

David Wand

DISCRIMINATION *BY DESIGN?*

Race-based admissions in
Canadian medical and law schools

February 2026





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Executive summary | *sommaire*

Admissions to Canadian medical and law schools are moving steadily away from merit-based criteria toward identity-focused evaluations. While grades and test scores once served as the primary gatekeepers, many publicly funded institutions now use racial disclosure to influence admissions.

This shift has sparked national controversy over diversity, equity, and inclusion policies and “equity-based” decision-making. As these issues reach a flashpoint, key questions remain: is merit being displaced? Who benefits most – and who suffers – from DEI admissions policies?

Despite the intensity of the debate, concrete data on how these policies operate, and their actual impact on applicants, remains largely inaccessible to the Canadian public. This report seeks to fill that gap.

Eighteen law schools and 14 medical schools were asked to provide data on race-based applications and admissions. Only six law schools and eight medical schools agreed to do so. An analysis of the available data points to three main conclusions:

- Racial segregation and discrimination are evident in medical and law school admissions. These institutions encourage – or require – applicants to identify their race. In some cases, that information clearly affects outcomes: academically stronger applicants are rejected, while weaker applicants from preferred racial minority categories are admitted.
- Applicants who fell outside designated racial minority categories (i.e. “non-racial-minority” or “non-Black, non-Indigenous” applicant) experienced the highest levels of discrimination with few exceptions. This conclusion is based on gaps between applicants’ academic rankings and their admission results.
- This discrimination affected multiple groups of applicants. It impacted applicants that universities did not consider racial minorities, applicants from racial minorities that universities failed to recognize (some schools only included “Black” or “Indigenous” options to choose from), and applicants within the recognized categories themselves.

Key findings include:

- In nine of 14 schools, the non-racial-minority, or non-Black, non-Indigenous applicant group had the lowest acceptance rates. Even among the five remaining schools where the “Discretionary” and “Black” applicant racial groups had the lowest acceptance rates, those rates were much higher than if the applicants from these two groups had been required to compete against all applicants, regardless of race.
- Thirteen schools (with two exceptions for LSAT-specific analysis) admitted fewer non-racial-minority or non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants than would have been the case had they selected applicants according to their top-ranked academic performance.
- Further analysis showed that 216 applicants or 10 per cent were admitted with lower grades out of 2,150 medical and law school first-year students who were all from designated racial minority applicant groups. A similar admission pattern was also observed for LSAT/MCAT scores, with 132 racial minority applicants admitted with lower scores, or 6.1 per cent of the total number of admitted students. This analysis indicates that race-based admission policies result in the admission of academically weaker applicants.
- In every school that provided admissions data, the non-racial-minority or non-Black, non-Indigenous applicant groups experienced the highest number of rejections despite higher academic scores than the admitted applicant from other racial groups with the lowest academic score from their group.
- Most medical schools and many law schools refused to release their race-based application and admission data at all. This lack of transparency raises serious concerns about accountability in publicly funded institutions.

The implications are troubling. Institutional racism potentially erodes fairness and undermines public confidence in our standards for medical and legal education. Such racism is also remarkably resistant to scrutiny – operating behind policies that limit access to basic admissions data.

These findings give some specificity to broader concerns about DEI in Canadian universities and colleges, where critics have raised alarms about the growth of DEI bureaucracies, opaque hiring policies, and admission practices that prioritize group identity over merit.

Canada also stands out internationally. University officials in Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, and the Netherlands reported that race is not considered in admissions decisions for medical or law schools.

Policy recommendations to address the racial segregation and discrimination identified in this report include:

- Provincial governments should prohibit the use of race as an admissions criterion in medical and law schools.
- To restore academic rigour, these schools should rely exclusively on objective measures such as the MCAT, LSAT, and required prerequisite coursework. Provinces should consider suspending funding to medical and law schools that continue to factor race into admissions decisions.
- In addition, provinces that continue to consider race in medical and law school admissions should be required to publicly release race-based application and admission data using consistent, transparent measures of discrimination, preferably measures similar to the measures used in this study. Without this disclosure, governments cannot effectively oversee or correct the disturbing trend of racial discrimination that threatens the overall academic strength of our medical and law students.

Recent public debates in Canada, including high-profile campus protests, faculty resignations over DEI mandates, and legislative scrutiny of “equity hires,” reflect growing concern that universities are straying from their core missions under the banner of DEI. Rather than sorting applicants by racial category, universities should focus on ensuring that all prospective students, regardless of race, have the academic preparation needed to compete fairly. This includes access to tutoring, frequent testing, and meaningful academic feedback well before the application stage.

This report aims to prompt provincial governments to confront racial discrimination in medical and law school applications and to strengthen admission standards in medical and legal education for all Canadians. **MLI**

L'admission aux facultés canadiennes de médecine et de droit tend de plus en plus à privilégier l'identité au détriment des critères de mérite traditionnels. Alors qu'autrefois, elle reposait essentiellement sur les notes et les résultats aux examens, la déclaration de l'origine raciale influe désormais davantage dans nombre d'établissements financés par l'État.

Ce changement a suscité une controverse nationale à l'égard des politiques favorisant la diversité, l'équité et l'inclusion (DEI) et du processus décisionnel dit « équitable ». Comme l'enjeu a atteint un stade critique, une question fondamentale reste posée : le mérite est-il en voie d'être supplanté? Qui tire le plus de bénéfices – et subit les conséquences les plus négatives des politiques DEI?

Malgré le débat animé, les données empiriques sur l'efficacité de ces politiques et leur incidence sont, pour l'essentiel, largement inaccessibles. Ce rapport a pour objectif d'y remédier.

Dix huit facultés de droit et quatorze de médecine ont été invitées à fournir des renseignements sur les candidatures et les admissions fondées sur l'origine raciale. Seules six facultés de droit et huit de médecine ont accepté. On en dégage les trois conclusions que voici :

- Il y a bien de la ségrégation raciale et de la discrimination en médecine et en droit. Les institutions incitent des candidats à déclarer leur race – voire l'exigent. En certaines occasions, cette information influe notablement sur les résultats : des candidats compétents sont exclus au profit de profils moins performants issus des minorités raciales favorisées.*
- Sauf rares exceptions, la discrimination à l'encontre des candidats n'appartenant pas aux groupes raciaux minoritaires désignés, à savoir les candidats « non issus des minorités raciales » ou « non Noirs et non Autochtones » est la plus sévère. Ce constat s'appuie sur le décalage entre le rang académique et les résultats d'admission.*
- En fait, cette discrimination a touché de nombreux groupes : les candidats non considérés par les universités comme issus d'une minorité raciale, non identifiés comme tels (certaines institutions ne proposant que les catégories « Noir » et « Autochtone ») ou même, parfois, issus de catégories reconnues.*

Nos principales observations se présentent comme suit :

- Dans neuf des quatorze institutions, les candidats non issus des « minorités raciales » ou « non Noirs et non Autochtones » ont enregistré les taux d'admission les plus bas. Même dans les cinq autres institutions, les taux d'admission des candidats « discrétionnaires » et « Noirs », bien que plus bas, étaient tout de même bien plus élevés que dans un contexte de concurrence regroupant l'ensemble des candidats, peu importe leur origine raciale.*
- Treize établissements (abstraction faite de deux analyses spécifiques au LSAT) ont admis moins de candidats non issus des minorités raciales ou non Noirs et non Autochtones, comparativement à ce qui aurait résulté d'une sélection appuyée exclusivement sur les résultats académiques, classés par mérite.*
- Une autre analyse a révélé que 216 candidats issus de minorités raciales désignées, soit 10 % des 2 150 étudiants de première année en médecine et en droit appartenant à ces minorités, avaient été admis malgré leurs plus faibles résultats. Une tendance analogue a également été constatée aux tests LSAT (test d'admission pour une école de droit) et MCAT (test d'admission pour une école de médecine), 132 candidats issus de minorités raciales désignées ayant été admis malgré leurs plus faibles résultats, soit 6,1 %. Cette analyse souligne que les politiques d'admission fondées sur l'origine raciale conduisent à l'admission de candidats dont le niveau académique est comparativement plus faible.*

- *Dans toutes les universités répondantes, les candidats non issus des minorités raciales ou non-Noirs et non-Autochtones ont essuyé le plus de refus, malgré leurs résultats académiques supérieurs à ceux des candidats admis appartenant à d'autres groupes raciaux et présentant les résultats les plus faibles de leur groupe.*
- *La majorité des facultés de médecine et de nombreuses facultés de droit ont refusé de publier leurs données sur l'origine raciale. Ce manque de transparence soulève de sérieuses préoccupations quant à la responsabilisation d'institutions financées par des fonds publics.*

Les conséquences inquiètent. Le racisme institutionnel peut compromettre l'équité et la confiance du public à l'égard de l'enseignement médical et juridique. Ce racisme défie tout examen, protégé par des politiques qui restreignent l'accès aux informations fondamentales sur les admissions.

Ces conclusions font ressortir des préoccupations plus vastes à l'égard des institutions d'enseignement : les critiques sonnent l'alarme quant à la croissance des bureaucraties dédiées à la DEI, aux politiques d'embauche opaques et aux pratiques qui semblent favoriser l'identité au détriment du mérite.

Le Canada se distingue aussi sur la scène internationale. Les instances dirigeantes universitaires du Danemark, de la Finlande, de la Norvège, de la Suède et des Pays Bas ont signalé que l'appartenance raciale n'était pas un critère d'admission aux études en médecine ou en droit.

Les recommandations en matière de politiques visant à lutter contre la ségrégation raciale et la discrimination, qui sont l'objet de ce rapport, comprennent les éléments suivants :

- *Les provinces doivent interdire l'information sur la race comme critère d'admission dans les facultés de médecine et de droit.*
- *Pour rétablir la rigueur académique, ces facultés doivent adopter des critères d'évaluation objectifs, tels que le MCAT, le LSAT, et les cours préparatoires. Les provinces doivent interrompre le financement des facultés de médecine et de droit qui intègrent la race en tant que critère d'admission.*
- *De plus, les provinces qui persistent à tenir compte de l'origine raciale dans les décisions d'admission en médecine et en droit doivent être tenues de publier leurs données au moyen d'indicateurs de discrimination uniformes et transparents, analogues à ceux de cette étude. En cas contraire, les gouvernements ne peuvent pas encadrer ou corriger de façon efficace la discrimination raciale qui compromet la qualité académique en médecine et en droit.*

Les récents débats au Canada, y compris les grandes manifestations sur les campus, les démissions de professeurs à cause des mandats DEI et l'examen des « embauches

équitable », montrent une inquiétude croissante quant au fait que les universités s'éloignent de leurs missions fondamentales au nom de la DEI. Plutôt que de catégoriser les candidats en fonction de leur appartenance raciale, les universités doivent concentrer leurs efforts sur la préparation académique nécessaire à une concurrence équitable pour tous les corps étudiants, indépendamment de l'origine raciale. Cela englobe le tutorat, des évaluations régulières, ainsi qu'une rétroaction constructive préalable à la soumission d'une candidature.

Ce rapport encourage les gouvernements provinciaux à combattre la discrimination raciale et à relever les critères d'admission en médecine et en droit pour l'ensemble des Canadiennes et Canadiens. **MLI**

Introduction

Canadian universities are becoming flashpoints in a wider debate over fairness, transparency, and the role of ideology in public institutions. In 2024 and 2025, multiple provinces openly questioned the proliferation of diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) bureaucracies and race-based programming at publicly funded institutions. Alberta, for instance, launched a review of DEI offices and equity hiring mandates, while officials in Ontario expressed concern about transparency and merit in admissions practices. High-profile media coverage has uncovered faculty resignations, student protests, and internal disputes tied to race-based criteria in hiring and academic admissions, framing these developments as symptomatic of a broader governance issue in Canadian higher education. Professional programs such as medicine and law have featured prominently in the debate; critics argue that race-based admissions in elite programs threaten fairness and public confidence, while defenders frame these policies as efforts to address historical disadvantages.

Canadians are now questioning whether universities still uphold principles of merit, equal treatment, and institutional neutrality on social and political issues unrelated to the mission of the university. Nowhere is this concern more pressing than in professional school admissions, where decisions determine access to elite credentials, high-earning careers, and influential positions within society. As governments, students, and the public call for greater accountability, understanding how race-based admissions policies operate – and whether they align with Canadian law and democratic norms – has become a matter of urgent policy relevance.

DEI has been the subject of extensive public attention in recent years, especially regarding its role in university admissions. National media outlets have repeatedly highlighted both student pushback against mandatory DEI

coursework and faculty dissent over equity hiring targets, framing these issues as emblematic of a broader crisis in higher education governance. This public debate has reinforced the need for solid empirical analysis of race-based admissions outcomes so the debate can move beyond ideology and into data-driven evaluation.

“Canadians are now questioning whether universities still uphold principles of merit, equal treatment, and institutional neutrality.”

The June 29, 2023, US Supreme Court decision on *Students for Fair Admissions Inc. v. President and Fellows of Harvard College*, which struck down race-based admissions (US Supreme Court 2023), has reshaped university admissions policies in the United States. The author of this study contacted selected European universities and government agencies¹ – including universities in Denmark, Sweden, and Finland, and government agencies in Norway and the Netherlands – to inquire whether race is permitted as a factor in admissions decisions for law or medical programs in those countries. All respondents confirmed that race is not allowed to influence their admissions decisions. While not an exhaustive global study of medical and law school admission policies, these examples demonstrate that multi-racial democracies, similar in many ways to Canada, have prohibited race from factoring into the application process. In contrast, Canadian universities continue to incorporate race as a formal admissions criterion for law and medical schools.

In light of the recent US Supreme Court ruling and because of changing attitudes toward DEI in Canada and across the Western world, it is reasonable to expect frustrated applicants – who have been denied admission based on their race or other characteristics – to turn to litigation in the Canadian courts as an avenue for reform.

1 Between January 2023 and May 2024, the author emailed the University of Copenhagen in Denmark, Goteberg University in Sweden, and the University of Helsinki in Finland, as well as the Ministry of Education and Research in Norway and the Public Information Service in the Netherlands. All confirmed by email that race is not permitted as a factor in admissions decisions for law or medical programs. Copies of those emails are available upon request.

However, since the advent of the Canadian *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, affirmative action that includes the ability to engage in positive discrimination has been allowed by the Supreme Court of Canada. Section 15 of the Charter contains two components: section 15(1) guarantees equality before and under the law, while section 15(2) expressly protects programs aimed at improving conditions of disadvantaged groups. Section 15(2) provides that governments may create laws, programs, or activities whose object is the “amelioration of conditions” for groups that have faced disadvantage, without such measures being struck down as discriminatory.

The Supreme Court of Canada has held that section 15(2) can, in certain circumstances, shield forms of race-based differential treatment. In *R. v. Kapp* (2008), the Court concluded that where a law or program has a genuinely ameliorative purpose, it may be protected from challenges under section 15(1). The ruling emphasized that equality does not always mean identical treatment; in some contexts, targeted measures favouring specific groups may be constitutionally permissible if designed to address a historic disadvantage. Legal scholars have noted that “the underlying justification for the creation of affirmative action initiatives in university admissions across Canada has been to ameliorate disadvantaged groups in society” (Kuspinar 2016, 73, 75).

A review of Canadian university medical and law school websites reveals that 18 law schools and 14 medical schools either require or invite applicants to self-identify into specific race-based categories as part of their application. These racial groups commonly include Indigenous, Black, and Racial Minority applicants, while all others are placed into a “Regular” or “General” applicant pool. Although labels vary by institution, the underlying approach is consistent.²

Opposition to race-based hiring and admissions to universities is growing within the Canadian public (Epperly and Sigalet 2025). While such policies are arguably discriminatory in an inherently negative way, how do these policies affect applicants who use race-based admissions pathways to become accepted to Canadian university medical schools and law schools? To answer this, we conducted an analysis of Canadian university law school and medical school race-based application and admission data to determine

2 For full details on various applicant racial groups see the Appendix.

whether racial segregation in application streams – and subsequent discrimination in admissions outcomes – is occurring among racial groups in Canadian universities.

The report analyzes Canadian university law school and medical school application and admission data to assess the prevalence of racial segregation and discrimination in admissions. We used three measures for each applicant racial group: the percentage of applicants that were admitted into the law or medical school; expected admissions based on top-ranked Grade Point Average (GPA) or equivalent, or Law School Admission Test (LSAT), or total Medical College Admission Test (MCAT) scores; and the number of academically stronger applicants rejected in favour of academically weaker applicants admitted from other racial categories.

We obtained data from six law schools and eight medical schools; another 18 institutions declined to provide some or all requested data or have yet to respond to the data request. The analysis yields three core findings:

- Applicants outside of the designated race-based categories experience, in most cases, the highest levels of racial discrimination, based on disparities between applicants' academic rankings and admission outcomes.
- A pattern of racial discrimination in admissions is evident. Academically stronger applicants from non-racial-minority or non-Black, non-Indigenous categories are rejected in the highest numbers while academically weaker applicants from the university's preferred racial minority categories are admitted instead.
- A pattern of racial segregation in admissions is evident. The non-racial-minority, or non-Black, non-Indigenous applicant group had the lowest acceptance rates with few exceptions. For those exceptions, the university designated racial minority applicant groups still benefited from this racial segregation with a higher acceptance rate than if they had to compete against all applicants for admission.
- Most medical and law schools refused to release their full race-based application and admission data.

It is important to note that some applicants with lower overall GPAs or MCAT/LSAT scores may nonetheless have been admitted because they performed better on one of these measures. Admissions decisions may reflect a

weighted assessment of multiple academic indicators. At the same time, given the clear race-based admission policy statements made by universities, it's reasonable to assume that some applicants may have been admitted with lower scores combined academic credentials on the basis of race.

These results suggest that law and medical school programs in Canada discriminate by race to a considerable degree but may be reluctant to reveal this to the public. This suggests there is a need: 1) to remove race from the admissions process; 2) for the provincial governments to issue mandates requiring transparency that forces the release of race-based application and admission data for the three measures in this study; and 3) for university schools that continue to include race in their application process to lose government funding.

Universities give a range of reasons for race-based application pathways – often referring to historical disadvantage, systemic barriers, or human-rights-based rationales.³ However, these pathways do not address the underlying academic challenges that contribute to initial disparities in academic performance prior to applying to medical or law school. The reasons provided by the universities in this study include:

- “... generally considers applicants for Inclusive Admission who have faced obstacles or inequities due to ... Systemic barriers and inequities, whether endured because of indigeneity, race, ethnicity ...” (University of Victoria Undated b).
- “You may apply in this category if you don't satisfy some of the requirements for the General category but have other relevant experiences and achievements. Factors that the Admissions Committee can consider include: a disability or special needs, membership in a historically disadvantaged group ...” (University of British Columbia Undated a).
- “We understand that a competitive LSAT and GPA may not be the only determining factor of success at law school or as a lawyer. Please provide any circumstances which you wish to have considered by the Faculty of Law Admissions Committee that may explain your lower than average LSAT score or grades (from your most recent 20

3 Readers can find a complete list of each university's reasons by following the links in the References section.

academic undergraduate courses). These circumstances can include disability or special needs, financial disadvantage, age, membership in a historically disadvantaged group ...” (Thompson Rivers University Undated a).

- “The Diversity and Social Accountability Admissions Program (DSAAP) considers socioeconomic and other systemic barriers to achieve admission to medical school and takes these factors into account. At the time of application, applicants have the opportunity to fill out a completely confidential and voluntary questionnaire that will assess these barriers. Seven seats will be allocated to the DSAAP, which will be informed by the completed questionnaire ...” (University of Saskatchewan Undated b).
- “The College of Law recognizes exclusive reliance on the standard criteria for admission would unfairly prejudice the prospects of applicants whose academic record, for reasons beyond their control, does not reflect their ability to successfully pursue the study of law. Accordingly, special consideration will be given to applicants with educational disadvantages. Examples of such disadvantages include: Barriers resulting from ethnic or racial background ...” (University of Saskatchewan Undated a).
- “Applicants not selected in the Discretionary or Indigenous categories are assessed in the Regular category provided they satisfy the minimum requirements. Discretionary category: In establishing this category, UNB Law seeks to increase access to legal education and the legal profession by persons who have limited academic credentials but distinctive and sustained life achievement. The goal is to enhance the opportunity for disadvantaged groups to acquire legal assistance from members of their own group and to increase the social and cultural diversity of the student body and the legal profession. However, discretion is exercised only where the applicant will likely succeed at the study of law. Applicants must apply in one or more of following sub-categories: Diversity: Membership in a disadvantaged racial, cultural, linguistic or socio-economic group ...” (University of New Brunswick Undated).
- “**Black Admission Stream Essay.** In a 250–500-word personal statement, please describe your ethno-racial background and how

your perspectives, accomplishments, and unique experiences as a Black person, or a Black Multiracial person who identifies with their Black identity, have motivated you to apply through the Black Admission Stream. We strongly encourage you to highlight how these aspects of your Black identity have influenced your lived experiences and how they may have shaped your goals and aspirations ...” (Northern Ontario School of Medicine Undated a).

- “**Access Applicants:** The University of Ottawa welcomes students from historically excluded communities who have experienced systemic inequality or identifiable social or economic barriers to education. The factors that would support your candidacy in this category are based on the Ontario Human Rights Code, which states: ‘Every person has a right to equal treatment with respect to services, goods and facilities, without discrimination because of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, marital status, family status or disability’” (University of Ottawa Undated a).
- “The goal of the Black Equity Stream is to ensure equitable opportunities for Black applicants and to boost the representation of Black students in the medical program at McMaster University ...” (McMaster University Undated).

Concerns about systemic barriers that might prevent an applicant from being admitted to law school or medical school, such as race, or historical disadvantages, or underrepresentation, would be better addressed by providing programs that support students so they can compete academically, regardless of race. Many universities already do this by providing mental health services and other types of support, but they could do more.⁴ Examples could include tutoring services delivered at the pre-primary and primary school levels and beyond to improve academic performance (Fryer 2011) as well as recognizing that this may include increasing access to a variety of necessary supports in locations where access to these services, either in quantity or quality, needs to be increased.

4 Western University (2026) and the University of Toronto (2025) both offer examples of race-based support targeted at certain individuals but not others (i.e., equity) prior to applying to medical or law school, specifically, mental health services delivered by mental health professionals from a racial minority for students who self-identify as a racial minority.

The current practice by university medical and law schools to engage in racial segregation and discrimination of their applicants does not address the systemic barriers that lead to lower academic performance. Until universities shift from race-based sorting and/or preferential admission to evidence-based academic support, these policies will continue to ignore the underlying inequities.

Calculating and comparing measures of racial discrimination

This report analyzes the race-based application and admissions data we received from six law schools and eight medical schools. An additional 12 law schools and six medical schools could provide data, but their decision on whether to do so depends on the outcome of ongoing appeals and data requests. Accordingly, the present analysis reflects only the institutions that provided usable data.

The data consists of applicant lists separated by university-defined racial categories, including GPA (or equivalent) and LSAT/MCAT scores. Some institutions also provided parallel datasets indicating which students were admitted, enabling a comparison between applicants and admitted cohorts.

First measure: Admission rates

For the first measure, we calculated the percentage of applicants admitted within each racial group. We interpreted racial groups that had the lowest percentage of applicants admitted as experiencing the highest level of racial discrimination in the admissions process. However, since these admission rates do not examine GPA or LSAT/MCAT scores, these admission rates are considered an indirect measure of racial discrimination. But, as this study reveals, there is a benefit to racial groups designated by the university through self-identification as they experience higher admission rates than what would be the case had those racial group applicants had to compete against all applicants.

Second measure: “Should-have-been-admitted” analysis

For the second measure, applicants across all racial groups were ranked by GPA or equivalent scores in descending order for all applicants. We selected only the top number of students matching the school’s enrolment cap. This produced an objective benchmark showing how many students from each racial category would have been admitted had a GPA or equivalent score been the deciding factor.

In the event that applicants tied for the final seat, we broke the tie using the applicant who had the highest total MCAT or LSAT score. We then compared this number to the number of applicants admitted to the school for each applicant racial group. Where we found applicants’ racial groups to show the greatest difference between those that should have been admitted based on their top-ranked GPA scores compared to the lower number that were actually admitted to the school, we interpreted those groups as experiencing the highest level of racial discrimination. Where we observed such differences, we recorded the number rejected for each applicant racial group. We repeated this exercise using LSAT and MCAT scores using GPA scores or their equivalent as a tie-breaker.

Third measure: Rejected-despite-higher-scores analysis

For the third measure, we identified the lowest GPA (or equivalent) among admitted students in each applicant racial group. We then compared this lowest GPA or equivalent score for that applicant racial group against the number of applicants in each of the other applicant racial groups that had higher GPA scores or the equivalent but were *not* admitted to the school. This represented the number of applicants rejected for admission for that racial group despite having higher GPA scores than someone from the other applicant racial group who was admitted to the school with the lower GPA score.

Groups with the highest number of higher-scoring rejected applicants were deemed to have experienced the highest level of racial discrimination. We replicated this method using LSAT and MCAT scores. Since universities do not publish information on their admittance criteria, we could not assume that GPA, or LSAT or MCAT scores – or some weighting of both – was the most important criterion for determining admission. As a result, we completed separate analyses for GPA and LSAT or MCAT. This led to two separate

numbers of rejected applicants for each applicant racial group. Applicants who were admitted were removed from the list to avoid double-counting. This analysis is unrelated to the acceptance rate, since it measures the number *rejected* for admission to the school.

Methodological considerations

To calculate these three measures of racial discrimination, we sorted and ranked applicant GPA scores and/or total MCAT or LSAT scores using Microsoft's Excel software. We had challenges with data integrity, particularly when institutions provided text files as they required a two-step process: 1) first we had to upload the file into Excel, then 2) manually check the file to prevent miscounts. We encountered a further challenge in accurately removing admitted students identified within an applicant list when counting rejected applicants to prevent double-counting.

Method

We requested applicant and admission data from 14 Canadian medical schools and 18 Canadian law schools beginning in 2023. That year, all 32 Canadian medical and law schools required or enabled all applicants to self-identify as Indigenous and, in most schools, to also self-identify as Black, and in some additional schools, to also self-identify as another racial minority or gender identity minority. Given these requirements for enabling applicants to self-identify for certain racial and/or gender identity groups, we requested the following applicant and admissions data for race-based or gender-identity-based applicants:

- For [a specific] first-year medical or law school class, provide a list of all applicants who were reviewed for that class, sorted by the **separate racial groups** as defined on your application website, including their GPA or equivalent grades as well as their LSAT scores and MCAT scores, where applicable. (As discovered during this request, four medical schools no longer require the MCAT as part of the application process.)
- From this complete list of applicants, identify which were admitted to your law or medical school along with their GPA or equivalent grades as well as their LSAT scores, or, where applicable, their MCAT scores.

Based on these data, we calculated three measures for each racial applicant group designated by the university. These racial applicant groups were either “Indigenous,” “Black,” and/or “Racial Minority.” Some universities called the “Racial Minority” applicant racial group “Inclusive,” “Access,” “Discretionary,” or “Diversity.” For those applicants where the university did not consider the applicant eligible for entry into any of these applicant racial groups, they were assigned to a separate applicant racial group. This group was called either regular or general. The Appendix provides the complete list of applicant racial groups for each university medical school and law school. Since the focus of this study was to complete a race-based analysis of applicant and admissions data, the “Regular” or “General” applicant group was called the “non-racial-minority” or “non-Black, non-Indigenous” applicant racial group.

We calculated the three measures by first importing into an Excel file the full list of applicants, as well as the list of applicants admitted for each racial applicant group along with their GPA (or equivalent grading that the university used), and MCAT or LSAT scores.

Measure 1: Acceptance rate by applicant racial group

We began by calculating the number and percentage of applicants that were admitted into the law or medical school for each of the racial applicant groups as determined by the school. This we defined as the Acceptance Rate.

Measure 2: Number predicted to be admitted based on competitive ranking of GPA and LSAT or total MCAT scores, by applicant racial group compared to the actual number admitted

First, the number admitted into the medical school or law school was determined for each of the applicant racial groups along with the total number admitted for the first-year medical school or law school class. We did this by either counting the number admitted from the lists of those admitted for each applicant racial group provided by the university or by email confirmation or after payment of a fee to the university through a mediation process facilitated by the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner.

Knowing the total number admitted into the first-year class, we then ranked all the applicants by their GPA in descending order being sure to identify the last applicant with the lowest GPA that could still be admitted into the school against the fixed number of applicants that could be admitted.

Since we knew the race of each of the applicants in a separate column, this ranking included the race of the applicant.

With the ranking complete, we counted the number of applicants that should have been admitted based on this competitive top-ranking for each applicant racial group up to the last fixed number of applicants admitted into the first-year class. This was the predicted number of applicants that should have been admitted for each applicant racial group. This predicted number was then compared against the actual number admitted for each applicant racial group. If the predicted number that *should have been admitted* exceeded the number *actually admitted* for that applicant racial group, we recorded this as *the number rejected for that applicant racial group*. In the event that a tie occurred where more than one racial group had an applicant with the same GPA vying for this last spot in the medical or law school, we broke the tie by selecting the applicant with the highest total MCAT or LSAT score.

We repeated this sorting and ranking process with the applicants' LSAT and total MCAT scores (using the GPA or equivalent scores in the event of a tie), to predict the number that should have been admitted for each applicant racial group according to their total MCAT or LSAT scores. Once again, if the predicted number that should have been admitted exceeded the number actually admitted for that applicant racial group, we recorded that as *the number rejected for that applicant racial group*.

McMaster University medical school only accepted the MCAT Critical Analysis and Reasoning Skills (CARS) portion of the MCAT as part of its application requirements. For this school, therefore, we ranked only the MCAT CARS to predict the number for each applicant racial group that should have been admitted based on MCAT scores.

Measure 3: Number of applicants rejected for admission despite having higher GPA or total MCAT or LSAT scores than applicants from other racial groups who were admitted

From those university medical and law schools that were willing to provide the GPA scores or their equivalent as well as the LSAT and total MCAT scores of those *admitted* into their first-year class for each applicant racial group, we identified the lowest GPA score or equivalent and the lowest LSAT or total MCAT score from each applicant racial group. Using that lowest score, we counted the number of applicants **not admitted** into the first-year class from

each of the other applicant racial groups that had *higher GPA/LSAT/total MCAT scores than that lowest score*, including applicants in the non-racial-minority or non-Black, non-Indigenous group. We referred to this number as the number of *rejected* applicants from each applicant racial group that had a higher GPA, LSAT, or total MCAT score than the applicant who was *admitted* from another applicant racial group with the lowest GPA, LSAT, or total MCAT score.

We provide the results of these three measures in Figures 1, 2, and 3 as well as in the Appendix.

Definitions of racial discrimination using these three measures

Measure 1: Acceptance rate by applicant racial group

Marked differences in acceptance rates between the various racial applicant groups could be interpreted as racial discrimination since some applicants will have a greater chance of being admitted into the university's medical school or law school if the school permits them to enter under a designated applicant racial group while barring other applicants from doing so. Students have a greater chance of being accepted into the medical or law school this way because they don't have to compete against other applicants from other racial groups; they only have to compete against those from their own applicant racial group.

However, acceptance rates are not the best measure of racial discrimination since we are not comparing GPA scores or total MCAT or LSAT scores between applicant racial groups. But acceptance rates do lead to the interpretation that certain applicant racial groups, just by being offered the opportunity to be racially segregated from other racial groups, have a greater chance of being admitted into the law school or medical school.

Measure 2: Number that should be admitted based on ranking of GPA, LSAT, or total MCAT scores, by applicant racial group

For this measure, we interpret racial discrimination as occurring when the predicted number that should have been admitted into the law or medical school for that applicant racial group – because they have the highest GPA, LSAT, or total MCAT scores – is lower than the actual number admitted for that applicant racial group. This suggests that denying admission to the school to someone from a particular racial group is based on ignoring the applicant's

higher GPA, LSAT, or total MCAT score than someone from another racial applicant group; the latter are given preference for admission based on their membership in their applicant racial group as determined by the university. As noted previously, if fewer of a particular applicant racial group were admitted than the numbers indicate should have been, we recorded this as the number rejected despite higher GPA, LSAT, or MCAT scores.

Measure 3: Number of applicants rejected for admission despite having higher GPA or total MCAT or LSAT scores than the applicant from other racial groups who was admitted with the lowest GPA/MCAT/LSAT score

For this measure, we interpret an act of racial discrimination as occurring when applicants from a particular racial group are rejected for admission into the medical or law school despite having higher GPA or total MCAT or LSAT scores than the applicant from a different racial group *who was admitted* having the lowest GPA or total MCAT or LSAT score from their applicant racial group. This suggests that denying admission to the school for applicants of a particular racial group ignores these applicants' higher GPA, LSAT, or total MCAT scores and instead favours the student from another racial group *who was admitted* with a lower GPA, LSAT, or total MCAT score based on their membership in their applicant racial group as determined by the university.

Full details on the methods we used for each school appear in the Appendix. We encourage universities to confirm the accuracy of these three measures by replicating the Excel analysis described in this report using the original race-based applicant and admission data the universities provided to the author for this study.

University resistance to data transparency

A final and important finding concerns university data transparency. Most of the law schools and many of the medical schools we contacted – 11 law schools and six medical schools – declined to release some or all of their race-based applications and admissions data, even when doing so posed no privacy concerns.

Despite the lack of personal identifiers, these schools denied our requests for anonymized GPA, LSAT, and MCAT data. We have submitted appeals to the independent Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner

(OIPC) for each of the relevant provinces, though processing times range from months to years. If they ultimately release the withheld data, it will allow for ongoing, publicly accountable monitoring of race-based admissions practices across Canadian medical and law schools – an important step regardless of whether these practices are deemed legally permissible.

“ *Most of the law schools and many of the medical schools we contacted declined to release ... their race-based applications and admissions data.* ”

As of October 2025, only seven universities (four law schools and three medical schools) provided all the data requested, including GPA, LSAT, and total MCAT scores for at least two applicant racial groups that had members who applied and were admitted to their school. The remaining universities or schools have refused to provide some or all the data requested with most universities refusing to provide the grades and LSAT or total MCAT scores for those *admitted* to the first-year class for most if not all the applicant racial groups.

Other universities such as the University of Toronto, the Toronto Metropolitan University, the University of Calgary, the University of Alberta, and Dalhousie University have refused to provide any race-based applicant or admissions data from their law schools and medical schools despite their websites clearly requesting or enabling applicants to self-identify as Black, Indigenous, or other racial minority categories in their applications to their medical and law schools.

SNAPSHOT 1: Summary of racial discrimination by applicant racial group – Percentage of applied that were admitted

In Figure 1, we completed the following analysis:

- Eight medical schools and six law schools provided applicant GPA, LSAT, and MCAT scores for each of their designated applicant racial groups as well as the number admitted into the school for each applicant racial group.
- For each applicant racial group for each school, we reviewed the percentage of applicants who were admitted. Based upon that review, we listed in Figure 1 only the applicant racial group that had the lowest percentage admitted. See the Appendix for the percentage admitted for all applicant racial groups.
- Figure 1 presents only the applicant racial group that experienced the *lowest* acceptance rate.

Figure 1 reveals a similar and consistent pattern: across this measure of acceptance rates, non-racial-minority or non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants experienced the greatest levels of racial discrimination.

First, based on the data from eight medical schools and six law schools, nine of the 14 institutions (seven medical, two law) had the lowest acceptance rates for the non-racial-minority or non-Black, non-Indigenous group compared to the other applicant racial groups. The exceptions were four law schools where the “Discretionary” category had the lowest acceptance rate, and one medical school where the “Black” applicant group had the lowest acceptance rate. Even with these five exceptions, the Discretionary and Black applicant groups still benefited from the racial segregation categories, as their acceptance rates were higher than they would have been if they had competed against all applicants regardless of race.

FIGURE 1: The lowest acceptance rate between applicant racial groups for each medical school and law school

University (year of first-year school class)	Applicant racial group with the lowest acceptance rate	Acceptance rate (%)
British Columbia		
University of British Columbia Medical School (2023)	General	10.5
University of British Columbia Law School (2024)	Discretionary	7.5⁵
University of Victoria Law School (2024)	Regular	8.2
Thompson Rivers University Law School (2024)	Discretionary	7.1⁶
Saskatchewan		
University of Saskatchewan Medical School (2023)	Non-diversity, non-Indigenous ⁷	7
University of Saskatchewan Law School (2024)	Discretionary	9.6⁸
Quebec		
McGill University Medical School (2023)	Non-Black, non-Indigenous	9
New Brunswick		
University of New Brunswick Law School (2025)	Discretionary	10.8⁹
Ontario		
University of Western Ontario Medical School (2023)	General	7
Northern Ontario School of Medicine (2024)	Black	2¹⁰
University of Ottawa Law School (2024)	General	9.5
University of Ottawa Medical School (2023)	Non-Black, non-Indigenous	3.7
McMaster University Medical School (2024)	Regular	4.1
Newfoundland		
Memorial University Medical School (2023)	Non-Indigenous	14

Note: Red text indicates that this applicant racial group had the lowest acceptance rate among all racial groups applying to that school.

5 Although the acceptance rate was the lowest at 7.5 per cent (25/334), the Discretionary group still benefited from the university's racial segregation categories because Discretionary students would otherwise have had to compete with all applicants and would have had a 1.64 per cent acceptance rate (25/1519).

6 Although the acceptance rate was the lowest at 7.1 per cent (6/85), the Discretionary group still benefited from the university's racial segregation categories because Discretionary students would otherwise have had to compete with all applicants and would have had a 1.1 per cent acceptance rate (6/539).

7 The data the university provided did not give a name to the group who were neither Diversity nor Indigenous applicants. Therefore, we assigned non-Diversity, non-Indigenous to this group.

8 Although the acceptance rate was the lowest at 9.6 per cent (11/115), the Discretionary group still benefited from the university's racial segregation categories because Discretionary students would otherwise have had to compete with all applicants and would have had a 1.7 per cent acceptance rate (11/656).

9 Although the acceptance rate was the lowest at 10.8 per cent (15/139), the Discretionary group still benefited from the university's racial segregation categories because Discretionary students would otherwise have had to compete with all applicants and would have had a 1.7 per cent acceptance rate (15/837).

10 Although the acceptance rate was the lowest at 2 per cent (2/119), the Black group still benefited from the university's racial segregation categories because Black students would otherwise have had to compete with all applicants and would have had a 0.1 per cent acceptance rate (2/2055).

SNAPSHOT 2:

Summary of racial discrimination by applicant racial group – Number that should have been admitted (rejected)

In Figure 2, we completed the following analysis:

- We began by determining the number that should have been admitted based on the GPA, LSAT, or MCAT scores for all applicants, regardless of race. Top ranking was limited to the top number of GPA/MCAT/LSAT scores equal to the fixed number of spots in the school. Since the race of each applicant was known, we determined through sorting, how many applicants by race should be admitted based on this competitive ranking. We then compared this number against the number admitted for each applicant racial group; the difference is the number that should have been admitted.
- As mentioned earlier and described in more detail in the Appendix, each applicant racial group listed in Figure 2 has been defined and determined by each university school.

Figure 2 presents the number of rejections for each applicant racial group (i.e., the number that should have been admitted based on their top ranking on their GPA, or on their LSAT or MCAT scores, minus the number admitted). Rejections are only shown as negative numbers in red when the applicant racial group has experienced racial discrimination since the number that should have been admitted minus the number admitted is negative. Positive numbers indicate that applicant racial groups were granted more admissions than they should have based on the competitive top rankings.

Second, from Figure 2 the same pattern appears when reviewing which applicant racial group experienced rejection despite their top-ranked academic scores. Across all 13¹¹ schools that supplied usable GPA data, every university medical school and law school admitted fewer non-racial-minority or non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants than they would have had they chosen applicants according to their GPA scores only. Other racial groups – including

11 The eighth medical school, Memorial University, did not provide GPA or MCAT scores for the one racial minority group, Indigenous, so it was not possible to compare applications from those with top-ranking GPA and MCAT scores.

FIGURE 2: Measuring racial discrimination (negative number = discrimination)

University (year of first-year school class)	Indigenous # admitted greater than the # that should be admitted (GPA)/(MCAT/LSAT) (admitted)	Black # admitted greater than the # that should be admitted (GPA)/ (MCAT/LSAT) (admitted)	Racial minority # admitted greater than the # that should be admitted (GPA)/ (MCAT/LSAT) (admitted)	Non-racial minority/ non-Black, non-Indigenous # admitted greater than the # that should be admitted (GPA)/(MCAT/LSAT) (admitted)
British Columbia				
University of British Columbia Medical School (2023)	9/9 (10)	3/-3 (8)		-12/-6 (288)
University of British Columbia Law School (2024)	14/14 (15)		12/-2 (25)	-26/-12 (151)
University of Victoria Law School (2024)	0/4 (4)	12/15 (15)	23/13 (27)	-35/-32 (71)
Thompson Rivers University Law School (2024)	withheld		5/0 (6)	-5/0 (127)
Saskatchewan				
University of Saskatchewan Medical School (2023)	10/11 (11)		-8/21 (37)	-2/-32 (58)
University of Saskatchewan Law School (2024)	10/9 (13)		1/-16 (11)	-13/4 (104)
Quebec				
McGill University Medical School (2023)	withheld (no MCAT) (3)	20/no MCAT (21)		-23/no MCAT (107)
New Brunswick				
University of New Brunswick Law School (2025)	withheld (3)		6/-5 (15)	-9/2 (88)
Ontario				
University of Western Ontario Medical School (2023)	7/7 (7)	8/3 (8)		-15/-10 (175)
Northern Ontario School of Medicine (2024)	11/no MCAT (11)	-1/no MCAT (2)		-10/no MCAT (75)
University of Ottawa Law School (2024)	5/7 (7)		25/12 (49)	-38/-11 (209)
University of Ottawa Medical School (2023)	5/no MCAT (5)	1/no MCAT (6)		-6/no MCAT (172)
McMaster University Medical School (2024)	withheld (3)	14/14 (14)		-14/-14 (200)
Newfoundland				
Memorial University Medical School (2023)	withheld (3)		(80)	Rankings not possible as Indigenous GPA and MCAT scores were withheld.

Note: Negative red numbers indicate the number of applicants for that racial group that were rejected for admission despite having the highest GPA/LSAT/MCAT scores based on top-ranking for admission.

Indigenous, Black, and Other Racial Minority – were admitted in greater numbers than would have been the case had the schools chosen their students solely on merit as measured by competitive, top-ranked GPA scores. The only exception was at the Northern Ontario School of Medicine where top-ranked GPA scores predicted that three Black applicants should have been admitted, but only two were. This is shown as a -1 in red in Figure 2.

For total MCAT or LSAT-based rankings, the same pattern again held, with non-racial-minority or non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants experiencing rejections while the other racial groups experienced no rejections but rather admissions despite lower ranked MCAT/LSAT scores. There were two exceptions:

- At the University of Saskatchewan law school, 16 “Discretionary” applicants were rejected despite their ranked LSAT scores indicating that 27 should have been admitted when only 11 were admitted. This is shown as a -16 in red in Figure 2. At the same school non-racial-minority applicants were over-admitted (104 were admitted versus the 100 that should have been admitted based on top-ranking of LSAT scores. This is shown as 4 in black type in Figure 2).
- At the University of New Brunswick law school, 5 “Discretionary” applicants were rejected (shown in Figure 2 as -5 in red); according to the numbers, 20 were predicted to be admitted based on LSAT rankings, but only 15 were), while non-racial-minority applicants were over-admitted (88 were admitted versus 86 that the LSAT rankings predicted should have been admitted (shown as 2 in black type in Figure 2)).

In all other cases, applicants able to enter a university by self-identifying as a member of a preferred racial group benefited the most from these admissions policies as those students were admitted at numbers higher than would have been the case had the university relied solely on top-ranked LSAT or MCAT scores. The only exceptions were the two law schools noted above.

There were two additional instances in which applicants from racial minorities were rejected despite having top-ranked academic scores; three Black applicants at UBC Medicine were rejected despite having higher MCAT scores (shown in red as a -3 in Figure 2) and two Discretionary applicants at UBC Law were rejected (shown in red as a -2 in Figure 2) despite their having

higher LSAT scores. However, in both cases, the number of non-racial-minority applicants rejected under identical conditions was still significantly higher – six and 12 applicants, respectively.

Finally, only two universities followed the admissions process recommended in this report. That is, only two ignore race and use top-ranking GPA, LSAT or total MCAT scores to decide which applicants will be admitted into their medical school or law school. The law school at Thompson Rivers University (TRU) matched its admissions exactly to top-ranked LSAT scores; it admitted 127 Regular and six Discretionary applicants, which perfectly mirrored the merit-based competitive top-ranking predictions (including a tie-break resolved by GPA). Figure 2 shows this with zeros.

Unfortunately, TRU did not apply the same merit-based top-ranking competitive method for GPA rankings, which resulted in five Regular applicants being rejected despite their higher GPAs, while five Discretionary applicants were admitted when only one should have been based on GPA scores.

At the University of Victoria law school, using the merit-based top-ranking competitive method for GPA rankings, the number of Indigenous students admitted was equal to the number that should have been admitted (4) for a difference of 0 as noted in Figure 2. However, this was not the case when rankings of LSAT scores were examined; based on the scores alone, no Indigenous applicant should have been admitted, but in fact 4 were.

In summary, the aggregate figures show that 216 applicants or 10 per cent were admitted with lower grades out of 2,150 medical and law school first-year students, with these students all being from university designated racial minority applicants. No non-racial minority or non-Black, non-Indigenous applicant was admitted with lower grades. This admission pattern was also observed for LSAT/MCAT scores, with 132 racial minority applicants or 6.1 per cent of the total medical and law school students admitted with lower scores. Only 6 non-racial minority or non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants were admitted with lower scores. This analysis indicates that race-based admission policies are likely accepting academically weaker applicants which compromises standards for medical and legal education.

SNAPSHOT 3: Non-racial-minority, non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants experiencing racial discrimination in law and medical school admissions

This section explores which applicant racial groups experienced the highest levels of racial discrimination using the third measure of racial discrimination. Specifically, this measure captures cases where applicants were *rejected* for admission despite having higher GPA, LSAT, or total MCAT scores than the applicant who was *admitted* from another racial group with the lowest GPA, LSAT, or total MCAT score from that group. We have interpreted the racial group with the greatest number of such rejections as experiencing the highest level of racial discrimination.

It is important to note that rejected applicants occurred for all applicant racial groups including the university designated applicant racial groups. This is noted in the Appendix tables. However, upon review of the number of rejected applicants for each applicant racial group, *only the non-racial-minority or non-Black, non-Indigenous applicant racial group experienced the greatest number of rejected applicants*. This is noted below in the Figure 3a/b/c.

From the four law schools and three medical schools that released their race-based admissions data the pattern is clear: non-racial-minority or non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants with higher GPA, LSAT, or MCAT scores than the applicant admitted with a lower GPA, LSAT, or MCAT from another applicant racial group were rejected for admission in the greatest numbers. See the Appendix and the three examples below to observe rejections for admission for the other applicant racial groups *but in lower* numbers.

Two of the three medical schools, McGill University and McMaster University, only have Black and Indigenous designated applicant racial groups. This means that the 676 (McGill) and 4,094 (McMaster) non-Black non-Indigenous applicants rejected for admission with a higher GPA than for the Black applicant *admitted* with a GPA of 3.53 (McGill) or 3.49 (McMaster) included rejected applicants from *any racial background* other than Black or Indigenous.

Three examples illustrate the scale of this disparity:

FIGURE 3: Non-racial-minority/non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants experiencing the highest levels of racial discrimination in law and medical school admissions

Figure 3a: GPA or equivalent scores

University (year of first-year school class)	Indigenous applicant with lowest GPA admitted	# of non-racial-minority/ non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants rejected with higher GPA than Indigenous admitted	Black applicant with lowest GPA admitted	# of non-racial-minority/ non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants rejected with higher GPA than Black admitted	Other racial minority applicant with lowest GPA admitted	# of non-racial-minority/ non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants rejected with higher GPA than other racial minority admitted
University of Victoria Law School (2024)	3.09	352	2.86	256	2.71	359
University of British Columbia Law School (2024)	67.19	985			70.6	970
University of Saskatchewan Law School (2024)	70.18	184			75	159
University of Ottawa Law School (2024)	withheld				1.78	1,937
McGill University Medical School (2023)	withheld		3.53	676 ¹²		
University of Saskatchewan Medical School (2023)	82.15	118			82.75	113
McMaster University Medical School 2024	withheld		3.49	4,094 ¹³		

¹² This includes applicants rejected from any racial group other than Black or Indigenous.

¹³ This includes applicants rejected from any racial group other than Black or Indigenous.

Figure 3b: LSAT scores

University (year of first-year school class)	Indigenous applicant with lowest LSAT admitted and percentile rank ¹⁴	# of non-racial-minority/ non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants rejected with higher LSAT than Indigenous admitted	Black applicant with lowest LSAT admitted	# of non-racial-minority/ non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants rejected with higher LSAT than Black admitted	Other racial minority applicant with lowest LSAT admitted	# of non-racial-minority/ non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants rejected with higher LSAT than other racial minority admitted
University of Victoria Law School 2024	150 (38th)	749	133 (4th)	776	145 (22nd)	739
University of British Columbia Law School 2024	140 (11th)	990			151(41st)	867
University of Saskatchewan Law School 2024	135 (5th)	244			146 (25th)	226
University of Ottawa Law School 2024	withheld				136 (6th)	1,825

¹⁴ Percentile ranks are taken from Law School Admission Council <https://www.lsac.org/data-research/data/lSAT-percentiles>

Figure 3c: MCAT scores

University (year of first-year school class)	Indigenous applicant with lowest MCAT admitted and percentile rank	# of non-racial-minority/non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants rejected with higher MCAT than Indigenous admitted	Black applicant with lowest MCAT admitted	# of non-racial-minority/non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants rejected with higher MCAT than Black admitted and percentile rank	Other racial minority applicant with lowest MCAT admitted and percentile rank	# of non-racial-minority/non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants rejected with higher MCAT than other racial minority admitted
University of Saskatchewan Medical School¹⁵ (2023)	492 (21st)	581			496 (32nd)	535
McMaster University Medical School¹⁶ (2024)	withheld		123 ¹⁷ (35th)	4,250 ¹⁸		

¹⁵ Percentile taken from May 1, 2022 to April 30, 2023. MCAT results from the Association of American Medical Colleges <https://students-residents.aamc.org/media/13381/download>.

¹⁶ Percentile taken from May 1, 2023 to April 30, 2024 MCAT-CARS results from the Association of American Medical Colleges <https://students-residents.aamc.org/media/14536/download>.

¹⁷ This score is only for the Critical Analysis and Reasoning Skills (CARS) portion of the MCAT.

¹⁸ This includes applicants from any racial group other than Black or Indigenous who were rejected.

University of Ottawa (Law)

- 1,825 applicants from the non-Racial Minority applicant group were rejected despite all of them having higher LSAT scores than the single Other Racial Minority/Access applicant¹⁹ who was admitted with an LSAT score of 136.
- As the Appendix tables will show, 329 applicants from the Access applicant racial group were also rejected for admission despite all these applicants having a higher LSAT score than the Non-Racial-Minority applicant who was admitted with the lowest LSAT score of 140 from their group.
- The same pattern appears with GPA scores: 1,937 non-racial-minority applicants were rejected despite having a higher GPA than the lowest-scoring Access applicant who was admitted with a GPA of 1.78. This compares to 314 Access-category applicants who were also rejected despite outperforming the lowest-scoring non-racial-minority applicant who was admitted with a GPA of 2.64.

¹⁹ Access category: “The University of Ottawa welcomes students from historically excluded communities who have experienced systemic inequality or identifiable social or economic barriers to education. The factors that would support your candidacy in this category are based on the Ontario Human Rights Code...” (University of Ottawa Undated a).

McMaster University (Medicine)

- The university rejected 4,250 non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants despite having higher MCAT-CARS scores than the Black applicant who was admitted with the lowest score of 123 from the Black applicant group. Fifty-two Black applicants were also rejected despite outscoring the non-Black, non-Indigenous racial applicant who was admitted with the lowest MCAT-CARS score from their group of 126.
- On GPA scores, 4,094 non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants were rejected despite having higher GPA scores than the Black applicant who was admitted with the lowest GPA score from their group of 3.49. Ninety-one Black applicants were also rejected despite having higher GPA scores than the non-Black, non-Indigenous applicant that was admitted with the lowest GPA score of 3.61 from their group.

McGill University (Medicine)

- On GPA scores, 676 non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants were rejected despite having higher GPA scores than the Black applicant who was admitted with the lowest GPA score of 3.53 from their group. Twenty-three Black applicants were also rejected despite having a higher GPA score than the non-Black, non-Indigenous applicant who was admitted with the lowest GPA score of 3.51 from their group.

These examples reflect a broader trend: policies that sort applicants by race can produce substantial admission disparities compared to those that choose students solely based on competitive academic metrics.

The outcomes show that there is racial discrimination not only against non-racial-minority applicants but also against other racial minorities (see McGill University Undated a and Undated b and McMaster University Undated) when only Black and Indigenous applicants are eligible for self-identification.

These disparities suggest that race-segregated admissions categories produce unequal admission outcomes. Those higher admissions outcomes for applicants from university designated racial minorities reveals that at least some universities are failing to align themselves with principles of academic merit. These failures are particularly pronounced in an examination of the LSAT or MCAT percentile ranks for the racial minority applicants who were admitted. For example, the University of Victoria law school admitted a

Black applicant with an LSAT score of 133 at the 4th percentile, indicating that 96 per cent of applicants who completed the LSAT scored higher than this student. The University of Saskatchewan medical school admitted an Indigenous applicant with a total MCAT score of 492 at the 21st percentile, indicating that 79 per cent of applicants who completed the MCAT scored higher than this student.

 *The most effective way to prevent such racial discrimination is to eliminate the use of race or gender identity in admissions entirely.*

From the Appendix, it is important to note that racial discrimination was not limited to non-racial-minority applicants or non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants in this study; it also appeared between racial-minority applicant categories as designated by the universities. For example, at the University of Victoria law school, 15 Black applicants were rejected despite having higher GPA scores than the Indigenous applicant who was admitted with the lowest GPA, while 9 Indigenous applicants with higher GPAs were rejected in favour of the lowest-ranking Black student admitted. A comparison of the LSAT scores indicates that 148 Inclusive applicants were rejected despite having higher LSAT scores than the Black applicant who was admitted with the lowest LSAT score, and 115 Inclusive applicants were rejected despite having higher LSAT scores than the Indigenous applicant who was admitted with the lowest LSAT score. Twelve Indigenous applicants were rejected despite having higher LSAT scores than the Black applicant who was admitted with the lowest LSAT score while 13 Black applicants were rejected despite having higher LSAT scores than the Indigenous applicant who was admitted with the lowest LSAT score. See the Appendix for other examples of racial discrimination between university designated applicant racial groups. This demonstrates that the dynamics of racial preference can disadvantage multiple racial groups when the university creates race-based admission pathways.

These data patterns reflect a central finding of this report: once universities divide applicants into their preferred racial categories and evaluate them through separate pathways, we observe racial discrimination – as defined in this study – against several groups. The most effective way to prevent such racial discrimination is to eliminate the use of race or gender identity in admissions entirely, ensuring that all applicants that are admitted is based on consistent, merit-based competitive ranking criteria. Some schools are currently using minimum GPA, or LSAT or MCAT thresholds²⁰ that all applicants must meet before being considered for admission. However, we do not consider this to be an effective merit-based competitive criteria because the schools are still not straightforwardly admitting applicants with the highest GPA, LSAT, or MCAT scores.

Policy recommendations

The findings of this report demonstrate a systematic pattern: the race-based admissions frameworks that Canadian law and medical schools are using have resulted in discrimination between racial applicant groups. Regardless of whether this discrimination is legally protected under Section 15(2) of the Charter, its negative effects on applicants are significant and worthy of policy attention.

To address these concerns, we recommend the following actions:

- Provincial governments should prohibit universities from encouraging admissions to their law schools and medical schools based on race.

20 The author only knows of this minimum threshold approach from those schools that informed him of it in their correspondence. This approach may not be employed by all the schools that provided their race-based application and admission data for this report. However, as noted earlier, among the reasons for the racial segregation of applicants is that the school is reserving a certain number of spots (see Memorial University medical school website for an example of spot allocation without Indigenous applicants having to compete against all applicants for admission) for certain applicant racial groups, which suggests that the schools are not adopting top-ranking of grades, LSAT, or MCAT scores. The data also supports the assumption that some schools used minimum thresholds to admit some students rather than top scores on the GPA, LSAT, or MCAT since the number admitted for each applicant racial minority exceeded (with a few noted exceptions) the number that would have been admitted had the school relied solely on top-ranking grades or LSAT or MCAT scores.

Provincial legislation is the appropriate mechanism to eliminate the use of race, race-based categories, or unrelated personal characteristics (such as gender identity or sexuality) in admissions decisions for regulated medical and law schools.

- Admissions should be determined solely by academic qualifications and relevant merit including grades and LSAT or MCAT scores as well as additional criteria such as reference letters and performance in interviews. This recognizes that criteria other than race should be part of the admission decision and that these other criteria help the school avoid using only LSAT, MCAT, or GPA scores to rank candidates. The school should examine the exact weighting of these non-race-based criteria to determine which weighting is best at selecting applicants for admission. Law and medical schools should adopt competitive admissions policies in which applicants with the highest GPA, total MCAT, or LSAT scores, in combination with other objective factors, are admitted. But race should not be part of the equation. Neither should the universities use LSAT, MCAT, or GPA scores as minimum thresholds, since doing so eliminates competition between top-ranked applicants once the minimum threshold is reached. In the medical field, this action includes reinstating the MCAT in schools where it is not required (Northern Ontario School of Medicine, Toronto Metropolitan University, University of Ottawa – Ontario; McGill University – Quebec) and also reinstating the prerequisite coursework requirements²¹ – first-year biology, first-year chemistry, first-year physics, and second-year organic chemistry. The decision by selected medical schools not to use MCAT scores implies they are moving away from using objective criteria as they evaluate students for admission in favour of more subjective criteria, such as the applicant’s race.

21 The purpose of reinstating these specific coursework requirements is to add an additional level of merit-based top-ranking competitive rigour to the admission criteria. For example, the grades from these four courses could be weighted more in the admission criteria since all applicants regardless of their undergraduate subject degree would be required to complete them. It is recognized that these courses are not necessary for successful completion of medical school and a career in medicine. But these courses are recognized for their relevancy to the medical profession.

- Provinces should tie compliance with these changes, along with mandatory data transparency, to public funding of the schools. Provinces should suspend funding for university schools that refuse to eliminate race from the application process for their medical or law schools. If the school refuses to eliminate race from the application process for the next cohort of applicants, the province should suspend its funding immediately. In addition, those schools that refuse to comply should be required to publish annually, on their public websites, anonymized admissions data for each of the applicant racial groups that the university continues to use in its application process for its law and medical school according to the three measures used in this report. The only exception should be cases where an applicant or admitted racial group contains fewer than 10 individuals, in which case the GPA, total MCAT, or LSAT data may be redacted to protect privacy, but the school must still provide the total number who applied and were admitted for each applicant racial group. Effective oversight is impossible without accessible data, and the widespread refusal of institutions to provide this information indicates the need for legislative intervention. Even if universities continue to rely on race-based admissions using Section 15(2), provincial ministries should still require them to disclose relevant application and admission statistics.
- Provinces should address systemic educational barriers by providing academic support, not by engaging in racial sorting. Universities appropriately recognize that some racial groups have faced historical disadvantages. However, the current race-based admissions practices do not remedy the underlying educational inequities. A more effective and equitable approach would spend money to improve the academic readiness of all students, regardless of race, through evidence-based assistance. An example of this alternative approach is for universities to deliver services or research that supports the five tenets of academic success at the elementary and middle school levels based on Roland Fryer's research. Those five tenets are: frequent feedback provided to teachers; instruction driven by frequent testing; high-dosage tutoring; increased instructional time; and a focus on academic achievement (Fryer 2011).

Conclusion

This report is an attempt to understand how the racial segregation of applicants within Canada's law and medical school admissions frameworks has shaped admissions – and whether measurable patterns of racial discrimination emerge in an analysis of these race-based application and admissions data.

Drawing on data from six law schools and eight medical schools, and using three objective measures – acceptance rates, top-ranked GPA, MCAT, or LSAT discrepancies, and cross-racial group comparisons of rejected applicants with higher scores – the findings reveal a consistent pattern: the non-racial-minority applicant or non-Black, non-Indigenous applicant group experiences the highest levels of racial discrimination across nearly all university medical and law schools for the three measures of racial discrimination.

Although 12 law schools and six medical schools refused to provide full race-based data, the data that are available show clear patterns that warrant both public and governmental attention.

“ Unless governments act ... these discriminatory practices will continue unchecked – compromising the very purpose of higher education in Canada.

Ultimately the evidence shows that race-based admissions policies replicate racial discrimination while doing little to remedy the systemic educational barriers that contribute to unequal academic outcomes. A shift toward merit-based, top-ranked competitive admissions rather than minimum GPA, LSAT, or MCAT thresholds combined with educational reforms earlier on in a student's life would offer a more principled, transparent, and effective approach to fairness. Unless governments act to end race-based admissions and demand full transparency, these discriminatory practices will continue unchecked – eroding fairness, undermining public confidence, and compromising the very purpose of higher education in Canada.

University medical and law schools in Canada may continue to engage in their current racial segregation of their applicants and racial discrimination against their non-racial-minority or non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants to benefit certain racial minorities. As this report documents, all nine provincial governments permit their university medical schools and law schools to engage in racial segregation as observed on their websites through racial application pathways. In addition, the provincial governments of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland permit racial discrimination as supported by the measures of racial discrimination in this report.

The courts may rule that this current admission policy is a justified reparation for past historical racial disadvantages despite the potential erosion of fairness, public confidence, and the quality of medical and legal education in Canada. It is in this current context that one hopes that this report can contribute to the political debate by advocating for the removal of race from the admissions policies of Canada's university medical and law schools. [MLI](#)

About the author



David Wand is a statistics tutor and evaluation consultant with extensive experience assessing international development and foreign aid programs. His career began with a focus on aid effectiveness, leading to more than 14 years living and working in Africa, including Sierra Leone, Ghana, Eritrea, Nigeria, and Rwanda, with additional field visits to Cox's Bazar refugee camp in Bangladesh and a women's shelter project in Afghanistan

He has conducted evaluations for international organizations such as UNFPA, UNAIDS, and UNHCR as well as for NGOs, including CUSO, SNV, Adam Smith International, and the British Council. His government work includes representing the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda as in-country statistician with the African Development Bank, completing evaluation consultancies for the Government of Rwanda and the Government of the United Kingdom at its embassies in Bahrain, Oman, and Qatar, and serving as a member of the Humanitarian Support Operations Team at Cox's Bazar refugee camp in Bangladesh.

Wand currently provides online statistics tutoring to university students and hosts the Improving Development Evaluation podcast, where he examines gaps in the evaluation design of Canadian foreign aid projects. His recent research for the Macdonald-Laurier Institute applies statistical analysis to university medical and law school admissions data, identifying patterns of institutional racism and informing policy recommendations on admissions criteria. [MLI](#)

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Appendix

British Columbia universities

University of British Columbia: Medical School (2023, first-year class)

	Accepted by race (# applied)	Accepted by race (%) (% accepted/ applied)	Predicted by top GPA by race (# admitted)	Predicted by top GPA by race (%)	Predicted by top total MCAT score by race (# admitted)	Predicted by top total MCAT score by race (%)
Black ²²	8 ²³ (60)	2.6 (13.3)	5 (8)	1.6	11(8)	3.6
General ²⁴	288 (2743)	94.1 (10.5)	300 (288)	98	294 (288)	96.1
Indigenous ²⁵	10 (12)	3.3 (83.3)	1 (10)	0.3	1 (10)	0.3
TOTAL	306²⁶ (2,815)	100	306	100	306	100

Note: Consistent with Figures 1 and 2, figures in red indicate the applicant racial group that had the highest levels of racial discrimination for each school. For Figure 1 and Acceptance Rates, the applicant racial group with its acceptance rate in red shows it had the lowest acceptance rate amongst all applicant racial groups for that school. For Figure 2, the applicant racial group with numbers in red indicate the highest number of rejected applicants being the difference between admitted in brackets and the number predicted not in brackets, done separately for GPA and LSAT/MCAT.

²² See (University of British Columbia Undated b).

²³ Megan Dylla April 24, 2025 email confirms 10 Indigenous, 8 Black admitted.

²⁴ See (University of British Columbia Undated a).

²⁵ See (University of British Columbia Undated c).

²⁶ See (University of British Columbia Undated d). Total applicants were 2,815.

University of Victoria: Law School (Juris Doctor Program) (2024, first-year class)

	Accepted by race (# applied)	Accepted by race (% accepted/applied)	Predicted by top GPA by race (# admitted)	Predicted by top GPA by race (% admitted)	Predicted by top LSAT by race (# admitted)	Predicted by top LSAT by race (% admitted)
Regular	71 (863)	60.7 (8.2)	106²⁷ (71)	90.6 (60.7)	103²⁸ (71)	88.0 (60.7)
Indigenous²⁹	4 (16)	3.4 (25.0)	4 (4)	3.4 (3.4)	0 (4)	0 (3.4)
Inclusive³⁰	27 (184)	23.1 (14.7)	4 (27)	3.4 (23.1)	14 (27)	12.0 (23.1)
Black³¹	15 (32)	12.8 (46.9)	3 (15)	2.6 (12.8)	0 (15)	0 (12.8)
TOTAL	117	100	117	100	117	100

	# of regular applicants rejected with higher GPA than other category admitted with lowest GPA	# of Indigenous applicants rejected with higher GPA than other category admitted with lowest GPA	# of Black applicants rejected with higher GPA than other category admitted with lowest GPA	# of inclusive applicants rejected with higher GPA than other category admitted with lowest GPA
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Regular³²		8	14	26
Indigenous³³	352		15	35
Black³⁴	256	9		38
Inclusive³⁵	359	9	16	

	# of regular applicants rejected with higher LSAT than other category admitted with lowest LSAT	# of Indigenous applicants rejected with higher LSAT than other category admitted with lowest LSAT	# of Black applicants rejected with higher LSAT than other category admitted with lowest LSAT	# of inclusive applicants rejected with higher LSAT than other category admitted with lowest LSAT
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Regular		3	7	74
Indigenous	749		13	115
Black	776	12		148
Inclusive	739	5	15	

Note: Consistent with Figures 1 and 2, figures in red indicate the applicant racial group that had the highest levels of racial discrimination for each school. For Figure 1 and Acceptance Rates, the applicant racial group with its acceptance rate in red shows it had the lowest acceptance rate amongst all applicant racial groups for that school. For Figure 2, the applicant racial group with numbers in red indicate the highest number of rejected applicants being the difference between admitted in brackets and the number predicted not in brackets, done separately for GPA and LSAT/MCAT.

Consistent with Figure 3, figures in red indicate which applicant racial group had the highest number of rejected applicants with a higher GPA/LSAT/MCAT when compared against the applicant from the other applicant racial group that was admitted with the lowest GPA/LSAT/MCAT score from their racial group.

- 27 For the 117th law school seat, 9 Regular and 1 Inclusive applicant had the same GPA of 3.98. To break the tie, the Regular applicant with a LSAT of 171 was chosen over the Inclusive applicant who had a LSAT of 154.
- 28 For the 117th law school seat, Regular and Inclusive applicants were tied with the same LSAT score of 168. To break the tie, the Regular student had the highest GPA of 4.29 and was selected over the Inclusive applicant with the highest GPA of 3.7.
- 29 See (University of Victoria Undated a).
- 30 "We generally consider applicants for Inclusive Admission who have faced obstacles or inequities due to: A medical diagnosis; An event, such as one that altered your academic plans or affected your ability to perform academically at a traditionally competitive level; Extraordinary responsibilities, including caregiving; or Systemic barriers and inequities, whether endured because of **indigeneity, race, ethnicity**, physical or mental disabilities, religion, **sexual orientation, gender identity or expression**, economic, political, cultural or other factors. See (University of Victoria Undated b).
- 31 See (University of Victoria Undated c).
- 32 Regular applicant with the lowest GPA admitted was 3.23 and admitted with the lowest LSAT of 157.
- 33 Indigenous applicant with the lowest GPA admitted was 3.09 and admitted with the lowest LSAT of 150.
- 34 Black applicant with the lowest GPA admitted was 2.86 and admitted with the lowest LSAT of 133.
- 35 Inclusive applicant with the lowest GPA admitted was 2.71 with 1 Inclusive applicant admitted with no GPA but LSAT of 145. Inclusive applicant admitted with the lowest LSAT of 145.

University of British Columbia: Law School (2024, first-year class)

	Admitted by race (# applied)	Admitted by race (% admitted/ applied)	Predicted by top GPA by race (# admitted)	Predicted by top GPA by race (%)	Predicted by top LSAT by race ³⁶ (# admitted)	Predicted by top LSAT by race (%)
General	151 (1153)	79.1 (13.1%)	177 (151)	92.7	163 (151)	85.3 (79.1)
Discretionary³⁷	25 (334)	13.1 (7.5%)	13 (25)	6.8	27 (25)	14.1 (13.1)
Black student applicant process³⁸	Data not collected for 2024 1 st year class but could be available for future classes.					
Indigenous³⁹	15 (32)	7.9 (46.9%)	1 (15)	0.5	1 (15)	0.5 (7.9)
TOTAL	191 (1519)		191	100	191	100

	# of general applicants rejected with higher GPA than law student with lowest GPA	# of discretionary applicants rejected with higher GPA than law student with lowest GPA	# of general applicants rejected with higher LSAT score than law student with lowest LSAT	# of discretionary applicants rejected with higher LSAT score than law student with lowest LSAT score	# of Indigenous applicants rejected with higher GPA/LSAT scores than law student with lowest GPA/LSAT
General⁴⁰		94		179	10/8
Discretionary⁴¹	970		867		15/9
Indigenous	985	285	990	288	

Note: Consistent with Figures 1 and 2, figures in red indicate the applicant racial group that had the highest levels of racial discrimination for each school. For Figure 1 and Acceptance Rates, the applicant racial group with its acceptance rate in red shows it had the lowest acceptance rate amongst all applicant racial groups for that school. For Figure 2, the applicant racial group with numbers in red indicate the highest number of rejected applicants being the difference between admitted in brackets and the number predicted not in brackets, done separately for GPA and LSAT/MCAT.

Consistent with Figure 3, figures in red indicate which applicant racial group had the highest number of rejected applicants with a higher GPA/LSAT/MCAT when compared against the applicant from the other applicant racial group that was admitted with the lowest GPA/LSAT/MCAT score from their racial group.

³⁶ Lowest LSAT for each racial group **admitted: Discretionary 151, General 155, Indigenous 140.**

³⁷ See (University of British Columbia Undated a): "You may apply in this category if you don't satisfy some of the requirements for the General category but have other relevant experiences and achievements. Factors that the Admissions Committee can consider include: a disability or special needs, membership in a historically disadvantaged group, financial or personal challenges, relevant personal achievements, relevant work experience, including volunteer work, contributions to your community, other relevant factors."

³⁸ See (University of British Columbia Undated a): "Participation in the BSAP is voluntary and Black applicants who choose this process are evaluated against the same rigorous admissions standards as any other candidate. The process ensures an expedited and comprehensive review of applications, including a dedicated file review committee, with the majority of its members being Black. The aim is to offer timely decisions to applicants opting for this pathway and to offer individuals a platform to recognize and share their experiences of celebrating Black excellence."

³⁹ See (University of British Columbia Undated a). Indigenous applicant admitted with lowest GPA was 67.19.

⁴⁰ General applicant admitted with lowest GPA was 78.11. General applicant admitted with lowest LSAT was 155.

⁴¹ Discretionary applicant admitted with lowest GPA was 70.6. Discretionary applicant admitted with lowest LSAT was 151.

Thompson Rivers University: Law School (2024, first-year class)

	Admitted by race (# applied)	Admitted by race (%) (% admitted/ applied)	Predicted by top GPA by race (%) (# admitted)	Predicted by top GPA by race (% admitted)	Predicted by top LSAT by race (# admitted)	Predicted by top LSAT by race (%) (% admitted)
Regular	127 (454) ⁴²	89.4 (28.0%)	132 (127)	93.0 (89.4)	127 (127)	89.4 (89.4)
Discretionary ⁴³	6 (85) ⁴⁴	4.2 (7.1%)	1 (6)	0.7 (4.2)	6 ⁴⁵ (6)	4.2 (4.2)
Indigenous ⁴⁶	<10 assumed 9 ⁴⁷ (withheld)	6.3	(9) GPA withheld so assumed at 9	(6.3)	(9) LSAT withheld so assumed at 9	(6.3)
TOTAL	142		142		142	

Note: Consistent with Figures 1 and 2, figures in red indicate the applicant racial group that had the highest levels of racial discrimination for each school. For Figure 1 and Acceptance Rates, the applicant racial group with its acceptance rate in red shows it had the lowest acceptance rate amongst all applicant racial groups for that school. For Figure 2, the applicant racial group with numbers in red indicate the highest number of rejected applicants being the difference between admitted in brackets and the number predicted not in brackets, done separately for GPA and LSAT/MCAT.

42 Number admitted and applied confirmed in August 25, 2025 email.

43 See (Thompson Rivers University Undated a): "We understand that a competitive LSAT and GPA may not be the only determining factor of success at law school or as a lawyer. Please provide any circumstances which you wish to have considered by the Faculty of Law Admissions Committee that may explain your lower than average LSAT score or grades (from your most recent 20 academic undergraduate courses). These circumstances can include disability or special needs, financial disadvantage, age, **membership in a historically disadvantaged group**, residency in a small and/or remote community, or injuries and illness."

44 Number admitted and applied confirmed in August 25, 2025 email but GPA and LSAT scores of Discretionary admitted withheld.

45 There was a tie of 160 LSAT score for the 142nd position between a Discretionary and Regular applicant. The Regular applicant was selected since their GPA of 4.28 was greater than the GPA of 3.22 for the Discretionary applicant.

46 See (Thompson Rivers University Undated b).

47 TRU refused to provide the exact number Indigenous admitted and refused to provide GPA and LSAT scores of Indigenous admitted but stated in the data provided that fewer than 10 enrolled, so we assumed that 9 Indigenous were admitted into law school. The number of Indigenous who applied was withheld with no confirmation of the number applied being fewer than or greater than 10 as confirmed in an October 3rd, 2025 email.

Saskatchewan universities

University of Saskatchewan: Medical School (2023, first-year class)

	Accepted by race (# applied)	Accepted by race (%) (% accepted/ applied)	Predicted by top GPA/UAAs ⁴⁸ by race (# admitted)	Predicted by top GPA/UAAs by race (%)	Predicted by top total MCAT score by race (# admitted)	Predicted by top total MCAT score by race (%)
Non-diversity Non-Indigenous⁴⁹	58 (872)	55 (7)	60 (58)	57	90 (58)	85
Diversity⁵⁰	37 (139)	35 (27)	45 (37)	42	16 (37)	15
Indigenous⁵¹	11 (39)	10 (28)	1 (11)	1	0 (11)	0
TOTAL	106	100	106	100	106	100

	# of non-diversity, non-Indigenous applicants rejected with higher GPA/UAAs ⁵² than medical student with lowest GPA/UAAs	# of Indigenous applicants rejected with higher GPA/UAAs than student with lowest GPA/UAAs	# of diversity applicants rejected with higher GPA/UAAs than non-Indigenous medical student with lowest GPA/UAAs	# of non-diversity, non-Indigenous applicants rejected with higher total MCAT score than medical student with lowest total MCAT score	# of Indigenous applicants rejected with higher total MCAT score than medical student with lowest total MCAT score	# of diversity applicants rejected with higher total MCAT score than medical student with lowest total MCAT score
Non-diversity Non-Indigenous⁵³		8	78		0	86
Diversity⁵⁴	113	8		535	9	
Indigenous⁵⁵	118		75	581		88

(Data is from the 2023 1st year medical school class and applicants to that class.)

Note: Consistent with Figures 1 and 2, figures in red indicate the applicant racial group that had the highest levels of racial discrimination for each school. For Figure 1 and Acceptance Rates, the applicant racial group with its acceptance rate in red shows it had the lowest acceptance rate amongst all applicant racial groups for that school. For Figure 2, the applicant racial group with numbers in red indicate the highest number of rejected applicants being the difference between admitted in brackets and the number predicted not in brackets, done separately for GPA and LSAT/MCAT.

Consistent with Figure 3, figures in red indicate which applicant racial group had the highest number of rejected applicants with a higher GPA/LSAT/MCAT when compared against the applicant from the other applicant racial group that was admitted with the lowest GPA/LSAT/MCAT score from their racial group.

48 The Undergraduate Academic Average is restricted to the University of Saskatchewan. The UAA is only calculated for those applicants who submit their GPA and are short-listed by the University of Saskatchewan for consideration. Not all applicants who submit their GPAs receive a UAA and those who do not receive a UAA are rejected.

49 Data provided did not identify the race of applicants outside of the Diversity and Indigenous racial applicant groups. Therefore, we assigned Non-Diversity, Non-Indigenous to this group.

50 See (University of Saskatchewan Undated c): The Diversity and Social Accountability Admissions Program (DSAAP) considers socioeconomic and other systemic barriers to achieve admission to medical school and takes these factors into account. At the time of application, applicants have the opportunity to fill out a completely confidential and voluntary questionnaire that will assess these barriers. Seven seats will be allocated to the DSAAP, which will be informed by the completed questionnaire.

51 See (University of Saskatchewan Undated a).

52 Note: The University of Saskatchewan calculates the Undergraduate Academic Average (UAA) from selected applicants' GPA. Not all applicants' GPAs are converted to a UAA and only those assigned an UAA are considered for admission. For the University of Saskatchewan, the non-Diversity, non-Indigenous medical student with the lowest UAA was 82.06 and with the lowest total MCAT score was 494.

53 Data provided did not identify the race of applicants outside of the Diversity and Indigenous racial applicant groups. Therefore, we assigned Non-Diversity, Non-Indigenous to this group.

54 For the University of Saskatchewan, the Diversity medical student with the lowest UAA was 82.75 and with the lowest total MCAT score was 496.

55 For the University of Saskatchewan, the Indigenous medical student with the lowest UAA was 82.15 and with the lowest total MCAT score was 492.

University of Saskatchewan: Law School (2024, first-year class)^{56 62}

	Accepted by race (# applied)	Accepted by race % (% accepted/applied)	Predicted by top % grade best 2-year average ⁵⁷ by race (# admitted)	Predicted by top % grade best 2-year average by race % (% accepted/applied)	Predicted by top LSAT by race (# admitted) ⁵⁸ (% accepted/applied)	Predicted by top LSAT by race (%)
Discretionary⁵⁹	9 (74)	8 (12)	8 (9)	7 (8)	27 (11) (115 applied 9.6%)	21
Indigenous⁶⁰	13 (20)	11 (65)	2 (13)	2 (11)	3 (13) (26 applied 50%)	2
General	86 (420)	79 (20)	99 (86)	91 (79)	100 (104) (512 applied 20.3%)	77
Transfer	2 (3)	2 (67)	0 (2)	0 (2)	0 (2) (3 applied 66.7%)	0
TOTAL	109⁶¹				(130)	

	# of general/discretionary/transfer applicants rejected with higher LSAT score than Indigenous ⁶³ law student with lowest LSAT score	# of general/Indigenous/transfer applicants rejected with higher LSAT score than discretionary ⁶⁴ law student with lowest LSAT score	# of discretionary/Indigenous/transfer applicants rejected with higher LSAT score than general ⁶⁵ law student with lowest LSAT score	# of general/discretionary/transfer applicants rejected with higher best 2-year average than Indigenous ⁶⁶ law student with lowest best 2-year average	# of general/Indigenous/transfer applicants rejected with higher best 2-year average than discretionary ⁶⁷ law student with lowest best 2-year average	# of discretionary/Indigenous/transfer applicants rejected with higher best 2-year average than general ⁶⁸ law student with lowest best 2-year average
General	244	226		184	159	
Discretionary	87		67	48		31
Indigenous		0	0		1	1
Transfer⁶⁹	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Consistent with Figures 1 and 2, figures in red indicate the applicant racial group that had the highest levels of racial discrimination for each school. For Figure 1 and Acceptance Rates, the applicant racial group with its acceptance rate in red shows it had the lowest acceptance rate amongst all applicant racial groups for that school. For Figure 2, the applicant racial group with numbers in red indicate the highest number of rejected applicants being the difference between admitted in brackets and the number predicted not in brackets, done separately for GPA and LSAT/MCAT.

Consistent with Figure 3, figures in red indicate which applicant racial group had the highest number of rejected applicants with a higher GPA/LSAT/MCAT when compared against the applicant from the other applicant racial group that was admitted with the lowest GPA/LSAT/MCAT score from their racial group.

56 Those Withdrawn after Offer (i.e., applicants who did not accept offer) were excluded.

57 Applicants who "withdrew after offer" were not included; only those accepted and refused offer were included.

58 Total accepted was 130 in the law school class and all 130 had LSAT scores submitted as part of their application. Applied only is for those who submitted LSAT scores.

59 See (University of Saskatchewan Undated b): The College of Law recognizes exclusive reliance on the standard criteria for admission would unfairly prejudice the prospects of applicants whose academic record, for reasons beyond their control, does not reflect their ability to successfully pursue the study of law. Accordingly, special consideration will be given to applicants with educational disadvantages. Examples of such disadvantages include:

- Barriers resulting from ethnic or racial background

60 See (University of Saskatchewan Undated b).

61 Total accepted was 130. The 109 accepted only includes those applicants who submitted their best 2-year average grade out of 100%. The numbers (applied) are also only for those applicants who submitted their best 2-year average grade out of 100%.

62 Those Withdrawn after Offer (i.e., applicants did not accept the offer) were excluded.

63 The Indigenous law student with the lowest LSAT score to get admitted was 135.

64 The Discretionary law student with the lowest LSAT score to get admitted was 146.

65 The General law student with the lowest LSAT score to get admitted was 146.

66 The Indigenous law student with the lowest 2-year best average to get admitted was 70.18.

67 The Discretionary law student with the lowest 2-year best average to get admitted was 75.

68 The General law student with the lowest 2-year best average to get admitted was 77.

69 The Transfer law student with the lowest LSAT score to get admitted was 146 and the lowest 2-year best average was 72.22.

Quebec universities

McGill University: Medical School (2023, first-year class)⁷⁰

	# admitted (applied)	% admitted/ applied)	Predicted by top GPA by race (# admitted)	Predicted by top GPA by race (%)	MCAT scores not required as part of application	MCAT scores not required as part of application
Black⁷¹	21(46)	16 (46)	1 (21)	1		
Non-Black Non-Indigenous	107 (1182)	82 (9)	130 (107)	99		
Indigenous⁷²	3 (8)	2 (38)	withheld	withheld		
Total	131	100	131	100		
	# Non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants rejected with higher GPA than Black⁷³ medical student with lowest GPA	# Indigenous applicants rejected with higher GPA than non-Black, non-Indigenous medical student with lowest GPA	# Non-Black, non-Indigenous applicants rejected with higher GPA than Indigenous⁷⁴ medical student with lowest GPA	# Black applicants rejected with higher GPA than Indigenous medical student with lowest GPA	# Black applicants rejected with higher GPA than non-Black, non-Indigenous⁷⁵ medical student with lowest GPA	# Indigenous applicants rejected with higher GPA than non-Black, non-Indigenous medical student with lowest GPA
Black					23	
Non-Black Non-Indigenous⁷⁶	676					
Indigenous		withheld	withheld	withheld		withheld

Note: Consistent with Figures 1 and 2, figures in red indicate the applicant racial group that had the highest levels of racial discrimination for each school. For Figure 1 and Acceptance Rates, the applicant racial group with its acceptance rate in red shows it had the lowest acceptance rate amongst all applicant racial groups for that school. For Figure 2, the applicant racial group with numbers in red indicate the highest number of rejected applicants being the difference between admitted in brackets and the number predicted not in brackets, done separately for GPA and LSAT/MCAT.

Consistent with Figure 3, figures in red indicate which applicant racial group had the highest number of rejected applicants with a higher GPA/LSAT/MCAT when compared against the applicant from the other applicant racial group that was admitted with the lowest GPA/LSAT/MCAT score from their racial group.

⁷⁰ Data are restricted to Quebec resident applicants. Indigenous at 3 is assumed based on GPA being withheld but a Yes for the applicant being accepted with applicant having no GPA provided.

⁷¹ See (McGill University Undated a).

⁷² See (McGill University Undated b).

⁷³ For McGill University, the Black medical student with the lowest GPA was 3.53.

⁷⁴ For McGill University, the Indigenous medical student with the lowest GPA was withheld.

⁷⁵ For McGill University, the non-Black, non-Indigenous medical student with the lowest GPA was 3.51.

⁷⁶ Data provided did not provide a name for applicants outside of the Black and Indigenous racial applicant groups. Therefore, non-Black, non-Indigenous was assigned to this group.

New Brunswick universities

University of New Brunswick: Law School (2025, first-year class)

	# admitted by race (applied) ⁷⁷	% admitted applied	Predicted # by top-ranked GPA ⁷⁸ (admitted)	Predicted % by top-ranked GPA (admitted)	Predicted # by top-ranked LSAT (admitted)	Predicted % by top-ranked LSAT (% admitted)
Regular⁷⁹	88 (682)	12.9%	97 (88)	91.5 (83)	86 (88)	81.1 (83)
Discretionary⁸⁰	15 (139)	10.8%	9 (15)	8.5 (14.2)	20 (15)	18.9 (14.2)
Indigenous⁸¹	3 (16)	18.8%	withheld (3)		withheld (3)	
TOTAL	106		106		106	

Note: Consistent with Figures 1 and 2, figures in red indicate the applicant racial group that had the highest levels of racial discrimination for each school. For Figure 1 and Acceptance Rates, the applicant racial group with its acceptance rate in red shows it had the lowest acceptance rate amongst all applicant racial groups for that school. For Figure 2, the applicant racial group with numbers in red indicate the highest number of rejected applicants being the difference between admitted in brackets and the number predicted not in brackets, done separately for GPA and LSAT/MCAT.

⁷⁷ Only applicants who submitted both a GPA and LSAT were included in the data analysis.

⁷⁸ There was a tie of GPA 4.0 for the last 22 spots in the law school. The tie was broken by taking the top 22 LSAT scores resulting in 3 Discretionary LSAT scores of 172, 166, and 163, and 19 Regular LSAT scores of 161, 2 at 162, 5 at 163, 3 at 164, 3 at 165, 2 at 166, 167, 170, 172.

⁷⁹ See (University of New Brunswick Undated).

⁸⁰ See (University of New Brunswick Undated). Applicants must apply in one or more of following sub-categories: Diversity; Membership in a disadvantaged racial, cultural, linguistic or socio-economic group; Significant Achievement: Sustained and distinctive non-academic achievement in the paid workforce, at home (in any field of endeavour), or in the community; or Disability: Coping with a physical or sensory impairment or learning disability.

⁸¹ See (University of New Brunswick Undated).

Ontario universities

University of Western Ontario: Medical School (2023, first-year class)

	Accepted by race (# applied)	Accepted by race (%) (% accepted/ applied)	Predicted by top GPA by race (# admitted)	Predicted by top GPA by race (%)	Predicted by top total MCAT score by race (# admitted)	Predicted by top total MCAT score by race (%)
Black⁸²	8 ⁸³ (61)	4 (13)	0 ⁸⁴ (8)	0	5 ⁸⁵ (8)	2.6
Non Black Non Indigenous	175 ⁸⁶ (2561)	92.1 (7)	190 (175)	100	185 (175)	97.4
Indigenous⁸⁷	7 ⁸⁸ (12)	3.7 (58)	0 (7)	0	0 ⁸⁹ (7)	0
TOTAL	190⁹⁰	100	190	100	190	100

Note: Consistent with Figures 1 and 2, figures in red indicate the applicant racial group that had the highest levels of racial discrimination for each school. For Figure 1 and Acceptance Rates, the applicant racial group with its acceptance rate in red shows it had the lowest acceptance rate amongst all applicant racial groups for that school.

For Figure 2, the applicant racial group with numbers in red indicate the highest number of rejected applicants being the difference between admitted in brackets and the number predicted not in brackets, done separately for GPA and LSAT/MCAT.

82 See (Western University Undated a).

83 October 15, 2024 email confirms less than 10 for each of Indigenous and Black, assuming 7 and 8 admitted, respectively to match total of 190.

84 8 Blacks and 1 Indigenous got a 4.00 on GPAYear1. To break the tie, 0 Blacks and 0 Indigenous failed to reach the GPAYear2 cutoff of 3.990.

85 Total MCAT cutoff score for the top 190 was 520. 5 Blacks achieved a total MCAT score of at least 520.

86 Assumes a maximum of 15 for Indigenous and Black (assuming 7 and 8) leaving a difference of 175.

87 See (Western University Undated b).

88 An October 15, 2024 email confirms that fewer than 10 were admitted for each of Indigenous and Black.

89 Total MCAT cutoff score for the top 190 was 520. 0 Indigenous achieved a total MCAT score of at least 520.

90 See (Western University Undated c).

Northern Ontario School of Medicine: Medical School (2024, first-year class)

	Accepted by race (# applied)	Accepted by race (%) (% accepted/ applied)	Predicted by top GPA ⁹¹ by race (# admitted)	Predicted by top GPA by race (%)	MCAT scores not required as part of application	MCAT scores not required as part of application
Non-Indigenous Non-Black⁹²	75 (1856)	85.2 (4)	85 (75)	96.6		
Indigenous⁹³	11 ⁹⁴ (80)	12.5 (14)	0 (11)	0		
Black⁹⁵	2 ⁹⁶ (119)	2.3 (2)	3 (2)	3.4		
TOTAL	88⁹⁷	100	88	100		

Note: Consistent with Figures 1 and 2, figures in red indicate the applicant racial group that had the highest levels of racial discrimination for each school. For Figure 1 and Acceptance Rates, the applicant racial group with its acceptance rate in red shows it had the lowest acceptance rate amongst all applicant racial groups for that school.

For Figure 2, the applicant racial group with numbers in red indicate the highest number of rejected applicants being the difference between admitted in brackets and the number predicted not in brackets, done separately for GPA and LSAT/MCAT.

⁹¹ Only the top 88 are ranked.

⁹² Data provided did not name those outside of the Black and Indigenous racial applicant groups. Therefore, we assigned non-Black, non-Indigenous to this group.

⁹³ See (NOSM Undated c).

⁹⁴ See (NOSM Undated b).

⁹⁵ See (NOSM Undated a). Black Admission Stream Essay: In a 250-500-word personal statement, please describe your ethno-racial background and how your perspectives, accomplishments, and unique experiences as a Black person, or a Black Multiracial person who identifies with their Black identity, have motivated you to apply through the Black Admission Stream. We strongly encourage you to highlight how these aspects of your Black identity have influenced your lived experiences and how they may have shaped your goals and aspirations.

⁹⁶ See (NOSM Undated b). This source indicates 2 per cent self-identified as Black and 13 per cent self-identified as Indigenous based on a total admitted of 88. However, these percentages have not yet been confirmed to equal to 2 Black admitted and 11 Indigenous admitted. Here, those percentages are used to indicate the # admitted at 2 Black and 11 Indigenous.

⁹⁷ See (NOSM Undated b).

University of Ottawa 2024: Law School (2024, first-year class)

	Accepted by race (# applied)	Accepted by race (%) (% accepted/ applied)	Predicted by top GPA by race (# admitted)	Predicted by top GPA by race (% admitted)	Predicted by top LSAT by race (# admitted)	Predicted by top LSAT by race (% admitted)
Special circumstances ⁹⁸	8 (198)	2.8 (4)	5 (8)	1.8 (2.8)	10 (8)	3.5 (2.8)
Mature	12 (205)	4.2 (5.9)	7 (12)	2.5 (4.2)	18 (12)	6.3 (4.2)
General	209 (2201)	73.3 (9.5)	247 (209)	86.7 (73.3)	220 (209)	77.2 (73.3)
Aboriginal ⁹⁹	7 ¹⁰⁰ (29)	2.5 (24.1)	2 (7)	0.7 (2.5)	0 (7)	0 (2.5)
Access ¹⁰¹	49 (424)	17.2 (11.6)	24 (49)	8.4 (17.2)	37 (49)	13 (17.2)
TOTAL	285		285	100	285	100
	# general applicants rejected with higher GPA than access¹⁰² law student with lowest GPA score	# general applicants rejected with higher LSAT than access¹⁰³ law student with lowest LSAT score	# access applicants rejected with higher GPA than general¹⁰⁴ law student with lowest GPA score		# access applicants rejected with higher LSAT than general¹⁰⁵ law student with lowest LSAT score	
	1937	1825	314		329	

(Aboriginal and mature student GPA and LSAT withheld for those admitted)

Note: Consistent with Figures 1 and 2, figures in red indicate the applicant racial group that had the highest levels of racial discrimination for each school. For Figure 1 and Acceptance Rates, the applicant racial group with its acceptance rate in red shows it had the lowest acceptance rate amongst all applicant racial groups for that school. For Figure 2, the applicant racial group with numbers in red indicate the highest number of rejected applicants being the difference between admitted in brackets and the number predicted not in brackets, done separately for GPA and LSAT/MCAT.

Consistent with Figure 3, figures in red indicate which applicant racial group had the highest number of rejected applicants with a higher GPA/LSAT/MCAT when compared against the applicant from the other applicant racial group that was admitted with the lowest GPA/LSAT/MCAT score from their racial group.

98 Special Circumstances is for candidates who would otherwise be General category applicants but experienced a negative event that had an adverse impact on their studies (University of Ottawa Undated b).

99 Data provided was named "Aboriginal."

100 Confirmed in May 7, 2025 email for Aboriginal, Mature, and Special Circumstances.

101 The University of Ottawa welcomes students from historically excluded communities who have experienced systemic inequality or identifiable social or economic barriers to education. The factors that would support your candidacy in this category are based on the Ontario Human Rights Code, which states: "Every person has a right to equal treatment with respect to services, goods and facilities, without discrimination because of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, marital status, family status or disability" (University of Ottawa Undated a).

102 Access law student with the lowest GPA was 1.78. 209 General applicants were accepted into law school with GPA>1.78 with 2146 General applicants having a GPA>1.78 for a difference of 1937 General applicants being rejected despite a GPA >1.78.

103 Access law student with the lowest LSAT was 136. 209 General applicants were accepted into law school with LSAT>136 with 2034 General applicants having a LSAT>136 for a difference of 1825 General applicants being rejected despite a LSAT>136.

104 General law student with the lowest GPA was 2.64. 47 Access applicants were accepted into law school with GPA>2.64 with 361 Access applicants having a GPA>2.64 for a difference of 314 Access applicants being rejected despite a GPA>2.64.

105 General law student with the lowest LSAT was 140. 48 Access applicants were accepted into law school with LSAT>140 with 371 Access applicants having a LSAT>140 with a difference of 329 Access applicants being rejected despite LSAT>140.

University of Ottawa: Medical School (2023, first-year class)

	Accepted by race (# applied)	(% accepted/ applied)	Predicted by top GPA by race (# admitted)	Predicted by top GPA by race (%)	MCAT scores not required	MCAT scores not required
Black ¹⁰⁶	6 (160) ¹⁰⁷	(3.8)	5 (6)	2.7		
Indigenous ¹⁰⁸	5 (18) ¹⁰⁹	(27.8)	0 (5)	0		
Non-Black Non-Indigenous	172 ¹¹⁰ (4668) ¹¹¹	(3.7)	178 (172)	97.3		
TOTAL	183 (5137)		(183)¹¹²	100		

Note: Consistent with Figures 1 and 2, figures in red indicate the applicant racial group that had the highest levels of racial discrimination for each school. For Figure 1 and Acceptance Rates, the applicant racial group with its acceptance rate in red shows it had the lowest acceptance rate amongst all applicant racial groups for that school.

For Figure 2, the applicant racial group with numbers in red indicate the highest number of rejected applicants being the difference between admitted in brackets and the number predicted not in brackets, done separately for GPA and LSAT/MCAT.

¹⁰⁶ See (University of Ottawa Undated b). The BSAP is an optional application pathway for applicants who self-identify as Black and belong to one of the following groups: African; Caribbean; North American; or Multiracial students with Black ancestry.

¹⁰⁷ Applicants who did not provide a GPA were not counted.

¹⁰⁸ See (University of Ottawa 2025). We have a dedicated selection process for candidates of Indigenous identity as part of our mission to improve access to better health care for First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples and to better serve society's needs. We reserve up to 7 seats for eligible applicants each year.

¹⁰⁹ Applicants who did not provide a GPA were not counted.

¹¹⁰ Other medical student with the lowest GPA to get accepted was 3.55.

¹¹¹ Applicants who did not provide a GPA were not counted.

¹¹² Confirmed in July 7, 2025 email from the University of Ottawa Information Privacy Officer.

McMaster University: Medical School (2024, first-year class)¹¹³

	Accepted by race (# applied ¹¹⁴)	Accepted by race (%) (% accepted from applied)	Predicted by top GPA ¹¹⁵ by race (# admitted)	Predicted by top GPA by race (%)	Predicted by top CARS ¹¹⁶ MCAT score ¹¹⁷ by race (#)	Predicted by top CARS MCAT score by race (%)
Regular ¹¹⁸	200 (4,909)	92.2 (4.1%)	214 (200)	100	214 (200)	100
Black ¹¹⁹	14 (200)	6.5 (7%)	0 (14)	0	0 (14)	0
Indigenous ¹²⁰	3 (withheld)	1.4 (withheld)	(not applicable as GPA withheld)		(not applicable as CARS MCAT withheld)	
TOTAL	217					

# of regulars rejected with higher GPA than Black ¹²² admitted	# of Black applicants rejected with higher GPA than regular ¹²³ admitted	# of regulars rejected with higher MCAT-CARS score than Black ¹²⁴ admitted	# of Black applicants rejected with higher MCAT-CARS score than regular ¹²⁵ admitted
4,094	91	4,250	52

Note: Consistent with Figures 1 and 2, figures in red indicate the applicant racial group that had the highest levels of racial discrimination for each school. For Figure 1 and Acceptance Rates, the applicant racial group with its acceptance rate in red shows it had the lowest acceptance rate amongst all applicant racial groups for that school. For Figure 2, the applicant racial group with numbers in red indicate the highest number of rejected applicants being the difference between admitted in brackets and the number predicted not in brackets, done separately for GPA and LSAT/MCAT.

Consistent with Figure 3, figures in red indicate which applicant racial group had the highest number of rejected applicants with a higher GPA/LSAT/MCAT when compared against the applicant from the other applicant racial group that was admitted with the lowest GPA/LSAT/MCAT score from their racial group.

113 Required payment of \$165 to receive these data.

114 Applied only included those applicants who submitted both a GPA and a CARS MCAT score. A GPA of zero was deleted from the number who applied.

115 Top GPAs was 214 since Indigenous GPAs were withheld. Two Black Applicants had a GPA of 4. 236 Regular Applicants had a GPA of 4. To break the tie, the 2 Black GPA 4 Applicants had CARS MCAT scores of 129 and 126. The 236 Regular GPA 4 Applicants had 5 with CARS MCAT score of 132 and 19 with CARS MCAT score of 130. Hence, the 2 Black Applicants were removed due to lower CARS MCAT scores.

116 McMaster University only required applicants to submit their score on the Critical Analysis and Reasoning Skills (CARS) portion of the MCAT.

117 The cutoff score for the top 214 CARS MCAT scores was 130. Six Blacks had a score of 130 and 290 Regulars had a score of 130. To break the tie, those with the highest GPAs were selected. The highest GPA amongst the 6 Blacks was 3.89 with 146 Regulars having GPAs higher than 3.89 with 19 Regulars having a GPA of 4. Hence, the 6 Black Applicants were removed due to lower GPA scores.

118 Defined as those applicants who did not qualify to be admitted into the Black or Indigenous racial applicant pool as determined by McMaster (McMaster University Undated). The goal of the Black Equity Stream is to ensure equitable opportunities for Black applicants and to boost the representation of Black students in the medical program at McMaster University.

119 Defined as those applicants who self-identified as Black in their application and were admitted by McMaster into the Black racial applicant pool (McMaster University Undated).

120 Defined as those applicants who self-identified as Indigenous in their application and were admitted by McMaster into the Indigenous racial applicant pool (McMaster University Undated). The Facilitated Indigenous Admissions Program (FIAP), offered by McMaster University's Faculty of Health Sciences, aims to ensure fair access for Indigenous applicants and to enhance the enrolment of Indigenous (First Nations, Inuit, and Metis) students in the medical program, in accordance with the goals set forth in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Calls to Action.

121 Number rejected was determined by first removing the number of admitted from the list of applicants.

122 The Black applicant admitted with the lowest GPA was 3.49.

123 The Regular applicant admitted with the lowest GPA was 3.61.

124 The Black applicant admitted with the lowest MCAT-CARS score was 123.

125 The Regular applicant admitted with the lowest MCAT-CARS score was 126.

Newfoundland universities

Memorial University: Medical School (2023, first-year class)

	Accepted by race (# applied)	Accepted by race (%) (% accepted/ applied)	Predicted by top GPA by race (#)	Predicted by top GPA by race (%)	Predicted by top total MCAT score by race (#)	Predicted by top total MCAT score by race (%)
Non-Indigenous	80 (556)	96 (14)				
Indigenous ¹²⁶	3 (8)	4 (38)	GPA withheld		MCAT withheld	
TOTAL	83	100				

Note: Consistent with Figure 1, figures in red indicate the applicant racial group that had the highest levels of racial discrimination for each school. For Figure 1 and Acceptance Rates, the applicant racial group with its acceptance rate in red shows it had the lowest acceptance rate amongst all applicant racial groups for that school.

¹²⁶ Memorial University Undated

constructive *important* forward-thinking
excellent *high-quality* insightful
timely *active*

GOOD POLICY

is worth fighting for.

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MLI has been active in the field of indigenous public policy, building a fine tradition of working with indigenous organizations, promoting indigenous thinkers and encouraging innovative, indigenous-led solutions to the challenges of 21st century Canada.

– The Honourable Jody Wilson-Raybould

I commend Brian Crowley and the team at **MLI** for your laudable work as one of the leading policy think tanks in our nation's capital. The Institute has distinguished itself as a thoughtful, empirically based and non-partisan contributor to our national public discourse.

– The Right Honourable Stephen Harper

May I congratulate **MLI** for a decade of exemplary leadership on national and international issues. Through high-quality research and analysis, **MLI** has made a significant contribution to Canadian public discourse and policy development. With the global resurgence of authoritarianism and illiberal populism, such work is as timely as it is important. I wish you continued success in the years to come.

– The Honourable Irwin Cotler

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