



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Tuesday, August 8, 2000**

For release at 8:30 a.m.

---

## MAJOR RELEASES

---

There are no major releases today.

---

## OTHER RELEASES

---

Full-time university faculty, 1998/99

2



## OTHER RELEASES

### Full-time university faculty 1998/99

In 1998/99, universities had 33,665 full-time faculty, down 9.7% from the record of 37,266 in the 1992/93 academic year.

The number of faculty grew relatively slowly and consistently through the 1970s and 1980s, as student enrolments increased significantly. However, from 1992/93 to 1998/99 the number of full-time faculty steadily declined in a climate of budget constraints, growing reliance on part-time teaching staff and a slight decrease in student enrolment. While full-time faculty shrank 9.7% from 1992/93 to 1998/99, the number of students decreased 1.4% on a full-time-equivalent basis.

### Full-time university faculty

	1992/93	1997/98	1998/99	1992/93 to 1998/99 % change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>37,266</b>	<b>33,702</b>	<b>33,665</b>	<b>-9.7</b>
Newfoundland	1,049	865	854	-18.6
Prince Edward Island	178	180	179	0.6
Nova Scotia	2,062	1,910	1,914	-7.2
New Brunswick	1,208	1,146	1,145	-5.2
Quebec	8,924	8,144	8,046	-9.8
Ontario	14,050	12,346	12,411	-11.7
Manitoba	1,784	1,506	1,501	-15.9
Saskatchewan	1,509	1,372	1,390	-7.9
Alberta	3,233	2,940	3,008	-7.0
British Columbia	3,269	3,293	3,217	-1.6

Among the provinces, only Prince Edward Island did not see a decline in full-time faculty from 1992/93 to 1998/99. The largest declines occurred in Newfoundland (-18.6%), Manitoba (-15.9%), and Ontario (-11.7%).

The decline in the number of full-time faculty was not distributed evenly among either ranks or sexes.

The number of full professors fell 6.2% and the number of associate professors was down 5.3% from 1992/93 to 1998/99. At the same time, the number of assistant professors and lower ranks fell 20.5%. The declines among full-time faculty were concentrated among males, although full-time men continued to make up a majority of faculty at all levels. In 1998/99, there were 24,861 men teaching in universities, down 15.2% from six years earlier. During the same period, the number of women increased 10.8% to 8,804. Women made up 13.7% of full professors in 1998/99, up from 9.5% in 1992/93. Similarly, the proportion of women in the ranks of associate professors increased from 21.9% to 29.1% over the same period.

### University faculty and average salary

	Number of faculty				1992/93 to 1998/99 % change
	1992/93	1997/98	1998/99		
<b>All faculty</b>	<b>37,266</b>	<b>33,702</b>	<b>33,665</b>		<b>-9.7</b>
Male	29,323	25,137	24,861		-15.2
Female	7,943	8,565	8,804		10.8
% women	21.3	25.4	26.2		...
<b>Full professor</b>	<b>14,788</b>	<b>13,910</b>	<b>13,871</b>		<b>-6.2</b>
Male	13,387	12,110	11,972		-10.6
Female	1,401	1,800	1,899		35.5
% women	9.5	12.9	13.7		...
<b>Associate professor</b>	<b>12,683</b>	<b>12,095</b>	<b>12,008</b>		<b>-5.3</b>
Male	9,901	8,694	8,517		-14.0
Female	2,782	3,401	3,491		25.5
% women	21.9	28.1	29.1		...
<b>Other ranks</b>	<b>9,795</b>	<b>7,697</b>	<b>7,786</b>		<b>-20.5</b>
Male	6,035	4,333	4,372		-27.6
Female	3,760	3,364	3,414		-9.2
% women	38.4	43.7	43.8		...

Salary <sup>1</sup> (\$ constant 1998)					1992/93 to 1998/99 % change
	1992/93	1997/98	1998/99		
<b>All faculty</b>	<b>77,991</b>	<b>75,075</b>	<b>76,284</b>		<b>-2.2</b>
Male	80,880	78,014	79,238		-2.0
Female	67,217	66,393	67,870		1.0
Women's salary as a percentage of men's	83.1	85.1	85.7		...
<b>Full professor</b>	<b>93,595</b>	<b>89,226</b>	<b>90,464</b>		<b>-3.3</b>
Male	94,174	89,917	91,219		-3.1
Female	88,003	84,545	85,672		-2.6
Women's salary as % of men's	93.4	94.0	93.9		...
<b>Associate professor</b>	<b>75,461</b>	<b>70,576</b>	<b>71,943</b>		<b>-4.7</b>
Male	76,343	71,577	72,895		-4.5
Female	72,305	68,008	69,606		-3.7
Women's salary as a percentage of men's	94.7	95.0	95.5		...
<b>Other ranks</b>	<b>57,451</b>	<b>56,308</b>	<b>57,523</b>		<b>0.1</b>
Male	58,574	57,363	58,642		0.1
Female	55,638	54,945	56,077		0.8
Women's salary as a percentage of men's	95.0	95.8	95.6		...

<sup>1</sup> Average salary is based on the number of faculty who provided salary figures.  
 ... Not applicable.




In constant 1998 dollars, the average salary declined by 2.2% between 1992/93 and 1998/99 to \$76,284, compared with a 4.8% increase in the average earnings of all full-time workers in the labour force. A factor in the decline of the salaries of full-time university teachers appears to be the replacement of retiring faculty at the top of their salary scales with newly hired

or promoted faculty at or near the bottom of their salary scales. The small 1.0% increase for female faculty reflects their increased representation in the higher ranks.

Despite gains through promotion, the continuing higher concentration of women in the lower ranks is reflected in their lower overall average salaries. In 1998/99, the average salary of women faculty was 85.7% that of men (\$67,870 compared with \$79,238 for men). Within each rank, however, this gap was smaller; women's salaries varied from 93.9% to 95.6% that of men. Part of this difference may be

explained by the over-representation of female faculty among new hires and new promotions. Men on average have spent 60% more time than women at their current rank.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1537; [mongi.mouelhi@statcan.ca](mailto:mongi.mouelhi@statcan.ca)). To obtain tables or make general data inquiries, contact Sharon-Anne Borde (613-951-1503; [sharon-anne.borde@statcan.ca](mailto:sharon-anne.borde@statcan.ca)), Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Catalogue 11-001E (F) English 11-001E/11-001E-001E-001E	
	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997	
For release at 9:30 a.m.	
<b>MAJOR RELEASES</b>	
• <b>Urban transit, 1995</b>	2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about as long on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	
• <b>Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995</b>	4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	
<b>OTHER RELEASES</b>	
• <b>High-wind index, May 1997</b>	3
• <b>Short-term Expectations Survey</b>	2
• <b>Steel primary forms, year ending May 31, 1997</b>	12
• <b>Egg production, April 1997</b>	12
<b>PUBLICATIONS RELEASED</b>	<b>11</b>
 	

## Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by E-mail, send an E-mail message to [listproc@statcan.ca](mailto:listproc@statcan.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tom Vradenburg (613-951-1103, [vradtom@statcan.ca](mailto:vradtom@statcan.ca))

Head of Official Release: Madeleine Simard (613-951-1088), [simamad@statcan.ca](mailto:simamad@statcan.ca)

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2000. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001E, along with date and page references.