

Financial Report of Ontario Universities

2021-22 Highlights

Council of Ontario Finance Officers

March 2023

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Introduction

The *COFO Financial Report of Ontario Universities* (the report) is prepared under the guidance of the Council of Finance Officers (COFO) – Ontario Universities. The tables included in the report have been compiled from submissions prepared by each of the publicly assisted universities, and their federated and affiliated institutions. These submissions follow the COFO Reporting Guidelines that outline standards to present financial information in a comparative and consistent manner. The financial information is prepared by major fund groups: operating, ancillary, sponsored research, trust, capital and endowment.

It is recommended that the report be reviewed in conjunction with the guidelines and caveats noted below. The report and the guidelines can be downloaded from the [Council of Ontario Universities \(COU\) website](#).

The information presented in this report is at the system level and covers all universities and their federated and affiliated institutions. It presents comparative high-level data in the following key areas: revenue sources, expenditure patterns, sponsored research revenue and enrolment. Comparative data covers the last two or five years, depending on the graph, and the commentary is intended to add context to the data.

Note 1: The term “fund” in this document does not mean a particular type of revenue. Instead, it refers to a grouping of activities, as referred to in Fund Accounting. For a list of funds, please see page 4.

Note 2: Due to rounding, some numbers presented throughout this report may not add up precisely to the totals provided and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

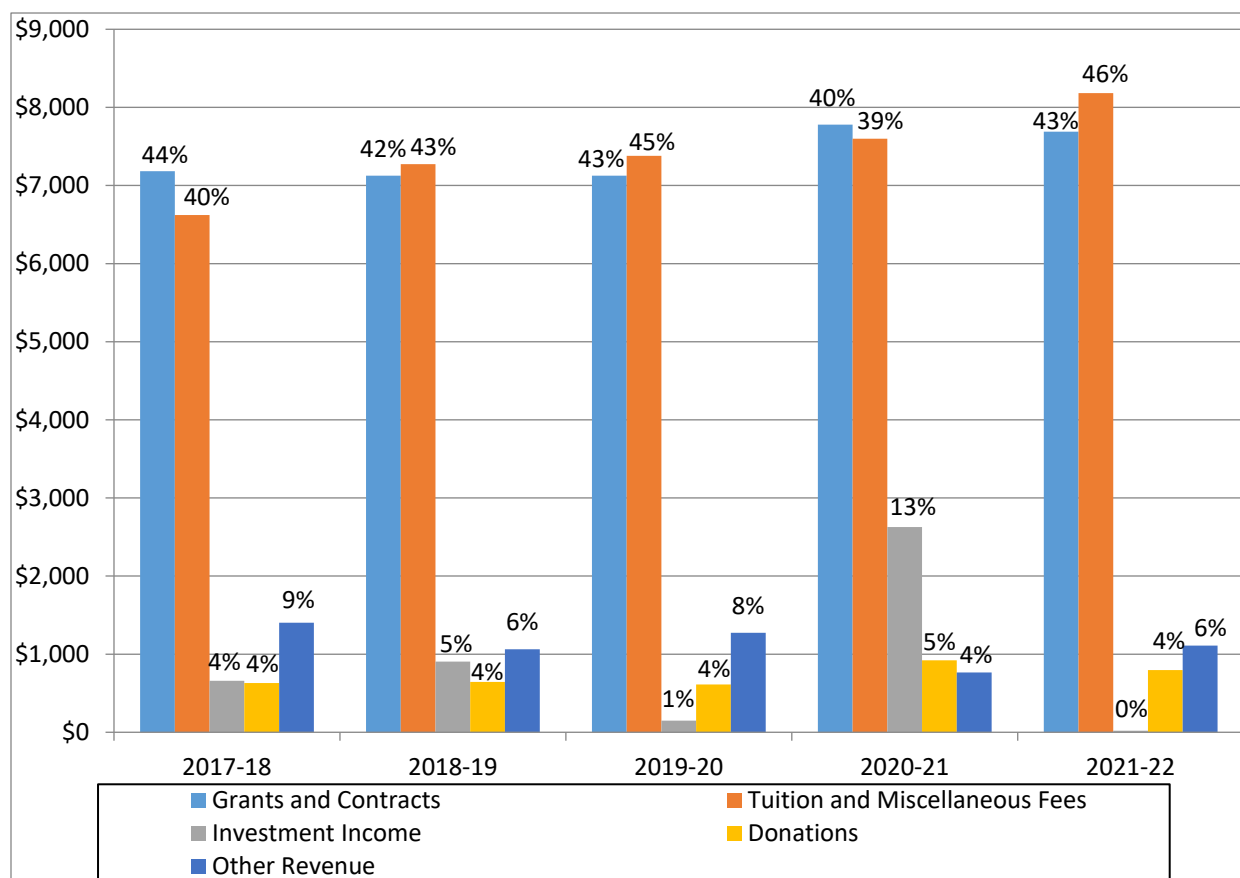
Revenue by Source (all funds)

Figure 1 outlines total revenue by source in actual dollars, and as a percentage of total revenue. The largest sources of revenue over the last five years (2017-18 to 2021-22) were Grants and Contracts, and Tuition and Miscellaneous Fees, which together account for 89 per cent of the total revenue in 2021-22.

Grants and Contracts, which account for an average of 42 per cent of the total revenue from 2017-18 to 2021-22, consist primarily of operating and research grants from the provincial and federal governments, as well as other research contracts with external bodies. Tuition and Miscellaneous Fees sit at 43 per cent total revenue and Grants and Contracts at 46 per cent in 2021-22.

Donations from individuals, corporations and foundations remained relatively constant between four-to-five per cent of the total revenue over the five years. After a strong year in the financial markets in 2020-21, Investment Income as a percentage of total revenue dropped to nearly zero in 2021-22, down from 13 percent in previous year. The decrease in investment income helped restore overall revenue allocation for Tuition Fees and Other Revenue, which primarily includes external sales of goods and services and application fees, to pre 2020-21 level. Tuition Revenue and Other Revenue increased from 39 percent and four percent in 2020-21, to 46 percent and six percent in 2021-22, respectively.

Figure 1: Total Revenue by Source (all funds) – (\$ millions)

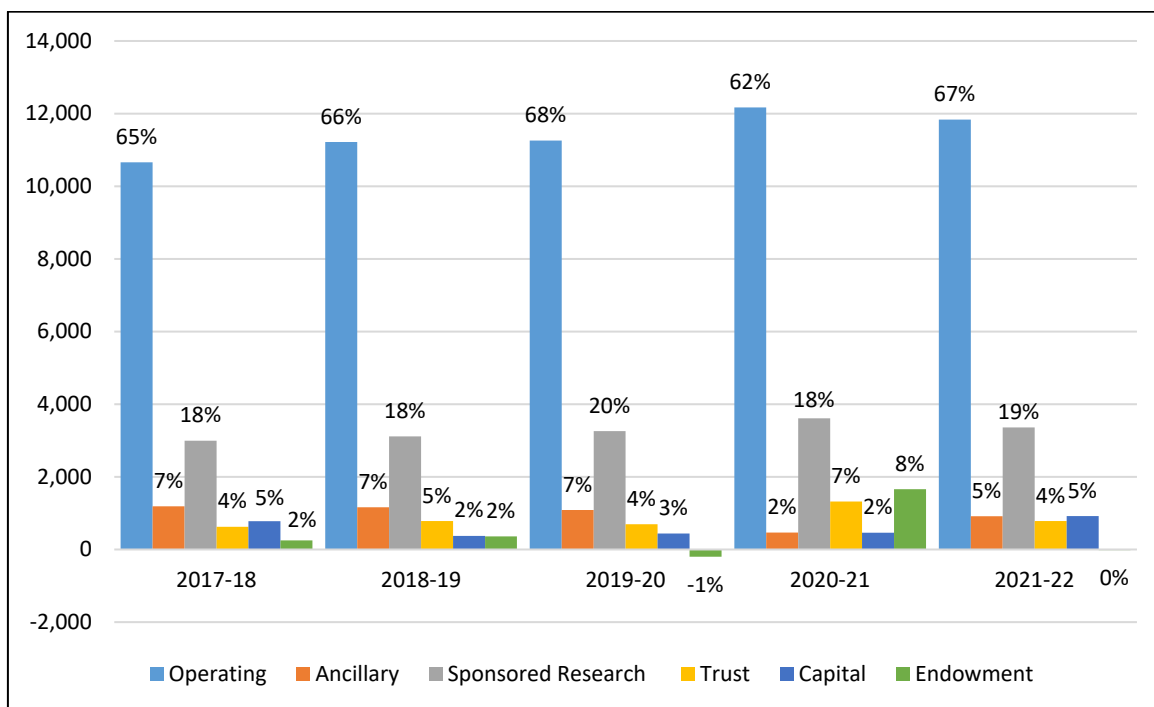


Revenue by Fund

Figure 2 shows both the revenue received by fund and its percentage of the total revenue over five years (2017-18 to 2021-22). The figure reflects different types of funds:

- **The Operating Fund** includes student tuition fees, operating grants and other general unrestricted revenue.
- **The Ancillary Fund** accounts for revenues generated by operations, such as bookstores, food services, residences and parking.
- **The Trust Fund** accounts for expendable designated gifts, benefactions, grants and interest earned on non-expendable gifts, which must be spent in accordance with specific instructions by the donors or by internal restriction by the university’s governing body.
- **The Capital Fund** includes grants, donations and other funds made available to the university by external funding sources (such as government and donors), specifically for capital purposes, or through funds that have been internally restricted by the institution’s governing body.
- **The Sponsored Research Fund** includes government, private industry and donor funding provided specifically for sponsored research.
- **The Endowment Fund** accounts for the capitalization of externally or internally restricted gifts which cannot be spent.

Figure 2: Total Revenue by Fund – (\$ millions)

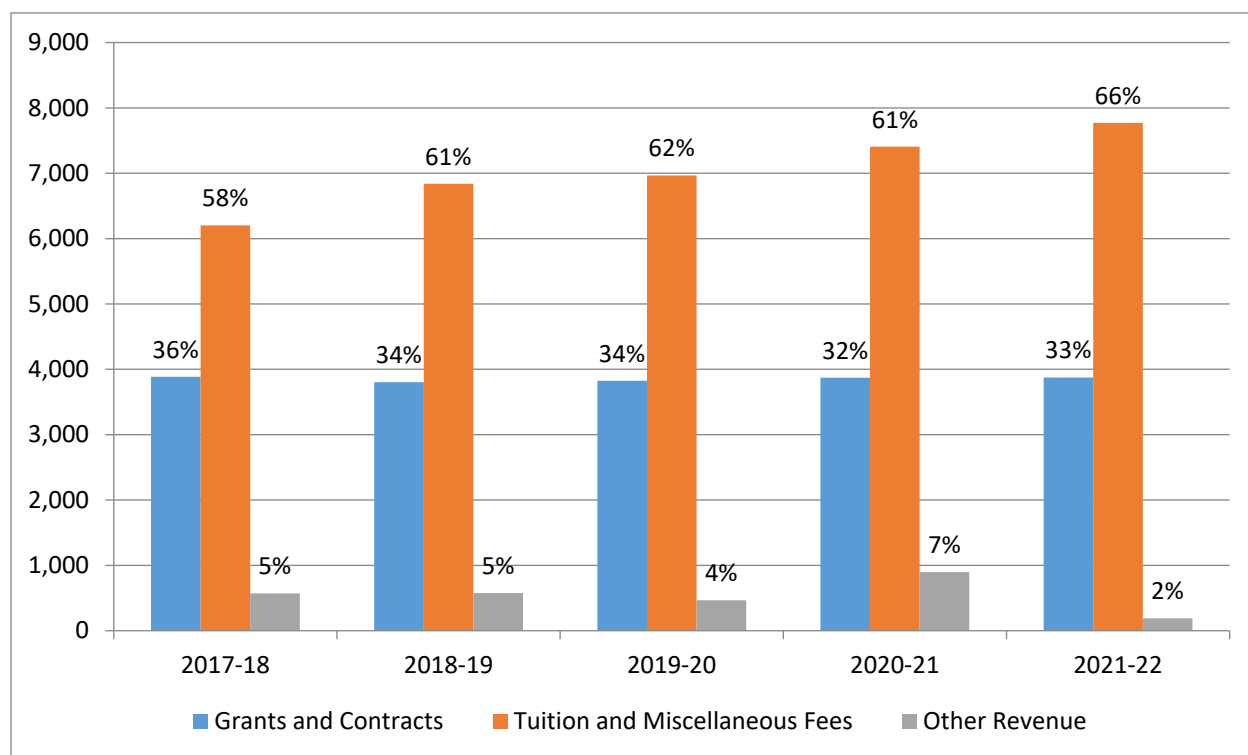


Operating Revenue

Figure 3 presents the major sources of revenue accounted for in the Operating Fund in actual dollars and as a percentage of the total revenue over five years (2017-18 to 2021-22). The two largest sources of revenue are operating grants from Ontario's Ministry of Colleges and Universities (MCU) and tuition fee revenue. While operating grants have remained stable in dollar terms over the five-year period, they have declined as a percentage of total operating revenue.

Tuition fee revenue increased in dollar terms and as a percentage of the total revenue over the five years. Under the framework for 2016-17 to 2018-19, tuition fees for all domestic students were permitted to increase by an overall average of three per cent per year, with variations in allowable increases for different types of programs and for students in different years of their programs.¹ However, the provincial government instituted a 10 per cent reduction in tuition fees for all domestic students in 2019-20, followed by a freeze, which has constrained tuition fee revenues in 2020-21, 2021-22 and in 2022-23. Other operating revenue represents five per cent or less of the total revenue, and includes investment income and other miscellaneous items, such as application fees.

Figure 3: Operating Revenue by Source – (\$ millions)



¹ Ontario's tuition framework from 2013-14 to 2018-19 allowed tuition rate increase of three per cent for students in most undergraduate programs, five per cent increase for entering students in professional and graduate programs, and four per cent increase for professional and graduate students who started their studies under the previous framework until their graduation. The average of these rate increases, weighted by enrolment in programs, could not exceed three per cent. In January 2019, the government announced a 10 per cent reduction in tuition fees, followed by a freeze, which in April 2022 was extended up to 2022-23.

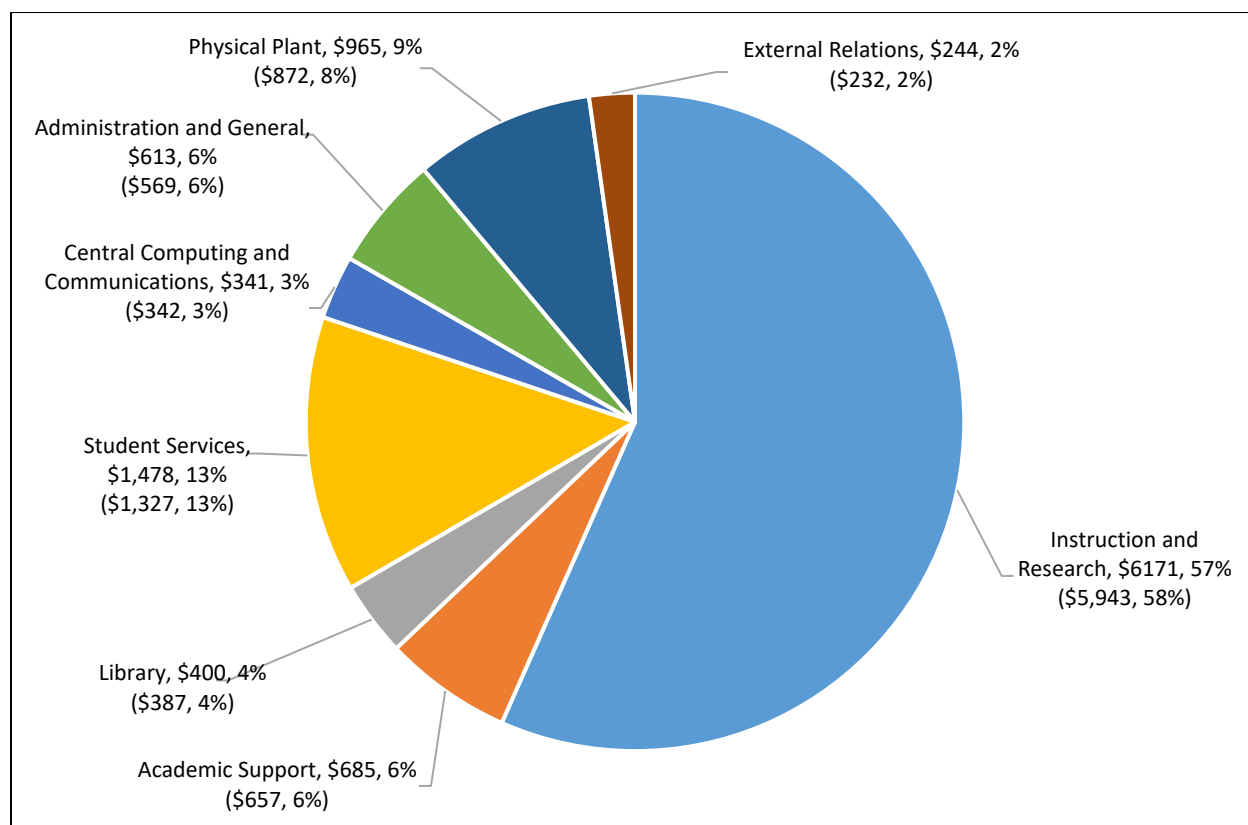
Functional Areas – Operating Fund

Figure 4 outlines expenses by major functional areas reported in the Operating Fund. The information is presented in both dollars and percentages for both years. In 2021-22, 57 per cent of expenses in the Operating Fund were incurred in Instruction and Research. The majority of these funds were allocated directly to the academic units for the pursuit of teaching and research. All other functional areas supported the infrastructure necessary to advance the academic mission of Ontario universities. The amount of spending on Physical Plant demonstrates the significant investment requirements to support and maintain campus buildings, grounds and utilities. Provincial funding does not meet minimum standards for investment in capital deferred maintenance. The generally accepted **minimum** industry standard is 1.5 per cent of the Current Replacement Value (CRV) of assets. Based on the most recent data, approximately \$470 million per year is required to maintain facilities in their current condition. By comparison, the funding level under the province’s Facilities Renewal Program (FRP) in 2021-22 was approximately \$81 million – this is approximately 17 per cent of the annual minimum required investment or 0.26 per cent of CRV.

For a more detailed explanation of each functional area, please refer to the [COFO Reporting Guidelines](#).

Figure 4: Operating Fund Expenses by Functional Area* - (\$ millions)

Total Operating expenses for 2021-22 were \$10,896 (2020-21 were \$10,328)



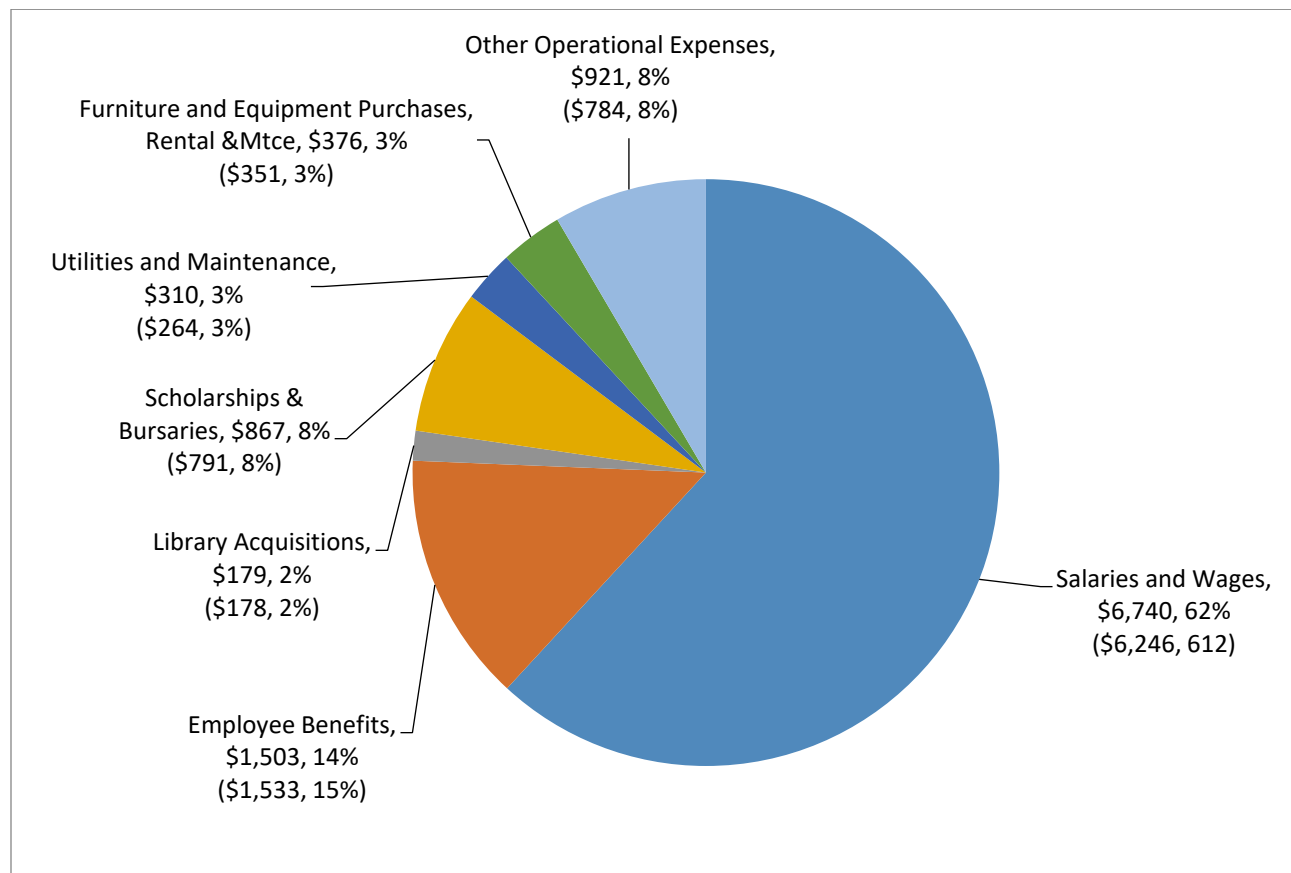
(*figures in brackets are from 2020-21)

Operating Fund Expenses by Object of Expense

Figure 5 outlines expenses by object of expense reported in the Operating Fund. The data is presented in both dollars and percentages for a two-year period (2020-21 and 2021-22). In 2021-22, 76 per cent of total operating fund expenses covered faculty and staff salaries (Salaries and Wages) and benefits (Employee Benefits). This proportion of expenses on salaries and wages, and benefits, reflects the knowledge-based nature of universities. The percentage of operating dollars expended in each category remained relatively constant from year to year. For details on specific expenses included in each object area presented here, please refer to the [COFO Reporting Guidelines](#).

Figure 5: Operating Fund Expenses by Object of Expense* - (\$ millions)

Total Operating Expenses for 2021-22 were \$10,896 (Total for 2020-21: \$10,328)



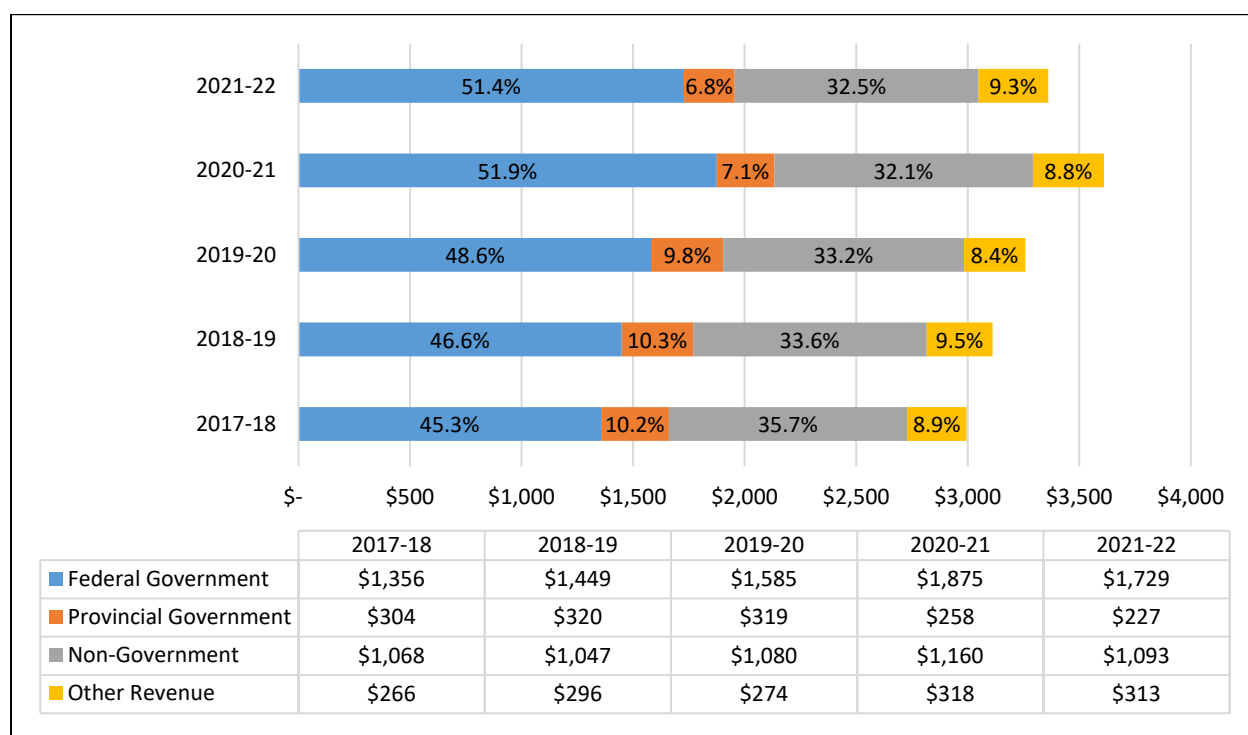
(*figures in brackets are from 2020-21)

Sponsored Research Revenue

Figure 6 presents the major sources of revenue accounted for in the Sponsored Research Fund in actual dollars, and as a percentage of the total over five years (2017-18 to 2021-22). Over the last five years, nearly half of sponsored research is funded by the federal government, with a majority of the funding coming from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), the Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI) and the Canadian Institutes for Health Research (CIHR). In the past five years provincial funding has decreased by nearly four per cent, while federal funding, by far the largest source of Sponsored Research revenue, grew by over six per cent during the same period.

Nearly one third of sponsored research was funded by non-government agencies, such as charitable foundations and industry, making this the second largest source of research funding. In many instances, non-government agencies and governments partner to fund strategic research programs. For a detailed list of federal grants, refer to [Table 10 of the COFO Financial Report of Ontario Universities](#). For a detailed list of provincial grants, refer to [Table 12 and 12a of the COFO Financial Report of Ontario Universities](#).

Figure 6: Sponsored Research Revenue by Source – (\$ millions)



Enrolment

Figure 7 and 8 present the undergraduate and graduate full-time equivalent (FTE) enrolment data over the five-year period (2017-18 to 2021-22). During this period, undergraduate and graduate FTE enrolment growth was nine per cent and 17 per cent, respectively. Growth in undergraduate enrolments is projected to slow down over the next few years as a result of demographic changes affecting the numbers of young adults in Ontario. Graduate growth over the last five years reflects the priority of Ontario universities to increase graduate enrolment. Graduate enrolment growth contributes highly skilled personnel to Ontario’s labour market; and helps advance research and, in both these ways, improves the province’s competitiveness in a global economy.

Figure 7: Undergraduate Enrolment (FTE)

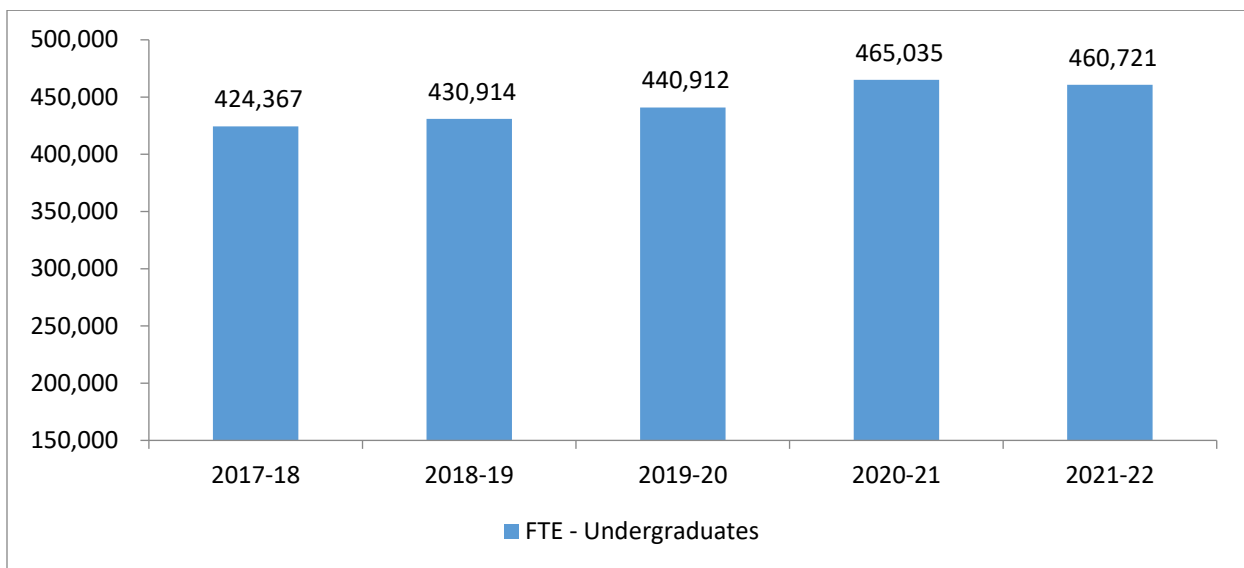
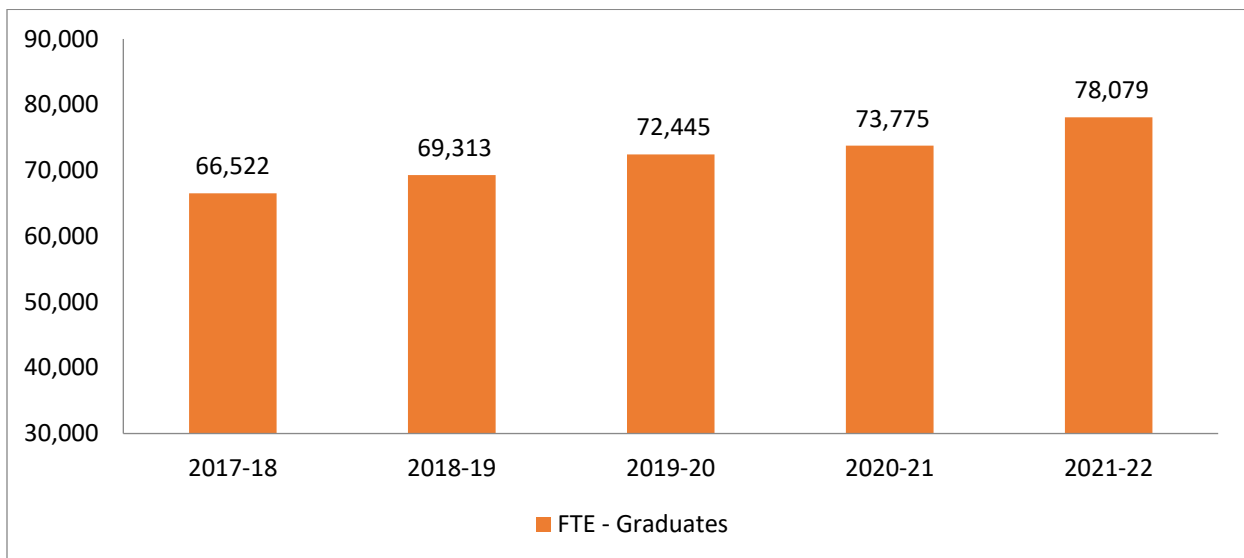


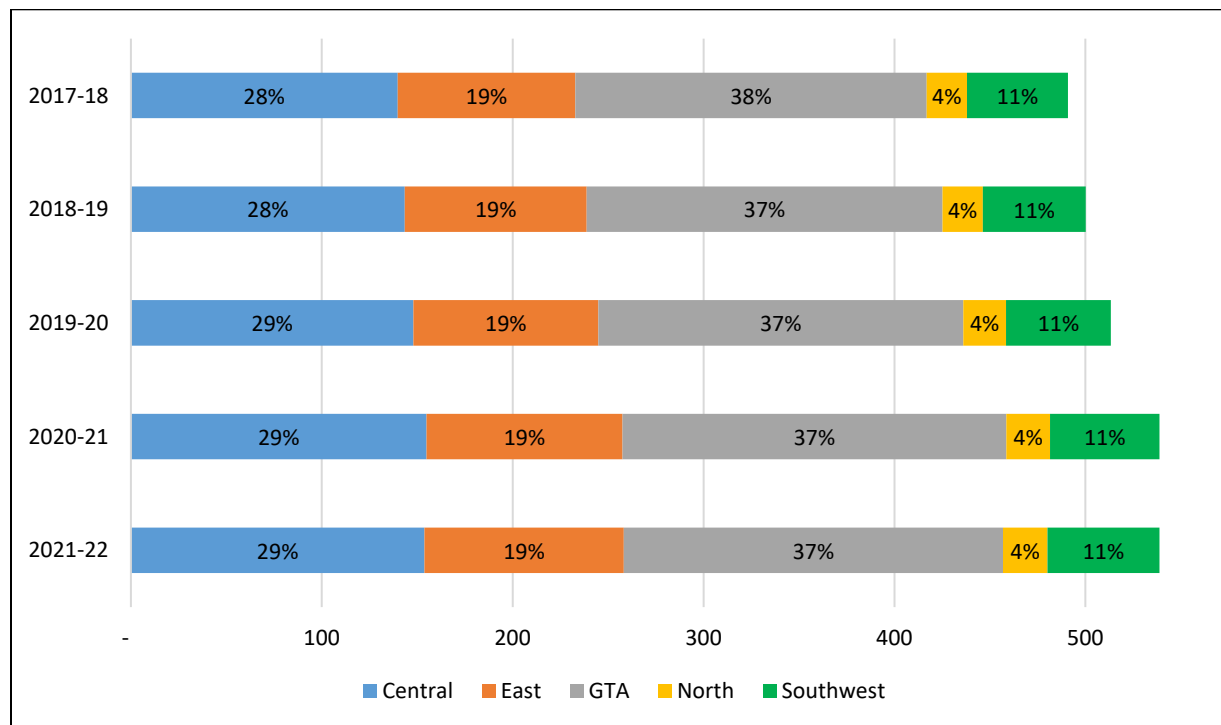
Figure 8: Graduate Enrolment (FTE)



Enrolment by Region

Figure 9 provides a breakdown of full-time equivalent (FTE) enrolment data by region, and as a percentage of total Ontario FTEs over the five-year period (2017-18 to 2021-22). While enrolment in absolute numbers has increased, the composition of enrolment by region has remained relatively identical in the last three years. The two largest regions are Central Ontario and GTA, accounting for 66 per cent of the total enrolment in Ontario.

Figure 9: Enrolment by Region (FTE) – (thousands)



Institutions by Region

Central	Brock, Guelph, McMaster, Trent, Waterloo, Wilfrid Laurier
East	Carleton, Ottawa, Queen's
GTA	OCADU, Ontario Tech, Toronto, Toronto Metropolitan, York
North	Algoma, Lakehead, Laurentian, Nipissing
Southwest	Western, Windsor



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