

Key Facts of *Post-Secondary Education* in British Columbia



Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Advanced Education,
Training and Technology



Recycled Paper



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Key Facts of

Post-Secondary Education

in British Columbia

How can Key Facts help you?

Key Facts supplies quick access to general statistics* about universities, colleges and institutes in British Columbia.

It is designed to provide the public, other areas of government, institutions and other provinces and countries with a broad overview of the British Columbia universities, colleges and institutes component of advanced education.

Included in this brochure is information about:

- student enrolment
- student demographics
- educational outcomes and future employment
- staffing
- facilities
- post-secondary funding

• Introduction

The B.C. post-secondary education system consists of:

- four universities
- the Open Learning Agency
- four institutes
- 15 colleges

The Ministry of Advanced Education, Training and Technology acts as a coordinating and funding agency for the provincial post-secondary system. The ministry endeavors to provide the best possible access to post-secondary education and an equitable distribution of provincial funding among programs.

* All statistics are the most recent available at time of publication.

Universities:

Mandate: to provide degree-level training in a wide variety of disciplines at the bachelor and graduate levels; to encourage research; and to serve the community.

These institutions provide the majority of degree-level university education in B.C. They offer a wide range of undergraduate, graduate and professional programs including medicine, law and engineering and are major centres of basic and applied research.

The University of Northern British Columbia (UNBC) accepted its first students in the fall of 1992 and is expected to open its main campus in Prince George in September, 1994. UNBC will focus on the educational needs of residents in the northern region of the province.

The four established public universities are:

- The University of British Columbia, Vancouver
- Simon Fraser University, Burnaby
- The University of Victoria, Victoria
- The University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George (currently under construction)

Institutes:

Mandate: specialized instruction.

The province's four institutes provide specialized instruction in technologies and trades, art and design, law enforcement and public safety, and marine training on a province-wide basis. They work in partnership with other institutions and agencies, such as universities, to provide training.

They are:

- The British Columbia Institute of Technology in Burnaby
- Pacific Marine Training Institute in North Vancouver
- The Justice Institute of British Columbia in Vancouver
- Emily Carr College of Art and Design in Vancouver

Colleges:

Mandate: general instruction focused on needs of the college region.

Regionally-based colleges provide a wide range of programs designed to meet the specific needs of the local community. All colleges offer courses in the four main fields of academic, technical, vocational and adult basic/continuing education in addition to regionally specific courses.

They are:

- Camosun College in Victoria
- Capilano College in North Vancouver
- College of New Caledonia in Prince George
- Douglas College in New Westminster
- East Kootenay Community College in Cranbrook
- Kwantlen College in Surrey
- North Island College in Courtenay
- Northern Lights College in Dawson Creek
- Northwest Community College in Terrace
- Selkirk College in Castlegar
- Vancouver Community College in Vancouver

University Colleges:

Mandate: colleges that offer degree programs accredited by provincial universities as well as general instruction.

Four colleges offer selected courses of study leading to a bachelor's degree granted by B.C. universities. These institutions have also expanded the variety of courses offered in other program areas.

They are:

- University College of the Fraser Valley in Abbotsford
- Malaspina College in Nanaimo
- University College of the Cariboo in Kamloops
- Okanagan University College in Kelowna

Open Learning Agency:

Mandate: to provide leadership in developing and maintaining a province-wide open learning system in order to make lifelong training and educational opportunities available to all British Columbians.

The Open Learning Agency (OLA) has three components: Open University, Open College and the Knowledge Network.

The Open University offers university degrees and collaborates with other institutions to provide "laddered" or "capstone" degree programs.

The Open College provides instruction in a range of areas including trades and technology, health and human services, business, tourism and adult basic education. It also develops and delivers training programs in the workplace.

The Knowledge Network broadcasts general educational programs and programs to support instruction offered at educational institutions.

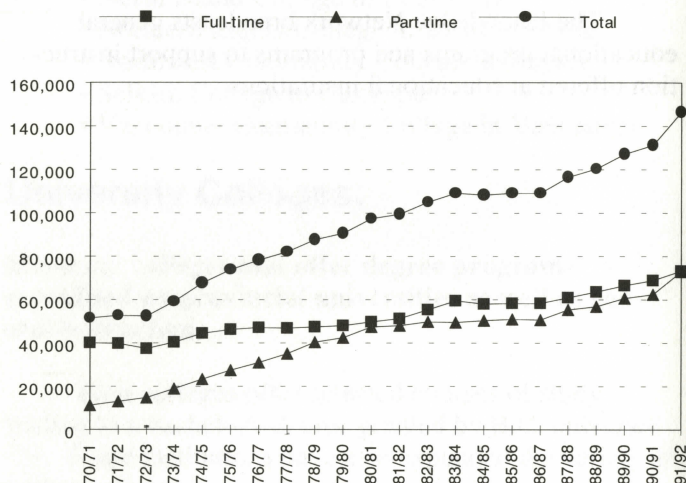
• Student enrolment

How many students are there?

There are two ways to determine enrolment:

- **Headcount** - the actual number of full and part-time students enrolled in post-secondary institutions regardless of the number of courses in which they are enrolled.
- **Full-time equivalents (FTEs)** - the number of full-time student spaces currently occupied. For example, one full-time student equals one FTE; three part-time students could also add up to one FTE.

Post-Secondary Enrolment Trends 70/71 to 91/92



Headcount Enrolment

	80/81	90/91	91/92
TOTAL (Non-Vocational)	100,145	139,857	145,217
Universities	45,931	60,069	62,297
Institutes	16,143	14,304	14,969
Colleges	33,226	50,812	54,818
Open Learning Agency	4,845	14,672	13,133
Full-time	49,949	68,874	73,253
Part-time	50,196	62,484	73,179

Full-time Equivalent Enrolment (FTEs)

	90/91	91/92
TOTAL	107,183	114,288
Universities	49,275	51,721
Institutes	8,613	8,808
Colleges	47,174	51,542
Open Learning Agency (OLA)	2,121	2,217
UNIVERSITIES		
Undergraduate	42,970	44,818
Graduate	6,305	6,903
COLLEGES/INSTITUTES		
Adult Basic Education	6,907	7,871
Apprenticeship	1,194	1,293
Career/Technical	17,982	18,910
University Transfer	16,490	16,735
University College	1,661	3,559
Vocational	11,553	11,982

What percentage of the population is participating in post-secondary education?

One means of determining the success of the post-secondary system in meeting the needs of the general population is by measuring the participation rate. Two commonly used participation rates are:

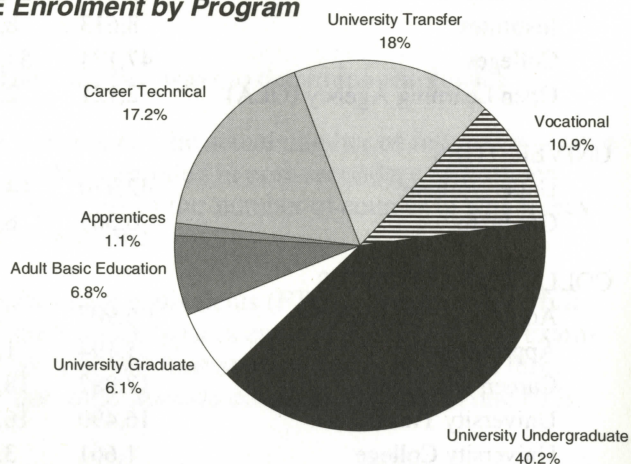
- headcount enrolment divided by the number of 18-24 year-olds in the general population.
- FTE enrolment divided by the number of 18-24 year-olds in the general population.

Participation Rates

Headcount (full-time)	80/81	89/90	90/91
TOTAL	18.4%	25.8%	27.0%
Universities	9.3%	12.7%	13.2%
Colleges/Institutes	9.1%	13.1%	13.8%
Includes vocational students			
Full-Time Equivalents	89/90	90/91	
TOTAL	34.2%	34.9%	
Universities	15.4%	16.0%	
Colleges/Institutes	18.8%	18.9%	
Full-time equivalents, include part and full-time enrolments			

What type of post-secondary education programs are students taking?

FTE Enrolment by Program

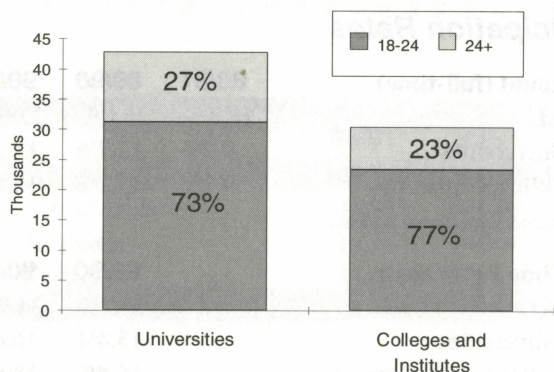


• Student demographics

The student population is very diverse. It includes students of both genders, various ages and students from a variety of ethnic backgrounds.

What is the age distribution of students in B.C. post-secondary institutions?

Full-time Headcount Enrolment by Age (non-vocational)



How many students are male; female?

Headcount Enrolment by Gender

	80/81	90/91	91/92
TOTAL (Non-Vocational)	100,181	130,214	144,608
Male	46,687	57,721	63,240
Female	53,494	72,493	81,368

What are the participation rates of males and females?

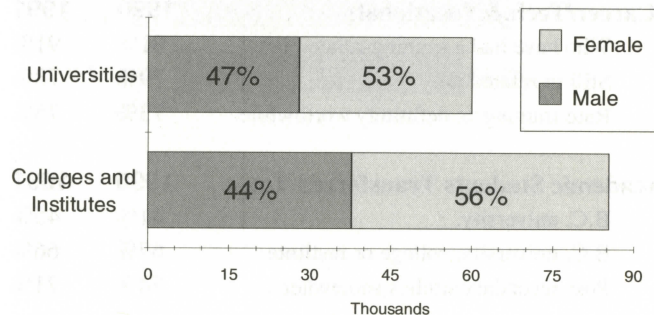
Gender Participation Rates

Headcount (full-time)	80/81	89/90	90/91
TOTAL	18.4%	25.8%	27.0%
Male	18.4%	25.4%	26.5%
Female	17.9%	26.1%	27.7%
Full-time enrolment/18-24 population			

Full-time Equivalents	89/90	90/91
TOTAL	31.4%	32.9%
Male	29.8%	31.0%
Female	33.1%	34.9%
Full-time equivalents/18-24 population		

What is the proportion of males to females in post-secondary institutions?

Post-Secondary Headcount Enrolment by Gender



• Educational outcomes and future employment

There is a strong correlation between educational success and success in the workforce. A growing number of students are acquiring degrees and college training and are enjoying considerable success in finding employment. Conversely, statistics show that many unemployed people have low levels of education. The following charts and graphs provide an overview of the current status and major trends in education and unemployment in British Columbia.

How many university degrees have been conferred in the past decade?

University Degrees Conferred

	80/81	89/90	90/91
TOTAL	6,962	10,038	10,182
U. of British Columbia	4,373	5,727	5,608
Simon Fraser U.	1,352	2,209	2,300
U. of Victoria	1,237	2,102	2,274
Bachelors	5,850	8,286	8,369
Masters	942	1,463	1,498
Doctorate	170	289	315

Have college students benefitted from their education?

College Graduate Survey Results

Occupational Graduates:

(Career/Tech.& Vocational)

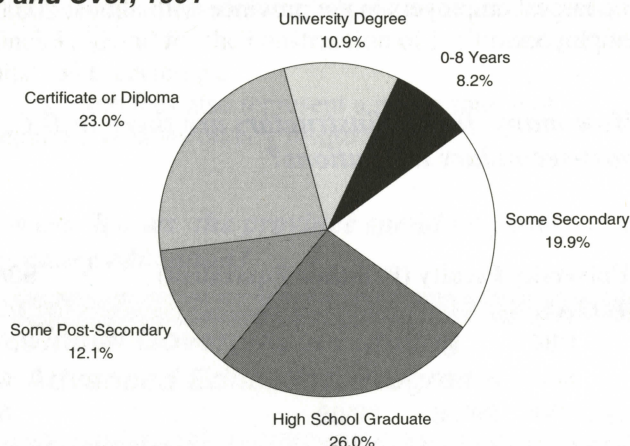
	1990	1991
Who have had a training-related job.	91%	91%
Still in related job.	79%	78%
Rate training as definitely worthwhile.	73%	75%

Academic Students Transferred To:

	1990	1991
B.C. university.	41%	45%
B.C. university, college or institute.	67%	66%
Post-secondary studies somewhere.	74%	71%

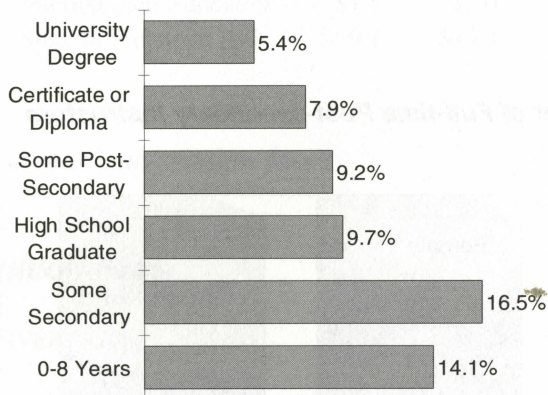
How educated are British Columbians?

Educational Attainment of British Columbians 15 and Over, 1991



What is the relationship between education and unemployment?

1991 Unemployment in B.C. by Educational Attainment



• Faculty

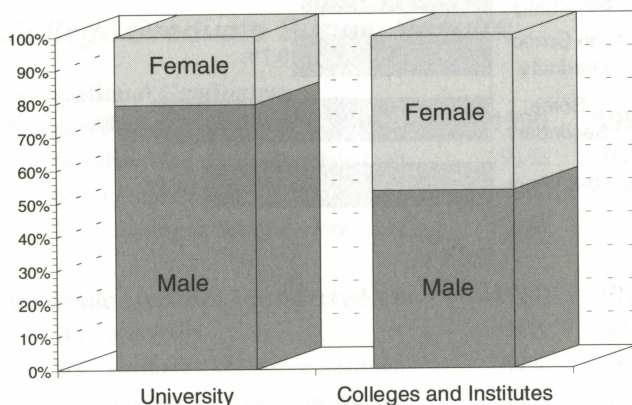
The B.C. post-secondary education system is one of the largest employers in the province with almost 20,000 employees.

How many faculty/instructors are there in B.C. post-secondary institutions?

University Faculty (Full-time Equivalent)	90/91
TOTAL	3,245
UBC	1,922
SFU	632
UVIC	691
College/Institute Faculty (FTE)	90/91
TOTAL	3,552
Institutes	568
Colleges	2,921
OLA	63

What proportion of the faculty/instructors are male; female?

Gender of Full-time Post-secondary Instructors



• Post-secondary funding

The province funds post-secondary institutions in several ways: it provides funding for programs, student financial aid and for the construction of facilities (such as capital debt servicing).

Tuition fees also represent a major source of revenue for post-secondary institutions.

How much does the province spend on post-secondary education?

Provincial Government Funding for Advanced Education Programs

	90/91	91/92	% Change
TOTAL (\$Millions)	\$1,032.7	\$1,144.2	10.8%
Operating Contributions			
Universities	\$409.3	\$427.5	4.5%
Colleges/Institutes	\$358.2	\$374.9	4.7%
Enrolment Growth and Special Initiatives			
Universities	\$21.1	\$44.2	109.2%
Colleges/Institutes	\$48.0	\$78.6	63.9%
Matching - Universities	\$20.0	\$20.0	0.0%
Capital Debt Servicing	\$105.4	\$128.2	21.6%
Distance Education	\$19.0	\$20.2	6.4%
International Education	\$1.5	\$1.0	-33%
Student Financial Aid	\$50.2	\$49.7	-1.1%

How much are tuition fees?

Tuition Fees

	90/91	91/92	% Change
UNIVERSITIES	\$1,650	\$1,830	10.9%
COLLEGES/INSTITUTES			
Vocational	\$746	\$826	10.7%
Academic/Career	\$865	\$955	10.4%

Note: The above are average fees for one year.

How much aid does the provincial government provide to students?

Student Financial Aid, 1990/91

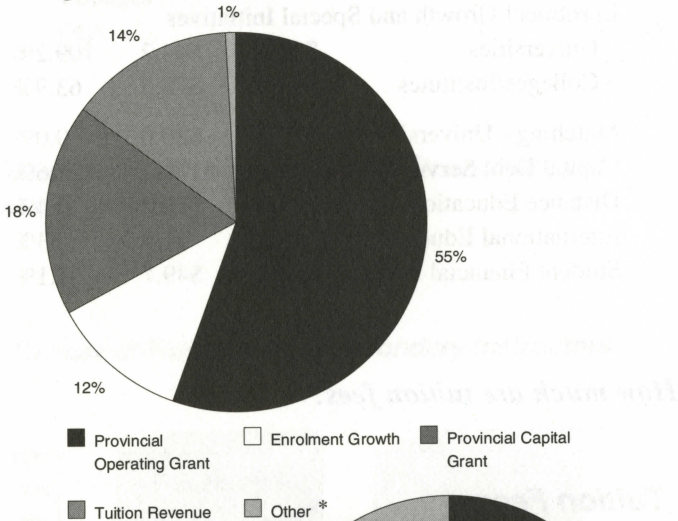
Numbers of recipients and average aid.

TOTAL	32,634	\$5,632
INSTITUTION		
Universities	12,206	\$5,845
Colleges/Institutes	10,811	\$5,431
Private/Out of Province	9,617	\$5,584
STUDENT TYPE		
Independent Single	19,020	\$5,722
Dependent Single	7,648	\$4,353
Married	2,835	\$6,453
Single Parent	3,131	\$7,474

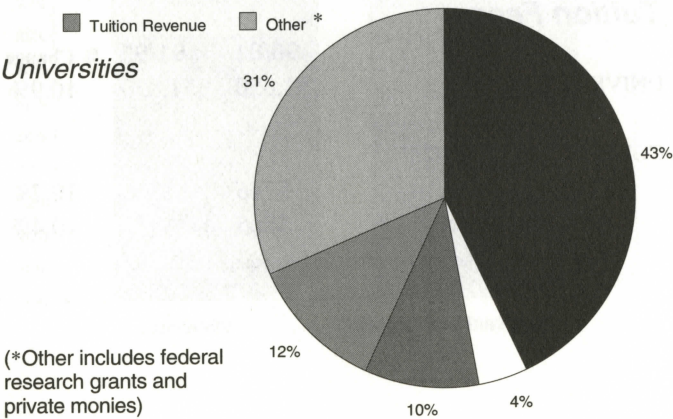
What other sources of revenue do colleges and universities have?

Total Revenue by Source, 1991/92 Estimates

Colleges and Institutes



Universities

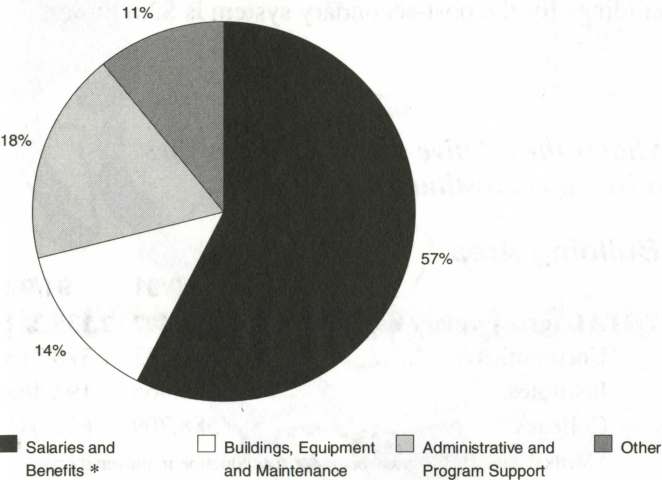


(*Other includes federal research grants and private monies)

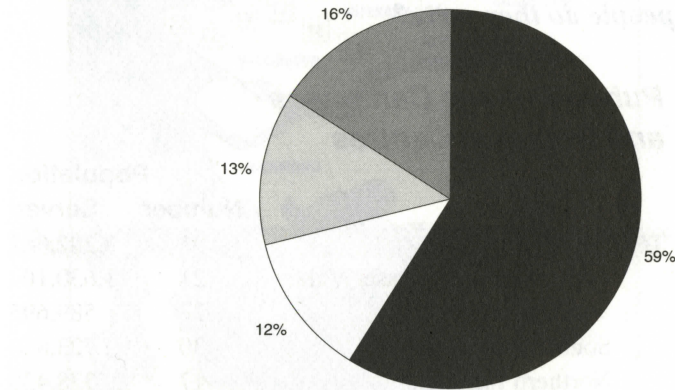
How do colleges and universities spend operating funds?

Total Expenditure by Type, 1991/92 Estimates

Colleges and Institutes



Universities



(*Salaries and Benefits includes all monies directly spent on salaries for administrative, support and academic staff)

• Facilities

The size of British Columbia necessitates the building of a variety of facilities throughout different regions. In current dollars, the capital investment in buildings for the post-secondary system is \$2.8 billion.

What is the relative size of facilities for: universities; institutes; colleges?

Building Area

	90/91	91/92
TOTAL (gross square metres)	2,106,407	2,135,222
Universities *	1,325,233	1,320,716
Institutes	192,465	192,465
Colleges	588,709	622,041

* Methodological changes account for the reduction in university space.

How are facilities distributed and how many people do they serve?

Public College Campuses and Regional Centres

	Number	Population Served
TOTAL	95	3,282,061
Lower Mainland/Fraser Valley	21	1,630,104
Vancouver Island	27	589,695
Southern Interior	30	723,850
Northern Interior	17	338,430

