

UNIVERSITY & COLLEGE REVENUES

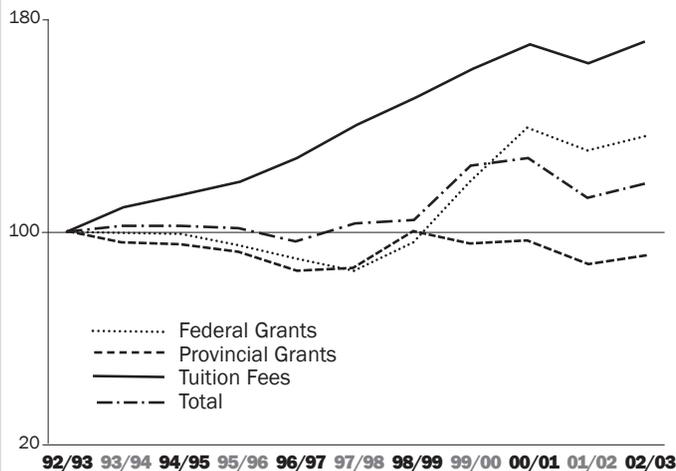
- Government cuts to core funding have led university and college administrators to rely more on tuition fees, which is raising costs for students and threatening accessibility.
- Between 1992/93 and 2002/03, revenues from tuition fees have soared by over 80%.
- Provincial funding levels have remained flat over the same period.
- Federal transfers to universities and colleges have risen by over 66% since 1998. All of this increase has been to support research.
- Only an increase in core public funding will ensure that universities and colleges can keep tuition from rising even further.

CAUT FACT SHEET

University & College Revenues

Baseline is 1992/93 (1992/93 = 100).

SOURCE: Statistics Canada



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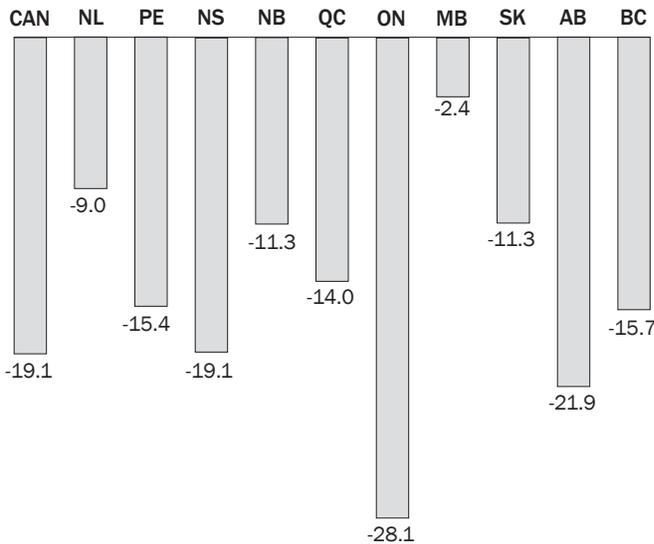
OPERATING GRANTS

- Across the country, government operating grants to universities have fallen dramatically in the past decade.
- When measured in constant dollars, grants per full-time equivalent student were just over 19% lower in 2001/02 than in 1991/92.
- The biggest funding declines were recorded in Ontario (-28.1%), Alberta (-21.9%) and Nova Scotia (-19.1%).
- The cuts in core operating grants are jeopardizing the quality and accessibility of post-secondary education in Canada.

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Operating Grants per FTE Student

Figures indicate % change, 1992-2002. SOURCE: Council of Ontario Universities



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TUITION FEES

- Many university students have had to swallow another hike in tuition fees this year because of reduced government funding. Across Canada, fees are up 1.6%. The increases are once again highest in British Columbia (24.1%), which had an average increase of over 25% in the previous year. Average arts tuition decreased by 15.6% in Manitoba, 8.4% in Ontario, 6.6% in Newfoundland and 3.5% in Saskatchewan.
- Since 1990/91, average undergraduate arts tuition has increased 155%. The largest hike occurred in Alberta where average fees more than tripled from \$1,244 to \$4,372.
- As government funding has declined, tuition fees have become a larger source of revenue for universities. In 1980/81, tuition made up 8.2% of total operating revenue. In 2001/02, this amount nearly doubled at 16.2%. During the same period, government grants fell from 73% to 54% of total revenues.

Average Tuition Fees*

	Undergraduate Arts			% Change	
	90/91	02/03	03/04	1990-04	2003-04
Newfoundland	1,344	2,729	2,550	89.7%	-6.6%
P.E.I.	1,840	3,891	4,110	123.4%	5.6%
Nova Scotia	1,943	5,214	5,364	176.1%	2.9%
New Brunswick	1,898	4,186	4,341	128.7%	3.7%
Quebec	902	1,851	1,943	115.4%	5.0%
Ontario	1,653	4,634	4,243	156.7%	-8.4%
Manitoba	1,415	3,248	2,742	93.8%	-15.6%
Saskatchewan	1,526	4,286	4,135	171.0%	-3.5%
Alberta	1,244	4,165	4,372	251.5%	5.0%
British Columbia	1,727	3,165	3,927	127.4%	24.1%
Canada	1,496	3,749	3,810	154.7%	1.6%

Figures in current \$.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada,
Centre for Education Statistics

The figures for Quebec include both in- and out-of-province students.
* Average tuition fees have been weighted by the number of students.

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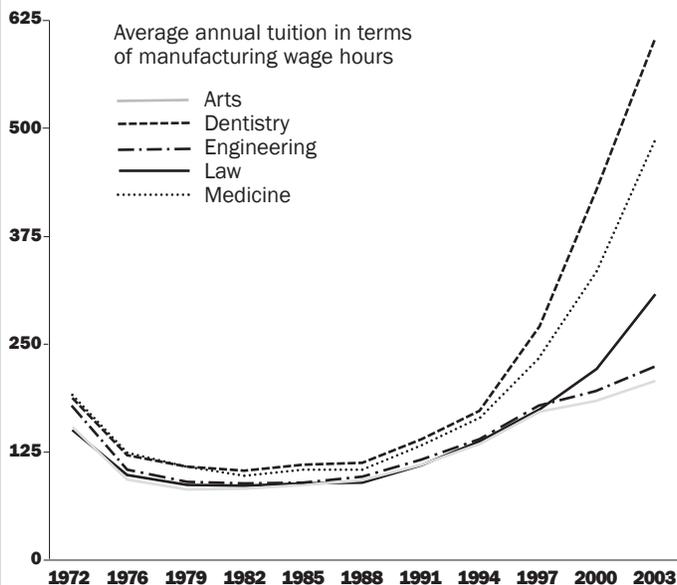
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TUITION AND INCOME

- Rapid increases in the cost of university tuition during the past decade are compromising the ability of modest- and middle-income households in Canada to pay for a post-secondary education.
- Since 1993, tuition has skyrocketed in dentistry (364%), medicine (295%) and law (197%), after adjusting for inflation.
- Tuition increases in all programs are exceeding the ability of more and more households to pay. Measured by the number of hours worked at the average manufacturing wage, the cost of one year of undergraduate arts tuition increased by 65% between 1994 and 2003.
- High tuition fees are the main reason why students, upon graduation, now have an average debt load of \$25,000.

Tuition in Manufacturing Hours



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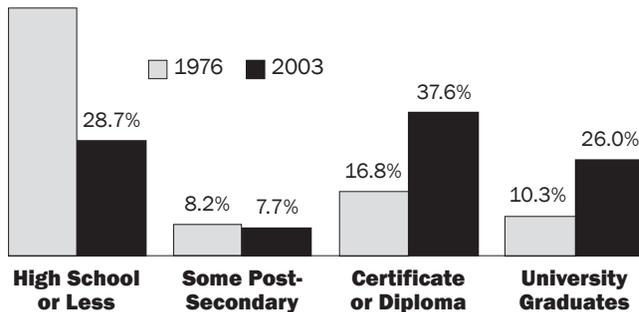
LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

- The demand for university and college graduates by employers has grown rapidly since the 1970s.
- In 1976, almost two-thirds of 25 to 54 year-old men and women with full-time jobs possessed only a high school education or less. By 2003, just under a third of men and 30% of women had only a high school education or less.
- By contrast, in 1976, just over 10% of prime working-age women with full-time employment held a university degree compared to 26% in 2003. For men, about 14% held university degrees in 1976 compared to almost 23% in 2003.

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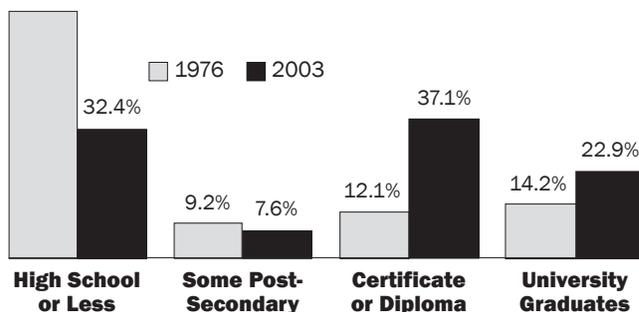
Education Attainment of Women

64.7% SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey



Education Attainment of Men

64.5% SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey



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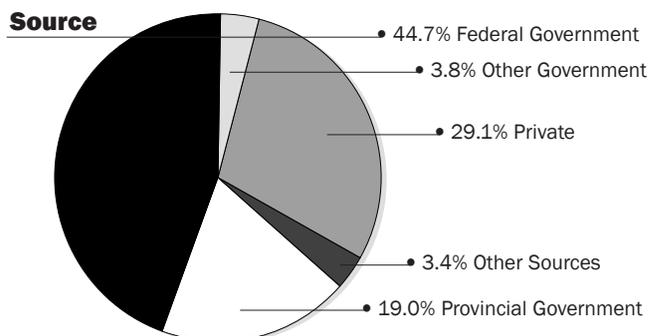
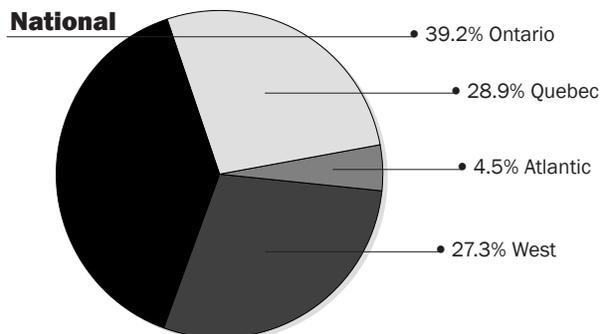
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RESEARCH FUNDING

- As a share of all sponsored research, federal contributions to universities have fallen from 57% of total funds in 1980 to 45% in 2002.
- Over the same period, private funding grew from about 22% of the total to almost 30%.
- Sponsored research funding is not distributed equitably amongst the regions in Canada. The Atlantic provinces receive just 4.7% of sponsored research funds, but their share of faculty and students is over twice this figure.

Research Funding, 2002



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UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

- Federal and provincial cuts are threatening the quality of post-secondary education in Canada. One indicator of this is the poor state of university libraries.
- According to an index developed by the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) to rank North American university libraries, the ranking of all Canadian universities, except for the University of Toronto and the University of Alberta, fell between 1993 and 2002.
- Nine of the 14 Canadian libraries included in the ARL index are ranked in the bottom half of all North American libraries. Four of the bottom 5 ranked universities are Canadian.

University Library Rankings

University	1993	2002	Change
Toronto	6	4	+ 2
Alberta	29	25	+ 4
British Columbia	25	28	- 3
Montreal	—	46	—
McGill	42	51	- 9
Laval	51	78	- 27
York	59	85	- 26
Western	55	93	- 38
Manitoba	100	106	- 6
Queen's	82	108	- 26
Saskatchewan	96	111	- 15
McMaster	97	112	- 15
Waterloo	93	113	- 20
Guelph	104	114	- 10

SOURCE: Association of Research Libraries

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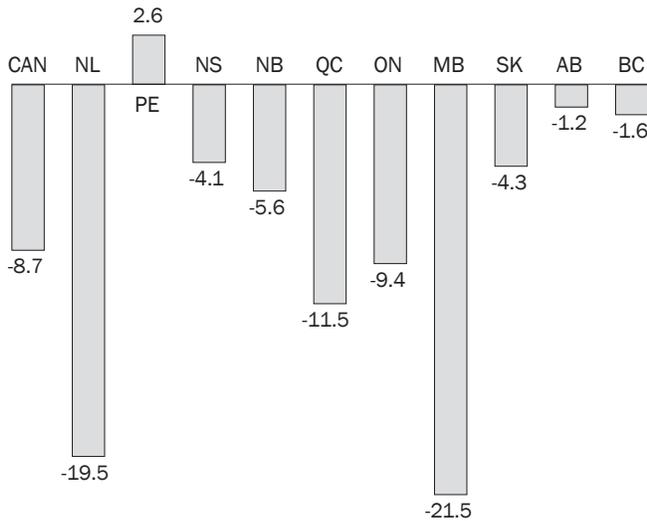
UNIVERSITY FACULTY

- The number of full-time university faculty in Canada declined almost 9% between 1992/93 and 2000/01.
- The largest declines occurred in Manitoba (-21.5%), Newfoundland (-19.5%), Quebec (-11.5%) and Ontario (-9.4%).
- While the ranks of full-time faculty dropped by almost 9%, the number of full-time and part-time university students increased by 5.3%. This has meant larger classes and less contact between teachers and students.
- Alberta and British Columbia experienced small declines in the number of full-time faculty, but they also experienced major growth in student enrolments of 14% and 22% respectively.

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Full-Time University Faculty

Figures indicate percent change from 1993-01 SOURCE: Statistics Canada



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FACULTY RENEWAL

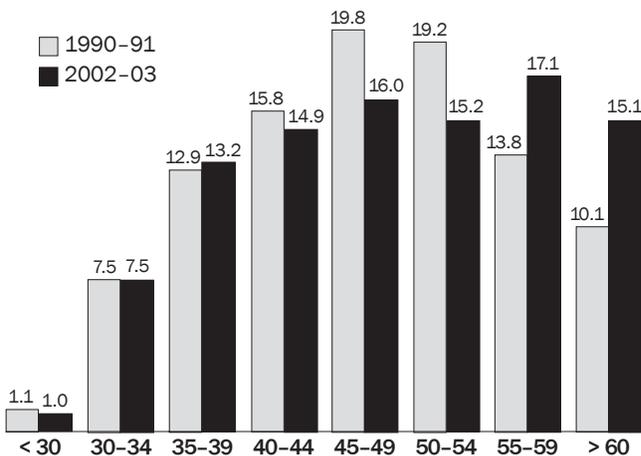
- Large numbers of university faculty across the country are approaching retirement.
- Half of current faculty are 50 or older, with almost one-third over the age of 55.
- Not only will universities have to hire replacements for retiring faculty, they will need to hire additional faculty to meet the anticipated growth in the number of students entering university and college in the coming 15 years.
- The only way post-secondary institutions will be able to meet this challenge is with more adequate core operating funding.

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Faculty Age Profile

Figures indicate % of total faculty complement.

SOURCE:
Statistics Canada



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