

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS' COUNCIL

of

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ending

March 31, 1992

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Secretary's Report
- B. Purpose and Membership of Council and Committees
- C. Joint Submission - Annual Grant Request
- D. Council's Involvement with College system, Ministries, Committees, etc
- E. The University Data Base(TUDBASE)

II. THE PUBLIC POST-SECONDARY SYSTEM: A BRIEF DESCRIPTION

III. THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM: A BRIEF OVERVIEW

- A. Enrolments
- B. Degrees Awarded
- C. Faculty and Staff
- D. Faculty Salaries
- E. Grants
- F. Expenditures and Income
- G. Student Fees
- H. Research Awards
- I. Facilities

IV. GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

V. CURRENT YEAR REPORTS

- Table 1 - New Programs
- Table 2 - Fall Headcount by Enrolment Status
- Table 3 - Full-time Equivalent Enrolments
- Table 4 - Degrees Conferred by Discipline
- Table 5 - Operating Grants
- Table 6 - Research Awards by Discipline and Source of Funds
- Table 7 - Space Inventory and Standards

VI. HISTORICAL SUMMARIES

- Table 8 - Full-Time Equivalent Enrolments
- Table 9 - Fall Headcount Enrolments
- Table 10 - Degrees Conferred
- Table 11 - Research Awards for B.C. Universities
- Table 12 - Provincial Operating Grants
- Table 13 - University General Purpose Operating Funds
- Table 14 - University General Purpose Operating Expenditures
- Table 15 - University Income by Fund

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Secretary's Report

This is the first annual report that I have made to the council. It provides an overview of the structure and function of the council and an overview of the post-secondary system with emphasis on the universities.

The purpose of this report is to gather in one document information on the university system in a form that is suitable to the individual who wants an overview of the system. The University Data Base and each university Fact Book provide more detailed information on the universities.

I have included a compilation of tables, charts and figures to provide a statistical view of the system. I have tried to follow the format of the U.C.B.C. Annual Reports to provide continuity in the data sets.

I propose to submit the report to council annually by March 31. It will therefore include grant, space, enrolment and degree information for the current fiscal year and expenditure data for the previous fiscal year. As expenditure related data for the fiscal year are not submitted until November 15, I propose to submit a supplementary report by November 30. These release dates will require the universities to submit their data by the dates identified in the calendar of submission dates.

I would appreciate comments as to the usefulness of the data and notes on any errors or omissions that I have made. I hope to follow this format in producing a report annually.

Yours sincerely

Dean S. Goard
Secretary to Council

B. Purpose and Membership of Council and Committees

The council was created by the university presidents in 1987 to provide a forum to address issues of system-wide interest. The council has no legal status. It is composed of the Presidents of the four public universities and their Academic and Financial Vice-Presidents and is supported by the Secretary. The council meets on a rotating basis at each of the established universities and the Chairmanship of the Council is assigned to the President of the university at which the meeting is being held. The council meets about six times a year.

The continuing committees of council are as follows:

B.1 Vice-Presidents(Academic) Committee(VPACCOMM)

The committee meets at least three times a year and coordinates the development of academic matters. The membership includes the Academic Vice-Presidents and the Principal of the Open University. Once a year the Academic Vice-Presidents of the university colleges join the committee to address common issues. The committee established and oversees the New Program Approval Policy and reviews the work of the Transfer Credit Sub-committee. See Table 1 for more information.

B.1.a Transfer Credit Sub-committee

The Transfer Credit Sub-committee established the policies and procedures for assessing requests for transfer credit status from private post-secondary institutions in the province. The committee is composed of the Registrar and an academic from the established universities and the Open University. The Sub-committee meets as required at the call of the Secretary.

B.2 Facilities Committee

The Facilities Committee was established to address on a system-wide basis issues related to the major and minor capital projects. The committee is composed of the Vice-Presidents responsible for Facilities, their Directors of Campus Planning or equivalent and the Director and Manager of Facilities from the Ministry of Advanced Education, Training and Technology(Ministry). The committee meets three times a year and more often if required for special issues.

B.2.a Space Planning Standards Sub-committee

This committee is a sub-committee of the Facilities committee and its purpose is to examine the issues related to space planning standards and the development and use of common definitions.

B.3 Student Services Committee

The Student Services Committee provides a forum for discussions of mutual interest on topics related to Student Services and provincial programs. The committee is composed of the senior official at each university responsible for Student Services, those at the Director level and the senior official in the Ministry responsible for Student Services and the Director of the Student Assistance Program. This committee meets three times a year.

B.4 Institutional Analysts Committee

The Institutional Analysts Committee is responsible for the issues relating to the common data base and developing a common response to requests for system data. The membership of the committee is composed of the Directors of Institutional Analysis at each of the universities, their appropriate support staff and the Manager of Funding and Analysis and his appropriate support staff from the Ministry. This committee meets formally twice a year.

A number of ad-hoc committees have been struck to address issues as they have arisen. They include:

B.5 Equity Committee

The Equity Committee has been established with the Ministry to examine the equity of the provincial grant to the universities. It is composed of the Vice-presidents of Finance at the universities and the Assistant Deputy Minister, Director of Universities and Manager of Budget and Planning from the Ministry. The committee has selected a consultant to study the issue and to make a recommendation to the universities and the Ministry by the Fall 1992.

B.6 Common Application Centre Committee.

This ad-hoc committee has been established to examine the feasibility of a Common Application Centre for the universities. The committee is composed of the Registrars and Directors of Admission at the three universities. A working group has been established and is expected to report in Fall 1992.

C. Joint Submission - Annual Grant Request

One of the major functions of the council is to develop an annual joint grant request for the Ministry. This work is coordinated by the Secretary and the request is submitted by August 15 each year. The submission establishes system-wide priorities and common data definitions. This submission may be augmented by each university for specific purpose funding for major new programs. The submission is not a public document.

D. Council's involvement with college system, ministries, committees, etc

The council meets annually with the College and Institute Presidents. The Secretary attends the annual meeting of the Advanced Education Council of B.C.

The council is represented on the B.C. Human Resource Development Project Steering Committee by the President of UVic and on the Open College Planning Council, the Ministry of Education Information Advisory Committee and the Link File Working Group by the Secretary.

E. The University Data Base(TUDBASE)

The council also maintains a data base which provides a set of common definitions and reporting schedule. Many of the data elements were used to develop the tables in this report. The data base is updated annually and copies are provided to the Ministry and each of the universities. The data set begins with 1984/85 and provides descriptions of the university activities and allow comparisons among the universities. A protocol has been established with the Ministry and applied to others who wish to obtain system-wide information that they direct their enquiries through the Secretary to Council. The TUDBASE has the following tables:

1. Previous Institution Attended
2. Distribution of Students by Sex
3. International Student Enrolments
4. Headcount Enrolment by Level and Status
5. Headcount Enrolment by Degree Program
6. Equivalent Enrolments Taught(EET) by Faculty
7. Equivalent Enrolments Taught by Session
8. Degrees Conferred
9. Annualized FTE Faculty by Faculty
10. Faculty Age Distribution
11. Direct Academic Expenditures by Faculty
12. EET by FTE Faculty by Faculty
13. Degrees Awarded by Discipline
14. Degrees Awarded by Faculty/School/Department
15. Inventory of Space and Planning Standards
16. Applications/Acceptances/Registrations
17. First-time First Year Headcounts by School District Last Attended
18. Annualized FTE and Weighted FTE Enrolments by Degree Program

II. THE PUBLIC POST-SECONDARY SYSTEM: A BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The public post-secondary system in British Columbia is a comprehensive, cooperative and differentiated system. It is composed of the three established universities(UBC, SFU, UVic); the newly established university to serve the northern part of the province(UNBC); the Open Learning Agency with its Open University and College components augmented by the Knowledge Network; fifteen community colleges, four of which have been recently given the approval to offer programs leading to baccalaureate degrees in cooperation with the universities; and four specialized institutes(BCIT, Pacific Marine Training Institute, Emily Carr College of Art and Design and the Justice Institute).

The universities and colleges have established a transfer credit relationship for academic courses, a listing of which is published annually by the B.C. Council on Admissions and Transfer.

The universities have established the University Presidents' Council as the coordinating body for its discussions while the colleges and institutes have established the Advanced Education Council of British Columbia.

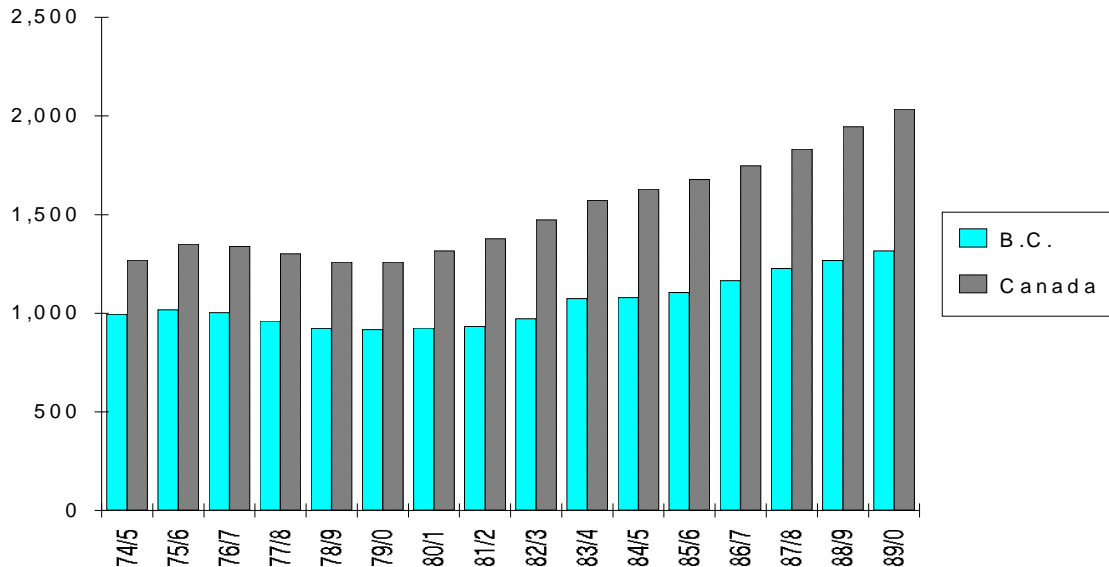
III. THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM: A BRIEF STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

A. ENROLMENTS

British Columbia universities enrol one of the lowest number of students per population of the 18-24 cohort. FIGURE 1 shows the historical data for B.C. as compared to the rest of Canada.

FIGURE 1

FALL FULL-TIME HEADCOUNT PER 10,000 POPULATION 18-24



In the Fall of 1991, the universities enrolled 62,297 students. This represented an increase of 3.7% over the previous year. Undergraduates increased by 2.7% while graduates increased by 10.0%. More than two students in three were full-time students(68.7%) with 65.7% of undergraduates and 87.1% of graduates full-time. See Table 2 for additional information.

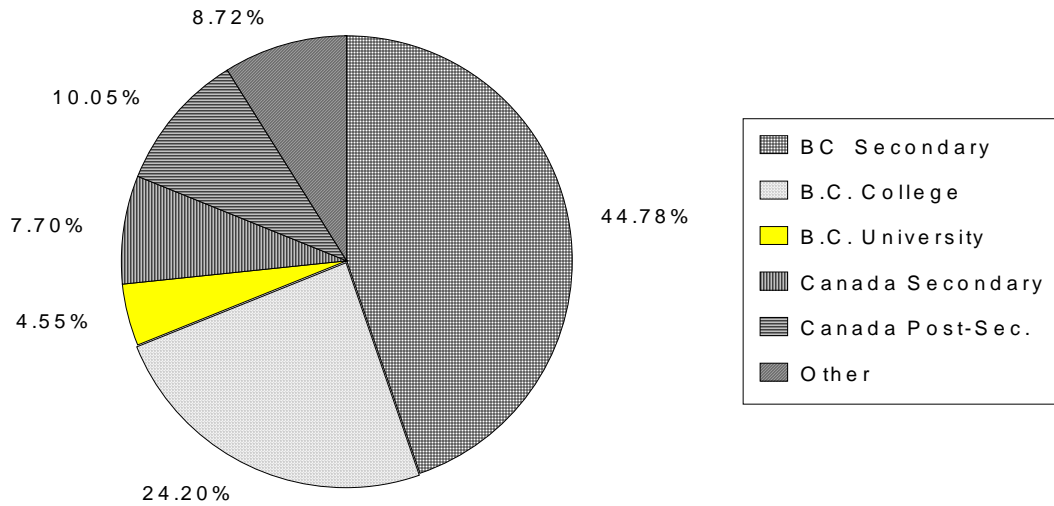
In 1991/92, the universities enrolled 51,721 full-time equivalent students(FTE). This represented an increase of 5.0% over the previous year. These FTE converted into 102,568 weighted FTE (WFTE) which was an increase of 6.5%. This difference occurred because graduate enrolments(higher weights) increased by 9.4% while undergraduate enrolments increased by 4.5%. See Tables 3.1 and 3.2 for additional information.

The student population was almost equally split by gender at the undergraduate level with 52% of the full-time students female. This percentage of females increased for the part-time undergraduates to 61%. At the graduate level only 43% of the full-time students were female while 58% of the graduate students were.

Young adults transferring directly from high school to university are the single biggest source of new students but an increasing number are attending other post-secondary institutions before enrolling for the first time in a B.C. university. The figure below shows the source of first-time full-time undergraduates registered for the Fall 1992 by previous institution attended.

FIGURE 2

INSTITUTION LAST ATTENDED: 1ST TIME FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATES



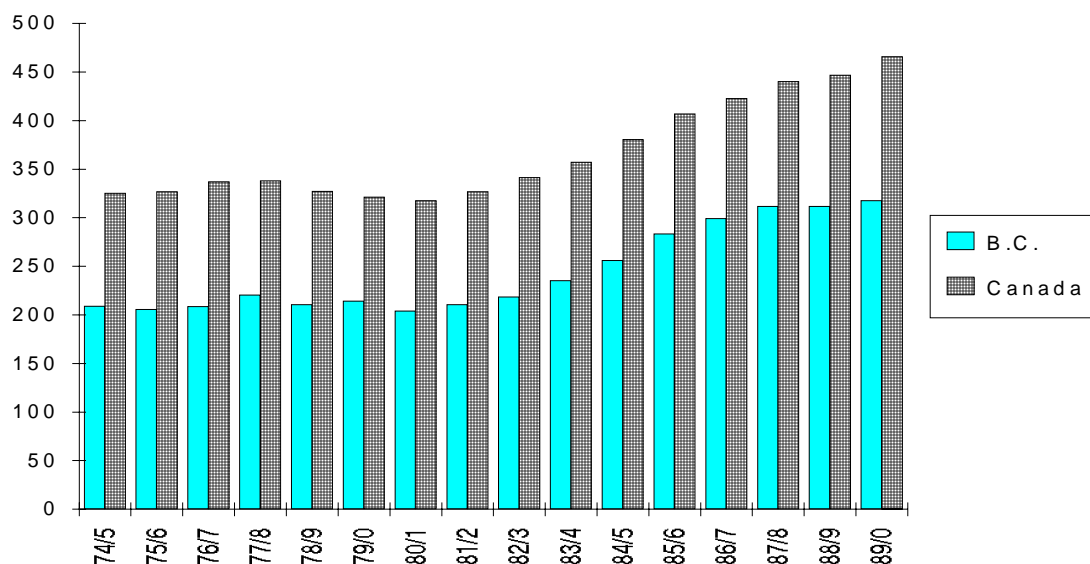
The percentage of International Students varied by level study. At the undergraduate level some 3.3% of the students were classified as International while at the graduate level this figure rises to 22.5%. These data are based upon Fall headcounts.

B. DEGREES AWARDED

The B.C. universities still award fewer degrees per population than the Canadian average. Figure 3 shows the historical production of degrees for B.C. and the rest of Canada.

FIGURE 3

DEGREES AWARDED PER 10,000 POPULATION 18-24



In the 1990/91 academic year, the universities awarded 10,038 degrees. This represents an increase of 1.4% over 1989/90. Within this over-all increase there are variations. The undergraduate degrees awarded increased by 1.0%, masters by 2.4% and doctorates by 9.0%. These increases continue the trends of recent years. See Tables 4 and 10.

Figures 4-A and 4-B show the distribution of the degrees awarded by discipline and by level. There are considerable differences in the distribution at the undergraduate and graduate levels. In the former, baccalaureate degrees in the Humanities and the Social Sciences predominate but their share is reduced at the graduate level with Education, Sciences, Applied Sciences and Commerce and Business Administration increasing.

Much of the difference between the relative shares of Education and Humanities and Social Sciences can be attributed to two factors. The first is that many future teachers obtain an Arts degree prior to their teacher education programs and thus do not obtain an undergraduate degree in Education. The second is that teachers are financially rewarded for further education and are able to get that education during their extended summer vacations and on a part-time basis.

FIGURE 4-A

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES AWARDED 1991

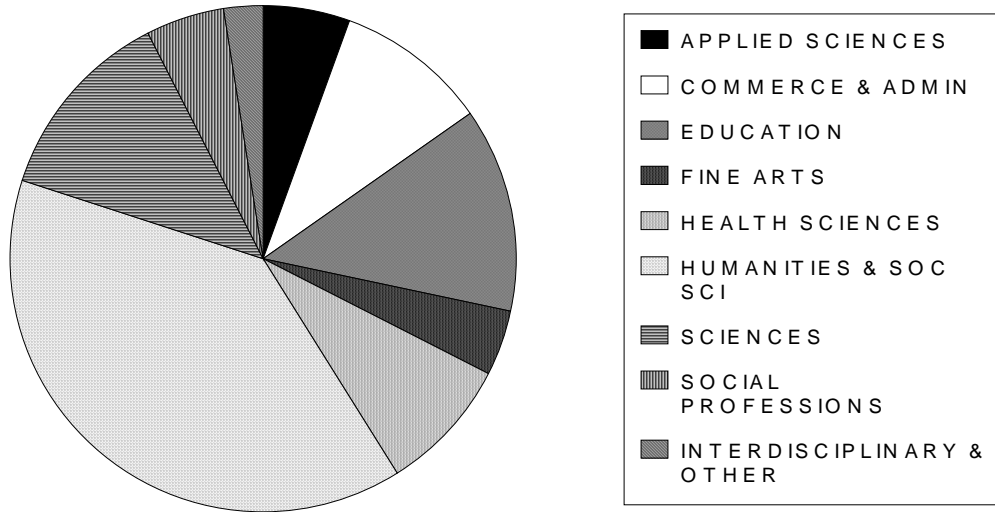
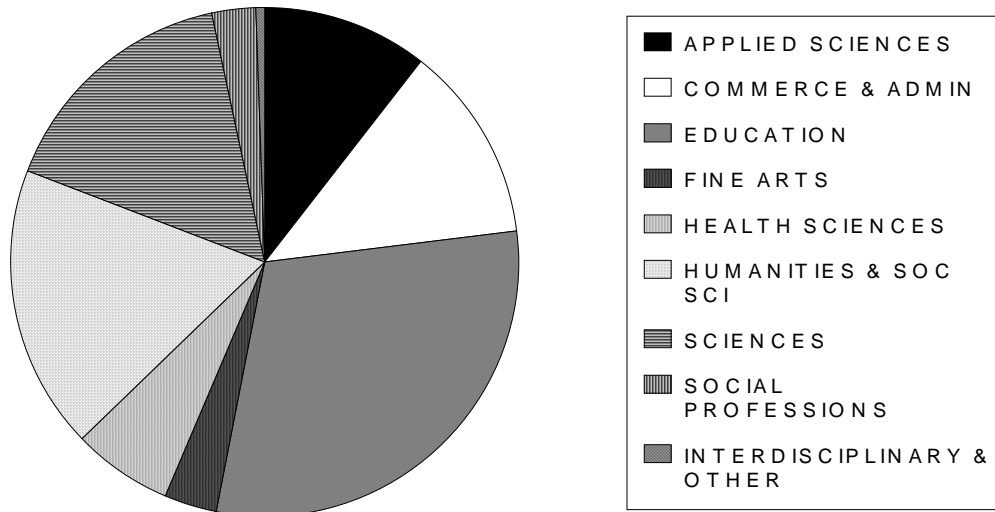


FIGURE 4-B

GRADUATE DEGREES AWARDED - 1991



C. FACULTY AND STAFF

Universities are labour intensive institutions. In 1990/91 there were 8,521 FTE employees (3,245 faculty and 4,276 staff) employed by the universities.

Since 1984/85 faculty numbers have increased by only 3.6% while student enrolments(FTE) have increased by 17% and the WFTE by 19%. The effect of these differential growth rates has been to increase the student to faculty ratios from 13.7:1 to 15.4:1 an increase of 12%.

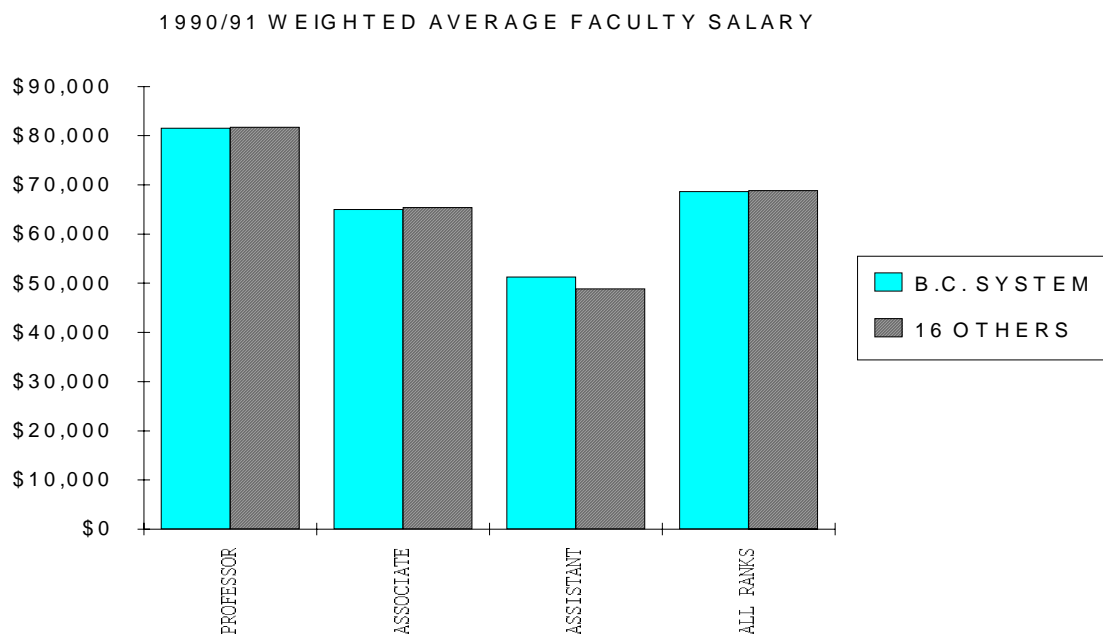
D. FACULTY SALARIES

For 90/91, the weighted average faculty salary for the system(\$68,651) approximates the average of the comparison group of sixteen other Canadian universities(\$68,866).

The average salary is affected by the proportion of faculty in each rank. In the universities in Canada and elsewhere in North America, the majority of the faculty started their academic careers in the sixties in response to the demand for higher education by the maturing baby-boomers. Fewer faculty were hired in the seventies and eighties and the result has been an aging faculty and an increase in the number of faculty at the higher and more expensive ranks as compared to those at the lower ranks.

The figure below shows the average salaries by rank

FIGURE 5



E. GRANTS

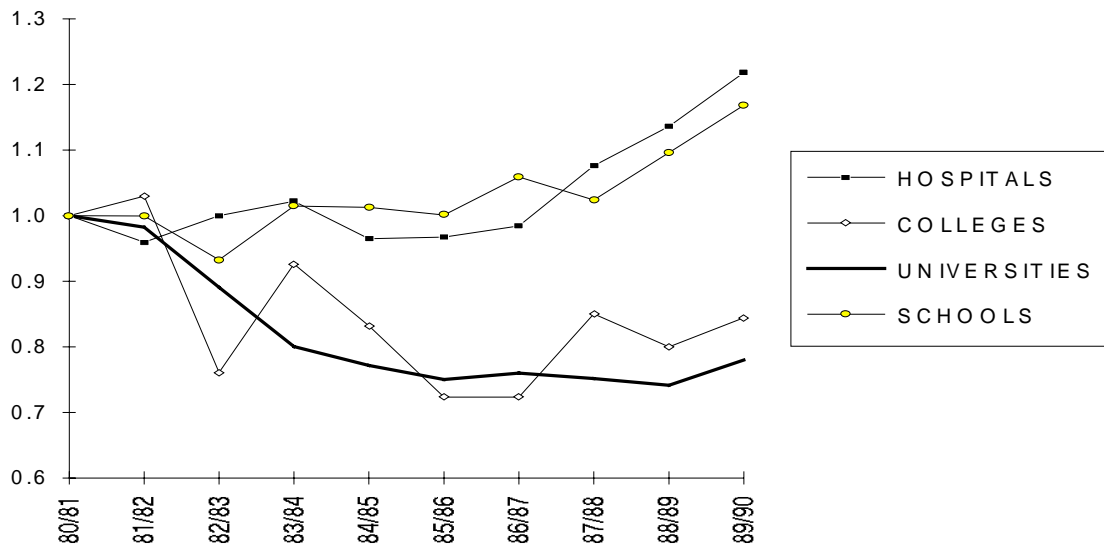
The provincial grants to the universities are either general purpose or designated. The former represent the largest portion of the grants. Below is a summary of these two types of grants to the universities. For additional information on these grants see TABLES 5 and 12.

	90/91	91/92
GENERAL PURPOSE GRANT	\$404,919,620	\$434,271,682
ACCESS FUNDING	\$11,717,298	\$14,758,364
TEACHER EDUCATION EXP.	\$5,156,789	\$5,111,800
RENOVATION/P. WORKS	\$21,740,000	\$22,400,000
GRAD STUDENT AWARDS	\$2,400,000	\$2,508,000
COOP ED GRANTS	\$1,745,000	\$1,807,362
WORK STUDY	\$1,630,000	\$1,610,000
EQUIPMENT	\$8,650,000	\$9,000,000
OTHER OPERATING-UNIVERSITIES	\$2,658,940	\$1,782,239
	-----	-----
TOTAL	\$460,617,647	\$493,249,447

As shown in Figure 6, the provincial grants to the universities have not kept up to inflation or to the increases in enrolments or to the grants per service unit to the schools or the hospitals.

FIGURE 6

INDICES OF CHANGE IN PROVINCIAL GRANTS PER SERVICE UNIT



F. EXPENDITURES AND INCOME

The universities have established five separate funds to administer their financial matters. The system received about one billion dollars in 1990/91. Figure 7 shows the percentage of income by fund.

In the largest fund, the General Purpose Fund, the province provides about 78%, fees about 19% and investment and other income 3%. Figure 8 below shows the percentage of expenditures from the General Purpose Fund for the university system.

FIGURE 7

TOTAL INCOME BY FUND - 1990/91

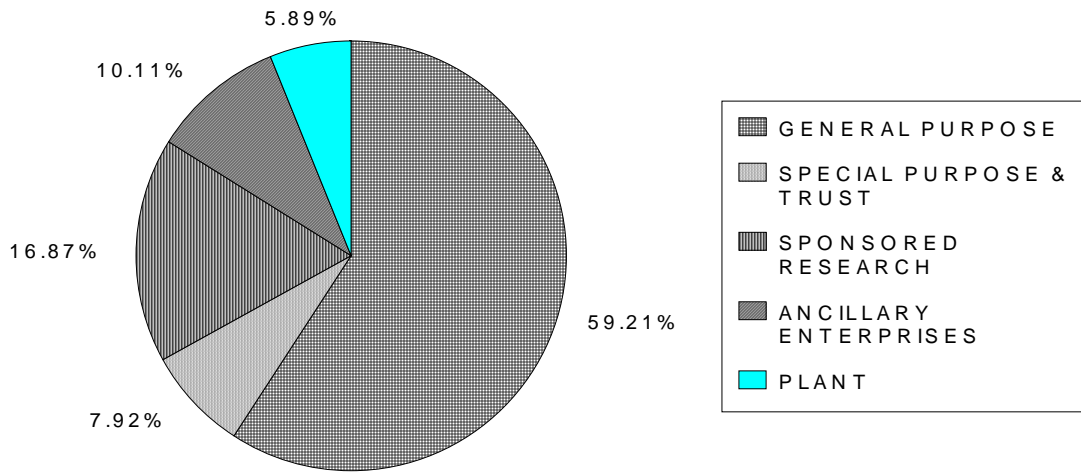
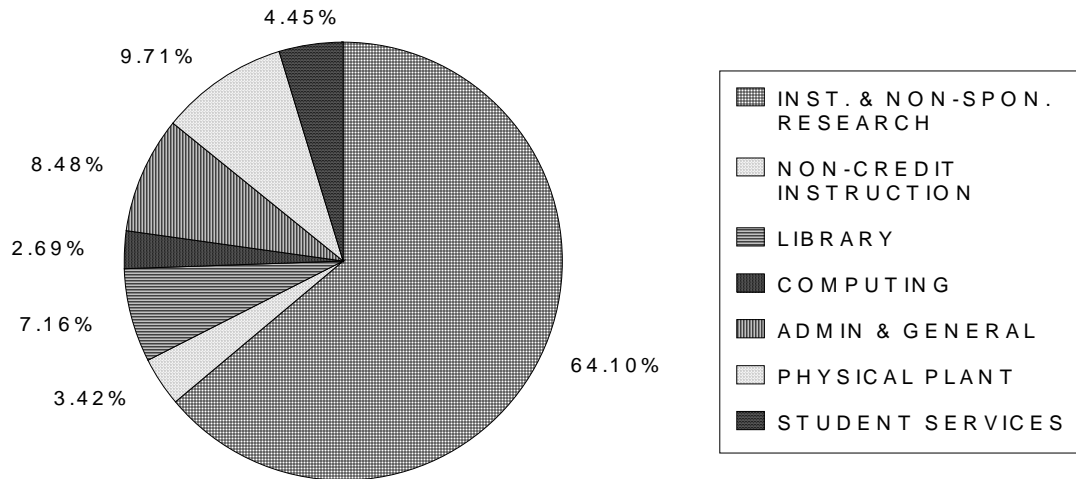


FIGURE 8

GENERAL PURPOSE EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION - 1990-91

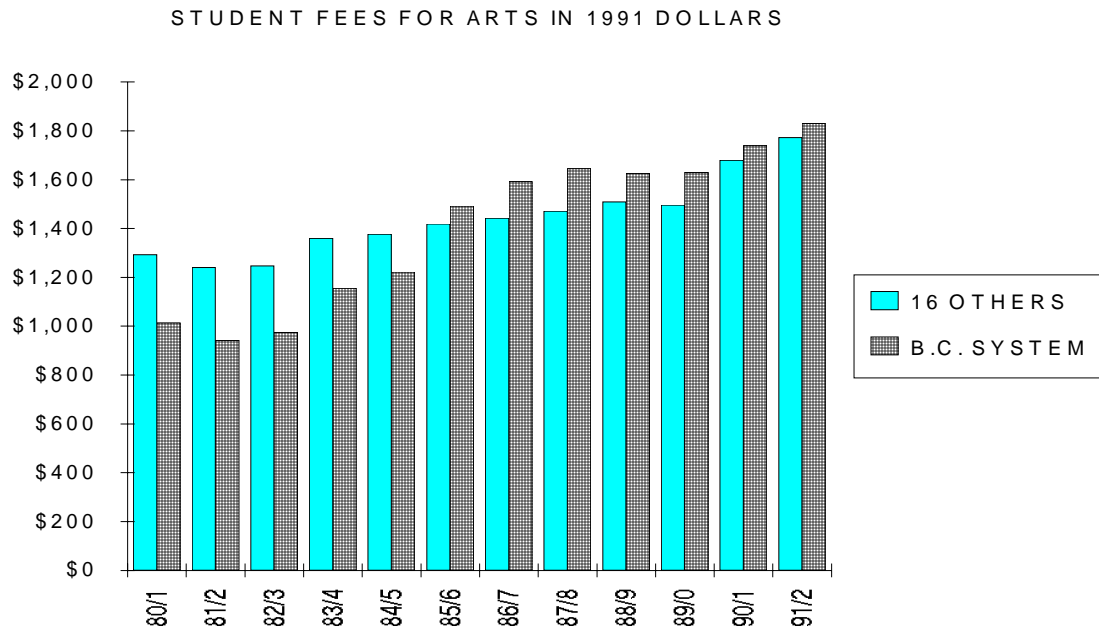


G. STUDENT FEES

Student credit course fees have risen over the past 10 years to where they now represent 16% of the General Purpose income. While this increase has been substantial, student fees do not contribute as much to the university income as they did twenty years ago. On a constant dollar basis student fees in this province have increased since 1980/81 by about 80%.

Students, whose experience with a university spans only a few years, compare their fees to those paid by their counterparts in the rest of Canada. When they do so, they find that they are higher than those paid elsewhere with the exception of the Maritime universities. Figure 9 below shows the average student fees for Arts students at the B.C. universities compared to those at 16 other major universities across Canada.

FIGURE 9



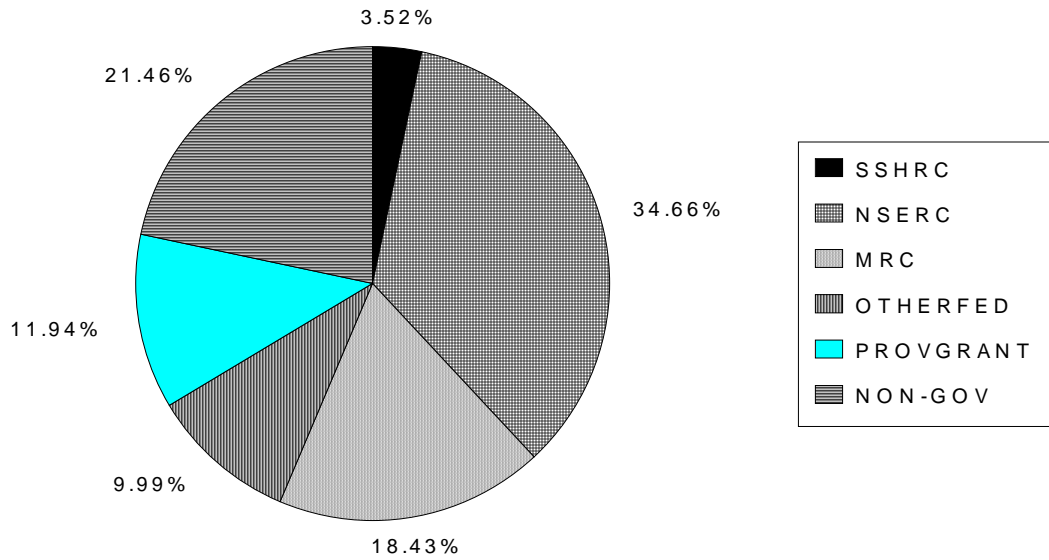
H. RESEARCH AWARDS

Research conducted at the universities is categorized as sponsored or non-sponsored. The latter is funded through the General Purpose income of the universities. The former includes contracts and awards. The majority of the sponsored research falls under the awards category and is competed for by individual faculty members in a peer reviewed process. The major source of income for this last category is the federal government through its national granting councils.

In 1990/91 the universities brought into the province over \$100M worth of these federal awards. Figure 10 shows the source of these funds.

FIGURE 10

SPONSORED RESEARCH INCOME BY SOURCE - 1990/91

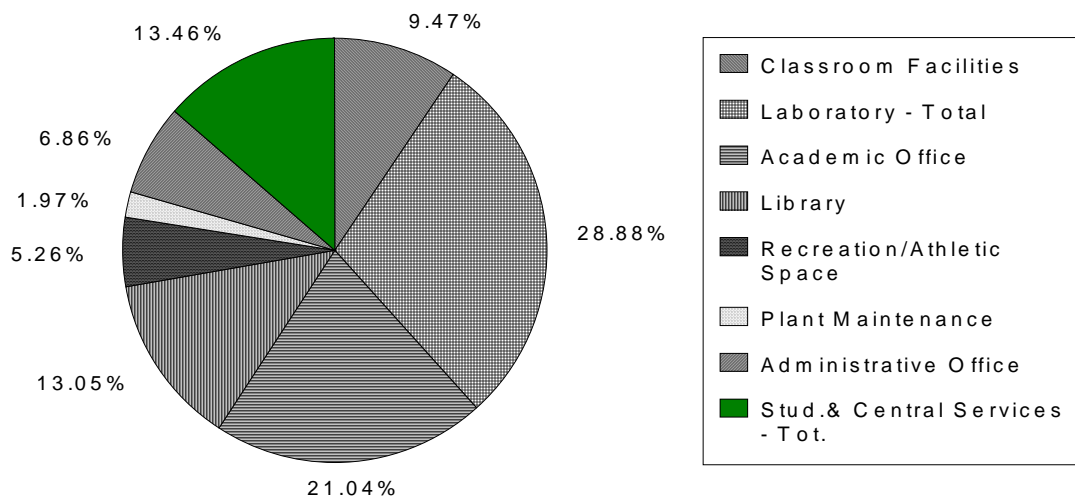


I. FACILITIES

The universities are housed in extensive facilities. In 1990/91 the inventory totalled over 500,000 net assignable square metres(NASM). The figure below shows the distribution of that space by function.

FIGURE 11

UNIVERSITY SPACE BY FUNCTION



If approved, the building plans will increase this space by almost 20% by 1994/95. Even so, these planned increases will not address the space required to meet projected enrolment growth and space constraints will continue to affect the ability of the universities to meet student demand.

IV. GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Calendar

Fiscal year: 1 April to 31 March

Academic year:

- UBC:

The Academic Year(1 September - 31 August) is divided into Winter and Summer Sessions. The Winter Session Term 1 runs from September through December and Term 2 from January through April. The Summer Session Term 1 runs from early May through July and Term 2 runs for 6 weeks commencing in early July.

- SFU:

The Academic Year is divided into three semesters of equal length. The Fall Semester runs from September through December; the Spring Semester from January through April and the Summer Semester from May through August. In addition to the regular programming in the Summer Semester, programs are also run in an Intersession(May - June) and Summer Session(July - August).

- UVic:

The Academic Year(1 september - 31 August) is divided into the Winter Session and Summer Studies. The Winter Session first term runs from September through December and the second term from January through April. Summer Studies runs from may through August and there are multiple program start dates and durations.

Type of Courses

Credit:

Academic course(s) recognized for credit towards a university degree or other academic credential

Non-Credit:

Courses/seminars etc. undertaken for general interest and not for credit toward a university degree or other academic credential.

Enrolments associated with non-credit courses and Auditors in credit courses are not included in the TUDBASE Reports.

Level of Study

Undergraduate:

A student whose program of credit studies leads to an undergraduate bachelor or first professional degree or other undergraduate credential (diploma, certificate, license, etc.) or students who are not pursuing a credential who take these courses for credit.

Graduate:

A student with an undergraduate degree, registered with the Faculty of Graduate Studies, whose academic program leads to a masters or doctoral degree. Students who are admitted but with provisional standing(qualifying students) are classified as graduate students.

Course Credits

Units: are a measure of academic credit value assigned to a credit course in a sessional or term operation at UVic. A full undergraduate course lasting two terms generally represents 3 credit units, while a course offered for one term generally represents 1.5 credit units.

Credits: are a measure of academic credit value assigned to a credit course at UBC or SFU. A full undergraduate course lasting two sessions/semesters generally represents 6 credits, while a course offered for one session/semester generally represents 3 credits.

Enrolments

Headcount:

The number of individual students registered for study in a given session/semester. Undergraduate students registered in co-op work term placements are reported as full-time and students classified as "on leave" at SFU are reported as part-time but both groups have an FTE of zero. ***Graduate student registered in co-op work term placements are reported in headcount reports but are assigned an FTE of 1/3.(Needs to be discussed)***

Full-time/Part-time

An undergraduate student who is enrolled for 12 or more units in a winter session(UVic) or 12 or more credits in a given session/semester(UBC/SFU) is defined as full-time. Students with less than this course load are defined as part-time.

For TUPC reporting purposes, a graduate student who is enrolled in only one course in a semester and is not working on his or her thesis, project or extended essay in that semester is counted as a part-time student in that semester. Other students, who are not on leave, are counted as full-time students.

Normal Full-time Course Load:

Is the standard number of credits/units required in a session/semester for normal progression in a degree program. For most undergraduate general degree programs in Arts & Sciences this represents 15 units or 30 credits per year. For certain programs and years within programs the number of credits or units may be more than the "normal" amount and it is this number which is to be used in calculating FTE.

Full-time Equivalent Enrolments(FTE):

FTEs are collected by program of study and provide a measure of total student enrolment by program.

For undergraduates, one FTE represents the equivalent of a normal full-time course load in a given session/semester. Units or credits taken by all students (both full and part-time) in a given program and year level are divided by the applicable full-time load to determine FTE enrolments. The undergraduate total for each term/semester represents the sum of the calculated FTE of all programs and course levels.

For undergraduates, the "normal" academic year is two semesters. Thus on an annualized basis each term/semester FTE is the equivalent of 1/2 an annualized FTE. A student who enrolls in a "normal" course load for the three semesters in a year would generate 1.5 FTE.

For graduates(except co-op students on a work term), one FTE represents the equivalent of a normal full-time load in a given term/semester. Part-time student enrolments are divided by three to produce an FTE.

For graduates, the "normal" academic year is three terms/semesters, thus on an annualized basis the each term/semester FTE is the equivalent of 1/3 an annualized FTE.

Equivalent Enrolments Taught(EET):

EETs are collected by faculty and provide a measure of the instructional load provided by each Faculty. As students from different Faculties can be enrolled in the same course, FTEs do not permit comparisons of instructional services provided by each Faculty. As EETs, financial and faculty data are collected by faculty, permitting analysis regardless of program of study.

For undergraduates, one EET is a measure of the amount of instruction each academic unit provides for both its own students and for students majoring in other faculties. On a fiscal year basis, each undergraduate EET represents 15 units or 30 credits of instruction.

For graduates, one EET represents the instructional load associated with the equivalent of one FTE graduate student for the entire fiscal year.

Faculty

Full-time Faculty:

Are those reported to Statistics Canada in October of each year reported as the headcount as of Oct. 1 of those faculty members holding a full-time academic appointment at the university and may include both sessional (contractually limited) and regular (continuing) appointees. Faculty on paid or unpaid academic leave are included; visiting faculty are excluded. *(as are those faculty (fractional if applicable) paid from other than university general purpose operating funds). Is this true at all institutions?*

Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Faculty:

Are the number of authorized continuing faculty positions (as included in the approved budgets) plus the full-time equivalency of the salary dollars budgeted for part-time, visiting and sessional positions. The divisor used to convert the dollars budgeted for other than regular positions is 60 percent of the average professorial salary (career ranks of full, associate and assistant professor).

Expenditures

Direct Academic Expenditures:

Represents the sum of those fiscal year expenditures of the various organizational units (Faculties/Schools) which are considered to be directly related to student instruction and research activities and include for all sessions/semesters in the fiscal year:

- salary, stipends and employment benefits of faculty and related support staff (e.g. technicians and secretaries)
- non-staff academic department costs (e.g. laboratory supplies)
- internal grants to faculty for travel and research assistance

Are expenditures from Specific Purpose funded Chairs included? Are the distance education, extra-sessional credit course expenditures distributed back to the Faculties?

V. CURRENT YEAR REPORTS

This section of the report provides information on the previous year's activities while Section VI. reports on historical data. The data are those reported to the Council for the common data base, TUDBASE.

Table 1 - New Programs

The "New Degree Programs" that have been reviewed by the VPACOMM using the New Program Approval Policies and Procedures in the past calendar year are reported in this table.

Table 2 - Fall Headcount by Enrolment Status

Fall Headcounts are snap-shot numbers. They are a picture of the number of students enrolled on a particular day.(Nov 1 at UBC & UVic; Oct 1 at SFU).

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 - Full-time Equivalent Enrolments

Full-time equivalent enrolments(FTE) are reported on an annual basis for each fiscal year (April 1 to March 31). Table 3.1 reports FTEs while Table 3.2 reports the Weighted Full-Time Equivalent Enrolments(WFTE). WFTEs are the product of the FTE and a set of degree program weights which are in some cases sensitive to level of studies. The weights represent some indication of the relative cost of educating students in these programs.

Table 4 - Degrees Conferred by Discipline

This table reports the baccalaureate, masters and doctoral degrees that were awarded by the three universities in the Academic Year.

Table 5 - Operating Grants

The provincial operating grants are reported by type and by university. General Purpose grants are those that are not designated for specific purposes and the universities are able to spend them to meet the instructional, non-sponsored research activities, academic and student services administration.

Table 6 - Research Awards by Source of Funds

The universities report the number and value of the peer reviewed competitive awards the faculty were able to win. These awards are classified as Sponsored Research Awards.

Table 7 - Space Inventory and Standards

The university space inventory is assembled using the definitions in the Ontario Council of University Affairs Building Blocks Report. This report also identifies the space standards that would be ideally required by the enrolment at each university. The space is reported in square meters by category and by age. It is inappropriate to compare each university's inventory and space planning standards without considering the age and quality of the current inventory.

VI. HISTORICAL SUMMARIES

Table 8 - Full-Time Equivalent Enrolments

Table 9 - Fall Headcount Enrolments

Table 10 - Degrees Conferred

Table 11 - Research Awards for B.C. Universities

Table 12 - Provincial Operating Grants

Table 13 - University General Purpose Operating Funds

Table 14 - University General Purpose Operating Expenditures

Table 15 - University Income by Fund

TABLE 1

NEW PROGRAMS REVIEWED UNDER THE NEW PROGRAM APPROVAL POLICY 1990-1991

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

1. Dental Hygiene(B.Dental Science)
2. Environmental Sciences(B.Sc./B.A.)
- 3.* Institute of Asian Research
- 4.* Centre for Applied Conservation Biology
- 5.* Centre for Research in Women's Studies and Gender Relations

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

1. Arts - General Program(B.A.)
- 2.* English and Women's Studies - Joint Major
- 3.* Archeology - Co-op Ed. Option
- 4.* English - Co-op Ed. Option
- 5.* Business Admin. And Geography - Joint Major
- 6.* Educational Psychology - Minor
- 7.* French Education - Joint Major in
8. Science - General Program(B.Sc.)
- 9.* Physical Geography - Minor
- 10.* Community Economic Development - Post-Bacc. Diploma

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

1. Germanic Studies - M.A
2. History - Ph.D.
- 3.* Certificate in Business Administration
- 4.* Certificate in Native Indian Creative Writing at En-owkin International College
- 5.* Certificate in Technology and Management
6. Women's Studies - B.A. Major
7. Fine Arts at Okanagan College - B.A.

* Submissions for Information Only