

## 5 College resources

The provincial government has made education a priority. However, if colleges are to continue to provide high-quality training and educational opportunities to meet the needs of students and the economy, the provincial government must ensure that colleges have the necessary resources.

Despite the investments provided by the Reaching Higher Plan, per student funding for Ontario colleges continues to lag that for secondary schools and universities, and operating grants are about six per cent lower than they were 15 years ago.

This section provides a summary of college system resources, including revenues and expenses, capital and operating funding, human resources and student finances.

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## 1.0 Highlights

The following are some key facts about college resources:

- In 2007-08, college system revenues totalled almost \$2.9 billion. Provincial government funding from all sources accounted for half of college system revenues. College system expenses amounted to about \$2.8 billion

### Funding for colleges

- Despite the positive impact of the Ontario government's Reaching Higher Plan on operating grants for colleges, in 2008-09 real funding per student (full-time equivalent) is expected to be about six per cent lower than it was in 1993-94
- In contrast, college enrolments in 2008-09 are about 21 per cent higher than in 1993-94
- Per student revenues from operating grants and tuition fees for Ontario colleges continue to be the lowest among the provinces
- Funding (per student) for Ontario colleges also continues to lag that for secondary schools and universities
- The last two Ontario budgets (2008 and 2009) have provided significant investments for skills training
- Both the 2009 federal and provincial budgets have provided new infrastructure stimulus funding for colleges and universities for the next two years
- The Ontario government is also developing a comprehensive long-term capital planning process to address the ongoing need for strategic capital investments in the postsecondary system

### Human resources

- Colleges currently employ about 35,000 people. From 1993-94 to 2007-08, the number of full-time staff employed at colleges decreased by about seven per cent

### Student finances

- In 2007-08, about 67,000 college students were OSAP recipients (about 43 per cent of total full-time college students)
- The OSAP default rate for the college system was 10.6 per cent in 2008, slightly lower than in 2007
- Findings from the College Applicant Survey suggest that almost three-quarters of applicants have either applied or are planning to apply for financial aid

## 2.0 Overview of college system resources

This chapter discusses various aspects of college and student resources, including revenues, expenses, human resources and student finances.

### 2.1 College system revenues and expenses

#### College revenues

College revenue sources currently include the provincial, federal and municipal governments, students, other individual clients and the private sector. As illustrated in Figure 1, college system revenues from all sources totalled about \$2.86 billion in 2007-08.

Funding from the provincial government from all sources accounted for half of college system revenues in 2007-08. Tuition fees are also a significant source of revenues for colleges and account for about 22 per cent of system revenues. Revenues from ancillary sources and other fees account for 13 per cent of college revenues. Descriptions of each of the revenue sources shown in Figure 1 are provided in Appendix 1.

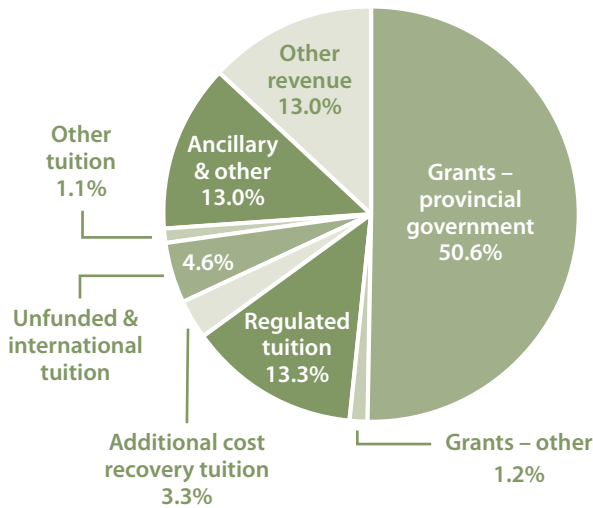
#### College expenses

As shown in Figure 2, in 2007-08, total college system expenses amounted to \$2.77 billion. These expenses include items such as flow-through expenditures, contract services, scholarships and the tuition set-aside.

Figure 1

Ontario college system revenues, 2007-08

Total revenue = \$2,861,258,772



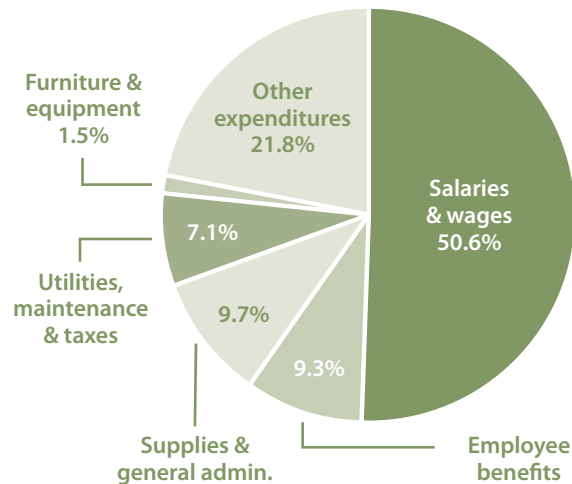
Note: Provincial government grants from all sources.

Source: Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities, CFIS 2007-08.

Figure 2

Ontario college system expenses, 2007-08

Total expenses = \$2,767,247,770



Source: Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities, CFIS 2007-08.

2.2 Recent developments in funding for colleges

Reaching Higher Plan

After many years of underfunding and neglect, the 2005 Ontario Budget announced the *Reaching Higher Plan* with new multi-year funding commitments for postsecondary education. The investments have provided funding for

operating grants for colleges and universities, student aid, and training and apprenticeships. The investments for college operating grants are as follows:

- 2004-05 – \$967.3 million
- 2005-06 – \$1,085.1 million
- 2006-07 – \$1,189.2 million
- 2007-08 – \$1,265.7 million
- 2008-09 – \$1,326.1 million.

For 2009-10, *Reaching Higher* committed to providing an increase in college operating grants.

Subsequent to the announcement of the *Reaching Higher Plan*, the government introduced a three-year interim funding framework for the college system in 2006. It is anticipated that a new funding formula will be implemented for 2009-10.

Operating funding

In recognition of the enrolment growth and operating pressures facing colleges and universities, the 2009 Ontario Budget provided \$150 million in immediate one-time support for postsecondary institutions in 2008-09. The colleges' share of this funding is \$68.3 million (included in the figures shown for 2008-09 on the previous page). The funding is intended to support:

- Enrolment growth (\$40.2 million)
- Quality (\$18.1 million)
- Sustainability (\$10 million).

The *Reaching Higher* operating funding commitments for 2009-10 are expected to remain intact. However, details of the allocations will not be known until later in the spring.

Skills training

In its 2008 budget, the Ontario government announced a new *Skills to Jobs Action Plan*, with a \$1.5-billion investment over three years in skills training. The *Skills to Jobs Action Plan* included \$355 million for a new Second Career Strategy to help 20,000 unemployed workers get long-term training for new careers. The budget also provided \$75 million over three years to expand apprenticeship.

The 2009 Ontario Budget provided additional investments for skills training and literacy over two years that will also benefit colleges:

- \$94 million over two years to expand supports for newcomers including bridge training and mentorship opportunities
- \$90 million over two years to expand literacy and basic skills training, including funding for community projects, distance learning and workplace literacy
- \$5 million over two years to develop the Green Jobs Skills Strategy
- \$50 million per year in proposed enhancements to the Co-operative Education Tax Credit and to the Apprenticeship Training Tax Credit.

### Specific changes in transfer payments

Information for the last five years from the latest transfer payment announcement from the Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities is provided in Table 1. The information is helpful for tracking changes to particular grants

over time. The figures in the table reflect the implementation of the Reaching Higher Plan and the interim funding framework.

## 2.3 Long-term trends in college funding

### Overall trends

This section examines long-term trends in college funding per student (per full-time equivalent student). Figure 3 shows the overall trends in revenues from operating grants plus regulated tuition fees in both nominal and constant (2002) dollars from 1986-87 to 2008-09. The differential between the two lines shown in Figure 3 provides a picture of the impact of inflation on college revenues. Inflation increases the costs of goods and services that colleges purchase in meeting their mandate to educate and train Ontario's workforce. These goods and services include employees, equipment, supplies, information technology, buildings, etc.

When viewed from this long-term historical perspective, it is clear that *Reaching Higher* improved the financial resources for colleges in comparison to the years that had immediately preceded it. However, in real terms, college revenues are still

Table 1

### Transfer payment budget announcements, 2004-05 to 2008-09 (\$)

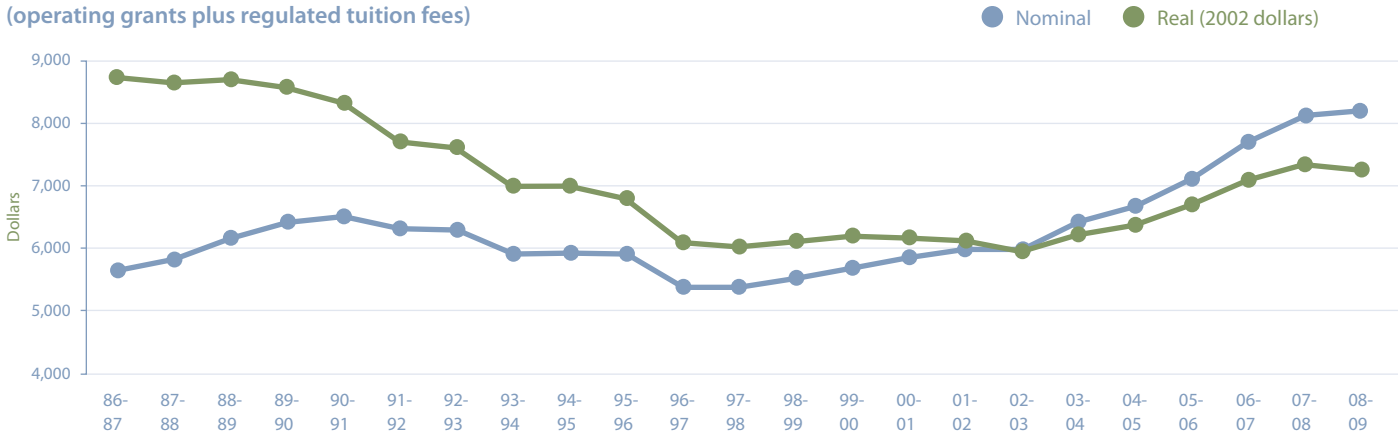
Funding Source	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
GPOG	701,811,982	722,595,285	778,721,214	788,814,388	785,651,494
SPOG	90,429,627	98,515,109	153,462,495	168,571,542	170,179,867
Performance Funding	16,391,400	17,276,183	17,419,731	17,476,426	17,559,021
Access to Opportunities Program	16,200,000	11,937,078			
Quality Assurance Fund	59,643,000	59,643,000			
Tuition Freeze Compensation	6,417,993	15,508,474	2,000,000		
SWD Tuition Compensation				96,863	1,000,000
Sustainability Fund	25,000,000				
Enrolment Growth	5,724,600				
Collaborative Nursing	45,634,298	66,586,802	83,832,035	88,665,715	85,000,000
Nursing Pilot		1,100,000	500,000	400,000	400,000
Clinical Education					10,600,000
Quality Improvement Fund (QIF)		85,785,000	126,854,156	130,185,094	137,700,000
Access to Opportunity		6,182,955	7,582,921	9,835,710	11,585,968
Other Transformation Grants			18,862,922	38,055,751	38,119,878
One Time Additional Funds				23,645,144	68,300,000
<b>Total Provincial Transfer Payment Budget</b>	<b>967,252,900</b>	<b>1,085,129,886</b>	<b>1,189,235,474</b>	<b>1,265,746,634</b>	<b>1,326,096,227</b>

Note: Figures for performance funding for 2005-06 to 2008-09 include funding for KPI consultants.

Source: Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities.

Figure 3

Trends in per student funding, 1986-87 to 2008-09  
(operating grants plus regulated tuition fees)



Note: Excludes tuition set-aside and Collaborative Nursing and Clinical Education in 2008-09.

Sources: Ontario Ministries of Training, Colleges and Universities and Finance, Statistics Canada and Colleges Ontario.

significantly lower than they were in the late 1980s and the early 1990s.

### Trends in operating grants and tuition fees

Figure 4 illustrates the change (indexed to 1993-94) in revenues (in constant dollars) from operating grants and operating grants plus tuition fees on a per student basis for the 1993-94 to 2008-09 period, along with enrolment.

The chart clearly demonstrates that despite the positive impact of the *Reaching Higher Plan* on operating grants for colleges, in 2008-09 real operating grants per full-time equivalent (\$5,560) will be almost six per cent lower than 1993-94 (\$5,906). College enrolments in 2008-09 are about 21 per cent higher than they were in 1993-94.

When tuition fees and operating grants are considered together, real per student revenue in 2008-09 is about four per cent higher than it was in 1993-94. Tuition fees have helped to buoy college revenues. A new tuition framework was announced in the spring of 2006. The new policy came into effect for the 2006-07 academic year and will be in place until the end of 2009-10.

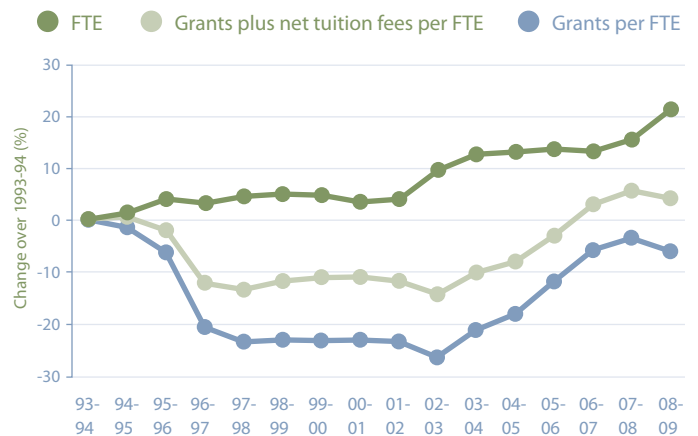
In 1996-97, the provincial government created the tuition set aside, which was designed to return some of the funds generated by tuition increases back to students in the form of financial aid. In the first year of the program, 10 per cent of the tuition increase over the year prior was to be set aside

for financial aid. In 1997-98, the set-aside level increased to 30 per cent of any tuition increase, where it remains today. In 2007-08, college sector tuition set-aside funds totalled more than \$40 million.

The new tuition fee framework continues to require colleges to set aside a portion of their tuition fee revenue for student assistance. The amount of the set-aside remains at the 2005-06 levels with adjustments for changes in enrolment levels.

Figure 4

Enrolment and revenue changes, 1993-94 to 2008-09  
(indexed to 1993-94)



Note: Revenue figures are in constant 2002 dollars. Figures exclude the tuition set-aside and Collaborative Nursing and Clinical Education in 2008-09.

Sources: Ontario Ministries of Training, Colleges and Universities and Finance, Statistics Canada and Colleges Ontario.

## 2.4 Comparisons of college operating funding

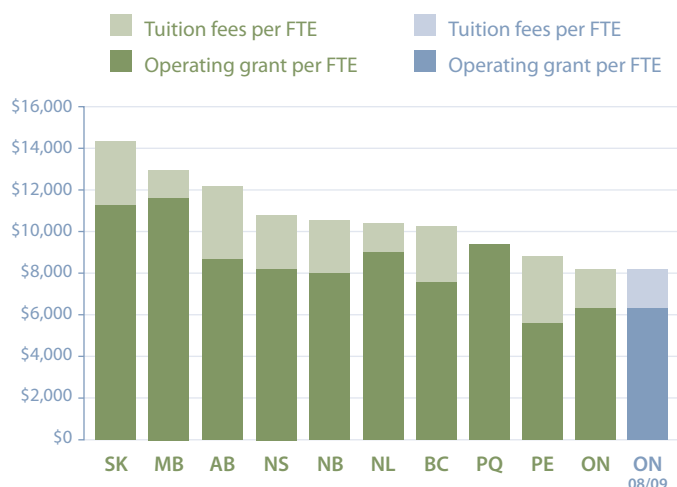
In addition to an examination of historical trends, it is informative to compare college revenues in Ontario to those in other provinces and other sectors.

### Interprovincial comparisons

Figure 5 illustrates college revenues from operating grants and tuition fees for all provinces for 2007-08 and additionally for 2008-09 for Ontario. When revenues from operating grants and tuition fees are considered together, per student funding in Ontario in 2007-08 stood at \$8,159, the lowest amongst the provinces. Funding in Ontario was 43 per cent lower than that in Saskatchewan, the province with the highest level of per student funding (\$14,406).

Figure 5

Estimated grant and tuition fee revenue per college student for all provinces 2007-08 and Ontario 2008-09



Note: Ontario figures exclude the tuition set-aside and Collaborative Nursing and Clinical Education in 2008-09. Operating grants and enrolments are for provincially funded activity and exclude apprenticeship. Enrolment and funding data for Quebec are for full-time students. Funding is not flowed to colleges on an FTE basis.

Sources: Colleges Ontario, Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities and relevant provincial ministries.

### Comparisons of funding for Ontario's education sectors

Revenues from operating grants and tuition fees for three Ontario educational sectors for 2008-09 are shown in Figure 6. It is clearly evident that on a per student basis, funding for colleges continues to lag that received by publicly funded secondary schools or universities.

Figure 6

Operating funding and regulated tuition fees per student Ontario education sectors, 2008-09



Note: Figures for colleges exclude the tuition set-aside, Collaborative Nursing and Clinical Education. Estimates for universities prepared by Colleges Ontario based on information received from MTCU.

## 2.5 Apprenticeship funding

The 2008 Ontario Budget provided \$75 million over three years to expand apprenticeship. The government's goal is to increase new apprenticeship registrations by 25 per cent by 2011-12.

The in-school portion of apprenticeship programs is funded through a per diem. Effective August 1, 2002, the Ontario government introduced a fee for all apprentices (including Ontario Youth Apprenticeship Program) of \$10 per diem. This fee amounts to approximately \$400 for an apprentice (based on an eight-week in-school block).

As illustrated in Table 2, in current dollars, the apprenticeship per diem has increased only by 4.5 per cent since 1993-94. After inflation is taken into account, in real terms the per diem has decreased by 21.9 per cent.

The student in-school fee has offset some of this reduction. The per student apprenticeship budget (per diem plus student fee) in current dollars has increased by 22.7 per cent since 1993-94. However, once inflation is taken into account, the budget has decreased by 8.2 per cent.

Table 2

## Summary of apprenticeship per diem history, 1993-94 to 2008-09

	Per diem fee	Student fee	Total apprenticeship budget per student	Ontario CPI (constant 2002 dollars)	Per diem in constant 2002 dollars	Total per student apprenticeship budget in constant 2002 dollars
1993-94	\$54.87	n/a	\$54.87	84.7	\$64.78	\$64.78
1994-95	\$57.63	n/a	\$57.63	84.7	\$68.04	\$68.04
1995-96	\$58.64	n/a	\$58.64	86.8	\$67.56	\$67.56
1996-97	\$58.64	n/a	\$58.64	88.2	\$66.49	\$66.49
1997-98	\$58.64	n/a	\$58.64	89.8	\$65.30	\$65.30
1998-99	\$58.64	n/a	\$58.64	90.6	\$64.72	\$64.72
1999-00	\$58.64	n/a	\$58.64	92.4	\$63.46	\$63.46
2000-01	\$58.64	n/a	\$58.64	95.1	\$61.66	\$61.66
2001-02	\$59.81	n/a	\$59.81	98.0	\$61.03	\$61.03
2002-03	\$51.01	\$10	\$61.01	100.0	\$51.01	\$61.01
2003-04	\$52.23	\$10	\$62.23	102.7	\$50.86	\$60.59
2004-05	\$53.47	\$10	\$63.47	104.6	\$51.12	\$60.68
2005-06	\$54.74	\$10	\$64.74	106.9	\$51.21	\$60.56
2006-07	\$56.03	\$10	\$66.03	108.8	\$51.50	\$60.69
2007-08	\$56.03	\$10	\$66.03	110.8	\$50.57	\$59.59
2008-09	\$57.35	\$10	\$67.35	113.3	\$50.62	\$59.44
Change 1993-94 to 2008-09	4.5%	n/a	22.7%	33.8%	-21.9%	-8.2%

Note: Per diem and classroom fee are based on the standard six-hour training day.

Sources: Ontario Ministries of Training, Colleges and Universities and Finance, Statistics Canada and Colleges Ontario.

## 2.6 Capital and equipment funding

In order for colleges to successfully meet their mandate and deliver relevant programs and services, the state of their facilities and equipment needs to be maintained and renewed on a continual basis. The learning environments provided by colleges have to be in keeping with current academic delivery practices and the standards of industry, particularly for equipment and technology. College facilities also need to be reliable, safe and code-compliant.

A review<sup>1</sup> of the capital requirements of Ontario colleges was completed by the Educational Consulting Services Corporation (ECS) in 2007. The review estimated that the college system required a minimum investment of \$700 million for facility renewal and to correct infrastructure deterioration and safety issues arising from a backlog of deferred maintenance.

Once the backlog of renewal projects has been addressed, colleges would require about \$80 million annually for

10 years to keep colleges in optimum condition. The estimate is based on the replacement value of the college system's building inventory, and the industry standard of a required investment of 1.5 per cent of that value.

Although the government provided funding for college facilities renewal and capital projects during previous years, much of the funding represented one-time funding whereas the need for capital investment is ongoing. The Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities (MTCU), supported by the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure, is developing a comprehensive long-term capital planning process to address the ongoing need for strategic capital investments in the postsecondary system.

Both the 2009 federal and provincial budgets have provided new infrastructure stimulus funding for two years. The federal budget committed \$2 billion to support deferred maintenance and repair projects at colleges and universities across Canada. Initially, 70 per cent of the funding (\$1.4 billion) has been allocated to universities and 30 per cent to colleges.

<sup>1</sup> Educational Consulting Services Corporation, *When Efficiency Becomes a Liability: Capital Funding Priorities in the Ontario College System* (February 2007).



The federal funding will be allocated based on the merits of the project and the readiness status of the project. The funds will pay up to half of project costs, with the expectation that an equivalent amount will be leveraged from other partners.

Subsequent to the federal investments, the 2009 Ontario Budget provided \$780 million in new capital funding for colleges and universities over two years. The budget did not specify the college-university funding split. The funding is intended to match federal funding, the details of which are still being worked out, including the college-university split.

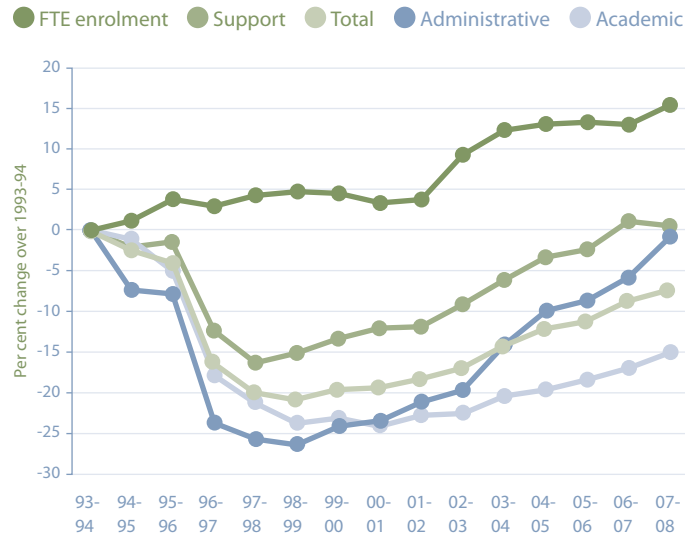
In previous years, colleges have received a small amount of funding – \$13.3 million per year – through the Facilities Renewal Program. This program will be suspended for two years and the funding will be subsumed into the new capital funding of \$780 million announced in the 2009 budget.

In 2009-10 and 2010-11, the province will also flow the funding previously committed for multi-year capital projects at colleges (\$239.9 million in 2009-10 and \$248.1 million in 2010-11). This includes funding for the College Equipment and Renewal Fund in both years and the Apprenticeship Enhancement Fund in at least 2009-10.

staffing categories (administrative, academic, support), along with enrolment, are shown in Figure 7. From 1993-94 to 2007-08, the total number of full-time staff employed at colleges decreased by seven per cent. Enrolment (full-time equivalent) increased by 15 per cent during this period.

**Figure 7**

**Changes in full-time college staff and FTE enrolment levels, 1993-94 to 2007-08 (indexed to 1993-94)**



Sources: College Compensation and Appointments Council, Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities and Colleges Ontario.

### 3.0 Human resources trends

#### Current staffing levels

Ontario colleges currently employ about 35,000 people in academic, support and administrative roles on a full-time and part-time basis. Administrative staff comprises a small portion of college human resources (5.6 per cent).

**Table 3**

**Colleges staffing levels\***

	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Academic staff	7,002	11,599	<b>18,601</b>
Support staff	6,453	8,433	<b>14,886</b>
Administrative staff	1,968	n/a	<b>1,968</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,423</b>	<b>20,032</b>	<b>35,455</b>

\* Data are for 2007-08.

Source: College Compensation and Appointments Council.

#### Historical trends in full-time staff

Changes in the number of full-time staff in each of the broad

### 4.0 Student finances

#### 4.1 Sources of student aid

There is a strong reliance on financial aid by college students. The main source for college student financial aid in Ontario is administered through the Ontario Student Assistance Program (OSAP).

Through OSAP, students may qualify for Canada-Ontario Integrated Student Loans, and various Ontario and federal grants, scholarships and bursaries.

The Canada-Ontario Integrated Student Loan program is a major component of OSAP. These loans are for full-time students, and are funded by both the federal and Ontario governments. The federal government also operates a loans program for part-time students. In 2007-08, about 67,000 college students were OSAP recipients (about 43 per cent of total full-time college students).



In addition, colleges are a significant source of financial aid for their students. Ontario colleges are required to set aside a portion of tuition revenues for need-based student financial aid each year. In 2007-08, college sector tuition set-aside funds totalled more than \$40 million.

Colleges participate in the student access guarantee, a partnership between government and institutions to ensure students can get enough financial assistance to cover the cost of their tuition, compulsory fees, supplies and equipment. With the guarantee, colleges provide students with additional aid for these costs if their OSAP assistance is not enough. Further details on college OSAP recipients are provided in Appendices 3 through 6.

#### 4.2 OSAP default rates

The Ontario government monitors and publishes OSAP default rates on an annual basis. The rates are calculated two years after students with loans have graduated. The overall default rate for Ontario postsecondary institutions in 2008 was 8.4 per cent, down from 8.6 per cent in 2007.

The default rate for the college system as a whole was 10.6 per cent in 2008, down from 11 per cent in 2007. The default rates for the different categories of postsecondary institutions for 2007 and 2008 are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

OSAP default rates by type of institution, 2007 and 2008

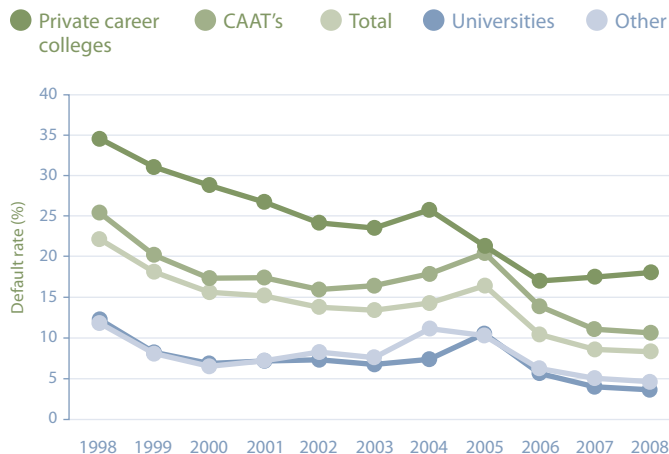
Type of institution	Rate for 2007 (%)	Rate for 2008 (%)
Colleges	11.0	10.6
Universities	4.3	3.9
Private career colleges	17.5	18.0
Other Institutions	4.8	4.3
Postsecondary system total	8.6	8.4

Source: OSAP (<http://osap.gov.on.ca>).

Historical trends in default rates for all categories of institutions are depicted in Figure 8. Default rates have fallen considerably since the late 1990s. The total default rate for all postsecondary institutions in 2008 (8.4 per cent) was about 38 per cent of what it had been in 1998 (22.1 per cent).

Figure 8

OSAP loan default rates, 1998-2008



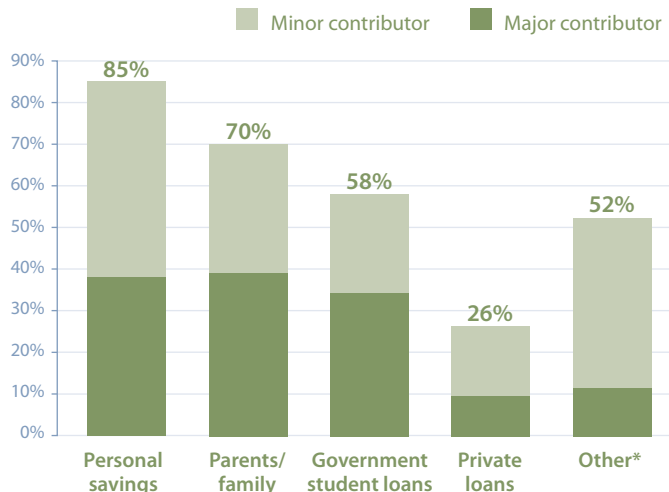
Source: OSAP (<http://osap.gov.on.ca>).

#### 4.3 Total amount saved for college

Consistent with previous years, college applicants intended to draw upon a wide variety of funding sources to finance their college education. In the 2008 applicant survey, respondents were asked to rate potential funding sources as to whether they would be providing a major financial contribution (50 per cent or more), minor contribution (less than 50 per cent) or no contribution. The results showed that more than one-third of applicants expected that personal savings, family and/or student loans would be major contributors to financing their college education (Figure 9); only a minority of applicants did not expect to draw on these sources at all.

Figure 9

Sources of funding for college applicants



\*includes scholarships, bursaries, sponsorships, etc.

Source: 2008 UCAS, Academica Group Inc.

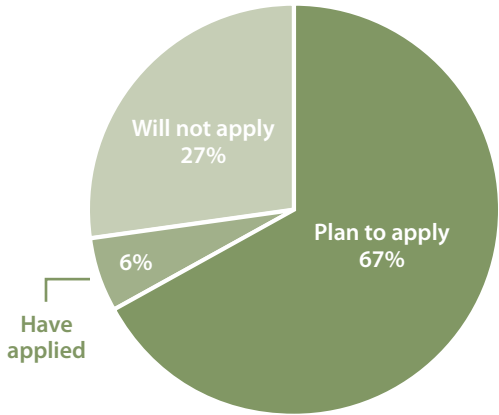
Appendix 1

Description of revenue sources

<b>Grants – Provincial government</b>
This refers to unrestricted funding received directly from all provincial government sources, which is distributed through a funding distribution mechanism.
<b>Grants – Other</b>
Includes unrestricted funding received directly from:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All federal government sources that are not received in return for specific training services</li> <li>• All municipal government sources that are distributed through a funding distribution mechanism</li> <li>• All unrestricted grants received from sources other than government agencies.</li> </ul>
<b>Regulated tuition</b>
These are revenues from fees from regulated programs for which the tuition fee is set at a level between the minimum and maximum fee levels as established by the Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities tuition fee policy.
<b>International and unfunded tuition</b>
This source of revenue refers to amounts received through the payment of tuition and ancillary fees paid by or on behalf of international students and other students who are not eligible to be reported in the audited enrolment report used to determine funding from the GPOG.
<b>Additional cost recovery (deregulated) programs</b>
These are revenues from programs that are eligible for general purpose operating grant funding for which the colleges have the discretion to recover additional program costs by establishing fees that exceed those permitted for regulated fee programs. Tuition fees from these programs are referred to as additional cost recovery fees.
<b>Other tuition</b>
This category includes other tuition and the apprenticeship classroom fee.
<b>Ancillary and other</b>
This category includes revenues received for non-tuition related incidental fees (also referred to as ancillary fees) for items that are not covered by tuition fees and ancillary revenues from college activities designed to provide additional services for students such as the operation of a campus book store, cafeterias, student residences, parking facilities, athletic/fitness operations run directly by the college.
<b>Other revenues</b>
The other category includes revenues from a broad range of activities including day-care services, rental of college facilities, contracted educational services, donations, etc.

Financial aid opportunities were expected to provide a significant source of funding for many applicants. As shown in Figure 10, 73 per cent of applicants at the time of the survey had either applied for, or planned to apply for, student financial aid (March - May 2008).

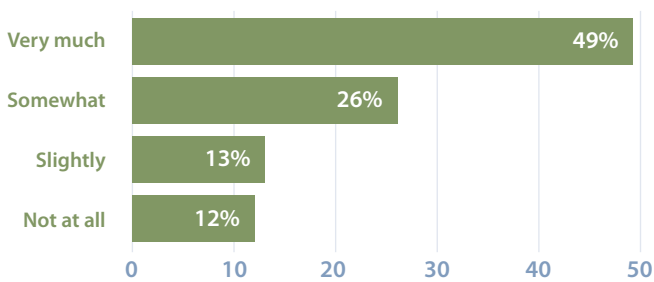
**Figure 10**  
Plans regarding financial aid



Source: 2008 UCAS, Academica Group Inc.

Concerns over funding were reported by the vast majority of applicants. Eighty-eight per cent of applicants reported experiencing at least some concern about having sufficient funding for college (Figure 11). Applicants reported relatively similar levels of concern when asked about the amount of debt they were incurring, and their ability to repay this debt.

**Figure 11**  
Applicant concern about having sufficient funding



Source: 2008 UCAS, Academica Group Inc.

## Appendix 2

### Operating grants and regulated tuition fee revenue per FTE, 1993-94 to 2008-09

Academic Year	Total operating grants <sup>1</sup> (\$Millions)	FTE <sup>2</sup>	FTE index	Total operating grants per FTE	Ontario CPI (constant 2002 dollars) <sup>3</sup>	Total operating grants per FTE – constant dollars	Total operating grants per FTE – constant dollars – index	Tuition fee revenue per FTE <sup>4</sup>	Tuition fee revenue per FTE – constant dollars	Tuition set aside per FTE <sup>5</sup>	Net tuition fee revenue per FTE	Net tuition fee revenue per FTE – constant dollars	Net tuition fee revenue per FTE – constant dollars – index	Total operating grants plus net tuition fees per FTE	Total operating grants plus net tuition fees per FTE – constant dollars	Total operating grants plus net tuition fees per FTE – constant dollars – index
1993-94	\$808.2	161,552	0	\$5,003	84.7	\$5,906	0.0	\$916	\$1,081	\$0	\$916	\$1,081	0.0	\$5,919	\$6,988	0.0
1994-95	\$807.9	163,498	1.2	\$4,941	84.7	\$5,834	-1.2	\$1,008	\$1,190	\$0	\$1,008	\$1,190	10.0	\$5,949	\$7,024	0.5
1995-96	\$809.2	167,977	4.0	\$4,817	86.8	\$5,550	-6.0	\$1,109	\$1,278	\$0	\$1,109	\$1,278	18.1	\$5,926	\$6,828	-2.3
1996-97	\$688.8	166,165	2.9	\$4,145	88.2	\$4,700	-20.4	\$1,275	\$1,446	\$17	\$1,258	\$1,427	31.9	\$5,404	\$6,127	-12.3
1997-98	\$686.5	168,560	4.3	\$4,073	89.8	\$4,535	-23.2	\$1,403	\$1,562	\$55	\$1,348	\$1,501	38.8	\$5,421	\$6,036	-13.6
1998-99	\$698.9	169,367	4.8	\$4,127	90.6	\$4,555	-22.9	\$1,543	\$1,703	\$97	\$1,446	\$1,596	47.6	\$5,573	\$6,151	-12.0
1999-00	\$709.1	168,997	4.6	\$4,196	92.4	\$4,541	-23.1	\$1,684	\$1,823	\$139	\$1,545	\$1,672	54.6	\$5,741	\$6,213	-11.1
2000-01	\$722.2	166,912	3.3	\$4,327	95.1	\$4,550	-23.0	\$1,718	\$1,807	\$150	\$1,569	\$1,649	52.5	\$5,895	\$6,199	-11.3
2001-02	\$745.8	167,679	3.8	\$4,448	98.0	\$4,539	-23.2	\$1,752	\$1,788	\$160	\$1,592	\$1,625	50.2	\$6,040	\$6,163	-11.8
2002-03	\$767.6	176,473	9.2	\$4,350	100.0	\$4,350	-26.4	\$1,786	\$1,786	\$170	\$1,616	\$1,616	49.4	\$5,966	\$5,966	-14.6
2003-04	\$868.6	181,415	12.3	\$4,788	102.7	\$4,662	-21.1	\$1,820	\$1,772	\$180	\$1,640	\$1,597	47.7	\$6,428	\$6,259	-10.4
2004-05	\$921.6	182,404	12.9	\$5,053	104.6	\$4,830	-18.2	\$1,820	\$1,740	\$180	\$1,640	\$1,568	45.0	\$6,693	\$6,398	-8.4
2005-06	\$1,018.5	183,024	13.3	\$5,565	106.9	\$5,206	-11.9	\$1,820	\$1,703	\$180	\$1,640	\$1,534	41.8	\$7,205	\$6,740	-3.5
2006-07	\$1,105.4	182,239	12.8	\$6,066	108.8	\$5,575	-5.6	\$1,911	\$1,756	\$180	\$1,731	\$1,591	47.1	\$7,797	\$7,166	2.5
2007-08	\$1,177.1	185,929	15.1	\$6,331	110.8	\$5,714	-3.3	\$2,008	\$1,812	\$180	\$1,828	\$1,650	52.6	\$8,159	\$7,364	5.4
2008-09	\$1,230.5	195,322	20.9	\$6,300	113.3	\$5,560	-5.9	\$2,110	\$1,862	\$180	\$1,930	\$1,703	57.5	\$8,230	\$7,264	3.9
Per cent change 1993-94 to 2008-09	52.3	20.9		25.9	33.8	-5.9		130.3	72.2		110.7	57.5		39.0	3.9	

<sup>1</sup> Funding data from 2004-05 onwards have been updated to reflect MTCU's latest funding announcements. Figures exclude CERF, Collaborative Nursing and Clinical Education in 2008-09.

<sup>2</sup> Enrolment figures 2008-09 are EPWG forecasts as of March 2009.

<sup>3</sup> Sources include Statistics Canada and the Ontario Ministry of Finance.

<sup>4</sup> Tuition fee figures were obtained from MTCU and are based on tuition fee reports submitted by colleges.

<sup>5</sup> Tuition set aside is constant at the 2005-06 level.

## Appendix 3<sup>2</sup>

### Levels of student assistance and number of recipients\*

Year	Canada student loan (current \$)	Ontario student loan (current \$)	No. of college OSAP recipients	Total full-time postsecondary enrolment**	% of Total
1995-96	215,629,393	185,478,505	73,096	134,127	54%
1996-97	260,511,404	241,772,883	72,329	134,409	54%
1997-98	267,928,680	246,830,445	71,885	135,831	53%
1998-99	253,665,820	210,114,562	68,539	136,170	50%
1999-00	236,765,028	195,673,536	63,767	137,342	46%
2000-01	208,400,244	175,446,527	55,648	135,136	41%
2001-02	191,759,052	161,653,012	51,042	138,103	37%
2002-03	195,144,941	162,868,898	52,055	147,391	35%
2003-04	209,840,409	165,630,631	54,133	152,446	36%
2004-05	211,635,640	178,704,456	55,384	153,881	36%
2005-06	261,777,389	195,504,480	59,605	151,558	39%
2006-07	279,555,035	203,166,375	63,390	151,354	42%
2007-08	294,604,639	193,135,259	66,994	155,288	43%

\*Ontario Student Loan entitlement includes Canada Millennium Bursary.

Students may receive an Ontario Student Opportunity Grant (OSOG) for the portion of the loan that exceeds \$7,000.

Commencing in 1999-00, Millennium Bursary recipients may receive enhanced OSOG for the portion of the loan that exceeds \$6,500.

\*\* Full-time postsecondary head count (excludes other, sponsored and international students).

<sup>2</sup>Note: Source for Appendix 3 through 6 is the Ontario Ministry of Training Colleges and Universities.

## Appendix 4

### Number of awards by student group

Student group	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Dependent at home	12,981	11,283	10,400	11,443	12,362	12,577	13,581	14,651	16,011
Dependent away	17,884	15,541	14,249	14,773	15,364	15,076	15,675	16,765	18,261
Independent*	18,131	15,668	14,442	14,045	14,821	16,508	19,063	20,535	21,256
Married	6,646	5,998	5,566	5,777	5,883	5,757	5,809	5,837	5,690
Sole support	8,036	7,087	6,375	6,011	5,703	5,466	5,477	5,602	5,775
Other	89	71	10	6	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,767</b>	<b>55,648</b>	<b>51,042</b>	<b>52,055</b>	<b>54,133</b>	<b>55,384</b>	<b>59,605</b>	<b>63,390</b>	<b>66,994</b>

\*Prior to 2004-05, includes students who qualify as independent students under the Canada Student Loans Program and dependent students under the Ontario Student Loans Program.

## Appendix 5

### Average loan entitlement by student group\*

Student group	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Dependent at home	3,167	3,146	3,336	3,467	3,676	3,825	3,826	3,727	3,577
Dependent away	5,896	6,089	6,016	6,160	6,360	6,416	6,803	6,713	6,549
Independent**	6,222	6,384	6,381	6,363	6,512	6,903	8,001	8,146	8,254
Married	9,833	9,719	9,732	9,938	10,117	10,147	11,156	11,134	11,956
Sole support	13,335	13,400	13,575	13,395	13,375	13,378	14,853	14,870	15,772
Other	6,410	6,358	12,647	6,988	0	0	0	0	1,544
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,782</b>	<b>6,898</b>	<b>6,924</b>	<b>6,878</b>	<b>6,936</b>	<b>7,048</b>	<b>7,672</b>	<b>7,615</b>	<b>7,942</b>

\*Canada Student Loan & Ontario Student Loan entitlement divided by number of awards. Entitlement includes Canada Millennium Bursary.

Students may receive an Ontario Student Opportunity Grant (OSOG) for the portion of the loan that exceeds \$7,000.

Commencing in 1999-00, Millennium Bursary recipients may receive enhanced OSOG for the portion of the loan that exceeds \$6,500.

\*\*Prior to 2004-05, includes students who qualify as independent students under the Canada Student Loans Program and dependent students under the Ontario Student Loans Program.

## Appendix 6

### Distribution of loan recipients by student group and sector, 2007-08

	Married/ sole support		Independent		Dependent	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Colleges of applied art and technology	11,465	17.0%	21,256	32.0%	34,272	51.0%
Universities	7,466	6.0%	35,944	30.0%	76,318	64.0%
Private career colleges (formerly PVSs)	4,534	44.0%	4,078	39.0%	1,852	18.0%