

Results-based Plan Briefing Book 2012-13 Part I

Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities

ISSN # 1718-7095

Ce document est disponible en français

Table of Contents

PART I: PUBLISHED RESULTS-BASED PLAN 2012-13

MINISTRY OVERVIEW

Ministry Organization Chart	8
Legislation	9
Classified Agencies	11

MINISTRY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Ministry Planned Expenditures 2012-13 (\$M)	16
Operating and Capital Summary by Vote	16

APPENDIX: 2011-12 Annual Report..... 18

Ministry Interim Actual Expenditures 2011-12	25
--	----

Part 1: Published Results-based Plan 2012-13

Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities

MINISTRY OVERVIEW

Vision

Ontario will have the most educated people and highly skilled workforce in the world to build the province's competitive advantage and quality of life.

Mandate

The Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities (TCU) directs and shapes Ontario's postsecondary education and employment and training systems. It provides operating and capital funding to publicly funded colleges and universities, establishes provincial objectives for the use of public funds and designs frameworks for achieving these objectives.

The ministry ensures that high quality postsecondary education is accessible to all qualified candidates through tuition regulation, operating grants, capital investments, student assistance, targeted funding and accountability mechanisms.

In the area of employment and training, the ministry develops policy directions for adult education and labour market training, sets standards for occupational training such as trade certification and apprenticeships, manages provincial services and programs for employment training and preparation including adult literacy and basic skills, and undertakes labour market research and planning.

Ministry Strategies

Ontario's competitive advantage is its people. The province is at its best when people have opportunities and tools to reach their full potential.

In today's global economy, education and skills are essential to individual success and are the cornerstones for the future growth and prosperity of the province.

By 2020, it is expected that 70 percent of all new jobs - including entry level jobs - will need some form of postsecondary education or skills training. A skilled and knowledgeable workforce attracts the jobs and investment that lead to a strong province and high quality of life. It also leads to other benefits such as lower poverty rates, improved health outcomes and contributes to the economic health of the province.

That's why the government continues to invest in our postsecondary education system.

Past investments, including the \$6.2 billion Reaching Higher Plan, achieved great results and improved our postsecondary education system. Some of the results from the plan included more students attending colleges, universities and learning a trade, more graduate spaces in areas that matter to the economy and an increased postsecondary education attainment rate.

Investments in postsecondary education - \$4.8 billion in 2011-12 - are building on the successes of the past. Results include:

- An increase of 210,000 more students attending colleges, universities or learning a trade since 2002-03;
- More than 270,000 students receiving OSAP funding in 2010-11;
- An educational attainment rate increase from 56 percent in 2002-03 to 64 percent in 2011;
- A graduation rate increase to 81 percent for university students, up from 74 percent in 2002 and to 65 percent from 57 percent for college students; and,
- A website with more interactive tools, updated information and better navigation.

Employment Ontario investments of approximately \$1 billion in 2011-12 focused on services to help workers affected by the economic recession. The achievements include:

- Employment Ontario serving more than one million Ontarians each year including:
 - Employers who can use the network to find workers with the skills they need;
 - Laid-off workers who benefit from skills training and other employment and career planning services; and,
 - Workers, apprentices, newcomers and youth who benefit from access to life-long learning.
- The transformation of Employment Service into a one-stop service delivery model to better meet the needs of job seekers, employers and Ontario communities. Services are delivered through a network of 170 service providers with over 400 service delivery sites across Ontario, including visiting services;
- Second Career helping more than 55,000 Ontarians participate in training since June 2008;
- More than 120,000 apprentices learning a trade today - which is nearly 60,000 more than in 2002-03; and,
- New annual apprenticeship registrations growing to more than 29,000 in 2010-11 from 17,100 in 2002-03.

Despite challenging economic times, Ontario will continue to invest in the postsecondary education sector to ensure colleges, universities and students have the resources they need. Investments in education and skills training play a critical role in preparing people for jobs that ensure future prosperity in the knowledge-based economy.

Over the coming year, we will continue to make modest investments in postsecondary education to build on our successes in a sustainable way. Our goal is for 70 percent of Ontarians to attain a postsecondary education credential.

We will fully fund enrolment growth to ensure that there is a college or university space for every qualified Ontario student. Although enrolment growth has moderated in the past year, we are still committed to fund 60,000 additional spaces.

To improve access to colleges and universities, the government will continue to strengthen student aid to ensure that every qualified student has access to postsecondary education. This includes maintaining the 30 Percent Off Ontario Tuition grant to make postsecondary education affordable for low and middle income students and their families.

Ontario will continue to help unemployed workers and those who need to upgrade their skills, learn a new trade, gain apprenticeship or improve literacy.

Employment Ontario will continue to support Ontarians who are unemployed and seeking employment through a range of employment services. Second Career will serve 12,000 Ontarians this year. In addition, we will explore the feasibility of integrating employment and training services across the government to make them more responsive to today's job market. We will also promote apprenticeship completion to increase the supply of skilled workers.

To support adult learners, the government launched the Adult Literacy Curriculum Framework. The Literacy and Basic Skills programs began reporting on learner progress using the framework in April 2012.

Ministry Priorities

TCU will support the government's goal of strengthening Ontario's postsecondary education and training by working with its partners to carry out the following core priorities:

- Transform the postsecondary education system to meet the needs of the innovation economy;
- Increase Ontario's skilled and knowledgeable workforce by expanding access and opportunity for education and training; and,
- Foster a culture of training and continuous learning.

Transforming the Postsecondary Education System

Good jobs in the 21st century require a good education. In the coming years, with an estimated 70 percent of Ontario jobs requiring postsecondary education, demand is anticipated to continue for university and college graduates and skilled trades workers.

The aging population, global competition for skilled workers and a continuing technological change in workplace technology is resulting in a heightened demand for workers with specialized skills and knowledge.

We will work with institutions, organizations and students to transform our postsecondary education system to make it more efficient and sustainable while protecting quality for students.

Stability is being provided to the sector through the multi-year funding framework. A number of modest expenditure management measures will be implemented in light of the current fiscal challenges.

In keeping with recommendations made by the Drummond Commission, funding provided to the sector will grow at a sustainable pace.

The 2012 Ontario Budget, *Strong Action for Ontario*, announced that funding to Ontario's colleges and universities will increase by \$111 million in 2012-13, rising to \$155 million in 2014-15. This support for enrolment growth will help to ensure every qualified student can access postsecondary education.

Although enrolment growth has moderated in the past year, we are still committed to fund 60,000 additional spaces.

Over the next three years, we will increase funding to student assistance by an average of 10 percent each year. Investments in student assistance will increase from \$917 million in 2011-12 to \$1.039 billion in 2012-13, an increase of \$122 million. The funding will continue to grow in the next few years reaching \$1.216 billion in 2014-15, an increase of almost \$300 million over current funding levels.

The government will maintain the 30 Percent Off Ontario Tuition grant and index it to reflect the cost of tuition beginning in 2012-13.

To help increase postsecondary education attainment rates, Ontario will help students make informed choices before, during and after postsecondary education.

The government will continue to support more active learning (such as internships and co-op placement programs) to better prepare students for the workforce and provide them with a variety of relevant experience.

We are well on our way to achieving our target to increase international student enrolment by 50 percent by 2015. We will continue to work with colleges and universities to attract international students by refocusing our strategy to reflect our recruitment success. Ontario institutions have a strong international reputation for delivering high quality postsecondary education that is in demand by students around the world.

Ministry Priorities – Postsecondary Education

- Raise Ontario's postsecondary educational attainment rate to 70 percent;
- Ensure a college or university space is available for every qualified student;

- Increase quality and modernize the delivery of postsecondary education; and,
- Improve access to postsecondary education through a strong student financial assistance program.

Increasing Ontario's Skilled Workforce

In response to the global economic downturn, the government created Second Career in 2008 to help unemployed, laid-off workers train for a new career. More than 55,000 Ontarians have participated since the launch of the program.

The 2012 Ontario Budget, *Strong Action for Ontario*, commits a total investment of \$251.1 million in 2012-13 for Second Career. The program will serve approximately 12,000 Ontarians this year.

Ontario has an important untapped pool of human resource potential. Aboriginal people, people with disabilities, low-income and at-risk youth are all under-represented in postsecondary education institutions, workplace training and skills, and the labour market itself. These Ontarians face unique challenges and a core priority is to ensure they have access to the skills and knowledge they need to succeed.

The Ontario College of Trades - an industry-driven governing body for the province's apprenticeship and skilled trades system - plans to be open to members by January 2013. The college will continue to work on completing the governance structures and developing regulations that will consider the needs of employers, employees, apprentices, the economy and the public.

The College of Trades will launch a review of apprenticeship ratios starting in April 2012. During the review, industry and employee representatives will work together to determine the appropriate journey person-apprentice ratio.

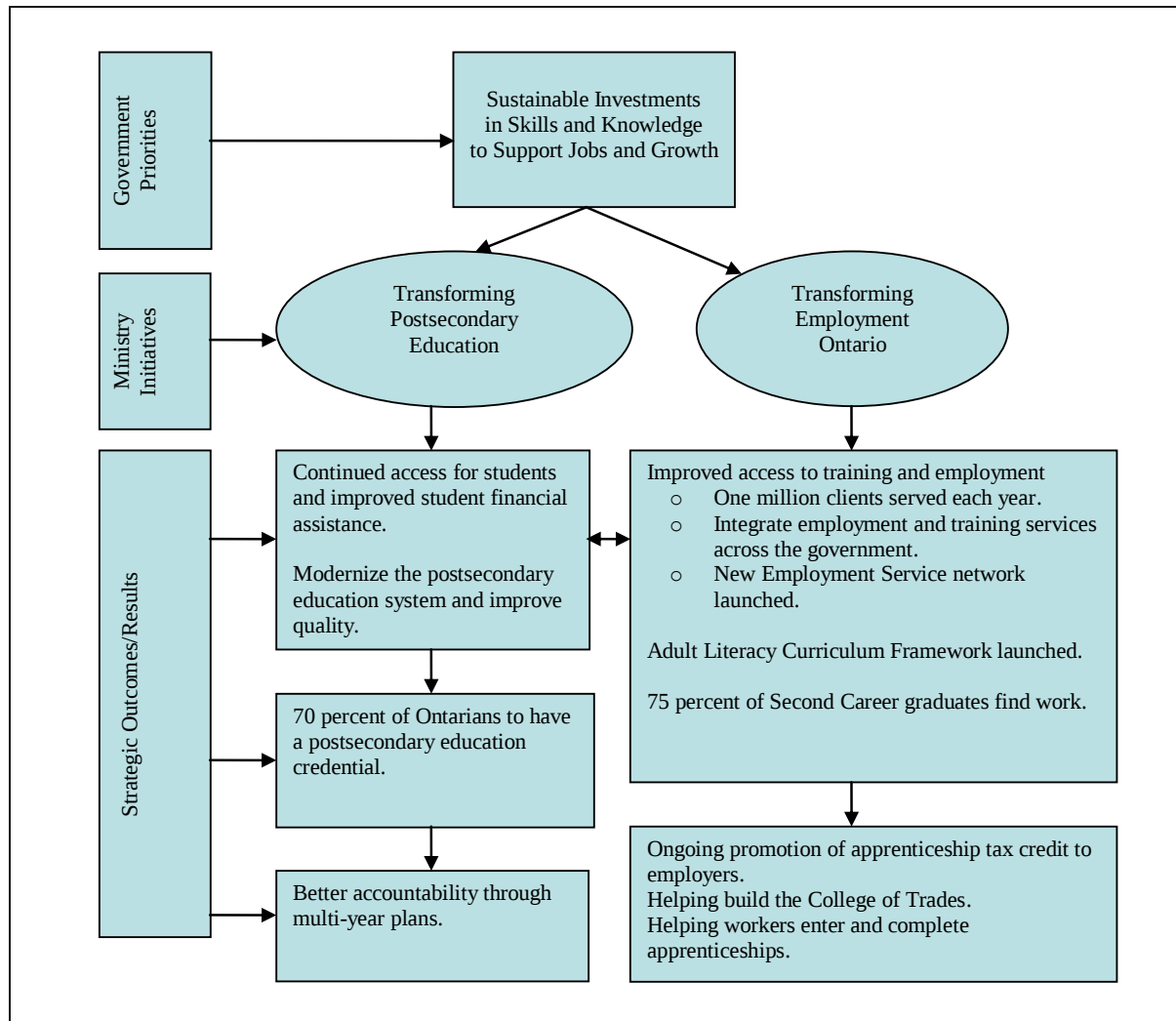
To help more apprentices complete training, Ontario will expand examination preparation courses and review the efficiency of the Apprenticeship Training Tax Credit.

We will continue to work with our partner ministries to deliver summer employment programs and services for youth.

Ministry Priorities – Employment Ontario

- Continued implementation of the Employment Ontario transformation;
- Ongoing implementation of the new Adult Literacy Curriculum Framework; and,
- Continued delivery of skills training and employment programs.

MINISTRY CONTRIBUTION TO PRIORITIES AND RESULTS



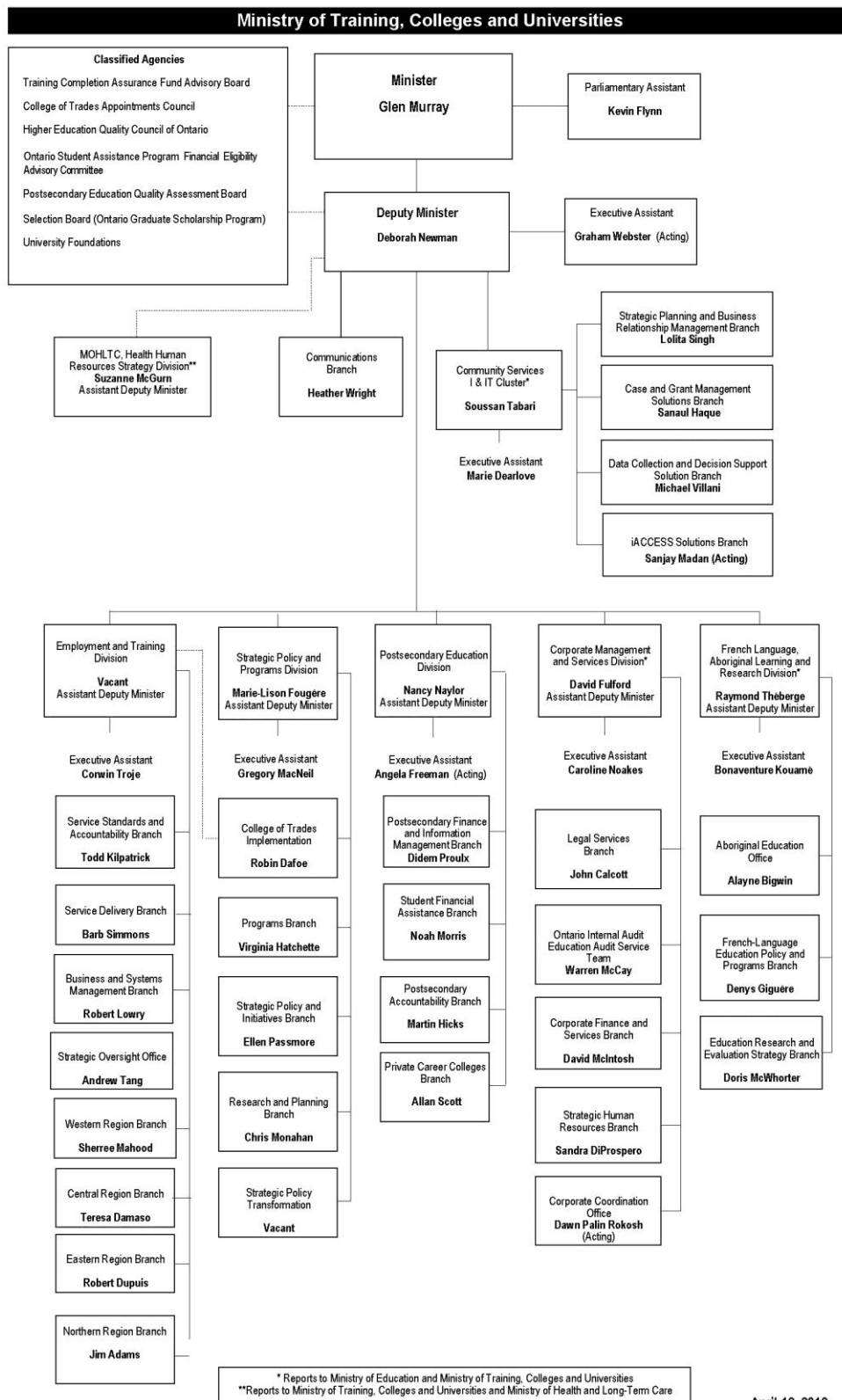
2012-13 PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Postsecondary Education

- Has a goal of raising Ontario's postsecondary education attainment rate to 70 percent by 2020 as well as to expand the number of international students by 50 percent within five years while maintaining spaces for Ontario students.
- Increase enrolment by more than 60,000 additional students, including 6,000 graduate students.

Employment Ontario

- Register 29,000 to 32,000 new apprenticeships in 2012-13 compared to 19,000 new apprenticeships in 2004-05.
- 79 percent of Employment Service program clients will obtain employment or go on to further education/training in 2012-13.



April 13, 2012

LEGISLATION

Acts

Algoma University Act, 2008, S.O. 2008, c.13,

Establishes university with special mission to be teaching oriented and to cultivate cross cultural learning between aboriginal and other communities. Full degree granting authority to come into effect on dates determined by proclamation.

Apprenticeship and Certification Act, 1998, S.O. 1998, c.22,

Establishes framework for apprenticeship training programs in non construction industry trades and certification of apprentices and journeypersons. (To be repealed on a date named by proclamation.)

Part VII of the Colleges Collective Bargaining Act, R.S.O. 1990. c.C 15,

[Note: Remainder of Act repealed October 8, 2008]

Part VII sets out composition and duties of College Relations Commission. To be repealed on a date named by proclamation.

Colleges Collective Bargaining Act, 2008, S.O. 2008, c.15

Establishes provincial collective bargaining regime for full and part-time academic and support staff at Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology.

Higher Education Quality Council Act, 2005, S.O. 2005, c.28, Sched G,

Establishes advisory council to advise Minister on improving quality in postsecondary education sector.

Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.M.19,

Establishes Ministry and Minister's general authority and oversight role, and gives authority for student and medical resident loans, grants and awards.

Ontario Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c. 8, Sched. F,

Sets out legislative scheme governing Colleges of Applied Arts of Technology, including their mandate, objects and status as agencies of the Crown and the Minister's authority to issue directives on the manner in which they carry out their objects or conduct their affairs, and intervene in their affairs in specified circumstances.

Ontario College of Art & Design University Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c. 8, Sched. E,

Establishes institution and authorizes it to grant Bachelor and Masters degrees of Fine Arts and of Design and Masters of Arts.

Ontario College of Trades and Apprenticeship Act, 2009, S.O. 2009, Chapter 22

Establishes the Ontario College of Trades to regulate the practice of trades and govern members of the College including certain employers. (Sections 1, 9-15, 17-25, 27, 30 to

35, 60-63, 72-76, 78-81, 88, 91-93, and 95 in force. Remainder of Act in force on proclamation, expected January 1, 2013.

Ontario Labour Mobility Act, 2009, S.O. 2009, c.24.

Establishes Labour Mobility Code for regulatory authorities with respect to the certification and licensing in Ontario of persons certified in occupations and trades in other Canadian provinces and territories.

Postsecondary Education Choice and Excellence Act, 2000, S.O. 2000, c. 36.

Prohibits persons offering degrees or holding themselves out as universities without the authority of an Act of the Legislature or the consent of the Minister. Also establishes Postsecondary Education Quality Assessment Board to make recommendations to the Minister on applications for consent.

Private Career Colleges Act, 2005, S.O. 2005, c. 28, Schedule L

Comprehensive consumer protection legislation requiring the registration of private institutions offering vocational programs and governing the conditions of registration.

Trades Qualification and Apprenticeship Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.T.17,

Establishes a framework for apprenticeship training programs in the construction industry and certification of apprentices and journeypersons. (To be repealed on a date named by proclamation).

University Expropriation Powers Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. U.3,

Identifies universities which may expropriate property and provides that expropriations be conducted in accordance with the Expropriations Act.

University Foundations Act, 1992, S.O. 1992, c.22,

Establishes foundations for certain named universities. Each foundation is a Crown agency and the members are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

University of Ontario Institute of Technology Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c. 8, Sched. O,

Establishes institution and grants general degree granting authority.

Note:

1. The list does not include unconsolidated public university Acts and private Acts, including a number relating to universities which receive public assistance through the Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities; nor does it include Acts that are purely amending Acts.

March 2012

CLASSIFIED AGENCIES

Name	Description	2012-13 Expenditure Estimates	2012-13 Revenue Estimates	2011-12 Expenditure Interim Actuals	2011-12 Revenue Interim Actuals	2010-11 Expenditure Actuals	2010-11 Revenue Actuals
Higher Education Quality Council of Ontario (HEQCO)	Assists the Minister to improve all aspects of postsecondary education, with a focus on the quality of and access to postsecondary education, and enhancing the accountability of postsecondary education institutions. The agency also: • Recommends targets to be achieved and performance measures to be used to evaluate the postsecondary education sector; • Evaluates the postsecondary education sector, reports to the Minister and makes results public; and, • Conducts research and encourages collaboration among institutions.	5,000,000	N/A	5,000,000	N/A	4,998,854	N/A

Name	Description	2012-13 Expenditure Estimates	2012-13 Revenue Estimates	2011-12 Expenditure Interim Actuals	2011-12 Revenue Interim Actuals	2010-11 Expenditure Actuals	2010-11 Revenue Actuals
College of Trades Appointments Council	Established in 2009 to make appointments to the governance structure of the Ontario College of Trades. This regulatory college will: • Modernize the province's apprenticeship and skilled trades system; • Encourage more people to work in trades and help the system better serve employers, skilled trades people, apprentices and consumers; and, • Set training and certification standards to serve the skilled trades sector and the public interest.	53,900	N/A	159,944	N/A	81,981	N/A
Postsecondary Education Quality Assessment Board	Makes recommendations to the Minister on applications for the Minister's consent to offer degree programs and/or use the term "university" from new and existing private Ontario degree-granting institutions, out-of-province institutions, Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology and all others not authorized to award degrees by an Ontario statute.	726,900	50,000	664,519	120,000	722,654	90,000

Name	Description	2012-13 Expenditure Estimates	2012-13 Revenue Estimates	2011-12 Expenditure Interim Actuals	2011-12 Revenue Interim Actuals	2010-11 Expenditure Actuals	2010-11 Revenue Actuals
Provincial Advisory Committees (PACs) and Industry Committees (ICs) on Skilled Trades	PACs and ICs provide advice relating to the establishment and operation of apprentice training programs and trade qualifications. The PACs and ICs have been dissolved and their functions have been transferred to the Ontario College of Trades.	N/A	N/A	52,812 for ODOE within Programs Branch of TCU to support the continuation of PACs and ICs committee activities by the College of Trades for a period of 6 months starting April 1, 2011	N/A	193,356	N/A
Ontario Student Assistance Program (OSAP) Financial Eligibility Advisory Committee	Considers requests for reconsideration from OSAP applicants and makes recommendations to the Minister on their eligibility for financial aid from OSAP.	3,600	N/A	2,134	N/A	8,180	N/A

Name	Description	2012-13 Expenditure Estimates	2012-13 Revenue Estimates	2011-12 Expenditure Interim Actuals	2011-12 Revenue Interim Actuals	2010-11 Expenditure Actuals	2010-11 Revenue Actuals
Selection Board (Ontario Graduate Scholarship Program)	Provides advice and recommendations to the Minister concerning the policies and administration of the Ontario Graduate Scholarship program and selects successful candidates for funding under the program.	10,000	N/A	5,026	N/A	6,848	N/A
Training Completion Assurance Fund Advisory Board (TCAF)	Provides advice to the Superintendent of Private Career Colleges (PCC) on the administration of TCAF, including financial administration of the fund; criteria for assessing financial viability of PCCs; general guidelines for responding to PCC closures; and responses to specific PCC closures. *TCAF is a Special Purpose Account (SPA), authorized by the Ministry of Finance within the Consolidated Revenue Fund (liability account) and represents money received or collected by Ontario for a special purpose.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Name	Description	2012-13 Expenditure Estimates	2012-13 Revenue Estimates	2011-12 Expenditure Interim Actuals	2011-12 Revenue Interim Actuals	2010-11 Expenditure Actuals	2010-11 Revenue Actuals
Foundation at Queen's University in Kingston and McMaster University Foundation	The mandate of the foundations is to solicit, receive, manage and distribute money and other property to support the university for which the foundation was established.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Ministry Financial Information

Ministry Planned Expenditures 2012-13 (\$M)	
Operating	7,215.12
Capital	293.44
TOTAL	7,508.56

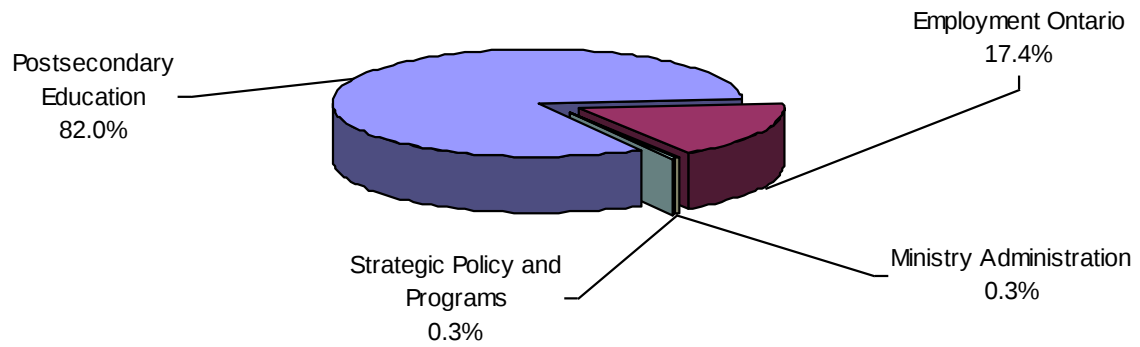
Note: Total amount includes statutory appropriations and consolidations. Operating and Capital Assets are not included.

Operating and Capital Summary By Vote

Votes/Programs	Estimates 2012-13	Change from Estimates 2011-12		Estimates 2011-12*	Interim Actuals 2011-12*	Actuals 2010-11*
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
OPERATING AND CAPITAL EXPENSES						
Ministry Administration	20,734,700	2,564,300	14.1%	18,170,400	21,608,777	18,315,953
Postsecondary Education	6,209,955,800	238,275,400	4.0%	5,971,680,400	6,041,690,852	6,612,503,865
Employment Ontario	1,319,600,100	(82,863,400)	-5.9%	1,402,463,500	1,331,502,205	1,462,166,429
Strategic Policy and Programs	23,939,300	1,511,900	6.7%	22,427,400	20,901,840	18,613,594
Less: Special Warrants	-	-		-	-	-
Total Operating and Capital Expense to be Voted	7,574,229,900	159,488,200	2.2%	7,414,741,700	7,415,703,674	8,111,599,841
Special Warrants	-	-		-	-	-
Statutory Appropriations	33,945,414	3,104,400	10.1%	30,841,014	37,191,900	30,009,296
Ministry Total Operating and Capital Expense	7,608,175,314	162,592,600	2.2%	7,445,582,714	7,452,895,574	8,141,609,137
Consolidation and Other Adjustments	(99,609,700)	(13,179,700)	15.2%	(86,430,000)	(146,571,158)	(615,106,613)
Total including Consolidation and Other Adjustments	7,508,565,614	149,412,900	2.0%	7,359,152,714	7,306,324,416	7,526,502,524
OPERATING AND CAPITAL ASSETS						
Postsecondary Education	61,601,000	5,300,000	9.4%	56,301,000	-	57,695,075
Employment Ontario	8,900,000	(4,250,000)	-32.3%	13,150,000	-	20,508,944
Less: Special Warrants	-	-		-	-	-
Total Operating and Capital Assets to be Voted	70,501,000	1,050,000	1.5%	69,451,000	-	78,204,019
Special Warrants	-	-		-	-	-
Statutory Appropriations	-	-		-	-	-
Total Assets	70,501,000	1,050,000	1.5%	69,451,000	-	78,204,019

*Estimates for the previous fiscal year are re-stated to reflect any changes in ministry organization and/or program structure. Interim actuals reflect the numbers presented in the 2012 Ontario Budget.

2012-13 Operating and Capital Allocation



Appendix 2011-12 Annual Report

2011-12 ANNUAL REPORT

TCU supports the government's commitment to strengthen the knowledge and skills of Ontario's labour force so that the province will remain competitive in the global knowledge-based economy. In the past year, the ministry contributed to this commitment through two key initiatives: Putting Students First and Employment Ontario.

Key Initiatives and Results

Our goal is to have the most educated people and highly skilled workforce in the world in order to build the province's competitive advantage and quality of life.

Postsecondary Education

Greater Access and Affordability

Postsecondary education is affordable and accessible to every qualified Ontarian, thanks to progress made over the last eight years.

More Ontarians Participating

More Ontarians than ever before are getting the opportunity to pursue a college or university education or apprenticeship training. In 2011-12:

- There were 210,000 more students attending colleges, universities or learning a trade since 2002-03;
- Postsecondary education enrolment is growing about five times faster than it did in the 1990s;
- Approximately 41 percent of 18 to 24 year olds are attending college or university - up from 35 percent in 2002-03;
- The number of graduate students at Ontario universities has increased by 57 percent since 2002-03;
- There were 363,249 students enrolled at Ontario's 20 publicly funded universities, and 181,471 students enrolled full-time at Ontario's 24 publicly funded colleges; and,
- A total of 30,578 people registered for apprenticeship training.

Better Financial Support for Students

The government is making sure Ontario students have financial support to pursue a college or university education. Through the Student Access Guarantee, the government works with institutions to ensure that students are not prevented from going to college or university because of a lack of financial assistance.

In January 2012, the government launched the 30 Percent Off Ontario Tuition grant to keep the cost of postsecondary education affordable for low and middle income students and their families. Introduced for the winter semester, eligible students in undergraduate university or college degree programs could receive \$800 while students in undergraduate college diploma and certificate programs could receive \$365 for one semester.

In 2012-13, eligible students in undergraduate university or college degree programs could receive up to \$1,680 while students in undergraduate college diploma and certificate programs could receive up to \$770.

- Ontario invested approximately \$1.8 billion in grants and loans in 2011-12 including the 30 Percent Off Ontario Tuition grant.
- In 2010-11, about \$140 million was spent on up-front grants to improve access to postsecondary education.
- More than 270,000 students received OSAP funding in 2010-11.
- Eighty-three percent of OSAP recipients, or about 197,900 students, at Ontario colleges and universities qualified for federal and/or provincial OSAP needs-based grants in 2010-11.
- More than one third of university or college OSAP recipients or 93,000 students received additional assistance from their institution in 2010-11 to supplement their OSAP aid under the Student Access Guarantee.
- The Ontario Student Opportunity Grant caps annual student debt to \$7,300 for a two-term academic year.
- Students attending a college or university program part-time may now apply on-line, making the process faster and easier. Submitting the on-line form will automatically put forward their application for any OSAP aid program available for qualified part-time students.
- An interactive app allows busy students to get up-to-date information and check their loan status on their smart phone. Students who have applied for OSAP now know when and how much they can expect to receive from OSAP anywhere and anytime.
- More students are now able to pay back their OSAP loans. The Ontario Student Loan default rate has declined to 7.6 percent in 2010, down slightly from the previous year, and is the lowest rate since the province began measuring the default rate in 1997.
- The book, supply and equipment allowance is indexed to inflation annually to ensure that it reflects the real costs faced by students and their families.
- Students are able to keep more of the income they earn while in school without it affecting their OSAP funding.
- The Ontario portion of all OSAP loans is now interest free and payment free for the first six months after graduation for all graduates. The government will pay the interest charges during the first six months after graduation.
- Borrowers experiencing financial difficulty are helped to repay their student loans within 15 years (or 10 years for borrowers with permanent disabilities). Borrowers make an affordable payment based on income and family size, and the amount of the affordable payment never exceeds 20 percent of family income.

- The government awarded an additional 1,000 students an Ontario Graduate Scholarship starting in 2011-12. This increases the number of Ontario graduate students receiving the award from 2,000 to 3,000.
- Students have access to more financial support for their education. In 2011-12, the government boosted weekly loan maximums to \$150 per week for single students. The weekly loan limit for married students and students with children increased to \$350 per week.
- To help married students, the government reduced the share of income that students' spouses are required to contribute to their partners' education by 10 percent. The car allowance for students who are married or who have children has increased to \$10,000.

Supporting Aboriginal Students

The government is committed to providing accessible, high-quality education for all Aboriginal learners.

- In 2011-12, Ontario provided more than \$26 million per year for Aboriginal postsecondary education. The funding supported:
 - The Aboriginal Student Bursary, which provides financial assistance to Aboriginal learners through Financial Aid Offices in postsecondary education institutions;
 - College and university programming and support services for Aboriginal learners;
 - Funding for Aboriginal postsecondary education institutions to offset the cost of delivering provincially recognized programs and support services for Aboriginal learners; and,
 - Targeted initiatives for Aboriginal learners and Aboriginal organizations.
- In March 2011, the government launched the Aboriginal Postsecondary Education and Training Policy Framework at the first-ever Aboriginal Postsecondary Education Gathering. The framework is the government's plan for delivering high-quality postsecondary education and training to First Nation, Métis and Inuit learners in Ontario.

Supporting French-Language Postsecondary Education

In 2011-12, the ministry provided French-language funding of about \$82.9 million for French-language postsecondary education. Each year, the on-going funding supports:

- More than 21,000 Francophone students attending French-language colleges and bilingual universities, a 17 percent increase from 2003-04 levels;
- The development of a French-Language Policy Framework for Postsecondary Education and Training that will increase the quality of, and access to, French-language postsecondary education and training; and,

- Improved access to French-language postsecondary education programs and services including the development of French-language learning resources and the provision of student support services.

Increasing access and opportunities for Ontario's under-represented groups

- Ontario has established 21 Crown Ward Championship Teams to help at-risk youth graduate from high school and pursue postsecondary education, training and employment.
- The government invested \$22.8 million over two years to help more than 22,880 first generation students succeed in college and university. The funding supported 39 projects involving orientation, peer support, mentoring, academic workshops and other unique academic services at colleges and universities across Ontario.
- In 2011-12, Ontario began exempting the full value of Extended Care and Maintenance (ECM) income from the OSAP assessment of need. Former Crown wards leaving the care of a Children's Aid Society at the age of 18 may receive ECM funding for up to three years.

A Rewarding Student Experience

Ontario postsecondary education students are satisfied with the quality of their learning experiences at college and university.

- Seventy-nine percent of university undergraduates rate their educational experience as good to excellent.
- Seventy-eight percent of undergraduates agree that, given the option to start again, they would choose the same university they are now attending.
- Seventy-seven percent of college students are satisfied with their experience at a public college.
- Eighty-one percent of college students are satisfied with the overall quality of their learning experiences in their given program of study.

Higher Graduation Rates

More access to postsecondary education opportunities and improvements to students' learning experiences have led to higher rates of student success at colleges and universities.

- Eighty-one percent of undergraduate students now graduate from university, up from 74 percent in 2002-03.
- Sixty-five percent of students now graduate from college, up from 57 percent in 2002-03.

Graduates Are Getting Good Jobs Quickly

Students are getting the high-quality education they need to get good jobs and help Ontario compete in the knowledge economy - now and in the future.

- In 2011, 94 percent of 2008 university graduates were employed within two years of graduation and 83.5 percent were employed in careers related to their program of study.
- In 2011, 83 percent of 2010-11 graduates from public colleges were employed within six months of graduation.

Educating Tomorrow's Doctors and Nurses

Increased support for medical programs is helping Ontario educate more doctors and nurses.

- More students in Ontario can attend medical school - 260 new first year medical school spaces have been created, an almost 38 percent increase since 2002-03.
- A new medical education campus opened in Mississauga in fall 2011, joining three (Kitchener-Waterloo, St. Catharines and Windsor) that were already operating.
- The number of first-year full-time degree nursing students increased by 28 percent between 2005 and 2010.

Improving Student Mobility

Ontario's new credit transfer system is making it easier for students to transfer credits among Ontario colleges and universities - saving them time and money. The new system was launched in 2011-12 and will reduce the need for students to repeat similar courses at different institutions - allowing them to complete their studies, and enter the job market sooner.

Employment and Training

The government invests over \$1 billion in employment and training services each year through Employment Ontario.

Second Career

- A survey shows 74 percent of Second Career students found jobs within an average of less than one year after graduation.
- Since June 2008, Second Career has helped more than 55,000 Ontarians participate in training.

Employment Ontario

- Employment Ontario has created a one-stop service where people can find a full range of employment and training programs to help them find and keep a job.
- Employment Service, launched on August 1, 2010, is delivered through a network of 170 service providers with over 400 service delivery sites across Ontario, including visiting services.

- Ontario's 2011 Budget provided an additional \$22 million for Summer Jobs, investing a total of \$91 million. This investment helped over 100,000 students access jobs and services.
- Employment Ontario currently provides employment and training services to more than one million Ontarians each year.

Literacy and Basic Skills

- Starting in 2011, recognizing the importance of literacy, the provincial government began investing an additional \$44 million in the Literacy and Basic Skills program over three years.
- This investment provides programs through 223 agencies at 340 sites across the province, including colleges, school boards and community-based organizations.
- In 2011-12, the provincial government also provided an additional \$5 million to support the implementation of the Ontario Adult Literacy Curriculum Framework and research and development.

Apprenticeship and Skilled Trades Training

- In Ontario, there are more than 120,000 apprentices learning a trade today - which is nearly 60,000 more than in 2002-03.
- New annual apprenticeship registrations have grown from 17,100 in 2002-03 to more than 29,000 in 2010-11.
- As of March 31, 2012, 30,578 apprentices registered during 2011-12. This exceeded the 29,000 target for 2011-12.
- In 2009, legislation was passed to create the Ontario College of Trades, an industry-driven governing body for the province's apprenticeship and skilled trades system.
- The College will provide a balanced approach to governance that considers the needs of employers, employees, apprentices, the economy and the public. The implementation of the College continued in 2011-12 and plans to be open to members in January 2013.
- The College will also determine the best way to deal with a variety of issues that face the apprenticeship system - including apprenticeship ratios and compulsory certification.

VOTE/ITEM: **3004-1**
VOTE: **Strategic Policy and Programs**
ITEM: **Strategic Policy and Programs**
TYPE: **Operating**

Ministry Interim Actual Expenditures 2011-12 (\$M)	
Operating	6,939.16
Capital	367.16
Staff Strength* (as of March 31, 2012)	1,188

Note: Interim Actuals reflect the numbers presented in the 2012 Ontario Budget.

*Staff Strength number excludes seasonal staff, students and employees on leave.