



THE ASSOCIATION OF REGISTRARS OF THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF CANADA
L'ASSOCIATION DES REGISTRAIRES DES UNIVERSITÉS ET COLLÈGES DU CANADA

CONTACT

JUNE 1987 JUIN

1. ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

1.1 President's Message

I would like to bring you up to date on a number of issues that your executive has been involved in. First of all, the ad hoc committee with Statistics Canada on USIS elements met in March and has subsequently responded to suggested revision. These, I expect will be circulated to member institutions within the next few months by Statistics Canada.

At the time of our meeting with Statistics Canada, Ken Clements and I met with representatives of Revenue Canada to discuss the possibility of their providing a combined T2202A and tuition deduction self-mailer form. At the present time this is not possible because the tuition deduction portion is not a mandated form. We will make representation to the Minister of Finance to try and have that form mandated. In the meantime, those institutions who already have or are preparing to provide their own combined self-mailer are eligible for a rebate of \$18.00 per thousand from Revenue Canada in lieu of their providing the T2202A's, provided you ask in advance.

Sandy McNeil and Kelvin Andrews report that the plans for the ARUCC Conference, 1988 in Toronto are well underway. Speakers for the keynote address and other sessions have been identified. Look for a newsletter from the organizing committee with more details to arrive on your desk in late June/early July.

Peter Tron, Registrar, Wilfrid Laurier University and Peter Newstead, CHERN Network Information Centre, University of Calgary have been discussing the possibilities of establishing a Computer Conferencing Network for ARUCC members using the CoSy System from University of Guelph. Peter Tron is interested in hearing from interested potential users so that a trial group of up to 20 people can be organized. Rates are relatively inexpensive: a non-user \$7.00 per month; actual use beyond this is billed at \$14.00 an hour. So one hour per month would be billed at \$21.00, two hours at \$28.00 etc. If you are interested in this concept please contact Peter Tron, at Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3C5.

Des Bevis, ARUCC second Vice-President, with responsibilities for international relations reports that the PIER study group to Central America has just returned and is engaged in the writing phase of the project. The ARUCC members who participated in this project were: Canadian Co-ordinator, Greg Marcotte, University of Ottawa; Arunas Alisauskas, University of Calgary; Jane Cayford, Acadia University; Sylvia Pal, York University; Olga Kisdiakoff, University of

Toronto; Gaylea Good, University of British Columbia. Meetings with the PIER organizing committee at AACRAO and NAFSA have indicated strong support for continued Canadian participation in further PIER workshops. Unfortunately, funding for these workshops from outside agencies such as the federal and provincial governments is increasingly hard to come by. Members who have an interest in participating in future workshops and who can provide funding from their own institutions or some other source are encouraged to let Des Bevis, University of Manitoba know of your interest.

Future workshops are:

Fall 1988 - Britain (4 participants)

Fall 1988 - Hungary/Yugoslavia (1 participant)

Under consideration - Czechoslovakia/Poland (1 participant)

Finally, details for the PIER Canadian Workshop are being finalized for this Fall, 1987. Peggy Sheppard, McGill University is the Canadian Co-ordinator and she will have been in touch with those institutions who are involved in the visits by the project teams.

Ainsley Towe.

1.2 Membership News

Carleton University

Carolyn Richer has been appointed Acting Director of Admissions effective March 16, 1987. Mrs. Richer replaces James Sevigny who has left the University to take up the position of Commissioner of Economic Development for the City of Ottawa.

Redeemer College

Marian Ryks has been appointed Registrar at Redeemer College, Ancaster, Ontario effective July 1, 1987. She comes from Concordia College in Edmonton where she was Assistant Registrar. She succeeds C. Kors who has become Dean of Students at the College.

Athabasca University

Michael Neville joined the Registrar's Office in November coming from Carleton University in Ottawa where his primary role was as an admissions assessor.

University of Alberta

Christine Ens began employment on January 26 in the capacity of High School Liaison Officer. Christine is a graduate of the University of Alberta and a former Student's Union President.

The Banff Centre

Gary Luthy, Campus Community Services Director, will be assuming the position of Registrar at The Banff Centre. The former

Registrar, Carole Crawford, has moved to Edmonton to take a management position with Alberta Government Telephones in their residential marketing division.

Kwantlen College

John Patterson was appointed Registrar replacing Dick Balchen who left the College to enter the field of real estate.

University of Guelph

Trish Walker has left the position of Assistant Registrar, Admissions and now works in the University Secretariat at Guelph.

Sir Wilfred Grenfell College
(Memorial University)

Geraldine Woodford has left the position of College Registrar at Sir Wilfred Grenfell College. She has accepted a position as Executive Assistant to the President at York University. She has also resigned from the ARUCC Executive as a result of this move. Her replacement as the Atlantic Representative on ARUCC will be announced following the next Executive meeting.

Trinity Western University

Colleen Maw was appointed Admissions Counsellor March of the year. The Honourable Jake Epp, Federal Minister of Health and Welfare was awarded Trinity Western's first honorary doctorate at graduation ceremonies in April.

1.3 In Memory

Dr. Ken Gunn

In February this year, Dr. Ken Gunn the Registrar at Queen's University died in hospital following heart surgery. Principal David Smith said that Dr. Gunn "demonstrated an extraordinary capacity for effective and efficient administration and Queen's is greatly in his debt for all that his leadership achieved during a period of continuous change and adaptation to new circumstances and developing technology."

Dr. Gunn came to Queen's in 1971 from McGill University to be senior executive assistant to the vice-principal (academic).

He began as a graduate student at McGill after serving in the war as radar officer on loan to the Royal Navy. He stayed on at McGill's physics department for 25 years, becoming a full professor in 1961.

During his teaching career at McGill, Dr. Gunn was involved with experiments in new teaching procedures and pioneered in the use of closed-circuit television in the early 1960s. He was a founding member of McGill's Stormy Weather Group in 1950, supervising graduate students and carrying out research in meteorological physics and weather radar for 20 years. He is author of numerous papers in this field.

His many accomplishments at Queen's include work on several senate committees. Gunn was a long-time member of the acquisitions committee of Agnes Etherington Art Centre. He had a keen interest in the performing arts and "rarely missed attending performances of the Queen's Musical Theatre," recalled Smith.

As chairman of the Council of Ontario University's committee on enrolment statistics and projections, Dr. Gunn played a major role in planning for Ontario as a whole. He was also active in the leadership of registrar's associations at both national and provincial levels.

KENNETH G. YOUNG

Kenneth Gordon Young, Registrar and Secretary of Senate at The University of British Columbia, died on May 2, 1987. He joined the university in 1965 as Assistant Registrar, and served as U.B.C.'s Registrar and Secretary of Senate since 1980.

Ken was born in Edmonton and earned Arts and Commerce degrees from the University of Alberta in psychology and personnel administration.

He was a member of AACRAO and PACRAP for 21 years. He served as: Secretary of PACRAO, 1980-81; Chairman, Conference Committee, PACRAO, 1970; Member, Conference Evaluation Committee, AACRAO, 1979 and as a Consultant for the World Education Service publication on Canada.

A memorial fund has been established. Donations may be sent to:

The K. G. Young Memorial Fund
c/o Department of Financial Services, U.B.C.
Room 60 General Services Administration Building
305 Wesbrook Mall
Vancouver, B.C.
V6T 1Z4

2. GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

2.1 University Funding News

Nova Scotia and P.E.I.

Postsecondary education funding increases have been announced in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, but individual universities are still awaiting news of what the increases will mean to them. In Nova Scotia, university funding will go up by 6.5 per cent to a total of \$189 million for 1987-88, according to the province. The increase includes targeted funding to help pay operating costs at the region's Atlantic Veterinary college in P.E.I. as well as a \$800,000 grant to Dalhousie University's medical school. Earlier this year, the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission had recommended a 7.1 per cent increase for Nova Scotia, not including the vet college or medical school funding. The government of Prince Edward Island, on the other hand, has accepted MPHEC's recommendation and increased postsecondary operating grants by 5.3 per cent to \$21.7 million for 1987-88. MPHEC has not yet announced how the funds will be allocated to individual institutions in P.E.I. and Nova Scotia.

Newfoundland

Memorial University will receive 6.7 per cent operating grant increase for 1987-88. As well, the faculty of medicine, which is funded separately, will receive about \$518,000 more for 1987-88, bringing its total budget to \$13.49 million.

However, Memorial has been hit hard by the province's announcement of a three-year freeze on public capital expenditures. The freeze has forced the University to put all building plans on hold.

Quebec

In Quebec, the government has released spending estimates for 1987-88 which provide for a 7.9 per cent increase in higher education spending. The estimates call for universities to receive \$1.2 billion in 1987-88, up from \$1.12 billion in 1986-87. The spending estimates now go to Treasury Board for approval. More details about university funding are expected in the provincial budget.

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan universities have been warned not to expect increased funding for the next two years. In a financial report Saskatchewan's Finance Minister Gary Lane announced that operating grants to universities, schools, hospitals and municipalities will be held to a maximum of zero per cent for 1987-88 and 1988-89. The actual level of operating financial report, which pegged the provincial deficit at \$1.2 billion for 1986-87, Saskatchewan also stated that government employees will receive--at the most--no wage increases for at least the next two years and that the size of the public service is to be reduced by up to 2,000 jobs.

British Columbia

British Columbia's three publicly funded universities will receive a 5.6 per cent boost in their base funding for 1987-88 bringing their operating budgets to \$348.6 million, B.C. Finance Minister Mel Couvelier announced. (In 1986-87, the universities received no operating grant increases under the budget, although about \$5.6 million was provided through the province's Excellence in Education fund for operating grant increases.) In addition, B.C.'s student assistance program will go up in 1987-88 by almost \$9 million or 51 per cent. Mr. Couvelier noted that the province is developing a new student assistance program combining loans and grants. In 1984, B.C. became the only province to move to an all-loan student aid system. The 1987 budget also provides for up to \$27 million to be spent under the excellence fund for special university or college initiatives as well as up to \$10 million to "help focus the energy" of the business, research and academic sectors on provincial economic development goals.

Manitoba

Manitoba universities will receive a 4.7 per cent increase in operating grants for 1987-88, Education Minister Jerry Storie announced in Winnipeg. In addition to the operating grants, universities will receive \$5 million in miscellaneous capital grants and \$1.4 million in targeted funding, bringing the total funding to universities for 1987-88 to \$174.4 million. This represents a 5.2 per cent increase over 1986-87. The targeted funding includes a \$185,000 "redressment grant" for the University of Winnipeg, \$700,000 to fund recently established two-year bachelor of nursing programs at all universities and \$440,000 to pay for the operating costs of the University of Manitoba's new administrative studies and transportation institute building. Mr. Storie adds that his government plans to negotiate a long-term commitment with the universities to fund the renewal of facilities and teaching equipment.

Ontario

The Ontario government has introduced a new formula for distributing operating grants to the universities. Under the new system, beginning in 1988-89, universities will receive the same percentage increase in basic operating grants from year to year. Institutions will be able to increase or decrease enrolment by up to three per cent without financial penalty. However, if enrolment drops by more than three per cent, grants to the university will also decline. Universities will be able to receive additional funding for increases of more than three per cent above their set base levels if they have prior approval from the government. In addition to the operating grants, the government has set up a number of separate funding "envelopes" targeted at objectives such as increasing research or improving accessibility. The new funding system replaces a formula which, according to the government, was "less sensitive" to enrolment increases. The new formula gives the universities "greater flexibility" in responding to enrolment fluctuations.

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Le financement des Universités

La Nouvelle-Ecosse et l'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard annoncent des hausses du financement de l'enseignement postsecondaire mais les universités ne savent pas encore ce que cela signifiera pour chacune d'elles. En **Nouvelle-Ecosse**, le financement augmentera de 6.5 p. 100 et atteindra \$189 millions pour 1987-1988, selon les autorités. La hausse comprend une contribution aux frais de fonctionnement de l'Atlantic Veterinary College en I.-P.-E., ainsi qu'une subvention de \$800,000 à la faculté de médecine de la Dalhousie University. Plus tôt cette année, la Commission de l'enseignement supérieur des provinces Maritimes avait recommandé une hausse de 7.1 p. 100 pour la Nouvelle-Ecosse, à part le financement du collège vétérinaire et de la faculté de médecine. De son côté, le gouvernement de l'**Ile-du-Prince Edouard** s'est rendu à la recommandation de la CESPM et a porté les subventions de fonctionnement à \$21.7 millions, soit 5.3 p. 100 de plus, pour 1987-1988. La commission n'a pas encore annoncé comment elle répartirait les fonds entre les universités de l'I.-P.-E. et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

Terre-Neuve

La Memorial University verra sa subvention de fonctionnement augmenter de 6.7 p. 100. La faculté de médecine, qui est subventionnée à part, recevra environ \$518,000 de plus pour 1987-1988, ce qui portera son budget à \$13.49 millions. Toutefois, l'université a été durement touchée par l'annonce d'un gel de trois ans sur les dépenses publiques d'équipement. Elle a dû suspendre tous ses projets de construction.

Au **Québec**, le gouvernement a publié des prévisions de dépenses comportant une hausse de 7.9 p. 100 au chapitre de l'enseignement supérieur. Les universités recevraient \$1.2 milliard en 1987-1988, comparativement à \$1.12 milliard en 1986-1987. Il reste à obtenir l'autorisation du Conseil du Trésor. Le budget, qui doit être déposé ce mois-ci ou en mai, devrait faire connaître plus de détails sur le financement des universités.

Saskatchewan

On a prévenu les universités de la Saskatchewan de ne pas s'attendre à recevoir

plus de fonds pour les deux prochaines années. Dans un rapport financier publié, le ministre des Finances, M. Gary Lane, a annoncé un maximum de zéro p. 100 des hausses de subventions de fonctionnement aux universités, écoles, hôpitaux et municipalités, pour 1987-1988 et 1988-1989. Le niveau réel des subventions de cette année doit être annoncé plus tard ce printemps. Dans le rapport, qui révélait un déficit de \$1.2 milliard pour 1986-1987, le gouvernement ajoutait que ses employés peuvent s'attendre au plus à ne pas toucher de hausse de traitement d'ici au moins deux ans et que la fonction publique perdra jusqu'à 2,000 emplois.

Colombie-Britannique

Les trois universités subventionnées de la Colombie-Britannique verront leur financement de base s'augmenter de 5.6 p. 100 en 1987-88, ce qui portera leurs budgets de fonctionnement à \$348.6 millions selon le budget provincial que le ministre des Finances, M. Mel Couvelier, a déposé. (En 1986-1987, le budget ne prévoyait pas d'augmentation des subventions de fonctionnement bien que les universités aient reçu environ \$5.6 millions du fonds d'excellence en éducation de la province à ce chapitre.) D'autre part, le programme d'aide aux étudiants augmentera de près de \$9 millions ou 51 p. 100. M. Couvelier a mentionné que la province met au point un programme d'aide combinant prêts et subventions. En 1984, la C.-B. est devenue la seule province à adopter un système d'aide consistant uniquement en prêts. Le budget de 1987 prévoit aussi que jusqu'à \$27 millions du fonds d'excellence pourront être affectés à des initiatives particulières des universités ou collèges et que jusqu'à \$10 millions serviront à "concentrer l'énergie" des entreprises et des milieux de recherche et d'enseignement sur ses objectifs de développement économique.

Manitoba

Le ministre de l'Éducation du Manitoba, M. Jerry Storie, a annoncé à Winnipeg que les universités verraient leurs subventions de fonctionnement augmenter de 4.7 p. 100 pour 1987-1988. En outre, elles recevront \$5 millions en subventions d'immobilisation diverses et \$1.4 million en fonds réservés, ce qui portera le financement total pour 1987-1988 à \$174.4 millions, soit 5.2 p. 100 de plus qu'en 1986-1987. Les fonds réservés comprennent une "subvention de redressement" de \$185,000 pour l'University of Winnipeg, \$700,000 pour les programmes de baccalauréat de deux ans en sciences infirmières établis récemment dans toutes les universités et \$444,000 pour les charges d'exploitation d'un nouveau pavillon qui abrite les études administratives et l'Institut de transport. M. Storie a ajouté que son gouvernement a l'intention de négocier avec les universités un engagement de longue durée pour le renouvellement des installations et du matériel didactique.

L'Ontario

Le gouvernement de l'Ontario adopte une nouvelle formule de distribution des subventions de fonctionnement aux universités. À compter de 1988-1989, celles-ci recevront une subvention de fonctionnement de base d'une année à l'autre. Elles pourront augmenter ou diminuer leur effectif d'au plus 3 p. 100 sans pénalité financière. Toutefois, si les inscriptions diminuent de plus de 3 p. 100, les subventions diminueront aussi. Les universités pourront toucher des fonds supplémentaires pour une augmentation dépassant 3 p. 100 au-dessus de la base fixée si elles ont obtenu au préalable l'autorisation du gouvernement. Le gouvernement a aussi établi diverses "enveloppes" budgétaires distinctes visant

par exemple à accroître la recherche ou améliorer l'accessibilité. Le nouveau système remplace une formule qui, selon le gouvernement, était "moins sensible" à l'augmentation des effectifs. La nouvelle formule donne aux universités "une plus grande flexibilité" pour répondre aux fluctuations des effectifs.

2.2 Canada to Mark "High Technology Week"

The federal government has designated Sept. 28 to Oct. 4 as Canadian High Technology Week. The week is intended to focus Canadian attention on the "vital importance" of technological development to the country's economic and social well-being, according to the government. The government is encouraging university, business and community groups to plan trade shows, conferences or other events to coincide with the week. This will be the second Canadian high technology week.

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Le Canada Marquera la "Semaine de la technique de pointe"

Le gouvernement fédéral a désigné la semaine du 28 septembre au 4 octobre Semaine canadienne de la technique de pointe. On veut ainsi faire converger l'attention des Canadiens sur "l'importance essentielle" que le développement technologique revêt pour le bien-être économique et social du pays. Le gouvernement invite les milieux universitaires, les entreprises et la collectivité à l'occasion de cette deuxième Semaine canadienne de la technique de pointe.

2.3 Who's To Blame For Our Failing Universities (Toronto Star)

"The trouble with our universities is that they are institutions built upon a very valid 16th-century philosophy, run with 18th-century administrative structures trying to assist people to move into the 21st century. It just isn't going to work." - Bette Stephenson, former Ontario minister for colleges and universities.

This is the Age of Information, the post-industrial society in which knowledge, not water and trees, is our most precious resource.

Yet the brain factories that should be moulding the raw gray matter into steel-trap minds are ill-equipped for the task. The Ivory Tower is crumbling.

The universities blame governments for cutting back their fuel supply - namely public funding. But a growing number of politicians, businessmen and community leaders are wondering whether the universities aren't to blame. Consider the following:

Ontario taxpayers spend more than \$75 million a year supporting five medical schools but labor projects show we'll have a surplus of doctors by the turn of the century.

Only six students at Brock University in St. Catharines are majoring in Russian, a subject that is taught on 11 other campuses in Ontario.

The College de Hearst, an affiliate of Laurentian University in Sudbury, wants to become an independent institution. It has only 29 full-time students.

Does this make sense? What would make sense?

Unanswered Questions

These kinds of questions have been raised even since the former Progressive Conservative government at Queen's Park began choking off the universities' funding 15 years ago.

And they will remain unanswered when the current Liberal administration hands over \$1.45 billion this fall to those 15 venerable institutions, plus Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and the Ontario College of Art.

Why do the answers matter?

Because "if your society is not interested in developing its talent to the maximum it will be taken over by the people who do," says Fraser Mustard, a leading Canadian scientist.

"You're really in a world in which knowledge is the key to success," he says. Mustard is head of the Canadian Institute of Advanced Research and one of the authors of the Bovey Report, a \$650,000 provincial inquiry into the future of Ontario's universities.

Businessman Walter Light puts it even more succinctly. Jobs, he says, are the reason we need a critical re-examination of Ontario's university system.

The work of the future will be in international trade, micro-electronics and software, materials, biotechnology and optics, "not things you can touch, or feel, or smell or kick," says Light, the former chairman of Northern Telecom Ltd., who heads the board of trustees at Queen's University.

The demand for university degrees has never been higher, yet the quality of education the institutions deliver has never been in greater doubt. As a result, the system is under intense scrutiny, not only in Ontario but also across Canada. For example:

The Science Council of Canada is working on a major study, due to be released later this year, on how Canadian universities can participate in the country's economic renewal.

The federal and provincial governments are planning a national forum on post-secondary education in the fall.

The Ontario Federation of Students, a lobby group representing about 200,000 post-secondary students, will hold a major symposium this month to discuss the future of the venerable institutions.

And the Council of Ontario Universities, the body that speaks for all 15 institutions, recently appeared before a provincial legislative committee to make its concerns known.

As for the new Liberal government in Ontario, "they're asking basic questions that the previous government thought it had answered years ago," says Marnie Paikin, chairman of the Ontario Council on University Affairs. The 20-member group advises the Ministry of Colleges and Universities on funding and policy matters. The government is expected to announce changes to the formula that is used to determine how much money each university receives. The existing formula pays the institutions according to the number of students enrolled, a practice that encourages them to compete for bodies.

"We're putting a very heavy emphasis on education, skills training and investment in the people of the province as an economic strategy as well as a social strategy," says Greg Sorbara, minister of colleges and universities.

The last two budgets have backed up this promise by giving the universities two hefty increases - 7.5 per cent for 1986-1987 and 11.5 per cent for 1987-1988.

But, at best, all it did was buy the province time in which to examine the more fundamental question: How do you provide a high quality education that is broadly accessible with limited financial resources?

Politicians, academics, students, business leaders and scientific researchers are all searching for the magic formula that will cure the system's ills.

The conclusions they reach will affect nearly 300,000 students and 10,000 faculty members in Ontario's universities.

2.4 Governments Set Date For Education "Forum"

A "national forum on post-secondary education" will be held in Saskatoon in late October, a government announcement says.

The word came from David Crombie, secretary of state of Canada, and Anthony Brummet, British Columbia's minister of education, who is chairman of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada.

"The aim of the Forum will be to explore the challenges and opportunities facing Canada's universities and colleges in preparation for the 21st century," their announcement said.

The event, to be held October 25-28, was first proposed in the federal Speech from the Throne in October.

It will, said the ministers' announcement, "reflect the federal government's commitment to supporting, with the provinces, territories, and private sector, a system of postsecondary education based on excellence and equality of opportunity".

"National Forum Committee" who "will be responsible for planning the Forum, setting the agenda and selecting the participants".

Chairing the group is Dr. Brian Segal, president of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute in Toronto. It includes such figures as Québec City journalist Lise Bissonnette; John Panabaker of Waterloo, chairman of Mutual Life of Canada and of

McMaster University's board of governors; Tony Macerollo, chairman of the Canadian Federation of Students; and Alan Adlington, deputy minister of colleges and universities for Ontario.

"Post-secondary education is of vital importance to Canada's future," said the ministers' statement. "So it's essential to have an organizing committee that represents all points of view."

Speaking about the Forum in the House of Commons, Crombie said that it has been planned with the cooperation of the provincial education ministers, and is being cosponsored by the CMEC, which represents those ministers.

He said it "will not be a federal event, a provincial event, or even a federal-provincial event. It will be an historic occasion for discussion among informed and concerned Canadians.

"The role of the governments here is to facilitate such discussions and respond to the issues and concerns that are raised."

The ministers' announcement said five "general themes" have been chosen to "provide a broad context within which the Committee will work".

"A strong and accessible post-secondary education system."

"The development of Canada's human resources."

"The creation of knowledge through university research."

"The role of higher education in social and cultural development."

"The financing and management of post-secondary education in a period of restraint."

Brummet and Crombie said in their statement that they hope the Forum will "focus the attention of Canadians on the critical importance of post-secondary education.

"It will provide a unique opportunity to seek a renewed consensus on the measures that colleges, universities, industry and governments should take to build up Canada's human resources and to strengthen our position in the world."

Said Crombie, speaking in Parliament: "Everyone wants to avoid the Forum's being a replay of some of the sterile debates we have had in this country about the specifics of the post-secondary education financing arrangement.

"The Forum is a much-needed opportunity for dialogue and cooperation among all sectors of our society - government, business, scientists, educators and young people."

"I see the Forum also as an occasion for the federal government to show leadership in the critical area of higher education and university research."

3. READING OR REFERENCE

3.1 Changes in Private Education 1970-71 to 1985-86

Private schools have experienced considerable enrolment growth in the past 15 years. This growth becomes significant when compared to public school enrolment, which fell during the same time period. As private enrolment increased by 92,000 students, public enrolment decreased by over one million.

Statistical Highlights

Private school enrolment reached 234,000 in 1985-86, an increase of 64% since 1970-71, this proportion was 3%.

In 1985-86, nearly 5% of all elementary-secondary students were attending private schools; in 1970-71, this proportion was 3%.

Private education serves a greater proportion of students at the secondary level than at the elementary level.

A Decrease in Private Enrolment?

For the first time in 14 years, Canada's private school enrolment has dropped. The decrease from 1984-85 to 1985-86 amounted to 4,000 students. However, this apparent reversal in enrolment trends was due entirely to a change in legislation affecting Ontario's Roman Catholic separate schools.

Prior to 1985-86, Ontario's Roman Catholic separate schools were publicly funded and administered to Grade 10 only; students in Grades 11, 12 and 13 were considered private. Because of the change in legislation, starting in 1985-86 Grade 11 students are part of the public, not private, total. For the 1986-87 school year, Grade 12 will be publicly funded; Grade 13 will follow in 1987-88. Since Ontario has one-third of all private school enrolment, this legislative change dramatically reversed the upward trend of private schools.

Impact of Ontario Legislation on Enrolment Trends

Between 1984-85 and 1985-86, Ontario registered a loss of 12% in private enrolment (from 87,000 to 76,000), as a result of the above-noted legislation. The following analysis suggests what the trend would have been without this legislative change.

In the 1983-84 and 1984-85 school years, approximately 80% of all Grade 11 private enrolment was in Roman Catholic schools. Assuming that the same proportion prevailed in 1985-86, Ontario's private schools would have had more than 88,000 students, for an increase of nearly 2% over 1984-85 instead of the 12% loss, were it not for the change in legislation. On the national level, Canada's private schools would have had 246,000 students or an increase of 3% over the previous year rather than the 2% decrease.

Provincial Trends in Private Education

Outside Ontario, private school enrolment continues to increase. Between the last two survey years, enrolment rose by more than 6,000 students or 4% in the nine provinces, while the number in public schools dropped nearly 1%.

The Atlantic provinces do not have a strong tradition of private education. With the exception of New Brunswick, the private school share of total enrolment has been fairly constant since 1970-71.

In Quebec, more than 8% of elementary-secondary students attend private schools, by far the highest proportion in the country. The increase since 1970 has also been striking, up 62% at a time when public school enrolment declined by 35%.

The only two provinces to show growth in both private and public schools in 1985-86 are Saskatchewan and Alberta. As well, Alberta is the only province where both private and public enrolment has increased since 1970.

British Columbia is second to Quebec in the proportion of students attending private schools (6%).

Elementary and Secondary Levels

In public schools, secondary enrolment approximates elementary enrolment, but in private schools, it is nearly twice as great. Over the last 15 years, increases in private education have been most pronounced at the secondary level. Private education rose by 58% at the preelementary level; by 43% in Grades 1 to 6, and by 79% in Grades 7 to 13.

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Evolution de l'enseignement privé 1970-1971 à 1985-1986

Les écoles privées ont enregistré une forte augmentation des effectifs au cours des 15 dernières années. Cette croissance devient énorme si l'on compare ces effectifs à ceux des écoles publiques, qui ont baissé au cours de la même période. Les effectifs des écoles privées ont grossi de 92,00 étudiants, tandis que ceux des écoles publiques ont chuté de plus d'un million.

Faits saillants statistiques

Les effectifs des écoles privées ont atteint le chiffre de 234,000 en 1985-86, ce qui représente un accroissement de 64% depuis 1970-71. Ceux des écoles publiques ont chuté de 18% au cours de la même période pour se situer à 4.6 millions d'étudiants.

En 1985-86, près de 5% de l'ensemble des élèves de niveau primaire-secondaire fréquentaient des écoles privées; en 1970-71, cette proportion était de 3%.

Les écoles privées accueillent une plus forte proportion d'élèves du niveau secondaire que d'élèves du niveau primaire.

Baisse des effectifs des écoles privées?

Pour la première fois en 14 ans, les effectifs des écoles privées au Canada ont affiché un recul. Le fléchissement observé entre 1984-85 et 1985-86 représente 40,000 étudiants. Toutefois, ce renversement apparent des tendances des effectifs était entièrement attribuable à la modification de la loi touchant les écoles séparées catholiques romaines de l'Ontario.

Avant 1985-86, les écoles séparées catholiques de l'Ontario étaient subventionnées et administrées par l'Etat jusqu'à la 10ième année seulement; les élèves de la 11ième, de la 12ième et de la 13ième années étaient considérés comme faisant partie de l'enseignement privé. A la suite de la modification de la loi, à compter de 1985-86, les élèves de la 11ième année faisaient partie non pas de l'enseignement privé, mais de l'enseignement public. Pour l'année scolaire 1986-87, l'enseignement de la 12ième année sera financé par l'Etat; la 13ième année suivra en 1987-88. Etant donné que l'Ontario regroupe le tiers de l'ensemble des effectifs des écoles privées, cette modification législative a renversé, de façon notable, le mouvement ascendant de l'enseignement privé.

Effet de la loi de l'Ontario sur les tendances des effectifs

Entre 1984-85 et 1985-86, l'Ontario a enregistré une perte de 12% des effectifs des écoles privées (qui sont passés de 87,000 à 76,000) à la suite de la modification apportée à la loi susmentionnée. L'analyse ci-dessous permet de savoir de qu'aurait été la tendance si la loi n'avait pas été changée.

Au cours des années scolaires 1983-84 et 1984-85, dans le domaine de l'enseignement privé, les écoles catholiques englobaient environ 80% de tous les effectifs de la 11ième année. Supposons que la proportion soit restée la même en 1985-86, les écoles privées de l'Ontario auraient eu plus de 88,000 élèves, ce qui aurait représenté une augmentation de près de 2% entre 1984-85 et 1985-86 au lieu de la perte de 12%, si la loi n'avait pas été modifiée. A l'échelle nationale, les écoles privées auraient accueilli 246,000 élèves, ce qui aurait constitué une progression de 3% par rapport à l'année précédente au lieu de la réduction de 2%.

Tendances de l'enseignement privé dans les provinces

Hors de l'Ontario, les effectifs des écoles privées continuent d'augmenter. Entre les deux dernières années d'enquête, ils ont progressé de plus de 6,000 élèves, soit une hausse de 4% dans les neuf provinces, tandis que ceux des écoles publiques ont baissé de près de 1%.

L'enseignement privé n'a jamais occupé une place importante dans les provinces de l'Atlantique. A l'exception du Nouveau-Brunswick, la proportion que représentent les écoles privées dans l'ensemble des effectifs est relativement constante depuis 1970-71.

Au Québec, plus de 8% des élèves du niveau primaire-secondaire fréquentent des écoles privées, ce qui représente de loin la proportion la plus élevée au pays. L'augmentation en pourcentage des effectifs des écoles privées a également été frappante depuis 1970, s'établissant à 62%, alors que les effectifs des écoles publiques diminuaient de 35%.

Les deux seules provinces à enregistrer un accroissement des effectifs à la fois des écoles privées et des écoles publiques en 1985-86 sont la Saskatchewan et l'Alberta. Par ailleurs, l'Alberta est la seule province qui affiche une expansion des effectifs à la fois des écoles privées et des écoles publiques depuis 1970.

La Colombie-Britannique suit le Québec pour ce qui du pourcentage d'élèves qui fréquentent les écoles privées (6%).

Effectifs des niveaux primaire et secondaire

Dans les écoles publiques, les effectifs du niveau secondaire sont à peu près les mêmes que ceux du niveau primaire, mais dans les écoles privées, ils représentent le double. Au cours des 15 dernières années, les augmentations observées dans l'enseignement privé ont été très marquées au niveau secondaire. L'enseignement privé a progressé de 58% au niveau préscolaire, de 43% au niveau de la lière à la 6ième années et de 79% au niveau de la 7ième à la 13ième années.

3.2 University of Toronto Hopefuls May Face Advanced Test in English

Starting next year, all students wanting to get into the University of Toronto may be required to pass an advanced English course.

If the plan is approved later this year, new students entering all faculties in 1988 must have taken such a course in Grade 13 concentrating on writing and comprehension skills.

This would mean that the advanced high school course would be mandatory for students entering engineering, nursing, pharmacy, physical education, health, music, rehabilitative medicine and architecture.

Previously, the university required only prospective arts and sciences students to take English studies in their final year of secondary school.

With Ontario Academic Credit courses being phased in this fall as Grade 13 is phased out, U of T will begin its new requirements in the fall of 1988, says William Kent, director of admissions.

"We are now reviewing the requirements and most divisions are moving towards requiring the course," Kent told The Star yesterday.

High-Level Skills

The English course, known as Ontario Academic Course 1, stresses essay writing and encourages students to attain a high level of comprehension and "argumentative skills" in their writing, says Richard Van Fossen, a U of T English professor and a secondary school liaison officer with the Council of Ontario Universities.

"The course will concentrate on high-level skills, with a rigorous emphasis on writing," said Van Fossen.

Universities have long complained that first-year students lack the necessary writing skills. Van Fossen said this course will help correct that problem.

Current English proficiency tests for arts and science program applicants may eventually be phased out as a result of the new course, a university spokesman said.

The university is circulating its suggested new requirements to high schools in the province, says Kent.

3.3 United Kingdom Travel Grants

1. Introduction

In cooperation with the Conference of University Administrators (C.U.A.) in the United Kingdom, the Canadian Association of University Business Officers (C.A.U.B.O.) has established two travel grants for university administrators in Canada to travel to the United Kingdom.

The program has been approved by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (A.U.C.C.). Funding has been obtained from the British Council to cover the travel costs of two administrators going from the Canadian universities to the United Kingdom in the year April 1st, 1987 to March 31, 1988.

2. Applicants

The exchange program is open to university administrators, and high potential mid-career applicants will be given priority. Although the scheme will be administered by C.A.U.B.O., it is not restricted to the actual or potential membership of C.A.U.B.O. However it is not open to academic administrators who are entitled to sabbatic or other academic leaves. Application forms may be obtained from the Executive Director, C.A.U.B.O., 151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5N1.

3. Proposals

Proposals must be submitted by the individual applicant. The applicant must have the support of the University which employs him/her, and must have obtained preliminary acceptance by the university or universities he or she intends to visit, prior to submitting a proposal. The projects would normally entail a visit of between six and ten weeks to a single or a few universities: it is not the intention to sponsor projects entailing brief visits to a large number of universities. The proposal should contain a tentative timetable for the project. The projects must have a clearly defined objective, which must be of interest not only to the applicant but also to the Canadian universities at large. Reports on the projects must be made available to C.A.U.B.O. which will distribute them to interested Universities across Canada.

C.A.U.B.O. has been identified as a reference point to provide information to potential applicants. the organisation will assist applicants in both countries in making applications. The kind of information available or obtainable includes appropriate universities and individuals to approach for preliminary acceptance as hosts.

4. Selection

The proposals submitted will be screened by a selection committee. Proposals which do not meet the criteria of the scheme will not be considered.

Successful proposals will be sent to the selection committee in the United Kingdom for final approval.

5. Finances

The travel grant will cover the cost of return travel only between Canada and the United Kingdom.

The salary of the applicant will normally be borne by the Canadian university at which the applicant is permanently employed, unless otherwise arranged. Any other expenses are the responsibility of the applicant.

6. Deadline

Application forms must be returned to the Executive Director, C.A.U.B.O., 151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5N1 by 9:00 a.m., Monday, Sept. 1st, 1987. This deadline will not be extended except in the case of insufficient acceptable applicants.

3.4 OSAP Budget Up 17%

The Ontario Student Assistance Program (OSAP) budget will be increased by 17 per cent for fiscal year 1987-88.

It will jump by \$25.2 million to \$171 million, the second major increase in funding in as many years. For fiscal year 1986-87, OSAP was increased by eight per cent to \$145.8 million.

Much of the new funding, said Colleges and Universities Minister Gregory Sorbara, will "be directed to increasing the grant assistance provided students."

Roughly 35 per cent of the total full-time enrolment in Ontario's universities and colleges benefits from OSAP. This represents about 110,000 students, most of whom (61 per cent) are single and depend on parental support. Single, independent students accounted for 28 per cent of the grant recipients, six per cent were independent, married students, and five per cent were single parents. Of the grant assistance provided to dependent single students, 78 per cent was received by those whose parents earned gross incomes of less than \$20,000 a year.

Some of the major changes include:

A sharp reduction in the financial contribution from parents of students from low-income families;

A new program for sole-support parents, with a maximum grant assistance of \$3,500 a term, a rise of \$1,000 or 40 per cent if they qualify for the maximum. The increased grants are to cover all educational cost, including child care, and preclude the need for loans;

An increase in the grant ceilings for single, independent students of 31 per cent, from \$1,150 per term to \$1,500;

An increase of 50 per cent in grant assistance for students attending approved, private postsecondary institutions, from \$1,000 a term to \$1,500;

An increase in personal living allowances for students studying away from home from \$99 to \$106 a week;

A major boost in funding for the Ontario Work-Study Program of \$700,000. That means \$1.5 million will be available to provide about 800 new campus jobs from students who need financial assistance;

More assistance to students from farm families because farm assets will now be considered at half their net value;

The introduction of interest relief on loans for graduating students who can't find employment or have low incomes.

In addition, Mr. Sorbara said OSAP will extend grant assistance to students attending degree-granting religious schools and approved creative arts schools.

Mr. Sorbara also announced students attending approved post-secondary institutions anywhere in Canada will now be eligible for-provincial loan assistance. The Minister said the package of improvements to the student financial assistance program reaffirms the government's commitment to accessibility to postsecondary education.

3.5 Decisive Majority Want Standardized Tests

A Toronto Star survey found a clear majority of Ontarians want a return to standardized testing. They say it's a good way to evaluate the performance of students, teachers, schools and the educational system as a whole.

Arguably, that system is this province's most precious resource, the expensive vehicle which will carry us into the 21st century. Taxpayers spent \$7.3 billion to operate Ontario schools last year. We spend more than all other provinces combined, excluding Quebec - more than the combined net income of Canada's 30 biggest companies.

And we'll deploy about 95,000 educators into the field, a force bigger than the population of Sudbury.

"And yet," says Prof. Mark Holmes, of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE), "nobody really knows how well we're doing."

The Star survey shows the people of Ontario are calling the administrators of schools to task. They want tangible assurances that the system is functioning properly.

The survey was carried out by Goldfarb Consultants and was supplemented by original research, visits to schools, and scores of face-to-face interviews with parents, teachers and professors, education experts, government officials and leaders in the business community.

Many provinces already have standardized exams in place: Alberta and Saskatchewan set Grade 12 diploma exams; Quebec has examinations on selected subjects in fourth and fifth year of high school. New Brunswick has provincial achievement exams for Grade 11 math and Grade 12 English. And in B.C. every Grade 12 student must pass at least one provincially set examination.

The concerns of Ontario citizens have some urgency, especially in light of some recent findings, including:

An Ontario Ministry of Education study which found the province's students lag behind students of western provinces in knowledge of science;

An international math study which found, among other things, that in Grade 8, where virtually all students take math, Ontario students stand slightly ahead of their American and British counterparts, but behind students from B.C., Hungary and France and way behind Japan;

A recent OISE study which shows public satisfaction with Ontario schools has fallen to 42 per cent, its lowest point since researches began tracking it almost 10 year ago.

There are other indicators that give rise to suspicions about standards of quality as well: ministry records show that in 1965 when standardized external examinations were still required for Grade 13 graduation, only 5.1 per cent of students attained an 80 per cent average to win Ontario Scholarships.

By 1985 that figure skyrocketed to 26.9 per cent.

Where only one student in 20 was able to score 80 per cent, it is now better than one in four.

The survey found that four out of five Ontario residents say schools mark differently. Even teachers - who assess the marks - say overwhelmingly that individual schools evaluate students differently.

Those interviewed say standardized tests would be a good tool to measure, not only the performance of students, but of teachers, schools and the educational system as a whole.

The results are drawn from 1,150 detailed telephone interviews, conducted by Goldfarb Consultants, with parents, elementary and secondary school teachers, college and university instructors, students and employers, in Metro and throughout Ontario.

Setting the standards						
I agree that ...						
	Percentage of respondents					
	Parents	Teachers/faculty		Students		Employers
		Elementary/ secondary	College/ university	Secondary	College/ university	
Ontario schools should have higher standards or become more demanding	75	65	85	69	79	85
It would be acceptable if more students failed	53	48	70	37	55	65
Students should be allowed to select courses with differing degrees of difficulty	82	93	86	94	94	88
Do individual schools differ on the way they evaluate students ...						
Greatly?	28	45	55	28	28	40
Somewhat?	41	38	31	36	42	37
A little?	19	13	10	25	23	13
Not at all?	6	2	2	10	6	7
I agree that ...						
Standards between different schools are consistent enough to make evaluation meaningful without standardized tests	40	50*	23	56	51	27
There should be province-wide standards or tests so that students can be evaluated according to the same standards	77	56**	83	64	69	81
Province-wide examinations should be given before a student can enter secondary school	46	24	37	27	33	49
Province-wide standards or tests of skill should be established in certain subject areas	69	54	83	69	59	75

*Elementary 43%; secondary 57% **Elementary 60%; secondary 51%

3.6 Crook Loses Degree:

A U.S. superior court has upheld a decision by the University of Michigan to revoke a master of science degree in 1980. Wilson Crook III received the degree in 1977, but it was rescinded three years later following charges that "major elements of Crook master's thesis were fabricated and falsely presented as original data." Crook went to court and won a District Court decision ordering

the university to reinstate his degree. But U of M appealed, and the appeals court has reversed the lower court's ruling; it said a university does have the right to cancel a degree in such circumstances.

3.7 Universities Turn to Private Sector For \$440 Million

Twenty-seven Canadian universities are currently conducting fund raising campaigns aimed at collecting almost \$440 million from the private sector, according to a soon-to-be released AUCC report. This year's objective, which is for campaigns that will run into the 1990's, is about 33 per cent higher than the objective indicated by universities in last year's report. In addition to the private funds being sought this year, universities also hope to raise almost \$308 million from government sources during the course of their campaigns. The report notes that a number of universities are changing their fund raising strategies from one large capital campaign to shorter on-going campaigns targeted to specific needs. In addition to the 27 universities currently conducting campaigns, 18 universities say they are in the process of planning new fund raising campaigns.

* * * * *

Les Universités cherchent \$440 millions dans le secteur privé

Vingt-sept universités canadiennes tiennent actuellement des campagnes de souscription en vue de recueillir près de \$440 millions dans le secteur privé, selon un rapport que l'AUCC doit bientôt publier. L'objectif de cette année, celui des campagnes qui se poursuivront jusque dans les années 1990, est d'environ 33 p. 100 supérieur à celui que les universités avaient indiqué dans le rapport de l'an dernier. Outre les fonds de sources privées, les universités espèrent obtenir près de \$308 million de sources gouvernementales au cours de leurs campagnes. On signale dans le rapport que certaines universités modifient leurs méthodes, organisant en succession de courtes campagnes axées sur des besoins spécifiques plutôt qu'une seule grande campagne. Outre les 27 universités en question, 18 autres annoncent qu'elles planifient de nouvelles campagnes de souscription.

3.8 Lost School Year Worth \$10,000

The Quebec Court of Appeal has upheld a \$10,000 damage award for a nursing student, the victim of bureaucratic foul-ups at Laval University that cost her a year of studies.

Ginette Carrière was notified by Laval in 1977 just before the school year began that she has been admitted to the nursing sciences program.

She quit her part-time job in St. Jérôme and withdrew her application at the local CEGEP.

She left for Quebec City, but was told when she arrived at Laval that the letter of acceptance had been an error and that she had also been sent a letter of rejection, which she never received.

It was too late then to be accepted at the St. Jérôme CEGEP, and she lost a year of studies.

"The trial judge concluded that the negligence of the university resulted in a delay of one year in Carrière's ability to commence her professional career," Court of Appeal Justice Melvin Rothman said.

"That conclusion is amply supported by the evidence and I see no reason to disturb his finding."

3.9 More Women Graduating, Latest Figures Show

More women than men have been graduating from Canadian universities every year since 1982, reports Statistics Canada. Between 1970 and 1985, the number of women receiving degrees jumped by a "phenomenal" 138 per cent, compared to a 34 per cent increase for men, notes the latest issue of Education Statistics Bulletin. Men still outnumber women in graduate studies, the bulletin adds, but the gap is expected to close as early as 1990. Statistics Canada's latest figures also chart the growing popularity of fields such as computer science, where the number of university degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded has almost quadrupled over the last 10 years. Increased enrolment was noted as well in business, engineering and fine and applied arts. Fields such as education, agriculture and the humanities, on the other hand, declined in popularity.

3.10 Pass It On:

There's a chain letter running around the internal mail system at Montréal's Concordia University. "Kiss someone you love when you get this letter, and make magic," it promises - adding that "good luck" will follow if you make copies of the letter and send them on. Sounds more upbeat than traditional chain letters (which involve sending cash in order to make a fortune, or threaten disaster if you break the chain). Still, some people at Concordia are unhappy about it: it's clogging the mail delivery, and believers are making their copies of the letter on university-financed copying machines.

ARUCC MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION FORM

If you have any news to be mentioned in a future issue of CONTACT just complete and return this page to either your regional representative or the editor.

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New Appointment(s)

Name _____

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Date Effective _____

Name _____

Title _____

Date Effective _____

News of Interest

Institution _____

Address _____

City _____ **Province** _____ **Postal Code** _____

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Nominations

Nom _____

Titre _____

Date d'entrée en fonction _____

Nom _____

Titre _____

Date d'entrée en fonction _____

Nouvelles d'intérêt général

Etablissement _____

Adresse _____

Ville _____ Province _____ Code postale _____

Téléphone (_____) _____