

Consultation on Proposed Changes to the
Students Financial Assistance Act (Yukon Grant)

“What We Heard” Summary Report

For Yukon Education

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Executive Summary

In April 2014, Yukon Education contracted an external, independent team and embarked on a public consultation with Yukon First Nation governments and key stakeholders to solicit input regarding potential changes to the *Students Financial Assistance Act* (SFAA), more commonly referred to as the Yukon Grant.

Throughout 2014 and early 2015, five (5) consultation questions were developed, reviewed and revised by Yukon Education and were subsequently provided to consultation participants via face-to-face interviews and an online survey. Written responses to the consultation questions were also encouraged from Yukon First Nation governments and those received are also summarized within this document.

The five (5) consultation questions posed to participants were:

- **Do you think Yukon students should be eligible for the Yukon Grant, even if they receive financial assistance for their post-secondary studies from the Government of Canada as well?**
- **Should the ‘Dependent’ and ‘New Resident’ student categories be removed from the Act?**
- **Should there be a clear and consistent definition of residency to determine whether a student has ‘continuously resided’ in the Yukon?**
- **Should students who have achieved high school equivalency, by attending adult education or similar programs in the Yukon, be eligible for the Yukon Grant?**
- **Do you think there should be a difference in funding for students who attend their post-secondary studies outside of the Yukon as compared to those who study in the Yukon?**

Both the face-to-face consultation participants and the online survey respondents were provided the opportunity to raise “Other” issues they may have about the Yukon Grant not captured by these five main questions. The results show that:

- The strong majority of consultation participants, in both the face-to-face sessions and the online survey answered **‘yes’ to Question 1: Yukon students should be eligible for the Yukon Grant, even if they receive financial assistance for their post secondary studies from the Government of Canada as well.**
- **Question 2 yielded more varied responses**, due to the length and complexity of the question itself and the definitions of the student categories and due to confusion around and/or the call for a *clear and concise definition of Yukon residency* to help provide clarification.

- The majority of participants and online survey respondents answered ‘yes’ to **Question 3. There should be a clear and consistent definition of residency to determine whether a student has ‘continuously resided’ in the Yukon.**
- **100 per cent** of the face-to-face consultation participants answered ‘yes’ to **Question 4: Students who have achieved high school equivalency, by attending adult education or similar programs in the Yukon, should be eligible for the Yukon Grant.** The majority of online survey respondents also agreed.
- **Question 5 yielded more varied responses**, however the majority of both the face-to-face consultation and online survey respondents answered ‘yes’, **there should be a difference in funding for students who attend their post-secondary studies outside of the Yukon as compared to those who study in the Yukon.**

Face-to-face consultations were conducted with 22 Yukon First Nation governments and Yukon organizations/institutions/government employees, listed in *Appendix A*. 685 online survey responses were received, aggregated and summarized demonstrating that the majority of survey respondents were female, parents/guardians and non-Aboriginal. A complete collation of the online survey responses, participant demographics and comments are found in *Appendix C*.

It must be noted that the responses and comments are presented in this report as “What We Heard” and are not recommendations for the Yukon Government regarding how most efficiently and effectively to update the SFAA.

Moving forward, Yukon Education will evaluate the comments presented here and coordinate a meeting with the Yukon First Nation Education Commission (YFNEC), individual Yukon First Nations and any other participant groups that wish to discuss the findings and assist in developing recommendations to amend the SFAA. It must also be noted that *no* comments received in the consultation process are attributed to an individual or specific organization or government.

It must further be noted that a *key issue* contributing to a lack of consistency, clarity and equity for student eligibility for the Yukon Grant is *the need for a clear definition of Yukon residency*.

Finally, it must be noted that the online survey was made available after most post-secondary programs had concluded for the summer and therefore its timing did not optimize student participation.

Consultation Overview

In April 2014, Yukon Education contracted an external, independent team and embarked on a public consultation with Yukon First Nation governments and key stakeholders to solicit input regarding potential changes to the *Students Financial Assistance Act* (SFAA), more commonly referred to as the Yukon Grant.

As the SFAA was created and implemented in the 1960s and last updated in 2002, Yukon Education, through this consultation, sought feedback as to how most *efficiently* and *effectively* recommend updates to the SFAA in order to clarify:

- Whether Yukon students can receive funding from both the Government of Canada and the Government of Yukon (YG);
- Student eligibility categories as defined in the SFAA;
- The definition of “continuous residency”;
- Whether students who achieve high school equivalency in the Yukon should be eligible for the Yukon Grant; and,
- If there should be a difference in the funding amount for students attending their post-secondary studies outside, versus within the territory.

Throughout 2014 and early 2015, five (5) consultation questions were developed, reviewed and revised by YG and were subsequently provided to consultation participants via face-to-face interviews and an online survey. Written responses to the consultation questions were also encouraged and those received by August 31, 2015 are also summarized within this document.

These five consultation questions were founded on the principles of:

- Consistency;
- Financial responsibility; and,
- The promotion of student participation in post-secondary education.

The consultation was executed between March 15 and June 30, 2015 for the Yukon general public and key educational and funding stakeholders and between March 15 and August 31, 2015 for Yukon First Nation governments.

Please note that *no* comments gathered in the consultation are attributed to an individual or specific organization or government. Moving forward, Yukon Education will evaluate the comments presented here and coordinate a meeting with the Yukon First Nation Education Commission (YFNEC), individual Yukon First Nations and any other participant groups that wish to discuss the findings and assist in developing recommendations to amend the *Students Financial Assistance Act*.

Consultation Objectives

The **objectives** of Yukon Government's consultation included:

1. **Enabling all Yukon students to be eligible for both the Yukon Grant and to receive student financial assistance from the Government of Canada.**

Rationale (i.e. the current situation of some Yukon First Nation students within the SFAA):

An example is a student from Kluane First Nation, Ta'an Kwäch'än Council, White River First Nation, Liard First Nation OR Ross River Dena Council, as these Yukon First Nations did NOT assume responsibility for post-secondary education funding from the Government of Canada.

A student from one of these five Yukon First Nations can receive post-secondary education funding from EITHER the federal government OR the Yukon Grant, but not BOTH.

Whereas, a student from one of the other nine Yukon First Nations that has assumed responsibility for post-secondary education funding from the Government of Canada can receive funding through his/her First Nation AND can also receive the Yukon Grant.

2. **Removing the "Dependent" and "New Resident" student categories from the SFAA so that students are eligible for the Yukon Grant if they meet the criteria of "Independent" student.**

Rationale (i.e. the current situation under the SFAA):

There are currently three (3) student eligibility categories for the Yukon Grant:

- *Independent;*
- *Dependent; and,*
- *New Resident Students.*

The majority (over 99 per cent) qualifies for the Yukon Grant as an "Independent" student.

3. **Establishing clear and consistent criteria for determining whether a student has "continuously resided" in the Yukon for the purpose of establishing the student's eligibility for the Yukon Grant.**

Rationale (i.e. the current situation under the SFAA):

***Example 1:** The "12-month" rule allows a person to be absent from the Yukon for up to 12 months, and not be in full-time studies (i.e. working in another jurisdiction or travelling). As long as that individual returns to the Yukon within a 12-month time frame, even for a short period of time, he/she can remain eligible for the Yukon Grant. Each time the person returns to the Yukon, the 12-month time frame begins again.*

Example 2: Students, and sometimes their families, may move away from the Yukon after the student's post-secondary classes begin. Even if the student and/or his/her family never return to the territory, the SFAA currently allows the student to continue to receive the Yukon Grant.

- 4. Allowing students who have achieved their high-school equivalency by attending adult education or similar programs in the Yukon to be eligible for the Yukon Grant.**

Rationale (i.e. the current situation under the SFAA):

Example: An individual may have dropped out of high school before completing two years in a Yukon public school, or recognized home schooling program, but goes on to Yukon College for upgrading with the intent of pursuing post-secondary studies. These students are not eligible for the Yukon Grant for their post-secondary studies because they did not complete two years of high school between Grades 8 and 12 in the Yukon public school system.

- 5. Addressing perceived inequity, arising from the fact that students who leave the Yukon to attend post-secondary studies are eligible for more financial assistance than students who stay in the Yukon and attend post-secondary studies at Yukon College, in a manner that is both financially responsible and ensures that the Yukon Grant does not serve as a disincentive for students to attend Yukon College.**

Rationale (i.e. the current situation under the SFAA):

Example: Under the current legislation, students who pursue their post-secondary studies outside the territory are eligible for an \$1,800 lump-sum payment from the Yukon Grant each year to travel to and from their school. Students from Yukon communities pursuing their post-secondary studies outside the territory additionally receive funding (over and above the \$1,800) for the mileage between their home community and Whitehorse.

Students from the Yukon who are pursuing their post-secondary studies at Yukon College in Whitehorse do not receive the \$1,800 lump-sum payment as they are studying within the territory – however, those from the communities do receive mileage between their home community and Whitehorse.

In order to achieve the objectives of the consultation, in addition to Yukon First Nation governments, as per Yukon Education's *Public Participation Communications Strategy*, the consultation target audience included:

- Current/potential (future) post-secondary students and their families;
- Yukon's post-secondary institution; and,
- Other providers of student financial assistance in the Yukon, including the Government of Canada and applicable organizations.

Please refer to Appendix A for a list of government and organizational face-to-face consultation participants.

Historical Context

The Government of Yukon has supported post-secondary funding for over 25 years.

Over this time, a number of issues have arisen, which make it challenging to administer this program in a fair and consistent manner. In addition, sections of the SFAA have become out-of-date. As a result of these issues, unnecessary barriers prevent some Yukon students from accessing financial support for post-secondary education, including:

Yukon First Nation students: students from Yukon First Nations, which have assumed responsibility for post-secondary funding from the Government of Canada (“Canada”), are eligible to receive the Yukon Grant as well as financial assistance from their First Nation. However, students from Yukon First Nations, which have not assumed responsibility for post-secondary education funding from Canada are eligible to receive either the Yukon Grant or financial assistance from Canada, but not both.

Due to this, YG is perceived to be discriminating against some Yukon First Nation students. **Consultation Question 1** posed this scenario to consultation participants for their input about how to address this perceived inequity in a manner that is both financially responsible and would allow YG to promote the participation of Yukon First Nation students in post-secondary education.

Eligible students: Over 99 per cent of students are eligible for the Yukon Grant as an “Independent” student as defined in the SFAA. Determining whether a person is eligible for the Yukon Grant as a “Dependent” or a “New Resident” student is both time consuming and administratively burdensome.

This, as an individual may be eligible for the Yukon Grant as a “Dependent” student without being a resident of the Yukon or even of Canada. **Consultation Question 2** posed this scenario to consultation participants for their input about removing the “Dependent” and “New Resident” student categories from the SFAA so that students are eligible for the Yukon Grant if they meet the eligibility criteria as an “Independent” student in order for YG to be more financially responsible and promote a consistent eligibility review of Yukon students applying for the Yukon Grant.

Please refer Appendix B for the definitions of “Independent”, “Dependent” and “New Resident” students within the SFAA.

Yukon Grant for students with little or no connection to the Yukon: It can be challenging to determine whether a student continuously resides in the Yukon to verify their ongoing eligibility for the Yukon Grant. There have been a number of circumstances in which students continue to receive the Yukon Grant even though they retain little or no ongoing connection to the Yukon.

Consultation Question 3 requested input from consultation participants about establishing clear and consistent criteria for determining whether a student has continuously resided in the Yukon and therefore, remains eligible for the Yukon Grant. This would allow YG to be more financially responsible and to promote a consistent eligibility review of Yukon students applying for the Yukon Grant.

Mature students: to be eligible for the Yukon Grant, “Independent” students must have completed two years of high school in the Yukon (between Grades 8 and 12). Those who later achieve high school equivalency by attending adult education or similar programs in the Yukon are not eligible for the Yukon Grant to pursue post-secondary studies.

Consultation Question 4 asked consultation participants if individuals who have achieved high school equivalency by attending adult education or similar programs in the Yukon should be eligible for the Yukon Grant. This would allow YG to ensure consistent treatment among Yukon residents and promote the participation of Yukon First Nation students in post-secondary education.

Amount of Yukon Grant for eligible students: students who leave the Yukon to attend post-secondary studies are eligible for more financial assistance than students who stay in the Yukon and attend post-secondary studies at Yukon College.

Feedback was solicited from the consultation participants through **Consultation Question 5** about ways to address this perceived inequity in a manner that is both financially responsible for YG and ensures that the Yukon Grant does not serve as a disincentive for students to attend Yukon College.

Methodology

1. Departmental engagement of independent contractor(s) to help inform the five (5) consultation questions.
2. Execution of the face-to-face consultation (information gathering) sessions with key stakeholders, organizations and Yukon First Nations governments on behalf of YG in Whitehorse and Yukon communities, when requested.
3. Incorporation of the face-to-face consultation responses into a “What We Heard” document for delivery to Yukon Education.
4. Incorporation of the written submission consultation responses into a “What We Heard” document for delivery to Yukon Education.
5. Departmental development and delivery of an online format of the consultation questions for the Yukon public.
6. Incorporation of the online format, referred to as the online survey, consultation responses into a “What We Heard” document for delivery to Yukon Education.
7. Regular client/contractor consultation strategy and update meetings.

It must be noted that the consultation team conducted face-to-face meetings in Yukon communities when requested by Yukon First Nation governments (in the community in which the administrative centre of that particular Yukon First Nation is located).

All consultation materials were translated into, and executed where and when applicable in French.

Also please note that the online survey comments are presented here as they were received. Any grammar, spelling or syntax errors were intentionally not corrected in order to preserve complete transparency regarding the information gathered from consultation participants.

The comments gathered from both the face-to-face consultation and the online survey are presented in quotes as they represent the actual comments of the participants and the respondents. The consultation team has added words in [square brackets] to some of the face-to-face consultation comments in this report in order to provide context to the reader. If (round brackets) occur in the online survey comments it is because they were in the original comment as written by the respondent.

Departmental next steps: Yukon Education will analyze and then convert the compiled consultation responses into recommendations for YG regarding proposed changes to the SFAA, in collaboration with YFNEC, interested Yukon First Nation governments and key stakeholders, which express interest in this opportunity.

“It benefits all of society to have equality in education.”

- Consultation Participant, 2015

Summary of SFAA Consultation Question 1 Responses

Do you think Yukon students should be eligible for the Yukon Grant, even if they receive financial assistance for their post-secondary studies from the Government of Canada as well?

Question Overview: A strong majority of people consulted believe that students should have access to *both* the Yukon Grant and Government of Canada funding for their post-secondary studies.

A small number of participants believe that fairness should prevail and students should get the same amount of funding. Some participants wanted to know the amount of funding the Government of Canada provides to students. This was also raised in the online survey. Respondents qualified their answers with “it depends on the amount of the assistance from the Government of Canada.” Some respondents of the online survey were concerned with the Yukon Grant providing funding in excess of educational costs.

Participants often commented on the high cost of post-secondary education and the need for as much funding as possible. Everyone interviewed agreed that funding could make the difference between success and failure in a student’s life.

The question did incite face-to-face consultation participants and respondents of the online survey to comment and reflect on the fact that some students can access funding from both the federal and territorial governments while others cannot.

The Yukon First Nations example used in the first question sometimes confused both participants of the face-to-face consultations and the respondents of the online survey. However, during the face-to-face consultations, the Yukon Government’s Subject Matter Expert (SME) was able to clarify misinterpretations, however this was not possible for the online survey respondents.

The online survey results showed the majority of the respondents, 69.1 per cent, believed students should get both sources of funding while only 22.6 per cent answered that they should not be eligible for both. Only 6.9 per cent didn’t know and 1.5 per cent refused to answer the question.

There are key themes that reoccur throughout the consultation and these themes have been identified as: **Inequity, Barriers, Funding, Administration** and the **Yukon Context**. Below, please find a summary of participants’ comments from both the face-to-face consultation and the online survey presented within these main themes.

Inequity – Face-to-Face Consultation

- “The Yukon Grant is a discriminatory process and of course X is one of the prime examples. ‘Picking straws’ as all Yukon Grant funding comes from the Government of Canada.”
- “The Yukon Grant is ‘not a level playing field.’ These proposed changes should be about ‘expanding versus reducing’ funding to Yukon First Nation students.”
- “The cost of obtaining a post-secondary education is prohibitive for many First Nation students, especially when they must travel great distances to acquire specific programming. It is a well-documented statistic that fewer First Nation students go on to post-secondary education than their non-First Nation counterparts. This represents an imbalance that must be corrected. The aim of this review is to create greater fairness in accessing, applying for and awarding financial assistance resources to students. In order for this to be achieved, it is imperative that, all Yukon First Nation students should be eligible for Government of Canada and Yukon Grant funding. It should not make a difference whether or not a First Nation has assumed responsibility for post-secondary education funding from the Government of Canada. The same rationale applies to students who are receiving Employment Insurance (EI) benefits. Students that are receiving EI benefits and attending full-time studies need to also be eligible to receive the Yukon Grant. Capacity building within First Nation governments is critical and education is a cornerstone in such development. This will significantly benefit all Yukon citizens economically and socially in the years to come. The Yukon Grant funding can be the difference that makes post-secondary studies a reality for many First Nation students.”
- “I don’t agree with penalising students who receive funding from other organisations however it should be fair for everyone – no one gets both.”

Inequity – Online Survey

- “All Yukon students regardless of their parentage should get equal treatment to fully benefit our future.”
- “Double dipping disadvantages those who do not have access to other government grants, be it the federal government or First Nation funding.”
- “I do not think that students should be penalized if they can find and be eligible for more than one source of funding. Post Secondary education is getting more expensive, especially if you have to leave the territory to pursue.”
- “I’m not sure whether students should be able to receive funding from multiple sources, but they should be treated consistently.”

- “Some of our FN students live in poverty, my FN is X and we only get \$900 a month to live on and it does not matter how many children you have, this stops my kids from furthering their education because they cannot afford to go to school.”
- “Please note many First Nations can't contribute to RESP that the Government of Canada tops up, so we in essence only support the rich. We need to support education, no restrictions. Students need to study not needing to work and study this is wrong.”

Barriers – Face-to-Face Consultation

- “This adds another barrier to success. Draws First Nations back to status versus non-status.”
- “The Yukon Grant should be about building capacity. Some First Nations feel they're being punished for not drawing down post-secondary funding.”
- “Application process puts barriers.”
- “Should not be a barrier – that is, should not keep some students from going to school.”
- “Keeps people from going to school if they can't get funding.”
- “If money is stopping young people from going to school, we have to find ways to help them. I didn't get any grants, even though my mother was a single parent with eight children. There were a lot of conditions. My mother couldn't afford my [post-secondary education] tuition, so I had to work. So, if we can prevent young people from getting stressed over having to work in order to pay for their education, we should help them if we can.”

Barriers – Online Survey

- “Absolutely. Some people like me, struggle with school, and have no monetary support from family. The Yukon Grant in itself is not enough to cover my costs from school. I believe we should be able to use the Yukon Grant, and seek funding from wherever suits our needs to cover the difference. Textbooks, food, rent, basic necessities add up FAST.”
- “Costs for post secondary education generally exceed the funding opportunities available to students. In order to give more potential students legitimate access to post secondary education, it is essential that we make every effort to adequately fund their efforts.”
- “School is insanely expensive! We need to support young people to get an education and remain as debt free as possible. For them, for society, and for our economy to flourish.”

- “Students should not have too much debt after they finish school and they should not be worried about finances during school. Don’t forget these students are Yukon's future. We must look at things as long term.”

Funding – Face-to-Face Consultation

- “All students have money issues even if they receive both.”
- “If you are receiving funding – it should be need based.”
- “Students from our perspective need capacity development and funding makes sense and they should be eligible for both.”
- “If you get money from another source such as a First Nation then should be exempt from Yukon Grant or Canada if it’s an equitable amount.”

Funding – Online Survey

- “Any financial support for serious students is warranted to support our nation and young and old students in the community. Education is very important and essential for a good, productive community. These funds are an investment in educating our future potential for greatness! Do it! Empower the students so that they don't have to worry about funds. Everyone in our society deserves an opportunity to escape the cycle of poverty and hopelessness.”
- “As long as the funds are applied to the actual costs of education; yes.”
- “If financial need is there, one should be available for more than one kind of funding.”
- “It may be frowned upon to "double dip" but the more financial support the better. I have been one of the fortunate First Nation’s who was able to take advantage of both and it is tremendously helpful and encouraging to know I can get a post secondary education and finish with a debt that is manageable. I am also a valid candidate for both, why should I be penalized for accepting this financial help?”

Administration – Face-to-Face Consultation

- “The proposed changes should be about expanding instead of reducing the [Yukon] Grant.”
- “Yukon Grant is so helpful – it’s really special, we’re so thankful.”
- “The Yukon Grant is within the control of Yukon Education and it is the department’s responsibility to educate, or help educate, all Yukon students.”

Administration – Online Survey

- “I think that the Yukon Grant serves as an important base of financial support, which should be guaranteed to all students pursuing post-secondary studies, regardless of other sources of funding. Considering the rising costs of tuition, housing and travel that factor into a post-secondary experience, having as many options as possible for students to offset that without relying on loans, can only be a good thing in my mind.”
- “It is difficult to answer this question without knowing if the assistance is complete - in my experience, the Yukon Grant helps, but in no way covers the cost of a university education. If a FN student was able to supplement their Yukon Grant with funding from their FN, by all means. Some kind of benchmark budget should be in place.”

Yukon Context – Face-to-Face Consultation

- “Getting an education can be a pretty expensive proposition. Most students have to leave the territory to continue their studies. The financial assistance the Government of Canada provides isn’t all that much, so students graduate with a lot of debt.”
- “The need is prevalent in the communities for this kind of support”.
- “Yukon is unique – four Aboriginal groups – individual First Nations drawn down and some haven’t – three haven’t settled – different relationship with Canada.”

Yukon Context – Online Survey

- “As an X Yukon First Nation university graduate I received both funding from my band and also the Yukon Government - both were instrumental in my success at university and coming out of university as a debt free graduate.”
- “I’m unsure on the question of funding from both the Government of Canada and the Yukon Grant. Perhaps it might depend on the level of financial assistance Canada was providing, especially when compared to other sources, such as First Nations groups.”

Please refer to *Appendix C* for the complete aggregation of the online survey responses and comments.

“Keep it simple.”

- Consultation Participant, 2015

Summary of SFAA Consultation Question 2 Responses

Should the ‘Dependent’ and ‘New Resident’ student categories be removed from the Act?

Question Overview: Although this question resulted in the majority of respondents in the face-to-face consultations answering “yes”, the “Dependent” and “New Resident” student categories should be removed from the *Students Financial Assistance Act* (SFAA), the definitions and scenarios within the Act are complex and therefore, required extensive explanation for face-to-face consultation participants and elicited the greatest variation or “interpretation” of a question from respondents of the online survey.

The online survey produced a less definitive answer and resulted in 42.9 per cent of respondents answering ‘yes’, 34.2 per cent answering ‘no’, 12.8 per cent answering ‘don’t know’ and 1.3 per cent refusing to answer the question. A summary of the online survey comments is also provided below, and is noted separately from, the face-to-face consultation comments as a more comprehensive explanation of the definitions (beyond the definitions as they appear in the Act) could not be provided and resulted in confusion about the intent of the question itself.

Overall, in both the face-to-face and online survey consultation processes, this question generated a wider variance of agreement (or disagreement) than the other four consultation questions posed and was dominated by confusion around, and/or the call for, a clear and concise definition of **Yukon residency** in order to help provide clarification.

Please refer to *Appendix B* of this report for the definitions of the student categories as they appear in the SFAA and were subsequently presented to the consultation participants.

As with Question 1, the themes of **Inequity, Barriers, Funding, Administration** and the **Yukon Context** emerged in the Question 2 responses and the **Yukon Context** theme may best represent the lack of a “clear cut” response to this question.

Below, please find a summary of participant comments presented within these main themes and again please note that it is not apparent that the answers to this question necessarily produce a definitive response.

Inequity – Face-to-Face Consultation

- “If students live outside the Yukon they have access to other [jurisdictions] monies and [funding provided under the Dependent and New Resident categories] takes away from Yukoners.”
- “This question, in our opinion, is not addressing the true problem that our students have experienced when applying for the Yukon Grant. It is not a matter of whether or not these categories need to be removed, but rather, what can be done to include all true Yukon students that are currently being unfairly denied funding. It is a very sad and unfair scenario, when, as we have seen, students have been denied YG funding, even though they were born and raised in the Yukon. They did not complete two years of high school between Grades 8-12 or have not resided continuously in Yukon for two years right before classes start. Year after year, the Yukon Public School's Annual Reports consistently show the huge gap that exists in graduation, attendance and student achievement indicators between First Nation and non-First Nation students. The Residential School experience has, in many cases, not made school attendance a priority. The very people not successful in the public school system are the students most needy of the grant assistance. They cannot be 'put at risk' of not receiving an education yet again.”
- “If the New Resident category remains, consideration should be given to the ‘one year’ eligibility requirement as it makes the requirement bar “higher for Yukon residents.”
- “A New Resident should be a resident” [of the Yukon].
- These categories create a ‘floodgate for other countries. We don’t want to see a flood gate of people.”

Inequity – Online Survey

- “Only so much money available and these students [Dependent and New Resident categories] don't seem like true Yukon students particularly the scenario where the student may not even live in Yukon but one parent does.”
- “As a born and raised Yukoner who received the Yukon Grant for my continued education and have now returned to the territory to work, I don't think we should be investing in students who have never resided in our territory. If a student has never resided in the territory, they likely won't return after their education is complete and therefore it does not make sense that our government would invest in that individual. The New Resident student category is a bit convoluted and it seems unfair that only one year of high school is required while two years are required under the Independent category. Keep it simple and clean and remove the Dependent and New Resident categories.”

- “Eligibility should be based on student's residency, not parents.”
- “Why would we fund a student that is not a Yukon or Canadian resident?”

Barriers – Face-to-Face Consultation

- “There needs to be a category that allows students dropping out of high school at an early age or enrolled in alternate programs with inadequate historical records to access funding for post-secondary studies when they are ready. The fact that they have done the upgrading needed and desire further education is a true success story that must be supported. ”
- “Education is important and the Yukon should be providing education dollars. As Canadians, we should provide benefit for our citizens.”
- “Don't want to exclude anyone if new residents don't have any other financial support.' It is better to have more educated people than not.”
- “You have to make sure you don't cut off kids who really need it, even new resident students, as they might fit in that category. It would be unfortunate if even one young person were deprived of an education because of this change.”

Barriers – Online Survey

- “Individuals should be encouraged to pursue higher education regardless of age. What is the criterion in other jurisdictions? No Canadian should fall through the cracks. If they aren't eligible in other jurisdictions because of their residency then they should be allowed to receive the Yukon Grant.”
- “Any assistance for advanced education is good, depending if the student is a serious student and makes average to good grades. Help them as long as they have the initiative. This is an investment for our country's future and the student's.”
- “I am a firm believer in promoting accessibility to a post-secondary education; for that reason I think the Yukon Grant should be available to all three categories of graduate.”

Funding – Face-to-Face Consultation

- “Why don't we meet with other province's ministers so we don't have double dipping? Not a big deal as it is not a big number” [i.e. the less than one per cent of the historical applicants to the Yukon Grant].
- “Is there a reciprocal agreement with other provinces and territories? ”

Funding – Online Survey

- “Pro-rate it so that the 12-year student receives more than, say, someone who moved to Yukon and attended only a few (<3?) years? Establish a scale so xx number of years in Yukon allows for xx dollars from the Yukon Grant.”

Administration – Face-to-Face Consultation

- “Where is the vision for these proposed changes to the Act? What about attracting students to come to the Yukon from other jurisdictions and study here?”
- “Leave them [the Dependent and New Resident categories] in there so that administrators have more tools to look at more scenarios.”
- “Make the Act less onerous.”

Administration – Online Survey

- “This question is confusing. I would need more information on eligibility before attempting to give an informed opinion.”
- “There is no box to check one and not the other. This question should have been two separate questions.”

Yukon Context – Face-to-Face Consultation

- “Is it possible to create a more forward-looking legislation versus the current backward-looking approach? For example, what about funding for students who may not have graduated here, however, who are going to stay here in the territory and contribute to the labour market pool for example?”
- “A category, for example, that allows a student to be eligible for the Yukon Grant, by simply living in the Yukon for five years, between the ages of birth to 19 years of age. This could be shown by any five years of school, Yukon Health records, B&Ds from Social Assistance or child tax credits, for example.
- “There must be a reason why the government created those categories initially. They were established in the 1960s to get people to come to Yukon and stay here.”

Yukon Context – Online Survey

- “The Grade 12 requirement discriminates against mature students, no matter when they move to the Yukon. A resident who has lived here for more than 5 years should NOT be penalized for not doing their Grade 12 here. These rules should be streamlined and be based more on residency overall. ”

- “All three categories should be deleted and a new category of ‘student’ created with a set of criteria that need to be met in order to be deemed a ‘student’.”

Please refer to *Appendix C* for the complete aggregation of online survey responses and comments.

“There should be a way to keep the eligibility clear and students should be able to obtain the grant if the circumstances are legitimate.”

- Consultation Participant, 2015

Summary of SFAA Consultation Question 3 Responses

Should there be a clear and consistent definition of residency to determine whether a student has ‘continuously resided’ in the Yukon?

Question Overview: The majority of the participants in the face-to-face consultation sessions agreed that there should be a clear and consistent definition of “continuously resided” in the Yukon. This would ensure a level playing field and there would not be any ambiguity for applicants to the Yukon Grant. It was repeatedly suggested that the Yukon Government should have a consistent definition across the board.

The majority of respondents of the survey, 67.2 per cent, also believe there should be a clear and consistent definition of residency while 12 per cent did not think so, 6.7 per cent did not know and 1.25 per cent refused to answer.

As with the previous questions, the themes of **Inequity, Barriers, Funding, Administration** and the **Yukon Context** emerged in the Question 3 responses.

Different with this question however, was its solicitation of “ideas” or “suggestions” to define residency and some examples were provided with the intent of stimulating other ideas. It is important to incorporate this knowledge when processing the responses, as it influenced the suggestions significantly and solicited very few other suggestions beyond what was presented. This secondary question was posed as:

If yes, what do you think the definition should be?

For example:

1. Should students or their parents (if applicable) be required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident?
2. Should students or their parents have to maintain a Yukon address?
3. Should students have to maintain health care insurance?

Below, please find a summary of participant comments presented within the main summary themes along with the inclusion of this question’s unique **Suggested Definition** theme. A summary of the online survey comments is also provided below, and is noted separately from, the face-to-face consultation.

Inequity – Face-to-Face Consultation

- “Everyone should play by the same rules.”
- “Clear rules not abuse the system.”
- “How do you know if families are being penalized or not? Before we decide about that, we have to make sure there’s equal access to the systems in the other provinces and territories.”
- “It would be great to have something that’s cut and dry, and makes sense. But, my concern is that in determining if someone lives in Yukon permanently, there’ll be situations where some students lose out.”
- “If your family moves that doesn’t mean the Yukon isn’t your home. Hard to sum it up in one definition.”

Barriers – Face-to-Face Consultation

- “We should be looking out for people who come here, not people who are leaving. Students who identify as Yukoners will have ties here.”
- “It is important that students, once enrolled in post-secondary studies be able to access the Yukon Grant without returning to the territory. Often, students find work or have families, and cannot afford to return just to satisfy the 12-month rule. In most of these cases, housing must be continuous throughout the summer and again the affordability of travelling is not a reality.”
- “As First Nations people, we support our citizens wherever they live. Again, this is vital to capacity development. We do not want any citizen to be left without support.”
- “No – the way scenarios are appropriate if students are forced to leave because of their parents. Why put barriers in front of them when someone else makes the decision?”

Funding – Face-to-Face Consultation

- “Leave it alone – until the numbers are identified and they grow so high that it needs to be reviewed again. Doesn’t feel that it’s a big issue in costs.”
- “If determining eligibility by residency then yes. If they started their post-secondary education when they were living in the Yukon then why not continue to fund them.”

Administration – Face-to-Face Consultation

- “Should only be able to be eligible for post-secondary funding in one jurisdiction, or it takes away from other students.”
- “The department should figure out what this definition be consistently across YG.”
- “Refer to independent category – residency is already defined there.”

Yukon Context – Face-to-Face Consultation

- “It’s not easy to compare Yukon to the provinces and come up with rules for a population of 35,000. People here come and go, and that should be taken into account in drawing up rules. Coming up with a clear definition of residency won’t be easy, as there are seasonal workers here of six months in/six months out. We have to be able to keep attracting people here.”
- “The goal is to attract educated people to Yukon.”
- “Different for us, we have students that have never come to the Yukon and we fund them.”

Suggested Definition Re: Secondary Questions

Face-to-Face Consultation

Defining “continuously resided” elicited discussions and participants often got “stuck” with the examples provided and did not consider other definitions. Some suggested that the Independent Student criterion was an adequate definition of residency. Also, participants suggested that the Yukon Government should look at how other provinces and territories define residency.

A significant amount of participants thought that having and maintaining a Yukon Health Care card and filing income tax, as Yukon residents, would prove Yukon residency.

However, there were a fair number of participants that questioned the effectiveness of the three examples since a person would only:

1. Have to be in the Yukon on December 31st to file their income tax;
2. Need a post office box or a friend’s or family member’s mailing address in the Yukon. Some communities do not have physical addresses and it is either a post office box or General Delivery, which would not be acceptable as an address proving residency;
3. Have to reside in the Yukon for three months to get a Health Care card.

There were some participants that thought that having a Yukon driver's licence would prove residency but others pointed out that not everyone has a driver's licence.

Suggestions to Establish a Definition

- “Residency requirements be aligned with health care residency requirements, not income tax filing or mailing address – as mailing address could be someone else's residence or a P.O. Box, with the *caution* that it is uncertain to hinge ‘residency’ in the SFAA on another department such as Health & Social Services as that department may change its residency requirements – and they may not align with other aspects of the Yukon Grant. “
- “Six months residency for example – have to be able to prove that you actually lived here – at least more than three months [referring back to Health care card].”
- “Tie it to the labour market somehow. It is discouraging for students who return and want to live and work in the Yukon and face lack of jobs, and apprenticeships. Our [First Nation] policy: A ratio of 2:1. Example: if a student is supported to study for eight months, they must return to work for us for 16 months. Suggestion for YG: a 1:1 ratio.”
- “Grant should be for the real Yukon resident. There has to be a clear definition of residency:
 - Living two (2) years in Yukon;
 - If they are students – have to come back every summer to live, work- Shouldn't be punitive though- if you have to stay outside the Yukon for education purposes that's okay;
 - Live in the Yukon two (2) years continuously before the start of post-sec education.”

Online Survey Responses

The majority of online survey respondents believe that students must reside in the Yukon. However, the amount of time they have to reside in the Yukon could not be clearly defined or the criterion agreed upon.

The summary of comments generated through the online survey, as provided below, focus on “ideas” for a **Suggested Definition**, as posed by the secondary questions and provide a less comprehensive portrait than the face-to-face consultation suggestions (i.e. there is less of a “solution oriented approach” within the responses as no dialogue ensued). Please note that unless a definitive solution was provided over and above the suggested departmental examples, it is not highlighted here below.

Suggested Criteria (aside from a 'yes' or 'no' answer)

- “Definition should be aligned with other YG departments (i.e. there should be one, consistent definition of residency across the board from Health & Social Services to Highways & Public Works i.e. Motor Vehicles Branch) to Education. Residency should include - but not be limited to - the three example points. And eligibility for the Yukon Grant should include ‘Return of Service.’ i.e. residency prior to receiving the Yukon Grant - and after (for a certain amount of time - NWT is a strong model) receiving the Yukon Grant.”
- “The students primary residence should be in Yukon i.e. if parents have moved away the student still comes home in the summer to work (file Yukon income tax).”
- “We can't really do much about this since Yukon College has very few offered programs, so students mostly have to go to other places to pursue a degree or a diploma. If their parents want to join them in another province, it's their choice and the government should not make a consequence out of that. That's just unfair!”
- “As a life long Yukoner, my mother (a single parent) had to move away when I began University due to personal reasons (it wasn't her first choice) and being able to access the grant even though she was no longer a resident made the complete difference to me in continuing and completing my education. Please don't close the door on the young people! I returned after graduation and have devoted my life to the Yukon.”
- “Life happens you should not be made to stay somewhere . . . if the child has completed school here and fulfilled the requirements they should receive the support you have offered you want them to spread there wings and contribute to the world!”
- “Definition is needed because too many people already abuse the system in other ways.”
- “There should be more of a definition of what constitutes a return to the Yukon (e.g. 2 weeks, one month...).”
- “Not all students know what they want to do right out of high school and it may take longer than 12 months to figure it out.”
- “Basically this fund should be used to increase the educational level of those who will contribute most to Yukon throughout their lives.”
- “I think there needs to be some ability to allow for students to travel and work between high school and post secondary education. After high school I worked in a 12-month internship out of territory. I had to go in front of the Yukon Grant board to request to be eligible to receive the Yukon Grant (even

though I had been home within the 12 months and had kept my Yukon health care insurance). I've been a lifelong Yukon resident and the stress of jeopardizing my eligibility for funding to gain employment experience in my field did not seem right. This was many years ago - it is possible that the 12 month rule was not in effect then."

- "We need to support students with as few restrictions and hoops to jump thru."
- "I would be careful not to change the definition in a way that would discourage youth from traveling or volunteering abroad before going to school."
- "If a person has done 2 or more consecutive years of secondary education (e.g., grades 10-11, or 11-12, etc.) in Yukon, they should be eligible."
- "Spending their summer out of school working or living in the Yukon seems acceptable if parents have moved away, if the parents stay and they choose to work elsewhere it should be granted as well. "
- "Not sure, but it should not exclude people who have been away from the territory for a relatively short period of time but still consider themselves as Yukoners. Basically this fund should be used to increase the educational level of those who will contribute most to Yukon throughout their lives."
- "There are cracks in the health care system so I'm opposed to its use. The current government's motto is putting Yukoners to work and so I believe dedicated Yukoners should be assisted. Educate Yukoners to keep Yukoners working. The money spent to fund education is supported by Yukon tax payers."
- "Please don't make it more difficult for kids to go get an education."
- "I think that it is a ridiculous waste of money to expect a student to return to the Yukon, check in at Yukon Health, then leave the Territory again...and then count that as residency. Give them the grant but write in a clause that requires them to return to the Yukon after they've completed their schooling and then work for 6 months for every year of the grant used. This is like the YRNA Nursing Bursary...it's a win-win situation and we'd likely retain more new grads in the Yukon if they had a good job here."

Please refer to *Appendix C* for the complete aggregation of survey responses and comments.

“Two years in the ‘seat’ does not necessarily mean two years ‘complete’.”

- Consultation Participant, 2015

Summary of SFAA Consultation Question 4 Responses

Should students who have achieved high school equivalency, by attending adult education or similar programs in the Yukon, be eligible for the Yukon Grant?

Question Overview: It is critical to note that **100 per cent of face-to-face consultation respondents answered ‘yes’** and that **Barriers** and the repeated call for a **definition of residency** emerge as the most dominant themes.

The online survey also demonstrated a majority of respondents answering yes. The survey aggregation yielded 73.7 per cent of respondents answering ‘yes’, 6.7 per cent of respondents answering ‘no’, 3.8 per cent of respondents answering ‘don’t know’ and 0.7 per cent of respondents refusing to answer the question.

As with the previous questions, the themes of **Inequity, Barriers, Funding, Administration** and the **Yukon Context** emerged in the Question 4 responses.

Different with this question however, was its solicitation of “ideas” or “suggestions” for criteria to assist these ineligible students and some examples were provided with the intent of stimulating other ideas. It is important to incorporate this knowledge when processing the responses, as it influenced the suggestions significantly and did not solicit suggestions beyond what was presented. These secondary questions were presented as:

**If yes, what criteria should be used to assist these students?
For example:**

- Should it be restricted to someone born and raised in Yukon?
- Should the student be required to reside in Yukon during their high school years?
- Should the student be required to complete two years of upgrading at Yukon College?

Below, please find a summary of both face-to-face and online survey participant comments presented within these main themes along with the inclusion of this question’s **Suggested Criteria** theme. The online survey comment summary is noted separately from, the face-to-face consultation, as face-to-face discussion could not occur.

Inequity

- “Should be calculated as ‘years, as a whole’ in the Yukon and not on years of school. There should be recognition for hard work. Is it not in employers’ best interests – socially and economically – to have a well-educated society?”
- “Should provide funding – recognizing that they [these students] have made an effort to get their high school equivalency.”
- “If a student can pass the GED, they should have access to [Yukon Grant] funding. Striving for your GED says a lot about you.”
- “Some upgrading does not need to take two years in order to be accepted to a post-secondary program.”

Barriers (Closely Tied to Yukon Context Re: This Question)

- “Yes, and here’s why: Everyone takes a different path in life. My friends in [anonymous Yukon community] could care less about school. They’ve been abused. Life in the community is tough. But, at some point, they’re going to come into contact with people who’ll help them get back on track. Not everyone goes to F. H. Collins. Not everyone can function in a highly structured system. The system in [anonymous Yukon community] might not be your thing in Grade 6. They’re not interested in school anymore, then the parents pass away. Students in that situation have to be entitled to this system and the Yukon Grant.”
- “We have had citizens denied funding in such a situation and this has to be changed. These students, for reasons stated earlier, were not served well by the public school system. They were not able to complete two years of high school, yet despite all odds obtained the qualifications to enter post-secondary studies. This could involve Yukon College upgrading, online coursework, out of territory studies, alternate programming or GED coursework, to name a few. These students, in spite of extreme difficulties within the public school system persevered to upgrade themselves educationally. They were failed by the system and then denied funding after their years of achieving what was lost. These individuals, should, in reality be regarded as a first priority for funding, given their educational struggle to succeed. The term ‘high school equivalency’ should be viewed carefully. In the current Act, the definition of the Yukon School system means that system of schools governed by the Education Act. Yukon College courses and other upgrading options are not included in the Education Act.”
- “If a student has achieved entrance requirements to an approved post-secondary institution it should not matter where they achieved this.”
- “No one should be required upgrading for two years, more barriers, more barriers.”

- “There should be equal opportunity for Yukon students to have access to education even if the trajectory is different.”
- “Goal [should be] to expand access to post-secondary education for Yukoners to support growth and support the labour force, not to limit access.”

Funding

- “What about tying it to federal budget transfer? Worth looking into what the Yukon Grant budget is based on – i.e., the formula.”

Administration

- “Drop the requirement of two years in a Yukon high school.”
- “Where is the emphasis with these questions for the betterment of the Act contributing to the betterment of the Yukon?”
- “There are lots of needs out there. Have to make sure the policies reflect that.”
- “The SFAA demonstrates “its age” and its enactment in the 1960s here. Yukon Government should be supporting life-long learning.”

Yukon Context

- “We [anonymous Yukon community] don’t have a high school – some send their kids to Vancouver not Whitehorse.”
- “A lot of students require upgrading, even if they graduated from high school in the territory.”
- “Students may pass, and technically graduate, but are not literate and require upgrading.”

Suggested Criteria Re: Secondary Questions

1. The overwhelming response to whether an applicant for the Yukon Grant, who has not completed two years of school in the Yukon, between Grades 8 and 12, in order to be eligible for the Yukon Grant **should be born and raised here** is ‘No.’ Alternative comments and/or suggestions based on this secondary question include:
 - a. “Should be based on where you have done the majority of your schooling, including elementary school.”
 - b. “Residency should be demonstrated, versus being limited to being born and raised [in the Yukon].”
 - c. “Should be based on merit.”

2. The overwhelming response to whether an applicant for the Yukon Grant, who has not completed two years of school in the Yukon, between Grades 8 and 12, in order to be eligible for the Yukon Grant **should have spent two years in the Yukon during this five-year high school period** is 'No'. Alternative comments and/or suggestions based on this secondary question include:
 - a. "Only if every Yukon community has a high school."
 - b. "Match the years" [i.e. between time spent in school and upgrading]. "Combine years or high school attendance with time spent upgrading."
 - c. "Acceptance into a post-secondary institution/program should determine eligibility."

3. The overwhelming response to whether an applicant for the Yukon Grant, who has not completed two years of school in the Yukon, between Grades 8 and 12, in order to be eligible for the Yukon Grant **should be required to complete two years of upgrading** is 'No'. An alternative suggestion based on this secondary question is:
 - a. "Base it on residency."

The summary of comments generated through the online survey, as provided below, focus on "ideas" or **Suggested Criteria**, as posed by the secondary questions and provide a less comprehensive portrait than the face-to-face consultation suggestions (i.e. there is less of a "solution oriented approach" within the responses as no dialogue ensued). Comparably however, the responses are centered on **proof of residency**.

Please note that unless a definitive solution was provided over and above the suggested departmental examples, it is not highlighted here below.

Suggested Criteria Comments (aside from a 'yes' or 'no' answer)

- "Inclusion is important here. Not all students are mature and capable of being engaged in their high school experience and if they get it later through another avenue, we should encourage them with the Grant. They are Yukoners and that should be our priority."
- "Two years of living full-time in the Yukon for any age of a returning student and needing/gaining one or more equivalent levels of high school upgrading."
- "Students learn differently, the high school may not meet the students needs such as courses, instruction of the teacher, vision of the school etc. If the students are in the Yukon and attended school to get their high school diploma what is the difference?"

- “Their initiative and ambition to pursue and seek out future education is an indication of serious pursuit of education. That is good and should be supported with any financial assistance.”
- “Yukon Resident, has attended Yukon Public School at some time but left school without getting a Graduation Certificate. Let them apply for the Grant.”
- “ Yes, I think in most instances they should be eligible. I would guess usually when people drop out it is because of having a difficult home-life (in most instances). It is much better to help these folks then to have them be on Social Assistance or have low paying (working poor) jobs. I'm not exactly sure what the criteria should be. I'd have to look at data to see how many people fall in this category, and the loop-holes for abuse, etc. Off the top of my head, I would say if they did their two years of schooling in Yukon prior to dropping out, and they are still Yukon residents, then they should be eligible. Again, this is just off the top of my head. ”
- “Is this a good investment? Is this person likely to contribute more to Yukon with this education than cost the territory without it? ”

Please refer to *Appendix C* for the complete aggregation of survey responses and comments.

"I believe in choices."

- Consultation Participant, 2015

Summary of SFAA Consultation Question 5 Responses

Do you think there should be a difference in funding for students who attend their post-secondary studies outside of the Yukon as compared to those who study in the Yukon?

Question Overview: The participants in the face-to-face consultation sessions did agree with a funding difference for students traveling outside of the territory for their post-secondary education versus those staying in the territory. The two main reasons for supporting the difference in funding were the high cost of studying outside of the territory and the importance of being able to 'come home' [Yukon to the Yukon].

The majority of respondents to the online survey also answered 'yes' for a difference in the travel allowance amount. Respondents in favour represented 57.8 per cent compared to 20.1 per cent who answered "no". There was 4.8 per cent that 'Did Not Know' and 0.6 per cent refused to answer the question.

The question did elicit discussions and comments from both participants in the face-to-face consultations and respondents of the online survey ranging from: paying actual costs of travel; encouraging choice of postsecondary institutions versus encouraging students to go to Yukon College; costs for students coming from Communities; and, programs available at the Yukon College.

Overall, there is agreement that students going outside of the Yukon incur higher costs and this factor should be a consideration. The responses are presented as per the consistent emergent themes.

Inequity – Face-to-Face Consultation

- "Yes – some of us travel very far. It costs more to go outside. Being away from home. Travel allowance helps."
- "Shouldn't be a difference in funding. You're going to have expenses no matter where you live."
- "If you have to leave your home community, you should receive the \$1800.00, whether then studying in Whitehorse at Yukon College or outside the territory."
- "The travel costs are significantly higher for those who travel outside the territory as well as the cost of education. Yukon College is generally a very affordable place to attend post secondary education."

Inequity – Online Survey

- “The Yukon Grant amount is not reflective of the cost of post secondary studies a/o living costs in 2015 (either regionally or Outside) so it is simply one piece of what a student needs to study (particularly Outside).”
- “Until there is an equivalent option for Post-secondary education in the Yukon it is not fair to penalize those who choose to or need to travel outside for education. Yukon College is a great institution but does not offer a full slate of learning opportunities. In the Yukon we should be supporting our kids in their post-secondary adventures any way we can and not limiting them. We want home grown doctors and lawyers and veterinarians - so buy those plane tickets!”
- “Obviously travel costs would be very different; Yukon College student would benefit much more having to assume less expenses.”
- “This is simply a question of fairness and equity. If the associated costs of attending school are different, then the Grant should reflect this. Students going to Yukon College do not have the same financial challenges as those attending outside Yukon.”
- “The grant is not about fairness, it's about need. There is no need to provide a travel grant to those who are not required to travel.”

Barriers – Face-to-Face Consultation

- “Students want to go outside. Yukon College doesn’t offer everything.”
- “How do you encourage people to stay here if you offer money to leave? Giving an incentive to leave. But should not put more barriers up to be what they want to be.”
- “There are more creative ways of keeping Yukoners here than putting barriers in financing.”

Barriers – Online Survey

- “As I understood it, the travel subsidy was to encourage students to maintain their connection to the Yukon so that we would be more likely to return here after our studies were complete. Without the travel subsidy, I would not have been able to afford to return home at all. I think the travel subsidy was fair, given its intent.”
- “Until such time Yukon can provide adequate choices in post-secondary education - students have little choice but to leave. Providing them with funding to allow for a trip home is something Yukon should be proud of. Start post-secondary outside of Yukon must be an incredibly stressful situation for

many students - why not make it easier for them? Students studying within Yukon do not require the travel benefit - why would they (not including those from communities).”

- “Students attending Yukon College are already highly subsidized through tuition fees and supports by Yukon government budget expenditures. These are built into the fee structures and one of the main reasons students often choose YC already. Students attending school outside face higher tuition rates and costs, often creating much higher barriers to entry. The choice between cost and education is not always possible, due to limited course selection at Yukon College.”

Administration – Face-to-Face Consultation

- “Would be worth YG looking at paying the actual costs of travel to a student’s school location, whether airfare or gas receipts”.
- “Why not pay the actual cost?”

Administration – Online Survey

- “If the requirement to return to the Yukon in a 12 month period to maintain eligibility remains, then yes, students traveling to school outside the Yukon should get help with the funding to do this. If the requirement is dropped, no travel funding would need to be provided.”
- “Yes, the reasoning makes sense to me: \$1800 for flight from Whitehorse to school and back each year + mileage for students who live outside of Whitehorse. The set cost for travel (\$1800) does favour students who choose post-secondary schools closer to the Yukon. But setting up a "based on lowest airfare to closest city" would be inefficient. Therefore, I think the current system is fair and reasonable.”
- “I think the current system is fair. Yukon College can only offer a limited number of programs and sometimes it is necessary to leave the territory.”

Yukon Context – Face-to-Face Consultation

- “We want educated people. Get a good education and come back to the Yukon.”
- “Depends: if the program is offered in the Yukon – no. If not offered in the Yukon, then ‘yes’.”
- “I was one of those who studied outside the Yukon. My program was not available in the Yukon, so I had no choice in this, unless I wanted to compromise my dreams, of course. As I understood it, the travel subsidy was to encourage students to maintain their connection to the Yukon so that we would be more likely to return here after our studies were complete. Without

the travel subsidy, I would not have been able to afford to return home at all. I think the travel subsidy was fair, given its intent.”

Yukon Context – Online Survey

- “Any and all assist is a help to becoming a contributing Yukoner in the future.”
- “Students who come into Whitehorse from the Communities should receive the same benefit as those from Whitehorse who travel outside. Being away from their home should be the yardstick.”
- “It should be a good thing that get choose to study here, and they should not be penalized for it.”

Funding – Face-to-Face Consultation

- “It should vary, depending on where they’re from and where they’re going.”
- “Students who study here should get more due to the higher cost of living in the Yukon.”
- “Travel for those studying outside should be over and above this \$5,000, however, the amount should be dependent upon region, i.e. more for Memorial University in Newfoundland than UBC in Vancouver.”
- “Don’t offer travel rather increase the lump sum.”

Funding – Online Survey

- “I think there is a difference in tuition and travel costs associated with attending university outside of the Yukon, so more finances are helpful. That said, \$1800 applied equally means that a person attending the U of A (and can access a \$800 flight pass from Air North, or can drive for fairly cheap) is given the same amount of funding as a person attending college in NS or NFLD... It might be helpful to consider travel 'zones' if the grant is to be distinguished into tuition/travel costs. Or it may be helpful to just give the same amount to all, and not break out what is in it.”
- “Travel should only be allowed if their program is not offered in Yukon.”
- “Not all programs are offered at Yukon College. Many students MUST travel Outside. The cost of travelling Outside is considerable and should be covered.”
- “Yukon College has limited courses available and most students would pursue their education out of the territory. In order to maintain their ties with Yukon, the travel allowance should be commensurate with the distance.

It is already an expensive endeavour to pursue post secondary education and students should be given as much help as needed.”

- “It makes sense because it costs more to go elsewhere. However it would be great to recognize the added economic benefits of having students remain in Whitehorse attending Yukon College. Perhaps an added bonus for food or gas because that stuff costs more here than outside.”
- “We should encourage students to utilize local (Yukon College) post-secondary options. We ought to KEEP the \$1800 available to students who attend post-secondary outside AS WELL AS offer an equivalent \$amount in some form to students who chose to stay in Yukon to study. A sort of "local incentive".”

Please refer to *Appendix C* for the complete aggregation of survey responses and comments.

“Be a leader in helping students attain post-secondary education and contribute to the Yukon's capacity and labour force.”

- Consultation Participant, 2015

Summary of SFAA Consultation Question 6 Responses

Do you have any other comments you would like to put forward about potential changes to the Yukon Grant?

The conclusion of the five (5) formal SFAA Consultation questions allowed both the face-to-face consultation and the online survey participants to put forth comments that in their perspective relate to, or affect, the Yukon Grant.

The themes that emerged are their own, however, where applicable, have been organized and presented within this report's main themes of: **Inequity, Barriers, Funding, Administration** and **Yukon Context**.

For this question, the face-to-face consultation and online survey participant comments have not been separated, as there was no information to impart that was afforded clarification, as the face-to-face consultation participants received. Please note that any comments repeated from a/o attributed within the other five (5) Consultation question summaries were not re-iterated in this section.

Inequity and Barriers

- “Others must realize in the territory that there is **no Yukon College campus** in Burwash Landing and students have to travel to Haines Junction or Whitehorse.”
- “Many students [from communities] do not have the resources to move to Whitehorse and study at Yukon College.”
- “**Clear and transparent policy** from the SFAA should make things fair.”
- “It seems like with this policy, there is **more incentive to actually go out of the territory to study** rather than to study, at least for the first year or two in the territory. Is this what we want? Yukon College has come a long way in the last five years to being able to provide a first class educational experience for students. I would say let's provide more incentives for students to do at least some of their training here in Yukon, and less for those who make the decision to leave the Yukon.”

Funding

- “The [existing] funding is not generous” and “\$5,000 doesn’t go very far,” and, “**the Yukon Grant should be significantly increased** - up to 100% - in order to recognize the rising costs of education in Canada. The cost of attending post-secondary education has risen substantially since the inception of the Grant, and tying it to inflation has deflated its comparative value as a result.”
- “Would be great if YG set up a trust for [those students from Yukon First Nations, which have not drawn down post-secondary funding and are therefore ineligible for the Yukon Grant] to **retroactively support students who did not have access to the Yukon Grant in the past.**”

Administration

- “The Yukon Grant **application deadline date** should be moved back to the end of June as it’s stressful for a student to be waiting through August a/o into September to learn if they have been successful re: their application.”
- (Repeatedly): “**There should be funding for part-time studies** to support students wishing to pursue post-secondary studies, however, due to “life” balances such as family and having to work, they cannot attending upgrading programs on a full-time basis.”
- “**Individual Learning Centres** should be supported in the communities as well, versus only Whitehorse.”
- “I am **disappointed that the changes are so limited and the Act isn’t being ‘opened up’ to truly revise it** with a forward-looking, modern and innovative approach. I feel this is a missed opportunity to be a leader in helping students attain post-secondary education and contribute to the Yukon’s capacity and labour force. ”
- “Consider if there are **simpler ways to administer** that do not require committees to assess residency, students “checking in” every 12 months etc. These admin costs need to be looked at. Might mean we spend a bit more on the grant, but less on admin. The key is getting the money into the hands of students rather than spending in the bureaucracy. ”

Communications

- “**More awareness in the communities of the Yukon Grant** and other funding would be helpful. A lot of people [example: mature students] don’t know about it. Get the word out more effectively” [example provided: posters] and, “As a parent, I would like to see the Yukon Grant information more clearly and easily found on the [Yukon Education] web site.”

Return of Service Model

- (Repeatedly): comments to “**examine a Return of Service model**” [example provided: NWT], and, “I like the NWT’s process where the grant is a forgivable loan. This encourages people to return to the territory as for each year they return and work in the Yukon, a year is taken off their loan.”
- “**Offer funding to mature students** pursuing masters/ PhDs if they lived in the Yukon a specific number of years first and then come back for a number of years after. Encourage people to get more education and bring it back to the Yukon.”
- “In some jurisdictions, the **grant is repayable if the student doesn't come back to the jurisdiction** to work after completing their education. This is only fair if there are actually jobs for them in their jurisdiction at that time. For instance, Yukon students who get a Bachelor of Education do not have a hope of getting employment in Yukon, mostly because of the glut of teachers provided by the program at Yukon College, and therefore find employment in other jurisdictions. Maybe we could look at targeting an enhanced grant on areas where Yukon has a shortage of qualified Yukoners?”

Positive Comments for Yukon Government Undertaking This Consultation

- “Friends from Alberta don’t have this [the Yukon Grant] and have a large debt. **It’s super helpful**” and, “I did my degree outside of Yukon and wouldn’t have been able to if I didn’t have the Yukon Grant – I still have debt, but it’s manageable and very helpful.”
- (Repeatedly): “**Thank you [to YG]** for looking at the Yukon Grant” and, “Glad to see they’re (YG) doing this consultation. The more it is kept in laymen’s terms, the easier it’s [the consultation] going to be” and, “Good to see the discussion and trying for a level playing field.”
- “Thanks so much for this consultation in **French**. It’s important for us, since we have kids in school who need financial assistance. Often, people will say that they haven’t had any information in French on the Yukon Grant or changes here.”

Yukon Grant Eligibility Time Frame

- “I would love to **have another year tacked onto the Yukon Grant**. Yukoners aren't all used to big cities and the pressures of higher education. It's pretty jarring to leave the territory. Five (5) years is great for getting through a four-year degree and knowing you can fudge up a little bit (or take it a little slower) and still have the grant all the way through. Except not everybody knows what they want to

do when they go. People need to have a bit of time to explore their educational options.”

- “The [Yukon] Grant eligibility should also be expanded from 5 years to 8 to recognize and reward the pursuit of further education, such as graduate school, medical school, law school, or the pursuit of a trade after graduation.”

SFAA Appeals Process

- “There needs to be an expedient and **fair appeals process.**”
- “Another point that we would like to bring forward, not addressed through the prepared questions, involves the area of the 'Appeal Process'. No matter how much consultation and discussion takes place, there is always a situation that arises where everyone knows the student should be funded, but according to the Act or Policy falls outside of the criteria. The **Appeal Committee** needs the authority to grant funding or at least make an amendment so that the student is not adversely affected.”

Please refer to *Appendix C* for the complete aggregation of online survey responses and comments.

Conclusion

The importance of getting an education and having access to funding for post-secondary education for Yukon First Nations and Yukoners was clearly demonstrated by the level of participation in both the face-to-face consultations and the online survey. The comments reflect the participants' and respondents' passion for the subject and the value they place on having the Yukon Grant be accessible in a consistent and equitable manner to all Yukoners.

The results of the consultation (face-to-face and online survey) show the need to update the *Students Financial Assistance Act* and remove the barriers that prevent Yukon students from accessing the Yukon Grant. While participants of the face-to-face consultations and the respondents of the online survey were thankful for the opportunity to voice their opinions, concerns and recommendations, some were also disappointed that the consultation was limited to these five questions/areas.

As the results indicate, the lack of a definition for “**residency**” is impacting clarity and equity for student eligibility for the Yukon Grant. Clarification would not only assist in determining the eligibility for students but would also assist in defining the student categories.

This consultation process was an important step in moving forward to change the *Students Financial Assistance Act* so that no Yukon student is left behind.

Appendix A: List of Participating Face-to-Face or Written Submission Consultation Governments and Organizations

Consultation responses from following Yukon First Nation governments and Yukon organizations/institutions/government employees have been incorporated into this report.

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
Association of Yukon School Boards and Committees
Association franco-yukonnaise
Carcross Tagish First Nation
Champagne and Aishihik First Nations
Independent Learning Centre
Kluane First Nation
Kwanlin Dun First Nation
Commission scolaire francophone du Yukon
Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation
Selkirk First Nation
Ta'an Kwäch'än Council
Teslin Tlingit Council
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in
Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation
Whitehorse Public Meeting (English)
Whitehorse Public Meeting (French)
Yukon College
Yukon College Student Union
Yukon Education Public School Superintendents
Yukon First Nation Education Commission
Yukon Literacy Coalition

Appendix B: Definitions for “Dependent” and “New Resident” Student Categories*

An Independent Student — on the day post-secondary classes start:

- Is a Canadian citizen or Permanent Resident
- Has completed any two years of high school (between Grades 8-12) in a Yukon high school or in a Yukon-registered home-schooling program (or has previously received financial assistance as a Dependent Student) and:
- Has resided in the Yukon **continuously** for the two years right before classes start.

A Dependent Student – on the day post-secondary classes start:

- Is under the age of 19 and has at least one parent that has lived in the Yukon continuously for the two years right before classes start, and that parent is a Canadian citizen or Permanent Resident; **OR**
- Is 19, has lived in Yukon continuously during the 12 months right before classes start, and has previously received the Yukon Grant as a Dependent Student.

A New Resident Student – on the day post-secondary classes start:

- Is a Canadian citizen or Permanent Resident
- Was under the age of 19 when he/she moved to Yukon with at least one parent, as a dependant of that parent, and the student and parent(s) continue to reside in Yukon until the student’s post-secondary classes begin.
- Has completed at least one year of high school (Grades 8-12) in a Yukon high school; **AND**
- Begin post-secondary classes before turning 19.

Once a person is eligible for the Yukon Grant as a New Resident Student, the person can continue to be considered a New Resident Student as long as each year, when the student’s post-secondary classes start:

- The student and his/her parent(s) have continued to reside in Yukon; **AND**
- The student is less than 24 years old

**As prepared by Yukon Education and provided to consultation participants.*

Appendix C: Aggregation of Online Survey Results and Comments

Yukon Student Financial Assistance Act (Yukon Grant) Survey Results

Survey Question 1

Do you think Yukon students should be eligible for the Yukon Grant, even if they receive financial assistance for their post-secondary studies from the Government of Canada as well?

Question 1	Frequency	Percent
Yes	473	69.1
No	155	22.6
Don't Know	47	6.9
Refuse	10	1.5

Survey Question 2

Should the 'Dependent' and 'New Resident' student categories be removed from the Act?

Question 2	Frequency	Percent
Yes	294	42.9
No	234	34.2
Don't Know	88	12.8
Refuse	9	1.3

Survey Question 3

Should there be a clear and consistent definition of residency to determine whether a student has 'continuously resided' in the Yukon?

Question 3	Frequency	Percent
Yes	460	67.2
No	82	12.0
Don't Know	46	6.7
Refuse	8	1.2

Survey Question 4

Should students who have achieved high school equivalency, by attending adult education or similar programs in the Yukon, be eligible for the Yukon Grant?

Question4	Frequency	Percent
Yes	505	73.7
No	46	6.7
Don't Know	26	3.8
Refuse	5	0.7

Survey Question 5

Do you think there should be a difference in funding for students who attend their post-secondary studies outside of the Yukon as compared to those who study in the Yukon?

Question 5	Frequency	Percent
Yes	396	57.8
No	138	20.1
Don't Know	33	4.8
Refuse	4	0.6

Survey Question 6

Gender

Question 6	Frequency	Percent
Male	126	18.4
Female	421	61.5
Refuse	15	2.2

Survey Question 7

Age

Question 7	Frequency	Percent
Under 25	78	11.4
25 to 34	130	19.0
35 to 44	110	16.1
45 to 54	135	19.7
55 to 64	78	11.4
Over 65	19	2.8
Refuse	12	1.8

Survey Question 8
Aboriginal Ancestry

Question 8	Frequency	Percent
Yes	86	12.6
No	437	63.8
Refuse	39	5.7

Survey Question 9
Parent/Guardian

Question 9	Frequency	Percent
Yes	342	49.9
No	207	30.2
Refuse	13	1.9

Survey Question 10
Student

Question 10	Frequency	Percent
Yes	133	19.4
No	419	61.2
Refuse	10	1.5

SFAA Survey Results - Comments

Survey Question 1

Do you think Yukon students should be eligible for the Yukon Grant, even if they receive financial assistance for their post-secondary studies from the Government of Canada as well?

"eligible" being the key word - students should not receive more than they "need" to comfortably fund their education
Absolutely. Some people like me, struggle with school, and have no monetary support from family. The Yukon Grant in itself is not enough to cover my costs from school. I believe we should be able to use the Yukon Grant, and seek funding from wherever suits our needs to cover the difference. Textbooks, food, rent, basic necessities add up FAST
All Yukon students regardless of their parentage should get equal treatment to fully benefit our future.
All Yukon students should be treated equally ! Why should some YFN receive more money than others , and more than no first nations !
Any financial support for serious students is warranted to support our nation and young and old students in the community. Education is very important and essential for a good, productive community. These funds are an investment in educating our future potential for greatness! Do it! Empower the students so that they don't have to worry about funds. Everyone in our society deserves an opportunity to escape the cycle of poverty and hopelessness.
Any support for students is money well spent. They should be able to access whatever funds they qualify for and not be disqualified for any reason other than being too rich to need the money. Bet there aren't many of those.
As a Champagne Aishihik university graduate I received both funding from my band and also the Yukon government both were instrumental in my success at university and coming out of university as a debt free graduate.
As long as funding is spread equally amongst different races of people. Every Yukon citizen should have the same rights when it comes to student financial assistance. Therefore, if a student from the Ross River Dena council receives \$10000 for there education, an Asian student should receive \$10000 as well.
As long as the funds are applied to the actual costs of education; yes.
As long as the total funding is not greater than the expense incurred, yes.
As long as they graduate from a Yukon secondary school and the Yukon remains their home base.
As long as total funding doesn't exceed total expenses, yes.
Attending post secondary school is very expensive. The more loans, grants, scholarships and etc one can access..the better
Considering the 'financial assistance' from the Canadian government is a loan that accrues interest and must be paid back, I absolutely believe Yukon students should

be eligible for the Yukon grant even if they receive financial assistance from the government of Canada.
Cost of living for students is high when away from home. Any help they can get is good.
Cost of living is too high here (rental market & limited housing) this would encourage the student not to have to leave their home, families, social connections etc rather get educated at home.
Costs for post secondary education generally exceed the funding opportunities available to students. In order to give more potential students legitimate access to a post secondary education (particularly trades), it is essential that we make every effort to adequately fund their efforts.
Depending on the amount granted from government of Canada, if it's more than Yukon Grant I don't think they should get the Yukon Grant as well.
Double dipping disadvantages those who do not have access to other government grants, be they Federal Government or First Nation funding
Due to varying funding amounts a/o programs that are unique to each Yukon First Nation, ALL Yukon students - including Yukon First Nations - should receive the Yukon Grant (and receive the same amount). Funding from one's First Nation - whether directly via the federal government or via a First Nation's responsibility through its Agreements for post-secondary education - should not affect a student's eligibility for the Yukon Grant.
Education can be expensive. Some FN have limited resources to allocate to training. Having the ability to access the Yukon Grant would make funding an individual's education at sufficient levels more of a reality. I think it is a bit unfair to not allow FN who haven't signed their agreements with the territorial government to access the Yukon grant. Individuals from those FN communities seem to be paying a price for a political issue that is between YG and the respective FN.
Education is a treaty right and should not limit one from receiving or benefiting from civil programs.
Education is expensive and students need all of the financial assistance they can get.
Education should be accessible for all.
For ALL Yukon student not just First Nation students, post secondary is costly and the opportunities in the Yukon are limited, so many have to leave to access education in the area of study they wish to pursue. this is extremely costly and lack of funds is definitely a factor between pursuing their career aspirations and having to abandon their studies, I would hate for any student who wanted to pursue post secondary to be held back because they could not fund their education. Having access to both avenues for funding would definitely benefit Yukon students.
Funding should be equal to Yukon Grant though. If funds from Government of Canada are less than Yukon Grant then Yukon Grant can be used to top up Govt. of Canada monies.

GOVT OF Canada DOES NOT FUND STUDENTS FROM self governing Yukon First Nations other than those noted above. Canada funds the FN governments who fund students if they have set PSE as a priority. Canada has no role re PSE funding with 9 SGYFns
However, assistance should be based on financial need. Some students can get by with family help and the Yukon grant, others struggle with no family support.
I agree if the student is in need of extra assistance, but no extraneous monies
I am aware of many FN students who have access to funding from both Federal and Territorial sources. These kids have been able to buy a car and insure it with the extra money they have from "school grants". The double dipping should stop. Especially when access to the Yukon grant is limited. I will explain further at a different opportunity
I believe everyone should be treated equally, therefore if they receive funding from the Gov of Canada, their Yukon Grant eligibility should decrease by the amount that the Gov of Canada gives them.
I believe it is beneficial to help our young people as much as possible to finish post secondary education without a huge debt hanging over their head. If receiving the grant and a loan or a grant and a bursary means it will help reduce their debt load at the end of their studies, I support it 100%.
I believe on a case by case bases there should be eligibility avenues to access additional financial support for students pursuing higher education or skilled trades training. As a society we either invest ahead or pay for enhancing or putting up barriers to education or training by showing people the doors of the Financial Social Assistance of YTG or the 14 First Nations in the Yukon.
I believe that all Yukon First Nation should have access to the same funding and be treated the same regardless of whether or not their First Nation has assumed responsibility for PSE.
I do not know enough. The examples given are for FN only. Does this affect others too? Why is there inconsistency?
I do not think that students should be penalized if they can find and be eligible for more than one source of funding. Post Secondary education is getting more expensive, especially if you have to leave the Territory to pursue.
I don't support funding from both sources unless the funding from Government of Canada is less than the Yukon Grant. In that case, I would support a top up to the federal funding from the Yukon Grant
I left the Yukon to go to ubc before Yukon grant days and there was no money around...the representative from my riding had to stand in legislature, mention my name e and request funding...it was a one time thing...all coucillors as they were then called could comment on my need. I am just as notified now as I was then....sure would not want my grandchildren to go thru that!!
I say no, although it depends on the amount received from Gov of Canada.

I suppose it would depend on the amount of financial assistance from the Government of Canada.
I think non First Nations who don't have bands to pay for our post secondary should get more money to help us
I think one or the other is fair.
I think students need all the assistance they can get to pursue their education. If assistance was going to be limited for the ones that get it from both I would still provide assistance from both to students whose parents have low incomes so that the assistance is needs based.
I think that the Yukon Grant serves as an important base of financial support, which should be guaranteed to all students pursuing post-secondary studies, regardless of other sources of funding. Considering the rising costs of tuition, housing and travel that factor into a post-secondary experience, having as many options as possible for students to offset that without relying on loans, can only be a good thing in my mind.
I think that the amount of the Yukon Grant should be determined by their circumstances. If they chose to do their studies in their home town, their cost of living will not change, However if the student chooses to relocate and attend school in Whitehorse, then their cost of living changes drastically, especially if children are involved.
I think that they should. Although I do not know what the amounts of the grants would add up to. My thinking is any money you can get for education the better. I never had debt because of student loans but I know so many finish post secondary education and come under such great burdens of trying to pay off student loans.
I think the Yukon Grant is meant for Yukoners, and not just for people without other financial assistance.
I wanted to comment on the inability to receive the Yukon Grant if you didn't go to grade school in the Yukon. I returned to post secondary studies after 9 years living (and paying taxes!) in the Yukon. I still own my home there and plan to return so it is frustrating when I learned that I don't get the same benefit of the Yukon grant as someone who is lucky enough to have grown up in the Yukon. And further still, often these "Yukoners" able to receive the grant have never paid tax in the Yukon, no longer live in the Yukon (just use their parents address to apply), and do not plan to return to the Yukon after their studies are complete.
I would assume that Yukon Grant funds would then be taken into consideration for funding opportunities from Government of Canada i.e. if receiving Yukon Grant this would be included as part of student's income for any means tests applied in Grant applications.
I would let the bands that have not taken an interest in settling land claims know about this. One more possible incentive to get it done. I also wonder how many students actually take advantage of this "loophole" if you will.
I'm not sure whether students should be able to receive funding from multiple sources, but they should be treated consistently.

<p>I'm unsure on the question of funding from both to Government of Canada and the Yukon Grant. Perhaps it might depends on the level of financial assistance Canada was providing, especially when compared to other sources, such as First Nations groups.</p>
<p>Ideally need more information. The scenario states some FN's are eligible for G of C grants and Yukon grants. Are these the only students in the Yukon eligible for grants from Canada & Yukon? Can any other students tap into both sources? If not - then no it's not fair that some students can access funding from more than one source while others can only rely on Yukon. Every student should have equal opportunities for grant monies. Perhaps if some students can access grants that others can not, then those students should declare the amount received when applying for Yukon grants - and monies received by Yukon should be adjusted accordingly.</p>
<p>If a student chooses to go into debt to subsidize their education, I feel that is their business. If they are eligible for the Yukon Grant, under the current guidelines, they are eligible. Subsequently, if they qualify for a Canada Student Loan, they qualify and will be held accountable to repay said loan.</p>
<p>If both funding programs share the same purpose, it really doesn't make sense to allow individuals to make use of more than one of them: it's similar to double-dipping.</p>
<p>If financial need is there, one should be available for more than one kind of funding.</p>
<p>If funded by First Nations gov't, also no Yukon Grant</p>
<p>If post secondary education was free this wouldn't be an issue but it's not and students need all the help they can get without going into major debt.</p>
<p>If the federal grants also have a cap, then the student is choosing to either use up all their eligibility early or extend it into a masters program or 2nd degree by using up one source before moving on to the other.</p>
<p>If there are detailed guidelines on where the money is being spent and proper attention is followed. A summary of costs and program amounts should be provided, in order to provide funding. IF Federal funding does not cover the amount, Yukon grant funds can provide the difference only. There should be maximums in place for this funding.</p>
<p>If there is a deficit when receiving federal funding, compared to the Yukon Grant, the Grant should top up. Or if the federal funding is not able to cover the full tuition and textbooks cost of post-secondary, students should be eligible for a portion of the Yukon Grant. However, Yukon Grant should not provide funding in excess of educational costs, if students already benefit from other sources. In addition, student loans should NOT fall under the criteria of financial assistance when determining eligibility.</p>
<p>If they are going to return to Yukon to work otherwise the Government of Canada part should be a loan</p>
<p>In general, I support as much funding for post-secondary studies as possible. We all know that better educated folks typically are healthier, are better able to contribute</p>

to their community and are better off financially. We also know that First Nation students are more likely to come from tougher socio-economic situations, so I'm in favour of them receiving more support, as long as it doesn't take away from other (non-FN) students receiving support as well.

It depends on the amount of the assistance from Government of Canada. If it is to fund most or all of the costs, then they should not be allowed Yukon Grant as well. But if it is a \$500.00 bursary, then they should be eligible for the Yukon Grant.

It depends on the assistance - if they are eligible for full 'scholarships' already, then no; but if they receive only a small amount (under, say, \$2500), then yes.

It depends on the level of assistance - full ride paid by Government of Canada - then no. Makes dependents instead of independents and it's not fair to students who work for their education.

It is difficult to answer this question without knowing if the assistance is complete - in my experience, the Yukon Grant helps, but in no way covers the cost of a university education. If a FN student was able to supplement their Yukon Grant with funding from their FN, by all means. Some kind of benchmark budget should be in place.

It is expensive to obtain post-secondary education, especially that which is not offered through Yukon College. Anxiety concerning finances diverts mental resources needed to focus on studies. Perhaps financial planning sessions (money management during college/university) to students receiving monies could be a piece of proactive support to parallel grants and/or loans.

It may be frowned upon to "double dip" but the more financial support the better. I have been one of the fortunate first nations who was able to take advantage of both and it is tremendously helpful and encouraging to know I can get a post secondary education and finish with a debt that is manageable. I am also a valid candidate for both, why should I be penalized for accepting this financial help?

It should only be one or the other even with Any First Nation band to be fair for everyone. It's not fair when only "some people" has the access to a really good benefit being able to get both financial support.

It would depend on amounts granted if they are equivalent then no

It's a struggle to go to university. I was very grateful for the grant when I went 10 years ago. I still had to work full time to afford stay in university, plus my parents helped me. Kids need all the help they can get!

Just because education is partially funded by another source doesn't mean a student should be disqualified especially a first nations student. I am not FN. I believe that education is key for our FN in Yukon. They face many struggles and every opportunity should be provided to them to provide them with skills to change their situations.

Lesser grant depending on other funding, but shouldn't have to choose

Make it fair and not segregate the First Nations that don't have a signed treaty with the government of Canada. We all look forward to this grant throughout high school and when we apply... nope declined, you're a non-treaty/umbrella FN.

My response is qualified. Students receiving grant money from other governments in the form of post-secondary loans should not be eligible for the Grant. It should be allocated to those students who do not have such support. Therefore, I think that beneficiaries of land claims agreements should have to choose between their FN's support or the Grant. However, I do not think that people receiving funding from the GoC, such as for EI, the Children's Benefit - or as a member of the Canadian Armed Forces - should be discriminated against because of this. People on EI might be going back to school and are recently unemployed (or seasonally unemployed). Students who receive funding from the Canadian Armed Forces because of enlisting should also receive the Grant and should not be disqualified for serving their country. The inconsistency between applicants should be remedied (e.g. either all FN beneficiaries or no beneficiaries should receive the Grant), but it should also be opened up to other categories (e.g. soldi

Not only should Yukon students to be able to access funds from as many venues as possible to support them in undertaking a post-secondary education, it seems inconsistent that a YFN person that is a member of a YFN that has assumed responsibility for the federal program can access both funds yet YFN persons who are not members of YFNS that have assumed responsibility for the program and non-YFNs do not have the same rights.

Of course! Many people can barely afford to make ends meet and will have to work during their time in post secondary education! We need all the funding we can get! More funding more power to you!

One qualifier would be that the total education grant amount not exceed the cost of tuition, books and travel. If the student received a 'living costs allowance' from GoC, then they should still be eligible for the Yukon Grant. For some students, this is the only way they would be able to get a post secondary education.

One source of funds should be enough.

Only one scenario is provided, and I would have voted "Yes". However, I could see GOC providing funding to individuals of specific groups in order to meet federal priorities - whatever they may be at any time. In some instances provision of the Yukon Grant in addition to federal funding as being unfair. Think this should be dealt with transparently and in respect of every federal funding initiative.

Our First Nation had recently made changes to their education act where students are to seek funding else where before they are considered for funding from their First Nation. Plus with the cost of living and some people having 3 kids. It all adds up of being very expensive. All the funding or grants would help every bit.

Post secondary is extremely expensive and often beyond the means of student and parents. Access to multiple sources can ensure that those who wish to pursue post secondary have access to the funding they may need.

Provided it does not pay for more than 100% of the costs of post-secondary studies.

Receiving grants from more than one source is unfair to the students who don't have this option. It is unfair that some students will graduate with no "post secondary" debt yet other students will have amassed a huge "post-secondary" debt.

Regardless of status
School is insanely expensive! We need to support young people to get an education and remain as debt free as possible. For them, for society, and for our economy to flourish.
Some of our FN students live in poverty, my FN is Liard and we only get \$900 a month to live on and it does not matter how many children you have, this stops my kids from furthering their education because they cannot afford to go to school.
Some students need more than one scholarship to pursue their studies
Starving students everywhere would be able to feed themselves better. Pay for their accommodations easier and focus on their studies more. Just because the FN who did not take over the grant program their students are at a lesser advantage of obtaining a productive roll in society. They probably end up dropping out and owing money because of stress of not having enough money hence the term STAVING STUDENTS.
Students from Yukon First Nations should receive the same financial assistance regardless of which First Nation they belong to.
Students should be eligible to receive Yukon Grant money even if they are accessing Federal funds unless those federal funds are tied to First Nations students that already have their education paid for. There are lots of students that do not have access to First Nations funding that rely on the Grant and Federal programs to pay for post-secondary education.
Students should have to disclose all the funding they are receiving that is not a loan so that students aren't getting more funding than the costs they'll incur related to their education
Students should not have too much debt after they finish school. and they should not be worried about financial during school. Dont forget these students are Yukon's future. we must look things as long term.
Students should show how much they have received from other sources and Yukon government should top up their funding if the other grant was less than the Yukon grant. There are cases where students may be eligible for funding from other sources but may not be receiving funding through those sources.
Supporting any student is in the best interest of Yukon's future. The First Nation who has drawn down the AANDC Post Secondary funding is still receiving federal funds as is the Government of Yukon.
The Yukon Grant does not provide enough funding for any student to complete his/her studies, therefore all students should be eligible to access any funding that is available.
The Yukon Grant is very helpful, but it likely does not cover the full costs of going to post-secondary if one includes living expenses.
The Yukon Grant isn't sufficient tuition support for post-secondary studies in this day and age. It is near impossible for a student to go to school and be debt-free if they are not being supported by their parents. For the students that rely on their own income, funding support through all means is necessary in order to even attend a

post-secondary institution and not be strapped for cash or have to assume large amounts of debt - which is also hard to get approval for when you are a young person with no credit.

The Yukon Grant should be available to any Yukon student who attended at least 2-3 years at a Yukon high school.

The Yukon Grant should be the benchmark for student grants, if grants from other governments are under Yukon grants then Yukon Government should only top up to the Yukon Grant level. If other Grants surpass Yukon Grant benchmark, there is no Yukon Grant. Scholarships do not enter into the equation.

The Yukon Grant was meant for all students who graduate from the Yukon. The relationship with the Gov't of Canada is an agreement with the First Nations to assist in aboriginal education, which is a myth at everything is paid for! The First Nations already live in impoverished conditions, this is to promote & assist them to succeed, not to make them fail. RESP is also a Federal Program. Does that mean, if a family has an RESP they cannot apply for the grant?

The Yukon grant should make up for the difference of the students financial assistance. ex. if Yukon student is eligible for grant of \$5000 for the academic year and the student receives \$4000 for other sources, the Yukon grant should be awarded \$1000 to make up for the difference.

The cost of post secondary education is already way to high, and most students come out owing massive amounts of debt. The more assistance that can be provided, the better!

The cost of post-secondary education along with the increased costs of living are often times too much for any one funding system to adequately support.

The money received from the band doesn't cover all the costs of schooling, childcare and moving expenses. The additional money from Yukon grant helps in so many ways.

The more help a post secondary student can get financially, the more they can focus on their studies.

The only instance where funding should be received from both bodies would be in the case of the Govt of Canada providing less than the amount given by the grant. In these cases, my thoughts would be that the grant would offer a "top up" scenario to the amount that other Yukon students receive.

There is only so much money available & having the Yukon Grant go only to students that don't already get money from federal government. It would seem fair that the students in scenario 2 (get first nations funding already), also shouldn't be eligible for yukon grant money

There should be more support for students, all students wishing to pursue post-secondary education, not less.

Think it should be consistent.

This is of serious concern. The grant should be made available to all Yukon Students regardless of funding they already may be eligible for, or are currently receiving. If

we are going to start determining whether students are eligible based on other funding they are eligible for or receive, we had better start looking at this in relation to financial need. Other students could end receiving funding from their parents or other scholarships or awards. Why is this also then not included as part of the response to this question, as currently written. I have concerns with the way this question is written, and that First Nation education and specifically post secondary falls under federal legislation. There should be no question surrounding whether first nations should be eligible or not for the Yukon Grant.

This seems like an unfortunate loop hole that the legislation would not have anticipated pre-SGA. The premise should be that a student receives from one government (including YFN), they should not be eligible for funding from another. Alternatively, the question may be asked later, but if the programs are very unequal, there should be access for "top up" if YG program is more generous.

This should be considered on a case by case basis. Perhaps a sliding scale to equalize the amounts.

To me this requires further clarification. Do students that are NOT citizens of a FN qualify for funding from both Gov of Canada and YTG? I am not clear why KFN and Ta'an don't qualify but the other three do not have signed Land Claims agreements and that is maybe the 'funding from both pots' problem because they are outside the settlement agreements and this has ramifications for their citizenry that was their choice.

Unfortunately, often many FN graduates are in greater need of additional money to be able to attend post-secondary...especially those from smaller FNs and smaller communities. In the spirit of promoting the benefits of further education, I absolutely believe that graduates with access to Federal funding should also have access to Territorial funding.

Unsigned first nations whose members live and graduate in the Yukon should be able to receive both the Yukon Grant, and educational funding from the federal government. Signed First Nations should not, they have negotiated this, and have seen a benefit elsewhere in their agreements (ie. Kluane sheep hunt)

Usually on or the other will cover tuition but not living allowance

Very good question, hard to answer. Of course it is unfair if some students with the same work effort receive more than one grant and others get one (or none for that matter). But this is how it works across the board (all over Canada). People who aren't First Nations often get even less funding that people who are. People with really high GPA's often get scholarships for further post-secondary, but some do not and need to save or go into debt to receive further post-secondary, etc. I often felt spoiled going to Manitoba (for my degree) and having made great money each summer and receiving a grant each year. I got a degree with no debt. All the farm kids I went to school with worked 2-3 summer jobs, all minimum wage (Manitoba \$ is not good) and had \$35,000 student loans to pay off when they were done. I had it easy in comparison and likely a lot of them worked just as hard or harder academically than me too. Is it unfair that some students receive two grants vs. one? Yes!! Of course!! They aren't more entitle

We owe the First Nations children every possible advantage.
We should help students as much as possible.
What about the non-first nation students....?? seems like the playing field should be equal for all.
While the grant is super helpful in funding school, the cost of universities in Canada is only rising. The Yukon grant does not come close to covering the cost of going to school and living for 8 entire months even at the cheapest university in the country.
Would this include Federal survival pension from a dead parent?
Yes, I think if their Band allow money for studying it is a good thing and it means that First Nations people care about the future of their children. And, they should be eligible for the Yukon Grant like any other students.
Yes, but the amount should be limited (i.e you can only receive the Yukon Grant if you've received less than \$20K in federal government funding).
Yes, however, there should be appropriate assessments to ensure equality. The goal should be equal access to supports to a certain level. That might require needs assessments or other tools. And priority should be given to students accessing programs in the Yukon at the undergrad level.
Yes. Post-secondary education is expensive to undertake and the less panicked students are about money, the more they'll get from the actual educational experience. That being said, it would be nice if all students could have both federal and territorial assistance.
Yukon students need all the help they can get just to stay here!
all should get it if they went to school in Yukon. it is for All
all students not just 1st nation
deppends on their support and income from the family
funding should be fair and consistent, and no one should be penalized depending on their FN membership or lack of FN membership
is the inconsistency due to First Nation's choices. Part of land claims settlement, or not. This is the reason for my answer. Everyone should be responsible for their choices.
it is expensive enough to be far away from home with housing costs on top of tuition and books. Being able to receive both puts yukon students on par with those in the south who do not have additional costs away from home. Some Yukon students now thrive in the south seeking post secondary education because their families can afford the extra cost of housing. This is not the case for all families.
it would be nice if non First Nation kids had this option as well.
please note many first nation can't contribute to RESP that the government of Canada top up, so we in essence only support the rich.. we need to support education no restrictions. students need to study not needing to work and study this is wrong
so difficult to access education due to cost

yes, as long as the total amount of funding received is not more than the cost of going to school (i.e. people shouldn't MAKE money by going to school, but they should be able to cover their costs, if they receive funding).

Tant qu'il n'y aura pas d'université au Yukon, les étudiants devraient avoir accès au plus grand nombre de bourses possibles.

Survey Question 2 Comments

Should the 'Dependent' and 'New Resident' student categories be removed from the Act?

Dependent student category should be removed. New Resident category should NOT be removed. Since the question is phrased to ask if both should be removed, I have indicated "No" above.

Dependant student should be removed.

The Grade 12 requirement discriminates against mature students, no matter when they move to the Yukon. A resident who has lived her for more than 5 years should NOT be penalized for not doing their Grade 12 here. These rules should be streamlined and be based more on residency overall. The Independent category needs to be revamped more than the new resident one...

I think the dependent student should be but not the new resident student. If the student has never, themselves, lived in the Yukon they should not receive the grant.

Dependent category where it is only the parent that resides in the Yukon should be removed - only students who have physically been in the Yukon should be eligible.

Again, only so much money available and these students don't seem like true Yukon students particularly the scenario where the student may not even live in Yukon but one parent does. I've heard from several people who moved to Yukon for last year of high school and part of their parents decision was the yukon grant

The student should have to graduate from a Yukon school.

Most of the donors to the Yukon Grant are or have been Yukoners who want the students from out lying communities and students facing financial hardship to be assisted in completing their academic studies and will most likely be also a contributors to this grant in the future.

The Dependent Student category should be removed. If the student has never lived in the Yukon, they should not receive the grant. I am unsure on the New Resident category.

it is for yukon students

No. However, I do believe those 2 categories need to be expanded. I was born and raised in the Yukon. At the age of 13 my mother moved to Alberta and my dad stayed in the Yukon. Every summer I returned to the Yukon to live. At the age of 16 I began doing high school by distance and would go to the Yukon throughout the year and do my schooling there. Despite taking classes in Alberta, in 2008, I was an honorary graduate from Porter Creek Secondary School. I am a Yukoner through and through and I have always returned, each year, to what I consider my home. I started university on August 28th, at the age of 19. My birthday is August 20th. If I had been born 8 days later, I would have been eligible for the Yukon grant. Throughout university I returned to the Yukon to work in the summers. Despite all of this, I am categorically excluded by the act. And now, at the age of 24, all of my friends are debt free and saving money, buying cars, etc., while I am working to pay off \$30,000 in

loans. If the Yukon grant is a grant meant for Yukoners, I believe I should have been eligible.

Students who attended 12 years of schooling in Yukon should be eligible. Students who only attending high school in Yukon should not be eligible for the full grant. Students who have never attended school in the territory should not be eligible under any circumstances.

Remove Dependent student should be removed because it is too broad. I think the student should have had to attend high school in the Yukon. Keep New resident.

As a born and raised Yukoner who received the Yukon Grant for my continued education and have now returned to the territory to work, I don't think we should be investing in students who have never resided in our territory (ie - the Dependent student category). If a student has never resided in the territory, they likely won't return after their education is complete and therefore it does not make sense that our Government would invest in that individual. the New Resident student category is a bit convoluted and it seems unfair that only one year of high school is required while two years are required under the Independent category. Keep it simple and clean and remove the Dependent and new resident categories.

The dependent category should be removed. It is too easy to take advantage of this without really having the student be a Yukoner. The new resident category should be considered for landed immigrants of older children as long as the stipulation remains that the student and parent continue to reside in Yukon.

The dependent student section should be amended, or even taken out. The student should have to have lived in the Yukon for 1 year.

Yes - Dependent student category should be removed. If the student is not a Yukon resident - they should not be eligible for the grant. The New Resident however is a bit less clear. Provided the parent remains in the Yukon and the student's primary address is Yukon - they should be eligible.

Only because the wording of this agreement is open to many interpretations. The mandatory education requirement within the Yukon high school system should be at least two years no matter who you are and the residency should be mandatory as well. In the event that during a student's post secondary education, their family is transferred or decides to leave the territory then the student should continue to qualify as long as they mee the minumium requirements of the grant (returning in th esummer, minimum GPA for each year of school etc)

Student & parent commits to the Yukon, should be eligible.

I was born and raised in the Yukon and had to move to Vancouver when I was 14 and finished high school in Vancouver. When I moved back to the Yukon when I was 18 I was not considered eligible for the Yukon Grant and it has really been unfair since I have lived here ever since and everyone else can apply but I can because of the high school criteria.

Individuals should be encouraged to pursue higher education regardless of age. What is the criteria in other jurisdictions? No Canadian should fall through the cracks. If they aren't eligible in other jurisdictions because of their residency then they should

be allowed to receive the Yukon grant. I am not opposed to funding education as long as we don't get an influx of new residents to take advantage of the funding and then leave making permanent residents to pay higher taxes.

Remove only the Dependant category.

Absolutely - this money should be solely for the benefit of Yukoners who attended school in the Yukon, are supporting the Yukon economy and paying taxes in the Yukon. It appears the "independent" student category covers that. It may however be worth discussing whether the requirement of 2 years of high school should be broadened to 1 year of high school if the other 2 categories are removed.

Don't remove the Dependent and New Resident categories but amend them so that all three categories have the 2-year Yukon high school and 2-year residence rule.

I believe that a attendance at a Yukon school should be required to receive the grant it may be easier to just have the one requirement ... Unless you can modify to make it equally fair for all Maybe the attendance requirement should be 2 years for everyone My daughter is currently in the Netherlands attending a UWC as she was selected by Pearson college/ canada to attend I continue to reside in the Yukon so it would be great for her to still be eligible which I believe she is as she is classified as a resident as she is in full time studies She may consider attending a University outside of Canada which as a permanent resident is hard to do as she must be physically in Canada for 2 yrs out of every 5 yrs and if she is not a permanent resident she cannot use the Yukon Grant so it would be great to have some leeway here

I think they should have to attend at least three years of school....Grades 10-12. Or their funding depends on the number of years they live in the Yukon.

These should be 2 separate questions... I think many Yk parents send their children out to school given the lack of options within Yk. These students are still Yukoners if they've grown up here and their families live here. So, this category should remain while the New Resident category should be removed.

However when a family leaves the Yukon immediately on graduation of any year and moves permanently to another province, should that student be able to collect the Yukon Grant for five years and not return to the Yukon any year after the first year???

Under Canadian law, the Yukon parent is still responsible for their minor and their schooling, etc. Minors are supposed to be entitled to taxpayer-paid schooling. They should qualify.

That's a loaded question. I would say dependent no, completed HS in the Yukon - with parent resident yes

Categories should be edited to be more restrictive and to not allow such large loopholes, however simply eliminating both will penalize certain individuals unfairly. The Dependent Category should not create eligibility for students who have never had any affiliation with the Yukon school system or Yukon territory. However, simply removing it would disqualify Yukon students who have spent the majority of their high school career attending private schools, or schools outside the territory (becoming more common with athletes competing Outside). A mechanism should

exist that qualifies these students using a residency mechanism, much like is used for health care status. The new resident category is redundant. There should be more restrictions on qualifying and the requirement for two years of Yukon high school to qualify as an Independent Student should be satisfactory.

I think that both B and C meet residency requirement and you have not given a reason as to why they should be removed. People relocate for a variety of reasons and a student's access to educational assistance should not be a penalty.

Some students may not fit to the independent student category

I find that a lot of people move to the Yukon just for our benefits (health, school, social assistance) this IS NOT fair to our Yukoners, it seems the Yukoners are losing out on a lot of our own benefits because of the transients coming here.

Eligibility should be based on student's residency, not parents. The point of the program, it seems, is to compensate for a lack of choice in post-secondary education for those living in the Yukon. So long as the student lives somewhere where there are institutions (e.g. Alberta, BC) then should not be eligible for Yukon Grant. May need to align with grant policies in NWT and Nunavut to ensure students do not "fall through the cracks".

Absolutely not. I have friends who for absolutely ridiculous reasons defined within have been ineligible for the grant, but absolutely should have had access. To restrict it further makes no sense to me.

I believe that the dependent category should remain as the parent's would have contributed to the Yukon economy and tax base as residents.

I believe you should have lived in the Yukon for 3 years to be able to qualify, but with that said at times people get transferred due to their jobs not due to the student so penalize them just is not right for example RCMP, Federal staff ect .

These are two separate questions. Why are they combined into one? Both categories could use some alterations/clarifications, but if they are not being overly used and "costing" a lot, why not keep them for those who don't fit the Independent criteria?

I have great difficulty in accepting the Dependant Student in particular. I was under the impression that the Yukon Grant was originally intended to assist YUKON students who have additional, unavoidable costs associated with obtaining a post secondary education outside the Yukon. Students who have a high likelihood of returning to the Yukon to work professionally and thereby contribute significantly to the quality of the work force in YT, as well as encourage residents to RETURN to the Yukon to live and contribute. I personally know someone who was able to qualify their child who lived outside Yukon based on the parent's YT residency. Although the child was enrolled in post secondary education, the university was in the same southern city the child already lived in. The funds were never used for tuition as the parent had already paid it. The funds were used several months later to fly the child to the Yukon for a spring break and additional summer visit. How do I know this? Because the parent had the gall to brag that they did not even use the funds they were able to secure through the Yukon Grant based on their own residency. With

regard to the New Resident Student, the criteria seem far too easy to satisfy for persons moving to YT just for the financial benefit to be had.
Students should all be able to obtain a higher education regardless of ethnic background or at least lower the wait time how is a person suppose to survive if they cant work. they should at least be able to attend school while in the 2 year wait period of not being able to work. This will allow the steady and progressive flow of student to work ratio.
Students under the age of 19, who attended at least, three consecutive high school year in the Yukon.
I wanted to comment on the inability to receive the Yukon Grant if you didn't go to grade school in the Yukon. I returned to post secondary studies after 9 years living (and paying taxes!) in the Yukon. I still own my home there and plan to return so it is frustrating when I learned that I don't get the same benefit of the Yukon grant as someone who is lucky enough to have grown up in the Yukon. And further still, often these "Yukoners" able to receive the grant have never paid tax in the Yukon, no longer live in the Yukon (just use their parents address to apply), and do not plan to return to the Yukon after their studies are complete.
Pro-rate it so that the 12-year student receives more than, say, someone who moved to Yukon and attended only a few (<3?) years? Establish a scale so xx number of years in Yukon allows for xx dollars from the grant
I agree with the Dependent student being removed. I think the New Resident qualification should be changed to 2 years of high school to be eligible - Gr 11 & 12.
Gives a chance for the students of less affluent and single parent families to get an education.
I don't understand what the question is asking. What seems unfair is that someone who moves to the Yukon as an independent and lives there for 10 years doesn't not qualify for the Yukon grant because they did not attend high school there, but they do not qualify for a grant from the province they moved from because most provinces make determinations based solely on a period of sustained residency.
i would prefer to see only the first bullet for definition of a Dependent student be removed
One-year residency in the Yukon seems rather brief.
Perhaps amending the categories a bit so that no matter how you qualify, the parent(s) and the student must continue to live in Yukon as long as the student is receiving the grant. Once the parents leave, sometimes the student only comes back for a week in the summer just to maintain eligibility (strongly against this practice). Once the parent leaves, the tie with Yukon is significantly lessened. Exceptions should be made for students without a living parent. At least two years of high school better facilitates building the kind of relationships with other people and the community that will encourage graduates to return to Yukon with their education. Isn't that one of the end goals of the program?
I think the New Resident category should be kept but not the Dependent.

I think the dependent category should clarify that the Yukon Grant applies only to those students who have lived in the Yukon for 12 months previous to starting their post secondary education. The grant goes in large part to help costs, often incurred by travel. This is irrelevant if the student has not been residing in the Yukon.
Students have to have attended Yukon Schools for 2 years prior to be eligible. Why are you giving money to students who have not attended Yukon schools. Absolutely remove these categories
The Dependent category SHOULD be removed (as the assistance is in part to help fund travel). The New Resident category SHOULD NOT be removed.
The Dependent student category should have a residency requirement for the student.
If you have one parent that lives here, but you never did, you should not have the same rights as true Yukoners have. This grant is a privilege given to Yukon students (students meaning those that attended school in Yukon). There are many grants available to students in other provinces that Yukon students are not eligible for because they do not "reside" in that province.
The Grant should be awarded to resident Yukoners. Awarding its funding to people who have never lived in the Yukon or moved away from the Yukon before entering university dilutes its funding base and is against the spirit of the Grant. These students likely do not have to pay costs of air travel to attend school, or leave home to study. Further, Dependents and New Residents are likely eligible for financial support in their province or territory of residency.
Dependent student should be removed, new resident should not be removed
Any assistance for advanced education is good, depending if the student is a serious student and makes average to good grades. Help them as long as they have the initiative. This is an investment for our country's future and the student's.
Not unless it is in an effort to make the eligibility less confusing but equally available.
this question is confusing
you should separate these questions. this is a poorly written survey. it smells of ulterior motive when it combines these together
I would say remove Dependent, but keep New Resident
Dependent student: If a dependent student has never lived in the Yukon, has not completed last 2 years of school in the Yukon - they should NOT be eligible for Yukon grant. New Resident - should NOT be eligabel for Yukon grant.
I an am considered an independent student, i have to have been in the Yukon for 2 yrs as an adolescent, however that criteria does not pertain to these two categories? I feel that this is extremely hypercritical. I was born and raised in Whitehorse; I made it to grade 11, in an alternative class at Porter Creek Secondary, however my permanent records only show me completing gr.7 so i, a Yukoner from birth, was denied the Yukon Grant. This is very discouraging to me and my career goals. I am planning a move to continue my education and this grant would have helped me secure my move, and education but because someone along the way failed to report

that I had completed a grade via the WELLS program in the late 90s. So now I am left unsupported by my home government. I feel like i have been put aside and forgot about because of someone Else's carelessness.

Why would we fund a student that is not a Yukon or Canadian resident.

It sounds like a person who completes the last two years of high school here, but goes away for a year is not eligible. My preference is that a person who completes the last two years of high school here, and lives here while attending the last two years of high school, is eligible. That would allow a person to work for a year before continuing.

I believe the Dependent resident student category SHOULD be removed, given the scenario of a student being eligible for the Yukon Grant despite never having lived or attended secondary school in the Yukon. I believe the New Resident category should NOT be removed, since students falling under this category have both lived and attended secondary school in the Yukon.

The dependent category should be removed, although I would argue that the new resident should stay as it requires at least one year of schooling in the Yukon and gives newcomers a chance.

Should consider students with children.

If one parent lives here and the child visits them they will feel a sense of loyalty to the Yukon for providing financial assistance. However, I do believe that the student must have attended a Yukon school for at least one year to qualify for any sort of assistance.

I believe one of the intents of the Yukon Grant is to support post secondary training for Yukon kids who may be coming back to the Territory with their new skill set. If a student has never lived in the Territory, I see it as doubtful they will move here. Money therefor goes to educational resources being developed for other jurisdictions.

There is no box to check one and not the other. This question should have been 2 separate questions. I truly believe that the Yukon grant should be provided for Yukon educated students and that means that they needed to have lived and received education (e.g., 1 year) in the Yukon. Travel to university from Yukon is a huge expense; if the student is living with a parent who does not reside in Yukon then educational opportunities are more accessible and less of a financial burden in regards to travel expenses. Students whose parents are moving to Yukon for work (e.g., for their Grade 12 year) actually lived and received education in Yukon and would be traveling from Yukon to pursue further education. Perhaps the question that needs to be reviewed is what the purpose is of the Yukon Grant. I am not sure of its intent; however, I feel that it may be to reduce the financial burden for Yukoners (old and new) to send (travel outside) their Yukon-educated children to receive quality education not available in the territory. In short, perhaps this needs to be re-written (and not get rid of sections) to include: Yukon-based education, student living in Yukon.

Students who have not lived/studied in Yukon should not be eligible for the grant.

<p>This is a hard question to answer. There are people who could possibly take advantage of this situation by moving into the Yukon to avail of the grant. This becomes a burden on "real" residents who have been living here and continue to live here. We should be investing in the education of those who hopefully would give back to the community after they finish post secondary schooling. Usually, those who have longer ties (i.e residency) to the community will have a greater chance of coming back). Then again, there are new residents who may have just moved in but have intentions of staying. So, who is to say.</p>
<p>Dependent should be removed; new resident should not be removed</p>
<p>remove the Dependent child scenario. It is crazy that a student who has never lived in the Yukon could receive the Grant. Revamp The New Resident - for C) The new resident student should have to complete at least two year of school (grades 8-12) in the Yukon, just as the independent student.</p>
<p>Maybe the dependent student should be taken out, but the new resident student category seems fair</p>
<p>If the parent(s) have a full time job that is not a contract position then yes they should get it not their fault their parent(s) moved if it is a term position or not full time employment then no they should not get it as they are not either making enough money to spend money in the province or two are intending to leave again.</p>
<p>I am a firm believer in promoting accessibility to a post-secondary education; for that reason I think the Yukon Grant should be available to all 3 categories of graduate.</p>
<p>Post Secondary studies should be encouraged as much as possible by every jurisdiction.</p>
<p>This is not really an issue, as 99 per cent of the students qualify under the independent student requirements.</p>
<p>I think new resident should stay, but the dependant should go. Dependant is literally just siphoning off of benefits from the Yukon, where as the new resident one feels more like somebody who has had some commitment to education and living in the Yukon.</p>
<p>Dependent category should be removed.. Student needs to be a resident not the parent. New resident as set out above should be eligibel</p>
<p>The Dependent Resident should NOT get a Yukon Grant! Ridiculous!! That does not even make sense. The New Resident SHOULD get a partial Yukon Grant each year. Chances are their parents will reside in the territory for some time (if not permanently) which means the student will likely return as well.</p>
<p>Everyone in the 2 categories have to pay taxes. They should receive the Grant,</p>
<p>A new resident should also require 2 years in the Yukon. Dependent students should also require 2 school years in the Yukon</p>
<p>Only remove the Dependent category</p>
<p>I feel if the person has never lived in the Yukon they should not be eligible, however, feel that if they have, they should be.</p>
<p>Remove Dependent category, keep New Resident</p>

the student may have moved to the Yukon just for the money. Need to be in yukon for atleast 2 years.
If he or she is under 19 then they should still be in Highschool
This should be two separate questions. The dependent should be removed because they haven't attended high school in Yukon and their getting of the money depends on one of their parents living in Yukon for a specified amount of time. It is fair if a student to get the grant who went to high school in Yukon for part of their high school career and their parent/s still live in Yukon. The new resident student category is fair and should stay in the act.
I don't agree with Dependent's being eligible as the purpose of the monies is to offset the high cost of Yukoners having to leave Yukon to receive an education if a dependent has spent their entire life in an outside community then there is no hardship due to geography. I don't have a problem with New Resident students as they are attending school for at least one year and actually live here.
Confusing question -- I would need more background information on eligibility before attempting to give an informed opinion.
I do not agree with having to attend post secondary by age 19. Many kids do not know what they want to do so just go to school because that is the only way to get the grant under these categories. We moved here when 2 if our kids were 15 and they only completed 1year and then finished high school in home province as they had a hard time making friends. However both came back and worked for a few years before choosing to go back to school. We still live here 10 years later but no yukon grant for them
I think the dependent category should be removed but the new resident category should remain in the Act.
If they are less than 1 % why change? Is it inconsistent with the objective of the Act? Would these students be eligible for support from their previous province ?
I agree with both of the Dependent categories, but not the new resident. It seems to me that you should live in the Yukon for two years before you or your child become eligible for funding.
Dependent Student could be removed but New Resident should not.
You have provided several scenarios here, some of which make sense and others which may raise questions as to whether or not they make sense. But you lump your question into a yes or no to remove both the dependent and new resident student categories. I don't think a student who has never lived in the Yukon, but whose parent did should be eligible. Eligibility should primarily based on the STUDENT's residency and not the parents. A student who lives elsewhere can apply for whatever grants may be available to them in that province/territory.
I have spoken to several people who admit their decision to move here was at least partly influenced by the education grants (Yukon Grant) available for their high school-aged children, and who don't intend to stay much beyond the time it takes for their child(ren) to graduate. Having said that, maybe YG could consider instituting a

'financial need' assessment for these two categories instead of eliminating them, in order to weed out the highly-paid two-income government workers who swoop in and out, and who have the financial means to help pay for their children's education on their own. As a long-time Yukoner and a long-time single mother whose own two children would not have attended post-secondary but for the Yukon Grant, I am not averse to helping new Canadians and new residents who have come for a chance at a new life/ fresh start, and who are trying to help give their kids a leg up (not an hand-out) by sending them to post-secondary. If the option is \$25,000 (approx) of Yukon Grant to help make a self-supporting, independent worker who will work, reside and pay taxes here, OR spend \$250,000 or more for social assistance over a lifetime, isn't the Yukon Grant the fiscally responsible choice here?

Should not be removed so that students who leave whitehorse to attend private school but who still have a parent residing in whitehorse can be eligible to receive the grant

Not sure if this is where I would write this comment. But as a student taking a masters of science through distance education, I am no longer eligible for grants through B.C. (I am originally from BC) or Yukon as I didn't get here before I was 19. But I have been here for 5 years. I was only eligible for 60% of the loans from the federal government that my needs assessment indicated. When I inquired about it federally they said your province or territory is responsible for the other 40%. Which I can't get because there is no option for just a loan - it would have to be grant money. Many of my friends in the same position are claiming they are from other provinces to get the full amount needed for school. Seems like an issue that changing the policy could fix by offering loans as well as a grant to those that don't qualify.

I don't think the dependent student should be allowed but I

but it should be conditional upon the student returning to the Yukon for a period of time equal to the length of schooling being supported. Yukon should benefit in some way from educational assistance

The idea of the Yukon Grant is that upon completion of their studies, students will return to the Yukon to work and utilize their skills. The Grant is like an "investment" in Yukon's future. Grants should NOT be provided to students who have a limited connection to Yukon. Minimal requirement should be: reside in YT at least 2 years prior AND graduate from a YT high school.

Again, the downstream benefits of education is huge. If we can support those students that didn't attend their entire high school career in Yukon, let's help them. However, I would say I don't support the dependent student category where a parent has lived her for 2 years, but the student has not had to have lived in the Yukon at all. That student is not a Yukon resident, so I don't feel they should receive the Grant.

I'm born and raised. I've paid my taxes. My parents have paid their taxes. We've committed to the Yukon. These people have not.

The Yukon Grant is a hefty sum of money that ought to be given to Yukon students, not just dependents of Yukoners yet living outside the territory, or new residents, as this could encourage abuse of the generosity of the grant.

<p>Scenario for Dependent does not match the definition - the student either has to have lived in Yukon continuously during the 12 months right before classes start OR as the scenario states NEVER lived in Yukon but has one parent....Not sure that the Dependent Student category should be removed (provided it is based on the definition and not scenario), but really question why a New Resident Student would be eligible for the Yukon Grant.</p>
<p>I have lived in Yukon my whole life and ended up getting my upgrading from Yukon College; since I did not attend a Yukon "secondary school" I do not qualify for Yukon grant. It hardly seems fair that someone who does not even live here or just moved here qualifies and I do not.</p>
<p>If you grew up in the yukon and consider yourself a yukoner you should be eligible, otherwise people find loopholes to abuse the system and make it more difficult for people who actually consider themselves yukoners to get their funding. The grant is called "yukon grant" for a reason. Why should a parent living in the yukon qualify someone for funding? Doesn't really make much sense. The funding should go to northern kids</p>
<p>I don't understand the Dependent Student category. The student isn't a Yukon (although a parent is), but will receive funding? I feel like the value of the Yukon Grant is to encourage people from the North, who are likely or more likely to return to the North, to pursue educational opportunities. I think that there should be funding available to people who are Yukon residents (i.e. longer term, perhaps 3-5 years) who are looking to return to school, even if they didn't go to high school in the Yukon. If the purpose is to educate people who want to be in the Yukon, then why not support mature students on their return?</p>
<p>I think that some people could take advantage of the Dependent and New Resident student categories by moving here at the right time. To be eligible for the grant, I think that the student and her/his family should be living here for the high school years.</p>
<p>One of the barriers for First Nations has been the Child Services Foster Homes System. Children that are Citizens or Members of one of the 14 First Nations in the Yukon, being signed over to a family member or non-family member who then moves out of territory for some reason. These First Nation Citizens/Members then move back to their community or the Yukon can not receive the Yukon Grant, mainly for not being in secondary school for 2 years. There needs to be a fair appeal and review process for this on a case by case bases.</p>
<p>People are able to take advantage of these scenarios and unfortunately should not be eligible. Yukon funds should go to people who have provided economic support to Yukon and have resided here long term.</p>
<p>The question is not clear</p>
<p>Is this the only option being considered? Might it be possible to rewrite the categories so that new residents do have some access to funding, but only that access aligns with the underlying purpose of the program? I am not sure I agree with funding a student who does not reside in Yukon, as (in my mind) one of the primary</p>

purposes of the fund is to help defray the costs associated with moving them south and encouraging them to keep Yukon as their residence.

On the other hand, I think that a student who has completed 2+ years of high school, and then leave the territory and do not live there for two years prior to when classes start should still have access to the grant.

I disagree with removing the Dependent Student clause. I do not agree with keeping the New Resident Student cause.

Should only be available to a student who actually attend to their studies within the Yukon, for 2 or more years, their primary residence should be the YT.

All three categories should be deleted and a new category of "student" created with a set of criteria that need to be met to be deemed a "student".

I graduated from an Ontario high school and moved to the Yukon three weeks later. I was 18 at the time, and by myself. I became a Yukon resident and continued to live independently in the territory. At the age of 26, I began my post secondary education at Yukin College. I completed my BA through correspondence with Carleton University while continuing to live and work full time in the Yukon. 11 years after having moved to the territory, I was required to temporarily move to Ottawa to complete my B. Ed. I still remained a Yukin resident. However, when I applied for the Yukon Grant, I was told I was ineligible because I had not gone to high school in the territory. I was also ineligible for any Ontario student grants because I was no longer an Ontario resident. I was forced to apply for a Canadian Student Loan, and now owe thousands of dollars. I felt I was left out in the cold by both systems. Despite my intention to return to the territory to apply the education I had received; despite the fact that I was 18 when I moved to the territory; despite the fact that I had completed the majority of my post-secondary education in a territorial educational institution while working in the territory; and despite the fact that I have spent almost half of my life as a Yukon resident, the Yukon was unwilling to give me the Yukon Grant. I hope this changes.

I think only the new resident category should be removed. Also it might be a good idea to increase the number of years of residency a parent has for the child to qualify in the dependent category.

if a resident of yukon completes two years of highschool, yet leaves in order to go to boarding school (to specialize his studies or for an enriched program) they should ABSOLUTELY still qualify. A child should not be penalized for exploring educational opportunities abroad. The student is still in the yukon for breaks and the summers and still consider to Yukon home. Yukon bonus for all residents, dependant or not.

Consider that the student and one parent must have resided in the Yukon for at least two years of high school.

Some people will move here just for the additional money for school. It takes away from the long time residents who have earned this funding. And if more people move here for this funding there is risk of funding cuts.

I'd support that. The Dependent doesn't have to have been to school here and the new resident could qualify under the Independent with two years of high school here.

Nobody knows about these clauses, so the individuals covered don't likely apply for the grant.

We need to support our students in order for them to support their communities as educated individuals.

I strongly feel that if an individual has never attended high school in the Yukon should not receive the grant. I feel a student should have to spend minimum two years of high school in the Yukon to receive the grant.

This is qualified "yes". I would like to see that Yukon Grant stay in the Yukon. So, if the student is planning to complete a program outside of Yukon maybe there should be some consideration given to the student completing a year or two at Yukon College to prepare for post secondary. I wonder how many students use their grant to leave the Yukon for large post secondary institutions, only to find that they are ready for that type of transition. I would be curious to know what the success rate is for Yukon students leaving for outside post secondary institutions.

I think the Dependent student category should be removed but not the New Resident student category.

since it appears to affect such a small amount of students, it doesn't appear as though the system is being abused.

Survey Question 3 Comments

Should there be a clear and consistent definition of residency to determine whether a student has 'continuously resided' in the Yukon? If yes, what do you think the definition should be?

For example:

- Should students or their parents (if applicable) be required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident?
- Should students or their parents have to maintain a Yukon address?
- Should students have to maintain health care insurance?

Definition should be aligned with other YG departments (i.e. there should be one, consistent definition of residency across the board from Health & Social Services to Highways & Public Works (i.e. Motor Vehicles Branch) to Education. Residency should include - but not be limited to - the three example points. And eligibility for the Yukon Grant should include "Return of Service." i.e. residency prior to receiving the Yukon Grant - and after (for a certain amount of time - NWT is a strong model) receiving the Yukon Grant.
Pay YT income tax and have health care insurance
Examples noted below are great examples as they are all fair and clearly defined.
Any student who has lived in Yukon for the past 2 years, doesn't necessarily need to have completed two years of high-school in the Yukon. A mature student that moved to Yukon after high-school would then be able to apply.
Health Care & Yukon address should be maintained and taxes of the parents filed in the Yukon. A student could be out of the territory for school and then summer employment, but would still be considered a resident. Also, should have graduated or equivalent of Grade 12 in the Yukon.
Not sure, but it needs to cover the notion of "home". Do they live here now and really plan to return?
Students or their parents (if applicable) are required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident
Students maintain health care insurance
Residency should be defined as: the permanent, legal residence of the student and parent(s), in the Yukon, that persists throughout the student's time in school. Funding should not continue if the family and student permanently move to a different province or territory - the permanent residence must remain in the Yukon.
Students or their parents (if applicable) are required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident * Students or their parents maintain a Yukon address * Students maintain health care insurance
Students or their parents maintain a Yukon address
The student's primary residence should be in Yukon i.e. if parents have moved away the student still comes home in the summer to work (file Yukon income tax)
Income tax filing

Students or parents should maintain a Yukon address
Students maintain health care insurance and the students or their parents maintain a Yukon address.
Students or their parents maintain a Yukon address.
Students who have left the Yukon for 12 consecutive months should not be eligible. Students/families who leave during the school year should promise to return within 12 months to secure ongoing funding. They should have to provide proof of their return.
Most granting criteria states some sort of residency as a requirement. This grant should also.
resident of yukon and only attending post secondary then returning to yukon so yes maintain health insurance
I'm not sure. Not very helpful, sorry :(
As long as the student graduated from a Yukon school, they qualify as a resident regardless of returning to the Yukon. Some students need to stay at their school for internships, work experience, etc. and should not lose their Yukon Grant because of it. Also, some families may not be able to afford trips back and forth.
Students should be required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident ANDM maintain Health Care Insurance. I thought this benefit was to educate Yukon students so that these students could come back to Yukon to become part of our work force. Why are they permitted to return for a short visit and this is considered to meet the criteria.
Not sure. I tentatively agree with all three examples shown below.
Students maintain requirements for health care insurance. If dependent, parent(s) must reside in Yukon. Students must live in Yukon when not attending school. If student attends school over the summer as well, can maintain residency but must prove they are in school.
it is complicated because kids go Outside to go to school and then often need to work in the summer in their chosen field and some cannot make it home and must relocate elsewhere. If the student went to highschool in the Yukon (maybe it should be more than 2 years) then they should be eligible for the Yukon Grant, even if their parents leave.
I like the 12 month rule, but there needs to be an end point if they are not in school. Say a visit within 12-months while not in school for that period, but only up to 48-months.
Minimum 3 months
Out of the three examples below, the 1st and 3rd definitions make the most sense. The 2nd one, "students or their parents maintain a Yukon address" is very easy to get around as you can put any friend's address as your mailing address without actually coming back to Yukon.

<p>It is not absurd to expect that Yukon students take summer jobs outside the Yukon and therefore only have a short time in the Yukon. However, the 12 month absence from academia should specify clearly how many times a student should be able to do this while completing their degree or diploma. I suggest one time.</p>
<p>For the purposes of post secondary education, the twelve month rule is fair. However, under certain circumstances, students whose families move away from the Yukon, should still be awarded the Yukon grant.</p>
<p>The students home address (ie. home address of their primary caregiver) must be a Yukon address. If the student (and family) moves away after the student starts school - they are no longer a Yukon resident. Having YT health care insurance as in the example below might work.</p>
<p>parents file income tax</p>
<p>The idea of students or their parents filing taxes in the Yukon and Maintaining health care insurance seems a reasonable one.</p>
<p>as below</p>
<p>Return to Yukon each year even if for a short time, student or parent maintain Yukon address</p>
<p>The Yukon Grant should be dependent on continuous residencies ... on the parents part income tax filed maintain a residence and health care</p>
<p>Students (or their parents in the case of Dependent and New Resident students) must reside in Yukon to meet eligibility requirements. The Student Financial Assistance Committee can rule whether someone can be absent for extraordinary medical or educational reasons. Students who are absent for educational purposes (high school or full-time post-secondary) may, in exceptional or unavoidable circumstances, still be considered to be Yukon residents.</p>
<p>Students or their parents are required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident</p>
<p>Same 12 month rule as you have now.</p>
<p>Can go to post-secondary outside Yukon but has lived in Yukon until attending post-secondary and parents still live there.</p>
<p>But if there is whether or not you are paying taxes here is potentially a good way to go about it....</p>
<p>Life happens you should not be made to stay somewhere If the child has completed school here and fulfilled the requirements they should receive the support you have offered you want them to spread there wings and contribute to the world !</p>
<p>This rule has often meant that even though they had good job opportunities over the summer outside the Yk, they still needed to come home. This has been costly (although nice for parents!). If the families remain in the Yukon , this should be sufficient for the student to be considered a resident if they originally qualified for the grant.</p>
<p>student and parent should maintain address and health care in the Yukon</p>

Have a valid Yukon address, Yukon healthcard etc.
Definition is needed because too many people already abuse the system in other ways
At least a requirement for the student to return to the Yukon every summer that the grant is paid out.
I'd base it on the filing of income tax as a Yukon Resident and maintenance of Yukon health care insurance.
All of below examples
Students should be required to reimburse the assistance received, if they do not graduate. Students, or their parents should be required to show Yukon residency for the duration of the assistance.
If the student is not in training while Outside they shouldn't qualify. If the student is attending school or a training program they should continue to qualify. Often our children raised here return because they don't like Outside as much as here. We benefit from their training.
Current is good.
Maintain health care
Student should have been a full time yukon resident for at least 3 years previous to receiving funding.
The 12 month rule should be removed, when you move for more than 12 months eligibility should be lost.
If a student does not intend to return to Yukon the grant should not be available to them.
Students maintain healthcare and students or parents file income tax return as Yukon resident.
Minimum residency requirements must be maintained to remain eligible for student financial assistance. Minimum residency is four months (i.e. 10 months is a full academic year).
Student or at least one parent required to file income tax as a Yukon resident
If the people are not returning to the Yukon then i would say no they are not entitled to the Yukon grant, i can see if they are going off to colleget to better thier careers but if they are not coming back here to the Yukon then they should not be allowed to access our funding.
The student should be able to receive the Yukon Grant regardless if the student returns to the Yukon as long as they are an independent student. This rule should be in place for the 5 years that the Yukon Grant is available.
SHOULD WORK IN THE YUKON FOR THE SUMMER
Return for at least 2 months in the summer, allowing the student to work during the summer, or come home at christmas/reading week + a month

Students should have to come home for the summer months or an extended amount of time (3months) to live and work in the Yukon if they would like to continue to collect monies from the territory.
Residency should be classified as 3 months or more; PHYSICALLY being in the Yukon during this period with exceptions of short trips (10 days or less) being out of the territory.
File taxes in Yukon
The student must return to work in the Yukon for the summer months unless they can prove they are still enrolled in a school program.
File income tax as a Yukon resident
Student resident, as evidenced by tax, address or health care
all or any of the items below
students cannot leave and then return for short periods to requalify. They should show proof of summer employment in yukon.
Students or their parents are required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident.
Students can be absent from Yukon, but in school Short visit : must come back for x weeks (minimum of a month) Required to fill their income tax as Yukon resident
I like the examples below.
Once a student is 18 they are considered adults, there is no need for parents to be considered, even if they reside in the Yukon. The Student must be a Yukon resident by the examples that have been provided. Income taxes, a resident address, not just a PO box address and health care insurance, and attend high school for three or more consecutive years.
if they move away for medical, maybe support of a short time, if the sell for example home them we are being taken advantage of this should not be allowed. The intent should be they will be returning to Yukon unless their is a death..
Students or their parents maintain their residency.
same as health, at least 180 consecutive days
Students or their parents are required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident, maintain a Yukon address and maintain health care insurance.
File Yukon income taxes. Health cards and Yukon address not enough
lets be fair.
Income tax filed as Yukon resident
Maintain a Yukon address
Income tax filed, Yukon address, Yukon health insurance
12 month rule seems reasonable.
Student maintains Yukon health care insurance and student or parents maintain a Yukon address.
Students maintain Yukon health care insurance.

I think that a student should have to be a permanent resident of the Yukon in order to receive the grant. If the student goes away for other education purposes but still resides in the Yukon then they should remain eligible. I also believe that they need to be residents at least 12 months prior to receiving the grant to be eligible. This can be proven by confirming their address with either CRA or health care.
Students or their parents (if applicable) are required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident * Students or their parents maintain a Yukon address * Students maintain health care insurance
If the parent(s), where the student has living parents, are no longer maintaining a year round residency (including address, income tax and health care), then the student should no longer be eligible. The "visit" should be a minimum of 10 weeks or maybe 12 weeks (that gives one month of free holiday time for the student to travel. The one year exception for a specific circumstance, perhaps related to a significant practicum or education related event or a health issue, should be clearly defined.
Students or family were Yukon residents and the student remains in post secondary until completion
Filing income tax as Yukon resident, with Yukon address and valid health care insurance.
Look at what other Yukon residency requirements are for health care as an example. Make it consistent cross government.
Family lives in the Yukon
income tax students
will have lived in the Yukon for 12 months before starting post-secondary program
Students or their parents are required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident
This is a bit tricky but I would suggest looking toward what the public service uses as residents. Someone needs to reside in the Yukon for 12 months to be considered a resident.
Maintain health care insurance
health care insurance
filing income tax, since income taxes go into YTG coffers, and contribute to paying for the Yukon Grant
* Students or their parents (if applicable) are required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident * Students or their parents maintain a Yukon address * Students maintain health care insurance
Students maintain health care insurance.
Any of the proposed definitions
Not sure, but there should be some just to make sure there are no loose ends.
maintain a Yukon address and health care. spend their summers in the Yukon
Students or their parent maintain Yukon residency and health care insurance.
not sure. this needs some thought and discussion

Students maintain health care insurance in the Yukon.
All 3 examples below should be requirements.
Having lived in the Yukon during the period between post-secondary educational institution's semesters and/or 12 consecutive weeks (normally the summer).
I feel that this 12 month rule is vulnerable for abuse by those students that can afford to come back to the Yukon for short visits during the breaks in their studies. I am planning to move to Alberta for my studies, I am not eligible for this grant, however i know that i will not be able to afford to come back to the Yukon. In addition, i have three small children. This Rule is unfair and once again discriminating to other student's circumstances. Although, i do think that there should be a 12 month window for Yukon students that move outside of the Yukon to complete their studies to remain eligible, as long as they were residence of the Yukon 3-5 yrs prior to their move for schooling. This can easily be verified via their heath care insurance records.
IN practical terms, if the Yukon Grant is intended for students who have completed most of their schooling in Yukon and whose parents reside here and contribute their taxes here, then an appropriate definition would be that the student or their parents maintain a Yukon address.
Students and at least one parent maintain residence.
Students are required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident, maintain a Yukon address, maintain health care insurance, and/or provide evidence of residency in the Yukon in between post-secondary semesters.
Preferably filing income tax as a Yukon resident. I know people who have mailing addresses and/or Yukon health care insurance who do not "reside" in the Yukon
A Yukon student is one who has a permanent address in the Yukon,files income taxes as a Yukon resident, comes back at least once every 12 months and holds Yukon healthcare.
Living in the Yukon full-time.
This falls into the category of if its not broke don't fix it.
Yukon Residency (tax purposes) is required of family and student
all 3 examples below seem reasonable - Grant should be for Yukon resident kids only..
Prove they file income tax as a Yukon resident.
How about all three of the below,
Students or their parents (if applicable) are required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident each year the student applies for the grant.
>2 month residency each year.
Parents reside in, File income tax as a yukon resident and attend 75% of their High school in the Yukon.
If a student has taken all their schooling in the Yukon and then moves away for work or travel then they should still be eligible for the Yukon grant.

Student must reside in Yukon for 1 consecutive month and one other visit, or have parents who live in Yukon and have student visit once in the year.
Yukon residents - either the parent or the student files income tax or maintains a Yukon address
That would require much discussion from the many involved parties to get the range of perspectives before I could narrow my response down. I honestly believe that if a student has completed their high school in the Yukon, return to the Yukon during their scho vacations to work when practicums/work experience don't prevent this and have one or both parents living in the Territory they should qualify for the Yukon Grant.
I like the income tax option below
Residency should match health- so the student should have to maintain Yukon health coverage.
Students should maintain a Yukon address
Student or their parents are required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident and the student must maintain Yukon Health Care
Physically living in Yukon and not eligible for funding in another province or territory
Well if you go away to boarding school while your parents live here and you return in the summer that's fine. but if you all leave and have once attend school here while maintaining an address here is wrong. it's takes funds away from those who have grown up here and need that money for post secondary outside of the territory or inside the territory. I mean then everyone would live here two years keep a po box and take funds from the government without living in the territory.. you need a much better grasp on the definition residency.
Have a permanent address here and file taxes here and healthcare is in territory!
No absence longer than 3 months
As below, students or their parents (if applicable) are required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident.
If you did 2 or more years of high school in Yukon, you should be eligible. If you move away or your parents move after high school, that is okay
Student or parents maintain a Yukon address
I think basing it on filing income tax as a Yukon resident would be consistent with other govt. residency requirements.
Eliminate 12 month rule. Re-entry or waive can be applied for. I.e. Easy-out, but some effort and process to get back in.
File taxes in Yukon.
All three of the below.
Someone who is from the yukon (somepart of their high school in the YT system) and will return to the YT prior to last exam of the academic year (if not taking summer courses). Maintain health care insurance with YT.

<p>We can't really do much about this since Yukon college has very few offered programs, so students mostly have to go to other places to pursue a degree or a diploma. If their parents wants to join them in another province, its their choice and the government should not make a consequence out of that. That's just unfair!</p>
<p>Student must be reside and in school here prior to going to college . Parents need to reside here, or file Income Tax as a Yukon resident using health care is even more complex</p>
<p>Maintain Yukon address; maintain Yukon health care</p>
<p>Otherwise, there is huge abuse of this privilege.</p>
<p>I think there should be provision for special circumstances, i.e. a student has completed all 12 years of school in Yukon but parents move away the year after they graduate. As long as he comes back in the summers or maintains health care, he should be eligible for the grant.</p>
<p>I think it should match other residency definitions - health care, income tax etc. don't think maintaining a Yukon address is sufficient as a person can continue to own a residence here but not actually live in the Yukon full time?</p>
<p>You could mirror the eligibility rules for YHIP (medicare).</p>
<p>It has to be clearer! You cannot just go back and forth out of the Territory. Parents need to commit to something such as paying taxes.</p>
<p>Maintain Yukon health care insurance</p>
<p>A clearly defined amount of time per annum the student must be in the Yukon. Perhaps an 8 week minimum residency. Students can return to the Yukon in the summer for employment.</p>
<p>They are registered in a Yukon school and no other and they have been absent from Yukon for no more than 6 months. Like driver's license rules. Or even 3 months like medical.</p>
<p>If the student can maintain a Yukon health card and file their income tax in the Yukon.</p>
<p>A resident student is one who has lived in the and attended a Yukon school in his/her final two years of high school and graduated in Yukon. Parents must have lived in and paid taxes as Yukon residents during that time and covered by the YHCIP</p>
<p>Be in the Yukon for at minimum 2 months of the year</p>
<p>One in two years as students may not fine work during the summer in their field of study in Yukon and or attended school far away where trips home are prohibitive. They should not be punished for trying to get the best education and the most experience possible. As long as the held a valid health care card from Yukon in year one then they should be good for all the years they get a grant</p>
<p>complete at least 2 academic years in Yukon secondary school.</p>
<p>If you are holding a valied health Card you should still be considered a resident no matter where you are</p>

The first scenario where the student and family have moved away doesn't make sense for there still to be access to the grant, if they are no longer Yukon residents and the people they are dependents of are no longer Yukon residents they should no longer be getting the grant as they are no longer paying into that system.
Students should remain in the Yukon for a significant period of time, perhaps similar to what we require in order to retain our medical coverage?
Required to file income tax as Yukon resident
Student or parents file income tax as a Yukon resident
examples sound like good place to start defining.
Birth certificate; proof of address with references
Students or parents maintain a yukon address.
Filing of income tax. Does ATIP allow this to be shared?
Students/ families should reside (be that demonstrating tax receipt or an address) in Yukon for a student to be eligible -not simply be permitted to qualify after a short visit to Yukon. If a student is attending high school outside the territory but the student's parents still reside in the territory, they should still be permitted to receive Yukon student financial assistance.
I think that a student should return to live and work in the Yukon between funded school years unless they are attending summer school or taking part in an education related internship or program.
The student must have a permanent address in Yukon
The 12 month rule is good but there should be more definition of what constitutes a return to the Yukon (eg. 2 weeks, one month..)
This is fine as long as a student who decides to work for the summer down south rather than return her is not penalized.
At least one parent (or legal guardian) should remain a Yukon resident during the student's time away at school (barring medical issues, of course, and possibly legal ones - though the latter could get complicated to regulate!), until the beginning of the student's final calendar year (i.e. if the student is to graduate in May 2016, the parent/guardian should be a Yukon resident until January 2016). I have known too many families who have left Yukon shortly after their child starts post-secondary, and the children come up only for occasional long weekends (not coincidentally, a certain weekend in July sees a lot of students visiting Dawson City...). Having the parents file taxes as Yukon residents and having the students maintain their Yukon health care could be ways of proving residency; simply requiring a Yukon address is subject to fraud, and it could be seen as benefitting only the wealthiest of Yukoners who can afford to maintain homes in two jurisdictions.
parents or student should pay and file taxes in Yukon as a resident AND maintain health care insurance for Yukon
Students should have spent at least two full years of high school in the Yukon as full time students

The 12 month rule should only apply once
Students or one of their parents should file their income tax as a Yukon resident. Students can stay outside the territory while they are studying but at least one of their parents should live here.
students or their parents should be a Yukon resident while receiving the Yukon Grant.
The whole idea of the Yukon Grant is to retain Yukoners . It is absolutely ridiculous that the Yukon Government has removed hiring priority for Yukoners. There is no point in determining their residency when you won't hire them when they finish post secondary. This needs to change immediately . Yukon is one of the only places in Canada that does not give their residence this benefit and its simply unfair . Why bother with the grant at all ?
Resided in the Yukon for X number of months continuously. Acceprions made if resident has had to leave Territory for medical or educational reasons.
Should be clear but the 12-month rule should remain because it allows students to work at their universities in labs or go to summer school without becoming ineligible.
Residency should be based on the student's physical location and the parents residency should not be considered. Using the '12 month rule" for a student's residency seems to be a fair and consistent way to determine that a student has returned to Yukon.
Must have resided in the Yukon for 365 days as evidenced by 1)having filed their taxes as a Yukon resident, 2) maintained their Yukon address 3)legally maintained their Yukon health care insurance for the previous 365 days before applicaiton.
* Students or their parents (if applicable) are required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident * Students or their parents maintain a Yukon address * Students maintain health care insurance
it's fine as is.
Must file income tax in Yukon each year.
Grant recipients should be required to return to YT to work in summers prior to re-applying for the next year's grant.
I'd have to almost sit down with someone from Education that knows more about his than myself. It might be worth talking to Health and Social Services to see what they do regarding residency and people being eligible to receive Health Insurance. I'd say if a student and their parents have left and the student only comes up for one week in the summer to keep their residency, that should not be allowed. However, if the student still has an address here, and has a parent here, and let's stay they want to stay down south for a co-op placement or to volunteer for a year - they should still be eligible for the grant when they resume studies. Encouraging students to come back for summer jobs or to work here after their studies would be great.
filing tax as Yukon resident.CCRA always has correct updated information
income tax filing in yukon

Students or their parents must maintain health insurance or file taxes as a Yukon resident. If the student remains away for post-secondary education, one parent must remain a resident.
Students that leave the Yukon for educational reasons and have parents that continue to reside in Yukon should still benefit.
Some method to establish residency....the examples below or other similar
They should have Yukon health care, and file Yukon income tax
Yukon students are #1
Student maintains Yukon health care and parents maintain a Yukon address
Family home remains in Yukon or students returns to Yukon for employment during a 12 month period.
The parents or student maintain their Yukon residency. The student should return home to the Yukon once a year.
Parents with a continuous residence in the Yukon for at least 10 months of the year. Student must return at least once per year.
Students should be returning for a set amount of time every year they are receiving the grant
Students should have to file income tax as a Yukon resident. The health care insurance is already being abused so should not be used as a gauge.
Students or their parents maintain a Yukon residence
Students must remain a Yukon residence.
Students or their parents maintain a Yukon address and the students maintain yukon health care insurance - as a student. (?go by Yukon Health definition)
Has completed two year of high school in Yukon. Prefrence given to those who completed grade eleven and twelve in the Yukon. For those who did not completed high school in the Yukon they should have to show proof of residency for four or five years to apply for the grant.
Students are required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident and maintain Yukon health care insurance. **Parents may move and that should not hinder the student from obtaining the grant.
a person or their parents maintain a permanent residence in Yukon.
maintain yukon adress
as defined
Students and their parents are required to maintain a Yukon address.
We should change the rule to two years maybe even three. How is that fair that I have grown up in the yukon my entire life, worked, paid taxes, family has been bred in the yukon and the economy runs on the businesses my family and friends own... But if I chose to move away for a little over a year before I start post secondary right away then become un eleigible? Give me a break. Re write this rule. Nobody stays in the yukon forever immediately after highscol.

* Students or their parents (if applicable) are required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident * Students or their parents maintain a Yukon address * Students maintain health care insurance
All three of the examples
I can think of situations where a student might not be able to return in a 12-month period, but should still be eligible (may be in an intensive program/yearround, may be overseas, may not be able to travel due to short breaks in program). But I think that there are still ways to maintain eligibility/residency through something like the health care insurance. If you are insured for health care, that seems like you are maintaining a Yukon address, etc. The Yukon Health Card requires you to make the Yukon your permanent home; that seems like a reasonable expectation.
Students maintain health care insurance and the parents and/or students maintain a Yukon address.
Student or parents should maintain a Yukon address
Whatever works to stop people from abusing the grant
Students (or their parents) file their income taxes as Yukon residents.
It should be defined as 6 months or more in Yukon, that have the below examples provided. The student should only be absent to attend university out of territory, and proof of that should be provided. If parents and or students are not residing in Yukon with proof of residency, the fund should not be applicable.
Yukon health insurance, because the requirements to maintain that is already standard and known.
Students maintain a Yukon drivers licence
not sure, but all 3 below seem reasonable
Parents of students should be permanent Yukon residents and have a Yukon address. They should also file their income taxes as Yukon residents
Student must return for a period of time to complete employment. i.e. summer student employment or work terms.
Students should be required to come and gain employment in the Yukon for at least 4 weeks of the summer period to still be eligible, there for all of the example below
students are required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident
Same as now.
Students maintain Yukon health insurance.
The rule is clear as stated
Health care
Two year proven residency, YT insured health care card works. Student and parent claiming them as a dependent through high school must be residents. Reference letter from the high school containing info relating to how long the student attended.
Yukon address maintained

As long as the student is still a resident of the Yukon they should be eligible for the grant. The residency will ensure that the students receive the grant, regardless of the frequency or the duration of their return to the Yukon. This should apply over the entire course of the student's studies.
Student or parent should file Yukon income tax. They should also prove minimum 3 months continuous residency
Spending their summer out of school working or living in the Yukon seems acceptable if parents have moved away, if the parents stay and they choose to work elsewhere it should be granted as well.
Students should be eligible for the Yukon grant if they come home for a couple months. Parents must remain in Yukon.
The student should be required to maintain their Yukon residency status
At least one week spent in the Yukon in a period not exceeding 12 months. Must file Yukon income tax. Must remain eligible and current on Yukon healthcare.
Returning in the summer for employment unless in year round studies
Students maintain YG health insurance...just like everyone else who leaves the territory
I understood that a student's family lived in the Yukon & the student had to return to the Yukon for the 2 or 3 months in the summer to work to make some money for school...
Students Maintain Health Care Insurance- Which means the primary residence is in the Yukon - also pay income tax to Yukon
Some times for school we need to stay longer than one year out of province. And we're forced to change our address and health care.
If the student does not return to Yukon annually, and their parents have moved, then I have to ask what the benefit to Yukon is to keep funding the student - since they are not likely to return where they no longer have ties.
Students or parents are required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident.
File tax as Yukon resident and have health insurance
* Students or their parents (if applicable) are required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident
Change the rules so a short visit alone won't be enough to reset the 12-month rule, or, limit the number of times the 12-month rule can be restarted, and have the student have to fill out a form online to request a reset. Then you don't have to police them and there is a bit of flexibility. I'd also support the student/parents have to file as Yukon residents and the student maintains health care insurance.
Must be a Yukon resident.
I think it is clear enough as being a resident for 2+ years.
•Using the "12 month rule," as long as an individual returns to Yukon within a 12-month time frame, even for a short visit, he/she remains eligible for the Yukon Grant. Each time the person returns, the 12-month time frame begins again.

I strongly feel a student must reside in the Yukon to receive the grant, not just return for visits.
Students must complete their high school in Yukon, and parents are required to fill income tax as a Yukon resident.
I believe all examples below are applicable and should be included in a definition.
Students should be required to maintain their income tax as a Yukon resident and maintain Yukon Health Care as well as separate health care insurance for outside.
not sure, but it should not exclude people who have been away from the territory for a relatively short period of time but still consider themselves as Yukoners. Basically this fund should be used to increase the educational level of those who will contribute most to Yukon throughout their lives.
income tax as yukon Resident so they pay Yukon tax
Parents still live in Whse , or students come back during the summer (exception for COOP students, students with practicum)
The same as it is for Yukon Health insurance eligibility. Consistency with other departments is important.
Students or their parents (if applicable) are required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident.
it seems the 12 month rule can sometimes eliminate students who are say out of the territory for the summer due to work experience so it is a rather stress driven way to manage peoples and define their residency
Please examine "Return of Service" models in other Canadian jurisdictions. NWT is a strong model.
No, I am comfortable with allowing exceptional circumstances to be considered on a case-by-case basis rather than trying to anticipate all possible educational and medical circumstances in advance and encode these in a definition.
Required to file their income tax as a Yukon resident is a good way to measure Yukon residence, in my opinion.
I've seen too many students take advantage of the Grade 12 rule and this one to get generous funding for their studies -- neither they, nor their families, ever come back to the Yukon. Not acceptable.
I thought that we did have to file our taxes as Yukon residents. I could have become an Alberta resident and potentially applied for more scholarships in my field of study (no scholarships in undergrad linguistics in Yukon) but didn't because I was not aware that I only had to return in the 12 month time frame. I thought the 12 month time frame was only for traveling expenses. When asking my advisor if there were any other ways I could apply for funding they could have told me I could become a resident of that province and apply for bursaries and scholarships there.
Given that the government is spending so much on the Yukon Grant as well as relocating new employees from other areas of Canada, there should be some sort of clause that states that recipients of the Yukon Grant must return and work for a set amount of time. Like a year.

I do not believe it is fair to students to require the students parents to remain in the territory in order to continue to get the funding. Parents may have to leave the territory for reasons not pertaining to the student yet the student would be penalized by not receiving further funding.
The 12 month rule is too inflexible. There should be exceptions. Students who attended all 12 school years in the territory or were Yukon residents all 12 years and whose parents continue to live in Yukon should remain eligible for the grant even if the student is out of the territory for more than 12 months. Not all students know what they want to do right out of high school and it may take longer than 12 months to figure it out.
The student should have lived in Yukon for at least one year before attending post-secondary.
A minimum number of days present in the Yukon during their breaks from school. Again this could be brought before the Committee in the event of work experience that might keep them away from the Yukon and evaluated on an individual basis. If a student does not meet the minimum residency requirements then the grant should be discontinued.
what-ever the definition, exceptions for medical or university 'practicum / placements/ job shadow experience' needs to be taken into consideration.
lose or revamp the 12 month rule
There are cracks in the health care system so I'm opposed to its use. The current government's motto is putting Yukoners to work and so I believe dedicated Yukoners should be assisted. Educate Yukoners to keep Yukoners working. The money spent to fund education is supported by Yukon tax payers.
I'm curious how big of problem this really is? It reads like a bit of red herring issue.
I think students should be able to reside abroad or outside of Yukon as long as it is for postsecondary purposes or falls within the 12-month rule. I think parents should have to file their taxes as Yukon residents during the years that their children receive the Yukon grant.
Any one of the three examples above.
An appeal mechanism is required to deal with extra-ordinary situations - absence for military service, sickness, whatever.
yukon Health care is a good criteria
I think the student and parents both need to file income taxes in Yukon.
I think the section of residency from the Yukon Grant Application should be removed. As long as the student is an independent student and they have at least one parent or guardian living in the Territory.
Also factor in Yukon Driver's License as additional criteria in combination with income tax filing, Yukon address and Health Care Insurance
Could the whoel program not be simplified by managing it through the income tax system? e.g. if you file taxes in Yukon, you get a refundable tax credit form Yukon for

having attended a post-secondary institution, either inside or outside Yukon, with a higher rate for outside Yukon, perhaps?

Students must file their income tax in Yukon, maintain a Yukon address and have Yukon health care insurance.

The student should be required to return to the Yukon in between scheduled school terms and still considered a resident. The family, however should be required to maintain Yukon residency during the schooling period in order for the student to continue to receive the grant. It is not fair to break all ties with the Yukon and still benefit from thousands of dollars in YT funds, especially in the cases of Dependant and New Resident criteria which are far easier to manipulate. i.e. move to the Yukon for a short time period, gain the grant and then leave. This is a gross abuse of the funds intended to assist YUKON students!!

There should be a way to keep the eligibility clear and students should be able to obtain the grant if the circumstances are legitimate.

its only human

This question seems to have a huge bias built into it. The respondent answering 'yes there should be a clear and consistent definition of residency' could very well see the above posited scenario, where a student has a gap year then returns to Yukon and is eligible to apply for the grant. Thus, they think they are responding that this policy is okay, but it is never disclosed to survey respondents that the survey what they are rejecting.

I wanted to comment on the inability to receive the Yukon Grant if you didn't go to grade school in the Yukon. I returned to post secondary studies after 9 years living (and paying taxes!) in the Yukon. I still own my home there and plan to return so it is frustrating when I learned that I don't get the same benefit of the Yukon grant as someone who is lucky enough to have grown up in the Yukon. And further still, often these "Yukoners" able to receive the grant have never paid tax in the Yukon, no longer live in the Yukon (just use their parents address to apply), and do not plan to return to the Yukon after their studies are complete.

As a life long Yukoner, my mother (a single parent) had to move away when I began University due to personal reasons (it wasn't her first choice) and being able to access the grant even though she was no longer a resident made the complete difference to me in continuing and completing my education. Please don't close the door on the young people! I returned after graduation and have devoted my life to the Yukon.

Returning to the Yukon for a short visit doesn't seem to fit with the definition of residency.

It's too bad that just a few people who abuse the system, make all these rules necessary to ensure funds are available for those who really are Yukoners and who do intend to come back to Yukon.

I would want to ensure that someone who worked Outside for a year, and was only back to work in the summer would still be able to access Yukon Grant for that Fall.

I think there needs to be some ability to allow for students to travel and work between high school and post secondary education. After high school I worked in a 12 month internship out of territory. I had to go in front of the Yukon Grant board to request to be eligible to receive the Yukon Grant (even though I had been home within the 12 months and had kept my Yukon health care insurance). I've been a lifelong Yukon resident and the stress of jeopardizing my eligibility for funding to gain employment experience in my field did not seem right. This was many years ago - it is possible that the 12 month rule was not in effect then.

There are lots of reasons that students may take up residency in another province/territory during their studies. This may be in order to work in their field during the summer, or in order to access health care services more easily, or to participate in elections. Studying full time means a lengthy commitment living elsewhere, and so balancing that commitment to two regions can be complicated. I think that the Yukon Grant's flexibility around residency is an important component in reducing the amount of red-tape and stress that it's receivers must navigate, and I would hate to see things become much more complicated for people.

If a student lives in Yukon from grades K-12 and then go on to university, and their parents who just lived and worked in Yukon for those 13 or more years suddenly gets transferred out of Yukon, they should still be eligible for the grant as that student attended a full 13 years in Yukon (hence, a Yukon student).

must reside in the Yukon

Students may not always file their income taxes in the Yukon if they work outside the territory for the summer, such as for a student government or at a mining site. Students should also be responsible for maintaining their residency, not their parents. This may also encourage students to maintain their ties to the territory in the long-run and return to the Yukon for work or to raise a family. Health care insurance is a real indicator of a person's residency. Mailing addresses can change, parents can move out of the territory (though not the student), and some students might not have driver's licenses. Generally, other provinces and territories do not grant health insurance to student of other regions, so it is likely that students will hold on to their health insurance coverage as a reliable indicator of permanent residence.

There should be no eligibility for Yukoners of convenience - eliminate the 12 month rule and ensure the student receiving the Yukon grant returns and/or resides in the Yukon. Visiting doesn't cut it.

I believe my definition above closes the loopholes while still allowing students flexibility. For example, some students travel in between semesters, but could still maintain their health care insurance and file tax as a Yukon resident. In the case where a student's family has moved away from the Yukon and the student does not have the means to maintain a full-time Yukon address (and subsequently does not file Yukon tax or have Yukon health coverage), the student could instead meet residency requirements by working during the summer or between semesters in the Yukon. I believe this definition provides fair and balanced options for students to show their residency and commitment to the Yukon while in post-secondary.

<p>It should not harm a students ability to receive funding if thier parents must move. Many students cannot find summer work in the Yukon pertaining to their feild of education, so they get work down south.</p>
<p>Seems to be a lot of trouble just to maintain residency and be eligible for the grant and possibly health care. Just as we have people who fly in to do various jobs and they reside "down South" why can't we have people that work "down South" and still live in the Yukon?</p>
<p>Don't use an address or health care - it is too easy to manipulate these.</p>
<p>All of the above.</p>
<p>We need to support students with as few restrictions and hoops to jump thru.</p>
<p>I think it will be hard for students to maintain a health care insurance in Yukon especially if they would be spending more time outside of the territory for their post secondary schooling. However, they parent or the student should have continuing ties with Yukon</p>
<p>Agree with the above three points.</p>
<p>Income tax is unreliable as people don't know where to file taxes and can continue filing for years through the wrong prov or terr I can maintain an address in Yukon, a box number and never live here People can access Yukon health care and not live here...this is an easy one to ...to be deceptive</p>
<p>Please don't make it more difficult for kids to go get education.</p>
<p>I think that it is a ridiculous waste of money to expect a student to return to the Yukon, check in at Yukon Health, then leave the Territory again...and then count that as residency. Give them the grant but write in a clause that requires them to return to the Yukon after they've compketed their schooling and then work for 6 months for every year of the grant used. This is like the YRNA Nursing Bursary...it's a win-win situation and we'd likely retain more new grads in the Yukon if they had a good job here.</p>
<p>I am not sure this is a huge issue, I don't see many families moving away just because their children have gone down south for education, and don't believe this is a loop hole or unfair if they choose to, because they have met the requirements previously detailed. However, I do see the benefit of having the requirements listed as above.</p>
<p>Students who have never lived here should not be eligible.</p>
<p>I feel like filing your taxes if you're not actually in the Yukon could result in tax fraud for people. Students are all about moving around, and if they don't have parents here, maintaining a residents would be really tough and incredibly expensive. I think just coming back to the Yukon every 12 months and recording that ammount of time should be sufficient.</p>
<p>Could entertain quickly diminishing grant amounts per year "Outside" and not residing in Yukon. E.g. 50% "reduction" per 12 month. Would assume there is an appeal/exemption mechanism that has some integrity.</p>
<p>Students could "prove" the residency with a copy of a T4. Students shouldn't continue to receive the grant if their parents have moved, and the student no longer</p>

resides in the Yukon. I believe roots to the north are required to receive the Yukon Grant, If not- it is just a regular grant with no geographical reference.
I feel it's fine as is.
If an individual graduated from Yukon and is eligible for the Yukon Grant, I think they should remain eligible for it for life. No matter whether they continue to live in Yukon or not. Plus they shouldn't be expected to immediately go to post secondary education right away. Eligible for LIFE. Redeemable whenever they attend post-secondary education.
12 month rule would allow students, potentially, to be eligible long after student/family have left the Yukon given the student isn't even attending any school outside.
Did not know about 12 month rule
I would be careful not to change the definition in a way that would discourage youth from traveling or volunteering abroad before going to school.
I have been hearing rumours, so I think I should address them here: a requirement to make the students return for more than two weeks in a year to maintain eligibility. One of my children is a female who studied (and graduated with high honours) in a traditionally-male profession, but despite being in the top 10% of her class, she was unable to get summer work here in her field, at the same time that one of her male classmates with a much lower GPA was 'courted' by two different firms; she would have liked to have returned here but was unable to do so, so I would not like to see YG implement some sort of requirement that Yukon Grant recipients are required to work a certain number of hours here to retain their eligibility.
I would agree with all of the above
I think that if you graduated from the Yukon you should be eligible at any time thereafter.
People's residency for income tax is determined by where they are physically living on Dec. 31 of each year when they are not in school full-time which could eliminate many students even if they return yearly.
Students required to return to YT to work summer jobs; and ALL that you have already noted above
Students maintain health care insurance
We need to consider what the point is of the student grant - it's to help Yukon students with their post secondary education. If they are not Yukoners, they should not be receiving the grant. I do think it needs to be clear, but I don't personally have any problem with the existing rules.
This scenario seems subversive. The funding should be available to Yukoners.
I think there should be some expectancy that the students receiving the grants will be returning to the Yukon to be of some benefit to the territory. I know that this does not apply in all cases, but I think that there is too many people who are taking advantage of the benefits of living here and have no plans on staying here.

Students whose parents are still living in the Yukon will naturally return home in between their time at a post-secondary schools, most of them to work for the summer. Students whose parents have moved away from the Yukon may not have that choice since going to where their parents are is likely their only choice for a place to go for the summer. By giving the students a chance to come to the Yukon for a short visit, I think that solves the issue of eligibility for those students.

A large issue that I have with this is that requiring a maintained residency status deprives students of options that they would have if Yukon had the needed post secondary resources. As an adult student, I have other life experiences that I would like to have, such as buying a home, however, they grant requires that I return yearly. Even if I plan on returning to the Yukon after post secondary to provide the skills that I have learned to the community, I don't get the assistance I otherwise would because I wanted to own property in another province that I had to live in while obtaining an education.

Some people need to move for educational reasons because the Yukon College can't provide the education. The preparation of finding housing in cities that have colleges that have no on campus housing can in many cases only be done by moving in with family or friends then searching for appropriate housing. Some setback until the following Fall semester. Expedient and fair case by case bases process.

I think either students or their parents should have residency in the Yukon. Not necessarily the student as long as the parents are still residing here

The health care insurance specification should be able to cover those situations where students are out of territory for prolonged periods (e.g. for medical treatment). Yukon residency is the key, I think, and health insurance registration is probably the most consistent indicator for that.

If a person has done 2 or more consecutive years of secondary education (eg, grades 10-11, or 11-12, etc) in Yukon, they should be eligible.

All the examples are good points as well.

Maintain health care should be required.

Students should have to maintain Yukon health care insurance.

All of those residency-substantiating options would be fine in my estimation.

My grandson moved out of the Yukon for 2 years and has now come back and wishes to go to college and he cannot receive any financial help from the govt of Yukon. He was born and raised here and used only one year of the Yukon Grant. I do not think this is right.

As long as the student completes high school in Yukon, and parents are fill income tax as a Yukon resident, he/she should be eligible to receive Yukon Grant.

These seem like 3 reasonable suggestions

Filing Yukon Income Tax is a great way of proving residency

it seems the 12 month rule can sometimes eliminate students who are say out of the for the summer due to work experience so it is a rather stress driven way to manage peoples and define their residency ..so some students fall through the crack because

they go for a summer immersion experience and can't come home or see the value of attempting to work in a canada works project in another region

Survey Question 4 Comments

Should students who have achieved high school equivalency, by attending adult education or similar programs in the Yukon, be eligible for the Yukon Grant? If yes, what criteria should be used to assist these students?

For example:

- Should it be restricted to someone born and raised in Yukon?
- Should the student be required to reside in Yukon during their high school years?
- Should the student be required to complete two years of upgrading at Yukon College?

Resided in the Yukon during high school years.
resided in Yukon during high school years and completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College
Resided in Yukon for at least two years between the ages of 12-21, and completed high school equivalency or two years of full-time upgrading at Yukon College
Proof of residency for 2 years leading up to grant applicaion
Again, Yukon residency is the important criteria and not as to whether a student has completed Yukon High-school. Many long-time Yukon residents would not meet this criteria. You should award the students that actually want to remain in the Yukon, and not just those that went to high-school here. Criteria should be Yukon residency!
Yes, as long as they meet the residency requirement and have attended high school here. Drop-outs should be encouraged to return and not penalized for an error in judgment/situation.
The students that have not completed high school do have the option of completing their schooling at the Individual Learning Centre which will cost less than going to College.
Lived in the Yukon for 5 or more years, and/or born and raised in the Yukon, and/or completed one year of full-time upgrading at YC
Attended at least 2 years of education (elementary or Yukon college) in the Yukon and did upgrading as an adult to obtain a high school equivalent
Yukon resident, i.e maintain's health care insurance, these could be assessed on a individual base also, using the example you give this person should qualify.
Attended Yukon high school. Received diploma or credits from Yukon institution
Completed two years of high school-level education in the upgrading program at Yukon College. (These two years should NOT be funded - only education BEYOND this point should count, as these upgrade classes would replace the high school courses normally taken by students, which are not funded by the Yukon Grant).
Completed enough upgrading within the Yukon (at Yukon College or online)to apply and be accepted into a certificate or diploma program at any college or university in Canada. Needs to be a resident of Yukon.

born and raised in Yukon * resided in Yukon during high school years
Completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College.
Born and raised Yukon (parents and student having had filed income tax as Yukoners)
completed 2 years of upgrading at Yukon College
They must reside in yukon
If they are still considered a student and under the age of 25 and born and raised in yukon
resided in Yukon during high school years
completed any upgrading at Yukon College
I fell in this slot, as I was a young parent and went back to complete a full GED program and was not assisted by this grant because the GED was not high school. Born and raised in the Yukon.
resident of the Yukon for the last 5 years.
- two years of upgrading at Yukon College
resided in yukon and completed two years of upgrading
Born and raised in the Yukon.
All three examples work for me. My niece was born in Whitehorse and raised till she was in grade 2 .. left Yukon and then returned to Yukon to work, attend Yukon College and become a productive part of Yukon and most of her family still live in Yukon. She didn't qualify for the student loan yet other students after 2 years of High School qualify and the majority probably don't return to live in the Yukon or have the same family connection that she does.
Students who attended school here from kindergarten until the time they dropped out, should be eligible for the grant if they achieve high school equivalency here in the Yukon. Just living here during high school years should not be enough. Students who did not attend elementary or high school in the territory should not be eligible regardless of whether they got their high school equivalency here.
For sure!
They achieved their high school equivalency in the Yukon, while residing in the Yukon.
Resided in Yukon during high school years and can prove this through health care insurance throughout high school years.
completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College
They should be eligible for the Yukon Grant only after they have acheived high school equivalency, and they should also have had 2 years of high school in Yukon previous to this.
Any and every resident of Yukon attending post-secondary school should be eligible to receive the Yukon grant. What further criteria is necessary? Do you live in the Yukon - yes. Are you planning to attend post-secondary school - yes. Then they are

eligible. Regardless of where they grew up or how they received their Gr. 12, if they are now a Yukon resident (for at least 1 year) and a university or college accepts them into a program - they're eligible!
residency
I prefer the completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College as well as the raised in Yukon during high school years.
as below
General proficiency exam - basic grade 11, must have to complete an 'up-grading' course of general knowledge in order to ensure success - 090 courses, math to grade 9 etc.
Yukon college, ILC, correspondence while maintaining Yukon address, born & raised
born and raised in Yukon,,and ,resided in Yukon during high school years and
successful completion of upgrading at yukon college shall be considered as equivalent to 2 years of high school attendance in Yukon. Residency requirements remain unchanged. *** TWO YEARS of upgrading should not be made mandatory, if a shorter period of upgrading will suffice to allow the student entry into further post secondary opportunities
Individuals who can prove a minimum of two years residency during elementary to high school years or have a family history in the Yukon.
Resided in Yukon during high school years.
See previous comments - maybe it should be 1 year of high school or equivalent as determined the SFA office?
2 years of high school or two years of high school equivalency at Yukon College
eligible programs post-acceptance should be the criteria. The people who need the funding the most are not eligible. Those who are mature students or manage to qualify without highschool are not eligible and its still the same if a person is accepted in the program or not. possibly make it so that only getting half the grant to start and the other half when programs or terms are completed successfully.
Yukon - based upgrading - eg: Yk College born, lived in Yk
as long as they are yukon resident and completed the required study, i don't see why not
born and raised.
Proof in a birth certificate.
Inclusion is important here. Not all students are mature and capable of being engaged in their high school experience.. and if they get it later through another another avenue, we should encourage them with the grant. They are Yukoners and that should be our priority.
born and raised in Yukon
Difficult as each situation will be different & many people who do not complete high school lead/have led confused lives, often with confused families and parents. I'd suggest a graduated approach: born, raised and resident in YT during high school

years and upgrading to completion of high school (where ever) - automatic acceptance. Acceptance on provision of rationale - anyone who does not meet these criteria. Again, need an active appeal committee
Completed two years at Yukon College
Criteria could be based on completion of the upgrade studies, and having been a long term resident of Yukon.
Two years of living full-time in the Yukon for any age of a returning student and needing/gaining one or more equivalent levels of high school upgrading.
Should not be required to complete equivalency in yukon as long as their current residency is in yukon
They should be required to demonstrate residency in Yukon for at least two years during their high school years. In addition, as noted below, two years of upgrading could be considered two years of high school.
resident in the Yukon for two years prior to the start of post-secondary studies.
Born and raised
Completed two years of upgrading at the Yukon college
Achieved high school equivalency, be permanent residents, be under 24 years of age, completed two years of upgrading at the College and / or 1 year of high school grades 8 - 12 and 1 year at Yukon College.
Provided the student meets the residence requirements and is pursuing higher education they should be eligible for the grant
Completed 2 years of upgrading at Yukon College.
I like all three examples listed below. We want all Yukoners who wish to pursue higher education to have the financial means to do so.
An additional criteria could be added to the existing, along the lines of " or has obtained high school equivalency by attending adult education or similar programs in the Yukon.
If they are born and raised in the Yukon then of course they should be eligible for the grant. Sometimes these kids are raised in horrible conditions and cannot deal with school at the time as they are trying to survive there home lives. So if later on they want to do something with themselves then why wouldn't we give them support rather than other people who just move here to get all of our benefits, true Yukoners should come first.
born and raised in Yukon * resided in Yukon during high school years * completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College
The criteria should be how many years the student has lived in the Yukon.
2 years of attendance at the college would be sufficient to be eligible for the grant.
These students should have at least completed one year of ELEMENTARY including Grade 7 IN the Yukon to be eligible for the Yukon Grant in this case (as high school wasn't completed)

avoid any "born and raised" criteria - this is highly discriminatory. use the income tax system rules - where you file your taxes to determine residency.
Born and raised in Yukon, have received a graduation equivalent while residing in the Yukon.
Resided in the Yukon during their high school years.
completed two years of upgrading (from anywhere in Yukon)
Residency in yukon, greater than two years
At least 2 of the 3 following items
Reside in Yukon for at least 5 years prior to dropping out and completed upgrading at Yukon College
two years of high school or two years of upgrading at Yukon College and Yukon residency for at least four years
Lived in the Yukon for 5 consecutive years leading up to the request for funding
All example are good ones for me.
It would be fair to qualify these students for the grant. Simply add a criteria of residence in the Yukon between the time they dropped out of high school. i.e. must have resided in YT for two years prior to completing high school equivalency and high school equivalency must have been completed at Yukon College.
If their education is equivalent then why not. As long as were not just throwing money at people that continuously fail as a student.
Born and raised in Yukon or resided in Yukon during high school years
Students learn differently, the high school may not meet the students needs such as courses, instruction of the teacher, vision of the school ect. If the students are in the Yukon and attended school to get their High School diploma what is the difference. Again like to see three consecutive years of high school even if they attend Yukon College, including the community campus.
as long as the can proved evidence that the have lived in the Yukon for at least 5 years and will upgrade..
Raised in Yukon and still living here.
resided in Yukon during HS years
They should have to prove they were residents of Yukon without leaving for an extended period of time.
Resided in the Yukon during at lease two of their high school years.
there not any less of a human if they did not graduate to your standard.
2 years Yukon College first
Complete two years of upgrading at Yukon College
Completed 2 yrs of upgrading at Yukon college
A minimum residency period, just like every other province requires.
Any of the below examples

- resided in Yukon during high school years, and completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College
Received GED while living in the Yukon
completed the equivalency of two years of highschool, in Yukon, either at a Yukon highschool or highschool equivalency courses at Yukon College or a combination of both.
Born & raised in Yukon; resided in Yukon during high school years, and completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College.
I think that all RESIDENTS should be eligible for the Yukon Grant regardless of what typ of education they received as long as the education was completed in the Yukon.
Are they Yukon residents? Do they qualify for the post-secondary program they have applied for? If yes to both, they should be funded.
In this case, the student should be a resident of Yukon during the high school years and have done their upgrading through Yukon College.
Completed upgrading , not necessarily 2 years, and be accepted in to a program at Yukon college.
Born and raised in the Yukon and resident in Yukon during high school years.
students who attended high school or achieved equivalency in the Yukon should be eligible
born and raised in the Yukon
Born and raised in the Yukon or resided in the Yukon during high school years, or completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College
Attended elementary and started high school in Yukon. Born/raised in Yukon would be a criteria as noted below Upgrading at YT College; may not take someone 2 years. What if they are 2 courses short of graduating high school and choose to take those courses at YT College instead? Are they not eligible for the grant?
They must have lived in the Yukon continuously since dropping out.
continual residence in Yukon
2 years at YC
I would say yes as long as they are Yukon Residents meaning they have resided in Yukon for past 12 months. if we are trying to capture those "life-long' yukoners who dropped out before they were in grade 8 but would like to go to college we could say they would need ANY 2 years of schooling in Yukon to qualify. I would think if someone wanted to upgrade they would want the grant to be able to do that.
resided in Yukon during high school years and upgrading
completed two consecutive years of schooling (K-12) in the Yukon _and_ achieved high school equivalency in the Yukon
completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College AND resided in Yukon during high school years

I think the criteria should be more than 2 years. If it was 2 years from grade 10-12 that seems ok. I think someone should reside for the majority of the high school years in Yukon (at least more than 3 of the 5 years). For drop outs - perhaps resided in Yukon during high school years and completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College.

They must have met the equivalent of graduation

Their initiative and ambition to pursue and seek out future education is a indication of serious pursuit of education. That is good and should be supported with any financial assistance.

Achieve high school equivalency in the Yukon.

maintaining a 75% average in their classes at the college. being a yukon resident throughout their teenagehood. having a minimum of 3 classes per semester.

you don't need high school equivalency to enter most college programs. you might only need to upgrade math or English. I like the criteria listed below as examples, but most people do not need to do a whole 2 years of upgrading and, many are working and are part time students. I have never seen anyone complete the entire two year diploma in College Prep because there is no program that requires it. It is a waste of time and money to do the whole thing. It is really just a stepping stone into another program.

This equivalency should be received in the Yukon, not outside the territory, in order to be eligible.

I would agree that the criteria outlined in 3 points below would be adequate.

Like i said that i was denied the Yukon Grant because my permanent record does not show to completed yrs while in high school, however, i resided in the Yukon until i was 20 but i am not eligible for the Yukon Grant, born and raised. Once again, this can be verified by checking my Health care records. After being expelled from high school for fighting, i did go on to graduate from my upgrading levels via Kwanlin Dun's House of Learning, recognized by the Yukon College. This could be verified by my Yukon College transcripts. I feel that post secondary failed me, the high school system continues to fail their students. So yes, i do feel that I did my time in the Yukon as a resident and that this criteria is failing to recognize that. I also feel that, I should be able to apply for this grant from outside the territory after i have moved. that as long as the Yukon was my last place of residence for longer than 5 yrs prior to my move, i should be eligible as long as i keep my grades at a passing level. i think that having only one method of verifying a person's residency as a youth is outrageous. From being denied this grant on this single basis. i have been stuck in the Yukon, trying to save money so i can afford to move. I have tried to attend school in the Yukon and my grades suffer because of multiple factors that only come with living in the Yukon. I feel that i will be more successful continuing my studies elsewhere, and this grant would be very beneficial to assisting in my living and surviving outside the territory with all 3 of my children.

Could include in the criteria "or achieved high school equivalency while residing in the Yukon".

There has to be some defining moment or you have exceptions for everyone. perhaps I can still use a year's worth of funding that I did not apply for 10 years ago?
Resided in Yukon for two years of high-school years (i.e. equivalent to the standard requirements) and completed two years of upgrading/high school equivalency at Yukon College.
Perhaps to be eligible, the student would have to have completed the high school equivalency in the Yukon.
The criteria should be born and raised in Yukon, resided in Yukon during high school years and completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College
all of the examples listed below
Grades, proof of residence, & if they drop out, they have to repay and will not be able to re-apply. completion of 2 yrs upgrading @YC
Only if they attended a Yukon High school for two years, those years would have to be between grade 8 to grade 12.
Yukon Resident, has attended Yukon Public School at some time but left school with getting a Graduation Certificate. Let them apply for the grant.
but Grant reduced to 2 years vs 4 - incentive to not drop out.
The individual must have to reside in the Yukon during their high school years but not attend high school anywhere. I.e. they missed the opportunity to complete high school in Yukon, not in BC or Ontario. Also need to be careful that someone can't just come here and take two years of upgrading (they may or may not need) to become eligible.
resided in the Yukon during high school years and completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College both seem like good criteria. "Born and raised" is too vague.
resided in Yukon during highschool years
- Completed adult graduation within Yukon, or - completed upgrading at Yukon /College - and resided in Yukon while completing the upgrading
All of below
Any of those mentioned below.
As long as they meet the residency criteria.
has lived in Yukon for a period greater than 5 years
raised in Yukon (with a minimum number of years to be considered) and resided in Yukon during the high school years
As long as they have resided in the Yukon for more than 3 years
Agree with the criteria below.
Same residency rules as previous question... ie: file income tax as Yukon resident
If a person was in school throughout childhood, then stopped going to school but continued living in the Yukon, they should qualify.

Student must have resided in the Yukon during high school years or have been a resident of the Yukon for at least 5 years.
Any of the three examples would be fair
If one is born and raised here they should have access to the grant. This is their home. Same if they lived here during high school years or if they upgrade at the college.
if you stay to do upgrading in the Yukon yes. if not nope because you aren't living here physically
Anyone who has lived in the territory and filed taxes for two consecutive years.
Did the grant applicant get their high school education, or it's equivalent, in the Yukon? Yes = give the grant. No = no grant unless you fall under the Dependent/New Student eligibility rules. Additionally a student that attended Yukon College and got their GED equivalency just paid the Yukon thousands of dollars for that schooling...throw them a lifeline and help them out. We must promote education!
Unless they do so after their 21st birthday. No students should be allowed to finish their high school studies anywhere but from a Yukon High School until their high school eligibility runs out.
In keeping with the description for independent student requirements, the student and parent(s) must have resided in the Yukon during their high school years, even if the student was not in school. You could add a requirement that the student would have had to have been A) Born here B) lived more of their life here in the Yukon, than away. (substantive residency requirements or something, so that children who came here with their parents when they were very young do not get excluded from this).
Resided in Yukon during high school years or completed equivalency in Yukon
Whether they have finished or not. If this is about pursuing post secondary and that is the outcome we are seeing to support- we shouldn't be questioning how the student completed the necessary requirements. That would turn this into a program only for students who finish in regular high school programming, that is a dis-service to people in this territory
Has resided in the Yukon for 5 years and has completed upgrading to be eligible for post secondary education.
I think if a student in this scenario completed their last 2 years of schooling in Yukon (regardless of grade level) then that should qualify them.
Long term residency.
Seems an odd question. I say because I assume "high school equivalence" is a defined term. If it is not, that determination is key, not the considerations below. As such, that is the bar. This is post-secondary grant, correct?
Resided in Yukon during high school
The example to this looks good.

must be resident at HS and taken equivalency at Yukon College
Resided in Yukon during high school years and had completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College.
Born and raised in Yukon and have achieved high school equivalency.
success of completion of educational training
5 years minimum residency in Yukon and completion of the requirement in high school education (any jurisdiction with equivalency) that meets the needs of the institution he/she is applying for
Of course! High school equivalency is high school equivalency! If they got their GED, or upgrading, they should then be eligible for the grant. Especially if they are applying for the grant after receiving their GED and within the "12 month rule".
Same as other rules, but waive the 2 year requirement (e.g. same as you'd do for a student who attended a private school in BC)
Yes, as a society we need to encourage young people to finish high school. Yes, They should be eligible for the Yukon Grant.
completed 2 years upgrading at Yukon College, or last year of high school and upgrading at Yukon college
Student may have dropped out but has attend upgrading and received a GED or similar high school diploma.
High school equivalent achieved in Yukon plus yukon residency between 13 and 18 for at least 2 years, and under age 24.
Has maintained Yukon residency for at least two years and is or has already pursued high school equivalency
As long as they were in the Yukon school system for at least two years
Any of the below sound good, might lean towards resided in Yukon during high school years and/or completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College.
Completed 2 years upgrading at yukon college
resided in Yukon during high school years and completed 2 years of upgrading at yukon college
Transcript record
They, or their parents, file their taxes in the Yukon.
As long as the student has successfully completed 2 academic years in Yukon secondary school or college, he/she should be eligible.
college entrance placement test
If they have completed some Yukon high school/home schooling and later on complete adult education programs to finish that, that should be considered eligible.
resided in the Yukon for the required two years and is registered in an upgrading program
Completed 2years at Yukon college Upgrading...
Upgrading. At Yukon college and born and raised in yukon

examples are good and perhaps some combination to equal 2 years.
Proof of alternative education in the Yukon
Completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College or attended other upgrading in the Territory.
Assessment of their commitment to completing the course; payback of all funding if they withdraw.
Parents and or student resided in yukon during high school years.
So long as they have received their high school equivalency in the Yukon, and were residents of the Yukon for those 2 years, they should be eligible for the Grant.
Completed the necessary prerequisites for post secondary studies through upgrading (don't want to prescribe two years of upgrading) and resided in Yukon during teenage years (13-18).
Two years of schooling could include a year at the College. I believe students are still eligible for YTG Training Allowance which is not that much less than the Yukon Grant.
Must have resided in Yukon during the ages for two or more year between the age of 14 and 18
If they still lived in the Yukon when they should have been in high school that is good enough.
Resided in the Yukon during high school years
There should be a residency requirement, perhaps something along the lines of 5 years prior to turning 19.
They should be yukoners and successfully completed their upgrading in the Yukon
Attended two years of high school in yukon and received their GED in Yukon
If kids are born and raised in the Yukon they should receive the Yukon grant, without any red tape to get through!
Completed two years of upgrading (or less if less was required to get into a post-secondary institution) at Yukon College or completed high school or the credentials required to get into post-secondary in some other way (i.e. completing high school through a school outside the Yukon via correspondence for example) while living in the Yukon.
Students or their parents should be a Yukon resident while receiving the Yukon Grant and be enrolled in post secondary education. Complete GED or upgrading program. Reside in Yukon during high school years.
Either completed high school equivalent in Yukon or resided in Yukon for more than two years
Students that have substantial ties to our community and are making the effort to advance their skills and knowledge should be eligible for funding.
Only Yukon residents who have 1) attended 2 years of public school(elementary or high school) in Yukon and 2) have resided in the Yukon for more than 10 years should be eligible

* born and raised in Yukon * resided in Yukon during high school years
Successful completion of high school equivalency via a recognized Yukon program/high school/college/home study, etc.
Yes, I think in most instances they should be eligible. I would guess usually when people drop out it is because of having a difficult home-life (in most instances). It is much better to help these folks than to have them be on Social Assistance or have low paying (working poor) jobs. I'm not exactly sure what the criteria should be. I'd have to look at data to see how many people fall in this category, and the loop-holes for abuse, etc... Off the top of my head, I would say if they did their 2 years of schooling in Yukon prior to dropping out, and they are still Yukon residents, then they should be eligible. Again, this is just off the top of my head.
Some time spent in a Yukon Secondary school must be documented as well, to protect individuals from moving here to gain equivalency and then being eligible for the grant.
Completed two years of upgrading or attended ILC
resided in the Yukon during high school
completed their upgrading in Yukon resided in Yukon during high school years
Completed 2 years upgrading at Yukon College.
Completion of an upgrading course or criteria detailed below
First Nations students should automatically be eligible for Yukon Grant given the severe and horrific marginalisation
Should be a Yukon resident for the majority of their life
High school equivalency.
Provide certificate showing high school upgrading required for post secondary completed in Yukon.
Again, the point of the grant is to support Yukon students. If the person has dropped out, but upgraded and therefore finished at Yukon College, isn't this person worthy of the support when they made the effort to complete their education? This is the kind of Yukon we want - one who will persevere. Born and raised in the Yukon is fine to me. However, they should definitely complete their high school either in the standard way or in by upgrading, in order to receive the grant. Born and raised in the Yukon by itself could have problems - there are students who attend school till about grade 10, and quit. They should be required to go back and upgrade to complete their high school equivalency. We need to know that they are absolutely serious about completing their education before potentially wasting money by applying for the grant, and simply going out of the territory for a good time at government expense. Effort = reward. The effort that it takes to upgrade/finish high school should be rewarded with the support.
Completed at least 2 years of upgrading at Yukon College
the grant should be pro rated to the number of years the student attended a Yukon education institution not just 2 years between grade 8-12

Resided in Yukon for high school years and completed two years of upgrading at Yukon college.
All three criteria below seem reasonable to me
All of the examples given are good criteria.
resided in yukon during high school year, or completed two years of upgrading at yukon college
Resided in Yukon during elementary OR high school years AND completed 2 years of upgrading at Yukon College.
Have resided in the Yukon for five years or more, at any time in their lives.
Resided in Yukon during high school years and be enrolled in a program to further their education.
born and raised in Yukon resided in Yukon during high school years may be difficult to prove if they were completely out of the school system altogether. resided in Yukon for the two years prior to entering Post secondary education may be more easy to administrate.
Reside in Yukon during high school years
Completed at least one year of upgrading at Yukon College
Yukoners should be eligible for funding to attend post-secondary programs that are not available in Yukon. Some form of residency has to be used to define Yukoner, so I understand the two years of school. Why does it have to be high school? What about 1) you have attended a Yukon school for more than two years, and 2) you currently live in Yukon, and 3) you have lived in Yukon for the past two years.
If you grew up in the yukon, loved in the yukon for x amount of years they should be eligible. What the hell
Resided in Yukon during high school or has attended Yukon college to upgrade and upon completinon of courses needs to further thier education at an institution outside.
Definitely. I think this returns to the idea that there should be a category for people that are 'Yukoners' but didn't live here during high school (or didn't complete high school) but are committed to their community. I don't know that there is one set criteria. Being born and raised, is that different than someone who moves at the age of 5, was raised here and is now 50? I think it's especially important that people who did not have a successful time during high school (i.e.. didn't complete it, etc.) be supported and encouraged to not only get the equivalency, but also the support needed to go further. High school is not a good fit for all learning styles, and may not be experienced at a time in a person's life when they are motivated to be learning. Some criteria might be: residency in Yukon for a period of 3 to 5 years. Maybe a requirement to have been filing taxes/have had a health card here during this period. May be the Yukon Grant should look into some sort of loan/grant combo: i.e. you are given the money as a loan, and for each year post graduation that you file your taxes in the yukon, a year's worth of loan is converted into a grant. After 4-5 years, the loan is converted into a grant for people who returned, or is in the process

of being re-paid (likely in part, not in full) by people who pursued opportunities elsewhere. That would likely be very complicated. A grant is easy to distribute, but it's important that the grant be accessible to people who are committed to living in the Yukon (and not just to people who went to school here for two years, or who had a parent move here).

I think all of the criteria listed below should apply...

upgrading completed at yukon college

Whether they live in the Yukon or not.

Some indication that they are likely to live here permanently

Did the person go to an school, educational facility, or home schooling in the Yukon for any amount of time, but for circumstances beyond their control have to leave school, then find a program to achieve a grade 12 equivalency to then further their education.

The student completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College.

People who have been born and raised in Yukon should qualify if they have received a graduation certificate...whether from a high school or college. If they received their dogwood certificate and graduated in Yukon, and were born and raised here, they should be eligible.

Residency- born and raised in the Yukon

Individuals with ties to the Yukon and residency should receive the Yukon grant.

A resident of the Yukon for at least 2 consecutive years during the years he/she would have been in high school.

born and raised in the Yukon and still residing in the Yukon

Completed at least one year at Yukon College Proof of Yukon residency two years before beginning classes

Born and raised in Yukon, resided in Yukon during high school years and completed upgrading at Yukon College

Student completes the number of credits associated with two years of full-time high school attendance in an accredited Yukon educational institution.

they should be born and raised in the Yukon

they are looking at higher education...again this would ensure everyone can access educational oppotuntunites esided in Yukon during high school years * completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College

Provide proof of some elementary schooling coupled with residency in Yukon for "x" years after that point.

completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College AND resided in Yukon during high school years

Mature student status would be acceptable.

Hell yes! One shouldn't be penalized for having dropped out at one point or another as the circumstances may well have been entirely a private family matter and/or

health related. Completed two years of upgrading within the Yukon, not some other Territory or Provence.
Completed 2 years iof upgrading at Yukon college
Has lived in the Yukon (and filed Yukon income taxes) continually for the past 5 years
Resided in Yukon minimum 6years and attended Yukon college for 2 years
Born and raised in Yukon OR resided in Yukon during high school years AND completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College.
Resident of yukon and completed education in yukon (either independently or upgrading) in Yukon During high school years
Individuals who have resided in the Yukon for three or more years should be eligible for the Yukon Grant.
Born and raised in the yukon and have done upgrading
If they complete high school equivalency through Yukon College within 3 years of their intended graduation date. Must use Yukon Grant before they turn 25
It should be understood that this student did attend high school in the Yukon at some point. My concern is that born Canadians from another province come to the college taking adult education courses and are then eligible for the Yukon Grant. My concern does NOT extend to immigrants from outside Canada -- they should be eligible for the Yukon grant.
Completed 2 yrs at YG college and raised in the Yukon
As long as they go to a post secondary school & have completed their upgrading to the equivalent level of grade 12 the grant should be available for them to then punsure their desired career.
Resided in the Yukon for at least 2 years during their high school years
Completed or received credit for two years of high school in Yukon, and lived in Yukon for 3 or more years before the age of 19.
Yukon birth certificate and two years of upgrading at Yukon College or GED from Yukon College.
Completed 2 yrs od upgrading
* resided in Yukon during high school years
Hard to pin down, since it's likely every individual returning to learning will have different requirements. Not everyone might need two "years" of upgrading at the college. Admission requirements to any given program might not be a high school diploma; it might be Grade 10. It'll be easier to prove residency during two (or more??) of the years they would have been in high school. I don't think we need to limit it it to the "born and raised."
Born and raised in the Yukon. A Yukon resident. Spends most of their time in Yukon.
* completed upgrading at an accredited educational institution and have filed Yukon tax returns for the two years prior to apply for the Yukon Grant.

Yes, education should not just be a privilege its a goal and a way to better the Yukon by investing in its residents.
completed two years of upgrading at Yukon College and have resided in the Yukon for minimum 3 years.
Age limit to receive gran. Maybe 25.
attended at least 3 years of elementary school / permanent resident of the Yukon that attended at least 2 years of any schooling in the Yukon prior to college
Students who return to school either at ILC, Yukon College, or through distance education should be eligible to receive the Yukon Grant for further post secondary training if they apply and are successful. It is a good incentive for them to complete their upgrading.
Resided in Yukon during high school years. Achieved high school equivalency in the Yukon.
Age from 14 to 21 (basically, Gr8-12--resident of the Yukon (health care card); attended alternate school; completed 2 years of upgrading at the college.
is this a good investment? is this person likely to contribute more to Yukon with this education than cost the territory without it.
You need to prevent newcomers to the Yukon to enroll in Yukon College to get the high school equiv. So the student must prove they have lived in the Yukon for two years prior to dropping out of a Yukon highschool and prior to enrolling in Yukon College
Not sure. They need at least to resided in Yukon during high school years.
Born and raised in Yukon or lived in the Yukon before 19 (completed 2 years of upgrade. Adults should not become eligible solely because they come here , do 2 years and after go to University.
"Born and raised in Yukon" would be a ridiculous criteria. Any combination of: Time as a student registered in credit coursework at Yukon College Time in Yukon high school/homeschooled in Yukon ...totalling 2 years. (for ex. 1 yr Yukon College + 1 yr high school in Yukon = 2 years = eligible for Grant.....1 semester Yukon College + 1.5 yrs Yukon high school = 2 yrs = eligible for grant....and so on.
Same criteria as before, or completed two years of upgrading at YC, or resided in Yukon for previous two years and achieved GED during this time span.
some sensible combination of the criteria provided as examples
high school equivalency and residency requirement..the same definition across the board. two years of YC upgrading does not make one a resident..that is not the same
If a student has dropped out of the Yukon Public High School system, they especially need the Yukon Grant in order to attend upgrading in the first place. Yukon Education should help remove barriers to the pursuit of post secondary education versus contribute to them.
And mature students who move to the Yukon and live here for 5 plus years should also be able to receive this funding

Make Yukon the place to do some studies through offering additional support. It will boost our economy!
It is likely that a lot of the students who achieve high school equivalency didn't come from the easiest path and are therefore more likely to need the assistance the Yukon grant could provide.
Or, perhaps, the grant should be based on the number of years of school a student completed in the Yukon. For example, as long as a person graduated or attended grade 12 in Yukon, they would be eligible for one year of grant funding for every 2 years of schooling the student completed in Yukon - a student who only did grades 8 to 12 here, would be entitled to 2 years of grant funding. A person who completed K to 12 here, would be entitled to the full grant.
Again I would as the question what do other provinces or territories do? Are all students funded regardless if they have attended school in the area. Completing two years of education at Yukon College would open a flood gate to additional financial cost. As a tax payer I don't want my taxes going up. Be careful what changes are made because it affects the budget. Students shouldn't be penalized by their parents or their choices before they are 19.
What about home-schooled kids?
You could add completed 2 yrs of upgrading at yukon college to the independent category If you want to bring more people into the Yukon limiting it to born and raised will not encourage people to move here with there family ...education is a big deal I want to know my child is getting a good standard as well
A little research could prove it
Any of these examples are appropriate
another criteria could be a mature studen going to take full time classes at the Yukon college should be elligible for the Yukon Grant as long as they have lived in the Yukon and maintained a residence for at least 5 years previous to enrolling at the College
Any of the above examples would be better than it is now.
resided in Yukon during high school years and/or completed two years at Yukon College
It is important to recognize that the traditional method of high school is not a good fit for all students. Students should not be penalized (by not being eligible for the Yukon Grants) for not following the traditional pathway to a high school education. We need to encourage those folks who perhaps come round to the idea later - once their high school days are done - that maybe upgrading their education will benefit them, their families and their communities.
I truly believe this grant should be for born and raised Yukoner's, we are losing too much already to outsiders.
It is nice for these young adults to have some incentive. So, if they have started high school and left, then returned to finish an equivalency at Yukon College, should be

encouraged. They would need to be within an age requirement such as up to the age of 24 or similar to the independent student as previously mentioned in this survey.

Students upgrading at out of Terriotry institutions should also be eligible for Yukon Grant - currently only attending Yukon College are - the point should be supporting Yukon student upgrading wherever it occurs - NOT using it as a Yukon College financial support subsidy.

Three years of consecutive school years, not including a serious accident that would prevent a student from learning ie cancer, accident of sorts ext

Again, pro-rate it somehow so this scenario doesn't receive as much as full-time student

I was born and raised in Yukon but did not got to HS because we lived on the land and too far from a school. When I was old enough to go to Yk College for upgrading and I received my Grade 10 diploma in 6 mths. I took the GED and passed everything but math. I then took the Administrative Studies course which I completed in the 10 mth program. Gr. 10 was all that was required to get into that program at the time. I then obtained a job and worked for a couple of years, then went back to take YNTEP. During my 1st year of that, I obtained my GED. I graduated with a BEd in 1995. I was not eligible for any YG funding but was able to receive some funding from the Federal Gov't. I feel I am an unusual success story. It was tough but I worked, saved money and made it. Not all students have the support or can obtain a job where they can save money to pay to go back to school, so any help for the betterment of our students is a good thing.

alot of people have done this...

I wanted to comment on the inability to receive the Yukon Grant if you didn't go to grade school in the Yukon. I returned to post secondary studies after 9 years living (and paying taxes!) in the Yukon. I still own my home there and plan to return so it is frustrating when I learned that I don't get the same benefit of the Yukon grant as someone who is lucky enough to have grown up in the Yukon. And further still, often these "Yukoners" able to recieve the grant have never paid tax in the Yukon, no longer live in the Yukon (just use their parents address to apply), and do not plan to return to the Yukon after their studies are complete.

Completing two years of high school should continue to be the criteria

I taught upgrading at Yukon college and there were some kids who lived in the bush because their parents chose to who had little chance for an education - minimally home schooled, for example. These young people need our support

A student who qualifies as a Yukon resident & completes two years of upgrading successfully at Yukon College should be eligible for the Yukon Grant.

While receiving the Yukon Grant, they should have the same residency requirements as other students except for the parents continuing to live in Yukon, depending on the students age and circumstance.

Born & raised in Yukon Due to high drop out rates for Yukon First Nation students, many did not depart Yukon and eventually attend YT College for GED/College Prep; these students should be eligible for YT Grant if they complete their GED in Yukon.

take out the born bit because a lot of kids are not born here because we don't have the paediatric facilities to deal with babies.
If "yukoners" have not completed 2 years of high school because they went outside to private schools - they should not be eligible for the Yukon Grant.
Yep, sounds equitable and accessible. Anything to encourage education, as education is the way to a better country.
I don't think that the requirement should be related to residing in the Yukon for a specific period of life. A person without a high school diploma could move to Yukon at age 18 in order to work, and then live there for 10 or 15 years before deciding to upgrade and go on to post-secondary. Considering that person's long commitment to living in the Yukon, I feel they should be equally eligible as anyone else.
No, if a person did not received a Graduate Diploma they should not be eligible for this grant. The purpose of the grant is to give high school students an incentive to attain the goal of graduating from high school with a diploma. It is a shame that students that are just there for 4 years are able to participate in graduation ceremonies along with the students who worked hard to achieve the diploma.
I think this should be used as incentive to complete Grade 12.
Born and raised in the Yukon has several issues. Those who moved to the Yukon at a very young age or who may have been born Outside while parents were traveling, would not qualify. 'Raised in Yukon' would require a tight definition that could open up regulatory issues. Additionally, two year of upgrading might be insufficient or unnecessary for some students to receive a GED. Simply residing in the Yukon during high school could make eligible non-residents and disqualify those who might have moved away for a short period during that time.
It should be a Yukon grant for Yukon high-schoolers: there are other programs which are available (and probably worth more money) to those in your scenario of drop-outs who subsequently complete equivalency. It should not be an equivalency as an adult grant - it should be a financial reward to those who actually complete high school in the Yukon.
i do not like this type of survey. you did not ask with category of student that i would be, if a student at all. and i do not know how my answers will be reviewed. are you evaluating them by the individual completing the survey, which it doesn't seem, or be each of the questions. for example, should i be stating that i was denied this grant in the past in each of my answers, so you know that during you collaboration of each question?
Last two years of high school.
I would like to see some flexibility in the above definition: for example, a student resides in the Yukon for entire high-school years and drops out of grade 12, only requiring one year of upgrading at Yukon College.
The examples above would be fair as far as I'm concerned.
Yukon resident is adequate

I think if a Yukon resident wants to have further education, they should be given special consideration as this would benefit the territory as well
Other criteria should be used with an actual physical connection to Yukon
I have lived here for 5 years. I moved here after college. I would love to do a university upgrade but don't qualify.
As above, describe definitively what "raised in the Yukon" means, resided in the Yukon during high school years and yes, add the completion of two years of upgrading at Yukon College.
This makes sense to me. Honestly it is these people, the ones the system looks over, that the grant should be set up for. So if somebody who couldn't complete highschool, for whatever reason, gets themselves together and wants to better themselves through education, we should be helping them do that. I don't agree with born and raised, because that's too vague. At what age are you "raised" in the yukon? And born? Most people move to the Yukon so... MAYBE the highschool years one, MAYBE. That still feels... ehn... I think, no matter where you completed your upgrading, you should be eligible. To me the most important thing would be the people who are most likely to try and use their degrees in the Yukon, right?
They cant get Yukon Grant but they can still get SFA which is just a bit less, right? And they can't get both anyway, except for some First Nation band.
A Yukoner is a Yukoner. This makes sense (to provide the grant). It does NOT make sense to provide the grant for someone who has a parent in the north but never attended school in the north themselves. That is "twisting" the grant policies and trying to manipulate the system.
Students who may have dropped out or where unable to complete post secondary for personal reasons or extreme circumstances and then later pursue further education should be rewarded for their persistence and awarded the Yukon Grant. Having the Yukon Grant available to these students who really want to learn would be a huge asset in encouraging post secondary education provided they meet the residency requirements.
The born part doesn't make sense, if they were in Yukon for high school years and upgraded at the College that should count.
I definitely think Yukon should support Yukoners who are trying to get back on track why penalize some mistakes made in youth if they have proven they are trying to fix those mistakes.
I have three children one gets full yukon grant, one started as dependant so is eligible, and one gets nothing as she did not choose to go to post secondary till she was 23
These people probably deserve/need help more than anyone.
the restriction of the grant to students who completed high school in the yukon is also restrictive to individuals who move to the yukon after graduating high school, live here for years, and pursue post-secondary, graduate, and/or post-graduate education after living here for several years. i am one of these (many) people. we no

longer qualify for financial aid from our home provinces and do not qualify here. i have my master's, am highly involved in the community and have been for many years, and have dedicated my time and research and schooling to northern issues. now i am living and working back home in the yukon and will continue to do so for many years - can all recipients of the grant say the same? we should be included too.

There are many Yukon students who are raised in dysfunctional families, and who do not truly grow up until they have gone out on their own for a few years. Once they realize there is more to life, and that they are capable of achieving more than their parents did, we should be assisting them to get ahead, not throwing up more bureaucratic roadblocks.

although I answered NO to the above question I'd like to note that students should do their entire high school years in the Yukon, not just 2 between gr.8-12!! many would fit into the scenario of doing gr 8 and 9, moving away and never coming back! doesn't make sense....

Those people who dropped out probably need it more than anybody.

The examples seem to be fair.

Don't remove the required 2 years of high school in YT...add exceptions as noted (ie:accomplishment of equivalency).

must still reside in the Yukon and come back each year grant is applicable

I would think that if we allow this then anyone from Canada could move here as an adult, take college courses to upgrade and then benefit from the grant. Families that have lived here for years and have paid into our tax system deserve the grant over transient residents.

Born and raised

Previous life choices should not be penalized when somebody is trying to better their lives and be productive members of Yukon economy.

I think anyone that has been in the Yukon for a certain length of time should be eligible for the grant. For example, I moved up here alone after I had finished high school. Even though I've now been a resident for 4 years I find it frustrating that I am not eligible for the Yukon Grant now that I'd like to go back to school and bring that education and experience back to the Yukon

Requiring a student to be born in Yukon seems excessive.

Youth need the opportunity to further their education to better themselves, if the sincere intention is there and they are Yukon residents they should be given this opportunity.

I have always found this to be unfair. I have gone through 4 years of an undergrad without this funding and I am now pursuing a post-degree program. According to my understanding, this clause should be deemed unconstitutional in that this blanket policy provides differential treatment to a class of individuals based on an analogous ground. There is inequitable treatment and an entire class of individuals is missing out on this government benefit simply because of their educational

history- a feature of their person that cannot be changed. Government of Yukon needs to rectify this inequity.

Many students drop out or are moved into the Individualized Learning Centre, then fade away for minimum wage jobs or Financial Social Assistance. These minimum wage jobs or life on SA then make them seriously look at furthering their education. In many cases while going to secondary school their home life did not give them a real chance to go to school each day because their parents lacked parenting skills.

I think the definition of "born and raised" could potentially be unfair - some may have moved to Yukon as very young children and consider Yukon to be home, but were not born there.

strict rules for how the money is spent should be provided. Having money go to the college or university directly vs. providing to students or family is best. It is for educational purposes - federal funds can provide for living expenses etc.

I think we want to encourage Yukon-resident adults to complete their high school education and to provide them with the same opportunities to pursue post-secondary education as we provide our youth. From the point of view of future residency, I would suspect that adults would be even more likely to come back to Yukon after completing PSE in the south than younger students would be, so it would be a good investment.

The criteria should include that they were born and raised in the Yukon. If anything someone who has been born and raised in the Yukon is more deserving of the Yukon grant than someone who has only been there for 2 years.

I graduated from an Ontario high school and moved to the Yukon three weeks later. I was 18 at the time, and by myself. I became a Yukon resident and continued to live independently in the territory. At the age of 26, I began my post secondary education at Yukin College. I completed my BA through correspondence with Carleton University while continuing to live and work full time in the Yukon. 11 years after having moved to the territory, I was required to temporarily move to Ottawa to complete my B. Ed. I still remained a Yukin resident. However, when I applied for the Yukon Grant, I was told I was ineligible because I had not gone to high school in the territory. I was also ineligible for any Ontario student grants because I was no longer an Ontario resident. I was forced to apply for a Canadian Student Loan, and now owe thousands of dollars. I felt I was left out in the cold by both systems. Despite my intention to return to the territory to apply the education I had received; despite the fact that I was 18 when I moved to the territory; despite the fact that I had completed the majority of my post-secondary education in a territorial educational institution while working in the territory; and despite the fact that I have spent almost half of my life as a Yukon resident, the Yukon was unwilling to give me the Yukon Grant. I hope this changes.

Born and raised is advisable or is an immigrant intending to extend their training or education here. Privileged Canadians from southern provinces need not apply. I'm looking at you Ontario!

Should be Yukon residents as youth prior to upgrading not arrived in Yukon as adult then upgraded as adult not arrive in the Yukon as adult and the get high school equivalency

I was born and raised in the Yukon and have lived here my whole life. I have a business here and will continue to live in the Yukon for the rest of my life. However, I never was applicable to receive the Yukon grant because I went to private school in Alberta from grade 9-12. This definitely needs to be readdressed and changed!!

The Yukon Grant is a generous provision which is not available to other Canadians. By restricting the eligibility to only those who complete high school in the Yukon, this may create an incentive for students to complete high school.

I was forced out of my home and forced to drop out of high school before i met the requirements. now as a returning mature student i cannot access the grant even though i attended school in the yukon from grade 2-the beginning of nine. Being able to access the grant would greatly remove much of the financial stress for me

Students may not be successful in high school, or not be prepared for college for a variety of reasons not the least of which is the poor quality of the education in some of our high schools which leaves students un prepared for post secondary. This necessitates that the student spend additional time relearning what they should have mastered in high school. I wonder how many students with a supposed grade 12 education end up having to upgrade at post secondary because they they were basically "pushed through"?

Born and raised - excludes those who have lived here a long time and intend to stay.
#2 makes sense don't measure "upgrading" in terms of time, but of levels achieved.

Survey Question 5 Comments

Do you think there should be a difference in funding for students who attend their post-secondary studies outside of the Yukon as compared to those who study in the Yukon?

The Yukon Grant amount is not reflective of the cost of post secondary studies a/o living costs in 2015 (either regionally or Outside) so it is simply one piece of what a student needs to study (particularly Outside). If attending school in Vancouver versus Halifax - costs for travel are going to be very different - so there is too much variation there re: costs. There is a similar variation in costs whether studying in Whitehorse or Vancouver (but costs for travel are not calculated for distance Outside - why then have a difference between Whitehorse (Yukon College) and Outside. If this travel cost is going to be calculated accurately for distance traveled - then maybe there should be a difference across the board and not focused on either within or Outside the territory re: studying.

Can't take medical studies at Yukon College so why penalize students who seek training Outside rather than Yukon College - make Yukon College compete with southern jurisdictions for students

I was one of those who studied outside the Yukon. My program was not available in the Yukon, so I had no choice in this (unless I wanted to compromise my dreams, of course). As I understood it, the travel subsidy was to encourage students to maintain their connection to the Yukon so that we would be more likely to return here after our studies were complete. Without the travel subsidy, I would not have been able to afford to return home at all. I think the travel subsidy was fair, given its intent.

If the additional amount is solely for travel costs there should be no need to award that to students who are not travelling.

You should not reward students that want to leave Yukon, but award those that want to remain. Extra money to pursue studies outside Yukon seems to award leaving the Territory.

Travel costs can be high and often not affordable when added to school and living costs. Another option might be to have an additional amount of \$1800 that is accessible for Travel, Accommodation, or additional books/fee's required. Then students remaining in Yukon can access additional funds for books/fees.

\$1800.00 to travel per school year is a lot of money. I think that is the program the student is wanting to take is offered in Yukon then they should not be eligible for travel. Travel should only be allowed if their program is not offered in Yukon.

The students who remain here should receive the same amount, but as an incentive / bonus for using Yukon College. Should be awarded in the second term, when they will be most in need of funds, or split 50/50 and awarded in late October and mid-February.

It costs more to live outside of the Yukon, not just travel but living expenses in many cases as well because if our programs were available on the Yukon many of us could

live with our parents for cheap or free while attending school in the Yukon but the programs are too limited and we have to pay rent, food, etc as well as travel.
this additional funding is to assist students outside the territory, ones staying don't need it.
The Yukon Grant's purpose is to HELP students financially with their education. The majority of students going to school outside the territory face many more expenses than those who reside within the territory while attending school.
Travel funds
In certain cases, the travel to the Yukon from a student's post-secondary school is extremely expensive and the \$1,800 addition, while helpful, limits the number of times the student can return home. Instead of a flat rate, the travel adjustment should be determined on a location-by-location basis, since some areas (Newfoundland, for example), are much more expensive than Vancouver to travel from.
Yukon College is very limited for their courses. Therefore this should not be based on whether a person goes to school within our outside of Yukon. Whitehorse students should receive a housing allowance in lieu to help them be independent, and offer a chance to live on their own.
Yukon has a high rate of living costs. Supporting those who are staying here may mean they stay on after their studies. Moreover, there aren't the same number of awards and scholarships available here as in other areas. Students studying here need the support to offset the high cost of pursuing education.
It costs more to travel to outside schools & there are reasons to pursue studies out of Yukon since Yukon College doesn't offer everything
The cost of flying students to Yukon is expensive and those students who go twos hooks outside should get something for travel at Christmas and summer. Especially because they must return to keep health coverage and applicability for grant.
Everybody should be treated equally
There are insufficient post-secondary options within the Yukon. Those who study outside the territory have to spend on the travel to get to these options that are unavailable here.
The grant is for pursuing study and presumably contributing to the Yukon economy in the future. How an individual budgets their cost of living during the study period is a moot point. Many students may travel on points and not spend much on travel whereas a student attending Yukon College may incur excessive accommodation and food costs.
Any and all assist is a help to becoming a contributing Yukoner in the future.
Yukon college should be the first choice
If it was possible for my son to attend university here in the territory, and get the education he wants, he would... that is not possible for the career that he is interested in. Therefore he must leave the territory and there are extra costs

associated with that - I believe that we should help cover those costs and keep those students coming back to be active citizens here in the territory.

if a person travels away to attend university they need subsidy. This might also include people traveling from the communities into Whitehorse. may not need as much but definitely not eligible if you live in the Whitehorse area.

School is expensive, whether they attend Yukon College or not. Every penny counts. Students attending Yukon College should also receive the grant.

Perhaps you would have more students wanting to study within the Yukon if the same funding was provided.

If the requirement to return to the Yukon in a 12 month period to maintain eligibility remains, then yes, students traveling to school outside the Yukon should get help with the funding to do this. If the requirement is dropped, no travel funding would need to be provided.

You are penalizing the students who choose to remain in Whitehorse

Travel funding

Students attending Yukon college don't have to travel as far. Students from the communities who are coming to Whitehorse should still receive some travel compensation but not the full \$1800.00.

Whatever is given for travel should have to be spent only on travel, supported by receipts.

Because they don't travel. The purpose of the extra dollars is for travel, just like it now says.

Because the travel to other cities for school is expensive and the grant is supposed to help cover that and return students home again.

But not 1800. There needs to be a more prudent travel amount

It costs considerably more in travel and tuition to attend post secondary outside the territory than inside. I think that the defined amounts for travel that exist currently are adequate. I also think we should continue to support students from rural Yukon communities as much as possible by keeping funding for mileage between their home community and Whitehorse.

Travel

Not all programs are available in the Yukon and the cost of attending outside the territory are an extraordinary expense. Example, my son wants a psychology degree, program is not offered in territory. Costs should be relative to where study is. In my case he is attending in Ontario, should the funding be the same as for someone going to BC/ AB?

As this is a travel grant, it makes sense that it should be prorated. Funding above the \$1800 for students from Yukon communities should be discontinued if they are attending the Yukon College. It should not be a mileage supplement for community students, but something to offset actual fuel cost (by car). For those students who decide to pursue post-secondary school far away (e.g. eastern Canada), the extra travel costs are much more than the difference in travel from a Yukon community vs

Whitehorse. Eg. Whitehorse to Moncton New Brunswick vs Whitehorse to Calgary has greater cost difference than Whitehorse to Calgary vs Dawson to Calgary.
Travel and housing costs are higher
Post secondary education outside of the Yukon, is more expensive. Simple. There should be benchmarks for the funding.
Until such time Yukon can provide adequate choices in post-secondary education - student have little choice but to leave. Providing them with funding to allow for a trip home is something Yukon should be proud of. Start post-secondary outside of Yukon must be an incredibly stressful situation for many students - why not make it easier for them? Students studying within Yukon do not require the travel benefit - why would they (not including those from communities).
Fair does not always mean equal. If students choose to stay in Yukon for their education, they get an extra \$1800 to apply to tuition and/or living expenses, but a student moving outside uses it for travel. In essence, the Whitehorse student is receiving more money for tuition.
The travel costs are significantly higher for those who travel outside the territory as well as the cost of education. Yukon College is generally a very affordable place to attend post secondary education
Travel and accommodations do incur added costs
Logistics in travel and cost - many Yukon students are studying on the East Coast - their over-all costs are much higher than a road trip from Dawson City to come to Whitehorse.
Outside unis very expensive, residence, travel etc, not necessarily a choice when program not offered here or transfer difficult. Extra \$\$ needed. A lot.
not everything is offered locally to study
The wording of this question is awkward and begs the question of whether the intent is to afford an additional \$1800 to yukon college residents, or to claw back \$1800 from students who are studying outside of the territory.
Students living in remote areas or travelling outside of Yukon have higher travel costs so they should be a paid an additional allowance.
Many students leave the Yukon to take courses not offered at Yukon College. It costs them a lot more than the students going to Yukon College. They desperately need the extra travel funding.
If there is travel involved there should be some compensation for all. If travel is from community into Whitehorse they should receive a lesser amount than those going outside the territory and only one payment.
Until there is an equivalent option for Post-secondary education in the Yukon it is not fair to penalize those who choose to or need to travel outside for education. Yukon College is a great institution but does not offer a full slate of learning opportunities. In the Yukon we should be supporting our kids in their post-secondary adventures any way we can and not limiting them. We want homegrown doctors and lawyers and veterinarians - so buy those plane tickets!

If they study in Ontario, the costs of travel are very high... Almost prohibitive.
the programs are standard, the choice to go elsewhere outside of the Yukon is up to the student.
Maybe students staying in Whitehorse could receive a bonus to help the, cover costs of travel not as much as \$1800 but an amount to cover gas mileage maybe?
While Yk College is improving, it still doesn't offer near the experience of outside universities. We should continue to encourage our students to pursue academics at higher level universities and fund them accordingly.
if they do it out of the yukon it is way more expensive so they should be funded accordingly
There are benefits to both situations--students who stay in the territory keep their money and employment in our own territory, and ones who go to school outside do not. So it's a bit of an incentive to keep students here if they get a bit mkore money to do so.
Because they are just as entitled to these funds as those students who choose to study away from home in another province.
Obviously the costs are much higher if you have to travel Outside
Some programs in which students register are not available in the Yukon therefor they have little option but to seek university studies elsewhere. I suggest delaying the grant application if the student remains in Yukon and does the first or second year at the College. This option allows a student to complete a Masters with the grants at another university.
Travel to outside schools is much more expensive than driving in from communities. It is also important for students travel out of the Territory to be able to return home for holidays.
I believe in quality education - and, with all due respect, Yukon College is limited in it's ability to provide this in all but a few disciplines. High-performing students should be encouraged to attend outside universities/educational institutions, and particularly those that are more established. The encouragement should include financial assistance
This grant should give more money to students that attend the Yukon College.
Cost of living outside of the Yukon, vs many students living with parents and or employed partners in the Yukon
Because the costs traveling home from outside are higher
This is a matter of preserving the student's mental health. There should be a system to calculate what the amount would be according to the distance necessary to travel to and from the college or university, regardless of whether it is within the territory or not.
Our students still have to move their home to Whitehorse where housing is expensive and furnished suites next to impossible to find. Even a modest truckload costs to relocate.

travel costs should be granted if person lives outside their current community to study whether studying in Yukon or not.
Would encourage some students to stay. Would call the grants different things though - 'travel allowance' for students studying elsewhere -Yukon Ed Scholarship for those staying to study in Yukon.
Students attending Yukon College are already highly subsidized through tuition fees and supports by Yukon government budget expenditures. These are built into the fee structures and one of the main reasons students often choose YC already. Students attending school Outside face higher tuition rates and costs, often creating much higher barriers to entry. The choice between cost and education is not always possible, due to limited course selection at Yukon College.
I think all students should receive the \$1,800 travel allowance - students that are studying in the Yukon can use it to attend conferences related to their area of studies. In addition, students that study outside the Yukon can also use some for conference travel - instead of travelling to and from the Yukon
There should be a set amount with the exception of students traveling within the Yukon to attend schools within the Yukon. Should a student choose to attend a school outside of the Yukon it is their own choice and should be responsible for their own travel costs.
Because there are so many more expenses for students going to school outside of the Yukon
Travel to and from communities is generally cheaper, a comparison of air fares should be done to confirm this.
Students who come into Whitehorse from the Communities should receive the same benefit as those from Whitehorse who travel outside. Being away from their home should be the yard stick.
My daughter chose to attend Yukon College but still wanted the independence afforded by living in residence, even though our home is less than 10 minutes from the college. Some kids might be wary of living in a big university town and so choose Yukon College, but they still might want to go out to check out a university they might attend after Yukon College - slowly make the transition from small village to big city.
Costs are higher to get to institutions outside of Yukon, however I think that there should be some consistency in what funding is available, ie. airfare versus mileage, etc.
For our kids outside things are way tougher for them, a lot of the kids have absolutely no support which makes them very depressed. The kids who go to Yukon College have the support of their families and communities, the other kids only have the phone calls, big big difference. My niece goes to school in Prince George with no support from our education because she gets help from our FN (\$900 per month and raising a son on her own) so I would love to see more support for our kids outside.
The travel portion assist with the students returning to their permanent residence.

Students living outside of the territory should continue receive a bonus for travel and other expenses.
I attend school on the east coast, and spend well over 2 grand in air fare alone. There should be a fluctuating travel allowance, maybe 4,000 solid and up to 2500 variable for travel
Absolutely - Yukon College is not UBC or U of Alberta by any stretch of the imagination. We should be supporting students to attend the best schools possible not subsidizing a junior college - Yukon College should be standing on its own two feet and not given artificial status. This will force the College to hire staff comparable to outside universities and the below University standard characteristic of Yukon College currently - Phd university level versus College MA level. The performance bar for the College should be set and maintained at the highest level and although there are a few on standard positions at the College there are many, many that are not.
travel is expensive, as is tuition outside. yukon college already receives a lot of govt money to function it shouldn't have to pay partial tuition costs as well.
The people that stay in Whitehorse and attend Yukon College should also get the \$1800 dollars in travel fees. There should not be a difference between students who stay and students who leave the territory. Everyone has travel expenses.
No, because some students choose to attend the Yukon College to be closer to home and this shouldn't place a difference of amount each student should get. If a student lives in Riverdale, this student still has to travel to and from the college everyday to attend classes, and this would cost the student money for gas or taxi fares. There is still a mileage from Riverdale to the College. ~ 14 km round trip everyday. Why does a student attending UBC get an extra \$1800 for travelling to and from school while a Yukon College whom travels to and from school does not get the extra \$1800? Giving students the extra \$1800 for travelling outside for post-secondary is unfair. A reason for this is that maybe a student really does and rather would go out for school, but their grades were not high enough to meet at the university level and therefore, this student needs to spend a year or two at the Yukon College upgrading or taking extra courses before transferring to an outside institution. In this case, this student doesn't have many options but to stay and attend Yukon College.
to compensate for travel costs - the current approach makes sense.
It is very expensive to live in the Yukon, although education is relatively cheap. Alternatively, it may be less expensive to live elsewhere, but education be much more expensive. There are so many factors that go into this, I don't think it is a proper aspect to use to assess the amount of funding.
Because the costs are higher when they are going out of territory.
To account for travel. However students who travel from a community to Whitehorse to attend the College should receive some funding to cover these costs.
Travel costs need to be reflected.
Increased cost outside should be accommodated; college attendance cheaper

Travel is a major expense for students and families. I think it is important for students to be able to return home at Christmas to maintain a connection with the support offered by family.
Funding should be higher as leaving to complete education is very expensive.
For those travelling this is an extra expense. Providing the grant for travel allows people to stay living in Yukon communities.
Institutional choices are made based on program availability. One should not be punished because their program is offered closer to home. All students should get the \$1800 allowance
If the student does not need to travel outside Whitehorse they do not need travel money. Students WHO ACTUALLY LIVE IN THE YUKON and have to travel south, should receive the \$1800.00. With respect to students travelling from YT rural communities, they should only qualify for both mileage and the \$1800.00 travel amount if they can provide proof of increased living costs while they attend school in Whitehorse as this would be a real expense.
Many programs are not offered in the Yukon so people need to travel. In the Yukon had a greater number of courses so people did not need to leave then there should be no discrepancy.
If there is a bigger incentive to take classes within the Yukon, students may take classes here. Also, the money can stay within the Yukon and stimulate the local economy, not another provinces.
As a student, I use all of my Yukon Grant on tuition and it still doesn't cover all of my schooling costs. I think students in the Yukon should receive the same amount as tuition and books are expensive.
Student outside the province attending post secondary school need travel cost to return home. Some students coming home for holiday's hit peak rates with the airlines.
it is very costly to live in other provinces plus travel costs .
Obviously travel costs would be very different; Yukon College student would benefit much more having to assume less expenses
Students pursuing post-secondary studies outside Yukon should receive money to come home whenever they can. This helps them to keep the connection to their community. Students who pursue post-secondary studies at Yk College should also receive some funding to travel to their home communities but it should not be as much as those attending outside of Yukon. Flight prices are more expensive than gas prices. For any distance of community to or from Whitehorse, gas should not cost more than \$100 round trip. That`s all that should be paid for - gas money.
Students should not be funded for travel they are not required to do.
No travel funding if student choose to attend post-secondary education outside of Yukon if a transferrable course/program is available at Yukon College.
Cost of living is much higher out their and for them to keep their homes they need to work in kelowna all summer and keep their place of residence. other wise they loose

they home and have to find a more expensive way to live while attending school outside as they say. This results in lost monies for the student and funding programs when students cant afford to finish and drop out. when they are so close to finishing.
The base grant should be the same regardless of where they study, but an extra amount (equivalent to one return airfare average) for travel should be allotted to those who study out of Territory.
Yes Because of different requirements.
Because Yukon College is still limited in what the offer and how many students they take.
Because travel costs are significant and the \$1800 really helps. How could one justify providing \$1800 for a student to attend Yukon College as opposed to McGill?
Students attending post-secondary institutions outside the Yukon have higher costs do the travel supplement is needed. We should encourage students to gooutside and then come back with their experiences.
Students apply for what meets their need.
Not differentiating will make it more appealing to those who want to stay in the Yukon because they can then receive funding.
It costs more to leave and in many cases is necessary as Yukon does not offer most post secondary programs in territory
Additional expenses are incurred when education is pursued Outside. Many post-secondary degrees are not obtainable within Yukon, at this time.
It is more expensive for a student to attend post-secondary studies outside the Yukon.
It should be equal for every one.
The \$1800 barely covers the cost of the trip outside, the trip home for Christmas break, and the return trip in the spring. For some people, this money is essential. If a student is living in Whitehorse, why on earth would they need the travel subsidy? Mileage from the communities is a bonus as well and should include the return trip for Christmas.
Costs are higher
The obvious travel costs. Student should be required to submit receipts for travel and reimbursed up to \$1800, not the full \$1800 if not required.
The same amount should be available for students if you travel outside or receive your education at Yukon College.
the spending of the \$1800 is not monitored and could potentially be used for something other than travel.
The travel costs are huge, as well as moving and housing costs.
Because the cost of travel and of education out of province are hugely different to staying and studying in the Yukon.

Same rate regardless of where you attend. The funding is inclusive of travel for everyone... Why are you 'supplementing' those who go out of territory financially versus staying in Yukon?
Not all programs are offered at Yukon College. Many students MUST travel Outside. The cost of travelling Outside is considerable and should be covered.
The travel component should be left off the students who attend Yukon College.
The difference incentivizes students to do their post-secondary schooling outside, whereas we'd prefer (for many reasons) they do it here.
cost more outside, not a choice because not all programs at YC
The travel allowance should be based on airfare to nearest Outside city for students within a few hours' drive of Whitehorse who are studying Outside, and on airfare from Dawson City or Old Crow PLUS airfare to Vancouver or Edmonton for those students from those communities who are staying outside. Students from Old Crow or Dawson who are studying in the Yukon would have airfare to their communities covered. Not sure about communities accessible by road.
Travel to and from outside institutions is expensive. But I agree that students from Yukon communities should receive funding for travel between Whse and their community - in addition to whatever out-of-territory travel they receive as part of the grant.
The cost of travel significantly increases the cost of education when outside of the territory compared to the costs of attending Yukon College.
They have to travel
Costs are different
The travel costs incurred by attending an educational institution outside of the Yukon are immense; the extra \$1,800 is a hugely valuable amount of money for students to return home to their families during holidays and/or summer.
Yes, the reasoning makes sense to me: \$1800 for flight from Whitehorse to school and back each year + mileage for students who live outside of Whitehorse. The set cost for travel (\$1800) does favour students who choose post-secondary schools closer to the Yukon. But setting up a "based on lowest airfare to closest city" would be inefficient. Therefore, I think the current system is fair and reasonable.
Post secondary outside Yukon costs much more than study in Yukon - there should be additional money available for that - Yukon College does not offer the same level or opportunities for students yet.
The costs of going studying out of territory are much higher and many universities outside Yukon provide better training for specific fields and specialties.
Well obviously it costs \$\$\$ to travel outside - why should you get the travel \$ if you didn't travel!
No difference just the location. It is more expensive to go "outside" renting, commute, more expenses but perhaps the Yukoners should get half for encouragement, \$900.00. Because, Yukoners are being discriminated by choice of location. Anything to be fair, and encourage an ambitious student.

While students attending post-secondary in the Yukon may not have the same motivations for traveling as those who are explicitly "coming home" for the holidays or the summer, those folks may have family elsewhere that they want to visit, or could use funding to help them travel to a job somewhere else. Having travel funding as an option might open up those opportunities for students who choose to stay in the territory for the bulk of their studies.

travel expenses do make a difference in the overall budget necessary to attend post sec. education

Travel outside of the territory is expensive (that's the reason for the extra \$1800). To give that money to someone living in Whitehorse to go to Yukon College just does not make sense.

Yukon college does not offer what most graduating students require. Most students attending Yukon College couldn't make it at a real college/university. These people require funding as they are so used to being handed money, housing, etc.

all Yukoner's should be entitled no matter where you attend post secondary education

the third statement above makes no sense. If the student studies outside and is from Tagish, why would they need travel money to go back and forth from Tagish to Whse when they are in Victoria? They only need travel money from Tagish to Victoria.

The cost of attending post-secondary studies outside the territory is significantly higher (residence costs, tuition, travel, PST). Those studying in the Yukon do not travel and more often than not live at home.

Travelling outside to attend post secondary studies costs money. Alot of programs are not available in Yukon. I have young adult children who are part of both scenarios. No strong feelings about community students receiving mileage.

The Yukon does not grant degrees which take 99% of post-secondary Yukon students Outside the Yukon to complete. There should; however, not be an additional \$1800 paid to those who travel Outside if there is the equivalent course(s) offered at Yukon College. The mileage funding should be eliminated as well.

As a Yukon resident, it is cheaper to live in the Yukon, however as a Yukon student going to complete their studies outside the Yukon, my living expenses are going up by 90%, NO JOKE. Right now, 0% of my living allowance goes towards living in the Yukon but as a student moving to Alberta for school, rent going from zero dollars to on average \$1400 a month in Alberta and feeding myself and Three children, and transportation, and municipality fees. It does cost more to live outside the Yukon so yes, it would make sense for those students to receive more money to supplement to cost difference.

If the travel funding is to cover the cost of travel, then either the student needs to have travelled from a community to Whitehorse, or from Whitehorse to outside. If a student has not traveled, then the travel funding is really a bonus for those students who may need it least as they may be living at home.

More funding for students who want to stay, live, work, spend in the Yukon.
It should be to pursue a higher education that is not available here.
Part of the Yukon Grant is allocated to travel. If students reside in Whitehorse and attend Yukon College, they do not have the same travel costs as students travelling to Nova Scotia to attend university. In addition to providing funds towards tuition, the Yukon Grant offsets the large financial burden of attending university Outside, which is necessary to attend programs not offered at Yukon College. In my opinion, the purpose of the Yukon Grant is to level the playing field (financially) and allow Yukon students the same opportunities as students who live in areas with a university. With this purpose in mind, it does not make sense for students who do not have to travel to receive the same amount.
The additional travel cost should be covered by the student - Yukon Grant should be used for educational costs only (books, tuition, mandatory costs)
It is very expensive to leave the territory and come back in the summers/Christmas and also to pay rent/food etc for the school year, so students going to school outside of the territory should be compensated accordingly.
As with many students in Canada, the program you wish to take may not be available in your area, or you may not get accepted. I can understand giving additional funds to assist in a small portion of housing/lodging costs, but I do not see a benefit in paying for student to leave Yukon. As a student, if you know the program is available at specific schools, you should be budgeting the expense to get to said school accordingly.
Travel expenses are incredibly high. Those attending outside the Yukon should receive more funding. As well, if you attend Yukon College, but live in a community, that student should also receive more funding so they can travel to their community during Christmas and other holidays
Because getting to College takes money for gas if you live out of City Limits. I do a 45 min commute for 8 months of the year for College and I do not receive funding for travel.
Students attending Yukon College generally live with their parents. Students who come from the communities generally do not. Whitehorse students do not do any traveling, therefore they do not receive the travel portion- plain and simple.
It does not cost the same to attend Yukon College as it does to attend post-secondary programming out side. In a sense a pro-rating is taking place.
Travel benefit \$1800.00 for those attending outside of their residency area (e.g. go to school in Whitehorse , live in Dawson) - none for those attending training etc within their residency area (e.g. go to school in Whitehorse and also live in Whitehorse)
Students who attend outside of Yukon should be eligible for a travel subsidy. Students who attend in Yukon generally have lower tuition fees and usually can continue to live with parents so their expenses are lower.

If Yukon Grant is to relieve financial pressure to pursue studies, there is a greater financial pressure (as well as less family/social supports) when studies are outside Yukon. Yukon College in Whitehorse is fortunate to have affordable dorms for students. Perhaps, instead of looking at Yukon Grant changes to support re-location to Whitehorse there could be "bursaries" or something different to support housing costs in dorms. It also needs to be noted that housing/dorm costs would also need to be paid by students traveling outside Yukon for education. The travel cost piece is the difference in financial burden.

If they are out of the Yukon there's a less chance of family being around to help them with groceries etc.

Travel to the educational institution should be included in the grant

In Yukon students do not incur the same level of costs

This is simply a question of fairness and equity. If the associated costs of attending school are different, then the Grant should reflect this. Students going to Yukon College do not have the same financial challenges as those attending outside Yukon.

Because of travel expenses for the spring Christmas and summer breaks when most kids return from school

It costs more to go Outside.

All students should be eligible for the full amount, because students go to Yukon College doesn't mean that their costs will be any less than outside the Yukon.

on top of the cost of flights, students pursuing post secondary education outside of the territory also usually have to pay greater amounts in rent than one's who stay and live at home. This extra money is oft required for the person to be able to pursue education in programs not offered by the Yukon College.

Yukon College has limited courses available and most students would pursue their education out of the territory. In order to maintain their ties with Yukon, the travel allowance should be commensurate with the distance. It is already an expensive endeavor to pursue post secondary education and students should be given as much help as needed.

Because people who stay in the Yukon have higher rent and still could use that 1800 towards rent well going to school

Travel and inability to live at home

It is much more expensive to attend a post-secondary institution outside of the Yukon, and it is also often a necessity to leave the Yukon to obtain adequate education. As a result, those students who need to attend school elsewhere should be supported.

It costs more for them to get their education as they have to travel outside of the Yukon.

The travel costs are different in each scenario & should be compensated accordingly - by air, by road, no travel

<p>Because it is far more expensive to attend university outside the territory, and travel expenses should be covered. There are MANY programs that are unavailable unless you leave the Yukon.</p>
<p>Travel to and from the Yukon is expensive and the travel component should be added to the grant. Mileage for the students in the communities should also be added to the travel component from their community to Whitehorse.</p>
<p>I think there should be a difference in funding since Yukon college doesn't offer all the possible areas of study that a student could study in. And the cost of studying outside is greater then it is in the yukon. To ask parents to come up with all the funding is unreasonable especially if they have more then one child studying outside. Especially since these children usually return to the Yukon to work bringing back their knowledge with them.</p>
<p>The expenses a so much different between the two, if you stay at home at take courses at the college your only major cost is tuition. If you travel then you have to pay for housing, food, transportation and so many others.</p>
<p>I think it will encourage students to stay if they are allocated the same funds as those who leave for educational purposes regardless of the institution.</p>
<p>It should only be available if students are travelling outside the territory for a program not offered in the Yukon.</p>
<p>The additional \$1800 is for travel to/from the Yukon and their place of schooling. The amount should change depending on whether a student must travel for their education or not.</p>
<p>We are citizens of one country. The majority of our funding as a territory comes from other parts of Canada. Should the government become a grocer to keep grocery profits in the territory? I think there is more justification for that than for preventing students from studying in the institution of their choice and advantage.</p>
<p>The students who choose to go to another part of the country for their studies get the travel allowance. This allowance could be bumped up a bit, however, this is not critical in my opinion. It is unfortunate that some of the larger, medical schools etc. are farther away and the students are far from home. However, many students in other provinces also have to go far away for their education and they do not have this amazing benefit to travel home, and they have to use their own money to get home.</p>
<p>The extra 1800 goes to travel, which is reasonable . I've spent 9 yrs in post secondary outside YT and I spend \$3000 a year traveling home (to yt)</p>
<p>I believe the purpose of the Yukon Grant is to assist students with additional educational costs when education is not available in home Territory, so the students attending school in Yukon should not get the same amount. Yukon College is a lot cheaper than University outside and the travel expenses should be covered. People living in Whitehorse and attending YC, should not get the same amount.</p>
<p>costs associated with relocation, travel, etc.</p>

The grant is not about fairness, it's about need. There is no need to provide a travel grant to those who are not required to travel.
These funds to travel could also be covered by parents. The grant should be a total amount and if you live outside than you can choose to use it fort his purpose
Travel is a factor... Those not traveling should not receive the extra money
Have you SEEN the price tags on universities? Like have you seen them? It's incredibly expensive outside of the territory. Every little bit is helpful, and I don't know how the Grant keeps it's funding but lets not try and blow all the money.
Realistically travel is expensive and most students come back for Christmas, Summer, etc. This makes sense as is to me.
Yukon unable to provide access to Education. not feasible and should subsidize travel.
Current situation reflects the reality of travel costs for both post-secondary travel scenarios in/out of Yukon.
People attending Yukon college would still need t transportation.
I'm for Any funding towards education for everyone. Even if they are perusing it within the Yukon. Grants towards things like books and payments for classes are reasonable. (As opposed to giving out cash to spend as they please.)
Many post-secondary programs are not available in the Yukon. Students must go outside for these. It costs them a lot more than if they were able to complete all their studies in the Yukon. By the time a student pays room and board, tuition, textbook expenses, transportation....a usual Sept. thru April (2 semester) university year costs about \$20,000. Going to Yukon College, even with living in the residence, costs much less than that.
When attending post secondary in the yukon, there tends to be more financial support from family!
Because its just not needed. Say a parent has two kids who are both studying, one outside Yukon and one within the Yukon, the parent even if s/he love both his/her kids wont give them the same amount of money to travel to school.
Schools outside of the Yukon tend to cost more
Travel costs to outside institutions,
Not all post secondary options are available in Yukon and students should be encouraged to attend appropriate institutions that align with their career choices. Without the addition travel money, they would be unable to return to Yukon once in a 12 month period which would impact their eligiblity for the grant.
It's hard to say. I understand that it's important to help with travel expenses. But not everyone can afford to go to school outside. In fact, some families can't afford to send their kids to school at all. One idea might be to give the \$1800.00 to students studying at Yukon College so that this option is actually affordable.
it is extremely expensive to be so far away from family and support

Yes based on cost to attend. Old Crow students do to their extreme cost to attend college in Whitehouse should receive the full grant, while other places like Beaver Creek partial grant like half grant.
Technically, yes there should be a difference in funding. For the travel and oftentimes students are paying more for accommodations down south. (Many students in the Yukon live w/family for free while getting their schooling - but not all).
To be clear I think there should be a difference for students who have to travel. Should be called a travel allowance/grant. if you travel from the community to Yukon college in Whitehorse you are eligible, if you travel south you are eligible.
Students who stay here don't need the travel grant.
I think that studying outside the Territory is much more expansive so I agree with the 1800\$
Travel expenses are very different based on location. This seems like a no brain-er
If they are outside of the Yukon their fees would be different.
It makes sense because it costs more to go elsewhere. However it would be great to recognize the added economic benefits of having students remain in Whitehorse attending Yukon College. Perhaps an added bonus for food or gas because that stuff costs more here than outside.
The cost of travel is significant
Travel subsidies must be rational and relative to the situation. Other wise we create a Mike Duffy mentality
That portion is specifically for travel and should stay as travel allowance
The grant should be just a grant and as long as it is used for school it should not matter what it goes towards
If you have to leave your hometown to get the education you need to succeed in your career, I feel you should be eligible for further assistance. If you are staying in your hometown, there is no extra expense besides the education, therefore no need for further assistance.
Students who stay in Whitehorse should be rewarded with the extra money. We lose too many of our educated young people. We pay to help them through their studies but the Yukon often doesn't benefit as they never return. Students going to Yukon College are more likely to remain in the Yukon and thus we benefit from their studies.
Students who go outside the school have the additional expense of travel. They should receive extra subsidy for this.
Yukon does not provide specialty programs in many educational fields. In order to pursue them, student has no option but to leave Yukon. Airfare and accommodations can add to the cost of attending. Therefore, there should be a difference.

If you have to go outside the territory then you should be eligible for travel cost, but if you are coming to Whitehorse from Ross River you should be able to travel on your own or receive funding for mileage
It often costs more to travel to schooling outside of the territory than within it.
Not all programs are available within the territory, and Yukon students should be allowed to access an education at other institutions.
The ones who travel outside the territory need that funding for travel...ones staying do not.
there is an added costs for the distance to travel and not all fields of study are available here in Whitehorse
Travel expenses need to be taken into account for all Yukon students seeking post-secondary education outside of the Yukon. Yukoners staying in the Yukon do not need a travel subsidy.
The most expensive part is leaving to pursue education, staying in Yukon you have the advantage of living at home and attending the Yukon College which has significantly less in tuition costs. (I did both I went to Yukon College for two years paying out of my own savings and then used the grants when I transferred).
We have limited programs in Yukon.
If you live at home with your parents in Whitehorse, your costs are less. If you are from a rural community and have to rent to be able to attend school, your costs are incredibly higher. Rental rates are currently prohibitive to anyone who wants to study in Whitehorse. At the same time, there are people who will not receive any financial assistance from their family regardless of where they live.
Extra cost for housing, travel etc.
Funding is based on additional identified need, not a purely equitable level. If the size of the fund remained the same and whitehorse based students attending Yukon College receive more then there will be less funding for rural students attending outside schools.
Disincentive to attend post secondary studies in Yukon
The 1800 is to cover travel costs. This is fair. As is the mileage from the community in to Whitehorse.
There is no need to travel if studying with yukon
The way it is makes sense. Money specific for travel to school is important. Furthermore, students coming from the communities, even in they are also traveling outside of the territory, should have extra assistance to get you Whitehorse.
Clearly the cost to attend school outside Yukon comes with additional costs, including travel.
For Yukon students who are studying in their home communities, there should be no travel benefit. If a student from one of the communities is studying in Whitehorse and has to live in Whitehorse to study there (or travel back and forth regularly), they should also be eligible for a travel benefit, but perhaps not BOTH mileage and

the \$1800 - it should be one or the other. Students who have to travel Outside to study should continue to receive the \$1800 travel benefit, because it costs a small fortune to fly home at Christmastime (twice as much, nearly, as other times of the year!), and depending on the distance traveled, \$1800 won't cover 2 trips a year. For the students for whom it more than covers travel, they end up using the excess for tuition, books, food, rent, and other expenses, since the real cost per year (including rent, food, utilities, tuition, etc) is closer to \$15,000 for university, and higher for some trades.

I agree with the mileage rate for students in local communities coming into Whitehorse to go to Yukon College BUT it still costs more money to go South for post secondary studies so the amount for local College should not be as much as those that travel South.

We need to encourage students to broaden their horizons by travelling into Whitehorse from the communities but also to travel outside for further educational opportunities.

Schools outside of the Yukon are much more expensive and there are associated living costs that go with this for students that can't reside with their parent(s)

I attended all of elementary school and highschool until grade 9 in the Yukon, however I graduated in another province, and was unable to receive this benefit because of that.

More expense is incurred for students attending school outside of the Yukon.

The money is given so people will have the funds to visit home. If you are home, then you don't require the money. It would just be nice to go somewhere out of territory. Nice is not good policy and government should not be responsible for students to go on vacation.

It cost more to go to post-secondary outside the Yukon due to the travel so paying extra for travel makes sense.

Student may need the money for travel within Yukon

The Yukon College has raised their tuition so much that the Yukon grant no longer covers the cost of full time tuition.

There is an extra expense to pursue education outside of the Territory.

If they are flying back and forth from say Old Crow then they would need some help. I don't know the answer to this one.

The intent is that the money helps kids with the additional costs to attend schools such as universities which are not available in Yukon.

Travel costs should be taken into consideration for those studying outside Yukon; however, \$1,800 seems to be more than it would cost to travel to and from most schools in Canada. Can the travel amount be lowered/adjusted to meet current flight/travel costs?

Cost is for Travel to the school outside. if travel costs for those traveling from home to Yukon is contemplated, then outside students should get additional funding for bus passes etc.

<p>It is generally most costly to travel to attend school outside of Yukon. However, if a student drives to Prince George to go to UNBC, it might not be much more than someone from Dawson City who drives to Whitehorse. I'd have to look into this more!</p>
<p>There should be separate rates, depending on whether you study outside your community, but still in Yukon, or outside of Yukon.</p>
<p>additional funding for students who attend school outside of the Yukon will help offset higher tuition costs and travel compared to the cost of driving from a community to attend Yukon College.</p>
<p>I received that travel funding to attend school. It helped with both my gas to drive to and from school, as well as gave me the ability to spend Christmas with my family in Yukon. There are many types of education that can only be obtained by leaving the territory. It is not a "bonus" \$1800 - that money actually reflects the costs of travel and those who are living at home and going to school here simply do not need it. School and living is cheaper. Tuition is higher outside, and flights/travel is a bonus. Please don't take this travel bonus from those kids who choose a different path of education than Yukon College. And giving the students the travel money to stay home makes no sense.</p>
<p>yes because they have to travel to their city. and they have to pay rent, where in yukon, often they can live at home.</p>
<p>Post Secondary schooling has courses that are not offered here and travel to outside colleges and University are necessary</p>
<p>Because they don't need it.</p>
<p>one of the significant costs of education is travel and setting up temporary residence while out of territory for school</p>
<p>There is significantly higher costs associated with attending post-secondary outside Yukon, and the grant should reflect this.</p>
<p>Most courses that my teens are interested in are not available here. They want a higher level of education and it will cost us a fortune to send them out after tuition, living expenses and travel.</p>
<p>Funding is to encourage yukon students to complete post secondary which has limited opportunities in the Yukon. They should continue to be funded to completion of their course. students within the yukon do not incur the same living and travelling costs</p>
<p>Yukon students are treated horrible in the first place!! Northwest Territories Values northern students and rewards the return by paying ENTIRE education</p>
<p>It encourages students to pursue higher education outside the territory, and hopefully brings more highly educated workers back into the territory in the future.</p>
<p>It should be a good thing that get choose to study here, and they should not be penalized for it</p>
<p>Students and their families need the assistance for travel. Yukon College is limited in its undergrad programs. Let's not limit our future.</p>

Education is subsidized in the Yukon for Yukon students. Costs of attending post-secondary outside the Yukon is expensive and students end up using the travel money for education costs.
I believe that students in Whitehorse do not need the funding as they do not have living expenses that are out of their norm. However, students from rural communities need to pay for rent/living in the dorm, which is not something most Whitehorse students need to do. I believe the rural kids should receive the support to attend Yukon College.
The grant is meant to make post secondary education outside of the Yukon more accessible. Attending post secondary in Whitehorse can eliminate some of the costs that students face when going "outside".
Many times it doesnt cost that much to travel to and from school. Also those who remain at home should be rewarded with the extra cash to fund their education. That money would go much further and encourage students to study at home. It could significantly lessen Debt
No brainer !!!
People may not use the full amount of the travel allowance and may have money to spare. It's not fair to local students to not get a chance for the spare money.
It costs more to go Outside and many degree options are not available at Yukon College.
They are all students so, if they qualify for the funding, it should be given no matter where they are studying.
Think this totally depends how you are defining the Yukon grant - if it is \$ to travel to your education, then if you are studying in Whitehorse and come from Whitehorse - no grant. If you are from a rural community studying in Whitehorse, a pro-rated amount would be fair. I suppose from a management of the fund perspective, giving a flat rate of \$1800 to out of territory students makes it easy, but you could also reimburse travel costs UP to \$1800??
Because the students studying outside have more expenses to come home to Yukon for family support.
The cost for a student outside the Territory is very expensive, much more than students attending the Yukon College. I have two children, one attended school in Edmonton, one at the Yukon College, the expenses for the one at the Yukon College was much less than the other.
The costs for travelling outside of Yukon are quite expensive and a student should be allowed to travel home as frequently as possible. There are also students whose programs require more frequent travel and so this seems fair.
The cost of living is higher and the student is supporting the Yukon economy plus supporting local education.
to account for the costs of going outside to study

<p>If they have to travel from a community to Whitehorse or another place for college, travel should be travel That being said, I think the total could fluctuate depending on time and mileage traveled.</p>
<p>Because they have additional expenses. Maybe the travel expenses should be accounted for, but I don't think 1,800 is excessive to cover the cost of traveling, setting up accommodation, and getting home for the summer.</p>
<p>It is not a secret going outside to post-secondary is far more costly than staying in the Yukon and attending Yukon College. Compensate those who are incurring that additional expense and who are willing to spread their wings. this is not about forcing people to stay in the Yukon by offering a higher or equal incentive to do so..</p>
<p>Obviously out of territory school is more expensive. Give us more money as opposed to someone going to the Yukon college and probably already has amazing benefits</p>
<p>Without the grant for students attending school outside they would not be able to return home for holidays and to find work for the summers</p>
<p>The Yukon College is not a university. Yukon kids have to leave the territory to seek a university level education. Therefore, travel costs to these institutions are needed to increase accessibility.</p>
<p>I think there is a difference in tuition and travel costs associated with attending university outside of the Yukon, so more finances are helpful. That said, \$1800 applied equally means that a person attending the U of A (and can access a \$800 flight pass from Air North, or can drive for fairly cheap) is given the same amount of funding as a person attending college in NS or NFLD... It might be helpful to consider travel 'zones' if the grant is to be distinguished into tuition/travel costs. Or it may be helpful to just give the same amount to all, and not break out what is in it.</p>
<p>There is a large travel cost for students to earn a degree outside of Yukon and the Yukon College does not offer the same courses as at universities or colleges out of the territory</p>
<p>By staying in the Yukon, they don't need the travel money. Those who are going to post-secondary schools outside do need it.</p>
<p>travel expenses and living expenses vary greatly out of province. for example, someone living out of province doesn't have the option of living at their parents house</p>
<p>Because not all programs are offered at Yukon College, and we want to support our students in order to build a healthier community.</p>
<p>Expenses are higher outside of Yukon</p>
<p>Students getting post-secondary education outside the Yukon have travel expenses and need to save for any emergency travel. Cost of living in off campus housing in many cities can be higher than even Whitehorse YT. Many colleges do not provide on campus housing, and those that do can be limited. In some cases anyone going to a college or university for a second or year or more have to move into off campus housing because of limited on campus housing. On their second year they should know the city well enough to know where to find lower income rental homes.</p>

Students who are attending Yukon College should also be eligible for assistance.
Proof of how the funds have been spent needs to be provided. If they attend schooling here and live in a community, mileage can be provided and perhaps assistance with cost of residency at the college. If they attend school elsewhere, flight cost should be paid for IF they are returning to Yukon only. If they choose to travel for a summer, that money should not be provided to them.
There are way more costs to attending school outside of Yukon.
Because for my first two years of university I was at Yukon college so I did not receive the full amount for the grant just because I decided to stay in the Yukon doesn't mean that money couldn't be put to other university expenses and its not fair to discriminate based on where you decided to attend university or college.
If we are supporting them to travel outside to a school, students that live and stay in Whitehorse should not be eligible as they are not travelling.
Those who study outside of the Yukon should continue to receive a portion of the Grant for air travel to/from school from the Yukon. Those who drive into Whitehorse from Yukon communities should receive mileage subsidy only, similar to that of the Yukon Medical Travel program.
It is excellent that the territory covers the out-of-territory travel. Those who stay attend Yukon College don't need to cover that cost.
The costs associated with sending a student out-of-territory are higher. If we provide in-territory mileage within Yukon, then that serves the same purpose as the \$1,800...
They should receive the extra moneies to travel back to the Yukon and gain employment
so students need to find places to stay while in teh yukon - they should stillbe able access the extended financial assistamce
student may decide to attend Yukon College for first 2 years of post secondary education before transferring to university outside of Yukon to safe money
Until Yukon can provide the same choices for post secondary courses, there needs to be some compensation for having to travel from home. Until that time arrives, it needs to be considered as a reasonable expense.
Purpose of funding is to make it possible for students to get an education.
I think it should be one rate irregardless. Maybe it would intice more students to stay in the Yukon to attend Yukon College for part of their education.
Students in the Yukon can often live at home. Moreover there are not any universities in the Yukon, and I believe the academic challenges are greater outside the Yukon. Thus the funding should not be equal. Also te programs at Yukon college are often geared towards gettin a job in a shorter time frame. So they will have money sooner
I think the current system is fair. Yukon College can only offer a limited number of programs and sometimes it is necessary to leave the territory.

They need the extra money to afford the trip home.
Why penalize people for remaining in Yukon?
Need further info on this one to form an intelligent and informed opinion
Travel costs can be greatly different
It doesn't cost 1800 bucks to travel to whitehorse from the communities
Have to fly back to the Yukon to maintain residency so it makes sense to get some assistance with that. Also, you have to move out so you don't even have the option of saving money by living at home. And not all programs are available at Yukon College
Students attending school outside of the Yukon should receive additional funding because it is more expensive to attend school outside of the territory. Costs such as rent and travel are two things that students from Whitehorse studying at the Yukon College don't have to worry about as much.
People doing their studies in the Yukon do not need travel allowance as they live here. People from the communities may receive some funding to come to Yukon college but not extra for out of territory. The 1800 is OK. When you live out of a city you make a choice to do so and should have to deal with it
Everyone should receive the same amount. This will simplify the disbursement of funds. As well, post-secondary education is expensive no matter where you study. The money will be put towards those costs no matter where the student studies. I believe the payment of equal funds will not result in a difference as to whether or not students study in Yukon.
Either way students should have the access to funds some would not be able to attend post secondary education without the Yukon College being accessible and should be rewarded for pursuing post secondary education by receiving the same grant as others who choose to go elsewhere. The students of the college also support the economy and contribute to the city by working part time jobs and shopping here.
Individuals who wish to pursue education that is not offered within the Yukon should have equal opportunity to obtain such education without the inconvenience of travel expenses.
Yes the students should get additional 1800 for travel when outside of yukon as there are lots of programs not offered in the yukon making it a necessity that they travel
Travel is expensive and it is nice to not have the costs as a barrier to seeking alternative schooling outside the Yukon.
The current reasoning around allocations of funds make sense to me.
The cost of travel should be brought into line with actual travel costs
If they're living in Whitehorse and going to Yukon College they would not be eligible since the grant is for travel outside only.
There is a perfectly good college with university degree and transferable courses in the Yukon ...no need to make a difference

I think family is very important & supportive to the student & because the Yukon College doesn't have all courses available to the students, so when going out to school they should have the extra funds to travel home.
I have attended post secondary both in and out of the territory and did not use the extra 1800\$ for travel. It was used for housing and textbooks. It would be extremely valuable to have the 1800\$ while I am attending college here to pay for extra tuition costs and housing.
Costs are assumed higher if the school is out of territory.
Additional costs are added when attending studies outside of the Territory. Perhaps more subsidies should be in place to encourage Yukoners to receive their education in Territory but there is clearly a need for additional funding for the programs that are not available in the Yukon
Most definitely people leaving the Yukon need the extra funding for travel. Travel is one of the biggest financial burdens when leaving for school. Also I feel students will benefit from coming home to see family for Christmas or Easter. Leaving home is hard. And so is school. So having the extra money to come home to get reenergized could be the thing that makes a student successful.
Giving Yukon college students the same level of funding, minus the travel, encourages use of Yukon college. That's a good thing for development of higher education in Yukon.
As long as the student can prove residency in a Yukon Community other than Whitehorse. The student should be eligible for the travel expense to get to college in Whitehorse. Perhaps pro rated upon distance or method of transportation. Eg. A student from Dawson City or Old Crow have more cost to to travel to Whitehorse than someone driving in from Haines Junction or Carmacks!
Every student should get this 1800. To use for travel or for other school expenses if they inside the Yukon for school. It is come rely unfair to give 1800\$ to those that leave and not equal to those who stay.
I started answering this question thinking that the flight amount was a good thing, but I can see that if flights were less than that, some students would effectively get a larger Yukon grant than those who attend Yukon College. Consequently, and to keep Yukon College on students' radar, I think maybe eliminate it or add it in. Alternatively, but this might be more paperwork, have students submit claims for airfare paid to a maximum of the \$1800.
Online studies should be encouraged because living outside of the territory is a drain on the knowledge resources of the territory and also the employee options for small businesses. An incentive to stay in the community of residence should be legislated along with supports for this educational alternative.
Students should be free to choose where they attend post-secondary.
Because the Yukon College only offers a limited number of programs/degrees and the Yukon needs returning, accredited people who have completed programs not available locally.

<p>Yes. There should be a significant difference as Yukon College is significantly less expensive than other outside universities and there is no travel expenses For Yukon College students (unless from communities)</p>
<p>the travel grant should be reduced or removed ,</p>
<p>As the current legislation states the money is provided for travel to and from school outside of the territory. This is a much appreciated and needed help for travel. I think that this amount should continue to be provided and if the purpose is for travel then it would only be applicable to those who go to school outside of the territory.</p>
<p>Those who stay in Yukon should not receive less. Travel to and from home and place of study should cover only part of the cost so that leaving does not carry an added incentive.</p>
<p>The extra travel bonus of \$1800 should be used for travel to a post secondary outside of the Yukon only. Yukon community students coming into Whitehorse should be paid the YG per diem for travel by car (per kilometer) or by air for the Old Crow students.</p>
<p>Students who need to go out side of the Yukon needs to pay food- travel and rent, as they are away from families and friends.</p>
<p>Students who study in the Yukon should not require travel money. Except the ones who resides in Communities. Yukon College have so many bursaries available to study here, no reason to give extra money. Travel expenses of \$1800 do not go very far. Plane tickets, boxes, etc...</p>
<p>We should encourage students to utilize local (Yukon College) post-secondary options. We ought to KEEP the \$1800 available to students who attend post-secondary outside AS WELL AS offer an equivalent \$amount in some form to students who chose to stay in Yukon to study. A sort of "local incentive".</p>
<p>The cost of travel can be significant. If it isn't already factored in, the distance the student travels should be considered. ie. A student who goes to Memorial in Newfoundland, should receive a larger sum than one who goes to UBC in Vancouver.</p>
<p>Because there are additional costs of travel.</p>
<p>there should be an equal incentive to get some of education in the yukon so it is an interesting question</p>

Survey Question 6 Comments

Do you have any other comments you would like to put forward about potential changes to the Yukon Grant?

I am disappointed that the changes are so limited and the Act isn't being "opened up" to truly revise it with a forward-looking, modern and innovative approach. I feel this is a missed opportunity to be a leader in helping students attain post-secondary education and contribute to the Yukon's capacity and labour force.

As a former grant recipient, I am grateful for the assistance that I received in order to attend university and pursue my program of choice outside the territory. This would have been very difficult for me financially if I had not had the assistance that I did. I hope that the program will continue to support Yukon students to achieve their educational goals, recognizing the unusual costs and challenges that we face in doing so far from home.

Make it more equitable and accessible.

It would be helpful to add, for schools in the United States, an additional amount of money to pay for health insurance, since that can cost upwards of \$5,000 out of the student's own pocket. The Affordable Care Act helps lessen some of the cost, but it is still extremely burdensome.

Students or adult students that already have one diploma or one degree from an institution should not be eligible for any financial assistance from the Yukon Grant. The First Nations should also reserve their bursary or scholarship to their students to one diploma or one degree.

The Yukon Grant should assist single parents, women, First Nations, financially strapped students, and persons with disabilities - physical or mental is separate supplementary fund. The more we bring equality to the opportunities of educating Yukoners, the better the future for this Territory.

First nations receiving assistance from the government should be eligible to receive this fund. They attended (most their entire life) school and the post secondary allowance is not sufficient at times depending on the First Nation. They deserve this and not to be discriminated against. This is in fact the case right now.

Provide leniency for students with unique situations.

Most families have a hard time affording post-secondary education. Without the grant, hundreds of Yukon students would not be able to go. Yukon College is improving but still does not offer the education a lot of students are seeking. I know that I cannot afford to send my 2 children to post-secondary without it. Even with the money I have managed to save in their RESP, there isn't enough. I know other parents who can't afford to save anything into RESP. If the Yukon wants to keep up with Canada and the world in post-secondary and we don't have the educational options here, we need help sending our children elsewhere. At the end of the day, without the Yukon Grant, my kids can't go to college.

Adult students should not qualify for the Yukon grant unless they were born and raised here and continue to live here or unless they attended school here from K to

12 and continue to live here. People who did not complete the majority of their elementary and high school years here in Yukon should not qualify whether or not they fulfill the residency requirement or obtain high school equivalency here.

It's a great program and I was lucky to benefit from it in my university days. Clear guidelines are a good idea, as long as the program keeps going!

Currently, the Yukon Grant offers five years of funding for Yukon students. As a Yukoner who completed their post-secondary studies in four years, I did not use the fifth year of funding at the time I had graduated three years ago. Now that I am looking at going back to school for my Masters, I understand that there is a time limit to use the Yukon Grant, and as I graduated three years ago, I have now "timed-out" and am no longer eligible to use the 5th year of Yukon Grant towards further education. I think this is unfair, as fellow Yukon students who completed their degree in 5 years received 5 years of funding, and I lose a year of funding by simply completing my undergraduate degree in a shorter period of time. I think that the 5th year of funding for Yukon Grant should not have a time limit on it. If the individual still resides in the territory and wishes to use the last year of Yukon Grant funding and are over the designated age, I believe that the year of funding should be available to them if they can prove their residency in Yukon.

Yes, I think that there should be some incentive built in to the Yukon Grant to have students complete their diplomas or degrees. For example, having 25% of the grant pending completion of diploma or degree.

I sincerely hope that the Yukon Govt is not considering destruction of the grant program in its entirety. I agree that some of the mechanisms need to be reworked but the program has enabled myself and many other people to become educated and return to the Yukon to continue to serve the Territory. Education is already an overwhelmingly excessive cost and for Yukon students who must travel and have no option to live at home and go to post secondary school, the government is assisting that financial burden in a positive way.

Equitable ratio of where students are studying in the country, also additional funds available for those that need to stay longer in their University study area to meet requirements for practicums, job shadowing, placement experience etc, in the form of supplementary grants - this may only apply to 3rd and 4th year students who need to work / stay during summer months and therefore cannot return to the Yukon to work

Because the Yukon didn't have the facilities for higher education, and Yukoners wanted their children to have the same opportunities as children outside, the grant was implemented. I am for change that improves Yukoner's employment opportunities wherever they decide to live. I am opposed to new residences coming to take advantage of free medical, educational funding, Yukon jobs, and then leave. Long term Yukoners stay behind to pay the bills.

If you keep the other 2 categories maybe the age of 19 can be increased to say under 20 as my daughter will be 19 next April but her IB is not complete till May so she is unable to start post secondary studies till after so if she was eligible for the other categories she would miss out because of the age

<p>This survey is long overdue. Some students in the past have abused the program. I also believe that students must be full time students to receive the grant and not dilly dally through five to six years completing an undergrad degree.</p>
<p>I'm Yukon born & raised and the grant helped me in attaining an undergraduate degree. i returned to the Yukon and have spent my working years here, applying what I learned..</p>
<p>Should be pro-rated based on years of schooling in Yukon - too many people have their non-resident dependents move here just for the last year or two to get the full grant.</p>
<p>If the student is a parent as well a larger moving amount should be included to help cover the extra items to be moved. Parenting while in school is difficult enough without unreasonable money issues. We and their children will benefit from their training.</p>
<p>If there are any decisions to allow or not allow funding, policy should be written to ALLOW funding. It is an investment well spent. - or would we rather have our students go study in Germany where they will get all their schooling for free.</p>
<p>I believe the grants should be as broad and flexible as possible to accommodate different life situations.</p>
<p>Every year tuition goes up substantially at most universities. Due to this I think that the amount of money students receive from Yukon grant should increase as well.</p>
<p>It is important this resource be maintained despite the additional courses / programs available at Yukon College, it is hard to transfer to other institutions, especially in program specific areas.</p>
<p>I believe that as a Territory we should encourage and support as many students as possible to pursue a higher education and if we can help financially we should make every effort to make that pursuit affordable. The Territory benefits in the long run.</p>
<p>I just hope that this benefits our Yukon kids and not everyone else who wants everthing for free. I can't even tell you how many people i have spoken with who know of people who have moved their familes here just to take advantage of our education funds, social services and health care. This will eventually hurt all of us Yukoner's when do we draw the line, thanks for the opportunity to express my opinion. I feel we need to look after our kids and not everyone else's, they already have so many barriers to cross, lets just give them a good education, just by them asking for help is a huge success, thanks</p>
<p>I really appreciate how the Yukon provides financial aid to students. Thank you very much.</p>
<p>offer funding to mature students pursuing masters/ PhDs if they lived in the yukon a specific number of years first and then come back for a number of years after. encourage people to get more education and bring it back to the yukon</p>
<p>consider if there are simpler ways to administer taht do not require commitees to assess residency, students "checking in" every 12 months etc. These admin costs need to be looked at" might mean we spend a bit more on the grant, but less on</p>

admin. The key is getting the money into the hands of students rather than spending in the bureaucracy.

Get rid of the silly 65% rule to continue receiving the grant. Post secondary use GPA - hard to convert to percentage. Suggest - maintain academic standing - no academic probation.

Raise the Yukon Grant slightly with CPI.

In my opinion students need to have attended three consecutive years of high school in order for the Yukon Grant. The Yukon Grant is to assist students whose families have resided, worked and made the Yukon their home. I hate the Yukon Grant be another open door/or free for all. If a student receives money from their First Nation they should not be discriminated from receiving the grant. First Nations, still are mistreated and oppressed, and some do not even go to post secondary school. If they do abolish that then the department need to recognize all Federal Grants, including RESP, which are established by those who can afford to do so...

Good to see the discussion and trying for a level playing field

I know some parents have left the Territory after their kids have graduated but the kids have stayed to attend Yk College. Those may think it's not fair that the kids don't get money to fly out to see their family, but that should be the risk they take.

Again, this question contains errors. I do not qualify for a Yukon Grant even though I have lived in the Yukon for almost seven years. So when it says "students are eligible for \$1800" it means students who attended high school in the Yukon are eligible. Adult students who have been living in the Yukon for many years are not eligible for these Grants, and likely are not eligible for grants in the province they attended high school in because those provinces determine provincial grant eligibility through period of residency. The current system leaves adult students in the Yukon with no provincial or territorial support.

I wanted to comment on the inability to receive the Yukon Grant if you didn't go to grade school in the Yukon. I returned to post secondary studies after 9 years living (and paying taxes!) in the Yukon. I still own my home there and plan to return so it is frustrating when I learned that I don't get the same benefit of the Yukon grant as someone who is lucky enough to have grown up in the Yukon. And further still, often these "Yukoners" able to receive the grant have never paid tax in the Yukon, no longer live in the Yukon (just use their parents address to apply), and do not plan to return to the Yukon after their studies are complete.

The Yukon Grant is great. If anything, it should be expanded. Given that many students now pursue alternative options when attending school, such as gaining work experience in gap years, I think there should be more flexibility in allowing students to take several years off to gain experience and still be eligible for the Yukon Grant. If more restrictions are needed because of finances, then I think that residency requirements could be tightened up so that the award goes to true Yukon residents.

The Grant cut off age should be increased and available to students who are older than 24 yrs of age. For some students it is just a start - my children were all born and raised in the Yukon and my daughter spent 13 years post secondary and my two sons

are trades people (Grant does not cover), They are both highly skilled red and blue seal certified and it took them until their late twenties to complete the training with no gaps from high school to post secondary.

I would want the regulations to be fair to all Yukon students. Over time, the level of grant monies may not be sustainable. Therefore, I would like to see the grant monies go to students who have resided and taken their secondary education in a Yukon school for at least 2 years.

In some jurisdictions, the grant is repayable if the student doesn't come back to the jurisdiction to work after completing their education. This is only fair if there are actually jobs for them in their jurisdiction at that time. For instance, Yukon students who get a Bachelor of Education do not have a hope of getting employment in Yukon, mostly because of the glut of teachers provided by the program at Yukon College, and therefore find employment in other jurisdictions. Maybe we could look at targeting an enhanced grant on areas where Yukon has a shortage of qualified Yukoners?

Note: Unless there is provision to make the \$1800 available to students who are from Whitehorse who graduate YT College and then pursue additional post secondary schooling out of territory. They can get the \$1800 for travel out for those years out of territory despite having used the 'education based' funds for attending YT College.

This is a very important program and should be continued, as it helps increase the level of education in the Yukon.

It was a great help for me. Along with the money I made working during the summers (60hrs/wk), it helped me graduate from university without debt. I am very grateful for this.

I think it is a great program and I feel very grateful that I was able to greatly benefit from this policy (including financially supporting myself through university and finishing a masters debt-free).

No, have to get back to my school work. But, this is good for our feedback.

nope

I think the Yukon Grant is a wonderful incentive to encourage post secondary education to our students. In return, many of them will return to Yukon where they will put that education to use and to the advantage of the Territory.

I wouldn't go to Yukon College if it was free! What a Mickey Mouse organization.

The Grant should be significantly increased (up to 100%) in order to recognize the rising costs of education in Canada. The cost of attending post-secondary education has risen substantially since the inception of the Grant, and tying it to inflation has deflated its comparative value as a result. The Grant eligibility should also be expanded from 5 years to 8 to recognize and reward the pursuit of further education, such as graduate school, medical school, law school, or the pursuit of a trade after graduation. Finally, the amount of eligible funding should be tied to whether a student attends a university or a college as the tuition costs of each tend to vary significantly.

Yes. There are other circumstances that have not been touched upon and that is part time students. That scenario can happen when someone is training at high level for sport (which already costs alot of money) and can only manage a couple of courses at a time. These students should be eligible for 5 year amount but pro rated for part time students. There are lots of other reasons why someone may be attending part time - parent returning to school, someone having to support themself with a job and can attend part time only.

Clearly this survey is designed to get people to agree to cutting it back.

Scrap the 'two years of high-school' altogether.

Would like to see some balance for the Non-Aboriginal students so they are not penalized for their race.

While I have greatly appreciated the out-of-territory travel allowance and would be sad to see it change, I do believe that the travel allowance should correlate with distance and travel costs. I attended a post-secondary institution in BC, and my yearly travel costs (two round trips) totaled approximately \$1000. I used the other \$800 of the travel allowance for other living expenses, such as food and accommodation. Again, this is greatly appreciated, but not what the travel allowance is intended for. I think an obvious potential change would be to adapt the travel allowance to reflect actual out-of-pocket travel expenses, which are largely based on distance from home community or Whitehorse. I would recommend comparing the Yukon Grant travel allowance to the Odyssey Program's travel allowances for English/French Monitors. I appreciate all of the work of the Student Financial Assistant staff. They are always helpful and flexible, and treat students as individuals and with respect. I hope that within the potential changes there is still the option for staff to make decisions based on exceptional circumstances. Thank you!

It would be nice if there was a grant available for residents who may not have been in the Yukon during thier highschool years - but have lived in the Yukon for many years and wish to persue a secondary education.

The amount given to students has not changed in years. I believe it should be increased.

I think students with children should receive more funding depending on how many children they have. Students who live out of City Limits should get travel.

Just please do not get rid of it entirely. The cost of university is always increasing, I started saving for my child's education in an RESP as soon as they were born. I worry tremendously about the availability of the grant in the future. There are many who are unable to attend university due to financial constraints. This grant, for some, is their only way to achieving a better life- do not take it from them.

I want to argue forcefully for the inclusion of Part-time students having access to the grant. Currently they are not. A Part-Time student goes to school part-time for all kinds of reasons. There are multitude of students attending part-time that do not have one dollar of the grant and these people need it tremendously. Then we see the double dipping of some FN candidates, the lack of clear residency standards where families have long moved out of the territory but their kids continue to get funds. We

have Yukon residents unable to access the Yukon Grant because they continue to represent the Yukon in National and International sport competitions and attend university part-time and yet these kids do not have access to the grant! This is not a 'just' situation.

Another possible option is Grant is earned based on number of years attending Yukon educational institutions by the age of 18. (1/12th of grant for each year attending in the Yukon). Provided residency by student is maintained in the Yukon

There should be a full reievew of the entire suite of SFA programs offered by Yukon Government.

I think that there should be a difference, because it costs to go to school outside, and even if we wanted to encourage students to go to Yukon College, there are programs that are not available there. However, because our government funds Yukon College, and it's in the territory's interest overall to build capacity here, perhaps there should be some kind of incentive for students to stay a year or two at Yukon College--not the full \$1,800, but some sort of "stay at home bonus."

currently, the Yukon Grant punishes students that are attending Post-Secondary in part-time programs, but saying they are ineligible for the grant. This is not fair nor equitable for those students that may need to work to be able to afford post-secondary education. This means that only those students from wealthy families are able to access the funds from the Grant. That is obviously not equitable. The Grant should be pro-rated for the percentage of time the student accesses their post-secondary program.

Be as supportive as possible

Make it simple, easy, accessible. High school kids have so many other things to worry about; make this easy for them please. They are the yukons future.

don't be racist. there are definitely racist policies that need to be changed ASAP. speaking from experience here.

I think the Grant is pretty good as it is. It is restrictive on purpose, because it is meant to reward those young students that have grown up here, and have gone to school here. This is good, and these restrictions need to remain fairly tight for obvious reasons. As an adult that has lived in the Yukon for 10 years, I myself am not eligible for the Grant, and I am choosing to get my degree now at the Yukon College. I feel this is fair, because I was not here as a high school student and very much appreciate the Yukon Training allowance.

I like NWT's process where their grant is a forgiveable loan. This should be a consideration , encouraging our students to return to the Yukon. For each year they return and work in the Yukon, a year is taken off their 'loan'.

I'd love to have another year tacked onto the Yukon Grant. Yukoners aren't all use to big cities and the pressures of higher education. It's pretty jarring to leave the territory. 5 Years is great for getting through a 4 year degree and knowing you can fudge up a little bit (or take it a little slower) and still have the grant all the way through. Except not everybody knows what they want to do when they go. People

need to have a bit of time to explore their educational options. So another year on the grant would be beyond amazing.

There should be some mechanism for students to advise Education upon completion of the grant period of their success or not -- something as simple as a copy of diploma or degree so the department knows how its money was used to benefit the education of our young people. or ask students for testimonials or their parents . . . it's a huge help with post-secondary costs! Thank you!!

The Yukon Grant made it possible for me to receive a great education. I was not aware of any issues with it, and so think for the most part it is fine as is.

Eligibility should be life long.

The process needs to be simplified. It can be very difficult for young people whose parents do not help with it. Also, more effort should be made to get the money to students in a timely fashion so they don't run into problems when registering for their classes.

Students should be encouraged to attend schooling here in the territory whenever possible.

Students who receive Yukon Grant should have to return to the Yukon and work for 1-3 years, depending on how much Grant they received in order to "repay" their grant. We loose a lot of educated young folks by not making them return to work after they graduate.

I believe that there should be incentives for students to go to Yukon College, in the form of grants and scholarships. We want to encourage students to stay in the Yukon, not to leave. In addition, there should be requirements that students either return in the summer to work or at the end of their degree, they have to return for a minimum of 1-2 years. This could be done in a way that students have to pay back part of the grant if they don't return to the Yukon to work. In addition, I believe students that didn't go to school in the Yukon but have lived and filed income taxes in the Yukon for 5+ years should be eligible for the Yukon Grant, or a similar form of funding.

It seemed to me that the amount has stayed pretty much the same since I got the Grant in 1973. It might be time to rethink that. I also think that YTG should be looking at funding to help students get their masters degrees and PHD's. Currently the funding only goes for 5 years. A student who has shown dedication to going beyond the Bachelor Degree should also be eligible for funding.

Just want to stress how students who travel for potentially more than 12 months (but do not set up residency anywhere else) should not be penalised and lose eligibility.

I feel the current program penalizes part-time students who cannot fully access the grant in the same way full-time students can. For example, it caps at five years, and should be based on courses taken. The "full-time" courses are generally five per semester, or 10 per year. But many students, who may be in challenging programs or for other reasons, such as course availability, may only take 3 or 4 courses per semester -- taking longer to complete their degree. I believe these students should be able to access he grant for more years, to the equivalent of five full time years. So

basically each student can receive up to 50 courses, spread out over how many years they may take. They shouldn't be necessarily be eligible for the travel beyond five years, but the courses.

It should be by Yukoners, for Yukoners, and new residents who can prove financial need.

The travel section is very generous and should be scaled back.

Start hiring Yukoners again.

This information is quite detailed and very situation-specific, but I understand that you need to have policies/rules so that situations are handled in a consistent manner. Generally I like supporting Yukon students pursue Post-Secondary studies. However, nobody likes to see a program abused. You almost need to set up focus groups or a working group to discuss these issues in more depth, and having people from Education there to answer questions. I feel my responses were provided without having lots of time to consider my answers or the full implications of my answers.

the Yukon Grant is a great program which offers financial help to students who may not be able to afford post secondary training. Not all parents have the financial means to support a child in school

I'm not sure if there is a grade requirement, but perhaps a reasonable minimum GPA to maintain the grant if there isn't one already would encourage students not to waste the first year partying. I am a former Yukon student who benefited greatly from receiving the Yukon Grant. Along with scholarships and summer employment, I was able to complete my degree with little debt. Upon graduation, I returned to the Yukon where I have been employed in health care for the last 8 years. I feel very strongly that the Yukon Grant is beneficial, and believe it helps bring Yukon kids back to work here after graduation. Thank you!

People that remain in Whitehorse are more than likely still living at home and don't need money to get to and from the college. Travelling outside is a must for most and very costly. It makes me shake my head at our system when I think of students in Germany that have all of their post-secondary education paid for. Less fortunately people could be some of the smartest if they only had the ability to get to school. Too bad that money stops so many from possibilities.

HELP YUKON BORN AND RAISED STUDENTS FIRST 100 %.. Then help northerners who at least have a 70% average... That's it...

I feel this should be offered to all students. If a person did all their school years in the Yukon, has stayed in the Yukon and worked, and decided to go back to school at age 30 they should be able to access the grant.

No. I will only say how much my family has appreciated the support for our son, who is a Yukon graduate and is now attending university outside the Yukon.

The purpose of the Yukon Grant is to educate Yukoners so they can hold good jobs in the Yukon. Long term residents tend to stay or return as long term residents, so the Grant's investment in the Yukon is usually rewarded. I hope you keep this purpose in mind as you invest in tomorrow's students.

I hope to see it continue as it's an excellent program.

To be honest, until this Theme 5 page, I did not understand that the Yukon Grant was designated for Travel costs. Thought it was assistance with education costs. If we want continuity in a highly educated workforce, then funding in this manner should continue, i.e. the Yukon Grant should continue. But I think you need to be clear as to what the Grant is expected to assist with. If 'education costs', why should the student from Old Crow or Whitehorse doing YNTEP programme not both receive funding to alleviate costs of tuition, books etc etc. If 'travel costs' then those who actually have to travel - i.e. out of territory OR from their rural home town - then provide travel assistance (to a pro-rated amount).

This is not a change, but I would like to see a better way to obtain information on the program. I found it very difficult as a parent finding out what the program was, how the process went etc. as I was not born and raised here. Information on the internet did not answer all my questions, and trying to reach someone was very difficult. A FAQ section on the internet and the ability to email someone with questions would have been helpful..

I think students who missed out on funding while this review was taking place should be provided with retroactive payments to cover for the funding that was missed out on.

I don't understand the need to maintain a grade-point average to receive full funding. If the student is meeting the standards set by the university to continue in their program, they should be funded.

I think that the Yukon Grant is pretty amazing. I have benefited from it. I used 4 years in my undergrad, and my final year for my first year of a Master's degree. In between years of undergrad, I always came home, and then I spent 4 years living in Whse before returning to school. I really value having the funding, and the opportunities it has provided me, especially when I know that it is a fairly unique situation. That said, there are some things: - I find it odd that people who move away from the Yukon (family left, and they stopped having connections to the North/don't return ever) still could access the full funding, in some ways. - it bothers me that friends and colleagues who have made a decision to move to the Yukon, and have been living there for years (perhaps owning homes, having kids, full careers, ect.) aren't able to access the Yukon Grant, but old high school friends who left and will never return can choose to access it to this day if they like. - there should be some level of financial counselling provided. To be giving students (particularly ones straight out of high school) access to ~\$5-6000 without much stipulation around can lead to poor financial choices. Obviously, this isn't the responsibility of the Grant program, but it would be interesting if that could be considered. I think you can do a lot with the grant, if it is well applied, but it can easily be wasted by students. - I think that it is important that the Grant has low academic expectations. Which may sound odd, but I think that it gives people the grace to try out post secondary without having to be entering or maintaining a specific/high average. I think that by giving people a chance to pursue school, that allows them an opportunity to see what academic expectations exist outside the Yukon, and how to adapt/change to that.

I moved here in 1997 and studied at Yukon College for two years, then finished my degree at SFU and have lived here ever since. The only way I could qualify for financial assistance at that time was through Ontario, where my parents lived, even though I had not lived there for several years. I know a lot of former Yukon high school students who took the grant and have never been back, whereas I'm still here almost 20 years later working and paying taxes. I felt like I slipped through the cracks for financial assistance up here. This was doubly damning because I was an A student at Yukon College and all the scholarships use the Yukon Grant for eligibility so I was shut out. Even worse, I couldn't qualify for STEP jobs (again, need to be eligible for the Yukon grant) so I couldn't even come back from university in the summer to work in jobs related to my studies. I had to work in BC. I have no idea why growing up in the Yukon should be the sole criteria to give you a meal ticket for education but hey, whatever. The Canada Student Loan by itself doesn't cut it. If you're going to shut out people who live here but don't qualify for the grant then you need to have an additional loan program to top up the CSL.

There needs to be a expedient and fair appeals process, always made with the enrollment deadline for post-secondary programs and semester start dates. Why hold back decisions until it becomes impossible to enroll, or worse have a person struggle financially on top of dealing with academic stress. Placing barriers instead of supports setup education setbacks.

In general, the amount needs to be increased. There should also be incremental amount increases based on merit/academic achievement in your first year, second year and so on. Motivate for success and award good behaviours. Don't diminish the amount if a student does satisfactory, but reinforce that if you put in the hard work and strive for success, you will be rewarded. This is how society and future career growth structures work - Yukon should invest in its students and encourage loyalty by providing the recognition students deserve for their hard work. It's frustrating that Yukoners receive the Yukon Grant and the requirements are that you have to be Yukon student, but upon completion and return to the Yukon, the entry-level Yukon government jobs seem to go to non-Yukon residents because they might have a flashier degree or graduated with honours. There should be some sort of program (similar to Yukon hire but meets constitutional requirements) that makes Yukon students feel valued and realizes that they are more likely to stay in the Yukon longer term than people that come up here after school to make a lot of money and gain experience and then leave. I know of many Yukoners who have felt extremely alienated and disenfranchised by the current system. I've seen it happen time and time again. Invest in continuity, familiarity, community: Yukoners.

The Yukon Grant is such an amazing program and we as Yukoners are very lucky to have this money, especially as it isn't required to be paid back. I hope that this program stays for many years to come for future students. I also like the notion that if grades fall below 60%, that the Grant also gets cut. I think it's a great incentive for students to work hard to receive the full funding amount. I don't think that the Grant should be cut if students are also applying for National Student Loans, as some students are not eligible for large amounts of Student Loans (if their parents make a

lot of money/if they have a high paying summer job). That \$5,000 goes such a long way for tuition and living expenses in the city. The fact that the Yukon Grant is guaranteed to all post-secondary students is such a welcomed relief, especially if parents cannot afford to help.

Travel amount should be lowered to reflect change in cost of flights.

No

I think anyone who has lived in the Yukon for a certain amount of time and continues to reside in the Yukon should be given the grant as well. That encourages people to stay in the territory and to pursue schooling at Yukon college as well.

Travel bonus (~\$400/year) should be granted for students studying north or east of Saskatchewan; excepting Ontario, which can be reached easily via Air North or with comparatively cheaper fares compared to the Maritimes or Quebec. If the student is studying a program Outside but the identical program is offered at Yukon College, they should only be covered for travel to Whitehorse.

I'm surprised your not asking more about who I am and where I'm from. I'm a BNR yukoner who benefitted greatly from the Yukon Grant. In fact, I wouldn't be where I am now without it (University educated and pursuing a Masters). Just FYI...

Consider Yukon youth!

I hope you're going to look into improving support for people who have moved here after their high school. People with long residencies in the territory, who have been contributing to the Yukon, also deserve support to upgrade or change their skills. The amounts available to such people have long been too modest. Now, as the college begins its transition to university, some long-term residents may well be looking to improve their credentials. They should be eligible for territorial assistance because what they're doing and preparing for is as important as roads and bridges and their expenses are going to be higher. One person I know is going to have to spend something like \$10,000 in airfare to attend monthly seminars for a PhD program. That's above the cost of tuition. The university won't give any financial aid because the person is not a full-time student.

Properly train staff. My friend was eligible but was denied because the staff person did not know the program criteria.

The definition of "full time" vs "part time" and whether full or part time students qualify for the grant should be reviewed. I recently earned a full BSc in Environmental Science requiring three return trips to Victoria, BC in just over two years. This program is defined by both Royal Roads University and by Revenue Canada as a full-time program. I was advised that I did not qualify for the grant because my program was not a "full-time" program. I spent well over 40 hours a week during that two years taking classes or completing course work. The costs associated with this program were consistent with attending any other full time program complete with travel costs to attend three on-campus residencies. While attending and upon completion of the program, I remained in the Yukon work force. Given the spirit of the Grant program, I feel such studies should qualify for funding. I also feel that students who have to work part time in order to support themselves

(and possibly their families) while at school and are therefore are only able to attend school on a part-time basis should not be penalized by a system that only provides grants to full-time students. This actually favours students who are more privileged, who are the ones who need the opportunity the least. Thanks for the opportunity to comment.

It seems like with this policy, there is more incentive to actually go out of the territory to study rather than to study, at least for the first year or two in the territory. Is this what we want? Yukon College has come a long way in the last 5 years to being able to provide a first class educational experience for students. I would say let's provide more incentives for students to do at least some of their training here in Yukon, and less for those who make the decision to leave the Yukon.

I believe there should be exception for Yukon born and raised kids. It is a Yukon grant after all

make it much more clear for student to know hw they qualify