



Canadian Interuniversity Sport
Sport interuniversitaire canadien



CANADA VS U.S.A.: **THE FINANCIAL IMPLICATION OF THE CHOICE**

Prepared for:
Canadian Interuniversity Sport

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Overview

Objective

The objective of this paper is to compare and contrast the financial implications of student-athletes pursuing post-secondary education in Canada versus the U.S.A.

Scope

Conducted research covered following areas:

- Tuition and materials costs relating to attending university
- Living costs, including room and board
- Travel Costs
- Health and Dental Coverage
- Government, University and Private Assistance through loans, scholarships and/or bursaries, that comply with CIS policies
- Assistance through taxation system

Methodology

- The information has been gathered for both countries
- The reasonable averages for each country has been established
- Both sets of data have been compared
- Conclusions have been drawn

Summary and Conclusions

Following figures clearly demonstrate that there is no advantage for the average student to pursue post-secondary education in United States compared to Canada; rather they graduate with tremendous amount of debt.

The common misconception is that the schools in United States give athletics “full-ride” scholarships, however this is only available to few chosen students, so the regular athlete is left with no resources.

Moreover, the ratio of domestic to international tuition fees is very high and it is unlikely that it will change, so by going to United States the student chooses to pay four times as much for tuition.

Another point worth stressing is that Canadian government policies in place are designed to promote life-long learning, so the student with the need for it, have help available. It is important that the financial burden on students in the country is manageable and allow those students to complete their degree.

Finally, the choice made to go to USA forces students to incur much higher costs and forfeit the support that is available in Canada through public and private organizations. Moreover, there is

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abundance of athletic associations and organizations, such as CIS, which promote and support the students.

Below, is the numerical breakdown of the cost and benefits of the choice between Canada and USA in terms of post-secondary education for students' athletes. The numbers speak for themselves to support above conclusions. Please be advised that those numbers are estimated to the most reasonable number, however they may significantly vary from student to student. The main point to remember is that the ratios will not change and in comparison the education in Canada is more financially feasible.

Cost and Financial Assistance Comparison Canada vs. USA¹						
	Item	Canada	USA Division I	USA Division II	USA Division III	Reference
Costs	Tuition and Materials	\$24,992	\$117,451	\$44,382	\$46,173	Section 2
	Living	\$23,830	\$60,178	\$43,723	\$42,909	Section 3
	Travel	\$4,788	\$3,152	\$3,239	\$3,035	Section 4
	Health and Dental	\$0	\$7,155	\$2,985	\$4,700	Section 5
	Total Cost	\$53,610	\$187,936	\$94,329	\$96,817	
Assistance	Government	(\$9,000) ²	\$0	\$0	\$0	Section 6
	Taxation	(\$5,376)	\$0	\$0	\$0	Section 7
	Non-government	(\$1,700)	\$0	\$0	\$0	Section 8
	Balance to finance	\$37,534	\$187,936	\$94,329	\$96,817	
Other help	Government Loans	\$37,534	\$126,360	\$94,329	\$96,817	Section 6
	Private Loans ³	\$0	\$61,576	\$0	\$0	Section 8
	Interest Tax Deduction	(\$918)	\$0	\$0	\$0	Section 7
	Total Debt Required to be Repaid	\$36,616⁴	\$187,936	\$94,329	\$96,817	

¹ All amounts are in Canadian Dollars

² Assuming that the student will be receiving the Millennium Bursary for three years

³ Usually high interest loans

⁴ This amount could still be eligible for the loan reduction program

Canada: Tuition and cost of materials

Canadian students have an advantage to pursue their post-secondary education in the country rather than abroad, since the Canadian government subsidizes the tuition costs. The international students cost for tuition ranges from \$10,000 to \$20,000 CAN annually for the undergraduate degree, which is two to three times the tuition cost of a Canadian student.

Moreover, majority of the Canadian Universities provide training facilities, computer facilities and team sports charge free or for a nominal fee. That allows the student athletes to develop or improve their skills without heavy financial burden. Additionally, the computer lab facilities that are provided by majority of the universities may eliminate the need for the students to purchase their own equipment. This is just a basic overview of the benefits, to research specific universities please refer to Section 9 for a link to Canadian universities websites.

Canada					
Province	Tuition	Compulsory Ancillary fees	Books and supplementary materials	Annual Cost	Total Program
Alberta	\$4,469	\$642	\$1,158	\$6,269	\$25,076
British Columbia	\$4,351	\$681	\$1,525	\$6,557	\$26,228
Manitoba	\$3,044	\$535	\$1,568	\$5,147	\$20,588
New Brunswick	\$5,239	\$454	\$1,200	\$6,893	\$27,572
Newfoundland	\$2,550	\$465	\$1,000	\$4,015	\$16,060
Nova Scotia	\$6,367	\$757	\$1,000	\$8,124	\$32,496
Ontario	\$4,379	\$677	\$1,215	\$6,271	\$25,084
Prince Edward Island	\$4,920	\$724	\$1,250	\$6,894	\$27,576
Saskatchewan	\$4,492	\$469	\$833	\$5,794	\$23,176
Quebec	\$4,809	\$906	\$800	\$6,515	\$26,060
Average for Canada	\$4,462	\$631	\$1,155	\$6,248	\$24,992

Canada vs. USA: the financial implication of the choice

Tuition, ancillary fees and materials' cost by province⁵

Alberta					
University	Tuition	Compulsory Ancillary fees	Books and supplementary materials	Annual Cost	Total Program
Alberta	\$4,537	\$505	\$1,275	\$6,317	\$25,268
Calgary	\$4,590	\$590	\$1,200	\$6,380	\$25,520
Lethbridge	\$4,280	\$830	\$1,000	\$6,110	\$24,440
Average	\$4,469	\$642	\$1,158	\$6,269	\$25,076

British Columbia					
University	Tuition	Compulsory Ancillary fees	Books and supplementary materials	Annual Cost	Total Program
UBC (Science)	\$4,591	\$660	\$1,525	\$6,776	\$27,104
Malaspina	\$3,566	\$1,012	\$1,450	\$6,028	\$24,112
UNBC	\$4,193	\$650	\$1,200	\$6,043	\$24,172
Royal Roads	\$4,900	\$605	\$1,750	\$7,255	\$29,020
Simon Fraser	\$4,443	\$513	\$1,525	\$6,481	\$25,924
Victoria	\$4,411	\$645	\$1,700	\$6,756	\$27,024
Average	\$4,351	\$681	\$1,525	\$6,557	\$26,226

Manitoba					
University	Tuition	Compulsory Ancillary fees	Books and supplementary materials	Annual Cost	Total Program
Brandon (Arts)	\$2,730	\$432	\$1,568	\$4,730	\$18,921
Brandon (Science)	\$2,965	\$432	\$1,568	\$4,965	\$19,861
Manitoba	\$3,277	\$563	\$1,705	\$5,545	\$22,180
Winnipeg (Arts)	\$2,911	\$623	\$1,500	\$5,034	\$20,136
Winnipeg (Science)	\$3,335	\$623	\$1,500	\$5,458	\$21,832
Average	\$3,044	\$535	\$1,568	\$5,147	\$20,586

⁵ All the rates are found on the universities websites that could be found in the Section 9

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New Brunswick					
University	Tuition	Compulsory Ancillary fees	Books and supplementary materials	Annual Cost	Total Program
Moncton	\$4,735	\$437	\$1,200	\$6,372	\$25,488
Mount Allison	\$6,405	\$245	\$1,200	\$7,850	\$31,400
New Brunswick	\$5,246	\$501	\$1,200	\$6,947	\$27,788
St. Thomas	\$4,570	\$633	\$1,200	\$6,403	\$25,612
Average	\$5,239	\$454	\$1,200	\$6,893	\$27,572

Newfoundland					
University	Tuition	Compulsory Ancillary fees	Books and supplementary materials	Annual Cost	Total Program
Memorial	\$2,550	\$465	\$1,000	\$4,015	\$16,060
Average	\$2,550	\$465	\$1,000	\$4,015	\$16,060

Nova Scotia					
University	Tuition	Compulsory Ancillary fees	Books and supplementary materials	Annual Cost	Total Program
Acadia	\$8,062	\$484	\$1,000	\$9,546	\$38,184
Cape Breton	\$5,660	\$295	\$1,000	\$6,955	\$27,820
Dalhousie (Arts)	\$6,030	\$752	\$1,000	\$7,782	\$31,128
Dalhousie (Science)	\$6,840	\$752	\$1,000	\$8,592	\$34,368
University of King's Collage (Arts)	\$6,841	\$1,625	\$1,000	\$9,466	\$37,864
University of King's Collage (Science)	\$7,628	\$1,625	\$1,000	\$10,253	\$41,012
Mount Saint Vincent (Science)	\$5,855	\$622	\$1,000	\$7,477	\$29,908
Sainte-Anne	\$5,660	\$825	\$1,000	\$7,485	\$29,940
St. Francis Xavier	\$6,205	\$596	\$1,000	\$7,801	\$31,204
Saint Mary's (Arts)	\$5,580	\$378	\$1,000	\$6,958	\$27,832
Saint Mary's (Science)	\$5,680	\$378	\$1,000	\$7,058	\$28,232
Average	\$6,367	\$757	\$1,000	\$8,125	\$32,499

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Ontario					
University	Tuition	Compulsory Ancillary fees	Books and supplementary materials	Annual Cost	Total Program
Brock	\$4,351	\$571	\$750	\$5,672	\$22,688
Carlton	\$4,339	\$543	\$1,200	\$6,082	\$24,328
Guelph	\$4,372	\$859	\$800	\$6,031	\$24,124
Lakehead	\$4,300	\$547	\$1,222	\$6,069	\$24,274
Laurentian	\$4,351	\$492	\$1,100	\$5,943	\$23,772
McMaster	\$4,319	\$818	\$1,100	\$6,237	\$24,948
Nipissing	\$4,319	\$818	\$1,222	\$6,359	\$25,434
UOIT (Arts)	\$4,372	\$575	\$1,222	\$6,169	\$24,674
UOIT (Science)	\$4,906	\$575	\$1,222	\$6,703	\$26,810
Ottawa	\$4,350	\$453	\$1,000	\$5,803	\$23,212
Queen's	\$4,382	\$732	\$1,700	\$6,814	\$27,256
Ryerson	\$4,372	\$548	\$1,400	\$6,320	\$25,280
Toronto	\$4,373	\$873	\$1,222	\$6,468	\$25,870
Trent	\$4,372	\$708	\$1,222	\$6,302	\$25,206
Waterloo	\$4,384	\$597	\$2,037	\$7,018	\$28,072
Western	\$4,326	\$860	\$1,400	\$6,586	\$26,344
Wilfrid Laurier	\$4,372	\$764	\$800	\$5,936	\$23,744
Windsor	\$4,268	\$700	\$1,222	\$6,190	\$24,758
York	\$4,371	\$839	\$1,250	\$6,460	\$25,840
Average	\$4,379	\$677	\$1,215	\$6,272	\$25,086

Prince Edward Island					
University	Tuition	Compulsory Ancillary fees	Books and supplementary materials	Annual Cost	Total Program
UPEI	\$4,920	\$724	\$1,250	\$6,894	\$27,576
Average	\$4,920	\$724	\$1,250	\$6,894	\$27,576

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Saskatchewan					
University	Tuition	Compulsory Ancillary fees	Books and supplementary materials	Annual Cost	Total Program
Regina (Arts)	\$4,551	\$500	\$1,000	\$6,051	\$24,204
Saskatchewan (Arts)	\$4,416	\$454	\$750	\$5,620	\$22,480
Saskatchewan (Science)	\$4,509	\$454	\$750	\$5,713	\$22,852
Average	\$4,492	\$469	\$833	\$5,795	\$23,179

Quebec					
University	Tuition	Compulsory Ancillary fees	Books and supplementary materials	Annual Cost	Total Program
Bishop's (Out of Province)	\$4,914	\$811	\$800	\$6,525	\$26,100
Concordia (Out of province)	\$4,914	\$1,229	\$800	\$6,943	\$27,772
Laval (Out of Province)	\$4,651	\$510	\$800	\$5,961	\$23,844
McGill (Out of Province)	\$4,914	\$1,379	\$1,000	\$7,293	\$29,172
Montreal (Out of province)	\$4,651	\$600	\$600	\$5,851	\$23,404
Average	\$4,809	\$906	\$800	\$6,515	\$26,058

USA: Tuition and cost of materials⁶

Canadian students attending school in the United States face International Student Tuition and Fees in most cases. These fees can range from around \$5,000 to almost \$35,000. Generally speaking, similar to the Canadian education system, international students (that is, Canadian students studying in the US) in the United States pay up to 3 times higher tuition and fees than domestic students. There are some instances where U.S. institutions will honor Canadian students by waiving the international portion of the fees and even fewer do not differentiate between resident and non-resident students in terms of fees. As an example, Wayne University in Michigan gives preferential treatment to students coming from Michigan's neighboring states and provinces, Ontario Canada being one of them. This arrangement allows them to pay resident rates rather than international rates

For the purpose of the project, the tuition fees are based a two-semester period of an average student taking an average course at 15 credits per semester.

Miscellaneous fees include items such as technology fees, student activity fees, and registration fees. It should be noted that one fee that applies is the SAT exam fee of \$43; however, in that this fee can be waived and since it is not significant, we have excluded it so as to be more conservative.

United States (Average)					
DIVISION	Tuition	Materials	Misc.	Annual Cost	Total Program
Division 1	\$27,006	\$1,130	\$2,700	\$30,837	\$123,346
Division 2	\$9,627	\$985	\$2,106	\$12,718	\$50,871
Division 3	\$6,963	\$774	\$2,054	\$9,791	\$39,163
AVERAGE	\$14,532	\$963	\$2,287	\$17,782	\$71,127⁷

Division 1					
Schools	Tuition	Materials	Misc.	Annual Cost	Total Program
Florida State	\$16,487	\$1,000	\$1,648	\$19,135	\$76,540
Michigan State	\$21,394	\$884	\$2,139	\$24,417	\$97,668
Syracuse	\$30,470	\$1,230	\$3,047	\$34,747	\$138,988
Cornell	\$31,881	\$1,200	\$3,188	\$36,269	\$145,076
Stanford	\$34,800	\$1,335	\$3,480	\$39,615	\$158,460
AVERAGE	\$27,006	\$1,130	\$2,700	\$30,837	\$123,346

⁶ Total Program represents the cost of a typical 4-year program and is therefore the annual cost multiplied by 4 years.

⁷ All Amounts quoted are in US Dollars. The Canadian Dollar Equivalent for the Average Total Program cost for Tuition and Fees is \$74,228 (\$71,127 x 1.0435995). This exchange rate is as at July 19, 2007. It should be noted that exchange rates may vary depending on economic conditions and this is a consideration to look at in terms of the cost differences between staying in Canada and going to the United States for school.

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Division 2					
Schools	Tuition	Materials	Misc.	Annual Cost	Total Program
Moorhead (MSU)	\$4,888	\$700	\$800	\$6,388	\$25,552
Sonoma State	\$8,136	\$1,124	\$6,648	\$15,908	\$63,632
West Georgia	\$11,830	\$964	\$714	\$13,508	\$54,032
Texas A&M	\$15,216	\$1,279	\$756	\$17,251	\$69,004
Wayne	\$8,064	\$859	\$1,611	\$10,534	\$42,136
AVERAGE	\$9,627	\$985	\$2,106	\$12,718	\$50,871

Division 3					
Schools	Tuition	Materials	Misc.	Annual Cost	Total Program
California State (East Bay)	\$6,500	\$426	\$100	\$7,026	\$28,104
New York College	\$3,600	\$1,094	\$4,821	\$9,515	\$38,060
U. of Texas @ Dallas	\$5,615	\$456	\$1,300	\$7,371	\$29,484
Westminster College (MO)	\$15,500	\$800	\$2,630	\$18,930	\$75,720
Brooklyn College (NY)	\$3,600	\$1,092	\$1,420	\$6,112	\$24,448
AVERAGE	\$6,963	\$774	\$2,054	\$9,791	\$39,163

Similar to the Canadian portion, this report assumes that the students live in residence and subscribe to the meal plan. Majority of the residences on campus include in the price the utilities, ranging from electricity to cable. However, website of each university should be consulted for the exact rates. Apartments out of campus might have significantly different cost, especially that utilities would have to be paid separately in addition to grocery costs.

Rooming assumes 1 room, double occupancy over a 4 year period at the same rate every rate. However it should be noted that under some circumstances, residences are available for freshman only and have a different price than those residences of upper level student residences. In some cases costs may actually decrease in upper years, however the cases are few and the incremental costs are not material enough to make a difference for our purposes. Similarly for meal plans, in some cases, freshmen have a limited source of meal plans usually at a higher cost than upper level student meal plans; however, these differences are not significant enough to make a difference on the overall figures for room and board.

Canada: Cost of living⁸

This report assumes that the students live in residence and subscribe to the meal plan. Majority of the residences on campus include in the price the utilities, ranging from electricity to cable. However, website of each university should be consulted for the exact rates. Apartments out of campus might have significantly different cost, especially that utilities would have to be paid separately in addition to grocery costs. Additionally, some of the Canadian students may have an option of living at home, thus possibly significantly lowering the room and board costs.

Moreover, there are the miscellaneous costs to consider, such as personal expenses and entertainment, which will considerably vary for each student. For the purpose of the calculation we assume the average costs are 10% of the tuition fees.

Canada			
Province	Room and Board	Miscellaneous Expenses	Total for 4 Years
Alberta	\$5,237	\$627	\$23,456
British Columbia	\$6,577	\$656	\$28,931
Manitoba	\$5,809	\$515	\$25,295
New Brunswick	\$6,362	\$689	\$28,205
Newfoundland	\$5,234	\$402	\$22,542
Nova Scotia	\$6,289	\$812	\$28,406
Ontario	\$7,037	\$627	\$30,656
Prince Edward Island	\$4,920	\$689	\$22,438
Saskatchewan	\$6,126	\$579	\$26,822
Quebec	\$5,985	\$652	\$26,546
Average for Canada	\$5,958	\$625	\$23,830

⁸ In terms of clothing costs there is no significant difference between Canada and USA prices.

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Room and Board costs by province⁹

Alberta		
University	Room and Board	Total for 4 Years
Alberta	\$5,912	\$23,648
Calgary	\$5,950	\$23,800
Lethbridge	\$3,849	\$15,396
Average	\$5,237	\$20,948

British Columbia		
University	Room and Board	Total for 4 Years
UBC	\$6,890	\$27,560
Malaspina	\$6,577	\$26,307
UNBC	\$6,577	\$26,308
Royal Roads	\$6,577	\$26,308
Simon Fraser	\$6,156	\$24,624
Victoria	\$6,684	\$26,736
Average	\$6,577	\$26,307

Manitoba		
University	Room and Board	Total for 4 Years
Brandon	\$5,967	\$23,868
Manitoba	\$5,651	\$22,604
Winnipeg	\$5,809	\$23,236
Average	\$5,809	\$23,236

⁹ All the rates are found on the universities websites that could be found in the Section 9

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New Brunswick		
University	Room and Board	Total for 4 Years
Moncton	\$4,715	\$18,860
Mount Allison	\$7,288	\$29,152
New Brunswick	\$6,821	\$27,284
St. Thomas	\$6,625	\$26,500
Average	\$6,362	\$25,449

Newfoundland		
University	Room and Board	Total for 4 Years
Memorial	\$5,234	\$20,936
Average	\$5,234	\$20,936

Nova Scotia		
University	Annual Cost	Total for 4 Years
Acadia	\$6,249	\$24,996
Cape Breton	\$3,000	\$12,000
Dalhousie	\$7,575	\$30,300
University of King's Collage	\$7,580	\$30,320
Mount Saint Vincent	\$6,175	\$24,700
Sainte-Anne	\$6,184	\$24,736
St. Francis Xavier	\$6,765	\$27,060
Saint Mary's	\$6,745	\$26,980
Average	\$6,284	\$25,137

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Ontario		
University	Room and Board	Total for 4 Years
Brock	\$8,085	\$32,340
Carlton	\$8,217	\$32,868
Guelph	\$6,936	\$27,744
Lakehead	\$6,830	\$27,320
Laurentian	\$5,500	\$22,000
McMaster	\$4,960	\$19,840
Nipissing	\$4,445	\$17,780
UOIT	\$7,865	\$31,460
Ottawa	\$6,474	\$25,896
Queen's	\$9,401	\$37,604
Ryerson	\$7,470	\$29,880
Toronto	\$9,770	\$39,080
Trent	\$7,750	\$31,000
Waterloo	\$7,002	\$28,008
Western	\$7,675	\$30,700
Wilfrid Laurier	\$7,175	\$28,700
Windsor	\$7,124	\$28,496
York	\$3,986	\$15,944
Average	\$7,037	\$28,148

Prince Edward Island		
University	Room and Board	Total for 4 Years
UPEI	\$7,790	\$31,160
Average	\$7,790	\$31,160

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Saskatchewan		
University	Room and Board	Total for 4 Years
Regina (Arts)	\$6,744	\$26,976
Saskatchewan	\$5,508	\$22,032
Average	\$6,126	\$24,504

Quebec		
University	Room and Board	Total for 4 Years
Bishop's (Out of Province)	\$6,700	\$26,800
Concordia (Out of province)	\$3,778	\$15,112
Laval (Out of Province)	\$5,985	\$23,938
McGill (Out of Province)	\$4,400	\$17,600
Montreal (Out of province)	\$9,060	\$36,240
Average	\$5,985	\$23,938

USA: Cost of living¹⁰

Similar to the Canadian portion, this report assumes that the students live in residence and subscribe to the meal plan. Majority of the residences on campus include in the price the utilities, ranging from electricity to cable. However, website of each university should be consulted for the exact rates. Apartments out of campus might have significantly different cost, especially that utilities would have to be paid separately in addition to grocery costs.

Rooming assumes 1 room, double occupancy over a 4 year period at the same rate every rate. However it should be noted that under some circumstances, residences are available for freshman only and have a different price than those residences of upper level student residences. In some cases costs may actually decrease in upper years, however the cases are few and the incremental costs are not material enough to make a difference for our purposes.

Similarly for meal plans, in some cases, freshmen have a limited source of meal plans usually at a higher cost than upper level student meal plans; however, these differences are not significant enough to make a difference on the overall figures for room and board.

United States (Average)		
DIVISION	Room and Board	Total Program
Division 1	\$10,288	\$41,154
Division 2	\$7,328	\$29,312
Division 3	\$7,196	\$28,784
AVERAGE	\$8,271	\$33,083¹¹

Division 1		
Schools	Room and Board	Total Program
Florida State	\$7,466	\$29,864
Michigan State	\$8,978	\$35,912
Syracuse	\$12,140	\$48,560
Cornell	\$12,050	\$48,200
Stanford	\$10,808	\$43,232
AVERAGE	\$10,288	\$41,154

¹⁰ In terms of clothing costs there is no significant difference between Canada and USA prices.

¹¹ The \$CAD Equivalent is \$34,525.

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Division 2		
Schools	Room and Board	Total Program
Moorhead (MSU)	\$5,218	\$20,872
Sonoma State	\$11,138	\$44,552
West Georgia	\$5,406	\$21,624
Texas A&M	\$7,660	\$30,640
Wayne	\$7,217	\$28,868
AVERAGE	\$7,328	\$29,312

Division 3		
Schools	Room and Board	Total Program
California State (East Bay)	\$5,500	\$22,000
New York College	\$10,610	\$42,440
U. of Texas @ Dallas	\$7,500	\$30,000
Westminster College (MO)	\$6,420	\$25,680
Brooklyn College (NY)	\$5,950	\$23,800
AVERAGE	\$7,196	\$28,784

Canada: Travel Costs¹²

Many universities in Canada include the cost of the public transportation passes as a part of their ancillary fees, thus those students do not have to be concerned with the extra cost to travel to and from school.

In order to reflect the possibility of this cost being separate from the tuition or ancillary fees, it is assumed that the transportation rates are the same across the provinces, as it would vary depending on the city and the school. The rates in this report are based on the Toronto, Ontario public transportation rates. Monthly cost of the metropass that allows for unlimited travel in the city is \$99.75, thus the annual cost is \$1197. Many Universities have contracts with the local public transportation systems that reduces the rate for the students significantly, for the further details please contact specific university of interest. Please refer to Section 9 for list of the university websites.

¹² It is assumed that students will take the public transportation. If the student owns or leases a vehicle, the travel cost increases significantly due to the car and insurance payments. Moreover, the additional operation costs, as well as, maintenance costs and parking fees at universities will increase the travel costs to a great extent.

USA: Travel Costs¹³

The figures to proceed distinguish transportation fees from travel fees. Transportation fees cover the cost of intercity or regional area traveling by public transportation. The travel fees cover the cost of moving to and from the United States. At the bare minimum, students will have to relocate from Canada to the United States at least once per year to start the school year, and will likely move back to Canada from the United States at the end of the school year. As such, these fees included are based 2 one-way flights per year at the lowest fare available. While it is true that not all students will travel via air, especially for the states closer to Canada, the costs of traveling by car (example, Gas, rental, insurance) or by train are not significantly different from the costs by air, in that the lowest prices have been used for conservatism.

United States (Average)				
DIVISION	Transportation	Travel	Annual Cost	Total Program
Division 1	\$755	\$543	\$1,298	\$5,191
Division 2	\$776	\$490	\$1,266	\$5,064
Division 3	\$727	\$466	\$1,193	\$4,773
AVERAGE	\$753	\$500	\$1,252	\$5,009

Division 1				
Schools	Transportation	Travel	Annual Cost	Total Program
Florida State	\$812	\$500	\$1,312	\$5,248
Michigan State	\$850	\$450	\$1,300	\$5,200
Syracuse	\$558	\$664	\$1,222	\$4,888
Cornell	\$790	\$400	\$1,190	\$4,760
Stanford	\$765	\$700	\$1,465	\$5,860
AVERAGE	\$755	\$543	\$1,298	\$5,191

Division 2				
Schools	Transportation	Travel	Annual Cost	Total Program
Moorhead (MSU)	\$912	\$474	\$1,386	\$5,544
Sonoma State	\$468	\$544	\$1,012	\$4,048
West Georgia	\$92	\$378	\$470	\$1,880
Texas A&M	\$795	\$624	\$1,419	\$5,676
Wayne	\$1,611	\$432	\$2,043	\$8,172
AVERAGE	\$776	\$490	\$1,266	\$5,064

¹³ It is assumed that students will take the public transportation. If the student owns or leases a vehicle, the travel cost increases significantly due to the car and insurance payments. Moreover, the additional operation costs, as well as, maintenance costs and parking fees at universities will increase the travel costs to a great extent.

Canada vs. USA: the financial implication of the choice

Division 3				
Schools	Transportation	Travel	Annual Cost	Total Program
California State (East Bay)	\$840	\$544	\$1,384	\$5,536
New York College	\$1,088	\$396	\$1,484	\$5,936
U. of Texas @ Dallas	\$840	\$466	\$1,306	\$5,224
Westminster College (MO)	\$568	\$524	\$1,092	\$4,368
Brooklyn College (NY)	\$300	\$400	\$700	\$2,800
AVERAGE	\$727	\$466	\$1,193	\$4,773

Canada: Health and Dental Coverage

Canadian health care system is founded by the government; hence there is no direct cost to the Canadian student. For detail information please refer to the Health Canada website:

<http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/>

Moreover, the drug plans and dental insurance is included in the ancillary fees already. As a general rule, the coverage extents to minimum of 80% of those costs, many times 100% coverage. Again, the particular limitations change depending on the university; hence the websites should be consulted. Refer to Section 9 for the University listing.

Please note that the University usually gives an option to students to opt-out of the plan if they can provide proof of the comparable coverage. This can further decrease the costs to the student as they can “rate shop”.

USA: Health and Dental Coverage

Regardless of whether or not they have Canadian coverage, U.S. schools require international students (Canadian students studying in the United States) to purchase health insurance coverage with the particular school. As such it is a mandatory cost for international students.

United States (Average)		
DIVISION	Health Insurance	Total Program
Division 1	\$1,714	\$6,857
Division 2	\$715	\$2,858
Division 3	\$1,126	\$4,506
AVERAGE	\$1,185	\$4,740¹⁴

Division 1		
Schools	Health Insurance	Total Program
Florida State	\$1,400	\$5,600
Michigan State	\$1,224	\$4,896
Syracuse	\$2,545	\$10,180
Cornell	\$1,434	\$5,736
Stanford	\$1,968	\$7,872
AVERAGE	\$1,714	\$6,857

Division 2		
Schools	Health Insurance	Total Program
Moorhead (MSU)	\$774	\$3,096
Sonoma State	\$807	\$3,228
West Georgia	\$154	\$616
Texas A&M	\$984	\$3,936
Wayne	\$854	\$3,416
AVERAGE	\$715	\$2,858

Division 3		
Schools	Health Insurance	Total Program
California State (East Bay)	\$1,097	\$4,388
New York College	\$1,346	\$5,384
U. of Texas @ Dallas	\$1,544	\$6,176
Westminster College (MO)	\$677	\$2,708
Brooklyn College (NY)	\$968	\$3,872
AVERAGE	\$1,126	\$4,506

¹⁴ The \$CAD Equivalent is \$4947.

Canada: Government Assistance

National Student Loan Center

Canadian government provides assistance to students through loans, dependent of the financial needs of the recipient. The loans are distributed through:

- Canada Student Loans
- Canada Student Loans for Part-time Students
- Canada-Ontario Integrated Student Loans
- Canada-Saskatchewan Integrated Student Loans
- Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador Integrated Student Loans
- Canada-New Brunswick Integrated Student Loans

Those loans are interest free until six month grace period following graduation of the recipient. Moreover, there is debt reduction in repayment program available to minimize the burden on the student. It is available depending on person's financial circumstances and it involves up to three loan reductions in a lifetime up to \$26,000.

Canada Access Grant for Students from Low-income Families is available, which covers half of the tuition up to \$3000. It is based on the financial need.

For further details regarding above programs please refer to Human Resources and Social Development Canada websites:

<http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/>

Millennium Access Bursary

Millennium Access Bursary is a Canadian government initiative to help fund post-secondary education for the Canadian students. They award amounts ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000 depending on set criteria. The criteria vary from the merit to financial ones; more detail is available on the Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation:

<http://www.millenniumscholarships.ca/en/index.asp>

The exact amount of the loans and bursaries fluctuate depending on the province and the need of the particular student. Common amount received by students in Ontario is the maximum amount of the loan of \$11,600, which in majority of instances includes the \$3,000 of Millennium Bursary which does not need to be repaid. Those are the amounts we are going to use for our analysis. Moreover, we are assuming that the student will receive a loan forgiveness of up to \$26,000 as majority of the students will not have a high income coming out of school.

USA: Government Assistance

The Free Application for Student Financial Aid (FAFSA) is a Federal source of government assistance for students. However it is not available to students who are not U.S. citizens and/or do not have permanent residence in United States. International Students (for our case, Canadian athletes going across to the US) do not qualify as U.S. citizens or permanent residents but are rather classified as non-residents or foreign students with F-visas and therefore are not eligible to receive assistance from the US government for their studies.

<http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis/menuitem.5af9bb95919f35e66f614176543f6d1a/?vgnextoid=27bc6138f898d010VgnVCM10000048f3d6a1RCRD&vgnextchannel=48819c7755cb9010VgnVCM10000045f3d6a1RCRD>

Canada: Assistance through taxation system¹⁵

Canada					
Province	Tuition	Compulsory Ancillary fees	Eligible Fees	Education Credits	Total Program
Alberta	\$4,469	\$642	\$5,111	\$1,347	\$5,387
British Columbia	\$4,351	\$681	\$5,032	\$1,335	\$5,339
Manitoba	\$3,044	\$535	\$3,579	\$1,113	\$4,452
New Brunswick	\$5,239	\$454	\$5,693	\$1,435	\$5,742
Newfoundland	\$2,550	\$465	\$3,015	\$1,027	\$4,108
Nova Scotia	\$6,367	\$757	\$7,124	\$1,654	\$6,615
Ontario	\$4,379	\$677	\$5,056	\$1,338	\$5,353
Prince Edward Island	\$4,920	\$724	\$5,644	\$1,428	\$5,712
Saskatchewan	\$4,492	\$469	\$4,961	\$1,324	\$5,295
Quebec	\$4,809	\$906	\$5,715	\$1,439	\$5,755
Average for Canada	\$4,462	\$631	\$5,093	\$1,344	\$5,376

General Information

Canadian government provides assistance to citizens of the country by providing tax breaks through deductions and credit system. Moreover, income derived from scholarship, bursaries and grants is not taxable as of 2006. For example, assume that student's income through bursaries is \$5,000 and her tax rate is 15.25%¹⁶. She receives the above mentioned income, tax free, which represents saving of \$763¹⁷.

Available Education related credits

Following credits are available to Canadian students (those credits may be transferred to parents or a spouse or carried over indefinitely)¹⁸:

- Tuition fees credit reduces tax payable by 15.25% of total eligible tuition fees paid.¹⁹
- Education credit reduces tax payable by 15.25% of \$400 x number of months enrolled²⁰
- Textbook credit reduces the tax payable by 15.25% of \$65 x number of months enrolled²¹

¹⁵ All the reference made to rates or rules in the Income Tax Act are current as of 07.01.07

¹⁶ Federal tax rate applied on the income up to \$36,378

¹⁷ Savings on the federal level, the provincial tax saving was not taken in to the account as rates vary significantly.

¹⁸ Refer to ITA: 118.61, 118.8, 118.9

¹⁹ Refer to ITA: 118.5(1)(a)

Note: tuition fees for the purpose of the Tuition fees credit include cost charged by University for health services and athletics.

²⁰ Refer to ITA: 118.6(2)

Note: for part time students the credit is reduced to 15.25% of 120 x numbers of months enrolled

²¹ Textbook credit has been enacted for 2006

Available Personal credits²²

Following credits are available to students that earn employment income:

- Non-refundable personal tax credit decreases income tax payable by up to \$1348
- Medical expense credit is available when such expenses are incurred
- EI and CPP contribution credit
- Canadian Employment Credit

Moreover, there are other credits available, however they more situation specific, so the student is advised to consult tax expert as to the credits he/she might be able to realize.

Income Deductions

There are many deductions available dependent on the circumstances; however one of the most interesting to students would be moving expense deductions²³ and allowable expenses deductions while in school²⁴

Public Transit-pass credit

Newly enacted in 2006 is a credit for public transit passes, which reduces the tax payable by 15.25% of the amount, claimed. This gives Canadian students even more relief from the taxes payable. Following webpage set up by Government of Canada contains detail information about this initiative:

<http://www.transitpass.ca/>

In this report we are looking at Toronto Ontario rates, so the tax credit would be 15.25% of \$1,197, which gives us reduction in taxes payable of \$183.

Student loan interest is deductible from income computation

To further support Canadian students, Federal Government allows a credit of 15.25% of interest paid on student loans through Canada Student Loans Act or a similar provincial statute.²⁵

Provincial Credits

There are many provincial credits available such as rental credit; however they greatly vary by province. Please refer to a website of provincial government of interest:

Alberta: <http://www.gov.ab.ca/home/>

²² Refer to ITA: 118

²³ Refer to ITA: 62(1) and 62(2)

²⁴ Refer to ITA: 63(2.2) and 63(2.3)

²⁵ Refer to ITA: 118.62

Canada vs. USA: the financial implication of the choice

British Columbia: <http://www.gov.bc.ca/>

Manitoba: <http://www.gov.mb.ca/index.html>

New Brunswick; <http://www.gnb.ca/index-e.asp>

Newfoundland and Labrador; <http://www.gov.nf.ca/>

Northwest Territories: <http://www.gov.nt.ca/>

Nova Scotia: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/>

Nunavut: <http://www.gov.nu.ca/Nunavut/>

Ontario: <http://www.gov.on.ca/>

Prince Edward Island: <http://www.gov.pe.ca/index.php3/>

Quebec: <http://www.gouv.qc.ca/portail/quebec/pgs/commun?lang=en>

Saskatchewan: <http://www.gov.sk.ca/>

Yukon: <http://www.gov.yk.ca/>

USA: Assistance through taxation system

The US Taxation System does not have as many tax incentives for students, and even less for international students. Two education credits exist for tax purposes in the United States. The first is the Lifetime Learning credit, which offers up to a maximum \$2,000 credit (per tax return) for student pursuing post-secondary education in the U.S. for an unlimited amount of years. The second is the Hope credit, which offers up to a maximum \$1,650 credit available for only the first 2 years of post-secondary education. Unfortunately for Canadian-resident student-athletes studying in the United States, they are not eligible for these two credits in the US taxation system, however, they do still qualify for the education and tuition tax credits in Canada's tax system. The tuition credit covers tuition fees only, and excludes athletic activity fees, room and board, transportation, and health insurance fees. Moreover, to qualify for those credits the program entered have to be at least 13 weeks long and it has to lead to a post-secondary degree, such as bachelor, master or PhD. Additionally, the educational institution offering the program has to be recognized as being an educational institution which confers degrees at least at the bachelor or equivalent level in that country.

tuition credit

http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/E/pub/tp/it516r2/it516r2-e.html#P71_6821

education tax credit

http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/E/pub/tp/it515r2/it515r2-e.html#P84_9816

Contrary to Canada, most scholarships in the U.S. are taxable in the US taxation system. Only qualified scholarships are exempt from US income and qualified scholarships are limited to tuition and fees required for the enrollment or attendance, books, supplies and equipment required for courses. So, based on the definition of the qualified scholarship, expenses such as housing, meals, transportation and personal and health are taxable. Furthermore, any amounts over the qualified scholarship income are taxable at 14%, and amounts of the qualified scholarship paid by the student are tax deductible, but only to a maximum of \$4000. One type of grant that exists is the Full Grant in Aid that covers tuition and fees, books and supplies *as well as* room and board. However if a student-athlete receives more financial aid than the value of the Full Grant in Aid, they can no longer participate in intercollegiate athletics.

Generally speaking, it should be noted that scholarship income is taxed in the country of its source, regardless of where or what the money is used for. That is, a scholarship received from a Canadian source used to finance studies in the U.S is still considered Canadian income, therefore it is still tax-free. A scholarship received from a U.S. source, as noted previously, is taxable in the US taxation system. Even though Canadian residents, including Canadian student-athletes studying abroad, are taxed on worldwide income, treaties with other countries, especially the United States, exist to avoid double-taxation. Therefore, a Canadian student taxed for scholarship income in the US system, will not be taxed again in Canada on the same income.

Canada: Non-government Assistance

University Assistance

Each University desires to attract students; one of the ways that they do that is by offering entrance scholarships to first year students depending on their high school average mark. They range from \$500 to \$4,000 depending on university. In subsequent years additional scholarships are available dependent on eligibility criteria.

Another way to finance post-secondary education is through Co-op programs, internships or campus employment. Those university programs allow students to gain work experience while earning wages that help support their education.

Completions are also common way to help finance education as many have cash prizes.

Again, all those programs are university specific, thus the universities should be contacted for detail or please refer to the Section 9 for Canadian University Listing.

For purpose of our demonstration we will assume that the student qualifies for the \$500 entrance scholarship as it requires usually 80% high school average mark.

Private Assistance

In addition to university initiatives, many private firms offer scholarships and bursaries for students, either financial or merit based. Some of them require completing specific requirement, such as writing an essay, whereas others only require application. Those awards can range from \$100 to as high as \$10,000.

Moreover, many employers offer help to students through different type of award or matching contribution to saving plans. It could be done through direct employment of a parent's workplace.

The university websites often have a section devoted to those types of private awards. In addition, below are provided several Canadian web sites that offer listings of such private awards. Some of them are athletes specific, however, the number of the awards is extensive, and hence narrower search scope is required.

Association of Universities and Collages of Canada: http://www.aucc.ca/index_e.html

Can Learn Canada: <http://www.canlearn.ca/>

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada: <http://pse-esd.ainc-inac.gc.ca/abs/main.asp?lang=E>

Scholarships Canada.com: <http://www.scholarshipscanada.com/>

Student Awards.com: <http://www.studentawards.com/>

Canada vs. USA: the financial implication of the choice

For the purpose of this project we assume that an average student receives approximately \$550 annually through private scholarships.

In case where the costs associated with pursuing post-secondary education are not completely covered by other sources, the financial institution, such as banks or credit unions, offer loans or credit lines to help the students. Many of the loans do not have to be repayed until specified time period after graduation.

Athletic Associations Assistance

There are many athletics specific organizations that provide help and support to Canadian students. They vary by discipline, so narrower scope is needed. Below several links to those associations is provided:

ACAC: <http://www.acac.ab.ca/>

ASAA: <http://www.asaa.ca/new/index.php>

BC Athletics: <http://www.bcathletics.org/main/index.htm>

CCAA: <http://www.ccaa.ca/>

Ching Wu Athletic Association: <http://www.chingwu.org/web/>

CISAA: <http://www.cisaa.ca/>

CWUAA: <http://www.canadawest.org/>

GRPAC: <http://www.gorowandpaddle.org/>

IAAF: <http://www.iaaf.org/>

IFTA: <http://www.teamathletics.ca/>

JBAA : <http://www.direct.ca/jbaa/>

JINGWO: <http://www.jingwo.com/>

NAGAA: <http://www.nagaa.org/>

NLAA: <http://www.nlaa.ca/>

OCAA: <http://www.ocaa.com/>

OTFA: <http://www.otfa.ca/content/home.asp>

Canada vs. USA: the financial implication of the choice

This website provides many useful links: <http://www.rauzulusstreet.com/>

USA: Non-government Assistance

Contrary to popular belief, full scholarships, covering all costs, for international students to study in the U.S., are rare. Only 1,000 of them are offered each year and they are only offered by about 100 U.S. schools. Needless to say, one must have exceptionally high marks in nearly every subject, as well as high SAT scores and other distinguished achievements and skills to compete for these scholarships. Furthermore, student-*athlete* scholarships are rarely given through recruitment unless there is exceptional athletic performance. More ordinarily, one must go through the tedious task of apply for them and it is recommended to apply at as many as 100 different schools since most will not even respond. Furthermore, there are no special tax deductions or incentives for athletic scholarships; they are taxed the same ways as regular scholarships.

Although chances are limited the option to negotiate a loan exists however, international students must find a U.S. citizen to cosign for the loan and usually the student is required to be enrolled already in the U.S. University before applying. One source for a loan from Canada is through the Canadian government's Ministry of Skills, Training and Labour, where the interest rate is typically the prime rate plus 5.0%, as opposed to the regular rate of prime rate + 1.0% for students remaining in Canada.

International students can only work up to 20 hours per week on campus, so income potential to offset expenses is limited. Fortunately, international students are exempt from U.S. Social Security and Medicare taxes but this is of no incremental benefit to the student because their residence status does not require these services and they are already paying for health insurance under the educational institution with no tax benefits.

Canadian University Listing

Acadia University: <http://www.acadiau.ca/>

Bishop's University: <http://www.ubishops.ca/>

Brandon University: <http://www.brandonu.ca/>

Cape Breton University: http://www.cbu.ca/cbu/_main/home.asp

Carleton University: <http://www.carleton.ca/>

Dalhousie University: <http://www.dal.ca/>

Lakehead University: <http://www.lakeheadu.ca/>

Laurentian University: <http://www.laurentian.ca>

Malaspina University-Collage: <http://www.mala.ca/>

McGill University: <http://www.mcgill.ca/>

McMaster University: <http://www.mcmaster.ca/>

Memorial University: <http://www.mun.ca/>

Mount Allison University: <http://www.mta.ca/>

Mount Saint Vincent University: <http://www.msvu.ca/index.asp>

Queen's University: <http://www.queensu.ca/homepage/>

Royal Roads University: <http://www.royalroads.ca/>

Ryerson University: <http://www.ryerson.ca/home.html>

Saint Francis Xavier University: <http://www.stfx.ca/>

Saint Mary's University: <http://www.smu.ca/>

Simon Fraser University: <http://students.sfu.ca/>

St. Thomas University: <http://w3.stu.ca/stu/default.aspx>

Trent University: <http://www.trentu.ca/index.php>

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University of Alberta: <http://www.ualberta.ca/>

University of British Columbia: <http://www.ubc.ca/>

University of Calgary: <http://www.ucalgary.ca/>

University of Guelph: <http://www.uoguelph.ca/>

University of Lethbridge: <http://www.uleth.ca/>

University of Montreal: <http://www.umontreal.ca/>

University of New Brunswick: <http://www.unb.ca/>

University of Northern British Columbia: <http://www.unbc.ca/>

University of Ottawa: <http://www.uottawa.ca/welcome.html>

University of Prince Edward Island: <http://welcome.upei.ca/>

University of Regina: <http://www.uregina.ca/>

University of Saskatchewan: <http://www.usask.ca/>

University of Victoria: <http://www.uvic.ca/>

University of Waterloo: <http://www.uwaterloo.ca/>

University of Western Ontario: <http://www.uwo.ca/>

University of Windsor: <http://www.uwindsor.ca/>

University of Winnipeg: <http://www.uwinnipeg.ca/>

University of Manitoba: <http://umanitoba.ca/>

UOIT: <https://connect.uoit.ca/uoit/intro.jsp>

Wilfrid Laurier University: <http://www.wlu.ca/>

York University: <http://www.yorku.ca/web/>