Global Affairs "Economic Impact of International Education in Canada", December 2017.**

**Table B11**  
**Living Expenses Transportation Per Student**  
**International University by Type**  
**Province and Territories**  
**2017**

Region	Full-time Undergraduate	Full-time Graduate	Full-time Other	Part-time Undergraduate	Part-time Graduate	Part-time Other
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 1,029	\$ 1,029	\$ 1,029	\$ 514	\$ 514	\$ 514
Prince Edward Island	\$ 911	\$ 911	\$ 911	\$ 456	\$ 456	\$ 456
Nova Scotia	\$ 856	\$ 856	\$ 856	\$ 428	\$ 428	\$ 428
New Brunswick	\$ 505	\$ 505	\$ 505	\$ 252	\$ 252	\$ 252
Quebec	\$ 918	\$ 918	\$ 918	\$ 459	\$ 459	\$ 459
Ontario	\$ 1,528	\$ 1,528	\$ 1,528	\$ 764	\$ 764	\$ 764
Manitoba	\$ 1,131	\$ 1,131	\$ 1,131	\$ 565	\$ 565	\$ 565
Saskatchewan	\$ 880	\$ 880	\$ 880	\$ 440	\$ 440	\$ 440
Alberta	\$ 1,544	\$ 1,544	\$ 1,544	\$ 772	\$ 772	\$ 772
British Columbia	\$ 1,774	\$ 1,774	\$ 1,774	\$ 887	\$ 887	\$ 887
Territories	\$ 1,528	\$ 1,528	\$ 1,528	\$ 764	\$ 764	\$ 764

Note 1: Part-time Transportation Expenses is 50% of full-time

Note 2: Ontario data used for territories

Note 3: For Other use Undergraduate

Source: Statistics Canada Table 11-10-0222-01 & Other Tab \* 1.02\*1.02

**Table B12**  
**Living Expenses Transportation Per Student**  
**International University by Type**  
**Province and Territories**  
**2018**

Region	Full-time Undergraduate	Full-time Graduate	Full-time Other	Part-time Undergraduate	Part-time Graduate	Part-time Other
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 1,071	\$ 1,071	\$ 1,071	\$ 535	\$ 535	\$ 535
Prince Edward Island	\$ 948	\$ 948	\$ 948	\$ 474	\$ 474	\$ 474
Nova Scotia	\$ 891	\$ 891	\$ 891	\$ 445	\$ 445	\$ 445
New Brunswick	\$ 525	\$ 525	\$ 525	\$ 262	\$ 262	\$ 262
Quebec	\$ 955	\$ 955	\$ 955	\$ 477	\$ 477	\$ 477
Ontario	\$ 1,590	\$ 1,590	\$ 1,590	\$ 795	\$ 795	\$ 795
Manitoba	\$ 1,177	\$ 1,177	\$ 1,177	\$ 588	\$ 588	\$ 588
Saskatchewan	\$ 916	\$ 916	\$ 916	\$ 458	\$ 458	\$ 458
Alberta	\$ 1,606	\$ 1,606	\$ 1,606	\$ 803	\$ 803	\$ 803
British Columbia	\$ 1,846	\$ 1,846	\$ 1,846	\$ 923	\$ 923	\$ 923
Territories	\$ 1,590	\$ 1,590	\$ 1,590	\$ 795	\$ 795	\$ 795

**Note 1: Part-time Transportation Expenses is 50% of full-time**

**Note 2: Ontario data used for territories**

**Note 3: For Other use Undergraduate**

**Source: Statistics Canada Table 11-10-0222-01 & Other Tab \*1.02\*1.02\*1.02**

**Table C1**  
**University Student Expenditures**  
**Undergraduate Full-time**  
**by Province / Territory**  
**2017**

Region	Tuition & Fees	Books & Materials	Accommodation	Discretionary	Transportation	Compulsory	Total Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 12,547,803	\$ 1,712,360	\$ 13,112,761	\$ 3,428,890	\$ 1,411,270	\$ 1,149,364	\$ 33,362,448
Prince Edward Island	\$ 18,250,201	\$ 1,086,441	\$ 8,821,327	\$ 2,175,527	\$ 793,102	\$ 563,026	\$ 31,689,625
Nova Scotia	\$ 117,311,149	\$ 8,849,675	\$ 75,238,382	\$ 17,720,899	\$ 6,069,402	\$ 5,869,162	\$ 231,058,670
New Brunswick	\$ 27,109,544	\$ 2,464,504	\$ 20,419,422	\$ 4,935,009	\$ 996,070	\$ 1,121,234	\$ 57,045,785
Quebec	\$ 423,317,236	\$ 25,202,602	\$ 252,625,564	\$ 50,466,572	\$ 18,523,913	\$ 17,441,247	\$ 787,577,133
Ontario	\$ 2,248,952,293	\$ 87,589,045	\$ 745,430,848	\$ 175,391,367	\$ 107,223,590	\$ 65,315,745	\$ 3,429,902,888
Manitoba	\$ 91,052,932	\$ 7,856,187	\$ 53,502,841	\$ 15,731,503	\$ 7,116,396	\$ 5,015,203	\$ 180,275,062
Saskatchewan	\$ 50,920,880	\$ 3,348,762	\$ 25,238,831	\$ 6,705,678	\$ 2,360,877	\$ 1,105,096	\$ 89,680,123
Alberta	\$ 137,685,429	\$ 8,251,383	\$ 68,739,215	\$ 16,522,857	\$ 10,204,210	\$ 7,177,529	\$ 248,580,623
British Columbia	\$ 627,192,125	\$ 32,601,553	\$ 258,070,389	\$ 65,282,490	\$ 46,321,374	\$ 19,088,600	\$ 1,048,556,532
Territories	\$ 2,377,328	\$ 665,278	\$ 135,888	\$ 142,588	\$ 8,125	\$ 39,279	\$ 3,368,486
Canada	\$ 3,756,716,920	\$ 179,627,791	\$ 1,521,335,468	\$ 358,503,380	\$ 201,028,329	\$ 123,885,485	\$ 6,141,097,372

Source: Computed by Canmac Economics Limited



**Table C2**  
**University Student Expenditures**  
**Undergraduate Full-time**  
**by Province / Territory**  
**2018**

Region	Tuition & Fees	Books & Materials	Accommodation	Discretionary	Transportation	Compulsory	Total Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 18,510,198	\$ 1,977,238	\$ 15,112,071	\$ 3,881,658	\$ 1,662,165	\$ 1,308,895	\$ 42,452,225
Prince Edward Island	\$ 22,898,337	\$ 1,403,460	\$ 11,404,462	\$ 2,755,233	\$ 1,045,017	\$ 716,361	\$ 40,222,871
Nova Scotia	\$ 154,031,899	\$ 11,181,962	\$ 95,507,987	\$ 21,952,110	\$ 7,822,342	\$ 8,253,993	\$ 298,750,293
New Brunswick	\$ 34,024,001	\$ 2,985,980	\$ 24,769,645	\$ 5,861,990	\$ 1,230,970	\$ 1,381,085	\$ 70,253,672
Quebec	\$ 517,945,300	\$ 29,456,169	\$ 294,446,128	\$ 57,827,512	\$ 22,083,290	\$ 20,123,974	\$ 941,882,374
Ontario	\$ 2,877,862,816	\$ 105,679,054	\$ 918,639,186	\$ 207,466,109	\$ 131,956,150	\$ 81,160,742	\$ 4,322,764,057
Manitoba	\$ 115,733,135	\$ 9,576,033	\$ 69,545,228	\$ 18,799,395	\$ 8,847,775	\$ 6,549,709	\$ 229,051,276
Saskatchewan	\$ 64,884,924	\$ 4,138,558	\$ 26,035,871	\$ 8,124,700	\$ 2,976,037	\$ 1,481,945	\$ 107,642,035
Alberta	\$ 166,223,071	\$ 9,949,042	\$ 84,090,698	\$ 19,531,675	\$ 12,549,721	\$ 9,109,573	\$ 301,453,780
British Columbia	\$ 774,814,469	\$ 38,754,665	\$ 313,463,137	\$ 76,082,054	\$ 56,165,198	\$ 22,489,855	\$ 1,281,769,378
Territories	\$ 2,842,534	\$ 745,265	\$ 162,479	\$ 171,087	\$ 9,134	\$ 23,565	\$ 3,954,064
Canada	\$ 4,749,770,685	\$ 215,847,426	\$ 1,853,176,890	\$ 422,453,525	\$ 246,347,800	\$ 152,599,698	\$ 7,640,196,025

Source: Computed by Canmac Economics Limited

**Table C3**  
**University Student Expenditures**  
**Graduate Full-time**  
**by Province / Territory**  
**2017**

Region	Tuition & Fees	Books & Materials	Accommodation	Discretionary	Transportation	Compulsory	Total Expenses
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	\$ 4,601,309	\$ 1,825,313	\$ 13,977,718	\$ 3,655,070	\$ 1,504,362	\$ 1,375,768	\$ 26,939,540
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	\$ 3,636,752	\$ 389,360	\$ 3,161,401	\$ 779,669	\$ 284,233	\$ 201,778	\$ 8,453,193
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	\$ 32,017,762	\$ 2,200,638	\$ 18,709,438	\$ 4,406,635	\$ 1,509,271	\$ 1,339,617	\$ 60,183,360
<b>New Brunswick</b>	\$ 5,708,457	\$ 640,185	\$ 5,304,196	\$ 1,281,929	\$ 258,742	\$ 269,205	\$ 13,462,715
<b>Quebec</b>	\$ 248,842,014	\$ 20,982,375	\$ 210,322,899	\$ 42,015,841	\$ 15,422,046	\$ 12,840,041	\$ 550,425,215
<b>Ontario</b>	\$ 623,059,439	\$ 35,352,047	\$ 300,865,321	\$ 70,790,175	\$ 43,276,797	\$ 26,220,681	\$ 1,099,564,460
<b>Manitoba</b>	\$ 19,305,709	\$ 2,360,277	\$ 16,074,148	\$ 4,726,301	\$ 2,138,017	\$ 1,202,371	\$ 45,806,823
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	\$ 9,993,528	\$ 2,244,478	\$ 16,916,106	\$ 4,494,422	\$ 1,582,357	\$ 569,893	\$ 35,800,785
<b>Alberta</b>	\$ 55,128,940	\$ 5,965,045	\$ 49,692,587	\$ 11,944,616	\$ 7,376,773	\$ 5,217,408	\$ 135,325,369
<b>British Columbia</b>	\$ 156,077,411	\$ 12,160,373	\$ 96,260,208	\$ 24,350,357	\$ 17,277,864	\$ 6,886,281	\$ 313,012,494
<b>Territories</b>	\$ 658,625	\$ 135,888	\$ 142,588	\$ 8,125	\$ 39,279	\$ -	\$ 984,505
<b>Canada</b>	\$ 1,159,029,946	\$ 84,255,980	\$ 731,426,611	\$ 168,453,139	\$ 90,669,741	\$ 56,123,043	\$ 2,289,958,460

Source: Computed by Canmac Economics Limited

**Table C4**  
**University Student Expenditures**  
**Graduate Full-time**  
**by Province / Territory**  
**2018**

Region	Tuition & Fees	Books & Materials	Accommodation	Discretionary	Transportation	Compulsory	Total Expenses
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	\$ 6,686,844	\$ 2,107,663	\$ 16,108,909	\$ 4,137,704	\$ 1,771,807	\$ 1,564,052	\$ 32,376,979
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	\$ 4,711,011	\$ 502,974	\$ 4,087,148	\$ 987,425	\$ 374,515	\$ 256,730	\$ 10,919,803
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	\$ 41,679,481	\$ 2,780,605	\$ 23,749,856	\$ 5,458,805	\$ 1,945,172	\$ 2,069,979	\$ 77,683,899
<b>New Brunswick</b>	\$ 7,020,112	\$ 775,645	\$ 6,434,220	\$ 1,522,724	\$ 319,760	\$ 337,436	\$ 16,409,897
<b>Quebec</b>	\$ 292,153,506	\$ 24,523,674	\$ 245,140,524	\$ 48,144,178	\$ 18,385,398	\$ 15,213,560	\$ 643,560,840
<b>Ontario</b>	\$ 746,982,589	\$ 42,653,403	\$ 370,774,398	\$ 83,735,947	\$ 53,259,172	\$ 31,987,132	\$ 1,329,392,639
<b>Manitoba</b>	\$ 23,667,803	\$ 2,876,979	\$ 20,893,849	\$ 5,648,004	\$ 2,658,185	\$ 1,425,556	\$ 57,170,376
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	\$ 13,542,328	\$ 2,773,833	\$ 17,450,316	\$ 5,445,509	\$ 1,994,663	\$ 801,579	\$ 42,008,227
<b>Alberta</b>	\$ 75,008,830	\$ 7,192,308	\$ 60,790,399	\$ 14,119,734	\$ 9,072,377	\$ 5,947,232	\$ 172,130,881
<b>British Columbia</b>	\$ 193,775,499	\$ 14,455,483	\$ 116,921,692	\$ 28,378,592	\$ 20,949,608	\$ 8,173,035	\$ 382,653,909
<b>Territories</b>	\$ 737,813	\$ 42,130	\$ 366,223	\$ 82,708	\$ 52,605	\$ 31,594	\$ 1,313,073
<b>Canada</b>	\$ 1,405,965,815	\$ 100,684,697	\$ 882,717,534	\$ 197,661,330	\$ 110,783,263	\$ 67,807,885	\$ 2,765,620,524

Source: Computed by Canmac Economics Limited

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**Table C5**  
**University Student Expenditures**  
**Other Full-time**  
**by Province / Territory**  
**2017**

Region	Tuition & Fees	Books & Materials	Accommodation	Discretionary	Transportation	Compulsory	Total Expenses
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	\$ 1,582,387	\$ 94,200	\$ 764,855	\$ 188,630	\$ 68,766	\$ 48,817	\$ 2,747,655
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	\$ 6,746,328	\$ 508,927	\$ 4,326,808	\$ 1,019,093	\$ 349,039	\$ 337,524	\$ 13,287,719
<b>New Brunswick</b>	\$ 2,669,531	\$ 242,685	\$ 2,010,741	\$ 485,960	\$ 98,085	\$ 110,410	\$ 5,617,412
<b>Quebec</b>	\$ 75,088,584	\$ 4,470,472	\$ 44,811,064	\$ 8,951,829	\$ 3,285,797	\$ 3,093,752	\$ 139,701,497
<b>Ontario</b>	\$ 127,264,202	\$ 4,956,508	\$ 42,182,603	\$ 9,925,085	\$ 6,067,592	\$ 3,696,102	\$ 194,092,091
<b>Manitoba</b>	\$ 7,136,224	\$ 615,724	\$ 4,193,256	\$ 1,232,948	\$ 557,744	\$ 393,064	\$ 14,128,960
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	\$ 6,279,787	\$ 412,984	\$ 3,112,564	\$ 826,974	\$ 291,154	\$ 136,285	\$ 11,059,747
<b>Alberta</b>	\$ 34,256,346	\$ 2,052,957	\$ 17,102,422	\$ 4,110,912	\$ 2,538,823	\$ 1,785,780	\$ 61,847,240
<b>British Columbia</b>	\$ 133,236,510	\$ 6,925,656	\$ 54,822,751	\$ 13,868,177	\$ 9,840,204	\$ 4,055,055	\$ 222,748,353
<b>Territories</b>	\$ 134,529	\$ 5,239	\$ 44,590	\$ 10,492	\$ 6,414	\$ 3,907	\$ 205,171
<b>Canada</b>	\$ 394,394,427	\$ 20,285,352	\$ 173,371,655	\$ 40,620,099	\$ 23,103,617	\$ 13,660,696	\$ 665,435,846

Source: Computed by Canmac Economics Limited

**Table C6**  
**University Student Expenditures**  
**Other Full-time**  
**by Province / Territory**  
**2018**

Region	Tuition & Fees	Books & Materials	Accommodation	Discretionary	Transportation	Compulsory	Total Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Prince Edward Island	\$ 1,985,405	\$ 121,687	\$ 988,826	\$ 238,893	\$ 90,608	\$ 62,112	\$ 3,487,532
Nova Scotia	\$ 8,858,064	\$ 643,052	\$ 5,492,472	\$ 1,262,422	\$ 449,847	\$ 474,671	\$ 17,180,528
New Brunswick	\$ 3,350,411	\$ 294,035	\$ 2,439,116	\$ 577,242	\$ 121,216	\$ 135,998	\$ 6,918,019
Quebec	\$ 91,873,838	\$ 5,224,975	\$ 52,229,253	\$ 10,257,522	\$ 3,917,164	\$ 3,569,618	\$ 167,072,370
Ontario	\$ 162,853,127	\$ 5,980,189	\$ 51,984,154	\$ 11,740,137	\$ 7,467,163	\$ 4,592,742	\$ 244,617,513
Manitoba	\$ 9,070,522	\$ 750,516	\$ 5,450,569	\$ 1,473,392	\$ 693,440	\$ 513,330	\$ 17,951,769
Saskatchewan	\$ 8,001,894	\$ 510,385	\$ 3,210,858	\$ 1,001,974	\$ 367,018	\$ 182,760	\$ 13,274,889
Alberta	\$ 41,356,555	\$ 2,475,337	\$ 20,921,895	\$ 4,859,511	\$ 3,122,390	\$ 2,266,476	\$ 75,002,163
British Columbia	\$ 164,596,416	\$ 8,232,782	\$ 66,590,017	\$ 16,162,364	\$ 11,931,360	\$ 4,777,595	\$ 272,290,534
Territories	\$ 160,854	\$ 5,907	\$ 51,346	\$ 11,596	\$ 7,375	\$ 4,536	\$ 241,615
Canada	\$ 492,107,086	\$ 24,238,867	\$ 209,358,506	\$ 47,585,053	\$ 28,167,582	\$ 16,579,837	\$ 818,036,931

Source: Computed by Canmac Economics Limited

**Table C7**  
**University Student Expenditures**  
**Undergraduate Part-time**  
**by Province / Territory**  
**2017**

Region	Tuition & Fees	Books & Materials	Accommodation	Discretionary	Transportation	Compulsory	Total Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 726,971	\$ 198,415	\$ 140,544	\$ 397,313	\$ 81,764	\$ 66,590	\$ 1,611,597
Prince Edward Island	\$ 893,099	\$ 106,333	\$ 75,319	\$ 212,925	\$ 38,812	\$ 27,552	\$ 1,354,041
Nova Scotia	\$ 5,569,053	\$ 840,232	\$ 595,165	\$ 1,682,511	\$ 288,130	\$ 278,624	\$ 9,253,715
New Brunswick	\$ 2,094,201	\$ 380,764	\$ 269,708	\$ 762,455	\$ 76,946	\$ 86,615	\$ 3,670,688
Quebec	\$ 17,073,530	\$ 2,032,978	\$ 1,440,026	\$ 4,070,907	\$ 747,120	\$ 703,453	\$ 26,068,014
Ontario	\$ 133,539,482	\$ 10,401,818	\$ 7,367,954	\$ 20,828,963	\$ 6,366,779	\$ 3,878,353	\$ 182,383,349
Manitoba	\$ 5,116,705	\$ 882,954	\$ 625,426	\$ 1,768,059	\$ 399,905	\$ 281,829	\$ 9,074,877
Saskatchewan	\$ 2,764,422	\$ 363,599	\$ 257,549	\$ 728,083	\$ 128,169	\$ 59,994	\$ 4,301,816
Alberta	\$ 2,650,227	\$ 317,652	\$ 225,004	\$ 636,078	\$ 196,415	\$ 138,156	\$ 4,163,532
British Columbia	\$ 140,662,492	\$ 14,623,321	\$ 10,358,185	\$ 29,282,248	\$ 10,388,651	\$ 4,281,065	\$ 209,595,961
Territories	\$ 141,162	\$ 10,996	\$ 7,789	\$ 22,018	\$ 6,730	\$ 4,100	\$ 192,794
Canada	\$ -	\$ 30,159,062	\$ 21,362,669	\$ 60,391,560	\$ 18,719,419	\$ 9,806,330	\$ 140,439,038

Source: Computed by Canmac Economics Limited

**Table C8**  
**University Student Expenditures**  
**Undergraduate Part-time**  
**by Province / Territory**  
**2018**

Region	Tuition & Fees	Books & Materials	Accommodation	Discretionary	Transportation	Compulsory	Total Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 1,074,471	\$ 229,547	\$ 162,596	\$ 450,641	\$ 96,485	\$ 75,978	\$ 2,089,718
Prince Edward Island	\$ 1,125,063	\$ 137,912	\$ 97,688	\$ 270,745	\$ 51,345	\$ 35,197	\$ 3,807,668
Nova Scotia	\$ 7,299,701	\$ 1,059,845	\$ 750,724	\$ 2,080,658	\$ 370,707	\$ 391,164	\$ 13,670,749
New Brunswick	\$ 2,628,340	\$ 461,331	\$ 326,776	\$ 905,673	\$ 95,092	\$ 106,688	\$ 16,476,699
Quebec	\$ 21,007,206	\$ 2,389,410	\$ 1,692,499	\$ 4,690,821	\$ 895,670	\$ 816,203	\$ 36,015,709
Ontario	\$ 171,481,108	\$ 12,594,041	\$ 8,920,779	\$ 24,724,263	\$ 7,862,775	\$ 4,836,066	\$ 261,910,840
Manitoba	\$ 6,508,939	\$ 1,077,130	\$ 762,967	\$ 2,114,591	\$ 497,607	\$ 368,362	\$ 241,748,627
Saskatchewan	\$ 3,522,573	\$ 449,361	\$ 318,297	\$ 882,172	\$ 161,568	\$ 80,454	\$ 16,744,021
Alberta	\$ 3,227,246	\$ 386,324	\$ 273,646	\$ 758,421	\$ 243,655	\$ 176,864	\$ 10,480,581
British Columbia	\$ 173,503,148	\$ 17,356,559	\$ 12,294,229	\$ 34,073,902	\$ 12,576,996	\$ 5,036,123	\$ 259,907,111
Territories	\$ 169,376	\$ 12,439	\$ 8,811	\$ 24,421	\$ 7,766	\$ 4,777	\$ 255,068,546
Canada	\$ 391,547,170	\$ 36,153,900	\$ 25,609,013	\$ 70,976,308	\$ 22,859,665	\$ 11,927,875	\$ 559,301,521

Source: Computed by Canmac Economics Limited

**Table C9**  
**University Student Expenditures**  
**Graduate Part-time**  
**by Province / Territory**  
**2017**

Region	Tuition & Fees	Books & Materials	Accommodation	Discretionary	Transportation	Compulsory	Total Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 28,419	\$ 22,547	\$ 15,971	\$ 45,149	\$ 9,291	\$ 8,497	\$ 129,875
Prince Edward Island	\$ 29,211	\$ 6,255	\$ 4,431	\$ 12,525	\$ 2,283	\$ 1,621	\$ 56,326
Nova Scotia	\$ 1,098,858	\$ 151,053	\$ 106,996	\$ 302,474	\$ 51,799	\$ 45,976	\$ 1,757,156
New Brunswick	\$ 634,273	\$ 142,263	\$ 100,770	\$ 284,873	\$ 28,749	\$ 29,912	\$ 1,220,840
Quebec	\$ 16,707,107	\$ 2,817,489	\$ 1,995,721	\$ 5,641,838	\$ 1,035,427	\$ 862,073	\$ 29,059,654
Ontario	\$ 7,609,760	\$ 863,547	\$ 611,679	\$ 1,729,197	\$ 528,563	\$ 320,247	\$ 11,662,993
Manitoba	\$ 139,782	\$ 34,179	\$ 24,210	\$ 68,441	\$ 15,480	\$ 8,706	\$ 290,798
Saskatchewan	\$ 179,880	\$ 80,800	\$ 57,233	\$ 161,796	\$ 28,482	\$ 10,258	\$ 518,449
Alberta	\$ 253,706	\$ 54,903	\$ 38,890	\$ 109,939	\$ 33,948	\$ 24,011	\$ 515,397
British Columbia	\$ 9,095,408	\$ 1,417,291	\$ 1,003,914	\$ 2,838,033	\$ 1,006,867	\$ 401,298	\$ 15,762,812
Territories	\$ 8,044	\$ 913	\$ 647	\$ 1,828	\$ 559	\$ 339	\$ 12,329
Canada	\$ 35,784,448	\$ 5,591,240	\$ 3,960,461	\$ 11,196,094	\$ 2,741,448	\$ 1,712,936	\$ 60,986,627

Source: Computed by Canmac Economics Limited



**Table C10**  
**University Student Expenditures**  
**Graduate Part-time**  
**by Province / Territory**  
**2018**

Region	Tuition & Fees	Books & Materials	Accommodation	Discretionary	Transportation	Compulsory	Total Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 41,379	\$ 26,085	\$ 18,477	\$ 51,209	\$ 10,964	\$ 9,679	\$ 157,793
Prince Edward Island	\$ 37,992	\$ 8,112	\$ 5,746	\$ 15,926	\$ 3,020	\$ 2,070	\$ 72,868
Nova Scotia	\$ 1,427,991	\$ 190,534	\$ 134,962	\$ 374,051	\$ 66,644	\$ 70,920	\$ 2,265,101
New Brunswick	\$ 780,012	\$ 172,366	\$ 122,092	\$ 338,383	\$ 35,529	\$ 37,493	\$ 1,485,875
Quebec	\$ 19,724,939	\$ 3,311,464	\$ 2,345,621	\$ 6,500,972	\$ 1,241,302	\$ 1,027,154	\$ 34,151,452
Ontario	\$ 9,155,218	\$ 1,045,543	\$ 740,593	\$ 2,052,580	\$ 652,759	\$ 392,043	\$ 14,038,736
Manitoba	\$ 171,506	\$ 41,695	\$ 29,534	\$ 81,855	\$ 19,262	\$ 10,330	\$ 354,183
Saskatchewan	\$ 243,762	\$ 99,858	\$ 70,733	\$ 196,038	\$ 35,904	\$ 14,428	\$ 660,723
Alberta	\$ 348,184	\$ 66,772	\$ 47,297	\$ 131,085	\$ 42,113	\$ 27,607	\$ 663,058
British Columbia	\$ 11,274,906	\$ 1,682,196	\$ 1,191,556	\$ 3,302,440	\$ 1,218,961	\$ 475,551	\$ 19,145,610
Territories	\$ 9,043	\$ 1,033	\$ 732	\$ 2,027	\$ 645	\$ 387	\$ 13,866
Canada	\$ 43,214,932	\$ 6,645,659	\$ 4,707,342	\$ 13,046,568	\$ 3,327,104	\$ 2,067,662	\$ 73,009,265

Source: Computed by Canmac Economics Limited

**Table C11**  
**University Student Expenditures**  
**Other Part-time**  
**by Province / Territory**  
**2017**

Region	Tuition & Fees	Books & Materials	Accommodation	Discretionary	Transportation	Compulsory	Total Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Prince Edward Island	\$ 52,535	\$ 6,255	\$ 4,431	\$ 12,525	\$ 2,283	\$ 1,621	\$ 79,649
Nova Scotia	\$ 1,564,341	\$ 236,020	\$ 167,181	\$ 472,615	\$ 80,935	\$ 78,265	\$ 2,599,358
New Brunswick	\$ 299,172	\$ 54,395	\$ 38,530	\$ 108,922	\$ 10,992	\$ 12,374	\$ 524,384
Quebec	\$ 5,950,940	\$ 708,590	\$ 501,918	\$ 1,418,905	\$ 260,407	\$ 245,187	\$ 9,085,947
Ontario	\$ 36,786,348	\$ 2,865,406	\$ 2,029,663	\$ 5,737,790	\$ 1,753,867	\$ 1,068,376	\$ 50,241,451
Manitoba	\$ 1,419,473	\$ 244,949	\$ 173,505	\$ 490,494	\$ 110,941	\$ 78,185	\$ 2,517,546
Saskatchewan	\$ 4,197,825	\$ 552,132	\$ 391,093	\$ 1,105,608	\$ 194,626	\$ 91,102	\$ 6,532,387
Alberta	\$ 4,776,953	\$ 572,558	\$ 405,562	\$ 1,146,511	\$ 354,032	\$ 249,022	\$ 7,504,637
British Columbia	\$ 55,629,560	\$ 5,783,268	\$ 4,096,482	\$ 11,580,618	\$ 4,108,530	\$ 1,693,086	\$ 82,891,544
Territories	\$ 38,886	\$ 3,029	\$ 2,146	\$ 6,065	\$ 1,854	\$ 1,129	\$ 53,109
Canada	\$ 110,716,033	\$ 11,026,602	\$ 7,810,510	\$ 22,080,053	\$ 6,878,468	\$ 3,518,347	\$ 162,030,014

Source: Computed by Canmac Economics Limited

**Table C12**  
**University Student Expenditures**  
**Other Part-time**  
**by Province / Territory**  
**2018**

Region	Tuition & Fees	Books & Materials	Accommodation	Discretionary	Transportation	Compulsory	Total Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Prince Edward Island	\$ 33,090	\$ 8,112	\$ 5,746	\$ 15,926	\$ 3,020	\$ 2,070	\$ 67,966
Nova Scotia	\$ 1,025,239	\$ 297,709	\$ 210,877	\$ 584,454	\$ 104,131	\$ 109,877	\$ 2,332,289
New Brunswick	\$ 187,739	\$ 65,904	\$ 46,682	\$ 129,382	\$ 13,585	\$ 15,241	\$ 458,533
Quebec	\$ 3,661,007	\$ 832,823	\$ 589,917	\$ 1,634,975	\$ 312,184	\$ 284,486	\$ 7,315,391
Ontario	\$ 23,619,096	\$ 3,469,302	\$ 2,457,422	\$ 6,810,835	\$ 2,165,972	\$ 1,332,199	\$ 39,854,826
Manitoba	\$ 902,853	\$ 298,817	\$ 211,662	\$ 586,628	\$ 138,046	\$ 102,191	\$ 2,240,196
Saskatchewan	\$ 2,674,546	\$ 682,363	\$ 483,340	\$ 1,339,595	\$ 245,344	\$ 122,171	\$ 5,547,359
Alberta	\$ 2,908,505	\$ 696,338	\$ 493,239	\$ 1,367,030	\$ 439,180	\$ 318,791	\$ 6,223,083
British Columbia	\$ 34,308,733	\$ 6,864,216	\$ 4,862,153	\$ 13,475,633	\$ 4,973,982	\$ 1,991,699	\$ 66,476,417
Territories	\$ 23,329	\$ 3,427	\$ 2,427	\$ 6,727	\$ 2,139	\$ 1,316	\$ 39,366
Canada	\$ 69,344,137	\$ 13,219,011	\$ 9,363,466	\$ 25,951,186	\$ 8,397,583	\$ 4,280,042	\$ 130,555,426

Source: Computed by Canmac Economics Limited

<b>Table D1</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2017</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	79	15.11
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	317	-
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	-	-
<b>New Brunswick</b>	479	77.08
<b>Quebec</b>	5,823	330.88
<b>Ontario</b>	55,769	10,209.72
<b>Manitoba</b>	2,545	488.00
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	558	118.03
<b>Alberta</b>	5,129	412.37
<b>British Columbia</b>	16,416	6,792.95
<b>Territories</b>	59	10.81
Source: Government of Canada Temporary Residents: Study Permit Holders IRCC, December 31 2017		

<b>Table D2</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2018</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	89	17
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	401	-
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	-	-
<b>New Brunswick</b>	569	92
<b>Quebec</b>	6,645	378
<b>Ontario</b>	65,928	12,070
<b>Manitoba</b>	3,040	583
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	676	143
<b>Alberta</b>	6,056	487
<b>British Columbia</b>	19,154	7,926
<b>Territories</b>	65	12
Source: Government of Canada Temporary Residents: Study Permit Holders IRCC, December 31 2018		

<b>Table E1</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Tuition Per Student</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2017</b>		
Region	Full-time	Part-time
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,931	3,465
Prince Edward Island	15,888	7,944
Nova Scotia	12,538	6,269
New Brunswick	10,404	5,202
Quebec	15,887	7,943
Ontario	24,285	12,143
Manitoba	10,962	5,481
Saskatchewan	14,382	7,191
Alberta	15,782	7,891
British Columbia	18,196	9,098
Territories	24,285	12,143
<b>Note 1: Territories allocation are estimated as the Ontario allocations</b> <b>Note 2: 2017 Full-time is .75 * undergraduate tuition (our Table 7)</b> <b>Note 3: 2017 Part-time is .5*.75*undergraduate tuition (our Table 7)</b> <b>Source: Statistics Canada Table 477-0077</b>		

<b>Table E2</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Tuition Per Student</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2018</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,032	4,516
Prince Edward Island	15,740	7,870
Nova Scotia	13,289	6,645
New Brunswick	10,993	5,496
Quebec	16,964	8,482
Ontario	26,272	13,136
Manitoba	11,660	5,830
Saskatchewan	15,125	7,563
Alberta	16,118	8,059
British Columbia	19,288	9,644
Territories	26,272	13,136
<b>Note 1: Territories allocation are estimated as the Ontario allocations</b> <b>Note 2: 2018 Full-time is .75 * undergraduate tuition (our Table 7)</b> <b>Note 3: 2018 Part-time is .5*.75*undergraduate tuition (our Table 7)</b> <b>Source: Statistics Canada Table 477-0077</b>		

<b>Table E3</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Compulsory Fees Per Student</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2017</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	629	314
Prince Edward Island	485	243
Nova Scotia	621	311
New Brunswick	426	213
Quebec	648	324
Ontario	698	349
Manitoba	598	299
Saskatchewan	309	155
Alberta	815	407
British Columbia	548	274
Territories	698	349
<b>Note 1: Territories allocation are estimated as the Ontario allocations</b> <b>Note 2: Full-time is .75 * FT University Compulsory</b> <b>Note 3: Part-time is .75 of PT University Compulsory</b> <b>Source: Statistics Canada 477-0078</b>		



<b>Table E4</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Compulsory Fees Per Student</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2018</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	632	316
Prince Edward Island	488	244
Nova Scotia	705	353
New Brunswick	442	221
Quebec	653	326
Ontario	734	367
Manitoba	653	327
Saskatchewan	342	171
Alberta	875	437
British Columbia	554	277
Territories	734	367
<b>Note 1: Territories allocation are estimated as the Ontario allocations</b> <b>Note 2: Full-time is .75 * FT University Compulsory</b> <b>Note 3: Part-time is .75 of PT University Compulsory</b> <b>Source: Statistics Canada 477-0078</b>		

<b>Table E5</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Books and Materials Per Student</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2017</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,248	624
Prince Edward Island	1,248	624
Nova Scotia	1,248	624
New Brunswick	1,248	624
Quebec	1,248	624
Ontario	1,248	624
Manitoba	1,248	624
Saskatchewan	1,248	624
Alberta	1,248	624
British Columbia	1,248	624
Territories	1,248	624
Note 1: Full time = $1200 \times 1.02 \times 1.02$		
Note 2: Part-time = $.5 \times 1200 \times 1.02 \times 1.02$		

<b>Table E6</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Books and Materials Per Student</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2018</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,273	637
Prince Edward Island	1,273	637
Nova Scotia	1,273	637
New Brunswick	1,273	637
Quebec	1,273	637
Ontario	1,273	637
Manitoba	1,273	637
Saskatchewan	1,273	637
Alberta	1,273	637
British Columbia	1,273	637
Territories	1,273	637
<b>Note 1: Full time = <math>1200 \times 1.02 \times 1.02</math></b> <b>Note 2: Part-time = <math>.5 \times 1200 \times 1.02 \times 1.02</math></b>		

<b>Table E7</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Living Expenses - Accommodation Per Student</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2017</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	14,341	10,612
Prince Edward Island	15,206	10,612
Nova Scotia	15,922	10,612
New Brunswick	15,516	10,612
Quebec	18,772	10,612
Ontario	15,938	10,612
Manitoba	12,754	10,612
Saskatchewan	14,114	10,612
Alberta	15,601	10,612
British Columbia	14,824	10,612
Territories	15,938	10,612
<b>Note 1: Territories allocation are estimated as the Ontario allocations</b>		
<b>Note 2: Part-time is <math>850 \times 1.02 \times 1.02 \times 12</math></b>		
<b>Source: Statistics Canada custom run</b>		

<b>Table E8</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Living Expenses - Accommodation Per Student</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2018</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	14,600	10,824
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	15,522	10,824
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	16,315	10,824
<b>New Brunswick</b>	15,846	10,824
<b>Quebec</b>	19,094	10,824
<b>Ontario</b>	16,605	10,824
<b>Manitoba</b>	13,873	10,824
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	12,017	10,824
<b>Alberta</b>	16,145	10,824
<b>British Columbia</b>	15,450	10,824
<b>Territories</b>	16,605	10,824
<b>Note 1: Territories allocation are estimated as the Ontario allocations</b>		
<b>Note 2: Part-time is <math>850 \times 1.02 \times 1.02 \times 1.02 \times 12</math></b>		
<b>Source: Statistics Canada custom run</b>		

<b>Table E9</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Living Expenses Transportation Per Student</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2017</b>		
Region	Full-time	Part-time
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,029	1,050
Prince Edward Island	911	930
Nova Scotia	856	873
New Brunswick	505	515
Quebec	918	936
Ontario	1,528	1,559
Manitoba	1,131	1,154
Saskatchewan	880	898
Alberta	1,544	1,575
British Columbia	1,774	1,809
Territories	1,528	1,559
<b>Note 1: Territories allocation are estimated as the Ontario allocations</b> <b>Note 2: Full-time = same as data from Table B11</b> <b>Note 3: Part-time = same as data from Table B11</b> <b>Source: Statistics Canada 11-10-0222-01</b>		

<b>Table E10</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Living Expenses Transportation Per Student</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2018</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,071	535
Prince Edward Island	948	474
Nova Scotia	891	445
New Brunswick	525	262
Quebec	955	477
Ontario	1,590	795
Manitoba	1,177	588
Saskatchewan	916	458
Alberta	1,606	803
British Columbia	1,846	923
Territories	1,590	795
<b>Note 1: Territories allocation are estimated as the Ontario allocations</b> <b>Note 2: Full-time = same as data from Table B11</b> <b>Note 3: Part-time = same as data from Table B11</b> <b>Source: Statistics Canada 11-10-0222-01</b>		

<b>Table E11</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Living Expenses Discretionary Per Student</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2017</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,500	2,500
Prince Edward Island	2,500	2,500
Nova Scotia	2,500	2,500
New Brunswick	2,500	2,500
Quebec	2,500	2,500
Ontario	2,500	2,500
Manitoba	2,500	2,500
Saskatchewan	2,500	2,500
Alberta	2,500	2,500
British Columbia	2,500	2,500
Territories	2,500	2,500
Note 1: Full-time is 2500 (no inflation)		
Note 2: Part-time is 2500 (no inflation)		



<b>Table E12</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Living Expenses Discretionary Per Student</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2018</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	2,500	2,500
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	2,500	2,500
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	2,500	2,500
<b>New Brunswick</b>	2,500	2,500
<b>Quebec</b>	2,500	2,500
<b>Ontario</b>	2,500	2,500
<b>Manitoba</b>	2,500	2,500
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	2,500	2,500
<b>Alberta</b>	2,500	2,500
<b>British Columbia</b>	2,500	2,500
<b>Territories</b>	2,500	2,500
<b>Note 1: Full-time is 2500 (no inflation)</b>		
<b>Note 2: Part-time is 2500 (no inflation)</b>		

<b>Table F1</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Tuition Expenses</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2017</b>			
<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time</b>	<b>Total Expenses</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	\$ 549,762	\$ 52,358	\$ 602,120
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	\$ 5,040,943	\$ -	\$ 5,040,943
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>New Brunswick</b>	\$ 4,986,192	\$ 400,988	\$ 5,387,180
<b>Quebec</b>	\$ 92,503,366	\$ 2,628,244	\$ 95,131,611
<b>Ontario</b>	\$ 1,354,356,337	\$ 123,971,468	\$ 1,478,327,806
<b>Manitoba</b>	\$ 27,897,209	\$ 2,674,732	\$ 30,571,941
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	\$ 8,024,408	\$ 848,735	\$ 8,873,144
<b>Alberta</b>	\$ 80,951,323	\$ 3,254,073	\$ 84,205,396
<b>British Columbia</b>	\$ 298,706,620	\$ 61,801,370	\$ 360,507,989
<b>Territories</b>	\$ 1,431,229	\$ 131,267	\$ 1,562,496
<b>Canada</b>	\$ 1,874,447,390	\$ 195,763,235	\$ 2,070,210,625
<b>Source: Table D1 * Table E1</b>			

<b>Table F2</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Tuition Expenses</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b>			
<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time</b>	<b>Total Expenses</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	\$ 808,073	\$ 76,959	\$ 885,032
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	\$ 6,317,198	\$ -	\$ 6,317,198
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>New Brunswick</b>	\$ 6,257,952	\$ 503,262	\$ 6,761,213
<b>Quebec</b>	\$ 112,722,559	\$ 3,202,721	\$ 115,925,279
<b>Ontario</b>	\$ 1,732,056,543	\$ 158,544,385	\$ 1,890,600,927
<b>Manitoba</b>	\$ 35,449,915	\$ 3,398,872	\$ 38,848,787
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	\$ 10,224,726	\$ 1,081,461	\$ 11,306,188
<b>Alberta</b>	\$ 97,614,220	\$ 3,923,886	\$ 101,538,106
<b>British Columbia</b>	\$ 369,440,466	\$ 76,435,958	\$ 445,876,424
<b>Territories</b>	\$ 1,709,637	\$ 157,176	\$ 1,866,814
<b>Canada</b>	\$ 2,372,601,288	\$ 247,324,681	\$ 2,619,925,969
<b>Source: Table D2 * Table E2</b>			

<b>Table F3</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Compulsory Fee Expenses</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2017</b>			
<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time</b>	<b>Total Expenses</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	\$ 49,854	\$ 4,748	\$ 54,602
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	\$ 153,960	\$ -	\$ 153,960
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>New Brunswick</b>	\$ 204,164	\$ 16,419	\$ 220,582
<b>Quebec</b>	\$ 3,773,152	\$ 107,204	\$ 3,880,357
<b>Ontario</b>	\$ 38,940,882	\$ 3,564,467	\$ 42,505,349
<b>Manitoba</b>	\$ 1,521,215	\$ 145,851	\$ 1,667,066
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	\$ 172,406	\$ 18,235	\$ 190,641
<b>Alberta</b>	\$ 4,177,785	\$ 167,938	\$ 4,345,724
<b>British Columbia</b>	\$ 9,000,228	\$ 1,862,116	\$ 10,862,345
<b>Territories</b>	\$ 41,151	\$ 3,774	\$ 44,925
<b>Canada</b>	\$ 58,034,797	\$ 5,890,753	\$ 63,925,550
<b>Source: Table D1 * Table E3</b>			

**Table F4**  
**Trade and College International Students**  
**Compulsory Fee Expenses**  
**Full-time / Part-time**  
**Province and Territory**  
**2018**

Region	Full-time	Part-time	Total Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 56,569	\$ 5,388	\$ 61,957
Prince Edward Island	\$ 195,653	\$ -	\$ 195,653
Nova Scotia	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
New Brunswick	\$ 251,479	\$ 20,224	\$ 271,703
Quebec	\$ 4,335,866	\$ 123,192	\$ 4,459,059
Ontario	\$ 48,358,540	\$ 4,426,515	\$ 52,785,055
Manitoba	\$ 1,986,162	\$ 190,430	\$ 2,176,592
Saskatchewan	\$ 231,193	\$ 24,453	\$ 255,646
Alberta	\$ 5,296,086	\$ 212,892	\$ 5,508,977
British Columbia	\$ 10,616,188	\$ 2,196,453	\$ 12,812,641
Territories	\$ 47,733	\$ 4,388	\$ 52,121
Canada	\$ 71,375,470	\$ 7,203,934	\$ 78,579,405
Source: Table D2 * Table E4			

<b>Table F5</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Books and Materials Expenses</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2017</b>			
<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time</b>	<b>Total Expenses</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	\$ 99,032	\$ 9,432	\$ 108,464
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	\$ 396,118	\$ -	\$ 396,118
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>New Brunswick</b>	\$ 598,343	\$ 48,118	\$ 646,462
<b>Quebec</b>	\$ 7,269,606	\$ 206,547	\$ 7,476,154
<b>Ontario</b>	\$ 69,626,798	\$ 6,373,313	\$ 76,000,111
<b>Manitoba</b>	\$ 3,177,258	\$ 304,630	\$ 3,481,888
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	\$ 696,587	\$ 73,677	\$ 770,264
<b>Alberta</b>	\$ 6,403,783	\$ 257,419	\$ 6,661,202
<b>British Columbia</b>	\$ 20,495,404	\$ 4,240,428	\$ 24,735,832
<b>Territories</b>	\$ 73,579	\$ 6,748	\$ 80,327
<b>Canada</b>	\$ 108,836,509	\$ 11,520,312	\$ 120,356,821
<b>Source: Table D1 * Table E5</b>			

**Table F6**  
**Trade and College International Students**  
**Books and Materials Expenses**  
**Full-time / Part-time**  
**Province and Territory**  
**2018**

Region	Full-time	Part-time	Total Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 113,939	\$ 10,851	\$ 124,790
Prince Edward Island	\$ 511,087	\$ -	\$ 511,087
Nova Scotia	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
New Brunswick	\$ 724,949	\$ 58,300	\$ 783,249
Quebec	\$ 8,462,080	\$ 240,428	\$ 8,702,508
Ontario	\$ 83,956,596	\$ 7,684,996	\$ 91,641,592
Manitoba	\$ 3,871,837	\$ 371,224	\$ 4,243,061
Saskatchewan	\$ 860,857	\$ 91,052	\$ 951,909
Alberta	\$ 7,712,177	\$ 310,013	\$ 8,022,190
British Columbia	\$ 24,391,845	\$ 5,046,589	\$ 29,438,434
Territories	\$ 82,870	\$ 7,619	\$ 90,489
Canada	\$ 130,688,237	\$ 13,821,073	\$ 144,509,309
Source: Table D2 * Table E6			

<b>Table F7</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Living Expenses - Accommodation</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2017</b>			
<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time</b>	<b>Total Expenses</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	\$ 1,137,539	\$ 160,338	\$ 1,297,876
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	\$ 4,824,399	\$ -	\$ 4,824,399
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>New Brunswick</b>	\$ 7,436,275	\$ 818,014	\$ 8,254,290
<b>Quebec</b>	\$ 109,303,501	\$ 3,511,301	\$ 112,814,802
<b>Ontario</b>	\$ 888,843,402	\$ 108,346,316	\$ 997,189,717
<b>Manitoba</b>	\$ 32,457,036	\$ 5,178,704	\$ 37,635,739
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	\$ 7,875,018	\$ 1,252,517	\$ 9,127,535
<b>Alberta</b>	\$ 80,021,323	\$ 4,376,117	\$ 84,397,440
<b>British Columbia</b>	\$ 243,359,115	\$ 72,087,282	\$ 315,446,396
<b>Territories</b>	\$ 939,294	\$ 114,722	\$ 1,054,016
<b>Canada</b>	\$ 1,376,196,901	\$ 195,845,309	\$ 1,572,042,210
<b>Source: Table D1 * Table E7</b>			



<b>Table F8</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Living Expenses - Accommodation</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2018</b>			
<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time</b>	<b>Total Expenses</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	\$ 1,306,257	\$ 184,473	\$ 1,490,730
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	\$ 6,229,605	\$ -	\$ 6,229,605
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>New Brunswick</b>	\$ 9,020,525	\$ 991,102	\$ 10,011,626
<b>Quebec</b>	\$ 126,881,405	\$ 4,087,279	\$ 130,968,684
<b>Ontario</b>	\$ 1,094,717,686	\$ 130,644,925	\$ 1,225,362,611
<b>Manitoba</b>	\$ 42,178,391	\$ 6,310,816	\$ 48,489,208
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	\$ 8,123,537	\$ 1,547,887	\$ 9,671,424
<b>Alberta</b>	\$ 97,776,600	\$ 5,270,226	\$ 103,046,825
<b>British Columbia</b>	\$ 295,936,413	\$ 85,792,007	\$ 381,728,421
<b>Territories</b>	\$ 1,080,548	\$ 129,518	\$ 1,210,066
<b>Canada</b>	\$ 1,683,250,968	\$ 234,958,233	\$ 1,918,209,201
<b>Source: Table D2 * Table E8</b>			

<b>Table F9</b> <b>Trade and College International Students</b> <b>Living Expenses - Transportation</b> <b>Full-time / Part-time</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2017</b>			
<b>Region</b>	<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Part-time</b>	<b>Total Expenses</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	\$ 81,619	\$ 95,783	\$ 177,402
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	\$ 289,166	\$ 380,555	\$ 669,721
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>New Brunswick</b>	\$ 241,830	\$ 298,860	\$ 540,691
<b>Quebec</b>	\$ 5,343,161	\$ 6,344,022	\$ 11,687,182
<b>Ontario</b>	\$ 85,234,806	\$ 104,832,404	\$ 190,067,210
<b>Manitoba</b>	\$ 2,878,067	\$ 3,577,384	\$ 6,455,450
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	\$ 491,094	\$ 619,042	\$ 1,110,136
<b>Alberta</b>	\$ 7,919,345	\$ 9,728,139	\$ 17,647,485
<b>British Columbia</b>	\$ 29,120,553	\$ 35,349,882	\$ 64,470,434
<b>Territories</b>	\$ 90,073	\$ 103,475	\$ 193,548
<b>Canada</b>	\$ 131,689,713	\$ 161,329,546	\$ 293,019,259
<b>Source: Table D1 * Table E9</b>			

**Table F10**  
**Trade and College International Students**  
**Living Expenses - Transportation**  
**Full-time / Part-time**  
**Province and Territory**  
**2018**

Region	Full-time	Part-time	Total Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 95,783	\$ 9,122	\$ 104,905
Prince Edward Island	\$ 380,555	\$ -	\$ 380,555
Nova Scotia	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
New Brunswick	\$ 298,860	\$ 24,034	\$ 322,895
Quebec	\$ 6,344,022	\$ 180,249	\$ 6,524,271
Ontario	\$ 104,832,404	\$ 9,595,870	\$ 114,428,274
Manitoba	\$ 3,577,384	\$ 342,993	\$ 3,920,376
Saskatchewan	\$ 619,042	\$ 65,476	\$ 684,518
Alberta	\$ 9,728,139	\$ 391,051	\$ 10,119,190
British Columbia	\$ 35,349,882	\$ 7,313,769	\$ 42,663,650
Territories	\$ 103,475	\$ 9,513	\$ 112,989
Canada	\$ 161,226,071	\$ 17,922,563	\$ 179,148,634
Source: Table D2 * Table E10			

**Table F11**  
**Trade and College International Students**  
**Living Expenses - Discretionary**  
**Full-time / Part-time**  
**Province and Territory**  
**2017**

Region	Full-time	Part-time	Total Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 198,305	\$ 37,772	\$ 236,078
Prince Edward Island	\$ 793,200	\$ -	\$ 793,200
Nova Scotia	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
New Brunswick	\$ 1,198,143	\$ 192,708	\$ 1,390,851
Quebec	\$ 14,556,914	\$ 827,194	\$ 15,384,108
Ontario	\$ 139,423,135	\$ 25,524,288	\$ 164,947,424
Manitoba	\$ 6,362,253	\$ 1,220,002	\$ 7,582,255
Saskatchewan	\$ 1,394,870	\$ 295,069	\$ 1,689,939
Alberta	\$ 12,823,159	\$ 1,030,928	\$ 13,854,087
British Columbia	\$ 41,040,713	\$ 16,982,364	\$ 58,023,077
Territories	\$ 147,337	\$ 27,026	\$ 174,363
Canada	\$ 217,938,030	\$ 46,137,352	\$ 264,075,382
Source: Table D1 * Table E11			

**Table F12**  
**Trade and College International Students**  
**Living Expenses - Discretionary**  
**Full-time / Part-time**  
**Province and Territory**  
**2018**

Region	Full-time	Part-time	Total Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 223,682	\$ 42,606	\$ 266,288
Prince Edward Island	\$ 1,003,351	\$ -	\$ 1,003,351
Nova Scotia	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
New Brunswick	\$ 1,423,200	\$ 228,906	\$ 1,652,106
Quebec	\$ 16,612,515	\$ 944,003	\$ 17,556,518
Ontario	\$ 164,821,200	\$ 30,173,929	\$ 194,995,129
Manitoba	\$ 7,601,080	\$ 1,457,555	\$ 9,058,634
Saskatchewan	\$ 1,690,009	\$ 357,502	\$ 2,047,511
Alberta	\$ 15,140,325	\$ 1,217,218	\$ 16,357,544
British Columbia	\$ 47,885,376	\$ 19,814,638	\$ 67,700,015
Territories	\$ 162,688	\$ 29,914	\$ 192,601
Canada	\$ 256,563,426	\$ 54,266,272	\$ 310,829,698
Source: Table D2 * Table E12			

<b>Table G1</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Other Long-term Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	165
Prince Edward Island	480
Nova Scotia	1,425
New Brunswick	305
Quebec	6,310
Ontario	23,715
Manitoba	1,735
Saskatchewan	535
Alberta	2,370
British Columbia	13,235
<b>Territories</b>	<b>10</b>
Source: Government of Canada Temporary Residents: Study Permit Holders IRCC, December 31 2018	

<b>Table G2</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Province and Territory</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Other Long-term Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	185
Prince Edward Island	620
Nova Scotia	1,750
New Brunswick	425
Quebec	7,125
Ontario	28,010
Manitoba	1,852
Saskatchewan	755
Alberta	2,353
British Columbia	14,080
Territories	5
Source: Government of Canada Temporary Residents: Study Permit Holders IRCC, December 31 2018	

<b>Table H1</b> <b>Tuition Per Student</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Province and Territories</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Other Long-term Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 6,931
Prince Edward Island	\$ 15,888
Nova Scotia	\$ 12,538
New Brunswick	\$ 10,404
Quebec	\$ 15,887
Ontario	\$ 24,285
Manitoba	\$ 10,962
Saskatchewan	\$ 14,382
Alberta	\$ 15,782
British Columbia	\$ 18,196
Territories	\$ 24,285
Territories = Ontario	
Source: 75% of University Undergrad 2017	



<b>Table H2</b> <b>Tuition Per Student</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Province and Territories</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Other Long-term Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 9,032
Prince Edward Island	\$ 15,740
Nova Scotia	\$ 13,289
New Brunswick	\$ 10,993
Quebec	\$ 16,964
Ontario	\$ 26,272
Manitoba	\$ 11,660
Saskatchewan	\$ 15,125
Alberta	\$ 16,118
British Columbia	\$ 19,288
Territories	\$ 26,272
Territories = Ontario	
Source: 75% of University Undergrad 2018	

<b>Table H3</b> <b>Compulsory Fees Per Student</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Province and Territories</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Other Long-term Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 629
Prince Edward Island	\$ 485
Nova Scotia	\$ 621
New Brunswick	\$ 426
Quebec	\$ 648
Ontario	\$ 698
Manitoba	\$ 598
Saskatchewan	\$ 309
Alberta	\$ 815
British Columbia	\$ 548
Territories	\$ 698
Territories = Ontario	
Source: 75% of University Undergrad 2017	

<b>Table H4</b> <b>Compulsory Fees Per Student</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Province and Territories</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Other Long-term Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 632
Prince Edward Island	\$ 488
Nova Scotia	\$ 705
New Brunswick	\$ 442
Quebec	\$ 653
Ontario	\$ 734
Manitoba	\$ 653
Saskatchewan	\$ 342
Alberta	\$ 875
British Columbia	\$ 554
Territories	\$ 225
Territories = Ontario	
Source: 75% of University Undergrad 2018	

<b>Table H5</b> <b>Books &amp; Materials Per Student</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Province and Territories</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Other Long-term Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 1,200
Prince Edward Island	\$ 1,200
Nova Scotia	\$ 1,200
New Brunswick	\$ 1,200
Quebec	\$ 1,200
Ontario	\$ 1,200
Manitoba	\$ 1,200
Saskatchewan	\$ 1,200
Alberta	\$ 1,200
British Columbia	\$ 1,200
Territories	\$ 1,200
<b>Source: 75% of University Undergrad 2017</b>	

<b>Table H6</b> <b>Books &amp; Materials Per Student</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Province and Territories</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Other Long-term Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 1,200
Prince Edward Island	\$ 1,200
Nova Scotia	\$ 1,200
New Brunswick	\$ 1,200
Quebec	\$ 1,200
Ontario	\$ 1,200
Manitoba	\$ 1,200
Saskatchewan	\$ 1,200
Alberta	\$ 1,200
British Columbia	\$ 1,200
Territories	\$ 1,200
<b>Source: 75% of University Undergrad 2018</b>	

<b>Table H7</b> <b>Living Expenses Accommodation Per Student</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Province and Territories</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Other Long-term Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 9,561
Prince Edward Island	\$ 10,137
Nova Scotia	\$ 10,614
New Brunswick	\$ 10,344
Quebec	\$ 12,515
Ontario	\$ 10,625
Manitoba	\$ 8,503
Saskatchewan	\$ 9,410
Alberta	\$ 10,401
British Columbia	\$ 9,883
Territories	\$ 10,625
Territories = Ontario	
Source: Statistics Canada	

<b>Table H8</b> <b>Living Expenses Accommodation Per Student</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Province and Territories</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Other Long-term Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 9,733
Prince Edward Island	\$ 10,348
Nova Scotia	\$ 10,877
New Brunswick	\$ 10,564
Quebec	\$ 12,730
Ontario	\$ 11,070
Manitoba	\$ 9,248
Saskatchewan	\$ 8,011
Alberta	\$ 10,763
British Columbia	\$ 10,300
Territories	\$ 11,070
Territories = Ontario	
Source: Statistics Canada	

**Table H9**  
**Living Expenses Discretionary Per Student**  
**Other Long-term Students**  
**Province and Territories**  
**2017**

Region	Other Long-term Students
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 2,500
Prince Edward Island	\$ 2,500
Nova Scotia	\$ 2,500
New Brunswick	\$ 2,500
Quebec	\$ 2,500
Ontario	\$ 2,500
Manitoba	\$ 2,500
Saskatchewan	\$ 2,500
Alberta	\$ 2,500
British Columbia	\$ 2,500
Territories	\$ 2,500
Source: Fixed \$2,500	



**Table H10**  
**Living Expenses Discretionary Per Student**  
**Other Long-term Students**  
**Province and Territories**  
**2018**

Region	Other Long-term Students
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 2,500
Prince Edward Island	\$ 2,500
Nova Scotia	\$ 2,500
New Brunswick	\$ 2,500
Quebec	\$ 2,500
Ontario	\$ 2,500
Manitoba	\$ 2,500
Saskatchewan	\$ 2,500
Alberta	\$ 2,500
British Columbia	\$ 2,500
Territories	\$ 2,500
Source: Fixed \$2,500	

<b>Table H11</b> <b>Living Expenses Transportation Per Student</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Province and Territories</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Other Long-term Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 1,029
Prince Edward Island	\$ 911
Nova Scotia	\$ 856
New Brunswick	\$ 505
Quebec	\$ 918
Ontario	\$ 1,528
Manitoba	\$ 1,131
Saskatchewan	\$ 880
Alberta	\$ 1,544
British Columbia	\$ 1,774
Territories	\$ 1,528
Territories = Ontario	
Source: Statistics Canada Table 11-10-0222-01 & Other Tab * 1.02*1.02	

<b>Table H12</b> <b>Living Expenses Transportation Per Student</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Province and Territories</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Other Long-term Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 1,071
Prince Edward Island	\$ 948
Nova Scotia	\$ 891
New Brunswick	\$ 525
Quebec	\$ 955
Ontario	\$ 1,590
Manitoba	\$ 1,177
Saskatchewan	\$ 916
Alberta	\$ 1,606
British Columbia	\$ 1,846
Territories	\$ 1,590
Territories = Ontario	
Source: Statistics Canada Table 11-10-0222-01 & Other Tab * 1.02*1.02*1.02	

**Table I1**  
**Other Long-term Students**  
**Tuition Expenses**  
**by Province / Territory**  
**2017**

Region	Tuition Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 1,143,574
Prince Edward Island	\$ 7,626,240
Nova Scotia	\$ 17,866,294
New Brunswick	\$ 3,173,220
Quebec	\$ 100,243,815
Ontario	\$ 575,918,775
Manitoba	\$ 19,019,070
Saskatchewan	\$ 7,694,370
Alberta	\$ 37,403,933
British Columbia	\$ 240,820,751
Territories	\$ 242,850
Canada	\$ 1,011,152,891
Source: Table G1 * HI	

**Table I2**  
**Other Long-term Students**  
**Tuition Expenses**  
**by Province / Territory**  
**2018**

Region	Tuition Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 1,670,828
Prince Edward Island	\$ 9,758,955
Nova Scotia	\$ 23,256,188
New Brunswick	\$ 4,671,919
Quebec	\$ 120,864,938
Ontario	\$ 735,871,718
Manitoba	\$ 21,593,394
Saskatchewan	\$ 11,419,564
Alberta	\$ 37,926,242
British Columbia	\$ 271,571,520
Territories	\$ 131,359
Canada	\$ 1,238,736,623
Source: Table G2 * H2	

<b>Table I3</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Compulsory Fees Expenses</b> <b>by Province / Territory</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Compulsory Fees</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 103,703
Prince Edward Island	\$ 232,920
Nova Scotia	\$ 884,925
New Brunswick	\$ 129,930
Quebec	\$ 4,088,880
Ontario	\$ 16,558,999
Manitoba	\$ 1,037,096
Saskatchewan	\$ 165,315
Alberta	\$ 1,930,365
British Columbia	\$ 7,256,089
Territories	\$ 6,983
Canada	\$ 32,395,204
<b>Source: Table G1 * H3</b>	

<b>Table I4</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Compulsory Fees Expenses</b> <b>by Province / Territory</b>	
<b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Compulsory Fees</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 116,966
Prince Edward Island	\$ 302,250
Nova Scotia	\$ 1,233,750
New Brunswick	\$ 187,744
Quebec	\$ 4,649,063
Ontario	\$ 20,545,335
Manitoba	\$ 1,209,819
Saskatchewan	\$ 258,210
Alberta	\$ 2,057,699
British Columbia	\$ 7,803,840
Territories	\$ 1,125
Canada	\$ 38,365,800
<b>Source: Table G2 * H4</b>	

<b>Table I5</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Books and Materials Expenses</b> <b>by Province / Territory</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Books &amp; Materials</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 198,000
Prince Edward Island	\$ 576,000
Nova Scotia	\$ 1,710,000
New Brunswick	\$ 366,000
Quebec	\$ 7,572,000
Ontario	\$ 28,458,000
Manitoba	\$ 2,082,000
Saskatchewan	\$ 642,000
Alberta	\$ 2,844,000
British Columbia	\$ 15,882,000
Territories	\$ 12,000
Canada	\$ 60,342,000
<b>Source: Table G1 * H5</b>	



<b>Table I6</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Books and Materials Expenses</b> <b>by Province / Territory</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Books &amp; Materials</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 222,000
Prince Edward Island	\$ 744,000
Nova Scotia	\$ 2,100,000
New Brunswick	\$ 510,000
Quebec	\$ 8,550,000
Ontario	\$ 33,612,000
Manitoba	\$ 2,222,400
Saskatchewan	\$ 906,000
Alberta	\$ 2,823,600
British Columbia	\$ 16,896,000
Territories	\$ 6,000
Canada	\$ 68,592,000
<b>Source: Table G2 * H6</b>	

<b>Table I7</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Living Expenses Accommodation</b> <b>by Province / Territory</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Accommodation</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 1,577,483
Prince Edward Island	\$ 4,865,760
Nova Scotia	\$ 15,125,459
New Brunswick	\$ 3,154,971
Quebec	\$ 78,966,495
Ontario	\$ 251,977,804
Manitoba	\$ 14,751,838
Saskatchewan	\$ 5,034,083
Alberta	\$ 24,649,481
British Columbia	\$ 130,799,299
Territories	\$ 106,253
Canada	\$ 531,008,924
Source: Table G1 * H7	

<b>Table I8</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Living Expenses Accommodation</b> <b>by Province / Territory</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Accommodation</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 1,800,605
Prince Edward Island	\$ 6,415,760
Nova Scotia	\$ 19,034,500
New Brunswick	\$ 4,489,558
Quebec	\$ 90,697,688
Ontario	\$ 310,063,698
Manitoba	\$ 17,127,913
Saskatchewan	\$ 6,048,557
Alberta	\$ 25,326,221
British Columbia	\$ 145,026,347
Territories	\$ 55,349
Canada	\$ 626,086,195
Source: Table G2 * H8	

<b>Table I9</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Living Expenses Discretionary</b> <b>by Province / Territory</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Discretionary</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 412,500
Prince Edward Island	\$ 1,200,000
Nova Scotia	\$ 3,562,500
New Brunswick	\$ 762,500
Quebec	\$ 15,775,000
Ontario	\$ 59,287,500
Manitoba	\$ 4,337,500
Saskatchewan	\$ 1,337,500
Alberta	\$ 5,925,000
British Columbia	\$ 33,087,500
Territories	\$ 25,000
<b>Canada</b>	<b>\$ 125,712,500</b>
<b>Source: Table G1 * H9</b>	

<b>Table I10</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Living Expenses Discretionary</b> <b>by Province / Territory</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Discretionary</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 462,500
Prince Edward Island	\$ 1,550,000
Nova Scotia	\$ 4,375,000
New Brunswick	\$ 1,062,500
Quebec	\$ 17,812,500
Ontario	\$ 70,025,000
Manitoba	\$ 4,630,000
Saskatchewan	\$ 1,887,500
Alberta	\$ 5,882,500
British Columbia	\$ 35,200,000
Territories	\$ 12,500
Canada	\$ 142,900,000
Source: Table G2 * H10	

<b>Table I11</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Living Expenses Transportation</b> <b>by Province / Territory</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Transportation</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 169,778
Prince Edward Island	\$ 437,467
Nova Scotia	\$ 1,220,155
New Brunswick	\$ 153,901
Quebec	\$ 5,790,263
Ontario	\$ 36,244,763
Manitoba	\$ 1,962,137
Saskatchewan	\$ 470,895
Alberta	\$ 3,659,170
British Columbia	\$ 23,477,328
Territories	\$ 15,283
Canada	\$ 73,601,142
Source: Table G1 * H11	

<b>Table I12</b> <b>Other Long-term Students</b> <b>Living Expenses Transportation</b> <b>by Province / Territory</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Transportation</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 198,047
Prince Edward Island	\$ 587,891
Nova Scotia	\$ 1,558,973
New Brunswick	\$ 223,116
Quebec	\$ 6,802,274
Ontario	\$ 44,538,501
Manitoba	\$ 2,179,070
Saskatchewan	\$ 691,382
Alberta	\$ 3,779,693
British Columbia	\$ 25,985,299
Territories	\$ 7,950
Canada	\$ 86,552,197
Source: Table G2 * H12	

<b>Table J1</b> <b>Short-term Students</b> <b>Province/Territory</b> <b>2017</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Student Weeks</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>		-
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	320	3,278
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	2,183	34,956
<b>New Brunswick</b>	938	4,154
<b>Quebec</b>	11,333	106,528
<b>Ontario</b>	45,917	509,221
<b>Manitoba</b>	1,639	16,995
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	607	6,703
<b>Alberta</b>	5,101	73,100
<b>British Columbia</b>	37,518	373,682
<b>Territories</b>		
<b>Canada</b>	105,556	1,128,619
<b>Territories = Ontario</b>		



<b>Table J2</b> <b>Short-term Students</b> <b>Province/Territory</b> <b>2018</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Student Weeks</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	-	-
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	278	3,648
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	2,441	39,551
<b>New Brunswick</b>	1,025	5,572
<b>Quebec</b>	10,732	148,933
<b>Ontario</b>	55,884	681,427
<b>Manitoba</b>	1,304	13,228
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	633	11,876
<b>Alberta</b>	5,064	107,898
<b>British Columbia</b>	47,411	466,394
<b>Territories</b>		
<b>Canada</b>	124,772	1,478,526
<b>Territories = Ontario</b>		

<b>Table K1</b> <b>Short-term Students</b> <b>Tuition/Student Week</b> <b>Province/Territory</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Average Tuition Expenses Per Week</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	\$ 250
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	\$ 344
<b>New Brunswick</b>	\$ 768
<b>Quebec</b>	\$ 307
<b>Ontario</b>	\$ 380
<b>Manitoba</b>	\$ 303
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	\$ 366
<b>Alberta</b>	\$ 258
<b>British Columbia</b>	\$ 355
<b>Territories</b>	\$ 380
<b>Canada</b>	\$ 371
<b>Canada = average</b> <b>Territories = Ontario</b> <b>Source: Bonard, 2018 Annual Report on Language Education in Canada</b>	

<b>Table K2</b> <b>Short-term Students</b> <b>Tuition/Student Week</b> <b>Province/Territory</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Tuition Expenses</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	\$ 250
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	\$ 366
<b>New Brunswick</b>	\$ 508
<b>Quebec</b>	\$ 324
<b>Ontario</b>	\$ 414
<b>Manitoba</b>	\$ 347
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	\$ 375
<b>Alberta</b>	\$ 264
<b>British Columbia</b>	\$ 327
<b>Territories</b>	\$ 414
<b>Canada</b>	\$ 359
<b>Canada = average</b> <b>Territories = Ontario</b> <b>Source: Bonard, 2018 Annual Report on Language Education in Canada</b>	

<b>Table K3</b> <b>Short-term Students</b> <b>Living Expenses - Accommodation/Student Week</b> <b>Province/Territory</b> <b>2017</b>	
Region	Tuition Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	
Prince Edward Island	\$ 188
Nova Scotia	\$ 307
New Brunswick	\$ 225
Quebec	\$ 256
Ontario	\$ 253
Manitoba	\$ 206
Saskatchewan	\$ 232
Alberta	\$ 230
British Columbia	\$ 257
Territories	\$ 253
Canada	\$ 241
Canada = average Territories = Ontario Source: Bonard, 2018 Annual Report on Language Education in Canada	

<b>Table K4</b> <b>Short-term Students</b> <b>Living Expenses - Accommodation/Student Week</b> <b>Province/Territory</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Tuition Expenses</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	\$ 200
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	\$ 236
<b>New Brunswick</b>	\$ 230
<b>Quebec</b>	\$ 279
<b>Ontario</b>	\$ 280
<b>Manitoba</b>	\$ 128
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	\$ 225
<b>Alberta</b>	\$ 143
<b>British Columbia</b>	\$ 266
<b>Territories</b>	\$ 280
<b>Canada</b>	\$ 227
<b>Canada = average</b> <b>Territories = Ontario</b> <b>Source: Bonard, 2018 Annual Report on Language Education in Canada</b>	

<b>Table K5</b> <b>Short-term Students</b> <b>Living Expenses - Transportation/Student Week</b> <b>Province/Territory</b> <b>2017</b>	
Region	Tuition Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	
Prince Edward Island	\$ 40
Nova Scotia	\$ 40
New Brunswick	\$ 40
Quebec	\$ 40
Ontario	\$ 40
Manitoba	\$ 40
Saskatchewan	\$ 40
Alberta	\$ 40
British Columbia	\$ 40
Territories	\$ 40
Canada	\$ 40
Canada = average	
Source: Bonard, 2018 Annual Report on Language Education in Canada	

<b>Table K6</b> <b>Short-term Students</b> <b>Living Expenses - Transportation/Student Week</b> <b>Province/Territory</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Tuition Expenses</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	\$ 40
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	\$ 40
<b>New Brunswick</b>	\$ 40
<b>Quebec</b>	\$ 40
<b>Ontario</b>	\$ 40
<b>Manitoba</b>	\$ 40
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	\$ 40
<b>Alberta</b>	\$ 40
<b>British Columbia</b>	\$ 40
<b>Territories</b>	\$ 40
<b>Canada</b>	\$ 40
Canada = average	
Source: Bonard, 2018 Annual Report on Language Education in Canada	

<b>Table K7</b> <b>Short-term Students</b> <b>Living Expenses - Discretionary/Student Week</b> <b>Province/Territory</b> <b>2017</b>	
Region	Tuition Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	
Prince Edward Island	\$ 340
Nova Scotia	\$ 340
New Brunswick	\$ 340
Quebec	\$ 340
Ontario	\$ 340
Manitoba	\$ 340
Saskatchewan	\$ 340
Alberta	\$ 340
British Columbia	\$ 340
Territories	\$ 340
Canada	\$ 340
Canada = average Source: Bonard, 2018 Annual Report on Language Education in Canada	



<b>Table K8</b> <b>Short-term Students</b> <b>Living Expenses - Discretionary/Student Week</b> <b>Province/Territory</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Tuition Expenses</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	\$ 340
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	\$ 340
<b>New Brunswick</b>	\$ 340
<b>Quebec</b>	\$ 340
<b>Ontario</b>	\$ 340
<b>Manitoba</b>	\$ 340
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	\$ 340
<b>Alberta</b>	\$ 340
<b>British Columbia</b>	\$ 340
<b>Territories</b>	\$ 340
<b>Canada</b>	\$ 340
<b>Canada = average</b> <b>Source: Bonard, 2018 Annual Report on Language Education in Canada</b>	

<b>Table L1</b> <b>Short-term Students</b> <b>Tuition Expenses</b> <b>Province/Territory</b> <b>2017</b>	
Region	Tuition Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ -
Prince Edward Island	\$ 79,875
Nova Scotia	\$ 751,889
New Brunswick	\$ 719,762
Quebec	\$ 3,478,732
Ontario	\$ 17,435,679
Manitoba	\$ 497,043
Saskatchewan	\$ 221,712
Alberta	\$ 1,314,991
British Columbia	\$ 13,320,966
Territories	\$ -
Canada	\$ 37,820,649
Source: Table J1 * K1	

<b>Table L2</b> <b>Short-term Students</b> <b>Tuition Expenses</b> <b>Province/Territory</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Tuition Expenses</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ -
Prince Edward Island	\$ 69,525
Nova Scotia	\$ 893,445
New Brunswick	\$ 521,093
Quebec	\$ 3,480,481
Ontario	\$ 23,163,560
Manitoba	\$ 453,000
Saskatchewan	\$ 237,263
Alberta	\$ 1,335,421
British Columbia	\$ 15,486,279
Territories	\$ -
Canada	\$ 45,640,067
<b>Source: Table J2 * K2</b>	

<b>Table L3</b> <b>Short-term Students</b> <b>Accommodation Expenses</b> <b>Province/Territory</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Accommodation</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	
Prince Edward Island	\$ 614,638
Nova Scotia	\$ 10,721,995
New Brunswick	\$ 934,752
Quebec	\$ 27,314,103
Ontario	\$ 128,590,687
Manitoba	\$ 3,501,561
Saskatchewan	\$ 1,555,080
Alberta	\$ 16,831,320
British Columbia	\$ 96,125,732
Territories	\$ -
Canada	\$ 286,189,868
Source: Table J1 * K3	

<b>Table L4</b> <b>Short-term Students</b> <b>Accommodation Expenses</b> <b>Province/Territory</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Accommodation</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	
Prince Edward Island	\$ 729,540
Nova Scotia	\$ 9,342,575
New Brunswick	\$ 1,281,537
Quebec	\$ 41,585,541
Ontario	\$ 191,125,350
Manitoba	\$ 1,697,839
Saskatchewan	\$ 2,671,988
Alberta	\$ 15,437,391
British Columbia	\$ 124,099,849
Territories	\$ -
Canada	\$ 387,971,609
Source: Table J2 * K4	

<b>Table L5</b> <b>Short-term Students</b> <b>Transportation Expenses</b> <b>Province/Territory</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Transportation</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	
Prince Edward Island	\$ 131,123
Nova Scotia	\$ 1,398,249
New Brunswick	\$ 166,178
Quebec	\$ 4,261,133
Ontario	\$ 20,368,826
Manitoba	\$ 679,816
Saskatchewan	\$ 268,117
Alberta	\$ 2,924,008
British Columbia	\$ 14,947,291
Territories	\$ -
Canada	\$ 45,144,740
Source: Table J1 * K5	

<b>Table L6</b> <b>Short-term Students</b> <b>Transportation Expenses</b> <b>Province/Territory</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Transportation</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	
Prince Edward Island	\$ 145,908
Nova Scotia	\$ 1,582,020
New Brunswick	\$ 222,876
Quebec	\$ 5,957,316
Ontario	\$ 27,257,073
Manitoba	\$ 529,128
Saskatchewan	\$ 475,020
Alberta	\$ 4,315,932
British Columbia	\$ 18,655,776
Territories	\$ -
Canada	\$ 59,141,049
Source: Table J2 * K6	

<b>Table L7</b> <b>Short-term Students</b> <b>Discretionary Expenses</b> <b>Province/Territory</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Discretionary</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	
Prince Edward Island	\$ 1,114,544
Nova Scotia	\$ 11,885,120
New Brunswick	\$ 1,412,514
Quebec	\$ 36,219,629
Ontario	\$ 173,135,017
Manitoba	\$ 5,778,434
Saskatchewan	\$ 2,278,996
Alberta	\$ 24,854,067
British Columbia	\$ 127,051,971
Territories	\$ -
Canada	\$ 383,730,291
Source: Table J1 * K7	



<b>Table L8</b> <b>Short-term Students</b> <b>Discretionary Expenses</b> <b>Province/Territory</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Discretionary</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	
Prince Edward Island	\$ 1,240,218
Nova Scotia	\$ 13,447,170
New Brunswick	\$ 1,894,446
Quebec	\$ 50,637,186
Ontario	\$ 231,685,125
Manitoba	\$ 4,497,588
Saskatchewan	\$ 4,037,670
Alberta	\$ 36,685,422
British Columbia	\$ 158,574,096
Territories	\$ -
Canada	\$ 502,698,921
Source: Table J2 * K8	

TOTAL 2017 SHORT TERM INTERNATIONAL STUDENT EXPENDITURES						
Region	Tuition	Books & Materials	Accommodation	Living Expenses Discretionary	Transportation	Compulsory Fees
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Prince Edward Island	\$ 79,875	\$ -	\$ 614,638	\$ 1,114,544	\$ 131,123	\$ -
Nova Scotia	\$ 751,889	\$ -	\$ 10,721,995	\$ 11,885,120	\$ 1,398,249	\$ -
New Brunswick	\$ 719,762	\$ -	\$ 934,752	\$ 1,412,514	\$ 166,178	\$ -
Quebec	\$ 3,478,732	\$ -	\$ 27,314,103	\$ 36,219,629	\$ 4,261,133	\$ -
Ontario	\$ 17,435,679	\$ -	\$ 128,590,687	\$ 173,135,017	\$ 20,368,826	\$ -
Manitoba	\$ 497,043	\$ -	\$ 3,501,561	\$ 5,778,434	\$ 679,816	\$ -
Saskatchewan	\$ 221,712	\$ -	\$ 1,555,080	\$ 2,278,996	\$ 268,117	\$ -
Alberta	\$ 1,314,991	\$ -	\$ 16,831,320	\$ 24,854,067	\$ 2,924,008	\$ -
British Columbia	\$ 13,320,966	\$ -	\$ 96,125,732	\$ 127,051,971	\$ 14,947,291	\$ -
Territories	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 37,820,649</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 286,189,868</b>	<b>\$ 383,730,291</b>	<b>\$ 45,144,740</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

TOTAL 2018 SHORT TERM INTERNATIONAL STUDENT EXPENDITURES						
Region	Tuition	Books & Materials	Accommodation	Living Expenses Discretionary	Transportation	Compulsory Fees
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Prince Edward Island	\$ 69,525	\$ -	\$ 729,540	\$ 1,240,218	\$ 145,908	\$ -
Nova Scotia	\$ 893,445	\$ -	\$ 9,342,575	\$ 13,447,170	\$ 1,582,020	\$ -
New Brunswick	\$ 521,093	\$ -	\$ 1,281,537	\$ 1,894,446	\$ 222,876	\$ -
Quebec	\$ 3,480,481	\$ -	\$ 41,585,541	\$ 50,637,186	\$ 5,957,316	\$ -
Ontario	\$ 23,163,560	\$ -	\$ 191,125,350	\$ 231,685,125	\$ 27,257,073	\$ -
Manitoba	\$ 453,000	\$ -	\$ 1,697,839	\$ 4,497,588	\$ 529,128	\$ -
Saskatchewan	\$ 237,263	\$ -	\$ 2,671,988	\$ 4,937,670	\$ 475,020	\$ -
Alberta	\$ 1,335,421	\$ -	\$ 15,437,391	\$ 36,685,422	\$ 4,315,932	\$ -
British Columbia	\$ 15,486,279	\$ -	\$ 124,099,849	\$ 158,574,096	\$ 18,655,776	\$ -
Territories	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 45,640,067	\$ -	\$ 387,971,609	\$ 502,698,921	\$ 59,141,049	\$ -

<b>Table M1</b> <b>Number of Students</b> <b>K -12 Students</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Number of Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	339
Prince Edward Island	297
Nova Scotia	1,563
New Brunswick	740
Quebec	3,473
Ontario	30,082
Manitoba	1,493
Saskatchewan	982
Alberta	3,213
British Columbia	22,301
Territories	10
<b>Canada</b>	<b>64,494</b>
Source: Government of Canada Temporary Residents: Study Permit Holders IRCC, December 31 2018	

<b>Table M2</b> <b>Number of Students</b> <b>K -12 Students</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Number of Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	347
Prince Edward Island	459
Nova Scotia	1,659
New Brunswick	928
Quebec	3,934
Ontario	33,153
Manitoba	1,639
Saskatchewan	952
Alberta	3,383
British Columbia	23,040
Territories	14
<b>Canada</b>	<b>69,509</b>
Source: Government of Canada Temporary Residents: Study Permit Holders IRCC, December 31 2018	

<b>Table N1</b> <b>Tuition and Fees Per Student</b> <b>K -12 Students</b> <b>Province and Territories</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>K - 12 Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 13,092
Prince Edward Island	\$ 13,106
Nova Scotia	\$ 13,106
New Brunswick	\$ 13,100
Quebec	\$ 13,107
Ontario	\$ 16,556
Manitoba	\$ 14,736
Saskatchewan	\$ 14,731
Alberta	\$ 14,733
British Columbia	\$ 16,557
Territories	\$ 10,084
Canada	\$ 13,901
<b>Note 1: Table N11 (Tuition Per Student* 1.02)</b>	

<b>Table N2</b> <b>Tuition and Fees Per Student</b> <b>K -12 Students</b> <b>Province and Territories</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>K - 12 Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 13,354
Prince Edward Island	\$ 13,368
Nova Scotia	\$ 13,368
New Brunswick	\$ 13,362
Quebec	\$ 13,369
Ontario	\$ 16,888
Manitoba	\$ 15,031
Saskatchewan	\$ 15,026
Alberta	\$ 15,028
British Columbia	\$ 16,888
Territories	\$ 10,285
Canada	\$ 14,179
<b>Note 1: N11 (Tuition Per Student* 1.02 * 1.02)</b>	

<b>Table N3</b> <b>Books &amp; Materials Per Student</b> <b>K -12 Students</b> <b>Province and Territories</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>K - 12 Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$0.00
Prince Edward Island	\$0.00
Nova Scotia	\$0.00
New Brunswick	\$0.00
Quebec	\$0.00
Ontario	\$0.00
Manitoba	\$0.00
Saskatchewan	\$0.00
Alberta	\$0.00
British Columbia	\$0.00
Territories	\$0.00
Canada	\$0.00
<b>Note 1: No Books and Materials Expenses</b>	



<b>Table N4</b> <b>Books &amp; Materials Per Student</b> <b>K -12 Students</b> <b>Province and Territories</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>K - 12 Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$0.00
Prince Edward Island	\$0.00
Nova Scotia	\$0.00
New Brunswick	\$0.00
Quebec	\$0.00
Ontario	\$0.00
Manitoba	\$0.00
Saskatchewan	\$0.00
Alberta	\$0.00
British Columbia	\$0.00
Territories	\$0.00
Canada	\$0.00
<b>Note 1: No Books and Materials Expenses</b>	

<b>Table N5</b> <b>Living Expenses Accommodation Per Student</b> <b>K -12 Students</b> <b>Province and Territories</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>K - 12 Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 8,843
Prince Edward Island	\$ 8,843
Nova Scotia	\$ 8,843
New Brunswick	\$ 8,843
Quebec	\$ 8,843
Ontario	\$ 8,843
Manitoba	\$ 8,843
Saskatchewan	\$ 8,843
Alberta	\$ 8,843
British Columbia	\$ 8,843
Territories	\$ 8,843
Canada	\$ 8,843
<b>Note 1: 850*10*1.02*1.02</b>	

**Table N6**  
**Living Expenses Accommodation Per Student**  
**K -12 Students**  
**Province and Territories**  
**2018**

Region	K - 12 Students
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 9,020
Prince Edward Island	\$ 9,020
Nova Scotia	\$ 9,020
New Brunswick	\$ 9,020
Quebec	\$ 9,020
Ontario	\$ 9,020
Manitoba	\$ 9,020
Saskatchewan	\$ 9,020
Alberta	\$ 9,020
British Columbia	\$ 9,020
Territories	\$ 9,020
Canada	\$ 9,020
Note 1: $850 \times 10 \times 1.02 \times 1.02 \times 1.02$	

**Table N7**  
**Living Expenses Discretionary Per Student**  
**K -12 Students**  
**Province and Territories**  
**2017**

<b>Region</b>	<b>K - 12 Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 1,500
Prince Edward Island	\$ 1,500
Nova Scotia	\$ 1,500
New Brunswick	\$ 1,500
Quebec	\$ 1,500
Ontario	\$ 1,500
Manitoba	\$ 1,500
Saskatchewan	\$ 1,500
Alberta	\$ 1,500
British Columbia	\$ 1,500
Territories	\$ 1,500
Canada	\$ 1,500
<b>Source: Fixed \$1,500</b>	

**Table N8**  
**Living Expenses Discretionary Per Student**  
**K -12 Students**  
**Province and Territories**  
**2018**

<b>Region</b>	<b>K - 12 Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 1,500
Prince Edward Island	\$ 1,500
Nova Scotia	\$ 1,500
New Brunswick	\$ 1,500
Quebec	\$ 1,500
Ontario	\$ 1,500
Manitoba	\$ 1,500
Saskatchewan	\$ 1,500
Alberta	\$ 1,500
British Columbia	\$ 1,500
Territories	\$ 1,500
Canada	\$ 1,500
<b>Source: Fixed \$1,500</b>	

<b>Table N9</b> <b>Living Expenses Transportation Per Student</b> <b>K -12 Students</b> <b>Province and Territories</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>K - 12 Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$0.00
Prince Edward Island	\$0.00
Nova Scotia	\$0.00
New Brunswick	\$0.00
Quebec	\$0.00
Ontario	\$0.00
Manitoba	\$0.00
Saskatchewan	\$0.00
Alberta	\$0.00
British Columbia	\$0.00
Territories	\$0.00
Canada	\$0.00
<b>Note 1: No Transportation Expenses</b>	

<b>Table N10</b> <b>Living Expenses Transportation Per Student</b> <b>K -12 Students</b> <b>Province and Territories</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>K - 12 Students</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$0.00
Prince Edward Island	\$0.00
Nova Scotia	\$0.00
New Brunswick	\$0.00
Quebec	\$0.00
Ontario	\$0.00
Manitoba	\$0.00
Saskatchewan	\$0.00
Alberta	\$0.00
British Columbia	\$0.00
Territories	\$0.00
Canada	\$0.00
<b>Note 1: No Transportation Expenses</b>	

**Table O1**  
**K -12 Students**  
**Tuition Expenses**  
**by Province / Territory**  
**2017**

Region	Tuition Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 4,435,864
Prince Edward Island	\$ 3,892,489
Nova Scotia	\$ 20,488,696
New Brunswick	\$ 9,697,599
Quebec	\$ 45,522,009
Ontario	\$ 498,045,156
Manitoba	\$ 22,002,435
Saskatchewan	\$ 14,471,087
Alberta	\$ 47,341,647
British Columbia	\$ 369,235,339
Territories	\$ 100,838
Canada	\$ 1,035,233,158
Source: Table M1 * Table N1	



**Table O2**  
**K -12 Students**  
**Tuition Expenses**  
**by Province / Territory**  
**2018**

Region	Tuition Expenses
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 4,639,128
Prince Edward Island	\$ 6,135,979
Nova Scotia	\$ 22,174,249
New Brunswick	\$ 12,394,968
Quebec	\$ 52,595,519
Ontario	\$ 559,876,152
Manitoba	\$ 24,638,690
Saskatchewan	\$ 14,307,335
Alberta	\$ 50,841,414
British Columbia	\$ 389,097,224
Territories	\$ 143,996
Canada	\$ 1,136,844,652
Source: Table M2 * Table N2	

<b>Table O3</b> <b>K -12 Students</b> <b>Living Expenses Accommodation</b> <b>by Province / Territory</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Accommodation</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 2,996,340
Prince Edward Island	\$ 2,626,490
Nova Scotia	\$ 13,824,658
New Brunswick	\$ 6,546,790
Quebec	\$ 30,713,775
Ontario	\$ 266,024,479
Manitoba	\$ 13,204,030
Saskatchewan	\$ 8,687,123
Alberta	\$ 28,416,771
British Columbia	\$ 197,217,624
Territories	\$ 88,434
<b>Canada</b>	<b>\$ 570,346,514</b>
<b>Source: Table M1 * Table N5</b>	

<b>Table O4</b> <b>K -12 Students</b> <b>Living Expenses Accommodation</b> <b>by Province / Territory</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Accommodation</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 3,133,641
Prince Edward Island	\$ 4,140,303
Nova Scotia	\$ 14,961,978
New Brunswick	\$ 8,367,767
Quebec	\$ 35,486,284
Ontario	\$ 299,050,718
Manitoba	\$ 14,786,091
Saskatchewan	\$ 8,588,821
Alberta	\$ 30,517,502
British Columbia	\$ 207,826,342
Territories	\$ 126,284
Canada	\$ 626,985,731
Source: Table M2 * Table N6	

<b>Table O5</b> <b>K -12 Students</b> <b>Living Expenses Discretionary</b> <b>by Province / Territory</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Discretionary</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 508,233
Prince Edward Island	\$ 445,500
Nova Scotia	\$ 2,344,911
New Brunswick	\$ 1,110,453
Quebec	\$ 5,209,610
Ontario	\$ 45,122,545
Manitoba	\$ 2,239,642
Saskatchewan	\$ 1,473,493
Alberta	\$ 4,819,996
British Columbia	\$ 33,451,663
Territories	\$ 15,000
Canada	\$ 96,741,047
Source: Table M1 * Table N7	

<b>Table O6</b> <b>K -12 Students</b> <b>Living Expenses Discretionary</b> <b>by Province / Territory</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Discretionary</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 521,100
Prince Edward Island	\$ 688,500
Nova Scotia	\$ 2,488,060
New Brunswick	\$ 1,391,494
Quebec	\$ 5,901,091
Ontario	\$ 49,729,795
Manitoba	\$ 2,458,811
Saskatchewan	\$ 1,428,254
Alberta	\$ 5,074,822
British Columbia	\$ 34,559,895
Territories	\$ 21,000
Canada	\$ 104,262,822
Source: Table M2 * Table N8	

<b>Table O7</b> <b>K -12 Students</b> <b>Living Expenses Transportation</b> <b>by Province / Territory</b> <b>2017</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Transportation</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$0.00
Prince Edward Island	\$0.00
Nova Scotia	\$0.00
New Brunswick	\$0.00
Quebec	\$0.00
Ontario	\$0.00
Manitoba	\$0.00
Saskatchewan	\$0.00
Alberta	\$0.00
British Columbia	\$0.00
Territories	\$0.00

<b>Table O8</b> <b>K -12 Students</b> <b>Living Expenses Transportation</b> <b>by Province / Territory</b> <b>2018</b>	
<b>Region</b>	<b>Transportation</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$0.00
Prince Edward Island	\$0.00
Nova Scotia	\$0.00
New Brunswick	\$0.00
Quebec	\$0.00
Ontario	\$0.00
Manitoba	\$0.00
Saskatchewan	\$0.00
Alberta	\$0.00
British Columbia	\$0.00
Territories	\$0.00