



University of Toronto Scarborough Campus Council

**CAMPUS AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**

**Wednesday, March 25, 2015**

**4:00 p.m.**

**UTSC Council Chamber, Arts and Administration Building, Room AA 160**

**1265 Military Trail**

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**AGENDA**

- 1. Chair's Remarks**
- 2. Assessors' Reports**
- 3. Strategic Topic: Our Growing Campus- Security Implications** *(for information)*
- 4. UTSC Campus Operating Budget: Allocation of Funds\*** *(for information)*

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**CONSENT AGENDA\*\***

- 5. Report of the Previous Meeting: Report 10** – Wednesday, February 11, 2015\* *(for approval)*
- 6. Business Arising from the Report of the Previous Meeting**
- 7. Date of the Next Meeting** – Wednesday, April 29, 2015, 4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

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- 8. Other Business**



**FOR INFORMATION**

**PUBLIC**

**OPEN SESSION**

**TO:** UTSC Campus Affairs Committee

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**PRESENTER:** Professor Scott Mabury, Vice-President, University Operations  
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Ms Sally Garner, Executive Director, Planning & Budget  
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**DATE:** Wednesday, March 25, 2015

**AGENDA ITEM:** 4

**ITEM IDENTIFICATION:**

UTSC Campus Operating Budget - Allocation of Funds

**JURISDICTIONAL INFORMATION:**

Section 5.1 of the UTSC Campus Affairs Committee Terms of Reference notes that budget matters are among the Committee's areas of responsibility.

**GOVERNANCE PATH:**

1. UTSC Campus Affairs Committee [For Information] (March 25, 2015)
2. UTSC Campus Council [For Information] (April 21, 2015)

**PREVIOUS ACTION TAKEN:**

At meetings on September 16, 2014 and October 15, 2014, the UTSC Campus Affairs Committee (CAC) and the UTSC Campus Council (CC) respectively received for information the *Process for Consideration of Budget Matters by the UTM and UTSC Campus Councils and Campus Affairs Committees*. At the same meetings, both governance bodies received 'step one' in that process - a presentation on the Current Year Campus and Institutional Operating Budget. At meetings held on November 11, 2014 and December 3, 2014, the CAC and CC respectively received a presentation on the UTSC Proposed Operating Budget: Themes and Priorities, which represented 'step two' in the process.

The University's Budget Report 2015-16 and Long Range Budget Guidelines 2015-16 to 2019-20 were considered and recommended for approval by the Business Board (March 2, 2015) and the Planning and Budget Committee (March 4, 2015). This item will be subsequently be considered for approval by the Academic Board (March 19, 2015), the Executive Committee (March 24, 2015) and the Governing Council (April 1, 2015). The University's Tuition Fee Schedule for Publicly-funded Programs 2015-16 and for Self-funded Programs 2015-2016 was considered and recommended for approval by the Business Board (March 2, 2015) and will subsequently be considered by the Executive Committee (March 24, 2015) and the Governing Council (April 1, 2015).

**HIGHLIGHTS:**

This item is 'step four' in the process for information to the UTSC CAC and CC, which comprises of four components:

- (1) an integrated budget presentation to the CCs and CACs,
- (2) an overview of the proposed campus operating budgets (themes and priorities),
- (3) the Provost's budget review meetings, and,
- (4) governance consideration of the University's operating budget.

The presentation that will be provided, details the allocation of funds as a result of 'step three', the Provost's budget review meetings.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

For Information.

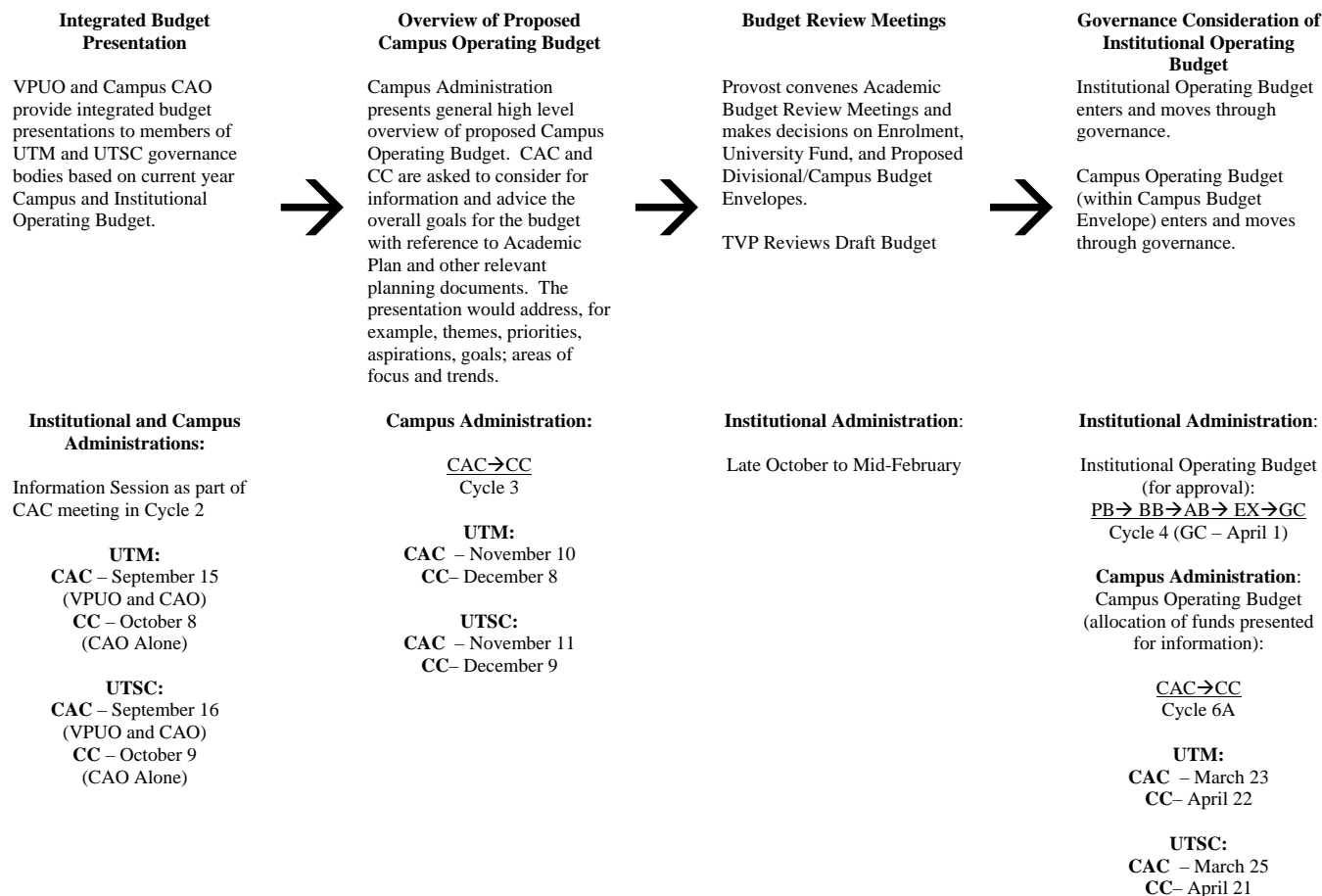
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**DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED:**

In preparation for the presentation, members may refer to the following background documents, available on the governance portal:

1. Process Map: consideration of Budget Matters by UTM and UTSC Campus Councils and Campus Affairs Committees
2. Tuition Fee Schedules for Publicly funded programs 2015-16
3. Annual Report on Student Financial Support 2013-14
4. Enrolment Report 2014-15
5. Long Range Budget Guidelines 2015-16 to 2019-20

**Process Map: Consideration of Budget Matters by UTM and UTSC Campus Councils and Campus Affairs Committees**



**Tuition Fee Schedules for  
Publicly-Funded Programs  
2015-16**



UNIVERSITY OF  
**TORONTO**



***February 11, 2015***

***Prepared by the University of Toronto Planning and Budget Office***

## Tuition Fees at the University of Toronto

Tuition fees at the University of Toronto are determined in accordance with the University’s Tuition Fee Policy (Appendix A1), the Statement of Commitment Regarding International Students (Appendix A2) and the Provincial Government’s Tuition Framework. In presenting this tuition schedule, the University reaffirms its commitment to student aid and its accessibility statement:

*“No student offered admission to a program at the University of Toronto should be unable to enter or complete the program due to lack of financial means.”*

## The Provincial Tuition Framework (2013-14 to 2016-17)

In March 2013, the Ministry of Training Colleges and Universities announced its Tuition Fee Framework for 2013-14 to 2016-17 replacing the previous framework that had been in effect since 2006-07. The four-year Tuition Framework allows for some program variability within an annual 3% overall cap, a reduction from the previous framework which had a 5% overall cap with program variability. The new framework continues to be accompanied by an accessibility guarantee which requires a specific amount to be set aside by universities for student aid so that universities ensure accessibility, regardless of the students’ financial means.

**Table 1: Tuition Framework: 2013-14 to 2016-17**

Program Type	Program Year Maximum Increase		
	First Year	Continuing (students starting in 2013-14 & beyond)	Continuing (students started prior to 2013-14)
Undergraduate Arts & Science (excluding Commerce, Business Administration, Management, Computer Science, Bioinformatics, UTM Visual Studies, Communication, Culture and Information Technology (CCIT), and Interactive Digital Media) , Architecture, Music, Kinesiology and Physical Education, Education, Nursing, Physician Assistant, Radiation Sciences, Transitional Year Programme	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Undergraduate Professional programs and all Graduate programs	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%
Institutional Average Cap	3.0%		

**Table 2: Implementation of New Tuition Framework at the University of Toronto: 2015-16**

Program Type	Program Year Increase		
	First Year	Continuing (students starting in 2013-14 & beyond)	Continuing (students started prior to 2013-14)
Undergraduate Arts & Science (excluding Commerce, Business Administration, Management, Computer Science, Bioinformatics, UTM Visual Studies, Communication, Culture and Information Technology (CCIT), and Interactive Digital Media), Architecture, Music, Kinesiology and Physical Education, Education, Nursing, Physician Assistant, Radiation Sciences, Transitional Year Programme	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Undergraduate Professional Programs (excl. MD)	5.0%	Some 4.5% Most 5.0%	4.0%
MD Program	5.0%	4% (students entered 2013-14) 5% (students entering 2014-15 and beyond)	4.0%
Professional Master's (including LLM and DMA)	Some 3.0%, 4% Most 5.0%	Some 3.0%, 4% Most 5.0%	4.0%
OISE EdD and Dentistry PhD with Specialty Training Programs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Doctoral Stream Master's and PhD (excluding LLM, DMA, EdD and some Dentistry)	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.8%
Institutional Average	3.0%		

## **Other Changes Related to New Tuition Fee Framework Guidelines**

In December 2013 the Ministry issued its Revisions to Tuition Fee Framework Guidelines which included changes to tuition billing practices and billing dates and the method by which universities are permitted to charge program fees.

### **Tuition Payments and Dates**

Policy changes regarding tuition billing practices will require universities to provide all students with the option of per-term billing. This change is designed to reflect the timing of Ontario Student Assistance Program (OSAP) disbursements to students. Currently the University of Toronto does not bill students on a per-term basis, but rather bills students for the fall/winter session in two stages, with 65% due around August (dates vary by program) and the remainder by November 15. The University of Toronto will meet the Ministry's per-term billing requirements through adjusting its fee payment deadlines. Specific dates will vary depending upon whether or not a student is OSAP-eligible. Other policy changes regarding tuition deposits will be fully implemented in 2015-16.

The policy changes were introduced with the expectation that universities implement them for the 2014-15 academic year, with mandatory implementation required in 2015-16. As stated in the Guidelines, "the Ministry recognizes that some universities, due to system changes required, may not be able to fully implement these changes until the 2015-16 academic year." Given the complexity of the University of Toronto's current tuition billing system, the vast array of programs with varying tuition billing schedules, and the ongoing implementation of a new student information system (NGSIS), the University of Toronto will be implementing the new billing guidelines effective Fall 2015.

### **Program Fees**

Program fees refer to a tuition fee structure in which all students in the same program are charged the same tuition fee for course loads at or above a certain threshold of the normal course load. A normal course load is defined as that which would be required for a student to earn a given credential in a prescribed amount of time (e.g., five courses per academic term to complete an honours bachelor's degree in four years). The University of Toronto threshold for program fees in the Faculty of Arts and Science is currently 60% for domestic and international students (international student fees are not regulated by provincial policy.) The Provincial Tuition Guidelines permit a minimum course load threshold of 80% of normal course load for students charged on a program fee basis. The Guidelines allow for the change to be phased in over three years, with no mandatory change in 2014-15, moving to a 70% threshold in 2015-16 and an 80% threshold in 2016-17. Effective 2015-16 the Faculty of Arts and Science will begin to phase in the new program fee thresholds for domestic and international students in non-cohort based programs. The impact of this change is estimated to reduce tuition revenue by \$9 million annually for the Faculty of Arts and Science once fully implemented. It is anticipated that the new



program fee guidelines related to cohort-based programs will not have material budgetary implications.

## Tuition Revenue

Tuition revenues increase annually as a result of higher enrolments and as a result of (i) modest increases for domestic students and (ii) moderate increases in international tuition fees. Each year the University returns a portion of tuition revenues to domestic students as bursary support. New tuition revenues from international enrolments require significant investment in services to ensure a high-quality experience and the success of our international students. Doctoral stream tuition increases are often a net zero or a net loss to the institution, once graduate student funding packages and other supports are taken into consideration. Given the structure of the Tuition Framework, if a university increases fees for all programs by the maximum allowable rates it will exceed the overall average cap of 3%. Therefore, universities must prioritize program level increases to remain under the overall cap. As a result, the University of Toronto chose not to increase tuition fees for entering or continuing doctoral stream graduate students in 2013-14, decreased the doctoral stream tuition by \$45 in 2014-15, and will further decrease the fee by \$55 to \$7,060 in 2015-16. The doctoral stream fee reductions allow room for tuition increases in other resource-intensive professional programs.

Substantial increased expenditures are planned for next year, including need-based student aid, graduate student financial support, faculty hiring, enriched student services, curriculum renewal, teaching innovation, additional services for international students, continued development of the new student information system, library acquisitions and services, deferred maintenance and support for the final phases of the formal Boundless campaign. The proposed budget for 2015-16 is a balanced budget with total operating revenues and expenditures projected to rise by \$117 million. With no net increase in revenue from per-student operating grants projected for 2015-16 (and in fact a decrease due to the International Student Recovery tax), new tuition revenues are critically necessary to fund initiatives and enhancements across academic, student, and shared service divisions.

The University continues to monitor the impact of tuition fee increases on enrolment to ensure that enrolment is unaffected by tuition, as required by the University's Fee Policy. In recent years, the University's Enrolment Reports have consistently shown that demand for University programs continues to be very strong while entering averages continue to rise across all three campuses.

The University also reports annually on student financial support, outlining expenditures on need-based student aid, support for international, graduate and part-time students as well as merit-based funding. The Annual Report on Student Financial Support for 2014-15 will accompany this Tuition Fee Report through the governance process.

## *Models for Assessing Tuition Fees*

### **Program Fees and Course Fees**

Full-time undergraduate student fees are levied in one of two ways: program fees or course fees. Under a program fee structure, students pay a single fee for study classified as full-time for fee purposes. Under a course fee structure, students pay a fee for each course in which they are registered. Most University of Toronto programs collect fees under the program fee model. The impact of the MTCU Revisions to Tuition Fee Framework Guidelines on program fees at the University is discussed in the section above.

### **Programs with higher fees in upper year**

In some undergraduate programs students pay a lower tuition fee in the first year and a higher fee starting in second year. This structure reflects the move from a first-year general program to a second-year specialized program. These programs include: Commerce, Business Administration, Management, Computer Science, Bioinformatics, UTM Visual Studies, Communication, Culture and Information Technology (CCIT), and Interactive Digital Media.

### **Programs with fees set at beginning of program (Cohort Fees)**

There are a few programs in which tuition fees are set for the duration of the program at the point of entry and remain the same for all years of the program. These programs include the MD/PhD, the MBA 3-Year, the MHS in Medical Radiation Sciences 3-Year, the Extended MEng, and the Extended MFC. The tuition fees given in Appendix B for these programs will apply to all years of the program for the 2015-16 entering cohort.

### **Combined and Concurrent Program Fees**

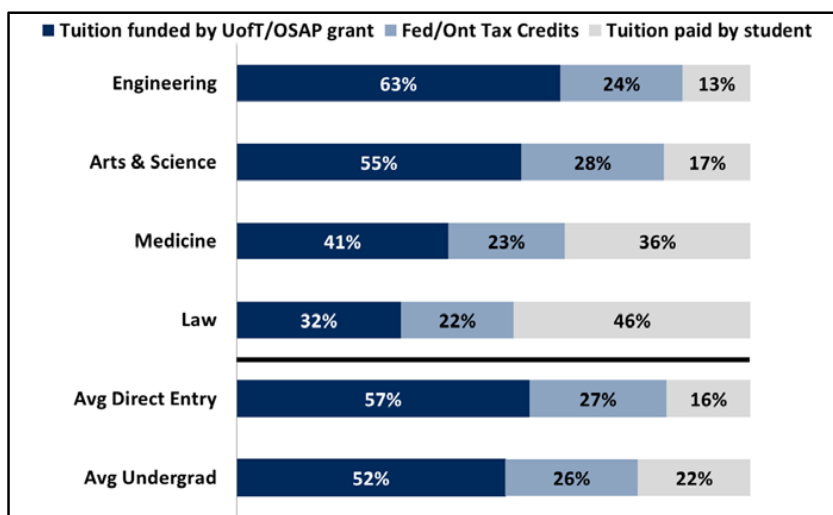
The University has an increasing number of combined and concurrent program offerings. In order to improve communications with potential applicants and existing students, Schedules B3 & C3 were developed in 2013-14. The proposed fees by year-of-study for the combined and concurrent programs for almost all cases are based on the fees proposed in Schedules B1 & C1.

## Net Tuition

Net tuition is the amount that students actually pay after taking into account the contribution of both the Province, through OSAP grants and tax credits and of the University, through its various non-repayable grant and scholarship programs. Although of assistance to students, OSAP loans are excluded from net tuition calculations given that loans must be repaid.

The University most recently updated its net tuition analysis for the full-time 2012-13 undergraduate population. When funding from University sources, the provincial OSAP program and tax credits are taken into consideration, the average undergraduate student at the University of Toronto paid 22% of the stated cost in 2012-13.

**Figure 1: Net Tuition at the University of Toronto (2012-13)**



## Tuition Fees for Domestic Students

The University's Fee Policy states that public funding be supplemented as necessary to offer students an educational experience of a quality that ranks with that of the finest public research universities in the world. Appendix B shows the proposed tuition fees for domestic students, by program and entering cohort. This schedule is applicable to students entering the University in May 2015 or later. According to this schedule, and consistent with the Fee Policy and within the Provincial Tuition Framework, tuition fees will increase by an average of 3%. The following are the main features of the proposed tuition fee schedule for domestic students in 2015-16. Full details are given in Appendix B. Fee increases are not the same for all programs, consistent with the University's Fee Policy which calls for a differentiated fee structure. According to this Policy, tuition fees should reflect individual program goals, resource requirements, program costs, etc.

### Entering Domestic Students – Direct-Entry Undergraduate

Tuition fees for students entering first year in many undergraduate programs will increase by 3% relative to the 2014-15 levels. Students entering first year in 2015-16 in Arts and Science programs at all three campuses, Architecture, Music and Kinesiology and Physical Education will pay a tuition fee of \$6,220. Entering Applied Science and Engineering students will pay a tuition fee of \$13,620, a 5% increase relative to the 2014-15 level.

**Table 3: Incoming Students, Domestic Undergraduate Direct-Entry Programs, 2015-16**

Program	Year 1 Tuition	% Increase
Arts & Science, 3 campuses	\$6,220	3%
Architecture	\$6,220	3%
Music	\$6,220	3%
Kinesiology and Physical Education	\$6,220	3%
Applied Science & Engineering	\$13,620	5%

In accordance with the revised Memorandum of Agreement between the University of Toronto and the Toronto School of Theology, proposed tuition fees for the conjoint undergraduate and graduate programs will be forwarded to the Business Board for review and approval effective 2015-16.

Several professional undergraduate programs are also limited to 3% increases for incoming students in 2015-16, as seen in Table 4.

**Table 4: Incoming Students, Domestic Undergraduate Other Programs at 3%, 2015-16**

Program	Year 1 Tuition	% Increase
Nursing	\$8,340	3%
Physician Assistant	\$11,650	3%
Radiation Sciences	\$7,020	3%
OISE Certificates – Adult Education	\$515 per half course	3%
OISE Certificate – School Management	\$1,452 per half course	3%
OISE Certificate – Leadership in Higher Education	\$1,452 per half course	3%
Toronto School of Theology (TST) – Basic Degree Programs	\$6,140	3%

Tuition fees for the programs in Table 5 have been set to meet the special needs and circumstances of these programs, specifically more intensive resource requirements, and therefore increases for entering students are 5%.

**Table 5: Incoming Students, Domestic Undergraduate Professional Programs 2015-16**

Program	Year 1 Tuition	% Increase
Pharmacy: PharmD	\$17,350	5%
Pharmacy: PharmD for Pharmacists Part-time Program	\$2,103.42/half course	5%
Dentistry: DDS	\$35,600	5%
Law: JD	\$31,740	5%
Medicine: MD	\$22,180	5%

#### Entering Domestic Students – Graduate

Tuition fees for students entering graduate programs are permitted to rise by 5% under the Provincial Tuition Framework. As noted above, tuition fees for doctoral stream students will be lowered by 0.8% (\$55) in 2015-16 to \$7,060 to allow room for tuition increases in other professional programs. Tuition fees in most Professional Master’s and diploma programs have more resource-intensive program structures and therefore most will increase by 4% or 5%.

#### Continuing Domestic Students – Undergraduate

In accordance with the Provincial Tuition Framework, increases for continuing students in the following direct-entry programs will increase as outlined in Table 6.

**Table 6: Continuing Domestic Students – Undergraduate**

Program	% Increase
Arts & Science, 3 campuses	3%
Architecture	3%
Music	3%
Kinesiology and Physical Education	3%
Applied Science & Engineering – 2013 cohort onwards	5%
Applied Science & Engineering – 2012 cohort & prior	4%

### **Entering and Continuing Domestic Students – Medicine MD**

The Faculty of Medicine proposes that fees for its Year 1 and Year 2 students in the MD program will increase by 5% to \$22,180. The continuing Year 4 student fee will increase by 4% to \$21,760 as mandated by the revised Tuition Framework. Continuing Year 3 students will also be charged \$21,760 as per the Faculty's commitment made to the 2013 cohort at the time of admission.

### **Continuing Domestic Students – Graduate**

Tuition fees for continuing doctoral stream students will also be decreased by \$55 or 0.8% in 2015-16. Tuition fees for most continuing Professional Master's students will increase by 5% in 2015-16, although continuing student fees for the incoming 2012 cohort and prior will increase by 4% as mandated by the Provincial Tuition Framework. The continuing student fee rates for the Master of Information and the OISE EdD will be held constant at their 2014-15 levels.

### **Entering and Continuing Domestic Students – UTM MMPA and MMI**

UTM proposes that fees for both entering and continuing students in the MMPA program be increased by 3% to \$32,020 for 2015-16. UTM also proposes that fees for all students in the MMI program be increased by 3% to \$29,100.

### **Entering and Continuing Domestic Students – Conjoint Graduate Programs with the Toronto School of Theology**

As mentioned above, Schedules B1 and C1 have been expanded to include the proposed tuition fees for the conjoint graduate programs with the Toronto School of Theology: DMIN, ThD, ThM, and the new conjoint PhD program which is scheduled to start in 2015-16. Tuition fees for the non-conjoint programs are separately approved by the TST Board of Trustee's Committee of Representing Members (CORM) since these are not University of Toronto programs.

### **Programs with higher fees in upper year**

Tuition recommendations for students entering second year of the Commerce, Business Administration, Management, Computer Science, Bioinformatics, UTM Visual Studies, Communication, Culture and Information Technology (CCIT), and Interactive Digital Media programs in 2015-16 were approved as part of the 2014-15 Tuition Fee schedule.

Students in the 2015 entering cohort will be moving to second year in 2016-17. The proposed increase for second year in 2016-17 is 5% for each of the Commerce, Business Administration, Management, Computer Science, Bioinformatics, CCIT, Interactive Digital Media, and UTM Visual Studies programs over the 2015-16 second-year cohort. For clarity, and to ensure that students are properly informed at the time they enter the University, tuition fees in second year of these programs are given separately in Schedule B2 of Appendix B for 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. Approval of the tuition schedule proposed in this report will constitute an approval of second year tuition in these programs for 2016-17 as well as 2015-16. Tuition fees in 2016-17 for all other

programs and years of study will be submitted to Governing Council for approval in the spring of 2016, as per usual practice.

### **Domestic tuition fee comparisons**

Domestic tuition fees at the University of Toronto remain competitive with peer institutions. A comparison of Arts and Science undergraduate tuition is a useful example. The Arts and Science domestic undergraduate tuition fee plus incidental fees was \$7,280 in 2014-15. This was slightly above the median tuition (\$7,065) of our Canadian U15 peers which ranged from \$4,053 to \$8,344. The Arts and Science fee was well below the £9000 paid by domestic undergraduate students at most research-intensive UK universities. Tuition fees for undergraduate in-state Arts and Science students for the AAU public universities in the United States ranged last year from \$6,313 to \$17,772 US, with a mean of \$11,776. Domestic tuition fees at the University of Toronto thus remain not only competitive but, in fact, of good value when compared to other jurisdictions.

The University carefully monitors applications, offers, yields and entering averages. Applications continue to rise each year while yield rates for most programs are stable or increasing; entering averages are also increasing across all three campuses. That is, the University continues to attract high quality students in ever greater numbers.

## **Tuition Fees for International Students**

The University of Toronto is committed to maintaining and strengthening its international enrolment as expressed in the Statement of Commitment Regarding International Students given in Appendix A2. The University has invested in, and will continue to invest in, services to enhance the success of our international students. The proposed tuition fee schedule for international students is given in Appendix C.

International fees are set at a level to more closely reflect the true cost of educating students, whereas revenue from grants and tuition fees for domestic students remains well below the true cost.

### **Tuition Fee Increases for 2015-16**

Tuition increases for students entering the tri-campus Arts and Science programs will increase by 9% in 2015-16. Applied Science and Engineering programs will increase by 10%. Most other entering and continuing students will see 5% increases. The weighted average international tuition fee increase will be 6.2% in 2015-16.

The Rotman School of Management is proposing to increase its Year 1 international tuition fees by 2% for the 2-Year MBA and its continuing student rate by 2%. For the 3-Year MBA program, the proposed increases are 1% for entering students and zero per cent for its continuing student cohorts. The Rotman School is also proposing that the fees for both the entering and continuing

Master of Finance students be increased by 4% over last year's levels. UTM is proposing that the fees for both the entering and continuing Master of Management Innovation students be increased by 4% and the fees for entering Master of Biotechnology students be increased by 8%. Forestry is proposing to hold its fees constant for its Master of Forest Conservation fees for both entering and continuing students.

With the recent decline in the Canadian dollar, tuition fees for some international students are actually decreasing when taking into consideration foreign exchange rates.

### **Programs with higher fees in upper year**

Tuition recommendations for students entering second year of the Commerce, Business Administration, Management, Computer Science, Bioinformatics, UTM Visual Studies, Communication, Culture and Information Technology (CCIT), and Interactive Digital Media programs in 2015-16 were approved as part of the 2014-15 Tuition Fee schedule.

Students in the 2015 entering cohort will be moving to second year in 2016-17. The proposed increase for second year in 2016-17 is 11% for all of these programs (Schedule C2) over the 2015-16 second-year cohort.

### **International Tuition for the Combined and Concurrent Programs**

The proposed fees by year of study for the combined and concurrent programs in almost all cases are based on the fees proposed in Schedule C1.

Most combined and concurrent programs do not currently have international students enrolled. In the event that they do in future, international tuition fees would be charged following the same practices as outlined in the domestic Schedule B3.

### **Tuition Fee Increases for 2016-17**

The tables in Appendix C show the proposed international tuition fees for 2016-17. In many cases, tuition will increase by 5%. For some programs, further increases beyond 5% are needed to cover resource requirements. For a few programs, increases of 2% or 4% are proposed primarily due to competitive recruitment environments. These fees will be brought forward for Governing Council approval next year. They are included in this report to provide potential applicants with information regarding preliminary tuition fee levels for planning purposes.

### **International tuition fee comparisons**

In many programs, the University of Toronto's 2014-15 international tuition fees for undergraduate were near the top or the highest amongst our Canadian U15 peers and compared to American peer institutions our international fees remain toward the top of the comparator range. This is appropriate given the University of Toronto's place in the international rankings and international student enrolment remains very strong.



A comparison of 2014-15 Arts and Science undergraduate tuition is a useful example. Arts and Science international undergraduate tuition (plus incidental fees) at the University of Toronto (\$36,520) was the highest amongst its U15 peers. Tuition plus fees for undergraduate out-of-state Arts and Science students for the AAU public universities in the United States ranged from \$20,617 to \$42,394 US, with a mean of \$30,277. Private institutions' fees remain considerably higher at \$40,500 to \$49,400.

### **International Student Recovery**

In the 2012 Ontario Budget the provincial government announced two International Student Recovery (ISR) operating grant reductions. The first reduction eliminated the previous subsidies for non-PhD international students that were provided to institutions to pay their municipal taxes. The second ISR is a reduction, in the words of the government, of the "indirect support through operating grants" that it provides to non-PhD international students.

The \$75 grant/subsidy for each non-PhD international student to assist with the payment of municipal taxes was discontinued. The phase-in was immediate in 2013-14 for non-PhD international students in all years of study.

Each non-PhD international student also triggers a deduction of \$750 from the institution's operating grant allocation. The \$750 ISR is being phased-in over multiple years starting with the incoming 2013-14 cohort.

Many institutions, including the University of Toronto, are recovering this reduced level of operating grant funding through the charging of higher international tuition fees. Although the provincial decisions are regrettable, the international fees for students entering in 2013-14 and beyond include additional fees of \$825 related to the ISR. The international student cohorts who entered the University prior to 2012-13 have not had their fees further increased beyond the 5% maximum increases per the University's Fee Level Commitment (see section below) that was made to them at the time of entry.

Although the provincial government will reduce the University's operating grant funding for international doctoral stream masters students, the University is not recovering the lost revenue via higher tuition. The University will continue to have a common doctoral stream tuition fee for its PhD and doctoral stream masters (MA, MAsc, MSc) programs.

## Fee Level Commitment

The University's Tuition Fee Policy (Appendix A1) states that in establishing the tuition fee schedule, a commitment should be made to each student upon entry as to the level of fees to be charged over the normal course of the full-time program of study. From 1998-99 to 2011-12, the University of Toronto made a commitment to students in its fee schedules guaranteeing that, unless otherwise noted, no student continuing in a program will be subjected to a fee increase of more than 5% per year. For students in the doctoral stream, the commitment is in effect for two years for Master's students and for four years for PhD students. For students who participate in a Professional Experience Year or in co-op programs as part of their undergraduate program, the normal length of full-time study increases by one year. For undergraduate students entering the University via an International Foundation Program, the normal length of study also increases by one year. The normal length of a program will be determined each year and posted on the University's website.

The Government's Tuition Framework for the period 2013-14 to 2016-17 limits tuition increases for domestic students who are continuing in their programs to 3% for undergraduate Arts & Science, Music, Kinesiology, Architecture, Education, Nursing, Radiation Science, Physician Assistant and Transitional Year Programme. It limits increases to 4% for students entering prior to 2013-14 in professional programs and to 5% for students entering in professional programs in 2013-14 and beyond. The University will adhere to the Tuition Framework and tuition fee increases for continuing full-time domestic students will follow the above-noted caps.

## Partial Fees

Many students at the University of Toronto are charged partial fees based on the tuition fee for full-time study. The following formulas guide the derivation of partial fees:

1. Part-time fees for graduate programs are set at 30% of the full-time annual fee, with the exception of the Post-Masters Nurse Practitioner Diploma program, the Nursing diploma in Anaesthesia, and the Masters of Engineering Advanced Design & Manufacturing Institute (ADMI) program.
2. The Post-Masters Nurse Practitioner Diploma program is only offered on a part-time basis over 20 consecutive months. Domestic students entering the program in 2015-16 will be charged \$8,250 in the first year, and a projected 5% increase to \$8,660 in second year. International students will be charged \$15,430 in first year and a projected 5% increase to \$16,200 in second year.

3. The MEng ADMI course fee for domestic students will remain unchanged at \$2,700 for 2015-16. All the partner universities of the ADMI program (McMaster, Queens, Toronto, Western) charge the same course fee. The course fee is periodically reviewed, and was last increased by 8% in 2011-12. The ADMI program does not have international students. Intake has been suspended into this program while it is under review by the partner universities but there are students that are still in progress.
4. In programs for which tuition fees are levied on a course-by-course basis, the course tuition fee is the tuition fee for the program divided by the normal course load for full-time study.
5. Part-time fees for undergraduate programs are equal to the full-time fees pro-rated on a per course basis relative to full-time course load.
6. When computing a partial fee, the respective fee for full-time study is the tuition fee for either domestic or international students, depending on the status of the student.
7. Because of the minimum costs incurred for registration in any program, no tuition fee in 2015-16, after refunds in the case of full withdrawal from the University, shall be less than \$256.

## Appendix A1: Tuition Fee Policy

The University of Toronto's tuition fee policy should reflect its mission as an internationally significant, public research university with undergraduate, graduate and professional programs of excellent quality. Such a goal assumes an appropriate level of funding which, for a public university, means principal support from the Provincial and Federal Governments, and from endowment funds as well as tuition fees. It also assumes the existence of programs of student aid to maintain the accessibility of the University to students of varying financial means. The effect of this policy should be neutral with regard to enrolment levels, which will be determined from time to time through the University's planning processes. Our tuition fee policy has five elements:

- 1. Advocacy.** In making the case for public policies strongly supportive of an accessible public system of university education, the University will continue to advocate ongoing and substantial public investment in the university sector.
- 2. Fee Revenue.** The University of Toronto will continue to be a public university, for which ongoing and substantial support from government will always be essential. The basic principle of the tuition policy is that public funding should be supplemented as can be demonstrated to be necessary to offer students an educational experience of a quality that ranks with that of the finest public research universities in the world.
- 3. Fee Differentiation.** The University should continue to move toward a more differentiated structure of fees across programs. In setting fees for each particular program, the following factors will be taken into account:
  - Fees should take into account the plans and aspirations of each academic division, and the level of resources necessary to achieve high program quality.
  - Program costs should be taken into account in setting fees.
  - Fees should be set at a level that is competitive with programs of similar quality in institutions with which we compete or expect to compete for students.
  - Fee levels should be relatively higher in programs for which the future income prospects of graduates are relatively higher.
  - Fee levels should reflect a justifiable balance across public and private sources of revenue per student.
  - Fee policy should allow for intentional, disproportionate public subsidies and intra-university cross-subsidies, where a case for cross-subsidization can be made.

In bringing forward the tuition fee schedule each time, the administration shall provide an explanation taking account of the above factors.

**4. Fee Level Commitment.** The tuition fee schedule will include a commitment to be made to each student upon entry as to the level of fees to be charged over the normal course of the full-time program of study.

**5. Monitoring.** In presenting the annual Report on Enrolment, the Vice-President and Provost shall include commentary regarding the effects, if any, of changes in tuition fees upon changes in enrolment.

March 25, 1998

## **Appendix A2: Statement of Commitment Regarding International Students**

### **Preamble**

International students are an essential feature of the University of Toronto's participation in international scholarship. They contribute to the international character of the University's research, and provide opportunities for the international exchange of knowledge through its teaching programs. The presence of outstanding students from all parts of the world in the University's undergraduate and graduate, professional, and research programs, helps to achieve the excellence the University seeks to assure for all its activities. On the University's campuses international students also make an important and positive contribution to the cultural life of the community and create lasting relationships of benefit to individuals as well as to the institution and the country generally. And finally, by enrolling international students, the University of Toronto, as an internationally significant university, has an opportunity to share its educational resources with other countries whose institutions are still evolving.

In light of these considerations, the Governing Council has adopted the Statement of Commitment Regarding International Students that commits the University to enrolling a broad mix of international students in its programs, and that articulates the basic principles that will guide their admission to the University, arrangements for their financial support, right of access to academic courses and programs, and the provision of services to address their particular needs.

This Statement of Commitment applies to University of Toronto students in university degree, diploma and certificate programs who are not Canadian citizens, permanent residents, or convention refugees.

### **Statement of Principles**

1. Within the Framework of divisional academic plans, the University of Toronto welcomes international students into all of its programs.
2. The admission of international students will be consistent with the Policies and Principles for Admission to the University of Toronto approved by the Governing Council in 1991.
3. The University will broaden and strengthen its recruiting efforts abroad.
4. Once admitted to the University, international students will have access to the same range of courses and support services on the same basis as other students.

### **Financial Support**

1. International students who are admitted and enrolled may encounter financial emergencies and the University will provide financial assistance as needed and where possible.
2. The University will develop a program of international admission scholarships using its own resources and support from external sources to be awarded on the basis of exceptional academic merit and financial need.
3. The Report of the Vice-Provost, Students on Student Financial Support, submitted annually to governance for information, will include data on the support provided to international students.



**Annual Report on Student  
Financial Support  
2013-14**

**Office of the Vice-Provost, Students  
&  
First-Entry Divisions**



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## 1. BACKGROUND

The University of Toronto maintains a deep and abiding commitment to financial support and counselling for its students. As articulated in the Governing Council Policy on Student Financial Support (approved by Governing Council in April 1998): “No student offered admission to a program at the University of Toronto should be unable to enter or complete the program due to lack of financial means.”

Undergraduate students at the University of Toronto may be eligible for a wide range of financial supports through the University. These supports come in various forms. Some involve an assessment of financial need (typically called need-based awards) often based on OSAP criteria. Others, traditionally described as merit awards, are associated with academic achievement. There are also forms of support that mix the two categories. It is important to keep in mind that even though some forms of support do not require an assessment of a student’s financial need, they still make an important contribution to financing post-secondary education costs; many of the recipients of these awards would otherwise incur debt. Student awards are funded by a mix of university operating dollars and donated funds; the latter may be used only in accordance with the terms of the donation.

In doctoral-stream programs, many graduate students are eligible to receive funding for up to five years of study while students completing a doctoral thesis may be eligible for completion awards. In addition, many professional master’s program students are eligible for bursaries funded by their program and/or have access to private loan assistance.

As required by the Governing Council policy, this annual report includes detailed information on financial support by academic division, OSAP debt-load for students graduating from undergraduate direct-entry programs, and funding for doctoral-stream students. In addition, the report attempts to provide a wider view of financial support and related issues relevant to the University of Toronto.

## 2. OVERVIEW OF STUDENT ASSISTANCE

The University of Toronto’s Policy on Student Financial Support sets out the principle that students should have access to the resources that will enable them to meet their financial needs, as determined through the same methodology used by the Ontario Student Assistance Program (OSAP). In practice, this means that U of T provides institutional student aid to qualified students whose financial need is greater than what OSAP provides. This aid is provided as non-repayable grants.

This commitment goes beyond the requirements of the province of Ontario’s Student Access Guarantee, which defines institutional requirements for meeting a student’s financial needs. SAG requires institutions to provide non-repayable aid to assist students with expenses related

to tuition, books and supplies not covered by OSAP; the University of Toronto also provides aid for living expenses.

**Meeting their needs: “Prabhu”**

*Profiles of University of Toronto students receiving financial aid*

**UTAPS Assistance for Additional Cost-Recovery Program Fees**

Prabhu is a fourth year Commerce student, living at home during his studies, who has tuition and incidental fees of \$14,862. He is one of two children from a family of four with income of \$14,210. Prabhu qualified for \$10,039 in OSAP -- \$6,390 in loans and \$3,649 in grants, including \$1,730 in Ontario Tuition Grant. As OSAP did not fully meet Prabhu’s financial needs, the University of Toronto provided him with a \$6,400 UTAPS grant.

While he was in school, the interest that accrued on his loans was paid by government. At the end of 2013-14, Prabhu’s OSAP loan was not reduced by the province’s Ontario Student Opportunity Grant (OSOG) because his loan was less than the \$7,300 OSOG threshold.

Net Tuition: Prabhu’s tuition and fee expense effectively was reduced to \$4,813, or 32% of the published fee.

This section provides an overview of the various forms of aid offered to University of Toronto students.

**Types of Financial Supports**

Some types of student financial support provided to students by the University or Government require explicit demonstration of financial need, in some cases through the assessment methodology used by OSAP. Other forms of support may be based on academic merit while still others, such as graduate funding packages, may be allocated in other ways. The array of funding assistance provided by the University of Toronto helps support students in a variety of situations.

**Assistance Based on OSAP Assessments**

**UTAPS**

University of Toronto Advance Planning for Students (known as UTAPS) is the University’s major program for meeting financial need not addressed by OSAP, other government programs, or First Nations band funding.

Based on OSAP needs assessment methodology, UTAPS provides a consistent means of evaluating and meeting financial need. Students with financial need in excess of the maximum assistance provided by OSAP (for tuition and compulsory fees, books, equipment,

supplies and living expenses) have that need met by the University. Students receiving funding from another province, territory or First Nations band may also be eligible for the program.

UTAPS funds may come from a variety of sources and more than one award or grant may be packaged together (along with operating funds) to meet a student’s financial need.

**Meeting their needs: “Jane”**

*Profiles of University of Toronto students receiving financial aid*

**UTAPS Assistance for Regular Tuition Fees**

Enrolled in her second year of studies in the Faculty of Arts and Science, Jane has tuition and incidental fees of \$7,309. She is a Ward of the Crown. Jane qualified for \$12,335 in OSAP -- \$8,634 in loans and \$3,701 in grants, including \$1,730 in Ontario Tuition Grant. As OSAP did not fully meet Jane’s financial need, the University of Toronto provided her with a \$1,300 UTAPS grant. She also received a University of Toronto Crown Ward Grant of \$2,934 to help with her tuition costs.

While she was in school, the interest that accrued on her loans was paid by government. At the end of 2013-14, Jane’s OSAP loan was reduced by \$1,334 through the province’s Ontario Student Opportunity Grant (OSOG) because her loan was more than the \$7,300 OSOG threshold.

Net Tuition: Jane’s tuition and fee expense effectively was reduced to -\$626.

OSOG is not reflected in the net tuition paid by Jane because OSOG was not paid directly to her. It was paid on her behalf by the province to the National Student Loans Service Centre to reduce her outstanding OSAP loan.

**Other Student Financial Support**

**Funding from Divisions**

Many students who may or may not have qualified for government aid and UTAPS do qualify for grants through the academic divisions; these grants are awarded on the basis of divisional assessments of students’ individual circumstances. Divisions lacking sufficient resources of their own to offer grants may draw on additional student aid resources managed by Enrolment Services.

**Merit-Based Aid**

Academic awards or prizes, funded by operating dollars and donations, are primarily aimed at recognizing the academic achievements of students. Candidates applying or being considered for an award must meet the award criteria. While many awards are provided automatically, some are provided once a final selection is made by student award committees. Though many academic awards do not have a financial need component, they may help reduce financial need for the recipients. Major university-wide undergraduate merit awards include the National and Arbor Scholarships, the University of Toronto Scholarships, the President’s Entrance Scholarships, and the President’s Scholars of Excellence Program. Divisions also offer a variety of merit-based awards based on their recruiting priorities and on the terms of donated funds.

**Work Study**

In its 2012 Budget, the province of Ontario eliminated funding for the Work Study program as of 2012-13. The province’s Work Study funding was redirected to help offset costs associated with the Ontario Tuition Grant.

Despite the province’s decision, the University remains committed to providing students with meaningful work experiences. The Work Study program continues at the University of Toronto and is fully funded by the University. Details about the University of Toronto’s Work Study program are provided in *Section 3 – Other Student Financial Supports*.

**Doctoral-Stream Student Support for Domestic and International Students**

The University of Toronto is committed to the financial support of domestic and international graduate students in doctoral-stream programs. While the duration of the commitment varies among the graduate units, one year of master’s study and four years of PhD study are most common. Funding packages are arranged by faculties/graduate units and consist of an amount equal to academic tuition and incidental fees plus a minimum of \$15,000 for eligible students. In 2013-14, funding packages were in the range of \$15,000 to \$26,000 plus tuition and incidental fees. The funding package may consist of U of T Fellowships, faculty or departmental grants, scholarships or bursaries, employment income, research stipends, external awards, or any combination of the above.

**Loan Program for Students in Professional Faculties**

The Scotia Professional Plan for Students is an institutionally-negotiated bank Line of Credit for students in certain second entry undergraduate and professional masters programs. Students

**Meeting their needs: “Rahim”**

*Profiles of University of Toronto students receiving financial aid*

**OSAP Loan and Grant Support**

Rahim, a first year Architecture student, is married. His spouse is also a full-time student. Together, they have one dependent child. His tuition and incidental fees are \$13,836. He has qualified for \$18,685 in OSAP -- \$15,231 in loans and \$3,554 in grants. As OSAP did not fully fund Rahim’s financial need, the University of Toronto provided him with a \$8,300 UTAPS grant.

While he was in school, the interest that accrued on Rahim’s OSAP loan was paid by government. At the end of his 2013-14 study period, his OSAP loan amount was reduced by \$11,385 through the province’s Ontario Student Opportunity Grant (OSOG) because his loan was more than the \$7,300 OSOG threshold.

Net Tuition: Rahim’s tuition and fee expense effectively was reduced to \$1,982, or 14% of the published price.

OSOG is not reflected in the net tuition paid by Rahim because OSOG was not paid directly to him. It was paid on his behalf by the province to the National Student Loans Service Centre to reduce his outstanding OSAP loan.

have access to this program because some programs have relatively high costs and the maximum amount of government-funded aid available (e.g., OSAP) offsets only a portion of these costs. Other programs, such as the Master of Mathematical Finance program and executive programs at the Rotman School of Management are not subsidized by the Province and the students, therefore, are not eligible to receive government-funded aid.

Qualifying students may access an interest-bearing line of credit at a preferred rate with no required payment until twelve months after graduation or completion of residency/articling. Students are also eligible for \$2,000 in UTAPS grant and an interest subsidy to help offset the interest that accrues on the line of credit while the student is in studies.

Students who are Canadian citizens or permanent residents and who are enrolled in one of the following faculties may be eligible for the program:

- Dentistry
- Health Sciences (Graduate Studies)
- Law
- Management (Graduate Studies)
- Masters of Biotechnology, Management Innovation, Mathematical Finance
- Global Professional Master of Laws
- Medicine
- Pharmacy

**Meeting their needs: “Annabelle”**

*Profiles of University of Toronto students receiving financial aid*

**OSAP Loan and Grant Support**

Annabelle is a dependent student living away from home during her studies. Her parents, with a combined income of \$81,544, have one other child. Annabelle is enrolled in year two of a Computer Science program with tuition and incidental fees of \$11,214. She qualified for \$9,428 in OSAP -- \$6,390 in loan and \$2,498 in grants, including \$1,730 in Ontario Tuition Grant. As OSAP did not fully fund Annabelle’s financial need, the University of Toronto provided her with a \$3,500 UTAPS grant.

While she was in school, the interest that accrued on Annabelle’s loans was paid by government. At the end of her 2013-14 study period, Annabelle’s loan was not reduced by the province’s Ontario Student Opportunity Grant (OSOG) because her loan was less than the \$7,300 OSOG threshold.

Net Tuition: Annabelle’s tuition and fee expense effectively was reduced to \$5,216, or 47% of the published fee.

**Support for Part-Time Students**

Students enrolled in a course load of less than 60% (40% for students with permanent disabilities) are defined as part-time students by the federal and provincial governments, and therefore are not eligible for OSAP and UTAPS. These students, however, may be eligible for the University of Toronto’s Noah Meltz Student Assistance Program for Part-time Undergraduate Students, the Special Bursary (for undergraduate students), the provincially-funded Ontario Part-time Grant (for undergraduate and graduate students), or the federal government’s Part-time Canada Student Loan Program (for undergraduate and graduate students), including Canada Student Grants. *Section 3-Support for Students Studying on a Part-Time Basis* provides details about these programs.

**Support for Students with Disabilities**

Students with disabilities who have disability-related support costs (e.g., tutoring, note taking, adaptive technologies) that are greater than the disability-related funding they receive through their government-funded financial aid may receive help for the additional costs through the

University of Toronto’s Alternate Grant. *Section 3-Support for Students with Disabilities* provides details about the Alternate Grant.

**Meeting their needs: “Ning”**

*Profiles of University of Toronto students receiving financial aid*

**OSAP Loan and Grant Support**

Enrolled at the University of Toronto Mississauga campus as a fourth year Computer Science and Bioinformatics student, Ning lives at home during the study period and is one of three children. Ning and one other sibling attend university. Her tuition and incidental fees are \$10,716. Her parents’ combined income is \$46,100. Ning qualified for \$11,187 in OSAP -- \$7,568 in loans and \$3,649 in grants, including \$1,730 in Ontario Tuition Grant. As OSAP did not fully meet Ning’s financial need, the University of Toronto provided her with a \$3,400 UTAPS grant.

While she was in school, the interest that accrued on Ning’s loans was paid by government. At the end of her 2013-14 study period, Ning’s OSAP loan was reduced by \$268 through the Ontario Student Opportunity Grant (OSOG).

Net Tuition: Ning’s tuition and fee expense effectively was reduced to \$3,667, or 34% of the published price.

OSOG is not reflected in the net tuition paid by Ning because OSOG was not paid directly to her. It was paid on her behalf by the province to the National Student Loans Service Centre to reduce her outstanding OSAP loan.

**Support for International Students**

In 2005, Governing Council approved a Statement of Commitment Regarding International Students. With respect to financial support, the Statement says:

- (a) International students who are admitted and enrolled may encounter financial emergencies and the University will provide financial assistance as needed and where possible.
- (b) The University will develop a program of international admission scholarships using its own resources and support from external sources; these scholarships will be awarded on the basis of a combination of exceptional academic merit and financial need.

Details about the University of Toronto International Admissions Scholarship are provided in *Section 3 –Support for International Students*.

*Words of Thanks from University of Toronto Students*

Enrolment Services regularly receives notes of thanks from many assistance recipients. A few examples are provided below.

*"I could not have gotten through this semester if it wasn't for...the UTAPS assistance."*

*"The financial support I have received...has lightened my financial burden and supports me in achieving my goals."*

*"I am greatly appreciative and proud to be a recipient of a 2014 University of Toronto Scholar Award. To all contributors, both financially to the award itself, and to the experience at the University of Toronto that fostered such achievement, I thank you."*

*"Thank you for the grant I have received. The grant truly helps me financially, thus allowing me to focus on my studies. The University of Toronto is deserving of its reputation, and i will work to give back to the best of my abilities now and in the future."*

*"The cost of attending law school and living in downtown Toronto are substantial...thank you for making financial assistance available to the aboriginal community...and especially for granting me this award."*

*"Grants like this are critical to enabling students like me to be able to pursue our studies by alleviating a bit of the stress caused by over very tight budgets, huge expenses, and overloaded school responsibilities."*

*"I am so grateful for this financial help and it has alleviated a considerable monetary burden from me..."*



### 3. STUDENT FINANCIAL SUPPORT DATA 2013-2014

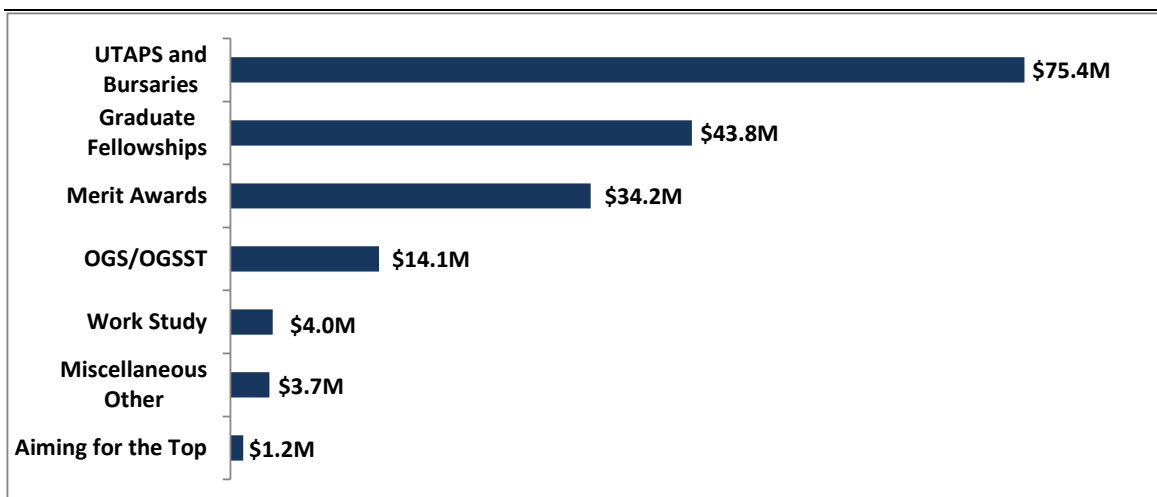
For the purposes of this report, direct-entry undergraduate programs are programs of study into which a student may be admitted directly from high school (e.g., Engineering, Computer Science, Music). Second-entry undergraduate programs are programs of study that require a student to have some university preparation before admission to the program (e.g., Law, Medicine, and Nursing).

#### Total Support

In 2013-14, the University provided \$176.4M in student assistance, as defined for financial reporting purposes and reported in Schedule 4 of the University's 2013-14 financial statements. This is a 7.2% increase over 2012-13 levels (i.e., \$164.5M). The major components of this funding are provided in Figure 1.

Figure 1: University of Toronto Student Assistance 2013-14  
Total = \$176.4M

The chart breaks out the use of operating funding for student assistance and includes need-based and merit-based funding to students in undergraduate and doctoral-stream programs.



Notes:

1. Student Assistance figures do not include funds paid to Research Assistants (RA), Graduate Assistants (GA), and Teaching Assistants (TA). Research Stipends (T4A income) along with Research Assistants (RA), Graduate Assistants (GA) and Teaching Assistants (TA) income amounts are reported as compensation expenses and included in Figure 4.
2. The Ontario Graduate Scholarships and the Ontario Graduate Scholarships in Science and Technology (OGS/OGSST) are cost shared with the province of Ontario. The province contributes two thirds of the funding and the University of Toronto contributes the remaining one third. The amount presented in Figure 1 reflects total combined expenditures. Of the reported amount, the University of Toronto's expenditures were about \$4.7M.
3. Work Study salaries were \$4.0M in fiscal 2013. In addition, \$0.4M in employment benefits was paid to students and there was about \$0.7M in salary recovery from the hiring units for their share of wages.
4. Aiming for the Top Scholarship program is a provincially-funded scholarship for graduating high school students who demonstrate academic merit. Students receive up to \$3,500/academic year, depending on financial need. The award is renewable for up to three years provided the student maintains at least an 80% average. In its 2012 Budget, the province

announced that it would be discontinuing the program. Starting in 2012-13, no new scholarships were awarded but renewal awards were honoured for qualifying students. 2015-16 will be the final year that a student will benefit from this program. Provincial savings are being used to help offset the costs associated with the Ontario Tuition Grant.

### Need-Based Aid

The University provided \$75.4M in need-based student aid (i.e., UTAPS and non-UTAPS Bursaries) in 2013-14. This represented about 43% of student assistance provided in 2013. Of the need-based aid provided, about 70% went to students in undergraduate programs. Graduate students shared about 30%. Expenditures in 2013-14 are up about 17% over 2012-13. Undergraduate expenditures grew about 9.7%; graduate expenditures are up about 36%.

About \$26M of the need-based aid was expended by divisions. Detail is provided in Appendix A.

Figure 2: University of Toronto Funding by Academic Divisions  
Total = \$79.4M

The table shows funding (i.e., undergraduate and graduate) by academic division for 2013-14.

	OSAP (A)	UTAPS Grants (B)	Non-UTAPS Grants (C)	Work-Study Funding (D)	Total University Funding (B+C+D)
Arts & Science St. George	\$ 86,100,463	\$ 9,227,493	\$ 8,807,669	\$ 1,882,726	\$ 19,917,888
Architecture, Landscape & Design	\$ 2,774,604	\$ 1,372,900	\$ 37,000	\$ 138,398	\$ 1,548,298
UTM	\$ 40,468,670	\$ 4,067,200	\$ 646,634	\$ 504,826	\$ 5,218,661
UTSC	\$ 46,985,837	\$ 4,340,507	\$ 1,142,733	\$ 770,741	\$ 6,253,981
Applied Science & Engineering	\$ 16,811,881	\$ 9,578,564	\$ 2,023,354	\$ 77,688	\$ 11,679,606
Kinesiology & Physical Education	\$ 3,484,769	\$ 92,600	\$ 116,487	\$ 84,731	\$ 293,819
Dentistry	\$ 3,540,969	\$ 840,811	\$ 97,111	\$ -	\$ 937,922
Medicine	\$ 19,904,685	\$ 2,169,127	\$ 14,099,104	\$ 93,612	\$ 16,361,843
Pharmacy	\$ 8,541,396	\$ 1,907,373	\$ 795,808	\$ 10,511	\$ 2,713,692
Nursing	\$ 3,871,688	\$ 525,400	\$ 685,818	\$ 6,732	\$ 1,217,950
Music	\$ 2,678,861	\$ 481,200	\$ 717,585	\$ 97,790	\$ 1,296,574
OISE	\$ 8,659,563	\$ 2,652,873	\$ 1,353,821	\$ 132,834	\$ 4,139,528
Forestry	\$ 230,342	\$ 59,300	\$ 24,730	\$ 6,822	\$ 90,852
Information	\$ 1,674,387	\$ 1,067,983	\$ 61,415	\$ 86,181	\$ 1,215,579
Law	\$ 3,608,167	\$ 30,318	\$ 2,955,910	\$ 11,979	\$ 2,998,207
Management	\$ 1,428,931	\$ -	\$ 1,957,879	\$ 6,140	\$ 1,964,019
Social Work	\$ 1,863,492	\$ 1,060,000	\$ 396,213	\$ 45,527	\$ 1,501,741
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 252,628,705</b>	<b>\$ 39,473,648</b>	<b>\$ 35,919,272</b>	<b>\$ 3,957,238</b>	<b>\$ 79,350,158</b>

Notes

1. OSAP consists of federal and provincial repayable and non-repayable funding.
2. Law, Medicine, MBA, and the Master of Finance programs administer their own UTAPS-like programs. For the purposes of this report, these expenditures are included in the table.
3. Non-UTAPS grants include undergraduate and graduate need-based and merit-based grants provided by the academic divisions.
4. Not included in the Work Study total is \$400,000 in employment benefits to Work Study students.

## Other Student Financial Supports

### *Merit-Based Aid*

In 2013-14, \$34.2M in merit-based awards<sup>1</sup> was provided to University of Toronto students. Undergraduate students received \$16M of the merit-based awards. Graduate students received the remaining \$18.2M. Undergraduate merit-based aid includes the National and Arbor Scholarships, the University of Toronto Scholarships, the President's Entrance Scholarships, International Scholarships and the President's Scholars of Excellence Program. Divisions also offer a variety of merit-based awards.

### *Work Study*

In response to the Ontario government's decision to eliminate funding for the Work Study program starting in 2012-13, the University introduced a reconfigured program. 80% of wages are funded using central funds and 20% by the hiring units, with the exception of central service Work Study positions which are funded entirely using central funds. Central service Work Study positions included positions at Accessibility Services, Student Life, and the Career Centre.

The reconfigured program permits employers to use their Personal Expense Reimbursement Allowance (PERA) funds to cover the hiring unit contribution to student wages. Further, Work Study eligibility is no longer limited to OSAP-eligible students. Despite this, almost 58% of Work Study participants in fiscal 2013 were OSAP recipients.

The program is now open to undergraduate and graduate students; domestic, international, and out-of-province students; as well as students studying on a full-time or part-time basis (i.e., taking course loads of at least 2.0 credits over the fall/winter terms or at least 1.0 credit over the summer terms).

Work Study has little, if any, impact on other financial aid provided by the University (e.g., UTAPS). In 2013-14, OSAP recipients at the University of Toronto were permitted to earn \$3,663 during their studies without it affecting their OSAP. By comparison, maximum work study earnings are about \$2,111 for students working during the Fall/Winter.

For fiscal 2014, about 3,600 Work Study positions were available and about 3,000 students were hired. Of those hired, 289 students were hired into central service Work Study positions.

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<sup>1</sup> Graduate merit-based funding does not include \$2.6M in Ontario Graduate Scholarship in Science and Technology nor \$11.5M in Ontario Graduate Scholarship.

There are many reasons why the number of positions available differs from the number of student hired. For example, some employers seek approval of a Work Study position in anticipation of hiring a Work Study student but when the time comes to hire, they decide against it for whatever reason. Other employers are unable to find a student with the skill set to match the position. Still other employers post a position and no one applies for it.

#### *Doctoral-Stream Student Support for Domestic and International Students*

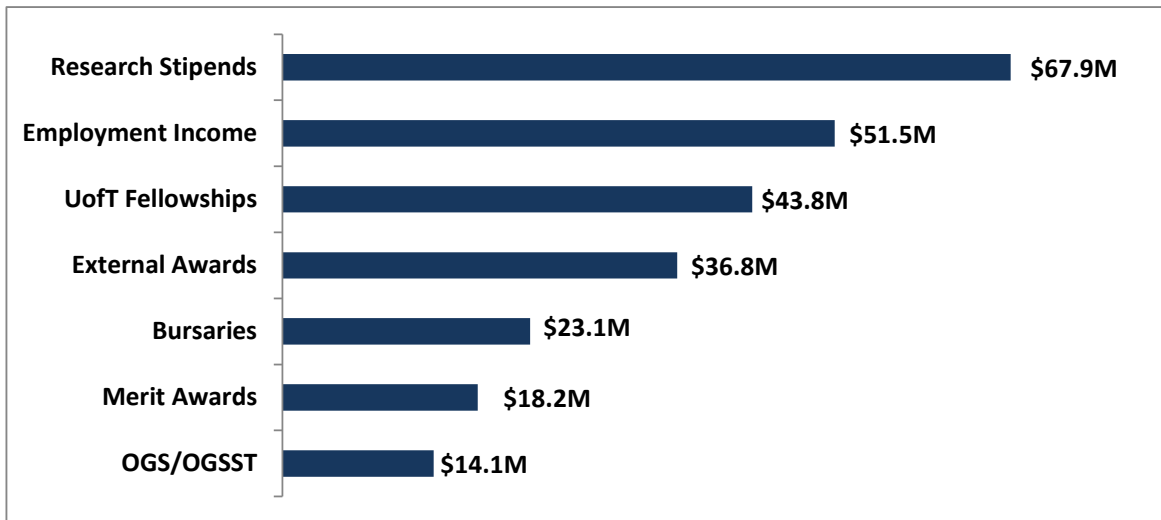
Though some assistance provided to students in doctoral-stream programs is included in Figure 2, there is a significant amount of funding provided beyond those amounts. Students in doctoral-stream programs receive funding provided as stipends from their supervisors' research grants. They also receive funding as Teaching Assistants, Graduate Assistants and Research Assistants. The employment income earned from these positions is usually included as part of the funding packages. Some students in doctoral-stream programs also receive funding from the federal government through SSHRC, CIHR and NSERC grants, as well as provincial, corporate, and foundation grants. The total amount of funding received by students in doctoral-stream programs in 2013-14 was \$252.4M, an increase of about 4% over 2012-13 levels. This includes \$24.8M in funding provided to University of Toronto students working in hospitals affiliated with the University.

The major components of the \$252.4M in doctoral-stream student funding are shown in Figure 4. Further details on doctoral-stream student support, including funding to students broken out by School of Graduate Studies (SGS) division and by academic division, are included in Appendix B.

To further enhance the funding available to graduate students, in 2011 the Provost's PhD Enhancement Fund was established as a special matching program to support divisional fundraising campaigns. A \$6M one-time-only pool of funding was created to match endowed donations on a 1:1 basis. Available funds were allocated to each division on the basis of the number of PhD students in a division. At April 30, 2014, endowed donations and matching through the Provost's PhD Enhancement Fund resulted in total endowments of \$13.4M.

Figure 4: Financial Support for Graduate Students  
Total = \$252.4M

The chart identifies the sources of financial support for graduate students for 2013-2014. Total financial support provided was \$252.4M, including support to graduate students at affiliated hospitals.



#### *Support for Students Studying on a Part-Time Basis*

##### *Noah Meltz Student Assistance Program for Part-Time Undergraduate Students*

Implemented in 1998, the Meltz Bursary provides non-repayable assistance to undergraduate students studying on a part-time basis. Qualifying students receive bursary funding to cover tuition and other fees for one course for each session, as well as books, transportation and childcare. In 2013-14, Meltz expenditures were about \$420,318 to 221 students. In 2012-13, Meltz expenditures were \$441,664 to 238 students. The change in expenditures year-over-year is the result of changes in demand and not because of changes in funding. Increasingly, students are choosing to access funding through the Part-time Canada Student Loan program. Students accessing part-time federal loans are also considered for Canada Student Grants.

In 2010-11, the University conducted a review of the Meltz Bursary to determine whether the Bursary was meeting the needs of part-time undergraduate students. From that review came three recommendations.

1. Link the income eligibility thresholds to the Statistics Canada Low-Income Cut-off. *Status:* In 2013-14, the Statistics Canada Low-Income Cut-off was implemented. As a result, the minimum income required for eligibility increased from about \$14,000 to about \$22,000 for single students.
2. Enhance the Meltz Bursary to cover three courses per calendar year instead of two. *Status:* In 2015-16, students taking three courses will be eligible to apply for Meltz Bursary (i.e., two credits in fall and winter and one credit in summer).
3. Ineligible OSAP students (e.g., did not demonstrate satisfactory academic progress; under-reporting of income) may be considered for a Meltz Bursary if they are studying on a part-time basis (i.e., 40% to 59% of a full course load -- 20% to 39% for students with disabilities). *Status:* Under consideration

#### *Meltz-Special Bursary*

In the 2012 Ontario Budget, provincial funding for the Ontario Special Bursary was eliminated to help offset costs associated with the Ontario Tuition Grant. However, starting in 2012-13, institutions were required by the province of Ontario to provide a Special Bursary or another similar program to financially needy students studying on a part-time basis. To ensure institutions provided these programs, Ontario set expenditure targets. The University of Toronto's expenditure target for 2013-14 was \$75,109.

At the University of Toronto, part-time funding is provided as Meltz Bursary or Meltz-Special Bursary, depending on the student's circumstances. Students with disabilities receive a Meltz-Special Bursary so that they are also eligible to apply for up to \$2,000 through the Ontario Bursary for Students with Disabilities to help them with their disability-related support costs (e.g., note takers, specialized software). Students without disabilities receive the Meltz Bursary which does not have this benefit.

In 2013-14, there were 88 University of Toronto students who received a Special Bursary. Bursary expenditures were \$178,268, well above the \$75,109 expenditure target set by the province of Ontario.

#### *Ontario Part-Time Grant*

This provincially-funded grant of up to \$500 per academic year helps students with their tuition fees, books and supplies, transportation costs, and child care expenses. Students must be taking less than 60% of a full course load to be considered part-time by the province of Ontario.

#### *Canada Student Grants for Part-Time Students*

These federally-funded grants help students with their tuition fees, books and supplies, transportation costs, and child care expenses. Students must be taking less than 60% of a full course load to be considered part-time by the federal government. A student from a low-income family may receive a grant of \$1,200 per academic year. A student with a permanent disability may receive a grant of up to \$2,000 per academic year.

### *Part-Time Canada Student Loan*

This is a federally-funded interest-bearing loan program. The maximum outstanding principal of all negotiated Part-time Canada Student Loans cannot exceed \$10,000. The number of University of Toronto students accessing Part-time Canada Student Loan funding has increased from 39 students in 2008-09 to 3,000 students in 2013-14. Expenditures over the same period have increased from about \$85,000 to about \$970,000. In recent years, the Government of Canada has taken steps to enhance the part-time program, including increasing the maximum amount of loan available from \$4,000 to \$10,000 in 2009-10, and in 2011-12 making the part-time loan interest free while a student is in studies.

### *Support for International Students*

A key priority for the University of Toronto is to continue to attract high calibre international students. International students are students who are not Canadian citizens, permanent residents, or protected persons who are in Canada on a study permit. In 2013-14, the University provided about \$5.6M in merit and need-based grants (exclusive of University of Toronto fellowships) to about 1,380 international students<sup>2</sup>. Since 2011-12, the number of students receiving awards has increased about 35% and funding issued increased about 37%.

In addition, to fulfil a commitment made in the Statement of Commitment Regarding International Students, in 2007 the University of Toronto International Admissions Scholarship was implemented. The award is based on merit and need, and recognizes a small number of exceptional international direct-entry applicants. Recipients receive full financial support throughout their undergraduate studies. There are currently six such international scholars enrolled at the University.

To qualify for a Canadian study permit, international students must demonstrate to Citizenship and Immigration Canada that they have the resources necessary to fund their studies. There are, however, emergencies that arise where a student's resources are inadequate – changes in family circumstances, currency restrictions, disasters in the home country. Based on an application process, the University assists students who are already here and in their programs to deal with such financial hardships.

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<sup>2</sup> The number of international students receiving support in fiscal 2012 was incorrectly reported as 1,606. The correct number was 1,211.

Figure 5: University of Toronto Financial Support for International Students  
Total = \$5.6M

The table shows total financial support (i.e., undergraduate and graduate) by academic division that was provided to international students in 2013-2014.

	Number of Awards	Number of Recipients	Amount
<b>A&amp;S St. George</b>	782	657	\$ 3,064,299
<b>University of Toronto Mississauga</b>	197	180	\$ 403,295
<b>University of Toronto Scarborough</b>	153	138	\$ 295,888
<b>Applied Science &amp; Engineering</b>	285	240	\$ 1,115,395
<b>Architecture, Landscape, and Design</b>	4	3	\$ 10,100
<b>Kinesiology and Physical Education</b>	5	4	\$ 24,588
<b>Dentistry</b>	5	4	\$ 5,030
<b>OISE</b>	5	4	\$ 5,030
<b>Medicine</b>	39	36	\$ 117,623
<b>Nursing</b>	5	4	\$ 2,274
<b>Music</b>	5	4	\$ 31,935
<b>Management</b>	106	95	\$ 445,332
<b>Forestry</b>	3	3	\$ 39,054
<b>Information</b>	1	1	\$ 4,000
<b>Pharmacy</b>	3	3	\$ 301
<b>Social Work</b>	3	3	\$ 12,440
<b>Total</b>	1,601	1,379	\$ 5,576,584

#### *Support for Students with Disabilities*

In addition to the Meltz-Special Bursary described above, the University of Toronto also funds the Alternate Grant. This grant, established in 2006, provides assistance for disability-related support costs in excess of the maximum disability-related funding available through a student's province or territory. For example, Ontario students with disabilities may require an Alternate Grant if their support costs exceed the maximum disability support funding available through OSAP (i.e., \$10,000). In 2013-14, University of Toronto students with disabilities received about \$1.6M in disability-related supports and services through OSAP. Alternate Grant expenditures were about \$34,000.

The Alternate Grant is available to undergraduate and graduate students with the exception of students in Law, MBA, Medicine, Master of Finance, and Theology because these divisions/programs administer their own financial aid programs.



There are no Alternate Grant funding maximums. The amount a student may receive depends on their support costs and the disability-related funding they receive from their province or territory.

## 4. ACCESS

To provide a more complete picture of students' financial position, a variety of indicators are provided below.

### OSAP

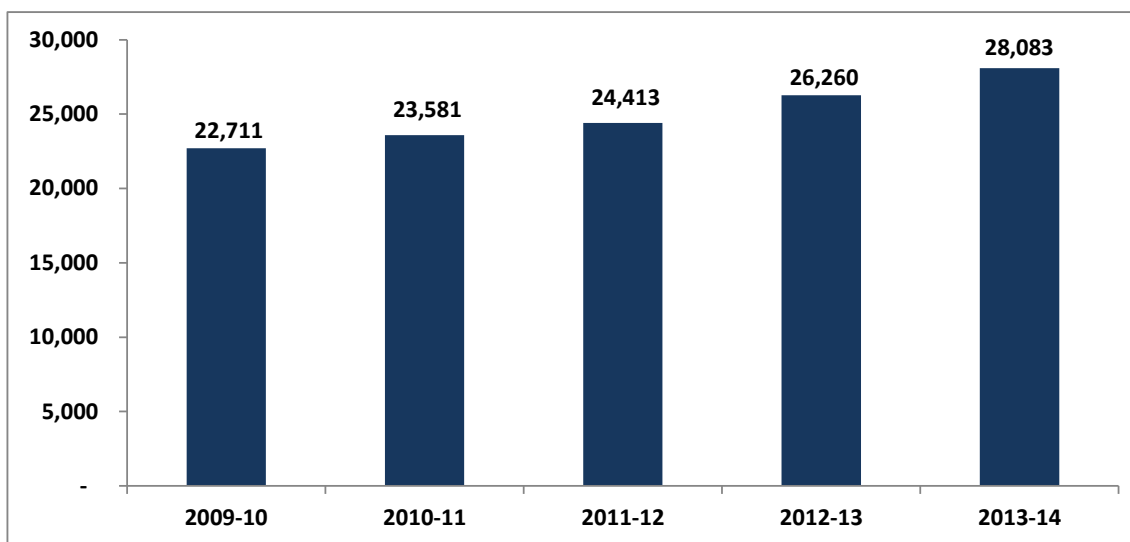
#### *OSAP Recipients*

The number of University of Toronto students receiving OSAP continues to grow. There were about 28,100 OSAP recipients at the university in 2013-14, 7% higher than in 2012-13. On average, these students received an OSAP funding package of \$9,000. OSAP funding consists of Canada-Ontario Integrated Student Loan as well as non-repayable grants. 90% of OSAP funding was provided to students in undergraduate programs. Students in graduate programs received the remaining 10%.

The increase in the number of OSAP recipients can be attributed, in part, to the introduction of the Ontario Tuition Grant (OTG). The province of Ontario has realized double-digit increases in the percentage of Ontario students applying for and qualifying for OSAP since introducing the OTG in January 2012. OSAP recipients do not have to apply for the grant; their eligibility is considered automatically through the OSAP application process. And, most Ontario students entering undergraduate university programs directly from high school are eligible for the grant. In addition, the Government of Canada and the province of Ontario have taken steps to improve the mix of loans and grants available to students. As a result, OSAP has become a more attractive funding source for more Ontario students, including University of Toronto students.

Figure 6: OSAP Recipients

The figure shows the number of OSAP recipients at the University of Toronto from 2009-10 to 2013-14.



#### *2013-14 OSAP Participation Rates – Full-time, Domestic Headcount*

OSAP Recipients as a Percentage of Full-time Domestic Headcount

- 28,083 students, or 46% of students across all divisions, received OSAP in 2013-14.
  - 25,743 OSAP recipients registered in undergraduate programs
  - 2,340 OSAP recipients registered in graduate programs

OSAP Recipients as a Percentage of Undergraduate Full-time Domestic Headcount

- 25,743 students, or 53% of all undergraduates, received OSAP in 2013-14.
  - 22,910 OSAP recipients registered in direct-entry undergraduate programs
  - 2,833 OSAP recipients registered in second-entry undergraduate programs

OSAP Recipients as a Percentage of Graduate Full-time Domestic Headcount

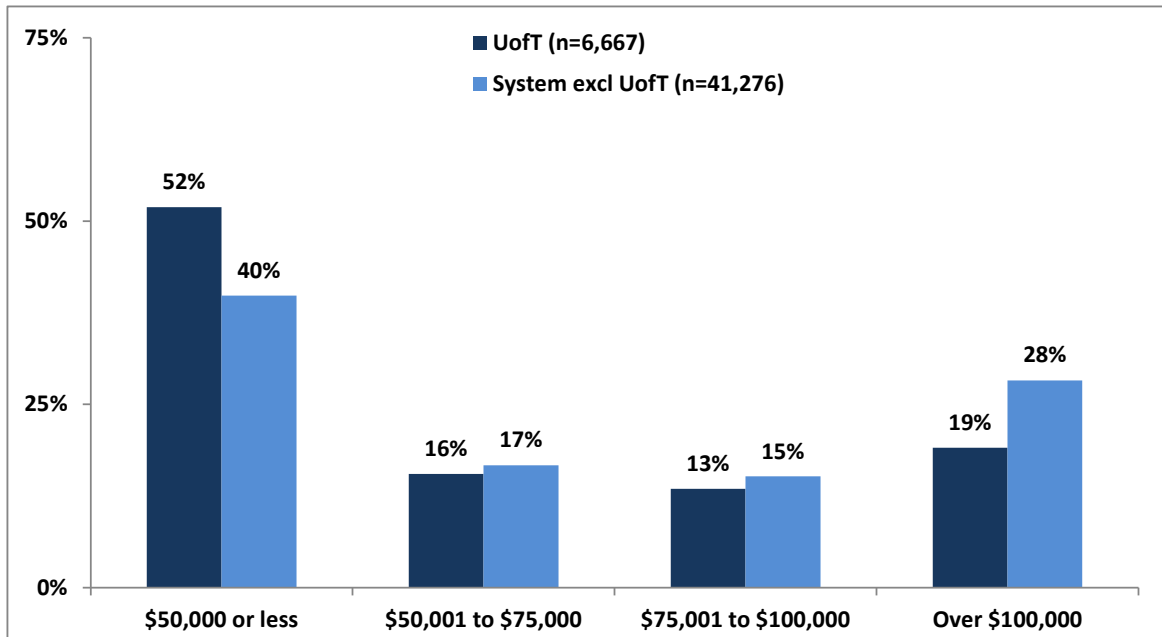
- 2,340 students, or 20% of all graduate students, received OSAP in 2013-14.

#### *Parental Income Information of OSAP Recipients*

The University of Toronto enrolls and supports a higher proportion of students from lower income families than other universities in Ontario. Figure 7 shows that in 2013-14, 52% of first year University of Toronto OSAP recipients in direct-entry programs were from families with parental incomes of \$50,000 or less, compared to the Ontario average of 40%. Given that 50% of direct-entry students graduated with OSAP debt in 2013-14 (see Figure 8), it is estimated that at least a quarter of first-year undergraduate students at the University of Toronto are from families with income of \$50,000 or less.

Figure 7: Parental Income of First-year OSAP Recipients in Direct-Entry Programs

The chart shows the distribution of parental income of first-year University of Toronto students in direct-entry programs (2013-14) who received OSAP compared to first-year students at all other Ontario universities. Note: System numbers exclude the University of Toronto.



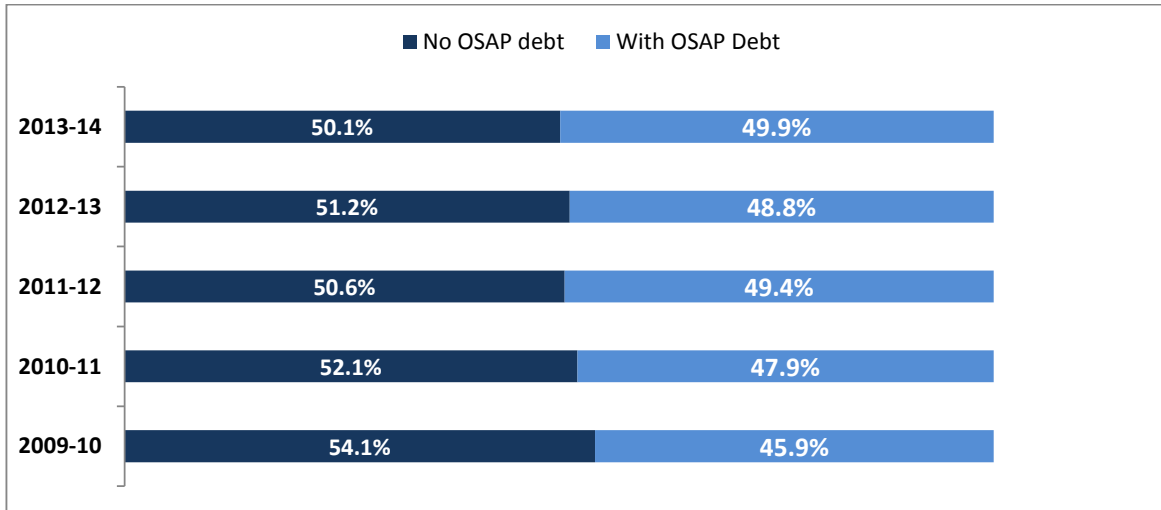
Source: Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities

### OSAP Debt

In 2013-14, half of all students who graduated from a direct-entry program did so with OSAP debt. The percentage of students graduating with OSAP debt has increased since 2006-07 when only about 40% graduated with OSAP debt.

Figure 8: OSAP Debt vs. No OSAP Debt at Graduation from Direct-Entry Programs

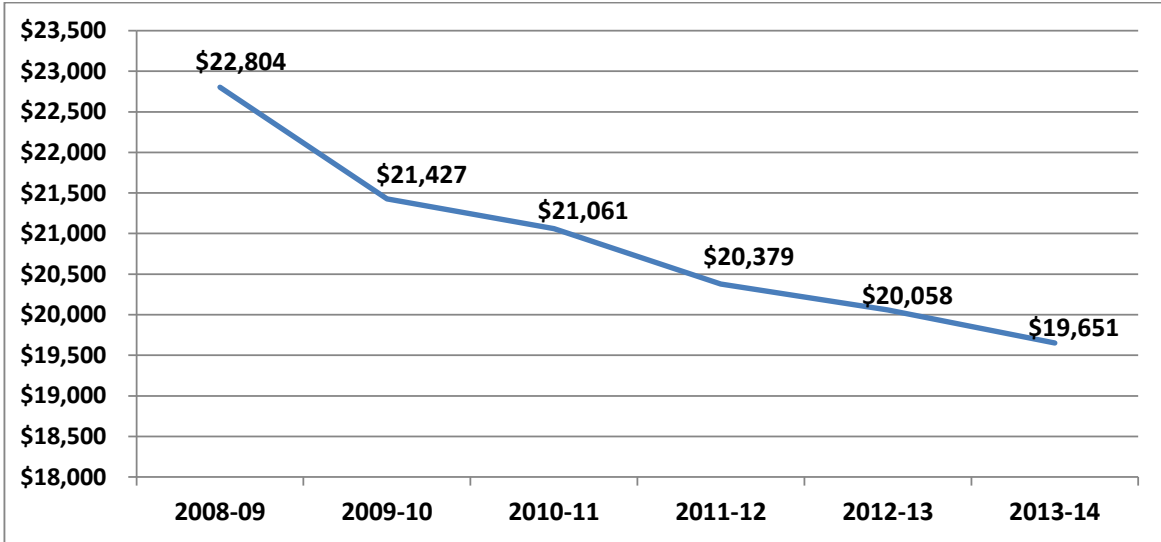
The chart shows the percentage of graduates from direct-entry program with OSAP debt versus those with no OSAP debt from 2009-10 to 2013-14.



Despite the fact that there has been a 22% increase in the percentage of students with OSAP debt graduating from direct-entry programs since 2009-10, the average OSAP debt of these students continues to decrease. The average OSAP debt in 2013-14 was \$19,651, down almost 14% compared to 2008-09 levels, when adjusted for inflation.

Figure 9: Average Repayable OSAP Debt

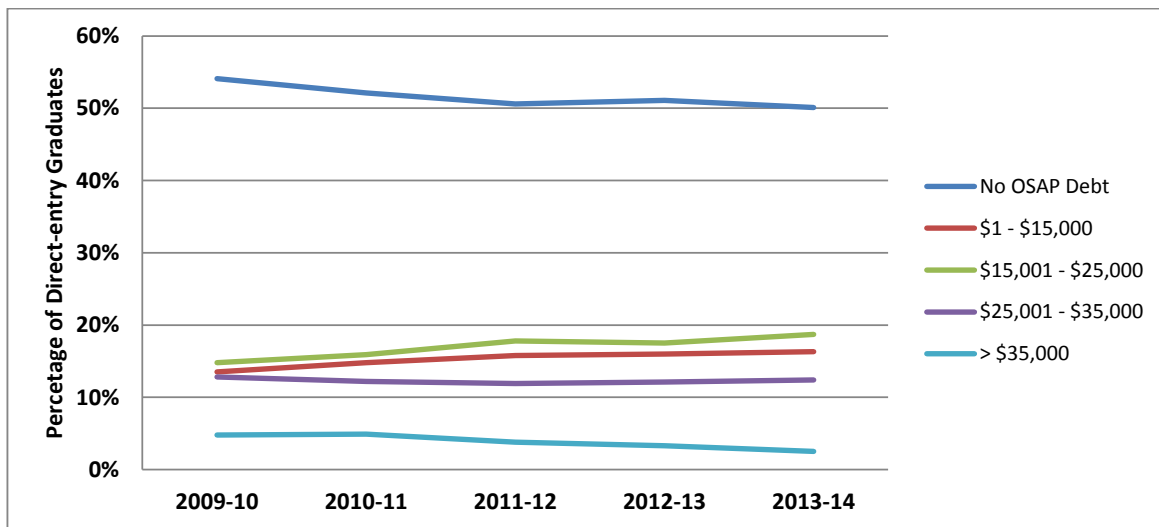
The chart shows the average repayable OSAP debt of graduates from direct-entry programs since 2009-10. Debt amounts are reported in 2013 dollars. It is important to note that half of all graduates from direct-entry programs have no OSAP debt.



The distribution of student debt loads continues to shift away from the higher debt levels (i.e., >\$25,000). This is happening because the Government of Canada and the province of Ontario have taken steps to improve the mix of loans and grants available to students. Targeted programs such as the Ontario Access Grant (a tuition grant for first and second year students), Canada Student Grants, and the Ontario Tuition Grant, have been introduced in recent years. These grants are provided in lieu of loans. In addition, the province of Ontario’s Ontario Student Opportunity Grant (OSOG), implemented in the late 1990s, helps control the amount of OSAP debt incurred by students. OSOG limits annual repayable OSAP debt to \$7,300 for two terms of study (e.g., September through April), and \$10,950 for three terms of study. OSAP recipients do not have to apply for OSOG. Students are considered automatically provided they successfully complete their period of study and the province of Ontario verifies their income with the Canada Revenue Agency. OSOG is not paid directly to the student. Instead, the grant is applied, on the student’s behalf, against their OSAP debt for the year.

Figure 10: Distribution of OSAP Debt

The chart shows the percentage of graduates from direct-entry programs who graduated with OSAP debt within various ranges from 2009-10 to 2013-14. In 2013-14, about half of all students graduating from direct-entry programs graduated with no OSAP debt.



While OSAP debt loads are decreasing, the number of University of Toronto students accessing OSAP has increased. Significant improvements to OSAP made under the province’s Reaching Higher Plan have improved accessibility to, and the adequacy of, OSAP. Changes to the definition of a dependent student from five to four years out of high school and a decrease in the amount of money parents are expected to contribute to their child’s education have helped make accessing OSAP easier for many Ontario students and their families. Further, the amount of OSAP funding available to students has increased. For example, in the early 2000s, the maximum weekly amount of OSAP available to single students was \$275 per week of study, or \$9,075 for 33 weeks. In 2013-14, the maximum a single student can receive in OSAP funding is \$360 per week, or \$11,880 for 33 weeks. This is a 31% increase in the maximum amount of aid available.

If, after finishing their studies, student loan borrowers need help repaying their loans, the province of Ontario and the Government of Canada have implemented a Repayment Assistance Plan (RAP) to provide assistance. RAP participants with income of less than about \$20,000 make no payments while on RAP. According to the Government of Canada, 90% of RAP participants fall into this category. Other borrowers are required to make an ‘affordable payment’ based on their gross family income and family size.

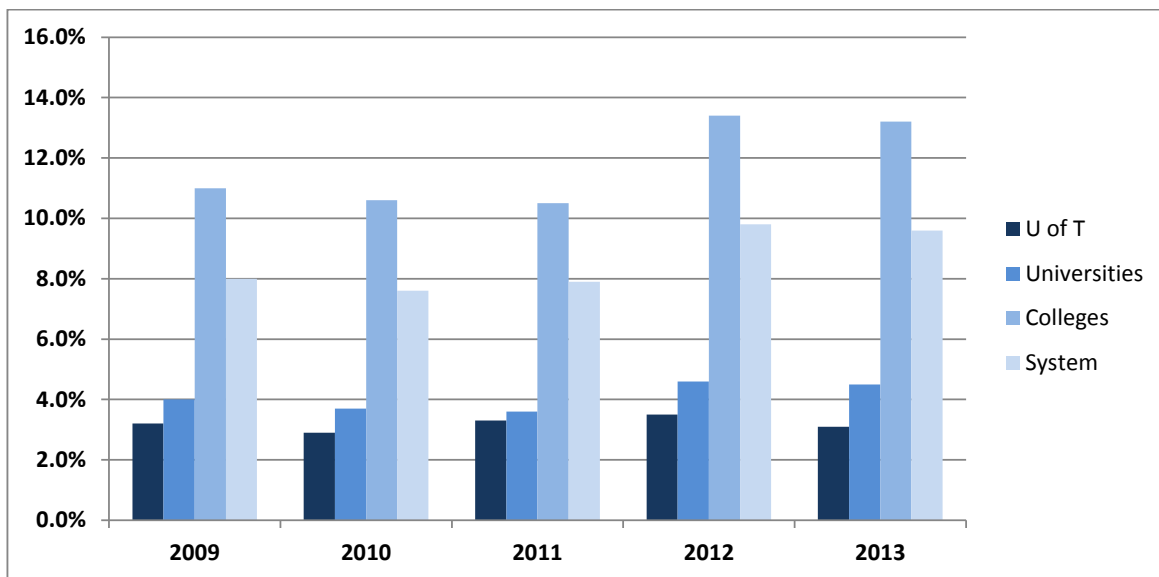
**OSAP Default Rates**

The 2013 University of Toronto default rate was 3.1%, lower than the 2012 rate of 3.5% and lower than that of the university sector (4.5%) and Ontario’s postsecondary sector (9.6%).

Figure 11 shows the University of Toronto’s default rate in relation to other sector rates since 2009.

Figure 11: OSAP Default Rates

The chart shows University of Toronto OSAP default rates versus the OSAP default rates of Ontario universities (including the University of Toronto), Ontario colleges of applied arts and technology, and the Ontario postsecondary system (i.e., Ontario universities, colleges, Private Career Colleges).



Source: Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities

**UTAPS Grants**

UTAPS expenditures in 2013-14 were about \$39.5M. 94% was issued to OSAP recipients (i.e., Ontario residents). The remaining 6%, or about \$2.4M, was issued to students from other Canadian provinces and territories.

About 70% of UTAPS funding, \$27.5M, was provided to students in undergraduate programs. The remaining 30%, or about \$12M, was issued to graduate students. This has changed significantly from the composition of 90% undergraduate and 10% graduate only a few years ago.

More than 8,600 University of Toronto students received UTAPS grants averaging \$4,500 to help with education costs not fully funded by OSAP (or another Canadian jurisdiction’s student assistance program).

The number of UTAPS recipients has grown 30% over the past five years, from about 6,600 in 2009-10 to more than 8,600 in 2013-14. UTAPS expenditures have grown at a faster rate, 71%



over the same five-year period. Expenditures for students in graduate programs have increased by 135% during that time, compared to growth of 54% for students in undergraduate programs.

Figure 12: UTAPS Expenditures

The chart shows undergraduate and graduate UTAPS expenditures from 2009-10 to 2013-14.

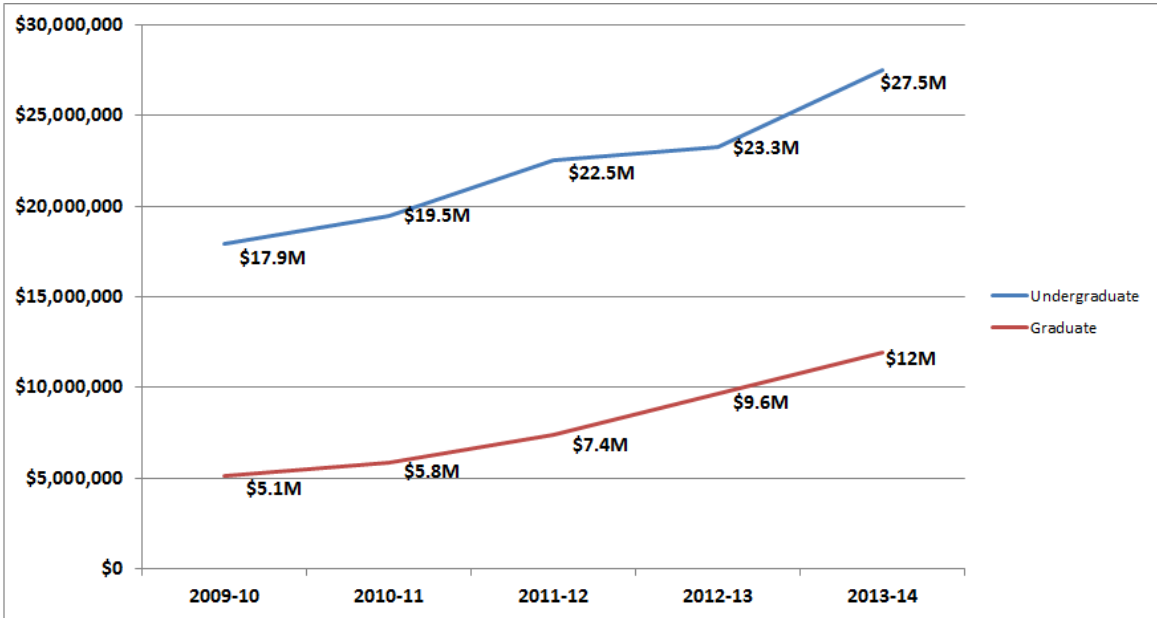
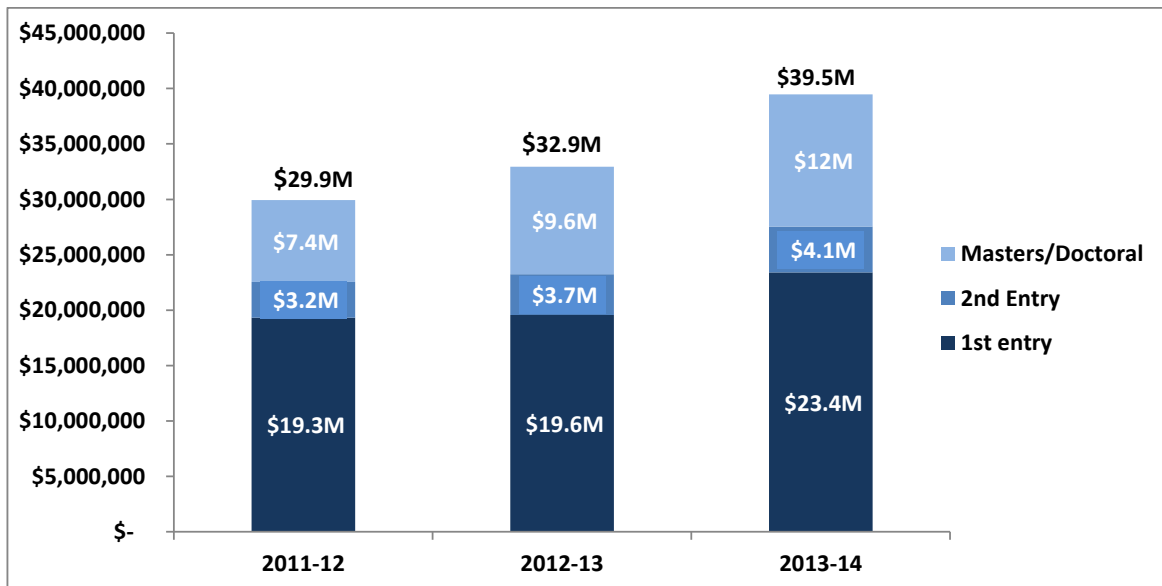


Figure 12A: UTAPS Expenditures -- First/Second Entry and Masters/Doctoral

The chart provides a detailed breakdown of UTAPS expenditures from 2011-12 to 2013-14.



**Boundless Promise Program and UTAPS**

The Boundless Promise Program (BPP) was created by the University of Toronto in 2011 to, among other things, significantly increase the amount of student financial aid available at the University of Toronto. Through the program, the interest income of donations of \$25,000 or more is matched by the University in support of undergraduate needs-based awards.

To date, BPP has created 95 awards. When fully realized, the \$3M endowment, along with the University of Toronto’s matching (UTAPS), will produce approximately \$240,000 annually in support for undergraduate students.

**Ontario Tuition Grant**

The Ontario Tuition Grant (OTG) was introduced by the province of Ontario in January 2012 to help offset the tuition paid by Ontario postsecondary students. In 2013-14, qualifying students pursuing a university degree could receive a grant of up to \$865 per term, to a maximum of two terms per academic year. Most Ontario students entering undergraduate university programs directly from high school are eligible for the grant.

The OTG is available to qualifying OSAP and non-OSAP-eligible students. OSAP recipients do not have to apply for the grant; their eligibility is considered automatically through the OSAP application process. Non-OSAP students must complete an OTG application to be considered for funding. In 2013-14, qualifying students pursuing a university degree could receive a grant of up to \$865 per term, to a maximum of two terms per academic year.

For OSAP recipients, the grant is incorporated into the OSAP need assessment. It displaces OSAP loan funding for students who do not qualify for the maximum amount of OSAP available (e.g., \$360 per week of study for a single student). For students with financial need greater than the maximum amount of OSAP available, the OTG helps offset their unmet need.

In 2013-14, 18,465 OSAP-eligible University of Toronto students and 3,918 students who did not received OSAP shared about \$37.2M in OTG. In 2012-13, \$35M in OTG was issued to University of Toronto students.

It is not known how many non-OSAP students were eligible for the Ontario Tuition Grant but did not apply.

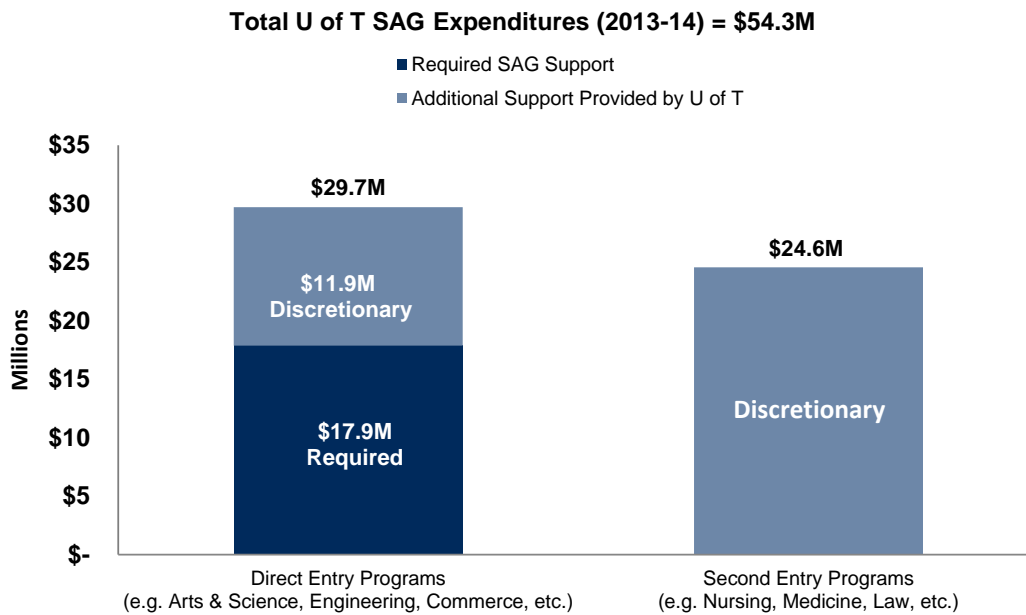
### Student Access Guarantee

On March 28, 2013, the province of Ontario announced a new Tuition Framework for 2013-14 to 2016-17. The four-year Framework allows for some program variability in tuition fee increases. Overall, Ontario institutions are permitted to increase tuition by up to a maximum average of 3% per year, a reduction from the previous Framework which had a 5% overall cap. The new Framework continues to be accompanied by a Student Access Guarantee (SAG). SAG requires that institutions make up shortfalls in OSAP funding for tuition and compulsory fees, books, equipment and supplies for students in direct-entry programs. Offsetting shortfalls incurred by second-entry students is at the discretion of each institution.

The University of Toronto's SAG requirement is met through UTAPS for students in direct-entry programs. The University also offsets the shortfalls of other students. The University's commitment of financial support to its students goes above and beyond the requirements of the Government of Ontario. Unlike UTAPS, the SAG requirement does not include living expenses.

Figure 13: 2013-14 University of Toronto SAG Expenditures

The chart shows the University of Toronto’s 2013-14 SAG expenditures. Expenditures totalled \$54.3M. Of that amount, \$17.9M was required to be paid as per SAG requirements – for tuition and books shortfalls for students in direct-entry programs. The remaining \$36.4M are discretionary expenditures. Discretionary SAG expenditures include tuition and book shortfalls for students in second-entry programs and expenditures for other expenses, including living cost shortfalls.

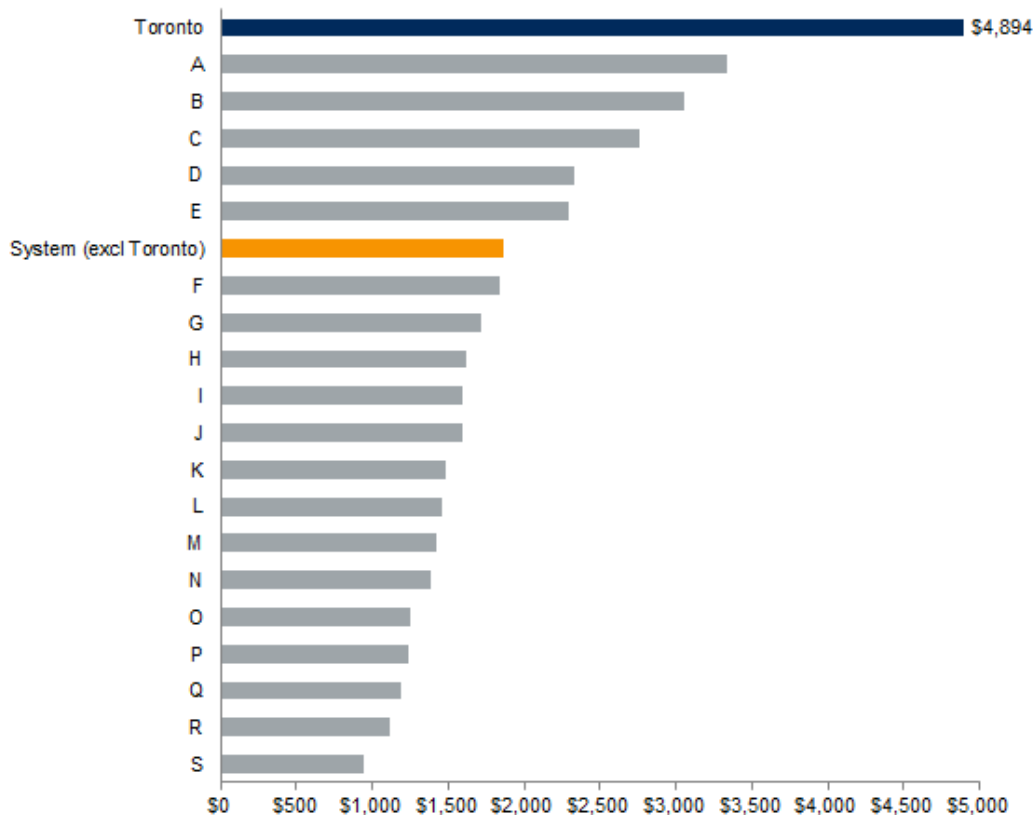


Source: Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities

When compared to other Ontario universities, on a per recipient basis, the University of Toronto far exceeds SAG expenditures elsewhere, including the University system as a whole.

Figure 14: 2013-14 Average SAG Expenditure per SAG Recipient

The chart summarizes the average support provided under SAG per recipient at the University of Toronto compared to other Ontario universities as tracked by the province of Ontario. Note: Toronto includes the Toronto School of Theology.



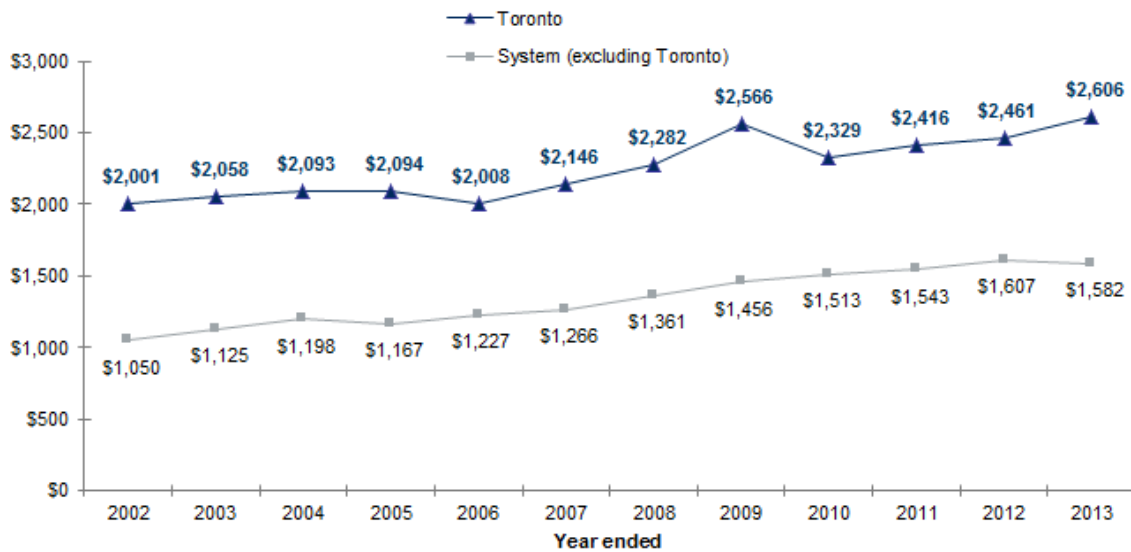
Source: Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities

**Institutional Scholarships and Bursaries**

Figure 14 shows Scholarships and Bursaries per Student FTE for the University of Toronto relative to other Ontario universities. The University's undergraduate and graduate expenditures per student substantially exceed those of the system as a whole; about 65% higher in 2012-13. While the economic downturn led to some constraints in expenditures on discretionary scholarship and bursary programs, it is important to note that this has not in any way compromised the University's ability to meet student need as defined by the OSAP need calculation. After a drop in 2009-10, expenditures per student have increased about 12%.

Figure 15: Scholarships and Bursaries per Student FTE

The chart indicates the scholarships and bursaries per student FTE compared to the other Ontario universities, from 2001-02 to 2012-13.



Source: *Compendium of Statistical and Financial Information – Ontario Universities (for the years 1998-99 through 2012-13)*

### Net Tuition

Net Tuition is the amount that students actually pay after taking into account the non-repayable contribution of both the Province, through OSAP grants, and the University, through its various grants and scholarships. The University has been monitoring this measure for the past several years for the undergraduate cohort. Net tuition for OSAP recipients is 48% on average. This amount excludes the value of federal and provincial tuition tax credits, which are worth more than \$2,000 per year to the average Canadian university student (*Source: 2013 CD Howe Institute: What You Don't Know Can't Help You. Lessons on Behavioural Economics for Tax-based Student Aid.*)

### Part-Time Employment

Student part-time employment can also affect accessibility, though students may work part-time for reasons other than to finance their educations. While students receiving OSAP are not expected to work during their studies, the OSAP application is a key source of University of Toronto data on student employment.

Study-period income reported on an OSAP application is verified against Canada Revenue Agency tax records of OSAP recipients. According to the OSAP data for 2013-14, almost 71% of OSAP recipients reported no study-period earnings. Of those reporting earnings, a strong

majority (70%) reported earnings of less than \$4,000, approximately the upper threshold of working 10 hours per week at a job paying minimum wage.

**Appendix A: 2013-2014 Needs-Based Grant Funding Provided by Divisions**

Figure 17: Needs-based Grant Funding Provided by Undergraduate Divisions

	<b>Operating Fund</b>	<b>Other Funds from Internal Sources</b>	<b>Total Grants</b>
A & S St. George	\$ 109,457	\$ 4,291,074	\$ 4,400,532
Architecture, Landscape, and Design	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Applied Science and Engineering	\$ -	\$ 1,272,325	\$ 1,272,325
Dentistry	\$ -	\$ 70,298	\$ 70,298
UTM	\$ 848	\$ 116,393	\$ 117,241
Kinesiology & Physical Education	\$ -	\$ 123,938	\$ 123,938
Law	\$ 2,097,630	\$ 763,154	\$ 2,860,784
Medicine	\$ 9,796,584	\$ 3,883,179	\$ 13,679,763
Management	\$ 1,254,615	\$ 408,583	\$ 1,663,198
Music	\$ -	\$ 484,362	\$ 484,362
Nursing	\$ 10,000	\$ 503,261	\$ 513,261
OISE	\$ -	\$ 232,191	\$ 232,191
Pharmacy	\$ 41,814	\$ 665,800	\$ 707,614
UTSC	\$ -	\$ 253,734	\$ 253,734
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 13,310,948</b>	<b>\$ 13,068,292</b>	<b>\$ 26,379,240</b>



## Appendix B: Doctoral-Stream Student Support by SGS Division

The University of Toronto Policy on Student Financial Report calls for reporting of doctoral-stream student support, broken out by SGS academic divisions (see Figure 18 and Figures 19a and 19b below)

Figure 18: Graduate Student Financial Support by SGS Division (2013-14)

The chart below shows the breakdown of graduate student support by SGS Division for 2013-14. In total there was \$252.4M provided, including \$24.8M to graduate students at affiliated hospitals.

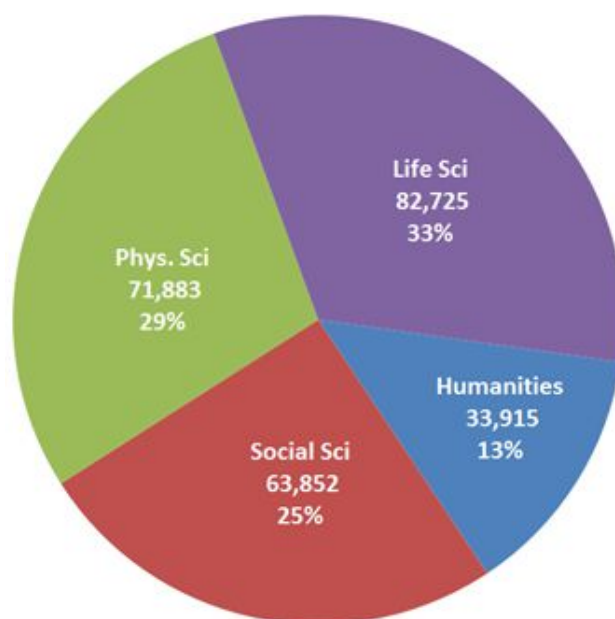


Figure 19a: Graduate Student Financial Support by SGS Division (\$000s) (2013-14)

	<u>2012-2013</u>				<u>2013-2014</u>			
	<u>Award Income</u>	<u>Employ. Income</u>	<u>Research Stipend</u>	<u>All Income</u>	<u>Award Income</u>	<u>Employ. Income</u>	<u>Research Stipend</u>	<u>All Income</u>
Humanities	22,595	11,799	1,079	35,473	<b>21,151</b>	<b>11,521</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>33,915</b>
Social Sci	37,891	19,586	3,929	61,406	<b>40,378</b>	<b>19,623</b>	<b>3,850</b>	<b>63,852</b>
Phys. Sci	29,937	11,816	26,592	68,345	<b>31,907</b>	<b>12,192</b>	<b>27,783</b>	<b>71,883</b>
Life Sci	<u>41,894</u>	<u>8,360</u>	<u>27,693</u>	<u>77,947</u>	<b>42,305</b>	<b>8,846</b>	<b>31,573</b>	<b>82,725</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$132,317</b>	<b>\$51,561</b>	<b>\$59,294</b>	<b>\$243,172</b>	<b>\$135,742</b>	<b>\$52,182</b>	<b>\$64,450</b>	<b>\$252,374</b>

Figure 19b: Graduate Student Financial Support by Academic Division (\$000s) (incl. affiliated hospitals)

	<u>2012-2013</u>				<u>2013-2014</u>			
	<u>Award Income</u>	<u>Employ. Income</u>	<u>Research Stipend</u>	<u>All Income</u>	<u>Award Income</u>	<u>Employ. Income</u>	<u>Research Stipend</u>	<u>All Income</u>
A&S	52,212	30,660	13,882	96,755	<b>53,094</b>	<b>30,652</b>	<b>13,598</b>	<b>97,345</b>
UTSC	603	315	218	1,136	<b>1,000</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>1,704</b>
UTM	551	49	3	602	<b>530</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>614</b>
APSE	16,450	5,130	18,480	40,059	<b>16,820</b>	<b>5,406</b>	<b>20,013</b>	<b>42,239</b>
KPE	1,111	367	115	1,593	<b>1,191</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1,885</b>
DENT	567	305	618	1,490	<b>618</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>1,327</b>
MED	31,067	2,673	21,970	55,709	<b>28,032</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>25,412</b>	<b>55,749</b>
DLSPH	-	-	-	-	<b>3,270</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>4,406</b>
PHRM	1,045	450	1,270	2,765	<b>1,116</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>2,820</b>
NURS	909	593	154	1,656	<b>1,072</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1,919</b>
MUS	2,758	1,118	17	3,892	<b>2,768</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3,879</b>
OISE	10,187	6,292	1,391	17,870	<b>10,750</b>	<b>6,387</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>18,467</b>
LAW	1,348	144	59	1,551	<b>1,154</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1,316</b>
MGT	5,763	969	105	6,837	<b>6,439</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>7,378</b>
SWK	2,855	345	430	3,630	<b>2,765</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>3,508</b>
FOR	920	175	324	1,418	<b>936</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>1,390</b>
ARCH	1,645	538	-	2,184	<b>1,933</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,546</b>
INFO	<u>2,325</u>	<u>1,439</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>4,023</u>	<b><u>2,254</u></b>	<b><u>1,376</u></b>	<b><u>252</u></b>	<b><u>3,883</u></b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$132,317</b>	<b>\$51,561</b>	<b>\$ 59,294</b>	<b>\$243,172</b>	<b>\$135,742</b>	<b>\$52,182</b>	<b>\$64,450</b>	<b>\$252,374</b>

\* DLSPH is included under MED for 2012/13

Figure 20: Arts & Science Graduate Student Support by SGS Division (\$000s)

	<u>2012-2013</u>				<u>2013-2014</u>			
	<u>Award Income</u>	<u>Employ. Income</u>	<u>Research Stipend</u>	<u>All Income</u>	<u>Award Income</u>	<u>Employ. Income</u>	<u>Research Stipend</u>	<u>All Income</u>
Humanities	19,439	10,615	1,062	31,116	<b>17,943</b>	<b>10,399</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>29,535</b>
Social Sci.	13,750	9,892	1,685	25,327	<b>15,092</b>	<b>9,919</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>26,770</b>
Phys. Sci.	12,884	6,371	7,895	27,150	<b>14,164</b>	<b>6,410</b>	<b>7,442</b>	<b>28,017</b>
Life Sci.	<u>6,139</u>	<u>3,783</u>	<u>3,240</u>	<u>13,163</u>	<u>5,895</u>	<u>3,923</u>	<u>3,204</u>	<u>13,022</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$52,212</b>	<b>\$30,660</b>	<b>\$13,882</b>	<b>\$96,755</b>	<b>\$53,094</b>	<b>\$30,652</b>	<b>\$13,598</b>	<b>\$ 97,345</b>

*Student Assistance and Doctoral-Stream Student Support: Understanding the Relationship*

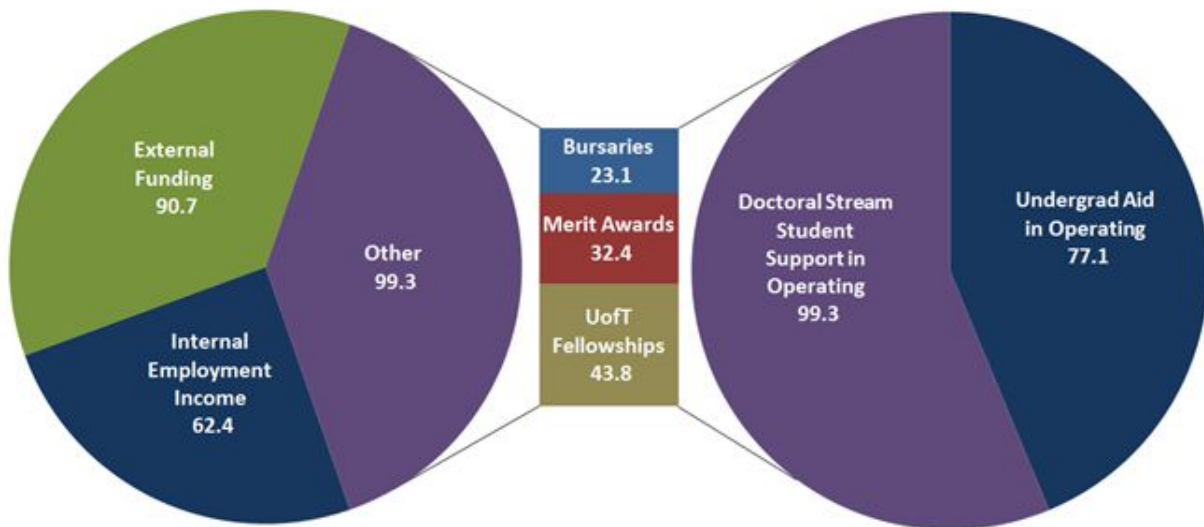
There are two broad categories of student financial support described in this report: the amount reported as student assistance in the financial statements and doctoral-stream student support. These amounts are neither additive, nor mutually exclusive. Rather, there is a partial overlap in the way these two figures are reported. As mentioned above, doctoral-stream students receive funding as TAs, GAs and RAs, however, for reporting purposes in the financial statements these funds are reported as salaries and benefits. Figures 21a and 21b below illustrate the relationship between the \$176.4M reported as student assistance and the \$252.4M in total funding received by doctoral-stream students.

Notes:

- (1) The University of Toronto is working on a snapshot of total financial support provided to graduate students. Currently, graduate financial support ranges from about \$15,000 to \$26,000, plus tuition and incidental fees per doctoral-stream student.
- (2) Internal Employment Income of \$62.4M in Figure 21a is comprised of Internal Employment Income of \$51.5M and \$10.9M in Research Stipends from Operating. Employment Income of \$52.2M reported in Figure 19b consists of Internal Employment Income of \$51.5M and External Income of \$716,602.

Figure 21a: Graduate Student Support  
Total=\$252.4M

Figure 21b: Student Aid in Operating  
Total=\$176.4M



# Enrolment Report 2014-15



*February 11, 2015*

*Prepared by the University of Toronto Planning and Budget Office*

## Enrolment Tables and Charts Included with Report

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## Enrolment Context and Overview

Enrolment drives the largest portion of University operating revenue; in 2015-16 87% of the budgeted \$2.16 billion in revenue is tied directly to students through provincial operating grants and tuition fees. It is because of this that the Enrolment Report is a key source of information that accompanies the annual Long Range Budget Guidelines. The Enrolment Report provides information on 2014-15 enrolments, comparing actual results to enrolment plans and it lays out the enrolment projections for the period 2015-16 through to 2019-20.

This report uses 2002-03 as the baseline for measuring growth, consistent with the baseline used by the Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities (MTCU) for tracking growth for capital funding purposes. The report's tables also display 2004-05 figures, as provincial operating funding for graduate growth is measured over that year.

Enrolment is generally reported in one of two ways: headcount (HC), which is a measure of the number of students enrolled, and full-time equivalent (FTE), which is a measure of course load activity of the students enrolled. A normal course load in Arts and Science is five full courses. A student taking a full course load of five courses is counted as one FTE. A student taking four full courses is counted as 0.8 FTE. Students eligible for provincial operating funding are described as "eligible FTEs" in this report. Generally speaking eligible students are domestic students; domestic graduate students remain eligible for a set period of time (generally equivalent to five years of graduate study), beyond which they become "ineligible".

Enrolment planning at the University of Toronto is a bottom-up process, driven by the individual academic plans of each department and division. Over the last several years, enrolment plans have been guided by the University's strategic plan as outlined in *Towards 2030: A Third Century of Excellence at the University of Toronto*. Looking ahead, enrolment plans will continue to be guided by *Towards 2030* as well as the recently approved Strategic Mandate Agreement (SMA) signed by the Province and the University in 2014.

The University of Toronto has grown significantly since 2002-03 from 62,800 students to almost 85,400 students in 2014-15, an increase of 36%. Undergraduate and graduate growth has occurred across all three campuses. *Towards 2030* and the SMA call for further undergraduate growth primarily at the University of Toronto Mississauga (20% growth planned) and the University of Toronto Scarborough (14% growth planned) by 2019-20. Plans also call for increased graduate intensification, with the graduate portion of students increasing from 21% of total enrolment in 2014-15 to 22.9% over the next five years. At the St. George campus, graduate students are projected to increase from 28.7% to 32.1%. This will modify slightly as UTM and UTSC develop more campus-based doctoral stream programs. It should be noted that professional Master's FTEs are reported by campus because these programs are campus-based programs. Doctoral stream Master's and PhD enrolments in the Arts and Science divisions are reported on a tri-campus basis because of the unitary administrative structure for most of



these degree programs. It is recognized that faculty members at UTSC and UTM also supervise graduate students on the St. George campus; these numbers are not reflected above as these data are not available from the student information system.

Internationalization is an academic goal across many divisions. In 2002-03 just 7.1 % of all students were international. In 2014-15 this has increased to 17% and is projected to be 18.3% in 2019-20. There is a higher proportion of international students in undergraduate programs (17.4%) than there is in graduate programs (15.5%). Over the last few years there have also been efforts to diversify domestic enrolment; students from Canada, but outside Ontario, have increased slightly from 7.3% of total enrolment in 2009-10 to 8.4% in 2014-15.

Overall, the data presented in this report demonstrate solid progress toward our long-term enrolment plans. The University of Toronto continues to attract a large number of very high-quality students, both domestically and internationally, and continues to grow at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.

This year's report contains a change to the method in which enrolment at the Toronto School of Theology (TST) is presented. The TST is an ecumenical group of seven colleges offering some of their programs conjointly with the University of Toronto. Under the revised Memorandum of Agreement between the University and TST, the University's enrolment numbers will now only include TST enrolment in conjoint programs, and will exclude enrolments from the non-conjoint programs.

## Undergraduate Enrolment

In 2002-03 the University had just over 51,000 undergraduate students (HC) and has grown to 69,000 students (HC) in 2014-15. There has been growth in most undergraduate programs relative to last year. In 2014-15, most of the University's growth occurred at UTM (408 FTE), UTSC (247 FTE), Applied Science and Engineering (269 FTE) and at the Daniels Faculty of Architecture and Landscape Design (151 FTE). The growth in the undergraduate Architecture program is the result of the program recently moving out of the Faculty of Arts and Science into its own direct-entry program in Architecture. Arts and Science at St. George remained essentially flat year-over-year, at 22,608 FTE. Second-entry undergraduate programs such as Medicine MD, Dentistry DDS, Pharmacy, Law and Nursing, also remained fairly flat year-over-year, in accordance with academic plans and provincial funding agreements.

It should be noted that although the tables accompanying this report include a breakdown of undergraduate Arts and Science FTEs by field of study, because many students graduate with specialists and/or majors in more than one field, this breakdown should not be viewed as a precise accounting. It is only indicative of broad trends.

In 2014-15 the University began to decrease enrolment in the undergraduate B.Ed program at OISE in response to recent provincial changes to teacher education. In October 2013 the Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities and the Ministry of Education jointly announced changes in Ontario's initial teacher education program (B.Ed.). Changes include doubling the length of the undergraduate program

to two years, while maintaining the number of enrolment spaces currently available in the system, thus reducing the number of new students entering, and therefore graduating, by about a half. At the same time, starting in 2015-16, the provincial funding weight of the B.Ed. program will be reduced by 33%, resulting in a reduction of over \$3 million to the budget of our faculty of education, OISE. In response to these changes the University has made the decision to end its undergraduate teacher education program and focus on teacher education at the graduate level, in line with OISE's position as a leader in research-intensive teaching and learning. OISE will convert its 1,167 B.Ed spaces into approximately 500 graduate spaces, and will build on its existing Master of Teaching (MT) and Master of Arts, Child Study & Education (MA-CSE) programs. This strategic direction has been affirmed by the province through the SMA process.

Despite the significant increase undergraduate students since 2002-03, the University has maintained the quality of its undergraduate Arts and Science student body. Entering averages continue to increase across all three campuses. Entering averages in Applied Science and Engineering have increased from 89.1% in 2010 to 92.2% in 2014. Over the same time period, entering averages in Arts and Science have increased from 87% to 88.1%, at UTM from 81.4% to 82.7% and at UTSC from 82% to 82.8%.

The University's plan is to increase undergraduate enrolment by 3,617 FTE over the next five years, reaching 62,483 FTE by 2019-20. This is primarily the result of increases of 950 in Arts and Science, 1,423 at UTSC and 2,102 at UTM. Applied Science and Engineering is projected to reduce its undergraduate enrolment by 450 FTEs as part of a plan to rebalance its undergraduate/graduate mix. Limited growth is planned in the Faculties of Kinesiology and Physical Education, Music and Architecture. The number of students in professional faculties is projected to decrease by 678 FTEs to 7,161 FTEs by 2019-20 primarily due elimination of the undergraduate teacher education B.Ed program, described above. Modest increases are planned within several Medicine programs, Law's JD program and Dentistry's DDS program. Overall, undergraduate enrolment at the St. George campus is expected to remain at current levels (in fact, a slight decline by 92 students) by the end of the planning period.

Aligned with the Strategic Mandate Agreement, the University provides a variety of pathways for students and opportunities for students to participate in programs in collaboration with other institutions. In 2014-15 2,790 (4.1%) of the University's undergraduate students study in programs offered jointly with external or affiliated institutions and 794 (1.1%) students came to the University of Toronto after studying at an Ontario College of Applied Arts and Technology. There were also 4,354 (6.3%) students registered in 2014-15 who came from another Canadian university, CEGEP, or non-Ontario college.

## **Graduate Enrolment**

The University of Toronto's graduate enrolment plans are based on the rolled-up plans and academic priorities of academic divisions. The rapid growth in Professional Master's enrolments reflects the rising importance of these programs, the increased demand from students and the increased number of

offerings at the University. The increase in doctoral students is indicative of the growing intensity of research and scholarship.

There are 15,650 graduate students at the University in 2014-15 (measured in Fall FTE). This represents growth of 56% since 2002-03. Since 2002-03, enrolment in graduate professional Master's programs has grown by over 115%, doctoral enrolment has grown by over 40%, and doctoral-stream Master's enrolment has increased by 12%.

Aligned with *Towards 2030* and our Strategic Mandate Agreement, the provincial graduate expansion program presents an excellent opportunity for the University of Toronto to increase the number of graduate students and strengthen its research enterprise. The University initially undertook an extensive planning process, the results of which are described in a document entitled *A Framework for Graduate Expansion 2004-05 to 2009-10*. These plans were approved by Governing Council on December 14, 2006. Graduate expansion has unfolded in three phases, described below.

Phase 1 began in 2004 when the University of Toronto received approval from the MTCU to increase enrolment to 6,192 Master's and 3,867 PhD funded spaces.

Phase 2 was announced in 2009 when our allocations were revised to 7,031 Master's and 3,853 PhDs funded spaces. Phase 2 of graduate expansion was concluded in 2011. The slight decrease in the number of PhD spaces was the result of our request to convert some PhD spaces into Master's spaces to keep pace with the rapid growth in Master's level enrolment.

Expansion is continuing under Phase 3, which is now linked to the Strategic Mandate Agreement. Our approved 2014-15 allocations are 7,497 Master's and 3,772 PhD spaces, increasing to 7,925 Master's and 3,925 PhD funded spaces in 2016-17. The University has achieved strong growth this year of 388 Master's spaces (eligible FTE) over 2013-14 levels such that we are only one space below the 2014-15 SMA allocation. We have also collectively turned the corner with respect to PhD enrolments with growth of 72 PhD spaces (eligible FTE) over last year, resulting in being slightly under SMA target by 30 PhD spaces. The SMA allocation of graduate spaces is accompanied by a gradual, revenue-neutral conversion of OISE's undergraduate teacher education (B.Ed) spaces into 502 additional graduate Master of Teaching (MT) and Child Study & Education (MA-CSE) spaces by 2019-20. Preliminary information for 2014-15 indicates that the University of Toronto may be one of a few Ontario universities to have met or come close to achieving their 2014-15 MTCU targets.

MTCU allocations for spaces beyond 2016-17 are not yet available; there are 2,000 spaces remaining to be allocated across the Ontario university system. For preliminary enrolment and budget planning purposes, plans assume a conservative share of the remaining unallocated spaces. Divisional plans will be re-calibrated, if necessary, once the final MTCU allocations are known. The University will continue to monitor funding available to students in the doctoral stream programs to ensure that the quality of the graduate student experience is maintained.

## International Enrolment

The number of international students at the University of Toronto has been growing steadily since 2002-03 when they represented only 7.1% of the total student population. Today, 17% of the University of Toronto's students (14,524) come from outside Canada. This is broken down as 17.4% of the undergraduate population and 15.5% of the graduate population.

International undergraduate students came from 151 countries and international graduate students came from 116 countries. The University draws many of its international students from Asia and the Americas. The top countries for undergraduate students are China (54.6%), Brazil (4.8%), South Korea (4.7%), India (3.5%) and Hong Kong (2.5%). For graduate students, the top countries are China (31.3%), the United States (13.9%), India (11.8%) and Iran (5.8%).

Over half of of incoming undergraduate students, 58% in 2014-15, come from the Greater Toronto Area (GTA). Another 9% are from other areas in Ontario, 6% from other provinces in Canada and the remaining 26% from other countries including domestic students who were living abroad. Of the incoming class of graduate students 54% is drawn from the GTA, 15% are from other areas in Ontario, 14% from other provinces in Canada, and 17% from other countries including domestic students who were living abroad.

Overall international enrolment is projected to increase from 17% in 2014-15 to 18.3% of the University of Toronto's total student population by 2019-20. The proportion of international students in undergraduate programs will increase from 17.4% to 19.5%. This will be driven primarily by higher international enrolments in Arts and Science, UTM, UTSC and Applied Science and Engineering. The proportion of international students in graduate programs is projected to decline from 15.5% to 13.8% due to the current emphasis on domestic graduate expansion. The ability to increase the number of international doctoral students is also severely limited by the lack of provincial operating funding to support these students; the University continues to advocate for a change in this policy.

## Linking Enrolment Plans to Capital Plans

The Province released the *Major Capacity Expansion Policy Framework* in 2013 to govern future undergraduate expansion in the postsecondary sector either through the creation of new campuses or through major expansion at existing campuses. The University of Toronto submitted a capital expansion proposal to MTCU in September 2014. The framework calls for growth focused on long-term domestic full-time postsecondary students. In particular, the framework is looking for initiatives that will accommodate short-term growth of ~1000 students and longer-term growth of 5,000-10,000 students. The University's Strategic Mandate Agreement is consistent with these provincial objectives.

Both UTM and UTSC have experienced enormous growth over the last decade and significant growth is planned over the next decade. In the longer-term both campuses plan to grow to over 21,000 total students each. The campuses are located in regions where significant future demand for growth is projected. In order to accommodate the planned expansion there is a critical need for new space on both campuses, including space for teaching and research, student services, residences and parking.

In 2011 the Province announced \$52.5 million of capital funding for the North Building and Davis Laboratory renovation projects at UTM; these projects have begun to redress critical space shortages at UTM. Further investments are planned to accommodate future growth to 15,520 undergraduate students by 2019-20 and to improve outdated academic facilities. Projects include expanded student centre space, additional parking, teaching and research labs and the North Building phase 2 project. It is anticipated that funding will be provided through a combination of capital from the Province, operating fund reserves, fundraising and long-term borrowing.

Planning is also underway at UTSC to accommodate growth to 13,841 undergraduate students by 2019-20. The first project will be the Environmental Science and Chemistry building, followed by extensive renovations to the R Wing and Andrews buildings. As with UTM, it is anticipated that funding will be provided through a combination of capital from the Province, operating fund reserves, fundraising and long-term borrowing. UTSC also recently completed an aquatic centre and field house for the Pan Am 2015 games, with funding provided by the Province, the City of Toronto and the University.

The St. George campus is also experiencing capital renewal with a new building soon to be completed for the Faculty of Law, and renovations of the historic 1 Spadina for the Faculty of Architecture and Landscape Design. The Centre for Engineering Innovation and Entrepreneurship for the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering is set to begin in spring 2015, and many other projects are in the planning stages. While these three divisions have been very successful at fundraising for their buildings, continued support from the Province is essential to ensure that the University of Toronto continues to fulfill its mandate of providing a world-class teaching and research environment for its faculty and students.

**UTSC Campus Affairs Committee - UTSC Campus Operating Budget: Allocation of Funds**

**Table 1 Total Headcount**

Full-Time Headcount	2002-03	2004-05	2013-14	2014-15	2014-15	2014-15	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Plan	Actual	Variance to Plan	Change from 2013-14	Plan	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
St George, A&S	19,644	22,243	24,030	24,280	23,862	(418)	(168)	24,274	24,529	24,760	24,975	24,986
UTM	6,272	7,952	11,617	12,490	11,942	(548)	325	12,633	13,238	13,718	14,124	14,294
UTSC	5,993	7,891	10,616	11,409	11,131	(278)	515	11,727	12,138	12,485	12,700	12,741
Total Undergraduate Arts & Science	31,909	38,086	46,263	48,179	46,935	(1,244)	672	48,634	49,905	50,963	51,799	52,021
Total Undergraduate Other First-Entry	4,647	4,945	6,617	6,960	7,117	157	500	7,119	7,063	7,116	6,894	6,919
Total First-Entry	36,556	43,031	52,880	55,139	54,052	(1,087)	1,172	55,753	56,968	58,079	58,693	58,940
Total Undergraduate Second-Entry Professional	5,981	6,554	8,070	7,708	7,981	273	(89)	7,231	7,118	7,165	7,072	7,070
Total Undergraduate Conjoint TST Programs	268	258	230	218	202	(16)	(28)	220	220	220	220	220
<b>TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE - UofT</b>	<b>42,805</b>	<b>49,843</b>	<b>61,180</b>	<b>63,065</b>	<b>62,235</b>	<b>(830)</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>63,204</b>	<b>64,306</b>	<b>65,464</b>	<b>65,985</b>	<b>66,230</b>
Professional Masters	2,446	2,880	5,737	6,319	6,254	(65)	517	6,851	7,446	7,729	7,883	7,971
Doctoral Stream Masters	2,338	2,397	2,728	2,752	2,717	(35)	(11)	2,788	2,888	2,963	3,006	3,026
Doctoral Stream PHD	4,278	4,527	5,916	5,996	5,997	1	81	6,018	6,197	6,389	6,608	6,803
Graduate Conjoint TST Programs	178	212	217	223	219	(4)	2	222	210	225	217	214
<b>TOTAL GRADUATE - UofT</b>	<b>9,240</b>	<b>10,016</b>	<b>14,598</b>	<b>15,290</b>	<b>15,187</b>	<b>(103)</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>15,879</b>	<b>16,741</b>	<b>17,306</b>	<b>17,714</b>	<b>18,014</b>
<b>TOTAL FULL-TIME HEADCOUNT</b>	<b>52,138</b>	<b>59,968</b>	<b>75,895</b>	<b>78,475</b>	<b>77,509</b>	<b>(966)</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>79,161</b>	<b>81,106</b>	<b>82,817</b>	<b>83,733</b>	<b>84,265</b>

Part-Time Headcount	2002-03	2004-05	2013-14	2014-15	2014-15	2014-15	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Plan	Actual	Variance to Plan	Variance to 2013-14	Plan	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
St George, A&S	3,843	3,686	2,714	2,900	2,558	(342)	(156)	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
UTM	846	842	964	1,000	997	(3)	33	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,013
UTSC	769	870	1,085	1,020	1,131	111	46	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Total Undergraduate Arts & Science	5,458	5,398	4,763	4,920	4,686	(234)	(77)	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,813
Total Undergraduate Other First-Entry	347	423	1,252	1,221	1,245	24	(7)	1,185	1,189	1,193	1,195	1,197
Total First-Entry	5,805	5,821	6,015	6,141	5,931	(210)	(84)	5,985	5,989	5,993	5,995	6,010
Total Undergraduate Second-Entry Professional	2,061	218	163	158	150	(8)	(13)	195	246	255	256	256
Total Undergraduate Conjoint TST Programs	341	381	340	360	393	33	53	365	365	365	365	365
<b>TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE - UofT</b>	<b>8,207</b>	<b>6,420</b>	<b>6,518</b>	<b>6,659</b>	<b>6,474</b>	<b>(185)</b>	<b>(44)</b>	<b>6,545</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>6,613</b>	<b>6,616</b>	<b>6,631</b>
Professional Masters	2,061	1,807	1,190	1,203	1,169	(34)	(21)	1,134	1,158	1,199	1,214	1,220
Doctoral Stream Masters	380	357	186	173	171	(2)	(15)	186	187	185	187	188
Doctoral Stream PHD	94	100	127	112	134	22	7	126	126	107	114	128
Graduate Conjoint TST Programs	33	30	13	10	13	3	-	14	10	11	16	19
<b>TOTAL GRADUATE - UofT</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<b>(29)</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>1,555</b>
<b>TOTAL PART-TIME HEADCOUNT</b>	<b>10,971</b>	<b>8,972</b>	<b>8,245</b>	<b>8,385</b>	<b>8,119</b>	<b>(266)</b>	<b>(126)</b>	<b>8,209</b>	<b>8,298</b>	<b>8,323</b>	<b>8,363</b>	<b>8,401</b>

<b>Total Undergraduate</b>	51,012	56,263	67,698	69,724	68,709	(1,015)	1,011	69,749	70,906	72,077	72,601	72,861
<b>Total Graduate</b>	11,808	12,310	16,114	16,788	16,674	(114)	560	17,339	18,222	18,808	19,245	19,569
<b>TOTAL HEADCOUNT</b>	<b>62,820</b>	<b>68,573</b>	<b>83,812</b>	<b>86,512</b>	<b>85,383</b>	<b>(1,129)</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>87,088</b>	<b>89,128</b>	<b>90,885</b>	<b>91,846</b>	<b>92,430</b>

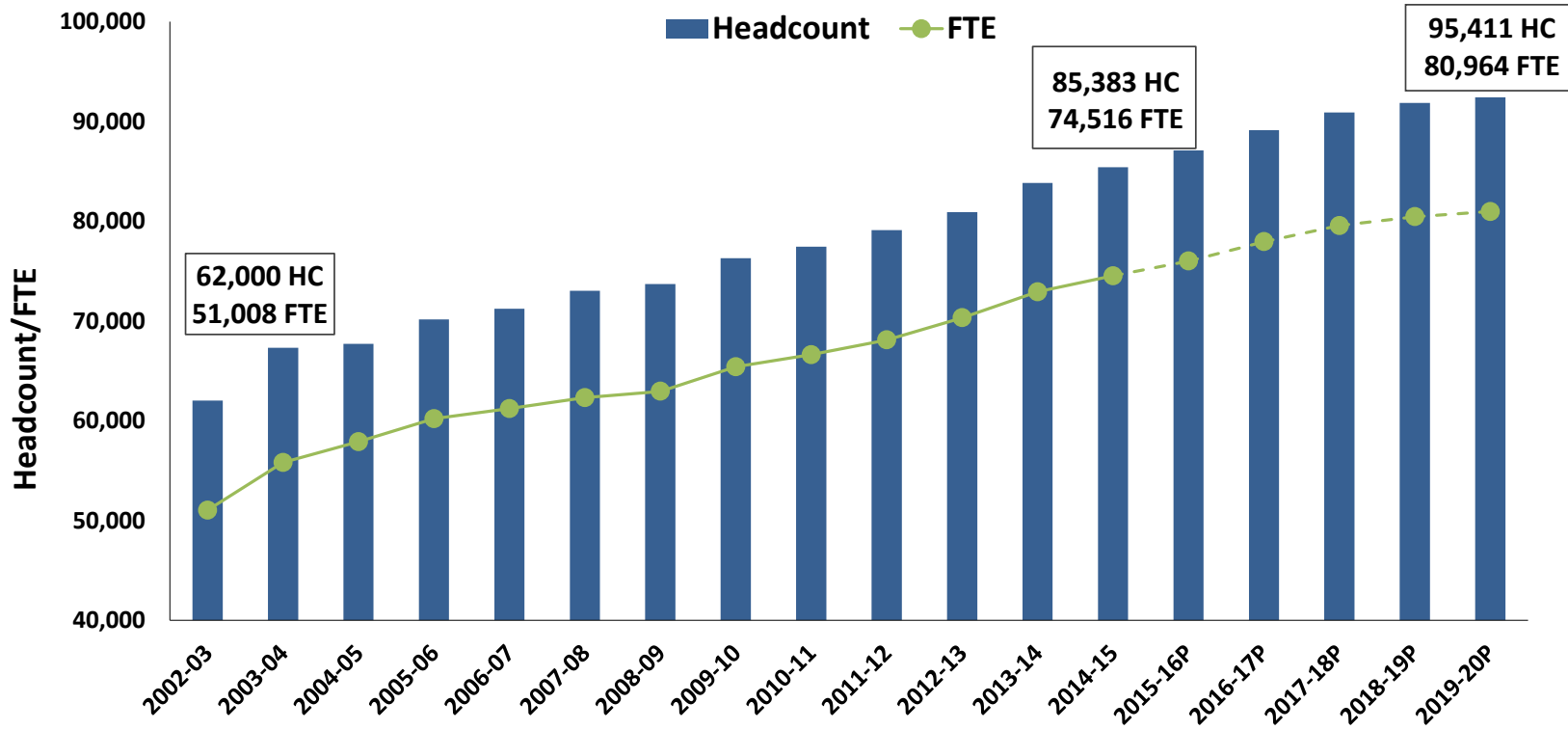
UTSC Campus Affairs Committee - UTSC Campus Operating Budget: Allocation of Funds

Table 2 Total Full Time Equivalent (FTE)														
Total UofT FTEs incl. TST (Fall)	2002-03 Actual	%	2004-05 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Plan	2014-15 Actual	%	2014-15 Variance to Plan	2014-15 Change from 2013-14	2015-16 Plan	2016-17 Projected	2017-18 Projected	2018-19 Projected	2019-20 Projected
Arts & Humanities	6,611	35%	7,276	5,700		5,233	23%		(467)					
Social Sciences - Excl. BCOM	4,163	22%	4,957	6,317		6,179	27%		(139)					
Social Sciences - BCOM (Yrs 2-4)	885	5%	1,192	1,622		1,601	7%		(21)					
Life Sciences	3,960	21%	4,861	4,978		4,971	22%		(7)					
Other Sciences	3,103	17%	2,797	4,067		4,623	20%		556					
<b>St George, A&amp;S</b>	<b>18,722</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>21,082</b>	<b>22,684</b>	<b>22,622</b>	<b>22,608</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>(76)</b>	<b>22,891</b>	<b>23,139</b>	<b>23,346</b>	<b>23,549</b>	<b>23,558</b>
Arts & Humanities	1,891	33%	2,425	2,708		2,678	25%		(30)					
Social Sciences - Excl. BCOM/BBA	2,111	37%	2,556	4,204		4,201	39%		(2)					
Social Sciences - BCOM/BBA (Yrs 2-4)	406	7%	584	987		953	9%		(34)					
Life Sciences	761	13%	738	1,125		1,164	11%		39					
Other Sciences	489	9%	992	1,459		1,733	16%		274					
<b>UTM</b>	<b>5,657</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7,295</b>	<b>10,482</b>	<b>11,182</b>	<b>10,729</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>(453)</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>11,377</b>	<b>11,907</b>	<b>12,327</b>	<b>12,680</b>	<b>12,831</b>
Arts & Humanities	1,409	25%	1,699	1,934		1,855	18%		(80)					
Social Sciences - Excl. BBA	1,471	26%	2,079	2,945		3,007	30%		62					
Social Sciences - BBA (Yrs 1-4)	792	14%	1,124	1,417		1,422	14%		5					
Life Sciences	608	11%	1,040	1,224		1,284	13%		60					
Other Sciences	1,284	23%	1,286	2,159		2,521	25%		361					
<b>UTSC</b>	<b>5,564</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7,228</b>	<b>9,680</b>	<b>10,318</b>	<b>10,088</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>(230)</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>10,627</b>	<b>10,986</b>	<b>11,286</b>	<b>11,476</b>	<b>11,511</b>
Total Undergraduate Arts & Science	29,942		35,605	42,846	44,121	43,425		(696)	579	44,894	46,032	46,960	47,704	47,901
Total Undergraduate Other First-Entry	4,799		5,105	6,870	7,195	7,293		98	423	7,289	7,226	7,290	7,079	7,103
Total First-Entry	34,741		40,710	49,716	51,317	50,718		(599)	1,001	52,183	53,258	54,249	54,783	55,004
Total Undergraduate Second-Entry Professional	6,443		6,691	7,811	7,635	7,840		204	29	7,173	7,172	7,231	7,163	7,161
Total Undergraduate Conjoint TST Programs	360		374	321	308	309		1	(12)	318	318	318	318	318
<b>TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE - UofT</b>	<b>41,544</b>		<b>47,776</b>	<b>57,848</b>	<b>59,260</b>	<b>58,866</b>		<b>(393)</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>59,674</b>	<b>60,749</b>	<b>61,798</b>	<b>62,264</b>	<b>62,483</b>
St. George	2,897		3,242	5,717	6,260	6,185		(75)	468	6,680	7,242	7,520	7,679	7,769
UTM	168		180	308	339	342		3	34	419	446	458	458	458
UTSC				74	81	87		6	13	92	105	110	110	110
Professional Masters	3,064		3,422	6,099	6,680	6,614		(66)	515	7,191	7,793	8,089	8,247	8,337
Doctoral Stream Masters	2,453		2,504	2,785	2,804	2,773		(31)	(12)	2,844	2,944	3,019	3,062	3,082
Doctoral Stream PHD	4,307		4,559	5,959	6,030	6,040		10	81	6,056	6,235	6,421	6,642	6,841
Graduate Conjoint TST Programs	188		221	221	226	223		(3)	2	226	213	228	222	220
<b>TOTAL GRADUATE - UofT</b>	<b>10,012</b>		<b>10,706</b>	<b>15,064</b>	<b>15,739</b>	<b>15,650</b>		<b>(89)</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>16,317</b>	<b>17,185</b>	<b>17,757</b>	<b>18,173</b>	<b>18,481</b>
St. George excl. TST	39,619		43,184	51,826	52,545	52,738		193	912	52,932	53,959	54,827	55,174	55,515
UTM	5,825		7,475	10,790	11,521	11,072		(450)	281	11,796	12,354	12,785	13,138	13,290
UTSC	5,564		7,228	9,754	10,399	10,175		(224)	421	10,719	11,091	11,396	11,586	11,621
TST Conjoint Programs	548		595	541	534	532		(2)	(10)	544	531	547	540	538
<b>TOTAL COMBINED FTEs - UofT</b>	<b>51,555</b>		<b>58,482</b>	<b>72,912</b>	<b>74,999</b>	<b>74,516</b>		<b>(483)</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>75,991</b>	<b>77,934</b>	<b>79,555</b>	<b>80,438</b>	<b>80,964</b>

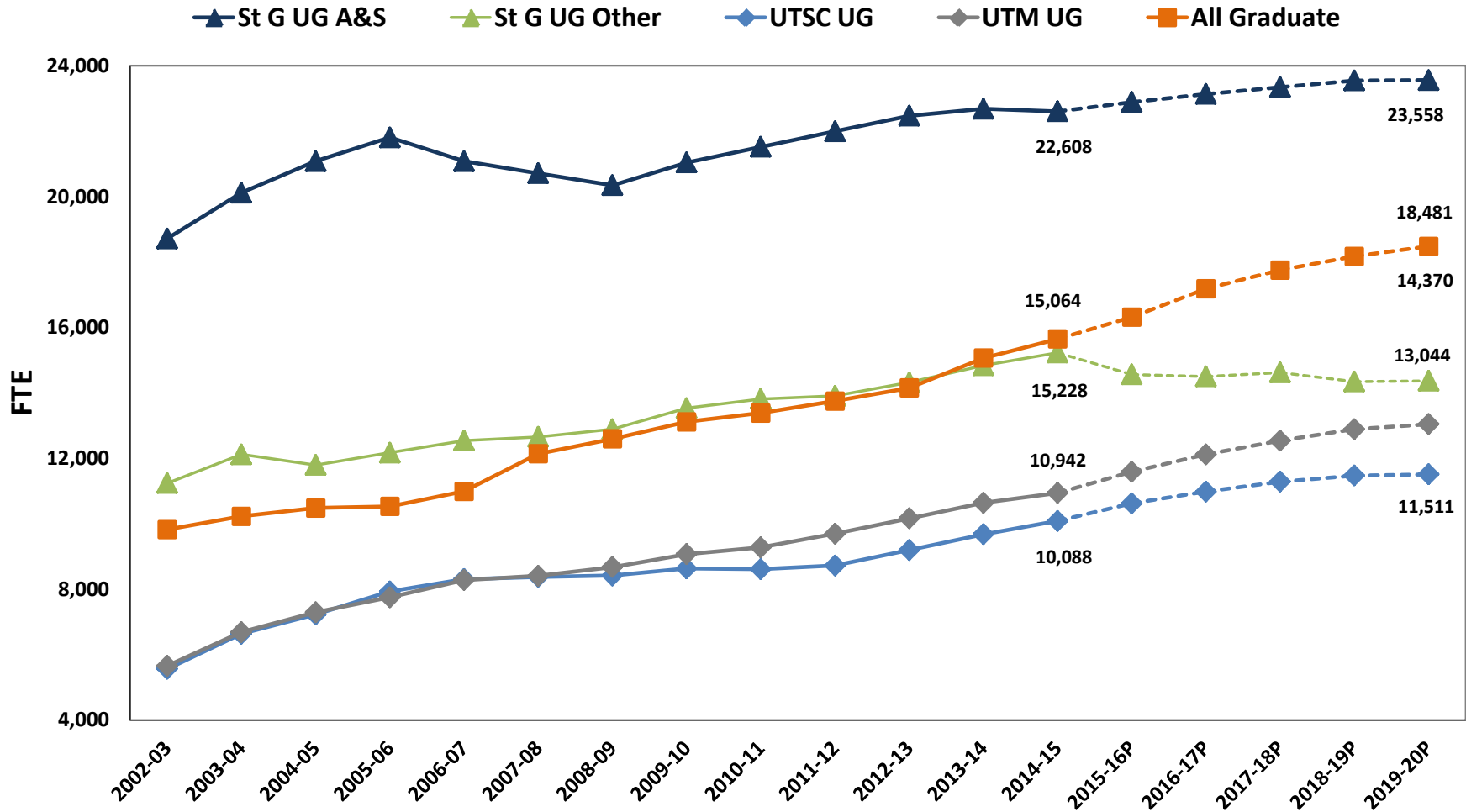
<b>Table 3 Domestic - International Enrolment Mix</b>												
<i>(FTE)</i>												
<b>Total UofT FTEs (Fall)</b>	<b>2002-03 Actual</b>	<b>2004-05 Actual</b>	<b>2013-14 Actual</b>	<b>2014-15 Plan</b>	<b>2014-15 Actual</b>	<b>2014-15 Variance to Plan</b>	<b>2014-15 Change from 2013-14</b>	<b>2015-16 Plan</b>	<b>2016-17 Projected</b>	<b>2017-18 Projected</b>	<b>2018-19 Projected</b>	<b>2019-20 Projected</b>
Undergraduate - Domestic	38,901	43,980	48,818	49,296	48,452	(845)	(366)	48,359	48,799	49,293	49,751	49,883
Undergraduate - International	2,719	3,898	9,030	9,963	10,415	451	1,385	11,315	11,950	12,506	12,514	12,601
<b>TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE</b>	<b>41,620</b>	<b>47,878</b>	<b>57,848</b>	<b>59,260</b>	<b>58,866</b>	<b>(393)</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>59,674</b>	<b>60,749</b>	<b>61,798</b>	<b>62,264</b>	<b>62,483</b>
Graduate - Domestic	8,667	9,086	12,695	13,344	13,086	(259)	391	13,779	14,610	15,142	15,519	15,800
Graduate - International	1,414	1,696	2,369	2,395	2,564	169	195	2,538	2,576	2,614	2,655	2,681
<b>TOTAL GRADUATE</b>	<b>10,082</b>	<b>10,782</b>	<b>15,064</b>	<b>15,739</b>	<b>15,650</b>	<b>(90)</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>16,317</b>	<b>17,185</b>	<b>17,757</b>	<b>18,173</b>	<b>18,481</b>
Total - Domestic	47,568	53,066	61,512	62,641	61,537	(1,104)	25	62,138	63,409	64,435	65,269	65,683
Total - International	4,133	5,594	11,399	12,358	12,979	621	1,580	13,853	14,525	15,120	15,168	15,281
<b>TOTAL COMBINED FTEs</b>	<b>51,702</b>	<b>58,659</b>	<b>72,912</b>	<b>74,999</b>	<b>74,516</b>	<b>(483)</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>75,991</b>	<b>77,934</b>	<b>79,555</b>	<b>80,438</b>	<b>80,964</b>



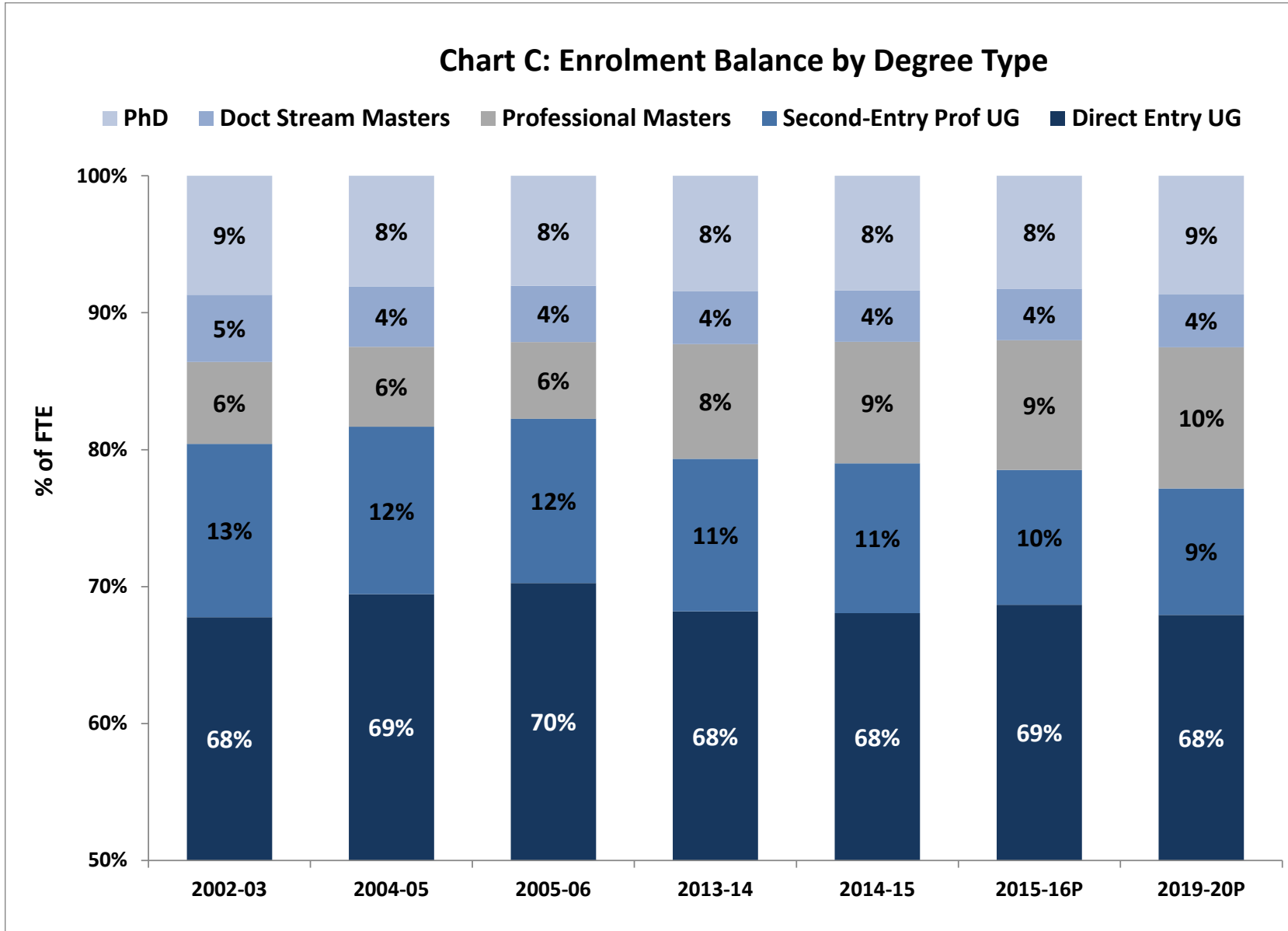
**Chart A: Total Headcount and FTE Enrolment  
2002-03 to 2019-20**



**Chart B: FTE Enrolment by Campus  
2002-03 to 2019-20**



Note: The UTM totals above include MD at UTM students.



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Table 4 Undergraduate FTE by Division (Fall FTE)												
UNDERGRADUATE	2002-03 Actual	2004-05 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Plan	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Variance to Plan	2014-15 Change from 2013-14	2015-16 Plan	2016-17 Projected	2017-18 Projected	2018-19 Projected	2019-20 Projected
St George, A&S	18,722	21,082	22,684	22,622	22,608	(14)	(76)	22,891	23,139	23,346	23,549	23,558
UTM	5,564	7,228	10,482	11,182	10,729	(453)	247	11,377	11,907	12,327	12,680	12,831
UTSC	5,657	7,295	9,680	10,318	10,088	(230)	408	10,627	10,986	11,286	11,476	11,511
<b>Total Arts &amp; Science</b>	<b>29,942</b>	<b>35,605</b>	<b>42,846</b>	<b>44,121</b>	<b>43,425</b>	<b>(696)</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>44,894</b>	<b>46,032</b>	<b>46,960</b>	<b>47,704</b>	<b>47,901</b>
Applied Science & Engineering	3,848	4,056	4,899	5,041	5,169	128	269	5,037	4,946	4,962	4,719	4,719
Architecture			408	572	559	(13)	151	649	670	716	743	767
Kinesiology and Physical Education	395	485	845	885	879	(6)	34	897	904	895	903	903
Music	453	442	598	597	582	(15)	(17)	605	605	615	613	613
TYP	102	122	119	101	105	4	(14)	102	101	101	101	101
<b>Total First-Entry</b>	<b>34,741</b>	<b>40,710</b>	<b>49,716</b>	<b>51,317</b>	<b>50,718</b>	<b>(599)</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>52,183</b>	<b>53,258</b>	<b>54,249</b>	<b>54,783</b>	<b>55,004</b>
Dentistry	346	338	357	398	398	-	41	429	445	445	445	445
Law	530	601	645	650	627	(23)	(18)	638	645	664	665	665
Medicine - MD at St. George	766	786	859	812	821	9	(38)	815	810	806	804	804
Medicine - MD at UTM			160	213	213	-	53	214	214	214	213	213
Medicine - MD Special Students			2	3	5	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Medicine - Radiation Sciences	331	382	290	323	280	(43)	(11)	294	323	346	346	346
Medicine - Physician Assistant			44	86	88	2	44	82	56	56	56	56
Medicine - Postgraduate Residents	1,864	2,099	3,073	3,084	3,131	47	58	3,169	3,202	3,232	3,263	3,263
Nursing	186	313	349	349	355	6	6	351	349	349	349	349
OISE/UT	1,666	1,278	943	671	897	226	(46)	166	106	100	4	2
Pharmacy	598	816	1,021	979	950	(29)	(71)	939	947	943	943	943
Woodsworth Certificates	91	79	68	67	75	9	7	72	72	72	72	72
<b>Total Undergraduate Second-Entry Professional</b>	<b>6,443</b>	<b>6,691</b>	<b>7,811</b>	<b>7,635</b>	<b>7,840</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7,173</b>	<b>7,172</b>	<b>7,231</b>	<b>7,163</b>	<b>7,161</b>
Total Undergraduate Conjoint TST Programs	360	374	321	308	309	1	(12)	318	318	318	318	318
<b>TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE - U of T</b>	<b>41,544</b>	<b>47,776</b>	<b>57,848</b>	<b>59,260</b>	<b>58,866</b>	<b>(393)</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>59,674</b>	<b>60,749</b>	<b>61,798</b>	<b>62,264</b>	<b>62,483</b>

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<b>Table 5 Undergraduate Full-time New Intake to Year 1, by Division</b>												
<i>(Headcount)</i>												
<b>UNDERGRADUATE</b>	<b>2002-03 Actual</b>	<b>2004-05 Actual</b>	<b>2013-14 Actual</b>	<b>2014-15 Plan</b>	<b>2014-15 Actual</b>	<b>2014-15 Variance to Plan</b>	<b>2014-15 Change from 2013-14</b>	<b>2015-16 Plan</b>	<b>2016-17 Projected</b>	<b>2017-18 Projected</b>	<b>2018-19 Projected</b>	<b>2019-20 Projected</b>
St George, A&S (Note 4)	5,875	6,104	6,158	6,312	6,180	(132)	22	6,487	6,487	6,487	6,487	6,487
UTM	2,123	2,217	3,328	3,654	3,262	(392)	(66)	3,692	3,692	3,692	3,692	3,773
UTSC	2,162	2,420	3,078	3,461	3,165	(296)	87	3,509	3,509	3,509	3,509	3,509
<b>Total Arts &amp; Science (New Intake + IFP)</b>	<b>10,160</b>	<b>10,741</b>	<b>12,564</b>	<b>13,427</b>	<b>12,607</b>	<b>(820)</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>13,688</b>	<b>13,688</b>	<b>13,688</b>	<b>13,688</b>	<b>13,769</b>
Applied Science & Engineering (Year 1) (Note 4)	1,035	1,073	1,158	1,200	1,247	47	89	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Architecture (Year 1)			150	235	206	(29)	56	225	231	235	245	255
KPE (Year 1)	118	138	261	250	237	(13)	(24)	250	250	250	250	250
Music	114	115	161	158	165	7	4	156	155	155	155	155
TYP (All students)	73	67	69	55	61	6	(8)	55	55	55	55	55
<b>Total First-Entry (Year 1/New Intake + IFP)</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>12,134</b>	<b>14,363</b>	<b>15,325</b>	<b>14,523</b>	<b>(802)</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>15,574</b>	<b>15,579</b>	<b>15,583</b>	<b>15,593</b>	<b>15,684</b>
Dentistry	112	107	126	141	138	(3)	12	139	133	133	133	133
Law	180	180	208	208	198	(10)	(10)	208	208	208	208	208
Medicine - MD at St. George	198	199	205	205	207	2	2	205	205	205	205	205
Medicine - MD at UTM			54	54	55	1	1	54	54	54	54	54
Medicine - Radiation Sciences	132	134	82	135	89	(46)	7	114	114	114	114	114
Medicine - Physician Assistant (Note 2, 3)			30	30	30	-	-	30	30	30	30	30
Nursing	134	158	178	176	178	2	-	176	176	176	176	176
OISE/UT	1,261	1,273	877	477	669	192	(208)					
Pharmacy	185	236	290	280	287	7	(3)	280	280	280	280	280
Woodsworth Certificates	17	43	37	40	42	2	5	40	40	40	40	40
<b>Total Undergraduate Second-Entry Professional (Year 1)</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>2,087</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>(194)</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,240</b>
<b>TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE - U of T NEW INTAKE</b>	<b>13,719</b>	<b>14,464</b>	<b>16,450</b>	<b>17,071</b>	<b>16,416</b>	<b>(655)</b>	<b>(34)</b>	<b>16,820</b>	<b>16,819</b>	<b>16,823</b>	<b>16,833</b>	<b>16,924</b>

Note 1: For direct-entry programs, figures include new intake into upper years and non-degree/special students except for Science w/o Borders. For professional programs, full-time Year 1 provided.

Note 2: The Physician Assistant Program was a Winter-start program up to January 2014, but then switched to a Fall-start program as of September 2014 onwards.

Note 3: Arts & Science St. George and Applied Science targets include students transferring from the prior year part-time International Foundation Programs (IFP) into full-time Year 1.

Note 4: Data above exclude TST Conjoint programs.

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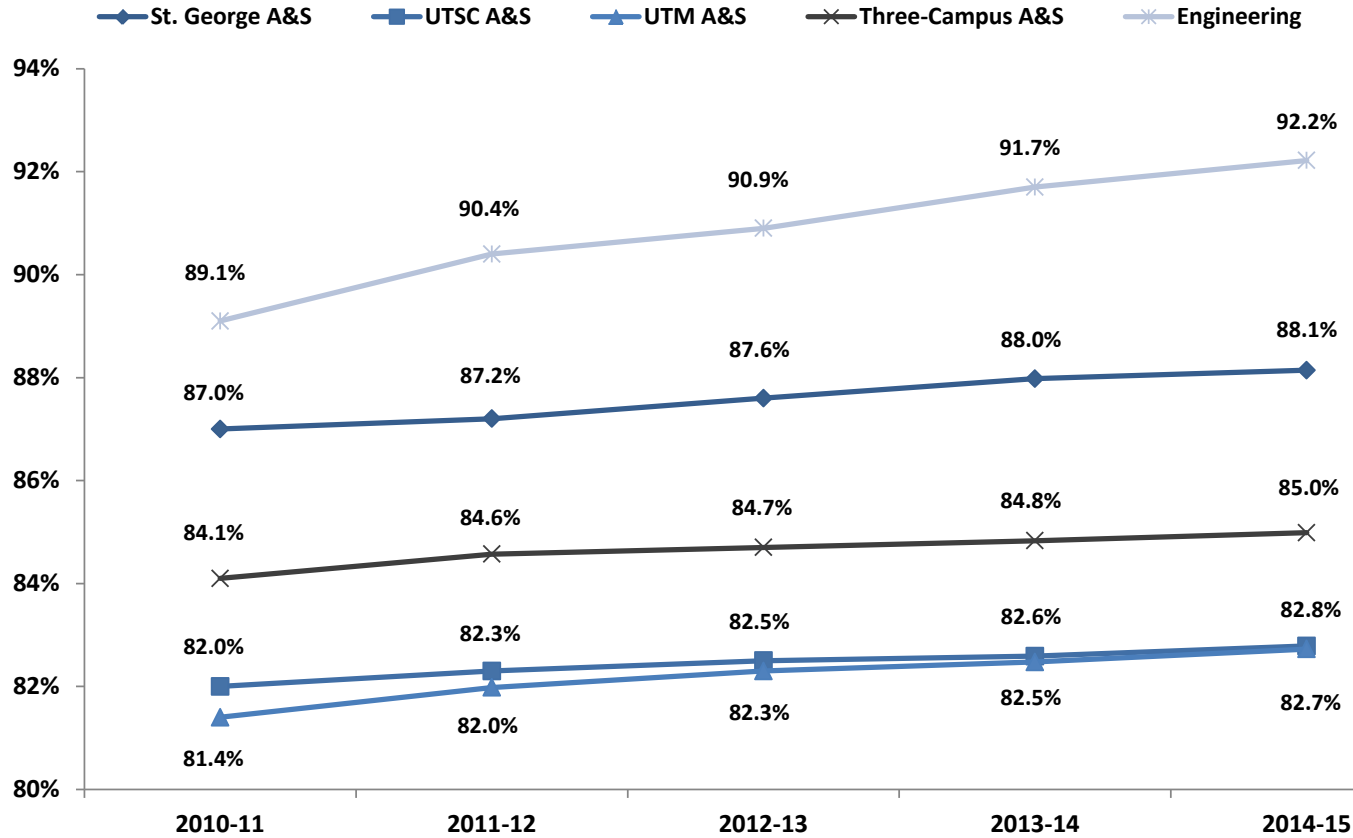
<b>TABLE 6 Undergraduate Programs with Affiliated Institutions</b>																	
<i>(Fall Headcount)</i>																	
<b>UNDERGRADUATE</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>%</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>		<b>Plan</b>	<b>Actual</b>		<b>Plan</b>	<b>Actual</b>		<b>Variance</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Projected</b>	<b>Projected</b>	<b>Projected</b>	<b>Projected</b>	
	<i>(Note 2)</i>									<i>to Plan</i>	<i>from 2013-14</i>						
CCIT		578		635	662		703	839		136	177	848	888	870	792	776	
Visual Studies		126		149	114		130	89		(41)	(25)	142	156	167	167	167	
Art & Art History	228	349		322	365		388	398		10	33	388	395	381	381	381	
Theatre & Drama	98	95		96	86		92	87		(5)	1	91	97	97	98	98	
<b>UTM/Sheridan Programs</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>1,148</b>		<b>1,202</b>	<b>1,227</b>		<b>1,313</b>	<b>1,413</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>1,422</b>	
Environmental Science & Technology		12		15	11		3	4		1	(7)						
Industrial Microbiology		22		24	15		8	11		3	(4)	1					
Journalism		143		126	157		186	168		(18)	11	159	159	171	171	171	
New Media		82		78	87		75	88		13	1	82	74	83	83	83	
Paramedicine		135		130	143		150	166		16	23	181	183	179	166	166	
<b>UTSC/Centennial Programs</b>		<b>394</b>		<b>373</b>	<b>413</b>		<b>422</b>	<b>437</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>420</b>	
Nuclear Medicine	48	55		21	22		35	14		(21)	(8)	37	59	68	68	68	
Radiation Therapy	124	152		157	146		148	128		(20)	(18)	124	127	141	141	141	
Radiological Technology	34	109		117	108		119	115		(4)	7	113	115	115	115	115	
<b>Medicine/Michener Institute Radiation Science Programs</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>316</b>		<b>295</b>	<b>276</b>		<b>302</b>	<b>257</b>		<b>(45)</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>324</b>	
<b>Medicine/Michener/NOSM Physician Assistant</b>		<b>28</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>44</b>		<b>86</b>	<b>88</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	
<b>Toronto School of Theology (TST) Conjoint Programs</b>	<b>596</b>				<b>570</b>		<b>578</b>	<b>595</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>585</b>	
<b>ENROLMENTS WITH EXTERNAL INSTITUTIONS (Note 2)</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>2,833</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>2,913</b>	<b>2,823</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
A&S St. George/Seneca Liberal Arts Program (Note 1)		68	0.1%		83	0.1%		95	0.1%		12						
UTSC/Seneca Facilitated Transfer Program (Note 1)					7	0.0%		11	0.0%		4						
Remaining students who applied from:																	
Ontario CAATs	286	745	1.1%		683	1.0%		688	1.0%		5						
Ontario Universities - First-entry, WDW & Pharmacy EPPD	1,494	2,509	3.8%		2,335	3.4%		2,170	3.2%		(165)						
Ontario Universities - Remaining second-entry	368	950	1.4%		985	1.5%		1,074	1.6%		89						
Other Cdn. Universities - First-entry, WDW & Pharmacy EPPD	452	817	1.2%		728	1.1%		706	1.0%		(22)						
Other Cdn. Universities - Remaining second-entry	123	227	0.3%		234	0.3%		235	0.3%		1						
CEGEP or Other Canadian Colleges	74	131	0.2%		147	0.2%		169	0.2%		22						
Remaining students in UoT-only programs	41,829	58,279	88.8%		59,966	88.6%		60,771	88.4%		805						
<b>ENROLMENTS UoT-ONLY PROGRAMS</b>	<b>44,626</b>	<b>63,726</b>	<b>97.1%</b>	<b>65,422</b>	<b>65,168</b>	<b>96.3%</b>	<b>67,023</b>	<b>65,919</b>	<b>95.9%</b>	<b>(1,104)</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>66,916</b>	<b>68,012</b>	<b>69,164</b>	<b>69,778</b>	<b>70,054</b>	<b>96.1%</b>
<b>TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE</b>	<b>45,754</b>	<b>65,612</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>67,339</b>	<b>67,698</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>69,724</b>	<b>68,709</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>(1,015)</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>69,749</b>	<b>70,906</b>	<b>72,077</b>	<b>72,601</b>	<b>72,861</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note 1: Arts & Science St. George and Seneca College's Liberal Arts Program was initiated in 2008-09. UTSC and Seneca College commenced a formal transfer program in 2013-14. Once accepted at UoT these students are not being tracked separately within UoT's enrolment and revenue projection models. Only after-the-fact actuals can be reported using the enrolment count files.

Note 2: 2000-01 is prior to the start of the joint UTM/Sheridan CCIT program (2001-02) and the joint UTSC/Centennial College programs (2003-04).

Note 3: The Physician Assistant Program has been and will continue to be a Winter-start program up to January 2014, but will then switch to a Fall-start program as of September 2014 onwards.

**Chart D: Entering Grade Averages,  
Arts and Science by Campus and Engineering**



**Table 7 Graduate Enrolment by Immigration Status**

*(Fall Full-time Equivalent (FTE))*

	2002-03 Actual	2004-05 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Plan	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Variance to Plan	2014-15 Change from 2013-14	2015-16 Plan	2016-17 Projected	2017-18 Projected	2018-19 Projected	2019-20 Projected
Domestic	8,667	9,086	12,695	13,344	13,086	(259)	391	13,779	14,610	15,142	15,519	15,800
International	1,414	1,696	2,369	2,395	2,564	169	195	2,538	2,576	2,614	2,655	2,681
<b>Total Fall FTEs</b>	<b>10,082</b>	<b>10,782</b>	<b>15,064</b>	<b>15,739</b>	<b>15,650</b>	<b>(90)</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>16,317</b>	<b>17,185</b>	<b>17,757</b>	<b>18,173</b>	<b>18,481</b>
Cumulative increase over 2002-03		700	4,983	5,658	5,568			6,236	7,104	7,675	8,092	8,399
Cumulative increase over 2004-05			4,283	4,958	4,868			5,536	6,404	6,975	7,392	7,699

**Table 8 Graduate Enrolment by Degree Type**

*(Fall Full-time Equivalent (FTE))*

	2002-03 Actual	2004-05 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Plan	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Variance to Plan	2014-15 Change from 2013-14	2015-16 Plan	2016-17 Projected	2017-18 Projected	2018-19 Projected	2019-20 Projected
PhD	4,498	4,771	6,154	6,222	6,239	17	85	6,259	6,420	6,606	6,817	7,013
Doctoral Stream Masters	2,512	2,591	2,811	2,837	2,797	(40)	(14)	2,867	2,972	3,062	3,109	3,130
Professional Masters	3,071	3,420	6,099	6,680	6,614	(66)	515	7,191	7,793	8,089	8,247	8,337
<b>Total Fall FTEs</b>	<b>10,082</b>	<b>10,782</b>	<b>15,064</b>	<b>15,739</b>	<b>15,650</b>	<b>(90)</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>16,317</b>	<b>17,185</b>	<b>17,757</b>	<b>18,173</b>	<b>18,481</b>



**Table 9 Total Graduate Enrolment by Division**  
*(Total Fall FTEs)*

	2002-03	2004-05	2013-14	2014-15	2014-15	2014-15	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Plan	Actual	Variance	Change	Plan	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
<b>Total Graduate</b>						to Plan	from 2013-14					
APSE	1,214	1,226	1,939	2,053	2,083	30	145	2,105	2,176	2,241	2,314	2,363
Architecture	231	299	390	412	392	(20)	2	392	417	454	461	457
A&S-Humanities	1,078	1,141	1,222		1,230		8					
A&S-Social Sciences	663	735	1,356		1,448		92					
A&S-Physical Sciences	774	826	1,003		1,004		1					
A&S-Life Sciences	317	301	464		503		39					
<b>A&amp;S excl. UTM &amp; UTSC Graduate</b>	<b>2,832</b>	<b>2,996</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>4,076</b>	<b>4,185</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>4,156</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>4,288</b>	<b>4,389</b>	<b>4,467</b>
UTM Campus-Based Programs	168	180	308	339	342	3	34	419	446	458	458	458
UTSC Campus-Based Programs			114	137	141	4	27	153	173	188	194	199
Dalla Lana School of Public Health	430	444	695	780	743	(37)	47	774	813	855	910	939
Dentistry	101	110	128	136	119	(17)	(9)	119	121	128	129	131
Forestry	97	83	90	109	101	(7)	11	106	113	125	132	145
Information	231	304	456	475	490	15	34	530	578	611	615	617
Law	79	104	132	142	146	4	14	149	154	159	159	160
Management	571	727	1,329	1,383	1,348	(35)	19	1,355	1,443	1,473	1,515	1,546
Medicine	1,547	1,780	2,203	2,153	2,167	14	(36)	2,257	2,348	2,418	2,473	2,511
Music	133	115	263	264	244	(21)	(19)	283	316	322	320	315
Nursing	188	236	308	348	324	(24)	16	379	419	440	445	448
OISE	1,611	1,459	1,786	2,027	1,920	(108)	134	2,235	2,493	2,542	2,603	2,654
Pharmacy	73	103	131	142	136	(6)	6	145	165	176	182	192
Kinesiology and Physical Education	38	39	76	89	93	4	17	97	139	178	179	181
Social Work	281	281	453	448	454	6	1	438	458	472	473	477
TST	258	296	221	226	223	(3)	2	226	213	228	222	220
<b>Total Graduate Enrolment</b>	<b>10,082</b>	<b>10,782</b>	<b>15,064</b>	<b>15,739</b>	<b>15,650</b>	<b>(90)</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>16,317</b>	<b>17,185</b>	<b>17,757</b>	<b>18,173</b>	<b>18,481</b>

**Table 10 Professional Master's Enrolment by Division**  
*(Total Fall FTEs)*

<b>GRADUATE</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Projected</b>	<b>Projected</b>	<b>Projected</b>	<b>Projected</b>
<b>Professional Masters</b>						<b>to Plan</b>	<b>from 2013-14</b>					
APSE	264	169	479	520	601	81	123	604	615	637	656	670
Architecture	231	299	390	412	392	(20)	2	392	412	442	442	431
A&S St. George	165	180	555	617	593	(24)	38	600	627	639	648	653
UTM Campus-Based Programs	168	180	308	339	342	3	34	419	446	458	458	458
UTSC Campus-Based Programs			74	81	87	6	13	92	105	110	110	110
Dalla Lana School of Public Health	168	184	342	385	367	(17)	25	388	407	436	464	474
Dentistry	65	70	82	83	75	(8)	(7)	70	70	74	76	77
Forestry	32	25	40	51	48	(2)	8	56	61	67	73	79
Information	198	272	407	421	441	20	34	477	523	555	559	560
Law	0	3	31	40	41	1	10	47	47	50	50	50
Management	506	654	1,262	1,315	1,283	(32)	21	1,290	1,376	1,401	1,441	1,470
Medicine	311	381	487	496	515	19	28	528	530	535	535	536
Music	63	59	99	95	80	(15)	(19)	113	138	139	138	137
Nursing	151	185	257	296	282	(14)	25	332	367	381	382	382
OISE	514	522	893	1,139	1,068	(71)	175	1,400	1,625	1,665	1,716	1,749
Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	0
Kinesiology and Physical Education	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	80	80	80
Social Work	229	231	394	390	398	8	4	384	404	419	419	420
TST	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Professional Masters</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>3,420</b>	<b>6,099</b>	<b>6,680</b>	<b>6,614</b>	<b>(66)</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>7,191</b>	<b>7,793</b>	<b>8,089</b>	<b>8,247</b>	<b>8,337</b>

**Table 11 Doctoral Stream Master's Enrolment by Division**  
*(Total Fall FTEs)*

<b>GRADUATE</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>
<b>Doctoral Stream Masters</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Projected</b>	<b>Projected</b>	<b>Projected</b>	<b>Projected</b>
						<b>to Plan</b>	<b>from 2013-14</b>					
APSE	531	535	622	635	606	(29)	(16)	608	638	649	650	647
A&S-Humanities	274	314	298		289		(9)					
A&S-Social Sciences	200	226	283		313		30					
A&S-Physical Sciences	237	219	238		217		(21)					
A&S-Life Sciences	100	112	146		165		19					
<b>A&amp;S-All Campuses</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>1,015</b>
UTSC Campus-Based Programs			5	10	10	-	5	10	10	10	10	10
Dalla Lana School of Public Health	128	102	145	176	154	(21)	9	160	163	165	168	169
Dentistry	15	13	15	18	14	(4)	(1)	15	17	18	18	18
Forestry	23	20	10	10	6	(4)	(4)	5	5	6	4	4
Law	39	51	61	60	61	1	0	60	60	60	60	60
Medicine	579	691	735	691	702	11	(33)	757	818	871	900	910
Music	33	16	26	25	20	(6)	(6)	21	25	25	24	23
Nursing	1											
OISE	247	158	123	126	122	(4)	(1)	132	131	132	132	132
Pharmacy	27	39	43	49	49	(0)	6	52	52	53	53	53
Kinesiology and Physical Education	20	15	35	42	45	3	10	46	44	42	42	42
Social Work												
TST	59	80	26	33	24	(10)	(2)	23	28	43	47	48
<b>Total Doctoral Stream Masters</b>	<b>2,512</b>	<b>2,591</b>	<b>2,811</b>	<b>2,837</b>	<b>2,797</b>	<b>(40)</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>2,867</b>	<b>2,972</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>3,109</b>	<b>3,130</b>

**Table 12 Doctoral Enrolment by Division**  
*(Total Fall FTEs)*

<b>GRADUATE</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Projected</b>	<b>Projected</b>	<b>Projected</b>	<b>Projected</b>
<b>Doctoral Stream PhD</b>						<b>to Plan</b>	<b>from 2013-14</b>					
APSE	419	522	838	898	876	(22)	38	893	923	955	1,008	1,046
Architecture									5	12	19	26
A&S-Humanities	788	812	918		934		16					
A&S-Social Sciences	356	379	596		635		39					
A&S-Physical Sciences	499	567	693		700		7					
A&S-Life Sciences	213	188	317		338		21					
<b>Arts and Science</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>2,497</b>	<b>2,607</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>2,578</b>	<b>2,591</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>2,740</b>	<b>2,799</b>
UTSC Campus-Based Programs			35	46	44	(2)	9	51	58	68	74	79
Dalla Lana School of Public Health	135	158	208	220	221	2	13	226	242	254	279	297
Dentistry	21	26	31	35	30	(5)	(1)	34	34	36	35	36
Forestry	42	38	40	48	47	(1)	7	45	47	52	55	62
Information	33	32	49	54	49	(5)	(0)	53	55	56	56	57
Law	40	49	40	42	44	2	4	42	47	49	49	50
Management	65	73	67	68	65	(3)	(2)	65	67	72	74	76
Medicine	657	708	981	965	950	(15)	(31)	972	1,001	1,013	1,038	1,065
Music	37	40	138	144	144	-	6	149	153	158	158	155
Nursing	37	51	51	52	42	(10)	(9)	47	52	59	63	66
OISE	849	780	770	762	730	(33)	(40)	703	737	744	755	773
Pharmacy	46	64	87	93	87	(6)	0	93	113	123	129	139
Kinesiology & Physical Education	18	22	41	47	48	1	7	51	55	56	57	59
Social Work	52	50	59	58	56	(2)	(3)	54	54	53	54	57
TST	192	212	195	193	199	7	4	203	185	185	175	172
<b>Total Doctoral Stream PhD</b>	<b>4,498</b>	<b>4,771</b>	<b>6,154</b>	<b>6,222</b>	<b>6,239</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>6,259</b>	<b>6,420</b>	<b>6,606</b>	<b>6,817</b>	<b>7,013</b>

\*\* Including Specials & Diplomas

**Table 13 Graduate Enrolment, (Eligible FTE)**

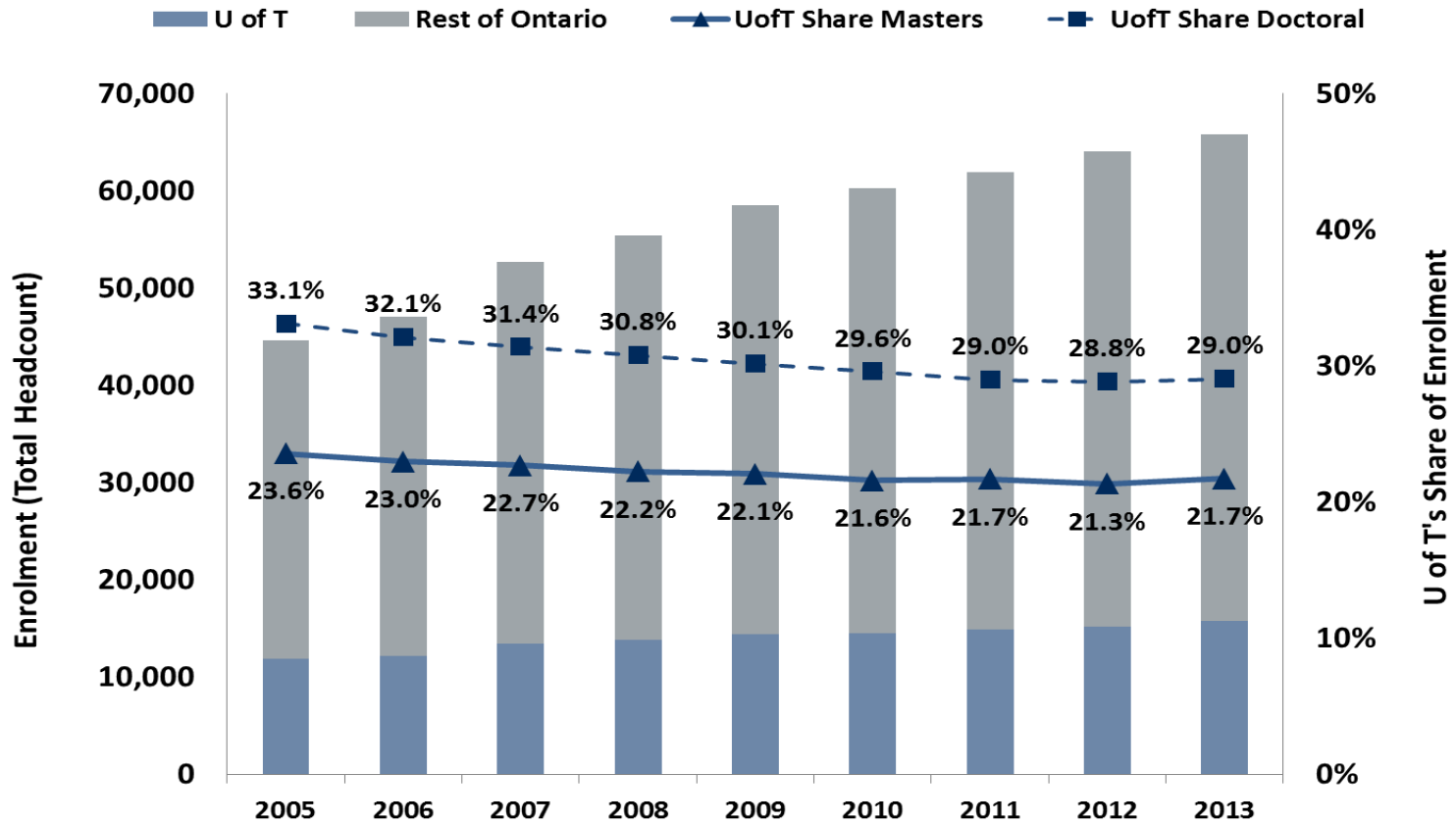
	2002-03 Actual	2004-05 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Plan	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Variance to Plan	2014-15 Change from 2013-14	2015-16 Plan	2016-17 Projected	2017-18 Projected	2018-19 Projected	2019-20 Projected
Masters	4,481	4,822	7,108	7,788	7,496	(292)	388	8,128	8,782	9,072	9,212	9,285
PhD	3,024	3,103	3,669	3,833	3,741	(92)	72	3,855	4,046	4,257	4,443	4,581
<b>Fall &amp; Summer EFTEs</b>	<b>7,505</b>	<b>7,925</b>	<b>10,777</b>	<b>11,621</b>	<b>11,237</b>	<b>(383)</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>11,983</b>	<b>12,828</b>	<b>13,329</b>	<b>13,655</b>	<b>13,866</b>
Masters - SMA (approved/ <i>assumed</i> allocations)					7,497			7,728	7,925	<b>8,090</b>	<b>8,260</b>	<b>8,260</b>
Masters - Approved BED conversion into Child Study/MT spaces								175	451	460	487	502
Masters - Total approved/ <i>assumed</i> funded spaces					7,497			7,903	8,376	<b>8,550</b>	<b>8,747</b>	<b>8,762</b>
PhD - SMA (approved/ <i>assumed</i> allocations)					3,772			3,883	3,925	<b>4,005</b>	<b>4,090</b>	<b>4,090</b>
Over/(under) Masters					(1)			225	405	522	464	523
Over/(under) PhD					(31)			(28)	121	252	353	491
Note: For funding purposes, Ministry definition of Masters includes Year 1 "PHD Qualifying Year" students and diploma/certificate programs.												

UTSC Campus Affairs Committee - UTSC Campus Operating Budget: Allocation of Funds

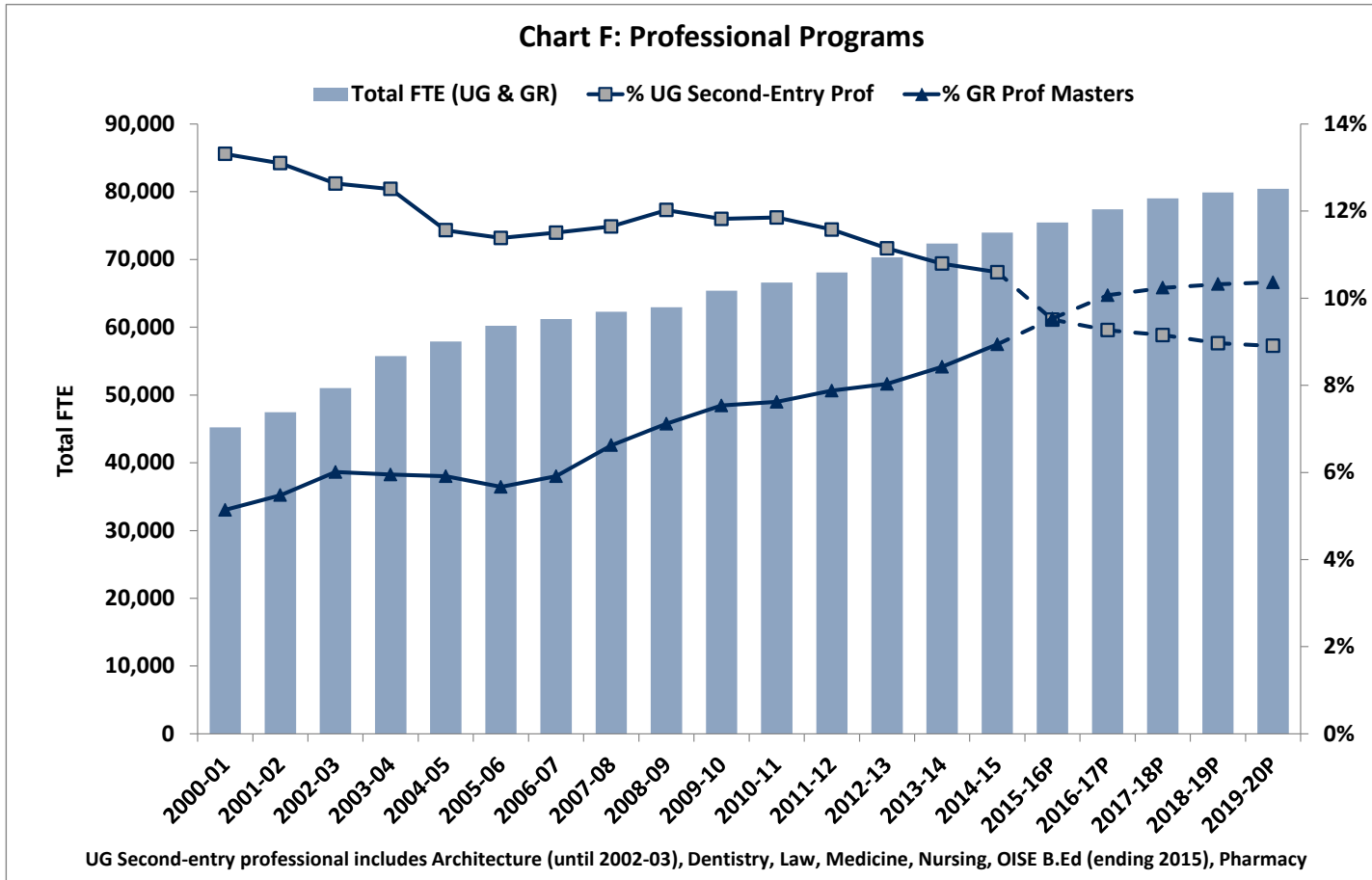
Table 14 Graduate Enrolment by Division												
<i>(Eligible FTE, Fall plus Summer)</i>												
	2002-03	2004-05	2013-14	2014-15	2014-15	2014-15	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Plan	Actual	Variance	Change	Plan	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
						to Plan	from 2013-14					
APSE	576	503	765	840	805	(35)	39	824	908	922	940	955
Architecture	183	216	315	330	306	(24)	(9)	317	341	373	371	361
A&S St. George	691	775	1,279	1,344	1,338	(6)	59	1,353	1,378	1,392	1,411	1,427
UTM Campus-Based Programs	131	138	193	228	220	(8)	27	277	301	310	310	310
UTSC Campus-Based Programs			71	85	88	3	17	95	108	113	113	113
Dentistry	45	46	71	74	60	(14)	(11)	62	64	69	70	72
Forestry	48	33	34	37	41	5	7	50	53	59	65	71
Information	172	243	371	383	400	17	29	436	481	510	513	514
Law	19	28	70	79	81	2	11	86	86	89	89	89
Management	417	512	694	799	717	(82)	23	743	846	882	907	926
Medicine excl. UTM	755	915	1,025	1,022	1,054	32	29	1,117	1,151	1,197	1,211	1,212
Dalla Lana Public Health	250	252	447	517	468	(48)	22	505	529	559	588	599
Music	81	65	112	108	91	(17)	(21)	126	150	150	148	146
Nursing	133	170	255	286	275	(11)	20	322	345	348	349	349
OISE/UT	685	616	920	1,162	1,064	(98)	144	1,333	1,491	1,500	1,527	1,542
Pharmacy	24	36	36	44	46	1	9	47	53	51	51	51
KPE	18	13	31	36	40	4	9	39	76	115	113	111
Social Work	217	229	394	387	393	6	(1)	379	400	414	415	416
TST	39	33	26	28	11	(17)	(16)	16	20	18	20	20
<b>Masters (MTCU definition)</b>	<b>4,481</b>	<b>4,822</b>	<b>7,108</b>	<b>7,788</b>	<b>7,496</b>	<b>(292)</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>8,128</b>	<b>8,782</b>	<b>9,072</b>	<b>9,212</b>	<b>9,285</b>
APSE	260	335	463	521	464	(57)	1	492	517	558	617	650
Architecture				0	0	0	0	0	5	12	19	26
A&S St. George	1,071	1,075	1,358	1,391	1,405	14	47	1,444	1,499	1,561	1,614	1,655
UTSC Campus-Based Programs			27	37	35	(2)	8	42	49	59	64	68
Dentistry	12	17	17	17	17	(0)	0	18	16	15	16	16
Forestry	26	23	25	31	30	(1)	5	30	30	33	36	41
Information	21	24	39	44	40	(4)	1	41	42	43	44	44
Law	24	29	24	25	31	6	7	33	34	34	33	33
Management	30	42	28	30	27	(3)	(1)	30	32	38	41	41
Medicine	503	537	651	671	661	(10)	10	655	669	690	719	748
Dalla Lana Public Health	98	135	157	164	163	(1)	6	171	191	217	234	246
Music	28	24	96	99	102	3	6	107	111	115	113	108
Nursing	25	41	28	36	27	(9)	(1)	33	38	44	48	49
OISE/UT	702	563	511	521	487	(34)	(24)	502	544	554	555	563
Pharmacy	42	53	54	59	60	1	6	64	74	85	89	91
KPE	18	20	35	40	38	(2)	3	41	43	43	44	45
Social Work	34	39	36	36	37	1	1	34	36	38	39	39
TST	130	145	120	112	117	5	(3)	117	116	118	119	118
<b>PhD (MTCU definition)</b>	<b>3,024</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>3,669</b>	<b>3,833</b>	<b>3,741</b>	<b>(92)</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3,855</b>	<b>4,046</b>	<b>4,257</b>	<b>4,443</b>	<b>4,581</b>
<b>Fall &amp; Summer EFTEs</b>	<b>7,505</b>	<b>7,925</b>	<b>10,777</b>	<b>11,621</b>	<b>11,237</b>	<b>(383)</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>11,983</b>	<b>12,828</b>	<b>13,329</b>	<b>13,655</b>	<b>13,866</b>

Note 1: For funding purposes, Ministry definition of Masters includes Year 1 "PHD Qualifying Year" students and diploma/certificate programs.

**Chart E : Share of Provincial Graduate Enrolment**



Source: Performance Indicators 2014, MTCU enrolment data





**Chart G: 5-year Average Doctoral Enrolment Growth,  
Compared to UBC, McGill and Alberta**

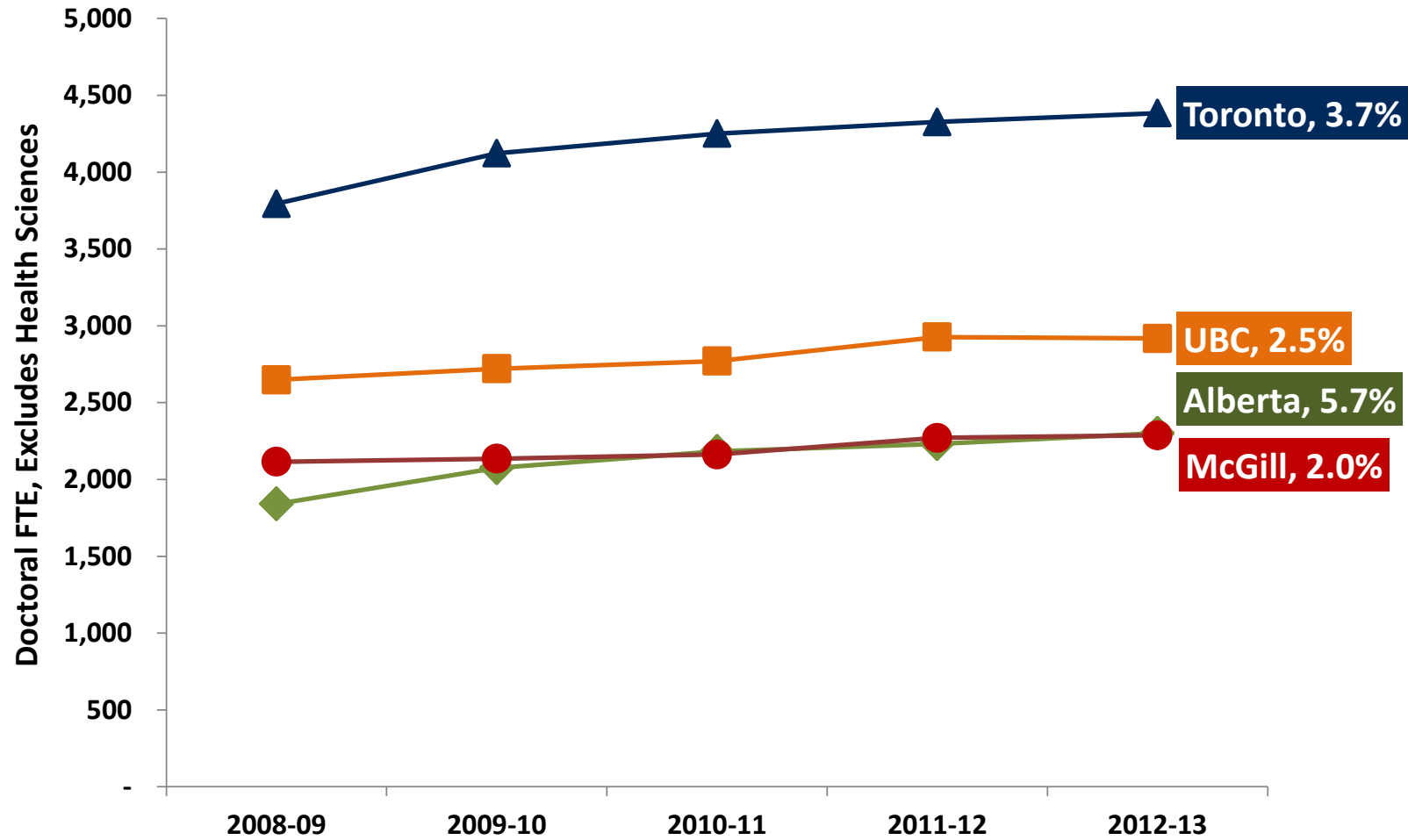
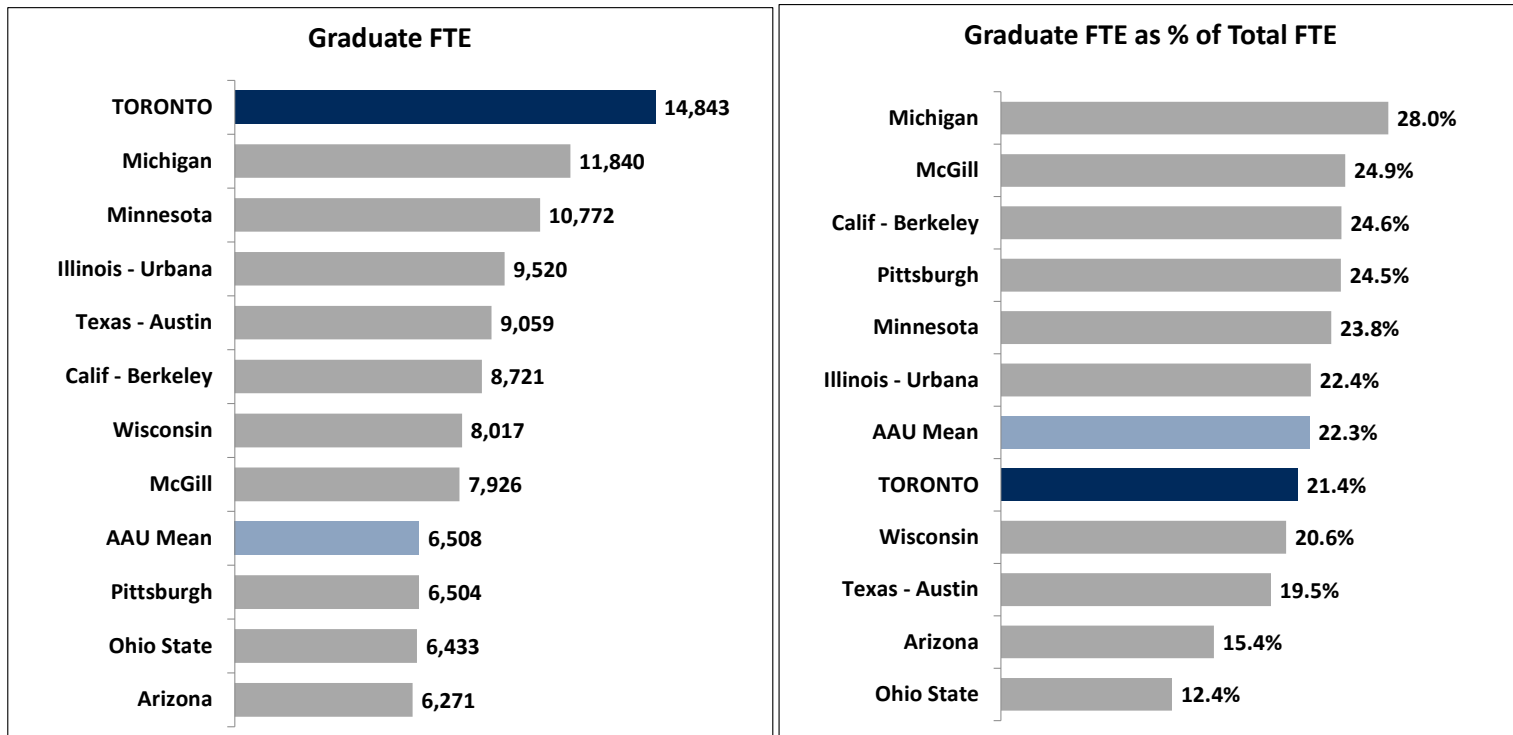


Chart H: Graduate FTE Enrolment, Fall 2013 (Selected AAU Peers)



**Chart I: St. George Campus Graduate FTE and % of Total FTE**

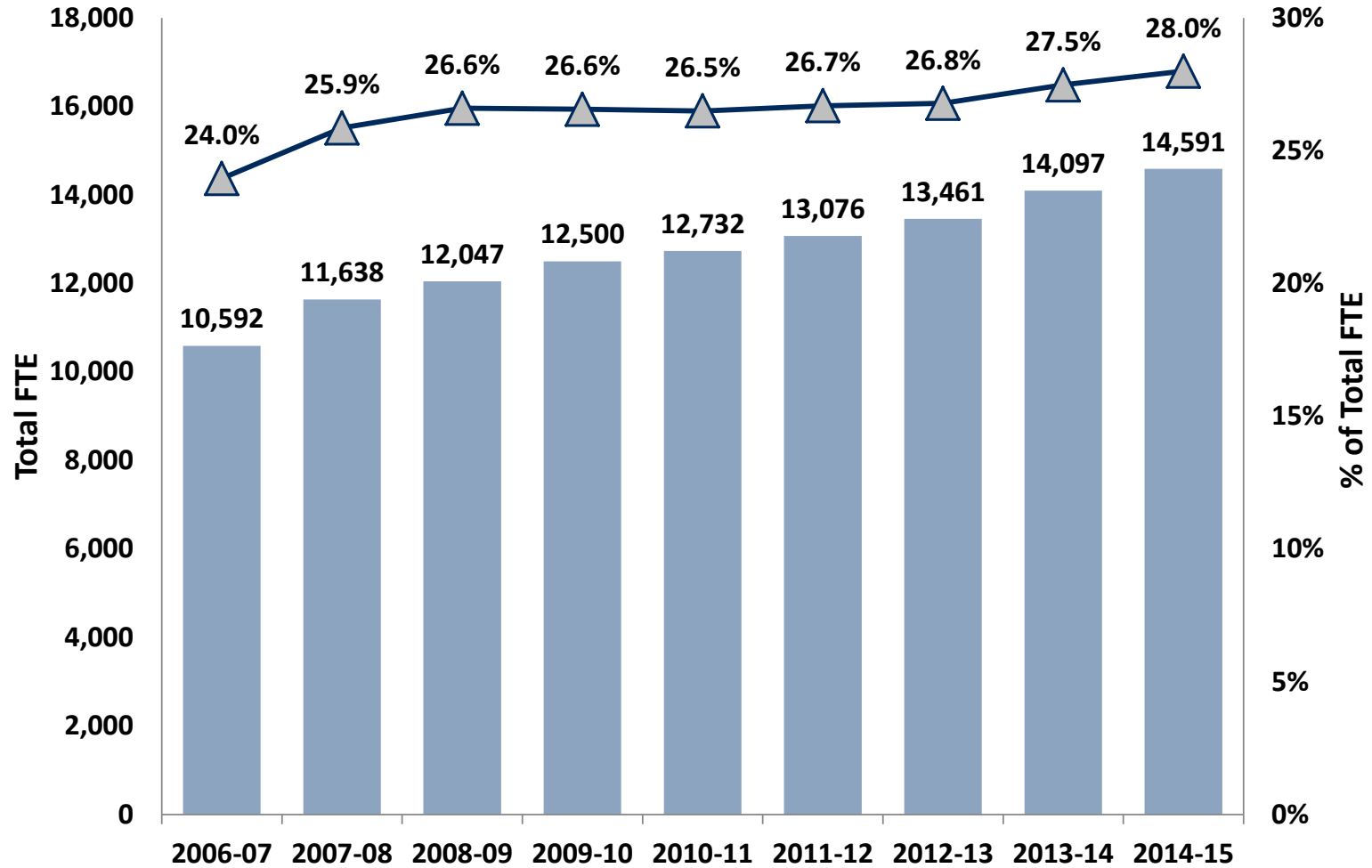


TABLE 15

University of Toronto Total International Student Enrolment  
(Headcount)

	International Student Enrolment			Annual Percent Change		Percent Distribution		International Undergraduate as a % of Total Undergraduate Enrolment	International Graduate as a % of Total Graduate Enrolment	Total International Enrolment as a % of Total Enrolment
	Undergrad	Graduate	Total	Undergrad	Graduate	Undergrad	Graduate			
2002-03	3,023	1,380	4,403	26.6	20.0	68.7	31.3	6.0%	11.9%	7.1%
2003-04	3,535	1,570	5,105	16.9	13.8	69.2	30.8	6.4%	13.2%	7.6%
2004-05	4,318	1,628	5,946	22.1	3.7	72.6	27.4	7.8%	13.5%	8.8%
2005-06	4,982	1,659	6,641	15.4	1.9	75.0	25.0	8.6%	13.9%	9.5%
2006-07	5,312	1,753	7,065	6.6	5.7	75.2	24.8	9.0%	14.3%	9.9%
2007-08	5,655	1,725	7,380	6.5	-1.6	76.6	23.4	9.5%	12.8%	10.1%
2008-09	6,233	1,633	7,866	10.2	-5.3	79.2	20.8	10.4%	11.8%	10.7%
2009-10	6,832	1,650	8,482	9.6	1.0	80.5	19.5	11.1%	11.4%	11.1%
2010-11	7,423	1,676	9,099	8.7	1.6	81.6	18.4	11.8%	11.5%	11.8%
2011-12	8,293	1,827	10,120	11.7	9.0	81.9	18.1	12.9%	12.2%	12.8%
2012-13	9,232	2,077	11,309	11.3	13.7	81.6	18.4	14.1%	13.6%	14.0%
2013-14	10,317	2,389	12,706	11.8	15.0	81.2	18.8	15.2%	14.8%	15.2%
<b>2014-15</b>	<b>11,947</b>	<b>2,577</b>	<b>14,524</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>17.0%</b>
2015-16	12,845	2,551	15,396	7.5	-1.0	83.4	16.6	18.4%	14.7%	17.7%
2016-17	13,502	2,591	16,093	5.1	1.6	83.9	16.1	19.0%	14.2%	18.1%
2017-18	14,091	2,631	16,722	4.4	1.5	84.3	15.7	19.5%	14.0%	18.4%
2018-19	14,117	2,670	16,787	0.2	1.5	84.1	15.9	19.4%	13.9%	18.3%
2019-20	14,210	2,696	16,906	0.7	1.0	84.1	15.9	19.5%	13.8%	18.3%

Note: Prior to 2013-14, excludes TST undergraduate/graduate. From 2013-14 onwards, includes TST Conjoint only.

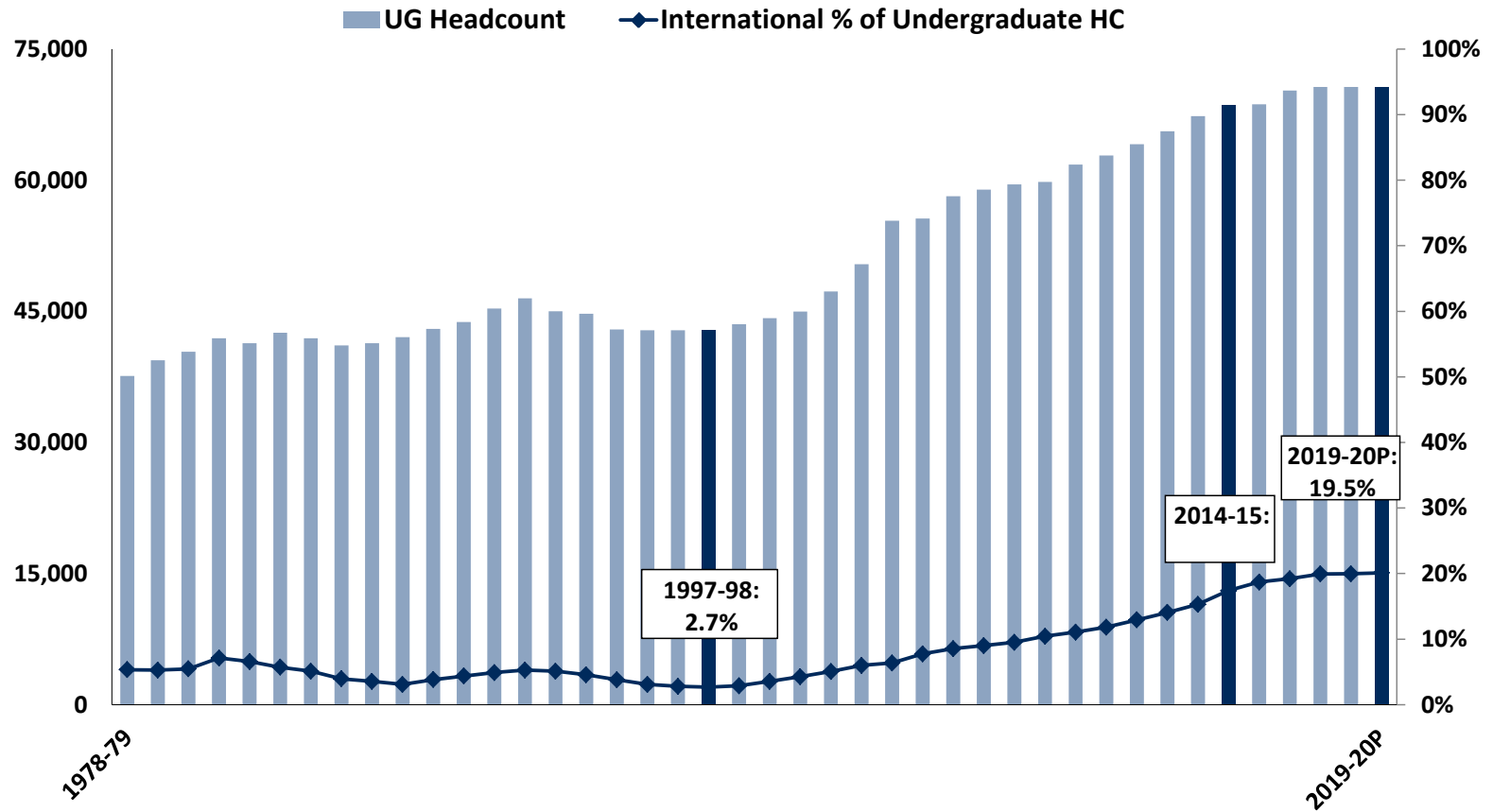
**TABLE 16**

**University of Toronto Full-time Intake of International Students**  
(Headcount)

	All International Students		
	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total
2002-03	926	486	1,412
2003-04	1,064	542	1,606
2004-05	1,500	550	2,050
2005-06	1,641	594	2,235
2006-07	1,573	638	2,211
2007-08	1,712	561	2,273
2008-09	1,971	588	2,559
2009-10	2,078	509	2,587
2010-11	2,136	579	2,715
2011-12	2,336	605	2,941
2012-13	2,725	782	3,507
2013-14	3,003	831	3,834
2014-15	3,415	904	4,319
Cumulative Change 2002 to 2014	2,489	418	2,907

Note: Excludes TST undergraduate/graduate.

**Chart J: International Share of Undergraduate Enrolment**



Note: Prior to 2013-14, excludes TST undergraduate/graduate. From 2013-14 onwards, includes TST Conjoint only.

Chart K: International Graduate as a % of Total Graduate Headcount

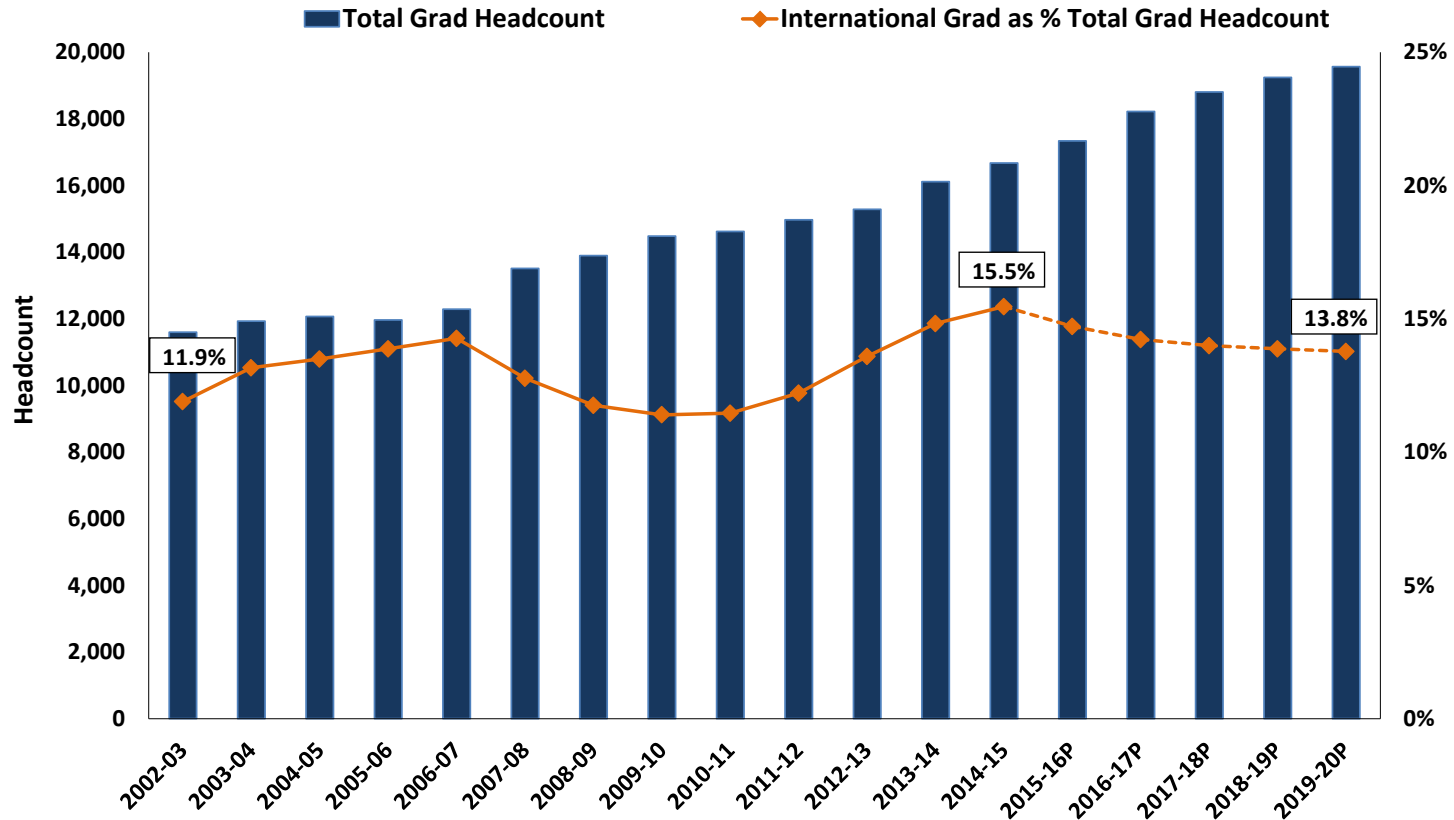


Table 17 - International Student Headcount by Geographic Region (Based on Country of Citizenship)													
	TOTAL HEADCOUNT							PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HEADCOUNT					
	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Caribbean and Latin America	Europe	Middle East	North America	Total	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Caribbean and Latin America	Europe	Middle East	North America
<b>UNDERGRADUATE:</b>							<b>UNDERGRADUATE:</b>						
1999-00	82	862	107	231	149	186	1,617	5.1%	53.3%	6.6%	14.3%	9.2%	11.5%
2004-05	170	2,662	254	492	349	391	4,318	3.9%	61.6%	5.9%	11.4%	8.1%	9.1%
2009-10	297	4,817	348	579	435	356	6,832	4.3%	70.5%	5.1%	8.5%	6.4%	5.2%
2013-14	303	7,862	565	766	530	291	10,317	2.9%	76.2%	5.5%	7.4%	5.1%	2.8%
2014-15	353	9,022	934	795	556	287	11,947	3.0%	75.5%	7.8%	6.7%	4.7%	2.4%
<b>GRADUATE:</b>							<b>GRADUATE:</b>						
1999-00	38	286	100	221	65	259	969	3.9%	29.5%	10.3%	22.8%	6.7%	26.7%
2004-05	49	639	157	317	182	284	1,628	3.0%	39.3%	9.6%	19.5%	11.2%	17.4%
2009-10	35	623	116	263	254	359	1,650	2.1%	37.8%	7.0%	15.9%	15.4%	21.8%
2013-14	53	1,175	153	314	323	371	2,389	2.2%	49.2%	6.4%	13.1%	13.5%	15.5%
2014-15	64	1,371	168	288	326	360	2,577	2.5%	53.2%	6.5%	11.2%	12.7%	14.0%
<b>COMBINED:</b>							<b>COMBINED:</b>						
1999-00	120	1,148	207	452	214	445	2,379	5.0%	48.3%	8.7%	19.0%	9.0%	18.7%
2004-05	219	3,301	411	809	531	675	5,946	3.7%	55.5%	6.9%	13.6%	8.9%	11.4%
2009-10	332	5,440	464	842	689	715	8,482	3.9%	64.1%	5.5%	9.9%	8.1%	8.4%
2013-14	356	9,037	718	1,080	853	662	12,706	2.8%	71.1%	5.7%	8.5%	6.7%	5.2%
2014-15	417	10,393	1,102	1,083	882	647	14,524	2.9%	71.6%	7.6%	7.5%	6.1%	4.5%



UTSC Campus Affairs Committee - UTSC Campus Operating Budget: Allocation of Funds

Table 18 - International Student Headcount By Country of Citizenship: Top 15 Countries

	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	GROWTH		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	2000-01	2009-10	2013-14	2014-15	2014 OVER 2000		2000-01	2009-10	2013-14	2014-15
<b>UNDERGRADUATE:</b>										
China (People's Republic)	240	2,387	5,380	6,524	2618%		12.5%	34.9%	52.1%	54.6%
Brazil	13	51	247	568	4269%		0.7%	0.7%	2.4%	4.8%
South Korea	173	733	591	556	221%		9.0%	10.7%	5.7%	4.7%
India	79	293	392	414	424%		4.1%	4.3%	3.8%	3.5%
Hong Kong	71	276	272	298	320%		3.7%	4.0%	2.6%	2.5%
U.S.A.	228	356	291	286	25%		11.9%	5.2%	2.8%	2.4%
Saudi Arabia	54	136	160	182	237%		2.8%	2.0%	1.6%	1.5%
Malaysia	34	153	188	181	432%		1.8%	2.2%	1.8%	1.5%
Japan	53	118	170	165	211%		2.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%
Nigeria	8	106	143	159	1888%		0.4%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%
Taiwan	80	127	136	158	98%		4.2%	1.9%	1.3%	1.3%
United Kingdom	78	139	153	148	90%		4.1%	2.0%	1.5%	1.2%
Pakistan	56	249	174	144	157%		2.9%	3.6%	1.7%	1.2%
Russian Federation		45	90	117			0.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%
Bangladesh	67	103	100	110	64%		3.5%	1.5%	1.0%	0.9%
Subtotal - Top 15 Countries as of 2013-14	1,234	5,272	8,487	10,010	711%		64.5%	77.2%	82.3%	83.8%
All remaining countries	680	1,560	1,830	1,937	185%		35.5%	22.8%	17.7%	16.2%
<b>Total Undergraduate</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>6,832</b>	<b>10,317</b>	<b>11,947</b>	<b>524%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Number of Countries - Undergraduate	118	147	146	151	28%					
<b>GRADUATE</b>										
China (People's Republic)	99	255	668	806	714%		10.1%	15.5%	28.0%	31.3%
U.S.A.	221	359	370	359	62%		22.6%	21.8%	15.5%	13.9%
India	42	142	245	303	621%		4.3%	8.6%	10.3%	11.8%
Iran	34	126	160	150	341%		3.5%	7.6%	6.7%	5.8%
South Korea	20	43	67	56	180%		2.0%	2.6%	2.8%	2.2%
Germany	34	54	55	49	44%		3.5%	3.3%	2.3%	1.9%
Saudi Arabia	5	19	33	47	840%		0.5%	1.2%	1.4%	1.8%
Egypt	7	18	40	44	529%		0.7%	1.1%	1.7%	1.7%
Mexico	32	35	49	39	22%		3.3%	2.1%	2.1%	1.5%
United Kingdom	23	39	42	35	52%		2.3%	2.4%	1.8%	1.4%
Israel	20	29	28	31	55%		2.0%	1.8%	1.2%	1.2%
Brazil	12	16	22	29	142%		1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%
Japan	34	38	29	29	-15%		3.5%	2.3%	1.2%	1.1%
Nigeria	8	8	20	28	250%		0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%
Italy	17	17	25	28	65%		1.7%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Subtotal - Top 15 Countries as of 2013-14	608	1,198	1,853	2,033	234%		62.0%	72.6%	77.6%	78.9%
All remaining countries	372	452	536	544	46%		38.0%	27.4%	22.4%	21.1%
<b>Total Graduate</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>2,389</b>	<b>2,577</b>	<b>163%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Number of Countries - Graduate	102	111	115	116	14%					

**TABLE 19 - Undergraduate and Graduate Intake by Geographic Origin\***

	TOTAL HEADCOUNT					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HEADCOUNT			
	GTA Area	Other Ontario	Other Canada	Other Countries	Total	GTA Area	Other Ontario	Other Canada	Other Countries
<b>2009-10</b>									
<b>Undergraduate</b>	10,135	1,586	871	2,713	15,305	66.2%	10.4%	5.7%	17.7%
<b>Graduate</b>	2,761	823	597	679	4,860	56.8%	16.9%	12.3%	14.0%
<b>Total Undergrad &amp; Graduate</b>	<b>12,896</b>	<b>2,409</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>3,392</b>	<b>20,165</b>	<b>64.0%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>
<b>2013-14</b>									
<b>Undergraduate</b>	9,529	1,598	1,075	3,941	16,143	59.0%	9.9%	6.7%	24.4%
<b>Graduate</b>	3,028	918	774	972	5,692	53.2%	16.1%	13.6%	17.1%
<b>Total Undergrad &amp; Graduate</b>	<b>12,557</b>	<b>2,516</b>	<b>1,849</b>	<b>4,913</b>	<b>21,835</b>	<b>57.5%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>22.5%</b>
<b>2014-15</b>									
<b>Undergraduate</b>	9,533	1,474	1,057	4,171	16,235	58.7%	9.1%	6.5%	25.7%
<b>Graduate</b>	3,244	912	807	998	5,961	54.4%	15.3%	13.5%	16.7%
<b>Total Undergrad &amp; Graduate</b>	<b>12,777</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>5,169</b>	<b>22,196</b>	<b>57.6%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>23.3%</b>

\* Students' geographic origin determined using "Home province", "County of Residence" and "Admissions Applicant Type" fields in ROSI.

Notes: 1) Undergraduate excludes TST, Transitional Year Program, Academic Bridging Program and Woodsworth diploma & certificate programs.

Intake data is not available for Postgraduate Medical Education.

- 2) Graduate data includes diplomas in Medicine and Music. Excludes TST.
- 3) Excludes Summer and Winter new intakes so programs that start especially in the summer such as DIFA, MBiotech, MMPA are understated.
- 4) Changes to the count program related to selection of permanent address information will contribute to lower GTA figures for 2009-10 onwards.
- 5) Other Countries includes all international students plus domestic students living abroad.

TABLE 20 - Undergraduate and Graduate Intake by Geographic Origin* By Division												
	2009-10	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HEADCOUNT					2014-15	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HEADCOUNT				Total
	Head Count	GTA Area	Other Ontario	Other Canada	Other Countries		Head Count	GTA Area	Other Ontario	Other Canada	Other Countries	
<b>Undergraduate</b>												
<b>First Entry:</b>												
Applied Science & Engineering	1,224	56.5%	6.9%	11.1%	25.5%	1,371	44.3%	5.8%	10.3%	39.6%	100.0%	
Architecture, Landscape & Design						206	47.1%	8.7%	13.1%	31.1%	100.0%	
Arts & Science												
St. George	6,610	63.2%	9.8%	5.9%	21.1%	6,332	50.3%	9.6%	8.2%	31.9%	100.0%	
UTM	2,925	72.1%	8.6%	3.2%	16.1%	3,442	66.9%	6.6%	3.5%	23.1%	100.0%	
UTSC	2,581	73.6%	4.4%	3.7%	18.3%	3,230	71.4%	4.4%	2.5%	21.7%	100.0%	
Music	158	64.6%	19.6%	12.0%	3.8%	169	58.0%	20.1%	17.8%	4.1%	100.0%	
Kinesiology & Physical Education	222	77.0%	16.7%	3.2%	3.2%	232	78.4%	15.1%	2.2%	4.3%	100.0%	
<b>Second Entry:</b>												
Dentistry	70	54.3%	31.4%	14.3%	0.0%	73	50.7%	32.9%	15.1%	1.4%	100.0%	
Law	182	42.9%	15.9%	28.0%	13.2%	170	47.1%	18.8%	24.7%	9.4%	100.0%	
Medicine	220	54.5%	32.3%	12.7%	0.5%	280	51.1%	35.4%	12.9%	0.7%	100.0%	
Nursing	110	48.2%	39.1%	8.2%	4.5%	120	50.0%	40.8%	7.5%	1.7%	100.0%	
OISE	876	73.3%	22.9%	2.4%	1.4%	460	78.9%	16.5%	3.5%	1.1%	100.0%	
Pharmacy	127	44.9%	43.3%	8.7%	3.1%	150	48.7%	36.7%	12.7%	2.0%	100.0%	
<b>Total Undergraduate</b>	<b>15,305</b>	<b>66.2%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>16,235</b>	<b>58.7%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Graduate</b>												
Applied Science & Engineering	562	54.6%	12.6%	13.5%	19.2%	701	43.2%	11.3%	12.1%	33.4%	100.0%	
Architecture, Landscape & Design	98	46.9%	18.4%	12.2%	22.4%	112	43.8%	11.6%	21.4%	23.2%	100.0%	
Arts & Science excl. UTM & UTSC	1,331	46.7%	17.0%	16.8%	19.5%	1,484	44.0%	15.2%	21.3%	19.5%	100.0%	
UTM Graduate Programs	54	55.6%	11.1%	7.4%	25.9%	103	42.7%	9.7%	8.7%	38.8%	100.0%	
UTSC Graduate Programs	51	54.9%	25.5%	9.8%	9.8%	103	63.1%	9.7%	15.5%	11.7%	100.0%	
Dalla Lana Public Health excl. UTM	216	60.6%	23.6%	9.3%	6.5%	326	64.7%	19.9%	10.1%	5.2%	100.0%	
Dentistry	20	60.0%	15.0%	15.0%	10.0%	17	41.2%	11.8%	11.8%	35.3%	100.0%	
Forestry	20	50.0%	15.0%	15.0%	20.0%	36	58.3%	19.4%	2.8%	19.4%	100.0%	
Information	285	59.6%	21.1%	11.9%	7.4%	261	51.7%	23.0%	14.9%	10.3%	100.0%	
Kinesiology & Physical Education	22	40.9%	27.3%	13.6%	18.2%	33	69.7%	18.2%	6.1%	6.1%	100.0%	
Law	56	39.3%	14.3%	17.9%	28.6%	106	51.9%	7.5%	15.1%	25.5%	100.0%	
Management	445	58.7%	7.6%	9.0%	24.7%	586	55.6%	5.5%	8.9%	30.0%	100.0%	
Medicine excl. UTM & DLSPH	573	60.9%	21.5%	9.8%	7.9%	643	63.5%	19.9%	11.2%	5.4%	100.0%	
Music	77	46.8%	20.8%	27.3%	5.2%	95	41.1%	18.9%	28.4%	11.6%	100.0%	
Nursing	137	65.7%	24.8%	8.0%	1.5%	175	56.0%	27.4%	15.4%	1.1%	100.0%	
OISE	676	69.8%	15.8%	7.7%	6.7%	900	69.7%	14.6%	6.8%	9.0%	100.0%	
Pharmacy	26	73.1%	7.7%	15.4%	3.8%	37	73.0%	16.2%	5.4%	5.4%	100.0%	
Social Work	211	70.1%	19.9%	9.0%	0.9%	243	63.0%	25.9%	9.5%	1.6%	100.0%	
<b>Total Graduate</b>	<b>4,860</b>	<b>56.8%</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>5,961</b>	<b>54.4%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Total Undergrad &amp; Graduate</b>	<b>20,165</b>	<b>64.0%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>22,196</b>	<b>57.6%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

\* Students' geographic origin determined using "Home province", "County of Residence" and "Admissions Applicant Type" fields in ROSI.

- Notes: 1) Undergraduate excludes TST, Transitional Year Program, Academic Bridging Program and Woodsworth diploma & certificate programs.  
 Intake data is not available for Postgraduate Medical Education.  
 2) Graduate data includes diplomas in Medicine and Music. Excludes TST.  
 3) Excludes Summer and Winter new intakes so programs that start especially in the summer such as DIFA, MBiotech, MMPA are understated.  
 4) Changes to the count program related to selection of permanent address information will contribute to lower GTA figures for 2009-10 onwards.  
 5) Other Countries includes all international students plus domestic students living abroad.

**Long Range Budget Guidelines 2015-16 to 2019-20**  
**Budget Report 2015-16**



***February 11, 2015***

***Prepared by the University of Toronto Planning and Budget Office***

## Budget Highlights

This report contains the proposed Long Range Budget Guidelines for the five-year budget cycle 2015-16 to 2019-20, including the detailed annual budget for fiscal year 2015-16. The proposed budget is balanced at the institutional level in each year of the planning period. Projections for the outer years of the cycle provide the framework in which the University's budget will be prepared for fiscal years 2017 to 2020 as anticipated at the time of preparation of this report and will be updated as appropriate each year to reflect changes in the economic conditions and the most recent information regarding the University's revenues and expenses. It is important to note that the operating budget is prepared on a cash basis, in contrast to the accrual basis of the audited financial statements. Also, the operating budget is only one, albeit the largest, of the four funds included in the financial statements; the three others are the restricted fund, the capital fund and the ancillary operations fund.

The economic context for the budget projections is framed to a significant extent by the Ontario economic outlook, which currently projects a provincial deficit of \$12.5 billion. While the University's portion of operating revenue derived from provincial operating grants continues to decline (from 50% in 2000 to 32% in 2014-15) provincial operating funds remain a crucial source of University revenue.

The Long Range Budget Guidelines are also shaped by the recently approved Strategic Mandate Agreement (SMA) with the Province. The SMA aligns with Ontario's postsecondary differentiation policy framework. Our SMA's central premise is based on provincial recognition of the University of Toronto as a "globally recognized, comprehensive, and research-intensive institution with a distinct leadership role in Ontario's postsecondary education system. The University of Toronto's broad range of program offerings and research activity have a major economic and social impact, locally and globally."<sup>1</sup>

The plans are informed by the goals set out in *Towards 2030*:

1. Enhancing our standing as a leader in research-intensive and undergraduate education
2. Enhancing our standing as a leader in graduate education
3. Enhancing our standing as a globally ranked research powerhouse

And finally, plans are informed by the *President's Three Priorities*:

1. Leveraging our urban location more fully, for the mutual benefit of the university and the city
2. Strengthening and deepening key international partnerships
3. Re-imagining and re-inventing undergraduate education

Enrolment, the primary driver of operating revenues, remains robust and the University continues to attract excellent domestic and international students. In 2014-15 undergraduate, master's and doctoral enrolments increased over the prior year. Undergraduate entering averages continue to

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<sup>1</sup> Strategic Mandate Agreement (2014-17) between the Ministry of Training, Colleges and universities and The University of Toronto

increase across all three campuses. The outlook for the next few years remains optimistic with early indications of strong student demand for 2015.

The \$2 billion Boundless Campaign was launched in November 2011 and has achieved notable results in the past year, crowned by the announcement of the creation of the Ted Rogers Centre for Heart Research at the University of Toronto, the Hospital for Sick Children and the University Health Network, funded by an unprecedented \$130 million gift from the Rogers family. As of December 31, 2014 \$1.65 billion has been raised against a target of \$2 billion with \$ 201 million raised in 2013-14. Divisional campaigns, with support from the Division of University of Advancement, have raised these funds to support academic programs and research, the student experience, infrastructure and faculty support. A large portion of these funds, namely those directed to research, are accounted for outside the operating budget. The operating budget reflects the annual payout from the endowment directed toward student aid and endowed chairs.

Despite the context of global economic uncertainty resulting from plummeting oil prices and provincial financial pressures, the University projects growth in total revenue of \$117 million in 2015-16 (5.7% over 2014-15). This increase is comprised of increases in general revenues of \$103 million and increases of divisional-specific revenues of \$14 million. The projected increase in total revenue over the planning period is \$618 million. Projected growth in revenue stems primarily from planned increases in both domestic and international enrolments, carefully planned across our three campuses and many faculties, and moderate increases in tuition fees.

As the University continues to bring in new students, the increased revenue comes with increased expenses. Allocations to shared-services are restrained, yet recognize the importance of continued investment, and in some cases enhancement, in vital services. Shared-service priorities over the next few years include expansion of the wireless network, ongoing improvements to the student information system, funding to sustain the services and collections of our world-class library system (ranked number three behind Harvard and Yale in the Association of Research Libraries rankings, the organization of the largest research and university libraries in the U.S. and Canada), and funding to support transition toward the formal completion of the \$2 billion Boundless fundraising campaign and to capitalize on the momentum on a sustainable basis. Academic expenditure plans include additional tenure and teaching stream faculty in many divisions, enhancement of student services, support services for entrepreneurship activities, curriculum redesign with a focus on integrating new learning technologies, and operating budget contributions toward capital projects. Compensation increases are planned within the provincial restraint context. Overall expenditure plans continue to assume that the University will be granted Stage 2 pension solvency relief and pension special payments will increase to \$112 million per year by 2018-19. This is a prudent budget which builds on cautiously ambitious strategic planning across all divisions.

## Structure of the Long Range Budget Guidelines Report

The Long Range Budget Guidelines, including the 2015-16 budget, are presented in the budget schedules in Appendix A. The projections are presented in five schedules.

- **Schedule 1** provides a high-level summary of projected revenue and expense;
- **Schedule 2** provides further detail on Provincial Operating Grants and Student Fees;
- **Schedule 3** provides further detail on university-wide expenses and campus costs. University-wide expenses are grouped by the 12 cost bins defined in the budget model, which are the basis for cost attribution to divisions. It also provides further detail on Student Aid Expenditures;
- **Schedule 4** contains a detailed summary of revenue attributions and deductions by division for 2015-16;
- **Schedule 5** provides multi-year projections by division for the five-year budget cycle.

## Fiscal Context

### The Economic Climate

On January 22, 2015 the Bank of Canada released its updated economic growth forecast as part of its quarterly monetary policy report. The Bank is now projecting growth at 2.1%, down from the earlier forecast of 2.4%. In addition, the Bank made the surprise move of cutting its key overnight lending rate by a quarter of a percentage point, from 1% to .75%. Both these moves signal concern and uncertainty about the Canadian economic climate resulting from plunging oil prices. The federal budget has been delayed until at least April 2015 to allow time for the government to assess the impacts of a slowing Canadian economy. The drop in oil prices is expected to lead to reduced inflation. After a period of strong market returns in 2015, markets have been more volatile in the last few months and have fallen in reaction to euro zone concerns, declining oil and commodity prices and shaken consumer confidence. The continuing depreciation of the Canadian dollar has positive and negative impacts for the University, with a Canadian education becoming more financially attractive for international students but creating challenges when hiring in the international academic arena. These uncertainties contribute to the restrained planning contained in this report.

### Enrolment and Provincial Operating Grant

Strategic Mandate Agreements were signed with all postsecondary institutions over the course of 2014. The agreements included allocations of graduate expansion spaces for 2015-16 and 2016-17. There are 2,000 spaces remaining to be allocated across the system in the following two years. Our enrolment plans are set within the context of the University's long term planning framework, *Towards 2030*, and our Strategic Mandate Agreement. The University has aspirations to expand graduate enrolment by about 1,200 master's spaces and about 800 doctoral spaces (provincially funded) over

the next five years. These plans exceed an estimate of our share of the remaining 2,000 spaces and plans will be recalibrated each year based on actual results and new information from the Ministry.

The provincial grant has, in the past, represented the largest portion of the University's revenue. Per-student funding in Ontario trails behind all other provinces and this shortfall is damaging to some of Canada's finest universities. The drop in the provincial grant has dramatically altered the size and composition of the University of Toronto operating budget. This trend continues in 2015-16 with government grants expected to represent only 30% of total operating revenue, declining to 25% by 2019-20. To put this in perspective, in 2000-01 the comparable proportion was 50%.

In October 2013 the Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities and the Ministry of Education jointly announced changes in Ontario's initial teacher education program (B.Ed.). Changes include doubling the length of the undergraduate program to two years, while maintaining the number of enrolment spaces currently available in system, thus reducing the number of new students entering, and therefore graduating, by about a half. At the same time, starting in 2015-16, the provincial funding weight of the B.Ed. program will be reduced by 33%, resulting in a reduction of over \$3 million to the budget of our faculty of education, OISE. In response to these changes the University has made the decision to end its undergraduate teacher education program and focus on teacher education at the graduate level, in line with OISE's position as a leader in research-intensive teaching and learning. OISE will convert its 1,167 B.Ed spaces into approximately 500 graduate spaces, and will build on its existing Master of Teaching (MT) and Master of Arts, Child Study (MA-CSE) programs. This strategic direction has been affirmed by the province through the SMA process.

The ability to increase the number of international doctoral students is severely limited by the lack of provincial operating funding to support these students; the University and the Council of Ontario Universities continue to advocate for a change in this provincial policy.

With respect to undergraduate students, the University has been able to attract very high quality students. Entering averages continue to rise each year and are carefully monitored as an indicator of the academic quality of our students. Despite a system-wide 1.8% reduction of Ontario high school applicants for Fall 2015, the University of Toronto's first-choice Ontario high school applications have increased by 1%. Total University of Toronto Ontario high school applications (all choices) were up 1.5% relative to provincial decline of 0.8%. In the non-Ontario high school category (students from other provinces and international students) of undergraduate students, early statistics indicate about a 5% increase over last year, relative to a 0.6% decrease across the Ontario system.

Our plans call for most of the undergraduate growth to be on the Mississauga and Scarborough campuses, as specified in the University's *Towards 2030* plan. This growth will be accompanied by extensive capital investment on both campuses. Undergraduate enrolment in the Faculty of Arts and Science at the St. George campus will remain relatively constant over the next five years. Moderate undergraduate increases are planned in the faculties of Architecture, Music and Kinesiology and Physical Education. Summaries of our enrolment plans are contained in Tables 1, 2 and 3.



**Table 1: Enrolment FTE results 2014-15 and projections to 2019-20**

	2014-15A	2015-16P	2016-17P	2017-18P	2018-19P	2019-20P
UG Domestic	48,452	48,359	48,799	49,293	49,751	49,883
UG International	10,415	11,315	11,950	12,506	12,514	12,601
Grad Domestic	13,086	13,779	14,610	15,142	15,519	15,800
Grad International	2,564	2,538	2,576	2,614	2,655	2,681
Total FTE	74,516	75,991	77,934	79,555	80,438	80,964

**Table 2: Undergraduate FTE by campus**

	2014-15A	2015-16P	2016-17P	2017-18P	2018-19P	2019-20P
UTM	10,942	11,591	12,121	12,541	12,893	13,044
UTSC	10,088	10,627	10,986	11,286	11,476	11,511
St. George	37,836	37,457	37,642	37,971	37,896	37,928
Total FTE	58,866	59,674	60,749	61,798	62,264	62,483

**Table 3: Graduate FTE by degree type**

	2014-15A	2015-16P	2016-17P	2017-18P	2018-19P	2019-20P
Prof Masters	6,614	7,191	7,793	8,089	8,247	8,337
DS Masters	2,797	2,867	2,972	3,062	3,109	3,130
PhD	6,239	6,259	6,420	6,606	6,817	7,014
Total FTE	15,650	16,317	17,185	17,757	18,173	18,481

*Note: In last year's budget report, the enrolment tables included all TST enrolment. As a result of the new Memorandum of agreement with TST, in this year's budget report, the enrolment tables include only TST conjoint enrolment.*

## Tuition and Student Assistance

A full discussion of tuition fees is contained in the annual *Tuition Fee Report* which accompanies this report when presented to the Business Board of Governing Council. Key highlights are noted below.

Tuition fees at the University of Toronto are determined in accordance with the University's Tuition Fee Policy, the Statement of Commitment Regarding International Students and the Provincial Government's Tuition Framework which runs for a four-year period to 2016-17. The long range projections assume the Tuition Framework will remain unchanged over the course of the planning period. Under the Framework, domestic tuition fees are regulated and increases are allowed, subject to accessibility guarantees. The new Tuition Framework has altered the way in which universities are permitted to charge students under the Program Fee methodology; as a result the Faculty of Arts and Science will be phasing in changes to their program fee structure, resulting in an annual loss of tuition revenue of about \$9 million once fully phased in.

The tuition framework is accompanied by a Student Access Guarantee (SAG.) The SAG requires universities to provide sufficient financial aid to every direct-entry undergraduate OSAP-eligible student to cover expenses directly related to his or her program, including books, tuition and mandatory fees, which are not fully met by OSAP.

The University of Toronto is independently committed to student aid and is guided by the 1998 Governing Council policy on accessibility, which predates the government's framework, and will continue to drive our funding for needs-based student aid. The policy contains the following Statement of Principle:

*"No student offered admission to a program at the University of Toronto should be unable to enter or complete the program due to lack of financial means."*

At the University of Toronto approximately 53% of full time domestic undergraduate students and 20% of full time domestic graduate students receive support from the provincial needs-based assistance program (OSAP). Within that population many students also receive funding from the University's needs-based aid program (UTAPS). In addition, many undergraduate students benefit from the provincial Ontario Tuition Grant program which provides \$865 per term for up to two terms in 2014-15. When taking all of these grant and bursary programs (not loans) into consideration, the portion of total tuition paid by OSAP-eligible students, on average in 2012-13 was 48% of the posted rate. Despite the fact that there has been a 22% increase in the percentage of students with OSAP debt graduating from direct-entry programs since 2009-10, the average OSAP debt of these students continues to decrease. The average OSAP debt in 2013-14 was \$19,651, down more than 8% compared to 2009-10 levels, when adjusted for inflation. The combination of these robust student financial aid programs greatly enhances access to the University's excellent education opportunities for a wide array of students.

## Federal Funding

Funding from the federal government is provided to universities primarily to support research and is not generally part of the University's operating budget. However, it interacts with the University's operating budget in three important areas: Canada Research Chairs, the institutional cost of research, and graduate student support.

The Canada Research Chairs program introduced in 2000-01 provides salary and research support for outstanding university researchers on a competitive basis. Research chairs are awarded to each university based on its share of research funding by the federal granting councils. The University experienced a decline in the number of CRC chairs to a low of 242 chairs several years ago but the trend is reversing as we increase our share in tri-council funding competitions. Since the CRC program was introduced, inflation has reduced the effective value of Chair funding by over 25%. An appropriate adjustment to government funding is long overdue.

As a long-standing subject of government advocacy, universities have been requesting that the federal government recognize the full cost of research in its research funding policy, with a 40% rate as a minimum target for the indirect costs. The government began to provide institutional costs of research (ICR) funding in 2003-04, with an effective rate for the University of Toronto now at 17.5%, up slightly from the rate of 17.2% last year due to the recent injection of \$9 million in new federal funds into the program. This is currently contributing about \$20 million to the University's operating budget, and continues to be considerably short of the actual institutional cost of research, estimated at 58% at the University of Toronto. It should be noted that the methodology for calculating the University's actual ICR rate was revised by the University's research office last year to reflect changes in calculations of direct vs. indirect costs. A doubling of the federal ICR rate to over \$40 million would put us somewhat closer to our competitors and would have a significant impact on allowing the research intensive divisions to close the gap on their structural deficits. Without a change in the funding formula, each additional dollar of research funding places a higher burden on the University's operating funds.

In the 2014 federal budget, the government positioned postsecondary research within their Science, Technology and Innovation strategy. The federal budget announced the creation of the Canada First Research Excellence Fund, a \$1.5 billion fund over ten years. The objective of the fund is to "help Canada's postsecondary institutions excel globally in research areas that create long-term economic advantages for Canada." The results for the first round will be announced in July 2015.

The federal government supports graduate students by providing fellowships on a competitive basis. Although these funds do not flow through the University's budget, they provide indirect budget relief to the academic divisions by freeing up funds that would otherwise have to be used for graduate student support. The support for graduate students has not kept pace with the rapid growth in graduate enrolment.

## Compensation

The Province continues to expect broader public sector employers to exercise compensation restraint, both in collective bargaining, and in setting compensation for individuals who do not bargain collectively. In July 2012 the Finance Minister issued a letter setting out the Government's expectations for renewal collective bargaining, indicating that renewal agreements should be for a term of at least two years, with no net increase in compensation (broadly defined). The letter is still in effect. The general thrust of the Government's policy in this area has been to emphasize that institutions need to operate within their budgets in an era of ongoing compensation restraint. In addition, a number of senior staff at the University are affected by the Broader Public Sector Accountability Act, which remains in effect. The recent introduction of Bill 8 requires the development of a compensation framework for the University's most senior executives. The University will be engaged in negotiations with the majority of its unions, as well as the Faculty Association, over the next six to eight months and it will conduct its bargaining in light of, and in compliance with, the foregoing.

## Pension

Like almost every other Canadian and US public sector institution that sponsors a defined benefit pension plan, the University is facing a pension deficit. Both the overall economic and financial climate and the regulatory landscape continue to be very uncertain with respect to pensions. Interest rates continue to be at historic lows, affecting investment returns and risk taking, and making it much more difficult to achieve investment returns. The strategy continues to assume that the U of T plans will be accepted to stage 2 of the Ontario Government's temporary solvency relief program. The University has fulfilled the requirement for acceptance by increasing member contributions and expects Stage 2 acceptance. Further details are included in the *Overview of Key Planning Assumptions* section of this report.

## Other Future Liabilities

The University has many future liabilities, not currently funded directly through the operating budget. Deferred maintenance across the three campuses is estimated at \$505 million (\$435 million at the St. George campus). The operating budget sets aside approximately \$15 million annually (growing to about \$18 million in a few years) for deferred maintenance at St. George. Separate funds are set aside at UTM and UTSC. Additional funds are available to address deferred maintenance through the provincial Facilities Renewal Program (FRP) program. In April 2014 the province announced its intention to phase in increases to the FRP program beginning in 2015-16. This comes as good news amongst the myriad of financial challenges the University is facing. Funding for the university sector is projected to increase from \$26 million in 2014-15 to \$100 million in 2019-20. The portion allocated to the University of Toronto is projected to increase from \$3 million in 2014-15 to \$12 million in 2019-20.

The ancillary operations' cumulative deficit has been declining over the last several years and is projected to be \$56 million at April 30, 2015, a reduction of 50% of the \$115 million deficit in 2011. The ancillary operations deficit is primarily due to the internal financing of capital projects, which has the impact of increasing both the University's overall deficit and the investment in capital assets. Multi-year plans are in place and are managed carefully by divisions and a review committee. All ancillary services are required to put in place a plan to eliminate deficits over a reasonable time horizon; most are well on their way toward this objective.

The capital fund cumulative deficit is projected to be \$55 million at April 30, 2015. The capital fund deficit is primarily due to the internal financing of capital projects, which has the impact of increasing both the University's overall deficit and the investment in capital assets. Divisional plans include realistic multi-year strategies to repay internal loans.

## **The Budget Process**

### **The Planning Process**

This budget represents the culmination of many months of planning and the decisions of many academic and administrative units. An essential and major part of the annual budget process is the process for budgetary reviews for both academic and shared-service divisions. Two review processes are conducted annually, one for shared-services and the associated university-wide costs, and the other for the academic divisions.

Each shared-service division prepares multi-year budget plans for its units. These plans are reviewed by the President, who takes advice from the Divisional Advisory Committee, which includes the Principals at UTM and UTSC, and representative deans of faculties. The purpose of the review is two-fold. First, the review ensures that any proposed changes in services are aligned with the needs and priorities of the academic enterprise. Second, the review establishes spending priorities, considers the alignment of services between those provided centrally and those provided in the divisions, and ensures that all possible cost reductions have been examined.

The annual academic budget reviews (ABRs) take place throughout the autumn term. Each division submits a multi-year budget plan to the Provost based on its academic plans. Revenue projections are based on enrolment plans, new program offerings, advancement outcomes, etc. Expense projections take into account cost increases, changes in faculty and staff complement, student financial support, etc. These plans are discussed in individual review meetings with a Provostial committee that includes the Provost, the Vice Provost Academic Programs, the Vice President University Operations and senior staff in Planning and Budget. The reviews inform approvals of enrolment targets, academic appointments, allocations from the University Fund, approval of campaign priorities, and approval of capital plans.

The review process, whether for academic or administrative divisions, amounts to a high level of engagement by deans and members of the senior administration in the budget process. As a result, budgetary allocations are informed not only by the overall budget situation of the University but also by the circumstances of individual divisions and by their academic values and priorities. Cost containment measures, which are often necessary because of the constraints on revenue, are applied by each academic division based on its own circumstances.

The review process also promotes a better alignment of the University-wide services with the needs of the academic divisions. The involvement of members of the senior administration leads to a deeper understanding of the nature of the University's expenses, how services can be best delivered, and where and how savings may be realized.

### The University's Budget Model

We are entering the ninth year of planning under The University of Toronto Budget Model, adopted in 2007-08. The fundamental guiding principle underlying the budget model is *"The budget allocation process is a primary tool for the implementation of the university's academic plans and academic priorities."* The model has three basic objectives:

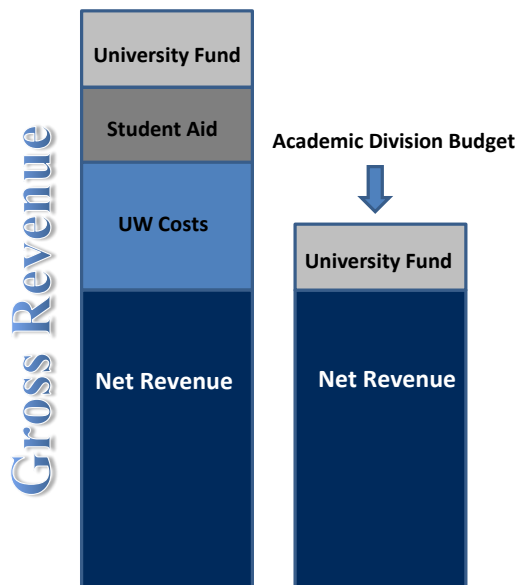
- to provide a high degree of transparency, enabling all levels of university administration and governance to have a clear understanding of university revenues and expenses,
- to introduce broadly-based incentives to strengthen the financial health of the university by increasing revenues and reducing expenses, and
- to encourage a higher level of engagement of all senior levels of administration in budget planning for academic divisions and in recommending priorities and budgetary allocations for shared infrastructure.

A review of the budget model was conducted in 2010-11 and the results of the review indicate that the budget model is meeting these objectives and serving the University well. In fact it has enabled the University to manage its resources with greater resilience and creativity through the recent challenging fiscal circumstances. Information on the budget model and the review report can be found on the [Planning and Budget website](#).

The model introduced a simple methodology for attributing revenues and the costs of shared infrastructure to all divisions. A major portion of the expense budget allocated to an academic division is its *Net Revenue*, which is equal to its share of the University's gross revenue less its share of expenses, including its contribution to student aid and to a university-wide fund called the University Fund. A division's net revenue reflects its programs, student enrolments, advancement activities, research, etc. Divisions benefit as these activities bring more revenue and when, in cooperation with central service units, they are able to make more efficient use of the shared resources.

The remainder of a division’s budget is an allocation from the University Fund. This is an entirely non-formulaic allocation, intended to provide funding in accordance with the University’s academic values and priorities. It ensures that the total budget of a division is determined by the University’s own priorities rather than by those of an external entities. It also enables the University to recognize differences in the cost of delivery of various programs. The following graph provides a visual presentation of how academic budgets are derived.

**Figure 1: University of Toronto Budget Model**



The process of attributing revenues and costs to divisions has been designed to minimize administrative overhead. For example, no transaction accounting is used to attribute the cost of a particular service. Instead, revenues and costs are attributed using readily available and verifiable parameters that provide a reasonable basis for the distribution of revenue or a suitable measure of the extent to which a division has access to a particular resource or service. These measures are referred to as revenue drivers and cost drivers, respectively. They include such parameters as number of students, number of faculty, usable space area occupied, etc.

The budget planning cycle is based on a five-year rolling window. Budget assumptions used in the Long Range Budget Guidelines are updated each year, and new assumptions are prepared for one additional year. Revised revenue and expense projections are then prepared for the new cycle based on these assumptions.

## Surplus/Deficit Management

Governing Council guidelines for deficit control were revised in 2008 as a result of the change from a fixed to a rolling-window planning cycle. According to these guidelines, the University should strive to plan a balanced budget in every year of the cycle. In addition, any outstanding accumulated deficit from previous years should be reduced to zero by the end of the five-year planning period. An in-year deficit may be allowed in some years to facilitate planning, recognizing that fluctuations often occur in enrolments, government grants, investment income, etc. The deficit or surplus in the University's integrated budget is a result of the aggregated plans of individual divisions. A planned deficit may also be necessary in exceptional circumstances. Planned budgetary deficits should also be repaid over five years.

The University's budget is prepared as an aggregation of the expense budgets of individual divisions. Budget plans for both the academic and administrative divisions are reviewed and approved annually by the President and the Provost, with the assistance of appropriate advisory committees, as explained above. These management control mechanisms encourage divisions to operate within their budgets and to minimize the level of a planned budget deficit when one is necessary.

## Overview of Key Planning Assumptions

### Revenue Projections

Operating revenues are derived primarily from provincial operating grants and tuition fees. They also include investment income, endowment income, Canada Research Chairs, funding for the indirect costs of research, revenue from activities such as continuing education, sale of services and cost recovery and administrative ancillary fees. The University projects growth in total revenue of \$117 million in 2015-16 (5.7% over 2014-15) and \$618 million over the planning period.

### Operating Grants

Details of operating grants are included in Appendix A, Schedule 2. An overall decrease of \$7.5 million is projected in the operating grant for 2015-16 and an increase of only \$16 million is projected over the next five years. The decrease next year is explained by a slight reduction in planned undergraduate domestic enrolment relative to last year, a modest adjustment to graduate enrolment projections in line with the SMA allocation, and the final year of the phasing in of the International Student Recovery. The operating grant for teacher education will also decrease as a result of provincial changes to the structure and funding of teacher education programs which include a 33% reduction in funding, as described earlier in this report. In addition, the Aiming for the Top provincial Scholarship program has now come to an end.

The budget assumes the following for provincial grants:

- The budget projections are based on the most recent divisional enrolment plans and the information available about government funding;



- The budget projections do not include funding for capital expansion;
- The provincial government operating grants will not include an inflationary increase;
- Undiscounted funding will be received for all undergraduate students as per divisional enrolment plans and funding for graduate expansion up to the estimated University of Toronto final Strategic Mandate Agreement allocation from the provincial graduate envelope; some graduate divisional plans exceed this and tuition revenue only is assumed allocated in those cases.

### **Tuition Fees**

A breakdown of tuition fees vs. ancillary, continuing and executive education fees is included in Appendix A, Schedule 2. Tuition fees for domestic students are set within the provincial Tuition Framework. Tuition fees for international students are set at a level that takes into consideration the full cost of providing a program and with reference to fees at peer Canadian and US universities. Tuition fee increases, measured at the gross level, are assumed to be 3% on average for domestic students. The average tuition increases for international students is 6.2% in 2015-16 and varies slightly each year thereafter depending on divisional plans. When student financial aid is taken into account, the average increase for domestic students is about 2%. Details on proposed tuition fee increases program by program are found in the *Tuition Fee Report*, which comes to Governing Council for approval along with this report.

In December 2013 the Ministry issued its Revisions to Tuition Fee Framework Guidelines which included changes in the way in which universities are permitted to charge program fees. Program fees refer to a tuition fee structure in which all students in the same program are charged the same tuition fee for course loads at or above a certain threshold of the normal course load. A normal course load is defined as that which would be required for a student to earn a given credential in a prescribed amount of time (e.g., five courses per academic term to complete an honours bachelor's degree in four years). The University of Toronto threshold for program fees in the Faculty of Arts and Science is currently 60%. The new Tuition Guidelines permit a minimum course load threshold of 80% of normal course load for students charged on a program fee basis. The Guidelines allow for the change to be phased in over three years, with no mandatory change in 2014-15, moving to a 70% threshold in 2015-16 and an 80% threshold in 2016-17. Effective 2015-16 the Faculty of Arts and Science will begin to phase in the new program fee thresholds for domestic and international students in non-cohort based programs. The impact of this change is estimated to reduce tuition revenue by \$9 million annually for the Faculty of Arts and Science once fully implemented. It is anticipated that the new program fee guidelines related to cohort-based programs will not have material budgetary implications for other divisions.

It is important to note that tuition revenue increases are a result of both increased tuition fees and higher enrolments. Under the Tuition Framework, tuition fees for entering and continuing students in

Arts and Science and selected other undergraduate programs may increase by a maximum of 3%. Tuition fees for entering and continuing students in graduate and high-cost professional programs may be increased by a maximum of 5%. Overall, the average increase in tuition for all students in any institution may not exceed 3%. The projected average for gross tuition fee increases at the University of Toronto in 2015-16 is 3%. In order to fit within the overall 3% cap, the University has not been able to maximize fee increases in all programs due to the intensity of our graduate and professional programs. As a result, tuition fees for doctoral stream students will decrease by \$55 in 2015-16.

The concept of “net tuition” is an important one. Net tuition is defined as the tuition paid by a student after deducting non-repayable bursaries provided by the provincial government and the University. It does not take into account student loans. Universities and the provincial government provide significant amounts of student financial support to reduce the stated cost of tuition and to ensure that academically qualified students have the resources they need to attend university.

Over the past few years the University of Toronto has completed a study of the impact of student financial support on the tuition rates actually paid by our students. The result of the analysis yields important insights into the true cost of accessing higher education at the University of Toronto. Some of the key findings for 2012-13 include:

- About 46% of UofT full-time domestic undergraduate students received support through OSAP;
- About 41% of these students also received additional support from the University of Toronto;
- When OSAP, University bursaries and the new Ontario Tuition Grant are taken into consideration, net tuition for the OSAP-eligible population of students is 48%.

Given the relative stability of the net tuition study over the last few years, the full analysis will now be completed every second year. The study was not updated for 2013-14 data but will be completed when 2014-15 information is available.

### **Ancillary Fees**

Ancillary fee revenue includes fees charged to students as permitted by MTCU Guidelines. These include fees in the following categories: student services, health services, athletics, Hart House, constituent college fees, student society fees, cost recovery fees, and administrative user fees and fines. Increases in compulsory ancillary fees are regulated by MTCU through their Guidelines and in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement between the University and student governments (1996).

### **Tuition Fees for Continuing and Executive Education Programs**

Most divisions offer continuing and/or executive education programs. Fees in these types of programs are not regulated by MTCU. Examples include: language, creative writing, and professional development programs in the School of Continuing Studies; and executive education programs in many professional faculties.

**Endowment Income**

The University of Toronto has many generous friends and benefactors, who have contributed a total endowment in excess of \$1.88 billion (fair value at April 30, 2014.) Endowment income is highly targeted. The endowment income included in the operating budget is directed to student aid and to the support of endowed chairs and represents a modest but important part of the University's total operating revenue, 2.6% in 2015-16. It is important to note that endowment revenue for research and academic program support is not reflected in the operating budget. The Long Range Budget Guidelines build in a conservative assumption of growth in endowments; this will be adjusted each year as gifts are received.

By policy, pay-outs on the University's endowed funds range from 3% to 5% of the market value of the relevant assets, with a target around 4%. The endowment payout strategy is to increase the payout per unit annually with inflation. The payout rate per unit will be determined and announced in March 2015 and the actual distribution will occur just prior to year end at April 30, 2015, following the normal process. For 2015 the payout rate will be increased by 2% to \$7.71 per unit. At April 2014, the cumulative preservation of capital was \$36.3 million below the desired inflation protection. By April 2015, at the annual expected rate of 7.6%, the cumulative preservation of capital is expected to be only \$8.5 million below the desired inflation protection. For this budget, we propose to keep the payout rate at \$7.71 for the entire period of the long-range budget for planning purpose. In 2015-16 this payout rate projects \$40 million for student aid and \$16 million for chairs.

**Investment Income**

The University receives interest on short- and medium-term investments of the Expendable Funds Investment Pool (EFIP.) The investments are primarily managed by the University of Toronto Asset Management Corporation (UTAM). Investment income makes up a small but important portion of total operating revenue (about 1.7 %), and fluctuates with market conditions.

In 2015-16 investment income is projected to increase slightly to \$37 million, and to \$58 million by the end of the planning period. The projection is based on assumptions of cash balances, revenue and expenditure rates, divisional reserve balances, transfer of operating funds to capital funds, cash donations, research revenue forecasts, and investment return rates. The UTAM return rate assumption over the next 5 years is assumed to rise from 1.85% to 3.35%.

**Sales, Services and Sundry Income**

This income source of \$94 million (2015-16) includes application fee revenue, service charges on unpaid fees, real estate rental income, licensing revenue from commercialization, and revenue collected directly by divisions for general sales and services. Income from these sources is projected to increase by \$18 million to \$112 million over the planning period.

### **Canada Research Chairs**

The federal allocation of CRC chairs is based on a rolling average of proportional shares of federal tri-council funding. Several years ago the University began to experience a reduction in our allocation of CRC Chairs, bringing the number as low as 232. Recently, commensurate with increased federal tri-council funding received by the University, the number of CRC chairs has increased to 247 and is projected to increase to 250 by the end of the planning period; projections include “flex” moves, in which two Tier II chairs can be combined to form one Tier I chair or vice versa at the discretion of the University.

### **Institutional Costs of Research on Grants and Contracts**

This category of revenue includes funding from the federal Indirect Costs Program (which applies to certain NSERC, SSHRC, CIHR and Networks of Centres of Excellence funding programs), indirect costs recovered through certain provincial funding programs, as well as indirect costs associated with various private sector-sponsored and other research funding agreements. The University of Toronto’s rate of federal indirect costs recovery has generally been declining over the last many years, from 20.1% in 2008-09 down to 17.2% in 2014-15, and a slight uptick in 2015-16 to 17.5%, due to the faster growth of direct tri-agency and NCE funding, nation-wide and at the University of Toronto, compared to the envelope allocated to the Indirect Costs Program. Budget projections assume the value, at \$19.6 million for campus-based research, will remain constant over the planning period. Funding from the provincial Research Overheads Infrastructure Envelope (ROIE) is projected to remain constant at \$11 million over the planning period. Revenue from indirect costs on private sector-sponsored and other research funding agreements, and funds awarded through the Ontario Ministry of Research and Innovation (MRI) is projected to remain at current levels of about \$14 Million in 2015-16, declining to \$12 million in 2016-17, \$11 million in 2017-18 and then slowly rising back to \$12 million in the final year of the planning period. These changes are for the most part due to a decline in MRI funding in the near term. MRI estimates will be revised each year if and when the provincial government announces new rounds Ontario Research Fund Research Excellence (ORF-RE).

### **Expenditure Projections**

Aggregated expenditure projections are included in Appendix A, Schedule 1. A more detailed view, outlining projections for each university-wide “cost bin” and UTM and UTSC campus costs, is included in Appendix A, Schedule 3.

With the requirement to fund the pension solvency deficit, the declining proportion of revenue from government funding, increased restriction under the new tuition framework, and ongoing economic instability, we must remain restrained in our allocation of resources, while ensuring we maintain standards of excellence in teaching, research and the student experience. Expenditure allocations are proposed within these competing constraints. Decisions on the allocation of resources across the

institution take into consideration a balance between the rates of expenditure increase in the administrative divisions vs. the academic divisions.

Total expenditures are projected to increase by 5.7% from \$2,043 million in 2014-15 to \$2,160 in 2015-16. Investments in important strategic initiatives will continue to be funded across academic and service divisions. A cost containment of \$2 million (1%) will be applied to the shared service divisions in 2015-16. Academic divisions are responsible for their own increases in expenses, including the cost of compensation increases, and they will implement internal cost containment measures according to their individual circumstances.

### **Shared-Services Costs**

Shared service costs are detailed in Appendix A, Schedule 3. For budget allocation purposes, the shared service costs (also known as university-wide costs) are grouped into twelve costs bins.

The occupancy cost bin is the largest of the cost bins and includes the costs of the St. George campus only. Utilities, maintenance and caretaking budgets for UTM and UTSC are included in the UTM/UTSC Campus Costs budget line, as these divisions are directly responsible for funding their own services.

Occupancy costs include utilities, maintenance and caretaking, and deferred maintenance:

- Utility costs are projected to decrease slightly in 2015-16 despite increases in energy and water rates. Facilities and Services will begin to invest these savings from utility budgets into a contingency fund to manage the volatility of utility expenses. This will serve to soften the recent swings experienced by academic divisions when unexpected changes in costs are passed through to them through the budget process. All three campuses continue to invest in energy reduction programs thereby somewhat mitigating the impact of rising costs;
- The University of Toronto has established a tri-campus Utility Reduction Revolving Fund (URRF) to encourage and foster energy cost reduction strategies and initiatives. The URRF arises from a successful history of energy reduction projects at UofT. The URRF provides seed money to directly fund sustainable energy and water innovation projects that will significantly reduce our environmental footprint and save operating costs. To date we have achieved audited savings of \$2.6 million across just three projects (Medical Sciences Building, OISE , Robarts Library) and many more projects are in the pipeline;
- As new space comes on line in outer years, utility and caretaking costs are projected to increase. Under the University's budget model, academic divisions are responsible for covering the operating costs of their space.
- The St. George deferred maintenance budget will increase by \$1 million in 2015-16 and additional funds are expected to be added each year, bringing the total fund to \$17.5 million by the end of the period. These funds are used to manage the deferred maintenance liability, estimated at \$435 million for the St. George campus. UTM and UTSC each budget for their own deferred maintenance requirements, estimated at \$65 million across both campuses.

MTCU has recently announced an increase to the Facilities Renewal Program (FRP), scheduled to increase from \$26 million in 2014-15 to \$100 million in 2019-20. It is projected that the University of Toronto share will increase from the current annual FRP allocation of \$3.1 million to \$12 million once the program is fully in place. We will assess the distribution of operating funds vs. FRP funds as the FRP program ramps up.

The central library cost bin is the second largest cost bin, including budgets for many centrally funded libraries. The budget includes the cost of collections, space and administrative and librarian services associated with the central library system. Additional funding is proposed for 2015-16 aligned with the library's strategic plan. Proposals for funding include:

- An increase of 4.2% (\$1.3 million) to enhance and maintain the collections;
- Aligning staff to meet the expanding challenges of enabling digital research, creating and preserving digital data;
- Additional librarian support to enable creation of data management plans by faculty and graduate students, anticipated to be mandated in the future by the Tri-councils;
- Expansion of librarian capacity in the areas of data visualization, statistical data analyst, entrepreneurship, personal librarian program;
- Expansion of capacity in the Scholarly Communications and Copyright Office (year two of the funding plan based on the University's decision to begin operating outside an Access Copyright license)

Following are a few of the key priorities for other shared services for which new funding is proposed in 2015-16:

- a) Additional funds are proposed in the Research and Innovation portfolio for the Innovation and Partnerships office, aligned with goals to increase revenues from licenses and patents, and to expand the Major Research Project Management Fund, which has been a highly successful fund to date in support of large multi-institutional research grant proposals;
- b) Additional funds are proposed for the Provost's portfolio, including an allocation for staff in Centre for Teaching Support and Innovation, Enrolment Services and the creation of a Provost's Office Chief Administrative Officer position;
- c) Additional funds are proposed to strengthen staffing in the Human Resources portfolio in order to complete and maintain the USW job evaluation project. Funds are also proposed for the next phase of the HR information system renewal project;
- d) Continued investments are planned for enhanced wireless access across all three campuses as well as several other smaller IT projects. The next instalment on the multi-year new student system is also proposed;

- e) Funding will be provided over the next several years to support the next phase of the Boundless fundraising campaign and the final stage of the transition to the new donor information system;

The Federated Block Grant reimburses the Federated Universities for the provision of registrarial and library services, and the cost of space. These payments are calculated based on a methodology outlined in the Memorandum of Agreement, which includes a year-end adjustment for the actual cost of utilities.

### **Pension special payments and pension-related costs**

#### ***Original pension contribution strategy***

It was reported in the Budget Report for 2012-13 that the University faced a \$1 billion pension solvency deficit at July 1, 2011. The planned strategy<sup>2</sup> for dealing with this deficit, which recognized our recent acceptance to Stage 1 and assumed acceptance to Stage 2<sup>3</sup> of the Ontario Government's temporary solvency funding relief program, was as follows:

- \$300 million in lump sum payments of which the first \$150 million was made prior to June 30, 2011. The second \$150 million payment was made by June 30, 2014, a significant portion of which was funded from a transfer of assets from the SRA fund.
- Required special payments into the pension plans were expected to be \$66.6 million for each of 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 as per the actuarial valuation results at July 1, 2011 and taking into account the one year-deferral permitted under regulation.
- Based on the earlier projections done, assuming acceptance to Stage 2, the special payments would increase to \$110 million per annum thereafter (\$104 million adjusted by interest to reflect a one-year deferral) until July 1, 2024. Of that \$110 million projected special payment, \$76 million would be planned to be cash payments and \$34 million, representing the net solvency deficit payments, would be planned to be addressed through utilization of non-cash letters of credit. At July 1, 2024, the annual special payment was projected to drop to \$76 million per annum until July 1, 2029.

The impact of this strategy on the operating fund was an increase of \$70 million per annum to the pension annual special payments budget<sup>4</sup>, increasing it from \$27.2 million per annum in 2010-11 to

<sup>2</sup> The pension contribution strategy anticipated in the 2012-13 Budget Report was approved by the Business Board in May 2012, based on pension results to July 1, 2011. It replaced the earlier document, entitled "Ensuring a Sustainable Pension Plan for the University of Toronto" that had been provided for information. The strategy elements were unchanged and the numbers were virtually the same.

<sup>3</sup> The University expects to qualify for Stage 2 given the increases being made to member contribution rates.

<sup>4</sup> This operating fund pension special payments budget is being used to fund special payments into the registered pension plans, and for other related costs, including Pension Benefits Guarantee Fund payments, the cost of issuing letters of credit, and the costs related to the lump sum payments (principal and interest payments on up to \$150 million of borrowing and SRA payments to pensioners which must be funded from the operating fund now that the SRA assets have been utilized towards the second \$150 million lump sum payment.)

\$97.2 million by 2015-16, via a series of base budget increases (\$30 million in 2011-12, which was approved as part of the Budget Report for 2011-12, \$20 million in 2012-13, \$10 million in 2013-14, \$5 million in 2014-15 and \$5 million in 2015-16.) This annual special payments budget was expected to remain in place at this level until at least 2029.

#### ***Update to July 1, 2014 pension results***

Both the overall economic and financial climate and the regulatory landscape continue to be very uncertain with respect to pensions. Interest rates continue to be at historic lows, affecting investment returns and risk taking, and making it much more difficult to achieve our investment returns in the long-term. Key elements of actual experience as compared to key assumptions that underpin the current pension contribution strategy have been as follows:

The actual investment return was 0.9% for 2011-12, compared to a target nominal return of 5.5%, 12.1% for 2012-13, compared to a target nominal return of 5.2%, and 17.4% for 2013-14 compared to a target nominal return of 6.2%. These actual results are reflected in the going concern deficit, which, together with all other actual experience over the three-year period, and together with changes to certain actuarial assumptions, resulted in a reduction of the going concern deficit from about \$1 billion at July 1, 2011 to about \$720 million for the RPP and RPP (OISE) at July 1, 2014, plus about \$140 million in the SRA, which last obligation is being funded annually as SRA payments to beneficiaries come due, as part of this pension special payments budget).

Long-term bond rates have fallen since 2011. These rates are required to be utilized for the regulatory calculation of a solvency deficiency. The impact of lower interest rates, together with all other actual experience over the three-year period, and together with changes to certain actuarial assumptions, has resulted in a solvency deficiency that is essentially unchanged from July 1, 2011 at just over \$1 billion at July 1, 2014.

The current strategy assumes that the University plans will be accepted to Stage 2 of the Ontario Government's temporary solvency funding relief program. The University has fulfilled the requirement for acceptance by increasing member contributions, has applied for Stage 2 acceptance by December 31, 2014 on the basis of actuarial results at July 1, 2014, and is currently waiting for a response to this application from the Ontario Ministry of Finance.

The Ontario Government has further refined its temporary solvency funding relief program. Originally, the U of T plans would have been required to commence full solvency deficiency payments at July 1, 2015 and to make those payments over a 10 –year period. A further three-year deferral – in our case to July 1, 2018 – is now permitted; however, the solvency deficiency would then have to be funded in the subsequent seven years, increasing the payments because of the shorter period. The additional relief is predicated on allowing more time for interest rates to increase which would reduce solvency liabilities. The missing piece to address the potential issue as of July 1, 2018 is the ability for the University to use a non-cash letter of credit for the net solvency deficiency payments; however



that ability has not yet been extended to broader public section pension plans. Discussions continue between the Government and universities, and it is not yet known what additional measures, if any, will be introduced to deal with continuing net solvency funding issues.

The Ontario Government also has initiatives underway regarding pooling of pension assets for investment purposes, although to the extent this initiative gets off the ground, it would likely start with pension plans outside of the university sector. There is work underway on investigation of a university-sector-wide jointly sponsored pension plan and on investigation of a University of Toronto jointly sponsored pension plan. Both of these initiatives are forward-looking and would not address the going concern or solvency deficits, which reflect past experience. Additionally, the Ontario government has made it clear through its legislation that permanent solvency exemptions will be considered for multi-employer jointly sponsored pension plans only (not for single employer ones) and will not be automatically granted even in the multi-employer case.

The July 1, 2014 actuarial results, which will be required to be filed with the regulators, formed the basis for the submission to the Ontario Government for acceptance to Stage 2 of the temporary solvency funding relief program, and, assuming acceptance to Stage 2, will underpin a revision of the pension contribution strategy, which will be submitted to the Business Board for approval in 2015.

Last year, as a placeholder until the actual required additional funding would be determined, the operating budget added \$5 million per year increase to the pension special payments budget for each of 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, increasing this budget line from \$97.2 million per year to \$112.2 million per year by the end of the planning period. This was an increase of \$15 million over the three-year period beyond what was included in the previous year's long-range budget. Based on the going concern actuarial results to July 1, 2014 and assuming acceptance to Stage 2 temporary solvency funding relief with a start date for net solvency payments of July 1, 2018, this budget of \$112.2 million is considered to be adequate for the next three years. However, work continues on the issue of net solvency deficiency payments. Possible solutions to this issue include non-cash letters of credit, participation in a multi-employer pension plan that would be approved for a permanent exemption, and/or an increase in interest rates. In the absence of a solution, and assuming everything else remains the same, including interest rates, at July 1, 2018, the special payments budget would have to increase by a further \$44.4 million per annum for a seven year period from 2018-19 through 2024-25 inclusive.

### **UTM and UTSC Campus Costs**

The University of Toronto Mississauga and University of Toronto Scarborough function both as campuses and as academic divisions. These costs include expenses for the offices of the Principals, occupancy costs (utilities, caretaking, grounds, etc.) and Student Life services on campus, defined in a manner parallel to the costs required to administer St. George at the campus level.

### Academic Expense Budgets

This budget line includes most of the funds that flow to the academic divisions. Any additional allocation to academic division is included on the University Fund budget line. Under the budget model each division receives an expense budget equal to net revenue plus an allocation from the University Fund, as described earlier. Academic divisional plans include hiring of tenure and teaching stream faculty across many divisions, funding of all compensation increases, allocations for renovations and upgrades of laboratory and office space, debt service for divisions holding mortgages, and increased funding for research stream graduate students, as required to support the planned growth in graduate student numbers. Some examples of current academic initiatives and priorities include:

- Recent and planned enrolment growth requires many academic divisions to increase faculty complement, in order to maintain and enhance the quality of the student experience. New academic hiring is planned across many divisions;
- Divisions are actively engaged in developing new course delivery methods, including fully online courses, hybrid and inverted courses;
- International enrolment across all arts and science programs at all three campuses, and in the Faculty of Engineering, is projected to increase. These divisions will invest in additional academic programming, co-curricular programming, and counselling and support services to ensure the success of our international students;
- Academic plans call for increased experiential learning opportunities for students, not just in the traditional professional programs but across a wide array of science, humanities and social science programs;
- Across many divisions, graduate student expansion remains a key priority. This will require additional funding for graduate student support. Many graduate units have a goal to raise more endowments to support graduate students, using matching funding provided by the Provost's Office. Divisions will nonetheless have to set aside operating funds to support growth in graduate student numbers. The Provost has extended the Graduate Expansion Incentive Fund and renewed the Provost's PhD Enhancement Fund to further support divisions as they expand graduate enrolment;
- Many capital projects are planned, including renovations and expansion to create new space for the Daniels Faculty of Architecture and Landscape design at 1 Spadina, construction of a new building for the Faculty of Law, Both to be completed in the next year), new buildings and lab renovations for both teaching and research at UTM and UTSC, and the Centre for Engineering Innovation and Entrepreneurship for the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering. Given the lack of capital funding from the Province, divisions will provide a portion of the funds for these buildings from their operating reserves. In all cases deans continue to strive for increased support from donors toward these important projects.

## Student Aid Expenditures

The University of Toronto maintains a deep commitment to financial support for its students. As articulated in the Governing Council Policy on Student Financial Support (approved by Governing Council in April 1998): “No student offered admission to a program at the University of Toronto should be unable to enter or complete the program due to lack of financial means.” The University of Toronto’s Policy on Student Financial Support sets out the principle that students should have access to the resources that will enable them to meet their financial needs, as determined through the same methodology used by the Ontario Student Assistance Program (OSAP). In practice, this means that the University provides institutional student aid to qualified students whose financial need is greater than what OSAP provides. This aid is provided as non-repayable grants. This commitment goes beyond the requirements of the province of Ontario’s Student Access Guarantee, which defines institutional requirements for meeting a student’s financial needs. SAG requires institutions to provide non-repayable aid to assist students with expenses related to tuition, books and supplies not covered by OSAP; the University of Toronto also provides aid for living expenses.

In 2013-14 the University provided a total of \$176 million in student assistance. Some of this student aid is administered directly by academic divisions and some centrally. A breakdown of student assistance is displayed in Appendix A, Schedule 3. An important financial aid program is the University of Toronto Advance Planning for Students (known as UTAPS), the University’s major program for meeting financial need not addressed by OSAP, other government programs, or First Nations band funding, with a budget of \$45 million for 2015-16. The provincial Queen Elizabeth II Aiming for the Top Scholarship program will be eliminated by the Province in 2015-16. Additional funds will be allocated from the operating budget to compensate for this drop to ensure adequate needs-based aid is available to meet our student access commitment. The overall planned increase in UTAPS also takes into consideration growth in the number of undergraduate students and increased tuition fees.

A significant portion of student aid (\$39 million in 2014-15) is derived from endowments. The remainder of the student aid budget is derived from government scholarship grants; doctoral completion awards and grants, merit awards, and programs funded by the provincial government. The budget projections take into account the potential for continued pressure for needs-based student aid as the economic climate remains uncertain and is likely to continue to impact many students and their families.

Our graduate students receive support from several sources. Some of this is reported as part of student aid in the operating budget and some comes from other sources, such as research stipends, external awards and employment income from positions as teaching assistants. In total our graduate students received support of \$252 million in 2013-14.

The Ontario Tuition Grant (OTG) was introduced by the province of Ontario in January 2012 to help offset the tuition paid by Ontario postsecondary students. Most Ontario students entering undergraduate university programs directly from high school are eligible for the grant. In 2014- 2015

the grant is available at the rate of \$890 per term, up to two terms per year (maximum of \$1,780.) In 2013- 2014 University of Toronto students received \$37 million in grants through this program.

### **University Fund**

As noted above, the University Fund (UF) is the non-formulaic portion of an academic division's budget, intended to provide funding in accordance with the University's academic values and priorities. Each year the Provost has 10% of incremental (unrestricted) operating revenue available for distribution to academic divisions. The distribution is made after all annual budget reviews have taken place, and takes into consideration divisional and University-wide academic priorities. The total incremental amount available in 2015-16 is projected to be \$10.1 million in base funding. There is also \$4.7 million of one-time-only (OTO) funding available as previous one-time-only funds allocated in prior year become available for new allocations. Over the 5-year planning period the Provost is projected to have about \$55 million available for allocation to academic divisions through the University Fund. In 2015-16 allocations will be made in across four priority themes:

#### **1. Teaching excellence**

##### a) Student faculty ratios and PhD enrolment

There are several divisions where student/faculty ratios are significantly higher than the University average (25.7 as measured for the 2014 Performance Indicator Report). There are also several highly research-intensive divisions which have expanded, and are expanding further, their PhD enrolments. These divisions are already allocating their own new revenues each year to in efforts to keep pace with faculty hiring to support their undergraduate and graduate teaching initiatives. A University Fund allocation is proposed directed toward supporting those divisions where faculty hiring is a priority and operating budgets are unable to support growth. The Provost proposes to allocate twenty two faculty positions, budgeted at \$150,000 each for a total of \$3.3 million in base funding, across the following divisions:

- Arts and Science (\$1.35 million, 9 positions)
- University of Toronto Mississauga (\$450K, 3 positions)
- University of Toronto Scarborough (\$300K, 2 positions)
- Applied Science and Engineering (\$600K, 4 positions)
- Medicine (\$450K, 3 positions)
- Kinesiology and Physical Education (\$150K, 1 position)

##### b) Also aligned with the theme of teaching excellence, the following University Fund allocations are proposed:

- Transition support for OISE restructuring due to changes in provincial funding of initial teacher education (described earlier in this report), (\$1 million OTO)

- The School of Continuing Studies has expanded rapidly over the last several years and the School was brought into the University's budget model in 2012-13, contributing significantly to the University Fund as the School's revenues have grown. Further expansion is planned in both the School's stand-alone programs as well as the continuing education programs they deliver for other academic divisions. Plans are underway for additional space for SCS to accommodate the growth. (\$1 million OTO)
  - In 2012-13 the Provost allocated \$2 million UF toward renegotiating the interdivisional teaching agreement between Arts and Science and Engineering. These negotiations are coming to a successful conclusion and the next rounds of negotiations between other divisions are set to begin. (\$2 million, OTO rolling into base upon completion of negotiations)
- c) Aligned with the SMA and the *President's Three Priorities*, undergraduate teaching excellence, renewal, and innovation are a fundamental academic priority. An allocation is proposed to create an Instructional Innovation Fund to support undergraduate teaching innovation. The fund will be coordinated by the Provost's office through which funds will be allocated to academic divisions. (\$500K base)

## 2. Research Excellence

- a) Divisions have plans for additional growth in the doctoral stream, aligned with our academic goals as a research-intensive university. An allocation is proposed to augment the existing PhD Expansion Incentive Fund. (\$ 2 million OTO, rolling into base upon conclusion of expansion)
- b) On July 1, 2013 the Dalla Lana School of Public Health moved from the Faculty of Medicine and was established as an independent Faculty. In 2014-15, the Institute of Health Policy, Management and Evaluation also moved from the Faculty of Medicine into the newly created Dalla Lana Faculty. Becoming a Faculty will place the DLSPH on an equal footing with comparable Schools of Public Health, allowing it to compete for the best faculty, students, research funding and influence, both in Canada and globally. Expansions to faculty complement were committed to support the academic goals of the new Faculty. (\$150K base)
- c) The Faculty of Medicine is engaged in a comprehensive review of space requirements, addressing both the quantity and quality of appropriate space for teaching and research. Due to the nature of their research, the Faculty of Medicine operates some of the most expensive space on campus. An allocation is proposed in recognition of the high operating cost of space. (\$1 million base)
- d) In 2014 the University received \$3 million in provincial funding to increase training and support for student entrepreneurship as part of Ontario's new Campus-Linked Accelerator Program (CLA). The funding is being used to better coordinate and expand entrepreneurship activities at the University. An allocation is proposed for the CLA Management Committee, composed of the Vice Presidents University Operations and Research and Innovation, and Deans involved in the accelerators. (\$500K multi-year OTO)

### 3. Internationalization

The third theme is one of internationalization. Aligned with *Towards 2030* and the *President's Three Priorities*, divisions are expanding the number of international students coming to the University of Toronto and opportunities for students to engage in international opportunities abroad. The following allocations are proposed:

- a) Funding is proposed for dedicated international student service support in divisions with high international student enrolment. Services will be coordinated between the divisions and the Vice Provost, Students office. An allocation of \$150K per division is proposed. (\$750K base)
  - Arts and Science
  - University of Toronto Mississauga
  - University of Toronto Scarborough
  - Applied Science and Engineering
  - Daniels Faculty of Architecture and Landscape Design
- b) Students are increasingly looking for opportunities to study and conduct research abroad. The University provides many such opportunities and is seeking ways to reduce the financial burden on students for these internships, exchanges, courses abroad, research collaborations, etc. An allocation is proposed as a source of funding for which divisions may raise matching funds from donors. (\$500K base)

### 4. Structural budget support

The final theme is financial support for divisions facing intractable structural budget challenges. An allocation is proposed to one or more divisions pending in-depth budget reviews. (\$2 million base)

#### Flow-through revenue to other institutions

Several university programs include joint activities with other institutions, which aligns with our SMA objective of improving collaboration, pathways and student mobility. This expense category captures those portions of university revenue that flow to collaborating institutions. It includes:

- Canada Research Chair revenue flowing to hospitals;
- Provincial grant revenue flowing to the Toronto School of Theology; and
- Grant and tuition revenue flowing to the Michener Institute and Sheridan and Centennial Colleges with which the University offers joint programs.

#### Compensation Assumptions

Approximately 75% of operating budget expenditures fund salaries and benefits. Compensation expense increases are due both to negotiated increases for employees, to the hiring of additional

faculty and staff needed to support the growth in students and research activity, and to increases in the cost of some benefits.

In July 2012 the Finance Minister issued a letter setting out the Government's expectations for renewal collective bargaining, indicating that every effort should be made to achieve renewal agreements that are for a minimum of two years, with no net increase in compensation (broadly defined). The letter is still in effect.

In addition, the Broader Public Sector Accountability Act contains provisions, enacted as part of the June 2012 Budget, for compensation restraint with respect to "designated executives" at listed broader public sector institutions, including the University. These restraints apply to the President, Vice-Presidents, Vice-Provosts, Principals, Deans, Assistant Vice-Presidents and a number of senior Professional Staff. New legislation, Bill 8, has been passed, which is expected to impact only the most senior executives. The University's budget assumes that increases negotiated within the framework of restraint described above will be implemented.

One of the Government's priorities, shared by the University, has been to ensure the long term sustainability of pension plans. The University has been successful in requiring employee groups assume increased employee contributions to their pensions, meeting the Government's requirements for granting solvency relief. However, low interest rates are resulting in a continued and growing deficit and the Government has encouraged Universities to consider adopting joint risk sharing through jointly sponsored pension plans (JSPP's). The University is participating in discussions led by the Council of Ontario Universities and by the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations with respect to a provincial plan and has also agreed to enter into discussions with USW and UTFA – as well as other employee groups - regarding the long term sustainability of the University's plan.

Academic divisional budgets must cover the full cost of compensation increases. Shared-infrastructure divisions receive central funding to cover compensation increases.

Budgets for all divisions have been constructed based on the following assumptions:

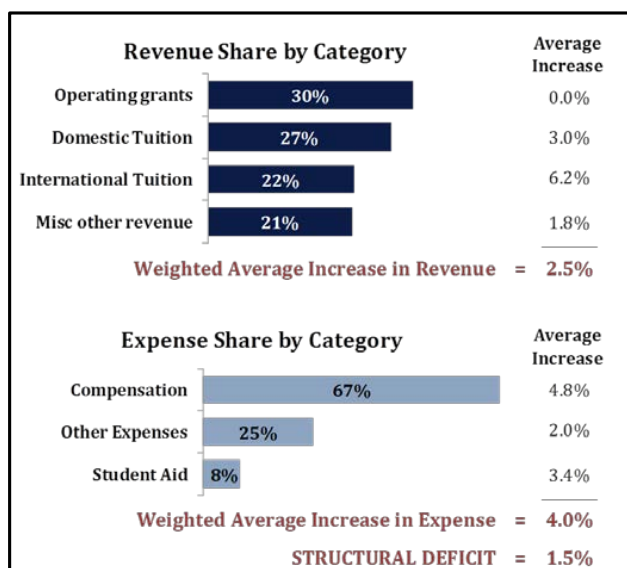
- The standard benefit rate (SBR) will remain at 24.75% for appointed staff and 10% for non-appointed staff in 2015-16. The SBR covers legislated and negotiated benefits;
- Compensation increases for all university employees are assumed to be as per negotiated agreements or, in the case of ongoing negotiations, as per the University's offer.
- The Provincial Government Bill 16, the Public Sector Compensation Restraint Act, came to an end in March 2012.
- The Provincial Government *Broader Public Sector Accountability Act, 2010 (BPSAA)* is still in effect.

- Further compensation restraint legislation, Bill 8 *Broader Public Sector Executive Compensation Act, 2014* has been passed, however will not be in effect until new compensation frameworks are established, which is not expected until late in 2015.

## The Structural Budget Challenge

Like many publicly funded research intensive universities, the University of Toronto is facing a potential structural budget challenge. The weighted average rate of revenue growth is projected to be 2.5%, when enrolment levels and mix reach the long term goals, often referred to as “steady state”. In other words, when the University reaches its domestic and international, graduate and undergraduate enrolment targets, and is no longer relying on growth in student numbers, it is expected that revenues will increase at about 2.5% per year. Contrasted against this, is the anticipated “steady state” weighted average rate of growth on the expense side of the budget is approximately 4.0%. This leaves a notional structural budget annual gap of 1.5%, or \$170 million at steady state. Figure 2 displays the structural budget challenge.

**Figure 2: Structural Budget Challenge at the University of Toronto**



The University is actively pursuing strategies that align with our academic mission and allow us to close this gap. On the revenue side we are exploring opportunities to diversify revenue sources through innovative new initiatives, building the endowment and increasing expendable gifts through the Boundless campaign and beyond, advocacy with the federal government to increase the indirect costs of research rate to at least 40%, and advocacy with the provincial government for operating grant support for international doctoral students. On the expense side the single largest cost is compensation for faculty and staff. Containing annual increases of salaries and benefits to no more



than the rate of revenue growth would be one of the most powerful strategies we could pursue. And finally, we are continually implementing prudent financial controls and seeking operational efficiencies through programs such as the URRF, expansion of the library storage facility at Downsview, inter-institutional collaboration on space management software and many other initiatives.

## **Inter-fund Transfers**

Within the approved budget process, the Provost has discretion to make allocations from operating funds in support of academic initiatives. In the last few years, and more recently with the launch of the Boundless Campaign, the University has sought external donations to enhance academic initiatives by establishing matching programs to create endowments and other trust funds. To meet these commitments some divisions have earmarked operating funds within their budgeting process. Others have sought to use operating funds to established or augment endowments as the most effective way to implement an initiative. An example of this includes the College ONE program in which \$500k was allocated to each of the associated colleges in support of programs for first year students in residence. Many colleges chose to endow this funding and/or use it as matching leverage for donations to their ONE program, to ensure the financial sustainability of the program. In keeping with the Policy on Inter-fund Transfers, decisions for the commitment of operating funds for restricted fund purposes do not need further approval when they are approved within the budget process. To balance the integrity of operating funds with divisional plans, the Provost is authorized to transfer operating funds to restricted and other funds up to \$2 million per instance, based on requests from the budget authority for those sources.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO SCARBOROUGH CAMPUS COUNCIL

**REPORT NUMBER 10 OF THE CAMPUS AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**

**February 11, 2015**

To the University of Toronto Scarborough Campus Council, University of Toronto Scarborough

Your Committee reports that it met on Wednesday, February 11, 2015 at 4:00 p.m. in the Council Chamber, Arts and Administration Building, with the following members present:

**Present:**

Ms Sue Graham-Nutter, Chair  
Mr. Hussain Masoom, Vice-Chair  
Professor Bruce Kidd, Vice  
President & Principal  
Mr. Andrew Arifuzzaman, Chief  
Administrative Officer  
Mr. Desmond Pouyat, Dean of  
Student Affairs  
Ms Erin Bradford  
Ms Kathy Fellowes  
Dr. Brian Harrington  
Mr. Kamal Hassan  
Ms Hannah Yukari Hori  
Professor Ken W.F. Howard  
Ms Lydia V.E. Lampers-Wallner  
Ms Permjit (Pam) Mann  
Mr. Mark Henry Rowswell  
Ms Tammy Tennisco  
Mr. Larry Whatmore  
Dr. Erin L. Webster

**Non-Voting Assessors:**

Ms Helen Morissette  
Ms Frances Wdowczyk

**Secretariat:**

Mr. Lee Hamilton  
Ms Amorell Saunders N'Daw  
Ms Rena Parsan

**Regrets:**

Dr. Jonathan S. Cant  
Dr. Tarun Dewan  
Ms Teresa Gomes  
Professor William Gough  
Professor Rick Halpern  
Professor Ping-Chun Hsiung  
Professor Sohee Kang  
Ms Jessica Paulina Kirk  
Mr. Russell Polecina  
Ms Charmaine Louise C. Ramirez  
Ms Kirsta Stapelfeldt  
Dr. Helen Wu

**In attendance:**

Ms Liza Arnason, Director, Student Life  
Ms Laura Boyko, Director, Health and Wellness Centre  
Ms Jennifer Bramer, Director, Academic Advising and Career Centre  
Ms Tina Doyle, Director, Accessibility Services  
Ms Deborah Hahn, Assistant Director, Retail and Conference Services  
Ms Joyce Hahn, Senior Financial Officer, Capital & Business Operation, Financial Services

## REPORT NUMBER 10 OF THE UTSC CAMPUS AFFAIRS COMMITTEE- February 11, 2015

Ms Shannon Howes, Manager, Student Policy Initiatives and High Risk  
Mr. Scott McRoberts, Director, Athletics and Recreation  
Mr. Frank Peruzzi, Assistant Director, Food Partnerships, Food and Beverage Services  
Mr. Gary Pitcher, Director, Campus Safety and Security  
Ms. Meredith Strong, Director and Student Policy Advisor, Office of the Vice-Provost, Students and First Entry Divisions  
Ms Michelle Verbrugghe, Director, Student Housing & Residence Life  
Mr. Frank Villiva, Supervisor, Conference and Events, Retail and Conference Services

### 1. Chair's Remarks

The Chair welcomed members and guests to the meeting. She reported that the Landmark Committee presented their Project Planning report to the University Affairs Board on February 3, 2015, and that a discussion emerged on the topic of the National Student Engagement Survey under the report of the Vice-Provost Students & First Entry Divisions. Lastly, the Chair reported that the UTSC Campus Council unanimously recommended the Report of the Project Planning Committee for the Renovation and Expansion of the Recreation Wing (R-Wing) at the University of Toronto Scarborough the new *Highland Hall* to the Academic Board.

### 2. Assessors' Reports

There were no reports from the Assessors.

### 3. Strategic Topic: Infrastructure Planning

The Chair invited Mr. Andrew Arifuzzaman, Chief Administrative Officer, to present<sup>1</sup> the strategic topic. Mr. Arifuzzaman provided details on projects that had been or were currently being completed (i.e. the Environmental Sciences and Chemistry Building (ESCB), the Toronto Pan-Am Sports Centre (TPASC), Instructional Centre (IC), Recreation Wing (R-Wing), and the renovation to the Bladen Wing elevator, and provided the Committee with an overview of potential campus infrastructure projects. The following major infrastructure projects were discussed:

- Student Residence
- Parking Structure
- Cultural/Performing Arts Centre
- Bridge Project
- Instructional Centre II (IC2)
- Hotel and Conference Centre

Mr. Arifuzzaman indicated that the projects in queue for development were the student residence, parking structure and the bridge. He added that the cultural/performing arts centre and hotel and conference centre were future opportunistic projects.

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<sup>1</sup> Strategic Topic: Infrastructure Planning

## REPORT NUMBER 10 OF THE UTSC CAMPUS AFFAIRS COMMITTEE- February 11, 2015

A member asked what type of business relationships UTSC would explore if the campus engaged in a partnership approach for the hotel and conference centre. Mr. Arifuzzaman commented that work would need to be done with industry experts to explore possible business partnerships.

A member asked whether there were plans for a condominium structure or a hockey rink at the Toronto Pan-Am Sports Centre (TPASC), and Mr. Arifuzzaman reported that a private developer was creating a high-rise condominium at Morningside Avenue and Ellesmere Road, which the University was not involved in. An ice hockey rink was desirable, but the focus of TPASC was on spring/summer sports and that a hockey rink was not included in the design of the facility.

### 4. 2015-16 Operating Plans- UTSC Ancillary Services

The Chair invited Mr. Arifuzzaman to present<sup>2</sup> the 2015-16 Operating Plans-UTSC Ancillary Services to the Committee. He reported that ancillary budgets operated by providing services to internal and external users and maintained self-sufficient operations by managing operating expenses, making capital investments, and maintaining financial reserves. He invited the Directors of the four ancillary services to present their goals and challenges. The following major points were raised:

- **Student Housing and Residence Life**  
Ms Michelle Verbrugghe, Director, Student Housing & Residence Life, reported that the proposed budget increases were related to increases in contractor rates, utilities, salary and benefits, and service improvements for students. Ms Verbrugghe explained that challenges regarding costs are contained by way of using energy efficient technologies and making careful choices (e.g. defer permanent hiring and timing of renovations and upgrades).
- **Conference and Retail Services & Food and Beverage Services**  
Ms Frances Wdowczyk, Director, Business Development & Special Advisor to the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), reported that Retail and Conference Services had explored new revenue streams that included the space rental.. Some of the upcoming projects for the Ancillary included managing Camp UofT Scarborough, hosting more academic conferences, and being the venue for the 2016 Association of Food and Society Annual conference. On the topic of the Food and Beverage ancillary, Ms Wdowczyk explained that Aramark Canada had won the contract for food and beverage services on campus and that the commission had increased to 17%, higher than the amount under the previous contract.
- **Parking Services**  
Mr. Gary Pitcher, Director, Campus Safety and Security, reported that additional revenues would be generated from parking for the Pan-American and Para Pan-American games this year. He explained that although fewer parking permits were

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<sup>2</sup> 2015-16 Operating Plans- UTSC Ancillary Services

**REPORT NUMBER 10 OF THE UTSC CAMPUS AFFAIRS COMMITTEE- February 11, 2015**

being sold, the purchase of daily parking passes was increasing, which helped to offset the loss in revenue from permits.

A member expressed concern regarding the increase in fees for parking services and Mr. Arifuzzaman explained that a part of the increase was to fund a new parking structure. He also added that the cost of snow removal and maintenance to the gates and pay stations had increased.

A member asked whether there were plans for dedicated space for food and beverage vendors on campus, and Ms Wdowczyk commented that there was no specific location in mind, and that a needs analysis would need to be completed to determine where food and beverage outlets were needed most.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried,

**YOUR COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS,**

THAT the 2015-16 operating plans and budgets for the UTSC Service Ancillaries, as summarized in Schedule 1; the Service Ancillary capital budgets as summarized in Schedule 5; and the rates and fees in Schedule 6, as presented in the documentation dated January 27, 2015, be approved effective May 1, 2015.

**5. Compulsory Non-Academic Incidental Fees- 2014-15 Report and Analysis**

The Chair introduced and invited Ms Meredith Strong, Director and Student Policy Advisory, Office of the Vice-Provost, Students and First Entry Divisions, to present the report and analysis. Ms Strong highlighted that the report was a consolidation of all compulsory non-academic incidental fees across the University, including the federated colleges and that the report listed fees paid by students by Division and denoted Divisional Student societies, Central and Cross-divisional student society fees and University operated student services. She explained that increases to fees that funded University operated services were subject to the terms and conditions outlined in the *Policy for Compulsory Non-Academic Incidental Fees* and the *Protocol on the Increase or Introduction of Compulsory Non-tuition Related Fees* and that the services' fees for UTSC could be found in Schedule 2.

**6. Compulsory Non-Academic Incidental Fees – Student Society Fees: UTSC Student Society Proposals for Fee Increases**

The Chair invited Mr. Desmond Pouyat, Dean of Student Affairs to present the item. Mr. Pouyat explained that the student societies proposal for fee increases at UTSC was first received by the Vice-Provost, Students and First Entry Divisions who coordinated closely with his Office to advise on the proposals received for fee increases. Mr. Pouyat reported that the requests from the Scarborough Campus Students' Union (SCSU) were compliant with the *Policy for Compulsory Non-Academic Incidental Fees*, and that increases in fees were related to a variety of factors, including normal cost of living. In some cases like sports and recreation levy, increases were determined based on the terms of a referendum.

**REPORT NUMBER 10 OF THE UTSC CAMPUS AFFAIRS COMMITTEE- February 11, 2015**

On motion duly made, seconded and carried,

YOUR COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS,

THAT subject to (a) approval of the following fee increase proposals by Scarborough Campus Students' Union (SCSU) Board of Directors on January 30, 2015, and (b) notification in writing to the Office of the Vice-Provost, Students and First-Entry Divisions of the actual increases to the Accident & Prescription Drug Insurance Plan and Dental Plan portions of the fee no later than May 15, 2015;

THAT beginning in the Fall 2015 session, the SCSU fee be increased as follows: (a) an increase of \$0.48 per session in the Society membership portion of the fee (\$0.03 part-time), (b) an increase of \$0.71 per session in the Student Centre portion of the fee (\$0.21 part-time), (c) an increase of \$0.14 per session (full-time only) in the CFS/CFS-O portion of the fee, (d) an increase of up to \$6.23 (full-time only) per session in the Accident & Prescription Drug Insurance Plan portion of the fee, and (e) an increase of up to \$7.37 (full-time only) per session in the Dental Plan portion of the fee, and (f) continuation of the Student Refugee Program portion of the fee through the 2015-16 academic period.

**7. Operating Plans —UTSC Student Affairs and Services**

The Chair introduced and invited Mr. Desmond Pouyat, Dean of Student Affairs, to present<sup>3</sup> the Operating Plans for UTSC Student Affairs and Services to the Committee.

**a. Advice from the UTSC Council on Student Services (CSS)**

Mr. Pouyat shared a brief summary regarding the CSS process that led to failed votes (i.e. no majority vote from the students present at the meeting) for the Health and Wellness, Athletics and Recreation and Student Services operating plans at the CSS meeting on January 22, 2015. He indicated that according to the *Protocol*, failed votes allowed the administration to seek recommendation from the Campus Affairs Committee for a permanent fee increase of the lesser of the consumer price index (CPI) increase or the University of Toronto index (UTI) increase, and a temporary increase of the greater of the CPI increase or the UTI increase.

**b. Operating Plans and Fees**

Mr. Pouyat invited the Directors from the Student Affairs and Services portfolio to update

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<sup>3</sup> Operating Plans —UTSC Student Affairs and Services

**REPORT NUMBER 10 OF THE UTSC CAMPUS AFFAIRS COMMITTEE- February 11, 2015**

the Committee on the current highlights, plans and key challenges within each department. The following major points were raised:

- **Mr. Scott McRoberts**, Director, Athletics and Recreation, indicated that the new home for the Department of Athletics and Recreation was in the Toronto Pan-Am Sports Centre (TPASC), which increased reliance on student fees for revenue. However, the expansion of the fields and the new tennis centre would allow for new revenue sources.
- **Ms Liza Arnason**, Director, Student Life, commented on the strong growth in the Student Life area. She reported that there were approximately 40 student organized events per week and that the department was actively risk assessing campus group applications for approval on a regular basis. Challenges were related to space but optimism was expressed due to future campus infrastructure plans.
- **Ms Laura Boyko**, Director, Health and Wellness Centre, reported that the Centre was in the process of implementing the University wide Framework on Mental Health, and actively working to build up the Centre's service offerings. She highlighted that maximizing the already existing resources was necessary to continue providing high quality service to students.
- **Ms Jennifer Bramer**, Director, Academic Advising and Career Centre, reported that the Student Affairs portfolio was the largest employer of students at UTSC. In addition, she reported that there was strong interest for academic and career support at UTSC. In 2014 over 13,000 students attended the various career events and workshops, and over 8000 academic and career appointments were offered.

A member commented on the CPI and UTI fee increases under the *Protocol* and Mr. Pouyat explained that the proposed figures were less than what was presented to CSS. He added that the CPI and UTI increases would help maintain the services provided by the Departments.

A member asked whether consultation had taken place with CSS regarding the CPI and UTI fee increases under the *Protocol*, and whether there could be another vote. Mr. Pouyat reported that under the *Protocol*, there was no provision to renegotiate or conduct another vote once students had cast their ballots. He indicated that the Chair of CSS was made aware of the fee increases as stipulated by the *Protocol*.

In response to a question regarding the Student Services- Operating Plans Advisory Committees, Mr. Pouyat reported that the Advisory Bodies for the budgets were in favour of the fee increases presented to CSS. However, those bodies did not have a direct impact on the outcome.

In response to a question from a member regarding the failed Athletics and Recreation vote from CSS, Mr. McRoberts reported that the failed vote was likely due to the slightly higher ask of five percent.

**REPORT NUMBER 10 OF THE UTSC CAMPUS AFFAIRS COMMITTEE- February 11, 2015**

On motion duly made, seconded and carried,

YOUR COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS,

THAT, the 2015-16 operating plans and budgets for the UTSC Student Affairs and Services (including the Health & Wellness Centre, Athletics & Recreation, and Student Services), as presented in the documentation from Mr. Desmond Pouyat, Dean of Student Affairs, be approved; and

THAT the sessional Athletics & Recreation Fee for a UTSC-registered or UTSC-affiliated full-time student be increased to \$130.94 (\$26.19 for a part-time student), which represents a year-over-year increase of \$6.24 (\$1.25 for a part-time student) or 5% (resulting from a permanent increase of 2%, and a three-year temporary increase of 3% on the eligible portion); and

THAT<sup>4</sup> the sessional Health & Wellness Fee for a UTSC-registered or UTSC-affiliated full-time student be increased to \$63.75 (\$12.75 for a part-time student), which represents a year-over-year permanent increase of \$1.85 (\$0.37 for a part-time student) or 3% (resulting from a permanent increase of 1%, and a three-year temporary increase of 2% on the eligible portion); and

THAT the sessional Student Services Fee for a UTSC-registered or UTSC-affiliated full-time undergraduate student be increased to \$167.84 (\$33.57 for a part-time student), which represents a year-over-year permanent increase of \$3.29 (\$0.66 for a part-time student) or 2% (resulting from a permanent increase of 2%)

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**CONSENT AGENDA**

On motion duly made, seconded and carried,

YOUR COMMITTEE APPROVED,

THAT the consent agenda be adopted and the item requiring approval (item 8) be approved.

The Chair reminded members that the next scheduled meeting of the Committee was on Wednesday, March 25, 2015 at 4:00 p.m.

**8. Report of the Previous Meeting: Report 9 – January 12, 2015**

**9. Business Arising from the Report of the Previous Meeting**

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<sup>4</sup> Corrections were made to the motion after the meeting took place. The correct fee increases are documented in this report.



**REPORT NUMBER 10 OF THE UTSC CAMPUS AFFAIRS COMMITTEE- February 11, 2015**

**10. Date of the Next Meeting** – Wednesday, March 25, 2015, 4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

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**11. Other Business**

There were no other items of business.

The meeting adjourned at 6:10 p.m.

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Secretary

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Chair



UNIVERSITY OF  
TORONTO  
SCARBOROUGH

# Campus Affairs Committee: Infrastructure update

Feb 11, 2015



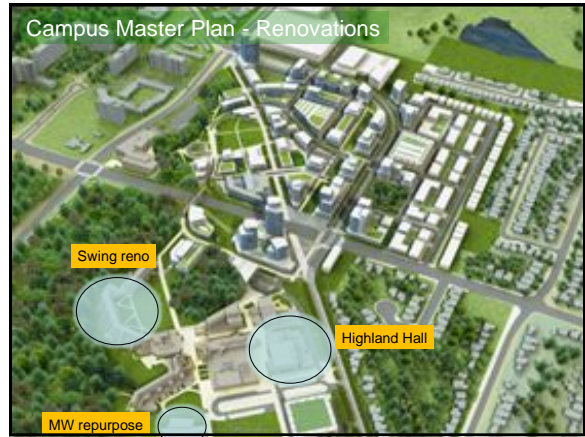
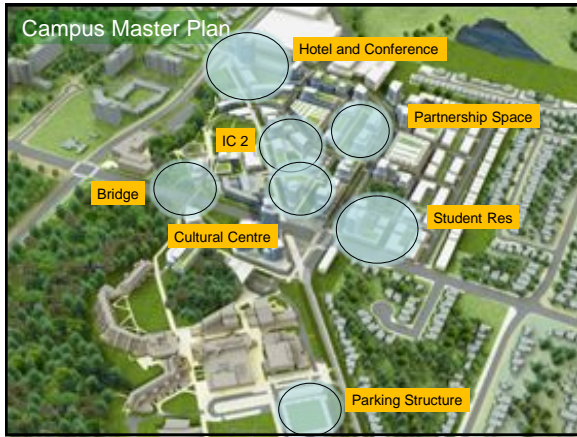
## Campus Master Plan

	> Teaching and Research		> Student Housing
	> Athletics Centre		> Public Transit
	> Retail, Industry & Partnerships		> Hotel/Conference Centre
	> Places to hang out		> Image



2









Service Ancillary Operating Plans  
2015-16

Campus Affairs Committee Meeting  
February 11, 2015





Budgets

Operating Fund Budget - Student tuition and Government grants



Student Fees - for Student programming

Ancillary Budgets - Funded exclusively by the users of the service

Ancillary Budgets

- Must be self sufficient
  - Operating Expenses
  - Capital Investment
  - Maintain Reserves
- Provide services to all internal users as well as external users






**Service Ancillaries**

*Objectives:* 1) Operate without subsidy from the operating budget; 2) provide for all costs of capital renewal; 3) create and maintain an operating reserve; and 4) contribute net revenue to the operating budget.


2015-16 Proposal

	Residence	Conference Services	Food and Beverage	Parking Services
Revenue	\$ 6,396,444	\$ 1,447,325	\$ 920,376	\$ 3,308,581
Expense	6,028,989	1,230,335	709,573	2,358,829
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>367,455</b>	<b>216,990</b>	<b>210,803</b>	<b>949,752</b>
Investment in Cap. Assets	2,082,682	9,464	508,966	588,049
Capital Renewal	704,812	1,000	6,600	310,212
Operating	652,807	723,662	180,739	275,979
New Construction	-	881,667	87,002	3,000,000
Unrestricted	(1,301,027)	-	-	502,049
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>\$ 2,139,274</b>	<b>\$ 1,615,793</b>	<b>\$ 783,307</b>	<b>\$ 4,676,289</b>

Ancillary Units at UTSC

- Student Housing and Residence Life - Michelle Verbrugghe
- Retail and Conference Services - Fran Wdowczyk
- Food and Beverage Services - Fran Wdowczyk
- Parking Services - Gary Pitcher




Student Housing and Residence Life

- Service/Experience Improvements
- Cost Containment
- 4% fee increase
- Consultation Process



**UTSC**


## Student Housing and Residence Life

*"A living and learning experience that can transform lives,"*

Achievements: Achieved an occupancy rate of 98%  
 Challenges: Maintaining adequate pricing while not pricing students out of residence

2015-16 Proposal

(000's)	2015-16		2014-15	
	Budget	Forecast	v. Budget	v. Prior Year
Revenue	\$ 6,396	\$ 6,088	-1%	5%
Expenses	\$ 6,029	\$ 5,925	0%	3%
Net Income	\$ 367	\$ 163	-26%	640%
Net Assets	\$ 2,139	\$ 1,772	-3%	10%



**UTSC**

## Retail and Conference Services

Revenue

- Camp U of T (Scarborough)
  - Replaces former Athletics operated All-Star Camp
  - Arts & Science camp for community children 6 to 12
  - Leadership camp for ages 13 & 14
- October 23 - 25, 2015 - The Jane Goodall Youth Summit; target of 200 delegates
- June 22-26, 2016 - The Association of Food & Society Annual Conference; target of 500 delegates



**UTSC**


## Retail and Conference Services

*"Maximize use of campus facilities and resources when not required for academic purposes,"*

Achievements: Successful partnerships with summer programs  
 Challenges: Diversifying portfolio with limited access to campus facilities

2015-16 Proposal

(000's)	2015-16		2014-15	
	Budget	Forecast	v. Budget	v. Prior Year
Revenue	\$ 1,447	\$ 1,037	10%	21%
Expenses	\$ 1,230	\$ 863	5%	9%
Net Income	\$ 217	\$ 174	44%	164%
Net Assets	\$ 1,616	\$ 1,399	1%	14%



**UTSC**

## Food and Beverage Services

- RFP Consultation
  - The Food User Committee consulted on the RFP
- Revenue
  - RFP commission 17% from Aramark (catering and regular retail sales)
  - 2014-2015 Projected Profit: \$298,754
  - 2015-2016 Projected Profit: \$210,804
  - To date, sales are higher over the last year by 18% (fiscal year)
  - BV Tim Horton's sales of \$1.5 million was the top performing outlet for Aramark Canada Higher Education in 2014



**UTSC**


## Food and Beverage Services

*"Enhance student life experience and client experience while seeking opportunities for growth,"*

Achievements: Renovations of the Marketplace and new outlets  
 Challenges: Maintaining quality of service and menu offerings

2015-16 Proposal

(000's)	2015-16		2014-15	
	Budget	Forecast	v. Budget	v. Prior Year
Revenue	\$ 920	\$ 879	20%	34%
Expenses	\$ 710	\$ 580	-2%	8%
Net Income	\$ 211	\$ 299	109%	146%
Net Assets	\$ 783	\$ 842	39%	55%



**UTSC**

## Parking Services

- Event parking, Pan Am Games (July 10-26, 2015)
- Event parking, post-games (weekend events)
- Standalone parking structure, South Campus
- 3% Permit Fee Increase






## Parking Services

*“Provide quality parking facilities and services in a safe, effective environment,”*

Achievements: Initiating plans for first parking structure at UTSC  
 Challenges: Managing parking supply in anticipation of campus growth

2015-16 Proposal


(000's)	2015-16		2014-15	
	Budget	Forecast	v. Budget	v. Prior Year
Revenue	\$ 3,309	\$ 2,980	3%	4%
Expenses	\$ 2,359	\$ 2,375	4%	15%
Net Income	\$ 950	\$ 605	-4%	-24%
Net Assets	\$ 4,676	\$ 3,969	2%	10%

## Recommendation

Be It Recommended to the UTSC Campus Council,

*THAT the 2015-16 operating plans and budgets for the UTSC service ancillaries, as summarized in Schedule 1; the service ancillary capital budgets as summarized in Schedule 5; and the rates and fees in Schedule 6, as presented in the documentation provided by Andrew Arifuzzaman, Chief Administrative Officer, be approved, effective May 1, 2015.*






# Discussion

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## Operating Plans – UTSC Student Affairs and Services

February 11, 2015



### Drivers impacting Operating plans



- Maintaining current operations
- Space
- Athletics & Recreation new operating environment (revenue diversification - transition period)
- Growth in Campus life and Campus groups
- Demand on Services

### Emphasis in Operating Plans

- Optimize use of resources and limited space
- Improve efficiencies and maximize service delivery in programs and services
- Garner new funding opportunities to support the student experience & student opportunities
- Continue support of student jobs

Summer 2014 & Fall-Winter 2014-15  
380 student jobs ( including work study & other student hires) \$800,790.00  
500+ volunteers

### Proposed to Council on Student Services (CSS)



		2014-15	2015-16	Fee Increase (\$)	Fee Increase (%)
Health & Wellness	Full-time Students	\$61.90	\$63.75	\$1.85	3%
	Part-time Students	\$12.38	\$12.75	\$0.37	3%
Athletics	Full-time Students	\$124.70	\$130.94	\$6.24	5%
	Part-time Students	\$24.94	\$26.19	\$1.25	5%
Student Services Fee (SSF)	Full-time Students	\$164.55	\$168.65	\$4.11	2%
	Part-time Students	\$32.91	\$33.73	\$0.82	2%

CSS declined all three proposed fees

Health & Wellness: For: Admin 6, Students 5  
Opposed: Admin 0, Students 5

Athletics: For: Admin 6, Students 3  
Opposed: Admin 0, Students 7

Student Service Fee: For: Admin 6, Students 4  
Approved: Admin 0, Students 5  
Absentees: Students 1

### Recommendation to Campus Affairs Committee (CAC)

		2014-15	2015-16	Fee Increase (\$)	Fee Increase (%)	Eligible UTI / CPI	Recommending
Health & Wellness	Full-time Students	\$61.90	\$63.75	\$1.85	3%	CPI 2% UTI 1.3%	CPI 2% UTI 1%
	Part-time Students	\$12.38	\$12.75	\$0.37	3%		
Athletics	Full-time Students	\$124.70	\$130.94	\$6.24	5%	CPI 2% UTI 13.8%	CPI 2% UTI 3%
	Part-time Students	\$24.94	\$26.19	\$1.25	5%		
Student Services Fee (SSF)	Full-time Students	\$164.55	\$167.84	\$3.29	2%	CPI 2% UTI 2.0%	CPI 2%
	Part-time Students	\$32.91	\$33.57	\$0.66	2%		

