

Fine Arts and Arts Education Resources at Saskatchewan Universities

An Analysis of Trends

2015 Update

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A report prepared for the Saskatchewan Arts Alliance



December 2015

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Section A. Introduction

This report provides an update and extension of the February 2014 report *Fine Arts Resources at Saskatchewan Universities: An Analysis of Trends 1995-2013* (referred to in this report as FARSU) and should be read in conjunction with that report.

In this report, the tables are often for the period after 2005 or 2006 rather than from 1995, as in FARSU. The reason for this is that the institutional research units of the two universities supplied new data and these more consistent data tables are generally for the period from 2005 or 2006 to 2014 or 2015. Where there are new tables, for example for the First Nations University of Canada or for teaching credits (Section D2), they are provided for as long a period as possible given available data sources. In addition, where earlier data in FARSU required revision, tables are provided for as much as possible of the period from 1995 to the present. Where there are double horizontal lines in tables, data before and after the double lines may not be comparable – this is a result of changed definitions or sources.

Two areas that receive greater emphasis in this report than in FARSU are the First Nations University of Canada (FNUUniv) and student credits. While FNUUniv data are incomplete, separate tables and comments about fine arts at FNUUniv are provided where possible. Note though that data for FNUUniv are also included in University of Regina tables since FNUUniv is a federated college of the University of Regina. Tables and analysis of teaching credits were limited in FARSU but here are included in the new Section D2 of this report. These are referred to as registered credit hours taught or teaching credits at the University of Regina and as three credit unit equivalents (3CUEs) at the University of Saskatchewan.

For much of this report commentary is limited to the updated figures; also consult FARSU for a full analysis from 1995 on. In some tables though, data that appeared in FARSU have been altered since the universities have provided revised data. These revisions are noted in the commentary or in notes below tables and, in these cases, it is best to use the tables and commentary in this report rather than those in FARSU.

The structure of this report generally parallels that of FARSU with the exception that Section D on student enrolments is divided into two parts – Section D1 refers to student registration and Section D2 refers to student credits. Descriptions of sources and methodology for each table are contained in the Appendix and source information in References.

Acknowledgements

This update of FARSU began following discussions with Mary Blackstone, Marnie Gladwell, and Ian McWilliams of the Saskatchewan Arts Alliance (SAA). Thanks for their continued support and suggestions; and a continued thank you to Marie Mendenhall for her original data collection for FARSU in 2013. For this update, the institutional research units of each University have been helpful in providing additional data tables. Thank you to Brent Burlingham, Programmer Analyst, Information and Communications Technology – Reporting and Data Services, University of Saskatchewan and Keith Fortowsky, Director, Institutional Research, Office of Resource Planning, University of Regina for their cooperation and to other staff of these units for assistance. Others at the University of Saskatchewan who provided data or advice include David Parkinson and Barbara Gillis of the College of Arts and Science, Tim Hutchinson of Archives and Special Collections, Pamela Haig Bartley of the Department of Drama, and Kent Archer of the Kenderdine Gallery. At the University of Regina thanks to Randy Lundy of Champion College; Troni Grande of the Department of English; Wes Pearce of the Faculty of Fine Arts; University Secretary Annette Revet; and Tatum Cruise, Nicole Glas, and Valerie Triggs of the Faculty of Education for information, comments, and advice. And at First Nations University, thank you to Lionel Peyachew and Lynn Wells who provided descriptions of FNUniv fine arts programs and resources. Thanks also to the staff in Archives and Special Collections, University of Regina for providing assistance in finding University Convocation programs and Calendars.

The aim of this report is to document changes in fine arts and arts education resources in the province's universities and I have generally not made judgments or claims concerning adequacy of these resources. The data and analysis concerning resources that are contained in this report can be used by individuals and groups who work in fine arts and arts education units of the universities and the fine arts community in the province.

Address any questions, suggestions, or concerns to Paul Gingrich at paul.gingrich@uregina.ca and I will attempt to respond.

Paul Gingrich
December 2015

Section B. Summary

From the data presented in this report, the overall conclusions concerning resources associated with the fine arts and arts education are little different than in FARSU. This report, however, updates data in the earlier report and provides more detail. Rather than summarizing all the findings, a very short summary is provided in the next paragraph followed by a listing of the parts of this report with new data. A short summary of the findings concludes each section.

The number of degrees awarded in fine arts and arts education at the two universities has not changed dramatically over the period since 1995. Undergraduate enrolments in fine arts disciplines, which were relatively stable for many years have declined in the last few years at the University of Regina and its federated colleges but have remained relatively steady at the University of Saskatchewan. Graduate enrolment in fine arts at each of the University of Regina and University of Saskatchewan has increased and kept pace with the growth in overall graduate enrolment. Resources for the fine arts, in terms of the number of faculty members and budgets, have generally been maintained at the University of Saskatchewan but have declined at the University of Regina in recent years. As the two universities have expanded, the portion of resources devoted to fine arts has declined in relative terms. Thus the picture is mixed – declines in some areas of the fine arts at the University of Regina, with relative stability in arts education at the two universities and fine arts at the University of Saskatchewan. But resources for fine arts units have not grown in step with expansion at the universities.

Among the new or expanded parts of this report are the following.

- **Arts Education.** Arts education is given greater focus in this report, including being included in the title. See the descriptive box on p. 11.
- **The First Nations University of Canada (FNUniv).** An attempt has been made to provide more detail on fine arts at FNUniv, a federated college of the University of Regina. FNUniv is unique in Canada in providing an Indigenous perspective and approach to post-secondary education. See the descriptive box on p. 13.
- **Degrees.** Information about types and disciplines or areas of study associated with degrees in fine arts and arts education for the University of Regina is provided. Data for the University of Saskatchewan are more complete and consistent than in FARSU.
- **Enrolment.** This report contains greater detail concerning enrolment in programs and disciplines of fine arts and arts education.
- **Credit hours.** Data concerning the number of credit hours taught at the two universities were limited in FARSU. In this report, new data concerning credit hours taught (University of Regina) and 3CUES (three credit unit equivalents at the University of

Saskatchewan) provide more detail concerning trends in undergraduate teaching by discipline and program.

- **Personnel.** This report presents updated data on trends in the number of faculty members in fine arts and arts education at the University of Saskatchewan. Only limited new data for the University of Regina were available.
- **Budget.** Reporting on budget allocations to the fine arts area was hampered in FARSU, especially for the University of Regina. This report contains recent detailed information on budgets for the Faculty of Fine Arts and other units at the University of Regina and updated data for fine arts departments at the University of Saskatchewan.
- **Creative Writing.** This report provides a fuller description of creative writing programs at the two universities, along with an update on enrolments and staffing of the Creative Writing program at the University of Regina and the Writing program at the University of Saskatchewan. See the descriptive box on p. 27 and data in sections on enrolment and personnel.
- **Creative Technologies and Interdisciplinary Studies.** The Faculty of Fine Arts at the University of Regina has established an undergraduate major in Creative Technologies. A master's program in interdisciplinary studies is available for graduate students. See the descriptive box on p. 33.

Section C. Degrees

University of Regina

At the University of Regina, undergraduate degree programs in fine arts are offered through the Faculty of Fine Arts. Students can also be registered in an undergraduate fine arts degree program through one of the three federated colleges, Campion College, First Nations University of Canada, or Luther College. Graduate programs are offered through the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research although graduate teaching and advising in fine arts are the responsibility of faculty members in the Faculty of Fine Arts. In this section, Tables 1-3 include data for all fine arts degrees from the University of Regina and its federated colleges; later sections of the report provide more detail on the federated colleges themselves. The figures in these tables refer to the annual number of degrees awarded to graduating students at the University of Regina Spring and Fall Convocations.

From Table 1, the number of undergraduate degrees in fine arts has been relatively stable since 2001, averaging seventy-two per year, with the numbers for 2012-2014 above this average. For 2015, the number of fine arts degrees was only 58, below the fifteen year average. The percentage of total undergraduate University of Regina degrees awarded by the Faculty of Fine Arts remained relatively steady over the period at approximately four per cent, with annual fluctuations around this number, but again with a dip for 2015.

Table 1. Number of undergraduate and graduate degrees, Faculty of Fine Arts and University of Regina, 2001-2015

Year	Undergraduate degrees			Graduate degrees		
	Fine Arts	University total	Fine Arts percentage of total	Fine Arts	University total	Fine Arts percentage of total
2001	68	1,780	3.8	9	172	5.2
2002	69	1,763	3.9	3	184	1.6
2003	66	1,812	3.6	4	174	2.3
2004	87	1,815	4.8	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	72	2,055	3.5	13	308	4.2
2008	74	1,909	3.9	9	329	2.7
2009	70	1,877	3.7	7	339	2.1
2010	69	1,899	3.6	3	338	0.9
2011	69	1,869	3.7	7	363	1.9
2012	81	2,023	4.0	7	361	1.9
2013	81	2,025	4.0	11	432	2.5
2014	76	2,037	3.7	8	467	1.7
2015	58	2,310	2.5	5	480	1.0
Average	71.9	1,928	3.8	7	308	2.3

Note: Updated data in this table are slightly different than reported in FARSU, Table 1

The number of graduate degrees from the University of Regina has more than doubled since 2001 from under two hundred to close to five hundred per year (second last column of Table 1). The number of graduate degrees in fine arts disciplines changes considerably from year to year, making a trend difficult to determine. As shown in the right panel of Table 1 the number of fine arts graduate degrees compared with the University as a whole has changed little over the fourteen years, fluctuating around two per cent annually, although below this for the last two years.

Details concerning the types of undergraduate degree from the Faculty of Fine Arts are shown in Tables 2 and 3 – these are new data for this report. From Table 2, the Bachelor of Fine Arts (BFA) is by far the most common type of degree from the Faculty of Fine Arts, averaging just over forty per year, with little trend either up or down. The number of Bachelor of Arts (BA) degrees from the Faculty fluctuates year by year and there appears to be a trend toward increased numbers of this degree, especially since 2012. For the other three degrees, Bachelor of Arts Honours, Bachelor of Music (BM), and Bachelor of Music Education (BMUSED), the numbers are smaller and show little trend either up or down.

Table 2. Type of bachelor's degree, Faculty of Fine Arts, University of Regina, 2001-2015

Year	Degree					Fine Arts Total
	BA	BA Honours	BFA	BMUS	BMUSED	
2001	14	2	39	5	8	68
2002	13	3	41	4	8	69
2003	8	3	50	0	5	66
2004	21	1	49	8	8	87
2005	10	4	43	6	7	70
2006	16	2	38	2	10	68
2007	12	0	51	5	4	72
2008	22	4	40	4	4	74
2009	18	2	37	11	2	70
2010	9	1	44	8	7	69
2011	13	4	43	5	4	69
2012	28	2	37	10	3	81
2013	17	4	46	5	9	81
2014	26	2	37	7	3	76
2015	17	2	31	5	3	58
Average	16.3	2.4	41.7	5.7	5.7	71.9

Note: Fine Arts total includes one Bachelor of Dance degree in each of 2012 and 2014.

Information about the major associated with each of three types of bachelor's degrees is shown in Table 3. These are new data for this report but are not currently available for years since 2010. Also note that bachelor's degrees in music are not included here but are reported in Table 2. In order to determine whether there was any trend in the areas of concentration over the 2001 through 2010 period, the data are divided into two groups of five years, 2001 through 2005 and 2006 through 2010. Over the later years there were more Film and Video and Theatre BFA degrees awarded and fewer Indian Art and Visual Arts degrees, although this could just be a result of yearly variation. And the decline in the case of BFA Visual Arts is countered by an increase in the number of BA Visual Arts. For other majors, the numbers for each major are small and do not appear to indicate any trend over time.

Table 3. Major of BFA and BA degrees, Faculty of Fine Arts, University of Regina, 2001-2010

Degree	Major	2001-2005	2006-2010	Total 2001-2010
BFA	Film and Video	91	99	190
	Indian Art	5	1	6
	Theatre	41	48	89
	Visual Arts	85	62	147
	Total	210	222	432
BA	Art History/Culture	6	12	18
	Film and Video	12	11	23
	Fine Arts	1	0	1
	Indian Art and Art History	8	4	12
	Music	5	5	10
	Theatre	10	12	22
	Visual Arts	23	33	56
	Total	65	77	142
BA Honours	Art History	3	1	4
	Film and Video	1	5	6
	Music	4	3	7
	Theatre	5	1	6
	Total	13	10	23
Total number of bachelor's degrees		288	309	597

Arts Education

The Faculty of Education at the University of Regina offers an undergraduate program in Arts Education that leads to either a Bachelor of Education (BEd) or a Bachelor of Education After Degree (BEAD) in Arts Education. On the University's web site the program is described as follows.

The Arts Education Program is designed to prepare teachers of arts education for kindergarten to grade 12 schools and alternate educational settings. Students are required to take courses in all five arts areas: **dance, drama, literature, music and visual arts**. The five-year Arts Education program leads to a BEd degree and full teacher certification in Saskatchewan. (Faculty of Education, 2015a).

An After Degree (BEAD) Program of 75 credit hours is also available for students with a BA, BFA or another approved degree in one of the five arts areas mentioned, in film and video, in Indian art, or in another suitable area as approved by the Program. (University of Regina, 2015b, p. 178).

After two years of common courses, the program in Arts Education provides for a major and minor in one of the following five areas: Dance Education, Drama Education, Literature Education, Music Education, or Visual / Indian Art Education. This is the only Education program in North America that offers an Arts Education degree program spanning all five areas (Triggs, 2015).

The Faculty of Education and the Faculty of Fine Arts jointly offer a four-year Bachelor of Music Education (BMUSED) program. The program prepares students to teach secondary choral and instrumental music. Students pursue applied music study on one instrument or voice. (Faculty of Education, 2015c).

Table 4 provides data on the number of degrees awarded for each of the five areas of Arts Education, as well as providing a comparison of the program with the Faculty of Education as a whole. From the last row of the table, over the fourteen year period, Visual Arts Education accounted for almost one-half of the degrees in Arts Education, with Drama Education approximately one-quarter. In size, these were followed by Literature Education, Music Education, and Dance Education. Although a separate program, degrees in the Bachelor of Music Education program are included here since these are degrees awarded by the Faculty of Education.

There appears to be little trend over time in terms of changes in the relative size of programs. The yearly number of degrees from each area is not large and the annual fluctuations dominate over any trend, with the possible exception of Music. Over the last few years the number of degrees in both Music Education programs, although small, have been larger than in earlier years.

The size of the Arts Education program relative to the Faculty of Education as a whole, as indicated by the number of degrees awarded, again shows no trend (right column of Table 4). There are yearly ups and downs but the percentage of degrees in arts education fluctuates around the fifteen year average of 7.3 per cent of Faculty of Education undergraduate degrees.

Table 4. Area of arts education degrees and total undergraduate degrees, Faculty of Education, University of Regina, 2001-2015

Year	Area of arts education degree						Total	Educ total	Arts Educ % of total
	Dance	Drama	Music	Literature	Visual Arts	BMUSED			
2001	1	4	2	1	3	0	11	273	4.0
2002	1	4	0	4	9	2	20	296	6.8
2003	1	6	3	4	12	0	26	297	8.8
2004	2	6	0	3	14	0	25	311	8.0
2005	0	6	1	3	4	0	14	315	4.4
2006	0	6	1	5	15	0	27	298	9.1
2007	0	3	2	2	12	2	21	287	7.3
2008	0	6	1	4	15	0	26	285	9.1
2009	0	0	1	3	7	0	11	274	4.0
2010	0	10	2	1	14	0	27	314	8.6
2011	0	7	2	3	8	0	20	274	7.3
2012	2	7	4	2	12	3	30	309	9.7
2013*	1	5	3	1	11	1	22	327	6.7
2014	2	3	7	0	14	4	30	321	9.3
2015	1	3	1	5	8	2	20	322	6.2
Average	0.7	5.1	2.0	2.7	10.5	0.9	22.0	300.2	7.3

* Includes one Certificate in Dance Education.

The First Nations University of Canada (FNUniv)

The First Nations University of Canada is a “unique Canadian institution that specializes in Indigenous knowledge, providing post-secondary education for Indigenous and non-Indigenous students alike within a culturally supportive environment.” FNUniv “is a First Nations’ controlled university-college” that began in 1976 as the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College (SIFC). In 2003 the name of the College was changed to the The First Nations University of Canada. FNUniv is a member of the Association of Universities and Colleges and is a federated college of the University of Regina. Because of its history, governance, and mission it deserves special attention in any report on Saskatchewan universities. (FNUniv, 2015a).

The Indian Fine Arts Program is an undergraduate program in fine arts at FNUniv. Courses in Indian Fine Arts and Indian Art History are provided through the Department of Indigenous Languages, Arts and Cultures (DILAC). Since FNUniv is a federated college, students who register through it receive University of Regina degrees. The Indian Fine Arts program leads to a Bachelor of Arts (Indian Art), Bachelor of Fine Arts (Indian Art), or Bachelor of Arts (Indian Art History), all four year programs. A three year Bachelor of Arts in combination with the Bachelor of Education is also offered. (FNUniv, 2015b, p. 6). In addition to FNUniv students, any student at the University of Regina can take classes offered at FNUniv.

The Indian Fine Arts Program draws upon the artistic heritage of thousands of years of First Nations and Inuit History with a focus on Indigenous contemporary and traditional art. The program is based around a strong Indigenous cultural component. Faculty members have expertise in traditional First Nations art as well as contemporary aesthetics. The department houses teaching studios and students have the opportunity to display their art. (Peyachew, 2015).

In Table 5, the number of undergraduate degrees in fine arts that were awarded to FNUniv students since 1995 is reported. It should be noted that enrolment at FNUniv is much smaller than at the University of Regina so the annual number of degrees awarded to FNUniv students is much less than at the University of Regina. Given the small numbers and yearly ups and downs it is difficult to discern any trend in the numbers. However, it should be noted that there were no degrees in fine arts over the years 2009 through 2011. This is consistent with the reduced enrolment and reduced number of fine arts faculty members at FNUniv around this time. In recent years, there have been several bachelor’s degrees awarded and this is consistent with the pickup in fine arts enrolment in recent years. (See Sections D and E for enrolment and personnel information).

Information concerning the total number of degrees awarded to FNUniv students was not available except for the years since 2001. Given the limited number of years for which data are available and the yearly fluctuation involved, no trend can be discerned in terms of the relative number of degrees in fine arts at FNUniv.

Table 5. Number of undergraduate degrees in fine arts, The First Nations University of Canada (SIFC to 2002), 1995-2015

Year	Undergraduate degree in fine arts			FNUniv total degrees
	Bachelor of Fine Arts	Bachelor of Arts	Total	
1995	1	4	5	
1996	2	4	6	
1997	0	4	4	
1998	2	3	5	
1999	0	1	1	
2000	0	4	4	
2001	0	3	3	164
2002	1	2	3	164
2003	2	2	4	160
2004	4	2	6	201
2005	0	0	0	136
2006	1	1	2	139
2007	0	0	0	187
2008	3	2	5	113
2009	0	0	0	136
2010	0	0	0	134
2011	0	0	0	105
2012	0	1	1	122
2013	0	0	0	103
2014	0	2	2	104
2015	0	0	0	131
Average	0.8	1.7	2.4	140

University of Saskatchewan

At the University of Saskatchewan degree programs in fine arts are offered through three departments of the College of Arts and Science – Art and Art History, Drama, and Music. The degree programs are in Art History, Studio Art, Drama, and Music and are three-year, four-year, or Honours, with students receiving a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Fine Arts degree. The College of Education offers programs in Arts Education that lead to a Bachelor of Education Degree with specialty in Art, Drama, or Music Education. The latter program is offered in conjunction with the Department of Music in the College of Arts and Science. Graduate programs in fine arts lead to a Master of Fine Arts, Master of Arts, or Master of Music degree. These are offered in the areas of Art History, Studio Art, Drama, Music, and Writing. Most of these programs are of long standing but the Master of Fine Arts in Writing degree program is a relatively new program with the first four graduates in 2013, six in 2014, and seven in 2015 (see p. 27 for a description of the program). A full listing of the University of Saskatchewan degrees in fine arts is contained in the notes to Tables 6 and 7 in the Appendix.

In FARSU, data on the number of University of Saskatchewan degrees with a fine arts specialty were inconsistent and incomplete. For this report, complete and consistent data were obtained from the University's Information and Communications Technology unit for the years 2006 to 2015. These data are reported in Table 6 and 7.

The number of undergraduate degrees in fine arts specialties from the College of Arts and Science (second column of Table 6) appears steady over the ten year period 2006 through 2015, with annual fluctuations. In 2015, the number of such degrees was a little below the ten year average. The number of arts education degrees declined through 2011 but recovered some of this decline over recent years, returning to the ten year average in 2014 and 2015. Relative to the total number of University of Saskatchewan undergraduate degrees, the total number of fine arts and arts education degrees has declined from approximately four per to three per cent since 2006, although there is much year-to-year variation.

As shown in the right panel of Table 6, the number of graduate degrees in fine arts specialties has generally increased over the ten year period, keeping pace with the growth in the total number of University of Saskatchewan graduate degrees. And in the three most recent years, the number of fine arts graduate degrees was above the ten year average of eight.

Table 6. Number of undergraduate and graduate degrees in fine arts or arts education specialties and University of Saskatchewan, 2006-2015

Year	Undergraduate fine arts and arts education degrees					Graduate degrees		
	Arts and Science	Education	Total	U of S total	Fine arts and arts education % of U of S	Fine arts	U of S total	Fine arts as a percentage of U of S total
2006	64	58	122	2,959	4.12	8	524	1.53
2007	51	50	101	3,142	3.21	5	550	0.68
2008	73	55	128	3,148	4.07	4	587	0.68
2009	52	44	96	3,224	2.98	5	655	0.76
2010	65	41	106	3,021	3.51	7	718	0.97
2011	68	27	95	3,043	3.12	10	773	1.29
2012	47	36	83	3,233	2.57	5	864	0.58
2013	58	33	91	3,226	2.82	10	926	1.08
2014	54	42	96	3,182	3.02	11	892	1.23
2015	53	40	93	3,196	2.91	13	906	1.43
Average	58.5	42.6	101.1	3,137	3.22	7.8	740	1.05

Table 7 summarizes information on the number of majors associated with undergraduate degrees. In the College of Arts and Science the undergraduate program in Art (comprising Art History and Studio Art) has been by far the largest of the fine arts programs, accounting for two-thirds of the total number of fine arts degrees in the College from 2006 to 2014. Drama has been the second largest with one-fifth of total degrees, with Music accounting for twelve per cent. In the College of Education, Music has been by far the largest program, with just under sixty per cent of the arts education degrees, followed by Art at one-third, with Drama a little under ten per cent. Apart from what appears to be a decline in the number of degrees in Music, especially in the College of Education, there appears to have been little trend either up or down in the number of fine arts or arts education degrees by major over these ten years.

Table 7. Number of undergraduate degrees in fine arts and arts education by major, University of Saskatchewan, 2006-2015

Year	College of Arts and Science				College of Education			
	Art	Drama	Music	Total	Art	Drama	Music	Total
2006	49	11	4	64	10	4	44	58
2007	34	10	7	51	16	4	30	50
2008	35	22	16	73	18	3	34	55
2009	43	6	3	52	15	3	26	44
2010	43	13	9	65	13	5	23	41
2011	41	19	8	68	8	2	17	27
2012	36	7	4	47	17	4	15	36
2013	33	17	8	58	12	5	16	33
2014	38	11	5	54	19	1	22	42
2015	31	12	10	53	17	10	13	40
Average	38.3	12.8	7.4	58.5	14.5	4.1	24.0	42.6

Summary of degrees in fine arts and arts education

In summary, revised data for this report show that the annual number of fine arts and arts education degrees at the two universities has been relatively stable. The most recent one or two years show a decline in numbers but this may not represent a trend. At the First Nations University of Canada, the number of fine arts bachelor's degrees declined in the last decade but has since then has recovered some of this loss.

At the University of Regina undergraduate fine arts degrees account for approximately four per cent of all undergraduate University degrees; at the University of Saskatchewan the comparable figure is two per cent. Arts Education at the University of Regina accounts for approximately twenty degrees each year, nine per cent of Faculty of Education degrees. At the University of Saskatchewan, the number of degrees in arts education has been declining in recent years, especially for the area of Music – a decline that may be compensated for by a growth in the number of bachelor's degrees from the Department of Music.

At the graduate level, the number of fine arts degrees at each university has increased and has generally kept pace with the growth in the total number of graduate degrees awarded at each university. The number of fine arts graduate degrees shows much annual variation but averages seven to eight per year at each university. This accounts for two per cent of all graduate degrees at the University of Regina and one per cent at the University of Saskatchewan.

Section D. Student Enrolment

This section on the number of fine arts and arts education students is divided into two parts. Section D1 gives enrolment or student registration data paralleling what was presented in Section D of FARSU. These data represent registration or enrolment for the unit in which students were registered. For this report, an alternative measure of enrolment is the number of teaching credits (University of Regina) and number of three credit unit equivalents or 3CUEs (University of Saskatchewan). These student credit data are presented in Section D2 and represent the number of university credit hours associated with teaching in each unit, to majors and non-majors, enrolled in classes in the unit; the data in Section D1 represent enrolment for majors only.

Section D1. Student Registration

University of Regina

Summary data on student enrolment in fine arts departments at the University of Regina are provided in Tables 8 through 10. Enrolment data for some of the years were missing in FARSU but data for this report are reasonably consistent beginning in 2003. To provide a fuller picture of enrolment trends, Tables 8 and 9 include student registration statistics for all years from 1998. These data represent the number of students registered at the University of Regina through the respective faculty or college. The data are presented for only the Fall semester of each academic year since this when the University conducts a student headcount that is reported as the student Fall Count to the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC).

From 2003 through 2011, undergraduate enrolment in fine arts through the Faculty of Fine Arts and the federated colleges was stable, averaging approximately four hundred and fifty full-time equivalent students per year (Table 8). In each of these years, fine arts enrolment accounted for approximately five per cent of all University of Regina undergraduate enrolment. Faculty of Fine Arts enrolment data for 1998 through 2002 were obtained from a different source so cannot be directly compared with later years. But they generally point toward the same stability.

After 2011, fine arts undergraduate enrolment declined, first moderately in 2012 and then, from 2013 through 2015, to a level only seventy per cent of the 2003-2011 average. This has reduced undergraduate fine arts enrolment at the University of Regina to under three per cent of the University total, well below the earlier five per cent portion of undergraduates (left panel and far right column in Table 8). For Fall 2015 enrolment is at the same level as 2013 and 2014. But this lower level of Faculty of Fine Arts enrolment over the last three years has occurred while total undergraduate enrolment at the University has increased thirty per cent over its 2008 level.

Table 8. Fall semester undergraduate enrolment, Faculty of Fine Arts (including federated colleges) and total, University of Regina, 1998-2015

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	
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	440	487	454	8,714	11,387	9,478	4.8
2004	419	473	434	8,758	11,422	9,519	4.6
2005	467	516	482	8,713	11,273	9,444	5.1
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
2014	306	352	319	10,090	12,242	10,705	3.0
2015	299	352	314	10,478	12,612	11,088	2.8
Average	384	462	406	8,788	11,182	9,472	4.3

Note: FTE represents the number of Full Time Equivalent students – see notes for Table 8 in Appendix.

Fine arts student enrolment by college from 1998 through 2015 is reported in Table 9. Approximately three-quarters of fine arts students at the University of Regina have been enrolled through the Faculty of Fine Arts. Enrolments at Campion College and Luther College, two of the University's federated colleges, have each accounted for approximately fifteen per cent of fine arts students; First Nations University of Canada has accounted for approximately four per cent of fine arts enrolment.

Table 9. Fall semester Full Time Equivalent (FTE) undergraduate enrolment in fine arts, Faculty of Fine Arts and federated colleges, University of Regina, 1998-2015

Year	Faculty of Fine Arts	Campion College	Luther College	First Nations University	Total
1998	211	88	60	18	377
1999	220	66	73	23	382
2000	211	70	78	20	379
2001	242	66	71	24	402
2002	238	72	63	18	391
2003	284	78	69	23	454
2004	290	65	62	17	434
2005	315	67	80	20	482
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
2014	217	39	47	16	319
2015	219	39	43	13	314
Average	269	60	63	15	406

In the years before 2011, there was generally a shift of undergraduate fine arts enrolment from the federated colleges to the Faculty of Fine Arts. From fifty-five per cent of fine arts undergraduates enrolled through the Faculty in 1998, by 2009-2013 over seventy per cent were

enrolled through the Faculty. However, the recent decline in undergraduate fine arts enrolment is greatest in the Faculty of Fine Arts, with sixty-nine per cent of fine arts students enrolled through the Faculty in 2014-2015. Note that FNUUniv enrolments have increased over the most recent three years, after reaching a low point from 2010 to 2012.

Graduate enrolment at the University of Regina from 2007 through 2015 is reported in Table 10 – data for earlier years were not available except for 1998 through 2002 (see FARSU, Table 7). The number of graduate students enrolled at the University continued to increase through 2015 and fine arts graduate enrolment increased in pace. The number of graduate students enrolled in fine arts disciplines increased to thirty-five in 2015, and two per cent of all graduate students at the University continue to be enrolled in fine arts.

**Table 10. Fall semester graduate enrolment, fine arts and total,
University of Regina, 2007-2015**

Year	Fine arts graduate enrolment			University of Regina graduate enrolment			Fine arts % of U of R
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	
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	32	718	814	1,532	2.1
2011	19	10	29	763	813	1,576	1.8
2012	20	7	27	787	802	1,589	1.7
2013	23	9	32	832	804	1,636	2.0
2014	27	7	34	899	761	1,660	2.0
2015	23	12	35	827	921	1,748	2.0
Average	21.2	9.4	30.7	762	810	1,572	2.0

Information about the discipline of study for graduate students was available for only 2007 to 2011. Total Fall semester enrolment summed across these five years was eleven for in Film/Video/Media Studies, forty-seven in Interdisciplinary, thirty-five in Music, six in Theatre, and forty-eight in Visual Arts (ORP, 2011).

Arts Education

Enrolment data in the Arts Education program are organized differently in this report than in FARSU and are provided for years 2005 through 2015. From the left panel of Table 11, most of the enrolment in Arts Education is in the Bachelor of Education part of the program, with enrolment in the BEAD averaging twelve per cent of this total. In terms of a time trend, enrolments in Arts Education have been steady, with relatively few ups and downs year by year. The most recent few years show a slightly smaller total than earlier but, given the limited data and yearly fluctuation, this may not represent a downward trend. The percentage of Faculty of Education bachelor's degrees accounted for by Arts Education was approximately nine per cent for these years; for 2015 enrolment in arts education was one percentage point below the eleven year average.

Table 11. Fall semester Arts Education and Faculty of Education undergraduate enrolment, 2005-2015

Year	Arts Education enrolment			Faculty of Education	
	BEd	BEAD	Total	Full Time Equivalent enrolment	Percentage Arts Education
2005	96	11	107	1,075	10.0
2006	94	5	99	1,115	8.9
2007	108	8	116	1,128	10.3
2008	101	11	112	1,159	9.7
2009	94	14	108	1,203	9.0
2010	95	19	114	1,317	8.7
2011	96	20	116	1,354	8.6
2012	95	13	108	1,268	8.5
2013	95	14	109	1,301	8.3
2014	83	13	96	1,282	7.5
2015	80	17	97	1,261	7.7
Average	94.3	13.2	107.5	1,224	8.8

Undergraduate Arts Education enrolment by area and level is provided for selected years in Table 12. The relative size of each for each of four areas in Arts Education is shown in the upper panel (data for Music Education were not available). Classes in Aesthetic Education (EAES) constitute the largest number since all Arts Education students are enrolled in several of these. In terms of subject areas, Visual Arts Education (EVIS) is the largest, followed by Dance Education (EDAN) and Drama Education (EDRA), with Literature Education (ELIT) the smallest. However, enrolments in all years are considerable and, with limited data available, it is difficult to indicate any trend either toward or away from any specific area of Arts Education.

In terms of level, as shown in the bottom panel of Table 12, 100 and 200 level classes have the greatest enrolment. Since 300 and 400 level classes are generally for those specializing in the specific areas, these have lower enrolments. Again, no time trends are apparent.

Table 12. Arts Education undergraduate enrolments by area and level, 2000-2015

Area and Level		Fall and Winter semesters						2012-2015 total
		2000-2001	2005-2006	2010-2011	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	
Area	EAES	135	134	139	129	138	96	363
	EDAN	76	60	64	68	70	57	195
	EDRA	84	63	73	69	69	61	199
	ELIT	67	31	49	47	50	45	142
	EVIS	89	70	61	76	78	65	219
	Total	451	358	386	389	405	324	1,118
Level	100	135	71	99	95	102	94	291
	200	228	138	189	174	192	130	496
	300	51	98	47	78	59	55	192
	400	37	51	51	42	52	45	139
	Total	451	358	386	389	405	324	1,118

Creative Writing

The Department of English has offered classes in Creative Writing for many years and a BA and BA (Honours) with a concentration in Creative Writing since 2005. A thesis based MA in Creative Writing is also offered (see the descriptive box on p. 27). Enrolments and numbers of classes offered for some earlier years and the most recent five years are given in Table 13. As

was the case for Arts Education, these data represent enrolment in specific classes rather than the number of students enrolled in a program.

Table 13. Undergraduate and graduate enrolment in classes and number of classes, Creative Writing, Department of English, 1995-2015

Year	Undergraduate		Graduate	
	Enrolment	Number of Classes	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	80	6		
2012-2013	100	7	6	2
2013-2014	66	7	10	2
2014-2015	69	7	4	1

From Table 13, 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 five years, 6-7 classes have been offered each year and enrolment averaged seventy-six students annually. Graduate enrolment is much smaller but averaged seven students per year over the last three years. From 2012, graduate classes are joint undergraduate and graduate classes.

First Nations University of Canada

Student enrolment in fine arts and total FNUUniv enrolment is shown in Table 14. These data were obtained for each year from 1998 but derive from three different sources so caution should be exercised when comparing years across double lines in the table. As noted earlier, the programs in fine arts at FNUUniv are in Indian Fine Arts and Indian Art History. While these enrolment figures were included in University of Regina data in Tables 8 through 10, the data in Table 14 refer to FNUUniv only.

As can be seen in Table 14, 2010-2012 enrolment at First Nations University was only one-half that of 2003-2004, with some recovery of enrolment beginning in 2013 (middle panel).

Enrolment of undergraduate students in the fine arts programs of FNUUniv appears to have followed same trend – declining to 2011 and then increasing. As shown in the right column, the decline in fine arts enrolments was considerable but over the last three years fine arts enrolment has averaged two per cent of total FNUUniv enrolment.

Table 14. Fall semester undergraduate enrolment in fine arts and total, First Nations University of Canada, 1998-2015

Year	Fine arts undergraduate enrolment			First Nations University undergraduate enrolment			Fine Arts FTEs as a per cent of FNUUniv FTEs
	Full time	Total	FTEs	Full time	Total	FTEs	
1998	17	21	18	585	1,754	919	2.0
1999	22	24	23	506	1,518	795	2.8
2000	20	21	20	442	1,326	695	2.9
2001	23	27	24	479	1,436	752	3.2
2002	17	20	18	521	1,560	818	2.2
2003	22	25	23	989	1,129	1,029	2.2
2004	16	20	17	1,024	1,172	1,066	1.6
2005	19	21	20	897	1,046	940	2.1
2006	17	17	17	855	955	895	1.9
2007	13	14	13	692	848	737	1.8
2008	8	9	8	628	771	669	1.2
2009	10	10	10	606	752	648	1.5
2010	6	7	6	507	618	539	1.1
2011	6	9	7	499	569	519	1.3
2012	9	10	9	561	621	578	1.6
2013	14	15	14	675	747	696	2.0
2014	16	16	16	655	754	683	2.3
2015	12	14	13	742	827	766	1.7

Courses in creative writing were also offered at FNUUniv from 2000 to 2010. In these years, there was an introductory course offered each year and a course in Advanced Poetry offered occasionally (Lundy, 2015). Table 14 fine arts data do not include enrolment in these courses.

Creative Writing / Writing

A growth area in fine arts at Saskatchewan universities in recent years has been Creative Writing (University of Regina) and Writing (University of Saskatchewan). While neither program is offered through departments traditionally offering fine arts, these are fine arts programs. The number of courses offered, students enrolled, degrees granted, and personnel associated with these writing programs have expanded in recent years.

At the University of Regina, Creative Writing is offered in the Department of English, Faculty of Arts. At the undergraduate level, students majoring in English and seeking a B.A. or B.A. (Honours) may select a concentration in creative writing. As part of their course requirements students must complete four courses in creative writing for the B.A. and further classes plus an independent writing project for the Honours degree. At the graduate level, the Department of English offers an M.A. in Creative Writing. Among the requirements are two graduate courses in creative writing and “a creative thesis with a critical/theoretical introduction.” At the undergraduate level, some of the Creative Writing classes have been offered through Campion College, FNUniv, Luther College, and the Department of Theatre. In addition, a committee in the Department of English, with representation from each of the three federated colleges, assists in coordinating the Creative Writing program. (Department of English, 2015; Lundy, 2015).

The University of Saskatchewan program is in Writing and is offered at the graduate level, leading to a Master of Fine Arts in Writing.

The MFA in Writing balances the intensive study and practice of writing in several genres with an interdisciplinary flexibility. Students in the MFA in Writing produce a creative thesis in fiction, poetry, or creative non-fiction. The MFA in Writing is housed in the Interdisciplinary Centre for Culture and Creativity.

The program is a two year full-time program, requiring students to complete several courses and workshops, participate in a colloquium, and write and successfully defend a thesis. The program began in 2011 with the first graduates in 2013. (University of Saskatchewan, 2015c)

St. Peter’s College, an affiliated college of the University of Saskatchewan, offers undergraduate courses in writing and a Writing Diploma program.

The Program includes courses of credit units that can be used towards a degree, while broadening student experience with non-credit professional workshops and an internship. The Writing Diploma is designed to create success not only for those who are pursuing writing as a career, but also for students following a variety of career paths in Arts and Science, Education, Law, Social Work, and other professions. Some take the Diploma purely for personal development.

Among the requirements for the Diploma are three courses in creative nonfiction and writing, three workshops, and an individual practicum. (St. Peter’s College, 2015b).

University of Saskatchewan

In FARSU, data on University of Saskatchewan enrolment were missing for some years, were inconsistent, and were not reported for programs in arts education. Tables 15 through 17 of this report provide consistent data, obtained from the University's ICT unit, on undergraduate and graduate enrolments in fine arts and arts education at the University of Saskatchewan.

Beginning with the left panel of Table 15, fine arts enrolment in the College of Arts and Science was greatest in Art (Department of Art and Art History), with a yearly average of one hundred and sixty-five students over the eleven years, just under sixty per cent of all fine arts students in the College. Enrolment was well below this average in 2014-2016 but a two year decline does not necessarily indicate a trend. The Department of Drama had the second largest enrolment, twenty-four per cent. Enrolment in the Department of Music, with a little under twenty per cent of the total, averaged fifty-three per year; enrolments in the last three years were well above the eleven year average. Total fine arts enrolment in the College had many fluctuations, with enrolment in the last two years below the eleven year average.

Table 15. Fine arts and arts education undergraduate enrolment, College of Arts and Science and College of Education, University of Saskatchewan, 2005-2015

Year	Enrolment in the College of Arts and Science				Enrolment in the College of Education			
	Art	Drama	Music	Total	Art	Drama	Music	Total
2005-2006	136	52	47	235	30	7	100	139
2006-2007	168	57	43	268	33	8	88	129
2007-2008	207	76	52	335	36	7	78	121
2008-2009	180	69	44	293	34	7	63	104
2009-2010	201	69	38	308	24	9	64	97
2010-2011	176	63	40	279	28	7	63	98
2011-2012	175	60	41	276	33	10	70	113
2012-2013	164	84	53	301	32	8	59	99
2013-2014	160	77	72	309	38	11	45	94
2014-2015	125	67	77	269	40	12	32	84
2015-2016	122	61	79	262	35	7	21	63
Average	165	67	53	285	33	8	62	104

Notes: See notes concerning Table 15-17 in the Appendix concerning comparability of 2015-2016 data with those of earlier years.

In the College of Education, Music was the area with the largest enrolment through most of the period but shows a continued decline, to less than one-third the 2005-2006 level (second last column of Table 15). The recent increase in Music enrolment in Arts and Science appears to counter this decline and may be a result of a new program in Music Education in the College of Arts and Science. Enrolment in Art and Drama both increased over the ten years although the numbers in Drama are small. Total arts education enrolment has declined over the ten years with enrolment over the last three years at about seventy per cent of the level of the first three years.

Comparisons of fine arts and arts education enrolment with total undergraduate enrolment at the University of Saskatchewan as a whole are provided in Table 16. From the left panel, arts enrolment was down in 2014-2015 but in other recent years has generally been at or above the ten year average. Undergraduate University enrolment was fairly steady for several years and then increased over the last three years. Since 2005 there has been little change in fine arts and arts education enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment, averaging 2.4 per cent from 2005. For 2014-2015 the percentage was only 2.0 per cent but again one year does not indicate a trend.

Table 16. Fine arts and arts education undergraduate enrolment, total and percentage of total, University of Saskatchewan, 2005-2015

	Enrolment in fine arts and arts education			Total enrolment	Percentage of total University enrolment	
Year	Arts and Science	Education	Total	University of Saskatchewan	Arts and Science	Arts and Science plus Education
2005-2006	235	139	374	16,647	1.4	2.2
2006-2007	268	129	397	16,495	1.6	2.4
2007-2008	335	121	456	16,459	2.0	2.8
2008-2009	293	104	397	16,087	1.8	2.5
2009-2010	308	97	405	16,285	1.9	2.5
2010-2011	279	98	377	16,588	1.7	2.3
2011-2012	276	113	389	16,959	1.6	2.3
2012-2013	301	99	400	17,593	1.7	2.3
2013-2014	309	94	403	17,413	1.8	2.3
2014-2015	269	84	353	17,295	1.6	2.0
Average	287	108	395	16,782	1.7	2.4

The major change in graduate programs in fine arts at the University of Saskatchewan since 2005 has been the establishment of the Master of Fine Arts in Writing program (University of Saskatchewan, 2015c). Six students were enrolled in this program in 2011-2012 with the number increasing to thirteen or fourteen since 2012. This has boosted graduate enrolment in fine arts by approximately fifty per cent over the ten years (sixth column of Table 17). Total graduate enrolment at the University has increased by about the same amount so that fine arts enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment has remained steady at just under one per cent. Enrolment in Music and Art and Art History appears to have declined but given the small numbers involved this apparent decline may just represent annual variation in enrolment.

Table 17. Graduate enrolment, fine arts and total, University of Saskatchewan, 2005-2015

Year	Art and Art History	Drama	Music	Writing	Fine arts total	University of Saskatchewan graduate enrolment	Fine arts total as a percentage of University of Saskatchewan
2005-2006	16	1	2		19	2,082	0.91
2006-2007	13	0	4		17	2,132	0.80
2007-2008	11	1	4		16	2,194	0.73
2008-2009	11	1	6		18	2,349	0.77
2009-2010	18	0	7		25	2,570	0.97
2010-2011	13	1	9		23	2,809	0.82
2011-2012	10	1	4	6	21	2,919	0.72
2012-2013	12	1	2	13	28	3,039	0.92
2013-2014	11	1	1	13	26	3,139	0.83
2014-2015	12	1	2	14	29	3,147	0.92
2015-2016	9	1	1	13	24	3,166	0.76
Average	12.4	0.8	3.8	11.8	22.4	2,638	0.83

Notes: See notes concerning Table 17 in the Appendix concerning comparability of the 2015-2016 data with those of earlier years. For Writing, the average is from 2011-2012 to 2015-2016 only.

Section D2. Student Credits

A new section on student credits has been added to this report for four reasons. First, the student registration data in Section D1 do not give information about enrolment by department at the University of Regina. In this section, data on teaching credits by University department are provided. Second, the data on teaching credits presented in FARSU were sporadic and possibly inconsistent. For this report, the institutional research units for each university have provided consistent data for the period 2005 to 2015. Third, while the data in Section D1 provide a picture of student enrolment by major, they provide no measure of enrolment in classes. In this section, teaching credits for the University of Regina and the three credit unit equivalents at the University of Saskatchewan indicates total student enrolment in classes taught in fine arts units – not just enrolment of majors. And, at the same time, they indicate the amount of teaching in each unit. Fourth, the data on student credits are available for each semester so the annual totals for student credits indicate the enrolment and teaching for each unit for the whole year, not just the Fall semester. Enrolment data in Section D1 are provided only for the Fall semesters – this is when each university conducts a census or count that is reported to AUCC. Note that information about student credits in arts education is not available in this section since neither university provides detailed statistics of student credits for these programs.

University of Regina

The Office of Resource Planning (ORP) at the University of Regina publishes information on credit hours taught and these data are available for each semester. The annual totals of registered credits hours taught by each unit from 2005 through 2015 are provided in Tables 18-21. For each unit these represent the credits received by all students taking classes in that unit – not just those registered in the Faculty of Fine Arts. For example, a Faculty of Science student taking a three credit hour class in the Department of Music would account for three registered credit hours taught in Music.

The University of Regina defines credit hours and credit hours taught as follows (ORP, 2015m).

Credit Hours: A unit of measure representing the equivalent of an hour (50 minutes) of Instruction per week over the entire term. It is applied toward the total number of Credit hours needed for completing the requirements of a Degree, Diploma, Certificate, or other formal award.

Credit Hours Taught: the total number of credit hours taught by one or more academic department or faculty, that count toward a university-level credential, over the course of a fiscal year or academic term.

The data in Tables 18-21 refer to the total credit hours taught by all units over each academic year (sum of Spring-Summer, Fall, and Winter semester credit hours). These data include Graduate Studies and Research and units offering non-credit classes (Continuing Education and Student Affairs). Also note that beginning in 2011-2012, Faculty of Nursing credit hours are

included; for 2014-2015 these totaled 10,755 for this new faculty, considerably boosting the credit hours taught at the University of Regina. Column 2 of Table 18, Fine Arts, includes non-departmentalized classes offered in the Faculty of Fine Arts. These are currently classified as Interdisciplinary Studies or Creative Technologies classes (Faculty of Fine Arts, 2015a, 2015b) – see the note about these on page 33. Credit hours taught in Indian Fine Arts refer to fine arts teaching at First Nations University of Canada (see Table 21 for more details).

Looking at the last row of Table 18, over the ten years from 2005-2006 to 2014-2015 credit hours taught in Visual Arts and Film have been the largest in the Faculty of Fine Arts, with each accounting for approximately thirty per cent of Faculty credit hours. Music and Theatre accounted for approximately sixteen per cent each, Indian Fine Arts seven per cent, and Creative Technologies and Interdisciplinary Studies (Fine Arts) four per cent. Looking across the years, there has been a shift in the size of areas, with reduced credit hours taught in all areas except in Fine Arts. This interdisciplinary area expanded in recent years and by 2014-2015 accounted for approximately ten per cent of credit hours taught. Comparing 2014-2015 with 2005-2006, percentage declines in credit hours taught were fifty-four per cent for Indian Fine Arts (offered through FNUUniv), fifty per cent for Film, forty-one per cent for Music, thirty-one per cent for Theatre, and fifteen per cent for Visual Arts.

**Table 18. Credit hours taught by fine arts department or area,
University of Regina, 2005-2015**

Year	Department or area						Total	University of Regina total
	Fine Arts	Indian Fine Arts	Film	Music	Theatre	Visual Arts		
2005-2006	213	1,461	4,407	2,540	2,469	4,018	15,108	264,300
2006-2007	201	1,026	4,065	2,364	2,235	4,214	14,105	256,805
2007-2008	285	867	3,783	2,205	2,379	3,883	13,402	246,051
2008-2009	333	909	3,642	1,976	2,295	3,842	12,997	239,809
2009-2010	447	693	3,399	2,223	2,472	3,903	13,137	245,031
2010-2011	257	615	3,330	2,149	2,043	4,285	12,679	251,149
2011-2012	486	714	3,288	2,274	1,974	4,409	13,145	268,552
2012-2013	546	855	2,943	1,992	1,554	4,370	12,260	272,287
2013-2014	765	726	2,799	1,820	1,638	3,667	11,415	281,975
2014-2015	1,092	660	2,223	1,502	1,683	3,397	10,557	284,786
Average	463	853	3,388	2,105	2,074	3,999	12,881	261,075

The overall decline for total fine arts credit hours taught was thirty per cent, contrasting with an increase of eight per cent for the University of Regina as a whole (an increase of four per cent if Nursing is excluded from the total). As a result, there was large decline in the percentage of University of Regina credit hours taught by fine arts faculty. From 5.7 per cent of the total in 2005-2006, there was a decline to 3.7 per cent in 2014-2015 (a decline to only 4.0 per cent if the Faculty of Nursing, not in existence in 2005-2006, is excluded). While 2015-2016 data are not yet available, preliminary data for Fall 2015 indicate that credit hours taught in the Faculty of Fine Arts were eight per cent greater than in Fall 2014, with fine arts credit hours taught also increasing at each of the federated colleges (ORP, 2015q).

Creative Technologies and Interdisciplinary Studies – University of Regina

The Faculty of Fine Arts has established Creative Technologies as a new area of study to complement the long-standing areas of Film, Music, Theatre, and Visual Arts. Interdisciplinary Studies is also an area of studies that is connected to Creative Technologies. These are non-departmentalized and, as noted above, teaching credits for these courses are listed as being in Fine Arts, rather than in a department. Four faculty members are considered part of these programs with classes in Creative Technologies also offered by departmentalized faculty members.

The Faculty describes Creative Technologies as follows:

Creative Technologies is an interdisciplinary program, linking technology, new media, music, and visual arts. More and more, students and professors are working outside of their traditional creative studies areas. In this program, you will learn to think about technology and the arts in new ways, while working with and studying new media.

A major in the program leads to a Bachelor of Arts – Creative Technologies concentration and there is also a Fine Arts Minor in Creative Technologies. The program has one course at the 100 level, six at each of the 200 and 300 levels, and four at the 400 level. Typically the Faculty offers six or seven classes in each of the Fall and Winter semesters – the Fall 2015 timetable lists one 100 level class, four 200 level classes, and one 300 level class. Completing the major requires a student to take ten classes in Creative Technologies. It should also be noted that some of the required courses are in Computer Science or Engineering; faculty members in these faculties are also associated with the program.

The Interdisciplinary Program in Fine Arts, with a Bachelor of Arts Major or Minor in Arts and Culture, and the BFA in Theatre were suspended and stopped admitting students on January 1, 2013. Interdisciplinary classes continue to be offered with the Fine Arts (FA) designation – the Fall 2015 timetable lists eight classes; students can now enroll in a BA in Fine Arts (Theatre and Performance). Programs leading to a Master of Arts or a Master of Fine Arts in Interdisciplinary Studies are also offered by the Faculty of Fine Arts; the Fall 2015 timetable lists three graduate classes with the FA designation. (University of Regina, 2015b, pp. 206-207; Faculty of Fine Arts, 2015a; Pearce, 2015).

From Table 19, it is apparent that the decline in fine arts credit hours taught occurred in the Faculty of Fine Arts and each of the federated colleges. While the decline in fine arts credit hours taught was greatest in Campion College and FNUUniv, the drop in credit hours taught was over twenty per cent in Luther College and the Faculty of Fine Arts, with most of this decline taking place since 2011-2012. Given changes in the number of faculty members for the federated colleges and the possibility of some faculty members being on leave in any given year, the credit hours for the smaller units can vary considerably from year to year. And whether large enrolment introductory level classes are offered in any given year can also affect yearly outcomes. But with these qualifications, the data indicate that there were approximately thirty per cent fewer credit hours taught in fine arts areas in 2014-2015 as compared with 2005-2006.

Table 19. Fine arts credit hours taught by Faculty of Fine Arts and federated colleges, University of Regina, 2005-2015

Year	Faculty or Federated College					Total
	Faculty of Fine Arts		Campion	FNUniv	Luther	
	Undergraduate	Graduate				
2005-2006	10,448	370	2,034	1,461	795	15,108
2006-2007	10,104	392	1,467	1,155	987	14,105
2007-2008	9,704	260	1,530	1,008	900	13,402
2008-2009	9,627	265	1,146	1,095	864	12,997
2009-2010	10,070	366	975	984	741	13,137
2010-2011	9,446	407	984	807	1,035	12,679
2011-2012	9,782	381	924	963	1,095	13,145
2012-2013	8,543	366	1,056	1,182	1,113	12,260
2013-2014	8,340	408	612	990	1,065	11,415
2014-2015	7,911	408	732	918	588	10,557
Average	9,398	362	1,146	1,056	918	12,881

Data concerning credit hours taught by course level (first through fourth year and graduate) are presented in Table 20. These data refer to the total credit hours taught in fine arts at the University of Regina and the federated colleges. From this table, there were reduced credit hours taught in fine arts at all levels with the exception of graduate level (800-900). After 2005-2006, the decline in credit hours occurred first at the 100 and 200 levels and was greatest there. At the 300 and 400 levels, credit hours taught did not decline until 2012 or 2013 – this is consistent with enrolment figures for majors generally being maintained until the last two or three years. As student registration in the Faculty of Fine Arts declined in the two latest years (Table 8), credit hours taught at the 300 and 400 level also declined.

Table 20. Fine arts credit hours taught by level, University of Regina, 2005-2015

Year	Course level					Fine arts total
	100	200	300	400	800-900	
2005-2006	6,876	4,228	2,335	1,279	391	15,108
2006-2007	6,076	3,711	2,439	1,488	392	14,105
2007-2008	5,826	3,750	2,286	1,277	263	13,402
2008-2009	5,501	3,759	2,171	1,296	271	12,997
2009-2010	5,432	3,397	2,543	1,397	369	13,137
2010-2011	5,183	3,307	2,435	1,342	413	12,679
2011-2012	5,274	3,558	2,707	1,220	387	13,145
2012-2013	4,308	3,744	2,479	1,361	369	12,260
2013-2014	4,377	3,305	2,267	1,046	420	11,415
2014-2015	3,922	3,372	2,003	843	417	10,557
2014-2015 percentage of 2005-2006 credit hours	57%	47%	86%	66%	107%	70%

First Nations University

At the First Nations University of Canada the main fine arts program is Indian Fine Arts although classes in other fine arts areas are offered from time to time and attract considerable enrolment. Note though that the only fine arts area at FNUUniv with permanent faculty members is that of Indian Fine Arts (FARSU, Table 21). From the data in Table 21, total fine arts credit hours taught at FNUUniv in 2014-2015 were 918, sixty-three per cent of the 2005-2006 level of 1,461. Since total credit hours are primarily those associated with courses in Indian Fine Arts, the decline is dominated by reduced enrolment in this area. Total credit hours taught at FNUUniv as a whole declined by almost one-third from 2005-2006 to 2010-2011 and, since then, have recovered much of this. In the case of fine arts classes, there was some recovery from the low point of 2010-2011 but in 2014-2015 credit hours taught in fine arts are still well below the 2005-2006 level although only minimally below the level of most years since 2006.

It appears that Theatre and Visual Arts continue to be of interest to students and faculty at First Nations University (Table 21, columns 5-6). Theatre classes are offered at the Prince Albert campus of FNUUniv (Wells, 2015). While the number of credit hours taught in these areas is not large, there have been regular offerings and enrolments in these areas. Given the limited number of faculty members available, it is no surprise that credit hours taught in these areas is not large.

Table 21. Fine arts credit hours taught, First Nations University of Canada, 2005-2015

Year	Fine arts credit hours taught						FNUUniv total	Fine arts % of total
	IFA	Film	Music	Theatre	Visual Arts	Total		
2005-2006	1,461	0	0	0	0	1,461	29,063	5.0
2006-2007	1,026	0	21	108	0	1,155	27,795	4.2
2007-2008	867	42	30	69	0	1,008	24,582	4.1
2008-2009	909	0	39	147	0	1,095	23,997	4.6
2009-2010	693	96	33	162	0	984	23,893	4.1
2010-2011	615	84	51	57	0	807	20,419	4.0
2011-2012	714	0	0	78	171	963	22,593	4.3
2012-2013	855	0	0	90	237	1,182	24,275	4.9
2013-2014	726	0	0	117	147	990	26,571	3.7
2014-2015	660	0	0	141	117	918	25,848	3.6

University of Saskatchewan

The University of Saskatchewan measures student credit hours differently than the University of Regina. Instead of summing the credit hours associated with each class, the University of Saskatchewan measures the number of three credit unit equivalents associated with each class. A class with an enrolment of twenty, with each student receiving three credit hours upon successfully completing the class, would be measured as twenty of three credit unit equivalents (for the University of Regina, it would be measured as sixty credit hours taught). While no attempt is made to compare numbers across the two universities in this report, multiplying the number of three credit unit equivalents by three might provide a comparison, although there may be other definitional and measurement differences between the two universities.

A three credit unit equivalent is referred to as a 3CUE and is defined as follows (University of Saskatchewan, 2015b).

The academic credit units assigned to a class section divided by 3. A class section of a course with 3 academic credit units is counted as one 3 CUE. A class section of a course with 6 academic credit units is counted as two 3 CUE.

For fine arts departments and the University as a whole, consistent and comparable data on 3CUEs were provided by ICT for the years 2005-2006 through 2014-2015. As is the case of the University of Regina, information concerning student credit hours is not available for arts education programs at the University.

For the three fine arts departments in the College of Arts and Sciences, Table 22 summarizes 3CUEs over the 2005 through 2015 period. From the last line of Table 22, 3CUEs for the Department of Arts and Art History constituted approximately one-half of all fine arts 3CUEs. Music accounted for twenty-eight per cent and Drama for twenty-two per cent for these ten years. The total number of 3CUEs for the fine arts (right column of Table 22) shows little trend over the ten year period with a decline from 2005 through 2009 but then an increase so the 2014-2015 value is exactly the same as the ten year average. This steady total is a result of a decline in 3CUEs for Art and Art History and an increase in 3CUEs in Music, with little change in Drama 3CUEs over the ten years. For 2014-2015, 3CUEs for Art and Art History are approximately five hundred below the ten year average with Music five hundred above the average.

Table 22. Undergraduate level three credit unit equivalents (3CUEs), fine arts departments, University of Saskatchewan, 2005-2015

Year	Art and Art History	Drama	Music	Fine Arts Total
2005-2006	2,715	1,038	1,234	4,986
2006-2007	2,522	897	1,050	4,469
2007-2008	2,423	981	995	4,399
2008-2009	2,531	1,015	767	4,313
2009-2010	2,287	1,065	922	4,273
2010-2011	2,258	1,001	1,046	4,305
2011-2012	2,258	1,094	1,488	4,840
2012-2013	1,899	981	1,652	4,532
2013-2014	1,964	1,006	1,827	4,797
2014-2015	1,759	1,009	1,778	4,546
Average	2,262	1,009	1,276	4,546

At the graduate level, with lower enrolment levels than in undergraduate programs, the number of 3CUEs is much smaller, with little overall trend apparent – annual fluctuations are large but the total graduate level 3CUEs in 2014-2015 are just below the ten year average (lower right two cells of Table 23). In terms of the three fine arts areas, the number of graduate 3CUEs for Music has declined while the number in Art and Art History has increased over these ten years. Note that data on 3CUEs for the Master of Fine Arts in Writing are not available. This program is housed in the Interdisciplinary Centre for Culture and Creativity, but the latter includes other programs and the data tables do not distinguish between these other programs and the Writing program.

Table 23. Graduate level three credit unit equivalents (3 CUEs), fine arts departments, University of Saskatchewan, 2005-2015

Year	Art and Art History	Drama	Music	Fine Arts Total
2005-2006	10	1	7	18
2006-2007	24	0	10	34
2007-2008	8	2	19	29
2008-2009	28	1	29	58
2009-2010	21	0	30	51
2010-2011	23	2	21	46
2011-2012	6	2	11	19
2012-2013	30	0	4	34
2013-2014	7	0	0	7
2014-2015	29	0	0	29
Average	19	1	13	33

Comparisons of the total 3CUEs for the three fine arts departments with the totals for the College of Arts and Science and the University of Saskatchewan as a whole are provided in Table 24. Note that the totals for the fine arts departments in Table 24 are slightly greater than in Table 22 – the differences are minimal and emerge from ICT tables having slightly different definitions.

The annual number of 3CUEs for the University as a whole increased over the years from 2005-2006 through 2014-2015 with the values for the most recent three years about ten thousand above the ten year average (middle column of Table 23). In contrast, the number of 3CUEs accounted for by the College of Arts and Science declined through 2008-2009 and since then has increased, although 2014-2015 was just below the ten year average. Since the total for the fine arts shows very little change over the period, these departments together have accounted for approximately six per cent of the College total in each year (second last column). Given the growth for the University as a whole, the percentage of 3CUEs for the fine arts department has declined regularly, from 3.3 per cent in 2005-2006 to 2.7 per cent in 2014-2015.

Table 24. Three credit unit equivalents, fine arts departments, College of Arts and Science and University of Saskatchewan, 2005-2015

Year	Annual 3 CUES in:			Fine arts as a percentage of:	
	Fine arts departments	College of Arts and Science	University of Saskatchewan	College of Arts and Science	University of Saskatchewan
2005-2006	5,004	83,282	153,104	6.0	3.3
2006-2007	4,503	78,679	150,222	5.7	3.0
2007-2008	4,428	76,879	147,868	5.8	3.0
2008-2009	4,371	73,996	146,658	5.9	3.0
2009-2010	4,323	74,692	149,799	5.8	2.9
2010-2011	4,351	75,432	153,142	5.8	2.8
2011-2012	4,859	78,009	159,896	6.2	3.0
2012-2013	4,566	79,849	166,780	5.7	2.7
2013-2014	4,804	78,999	167,487	6.1	2.9
2014-2015	4,575	76,946	166,476	5.9	2.7
Average	4,578	77,676	156,143	5.9	2.9

Affiliated Colleges

As noted in the earlier report (FARSU, p. 24) classes in the fine arts are offered through St. Peter's College in Munster, an affiliated college of the University of Saskatchewan. Data for St. Peter's itself are not available but since it is the only affiliated college that offers fine arts classes, the data in Table 25 that refer to fine arts 3CUEs at affiliated colleges can be considered to represent St. Peter's.

The seven fine arts faculty members at St. Peter's offer six courses in Art or Art History at the 100 or 200 level, two courses in Drama at the 100 level, one course in Music at the 100 level, and three courses in Writing at the 300 level. Information on 3CUEs for the latter is not available. Table 25 reports the number of 3CUEs for three fine arts areas. While the numbers are not large, enrolments appear to be reasonably steady with the number of 3CUEs in 2015-2016 at the ten year average for Art and Art History, just slightly below in Drama, and above in Music.

Table 25. Three credit unit equivalents (3CUEs) in fine arts, affiliated colleges, University of Saskatchewan, 2005-2015

Year	Subject			Total
	Art and Art History	Drama	Music	
2005-2006	0	21	0	21
2006-2007	0	26	0	26
2007-2008	0	41	0	41
2008-2009	14	51	0	65
2009-2010	39	63	5	107
2010-2011	17	74	3	94
2011-2012	37	66	0	103
2012-2013	22	70	0	92
2013-2014	25	45	9	79
2014-2015	17	45	6	68
Average	17	50	2	70

Enrolment Summary

At the University of Saskatchewan, enrolment in fine arts and arts education at the undergraduate level has been relatively stable over the last ten years. A decline in enrolment in Music in the College of Education has been matched by growing Music enrolment in the College of Arts and Science – possibly as a result of changes in University programs. Enrolment in arts education at the University of Regina has been relatively steady over the last fifteen years. Yearly increases and decreases in enrolment have taken place but there is little time trend.

In contrast, undergraduate enrolment in fine arts at the University of Regina has declined considerably, especially over the last three years. Whether measured by registered student enrolment or by credit hours taught, the decline has been in the neighbourhood of twenty to twenty-five per cent. At the University's federated colleges the decline has been slow and of long standing while the recent decline has been most apparent in the Faculty of Fine Arts. From information on credit hours taught at the University, it appears that enrolment in fine arts first fell at the 100 and 200 level, perhaps indicating reduced numbers of students from other faculties in fine arts classes. The number of fine arts majors held steady until the three latest years but has declined approximately twenty-five per cent since 2011-2012.

A notable shift in the Faculty of Fine Arts of the University of Regina has been an increase in enrolment in interdisciplinary programs and classes. Enrolment in classes designated FA or Fine Arts in Creative Technologies and Interdisciplinary Studies has expanded while enrolment through the Faculty's four fine arts departments has declined.

Enrolment in the Indian Fine Arts program declined between 2008 and 2012 but has since recovered some of this decline. And from the information on credit hours taught, students at FNU and the University of Regina continue to take classes in this program. Since 2007, credit hours taught in Indian Fine Arts and other fine arts classes at FNU has been relatively stable. So while the number of students majoring in and graduating in fine arts programs has declined, students continue to show a strong interest in fine arts classes.

Enrolment in graduate programs in fine arts at the two universities has increased since the middle of the last decade, as has total enrolment in graduate programs. The number of graduate students is relatively small and there is much year-to-year variation. At the University of Regina graduate fine arts enrolment averages approximately two per cent of all University graduate enrolment; the comparable figure for the University of Saskatchewan is just under one per cent. These enrolment figures more or less match the relative number of graduate degrees at the two universities (Section C). A major change at the University of Saskatchewan has been the growth of the graduate program in Writing, established in 2011 and leading to a Master's of Fine Arts.

Section E. Personnel

University of Regina

There have been no updated Budget Books from the University of Regina since late 2013 so this limits data and analysis of the number of positions in fine arts beyond what was provided in FARSU, Tables 16-17. For 2013-2016, the number of faculty positions in the Faculty of Fine Arts was obtained by counting the number of positions reported on its web site (Faculty of Fine Arts, 2015c). The number of faculty positions in the Faculty is presented in Table 25 for the most recent six years along with averages for earlier years.

As can be seen in Table 26, the number of positions in the Faculty of Fine Arts has declined by almost one a year since 2010 and as of 2015-2016 was thirty-four, the same as in 1995-2000. But this represents a fifteen per cent decline from the peak of forty positions in the years 2000 through 2005. Also notable is the shift in positions over the five years – Music lost one position, Theatre two positions, and Visual Arts three positions, while Creative Technologies gained one position (see appendix for a list of the incumbents in these positions).

Table 26. Number of faculty positions in the Faculty of Fine Arts, by area, 1995-2016

Year	Dean	CT & I	Film	Music	Theatre	Visual Arts	Total
1995-2000	3		4.8	10.2	7.6	8.1	34
2000-2005	2.5		7	11.5	8	11	40
2005-2010	2.4		7	10	8	11	38
2010-2011	1	3	7	9	7	11	38
2011-2012	1	3	7	8	7	11	37
2012-2013	1	3	7	8	6	10	35
2013-2014	1	2	8	8	6	10	35
2014-2015	1	4	8	8	5	8	34
2015-2016	1	4	8	8	5	8	34

Notes: CT & I refers to non-departmentalized Creative Technologies and Interdisciplinary positions. Prior to 2010 some of the Interdisciplinary positions may have been assigned to the Dean's office.

For 2014-2016, thirty of the positions are professorial (Lecturer to Professor) and four are Instructors.

For 2013-2014, the number of positions may be incorrect by one. For 2014-2015 the number was verified by the Associate Dean of Fine Arts (Pearce, 2015).

Data for 1995-2000 and 2000-2005 are averages of annual numbers of faculty positions.

While data showing the total number of positions at the University of Regina are not available, Table 27 shows recent trends in the number of in-scope academic positions in the Faculty of Fine Arts and the University of Regina as a whole. These data come from an annual report on academic staff demographics prepared by the University's Human Resources unit (University of Regina, 2015a and 2015e). The numbers in this table refer to the number of filled positions and not to the number of budgeted positions so are not directly comparable with Table 26. In addition, out-of-scope administrative positions filled by those with academic appointments are not included. These data demonstrate that the number of filled positions in the Faculty of Fine Arts has not grown in pace with the number of filled positions for the University as a whole in recent years. As a result, the number and percentage of filled positions in the Faculty of Fine Arts declined over these six years. This is in addition to the earlier decline over the 2000 to 2010 period (FARSU, Table 16).

Table 27. Filled academic positions, Faculty of Fine Arts and University of Regina, 2010-2015

Year	Number of filled academic positions		Fine Arts as percentage of UR
	Fine Arts	University of Regina	
2010	32	391	8.2
2011	33	399	8.3
2012	32	405	7.9
2013	32	408	7.8
2014	33	417	7.9
2015	30	432	6.9

Arts Education. In the Faculty of Education, there have been recent retirements among faculty members providing the Arts Education program. The Faculty of Education has replaced these retiring faculty members with new faculty members and the number of faculty members teaching in the Arts Education area has not declined. Currently five faculty members in the Faculty of Education offer classes in Arts Education (see listing of names in notes to Table 26 in the Appendix). (Information from Triggs, 2015).

Creative Writing. The Creative Writing program has experienced growth in the number of classes offered. The data in Table 28 demonstrate an increased Department of English commitment to this program, with more classes in recent years. And, as shown in the table, instruction has been primarily by full-time faculty. With the exception of 2013-2014, with one FNUUniv class, classes in creative writing offered through FNUUniv are not included in these data.

Table 28. Creative Writing classes, Department of English, University of Regina, 1995-2015

Year	Number of classes taught by:	
	Full-time faculty	Sessional Lecturers
1995-1996	3	1
1996-1997	3	2
2000-2001	1	0
2005-2006	4	0
2010-2011	6	0
2011-2012	6	0
2012-2013	7	0
2013-2014	5	2
2014-2015	6	1

Federated Colleges including FNUUniv. The number of fine arts faculty positions in the federated colleges has not changed since 2011 and remains at a total of six – two each in Campion College, First Nations University of Canada, and Luther College (see FARSU, Table 21 for data from 1995). The Campion positions are in film and theatre, the FNUUniv positions are in visual arts, and the Luther positions in music and visual arts (see listing of names in notes to Table 26 in the Appendix). With the amalgamation of departments and the loss of several faculty positions at the First Nations University in 2010, the creative writing component of the Department of English at FNUUniv was lost. It should also be noted that FNUUniv operates the Plain Red Art Gallery with a full-time Gallery and Collections Coordinator (Wells, 2015; FNUUniv, 2015c, Peyachew, 2015).

University of Saskatchewan

Consistent information concerning the number faculty positions at the University of Saskatchewan was provided by the University's ICT unit for the period from 2000-2001 through 2014-2015. Since the numbers for earlier years differ little from those in FARSU, Tables 22-24, only summary data for the earlier years are provided in Tables 29 and 30. As in the earlier report, the permanent faculty complement is the number of faculty positions in the University budget and provides a measure of the continuing commitment of the University to these positions. Teaching FTEs represent the number of full-time equivalent academic staff who are teaching, or the teaching complement, in any year – these may be faculty members having permanent, term, or sessional positions.

From Table 29, the number of permanent faculty positions in the three fine arts departments has changed little since the mid-1990s. For the most recent years, there has been a decline the Art and Art History component but the number remains similar to earlier averages. Much the same can be said about the permanent faculty complement in Drama and Music. It should be noted that the 2015-2016 budget contains a new permanent position in each of Art and Art History and Drama – these are new positions, not replacements (Gillis, 2015). The yearly number of teaching FTEs varies more since there are leaves, sabbaticals, and term positions. While there is little trend in these figures, for 2014-2015 the number of teaching FTEs declined in each department.

Table 29. Permanent faculty complement and total teaching FTEs, fine arts departments, University of Saskatchewan, 1994-2015

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
1994-1999	10.9	12.3	6.0	7.2	10.1	13.9
2000-2004	11.3	13.7	6.3	7.6	9.2	13.7
2005-2009	11.0	13.2	7.0	7.5	10.5	13.7
2010-2011	11.9	13.5	7.0	8.1	11.0	14.1
2011-2012	13.8	11.8	6.2	7.7	11.0	14.7
2012-2013	11.6	13.7	6.7	6.2	10.3	12.1
2013-2014	10.7	13.0	7.0	7.9	10.7	12.1
2014-2015	11.0	12.5	6.7	6.9	10.2	11.0

Note: Data for the 1994-1999, 2000-2004, and 2005-2009 rows are annual averages for each of these periods. Also note that data for 1994-1999 may not be exactly comparable with later data.

Comparisons of staff for the three fine arts departments with the University of Saskatchewan as a whole are provided in Table 30. While comparable data from before 2000 for the University as a whole are not available for this report, the permanent fine arts faculty complement for these earlier years was approximately twenty-seven, more or less the same as in 2000-2004 (see Table 29). Since then, the permanent faculty complement for the three fine arts departments has increased by one – given the addition of two new positions in 2015-2016, the fine arts faculty complement should increase to above the 2005-2009 average in the next year. The number of permanent faculty numbers at the University increased through 2010-2011 but since then has declined. As shown in the second column from the right of Table 30, the fine arts permanent faculty complement as a percentage of the University total permanent faculty increased slightly to 2011-2012 with the percentage for 2014-2015 exactly at the 2000-2009 average.

Table 30. Permanent faculty complement and total employment, fine arts departments and University of Saskatchewan, 2000-2015

Fiscal year	Fine arts departments		University of Saskatchewan		Fine arts as a percentage of University	
	Permanent faculty	Total employment	Permanent faculty	Total employment	Permanent faculty	Total employment
2000-2004	26.8	51.5	1025.5	4711.1	2.6	1.09
2005-2009	28.4	53.5	1076.7	5182.3	2.6	1.03
2010-2011	29.9	54.0	1127.9	5464.6	2.7	0.99
2011-2012	31.0	53.9	1122.3	5531.3	2.8	0.97
2012-2013	28.6	50.7	1108.9	5511.8	2.6	0.92
2013-2014	28.4	48.3	1106.0	5433.4	2.6	0.89
2014-2015	27.9	44.4	1061.4	5430.9	2.6	0.82

Note: Data for the 2000-2004 and 2005-2009 rows are annual averages for each of these periods.

In FARSU, Table 23, data were presented showing that the number of faculty members had declined as a percentage of total employment at the University of Saskatchewan. The third, fifth, and right column of Table 30 provide updated data on this trend. Total employment in the fine arts departments refers to the current employment of academic and non-academic staff – faculty, term, support staff, etc. This increased through 2011 and since then declined by approximately ten – primarily student and support staff. As noted in the previous report (FARSU, p. 33), University employment in the areas of administration, research, and support staff increased more than the complement of faculty members from the year 2000. As can be seen in the fourth and fifth columns of Table 30, this trend continued through 2012-2013. Over the two latest years, the decline in total employment exceeded the decline in the number of

permanent faculty members, indicating that this trend may have been reversed. The last column of Table 30 indicates that the number of fine arts permanent faculty, as compared with total University employment, declined by around twenty per cent (1.09 to 0.82 per cent) through 2014-2015.

Writing. Comparable data to those of Tables 29 and 30 are not available for the MFA program in Writing, part of the Interdisciplinary Centre for Culture and Creativity at the University of Saskatchewan. The web site for the program lists a Program Coordinator along with fifteen community mentors. Each student in the program is assigned a mentor who meets and communicates with students and responds to their work. This provides students an opportunity to work with published authors from the Saskatchewan writing community. In addition, faculty members from the Division of Fine Arts and Humanities, College of Arts and Science, participate in the program as instructors and supervisors. (Interdisciplinary Centre for Culture and Creativity, 2015).

St. Peter's College. The College employs three instructors who teach classes in Creative Writing, one each in Music and Drama, and two who teach Art and Art History (St. Peter's College, 2015a). The total number of instructors listed for the College is twenty-nine. Comparative data across time are not available from the web site.

Summary of Personnel

The number of fine arts faculty positions at the University of Regina and its federated colleges grew from approximately forty in the mid-1990s to forty-seven in 2002-2003 but since then declined to forty in the current academic year (thirty-four in the Faculty of Fine Arts and six in the federated colleges), the same number of positions as twenty years earlier. The recent decline has been in the areas of Music, Theatre, and Visual Arts, with growth in the number of faculty positions in Film, Interdisciplinary Studies, and Creative Technologies. The number of faculty positions in Arts Education appears to have been stable over the whole period, as new faculty members have replaced those who retired. More faculty resources in the Department of English have been devoted to Creative Writing. But at FNUUniv there were losses in fine arts faculty numbers since the 1990s; one consequence of this has been the loss of creative writing classes.

For the University of Saskatchewan, there appears to have been greater stability in the permanent fine arts faculty complement in the College of Arts and Science. While the permanent complement declined in some years, for the most recent two years it returned to the 2005-2009 level.

The argument that fine arts employment is relatively stable is somewhat misleading though since total employment at each university has grown considerably since the 1990s. While overall employment data and new data on total faculty numbers at the University of Regina are not available, from FARSU, Table 18 it is apparent that the number of fine arts faculty has declined relative to the University total. At the University of Saskatchewan, where updated total employment data are available, in relative terms the fine arts faculty complement has declined by approximately twenty per cent as compared with total employment. What these data demonstrate is that fine arts employment has not kept pace with growth in overall employment at each university.

Section F. Financial Resources

University of Regina

Updated budget information released by the University of Regina for the two most recent budget years (University of Regina, 2014b, 2015c) provide a more accurate comparison of current with earlier budgets than was possible in FARSU. In Table 31, budget data are provided for 1995 through 1997, 2001-2002, and 2014 through 2016. No budget data for University of Regina faculties or departments are publicly available for the years 2003 through 2013. Given this gap, some caution should be exercised in comparing budget data for earlier and recent years.

For each of 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 the budget for the Faculty of Fine Arts totaled \$6.3 million, an increase of seventy per cent since 2001-2002. After correcting for price increases, the Faculty's budget in 2015-2016 was twenty-six per cent larger in real terms than in 2001-2002 (third column of Table 31). Over this fourteen year period though, the total University of Regina budget increased by almost one hundred and forty per cent in current dollars, to \$192 million. Given this larger increase, the percentage of the total University budget accounted for by the Faculty of Fine Arts fell from 5.0 per cent in 1995-1996 to 4.6 per cent in 2001-2002 and to 3.3 per cent in 2015-2016.

Table 31. Budgets of Faculty of Fine Arts and University of Regina, current and constant 2002 dollars, 1995-2016

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
2014-2015	6,309,010	4,902,106	186,723,000	3.4
2015-2016	6,289,687	4,815,993	192,458,000	3.3

Note that the 2013-2014 data for Table 25 in FARSU were possibly unreliable. The new 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 data in this table appear consistent with the University of Regina Budget Plan for 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, respectively, and should be used instead of data in FARSU.

A summary of the allocation of the Faculty of Fine Arts budget among the units in the Faculty is given in Table 32. As can be seen in columns four and five, the Dean's office now accounts for the largest expenditure in the Faculty – it is not clear how many faculty positions are included in this but it may be four or five, if the salaries of all Creative Technologies and Interdisciplinary Studies faculty members are included there. Visual Arts is the next largest in terms of expenditure, followed by Film, Music, and then Theatre. Over the years since 2001-2002, the budget for the Film and the Dean's Office increased the most in the Faculty, approximately doubling, followed by an eighty-four per cent increase for Visual Arts, a thirty per cent increase for Music, and after ups and downs, no change in that for Theatre. Note that a larger percentage of the Faculty budget is now devoted to Other – in earlier years this included only the Visual Resource Centre whereas this now includes this Centre, along with the Student Resource Centre, Materials Stores, the Box Office, plus small budgets for performance groups (Chamber Choir, Wind Ensemble, etc.) The right panel of Table 32 summarizes these budget totals as percentages of the Faculty budget.

Table 32. Expenditure budget in thousands of current dollars, Faculty of Fine Arts, University of Regina, 1995-2016

Unit	Expenditure budget by year				Percentage of Faculty total			
	1995-96	2001-02	2014-15	2015-16	1995-96	2001-02	2014-15	2015-16
Dean's Office	662	803	1,533	1,540	18.2	21.5	24.2	24.5
Film	560	600	1,178	1,239	15.4	16.1	18.7	19.7
Music	934	903	1,162	1,182	25.6	24.2	18.4	18.8
Theatre	691	599	900	593	19.0	16.1	14.3	9.4
Visual Arts	746	781	1,362	1,437	20.5	21.0	21.6	22.8
Other	46	42	174	299	1.3	1.1	2.8	4.8
Total	3,639	3,728	6,309	6,290	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: For the methodology used for this table see the notes for Tables 32-33 in the Appendix.

Comparative budget data for the various faculties at the University of Regina are provided in Table 33. Note that similar data were reported in FARSU, Table 26 but with a warning that, because of the uncertain source of 2013-2014 budget data, the data may be incorrect. The data in Table 33 appear reliable since they were obtained from University budget books.

Table 33. Budgets of eight faculties, thousands of current dollars and percentage of total, University of Regina, 1995-2016

Faculty	Budget by year				Budget as percentage of eight faculties total				% point change, 1995-2016
	1995-1996	2001-2002	2014-2015	2015-2016	1995-1996	2001-2002	2014-2015	2015-2016	
Arts	10,062	10,206	17,838	17,276	27.8	28.4	25.4	25.3	-3.5
Bus. Admin.	2,418	2,385	6,616	6,766	6.7	6.6	9.4	9.4	2.8
Education	5,641	5,261	8,492	8,536	15.5	14.6	12.0	12.0	-3.6
Engineering	2,810	3,182	7,983	8,522	7.7	8.8	11.3	12.0	4.2
Fine Arts	3,639	3,728	6,309	6,146	10.0	10.3	8.9	8.6	-1.4
Kinesiology	1,380	1,452	5,044	5,189	3.8	4.0	7.1	7.3	3.5
Science	8,670	8,173	15,099	15,590	23.9	22.7	21.4	21.9	-2.0
Social Work	1,671	1,643	3,171	3,237	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	-0.1
Faculties total	36,291	36,030	70,552	71,263	100	100	100	100	
U. R. total	72,417	80,709	186,723	192,458					
Faculties total – % of U. R. total	50.1%	44.6%	37.8%	37.0%					

Note: When comparing faculties, use this table instead of FARSU, Table 26. While the general patterns remain the same, the detailed budget data for 2013-2014 in Table 26 of FARSU may be incorrect.

The general picture that emerges from Table 33 is that the Faculty of Business Administration, the Faculty of Engineering, and the Faculty of Kinesiology and Health Studies have made budget gains over the years, with the Faculty of Social Work budget changing little. In contrast, budgets for each of the Faculty of Arts, the Faculty of Education, the Faculty of Fine Arts, and the Faculty of Science account for a smaller percentage of the budget for the eight faculties in 2015-2016 than they did in 1995-1996 or in 2000-2001. Among these latter faculties, losses by Arts, Education, and Science were greatest with each losing over two percentage points. The loss for Fine Arts was just over one percentage point over the twenty year period (right panel of Table 33). To ensure comparability across the years, data for the Faculty of Nursing,

established in 2011 and now accounting for approximately 3.5 per cent of the University budget, are not included in Table 33.

The last two rows of Table 33 demonstrate that the eight teaching faculties account for a considerably smaller portion of the University of Regina budget in 2015-2016 than they did in the earlier years. If data for the Faculty of Nursing, a teaching faculty, is added to the faculties total, the 2015-2016 figure would be approximately forty per cent of the budget allocated to teaching faculties (rather than the thirty-seven per cent reported in the table). This is still much less than the fifty per cent figure for 1995-1996. These data demonstrate a considerable shift of budget resources to the non-academic, support, and research side of the University over the twenty year period.

Arts Education, Creative Writing, and FNUniv fine arts

Separate budget data are not publicly available for these units. The information in Section E on Personnel provides some guide to the relative amount that might be allocated to these units. Note the descriptive box below – these represent resources devoted to fine arts at FNUniv.

Plain Red Art Gallery and The First Nations University of Canada Permanent Collection

In 2012 the FNUniv gallery space began to provide regularly scheduled programming, while the Permanent Collection gained footing as an invaluable educational tool. This has allowed for the development of unique Indigenous exhibition opportunities with a wide range of content from traditional to contemporary. The gallery space provides content for students to actively engage in critical thinking and an essential platform for community outreach and engagement. There are partnership with other institutions and organizations (eg. the MacKenzie Art Gallery and Sâkêwêwak Artist Collective) to provide the First Nations community a range of opportunities to engage in the arts. The gallery, officially named *Plain Red Art Gallery*, has organized symposia, participated in youth focused programming, and continues to work on community engaging art projects specifically concerning the health and wellness of the Indigenous community. The gallery is also a space for FNUniv students to exhibit their work, providing a learning opportunity within the fields of exhibition and curation.

FNUniv maintains a permanent art collection for the purpose of encouraging and preserving the artistic heritage of the Indigenous peoples of Canada. The continual display of art throughout our campuses, as well as art exhibition opportunities across Saskatchewan and Canada, strengthen and unify the cultural heritage of our art collection. The FNUniv Permanent Art Collection provides an invaluable learning tool for students and visitors and aims to represent the widest possible range of artwork from Indigenous artists of Canada. (Peyachew, 2015).

University of Saskatchewan

Full budget data for units at the University of Saskatchewan are not publicly available but the College of Arts and Science has provided updated budget data for the three fine arts departments (College of Arts and Science, 2015) and these are reported in Table 34. From these data, the budget for the Department of Music has increased by one-third and the Department of Drama by almost thirty per cent since 2008-2009. The Department of Art and Art History budget increased rather considerably to 2011-2012 but is now only thirteen per cent above the 2008-2009 level. The new positions in Art and Art History and in Drama scheduled for 2015-2016 may change this picture. Over the seven years, the total budget for the three departments increased by almost one-quarter. This is a little less than for the College; the percentage of the College budget devoted to the three fine arts departments fell by approximately a half percentage point over the five latest years.

Table 34. Budget of fine arts departments and College of Arts and Science, thousands of current dollars, University of Saskatchewan, 2008-2015

Year	Department			Fine arts total	College of Arts and Science budget	Fine arts as percentage of College budget
	Art and Art History	Drama	Music			
2008-2009	1,841	982	1,429	4,251		
2009-2010	1,866	1,021	1,484	4,372		
2010-2011	1,905	1,113	1,564	4,582	53,560	8.6
2011-2012	2,316	1,043	1,604	4,964	57,801	8.6
2012-2013	2,268	1,100	1,684	5,052	62,293	8.1
2013-2014	2,180	1,178	1,860	5,218	63,176	8.3
2014-2015	2,088	1,262	1,903	5,253	63,755	8.2

Note: These data differ from those in FARSU, Table 27 where only the operating allocation or base budget was included. In this table the total budget for each department includes an allocation from the Divisional Budget and a Capital Equipment Allocation.

In Table 35 the total budget for the three fine arts departments is compared with the University of Saskatchewan budget. From the last column of this table it is apparent that budgets for the fine arts departments have not kept pace with the growth in the University budget as a whole. The portion of the University budget devoted to the fine arts departments fell by twelve per cent (from 0.82 to 0.72 per cent) over the six years for which data are available.

Table 35. Budgets of fine arts departments and University of Saskatchewan, thousands of current dollars, 2008-2015

Year	Fine arts departments	University of Saskatchewan	Fine arts budget total as a percentage of University budget
2008-2009	4,251	516,400	0.82
2009-2010	4,372	552,400	0.79
2010-2011	4,582	597,200	0.76
2011-2012	4,964	652,000	0.76
2012-2013	5,052	699,500	0.72
2013-2014	5,218	729,000	0.72
2014-2015	5,253	na	Na

na – not available as of November 2015

Kenderdine Gallery

The University of Saskatchewan maintains a University Art Collection, the Kenderdine Gallery, and College Art Galleries 1 and 2. The Collection was first established in 1911 and

The objective for the art collection is to "promote understanding and appreciation of the artistic heritage of the University Community and to provide opportunities for the study, education and enjoyment of the visual fine arts." The audience for this activity is broad: the University; the City of Saskatoon, the province of Saskatchewan, and beyond.

The Curator of the Collection, Kent Archer, notes that "The University Art Collection continues to grow and now includes more than 5000 objects." The Kenderdine Gallery opened in 1991 as a professionally staffed custodial facility that is home to the Collection. In addition, the Gallery typically organizes three six-week exhibitions per year that are local, national, or international in scope. (Archer, 2015 and Kenderdine, 2015).

The budget for the Kenderdine Gallery is part of the base budget of the College of Arts and Science. Details concerning the size of the budget are provided in Table 36. These data include a \$14,000 annual capital equipment allocation associated with the University Art Collection. From Table 34 it can be seen that the budget for the Gallery went through ups and downs over the seven years. There was a four per cent reduction in budget for 2014-2015, leaving the budget approximately twenty per cent greater than in 2008-2009. After adjusting for price increases (last column of Table 36), the value of the budget increased through 2010-2011 but after that declined so that by 2014-2015 it was approximately nine per cent greater in terms of purchasing power than in 2008-2009.

Table 36. Budget of Kenderdine Gallery, thousands of current and constant 2002 dollars, 2008-2015

Year	Budget	
	Thousands of current dollars	Thousands of constant 2002 dollars
2008-2009	175.5	151.4
2009-2010	180.3	154.0
2010-2011	206.8	174.2
2011-2012	198.7	162.9
2012-2013	204.0	164.6
2013-2014	220.8	175.7
2014-2015	212.4	165.0

Emma Lake Kenderdine Campus. In 2012 the University of Saskatchewan suspended the activities of the Emma Lake Kenderdine Campus. At that time the University stated that the campus would be closed for at least three years, until 2016. As this report is written, no further information than what was available in FARSU, pp. 44-45 appears available from the University concerning the future of the Campus.

Budget Summary

Budgets for fine arts units at the two universities have increased over the last fifteen to twenty years. Much of the increase though is in dollars that are worth less in terms of purchasing power. After correcting for price changes, the most recent budget for the Faculty of Fine Arts at the University of Regina was just over one-quarter larger than in 2001-2002. At the University of Saskatchewan, the budget in current dollars increased by just over twenty per cent from 2008-2009 to 2014-2015. Separate budget data for the arts education programs and federated or affiliated colleges were not available to be included in this report.

At the University of Regina the greatest relative gain among fine arts units over the past twenty years has been that of interdisciplinary part of the Faculty of Fine Arts, with a smaller relative gain by Film. Music and Theatre each account for five to seven per cent less of the Faculty's budget while Visual Arts remained more or less unchanged in relative terms, at one-fifth of the total Faculty budget. For the three fine arts departments at the University of Saskatchewan, Music made the greatest gain, followed by Theatre. Art and Art History initially made some gains but its budget has declined over the last three years.

Where the great gap in fine arts growth appears to be is that the budgets for each university have increased by much more than those for fine arts units. At the University of Regina the portion of the University budget allocated to the Faculty of Fine Arts declined from five per cent in the mid-1990s to 3.4 per cent in 2014-2015. Over the last seven years, the three fine arts departments have lost relatively little in comparison with the budget for the College of Arts and Science. But over these same years, the budget for the three departments relative to the University of Saskatchewan budget declined by twelve per cent. The apparent stability, or even small growth, in employment and budgets for fine arts units at the two universities masks their decline in resources relative to the resources for the universities as a whole.

Conclusion

Resources for the fine arts and arts education at Saskatchewan universities include students, faculty, and financial commitments. In terms of these, the record over the last twenty years is mixed. The number of students enrolled in and graduating from fine arts and arts education programs has been relatively stable although experiencing yearly fluctuations. The exception is that of fine arts at the University of Regina, where student numbers in fine arts have declined. Total faculty numbers have been up and down over the years and were greatest in the early 2000s, dropping during the last few years to a level approximately the same as twenty years earlier. Financial resources have increased, although relatively little after correcting for price increases. But budgets have not kept pace with the growth in university budgets. This means relatively fewer financial resources and personnel for the fine arts and arts education.

The areas that have shown actual declines are fine arts enrolments at the University of Regina, at the First Nations University of Canada, at the two other federated colleges and, more recently, in the Faculty of Fine Arts. And in 2015 there was also a decline in the number of fine arts degrees awarded. There have been fewer losses in fine arts enrolment and number of degrees at the University of Saskatchewan but growth at the undergraduate level has not kept pace with that for the University as a whole. And one real loss for fine arts has been the Emma Lake Kenderdine campus.

There have been also growth areas in fine arts. Fine arts graduate enrolment and number of degrees at each university have increased, keeping pace with growth of total graduate enrolment. Programs in writing or creative writing have expanded at each university. And there have been shifts among the fine arts, with growth in interdisciplinary programs at the same time as traditional fine arts areas have been reduced in student and faculty numbers and budgets.

The University of Regina and the University of Saskatchewan have expanded their student numbers, budgets, and personnel considerably over the last twenty years. Fine arts and arts education programs have, for the most part, maintained themselves but have not participated in the growth that the two universities experienced.

Appendix – Data Sources and Methods

This appendix provides information about data and methods used for each table. See the References section for sources.

Tables 1 through 5. The number of undergraduate and graduate degrees in Fine Arts and Fine Arts Education was obtained by counting the number of degrees awarded by the faculties of Education, Fine Arts, and Graduate Studies in the semi-annual convocations (University of Regina, 1995-2015). For undergraduates the degrees from the Faculty of Education were Bachelor of Education and Bachelor of Music Education; for the Faculty of Fine Arts the degrees were Advanced Certificate in Arts, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Arts Honours, Bachelor of Dance, Bachelor of Fine Arts, Bachelor of Music, and Bachelor of Music Education. Graduate degrees in fine arts were Master of Arts (Creative Writing, Individual, Interdisciplinary Studies, Media Studies, Music Theory, Musicology), Master of Fine Arts, and Master of Music. Totals for the University of Regina in Table 1 come from ORP, 2015w. For Tables 1 and 2, data on fine arts degrees come from ORP, 2015u. In some cases, the counts from the semi-annual convocation programs differed from this source because of slightly different definitions of which degrees to include. But these differences were minimal. Note that Tables 1 and 2 include all University of Regina degrees including those awarded to students in the federated colleges.

Table 3. Data on the number of degrees by major were only available for the years 2000-2010 from ORP, 2015j. In order to determine whether there was any trend in these over this decade, the degrees were sorted into two five-year periods (leaving out the year 2000), that is, 2001-2005 and 2006-2010. Information on Bachelor of Music and Bachelor of Music Education is in Table 2. Classification of degrees in Table 3 was as follows.

BA Art History/Culture– Art History and Arts and Culture
 Film and Video Studies
 Fine Arts
 Indian Art and History – Indian Art and Indian Art History
 Music
 Theatre – Theatre Arts and Theatre Studies
 Visual Arts

BA Honours
 Art History (includes one Advanced Certificate in Art History in 2010)
 Film and Video Studies
 Music – Composition, Music History, and Music Theory
 Theatre – Theatre Studies

BFA

Film and Video – Film and Video, Film and Video Production

Indian Art

Theatre – Theatre, Theatre (Acting), Theatre (Design), Theatre (Performance), and Theatre (Stage Management)

Visual Arts – Visual Arts, Visual Arts (Ceramics), Visual Arts (Drawing), Visual Arts (Intermedia), Visual Arts (Painting), Visual Arts (Printmaking), and Visual Arts (Sculpture)

Table 4. The area of study of Bachelor of Education degrees was obtained by counting the number of Arts Education degrees awarded by the Faculty of Education in the semi-annual convocations (University of Regina, 1995-2015). Additional information on the type of degree by major was obtained from ORP, 2015g, 2015j, and 2015x. The total number of undergraduate degrees in the Faculty of Education was obtained from ORP, 2015u.

Table 5. Bachelor of Arts includes Bachelor of Arts (34), Bachelor of Arts Honours (1), Bachelor of Education (1), and Bachelor of Music (1). The total number of degrees from FNUUniv was obtained from ORP, 2015v; this source does not include the number of degrees prior to 2001.

Tables 6 and 7. Data for 2006-2014 obtained from ICT, 2015d; for 2015, data were obtained from ICT, 2015e using Report Options Major by College and Major by Degree Level. The 2006-2014 data come from ICT following a Saskatchewan Arts Alliance request. These data differ from those in FARSU but provide consistent numbers over the nine years 2006 to 2014. The degrees in these tables include Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Education – information on these was not always available in the earlier report.

The degrees included in each category in the table are as follows:

College of Arts and Science

Art and Art History: Bachelor of Arts Three-Year, Art History and Studio Art; Bachelor of Arts Four-Year, Art History and Studio Art; Bachelor of Arts Honours, Art History and Studio Art; Advanced Certificate in Arts, Art History and Studio Art; Bachelor of Fine Arts, Studio Art.

Drama: Bachelor of Arts Three-Year, Drama; Bachelor of Arts Four-Year, Drama; Bachelor of Arts Honours, Drama; Advanced Certificate in Arts, Drama; Honours Certificate, Drama; Bachelor of Fine Arts, Drama.

Music: Bachelor of Music; Bachelor of Music Honours; Bachelor of Arts Three-Year, Music; Bachelor of Arts Four-Year, Music.

College of Education

Art: Bachelor of Education, Art.

Drama: Bachelor of Education, Drama.

Music: Bachelor of Education, Music; Bachelor of Music, Music Education.

Graduate

Master of Arts, Art History; Master of Fine Arts, Studio Art; Master of Fine Arts, Writing; Master of Arts, Drama; Master of Arts, Musicology; Master of Music, Composition, Music, Performance.

Table 8. For 1998 through 2002 source, see FARSU, pp. 49-50. Data for 2003-2005 were obtained from ORP, 2015h and numbers reported may not be consistent with those for 2006 and later – the difference though are minor. For 2006 through 2014, enrolment figures were obtained from ORP, 2015a. 2015 data were obtained from ORP, 2015n. Full Time Equivalents, or FTEs, are defined by the Office of Resource Planning as the number of full time students plus the number of part time students divided by 3.5, ie. $FTE = FT + (PT/3.5)$. (ORP, 2015u).

Table 9. Data for 1998 through 2002 obtained from ORP, 2003, p. 34 and pp. 206-214. Data for 2003 to 2014 from ORP, 2015o and for 2015 from ORP, 2015n.

Table 10. Sources for 2007-2010 are the same as noted for Table 7 in FARSU, pp. 49-50. 2011 through 2015 data obtained from ORP, 2015o and 2015p.

Tables 11-12. Data for enrolments in Arts Education are from Faculty of Education, 2015b; Faculty of Education total enrolments come from ORP, 2013, 2015a, 2015h, and 2015q.

Table 13. Data were obtained from the Department of English, 2015.

Table 14. Data for 1998 through 2002 from ORP, 2003, pp. 34 and 206-211. 2003-2005 data come from ORP, 2015h and 2006-2014 from ORP, 2015a.

Table 15-17. Data through 2014-2015 were obtained from ICT, 2015c for enrolment by Major Description, where Student Major is cross-classified by Level and College. The numbers in these tables do not necessarily match those on the ICT web site since the latter measure enrolments for the Fall or Winter semester. In contrast, the data in Tables 15-17 reflect student enrolment in the October census for Fall and Winter sessions, that is, all students registered for the fall or winter term as of early October. For 2015-2016 the data come from ICT, 2015f and refer to Fall session only and will differ slightly from the total when the academic year is completed.

For undergraduates in Table 15, majors are as follows:

College of Arts and Science

Art includes Art History and Studio Art.

Drama

Music includes Music and Music Education

College of Education

Art includes Art, Arts Education, and Visual Arts

Drama

Music

For graduate enrolment in Table 17, the majors are as follows: Art and Art History includes Studio Art and Special Case – Art History; Drama; Music includes Music, Music Theory, Performance, and Special Case – Music; and Writing.

Total enrolment at the University of Saskatchewan excludes enrolment in non-degree and clinical programs, that is, only those reported as undergraduate or graduate enrolments are included in the University of Saskatchewan totals for Tables 15-17.

The number of students with the major “Music Education” in the College of Arts and Science was 13 in 2012, 26 in 2013, and 32 in 2014. In the College of Education, the number of students with the major “Music” was 70 in 2011, 59 in 2012, 45 in 2013, and 32 in 2014. The increase in the number of majors in Music Education in Arts and Science was more or less matched by an almost equal decline in number of majors in Music in the College of Education. So it may be that there was a program change leading to this. As a result, the total number of majors in Music and Music Education together at the University of Saskatchewan changed little from 2011 to 2014 – see Table 15.

Tables 18-21. Department and federated college data were obtained from ORP, 2015c, 2015d, 2015r, and 2015s; 2005-2015 University of Regina and FNUUniv totals from ORP, 2015t. Note that graduate teaching credits in Table 19 sometimes do not match 800-900 level credits in Table 20 since federated colleges have sometimes offered graduate teaching credits. These latter are relatively few; federated colleges primarily offer undergraduate classes.

Table 22-25. Data for these tables come from ICT, 2015a and provide the sum of the number of three credit unit equivalents for the Fall, Winter, and Spring-Summer terms for the three fine arts departments in the College of Arts and Science. The total number of 3CUEs in these tables match those on the ICT web site but are only available there in summary form and for recent years. The ICT unit provided detailed data for 2005 to 2015 by department in ICT, 2015a and these data were used to construct these tables. For tables 22-24 the data represent the total 3CUEs for each of the three fine arts areas. In Table 25, data represent the 3CUEs in the

federated or affiliated colleges – these are included in the data in Tables 21-23 but are separated here in order to show the St. Peter's offerings.

Table 26. For 2014-2016, the number of faculty members was obtained from the web site of the Faculty of Fine Arts (2015c). Data for earlier years come from FARSU, Table 17. Numbers for Creative Technologies and Interdisciplinary (CT&I) were previously included in the total for the Dean's Office. The units, number of positions, and last names of the faculty members are as follows. I denotes Instructor.

Creative Technologies and Interdisciplinary (4) – Caines, Marsh, Rogers, Smith
 Dean (1) – Staseson
 Film (8) – Abbott, Petty, Ramsay, Rollo (I), Saul, Stockton (I), Stojanovic, Wihak
 Music (8) – Cavanaugh, Finsson, Ghiglione, Gregorio, Minevich, Perron, Pridmore, Vanderkooy
 Theater (5) – Bracht, Hales (I), Handerek, Irwin, Pearce
 Visual Arts (8) – Chambers, Garneau, Horowitz, Kennedy (I), Robertson, Streifler, Truskowski, Whalley

Federated Colleges:

Campion (2) – Mather (Film), Groenveld (Theatre)
 First Nations University (2 faculty, 1 coordinator) – Anderson (Visual Arts), Boyer (Gallery and Collections Coordinator), Peyachew (Visual Arts)
 Luther (2) – Freddolini (Visual Arts), Reul (Music)

Faculty of Education, Arts Education (5) – Dénomme-Welch (Drama), McNeil (Literature), Morstad (Music), Ricketts (Arts, Dance), Triggs (Arts)

Table 27. Data obtained from University of Regina, 2014a, Table 1 (A); 2015a, Table 1B; and 2015e, Table 1B. Filled positions are those in the professorial ranks (Lecturer through Professor), Instructor, and Lab Instructor. The data in this table are not directly comparable to Table 25 since they represent only filled positions and include Lab Instructor positions. In addition the report notes that "Data on those holding academic administrative positions and current out-of-scope (deans, assistant and associate deans, vice-presidents) are not included." (University of Regina, 2015e, p. 1).

Table 28. Data obtained from Department of English, 2015.

Table 29-30. The method used for these tables is the same as in FARSU. See p. 52 of that report for further information. For this report, the data source is ICT, 2015b for years 2000 on. For 1994-1999, data come from FARSU, Table 24, p. 36.

St. Peter's. Information obtained from St. Peter's, 2015. The last names of the faculty members who are listed on the web site as teaching one or more classes in fine arts are as follows.

Art and Art History – Hunker, McConnell
 Creative Writing – Burke, Casey, Safarik
 Drama – Ferguson
 Music – Currie

Table 31. For information about 1995-2002 data, see FARSU, pp. 53-54. For 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 Fine Arts budget figures see notes below on Tables 32-33. Budgets in 2002 dollars are the current budget figures adjusted by the Consumer Price Index for Saskatchewan, All Items (Statistics Canada, 2015), with the 2015 adjustment being the average of the Index for the first ten months of 2015. For 2014-2015, the University of Regina total of \$186,723 thousand is total revenue (\$200,231 thousand) minus cost recoveries (\$13,508 thousand) as reported in University of Regina, 2014c, p. 9. For 2015-2016, the figures are total revenue of \$207,060 thousand minus cost recoveries of \$14,602 thousand, University of Regina, 2015d, p. 8.

Tables 32-33. All data are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars. 1995-1996 and 2001-2002 budget data obtained from ORP, 2003, pp. 373 and 427. The amount is defined as “Expenditure \$ Budget less Recovery \$ Budget.” 2014-2016 budget data is the base budget for each unit reported in University of Regina, 2014b and 2015c, pp. 2-3 and 22-25. For the two earlier years the “Other” unit includes only the Visual Resource Centre. For 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, “Other” includes the Student Program Centre (\$8,500), Interdisciplinary Programs (\$32,500), Chamber Choir (\$2,500), Concert Choir (\$2,500), Orchestra (\$2,100), Jazz Ensemble (\$2,500), Concert Band (\$2,500), Wind Ensemble (\$2,500), and Piano Technical Services (\$1,500). For the following three units, the amounts for the two budget years are Visual Resources Centre (\$111,090 and \$81,181), Materials Store (\$86,981 and \$91,776), and Box Office (\$62,104 and \$68,500). Each of the 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 budget documents report \$143,600 in revenue for the Faculty of Fine Arts and this may be what is referred to as recovery budget in the earlier years. Although this is not allocated among Faculty units in the document, for Table 28 this has been allocated to the “Other” category. In Table 33, the budget by Faculty is the Base Budget Expenditure minus Base Budget Revenue/Recoveries.

Tables 34-36. Data obtained from material provided to the Saskatchewan Arts Alliance – see College of Arts and Science, 2013 and 2015. In FARSU, Table 27 only the base budget amounts were shown, to make them as comparable as possible with the data from the 1990s. In the current report no attempt is made to compare allocations from 2008 through 2015 with the earlier years. As a result, for Table 34 the “Total” allocation is provided for each department and for the College – this is the sum of the base budget allocation, the allocation from the Divisional Budget (i.e. sessionals and terms), and the capital equipment allocation. Budget information for the Kenderdine Gallery was provided in the same source documents.

In Table 35, the University of Saskatchewan budget total is the amount listed as Revenues-General in Statement 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements (University of Saskatchewan, 2015a).

References

The following abbreviations appear in the references and throughout this report.

FARSU	Fine Arts Resources at Saskatchewan Universities
FNUniv	The First Nations University of Canada
ICT	Information and Communications Technology, University of Saskatchewan
ORP	Office of Resource Planning, University of Regina
SAA	Saskatchewan Arts Alliance

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Last edited December 2, 2015.