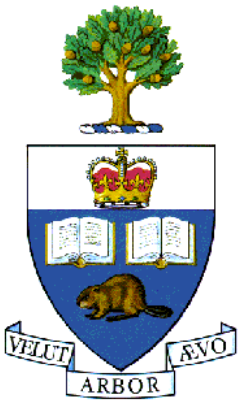
Performance Indicators for Governance

Annual Report

September 2002



University of Toronto

Office of the Vice-President and Provost

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INTRODUCTION

The mission of the University of Toronto is to rank with the finest public research universities in the world. All of our activities, as reflected in the educational experience of students, in our research enterprise, and in the life of the academic community should be consistent with this mission. To aid in assessing our success in pursuing this mission, we undertake to report publicly, through our governors, a number of key measures of our performance.

No set of aggregate measures can capture the complexity, diversity and richness of the University of Toronto or indeed of any university. Nonetheless, we can identify certain indicators which, to the extent that they can be calculated consistently across universities and over time, can allow us to monitor our performance over time and in comparison to peer institutions. For the purposes of reporting to governance we have developed measures that are institution-wide in the sense that they relate to the University as a whole or in the sense that they are calculated consistently for all divisions of the University. In selecting measures of performance, we have identified those that relate to central dimensions of our mission; and, to the extent possible, we have selected measures that will allow for a comparison of our performance against that of other universities nationally and internationally.

To make such comparisons, we draw to the extent feasible upon sources of data that are compiled on a consistent basis across universities. Wherever possible, we have used data sources that allow for comparisons with international peers. A number of sources allow us to compare ourselves with other major public research universities in North America, in the areas of library resources (the Association of Research Libraries, or ARL), student-faculty ratios, (the Association of American Universities Data Exchange or AAUDE), retention and graduation rates (the Consortium on Student Retention Data Exchange or CSRDE), endowment (National Association of College and University Business Officers, or NACUBO) and technology transfer (the Association of University Technology Managers or AUTM). For a number of other measures, we are restricted to Canadian or Ontario sources for comparison. This year, we are very pleased to be able to present the first fruits of a very productive data exchange among Canadian research universities in reporting upon our research performance in comparison with Canadian peers. This exchange will produce a broader set of indicators over time, which we will incorporate into our reports as they become available.

The measures in this report were adopted by Governing Council in December 1997 as a basis for annual reporting. This is the fifth annual report; and it allows us to continue to make some comparisons over time. In a very few cases we have re-calculated data presented in past reports as we have continued to refine our measures; and we have noted each of these cases.

For readers who wish further information on the calculation of these indicators, or a more disaggregated presentation of the data, a methodological appendix is available on request. A statistical profile of the University, *Facts and Figures,* is also published annually and is available on the University of Toronto web site. The University's *National Report*, directed primarily at an external audience, is also available on the University of Toronto website.

STUDENT DEMAND AND RECRUITMENT

1. Offer, Yield and Acceptance Rates, by program:

a) Offer Rate: the number of offers made as a percentage of applications received.
b) Yield Rate: the numbers of students who actually register as a percentage of offers made.
c) Overall Acceptance Rate: the number of students who register in the program as a percentage of the number of applications received.

Relevance:

Student demand is one of the factors to be taken into account in making decisions about the expansion, reduction, modification or discontinuation of programs. On a University-wide level, it is an indication of the success of our recruitment efforts and general attractiveness to students.

Assessment:

The University establishes enrolment targets for each of its undergraduate programs. In achieving these targets, we seek to attract as many as possible of those students to whom we offer admission. Hence, we wish to see high 'yield rates' – that is, registrations as a percentage of offers. In determining how many offers to make in order to meet their targets, divisions take historical experience with yield rates into account.

Applications to first-entry undergraduate programs increased dramatically over the period 1998/99 to 2000/01.[1] This is in large part due to the fact that students applying through the Ontario Universities' Application Centre may now select more than three universities or more than three university programs. Many students are now including four, five and even more choices on their application forms. The increase due to this change has occurred on all three campuses of the University of Toronto, but its effect in proportional terms was greatest at the Mississauga campus.

In undergraduate Arts and Science offer rates decreased in 2000/01 from 1999/00 on the St. George and, especially, the Mississauga campuses, even though the absolute number of offers made went up on each of the three campuses, reflecting the increased number of applications as previously described. Yield rates have also declined, largely because changes to the applications process have made it difficult to assess the true level of an applicant's interest in a given program as offers are made. In this volatile and uncertain environment, it is worth noting that intake targets for Arts and Science were met or exceeded on all three campuses in each of the three years reported here.

Lower student demand for programs on the Scarborough and Mississauga campuses is indicated by the relatively lower yield rates in most years. Because yield rates have typically been lower than on the St. George campus, offer rates are correspondingly higher in order to meet enrolment targets. As noted in previous reports, the planned expansions of enrolment on each of these campuses will allow for a strengthening of program offerings, allowing for the building of critical mass in key areas and the development of distinctive areas of strength.

In the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, applications have risen by over twenty per cent since 1998/99 reflecting very high demand, coupled with the OUAC policy change which permits more

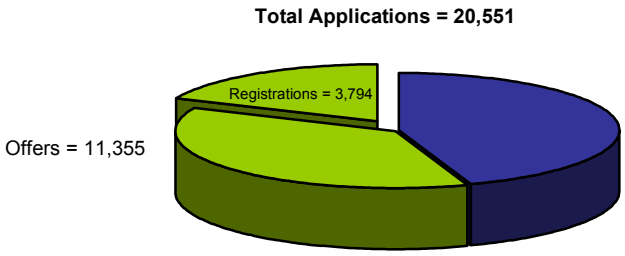
[1] In the category "other first entry professional programs" we report data for all years only for those programs which were offered in first-entry format throughout this period – namely physical education and health, music, and two joint programs with Sheridan College offered at the University of Toronto at Mississauga.

applications per student. Offer rates have also increased somewhat as part of a deliberate strategy to increase enrolment in areas of high demand.

Our second-entry programs, especially in law, medicine and other health sciences, provide examples of programs in high demand, in which applications are high relative to the number of places, offer rates are low (well below 20 percent in medicine and law, and slightly above 20 percent in dentistry and pharmacy) and yield rates are high and relatively stable. This continues to be true despite recent sharp increases in tuition fees.

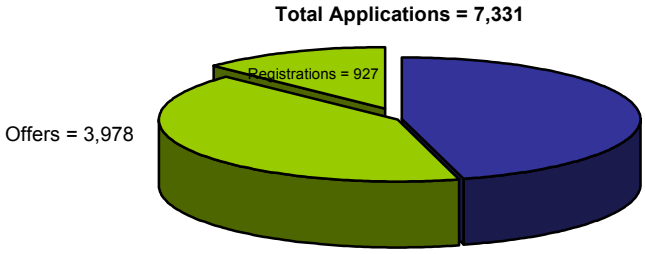
The considerable demand for the B.Ed. program is demonstrated by a dramatic (118 per cent) increase in applications since 1998-9. Offer rates have accordingly declined, even though the absolute number of both offers and registrations has increased. Recent government announcements concerning future teacher shortages and the funding of increased places in B.Ed. programs have had a significant effect in increasing demand.

Acceptance and Yield Rates, 2000-01
Arts, Science and Commerce on St. George Campus



1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Acceptance Rate: 24.4%	Acceptance Rate: 20.6%	Acceptance Rate: 18.5%
Offer Rate: 64.4%	Offer Rate: 58.5%	Offer Rate: 55.3%
Yield Rate: 37.9%	Yield Rate: 35.2%	Yield Rate: 33.4%
Total Applications: 17,237	Total Applications: 20,344	Total Applications: 20,551

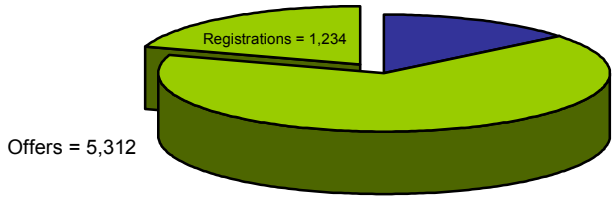
Acceptance and Yield Rates, 2000-01
Arts, Science and Commerce on Mississauga Campus



1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Acceptance Rate: 28.4%	Acceptance Rate: 17.8%	Acceptance Rate: 12.6%
Offer Rate: 82.4%	Offer Rate: 60.3%	Offer Rate: 54.3%
Yield Rate: 34.5%	Yield Rate: 29.5%	Yield Rate: 23.3%
Total Applications: 3,993	Total Applications: 6,344	Total Applications: 7,331

Acceptance and Yield Rates, 2000-01
Arts, Science and Commerce on Scarborough Campus

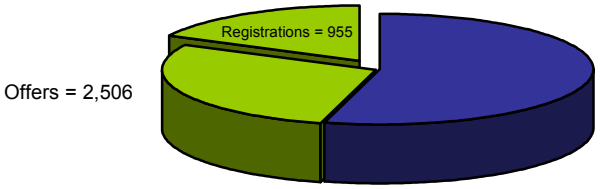
Total Applications = 6,183



1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Acceptance Rate: 22.6%	Acceptance Rate: 19.6%	Acceptance Rate: 20.0%
Offer Rate: 86.0%	Offer Rate: 83.7%	Offer Rate: 85.9%
Yield Rate: 26.3%	Yield Rate: 23.4%	Yield Rate: 23.2%
Total Applications: 5,317	Total Applications: 5,797	Total Applications: 6,183

Acceptance and Yield Rates, 2000-01
Engineering

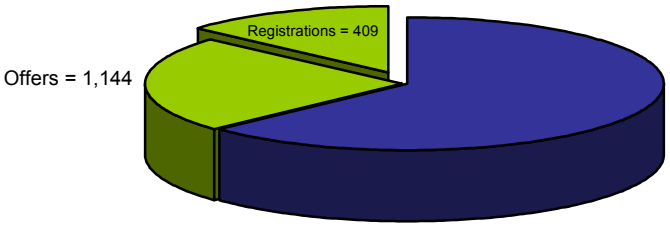
Total Applications = 5,471



1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Acceptance Rate: 18.7%	Acceptance Rate: 15.6%	Acceptance Rate: 17.5%
Offer Rate: 37.9%	Offer Rate: 44.0%	Offer Rate: 45.8%
Yield Rate: 49.3%	Yield Rate: 35.5%	Yield Rate: 38.1%
Total Applications: 4,494	Total Applications: 5,624	Total Applications: 5,471

Acceptance and Yield Rates, 2000-01
Other First-Entry Professional Programs

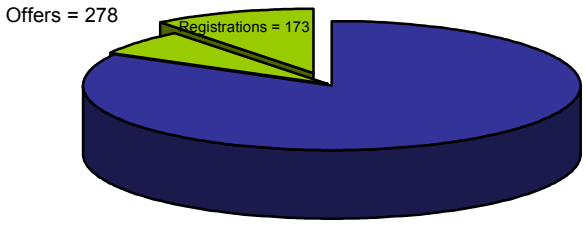
Total Applications = 3,086



1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Acceptance Rate: 13.7%	Acceptance Rate: 13.5%	Acceptance Rate: 13.3%
Offer Rate: 33.7%	Offer Rate: 33.2%	Offer Rate: 37.1%
Yield Rate: 40.7%	Yield Rate: 40.7%	Yield Rate: 35.8%
Total Applications: 2,704	Total Applications: 3,018	Total Applications: 3,086

Acceptance and Yield Rates, 2000-01
Second-Entry Undergraduate, Law

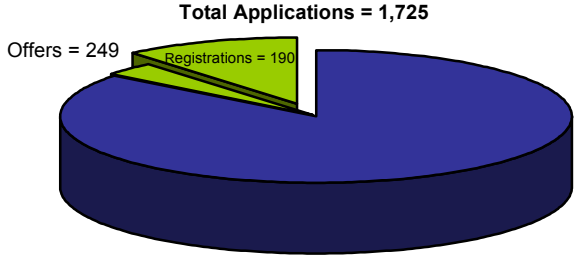
Total Applications = 1,640



1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Acceptance Rate: 9.9%	Acceptance Rate: 10.9%	Acceptance Rate: 10.5%
Offer Rate: 15.8%	Offer Rate: 16.9%	Offer Rate: 17.0%
Yield Rate: 62.5%	Yield Rate: 64.8%	Yield Rate: 62.2%
Total Applications: 1,724	Total Applications: 1,619	Total Applications: 1,640

Acceptance and Yield Rates, 2000-01
Second-Entry Undergraduate, Medicine
MD Program

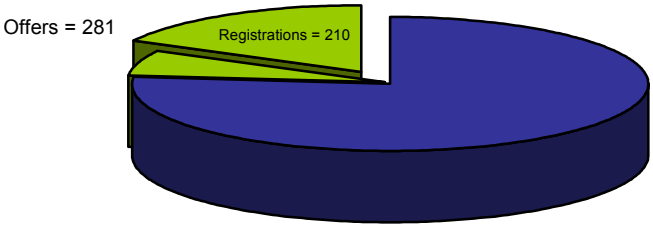
Total Applications = 1,725



1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Acceptance Rate: 10.8%	Acceptance Rate: 10.7%	Acceptance Rate: 11.0%
Offer Rate: 13.6%	Offer Rate: 14.8%	Offer Rate: 14.4%
Yield Rate: 79.7%	Yield Rate: 72.0%	Yield Rate: 76.3%
Total Applications: 1,632	Total Applications: 1,642	Total Applications: 1,725

Acceptance and Yield Rates, 2000-01
Second-Entry Undergraduate, Dentistry and Pharmacy

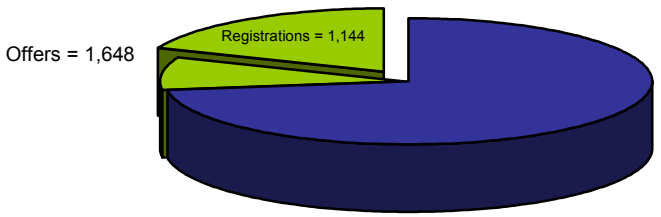
Total Applications = 1,210



1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Acceptance Rate: 14.9%	Acceptance Rate: 15.7%	Acceptance Rate: 17.4%
Offer Rate: 20.2%	Offer Rate: 21.8%	Offer Rate: 23.2%
Yield Rate: 73.9%	Yield Rate: 72.0%	Yield Rate: 74.7%
Total Applications: 1,326	Total Applications: 1,410	Total Applications: 1,210

Acceptance and Yield Rates, 2000-01
Second-Entry Undergraduate, Education

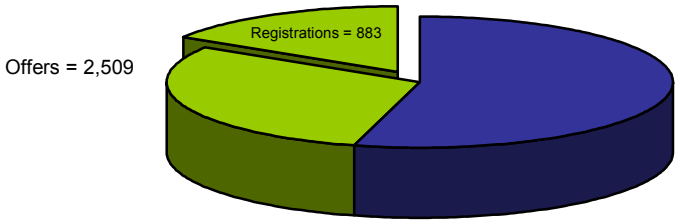
Total Applications = 6,070



1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Acceptance Rate: 33.8%	Acceptance Rate: 27.8%	Acceptance Rate: 18.8%
Offer Rate: 49.1%	Offer Rate: 41.1%	Offer Rate: 27.1%
Yield Rate: 68.8%	Yield Rate: 67.7%	Yield Rate: 69.4%
Total Applications: 2,777	Total Applications: 3,747	Total Applications: 6,070

Acceptance and Yield Rates, 2000-01
Professional Master's Degrees

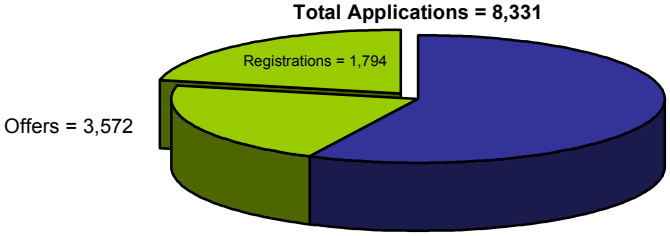
Total Applications = 5,484



1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Acceptance Rate: 17.6%	Acceptance Rate: 16.7%	Acceptance Rate: 16.1%
Offer Rate: 49.3%	Offer Rate: 48.7%	Offer Rate: 45.8%
Yield Rate: 35.7%	Yield Rate: 34.2%	Yield Rate: 35.2%
Total Applications: 4,580	Total Applications: 5,214	Total Applications: 5,484

Acceptance and Yield Rates, 2000-01
SGS Doctoral Stream

Total Applications = 8,331



1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Acceptance Rate: 25.6%	Acceptance Rate: 23.0%	Acceptance Rate: 21.5%
Offer Rate: 51.4%	Offer Rate: 48.4%	Offer Rate: 42.9%
Yield Rate: 49.8%	Yield Rate: 47.6%	Yield Rate: 50.2%
Total Applications: 7,346	Total Applications: 8,003	Total Applications: 8,331

2. Distribution of entering grade averages for students entering first-entry undergraduate degree programs directly from Ontario high schools, by academic division: "six best" OAC average at the 75th and 25th percentiles

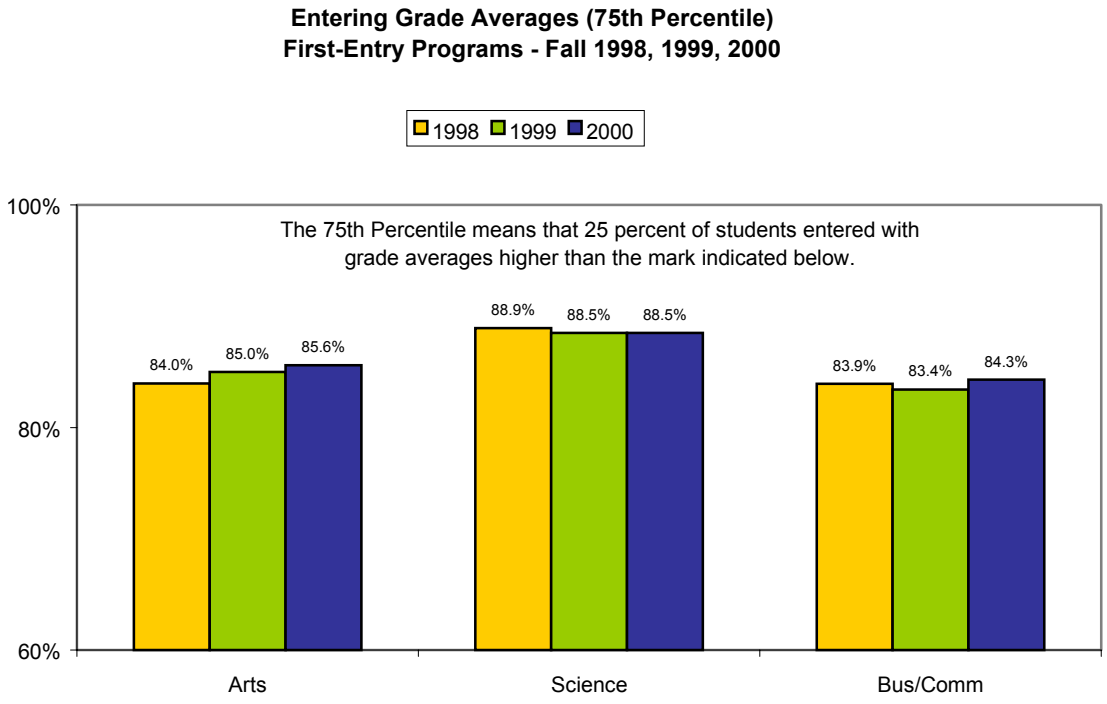
Relevance:

Entering grade averages are the most commonly used measure of the level of student preparation; and they are one indication of the degree to which we are successful in attracting well-qualified students.

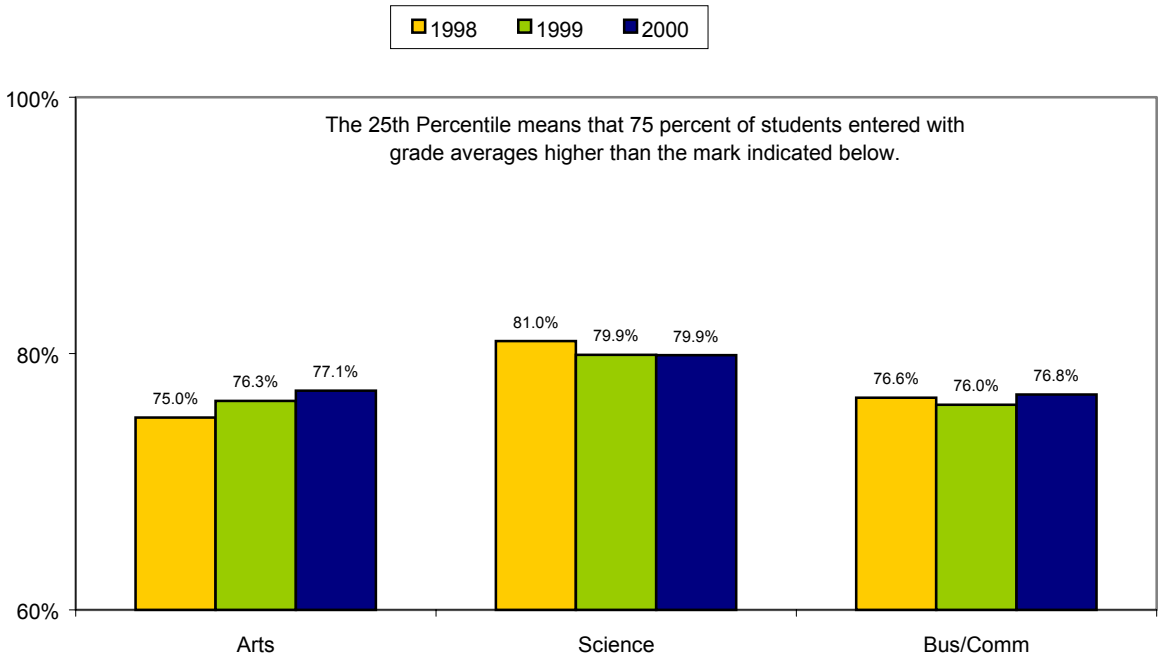
Assessment:

Entering averages remained relatively stable in Arts and Science and in Applied Science and Engineering between 1998-9 and 2000-01, at both the 75th and 25th percentiles, despite increased intake levels. Both Physical Education and Health and Music saw measurable improvement in 2000-01, particularly at the 75th percentile.By way of interpretation, an average grade of 92.0 percent at the 75th percentile (as in the case of engineering students in the attached table) means that 25 percent of students entered with grade averages higher than 92.0 percent, and 75 percent entered with averages of 92.0 percent or lower. Similarly, the average of 86.4 percent at the 25th percentile tells us that 75 percent of students entered engineering programs with averages above 86.4 percent, and 25 percent entered with averages of 86.4 percent or lower.

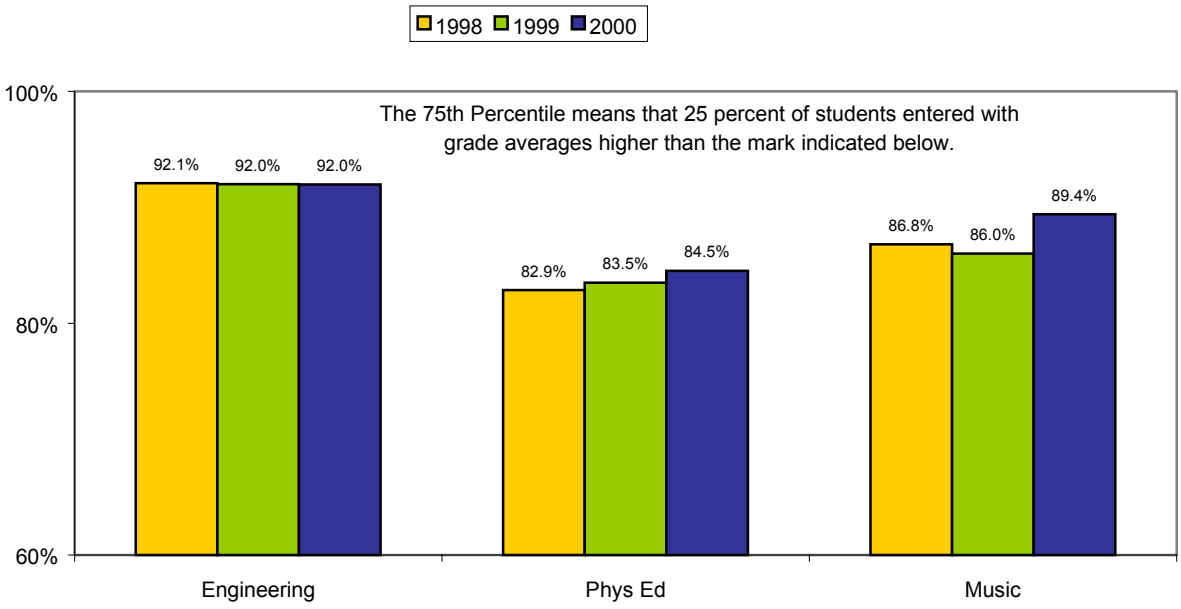
We have included a comparison of the University of Toronto with the rest of the Ontario university system minus UofT. The University of Toronto continues to outperform the rest of the system on these measures, at both the upper and the lower ends of the grade scale.



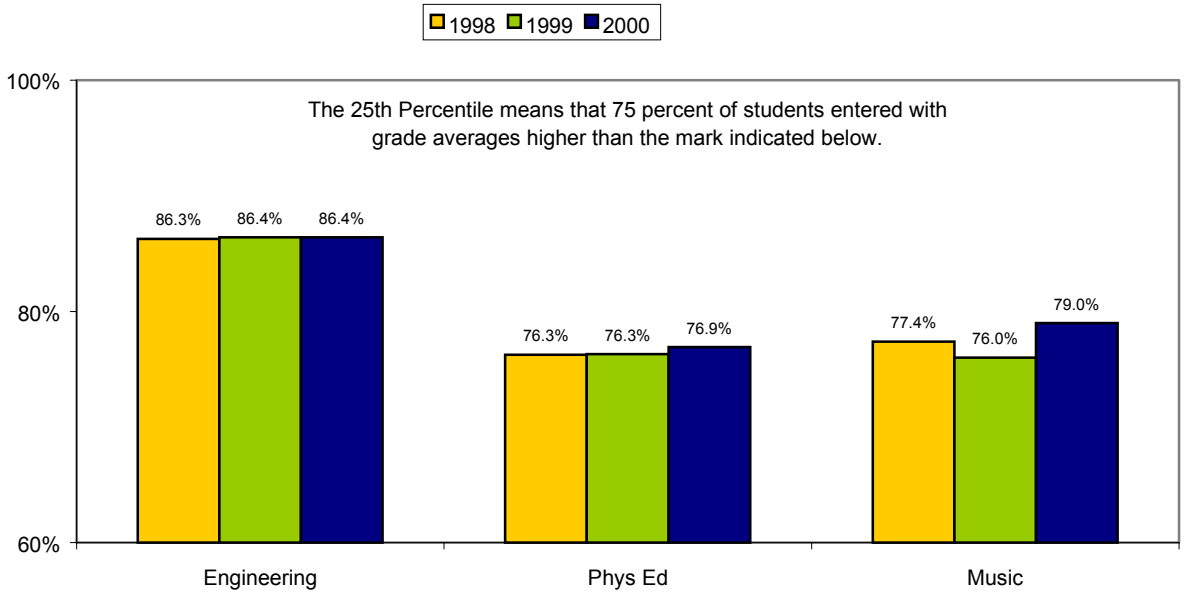
Entering Grade Averages (25th Percentile)
First-Entry Programs - Fall 1998, 1999, 2000



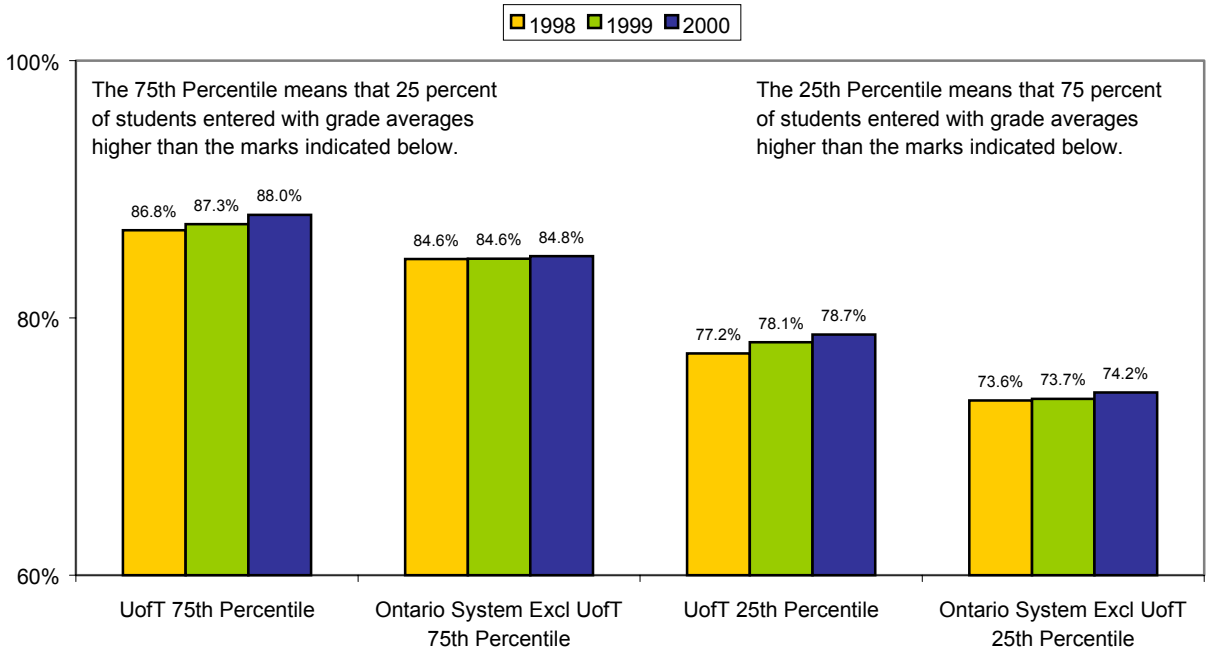
Entering Grade Averages (75th Percentile)
First-Entry Programs - Fall 1998, 1999, 2000



Entering Grade Averages (25th Percentile)
First-Entry Programs - Fall 1998, 1999, 2000



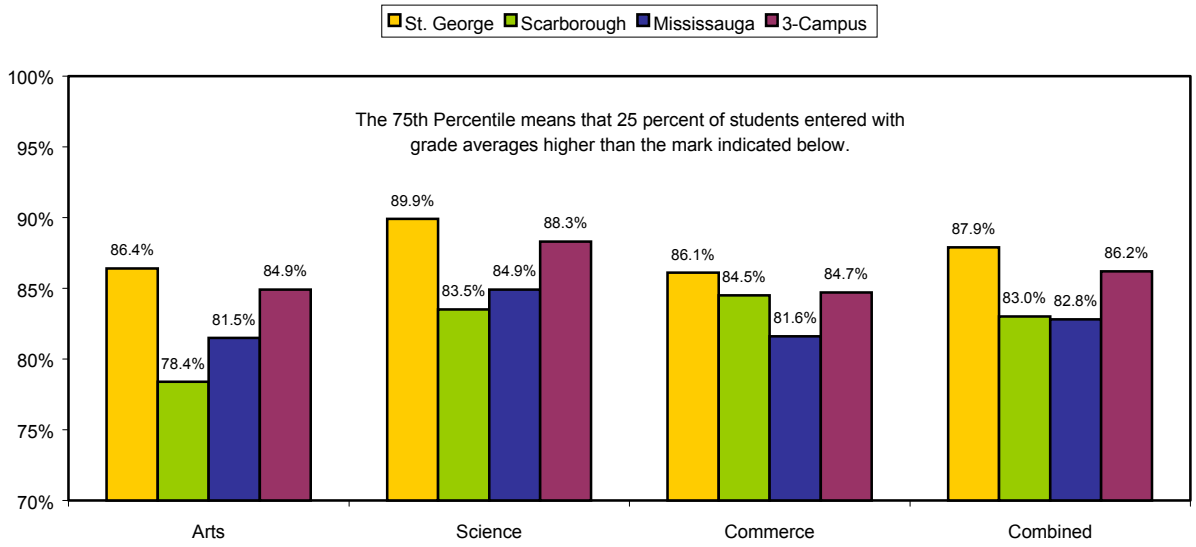
Entering Grade Averages
First-Entry Programs - Fall 1998, 1999, 2000



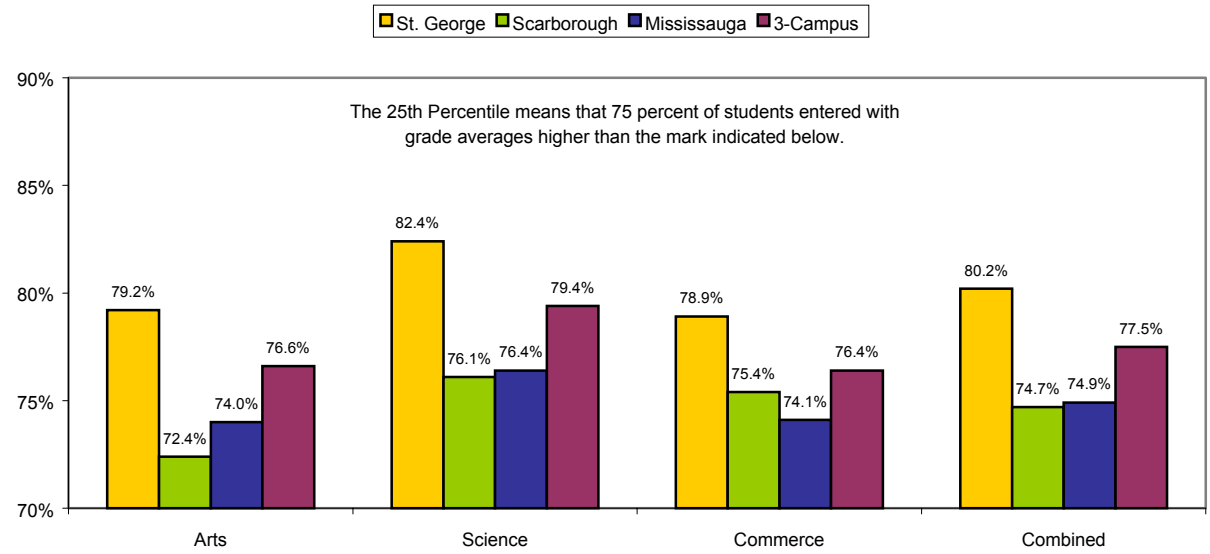
We also report entering averages of Arts, Science and Commerce on each of our three campuses separately. Again, weaker student demand is reflected in lower entering averages on the Scarborough and Mississauga

campuses. Programmatic changes associated within enrolment expansion on these campuses should improve this situation. It is worth noting that in the area of Commerce, in which the University of Toronto at Scarborough has established a distinctive Bachelor of Business Administration model different from the Bachelor of Commerce program on the other two campuses, its entering averages continue to be closer to those on St. George than in the other arts and science streams. It will be very important to monitor entering averages as enrolment expansion proceeds. The University's *Framework for Enrolment Expansion* establishes as a principle that expansion will proceed only to the extent that entering averages are maintained or increased.

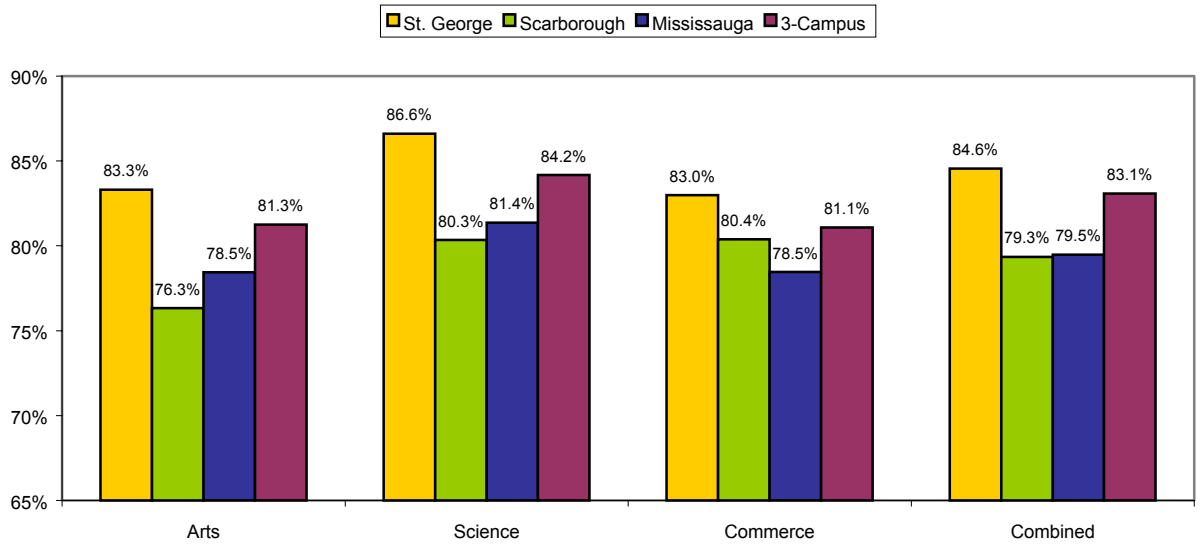
Entering Grade Averages (75th Percentile), Arts, Science & Commerce - Fall 2001



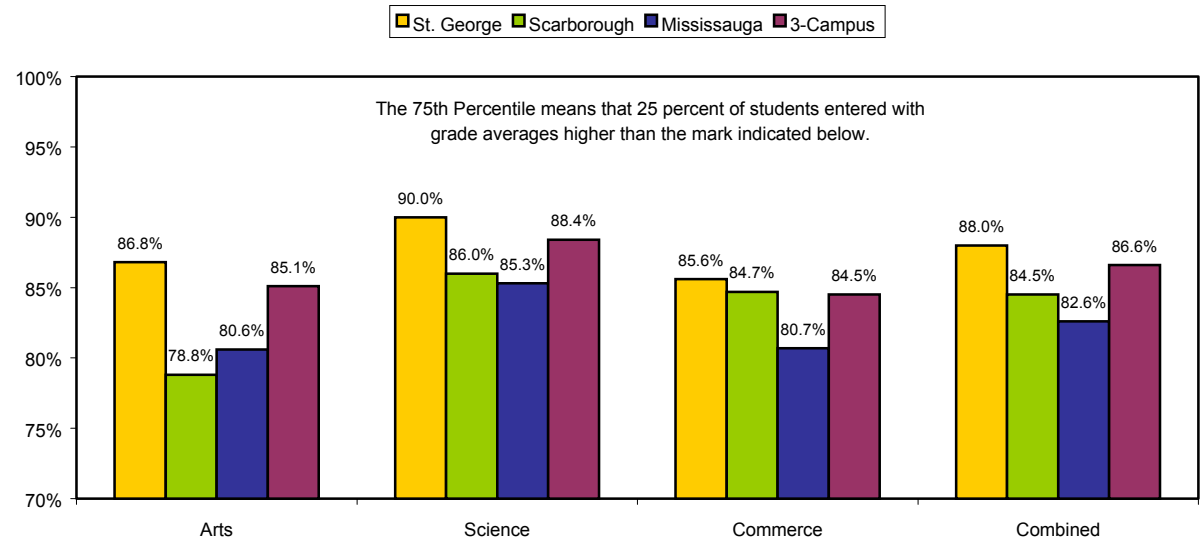
Entering Grade Averages (25th Percentile), Arts, Science & Commerce - Fall 2001



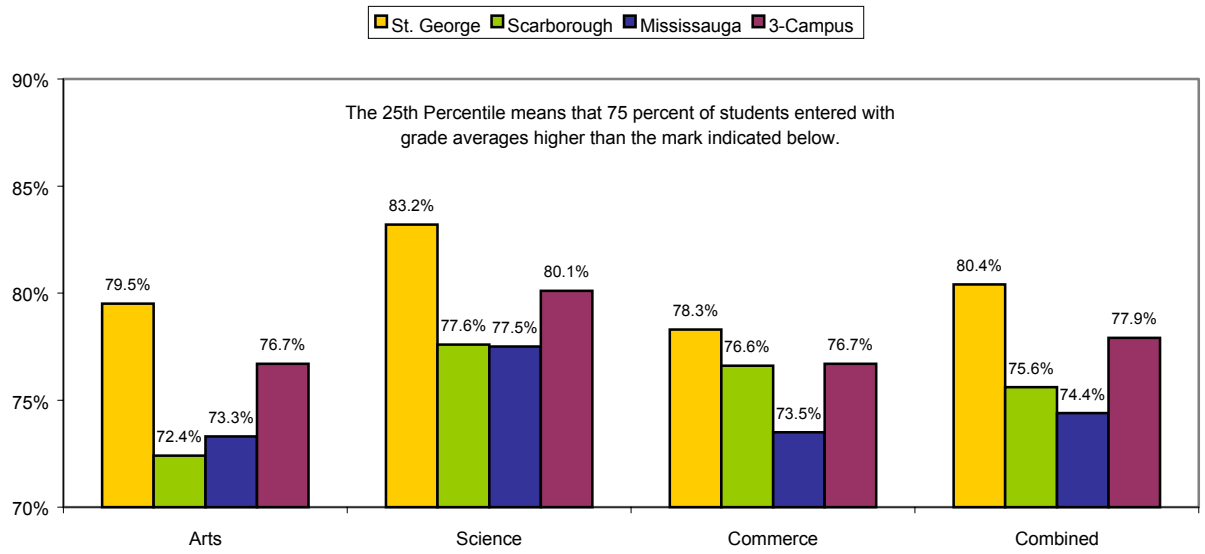
Entering Grade Averages (Average Mark), Arts, Science & Commerce - Fall 2001



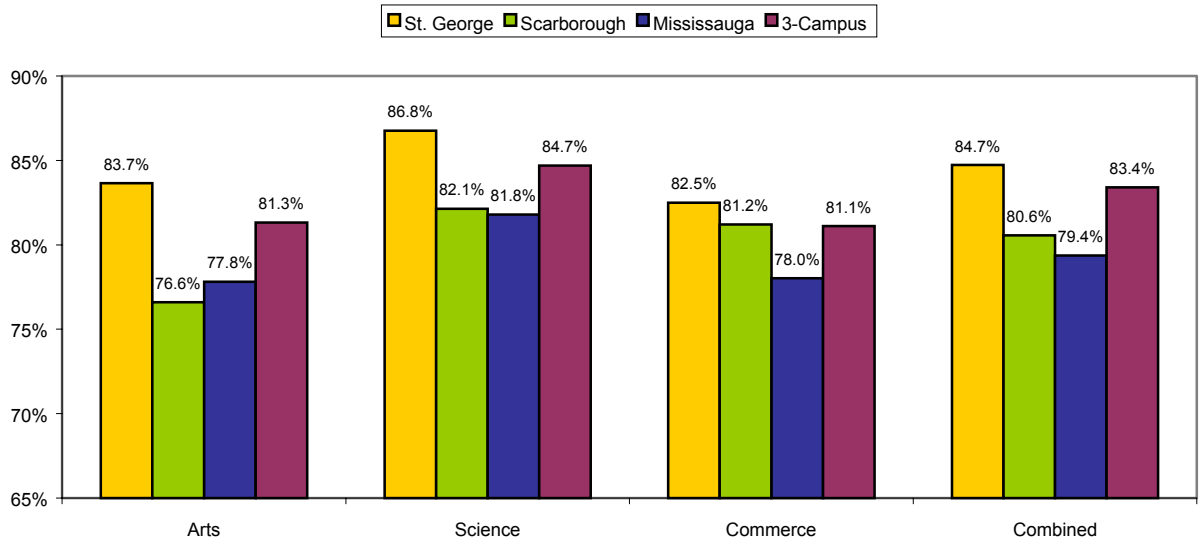
Entering Grade Averages (75th Percentile), Arts, Science & Commerce - Fall 2000



Entering Grade Averages (25th Percentile), Arts, Science & Commerce - Fall 2000



Entering Grade Averages (Average Mark), Arts, Science & Commerce - Fall 2000



3. Geographic Distribution of Incoming Students:

a) Proportion of entering class with permanent home addresses in GTA, rest of Ontario, rest of Canada, international – first entry undergraduate.

b) International students as proportion of entering class – first entry undergraduate, second-entry undergraduate and graduate, doctoral stream and total, 7 year trend.

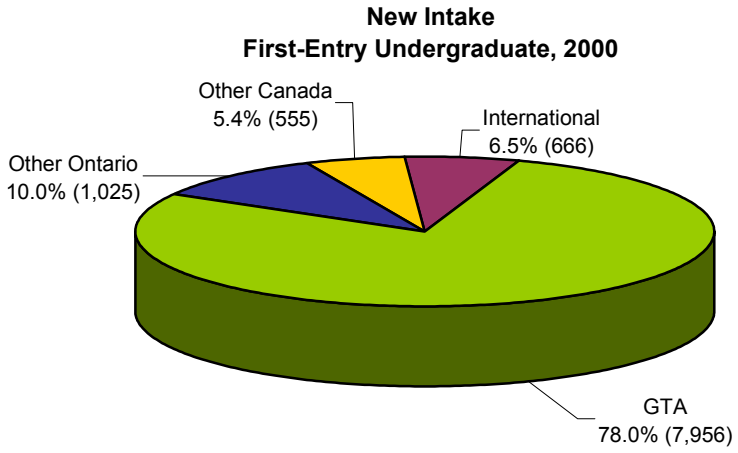
Relevance:

The geographic range from which we draw not only reflects the attractiveness of our programs, but also marks the extent to which the University community is infused with the perspectives of students drawn from the metropolitan Toronto area and from other parts of Canada and the world.

Assessment:

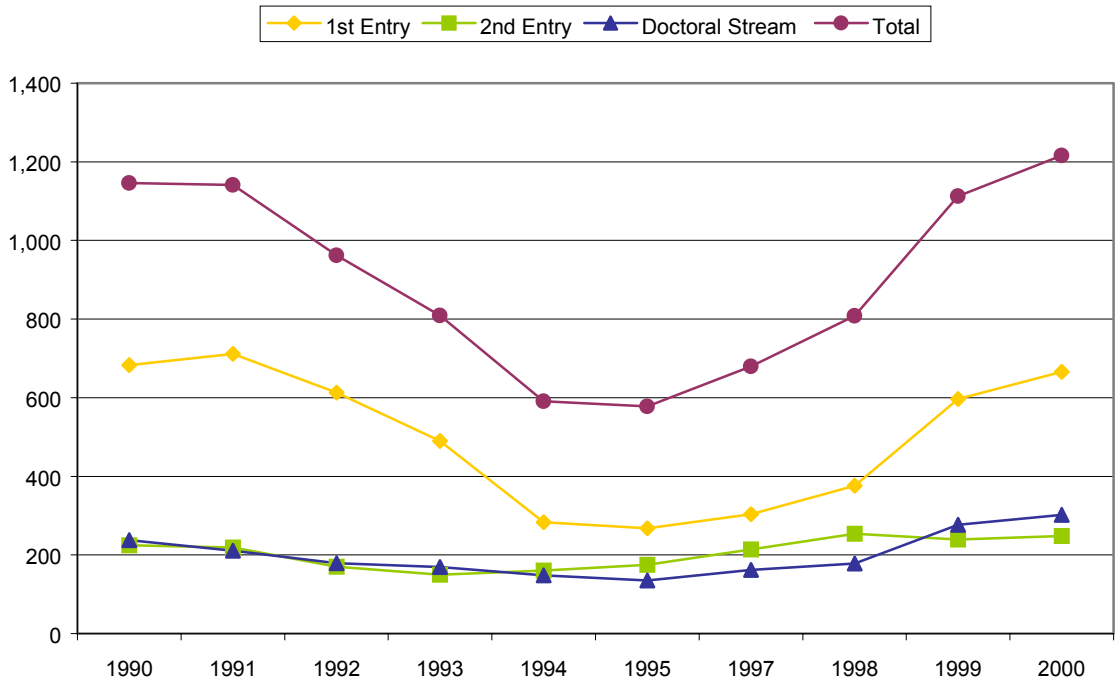
One of the objectives established in the Provost's *White Paper* and reiterated in the framework planning document for the current cycle, *Raising Our Sights,* is to increase the geographic diversity of the sources of our student population, including international sources. At the first-entry undergraduate level, the University of Toronto draws most of its students from the Greater Toronto Area. Given our location in a large and vibrant metropolitan area, it is appropriate that this continue to be the case. Nonetheless, we are pleased to note a significant increase between 1998/99 and 2000/01 in the proportion of international students, from 3.8 per cent of the entering cohort to 6.5 per cent, and this at a time when overall intake is increasing.

For students in second-entry professional programs (those requiring several years of undergraduate study before entry) and doctoral-stream graduate programs, permanent addresses are much less likely to reflect the location of the parental home. For such programs, we report only the proportion of international students, identified by visa status, which is a more reliable and valid measure. There was an alarming decrease in the proportional new intake of international students, particularly at the graduate level, between 1990 and 1995. The reduction of tuition fees for international students in 1996/7 following the de-regulation of differential international student fees by the provincial government helped to reverse this trend at the doctoral-stream level, and this year's report illustrates that we have restored international doctoral-stream intake to the peak levels of the early 1990s in absolute terms, although increases in total intake mean that the proportion of international students is still below the historic peak. The Provost introduced in 1998/9 a new program of fee waiver assistance for international doctoral students which appears to have assisted in restoring international student intake; and recent advances in establishing a guaranteed package of funding for doctoral-stream students promises to continue this trajectory.

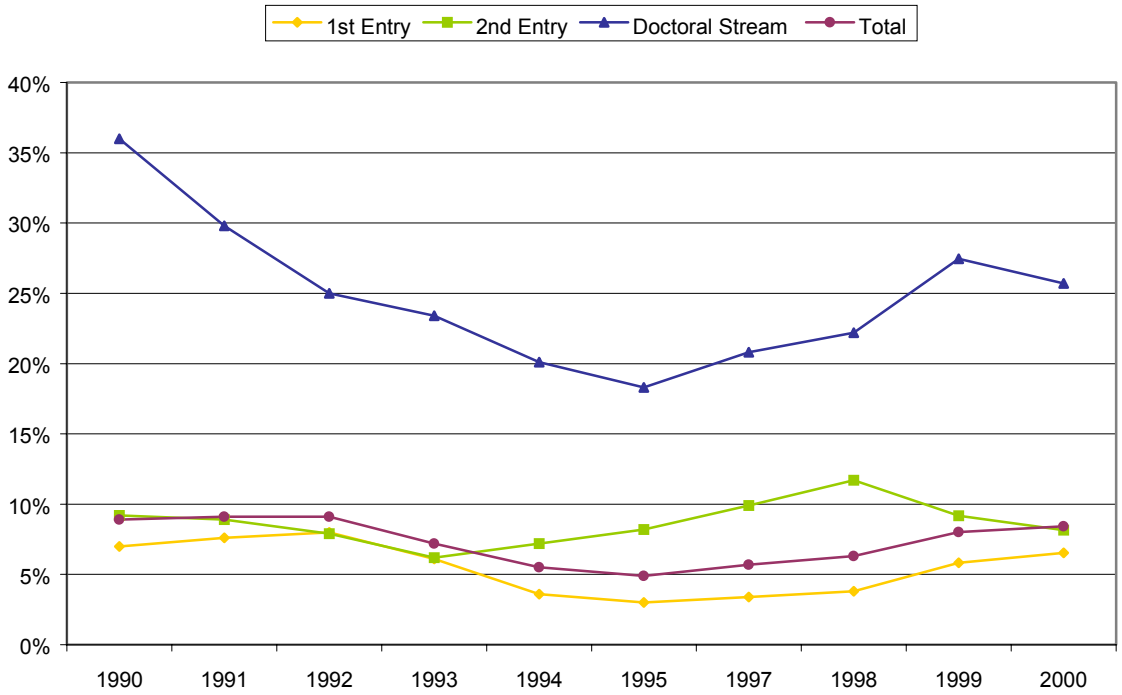


	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
GTA:	81.70%	80.10%	78.00%
Other Ontario:	9.80%	10.00%	10.00%
Other Canada:	4.70%	4.10%	5.40%
International:	3.80%	5.80%	6.50%

New Intake - 1st & 2nd Entry and Doctoral Stream
Counts of International Students, 1990 - 2000



New Intake - 1st and 2nd Entry Doctoral Stream
Proportion of International Students, 1990 - 2000



STUDENT RETENTION AND DEGREE COMPLETION

4. Retention and completion, by entering cohort of full-time students, by first-entry undergraduate program:
a) Proportion continuing to following year
b) Proportion graduating by the end of the sixth year

5. Retention and completion, first-entry undergraduate programs:
a) UofT vs Ontario system
b) UofT vs North American public universities by selectivity

6. Retention and time to completion, doctoral programs, by SGS division: UofT vs Canadian research universities

Relevance:

The rate at which students continue with their studies and graduate in a timely fashion reflects not only the University's ability to attract students who are well-qualified and well-suited to their courses of study, but also, and more importantly, the University's ability to provide the context in which they can succeed.

Assessment:

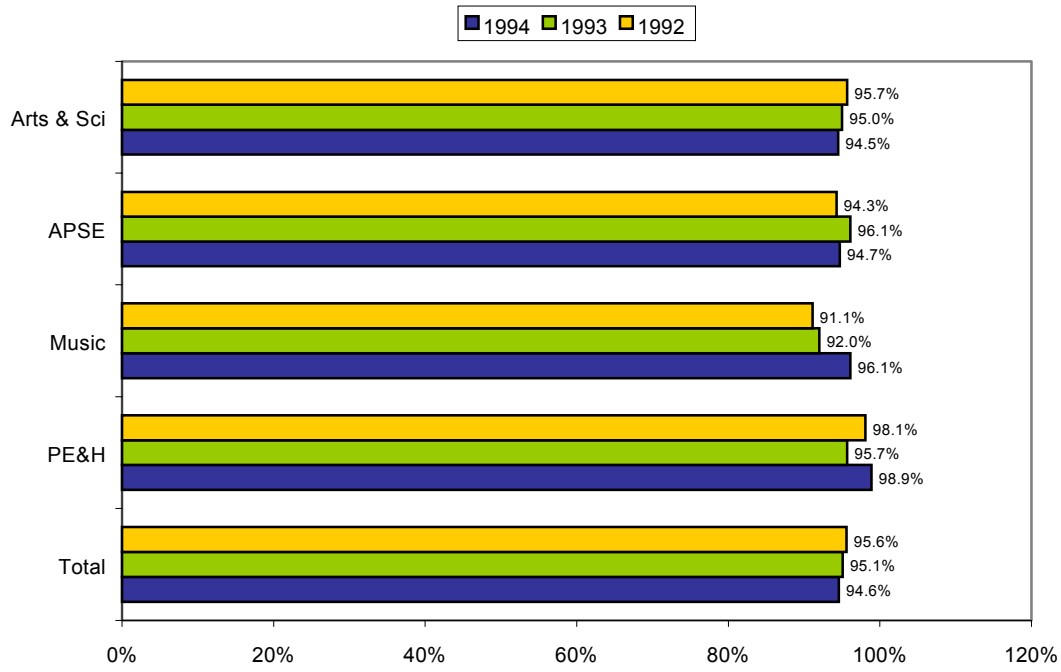
We report, for each cohort of students who enter full-time study, the percentage who continue into the second year of the program and the percentage who have graduated by the end of the sixth year.[1] These measures have been developed through our participation in the Consortium for Student Retention Data Exchange (CSRDE). The exchange was established in 1994 and involves over 340 public and private four-year colleges and universities in North America, including the Association of American Universities (AAU) institutions, that have agreed to a consistent methodology for tracking undergraduate students through their studies.

The proportion of first-year students continuing to their second year remains high at about 95 percent overall and in the arts and science and the applied science and engineering programs. The six-year graduation rate remains at about 77 percent overall, and the applied science and engineering programs have the highest graduation rate at over 84 percent for the 1994 entering cohort.

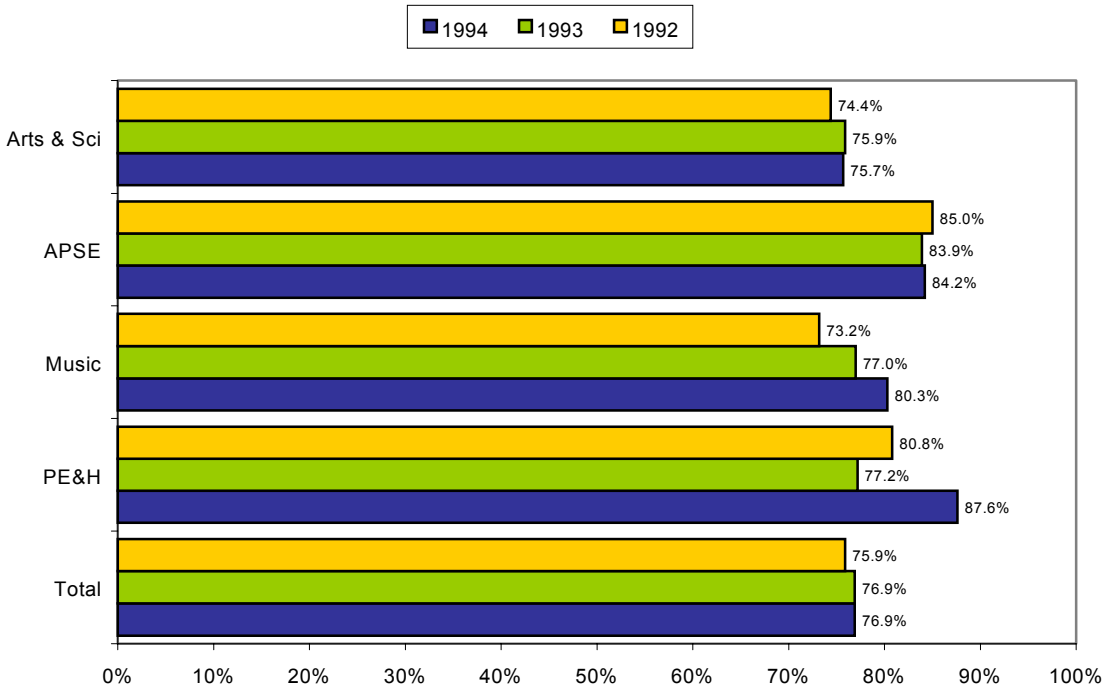
Programs in music and physical education and health show improvement in their retention and graduation rates for the 1994 entering cohort. However, these program areas each involve less than one hundred entering students, so the results for only a few students can have a relatively large impact on the programs' retention and graduation rates.

[1] Students who transfer from one first-entry program to another first-entry program are counted as members of their original intake program. Students who enter a second-entry program before completing their first-entry program are excluded from the count.

Retention Rate
Proportion of 1st Year Registrants Continuing to Following Year,
1992, 1993 & 1994 Entering Cohort*



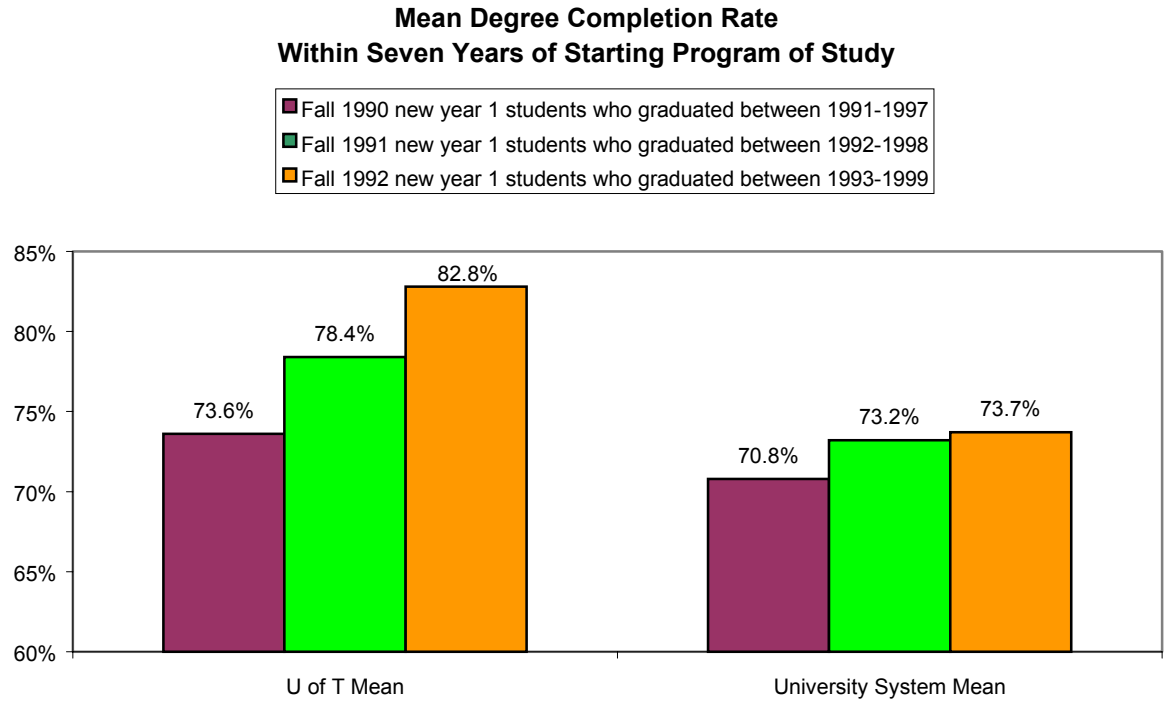
Graduation Rate
Proportion of 1st Year Registrants Graduating
by the End of 6th Year,
1992, 1993 & 1994 Entering Cohort*



*Arts & Science includes students from all three campuses.

In addition to our results based on the CSRDE methodology, we also report a graduation rate based on a methodology defined by the provincial government. Unlike the CSRDE methodology, the Ontario government's graduation rate reflects first- and second-entry programs, including dentistry, education, law, medicine, pharmacy, forestry and architecture. This approach tends to generate a higher graduation rate than does the CSRDE methodology due to the higher completion rates seen in professional programs compared to those in undergraduate first-entry programs. In addition, the provincial graduation rate includes students who graduated in the seventh year of study, while the CSRDE rate is limited to six years.

The results for the provincial graduation rates, which are a factor used by the Ontario government to allocate Performance-Based Funding to universities, show that the University of Toronto ranks above the provincial average and showed improvement from the 1990 to the 1992 entering cohorts. The University of Toronto does not perform as well on this measure as do a number of other Ontario universities. We anticipate that the substantial improvements we have made in student financial support and student advising will continue to improve graduation rates. This is an area that requires close monitoring.



We also compare our retention and completion rates with CSRDE public institutions, which represent 78 percent of the institutions reporting data for the *2000-2001 CSRDE Report*.[2] The CSRDE survey finds that an institution's retention and completion rates depend largely on how selective the institution is. Therefore, CSRDE reports the retention and graduation results by four levels of selectivity defined by entering students' average SAT or ACT test scores.[3] The selectivity levels are:

[2] Comparative data on undergraduate student retention and graduation rates at public institutions are obtained from the *2000-2001 CSRDE Report*.

[3] The SAT and ACT are standardized tests of academic ability and preparation. Most colleges and universities in the U.S. require either SAT or ACT scores as part of a student's application to enroll in an undergraduate program. The maximum composite SAT score is 1600; the maximum ACT score is 36.

Highly Selective:	SAT above 1100 or ACT above 24;
Selective:	SAT 1045-1100 or ACT 22.5-24;
Moderately Selective:	SAT 990-1044 or ACT 21-22.4; and
Less Selective:	SAT below 990 or ACT below 21.

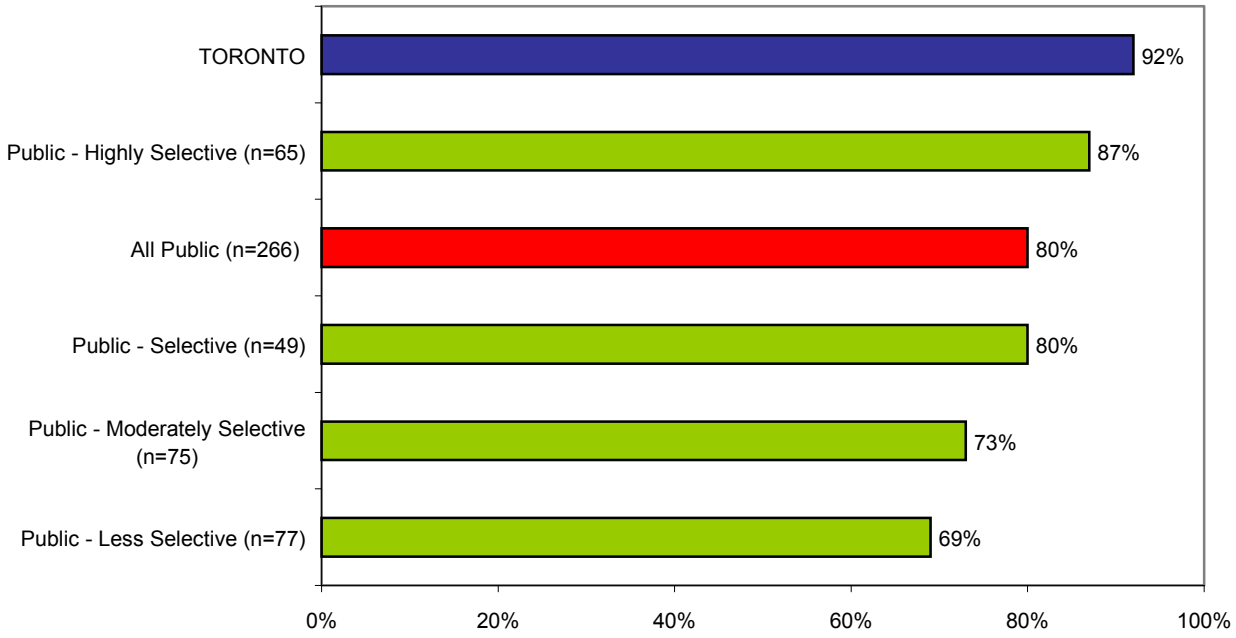
These categories are based on the distribution of average scores reported by the participating institutions and do not reflect an absolute measure of selectivity.

The University of Toronto's six-year graduation and first-year retention rates compare favorably to those of other public institutions, even those in the highly selective category. The University of Toronto's 1994 freshman cohort has a six-year graduation rate of 77 percent, compared to 66 percent for other highly selective public institutions and only 54 percent for all public institutions in the CSRDE survey. Similarly, the University of Toronto's 1999 freshman cohort has a first-year retention rate of 92 percent, compared to 87 percent for other highly selective public institutions and 80 percent for public institutions overall.

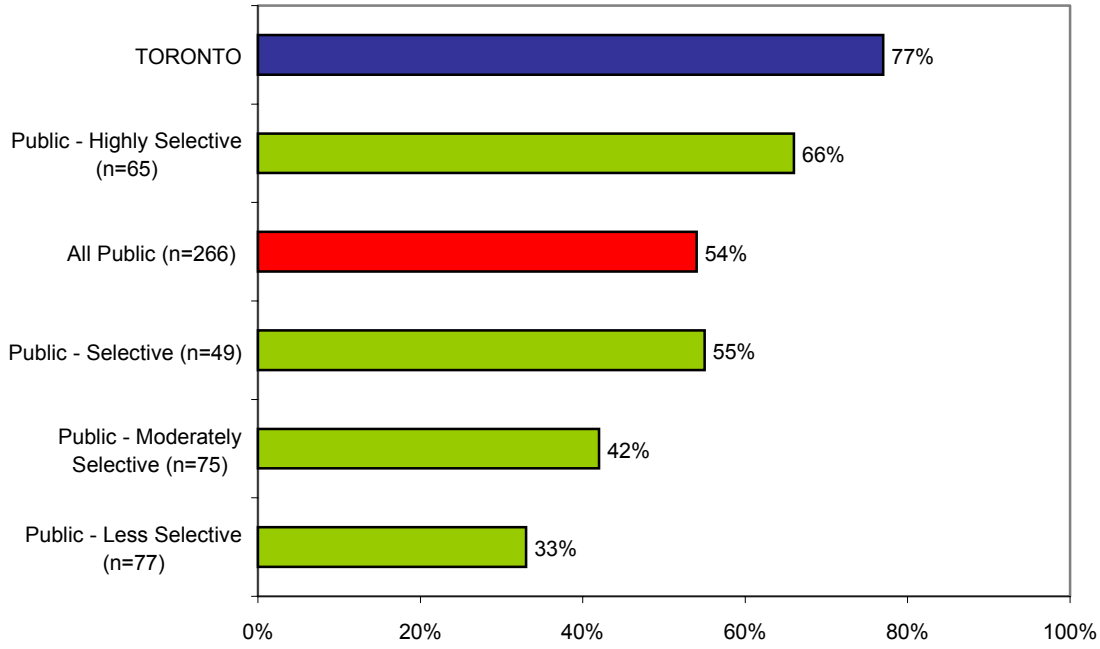
While the University of Toronto does have high rates of retention and completion, the aggregate results publicly provided by CSRDE necessarily disguise cases of comparable or better results for specific institutions. However, we know that several other public research universities reported six-year graduation rates exceeding 80 percent. Therefore, the University of Toronto is not alone in achieving high completion rates, and indeed there is room for improvement in this measure.

Finally, it should be noted that the availability of both three-year (15-credit) and four-year (20-credit) baccalaureate degrees at the University of Toronto may have tended to inflate the graduation rate to some extent, relative to our North American peers that generally grant only four-year baccalaureate degrees. Consequently, the discontinuation of the 15-credit degree in the Faculty of Arts & Science on the St. George campus may lead to lower overall six-year completion rates, although other changes in curriculum and student support may compensate for this effect. The Council of Deans on Undergraduate Education has undertaken to monitor completion rates and to take action to improve them.

First Year Retention Rate
Toronto vs. Other Public Institutions by Selectivity
1999 Full-time, First-time Freshman Cohort



Six-Year Graduation Rate
Toronto vs. Other Public Institutions by Selectivity
1994 Cohort



Doctoral Program Completion Rates

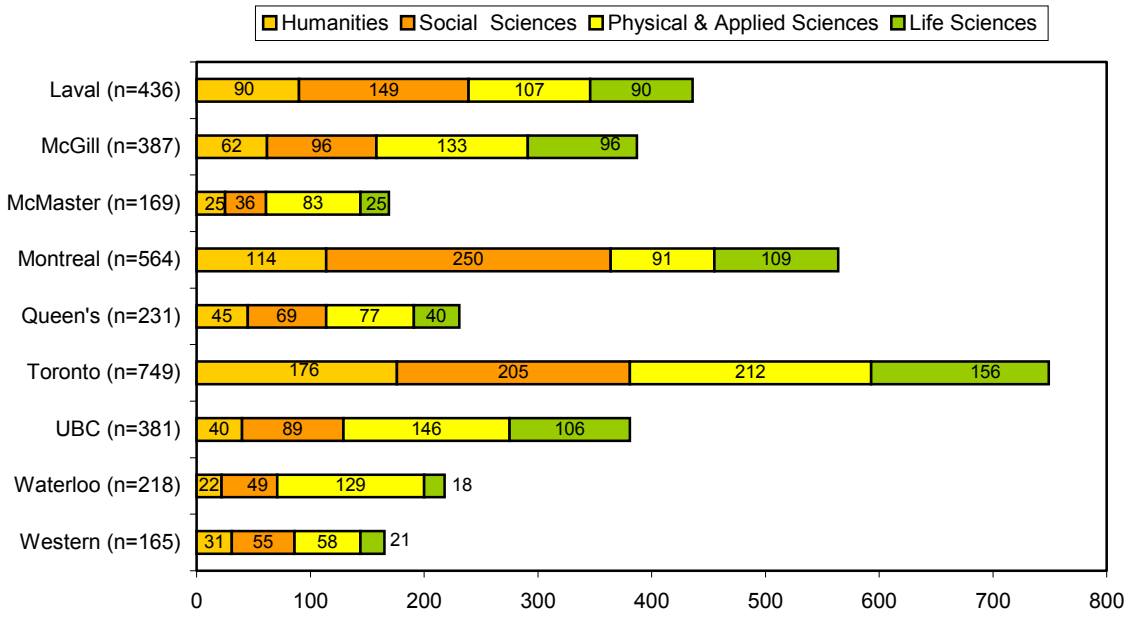
With regard to doctoral programs, the length of time to completion remains a matter of concern. Both the Task Force on Graduate Student Financial Support and the Provost's *White Paper* have expressed the view that doctoral programs should ideally be completed in four years. Previous *Performance Indicators for Governance* reports have expressed this concern, while emphasizing that comparative data are essential in order to determine whether completion rates at the University of Toronto are similar to those at peer universities.

To that end, earlier reports attempted to display time-to-completion data for University of Toronto doctoral programs as compared to leading U.S. doctoral programs, using the U.S. National Research Council (NRC) analysis. It has since been determined that the NRC data are not entirely comparable to the measures that we can produce for the University of Toronto and that the NRC data, based on a 1993 survey, are increasingly out-of-date. Therefore, this comparison was dropped from the report for 2001, and we sought other sources of comparative data through the G10 Data Exchange time-to-completion study and through the possibility of developing an exit survey for doctorate recipients that would enable comparisons to the annual Survey of Earned Doctorates (SED) in the United States. In fact, Statistics Canada has invited the University of Toronto to collaborate in a demonstration project whose ultimate goal is the creation of a Canadian equivalent to the Survey of Earned Doctorates.

While the development of the exit survey continues in earnest, this year we are able to report the results of the first time-to-completion study for doctoral programs completed by the G10 Data Exchange. The time-to-completion study is based on individual student records provided by the G10 universities and analyzed centrally at the University of Montreal, which acts as the caretaker of the confidential student information database. All of the G10 universities, except for the University of Alberta, participated in this important project. The University of Alberta will participate in future years.

The study tracked students who began a Ph.D. program in the fall of 1992 and evaluated their status as of the winter 2001, nine years after the start of their doctoral programs. While information on doctoral programs was collected at the departmental level, the results for the G10 universties are presented by institution and four academic divisions: Humanities, Social Sciences, Physical & Applied Sciences and Life Sciences. As illustrated in the chart below, each of the G10 universities supports a unique program profile in terms of enrollment levels and program mix. Based on the 1992 doctoral cohort, the University of Toronto has not only the highest enrollment among the G10 universities, but also the most balanced program mix at the divisional level.

1992 Entering Doctoral Cohort
G-10 Data Exchange Universities
by Division and University



Because the G10 Data Exchange time-to-completion study takes the approach of following a cohort of students forward through their studies, we are able to examine the outcomes of both students who have graduated and those who have withdrawn or are not actively registered. The charts on the following few pages illustrate several measures for all programs combined and for each of the four divisions, by institution. On each page, the first chart shows the percent of the 1992 doctoral cohort that graduated or is still registered as of Winter 2001; the second chart shows the median number of terms registered toward completion of the doctoral degree; and the third chart shows the median number of terms registered for withdrawn students.

The results of the time-to-completion study demonstrate that the length of time doctoral students spend in their studies remains a cause for concern across all universities. They further show that, for the 1992 entering cohort of PhD students, UofT ranks close to the mean in terms of graduation rates and time-to-degree. Overall, we see that less than 65 percent of the 1992 doctoral cohort graduated and that the typical student took 15 terms - equivalent to 5 full years - to complete. Although the results vary considerably by disciplinary grouping, there is room for improvement in each area.

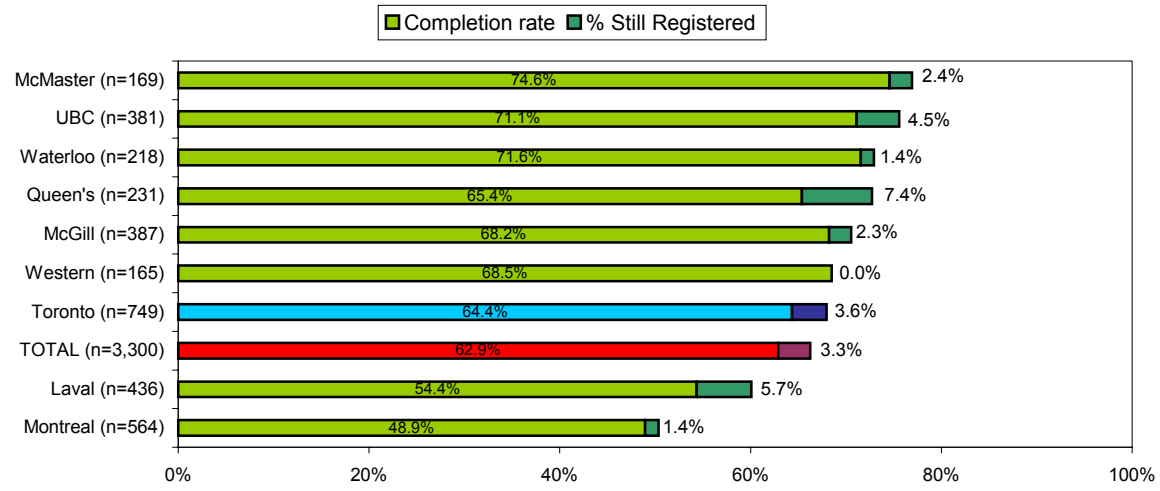
Another concern that arises from the analysis is the length of time students have pursued their studies only to lapse or withdraw without a degree. On this measure, the University of Toronto stands out from the other G10 universities with unusually high numbers of terms registered for withdrawn students across divisions, with the exception of the physical and applied sciences division. These data refer to the 1992 entering cohort, admitted well before recent improvements to financial support programs and supervisory practices. We would expect to see considerable improvement for later cohorts, and will be monitoring these measures very carefully.

Taken together, these indicators underline the importance of providing greater support – financial, supervisory, and other – to doctoral students, as emphasized in *Raising Our Sights* and the Task Force on Graduate Student Financial Support, to facilitate the timely completion of their programs. The provincial government has significantly increased the Ontario Graduate Scholarships program effective May 1, 2001,

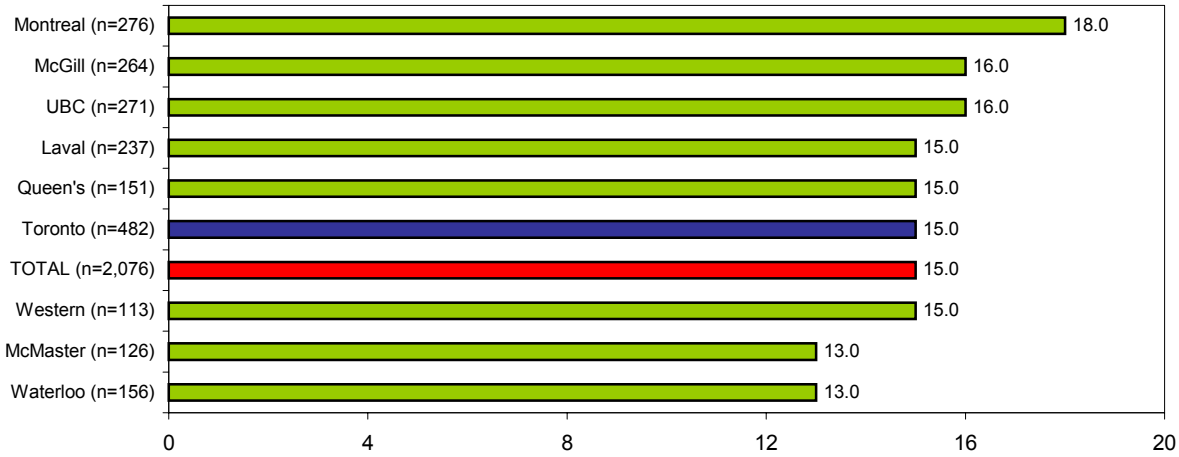
and the Budget Report for 2002/03 announced that the university will be able to achieve its objective of guaranteed minimum funding for doctoral-stream students (tuition fees plus $12,000 per year) by 2003/04. However, the Task Force report also observed that there are other factors, particularly the design of individual graduate programs, which present significant impediments to our students in the timely completion of their doctoral programs.

1992 Doctoral Cohort G-10 Data Exchange Universities
All Disciplines

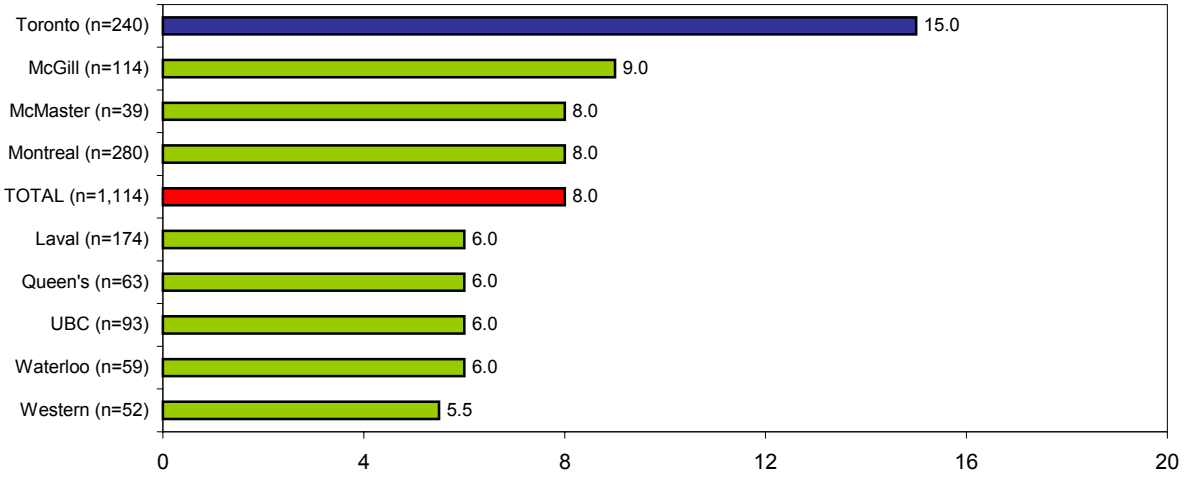
Percent Graduated or Still Registered as of Winter 2001



Median Number of Terms Registered to Degree for Graduates

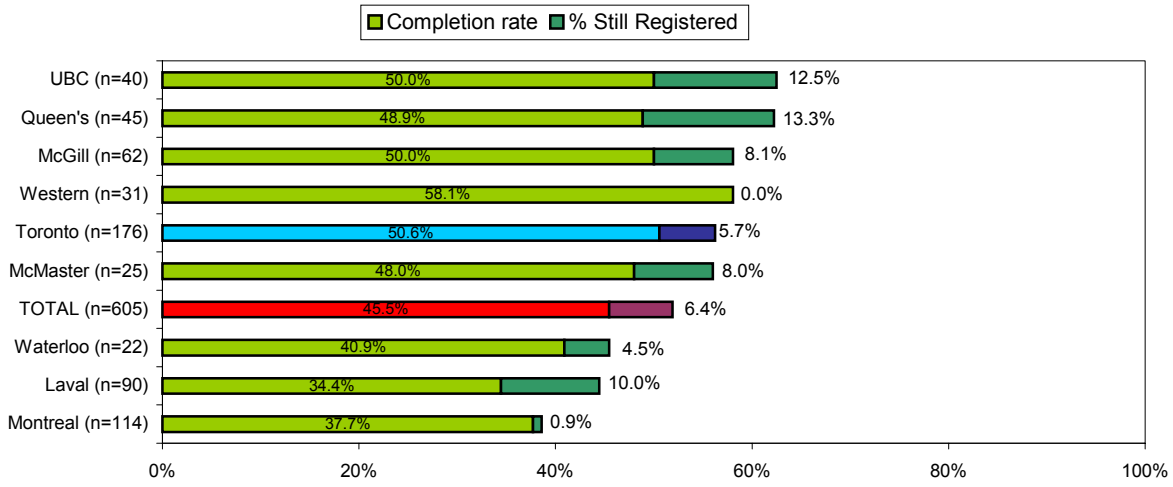


Median Number of Terms Registered for Withdrawn Students

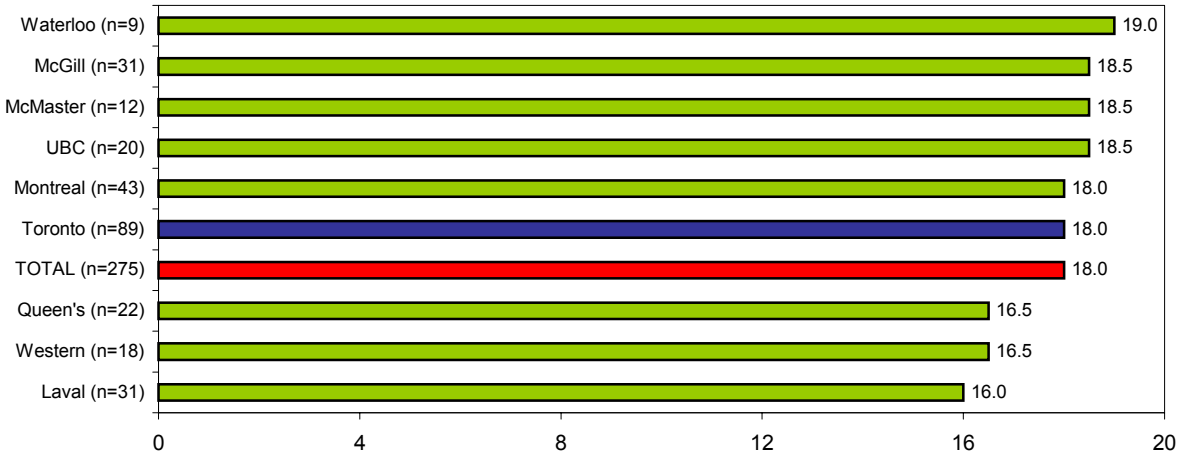


1992 Doctoral Cohort G-10 Data Exchange Universities
Humanities

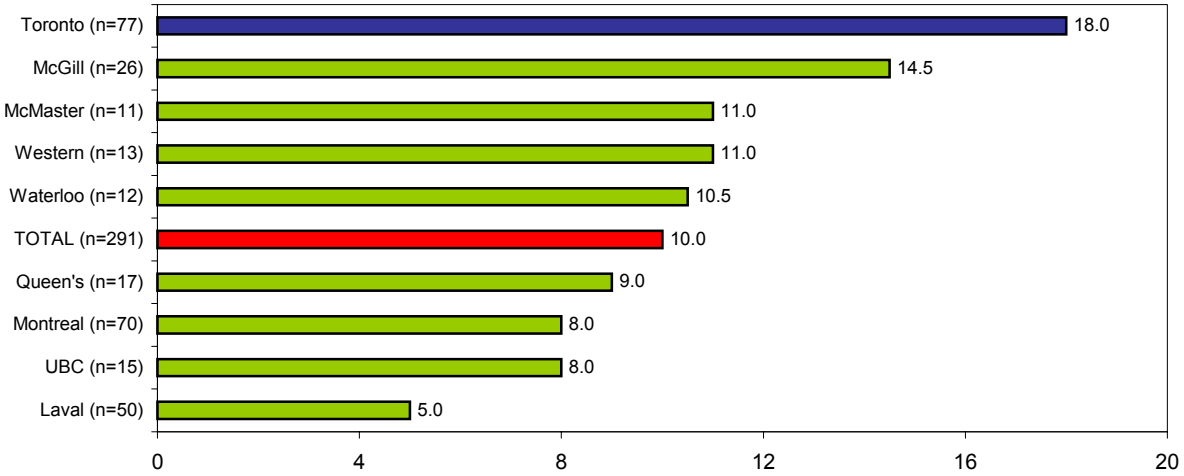
Percent Graduated or Still Registered as of Winter 2001



Median Number of Terms Registered to Degree for Graduates

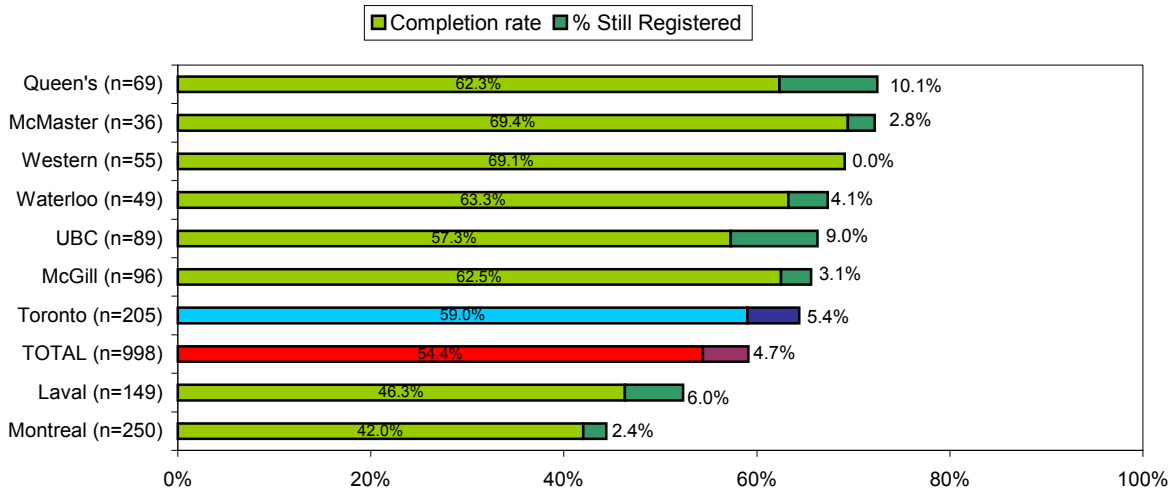


Median Number of Terms Registered for Withdrawn Students

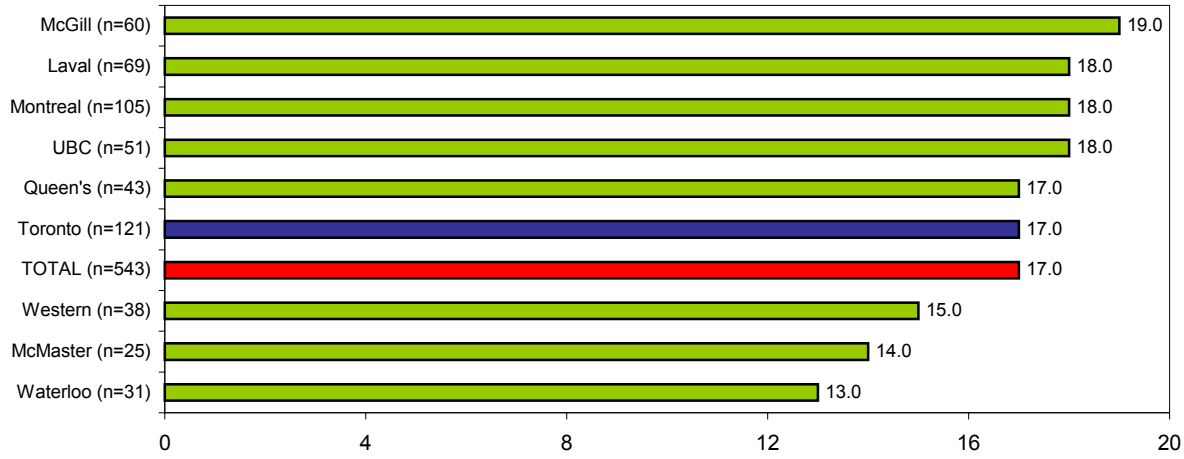


1992 Doctoral Cohort G-10 Data Exchange Universities
Social Sciences

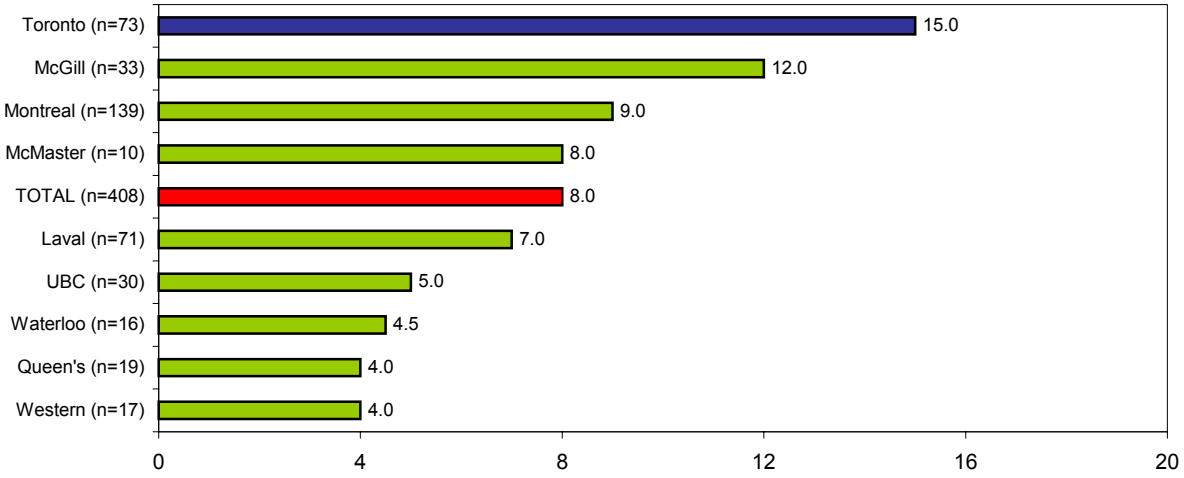
Percent Graduated or Still Registered as of Winter 2001



Median Number of Terms Registered to Degree for Graduates

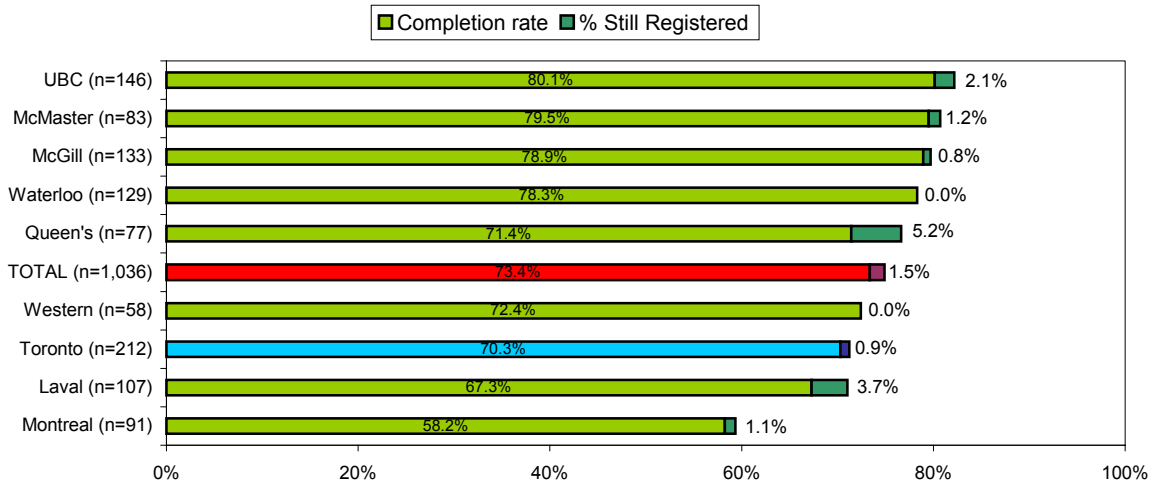


Median Number of Terms Registered for Withdrawn Students

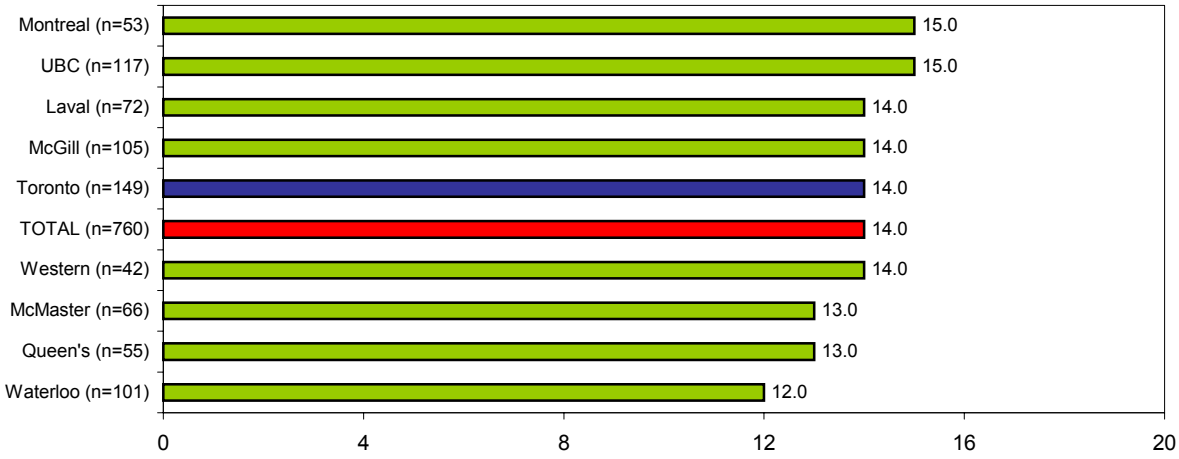


1992 Doctoral Cohort G-10 Data Exchange Universities
Physical and Applied Sciences

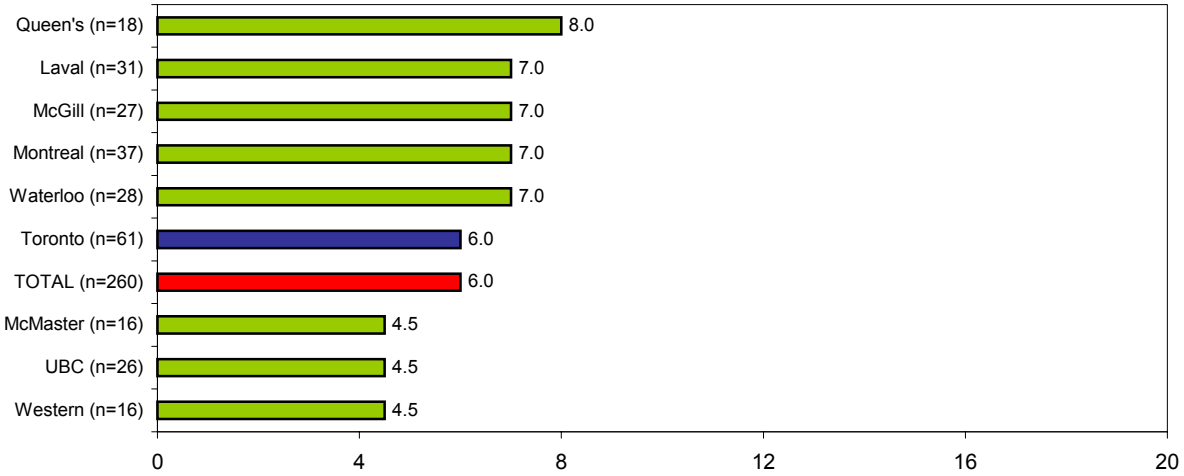
Percent Graduated or Still Registered as of Winter 2001



Median Number of Terms Registered to Degree for Graduates

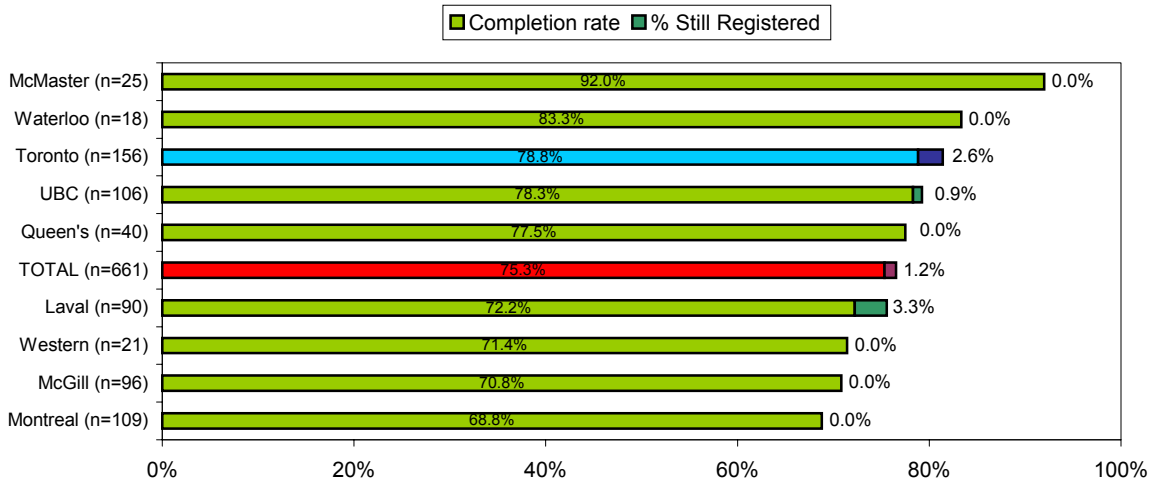


Median Number of Terms Registered for Withdrawn Students

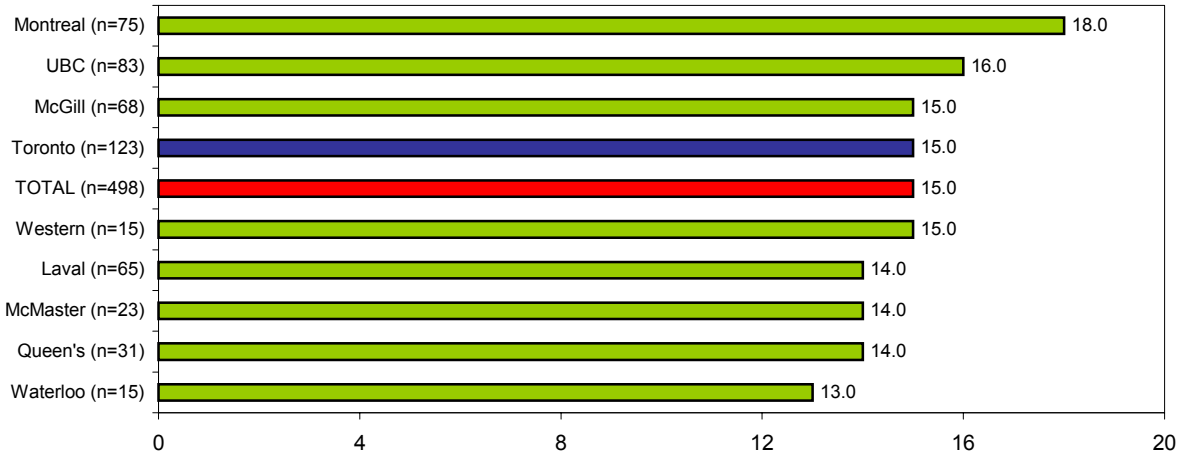


1992 Doctoral Cohort G-10 Data Exchange Universities
Life Sciences

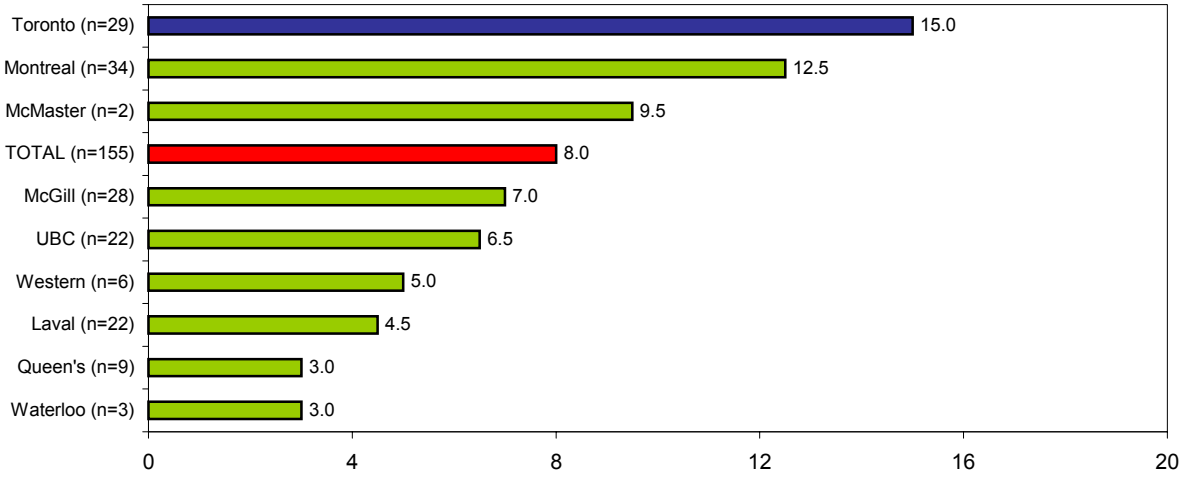
Percent Graduated or Still Registered as of Winter 2001



Median Number of Terms Registered to Degree for Graduates



Median Number of Terms Registered for Withdrawn Students



RESEARCH

7. Research Council Funding:

a) Rank in Research Council funding, Canada and Ontario
b) Research Yield: the ratio of the University of Toronto's share of SSHRC and NSERC funding received to the University of Toronto's share of eligible faculty

Relevance:

The level of peer-reviewed funding awarded to University of Toronto faculty is a central measure of the University's performance in achieving its mission to rank with the finest public research-intensive universities in the world. The major, but by no means the sole sources of peer-reviewed funding in Canada are the federal granting councils, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), and the Canadian Institues for Health Research (CIHR) [the successor to the Medical Research Council (MRC)].

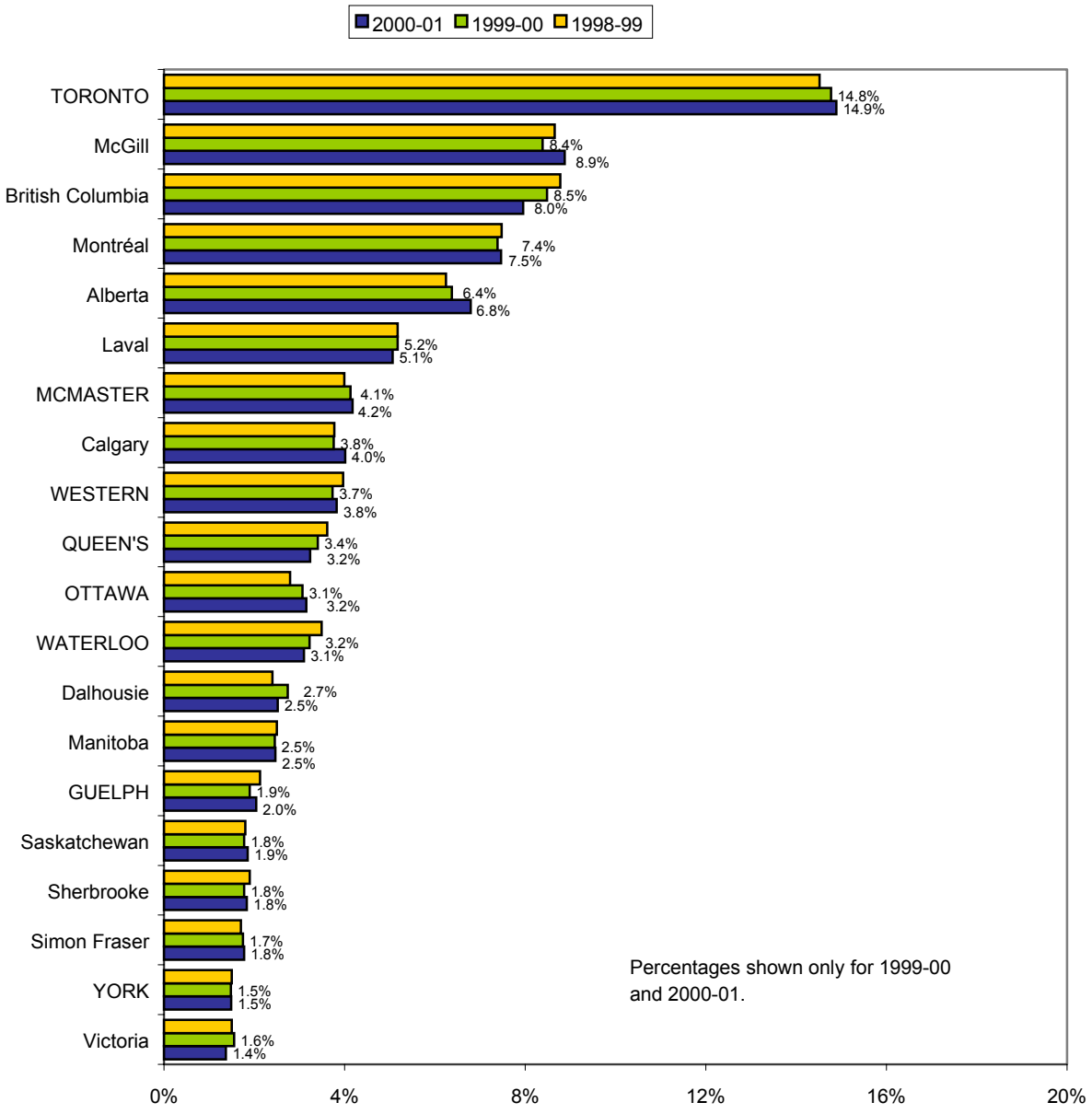
Research funding is not the only measure of research productivity; and the levels of funding necessary to conduct research vary sharply across disciplines. These cross-disciplinary differences underline the importance of comparing ourselves to peers within and not across disciplinary groupings.

Assessment:

The University of Toronto should rank first on each of these measures among Canadian universities.

Granting Council rankings are based on total funding provided by the councils, including fellowships, scholarships, conference grants, etc. They exclude funding for Networks of Centres of Excellence (NCEs), which cannot be appropriately proportioned across universities with the available data, and the Canada Research Chairs, which are themselves awarded according to granting council shares. Affiliates are counted with their respective parent institution. In 2000/01 the University of Toronto continued to rank first among Canadian universities in total funding received from each of the councils. This reflects the major presence of the University of Toronto in the Canadian research enterprise.

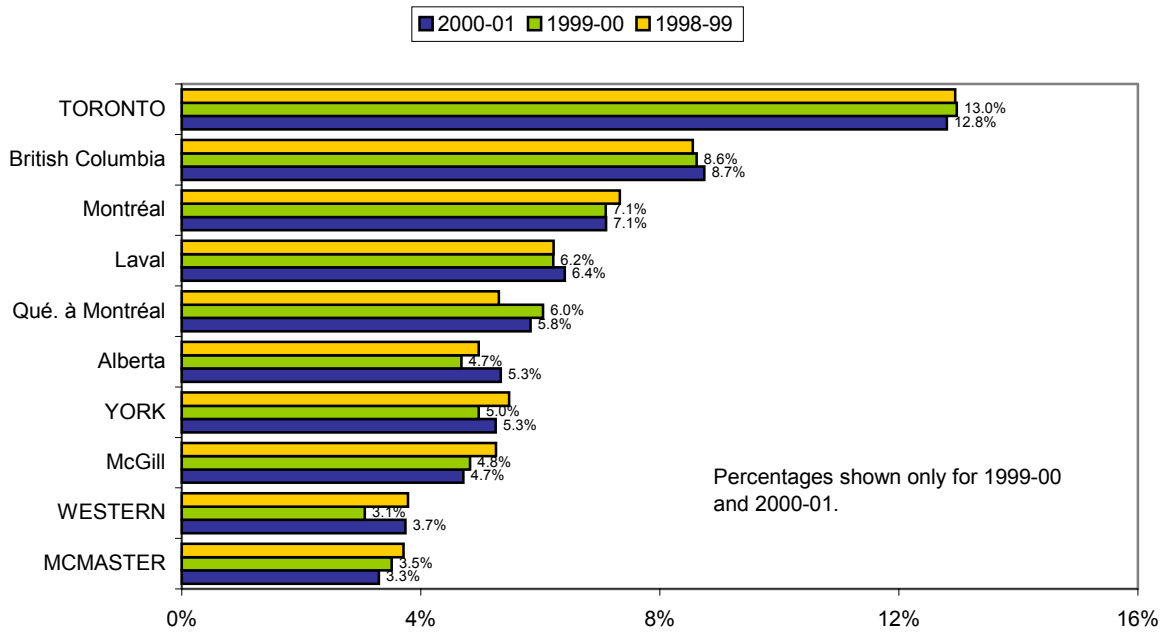
Federal Granting Council Funding to Canadian Universities
Top Twenty
1998-99, 1999-00, 2000-01



Percentages based on payments from the Federal Granting Councils to Canadian universities and colleges, excluding payments to other institutions and payments outside Canada. Excludes Networks of Centres of Excellence and Canada Research Chairs.

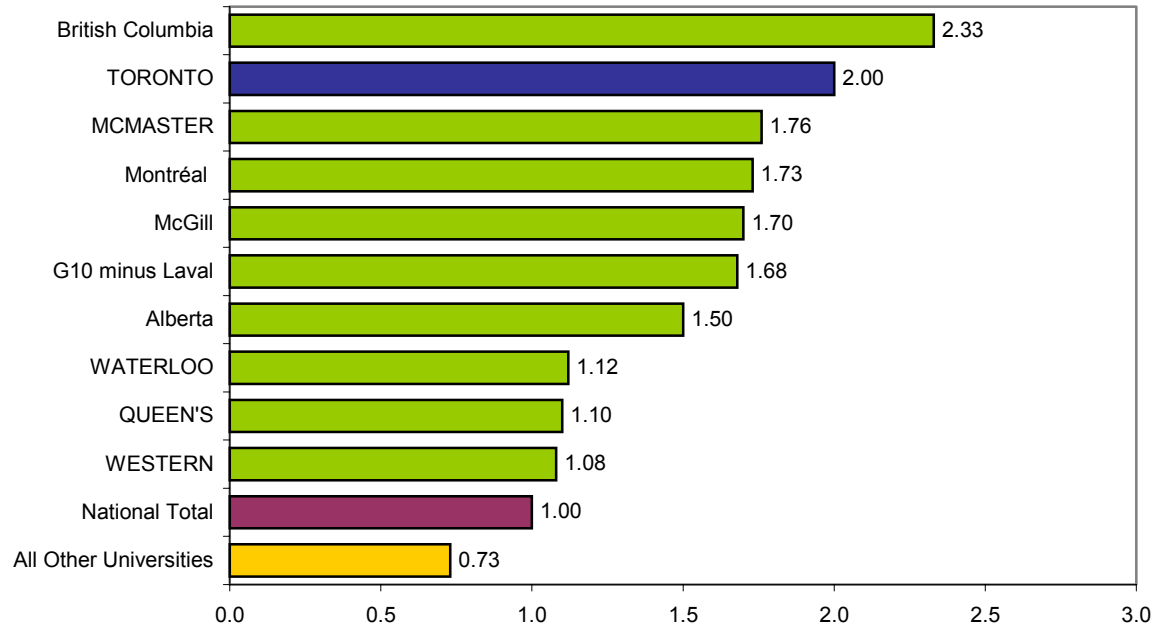
Note: Ontario Institutions are shown in capital letters.

**SSHRC Funding to Canadian Universities,
Top Ten, 1998-99, 1998-00, 2000-01**



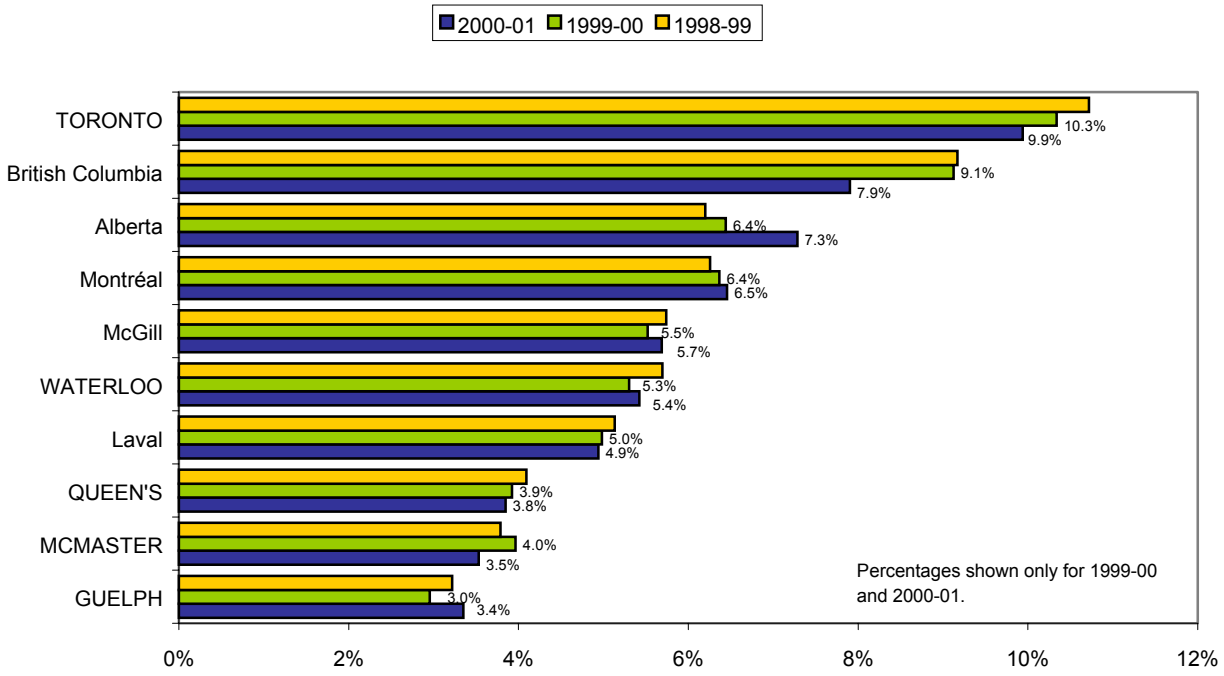
Percentages based on payments from SSHRC to Canadian universities and colleges (excluding payments to organizations other than universities and colleges, private individuals – e.g. postdoctoral fellowships – and payments outside of Canada). Excludes Networks of Centres of Excellence and Canada Research Chairs. Note: Ontario Universities are shown in capital letters.

**G10 Universities vs Canadian National Research Yield
SSHRC, 2000-01**



Note: Ontario Institutions are shown in capital letters.

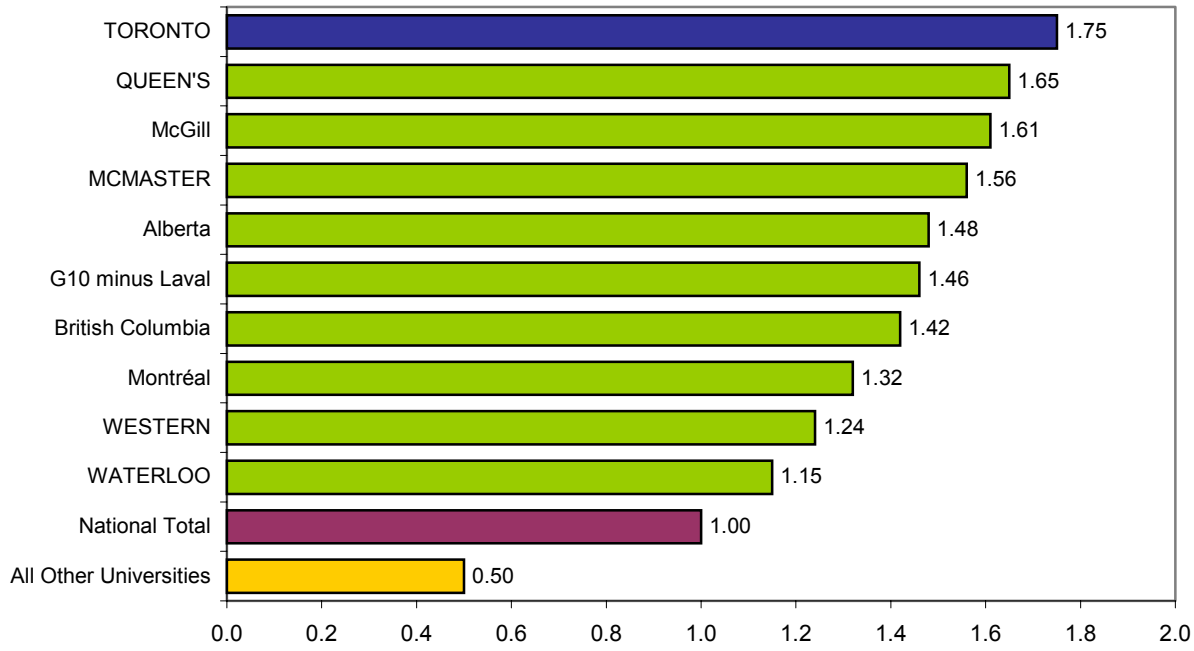
NSERC Funding to Canadian Universities,
Top Ten, 1998-99, 1999-00, 2000-01



Percentages based on payments from NSERC to Canadian universities and colleges, excluding payments to other institutions and payments outside Canada. Excludes Networks of Centres of Excellence and Canadian Research Chairs.

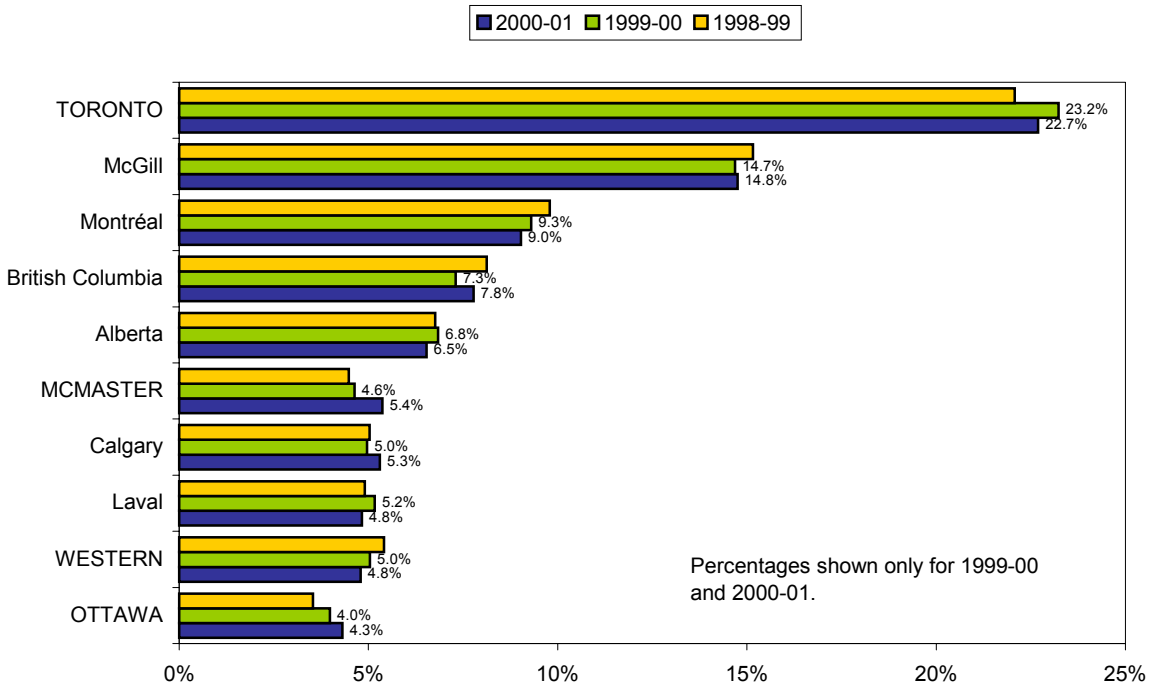
Note: Ontario institutions are shown in capital letters.

G10 Universities vs Canadian National Research Yield
NSERC, 2000-01



Note: Ontario Institutions are shown in capital letters.

CIHR/MRC Funding to Canadian Universities,
Top Ten, 1998-99, 1999-00, 2000-01



Percentages based on payments from CIHR to Canadian universities and colleges (excl. organizations such as Arthritis Society, Alberta Cancer Brd. etc., "Other" and "Outside Canada"). Excludes Networks of Centres of Excellence and Canada Research Chairs.

Note: Ontario Institutions are shown in capital letters.

The Research Yield indicator measures the share of funding received by an institution's faculty members relative to its share of eligible faculty in the respective disciplines[1]. A Research Yield of 1.0 indicates that a university is receiving funding in proportion to the size of its faculty. A rating of more than 1.0 indicates success more than proportionate to the institution's size. Funding included in the Research Yield measure relates essentially to grants held by faculty members and excludes funding for postdoctoral fellowships, graduate and undergraduate studentships, and various other purposes. It also excludes funding from the granting councils for the Networks of Centres of Excellence (NCE's). (The full list of exclusions is reported in the methodological appendix to this report.)

The development of a formal data exchange with Canada's nine other leading research universities has now been in existence for a year and a half. The exchange has enabled us to calculate the Research Yield indicator for two of the three granting councils, NSERC and SSHRC, and, for the first time, to include comparable institutions in our analysis, although faculty counts for Laval were still unavailable at press time.

Regrettably, we are not yet able to present a Research Yield indicator for the CIHR disciplines, where problems of comparability among institutions in the reporting of faculty members in the health sciences and as related to affiliated institutions are particularly acute. However, we are pleased that the G10 group has agreed to a proposed methodology for counting active researchers in the health science disciplines, and it is

[1] An equivalent way of expressing this measure is as funding per eligible faculty member, compared to the national average.

our hope and expectation that this will enable us to include a research yield indicator for CIHR in the 2003 Performance Indicators report.

For 2000-01, the University of Toronto obtained a SSHRC Research Yield of 2.00, second only to the University of British Columbia at 2.33. The University of Toronto's NSERC Research Yield of 1.75 is the highest among G10 institutions for 2000-01

8. Government Research Infrastructure Programs (GRIP)

a) Ontario Government Research Infrastructure Programs
b) Canada Foundation for Innovation
c) Canada Research Chairs

Relevance:

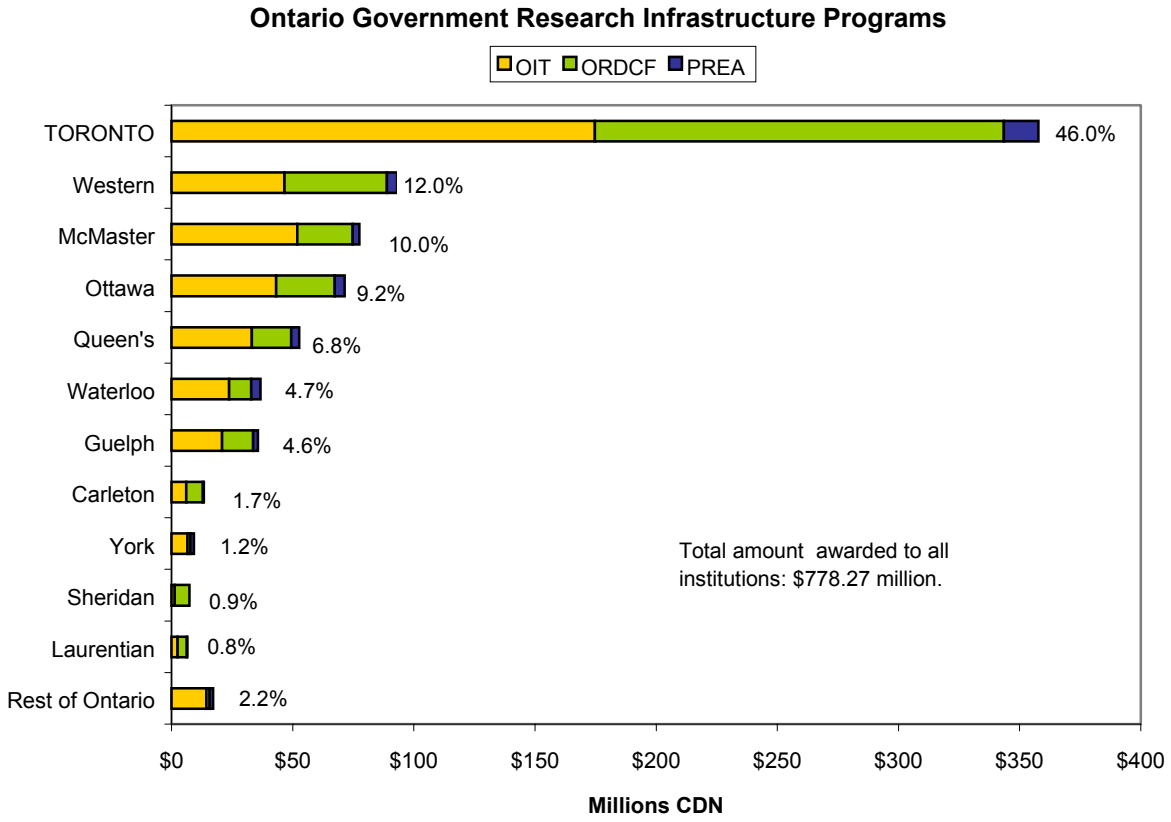
In recent years there has been a renewal of investment in research at both the provincial and federal levels, primarily beginning with the 1997 provincial budget. This renewal is due in great part to a co-ordinated lobbying effort by universities and related institutions, led by the University of Toronto. The federal programs include the Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI) and the Canada Research Chairs (CRC) and most recently Genome Canada (GC). The provincial programs include the Ontario Innovation Trust (OIT), Ontario Research & Development Challenge Fund (ORDCF) and Premier's Research Excellence Awards (PREA).

The charts for OIT, ORDCF and PREA reflect the awards to each of the institutions since the inception of these programs to March 2002, Dec 31, 2000 and Round 1-6, respectively. The chart for CFI includes awards since inception to March 2002, and displays the CFI funding committed to the CRC program. The CFI National Strategy Awards, which are multi-institutional awards have been excluded. The CRC chart indicates the allotment of Chairs for each granting council for each of the institutions. Affiliates are counted with their respective parent institution.

Assessment:

ORDCF was established in 1999 to promote research excellence in the province by increasing the R&D capacity of Ontario universities and other research institutions through private and public sector partnerships. Through a partnership among five ministries of the Ontario government (originally Energy, Science and Technology; Training, Colleges & Universities; Economic Development & Trade; Finance; and Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs), ORDCF will commit over $750 million to R&D projects in Ontario over a ten year period. PREA began in 1998-99, having been announced in the May 1998 Ontario budget to help Ontario's researchers attract talented people to their research teams. Over a 10-year period, the Province will contribute a total of $85 million. Research institutions and the private sector are expected to match the provincial contribution by providing an additional $42.5 million, for a total of $127.5 million.

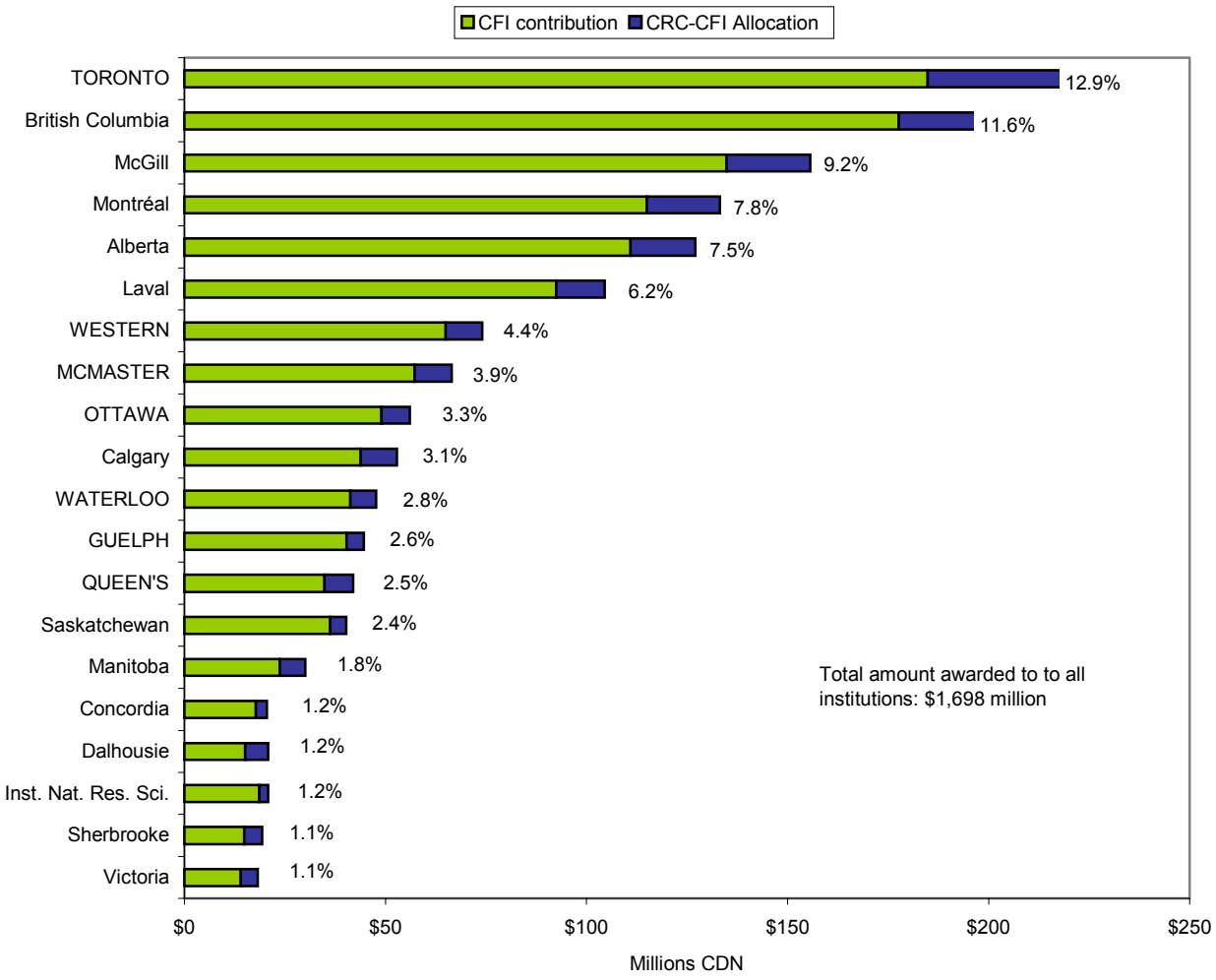
The OIT was established in March 1999 with a $250 million budget and is an arm's-length research body funded by the Ontario Government. Its purpose is to assist in the development of important research infrastructure projects in Ontario by providing matching funding for successful submissions to the CFI. More recently, OIT has demonstrated an interest in funding research infrastructure independent of CFI applications. In the 2000 budget, funding for OIT was tripled, and in the 2002 budget an additional $300 million was committed bringing the Trust to $1.05 billion.



Source: OIT, ORDCF, PREA web site, ORDCF Annual Report 1998, 1999, 2000 (www.oit.on.ca; www.ontariochallengefund.com; www.est.gov.on.ca/english/st/st_preas.html). PREA Round 1-6, Estimate awards of $100,000 each. ORDCF awards since inception to December 31, 2000. OIT awards since inception to March 2002.

The CFI's mandate is to increase the capability of Canadian universities, colleges, hospitals, and other not-for-profit institutions to carry out important world-class scientific research and technology development. With a federal investment of $3.15 billion (plus accrued investment income), CFI funds infrastructure projects that meet key research needs through a competitive process.

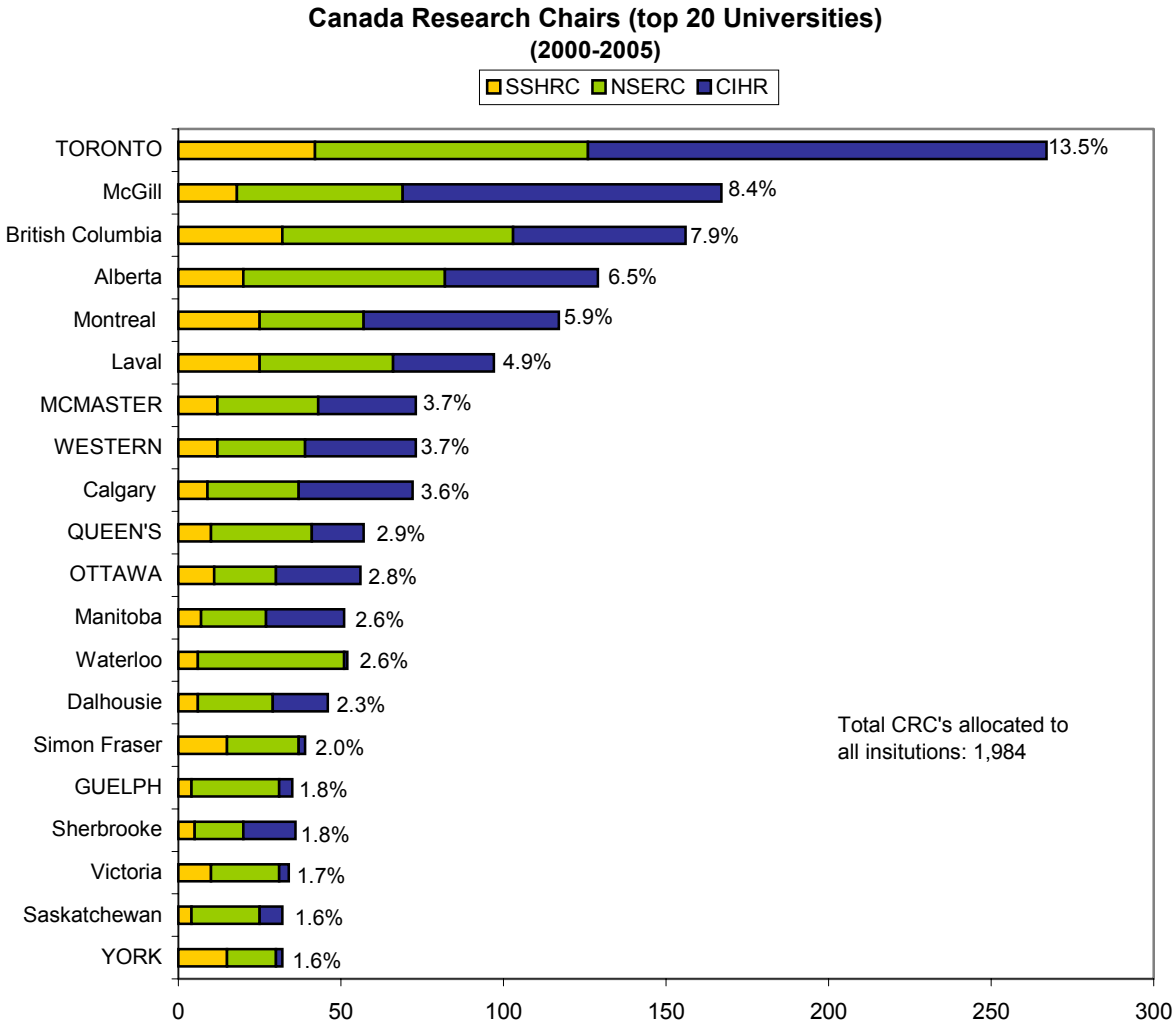
Canada Foundation for Innovation
Awards From Inception (1998) to March 2002 and Funds Allocated
Top 20 Institutions



Source: Awards – CFI web site, awards to March 28, 2002 (www.innovation.ca). CRC-CFI Allocation – CRC web site (www.chairs.gc.ca).

Note: National Strategy Awards are excluded. Affiliates counted with Parent Institutions. Ontario institutions are shown in capital letters.

The purpose of the CRC program is to increase Canada's research capacity by attracting and retaining excellent researchers in Canadian universities. Two thousand Canada Research Chair positions will be established at institutions across Canada by 2005. Individuals are to be recruited from both inside and outside of Canada. Of the 267 Chairs allocated to the University of Toronto, 87 have been approved to date.



Source: CRC web site (www.chairs.gc.ca).
Note: Ontario Institutions are shown in capital letters.

Genome Canada is a not-for-profit corporation dedicated to developing and implementing a national strategy in genomics research for the benefit of Canada. The federal government has provided a total of $300 million in funding to Genome Canada to establish five research centres. In the summer of 2000 the Ontario Genomics Institute was established. To date there have been two competitions for funding. The University of Toronto has been awarded a total of $22.9 million in these competitions. As this is a new funding program, data for comparison across institutions is not yet available, therefore no chart has been included in this year's report.

The University of Toronto with its affiliated teaching hospitals ranks first in terms of funded awards by each of the Ontario Government Research Infrastructure Programs, as well as both federal programs. The University's level of success in the Ontario Government Research Infrastructure Programs exceeds its proportional share of the federal granting council funding within Ontario.

Overall, a total of $835.5 million has been awarded to the University of Toronto and affiliated hospitals from these government research infrastructure programs.

9. Research Revenue

a) Total research revenue
b) Ratio of research revenue to operating revenue

Relevance:

The University's engagement in research covers a wide spectrum of funding sources and partners, which are not captured by a focus on the Canadian federal granting councils. Measure #9 captures research funding across this full spectrum.

Assessment:

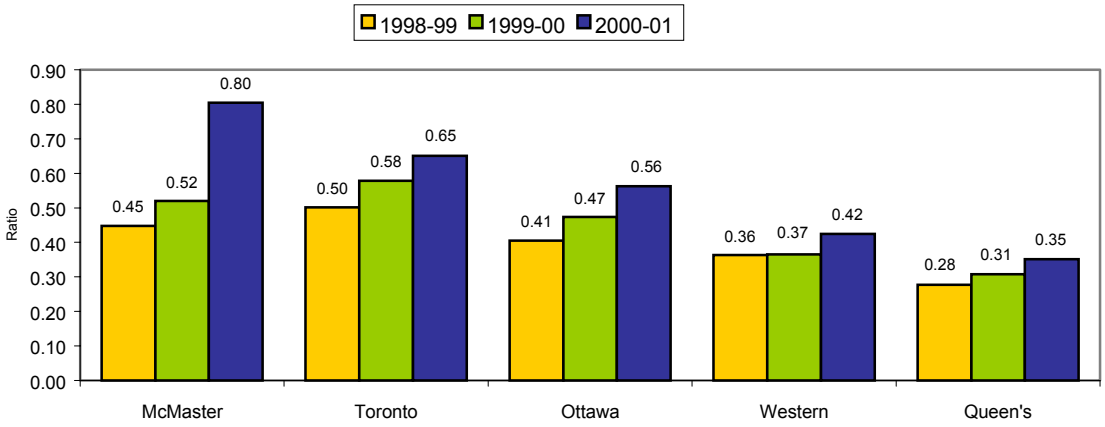
Total research revenue includes the dollar amounts of grants, contracts, donations and investment income on research funds, including funding administered through the affiliated teaching hospitals, as actually received in a given year. Affiliates are counted with their respective parent institution.

The University of Toronto's status as a major research-intensive university is reflected in its high ranking on each of these measures. In 2000/01, the University continued to have the largest research revenue of any university in Canada. As for total research revenue as a proportion of operating revenue, UofT ranked second among Ontario medical-doctoral universities in 2000/01. (This measure, because it includes research funding for affiliated teaching hospitals, is relevant only to medical-doctoral universities). It should be noted that the distinction between the University and the affiliated hospitals in the following table is based on the flow of revenues: in the case of several programs revenue received by the University according to the practice of funders is flowed through to the hospitals at which the research is conducted.

Total Research Revenues in Millions of Dollars

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
University of Toronto	$157.8	$210.4	$274.0
Affiliated Teaching Hospitals	$162.6	$195.6	$207.6
Grand Total	**$320.4**	**$406.0**	**$481.6**

Ratio of Research Revenue to Operating Revenue, Medical-Doctoral Ontario Universities 1998-99, 1999-00, 2000-01



Source: COFO-UO Reports.
Note: McMaster research revenue include those received directly by their affiliated hospitals starting in 2000-01.

10. Faculty Holding Scholarly Honours:

- **share of the total of the following bestowed upon faculty members at each listed university:**

  Gerhard Hertzberg Canada Gold Medal for Science and Engineering
  Guggenheim Fellow
  Killam Fellow
  Killam Prize
  Royal Society Fellow
  Sloan Research Fellow
  Steacie Fellow
  Steacie Prize

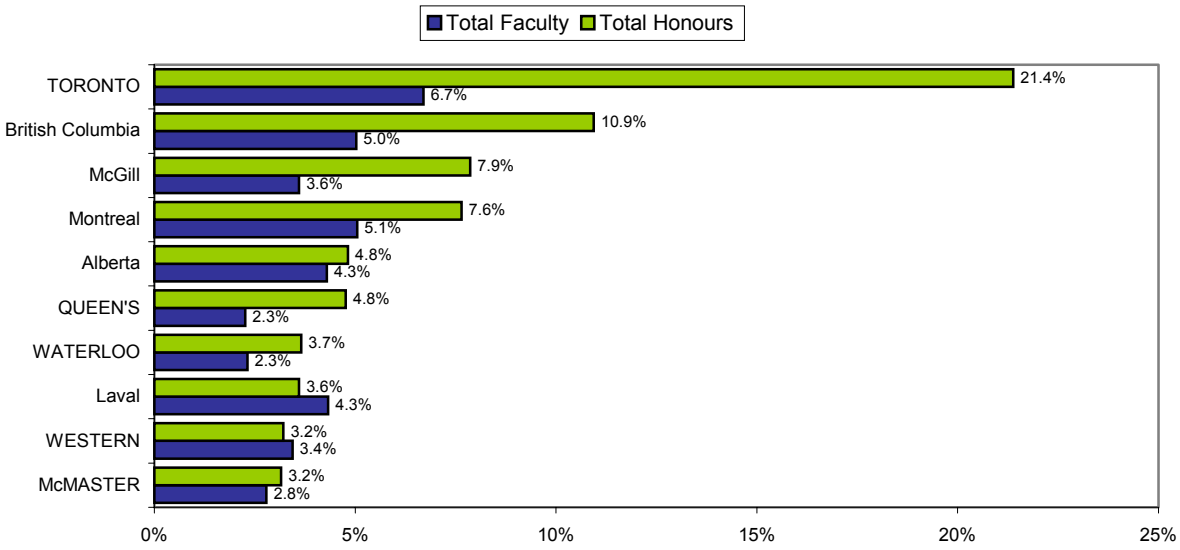
Relevance:

Research grants and contracts are, as noted, not the only measure of faculty scholarship. A number of other ways of representing scholarly performance have been developed at divisional levels as noted below, for purposes of program reviews and planning appropriate to particular disciplines. At the institutional level, at least one measure in addition to research grants and contracts is appropriate: the recognition of the scholarly excellence of faculty members through the conferring of prestigious honours. Affiliates are counted with their respective parent institution.

Assessment:

The University of Toronto should be the pre-eminent Canadian university in the receipt of these honours; and that is the case. The University's share of these honours is disproportionate to the size of its faculty: with just under 7 percent of national faculty, the University of Toronto accounts for 21.4 percent of these honours, and roughly three times the national average on a per capita basis (Toronto 18%, national average 6%).

Faculty Honours, 1980-2002
Institutional Share Compared to Faculty Size
G10 and All Other Canadian Universities



Notes: All other Canadian universities represent 60.2% of faculty and 28.9% of awards.

2002 Steacie Prize and 2002 Gerhard Herzberg Canada Gold Medal not yet announced. Also, Statistics Canada data were incomplete for faculty counts, Fall 2000. At the time of printing, data were missing from Laval, Dalhousie and several of the smaller institutions – in these instances data from 1999 were substituted.

Ontario Institutions are shown in capital letters.

11. Reporting of Scholarly Contribution at the Departmental and Divisional Level:

Appropriate measures of scholarly performance vary by discipline. In recognition of this fact, the Provost's guidelines for reviews of academic programs and units require that units provide information as to the scholarly contribution of faculty members. In addition to peer-reviewed research funding of faculty members, such reports include, as appropriate to the discipline, listings of publications, forms of peer recognition, etc. The Provost's guidelines further require that this information be addressed by external reviewers in coming to an overall assessment of the quality of scholarship represented. A summary of reviewers' reports is provided annually to the Committee on Academic Policy and Programs; and the reports themselves are filed with the Governing Council secretariat and are available for consultation. Furthermore, a number of divisions publish annual reports listing faculty publications and other forms of scholarly contribution.

While these reports cannot, by their very nature, be aggregated into an institutional summary for the purposes of this report, they provide a richer portrait of the University's scholarly activities than any single metric can provide.

12. Technology Transfer:

a) Gross Commercialization Revenues and New Licences
b) Number of New "Spin-off" Companies
c) Industrial Collaborative Funding

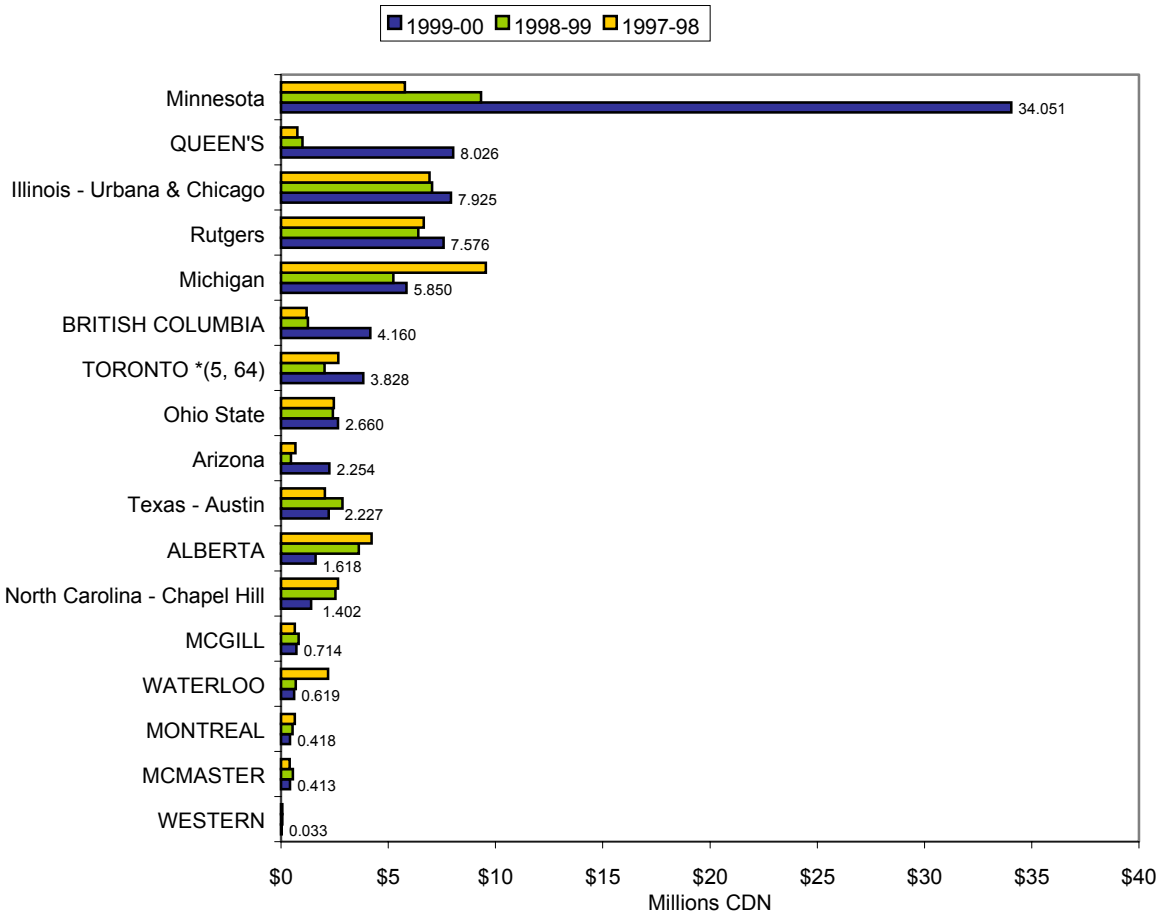
Relevance:

One important dimension of research output is its translation into applications with economic benefit. While this is done in many ways, one important mechanism is the licensing of inventions. In addition to licensing technology to existing companies, universities help inventors to establish new companies to commercialize their inventions. These new "spin-off" companies often go on to fund further research at the university and employ university graduates.

Assessment:

The University aims to have the largest gross technology commercialization revenues (including licensing and sale of equity) of any Canadian university and to be in the top twenty-five among North American universities. Year-over-year variations in these numbers in any given university can be quite substantial, however, particularly because they include proceeds from the sale of equity. In 1998, UofT's rank was third in Canada (after the University of Alberta and the University of Calgary) and fiftieth in North America. UofT's rank in 1999 was fourth in Canada (after the University of Sherbrooke, the University of Calgary and the University of Alberta) and sixty-first in North America. In 2000, UofT's rank was fifth in Canada (after the University of Sherbrooke, Queen's University, University of Calgary, and the University of British Columbia) and sixty fifth in North America. On the other hand the number of new licenses increased in 2000, bringing the total to 140 over a three-year period and placing UofT first in Canada and nineteenth in North America.

Gross Commercialization Revenue
Canadian G-10 & US Peer Institutions

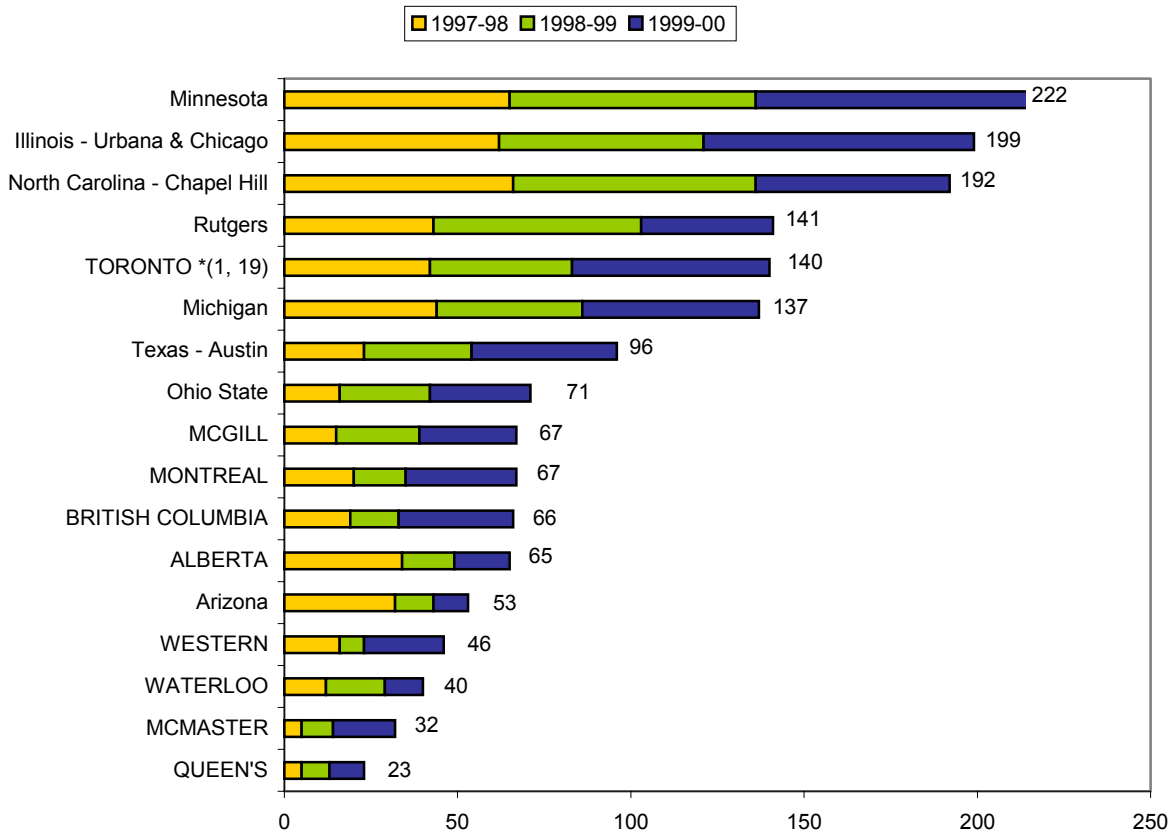


Note: G10 institutions are shown in capital letters. Commercialization revenues include sale of equity as well as licensing.

Source: AUTM Survey 1998, 1999 and 2000. University of Toronto does not include affiliated hospitals except The Hospital For Sick Children and in FY 2000 includes University Health Network.

* (#,#) indicates Rank in Canada, Rank in North America, respectively, in 2000. US $ to CND $ conversion: 2000 1.4713, 1999 1.4858, 1998 1.4026, as per AUTM.

New Licenses
Canadian G-10 and US Peer Institutions 1997-98 to 1999-00



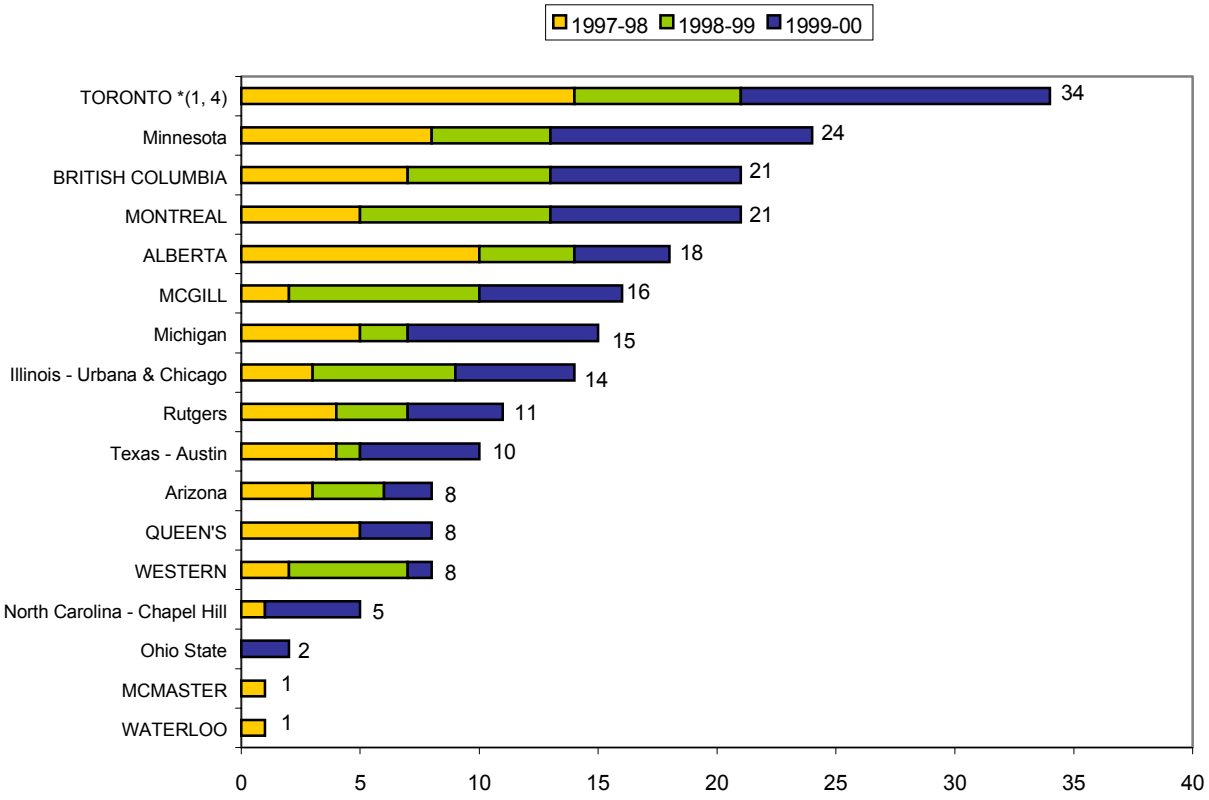
Note: G10 institutions are shown in capital letters.

Source: AUTM Survey 1998, 1999 and 2000. University of Toronto does not include affiliated hospitals except The Hospital For Sick Children and in FY 2000 includes University Health Network.

* (#,#) indicates Rank in Canada, Rank in North America, respectively, in 2000.

The University aims to be a leading generator of new, successful knowledge-based companies. The creation of six new companies in 2001 brings the University's total of active 'spin-off' companies to 97.

Spin-off Companies Formed at Canadian G-10 and US Peer Institutions
1997-98 to 1999-00



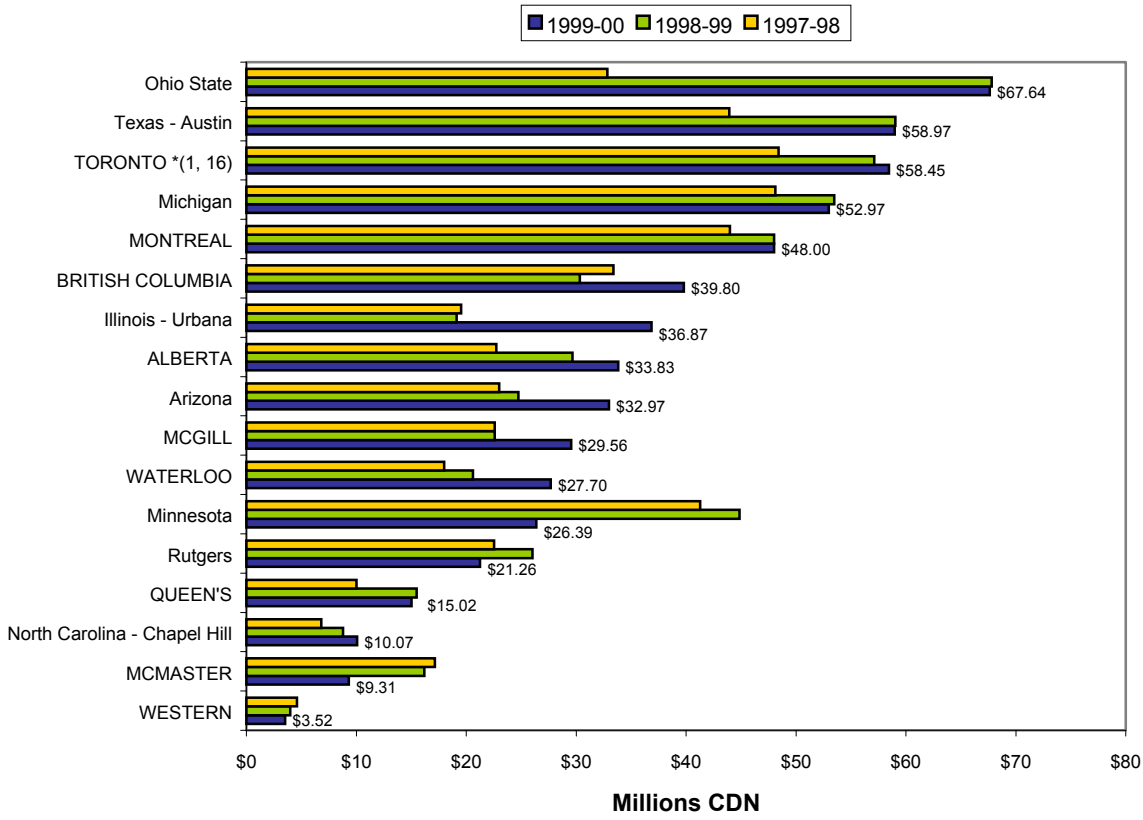
Note: G10 institutions are shown in capital letters.

Source: AUTM Survey 1998, 1999 and 2000. University of Toronto does not include affiliated hospitals except The Hospital For Sick Children and in FY 2000 includes University Health Network.

* (#,#) indicates Rank in Canada, Rank in North America, respectively, in 2000.

Another significant measure of technology transfer is industrial funding of collaborative research, under which companies benefit from the knowledge and expertise at the University. In 2000, total industrial funding for research was $58.44 million, an increase of 8.6% from 1999. In addition, as a result of industrial funding, a further $40.08 million was leveraged from government sources in 2000. This was a 59% increase from the previous year, primarily a result of the Ontario Research and Development Challenge Fund.

Research Expenditures: Industrial Sources
Canadian G-10 & US Peer Institutions



Note: G10 institutions are shown in capital letters.

Source: AUTM Survey 1998, 1999 and 2000. University of Toronto does includes affiliated hospitals.

* (#,#) indicates Rank in Canada, Rank in North America, respectively, in 2000. US $ to CND $ conversion: 2000 1.4713, 1999 1.4858, 1998 1.4026, as per AUTM.

LIBRARY RESOURCES

13. Library resources:

a) Volumes acquired, total and per FTE enrolment
b) Volumes held, total and per FTE enrolment
c) Overall library spending, total and per FTE enrolment
d) Ranking on American Association of Research Libraries index
e) Usage of electronic resources
f) User surveys

Relevance:

Library resources are central to the University's mission as a major public research university, particularly as that mission relates to the humanities and social sciences.

Assessment:

The overall level of acquisitions, the size of the collection and the total level of spending indicate the range of material available to University of Toronto students and faculty. These measures need also to be expressed per FTE enrolment, to take account of the level of demand on these resources. For 2000/01 expenditures per student remain relatively stable, as increases in library spending over 1999/00 were roughly equal to increases in student enrolment.

Library Resources Per Student, 2000-01

		Total	% Change	Per FTE Enrolment	% Change
Volumes Added (gross):		362,586	-8.8%	8.01	-10.0%
Volumes held:					
	Print	9,346,479			
	Microfiche	4,915,749			
	Total	14,262,228	2.1%	315.11	0.8%
Total Expenditures, Net of Recoveries:		$51,659,248	2.0%	$1,141.36	0.7%

For comparative purposes, the appropriate peer group for the University of Toronto is the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), whose membership comprises the largest (over 100) university research libraries in North America. The ARL annually reports a ranking of its membership based on an index of size.[1] It is based on the following five variables:

number of volumes held
number of volumes added (gross)
number of current serials received
total expenditures
number of professional plus non-professional staff

[1] The formula for the calculation of the index is complex, and is reported in the methodological appendix to this report. Each institution's score is expressed as the number of standard deviations by which it deviates from the ARL mean index score.

The index measures the size of a given library relative to the mean for the ARL membership. Those institutions above the mean have positive scores; those below have negative scores. The ARL sets a minimum index score for membership.

The University of Toronto ranked fifth on the ARL index in 2000/01, and second among publicly-funded universities. In 1999-2000, UofT ranked third on the ARL index and first among public research universities; a historic high. The University of Toronto is the only Canadian university with a positive (above the mean) index score. In terms of gross volumes added, the University of Toronto ranked second after Harvard among research university libraries in North America in 2000-01. In terms of total volumes held, UofT ranked fourth. In large part, these high rankings are attributable to the fact that the acquisitions budget of the Library has been protected for more than a decade by a formula that takes account of price inflation for books and journals.

Major North American Research Libraries

RANK	UNIVERSITY
1	Harvard
2	Yale
3	California, Berkeley
4	Stanford
5	**Toronto**
6	Michigan
7	California, Los Angeles
8	Illinois, Urbana
9	Texas
10	Cornell

Top 4 Canadian Universities (after Toronto)

RANK	UNIVERSITY
28	Alberta
36	British Columbia
59	Montreal
65	McGill

Source: Association of Research Libraries Statistics (2000-2001)
http://www.arl.org/stats/factor.html
Note: Ranked according to holdings, acquisitions, staff, and expenditures

Like other major research libraries, the University of Toronto Library is in a state of rapid evolution, in which traditional collections and services continue at the core while electronic transformation proceeds on a steep trajectory. Electronic information resources increased by 12 percent from May 2001 to May 2002.

Electronic Information Resources

	Licensed*		Public**		Total	
	07/05/01	08/05/02	07/05/01	08/05/02	07/05/01	08/05/02
Journal Indexes and Abstracts	394	406	35	37	429	443
Journals	11,632	13,439	1,906	1,850	13,538	15,289
Reference Sources	174	175	61	66	235	241
Books	6,331	6,990	26	31	6,357	7,021
Newspapers and News Services	192	187	14	15	206	202
Total	18,726	21,197	2,045	1,999	20,769	23,196

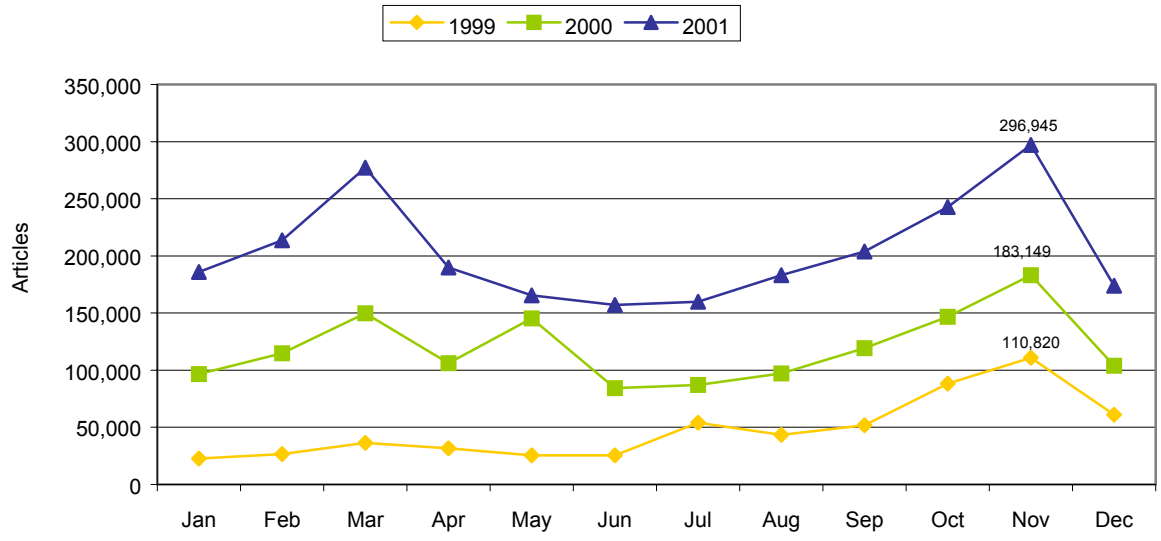
* These items have been licensed for use by the University of Toronto

** These items are available on the internet for use by anyone

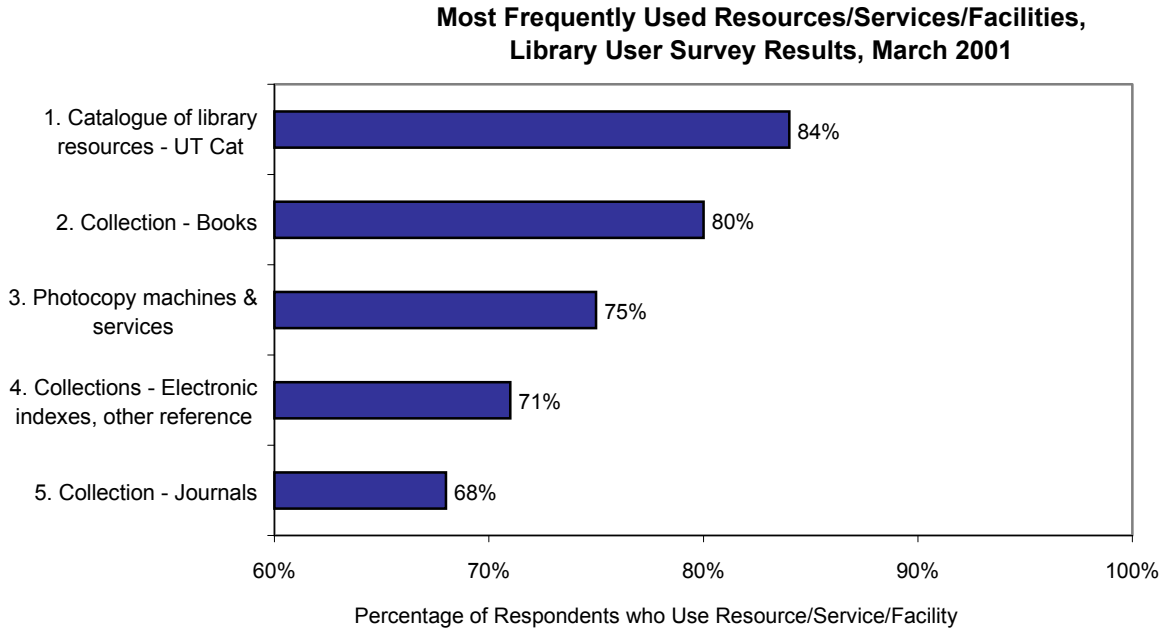
Note: For the most recent figures, see http://eir.library.utoronto.ca/eir/EIRsummary.cfm

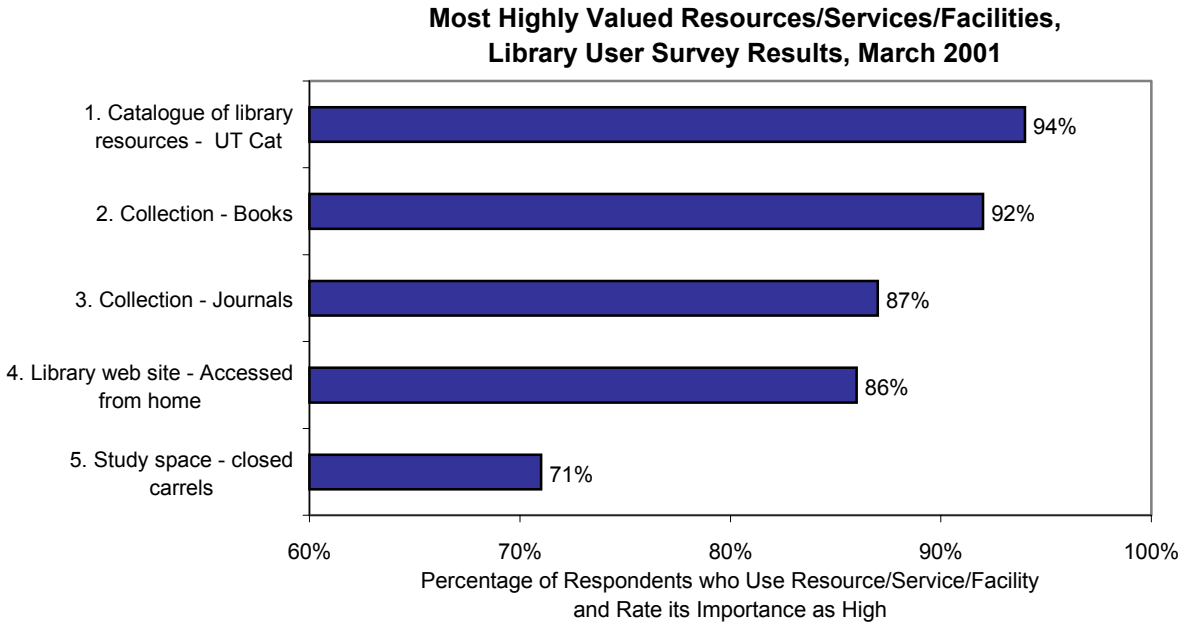
Downloading of electronic journals, while showing seasonal spikes continues to increase dramatically, by nearly 71 per cent between calendar years 2000 and 2001.

Use of Electronic Journals
1999 to 2001



A user's survey conducted in March 2001 also continues to reveal a library in rapid transition. In terms of usage, traditional features such as book and bound and current journal collections and the circulation desk continue to rank high. Users, however, tend to value highly not only traditional resources, notably collections and study space, but also the electronic catalogue and remote access to the library website. And desired improvements relate to physical facilities – workstations, study space, hours of service, photocopying, etc. – as opposed to the greater emphasis on adding to the collections in a survey two years prior.





Most Desired Improvements:

1. Computer Workstations - more with more software
2. Study space
3. Hours of Service
4. Photocopying & printing services
5. Collection - Journals
6. Food Services
7. Shelving

CLASS SIZE

14. Distribution of class size, first entry undergraduate programs

a) Number of classes,[1] by size category, by year of program
b) Median class size, by year of program

Relevance:

The Provost's 1994 *White Paper* established as an objective that "In their experience of instruction by research-based faculty, undergraduate students at all levels should participate in a variety of learning formats, ranging from individualized instruction through small seminars through lecture formats." This is an important element in enhancing the educational experience of students, one of the three key priorities for the 2000-2004 planning period, as set out in *Raising Our Sights.* The distribution of class sizes at each level should be assessed to ensure that a range of such opportunities is available.

Assessment:

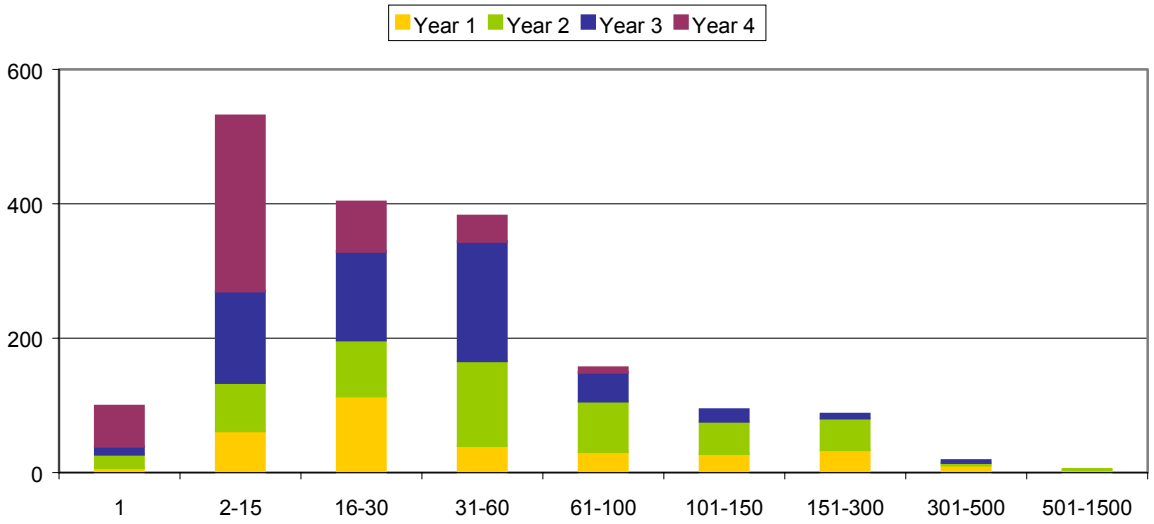
The University offers a substantial range of class sizes at each level of undergraduate instruction. We do not have comparable data for peer institutions. We can, however, make some comparisons across divisions and over time at the University of Toronto itself.

The first four charts show the overall distribution of class sizes (as indicated by the height of the bars), as well as the distribution by year (as indicated by the components of each bar). These graphs indicate that the overall distribution of class sizes differs considerably by academic division. The largest number of courses in Arts and Science on the St. George campus, for example, is in the 2-15 size category, but over half of the courses in this size category are at the fourth year level. In contrast, the largest number of courses in Applied Science and Engineering falls into the 61-100 size category, distributed across all years of the program, reflecting the more fixed engineering curriculum. In the case of the University of Toronto at Scarborough, there has been a slight decrease in 2000-01 in the availability of classes in the 16-30 size category and a corresponding increase in the number of classes in the 31-60 category.

The tables below the graphs show median class sizes. (A median class size of 24 in first year St. George Arts and Science, for example, means that one half of classes had 24 or fewer students and half had more than 24 students.) Median class sizes in arts and science have been relatively stable in recent years (and have been declining in first-year courses), despite enrolment increases, reflecting the recent large-scale recruitment of new faculty following a protracted period of fiscal restraint. With regard to first-year arts and science classes, we have noted a smoothing of the distribution in 2000-01 as compared with five years earlier: there are relatively fewer classes in the modal category (16-30) and relatively more in both the small size category (2-15) and relatively large (101-150) categories.

[1] This measure records primary class meetings: that is, the principal class of each formally scheduled course, thus excluding tutorials, laboratories, studios and clinics, unless these are formally and separately scheduled as credit-bearing courses.

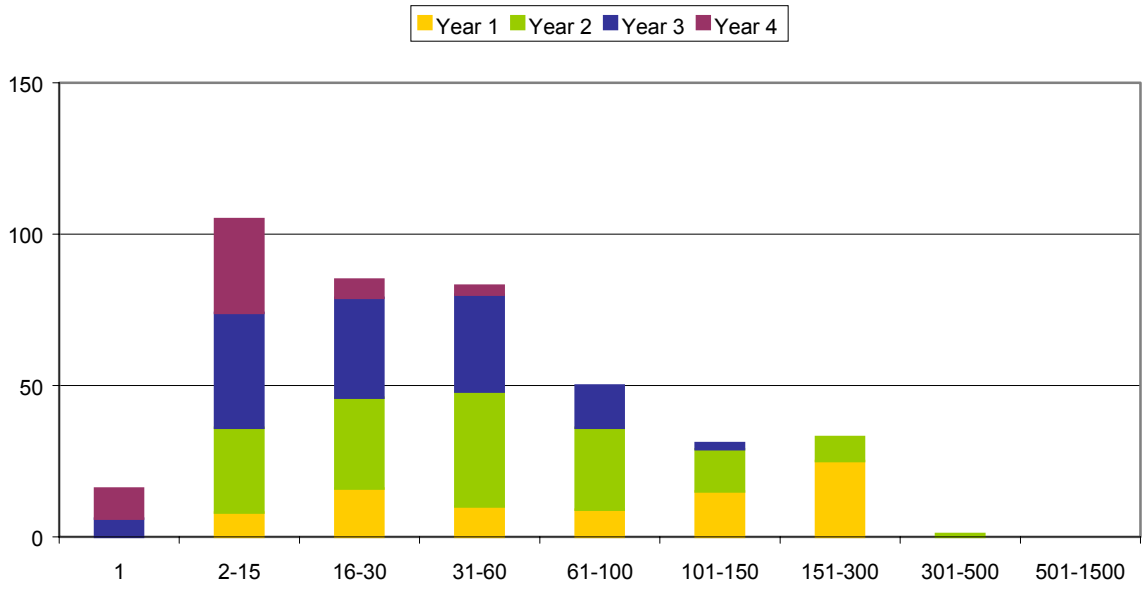
Class Size - 2000-01
Arts and Science (St. George)



Median Class Size

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
1998-99	27	46.5	29	7
1999-00	26	46	28	9
2000-01	24	44	29	9

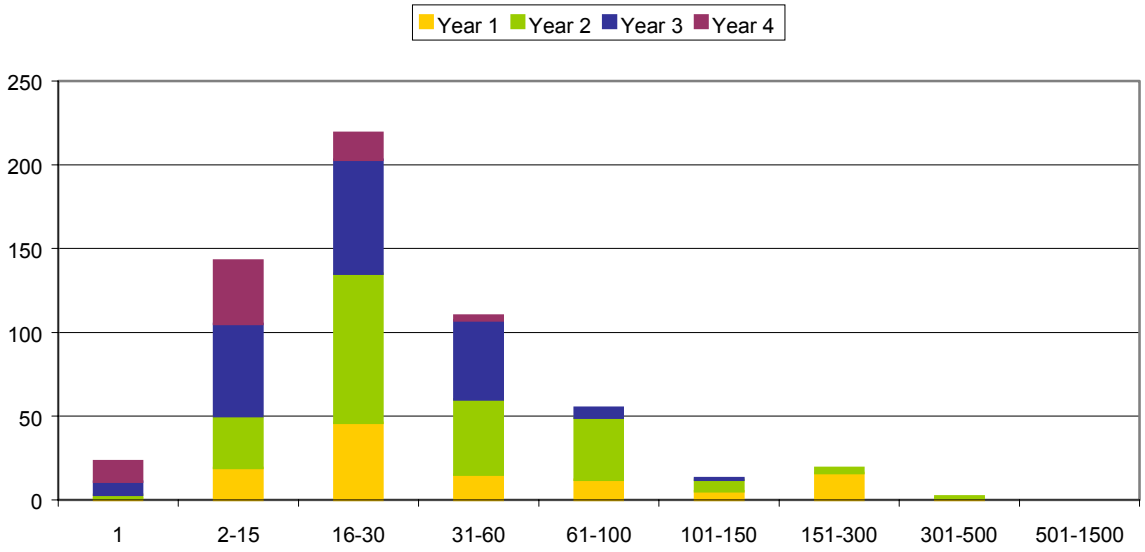
Class Size - 2000-01
UofT at Scarborough



Median Class Size

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
1998-99	103	38	23	5
1999-00	104.5	33.5	22.5	5
2000-01	90	38	23	6.5

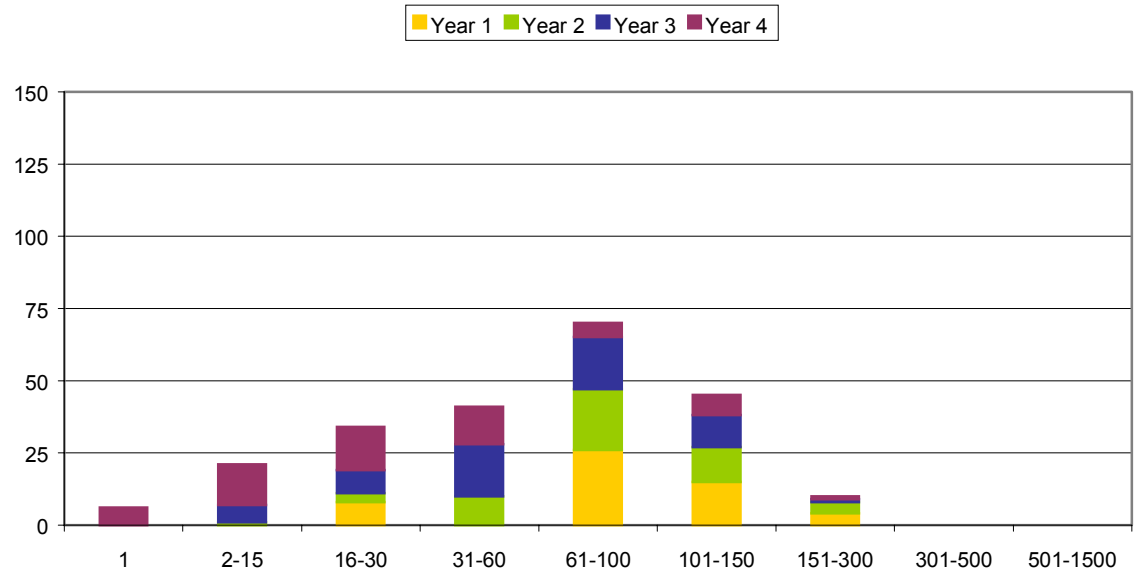
Class Size - 2000-01
UofT at Mississauga



Median Class Size

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
1998-99	38	34	22	10
1999-00	24	26	22	8.5
2000-01	25	28	20	10

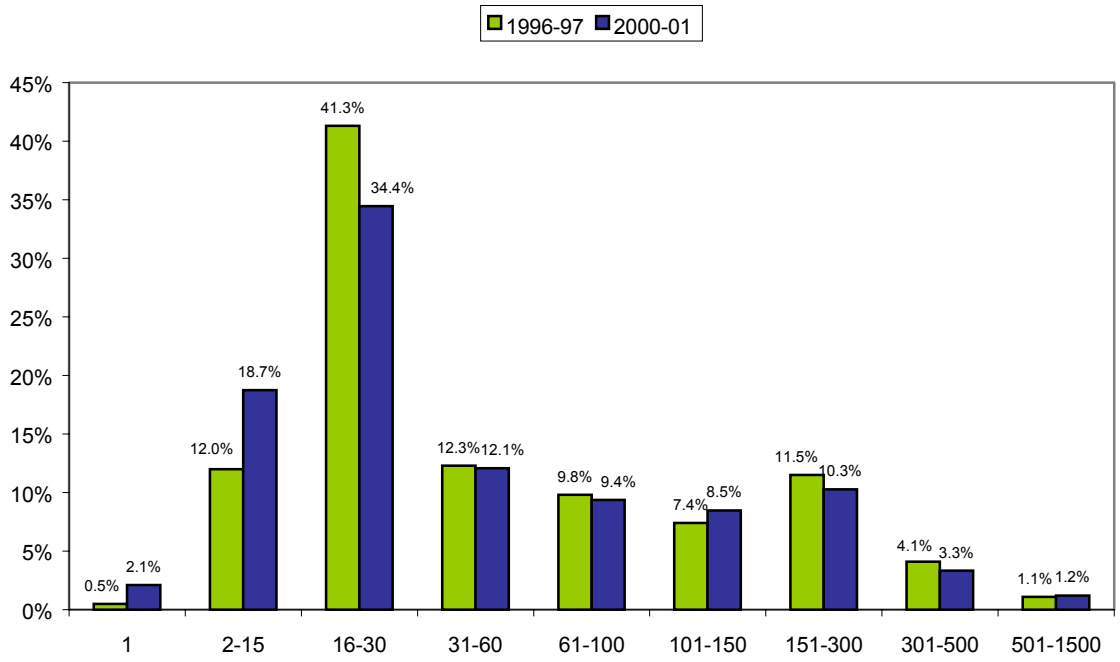
Class Size - 2000-01
Applied Science and Engineering



Median Class Size

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
1998-99	83	92	59.5	21
1999-00	91	81	68	30
2000-01	96	85	58.5	26

Arts and Science (St. George) Year 1 Class Size Distribution
1996-97 and 2000-01



AVAILABILITY OF PART-TIME INSTRUCTION

15. Availability of part-time instruction:

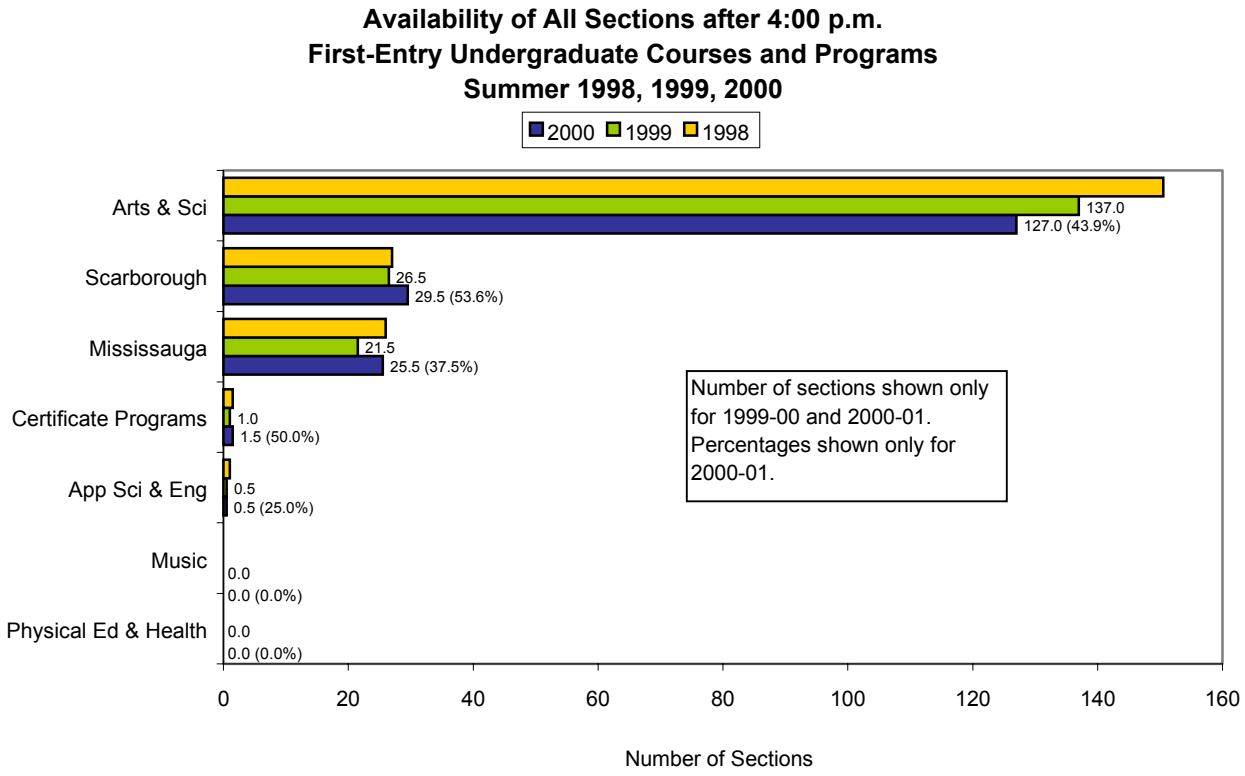
a) Scheduling of classes[1] after 4:00 p.m., first-entry undergraduate programs
b) Programs available on part-time basis
c) Part-time enrolment as proportion of total enrolment

Relevance:

The Provost's *White Paper* pointed out that "the experience of a substantial proportion of our students does not reflect the traditional pattern of three or four consecutive years of full-time study immediately after high school," and established as an objective that "the format of our ... programs should facilitate access by students with career and family responsibilities."

Assessment:

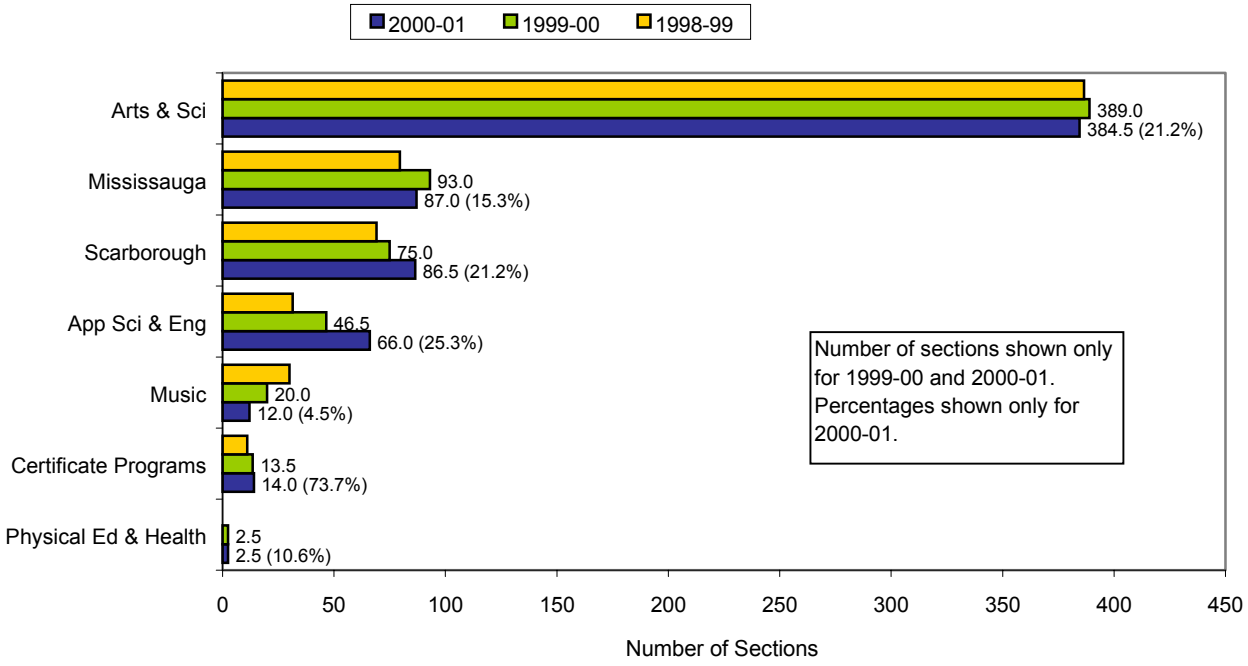
The University of Toronto makes a substantial proportion of its programs and its courses available to part-time students, and has a part-time enrolment that is high by AAU standards.



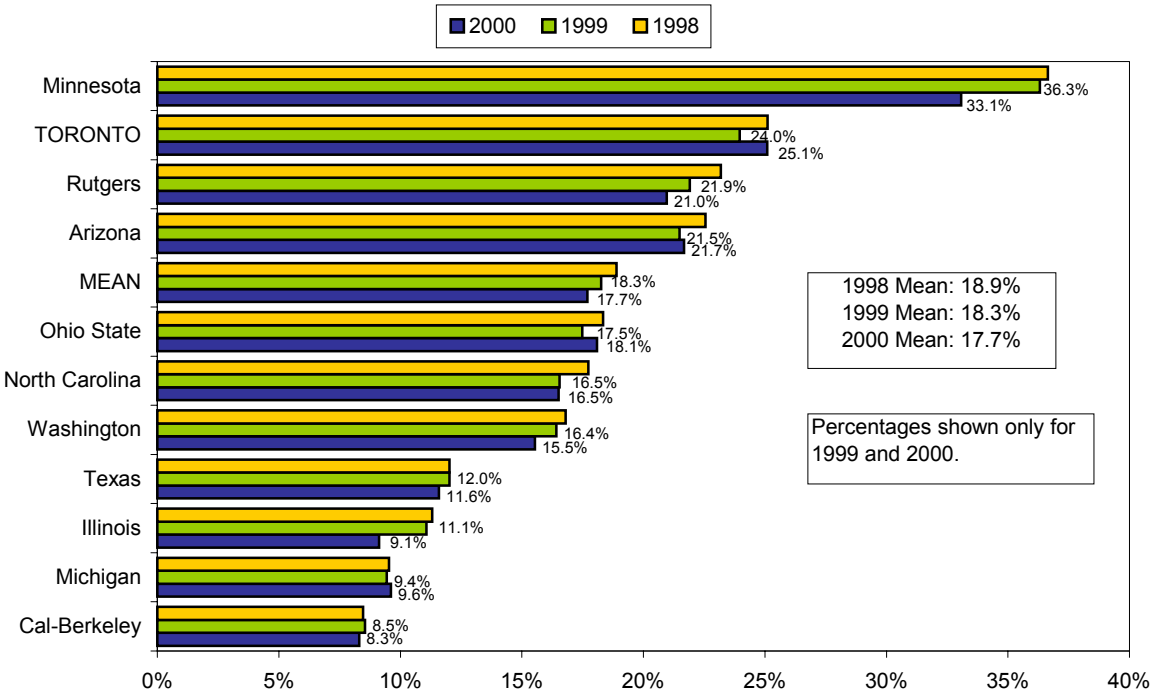
Note: The availability of Music sections after 4 p.m. for 1999/00 are not comparable to prior years since the 1999/00 data are counts of FCE sections while prior years' data are counts of instructional course weights.

[1] Again this refers to primary class meetings, excluding tutorials, laboratories, studios and clinics, unless these are formally and separately scheduled as credit-bearing courses.

Availability of All Sections After 4:00 p.m.
First-Entry Undergraduate Courses and Programs
Winter 1998-99, 1999-00, 2000-01



Part-time Enrolment
AAU Fall Headcount Enrolment
Peer Institutions
1998, 1999, 2000



Source: IPEDS Fall Enrolment Survey.

UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES: FACULTY, ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF AND SPACE

16. Instructional Capacity:

a) Student: Faculty ratio
b) Student credit hours: FTE teaching resources

17. Administration:

a) Academic FTE per administrative FTE, by division
b) Central administrative costs as percentage of operating budget

18. Space: Actual space relative to amount necessary, as generated by COU formula

Relevance:

The level of resources that the University uses to provide its services is one indication of the efficiency with which the University conducts its activities. At the same time it is necessary to ensure that, in seeking economies, the quality of service is not compromised. Gross institution-wide performance indicators have an important but limited role in this regard. They can provide a general comparison of the University's deployment of its resources, not according to some absolute optimum but *relative to peer institutions* and they can provide indications of broad trends over time. Sharp differences across similar institutions or units and/or over time would signal the need for further analysis at the level of particular functions and activities where appropriate benchmarks can be established.

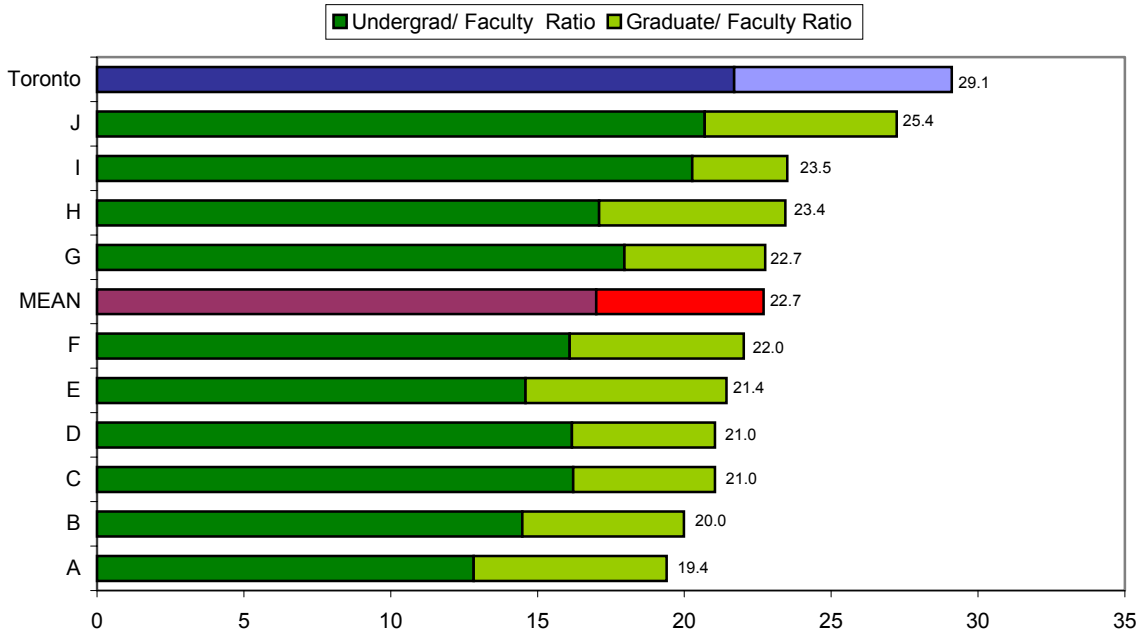
Assessment:

Instructional capacity:

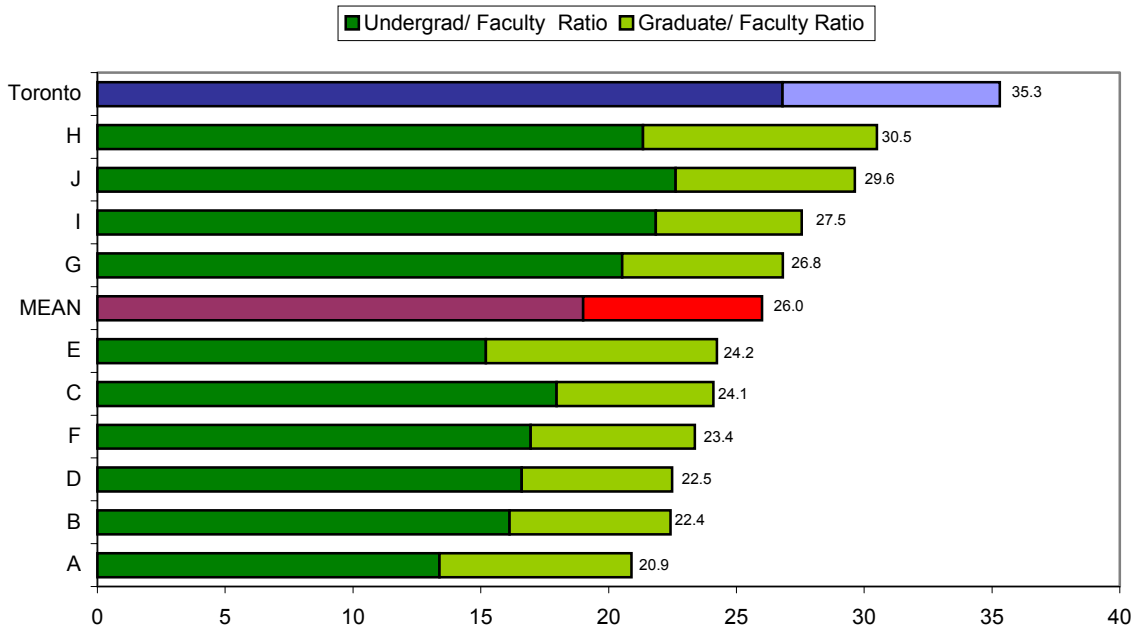
On the first of these measures, the ratio of students to full-time faculty in professorial ranks, the University of Toronto ranked highest among AAU peer universities in 2000, on a FTE enrolment basis, and first on a headcount basis.[1] (By agreement with the AAU we cannot identify specific institutions when publicly reporting these data. The peer institutions in this comparison are Arizona, California – Berkeley, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio State, Rutgers, Texas and Washington.) The high student:faculty ratio at UofT reflects the lower level of resources per student at UofT relative to our American peers.

[1] We do not have precise FTE enrolment data for our AAU peers. We have therefore estimated FTE enrolment according to the formula: (full-time headcount) + 0.3(part-time headcount) = FTE enrolment.

Instructional Capacity
Student: Faculty Ratio, Fall 2000 FTE
Comparison with AAU Peers

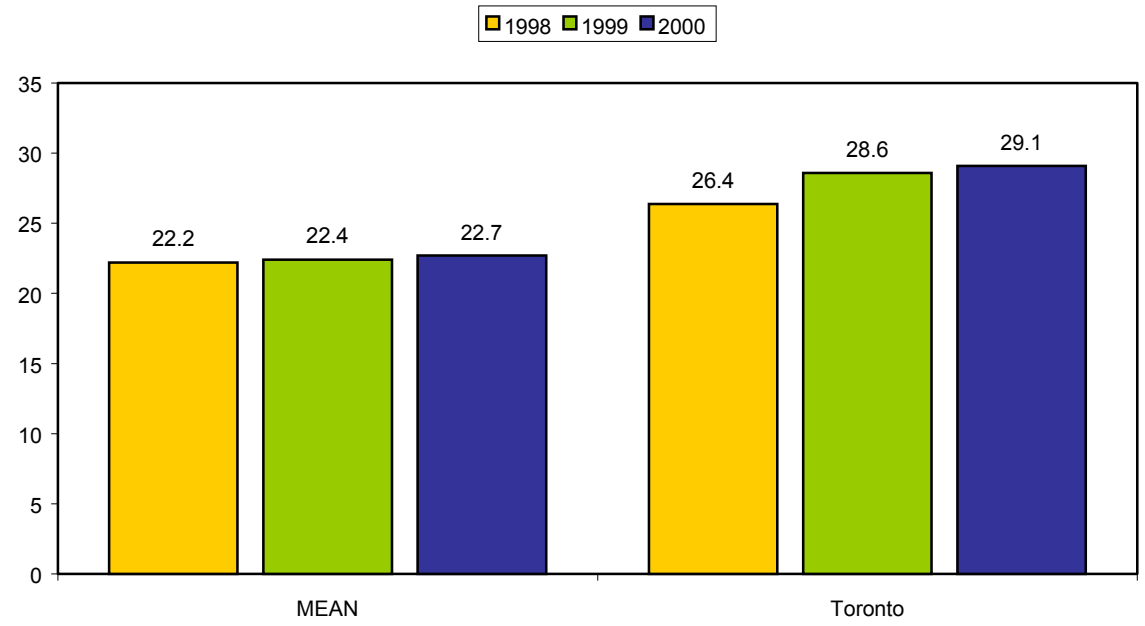


Instructional Capacity
Student: Faculty Ratio, Fall 2000 Headcount
Comparison with AAU Peers

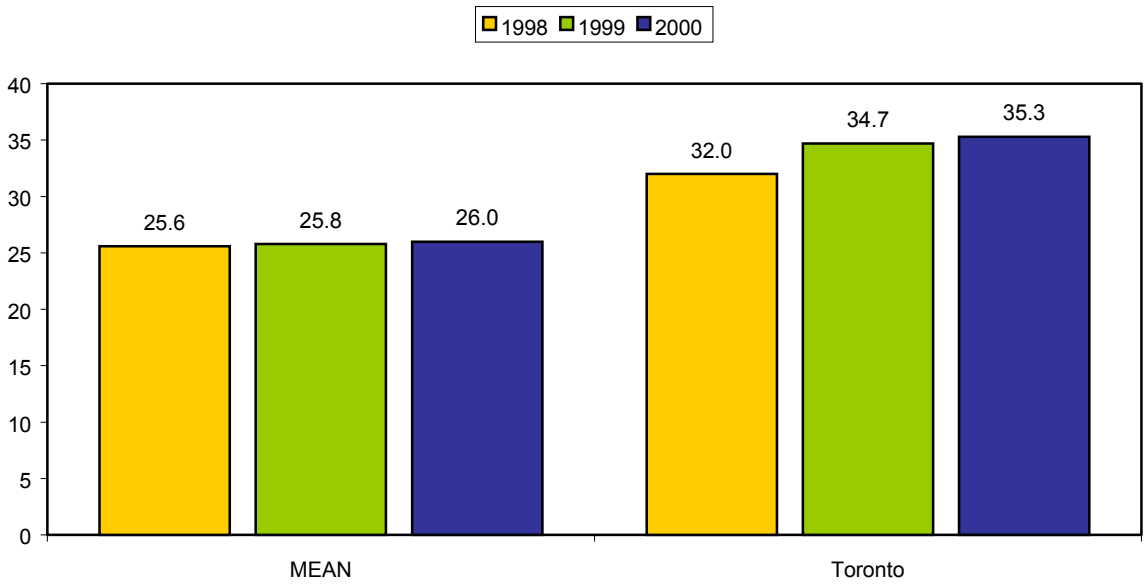


Note: Universities included in these charts are Arizona, California – Berkeley, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio State, Rutgers, Texas and Washington.

Instructional Capacity
Student:Faculty Ratio
Fall 1998, 1999 and 2000 FTE
Comparison with Mean of AAU Peers



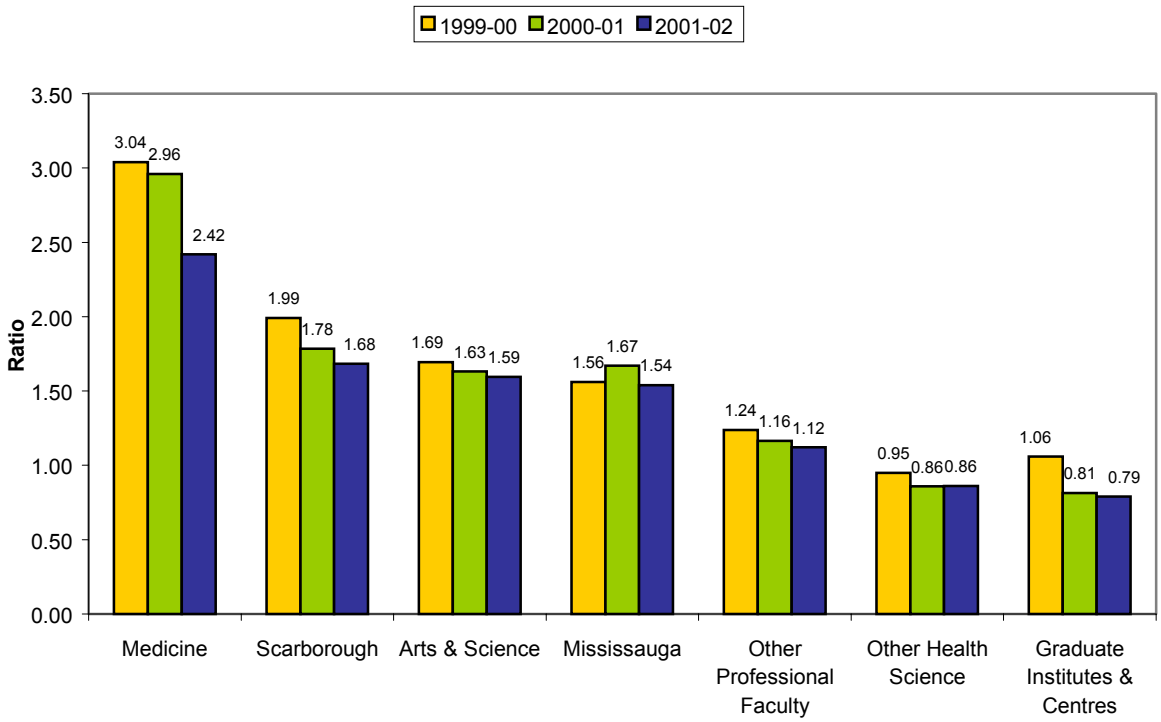
Instructional Capacity
Student:Faculty Ratio
Fall 1998, 1999 and 2000 Headcount
Comparison with Mean of AAU Peers



Administrative Staff:

The ratio of academic to administrative staff decreased marginally in most divisions from 1999-2000 to 2001-02, continuing a trend from the previous three-year period. The sharp apparent decline in the Faculty of Medicine is an artifact resulting from a re-classification of 129 clinical faculty members appointed at Sunnybrook/Women's College Hospital: these faculty members are now paid directly by the hospital, and are no longer included in the Faculty of Medicine's FTE faculty count.

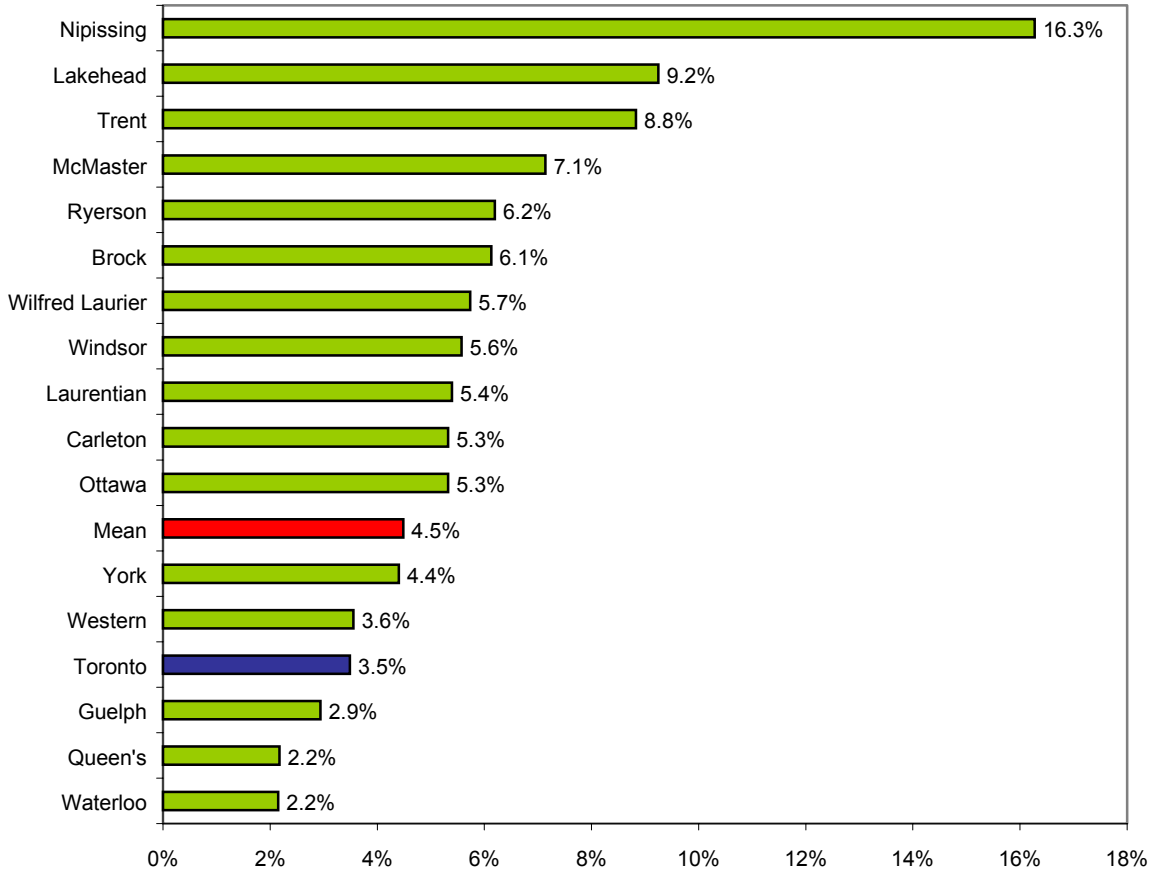
Academic: Administrative Staff Ratio by Academic Division
1999-00, 2000-01 and 2001-02



As for central administrative costs,[2] the University of Toronto appears to be able to take advantage of economies of scale to keep these costs relatively low as a percentage of operating costs. It should be noted that there has been a recent change in the methodology used by the Council of Ontario Universities in computing this indicator. The definition of central administrative costs has been expanded to include legal fees, audit fees, convocation expenses, insurance premiums, and occupational health and safety expenses.

[2] This includes the administration, planning and information costs associated with the offices of the president and vice-presidents, the registrar and admissions, research administration, space management, governing council secretariat, finance and accounting, personnel, central purchasing, institutional research and general university memberships.

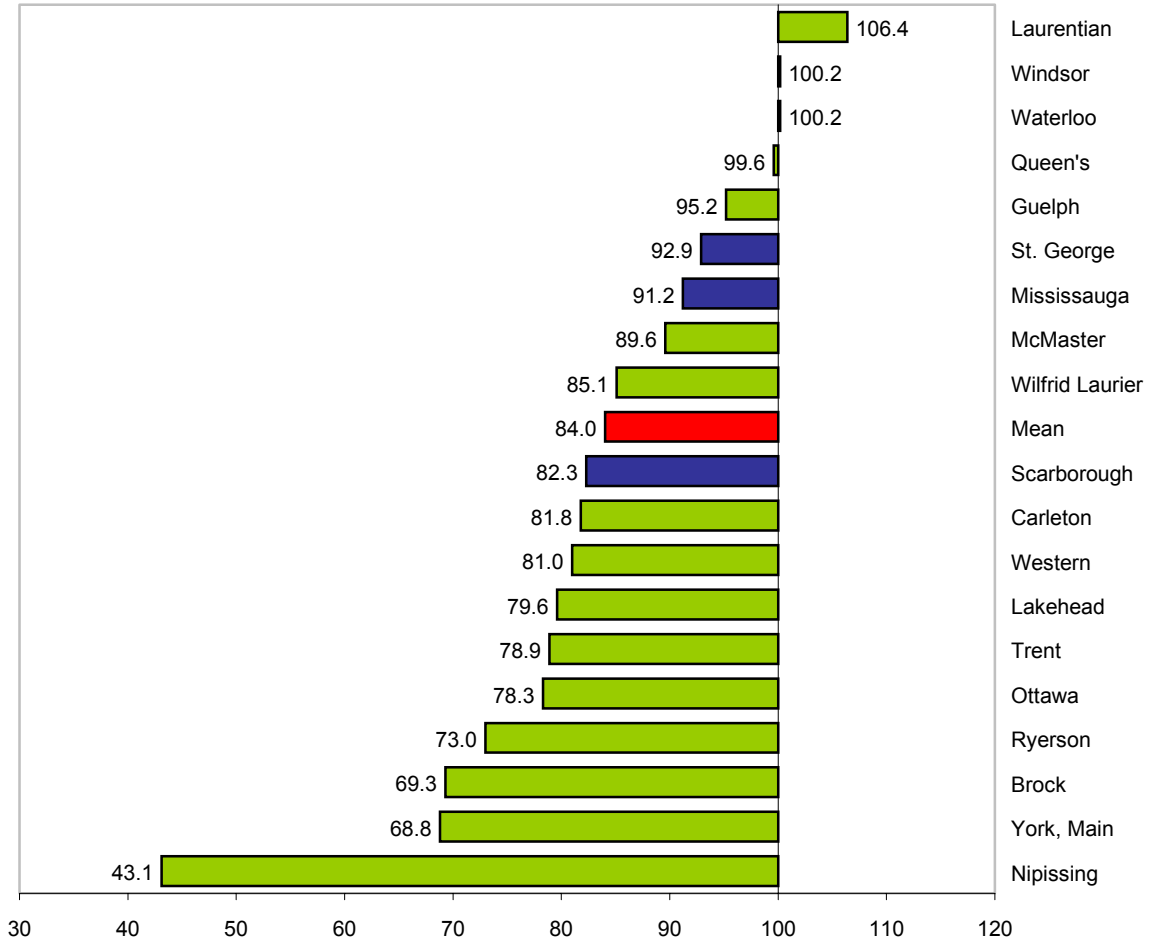
Central Administrative Costs as a Percentage of Operating Expenses
Ontario Universities, Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 2001



Space:

COU data on space utilization are compiled every three years; the most recent update occurred in 1998/9, and new data have been submitted for 2001-02. This most recent update will be available for the Performance Indicators report for 2003. Our space inventory is less than our "need;" but the gap is smaller at the University of Toronto than at a number of other universities in Ontario. Within the University of Toronto, the shortage is most acute on the Scarborough campus. Recent funding for new capital projects will alleviate the shortage to some extent.

Space Allocation, Ontario Universities
Actual/Formula (%)



EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

19. Proportion of women appointed to tenure-stream positions relative to pool, three-year cycle

20. Visible minorities appointed to tenure-stream positions, three-year cycle

21. Administrative staff in designated groups relative to workforce

Relevance:

Our employment equity policies state that additions to the faculty should on balance reflect the availability of women and visible minorities in the pools upon which we draw. The Vice-President, Human Resources of the University of Toronto issues an Annual Report on Employment Equity, which includes data on the composition of the faculty and staff by gender, by visible minority status and by a number of other breakdowns as part of a statistical profile. We extract data from that report here, as well as other administrative data, to monitor the effects of our employment equity policies, and to draw attention to the full report.

Assessment:

The data on which the Employment Equity Report is based are drawn from the personnel information system. Data on gender are reliable and valid. Data on visible minority status are based on self-identification in surveys, and may be somewhat less reliable and valid.

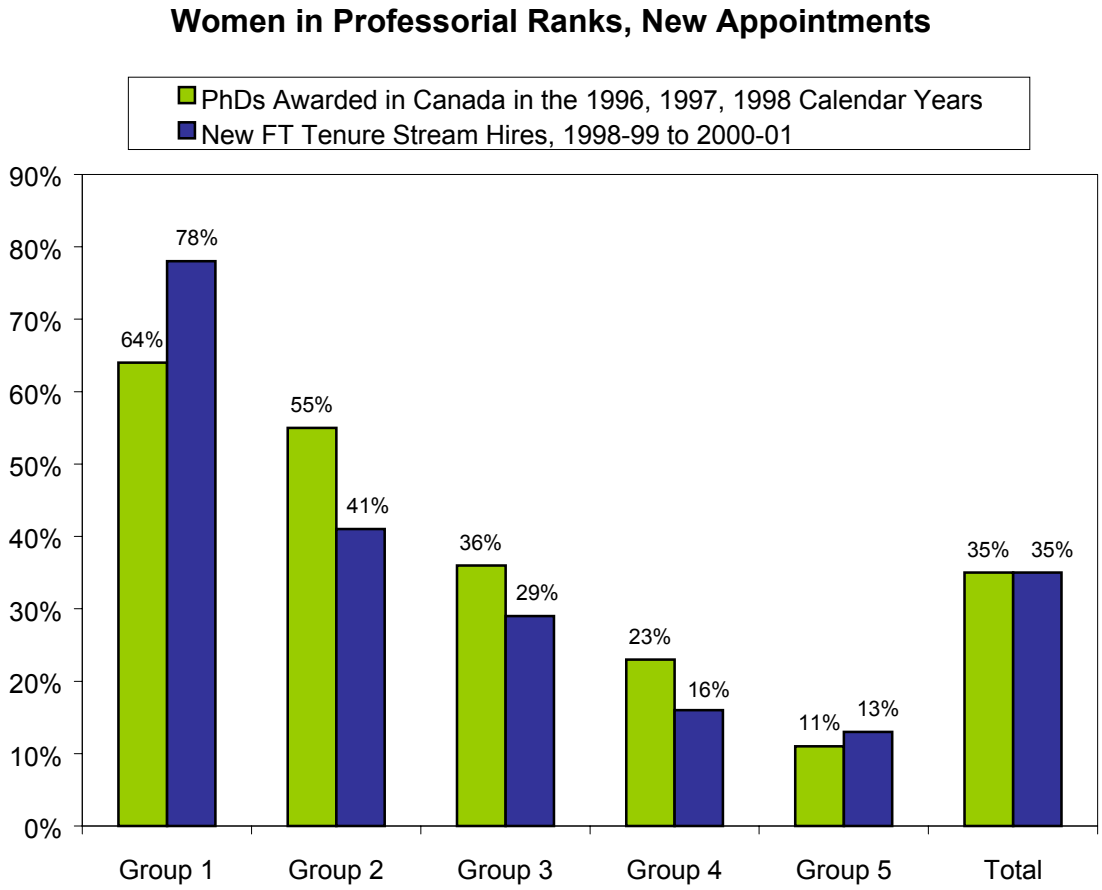
In monitoring progress in the appointment of female faculty, we compare the proportion of women among recent UofT appointments to the proportion of women among recent Canadian Ph.D.'s in the relevant disciplines. There are five disciplinary groupings defined according to the proportion of women among Canadian Ph.D. graduates from 1996 to 1998 as follows:

1. Women constitute 60 percent or more of recent PhDs: Drama, Education, Fine Art, Information Studies, Nursing, Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, Psychology, Social Work, Speech Language Pathology, Visual & Performing Arts
2. Women constitute 45-59 percent of recent PhDs: Anthropology, Botany, Community Health (Public Health Sciences, Health Policy Management & Evaluation), English, French, Linguistics, Other Languages & Literatures, Sociology
3. Women constitute 30-44 percent of recent PhDs: Basic Medical Sciences (Anatomy, Biochemistry, Physiology, Immunology, Genetics, Nutritional Sciences, Pharmacology, Pathology), Dentistry, Geography, History, Law, Management, Medieval Studies, Music, Near & Middle Eastern Civilizations, Pharmacy, Philosophy, Political Science, Study of Religion, Zoology
4. Women constitute 15-29 percent of recent PhDs: Architecture, Chemistry, East Asian Studies, Economics, Forestry, Mathematics, Statistics
5. Women constitute less than 15 percent of recent PhDs: Astronomy, Astrophysics, Biomaterials and Biomedical Engineering, Computer Science, Engineering (Aerospace, Civil, Electrical and Computer, Mechanical and Industrial, Metallurgy and Material Science, Civil), Geology, Physics.

(These groupings include only those disciplines in which appointments were made at the University of Toronto during the period 1998/1999-2000/01).

Given the relatively small numbers in any one discipline grouping, we report our performance for a three-year rolling period. Comparing the proportion of women appointed at UofT for the three years ending September 30, 2001 to the average proportion of women among recent Ph.D. graduates in each of the above groupings, we see that the proportion of women appointed exceeded their representation in the pool in two of the five groupings, and that overall the proportion of women appointed is reflective of the pool.

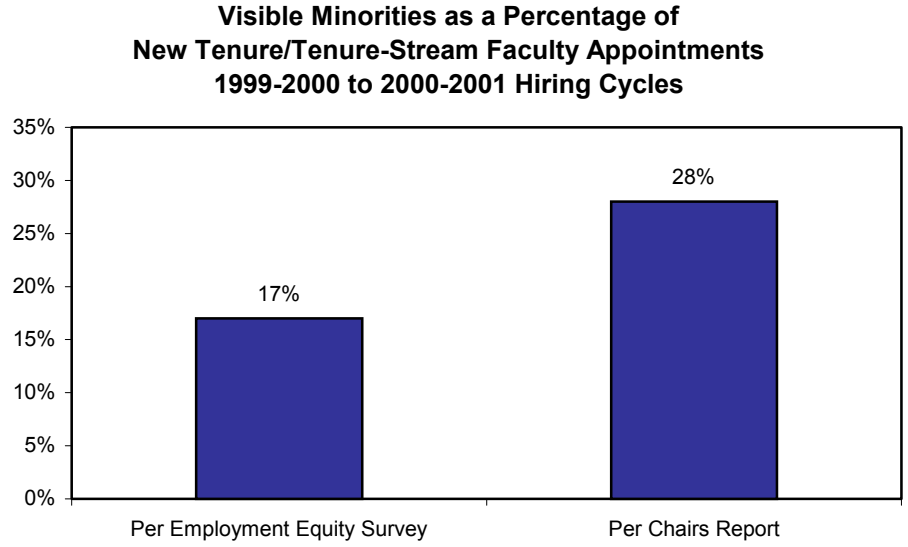
As in previous three-year cycles, we continue to recruit at least proportionate to the pool in the discipline grouping #5 in which women are least numerous, and in which the greatest efforts have therefore been made to identify and recruit outstanding women candidates, as well as in grouping #1 where women candidates are numerous. Experience in the intermediate disciplinary groupings #2-4 has been less consistent. As the University moves into a period of very substantial numbers of new faculty appointments, every effort must be made to ensure that we are fully tapping the pool of available talent in all disciplinary areas.



Unfortunately, comparable data on pools are not available for visible minorities or other designated groups. As an alternative, we track the rate of hiring of visible minority faculty over time. The following charts show visible minorities as a proportion of appointments to the tenure/ tenure-stream faculty for a three-year rolling period to provide a sufficient number of cases. According to data collected from newly-appointed faculty, this proportion was 17 percent in the 1999/2000 – 2000/2001 period. These data are based on voluntary self-identification in employment equity questionnaires. As noted in the Employment Equity report for 2000/01, however, the database from which these responses are drawn is not comprehensive. For this reason, we also collect information from heads of academic units regarding each new appointment. Data from these comprehensive reports by heads of academic units puts the proportion of visible minorities at 28% for the 1999/2000 – 2000/2001 period. This latter figure is more in line with the estimated proportion of visible minorities among recent Ph.D. graduates in Canada (29%), as reported in the National Graduate Survey, last conducted by Statistics Canada in 1997[1]. Data from the1996 Census indicate that 12 percent of Canadian University faculty and 18 percent of holders of Ph.D.s in Canada are members of visible minorities. Data from the 2001 Census are not yet available. Taking all of these factors into account, we would expect visible

[1] The data in this survey reports on the representation of visible minorities among 1995 Canadian PhD's residing in Canada two years after graduation.

minorities to constitute at least 20 percent of new tenure/tenure stream appointments, and that this proportion would increase over time.

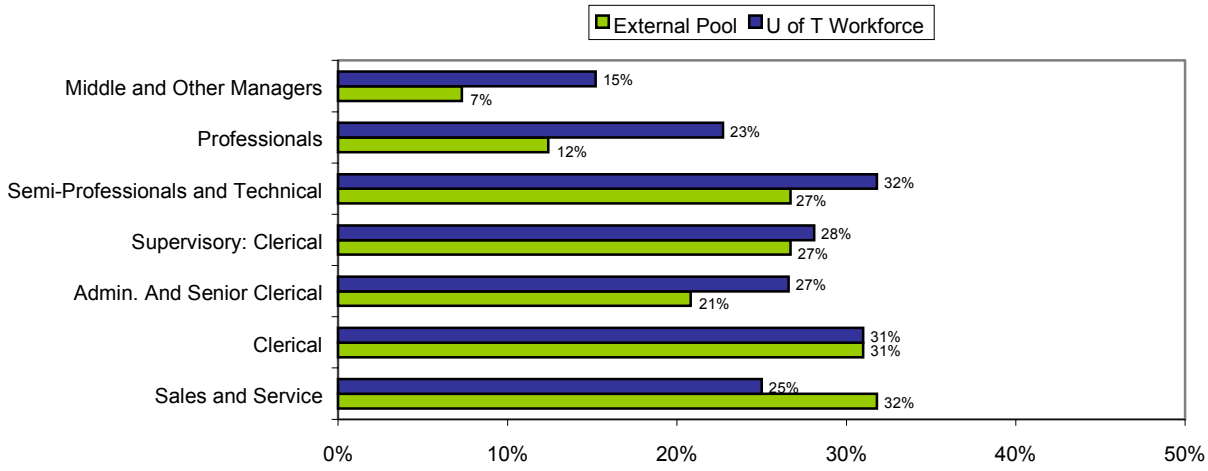


The Employment Equity report includes extensive additional data on faculty and on administrative staff. By way of illustration, we have drawn from the report a similar measure for administrative staff, comparing the proportion of persons self-identifying as members of visible minorities among UofT staff in occupational categories defined by Statistics Canada with the proportion of visible minorities in the workforce in the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). This measure comprises full-time unionized administrative staff in occupational categories in which the University of Toronto has more than 30 employees. In 2001 the representation of visible minorities in the UofT workforce continued to meet or exceed that in the available pool in all categories except one: sales and service.[2]

The Employment Equity report contains more comprehensive and detailed data on other occupational groups and on the representation of women, aboriginal people and persons with disabilities among administrative staff. In addition, each of the officers in the Equity Issues Advisory group issues an annual report. Taken together, these reports present a comprehensive overview of equity issues at the University.

[2] The University employed 47 people in this category in 2001. It should be noted that the comparison data from Statistics Canada will be updated using the 2001 Census; this data should be available in 2003 and will likely show a substantial increase in the proportion of visible minorities in the external pool for administrative staff in the greater Toronto region.

Visible Minorities
As a Percentage of the U of T Workforce and the
External Pool Administrative Staff, Full-time, USWA, September 2001



ADVANCEMENT

22. Financial Support from Alumni and Friends:
a) Private funds receipted annually
b) Ratio of private funds to operating revenue
c) Percentage of alumni making gifts to the University
d) The Campaign: cumulative totals
e) The Campaign: source of donations

Relevance:

The Division of University Advancement is focussed on providing the financial, alumni, and community support required for the University of Toronto to attain its academic and research objectives. In the University's academic planning process, advancement activities have been identified as integral to the achievement of our academic priorities. The current *Campaign for the University of Toronto* is intended to serve these priorities and to raise the base level of on-going private support for the University. The support of alumni is a strong indication of commitment to the University and its mission.

Assessment:

In September, 1997, the University of Toronto publicly launched a fundraising campaign to obtain private support for the priorities which emerged from its academic planning process in the mid-1990s. The initial goal of the campaign was $400 million. The most ambitious fundraising campaign in Canadian history at that point was McGill's successful $200 million appeal.

The campaign objective was raised to $575 million in May 1999, based on its early success. This campaign reached $700 million by the conclusion of the presidency of J. Robert S. Prichard in June 2000. At his installation as President in October 2000, Professor Robert Birgeneau raised the campaign goal to a minimum of $1 billion and extended the campaign by 32 months, to December 31, 2004.

As of April 30, 2002, total pledges and gifts to the Campaign were $874,4 million.

In addition to surpassing its objectives for monetary support during the 2000-01 fiscal year, the following key achievements are worth noting:

- The number of donors to the campaign surpassed the 100,000 mark as of April 30, 2001. The vast majority of gifts were contributed by alumni, many of whom were also first-time donors to the University of Toronto. This is a very positive indicator for the future fundraising strength of the University.

- From a monetary perspective, individuals – either alumni, or citizens with a keen interest in the ability of the University to fulfill its academic aspirations, continued to account for approximately 60% of total financial support contributed to the University of Toronto Campaign. Foundations and organizations accounted for an additional 22% of total monetary support, while corporations accounted for the remaining 18%.

- The Campaign has also attracted more than $200 million in matching support from the Governments of Canada and Ontario for campaign priorities which fulfill government objectives.

- The Division has also made substantial progress against the Campaign's parallel goal of obtaining $200 million in future gift intentions. As of April 30, 2002, future gift intentions totalled $193,752,531.

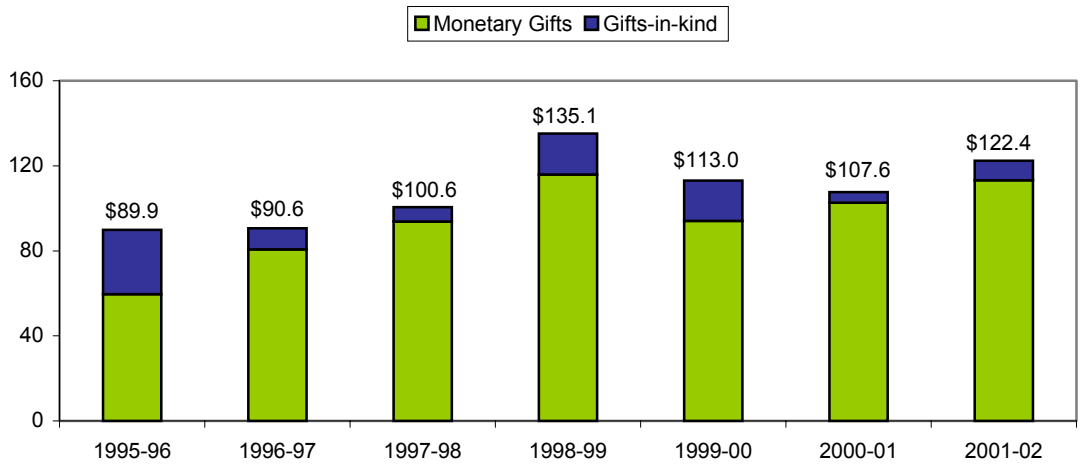
The following charts include our three federated universities, (except in the ratio of private funds to operating revenue), but exclude our fully affiliated teaching hospitals.

The chart displaying annual fundraising achievement indicates a steady upward trend from 1995/96. It is important to note:

- 1998/99 saw extraordinarily high cash totals due to the fact that payments on pledges under the three year OSOTF (Ontario Student Opportunity Trust Fund) initiative were due in March 1999.

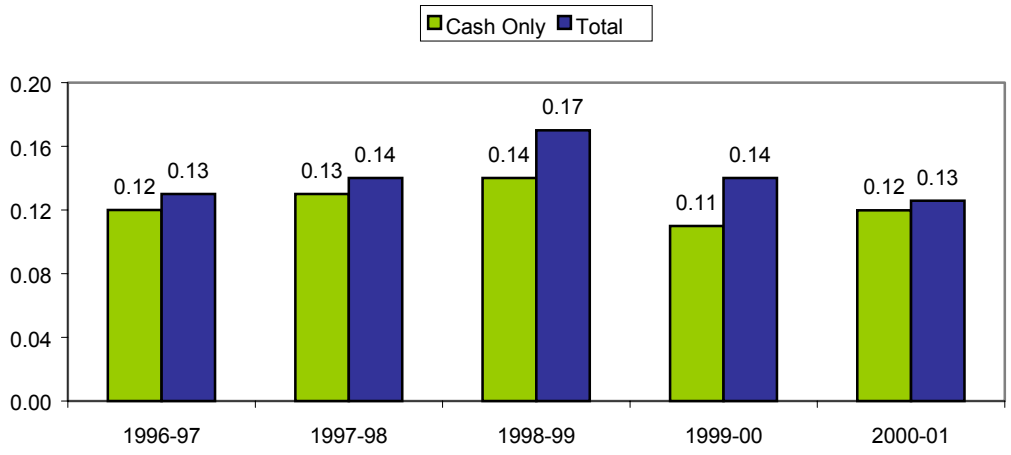
- The gifts for 2001/02 include the payment of two significant pledges made to the university in 2000/01. The data for 2001/02 are therefore somewhat higher than one would normally expect.

Annual Fundraising Achievement
($Millions)

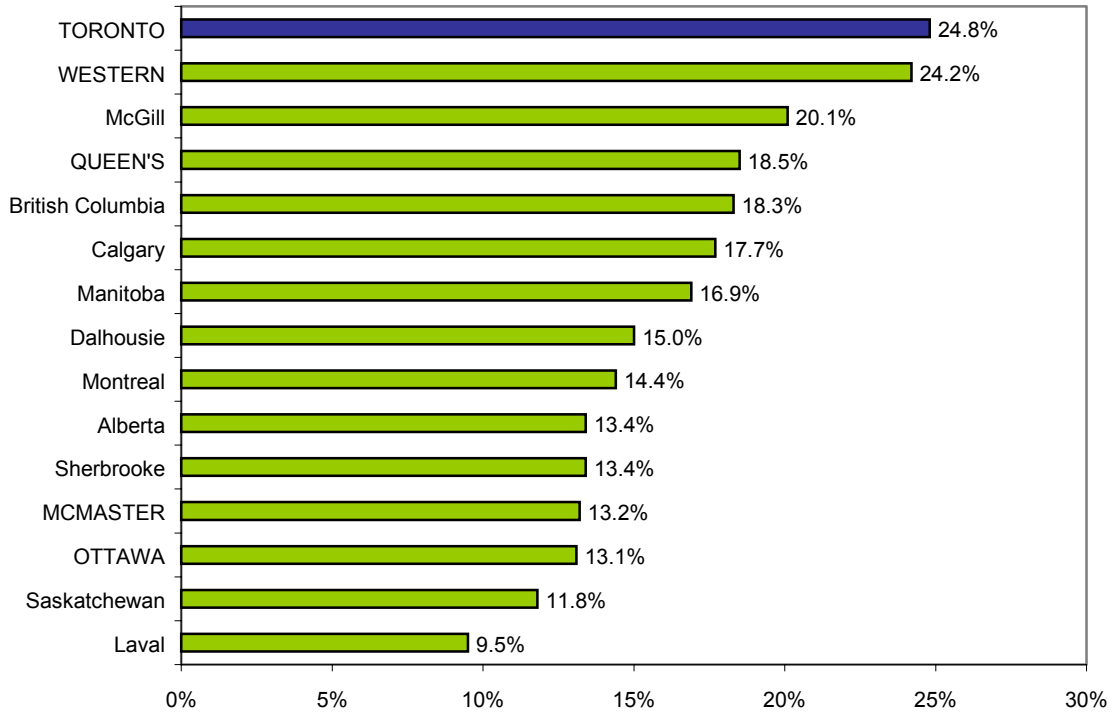


Monetary gifts are based on actual payments received (in Millions of dollars). The above donations include those receipted by the University of Toronto and those receipted by the University of St. Michael's College, University of Trinity College and Victoria University.

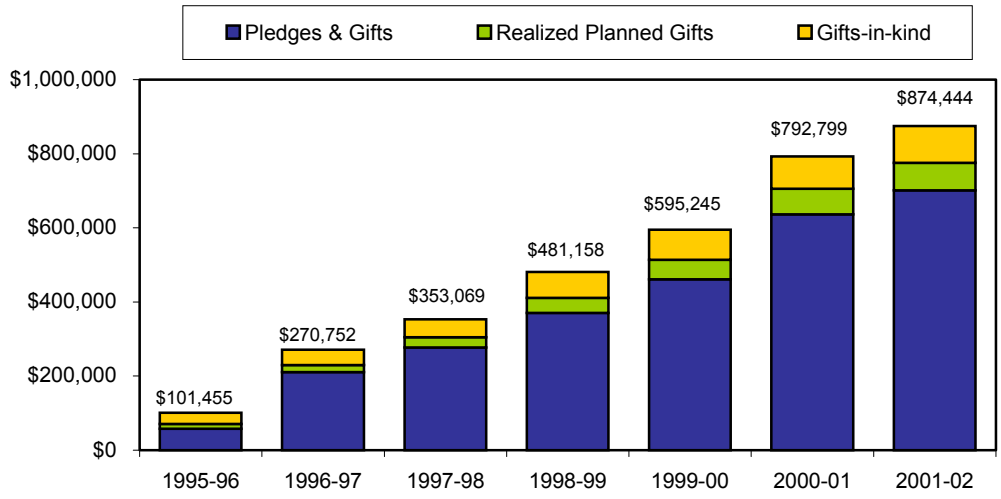
Ratio of Private Funds
Receipted Annually to Operating Revenue



Percentage of Alumni Who Made Gifts to the University
Over a Five-year Period
(Information published in Macleans, November 19, 2001)



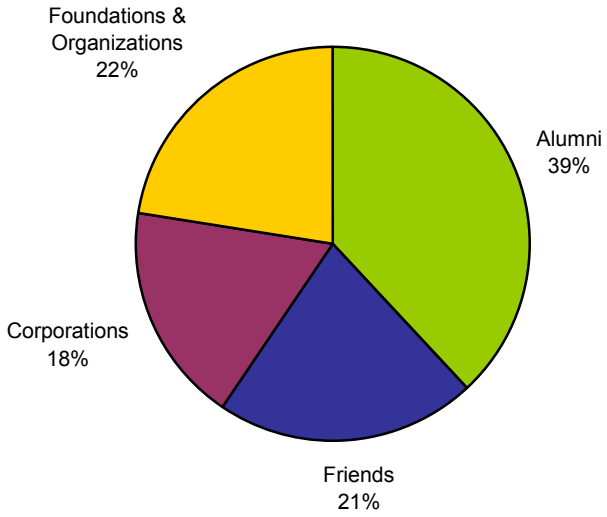
University of Toronto
The Campaign
Cumulative Totals as at April 30, 2002
($ thousands)



Note: 1995-96 campaign report excludes amount raised by the University of Trinity College.

University of Toronto
The Campaign
Source of Donations as at April 30, 2002

$874,444,714



FINANCE

23. Endowment Funds:
a) Ratio of endowment to operating revenue
b) Endowment per FTE student
c) Endowment fund performance
d) Value of endowment relative to other publicly funded North American university

24. Pension Fund Performance

25. Credit ratings of U of T and Peers

Relevance:

Information on the financial performance of the University is essential to governors in their fiduciary roles. As private support for the University increases, the performance of our endowment fund assumes even greater importance.

The University of Toronto Asset Management Corporation has, as its prime objective, the growth of the purchasing power of the University's endowment and pension assets. Calendar year 2001 was its first full year of operation since its establishment on May 1, 2000. The University sets the parameters and return objectives under which UTAM operates through the policies for investment of university and pension assets and through the policy for capital preservation of endowment funds.

Information on the credit rating of the University of Toronto is useful to governors to help determine the capability of the University to repay borrowing, as assessed by independent credit rating agencies. Key rating criteria include diversity of revenues and strength of student demand.

Achievement of the capital construction program involves borrowing and the cost of that borrowing is partially driven by the credit rating.

Assessment:

For the year ended December 2001, the endowment and pension funds outperformed their individual one-year benchmarks, despite market declines, falling real rates of returns and growing inflation. However, neither fund achieved its one-year objective relative to inflation.

Fund performance is measured across four years against a policy benchmark and an inflation benchmark. On a four year basis, the endowment fund achieved its policy benchmark and was just short of its inflation benchmark. The pension fund achieved its inflation benchmark and was just short on the policy benchmark.

The University's endowment increased considerably from 1997 to 2000, both in absolute terms and in relations to operating funds and FTE student enrolment. From 2000 to 2001, the endowment has remained about the same in absolute terms and in comparison to student enrolment but has declined in comparison to operating income.

The endowment remains relatively small, however, especially on a per student basis, in comparison with a number other large publicly funded universities in North America.

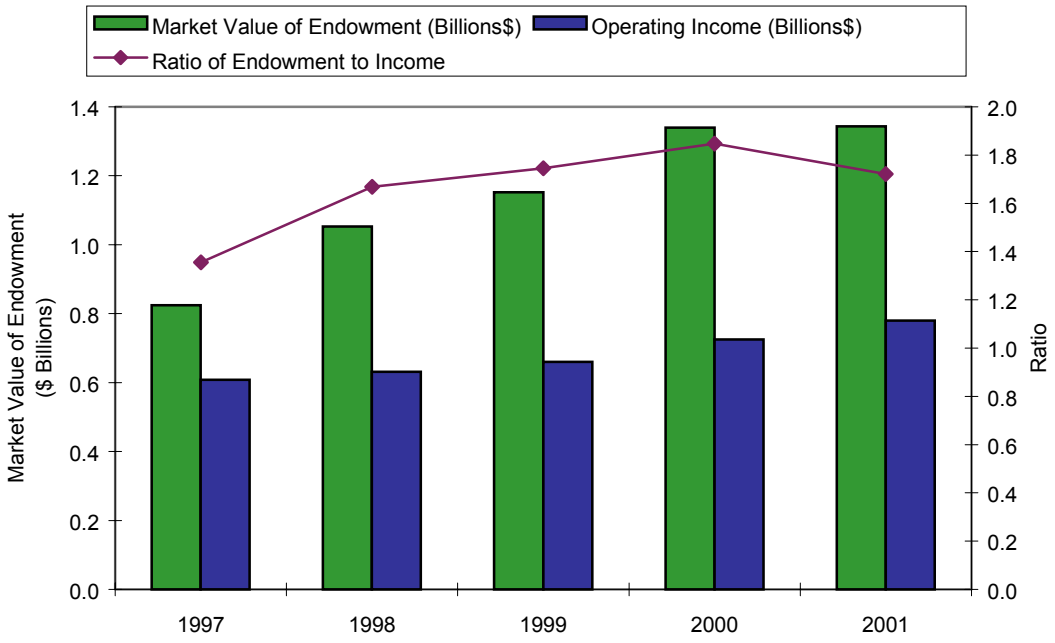
The University of Toronto has three credit ratings. In each case the credit rating agency has assigned a rating to the University which is one level higher than the rate assigned to the Province of Ontario by that credit rating agency.

University of Toronto ratings assigned by Moody's Investor Service and Standard and Poor's are the same as those assigned to the University of California system and the University of Washington, and better than those of several of our peers.

We hope to introduce a new indicator (or indicators) for the 2003 Performance Indicators report that measures the financial health of the University through the use of balance sheet liquidity ratios. The Provincial Government has for some time expressed a strong interest in this type of performance indicator for all Ontario universities.

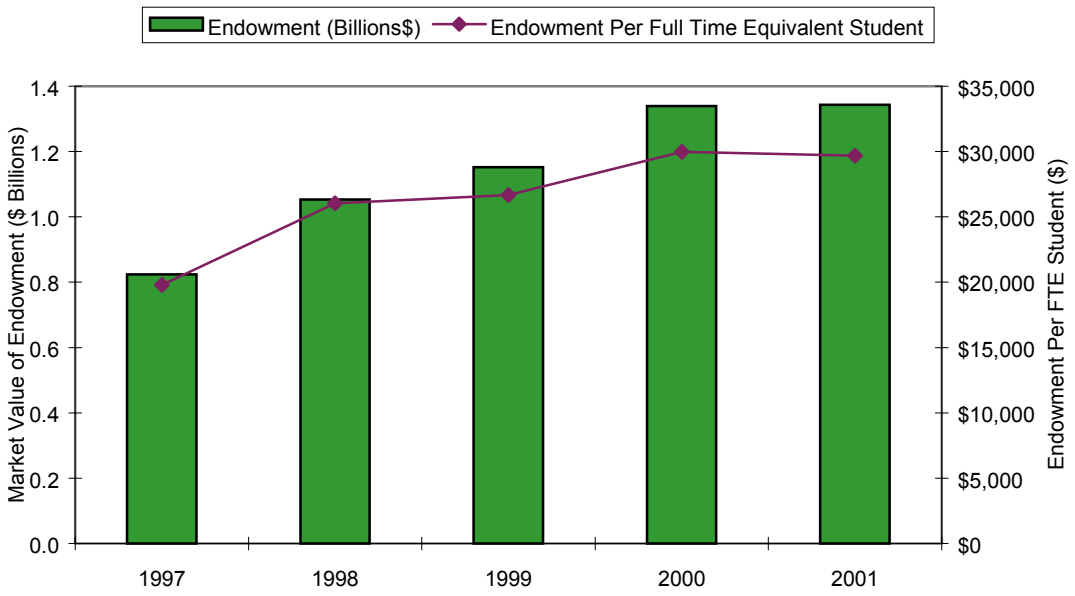
Ratio of Endowment to Operating Income

Year Ending April 30



Endowment Per FTE Student*

Year Ending April 30 At Market



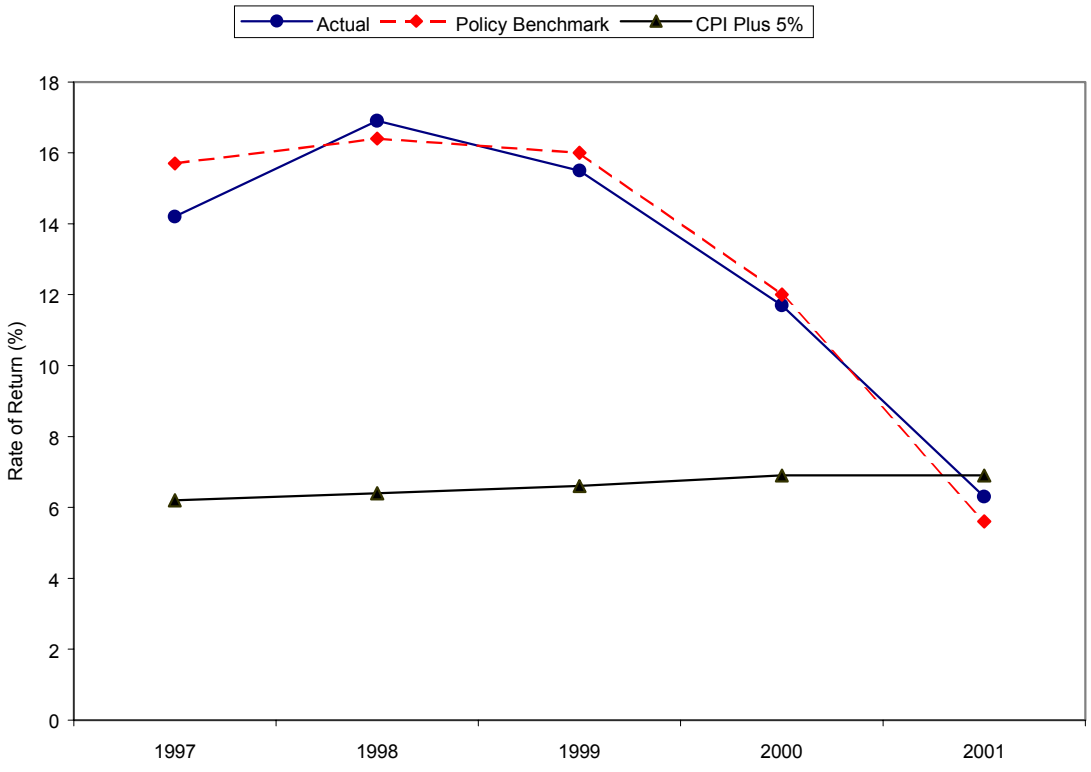
* Includes the three federated universities

Endowment Fund Performance

Calendar Year	One-Year Rate of Return (%)	*Four-Year Annualized Rates of Return (%)*		
		Endowment Fund	Policy Benchmark*	Consumer Price Index Plus 5%
2001	**-3.2**	**6.3**	**5.6**	**6.9**
2000	5.1	11.7	12.0	6.9
1999	14.6	15.5	16.0	6.6
1998	9.7	16.9	16.4	6.4
1997	18.1	14.2	15.7	6.2

* The policy benchmark is a weighted composite of major capital market indices, and represents the fund's normal asset allocation to four major asset classes: Canadian equity, U.S. equity, International equity, and Canadian bonds.

Four Year Fund Performance

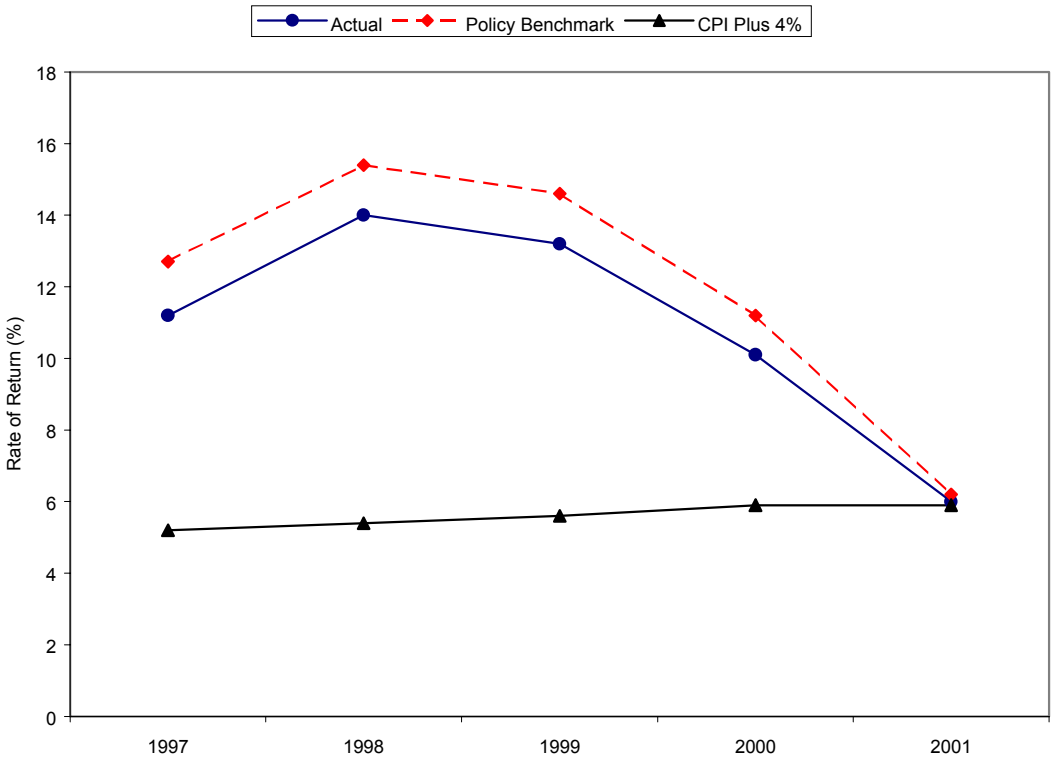


Pension Fund Performance

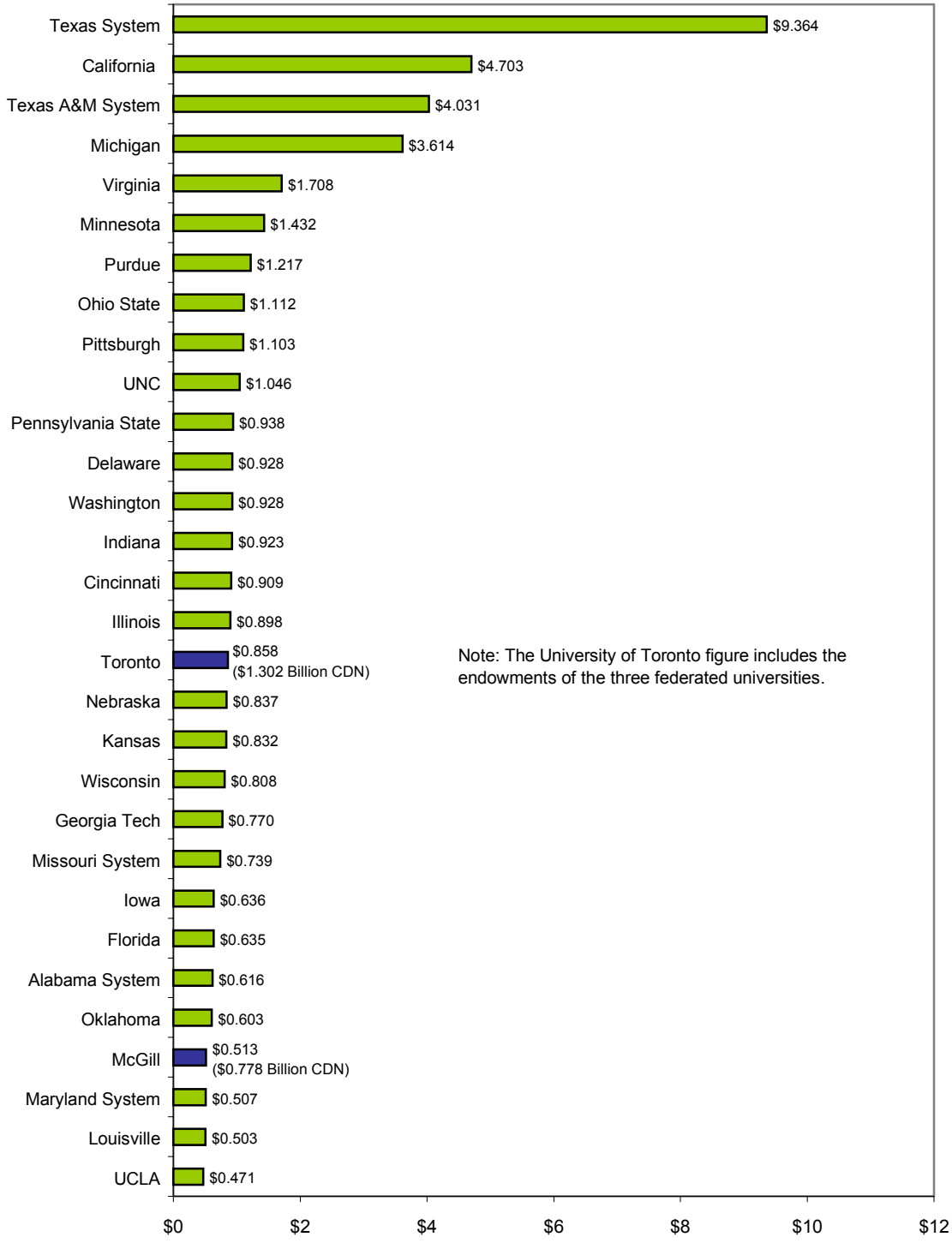
Calendar Year	One-Year Rate of Return (%)	*Four-Year Annualized Rates of Return (%)*		
		Pension Fund	Policy Benchmark*	Consumer Price Index Plus 4%
2001	**-1.5**	**6.0**	**6.2**	**5.9**
2000	5.2	10.1	11.2	5.9
1999	12.9	13.2	14.6	5.6
1998	8.1	14.0	15.4	5.4
1997	14.2	11.2	12.7	5.2

* The policy benchmark is a weighted composite of major capital market indices, and represents the fund's normal asset allocation to four major asset classes: Canadian equity, U.S. equity, International equity, and Canadian bonds.

Four Year Fund Performance

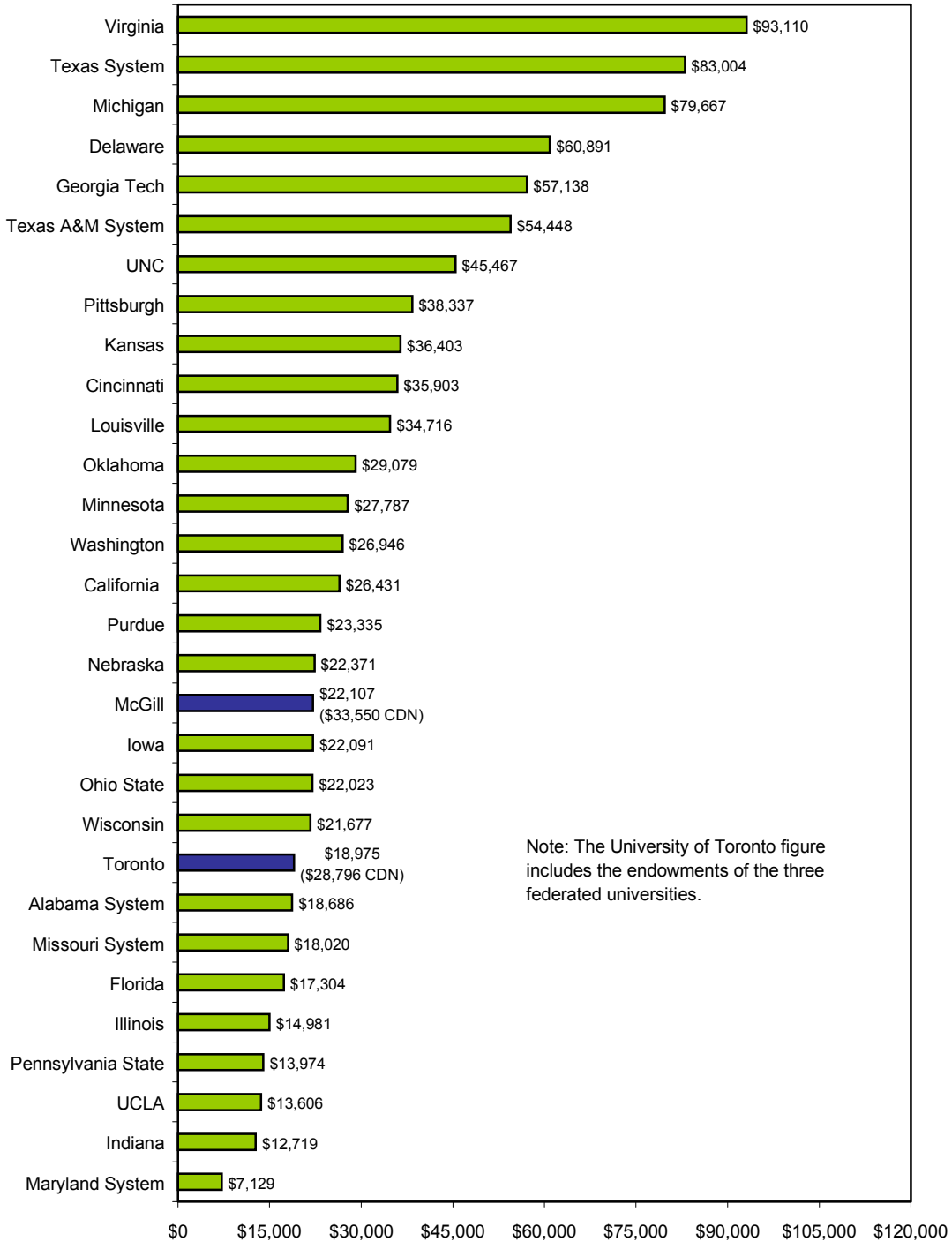


Top 30 Endowments at Public Institutions
As at June 30, 2001
(US$ Billions)



Source: 2001 NACUBO Endowment Study.

Top 30 Endowments at Public Institutions
Per Full-Time Equivalent Student
As of June 30, 2001



Source: 2001 NACUBO Endowment Study.

Credit Rating Comparison
University of Toronto with US and Canadian Peers as at May 2002

The University of Toronto has three credit ratings - from Moody's Investor's Service, from Standard and Poor's, and from Dominion Bond Rating Service. All three of these credit ratings are ranked one level higher than the credit ratings assigned to the Province of Ontario by that credit rating agency. The following tables showing the credit rating definitions and the ratings assigned to those of our US and Canadian peers that have credit ratings.

Rating Definitions	Moody's Investor's Service	Standard and Poor's	Dominion Bond Rating Service
Best quality	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Next highest quality	Aa1	AA+	AA high
and so on, declining	Aa2	AA	AA
↓	Aa3	AA-	AA low
	A1	A+	A high
	A2	A	A
	and so on	and so on	and so on

University	Moody's Investor's Service	Standard and Poor's	Dominion Bond Rating Service
University of Texas system	Aaa	AAA	
University of Michigan	Aaa	AA+	
University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill	Aa1	AA+	
University of Toronto	**Aa2**	**AA+**	**AA high**
University of California system	Aa2	AA+	
University of Washington	Aa2	AA+	
University of Minnesota - Twin Cities	Aa2	AA	
Ohio State University	Aa2	AA	
Rutgers University	Aa3	AA	
University of Arizona	A1	AA	
University of Illinois system/Urbana-Champaign	Aa3	AA-	
University of British Columbia	Aa3	AA-	

FINANCIAL ACCESSIBILITY

26. Percentage of students whose parental income is below $50,000
a) First-entry programs
b) Second-entry programs

27. OSAP Debtload:
a) Per graduating student, first-entry programs
b) Default rates, University of Toronto program and other Ontario universities

Relevance:

The University's Policy on Student Financial Support establishes as a fundamental principle that no student offered admission to its programs will be unable to enter or to complete the program due to lack of financial means. Accordingly, and notwithstanding tuition increases over time, the proportion of students from lower-income families should be maintained and should ideally increase as a result of the operation of this policy. Because the University's guarantee builds upon the student loan programs of the government of Ontario, it is also important to monitor student debtloads.

Assessment:

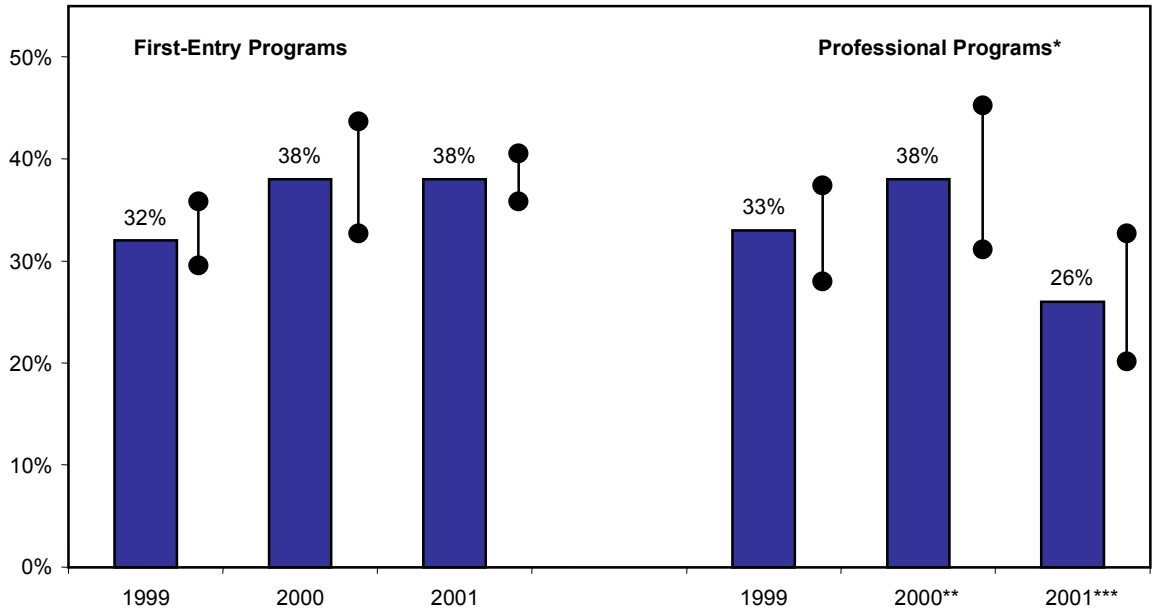
The University conducts surveys of its students which include questions relating to financial background. In 1998/99, the University of Toronto participated in a survey of students in first-entry programs in five Ontario universities (the others being Queens, Ryerson, Western, and York). The response rate for the University of Toronto was 55%; and the number of respondents was 877. In 1998/99, the University of Toronto also conducted a survey of students in second-entry programs that had experienced proportionately large tuition increases (Dentistry, Law, Management, Medicine, Pharmacy). The response rate was 52%; and the number of respondents was 673. In 1999/00**,** the University again surveyed students in first-entry and second-entry programs, with a response rate of 63%.

The results of these surveys, as previously reported, indicate that the proportion of students in first-entry programs from lower-income families was higher at the University of Toronto than the average for the five Ontario universities participating in the 1998/9 survey. This proportion, moreover, increased from 1998/99 to 1999/00. In second-entry programs which experienced large tuition increases, we have attempted to track the impact on accessibility by surveying students in the early years of the program, using the 1999 student population as the base. Unfortunately, this yields a small number of respondents, and a resulting volatility in the results year-over-year. This problem was exacerbated in 2001 by a very low response rate to the survey of second-entry students (28%). We have attempted to compensate for this volatility by showing "confidence intervals" around the results. The lines beside the bars on the chart show the range into which the actual population would fall, 19 times out of 20. These ranges for second-entry programs are very broad, reflecting the small numbers of respondents. These ranges overlap for each of the three years, meaning that the population itself could be fairly stable, even as the survey responses show peaks and valleys. The matter of financial accessibility to these second-entry programs is one that we are committed to monitoring very closely; and we are working to revise the survey methodology so as to increase the numbers of respondents to provide more reliable results.

Over one-half of graduates of first-entry programs graduated with no student debt from 1997–2001. The proportion of students with debts over $15,000 declined between 1997 and 2001 (from about 24% to about 21%). The small proportions of students graduating with debts of more than $25,000 require monitoring, although the proportion declined from 6% in 2000 to 5% in 2001. The University's debt-remission programs are intended to assist graduates who have difficulty in repaying debt as a result of low incomes after graduation.

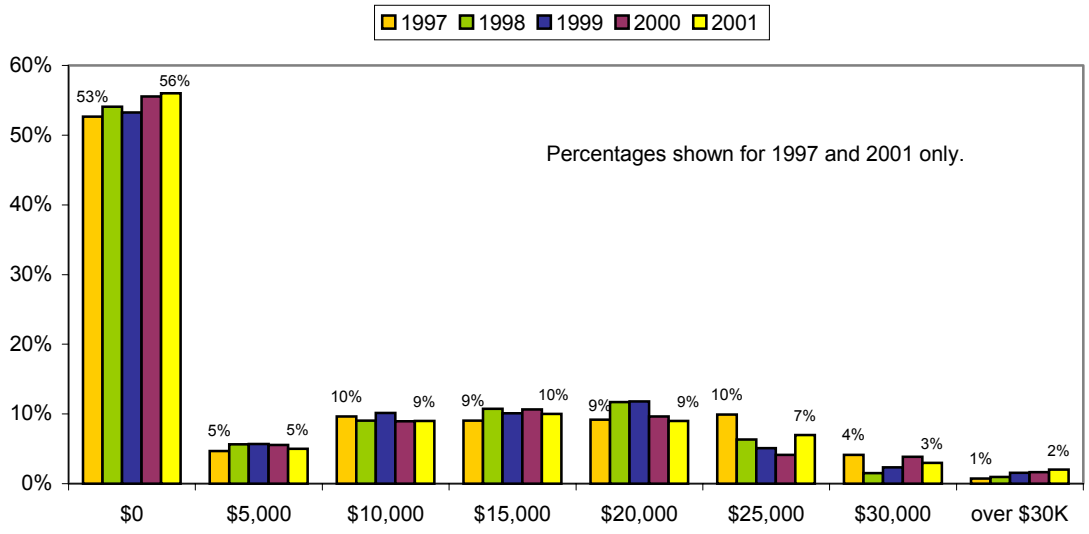
Default rates on student loans for University of Toronto graduates are well below the mean for Ontario universities.

Financial Accessibility
Percentage of Students Whose Parental Income is Below $50,000

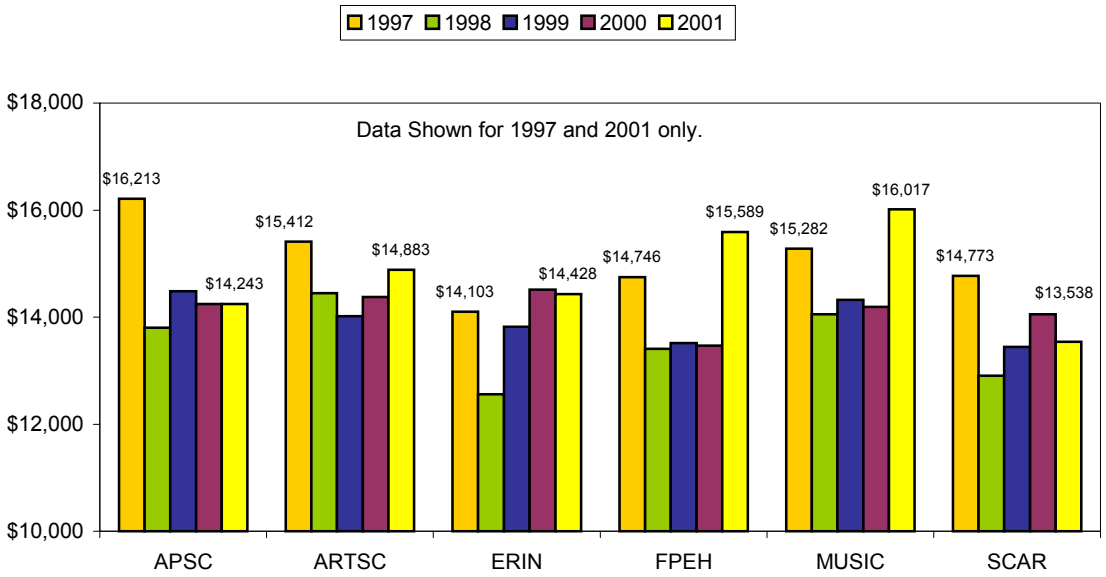


*Dentistry, Law, Management, Medicine, and Pharmacy.
**First Year only.
***First and Second Year only.

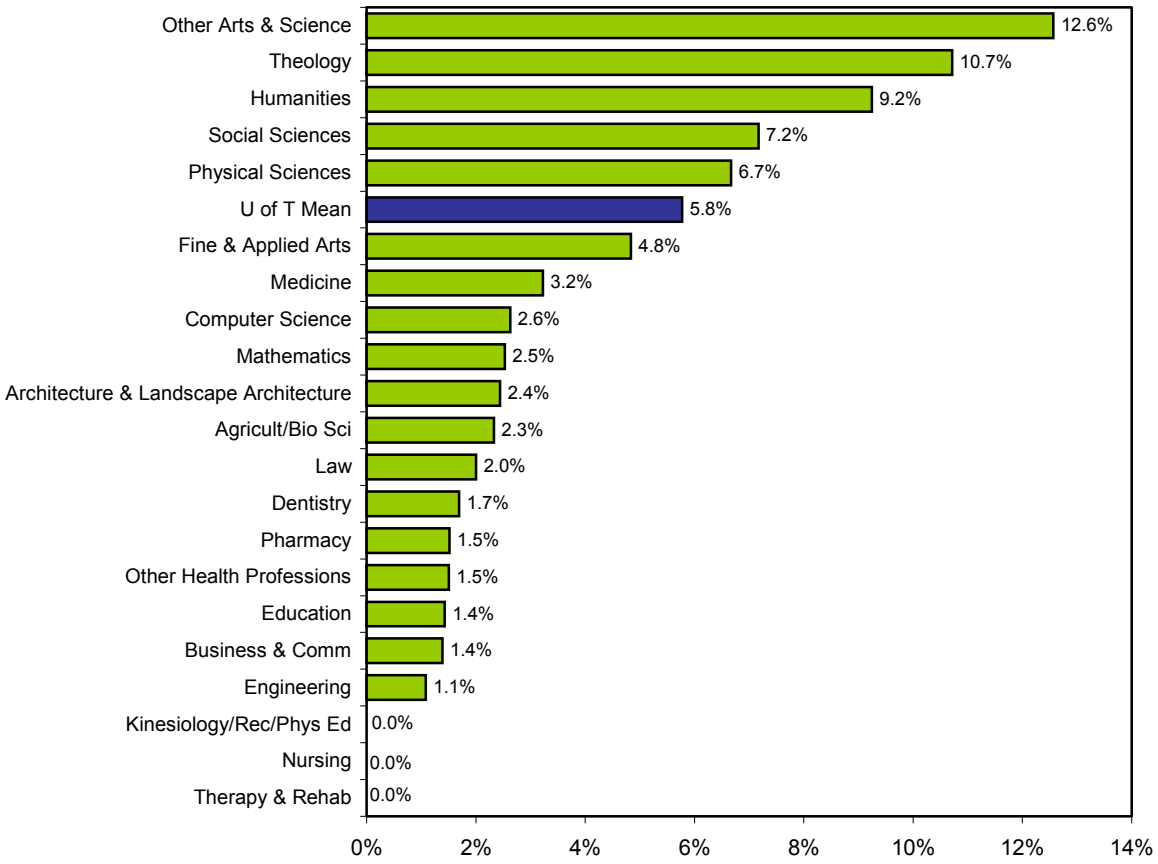
OSAP Debtload per Student
(Graduates of First Entry Programs)



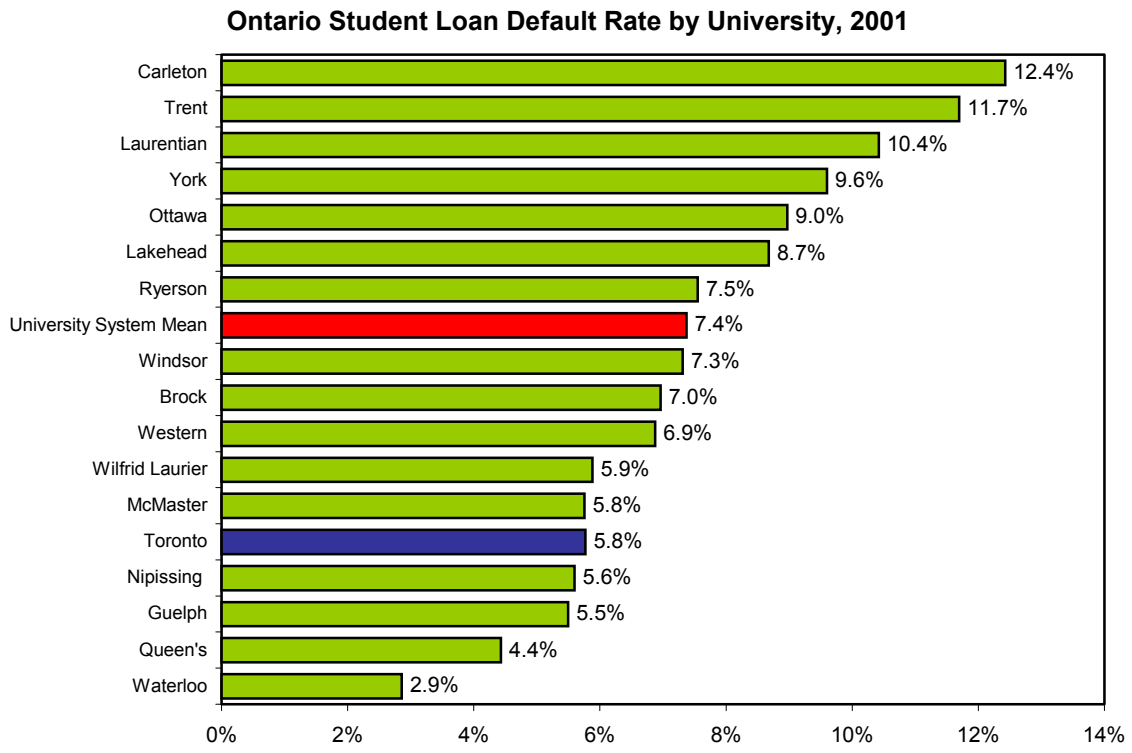
OSAP Debtload by Division for Students with Debt



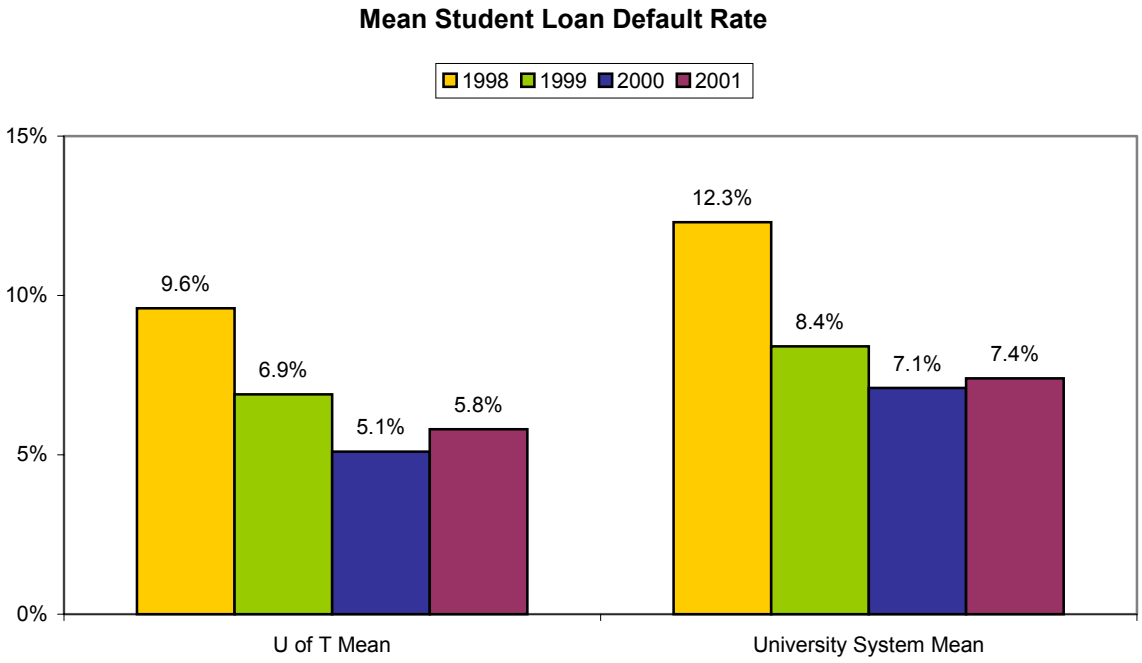
University of Toronto Student Loan Default Rate* by Program, 2001



* The default rate reflects the repayment status of students who were issued Ontario Student Loans in the 1998-99 academic year and completed or exited their studies in 1998-99.



* The default rate reflects the repayment status of students who were issued Ontario Student Loans in the 1998-99 academic year and completed or exited their studies in 1998-99.



STUDENT DIVERSITY

28. International and ethnic diversity, undergraduate students
a) Proportion of students born outside Canada
b) Proportion of visible minority students
c) Proportion of international students, ten-year history

Relevance:

Both of the Provost's planning framework documents, the *White Paper* and *Raising Our Sights,* argue for the importance of a student body from a variety of cultural backgrounds in enriching the quality of the educational experience.

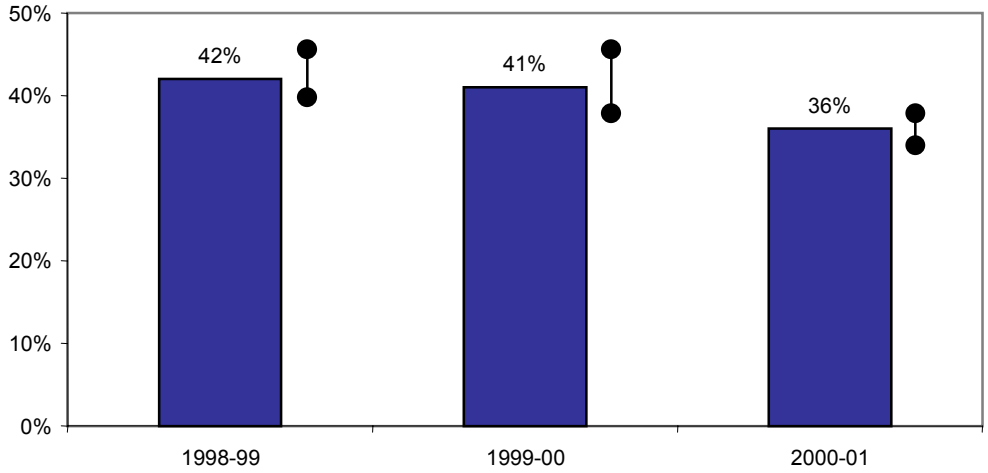
Assessment:

The five-university survey cited earlier showed that, of students in first-entry programs at the University of Toronto, 42 percent were born outside Canada. This contrasts with a five-university average (including the University of Toronto) of 30 percent. The financial aid surveys of undergraduates conducted by the University of Toronto showed 40 percent of students in 1999-00, and 36 percent in 2001 were born outside Canada. It should be noted that the survey samples were limited to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

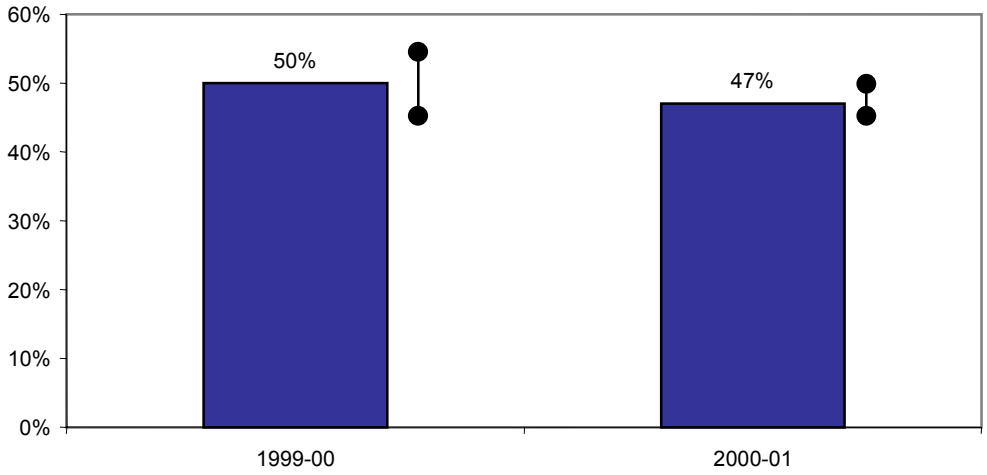
The University's surveys included an open-ended question asking students to describe their ethnocultural background. In 1999-00, 50 percent and in 2001, 47 percent identified themselves in categories generally described as "visible minorities."

As in the case of the financial accessibility measures reported on pages 77 and 78, we have shown confidence intervals around these proportions. Because numbers of students responding were greater here, the intervals are considerably narrower. The ranges do overlap, however, so we cannot conclude that the student population has changed in these respects.

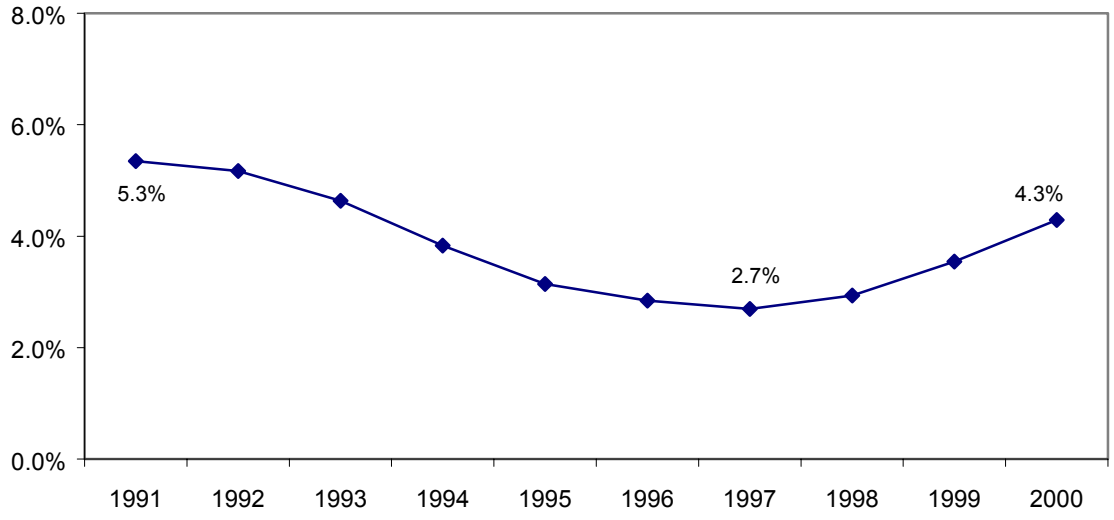
Proportion of Students Born Outside Canada, First-Entry Programs



Proportion of Students in First-Entry Programs
In Visible Minority Categories



International Students as a Percentage of Total Undergraduates
1991-2000



EMPLOYMENT RATES

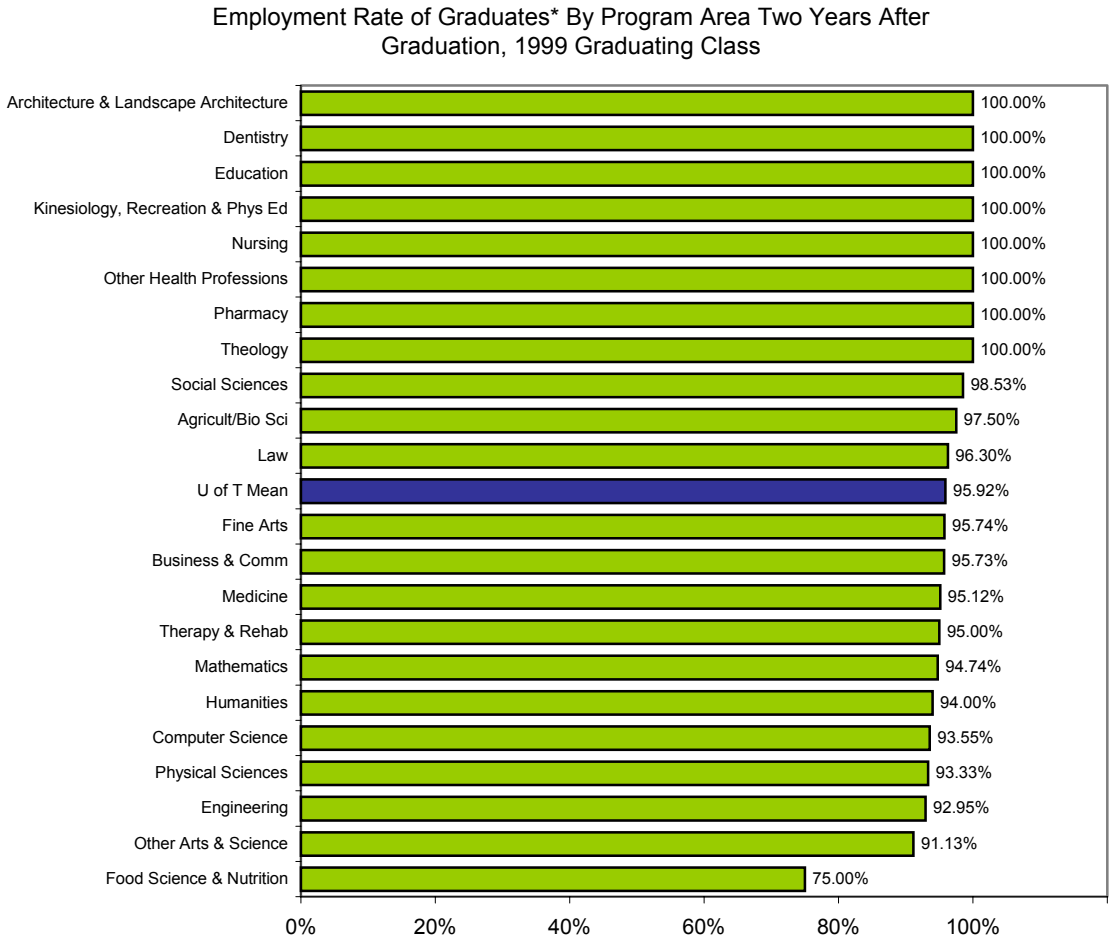
29. Employment rates of graduates, two years after graduation, by program

Relevance:

The University seeks to prepare its graduates for full engagement with society. One measure of this engagement is employment of University graduates who are members of the workforce.

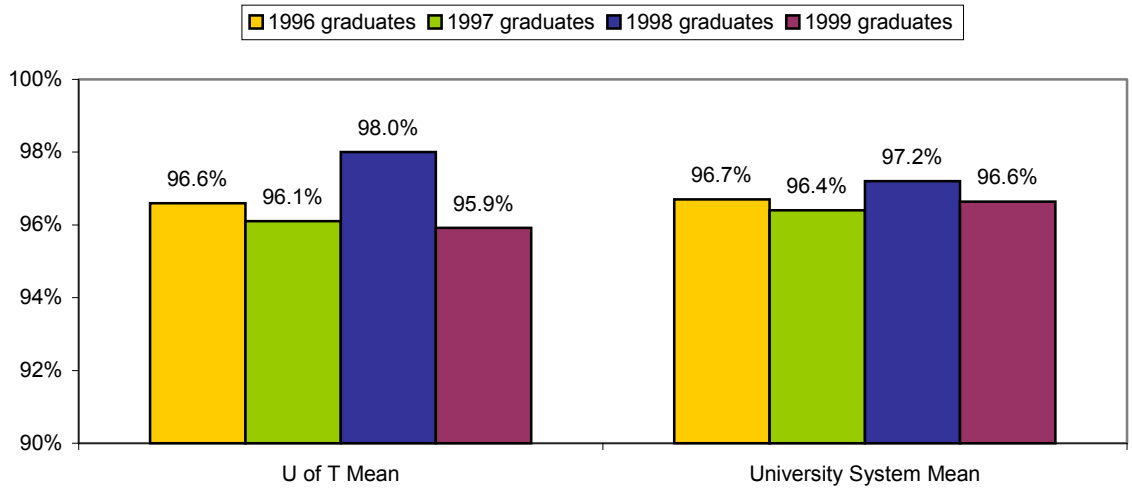
Assessment:

The University participated in the annual survey of graduates, together with other Ontario universities, under the auspices of the Council of Ontario Universities. There continues to be very little variation among Ontario universities on this measure; and the University of Toronto's employment rate remains close to the Ontario mean each year. The decline in the aggregate employment rate for the University of Toronto's 1999 graduates over the previous year mirrors the decline at the system-level.



* Students who graduated in 1999 from bachelors or first professional degree programs.

Mean Employment Rate of Graduates* Two Years After Graduation



*Graduates of bachelors or first professional degree programs.