

**LAKHEAD UNIVERSITY**

**AN  
INTRODUCTION**

**JANUARY 1991**

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1. **A BRIEF HISTORY**

Lakehead University evolved from the Lakehead Technical Institute which was established on June 4, 1946, by an Order-in-Council of the Province of Ontario. Classes commenced in January, 1948, in temporary rented quarters in downtown Port Arthur and in September of that year, first-year university courses were added to the curriculum.

The Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology was established by an Act of the Ontario Legislature on March 27, 1956, and proclaimed on August 1, 1957. The government and control of the Lakehead Technical Institute were transferred to the Board of Governors of Lakehead College. The present University site, donated by the City of Port Arthur, was occupied on October 2, 1957.

Second-year Arts courses were added in 1960/61, and on March 3, 1962, the original Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology Act was amended to give the College "university powers" to establish faculties, and "to confer university degrees" in Arts and Science. The first degrees in Arts and Science were granted May 6, 1965.

The Lakehead University Act, 1965, was given royal assent by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario on June 22, 1965, and came into force July 6, 1965. The Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology, thereafter known as "Lakehead University" has continued under this new charter.

The original College site comprised some eighty acres lying between the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, and was donated by the City of Port Arthur. In 1962, an additional 105 acres of adjoining land were purchased and three years later 110 acres of land were purchased in anticipation of future expansion. The first College building, constructed by the Provincial Government, was formally opened October 2, 1957. The University has grown to its present status of 29 buildings with over one million gross square feet, valued at well over \$150,000,000. In 1988, Lakehead's Departments of Visual Arts and Music moved to the University's first

satellite campus, Cornwall. On November 30, 1989, the University officially opened its first regional campus -- four rooms on the second floor of a Main Street building in Kenora, for the delivery of off-campus courses. In the fall of 1990 a second regional campus was opened in Atikokan.

## 2. THE UNIVERSITY

### 2.1 Aims and Objectives

In common with all universities, the fundamental objectives of Lakehead University can be summarized as follows:

- i) the extension, accumulation, and dissemination of man's knowledge about himself and his world;
- ii) the continuous critical re-examination of this knowledge and the values founded in it; and,
- iii) the development of critical and analytical habits of mind.

In addition to these shared traditional principles, Lakehead University's location in Northwestern Ontario gives rise to uniquely regional goals, which have been expressed as follows:

- i) to serve the people, the different local governments, and the various business enterprises in the region by offering the use of the University's research facilities and the expertise of its faculty;
- ii) to contribute to the understanding and awareness of this important region, its people, its resources and potential as well as its problems, by initiating and conducting regional research; and,
- iii) to serve the region by assuming the leadership and sponsorship of a wide variety of cultural activities.

## 2.2 Academic Programs and Structure

The academic structure of the University was re-organized in 1985/86 into two divisions, the Faculty of Arts and Science and the Faculty of Professional Studies.

Admission to diploma programs is based upon successful completion of an advanced level Ontario Grade 12 program and the Ontario Secondary School Diploma (O.S.S.D.) or equivalent. Entrance to degree programs requires the successful completion of the Ontario Secondary School Diploma (O.S.S.D.) including a minimum of 6 Ontario Academic Credits or equivalent.

The University offers a wide variety of undergraduate and graduate degree programs, as well as a number of diploma programs with special professional orientation, and several certificate and minor programs. Currently offered are the following academic programs:

- (1) Undergraduate degrees in Anthropology, Anthropology (Native Studies), Biology, Business, Chemistry, Chemistry (Industrial Experience Option), Computer Science, Computer Science (Co-op), Economics, Education, Engineering, Energy and Fuel Science (with another major), English, English (Canadian Studies), Forestry, Forestry (Co-op), French, General Arts, General Science, Geo-Archaeology, Geography, Geology, History, Mathematical Sciences, Medical Laboratory Sciences, Music, Native Education, Natural Science, Nursing, Outdoor Recreation, Philosophy, Physical Education, Physics, Political Studies, Psychology, Religious Studies (with another major), Social Work, Sociology, and Visual Arts;
- (2) Graduate degrees in Biology, Chemistry, Economics, Education, English, Forestry, Geology, History, Mathematical Sciences, Physics, Psychology, Sociology, and Applied Sport Science and Coaching;
- (3) Undergraduate diplomas in Engineering Technology, Forest Technology, Native Language Instruction, and Library Technology;

- (4) Certificate Programs in School Librarianship, Algonquian Studies, Environmental Assessment (Distance Education only), French Proficiency, and Tourism and Recreation Resources Management;
- (5) Co-operative programs in Computer Science, Forestry, and an Honours Bachelor of Science (Chemistry - Industrial Experience Option);
- (6) Minor programs in Occupational Ethics, Women's Studies, Classics, Finnish, German, Spanish, Law and Politics, International Politics, Religious Studies, French, Native Language and a B.Sc (Geography) with a Biology Minor.

### 2.3 Continuing Education

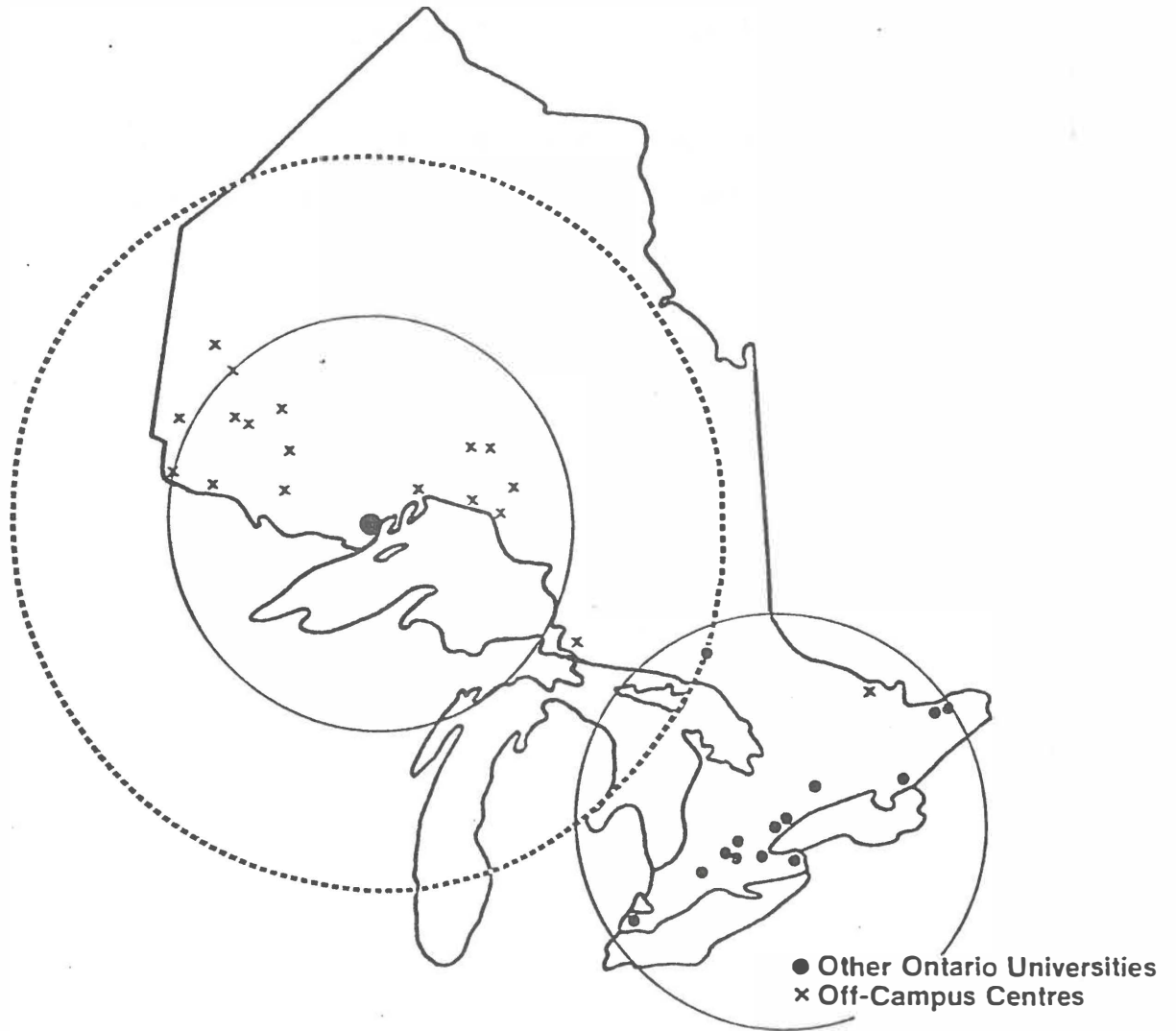
Lakehead University's classrooms and laboratories are used late into the night, and the campus hums throughout most of the year. In addition to the traditional academic year, September to April, two six-week terms are scheduled from May to August so that students can acquire university credits at their convenience. The University has an extensive and flexible program of evening courses tailored to the needs and tastes of the people of Thunder Bay.

One of the primary responsibilities of Lakehead University, that of providing quality education for the most isolated communities in Northwestern Ontario, is also met through the Continuing Education Department. The map following gives an appreciation of the vast area served by our Continuing Education program relative to the area served by all of the Province's other 15 universities. Various approaches such as team teaching, audio and video-taped lectures, and weekend teaching sessions are used by professors who travel to regional centres by car, train, bus and aircraft. Throughout the year there are as many people involved in part-time study as there are in full-time programs at Lakehead University. The commitment to regional programs was underscored in September 1989 with the opening of our Kenora campus, and in the fall of 1990 by the opening of a satellite campus in Atikokan.

Beginning in September 1987 Continuing Education offered distance education programming throughout the region for the first time. Course packages, delivered and support by a variety of technologies, provide ready access to students unable to attend regularly scheduled courses in the larger communities in North-western Ontario.

Through a variety of different delivery systems Lakehead University is continuously enhancing accessibility and fulfilling its mandate of a University "in and for the North".

## Continuing Education Map



### 3. GOVERNING STRUCTURE

#### 3.1 Board of Governors

Except for those matters specifically assigned to the Senate by The Lakehead University Act, 1965, the Board of Governors holds responsibility for, and control over, the government, conduct and management of the University and its property, revenues, expenditures, business and affairs. The Board alone has the power to appoint, promote, and remove members of staff.

The Board consists of 30 members chosen to represent a cross-section of the people of Northwestern Ontario. The Board holds formal meetings a minimum of six times a year, and between meetings carries out its duties through a committee structure.

#### 3.2 Committees of the Board

Executive Committee meets on a monthly basis to ensure adequate continuity of Board involvement in University matters. It makes recommendations to the Board, makes decisions on items requiring immediate action and reports its deliberations to the full Board through its Minutes.

Audit Committee reviews the University's annual audited statement and internal financial controls and makes recommendations thereon to the Board.

Campus Development Committee advises the Board on the acquisition, use and maintenance of campus land and buildings.

Financial Planning Committee develops and recommends to the Board general policies on financial matters, advises on proposed budget plans and recommends the fees to be charged to students.

Fund Raising Committee is responsible for directing the University's fund raising endeavours and ensuring that they are maintained in an effective manner.

Human Resources Committee reviews and makes recommendations regarding University personnel policies and practices and makes recommendations regarding salary guidelines.

Investment Committee advises the Board and the Vice-President (Administration) regarding the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and other forms of investment receipts of both long and short-term nature.

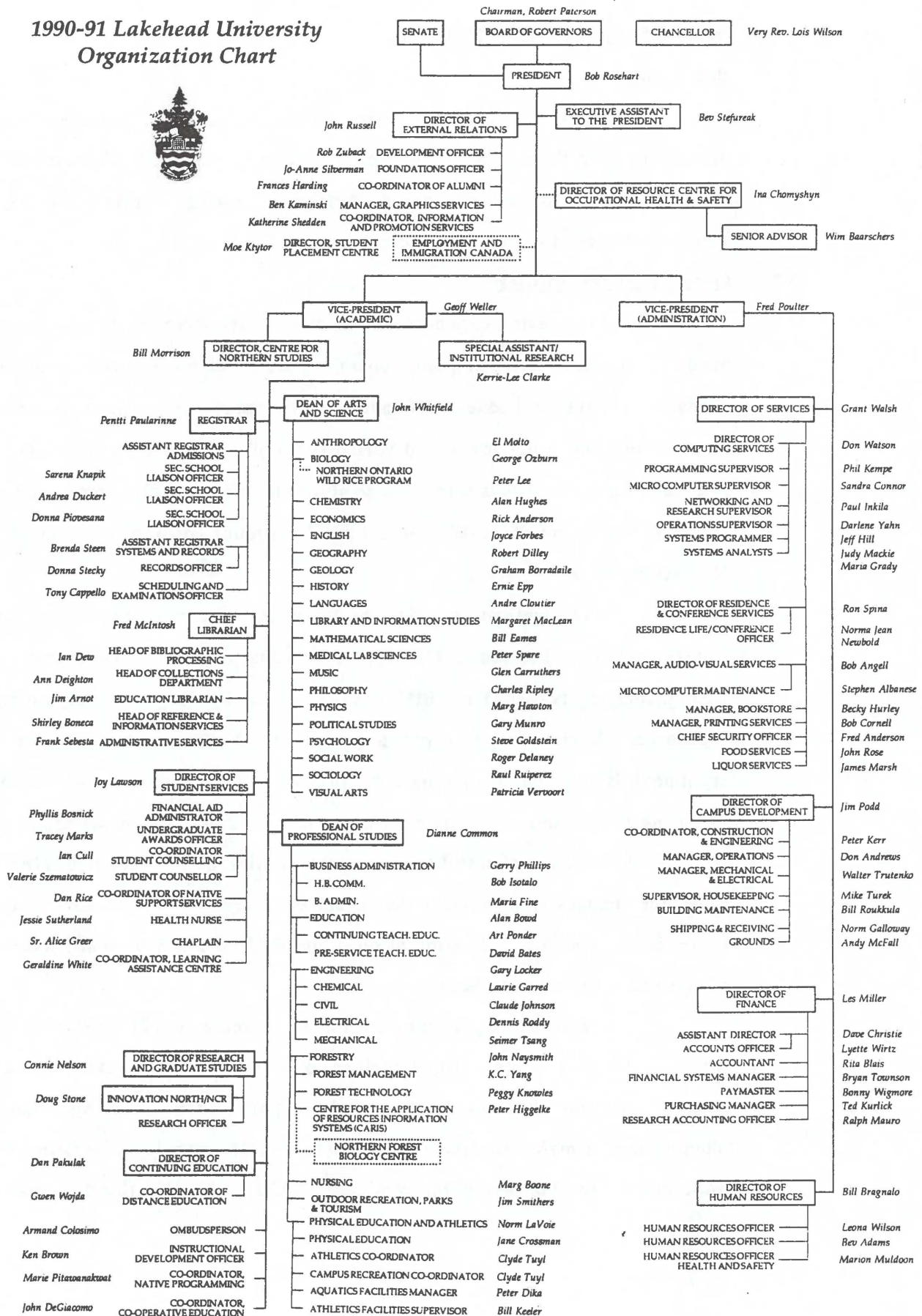
Nominating Committee makes recommendations to the Board regarding appointments to the Board and its Committees.

### 3.3 Senate

The Senate is responsible for the educational policy of the University, and has the power to determine courses of study, standards of admission, and qualifications for degrees and diplomas, and, with the approval of the Board insofar as the expenditure of funds and the establishment of facilities are concerned, to create faculties, departments, schools and institutes.

The Senate meets on a regular basis during the academic year, and conducts much of its business through the following committees: Executive, Academic, Academic Regulations, Budget, Computing, Continuing Education, Graduate Scholarships and Bursaries, Graduate Studies, Honorary Degrees, Judicial, Library, Nominations, Organization, Research, Teaching and Learning, Undergraduate Scholarships and Bursaries, and Undergraduate Studies.

# 1990-91 Lakehead University Organization Chart



## 5. HOW THE UNIVERSITY IS FINANCED

### 5.1 Background

The University finances its expenditures in different ways depending upon the nature of the expenditure to be financed. The categories of expenditure to be considered include operating, capital, ancillary, scholarships and awards, and research.

### 5.2 Operating Expenditures

Operating expenditures are those costs necessary to support the academic, administrative and other operating areas. Such expenditures include the salaries, wages and benefits of faculty and support staff, utilities, printing, maintenance and other many and varied types of expenditures. The method of financing these costs is through a combination of Provincial grants, tuition fees and sundry revenues. Provincial grants account for approximately 80% of total revenues.

The method by which the Province provides grants has changed significantly over the years. Universities funding is based on the number of basic income units (BIUs) and BIUs are determined by the number of students registered. Each university has a base level of BIUs around which its enrolment is allowed to fluctuate by plus or minus three percent without affecting the income of the institution. This corridor, as it is called, allows for a level of financial stability in the universities, as they are not affected by minor changes in enrolment that occur each year. Over the past several years, each university's determination of its BIU base has been the average of the years 1983/84 to 1985/86.

With the significant enrolment increase in 1987, the Province introduced a new Accessibility Envelope to deal with the increase. When it became apparent that the higher level of participation was an ongoing phenomenon, a major analysis of the funding mechanism to universities was undertaken. In 1989/90, at the request of MCU and under the direction of

OCUA, universities entered into a corridor revision exercise, which saw a new corridor for each institution established according to what the university expected its new steady state enrolment to be over the next several years. The parameters set for this exercise allowed for a system expansion of approximately 45,000 BIUs committed primarily to maintaining the level of 1988/89 first-year intake and funding the flow-through of students resulting from that 1988/89 first-year intake.

In the transition to the new corridor mid-point, universities will be funded through a combination of diminishing accessibility grants which will be phased out by 1993 and increasing corridor adjustment grants based upon a moving average of enrolment beginning with the 1989/90 numbers. During the transition from the existing corridor to the new corridor, there will be no protection against enrolment fluctuation and any shifts in enrolment could result in reduced grants.

Following the corridor review, Lakehead University has been assigned a new corridor of 7,288 basic income units. This represents an increase of 10.3% over our old corridor of 6598. Enrolment will be allowed to fluctuate plus or minus three percent around this base. New corridors will be implemented in the Ontario system over a number of years. Universities have until 1994/95 to fully implement their new corridors. However, most universities will move to their corridor as quickly as possible to better enjoy the stability of financing this offers.

The Province also has several other funding envelopes which indicate its wish to target certain operational areas for special funding. A Faculty Renewal Envelope has allowed universities to address hiring new faculty and female faculty if possible, in approved programs. The Program Adjustments Envelope allows universities to apply for funding support with respect to the introduction of new or expanding programs, or to the phasing-out of existing programs. Lakehead has availed itself of funding from both sources.

For universities of the North (Lakehead and Laurentian), Northern grants are received in addition to the base formula grants in recognition of the higher costs of operation in the North.

Both Lakehead and Laurentian are eligible to apply for Special Northern grants which are to be used to provide programs for the North. Lakehead does receive funds for this purpose and currently these funds are spent largely upon an expanded continuing and distance education program off-campus, and the establishment of a Centre for Northern Studies. This funding source will be available until the end of the 1990/91 fiscal year. Its further continuance will likely depend upon our effectiveness in meeting the mandate of programs for the North.

Tuition fees which account for 17% of total revenue are controlled, as to the rate of increase, by the Province. Some Provincial discussion continues relative to de-regulating fee increases.

### 5.3 Capital Expenditure

This area of expenditure encompasses costs relating to the construction of new buildings or major renovation or repair. Capital grants for the construction of new building will flow to a university only when its application for a specific project has been approved by the Province. Grants for major renovations or repair are considered separately from major construction projects and the Province usually establishes a total sum from which each university draws, based on approved projects but limited to a pre-determined sharing based on the size of the university. Our share is about 2% of the total system. Universities are also expected to contribute towards the cost of major construction projects and the usual source is from donations received in the course of fund-raising campaigns.

### 5.4 Ancillary Expenditures

These operations comprise residence, conferences, bookstore, convenience store, parking, food and liquor and each of these operations must

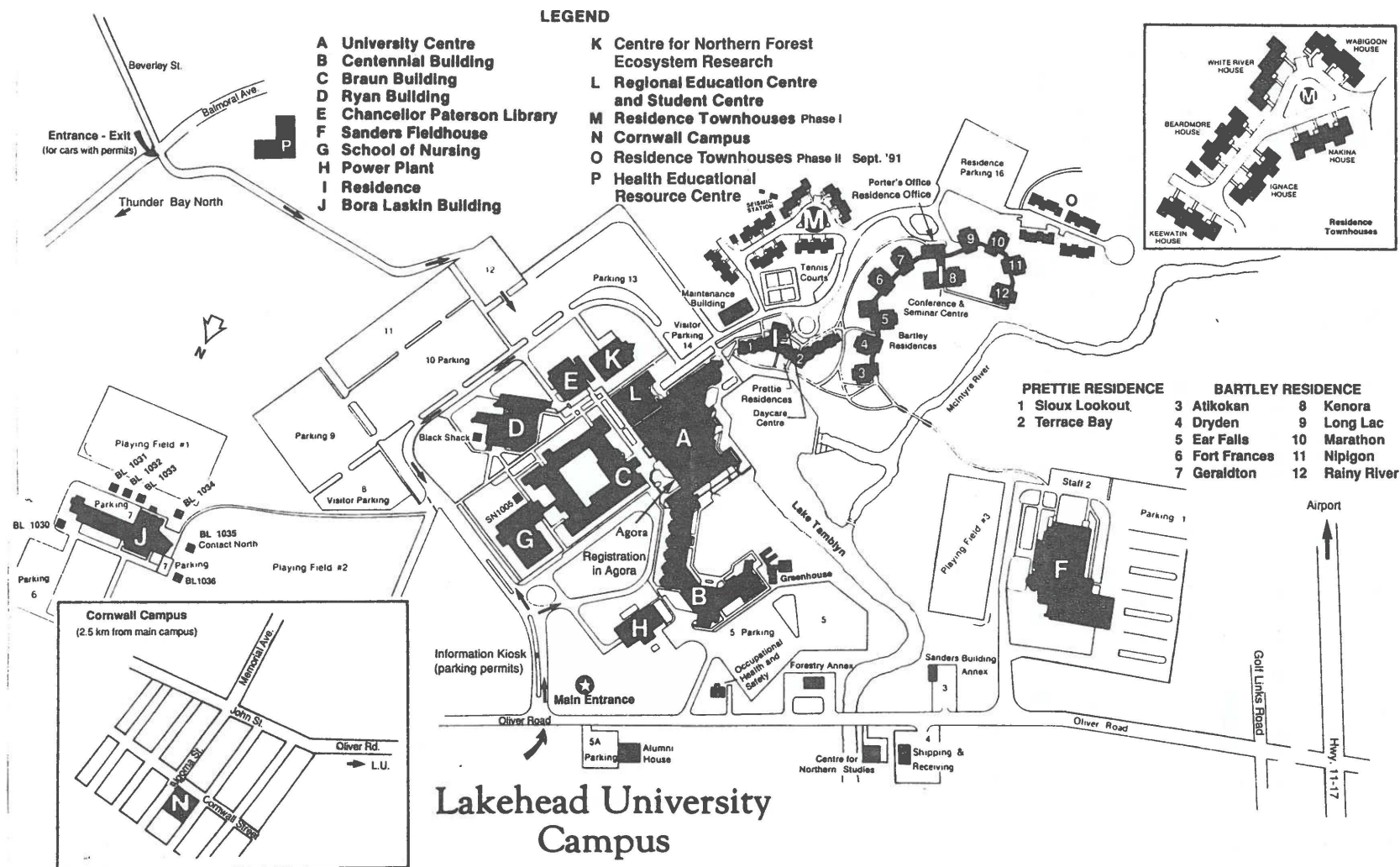
generate sufficient revenue to meet its operating costs i.e. the user pays.

5.5 Scholarships and Awards

This area of expenditure derives its funding from endowments, donations and investment income. Since the funding sources are limited, the number and magnitude of our scholarships and awards are limited as well.

5.6 Research

Most research is carried out by faculty under the terms of contracts with governments, agencies, etc. who contribute the funds. For the most part the University provides use of facilities, including equipment, for which, an overhead component of the project returns some income to the University.



7. STATISTICS

|                                                        | <u>1987/88</u>  | <u>1988/89</u>  | <u>1989/90</u>  |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 7.1 <u>Enrolment</u>                                   |                 |                 |                 |
| Full-Time                                              | 3357            | 3728            | 3813            |
| Part-Time                                              | <u>3611</u>     | <u>3696</u>     | <u>3918</u>     |
| TOTAL STUDENTS                                         | <u>6969</u>     | <u>7424</u>     | <u>7731</u>     |
| Full-Time Equivalent                                   | 4439.6          | 4814.7          | 4934.5          |
| 7.2 <u>Full-Time Staff Establishment</u>               |                 |                 |                 |
| Northern Studies                                       |                 | 6               | 6               |
| Faculty - Arts & Science                               | 123             | 126             | 128             |
| Professional Studies                                   | <u>122</u>      | <u>121</u>      | <u>125</u>      |
|                                                        | 245             | 253             | 259             |
| Professional/Managerial                                | 48              | 58              | 58              |
| Support Staff                                          | 285             | 289             | 301             |
| Ancillary Staff                                        | <u>19</u>       | <u>21</u>       | <u>21</u>       |
| TOTAL                                                  | <u>597</u>      | <u>621</u>      | <u>639</u>      |
| 7.3 <u>Operating Income and Expenditures (\$000's)</u> |                 |                 |                 |
| <u>Income</u>                                          |                 |                 |                 |
| Government Grants                                      | \$27,868        | \$29,648        | \$33,091        |
| Tuition Feed                                           | 6,138           | 7,091           | 7,929           |
| Other                                                  | <u>1,146</u>    | <u>1,334</u>    | <u>1,431</u>    |
|                                                        | <u>\$35,152</u> | <u>\$38,073</u> | <u>\$42,451</u> |
| <u>Expenditures</u>                                    |                 |                 |                 |
| Salaries                                               | \$23,493        | \$26,968        | \$30,162        |
| Benefits                                               | 2,848           | 3,298           | 3,666           |
| Utilities                                              | 1,299           | 1,339           | 1,429           |
| Other Costs                                            | <u>6,287</u>    | <u>6,538</u>    | <u>7,219</u>    |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES                                     | <u>\$33,927</u> | <u>\$38,143</u> | <u>\$42,476</u> |