

Fine Arts Resources at Saskatchewan Universities

An Analysis of Trends 1995-2013

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A. Introduction

This report provides and analyzes trends in the resources committed by the University of Regina and the University of Saskatchewan to fine arts credit programs over the period from 1995 to 2013. Data assembled for the report and the four areas examined are the number of degrees awarded, student enrolment, personnel, and financial resources in units offering fine arts programs at each of the two universities. Following a summary, the report contains a section on each of the four areas, followed by a conclusion. An appendix provides information on data sources and methods and a list of references concludes the report.

Reading the report. This report provides data from 1995 to the present. Data are primarily quantitative and judgments about effects of gains or losses in fine arts are not made. Rather, the report provides a record of the situation for each university, using available data.

For each of the four areas examined, data were obtained from the universities, either as responses to requests made by the SAA, or from publicly available sources such as web sites and archive files. In no section of the report are the data complete – data were not publicly available for some of the years or for some specific parts. As a result, caution should be exercised in interpreting the data. This is especially the case for trends when data were obtained from different sources across different years. Data may not always be comparable across years because of changes in definition or accounting methods used by the universities.

In the data tables, double lines are used to indicate where data sources differ across years or by source. Special caution should be exercised when comparing data across double lines in a table – numbers on the two sides of these lines are not necessarily comparable. Blank cells in tables mean that data were not available or could not be found. Information on methods used and data sources for each table are provided in the appendix.

Acknowledgements. On behalf of the Saskatchewan Arts Alliance (SAA), Marie Powell Mendenhall initially obtained much of the data used in this report. Marnie Gladwell and Mary Blackstone provided comments about the fine arts programs and suggestions concerning analysis of the data. Several individuals associated with Archives and Special Collections, Office of Resource Planning, and University Secretariat of the University of Regina, and the College of Arts and Science, Financial Services, Information and Communications Technology, and University Archives and Special Collections of the University of Saskatchewan assisted in providing data to SAA.

Address any questions or concerns about the data or analysis to paul.gingrich@uregina.ca and I will attempt to respond.

Paul Gingrich
Regina, December 16, 2013

B. Summary

The general picture that emerges in this review of trends in fine arts resources at the two Saskatchewan universities is one of overall stability for most of the period from 1995 to the present. The number of degrees awarded, student enrolment, and the number of faculty positions all remained much the same for most of the years. And budgets for fine arts units, to the extent publicly available, appear not to have changed much in real terms. During this time, there were many year-to-year fluctuations but overall, the most recent numbers for each of the areas examined are not all that different than in 1995.

At the same time, some fine arts areas have experienced losses, especially in the last two or three years. Declines in student enrolment and number of faculty positions have occurred in some parts of the Faculty of Fine Arts at the University of Regina. And the Emma Lake Kenderdine Campus of the University of Saskatchewan has been closed.

In addition, as each university has expanded its budget and number of personnel, fine arts units have not experienced much growth in personnel or financial resources. As a result, fine arts units account for a smaller portion of university personnel and financial resources than in 1995.

This report examines four fine arts areas – degrees awarded, student enrolments, personnel, and financial resources – over the years from 1995 to the present. The data tables in the report are as complete as possible, given data the universities provided to SAA or are publicly available. Data sources for each table are provided in the appendix. From the data tables, trends are described in the text. Following is a summary description of the findings for each university.

University of Regina

The bulk of teaching in fine arts at the University of Regina is conducted by four departments in the Faculty of Fine Arts: Film, Music, Theatre, and Visual Arts. Each of the federated colleges – Champion College, First Nations University, and Luther College – also has fine arts faculty members and offers classes in fine arts. Additional fine arts programs are Arts Education in the Faculty of Education and Creative Writing in the Department of English, Faculty of Arts.

The number of degrees in fine arts fluctuates from year to year, showing little change over most of the period. Over the last two years, the number of degrees has increased and, if degrees in Education are added, the number of fine arts undergraduate degrees has increased as a percentage of all University of Regina degrees to over five per cent. While relatively few in number, graduate degrees in fine arts have increased and have maintained their level of approximately one and a half per cent of all University graduate degrees.

Through 2011, approximately five per cent of undergraduate students at the University were

registered through the Faculty of Fine Arts or in a fine arts program at a federated college. In the last two years, fine arts undergraduate enrolment has declined; in Fall 2013 fine arts enrolment was just over three per cent of all undergraduate enrolment. Arts Education programs have shown much year-to-year change but little trend either up or down. Creative Writing, a small program in the Department of English, has expanded in the last few years. Graduate student enrolment has been small but increasing, keeping pace with the growth of graduate student enrolment at the University, accounting for approximately two per cent of all graduate students.

While data on personnel are incomplete, it appears that the number of faculty and other academic staff in fine arts increased from 1995 to 2005. Since then, the number of faculty members has declined so there are no more faculty members in fine arts than in 1995, and possibly fewer. The Department of Music and the Department of Theatre have each lost positions while the Department of Film has gained positions. Since the number of faculty and other academic staff at the University has increased by over twenty per cent since 1995, the portion of faculty and other academic staff accounted for by fine arts faculty has declined.

The financial resources available to the Faculty of Fine Arts appear to have increased in current dollars but, after correcting for price changes, is much the same as in 1995, perhaps declining a little. In current dollars (not correcting for price increases), the University budget has more than doubled since 1995. As a result, the Faculty of Fine Arts budget appears to have declined from five per cent of the total University budget in 1995 to just over three per cent in the current year. These conclusions are tentative since recent budget data for departments or faculties at the University of Regina are very limited or nonexistent.

In summary, until the last two years the Faculty of Fine Arts maintained its relative strength in enrolment and awarding degrees but did not expand in pace with the University as a whole in terms of personnel and budget.

University of Saskatchewan

Teaching of fine arts subjects at the University of Saskatchewan takes place through the Departments of Art and Art History, Drama, and Music; these are each part of the College of Arts and Science and there is no separate fine arts unit. While a small unit, St. Peter's College also offers classes in fine arts subjects and has several faculty members with fine arts specialties.

In terms of degrees awarded in the three fine arts disciplines, there were wide yearly fluctuations but little trend either up or down. Since 1995, undergraduate degrees in fine arts have hovered around one and a half per cent of all University of Saskatchewan undergraduate degrees; graduate degrees in fine arts have been just under one per cent of all University graduate degrees.

Enrolment in fine arts at the undergraduate has shown little variation since 2007 (earlier data were not readily available) while graduate enrolment has fluctuated from year-to-year. For both levels, and including enrolment in fine arts classes at St. Peter's College, there does not appear to be a trend either up or down.

The number of faculty members in the fine arts departments has changed little since 1995. As a portion of total employment at the University of Saskatchewan, the faculty complement in fine arts and across the University has declined from 2005 to the present.

Budgets for the Department of Art and Art History and the Department of Music have increased in current dollars and after correcting for price increases. The budget for the Department of Drama increased to 2010 but since then has declined. As a portion of the University of Saskatchewan budget, the three fine arts departments have experienced a decline from approximately 0.8 per cent to 0.7 per cent since 2000. One unit that has been cut is the Emma Lake Kenderdine Campus which closed in 2012 and will remain closed until at least 2016.

In summary, fine arts at the University of Saskatchewan appears to have been very stable over most of the period since 1995, in terms of students, graduates, personnel, and finances, with the exception of the Kenderdine Campus.

Fine arts at the University of Regina appears to be larger than at the University of Saskatchewan, although there are differences in how the two universities provide data. There are a few more faculty members at the University of Regina and the number of students is also greater, given the two universities' enrolment figures and number of degrees awarded. However, given the difference in the way the two universities obtain and present their data, no further attempt is made in this report to provide comparisons between the two institutions.

C. Degrees

Summary

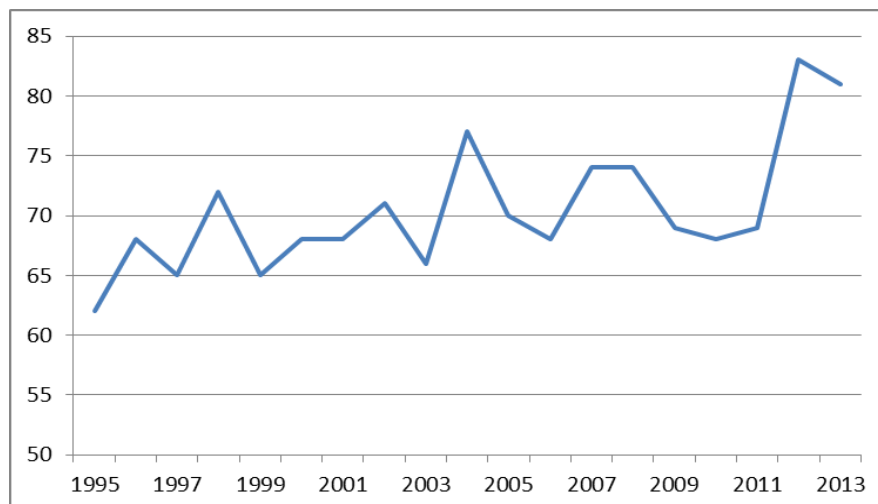
At the University of Regina, in recent years the number of degrees granted by the Faculty of Fine Arts has increased; since 1995 the number has fluctuated widely from year to year. If degrees in Arts Education are added to those from the Faculty of Fine Arts, the percentage of all University undergraduate degrees with a specialization in a fine arts subject has increased in recent years to just over five per cent. While only two per cent of graduate degrees at the University are awarded to fine arts graduate students, the number has increased in recent years, paralleling the increase in graduate degrees awarded by the University as a whole.

Fine arts degrees at the University of Saskatchewan are awarded to graduates of the Departments of Art and Art History, Drama, and Music. There are yearly fluctuations in the number of such degrees, with little trend in either the number or percentage of University undergraduate and graduate degrees in fine arts specialties. The number of degrees in fine arts specialties has fluctuated around an average of one and a half per cent of undergraduate degrees and one per cent of graduate degrees awarded at the University of Saskatchewan.

University of Regina

The number of undergraduate degrees from the Faculty of Fine Arts is given in Figure 1 and Table 1 (these numbers include degrees for students registered in a federated college). There is a gradual upward trend although year-to-year fluctuations are considerable. In 2012 and 2013, the number of degrees from the Faculty of Fine Arts has been above 80, the only two years for which this has been the case.

Figure 1. Number of undergraduate degrees, Faculty of Fine Arts, University of Regina, 1995-2013



For the University of Regina, the number of undergraduate degrees fell to a recent low in 1999 and since then has increased, to approximately the same number in 2012 as in 1995 (Table 1, 3rd column). Year-to-year fluctuations are again considerable. Given the fluctuations in Fine Arts and total undergraduate degrees by year, there appears to be no trend in the number of Fine Arts degrees as a percentage of the total, averaging just under 4 per cent (Table 1, 4th column).

Table 1. Number of undergraduate and graduate degrees, Faculty of Fine Arts and University of Regina, 1995-2013

Year	Undergraduate degrees			Graduate degrees		
	Fine Arts	University total	Fine Arts percentage of total	Fine Arts	University total	Fine Arts percentage of total
1995	62	2,033	3.0	4	138	2.9
1996	68	1,798	3.8	3	153	2.0
1997	65	1,760	3.7	1	146	0.7
1998	72	1,696	4.2	6	135	4.4
1999	65	1,686	3.9	3	130	2.3
2000	68	1,804	3.8	1	150	0.7
2001	68	1,780	3.8	9	172	5.2
2002	71	1,763	4.0	3	184	1.6
2003	66	1,812	3.6	4	174	2.3
2004	77	1,815	4.2	5	184	2.7
2005	70	1,816	3.9	4	224	1.8
2006	68	1,924	3.5	3	261	1.1
2007	74	2,055	3.6	13	308	4.2
2008	74	1,919	3.9	9	329	2.7
2009	69	1,877	3.7	7	339	2.1
2010	68	1,899	3.6	3	338	0.9
2011	69	1,869	3.7	7	363	1.9
2012	83	2,023	4.1	7	361	1.9
2013	81			10		
Total	1,338	33,329	3.8	102	4,089	2.2
Average	70.4			5.4		

The number of graduate degrees from the University has more than doubled over the period (right panel of Table 1). From approximately 150 graduate degrees in the mid to late 1990s, the number has increased to over 350 after 2010. For fine arts, there may be an upward trend, although yearly fluctuations make this difficult to observe. For the three most recent years, the number of graduate degrees in fine arts specialties has been seven or more. As a percentage of the total number of graduate degrees, the number from fine arts shows no real trend, with many ups and downs, averaging 2.2 per cent (last column of Table 1).

Arts Education. Table 2 summarizes information about Bachelor of Education (BED) and Bachelor of Education After Degree (BEAD) in Arts Education awarded by the Faculty of Education. Degrees are in the specialties Dance, Drama, Literature, Music, and Visual Arts.

Table 2. Number of BEDs and BEADs (Arts Education), Faculty of Education, University of Regina, 1995-2013

Year	Number of BEDs and BEADs (Arts Education)	Faculty of Fine Arts plus Arts Education degrees	
		Number	Percentage of University total
1995	17	79	3.9
1996	17	85	4.7
1997	16	81	4.6
2000	11	79	4.4
2001	11	79	4.4
2005	14	84	4.6
2006	27	95	4.9
2010	27	95	5.0
2011	20	89	4.8
2012	27	110	5.4
2013	21	102	

From Table 2, the number of undergraduate degrees in fine arts specialties awarded by the Faculty of Education declined until 2005 but has increased in recent years, with above 20 such degrees in each year since 2010. If these are added to the number of degrees from the Faculty of Fine Arts (Table 1), the portion of undergraduate degrees in fine arts specialties has increased slightly in recent years to just over 5 per cent of all undergraduate University degrees.

University of Saskatchewan

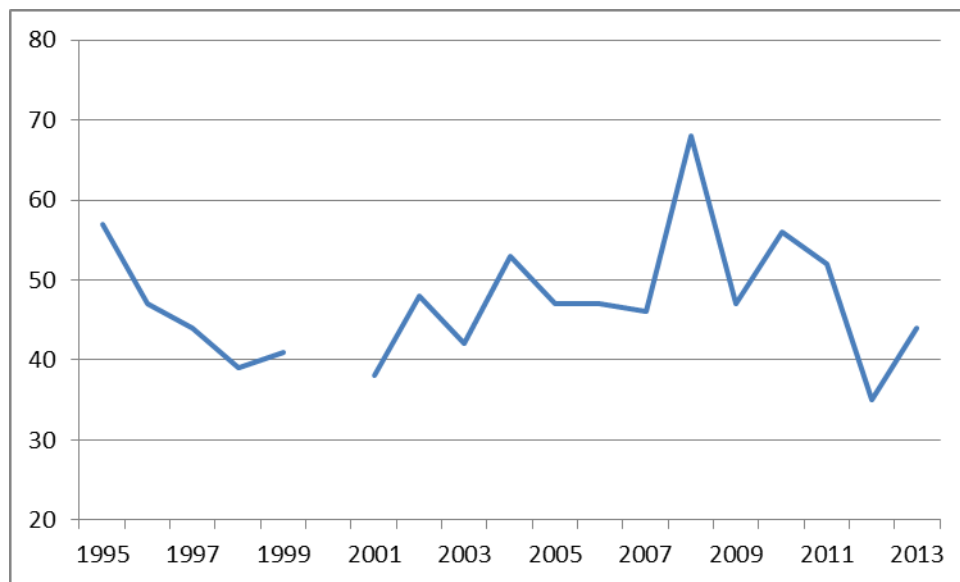
Fine arts programs at the University of Saskatchewan are offered through three departments in the College of Arts and Science: Art and Art History, Drama, and Music. Table 3 summarizes the total number of undergraduate and graduate degrees awarded by these departments.

Table 3. Number of undergraduate and graduate degrees (excluding 3 and 4 year BA) in fine arts specialties and University of Saskatchewan, 1995-2012

Year	Undergraduate degrees			Graduate degrees		
	Fine Arts	U of S Total	Fine Arts as a percentage of U of S total	Fine Arts	U of S Total	Fine Arts as a percentage of U of S total
1995	57	2,876	1.98	5	445	1.12
1996	47	2,894	1.62	2	415	0.48
1997	44	2,546	1.73	5	425	1.18
1998	39	2,620	1.49	4	405	0.99
1999	41	2,379	1.72	1	430	0.23
2000		2,950			450	
2001	38	2,950	1.29	1	460	0.22
2002	48	2,940	1.63	4	445	0.90
2003	42	3,010	1.40	4	500	0.80
2004	53	3,000	1.77	5	500	1.00
2005	47	3,071	1.53	5	514	0.97
2006	47	2,957	1.59	8	524	1.53
2007	46	3,142	1.46	5	550	0.91
2008	68	3,148	2.16	4	587	0.68
2009	47	3,224	1.46	6	655	0.92
2010	56	3,021	1.85	7	718	0.97
2011	52	3,043	1.71	10	773	1.29
2012	35	3,233	1.08	4	864	0.46
2013 spring	39	2,761	1.41	5	437	1.15
2013	44			9		
Total	851	47.3 average per year		89	4.9 average per year	

From Table 3 and Figure 2, yearly fluctuations rather than trends dominate the number of undergraduate degrees from the three departments. From 1995 to 1999, the number of degrees fell, but then generally rose from 2001 to 2008. The unusually high number for 2008 distorts the picture, making it appear that the number of degrees has declined in recent years. However, from the last rows of Table 3, the 44 degrees in 2013 were only slightly fewer than the eighteen year average of 47.3. As a percentage of all University of Saskatchewan degrees, the number from the fine arts departments varies a lot by year but averages approximately 1.6 per cent.

Figure 2. Number of undergraduate degrees from fine arts departments, University of Saskatchewan, 1995-1999 and 2001-2013



One problem with the University of Saskatchewan data is that for the years prior to 2010, Convocation programs (from which these data were obtained) did not state the specialty of graduates receiving 3 or 4 year Bachelor of Arts degrees. While data for 1995-1999, on total number of graduates from fine arts departments are available, no data on this are available for the years 2000 to 2010. Thus the number of graduates from fine arts departments is understated in Table 3 and Figure 2.

Table 4 includes all degrees with a fine arts specialty, but these are available for only eight years. From this table, the number of degrees in fine arts specialties for 2011 to 2013 is slightly lower than for the years 1995-1999.

Table 4. Undergraduate and graduate degrees (including 3 and 4 year BA) in fine arts specialties and total, University of Saskatchewan, 1995-2012

Year	Undergraduate degrees		
	Fine Arts	U of S Total	Fine Arts as percentage of total
1995	75	2,876	2.6
1996	70	2,894	2.4
1997	67	2,546	2.6
1998	58	2,620	2.2
1999	63	2,379	2.6
2011	78	3,043	2.6
2012	54	3,233	1.7
2013 spring	53	2,761	1.9
2013	66		
Total	531	66.4 average per year	

From these data, it appears that there may have been a small decline in the number of undergraduate degrees offered through the three departments specializing in fine arts. However, from Table 4, for 2013 the total number of undergraduate degrees from the three departments is at the average for the eight years for which these data are available.

The number of graduate degrees in a fine arts specialty (right panel of Table 3) is relatively small but has been above the average for all but one year since 2009 and constitutes, on average, approximately one per cent of University graduate degrees. The total number of University of Saskatchewan graduate degrees increased by approximately 65% from 2006 to 2012. Since the number of these fine arts graduate degrees varies so much year by year, it is difficult to indicate a trend in the percentage of fine arts graduate degrees. Graduate degrees in fine arts specialties do not indicate the same degree of growth as total graduate degrees but recent numbers are generally above those for years prior to 2004.

In summary, there is little trend in the number of undergraduate and graduate degrees awarded by the Departments of Art and Art History, Drama, and Music. And the percentages have not changed either – compared with the University as a whole, approximately one and a half per cent of undergraduate degrees and one per cent of graduate degrees are in fine arts specialties.

D. Student enrolment

Summary

Faculty of Fine Arts undergraduate enrolment at the University of Regina appears to have increased at some time after 2002, remained stable until 2011, and declined in the last two years. Graduate enrolment has generally kept pace with increased graduate enrolment at the University, perhaps even slightly outpacing the overall increase. Undergraduate Arts Education enrolment in the Faculty of Education has remained relatively stable since 1999; enrolments in Creative Writing, although small, have expanded rapidly since 2010.

At the University of Saskatchewan, there appears to have been no decline in the number of undergraduates enrolled in the three departments offering fine arts programs. Undergraduate enrolment in fine arts has been very stable in recent years, with minimal fluctuations. And the situation appears the same at federated and affiliated colleges. Graduate enrolments show greater fluctuation from year to year but there is no major downward or upward trend in recent years. Both undergraduate and graduate enrolment as a percentage of University of Saskatchewan enrolment declined slightly in 2011 and 2012 as University enrolment grew while there was little change in fine arts enrolment.

University of Regina

Undergraduate enrolment in the Faculty of Fine Arts was generally greater after 2006 than prior to 2002 (Table 5). While the total number of students registered in fine arts (through the Faculty or a federated college) showed little increase, the number of full time equivalent students (FTEs) was over 10 per cent more in 2006 to 2011 than up to 2002 (Column 4 of Table 5). This may be partly a result of changes in how part-time and full-time students were accounted for between these two periods. However, when the number of FTEs in Fine Arts is compared with the number of FTEs for the University as a whole, the Fine Arts percentage of total University FTEs was generally greater from 2006 to 2011 than up to 2002 (last column of Table 5).

Over the years 2006 to 2011, undergraduate enrolment in Fine Arts was remarkably stable, with relatively minimal ups and downs year by year (2nd to 4th columns of Table 5). In 2012 and 2013 though, enrolment in Fine Arts declined dramatically. From 425 full-time students in 2011, the number fell to 301 in the Fall 2013 semester (although the 2013 numbers are preliminary). A similar decline in FTEs was also recorded. There is also a large decline in the fine arts percentage of total FTEs; Fine Arts enrolment fell from a peak of 5.1 per cent of University enrolment in 2009 to 3.1 per cent in Fall 2013 (lower right of Table 5).

Table 5. Fall semester undergraduate enrolments, Faculty of Fine Arts (including federated colleges) and total, University of Regina, 1995-2013

Year	Fine Arts undergraduate enrolment			University of Regina undergraduate enrolment			Fine Arts FTEs as a per cent of U of R FTEs
	Full-time	Total	FTEs	Full-time	Total	FTEs	
1995	382	430	396	7,667	10,984	8,589	4.6
1996	389	436	402	7,772	10,715	8,613	4.7
1997	414	466	429	7,939	10,654	8,715	4.9
1998	335	481	377	7,908	10,564	8,667	4.3
1999	342	481	382	8,122	10,859	8,904	4.3
2000	342	472	379	8,264	10,943	9,029	4.2
2001	363	500	402	8,356	11,042	9,123	4.4
2002	352	488	391	8,469	11,348	9,292	4.2
2003				8,714	11,387	9,478	
2004				8,758	11,422	9,519	
2005				8,713	11,273	9,444	
2006	431	475	444	8,813	10,941	9,421	4.7
2007	432	482	446	8,350	10,514	8,968	5.0
2008	420	464	433	8,121	10,207	8,717	5.0
2009	437	498	454	8,209	10,419	8,840	5.1
2010	415	495	438	8,395	10,735	9,064	4.8
2011	425	482	441	9,154	11,301	9,767	4.5
2012	383	444	400	9,361	11,526	9,980	4.0
2013	301	371	320	9,904	11,950	10,489	3.1

Table 6 gives the distribution of students registered in fine arts disciplines through the Faculty of Fine Arts and the three federated colleges since 2006. As in Table 5, numbers for 2013 are preliminary and represent registration as of October 2013. And as noted for Table 5, enrolment numbers were reasonably stable from 2006 to 2011, reaching a peak in 2009. Since 2011 though, fine arts enrolment declined in all locations except for First Nations University.

Table 6. Fall semester FTE undergraduate enrolments in fine arts, Faculty of Fine Arts and federated colleges, University of Regina, 2006-2013

Year	Faculty of Fine Arts	Campion College	Luther College	First Nations University	Total
2006	299	59	69	17	444
2007	312	56	65	13	446
2008	299	57	69	8	433
2009	322	64	59	10	454
2010	317	61	53	6	438
2011	318	56	61	7	441
2012	294	39	58	9	400
2013	227	33	46	14	320

Fine arts appears to have maintained, or even increased, its portion of University graduate enrolment (last column of Table 7). While the numbers are not large, with between 16 and 20 graduate students, Table 7 shows that fine arts generally accounted for just under two per cent of all University graduate students in the years 1998 to 2002. In 2007, there were 28 fine arts graduate students and the number was over 30 for some recent years, possibly reaching a high of 35 in 2011 (accounting changes provide slightly different numbers from 2010). As a percentage of all graduate enrolment at the University, fine arts has generally accounted for two per cent or more since 2007.

Table 7. Fall semester graduate enrolments, Fine Arts and total, University of Regina, 1995-2013

Year	Fine Arts graduate enrolment			University of Regina graduate enrolment			Fine Arts total as a per cent of U of R total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	
1995				326	638	964	
1996				329	691	1,020	
1997				324	709	1,033	
1998	11	5	16	345	662	1,007	1.6
1999	11	6	17	379	651	1,030	1.7
2000	12	6	18	330	678	1,008	1.8
2001	12	8	20	359	730	1,089	1.8
2002	17	4	21	418	691	1,109	1.9
2003				540	688	1,228	
2004				581	745	1,326	
2005				605	792	1,397	
2006				671	654	1,325	
2007	17	11	28	698	785	1,483	1.9
2008	19	8	27	655	802	1,457	1.9
2009	20	12	32	681	786	1,467	2.2
2010	23	9	31 /32	718	814	1,532	2.0/2.1
2011	20	15	29 /35	763	814	1,576	1.8/2.2
2012			27	787	802	1,589	1.7
2013			32	832	804	1,636	2.0

Note: Different data sources gave different numbers for 2010 and 2011. Numbers before the / sign are comparable to numbers of 2007-2009 while numbers after the / sign are comparable to those of 2012 and 2013.

Arts Education. The Faculty of Education at the University of Regina offers six programs in Arts Education that lead to a Bachelor of Education (BED) or a Bachelor of Education After Degree (BEAD) in Arts Education. The programs are Aesthetic Education (EAES), Dance Education (EDAN), Drama Education (EDRA), Literature Education (ELIT), Music Education (EMUS), and Visual Arts Education (EVIS). Table 8 shows the relative size of the programs; numbers in this table represent total student enrolment over the period from 1999 Fall to 2013 Winter for all classes in each program. Numbers in Tables 8 and 9 represent enrolment in

classes so are not comparable to the number of students registered in fine arts, as in Tables 5-7, although the right panel of Table 9 may have comparable numbers.

Table 8. Arts Education total undergraduate enrolment, all semesters, 1999-2013

Program	Enrolment
EAES	3999
EDAN	1078
EDRA	1180
ELIT	704
EMUS	1359
EVIS	1170
Total	9490

Yearly enrolments in Arts Education classes by type of instructor are provided in Table 9. Note that these figures include enrolment in all semesters, not just the Fall semester as in Tables 5-7. While there are many ups and downs to total enrolment, no trend is apparent. Enrolment was greatest in years 2002-2005 at over 700 each year, but again reached 740 in 2011-2012. And 2005 and 2006, when enrolment was below 600, represent low years, but 1999-2000 was similarly low.

In terms of the split between enrolment in classes taught by sessionals or faculty, again there is no major trend across time, although enrolment in classes taught by sessionals may have declined slightly over the period. It appears that in years when enrolment in classes offered by faculty was lower, enrolment in classes offered by sessionals was greater. This can be seen most clearly for the years 2004 through 2006 when enrolment in sessional classes was unusually great, reaching over 340 in 2004-2005; enrolment in classes taught by faculty was unusually low in these two years, but by 2002-2008 had returned its earlier level.

The right panel of Table 9 gives the number of students majoring in Arts Education in years for which data were available. From these data, there appears to have been an increase of 20 to 25 per cent in the number of students in Arts Education after 2000.

In summary, enrolment in the Arts Education program appears relatively stable. Yearly fluctuations in enrolment are common but in recent years there is no major trend up or down in the total or in the division between classes taught by sessional or faculty instructors.

Table 9. Arts Education undergraduate enrolments, classes taught by sessionals and by faculty; and student enrolment, 1995-2013

Year	Enrolment in classes taught by			Student enrolment		
	Sessionals	Faculty	Total	Arts Ed	BEAD-AE	Total
1995-1996				68	18	86
1996-1997				67	16	83
1997-1998				69	14	83
1999-2000	254	329	583			
2000-2001	218	492	710	88	11	99
2001-2002	293	393	686	96	15	111
2002-2003	202	542	744			
2003-2004	180	565	745			
2004-2005	343	377	720			
2005-2006	315	271	586	96	11	107
2006-2007	234	354	588	94	5	99
2007-2008	145	537	682			
2008-2009	248	490	738			
2009-2010	141	526	667			
2010-2011	238	406	644	95	19	114
2011-2012	203	537	740	96	20	116
2012-2013	243	414	657	95	13	108
Total	3,258	6,233	9,490			

Creative Writing. The Department of English has offered classes in Creative Writing since at least 1995 and a BA and BA (Honours) with a concentration in Creative Writing since 2005. A thesis based MA in Creative Writing is also offered. Enrolments and numbers of classes offered are given in Table 10 – only years in which classes were offered in both Fall and Winter semesters are included. As was the case for Arts Education, the figures in Table 10 represent enrolment in specific classes rather than the number of students enrolled in a fine arts program (as in Tables 5-7).

Table 10. Undergraduate enrolment in classes and number of classes, Creative Writing, Department of English, 1995-2013

Year	Enrolment	Number of Classes
1995-1996	44	4
1996-1997	49	5
2000-2001	13	1
2005-2006	38	4
2010-2011	66	6
2011-2012	79	6
2012-2013	102	7

From Table 10, after some years of limited enrolment, the Creative Writing program has been successful in expanding enrolment and the Department of English has increased the number of classes offered. Over the last three years, 6-7 classes have been offered and enrolment reached over 100 students in 2012-2013. In addition, two graduate level classes in 2012-2013 attracted six graduate students.

Credit hours taught. Information on the number of students registered by department in the Faculty of Fine Arts was not available. An indication of the relative size of these departments as well as trends in the number of students in classes is available in Table 11, where the number of weekly credit hours taught in the fine arts subjects is provided. These data were available for only one recent year, 2011, so comparisons with early years must be treated with caution. Also note that these are the number of credit hours taught to all students in classes taught by the unit (not only fine arts students), so cannot be compared with the number of students registered in fine arts disciplines (as in Tables 5-7).

Table 11. Weekly credit hours taught by fine arts teaching department, all students, University of Regina, 1998-2011

Subject area or college	Fall semester of:						2011 as a percentage of 1998-2002 average
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2011	
Art	1,544	1,615	1,590	1,584	1,550	1,339	84.9
Art History	189	285	285	216	675	153	46.4
Film	1,314	1,191	1,221	1,269	1,125	1,026	83.8
Music	1,275	1,082	1,128	1,118	1,278	468	39.8
Applied Music	150	124	120	143	150	221	160.8
Theatre	675	1,182	1,068	1,306	1,293	588	53.2
Fine Arts			141	96	116	153	130.0
Total	5,147	5,479	5,553	5,732	6,187	3,948	70.3
Campion	621	681	594	594	633	588	94.1
Luther	363	411	516	540	84	567	148.1
First Nations	997	1,092	756	948	1,014	435	45.2
Federated total	1,981	2,184	1,866	2,082	1,731	1,590	80.8
Fine arts total	7,128	7,663	7,419	7,814	7,918	5,538	73.0
U of R total	116,384	120,042	122,048	123,911	126,701	116,355	95.5

While data are available for only one recent semester (Fall 2011), from Table 11 it appears that the number of credit hours taught for all areas in the Faculty of Fine Arts has declined from the 1998-2002 average. With a few exceptions in smaller areas such as Art History or Fine Arts, credit hours taught were relatively stable by subject from 1998 to 2002. By 2011 credit hours taught declined to 40 per cent of the earlier period in Music and to 53 per cent in Theatre. Declines in Film and Art were not so great – in 2011 each of these was approximately 85 per cent of the earlier level. The only areas where credit hours taught increased were those with relatively few credit hours – Fine Arts (interdisciplinary fine arts classes) and Applied Music (classes designated as MUBN, MUCL, etc.)

For the Faculty of Fine Arts as a whole, credit hours taught in 2011 were 70 per cent of their 1998-2002 level. The situation was mixed in the federated colleges, with Campion College showing only a small decline, Luther an increase, and First Nations University a considerable decline. The highly variable numbers for Luther may reflect changes in the number of faculty members in fine arts subjects for different years.

For the University of Regina as a whole there was around a 5 per cent decline in credit hours taught, whereas the decline for fine arts was 27 per cent.

Teaching credits, 2009-2013. Table 12 provides information about the number of teaching credits taught by fine arts units to all students at the University. Again, these are not directly comparable to the enrolment data of Tables 5-7 but instead are “credits that will be taught by that faculty/college to ALL students” (ORP, 2013). At the same time, trends in Table 12 parallel those of Tables 5 and 6, showing a decline in Fine Arts enrolment since 2011.

Table 12. Fall semester teaching credits, fine arts units, University of Regina, 2009-2013

Unit	2009	2010	2011	2012	Oct. 2013
Faculty of Fine Arts	4,962	4,928	4,263	3,974	3,686
Campion Fine Arts	582	468	678	474	300
Luther Fine Arts	549	522	738	471	936
FNUniv Fine Arts	381	378	444	576	597
Total Fine Arts	6,474	6,296	6,123	5,495	5,519
U of R total	112,905	116,285	124,805	127,799	138,343
Fine Arts percentage	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.3	4.0

Summary. In summary, for the University of Regina, Faculty of Fine Arts undergraduate enrolment appears to have increased at some time after 2002, remained very stable until 2011, and has declined recently, especially in the last two years. Graduate enrolment in fine arts disciplines has fluctuated yearly but has generally kept pace with increased graduate enrolment at the University, perhaps even slightly outpacing overall graduate enrolment. Faculty of Education programs in Arts Education have been relatively stable in terms of undergraduate enrolment since 1999 and Creative Writing has expanded since 2010.

University of Saskatchewan

Since fine arts departments are part of the College of Arts and Science at the University of Saskatchewan and do not have a separate college or faculty, enrolment data were difficult to obtain and appear non-comparable between the years 1995 to 1998 and 2007 and following. As a result, comments in this section refer primarily to recent years.

Table 13. Fall semester undergraduate enrolment, fine arts and total, University of Saskatchewan, 1995-2013

Year	Art and Art History	Drama	Music	Fine Arts Total	University of Saskatchewan	Fine Arts as a percentage of University of Saskatchewan
1995	77	31	17	125		
1996	71	27	24	122	14,361	0.85
1997	75	28	24	127	14,431	0.88
1998	60	27	25	112	14,324	0.78
1999					15,690	
2000					15,985	
2001					16,702	
2002					16,801	
2003					16,993	
2004					16,915	
2005					16,637	
2006					16,486	
2007	167	59	51	277	16,034	1.73
2008	147	58	43	248	15,686	1.58
2009	178	55	38	271	15,811	1.71
2010	148	56	39	243	16,076	1.51
2011	153	47	42	242	16,566	1.46
2012	136	65	51	252	17,171	1.47
2013					16,962	

Undergraduate enrolment in fine arts departments (Table 13) include the three departments of Art and Art History, Drama, and Music in the Faculty of Arts. Fine arts enrolment was very stable in these departments over the years 2007 to 2012, averaging 256 students per year and was within approximately 20 of this for each year. Since total undergraduate enrolment rose for these years, the percentage of students in fine arts departments fell slightly from 1.7 to 1.5 per cent

(last column of Table 13), with yearly fluctuations. For individual departments, enrolment showed considerable fluctuation year by year but there appears to be little trend either upward or downward. Enrolment data were not available for 2013 but student headcount by major and program for Fall 2013 (not shown in this report) was much the same as for the fall semesters in each of 2010, 2011, and 2012, indicating little change for 2013.

Table 14. Fall semester graduate enrolment, fine arts and total, University of Saskatchewan, 1995-2013

Year	Art and Art History	Drama	Music	Fine Arts Total	University of Saskatchewan	Fine Arts as a percentage of University of Saskatchewan
1995	6	1	1	8		
1996	7	1	0	8	1,808	0.44
1997	9	0	0	9	1,760	0.51
1998	8	0	0	8	1,788	0.45
1999					1,827	
2000					1,788	
2001					1,766	
2002					1,744	
2003					1,848	
2004					1,969	
2005					2,096	
2006					2,145	
2007	11	1	4	16	2,186	0.73
2008	11	1	6	18	2,332	0.77
2009	18	0	7	25	2,561	0.98
2010	13	1	9	23	2,780	0.83
2011	10	1	4	15	2,897	0.52
2012	12	1	3	16	3,021	0.53
2013					3,116	

Graduate enrolment (Table 14) shows greater fluctuation than does undergraduate enrolment, with the number of graduate students in the three departments varying between 15 and 25 since 2007. Over these recent years the percentage of all University graduate students in fine arts varies from one-half to one per cent. Peak graduate student enrolment was in 2009 and 2010; in 2011 and 2012 enrolment returned to levels similar to 2007 and 2008. By department, enrolment fluctuates considerably from year to year but no upward or downward trend is apparent.

Departmental data are not available for Fall 2013 but student headcount for fine arts masters programs (MFA and Music) indicates that numbers are up from 18-19 in 2010-2011 to 26-27 in 2012-2013.

Federated and Affiliated Colleges. St. Peter's College offers classes in Art and Art History, Drama, and Music and the data in Table 15 may represent the number of three credit unit equivalents (3-CUE) taken at St. Peter's. Assuming that information from no other federated or affiliated colleges associated with the University of Saskatchewan is included in Table 15, these data provide an indication of student enrolment in fine arts disciplines at St. Peter's. Since these are credit union equivalents and not number of students enrolled, these numbers cannot be compared directly with University of Saskatchewan enrolment figures in Tables 13 and 14.

Table 15. Fall semester number of thee credit unit equivalents in fine arts, Federated or Affiliated Colleges, 2008-2011

Year	Subject			Total
	Art and Art History	Drama	Music	
2008-2009	14	51	0	65
2009-2010	39	63	5	107
2010-2011	17	74	3	94
2011-2012	38	66	0	104

Table 15 indicates that Art and Art History as well as Drama are the main fine arts subjects offered at St. Peter's. With only four years data, there is no indication of an upward or downward trend. While the 2008-2009 figure is much lower than that for other years, for the latest three years for which data are available, the number of three credit unit equivalents is not much changed from year to year.

Summary. In summary, there appears to have been no decline in undergraduate fine arts enrolment at the University of Saskatchewan in recent years, as appears to have been the case for the University of Regina. Undergraduate enrolment in fine arts appears very stable, with minimal yearly fluctuations. And the situation appears the same at federated and affiliated colleges. Graduate enrolments show greater fluctuation from year to year but there is no major downward or upward trend in recent years.

E. Personnel

Summary

At the University of Regina, until 2011-2012 there were only small changes in the number of faculty and other academic staff in the Faculty of Fine Arts or other units offering fine arts classes. The number of personnel reached a peak in 2005, with 37 professor positions, and since then has declined by six positions; this is moderated by a growth of two positions in the federated colleges. There has been a relative decline in the number of positions in fine arts as compared with the University as a whole. The total number of academic staff positions at the University has increased over the last fifteen years. Since 2005-2006 though, the Faculty of Fine Arts is one of four faculties that have lost positions.

The number of University of Saskatchewan faculty members and teaching staff in departments offering fine arts increased slightly between 2000 and 2012. As compared with the University as a whole, fine arts generally maintained its relative portion of University teaching staff, although this fell slightly over the last few years. Total employment at the University of Saskatchewan grew considerably since 2000, with the greatest growth in administration, research, and support staff. During this time, the number of faculty and teaching staff for academic departments across the University, as well as for fine arts, declined relative to total employment at the University.

University of Regina

Faculty of Fine Arts. Since data are not available for all years but only for every five years, the exact trajectory of changes in full-time equivalent positions (FTEs) is not available. In the first panel of Table 16, the number of Professor FTEs varies by year but is much the same in 2011-2012 as in 1995-1996, reaching a peak of 37 positions in 2005-2006 and declining to 33 positions in 2011-2012. (2013-2014 data were obtained from the Faculty of Fine Arts web site and may not be comparable to data of other years). The four Instructor positions added teaching resources to the Faculty so total budgeted positions increased from 34.5 in 1995-1996 to a high of 40 in 2005-2006, after which there was a decline of three positions, leaving the total 2.5 greater for 2011-2012 than in 1995-1996. The number of other academic staff fluctuates over the years but is approximately two positions lower at the end of the period than at the start. As a result, total FTE academic staff increased to 2005-2006 and then declined to reach much the same total in 2011-2012 as in 1995-1996.

The second panel of Table 16 provides data for the University of Regina. For all categories of personnel, the number of positions across the University rose, with increases of 30 Professor positions, 60 Instructor positions, and 30 other academic staff positions for an increase of just over 120 positions.

From the last panel of Table 16, it is apparent that, when compared with the University as a whole, the relative number of positions in the Faculty of Fine Arts declined over the fifteen years. For Professor positions there was a one percentage point decline, from with the Faculty's number of positions falling from 9.5 per cent to 8.4 per cent of University positions. For the total number of FTE academic staff the decline was greater at just over 1.5 percentage points; Instructor and other academic staff increases in the Faculty did not keep pace with growth across the University.

Table 16. Full-time equivalent positions by type, Faculty of Fine Arts and University of Regina, 1995-2012

Faculty of Fine Arts and University of Regina by year	Full-time equivalent positions by type (FTEs)					
	Professors	Instructors	Total budgeted positions	Vacancies	Other academic staff	Total FTEs
Fine Arts						
1995-1996	34.5	0.0	34.5	0.5	6.4	40.9
2000-2001	35.0	4.0	39.0	6.0	5.7	44.7
2005-2006	37.0	4.0	40.0	5.0	5.1	45.1
2010-2011	34.0	4.0	38.0	6.0	3.7	41.7
2011-2012	33.0	4.0	37.0	4.0	4.1	41.1
2013-2014	31.0	4.0	35.0			
University of Regina						
1995-1996	364.8	0.0	364.8	39.8	142.4	507.2
2000-2001	378.4	44.2	422.6	56.4	139.3	561.8
2005-2006	389.5	57.5	447.0	75.0	164.6	611.6
2010-2011	386.0	61.2	447.2	53.0	172.0	619.2
2011-2012	392.5	62.2	454.7	68.5	177.2	631.9
Fine Arts as a percentage of U of R						
1995-1996	9.5	–	9.5	1.3	4.5	8.1
2000-2001	9.3	9.0	9.2	10.6	4.1	8.0
2005-2006	9.5	7.0	8.9	6.7	3.1	7.4
2010-2011	8.8	6.5	8.5	11.3	2.2	6.7
2011-2012	8.4	6.4	8.1	5.8	2.3	6.5

Table 17. Full-time equivalent positions, faculty and total, by department, Faculty of Fine Arts, University of Regina, 1995-2012

Fiscal year	Dean's office		Film		Music		Theatre		Visual Arts	
	Fac	Tot	Fac	Tot	Fac	Tot	Fac	Tot	Fac	Tot
1995-96	3	4.1	5	6.5	10	11.6	8	8.9	8.5	9.9
1996-97	3	4.1	5	7.0	9	10.6	8	8.9	7.5	8.9
1997-98	3	4.1	4	6.0	10	10.6	7	7.9	6.5	7.8
1998-99	3	4.2	4	5.9	11	11.6	7	7.9	7.5	8.8
1999-00	3	4.1	6	7.5	11	11.6	8	8.8	10.5	11.4
2000-01	2	3.1	7	8.9	11	11.7	8	8.8	11.0	12.1
2001-02	3	4.9	7	8.6	11	11.6	8	8.6	11.0	11.8
2002-03	3	4.9	7	8.6	11	11.6	8	8.6	11.0	11.8
2005-06	3	4.7	7	8.6	12	12.6	8	8.4	10.0	10.8
2010-11	4	5.1	7	8.5	9	9.4	7	7.3	11.0	11.4
2011-12	4	5.5	7	8.5	8	8.4	7	7.3	11.0	11.4
2013-14	3		8		8		6		10.0	

Note: Fac is the number of Faculty and includes Professor and Instructor positions. Tot is Total and includes the full-time equivalent for all academic staff (faculty, sessionals, etc.) Personnel at federated colleges not included.

Table 17 provides data on the distribution of positions in the Faculty of Fine Arts by department. From this table it is apparent that there was some redistribution of positions within the Faculty, with Film and Visual Arts gaining positions and Music losing positions. In recent years, Theatre and Visual Arts appear to have lost positions.

All faculties. Table 18 provides comparative data for units and faculties across the University of Regina. Only figures for the FTE budgeted academic positions of those with Professor and Instructor positions and for total academic staff are provided.

From the first panel of Table 18 and comparing the most recent year with 1995-1996, Professor and Instructor positions grew in number in several faculties: Arts (+22), Business Administration (+12), and Engineering (+19); there were smaller but consistent increases in Social Work (+4) and KHS (+6). In the case of the Faculty of Arts, growth was almost entirely in the number of Instructors, with no net increase in the number of those in professorial ranks; for Business Administration and Engineering, most of the growth was in Professor positions. In terms of larger faculties, Fine Arts, Education, and Science experienced very small growth in numbers.

It should also be noted that the Faculty of Nursing was established recently with eight professorial positions as of the most recent year.

Table 18. Full-time equivalent (FTE) positions for faculties at the University of Regina, 1995-2012

Faculty or unit	Fiscal year				
	1995-1996	2000-2001	2005-2006	2010-2011	2011-2012
	Total FTE budgeted academic positions – Professor and Instructor ranks				
Arts	104.3	125.0	134.7	124.3	126.3
Business Admin.	27.0	27.0	31.0	39.0	39.0
Education	59.0	55.3	62.3	59.3	59.3
Engineering	22.0	36.0	39.0	40.0	41.0
Fine Arts	34.5	39.0	40.0	38.0	37.0
KHS	11.0	11.0	14.5	17.0	17.0
Nursing	–	–	–	3.0	8.0
Science	77.0	82.6	84.0	81.0	81.0
Social Work	14.8	17.0	16.5	18.5	19.0
Faculties total	349.6	392.9	422.0	420.2	427.7
Other	15.2	29.6	25.0	27.0	27.0
U of R total	364.8	422.6	447.0	447.2	454.7
	Total academic staff FTEs				
Arts	125.0	140.5	154.4	143.4	141.0
Business Admin.	29.2	29.1	35.0	42.2	43.4
Education	65.7	61.4	67.9	63.0	63.0
Engineering	32.7	46.5	49.3	49.9	50.8
Fine Arts	41.4	46.4	45.4	41.9	41.1
KHS	14.9	14.8	19.4	21.1	20.9
Nursing	–	–	–	3.0	8.0
Science	107.3	115.8	120.8	116.0	115.1
Social Work	15.6	17.8	17.2	19.0	19.5
Faculties total	431.8	472.2	509.4	499.4	502.7
Other	75.4	89.6	102.2	119.7	129.2
U of R total	507.2	561.8	611.6	619.1	631.9

Growth in the number of Professor and Instructor positions at the University was considerable in the ten years after 1995-1996. Since 2005-2006, there has been little growth in the number of positions, with several faculties experiencing a decline in the number of Professor or Instructor positions. The Faculty of Arts has lost eight of these positions since then, with the Faculties of Education, Fine Arts, and Science each losing three positions.

From the second panel of Table 18, the trend in total academic staff FTEs is much the same as that of the first panel – considerable growth to 2005-2006 and then a levelling off in the number of positions. Again, it is the Faculties of Arts, Education, Fine Arts, and Science that have experienced a reduction in the number for full-time equivalent academic staff positions.

The “Other” row in each panel should also be noted. These are teaching staff in units such as English as a Second Language, Institut Français, and the Johnson-Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy, with 23, 6, and 5 academic staff respectively in 2011-2012.

Faculty of Education. For the most part, the Arts Education program in the Faculty of Education appears to have been maintained at a stable level. Since faculty and other positions are not budgeted specifically for Arts Education, the number of classes taught by Professors or Instructors (Faculty) and by Sessionals gives an indication of the commitment of the Faculty of Education to this program.

As can be seen in the last column of Table 19, after 2006-2007 there has been a small decline in the total number of classes. Most of this decline has been in the areas of Dance and Music (EDAN and EMUS); the other four programs in Arts Education are stable in terms of number of classes offered over the whole period (data not shown in report). While the decline has not been dramatic, there has certainly been no upward trend. In EMUS, one other trend is that a larger portion of the classes have been taught by Sessionals in recent years.

Table 19. Arts Education classes, Faculty of Education, University of Regina, 1999-2013

Year	Number of classes taught by		
	Sessionals	Faculty	Total
1999-2000	12	30	42
2000-2001	9	28	37
2001-2002	14	26	40
2002-2003	10	28	38
2003-2004	10	30	40
2004-2005	19	20	39
2005-2006	17	21	38
2006-2007	15	25	40
2007-2008	11	28	39
2008-2009	14	23	37
2009-2010	10	28	38
2010-2011	13	23	36
2011-2012	12	27	39
2012-2013 Winter	13	21	34
Total	179	358	537

Department of English. The Creative Writing program has experienced growth in the number of classes. While data are available for only a few years, Table 20 shows an increased Department of English commitment to this program, with more classes in recent years. In these recent years, several of the classes are joint undergraduate and graduate classes, indicating the beginnings of a larger graduate program – a Masters program in Creative Writing began in 2005.

Table 20. Creative Writing classes, Department of English, University of Regina, 1995-2013

Year	Number of classes
1995-1996	4
1996-1997	5
2000-2001	1
2005-2006	4
2010-2011	6
2011-2012	6
2012-2013	7

Federated colleges. The three federated colleges of the University of Regina – Champion College, the First Nations University of Canada, and Luther College – have each employed faculty members with specialization in fine arts since 1995. As shown in Table 21, this number has varied over the years, with six faculty members at federated colleges being the most common number. Fine arts faculty numbers have declined at First Nations University but in recent years have increased at Luther College. The increase of two faculty member positions at federated colleges since 2005-2006 moderates the loss of four positions in the Faculty of Fine Arts (Table 16), producing a net loss of two positions in fine arts disciplines at the University of Regina.

Table 21. Number of faculty positions at federated colleges, University of Regina, 1995-2013

Year	Number of faculty positions in each federated college			Total
	Campion	First Nations	Luther	
1995-1996	1	5	0	6
1996-1997	1	5	0	6
1997-1998	1	5	0	6
1998-1999	1	5	0	6
1999-2000	1	5	0	6
2000-2001	1	5	0	6
2001-2002	1	4	1	6
2002-2003	2	4	1	7
2003-2004	1	4	0	5
2004-2005	1	3	0	4
2005-2006	2	2	1	5
2006-2007	2	2	1	5
2007-2008	2	1	2	5
2008-2009	2	2	2	6
2009-2010	2	3	2	7
2010-2011	2	3	2	7
2011-2012	2	2	2	6
2012-2013	2	2	2	6
2013-2014	2	2	3	7

Summary. From 1995 to 2012, the general picture is that of relatively little change in the number of FTE academic positions in fine arts at the University of Regina. There has been a small decline in the number of positions since 2005-2006, somewhat moderated by the increase in positions at the federated colleges. A further decline though, appears to have taken place since 2011-2012. While the number of positions at the University as a whole has increased, several other academic units have had similar stability or small declines in number of positions while some units have increased the number of academic staff positions considerably. Fine Arts, Education, Science, and perhaps Arts are the faculties have not kept pace with the growth in number of positions.

University of Saskatchewan

Permanent complement of faculty members. After dipping slightly after 1995-1996, the permanent complement of faculty members in the three fine arts departments increased from 27.5 in 2000 to 31 in 2011-2012 (Table 22, 2nd column). For the University as a whole, the permanent complement of faculty members rose each year from just under 1,000 in the year 2000 to 1,122 in 2011-2012 (5th column). As a percentage of the permanent complement at the University, the fine arts complement declined to 2005-2006. But since then it has been greater, and with the increase in fine arts faculty numbers in 2011-2012, the fine arts percentage recovered to reach much the same level as it was in 2000 – approximately 2.75% of the total (Table 23, 2nd column).

Teaching FTEs. Teaching FTEs provide a measure of the teaching resources available to departments in each year. These rose to 2005-2006 for fine arts departments (Table 22, 3rd column), while the permanent complement declined. Since then the permanent complement has increased but teaching FTEs have declined. For the University as a whole, teaching FTEs rose by approximately 200 between the year 2000 and the middle of the decade and then declined by approximately 50 after that (6th column). This parallels the situation for fine arts. As a result, the percentage of teaching FTEs for fine arts, as compared with the University as a whole, showed year-to-year fluctuations but there is no clear trend up or down (Table 23, 3rd column).

Total employment. This is the FTE total of all those actively employed, both academic and non-academic staff. This increased in fine arts departments to 2004-2007 and then declined, leaving it a little greater at the end of the decade than at the beginning (Table 22, 4th column). The small net increase was mostly due to the added number of faculty permanent complement. For the University as a whole, total employment expanded by almost one-quarter from 2000 to 2012, from 4,200 to 5,200 (Table 22, last column). As a result, total employment in fine arts as compared with total University employment declined from around just over 1% in 2000 to 0.9% at the end of the decade.

Changes in the relative importance of academic and non-academic staff at the University of Saskatchewan as a whole can be seen by noting the decline in the permanent complement of faculty and teaching FTE employment as a percentage of total employment across the whole university (last two columns of Table 23). After 2000, University employment in administration, research, and support increased markedly, especially administration employment. The trend of declining percentages of permanent complement of faculty and teaching FTEs in fine arts (Table 23, 4th column) generally parallels the situation across the University. That is, for the University of Saskatchewan as a whole, and for fine arts in particular, the growth in employment in administration, research, and support staff was greater after 2000 than it was for faculty and teaching staff.

Table 22. Permanent faculty complement, total teaching FTEs, and total employment for fine arts departments and University of Saskatchewan, 1994-2012

Fiscal year	Fine arts departments			University of Saskatchewan		
	Permanent faculty complement	Total teaching FTEs	Total employment	Permanent faculty complement	Total teaching FTEs	Total employment
1994-1995	27.8	34.1	43.1	911.7	1,095.8	2,570.7
1995-1996	27.8	32.5	42.1	907.5	1,068.7	2,536.8
1996-1997	26.5	32.6	42.1	882.8	1,037.0	2,496.9
1997-1998	26.5	33.8	43.4	877.5	1,049.9	2,473.8
1998-1999	26.5	33.9	43.8	867.0	1,026.9	2,437.6
2000-2001	27.5	35.5	44.3	993.4	1,235.2	4,214.2
2001-2002	27.5	37.2	46.9	1,007.8	1,276.1	4,271.8
2002-2003	26.5	35.8	46.1	1,034.5	1,315.8	4,433.4
2003-2004	25.8	38.8	48.6	1,049.4	1,385.7	4,642.1
2004-2005	26.7	40.7	50.4	1,042.2	1,406.7	4,683.6
2005-2006	26.0	41.8	50.7	1,059.4	1,446.3	4,780.5
2006-2007	26.7	41.4	50.4	1,063.9	1,446.8	4,790.1
2007-2008	30.4	37.7	47.7	1,065.6	1,399.5	4,714.6
2008-2009	29.9	40.1	49.5	1,085.3	1,422.2	4,950.6
2009-2010	29.1	33.3	43.3	1,109.1	1,358.6	5,079.0
2010-2011	29.9	39.2	49.0	1,127.9	1,381.7	5,143.4
2011-2012	31.0	37.7	47.3	1,122.3	1,390.5	5,204.2

Table 23. Fine Arts and total teaching complements as a percentage of University of Saskatchewan employment complements, 1994-2012

Fiscal year	Fine arts as a percentage of University of Saskatchewan			University of Saskatchewan percentages	
	FA permanent faculty complement / U of S permanent faculty	FA total teaching FTEs / U of S teaching FTEs	FA teaching FTEs / U of S total employment	Total faculty permanent complement / U of S total employment	Total U of S teaching FTEs / total U of S employment
1994-1995	3.05	3.11	1.33	35.47	42.63
1995-1996	3.06	3.04	1.28	35.77	42.13
1996-1997	3.00	3.14	1.31	35.36	41.53
1997-1998	3.02	3.22	1.37	35.47	42.44
1998-1999	3.06	3.30	1.39	35.57	42.13
2000-2001	2.77	2.87	0.84	23.57	29.31
2001-2002	2.73	2.92	0.87	23.59	29.87
2003-2003	2.56	2.72	0.81	23.33	29.68
2003-2004	2.46	2.80	0.84	22.61	29.85
2004-2005	2.56	2.89	0.87	22.25	30.03
2005-2006	2.45	2.89	0.87	22.16	30.25
2006-2007	2.51	2.86	0.86	22.21	30.20
2007-2008	2.85	2.69	0.80	22.60	29.68
2008-2009	2.75	2.82	0.81	21.92	28.73
2009-2010	2.62	2.45	0.66	21.84	26.75
2010-2011	2.65	2.84	0.76	21.93	26.86
2011-2012	2.76	2.71	0.72	21.57	26.72

Faculty and teaching complement by department. Table 24 shows the permanent faculty complement and the total number of full-time equivalent teaching positions for the three fine arts departments.

Table 24. Permanent faculty complement and total teaching FTEs, fine arts departments, University of Saskatchewan, 1994 to 2012

Fiscal year	Art and Art History		Drama		Music	
	Permanent faculty complement	Total teaching FTEs	Permanent faculty complement	Total teaching FTEs	Permanent faculty complement	Total teaching FTEs
1994-1995	11.5	11.3	6.0	7.8	10.3	15.0
1995-1996	11.5	12.9	6.0	6.6	10.3	13.0
1996-1997	10.5	11.2	6.0	7.6	10.0	13.8
1997-1998	10.5	12.6	6.0	7.0	10.0	14.2
1998-1999	10.5	13.3	6.0	6.9	10.0	13.7
2000-2001	11.8	16.3	6.0	7.8	9.7	11.4
2001-2002	12.0	16.9	6.3	7.5	9.2	12.8
2002-2003	11.3	14.7	6.2	7.5	9.0	13.6
2003-2004	10.6	15.2	6.2	8.2	9.0	15.4
2004-2005	10.8	15.2	7.0	8.6	8.9	16.9
2005-2006	10.0	17.2	7.0	9.9	9.0	14.7
2006-2007	10.0	16.5	6.1	8.6	10.6	16.3
2007-2008	12.0	15.1	7.4	7.6	11.0	15.0
2008-2009	11.6	16.4	7.4	8.1	10.9	15.6
2009-2010	11.3	13.1	7.0	8.1	10.8	12.1
2010-2011	11.9	16.1	7.0	8.5	11.0	14.6
2011-2012	13.8	13.8	6.2	7.9	11.0	16.0

- Art and Art History.** The permanent complement showed little change from 1994 to 2007, when the number of positions increased. By 2011-2012, the faculty complement was over two positions greater than in the mid-1990s. The number of teaching FTEs has been more variable – these are generally greater in years when the faculty complement is lower. The increase in faculty complement in 2011-2012 was associated with a decline in the number of other and sessional FTEs.

- **Drama.** Until 2003-2004, there was almost no change in the faculty complement. It then increased, reaching a high of 7.4 positions in 2007-2009. Since then it has declined to just over 6 positions. The number of teaching FTEs also declined from a peak in 2005-2006. The FTEs for Drama in 2011-2012 are almost exactly the same as in 1994-1995.
- **Music.** After a slow decline in the faculty complement from over 10 to just under 9 positions in 2004-2005, the Department of Music increased its faculty complement to 11 positions by 2010. The number of teaching FTEs has been variable in recent years, fluctuating around a total of 15 teaching FTEs.

St. Peter's College. While historical data are not readily available, the web site of St. Peter's College lists 26 faculty members, although no information is provided about whether these are part-time or full-time positions. Of these faculty members, four offer classes paralleling the University of Saskatchewan in fine arts – Art and Art History, Drama, and Music. Another four faculty members offer classes in Creative Writing.

Summary. At the University of Saskatchewan, the fine arts permanent complement of faculty members and the teaching staff both increased slightly between 2000 and 2012. As compared with the University as a whole, fine arts departments generally maintained their relative numbers although the number of teaching staff dipped slightly over the last few years. For the University as a whole, total employment grew considerably over the decade with the greatest growth in administration, research, and support staff. During the decade, the number of faculty and teaching staff for departments across the University, as well as for fine arts, declined relative to total employment at the University.

F. Financial Resources

Cautionary Note: Data in this section must be treated with extra caution since information about specific faculties and departments is sporadic and sometimes inconsistent. The audited annual financial statements for each university are available for most years since 1995; these provide a consistent treatment of university finances across years. But these statements do not provide budgets or financial information for faculties, let alone departments. One exception is the fine arts departments at the University of Saskatchewan, where information about financial resources allocated to fine arts for the years 2008 to 2013 was provided to SAA. In this section, while specific values for any year may not be exactly comparable with those of other years, financial and budget trends shown here are generally consistent with trends in the number of full-time equivalent staff members. And staff salaries and benefits constitute the majority of faculty and department budgets. Thus the financial trends in this section may be considered to be more or less reflective of what has occurred at each university.

Summary

The budget of the Faculty of Fine Arts at the University of Regina increased by over 40 per cent between 1995-1996 and 2013-2014. After correcting for price increases, the budget for the most recent year is much the same, perhaps a little lower, as in 1995-1996. Since the University budget as a whole has grown more rapidly over this period, the Faculty of Fine Arts budget as a percentage of the University budget has declined from five per cent of the University total to just over three per cent.

Financial resources for University of Regina faculties have changed since 1995. The Faculty of Fine Arts is in the middle among faculties in terms of gains or losses. There has been a relative decline in the Faculty's financial resources but not a decline as severe as experienced by the Faculties of Education or Science. Neither has there been an increase, as experienced by Faculties of Business Administration, Engineering, and Kinesiology and Health Studies. The relative decline for the Faculties of Arts and Fine Arts has been similar.

Financial resources for the Departments of Art and Art History, Drama, and Music at the University of Saskatchewan increased since the mid-1990s, even after adjusting for price changes. The increase was relatively minimal or nonexistent to 2000-2001 with growth after that. In recent years though, the Department of Drama has experienced a budget decline.

As a portion of total University of Saskatchewan revenues, the three departments offering fine arts classes and programs experienced a loss. While comparable data from other University faculties and departments are not readily available, from the section on full-time equivalent personnel, the situation of fine arts appears to mirror that of the University as a whole – declining resources for academic departments as a portion of the University budget.

University of Regina

The budget for the Faculty of Fine Arts increased since 1995, by a small amount to 2001-2002, followed by a greater amount to the present. In Table 25, the Faculty's budget in current dollars (uncorrected for inflation) was almost constant at \$3.6-3.7 million between 1995-1996 and 2001-2002, increasing to an estimated \$5.2 million for 2013-2014. After correcting for price increases, the budget in constant dollars declined from 1995-1996 to 2001-2002 and by 2013-2014 is estimated to be lower than in 1995-1996. Given that Faculty costs (primarily salaries and benefits) may have increased more rapidly than the CPI, this could indicate an even larger decline in Faculty financial resources.

From the last column of Table 25, over time the Faculty of Fine Arts received a smaller portion of the University of Regina budget since 1996-1997. From 5.0% in 1995-1996, the Faculty share fell to 4.6% in 2001-2002 and 3.2% in 2013-2014.

Table 25. Budgets of Faculty of Fine Arts and University of Regina, current and constant 2002 dollars, 1995-2014

Year	Faculty of Fine Arts budget		University of Regina in current dollars	Faculty of Fine Arts as a percentage of University of Regina (current dollars)
	Current dollars	Constant 2002 dollars		
1995-1996	3,638,740	4,211,505	72,416,740	5.0
1996-1997	3,648,389	4,141,191	71,028,637	5.1
2001-2002	3,728,139	3,835,534	80,709,250	4.6
2013-2014	5,233,842	4,170,392	164,600,156	3.2

Cautionary note about Tables 25 and 26: In addition to the cautionary note for this section on financial resources, an additional caution must be exercised for the 2013-2014 data for the University of Regina. These data were obtained from the University web site but contain the note "to be used solely to determine relative magnitude of various budget reduction scenarios" (University of Regina, 2013e). As a result, these data may not be comparable to those of earlier years but, at the time this section was written, they were the only budget data by faculty publicly available for years after 2001-2002. The trends shown are generally consistent with data on full-time equivalent numbers of positions so that changes after 2001-2002 shown in Tables 25 and 26 are not exact, but appear to provide a reasonable estimate of the nature of budget trends at the University of Regina.

In Table 26, comparative data across University of Regina faculties are provided. In the last row of this table, the declining portion of budget available to the Faculty of Fine Arts is

paralleled by a smaller portion of University budget devoted to the faculties of the University. From 50% of University budget going to faculties in 1995-1996, the portion of the budget devoted to faculties fell to 45% in 2001-2002 and to 35% by 2013-2014.

Table 26. Budgets of faculties, thousands of current dollars and percentage of total, University of Regina, 1995-2014

Faculty	Budget by year			Budget as percentage of faculties total			Percentage point change, 1995-2014
	1995-1996	2001-2002	2013-2014	1995-1996	2001-2002	2013-2014	
Arts	10,062	10,206	14,941	27.8	28.2	26.0	-1.8
Business Admin.	2,418	2,385	5,875	6.7	6.6	10.2	+3.5
Fine Arts	3,639	3,728	5,234	10.0	10.3	9.1	-0.9
Education	5,641	5,261	7,001	15.5	14.6	12.2	-3.3
Engineering	2,810	3,182	5,872	7.7	8.8	10.2	+2.5
Kinesiology	1,380	1,452	3,870	3.8	4.0	6.7	+2.9
Science	8,670	8,173	12,112	23.9	22.7	21.1	-2.8
Social Work	1,671	1,643	2,595	4.6	4.6	4.5	-0.1
Total for Faculties	36,291	36,030	57,500	100.0	100.0	100.0	
University of Regina total from Table 25	72,417	80,709	164,600				
Total for faculties as a percentage of University total	50.1%	44.6%	34.9%				

Table 26 provides an indication of how the University has changed the allocation of financial resources among faculties. The budget in current dollars for all faculties has increased from 1995-1996 to 2013-2014, with some units gaining more and others less. Faculty budgets as a percentage of the University total (last three columns) illustrate the following:

- The Faculties of Business Administration, Engineering, and Kinesiology each increased their relative portion of total budget devoted to faculties by 2.5 to 3.5 percentage points.
- There has been little or no change in the Faculty of Social Work's portion.
- Four faculties have experienced declines in their portion of the total budget for faculties. The greatest decline is for Education (minus 3.3 percentage points) and Science (minus

2.8). The Faculty of Arts and Fine Arts experienced declines of 1.8 and 0.9 percentage points, respectively.

Arts Education. The Faculty of Education devotes considerable resources to Arts Education – data on number of graduates, classes, enrolment, and faculty are provided in previous sections of this report. The Faculty of Education provided data to SAA giving the amounts specifically devoted to Arts Education – these amounts are \$5,500 in 2000, \$6,000 in 2001, \$7,000 in 2002 and 2003, and \$10,000 since 2004 (Faculty of Education, 2013c). However, this is only a small proportion of Faculty of Education instructional resources devoted to Arts Education. Since some faculty members in Education offer classes in both Arts Education and other programs of the Faculty of Education, it would be difficult to estimate the extent of financial resources going to Arts Education. The best approximations to this is likely the number of faculty and classes offered (see section E).

Summary. From the above, the change in financial resources devoted to fine arts at the University of Regina, as shown in Table 25, stands in the middle among faculties – a decline but not a decline as severe as experienced by Education or Science and not an increase, as experienced by Business Administration, Engineering, and Kinesiology. In relative terms, the decline for Arts and Fine Arts has been similar.

University of Saskatchewan

For the Departments of Art and Art History, Drama, and Music, budgets in current dollars have generally increased (Table 27). The exception is the Department of Drama, where the budget in 2012-2013 is less than in 2009-2010.

Table 27. Budgets of fine arts departments, current dollars, University of Saskatchewan, 1994-2013

Year	Faculty			Total
	Art and Art History	Drama	Music	
1994-1995	1,006,316	573,218	975,765	2,555,299
1995-1996	1,038,901	588,420	986,377	2,613,698
2000-2001	1,178,798	615,704	1,014,928	2,809,430
2001-2002	1,242,223	658,559	1,012,890	2,913,672
2008-2009	1,739,848	843,747	1,199,222	3,782,817
2009-2010	1,781,456	887,818	1,264,147	3,933,421
2010-2011	1,846,727	932,609	1,344,212	4,123,548
2011-2012	2,115,631	891,178	1,518,291	4,525,100
2012-2013	2,206,458	864,982	1,634,862	4,706,302

After taking account of price changes, the total budget for the three fine arts departments decreased between 1994-1995 and 2001-2002 (last column of Table 28). Since 2001-2002, the total budget for these departments has increased by just over 25 per cent. This growth is in the Departments of Art and Art History (39 per cent growth) and Music (27 per cent growth) while the budget, corrected for price increases, for the Department of Drama is little changed from what it was in 2001-2002 (middle three columns of Table 28).

Table 28. Budgets of fine arts departments, constant 2002 dollars, University of Saskatchewan, 1994-2013

Year	Faculty			Total
	Art and Art History	Drama	Music	
1994-1995	1,186,693	675,965	1,150,666	3,013,324
1995-1996	1,202,432	681,042	1,141,640	3,025,113
2000-2001	1,248,727	652,229	1,075,136	2,976,091
2001-2002	1,278,007	677,530	1,042,068	2,997,605
2008-2009	1,501,163	727,996	1,034,704	3,263,863
2009-2010	1,521,312	758,171	1,079,545	3,359,027
2010-2011	1,555,794	785,686	1,132,445	3,473,924
2011-2012	1,734,124	730,474	1,244,501	3,709,098
2012-2013	1,780,838	698,129	1,319,501	3,798,468

Table 29. Budgets of fine arts departments and University of Saskatchewan, thousands of current dollars, 1994-2013

Year	Fine arts departments	University of Saskatchewan	Fine arts as a percentage of University budget
1994-1995	2,555		
1995-1996	2,614		
2000-2001	2,809	357,000	0.79
2001-2002	2,913	358,000	0.81
2008-2009	3,782	516,400	0.73
2009-2010	3,933	552,400	0.73
2010-2011	4,124	597,200	0.69
2011-2012	4,525	652,000	0.69
2012-2013	4,706	699,500	0.68

As compared with the financial resources available to the University of Saskatchewan, the total for the three departments shows a decline since 2000-2001 (Table 29). Data for 1994-1996 may

not be exactly comparable with that since 2000 so are not provided in this report (see Appendix notes for financial resources). It appears that the University budget as a whole grew considerably more since 2000 than it did for the three fine arts departments. From around 0.8 of a percentage point of University revenues devoted to these three departments from 2000-2002, by 2012-2013 these departments received under 0.7 percentage points, a decline of approximately 14 per cent.

Other fine arts units. The budget for the Greystone Theatre and the Snelgrove Gallery was \$26,406 in 1994-1995 and the total for Greystone and the Music Advisory Council was \$17,950 in 2001-2002. Since data for these units were not available for other years, no conclusions concerning trends can be made. For the years since 2008, the budgets for the Kenderdine Gallery are provided in Table 30. In addition to the amounts shown there, another \$14,000 was provided for capital allocation (University Art Collection) each year. The Kenderdine Gallery budget reached its peak in 2010-2011 and was a little less than this in current dollars in 2012-2013. After adjusting for changes in the value of the dollar, the budget was approximately ten per cent greater in 2012-2013 than in 2008-2009.

Table 30. Base budget of Kenderdine Gallery, thousands of current and constant 2002 dollars, 2008-2013

Year	Budget	
	Thousands of current dollars	Thousands of constant 2002 dollars
2008-2009	161.5	139.3
2009-2010	166.3	142.0
2010-2011	192.8	162.5
2011-2012	184.7	151.4
2012-2013	190.2	153.5

Emma Lake Kenderdine Campus. In November 2012, the University of Saskatchewan suspended the activities of the Emma Lake Kenderdine Campus for at least three years, until 2016. The University stated that this would save \$500,000 in operating expenses and upgrades to the Campus and that required capital expenditures have been put on hold. Of the ten credit classes that used the Campus, two or three are in fine arts areas. Other non-credit courses, outreach and engagement, and community program courses at the Campus will also become unavailable. University financial data indicates that expenses exceeded revenues since 2005 resulting in \$420,000 in centrally-funded transfers being provided to the Campus. (All information in this paragraph is from University of Saskatchewan, 2013f).

Summary. Financial resources devoted to fine arts at the University of Saskatchewan have increased since the mid-1990s, even after adjusting for price changes as measured by the CPI. At the same time, as a portion of total University revenues, the three departments have experienced a loss. At least one unit, the Kenderdine Campus, has had resources cut. While comparable data from other University faculties and departments are not available, from Section E the situation of fine arts may mirror that of the University as a whole – declining resources for departments as a portion of the total budget.

G. Conclusions

Summary. From the tables and text in this report, it is apparent that there has been much stability in fine arts resources at the two universities. Student enrolment numbers, the number of graduating students, and the number of faculty and other academic staff have not changed greatly since 1995. At the same time, some units have suffered losses. And fine arts enrolments appear to be in decline at the University of Regina; deciding whether this represents yearly fluctuation or a permanent shift will require data from future years. A trend that is clearer is that fine arts has generally not participated much, if any, in the growth of the budgets and employment of either university.

Gaps in data and analysis. Many of the gaps in data are apparent by examining the tables – where there are blank cells or missing years, data could not be obtained for this report. In order to gain a better understanding of trends in fine arts resources, it would be worthwhile filling these gaps by obtaining data for missing years. Information about some of these gaps is available in the Appendix.

Where data are missing the most is in the budget figures. After the late 1990s, budget data for the two universities are not publicly available by faculty or department. This makes for a lot of guesswork and confusion when attempting to examine and understand trends in resources available to fine arts units. While we were able to obtain some data on budgets and personnel from the universities, these are the areas where gaps are greatest.

Data on student numbers is missing for some years and it would be worthwhile filling in these gaps. Both universities appear to have regular and consistent reporting of student numbers in terms of enrolments, although these are not always available at the department level. And while degrees are publicly available in the Convocation programs of each university, reporting on these required counting from these programs – the universities might consider publishing summary tables.

Recommendations for further research

- **Fill the gaps.** If SAA intends to obtain a more complete picture of past trends, the first suggestion is to fill in the gaps in the tables. Much of this would involve further requests to the universities for appropriate files. Some of this would also require more extensive work to ensure that data are comparable across years. This might require assistance from the institutional research unit of each university, to ensure that the data are comparable across years.

- **Monitor future developments.** Since each university has considered budget cuts and reorganization of units, SAA might consider monitoring the ongoing situation in fine arts year by year. This would require annual updates to the tables and information in this report to provide comparisons over time.

- **Budget information.** Financial resources and budget data had the least reliable information over time. For each of the two universities, overall budget data is provided annually and it is audited, making it comparable on a year-by-year basis. But similar information for fine arts areas – by college, faculty, or department – are not consistently available. If SAA is able to convince the universities to provide these data, this would be a great help in analyzing past trends and monitoring future developments.

- **Specific items.** Three specific areas that might be addressed in more detail are the following.
 - **Enrolment decline at University of Regina.** Since 2011, fine arts enrolments have declined at the University of Regina and there is some indication that teaching credits in the Faculty of Fine Arts began to decline earlier (Section D). The data available here was insufficient to determine in what areas this decline occurred and what this represents in terms of types of students. The fact that the decline in teaching credits predates the decline in fine arts enrolments suggests that it was non-fine arts students that first reduced their participation in fine arts classes. Examination of this issue requires more information on fine arts enrolment patterns at the University of Regina, by faculty and by type and level of fine arts classes.

 - **Fine arts at federated colleges.** Information for St. Peter's College was very limited. For University of Regina federated colleges, information about fine arts enrolment and faculty positions were available but more information could be obtained about other degrees, other academic staff, and budgets.

 - **Kenderdine Campus.** Information about the Kenderdine Campus closing came from only one University of Saskatchewan announcement (2013f). Further details about use of and enrolments at the Campus, along with details about capital upgrades, would be worthwhile in exploring options.

Appendix

Data Sources and Methods

Section C. Degrees

Information concerning names and degrees of graduating students is public information and usually is readily available. Shortcomings of the data in this section are that the total number of graduates is not provided for all years and major is not listed for some degrees for some years. Apart from this, the trends shown in this section are highly reliable.

University of Regina

Table 1 and Figure 1. The number of degrees from Fine Arts was obtained by counting the names of graduating students awarded degrees in the annual Spring and Fall Convocation programs (University of Regina, 1995-2013a; 2013). At the undergraduate level, the degrees counted were Bachelor of Fine Arts, Bachelor of Music, Bachelor of Music Education, Bachelor of Arts, and Bachelor of Arts Honours. The Convocation programs include all the degrees awarded by the University and its three federated colleges – Campion College, Luther College, and First Nations University. The graduate degrees counted were Master of Fine Arts, Master of Music, and Master of Arts. For the latter, Master of Arts degrees included in the count were those with specialization in Creative Writing, Media Studies, Musicology, Music Theory, as well as Individual and Interdisciplinary where the supervisor was a faculty member in Fine Arts.

The total number of undergraduate and graduate degrees was obtained from Fact Books, Fact Brochures, and other data files on the web site of the Office of Resource Planning, University of Regina (<http://www.uregina.ca/orp/>).

Table 2. The numbers represent BED degrees in Bachelor of Arts Education or Bachelor of Education After Degree (BEAD) Arts Education (Faculty of Education, 2013a; University of Regina, 2013a).

University of Saskatchewan

For 1995 to 1999, the number of undergraduate and graduate degrees with fine arts specialization was obtained from Information Strategy and Analytics files supplied to Saskatchewan Arts Alliance by University Archives and Special Collections. For the years 2001 to 2013, the number of degrees with fine arts specialization was obtained by counting the number of graduates listed in the annual spring and fall Convocation programs; these programs were not available for 2000 (University of Saskatchewan, 2001-2013). Undergraduate degrees include

BFA, Bachelor of Music, and Bachelor of Music Education. They also include those with a specialization in Art History, Drama, Music, or Studio Art receiving the degrees BA – 3 year, BA – 4 year or advanced certificate, BA Honours, or Honours Certificate in Arts. For these specializations, the number of three and four year BAs could not be determined except for the years 1995-1999 and 2011-2013, since the Convocation programs did not list the specialties for these degrees. In order to ensure the number of fine arts degrees are comparable across years, Table 3 and Figure 2 exclude those with fine arts specialties who received 3 or 4 year BAs. Table 4 includes all those who received an undergraduate degree with a fine arts specialization, but contains data only for the years 1995-1999 and 2011-2013; data across these years is comparable in Table 4.

Total undergraduate and graduate degrees from the University of Saskatchewan come from the annual reports (University of Saskatchewan, 1995-2013). The number of 1996-2002 graduate degrees was estimated from the diagram in the *Annual Report 2002-2003*, p. 9. Similarly, the number undergraduate degrees from 2000 to 2004 and graduate degrees in 2003 and 2004 was estimated from the diagram on p. 6 of the *Annual Report 2004-2005*. Totals for undergraduate and graduate degrees in 2005 come from the *2008 Enrolment Report* (University of Saskatchewan, 2008, p. 4). The total number of undergraduate and graduate degrees for the years 2006 to 2013 are from files prepared by Information Strategy and Analytics.

Section D. Enrolment

University of Regina

Tables 5-7. FTEs or full-time equivalents are calculated as the number of full-time students enrolled plus the number of part-time students divided by 3.5. This is the method University of Regina Office of Resource Planning has used since at least 2006 (ORP, 2013).

Total undergraduate and graduate enrolment for 1995 to 2005 was obtained ORP, 2011. 1995-2002 data for Fine Arts undergraduate and graduate enrolment in Fine Arts come from University of Regina *Fact Books* (ORP, 1998 and 2003). The mix of part-time and full-time students appears to shift between these two fact books, perhaps as a result of a change in definition. University and fine arts undergraduate and graduate enrolment for 2006 and later come from ORP, 2013 and previous years' versions of this data file. Data for fine arts undergraduate enrolment do not appear available for the years 2003 to 2005. For University of Regina undergraduate enrolment there is a break in the data between 2005 and 2006 with values that are not exactly comparable between these years; again it appears there may be a change in the definition of what a full-time student is. However, both data sets come from the Office of Resource Planning.

In 2010 and 2011, two different ORP tables give different results for graduate enrolment in fine arts. The number before the / sign in Table 7 is from the same source as the 2007 to 2009 data. The number after the / sign is from the same source as the 2012 and 2103 data. Percentages in the last column differ little between sources but are listed here for purposes of comparison. For 2012 and 2013, data on the number of part-time and full-time graduate students do not appear available (ORP, 2011-2013, Report E). For graduate students, FTEs are not calculated; the total number of graduate students is the sum of full-time and part-time graduate enrolment.

Tables 8-9. Enrolment in classes is the total number of students enrolled in Arts Education classes in each year, including Winter, Spring-Summer, and Fall semesters. Student enrolment in Table 9 is for the Fall semester of the year and appears to be the number of majors in Arts Education or Bachelor of Arts After Degree in Arts Education. Data for Arts Education come from Faculty of Education, 2013a and 2013b.

Table 10. Information about the Creative Writing program comes from Department of English, 2013.

Table 11. Data from ORP, 2003, pp. 276-278 (1998), 290-292 (1999), 303-305 (2000), 319-321 (2001), 333-335 (2002) and University of Regina, 2012. Applied Music denotes the number of students for classes designated MUBN, MUCL, MUDB, MUEN, MUFL, MUGR, MUHN, MUOB, MUOR, MUPC, MUPI, MUSX, MUTB, MUTP, MUTU, MUVA, MUVC, MUVN, or MUVO.

Table 12 data come from ORP, 2010-2013.

University of Saskatchewan

Tables 13 and 14. Fine arts enrolment data for 1995-98 come from University of Saskatchewan, 1999, "Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolment by Major" and "Full-Time Graduate Students by College and Specialization" provided to SAA by University of Saskatchewan Archives and Special Collections. Data for the years 2007 to 2012 come from University of Saskatchewan, 2013a and 2013b. For all years through 2012, fine arts enrolment is in that in the three departments of Art and Art History, Drama, and Music. The numbers from 1995 to 1998 do not appear comparable to the numbers from 2007 to 2012; enrolment for 1995 to 1998 numbers is for 3rd and 4th year only.

As noted in the text, data by department is not available for Fall 2013, although enrolment by major and program is available for years since 2010 (University of Saskatchewan, 2013c). Enrolment by department, however, does not match enrolment by major or program for the years 2010-2012 so data for these are not included in Tables 13 and 14.

Total undergraduate enrolments for 1996 to 1998 and total graduate enrolments for 1996 to 2000 come from the *Annual Report* for 2001-2002, p. 5. 2001-2002 enrolment is from the *Annual Report*, 2005-2006, p. 8. 2003 to 2006 enrolments come from University of Saskatchewan, 2008, p. 3. 2013 Fall total undergraduate and graduate enrolment from University of Saskatchewan, 2013c.

Table 15. For St. Peter's College, data come from University of Saskatchewan, 2013d. Data for the 1990s were also provided by Archives and Special Collections but these data do not appear comparable to the data from 2008 through 2012 so are not included in this report.

Section E. Personnel

University of Regina. Data in Tables 17-19 represent the number of full time equivalent staff members (FTEs). The column "Professors" is the total of what the University terms "Budgeted Postions" for the professorial ranks (Professor, Associate and Assistant Professor, and Lecturer). For 1995-1996 and 2000-2001, University data sources also provide current staff by appointment type but, since comparable figures were not provided for later years, these are not shown in these tables. Data on budgeted positions appears to be comparable across all years. Vacancies are also reported in the table but not included in any further calculations. Other academic staff is the total of sessionals, student assistants, and lab instructors FTEs. The last column of the tables are the sum of the total budgeted FTEs for professors, instructors, and other academic staff.

The data are reported for total FTEs in the Faculty of Fine Arts (Office of the Dean and the Departments of Film or Media Production and Studies, Music, Theatre, and Visual Arts) and for the University of Regina as a whole. The Visual Resource Centre appears to have no teaching staff but only other academic staff.

There were no Instructor positions at the University in 1995-1996 and Instructors were introduced at the University prior to 2000-2001. There was a one position discrepancy in Visual Arts in 2005-2006, meaning that the numbers for that year do not add up properly; otherwise all the figures appear consistent. For 2011-2012 one sheet is missing so the overall total for the University as a whole may be incorrect by one or two positions.

Data for the years 1995-2003 come from ORP, 2003. Data for 2005-2006 and 2010-2012 were provided by the University of Regina on May 6, 2013 following a Freedom of Information request. For the year 2013-2014, the number of faculty members was obtained by counting the number of faculty members listed on the Faculty of Fine Arts web site (Fine Arts, 2013). These numbers may not be consistent with the budgeted position numbers from the Office of Resource Planning files.

Arts Education information in Table 19 comes from Faculty of Education, 2013b. Data for the Creative Writing program in Table 20 are from Department of English, 2013. Federated college numbers in Table 21 were obtained by counting the number of faculty members with fine arts specialties at Campion College, First Nations University of Canada, and Luther College in the annual University of Regina *Academic Calendar (undergraduate)* available at the web site <http://www.uregina.ca/student/registrar/calendars-schedule.html>.

University of Saskatchewan. In Tables 22 and 23, numbers for fine arts represent the totals from the Departments of Art and Art History, Drama, and Music; the University of Saskatchewan numbers represent the total for all departments and units at the University. The permanent complement is what the University terms permanent budgeted positions. These provide a measure of continuing commitment of the University to the department. While faculty members may go on leave, have sabbaticals, be seconded, etc., each permanent complement is an ongoing budgetary item for the University. An increase in the permanent complement indicates a greater commitment of funds and resources on the part of the University to the department and a decline in the permanent complement indicates a reduced commitment to the department. The total teaching FTEs represent what the University terms “Current Complement”. These provide an index of the teaching resources available to a department in any year. Some of these are ongoing (permanent faculty members teaching in the department during the year) and some may be term appointments. Total employment represents the total of faculty and other academic staff, as well as non-academic staff in administrative, research, and support activities and areas.

Data for 1994 to 1999 sometimes appear to be defined differently than data for 2000 and later, so that comparisons between before and after 2000 are not advisable. And no data were available for 1999-2000. While the numbers for fine arts may be comparable across the year 2000 divide (Table 22, columns 2-4), the numbers for the University as a whole clearly are not comparable (columns 5-7). There is little change in the year-to-year numbers prior to 2000, so the analysis concentrates on the post 2000 period.

Data for Tables 22-24 come from Information Strategy and Analytics files provided to SAA by University of Saskatchewan Archives. These are the files "Staff from Stats book 1999.pdf" and "isa-fte_summary_oper-1302201624 to 1700" files. 1994-1995 to 1998-1999 data come from University of Saskatchewan, 1999, pp. 6.11 and 6.27. 2000/2001 to 2011/2012 data come from tables listing Source: University of Saskatchewan, Human Resources and Financial Services Division snapshot data, prepared by Information Strategy and Analytics, dated February 20, 2013.

Information for St. Peter's College is taken from St. Peter's, 2013.

Section F. Financial Resources

Of all the data examined in this report, budget data are the most sporadic and non-comparable across years. No budget data by faculty appear to be available for the University of Regina after 2002, with the exception of a document referring to a possible 2013-2014 budget (University of Regina, 2013b). For the University of Saskatchewan, consistent data for the years 2008-2009 to 2012-2013 were made available to Saskatchewan Arts Alliance (University of Saskatchewan, 2013e). It is not clear, however, how comparable these data are to earlier budget information; further, no comparable information appears publicly available for other departments or faculty for recent years. For both universities, consistent information at the level of the institution as a whole is available from the audited financial statements. But these budgets provide no information concerning allocation of budget by faculty or department.

- **Price changes.** In Tables 25, 28, and 30, current dollars were adjusted to constant 2002 dollars using the Consumer Price Index (CPI), all items for Saskatchewan (Statistics Canada, 2013a). This index may underestimate the price increases faced in a university setting. Faculty and staff salaries generally constitute the largest portion of costs; these salaries and associated benefits may have increased more rapidly than the CPI. For example, from 1995 to 2012, the all-items CPI for Saskatchewan increased by 43.4 per cent. From Statistics Canada, 2013b, for the period 1997 to 2012 the average hourly wage for teachers and professors in Saskatchewan increased by 56.7 per cent. As a result, for later years the constant 2002 dollar figures may overestimate the financial resources available as compared with earlier years.
- **University of Regina data.** Consistent budget information about the Faculty of Fine Arts was available for only three years (University of Regina, 2003). The University of Regina has posted a document with tentative budgets for 2013-2014 (University of Regina, 2013). While the latter appears to be the only publicly available budget information available since 2013, it is not clear how comparable these recent budget data are with data from ten years earlier. Thus comparisons of 2013-2014 with 2001-2002 in Tables 25 and 26 are not precise. At the same time, the budget trends generally parallel trends in FTE number of personnel; it also seems unlikely that the University would post 2013-2014 budget figures bearing little resemblance to the actual distribution of financial resources in recent years.

In terms of University of Regina totals in Tables 25 and 26, these appear to be totals for budgeting purposes but differ from total revenues and total expenditures in the audited University of Regina Financial Statements (University of Regina, 1995-2013b). In Table 25, data for 1995 to 2001 come from University of Regina, 2003 – budget is termed “Expenditure Budget less Recovery Budget” and University total is the Grand Total or

Total Budget Book in the last row of the table. Data for 2013-2014 is from University of Regina, 2013 – budget is termed “Baseline Budget Net of Recoveries,” and University total is “University of Regina Total” in the last row of the table. Budgets in constant 2002 dollars are obtained by adjusting the current dollar figures by the all-items Saskatchewan Consumer Price Index (CPI) from Statistics Canada, 2013a.

- University of Saskatchewan data. Caution should be exercised when comparing data across the years 1994-1996 to 2000-2001 and to 2008-2013. As noted above, 2008-2013 data appear internally consistent but how comparable these are to earlier data is not clear. Further, revenues and expenditures in University financial statements for 1994-1996 do not appear consistent with those for 2000-2001 and following years. As a result, in Table 29, University totals for 1994-1996 are not provided.

Information for specific tables is as follows.

- Table 27 data are from University of Saskatchewan, 1996, pp. 10, 11, 13, 16; 2001, pp. 13-15; 2013.
- In Table 28, the all-items Saskatchewan CPI is used to obtain budgets in constant 2002 dollars.
- In Table 29, University budgets were obtained from General Revenue of Statement 2 in the Annual Report: Financials or Consolidated Financial Statements (University of Saskatchewan, 1995-2013). While the University figures for 1994-1996 come from an Annual Report, they may not be the data provided in the audited financial report, as are the figures from other years. The University budget for these years appears out of line with figures from other years, so they may represent a different category than for later years. Otherwise, all the years appear consistent with each other and come from the audited financial reports.
- The Kenderdine Gallery budgets in Table 30 come from University of Saskatchewan, 2013f.

Attached to the budgets for fine arts departments provided to Saskatchewan Arts Alliance for 2008-2013 are the following notes:

It is important to note that each dept also receives anywhere from \$500K to \$1M per year in institutional services such as financial, HR, utilities, caretaking, student services. It should also be noted that much of the increase in resources year over year is attributable to salary increases. (University of Saskatchewan, 2013e).

While these are undoubtedly important for budgeting purposes, unless there are major changes in how these are accounted for by department, it is unlikely these would have much effect on trends over time.

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