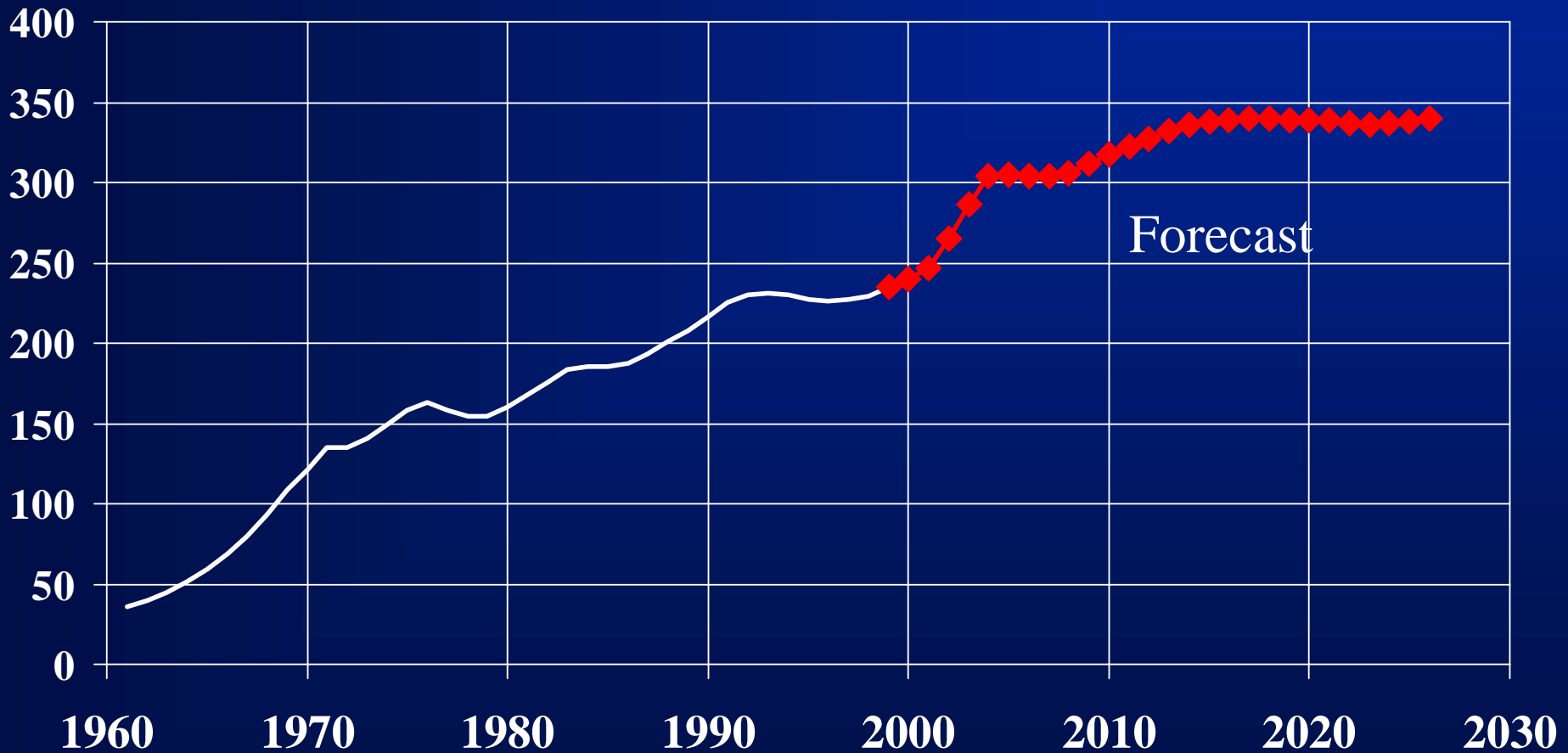
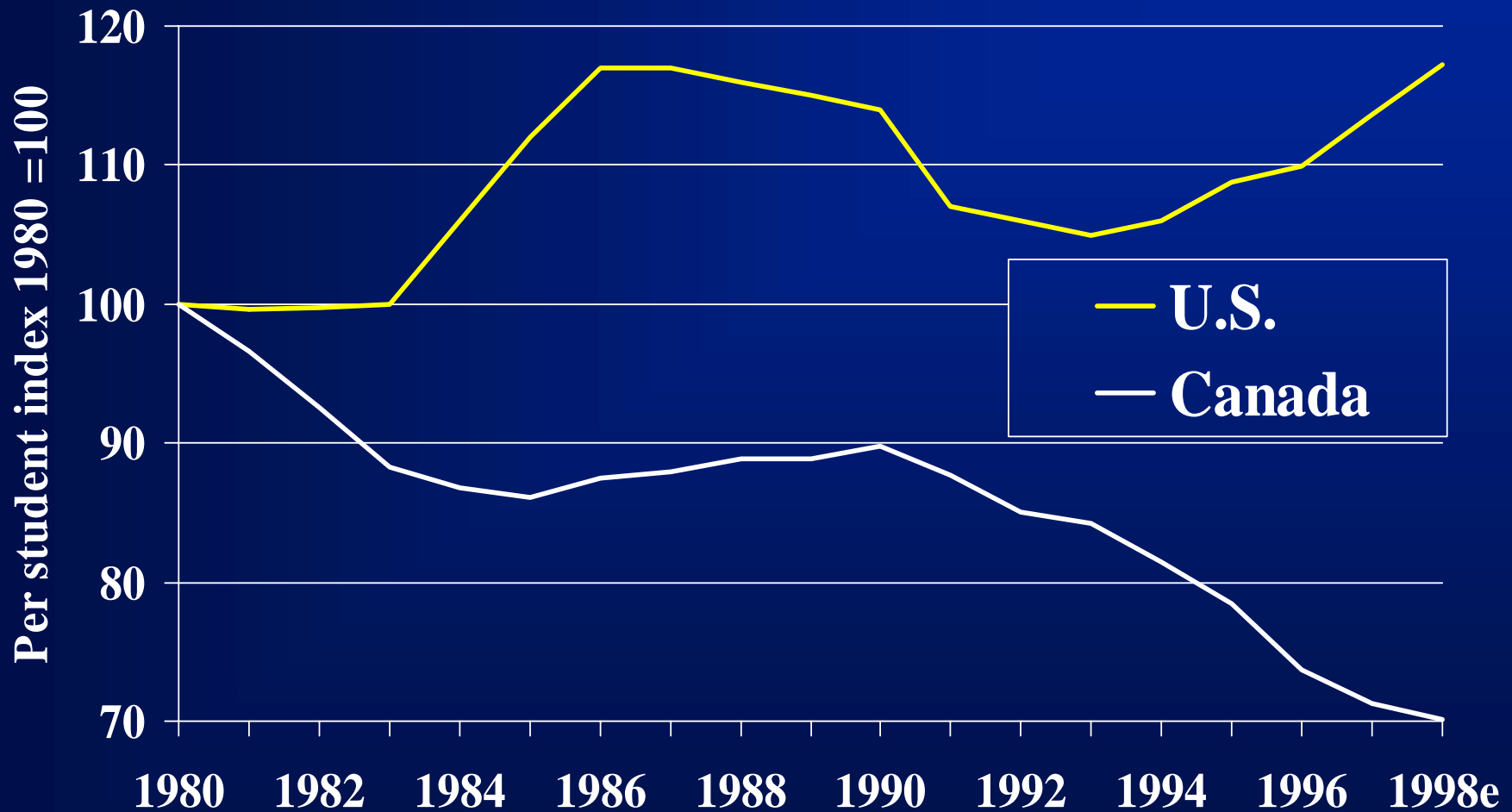


Ontario University Enrolment

1961 to 2026 ('000)

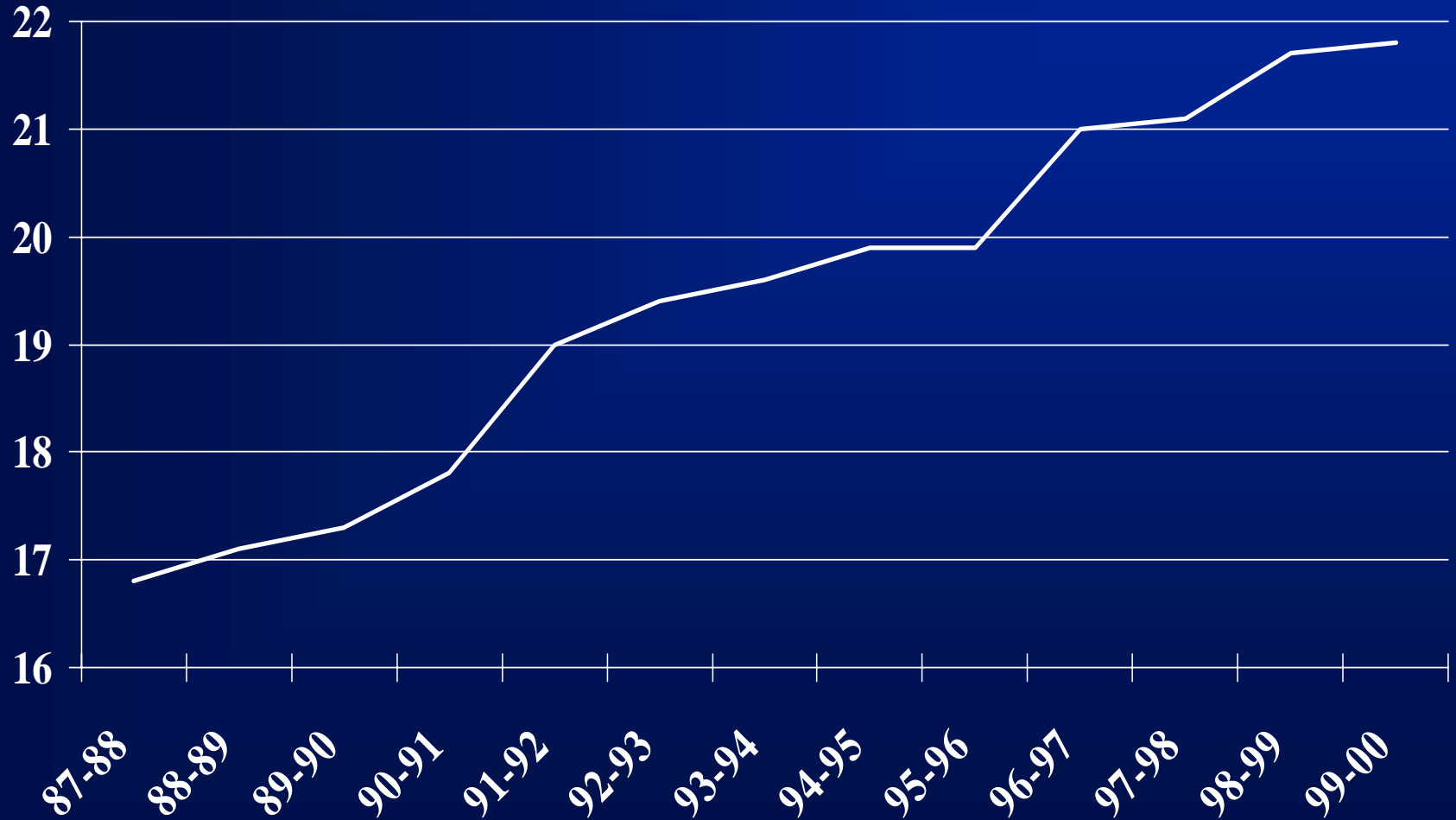


Real per student public funding of public universities



Cuts lead to a growing student-faculty ratio

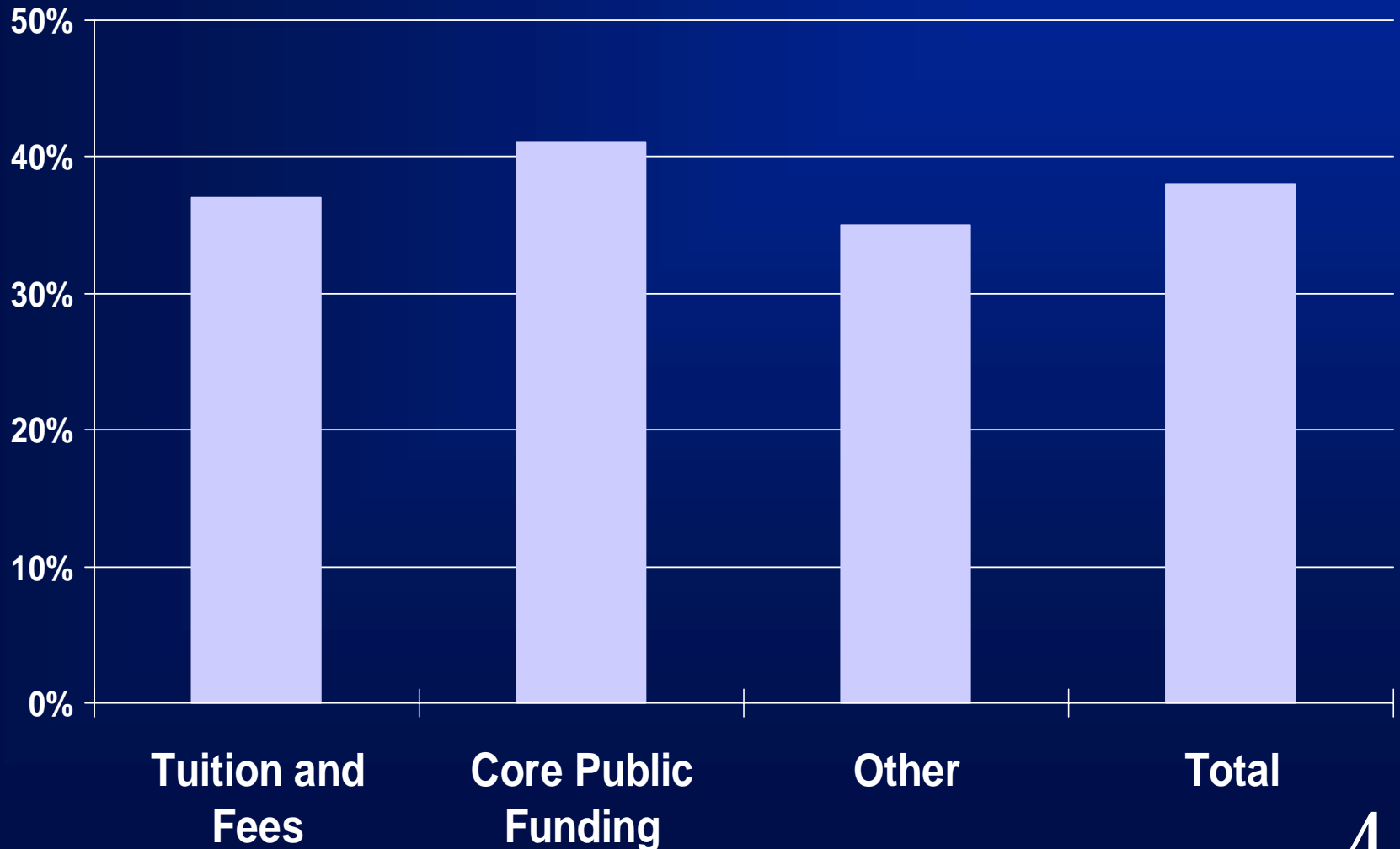
FTE Enrolment per Full-Time Faculty in Ontario
1987-1988 to 1999-2000



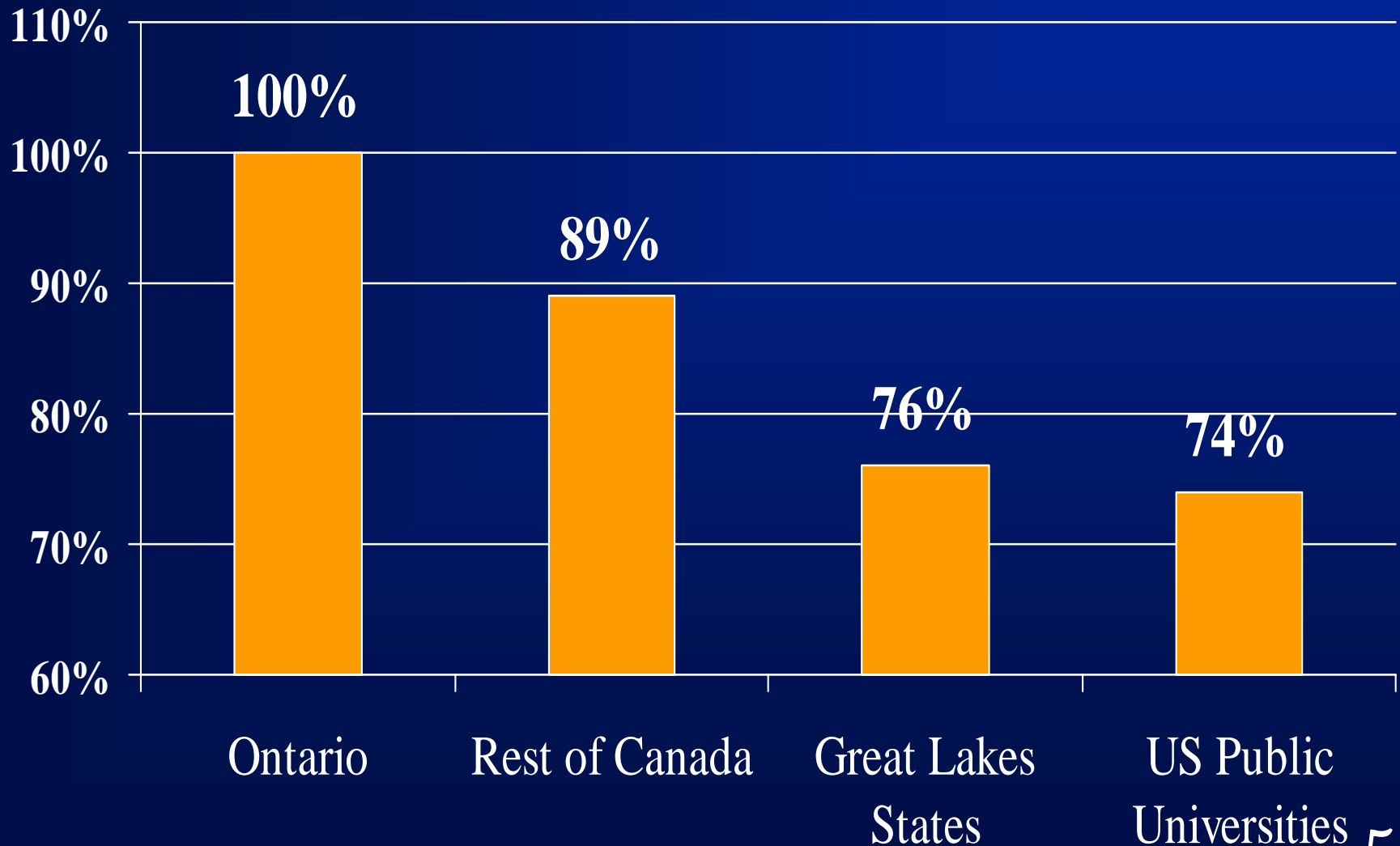
Revenue per Student in Public Universities

11 American States Advantage over Ontario (%), 1997/98

Can \$ @ PPP = 82 cents US

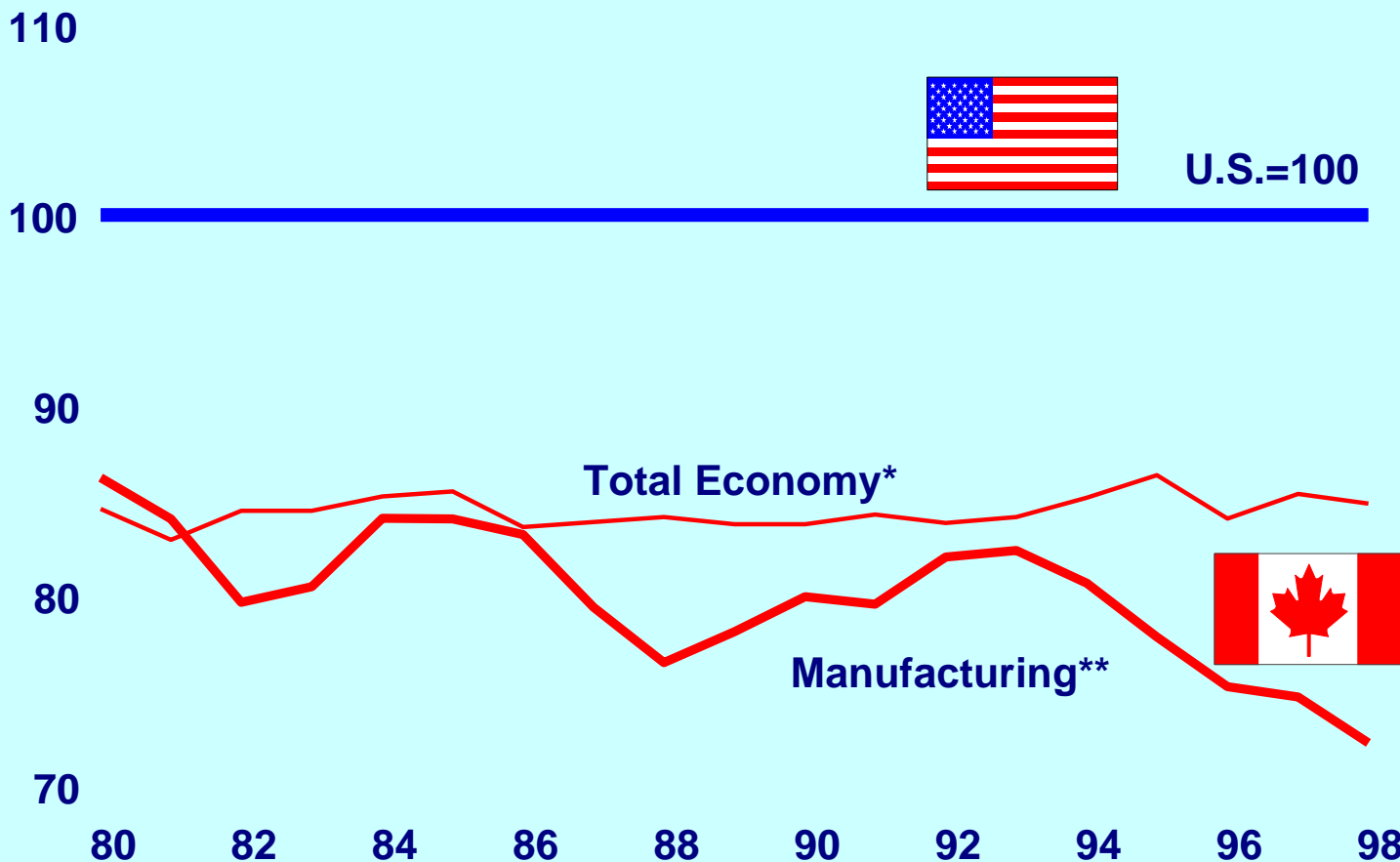


Relative Student-Faculty Ratios in Public Universities as Compared to Ontario = 100% (1998)



Canada Lags Behind the US in Productivity

Productivity Levels



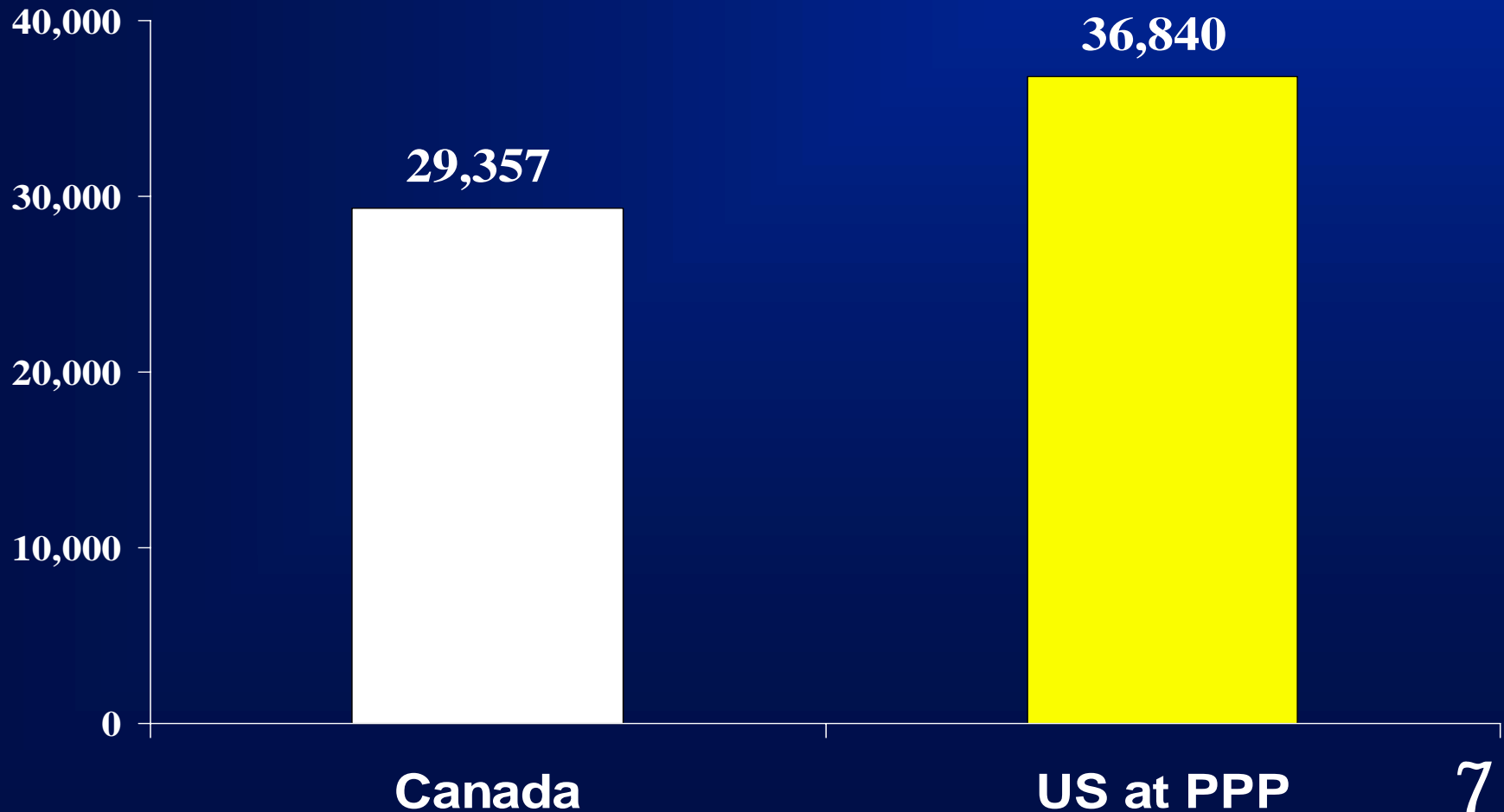
* Labour productivity measured using \$1998 GDP per hour

** Labour productivity for the manufacturing sector is measured by GDP per hour, based on the methodology of the Centre for the Study of Living Standards.

Source: Statistics Canada, U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics

The Standard of Living Gap

*Income per Capita in Canadian dollars, 1998,
US conversion at Purchasing Power Parity (\$ Can = 82 cents US)
US income per capita is 25% higher than in Canada.*

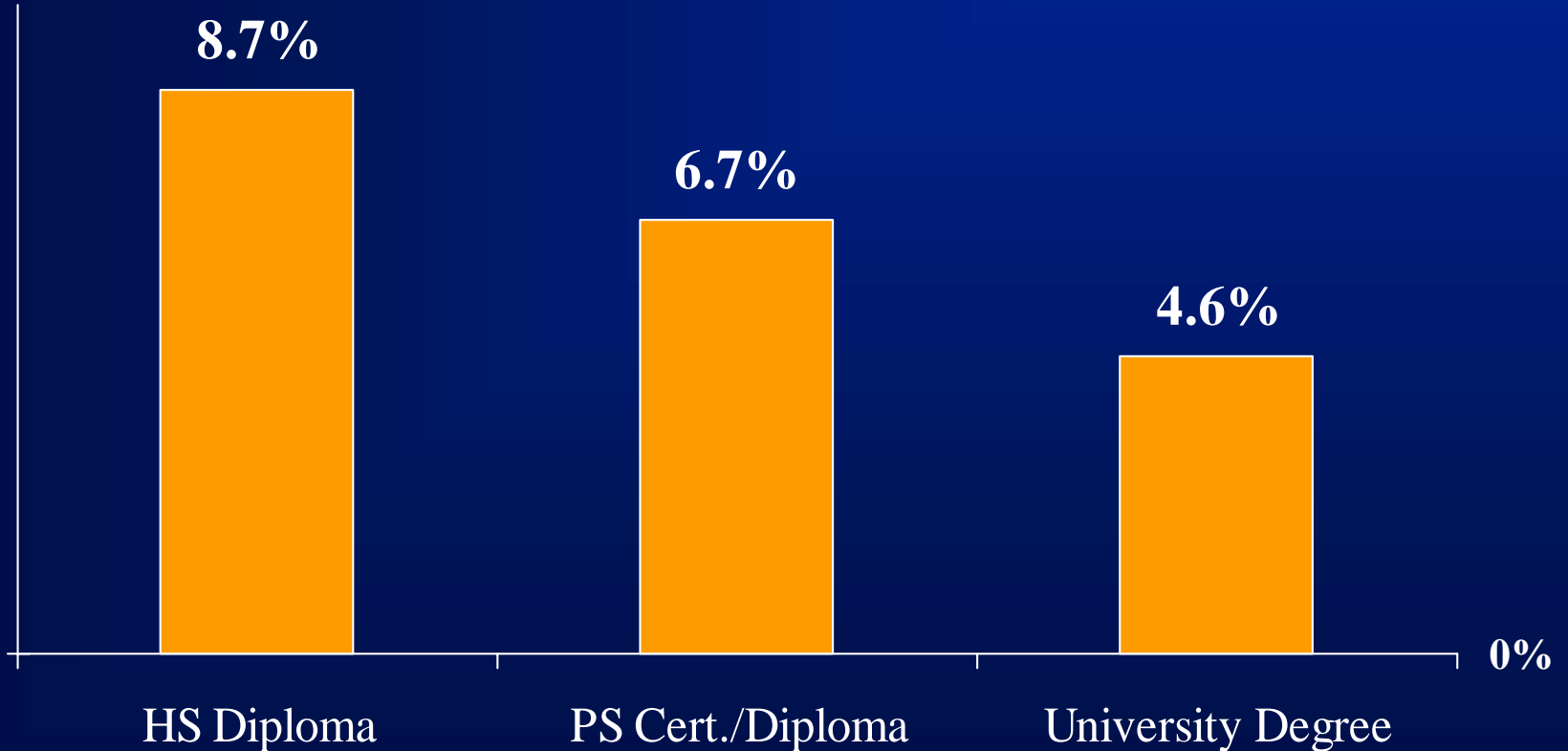


Provincial Operating Grants to Ontario Universities, 1987-88 to 2000-01

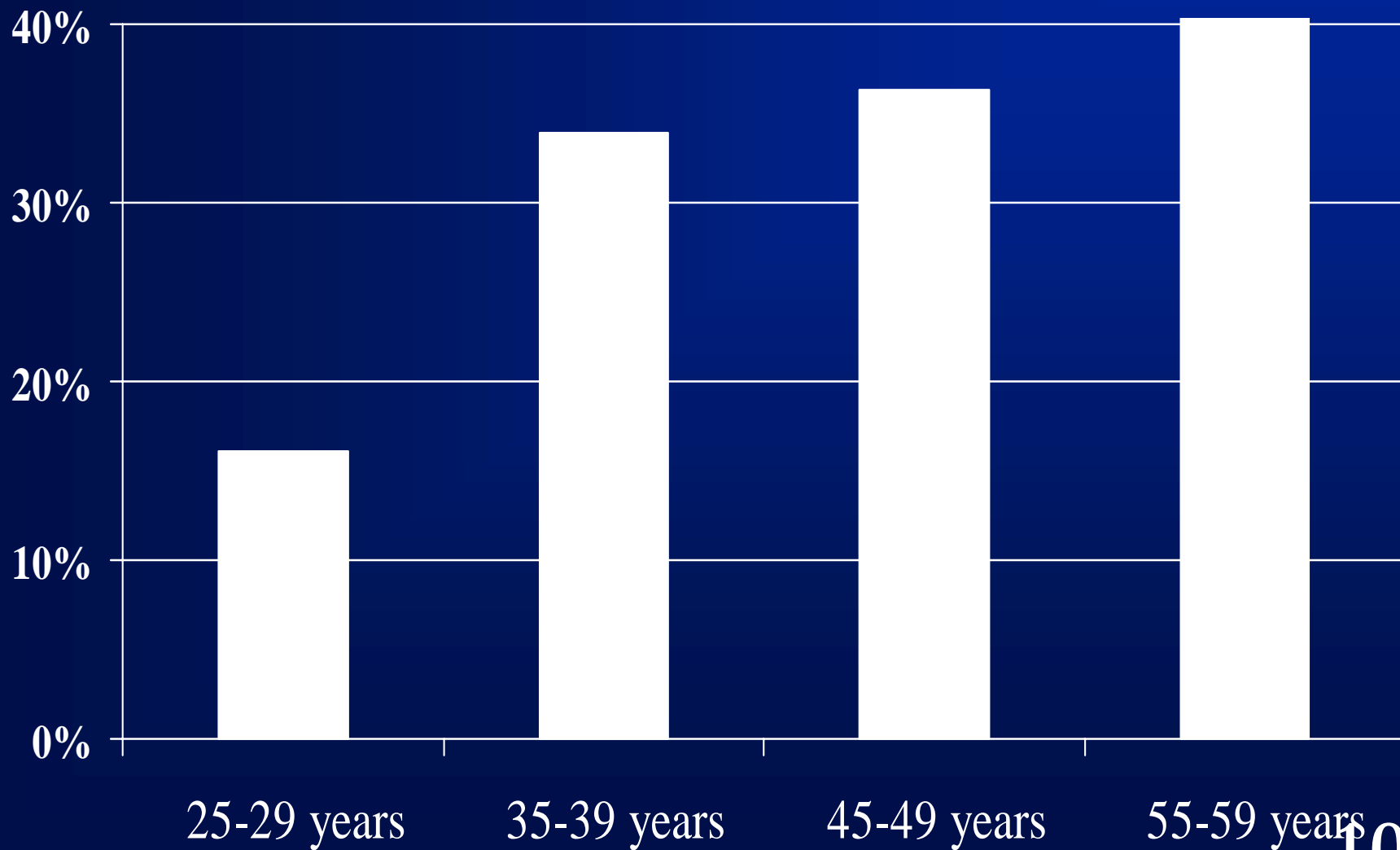
Constant 2000-01 \$Billions



3. University Graduates have lower unemployment rates (annual rate for 1997)

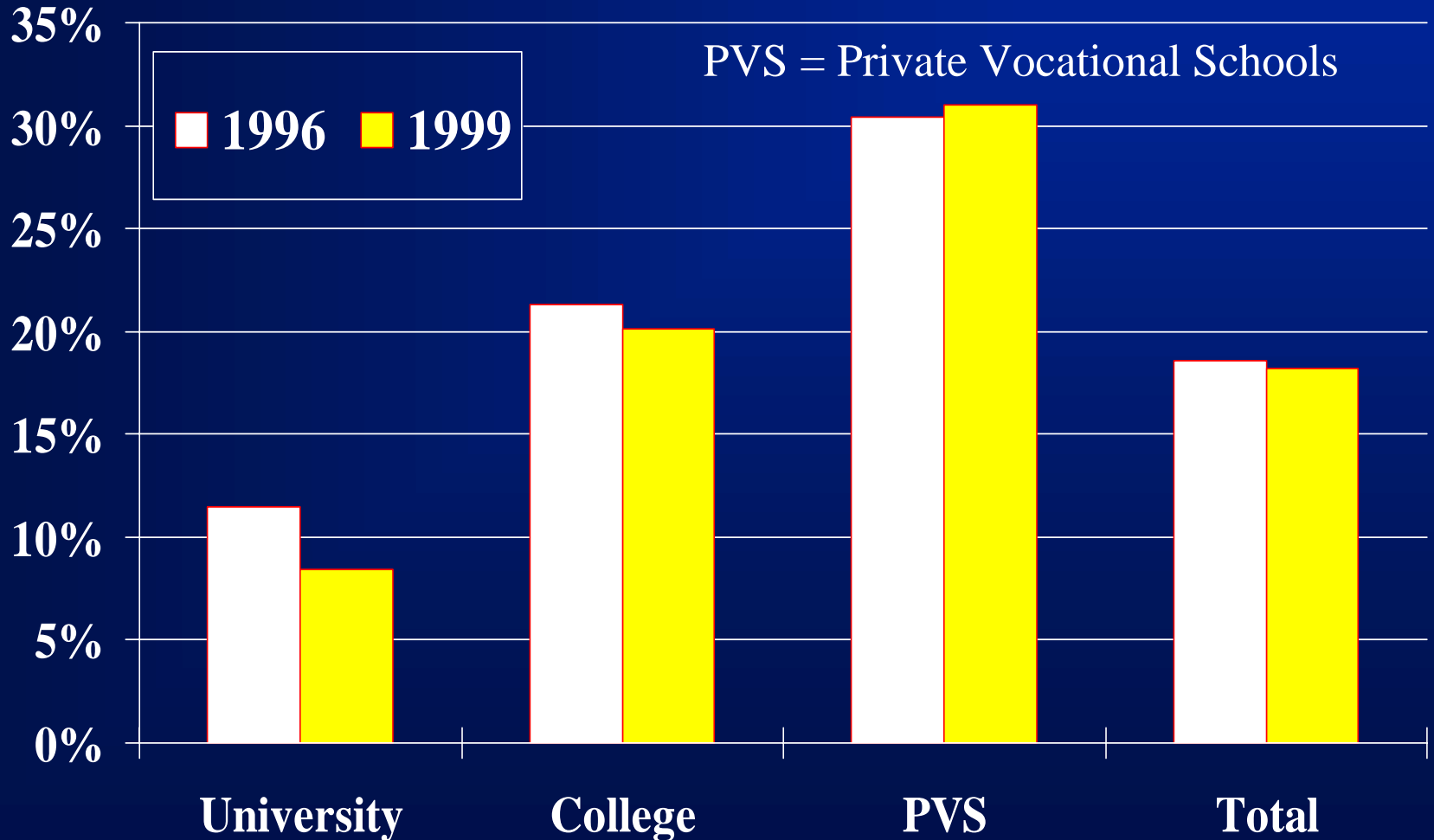


4. The income premium for a university degree vs. a college certificate increases with age in Canada (% premium, 1998)

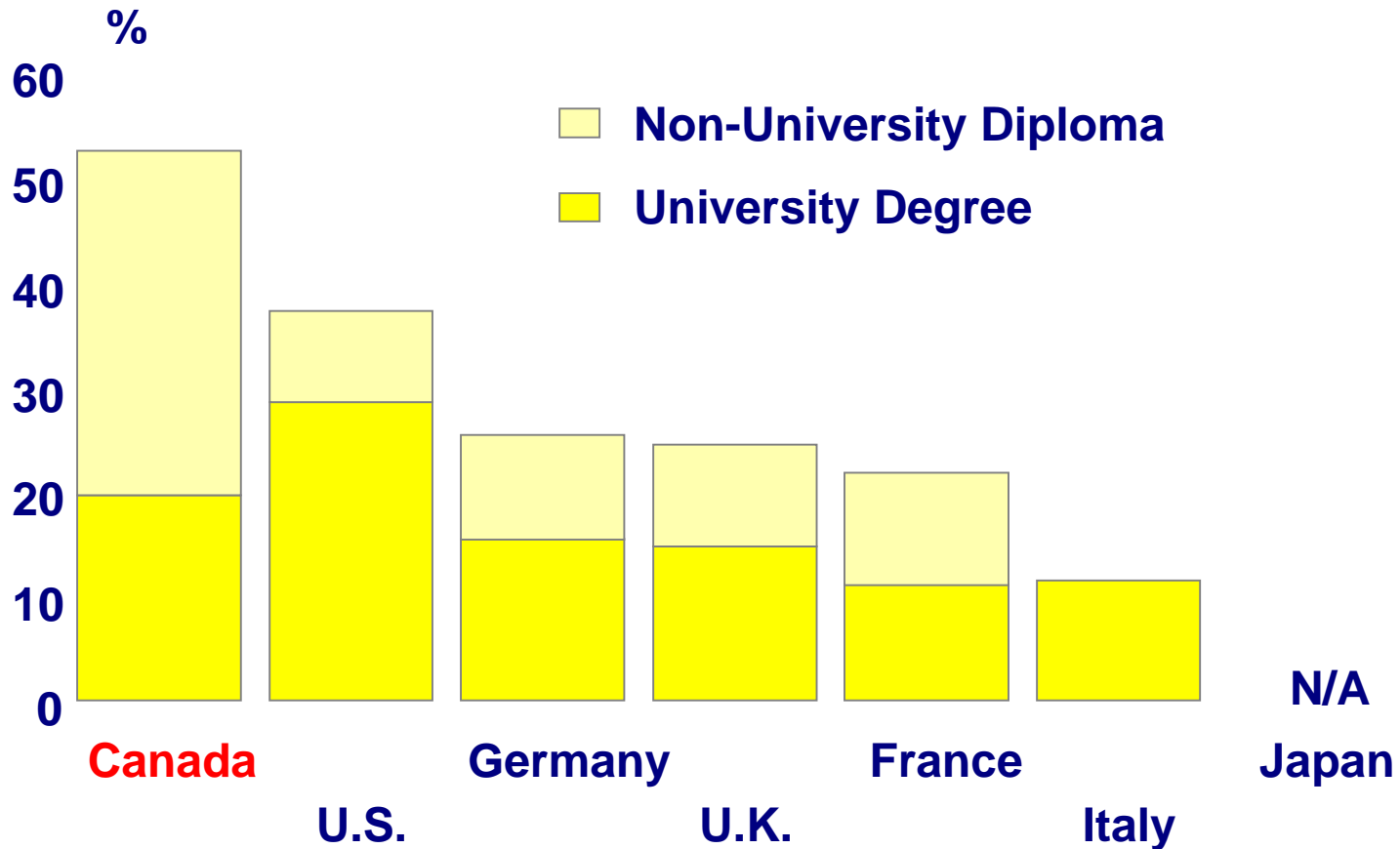


4. Student Default Rates in Ontario

1996 and 1999, OSAP Loans



Share of Labour Force with a Post-Secondary Degree/Diploma, 1996



* 25 to 64 years of age
Source: OECD, Education at a Glance, 1998