



Higher Education
Quality Council
of Ontario

An agency of the Government of Ontario

Affiliated and Federated Universities as Sources of University Differentiation – Appendix

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Published by

The Higher Education Quality Council of Ontario

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Cite this publication in the following format:

Trick, D. (2015). *Affiliated and Federated Universities as Sources of University Differentiation – Appendix*. Toronto: Higher Education Quality Council of Ontario.



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Appendix 1: Profiles of Affiliated and Federated Universities and University Colleges

Carleton University: Dominican University College

History

The institutional centre of studies of the Dominican order in Canada was established in Ottawa in 1900. In 1967, the Ontario legislature passed a private bill that formally granted a civil university charter and conferred on the academic council the power to grant university degrees in theology and philosophy, from the certificate to the PhD level.¹ The college adopted the name Collège dominicain de philosophie et de théologie. Thereafter, it accepted students other than Dominicans and offered civil university degrees in philosophy and theology.

Dominican College became eligible for 50% provincial support beginning in 1973 (Ontario MTCU, 2009, p. 31). This funding arrangement continued until 2012 and was unique among the religious-based colleges in Ontario. In effect, it recognized that Dominican was not in a position to affiliate with a publicly supported university; the University of Ottawa's origins were with a different Catholic order, the Oblates, and Carleton University's secular origins did not make it a good match for an affiliation.²

Dominican College grew steadily after the opening of English undergraduate programs in philosophy in 1992 and in theology in 2003. It has offered a bilingual program of graduate studies in philosophy since 1997 and a bilingual program of graduate studies in theology since 2007.

In 2012, Dominican College formally affiliated with Carleton University. In 2013, following a review by the Postsecondary Education Quality Assessment Board, the government approved a name change to Dominican University College – Collège universitaire dominicain.

Academic Programs

Philosophy (certificate, baccalaureate, master's, PhD)

Theology (certificate, baccalaureate, master's, PhD)

In cooperation with Carleton University, DUC successfully completed its Institutional Quality Assurance Process (IQAP) in 2013. All graduate and undergraduate programs in philosophy and theology are fully accredited and funded by MTCU. All degrees granted by DUC are now conjoint with Carleton University.

1 The statute is available at <http://peqab.ca/Archive/DominicanNomenclatureWEB.pdf>

2 Carleton had one experience with a church-based institution that began with some controversy and ended unhappily. St. Patrick's College, an anglophone Catholic institution, ended its affiliation with the bilingual University of Ottawa in 1965-66 when the latter became a secular institution. St. Patrick's negotiated to become a non-denominational part of Carleton. Its status was that of a division within the Faculty of Arts rather than an independent affiliate. St. Patrick's moved to the Carleton campus in 1973. Lacking a distinctive mission, it was shut down in 1979. See MacDougall (1982) and Neatby and McEown (2002), 137-142.

Enrolments

120 (approximately, in 2014-15)

Languages of Instruction

English and French

Campus

The building houses a Dominican monastery and Dominican University College, which offers undergraduate and graduate studies in philosophy and theology. The Saint-Jean-Baptiste Priory has served St-Jean-Baptiste Parish since its foundation in 1899.

The campus is located four kilometres from Carleton University.

Status of Faculty

The faculty are employees of Dominican University College.

Students in Residence

7 students

Laurentian University: Huntington University

History

In 1958, the Northern Ontario University Association, associated with the United Church of Canada, began plans to establish a church-related university in Sudbury. Huntington University was founded in 1960 as a federated university of Laurentian University, with courses of study in religious studies and philosophy.

Academic Programs

Communication studies (baccalaureate)
Ethics (new admissions temporarily suspended)
Gerontology (baccalaureate, certificate)
Religious studies (baccalaureate)
Theology (baccalaureate)

Faculty contribute to Laurentian University's Master of Arts program in the humanities.

Some certificate programs and course offerings are also available via continuing education, such as the three-year Bachelor of Arts degrees in religious studies and gerontology, a certificate program in gerontology and the Bachelor of Theology degree.

The Lougheed Teaching and Learning Centre at Huntington University promotes excellence and innovation in higher learning and professional development throughout the north.

Enrolments

All students are enrolled as Laurentian University students. Students may be associated with Huntington in any of three ways: they may take a Huntington program; they may take Laurentian programs, including some courses at Huntington; and/or they may live in the Huntington residence.

Language of Instruction

English. Laurentian’s Sudbury campus is bilingual.

Campus

Huntington’s building is located on the Laurentian University campus in Sudbury.

Status of Faculty

The faculty are employees of Huntington. The collective agreement closely mirrors the agreement between Laurentian University and its faculty association.

Students in Residence

167 students

Laurentian University: University of Sudbury

History

The University of Sudbury was established by the Jesuit order as Sacred Heart College in 1913. At various times the college was associated with the University of Ottawa and Laval University. It was granted a charter with its own degree-granting powers by the Ontario legislature in 1957.

The University of Sudbury, along with the United and Anglican churches, recognized that having three small religious-based universities, all competing in a small community and without Ontario government funding, would not be viable. At their request, the legislature enacted in 1960 an act to incorporate Laurentian University of Sudbury. The United Church established Huntington College and the Anglican Church established Thorneloe College in 1962. All three institutions quickly affiliated with Laurentian University (Fleming, 1971, p. 114).

The affiliated universities of Laurentian initially “viewed their collective authority as equal to that of Laurentian by virtue of their critical roles in its founding” (Bray, 2010, p. 324). Laurentian University was for many years the only publicly supported university not to have its own chancellor, making do with the chancellors of the three affiliated universities. (This situation was remedied in 2010.)

The affiliated colleges, especially Huntington and Thorneloe, suffered financial difficulties in the late 1960s that reduced their roles relative to that of Laurentian. The Ontario government's decision in the 1970s to provide full per-student funding for students registered at affiliated universities made it possible for the three affiliates to expand their academic programming. Friction in the early 1990s led to actions by the president of Laurentian to regularize relationships with the federated universities, leading to a higher level of cooperation and collegiality (Bray, 2010, p. 324).

Academic Programs

Folklore et ethnologie (baccalaureate, certificate)

Études journalistiques (baccalaureate)

Indigenous studies (baccalaureate, certificate)

Philosophy (baccalaureate)

Religious studies (baccalaureate)

Enrolments

All students are enrolled as Laurentian University students. Students may be associated with the University of Sudbury in any of three ways: they may take a University of Sudbury program; they may take Laurentian programs including some courses at University of Sudbury; and/or they may live in the University of Sudbury residence.

Languages of Instruction

French and English

Campus

The University of Sudbury's buildings are on the Laurentian campus.

Status of Faculty

The faculty are employees of the University of Sudbury. The collective agreement closely mirrors the agreement between Laurentian University and its faculty association.

Students in Residence

180 students

Laurentian University: Thorneloe University

History

Thorneloe University is one of the founding institutions of the Laurentian University federation. It was founded in 1962 and was affiliated with Laurentian in 1963.

Academic Programs

Classical studies (baccalaureate)
Religious studies (baccalaureate)
Theatre arts (baccalaureate)
Women’s studies (baccalaureate)

These programs are not taught elsewhere at Laurentian in Sudbury (except religious studies, and the French-language theatre arts program).

Thorneloe University offers certificate, diploma and bachelor’s degree programs in theology through the School of Theology.

Enrolments

All students are enrolled as Laurentian University students. Students may be associated with Thorneloe in any of three ways: they may take a Thorneloe program; they may take Laurentian programs including some courses at Thorneloe; and/or they may live in the Thorneloe residence.

Thorneloe’s teaching equals 332 FTE students in 2014-15. This figure represents the number of credit-hours taught in Thorneloe programs converted to FTEs. Many Laurentian students take a small portion of their courses at Thorneloe.

Language of Instruction

English. Laurentian’s Sudbury campus is bilingual.

Campus

Thorneloe’s buildings are on the Laurentian campus and include classrooms, administrative and faculty offices, a 143-seat theatre, the residence and the only free-standing chapel on the Laurentian campus.

Status of Faculty

The faculty are employees of Thorneloe. The collective agreement closely mirrors the agreement between Laurentian University and its faculty association.

Students in Residence

58 residence beds. The residence is open to any Laurentian student, and few students in the residence are majoring in a Thorneloe program. Students are attracted by the residence’s relatively small size and by the option of cooking their own meals in common kitchens (residents also have the option of buying a meal plan elsewhere on campus).

Laurentian University: Université de Hearst

History

Hearst was founded in 1953 as Collège universitaire de Hearst by Bishop Louis Lévesque. It was financed by the population of the diocese of Hearst with the intention of providing secondary education to the French-speaking youth of the northeast of Ontario.

The institution was incorporated under the name Collège universitaire de Hearst in 1959 to focus on university studies. It was affiliated with the University of Sudbury in 1957 and then with Laurentian University in 1963. In 1970, the diocese of Hearst sold the build to the university college for a nominal cost. In 1972, the Ontario legislature enacted a statute to create Hearst as a secular institution. It ceased providing secondary programs (since these were now available in the French-language public system) and concentrated exclusively on university programs.

Programs have been offered in Kapuskasing since 1976. Programs have been offered in Timmins since 1988, and since 2010 Hearst has shared a new academic building with Collège Boréal in Timmins.

Hearst became the first university in Ontario designated under the *French Language Services Act* in 2013.

In May 2014, as part of Hearst's Strategic Mandate Agreement, MTCU gave approval for Hearst to operate as l'Université de Hearst.

Academic Programs

Business administration (baccalaureate, offered at all three campuses)

Interdisciplinary studies (baccalaureate)

Management (baccalaureate)

Psychology (baccalaureate)

Social services (baccalaureate)

Translation (baccalaureate)

Enrolments

About 100 full-time

Language of Instruction

French

Campus

The Hearst campus features an amphitheater, cafeteria, library and gymnasium. The Kapuskasing campus is located at 7 Aurora Avenue. The Timmins campus is located at 395 Theriault Boulevard.

Status of Faculty

The faculty are employees of Hearst.

Students in Residence

Université de Hearst offers small residences at each of the three campuses.

University of Ottawa: St. Paul University

History

In 1848, Joseph-Bruno Guigues, the first bishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Ottawa, established the College of Bytown. In 1856, the college was officially entrusted to the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate. In 1866, the legislature of the United Province of Canada gave it a charter as a bilingual university, the College of Ottawa. A papal charter was granted in 1889, although the university has never imposed a religious test on faculty or students. The institution would later rewrite its pontifical charter in keeping with the Apostolic Constitution of Pope Pius XI, and also rewrote its civil charter around the same time. The Ontario legislature enacted a new charter in 1933, changing the name to the University of Ottawa.

In 1965, it was agreed that most of the institution would be turned over to a lay board – what is now the University of Ottawa – and the institution previously known as the University of Ottawa was renamed Saint Paul University, which retained its civil and pontifical charters. Saint Paul University conceded the majority of its holdings to the University of Ottawa.

Saint Paul University appoints eight members to the board of governors of the University of Ottawa. The rector of Saint Paul University is a member of the senate of the University of Ottawa, and the faculties of Saint Paul University are also represented in the academic senate of the University of Ottawa by their dean, secretary and a professor elected by his or her colleagues.

Academic Programs

Baccalaureate degrees

- Conflict studies
- Ethics (Theology)
- Human relations and spirituality
- Philosophy and theology
- Public ethics
- Social communication
- Theology

Certificates

- Anglican studies
- Eastern Christian studies
- Group intervention and leadership
- Philosophy
- Private and public ethics

- Social communication
- Theology

Graduate diplomas

- Canon law
- Canonical practice
- Contemplative theology and spiritual mentorship
- Couple counselling and spirituality
- Ecclesiastical administration
- Ethics and religious beliefs in the media
- Public ethics

Master's degrees

- Canon law
- Conflict studies
- Counselling and spirituality
- Pastoral theology
- Public ethics
- Theology
- Religious education

Doctorates

- Conflict studies
- Canon law
- Counselling and spirituality
- Ministry
- Theology

Enrolments

Undergraduates: 230 full-time, 340 part-time

Graduate: 110 full-time, 140 part-time

Languages of Instruction

English and French

Campus

The campus is about two kilometres from the University of Ottawa campus.

Status of Faculty

Faculty are employees of Saint Paul University and are members of the Professors' Association of St. Paul University.

Students in Residence

180 students

University of Toronto: University of St. Michael's College

History

St. Michael's College was founded in 1852 as a Basilian college by Pierre Tourvieille, Superior General of the Congregation of St. Basil of Annonay, France.

The Basilians received a large estate in 1853 from John Elmsley, son of the chief justice of Upper Canada and a prominent philanthropist. St. Michael's College relocated to the new site east of the University of Toronto and established the college parish, St. Basil's Church. The incorporation of the college was granted Royal Assent in 1855.

St. Michael's affiliated with the University of Toronto in 1883, having secured a guarantee that it would conduct its own teaching in philosophy and history. In 1910, St. Michael's College became a federated college of the University of Toronto. The college maintained autonomy in faculty hiring and teaching in liberal arts subjects, while the University of Toronto governed examinations and the granting of degrees in all subjects except theology. In 1912, St. Joseph's College and Loretto College became colleges of St. Michael's College, thereby allowing their female students to receive University of Toronto degrees. Separate lectures for women were held at Loretto and St. Joseph's Colleges until 1952.

With the opening of the Institute of Mediaeval Studies in 1929, St. Michael's expanded into graduate teaching and research. Ten years later, Pope Pius XI signed a papal charter creating the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies.

From the time of its federation until the early 1970s, St. Michael's faculty were responsible for teaching the so-called 'college subjects': English, French, German and Classics (including Greek, Latin and ancient history). St. Michael's enjoyed the special privilege of teaching philosophy. The loss of federal government funding in the late 1960s hurt all of the University of Toronto's religious-based affiliates, but the financial difficulties at St. Michael's were worse: declining numbers of priests and nuns meant that a larger share of the faculty were laypeople who retained a full salary (Reford, 1995, p. 175).

St. Michael's and the other federated universities took steps in the early 2000s to create distinctive undergraduate programs. In the federation framework agreements signed in 2008, the University of Toronto administration endorsed differentiation and distinctiveness.

Academic Programs

St. Michael's sponsors these undergraduate programs:

- Book and media studies
- Celtic studies
- Christianity and culture
- Concurrent education: Religious education
- Mediaeval studies

St. Michael's also offers a cornerstone program known as SMC One, a full-year experiential and service-learning course designed for students with an interest in the theory and practice of social justice. The program includes lectures, small seminar discussions, community and academic guest speakers and service-learning placements. The following streams are offered:

- Mediums of justice and culture
- Constructing the self and community
- Poverty and politics
- Resistance and rebellion

The Faculty of Theology offers:

- Master of Theology (ThM)
- Doctor of Ministry (DMin)
- Master of Arts in theology (MA in theology)
- Doctor of Theology (ThD)
- Doctor of Philosophy (PhD in theology)

The University of Toronto's departments in French, Italian and Slavic studies are located on the St. Michael's campus.

The Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies is affiliated with the University of St. Michael's College.

Enrolments

Undergraduate: 4,440 full-time, 319 part-time

No graduate students

Language of Instruction

English

Campus

Located on the St. George campus of the University of Toronto

Status of Faculty

The University of Toronto Faculty Association (UTFA) is the professional organization of faculty and librarians of the University of Toronto and affiliated institutions (St. Michael's College, Trinity College and Victoria University).

Students in Residence

714 students

University of Toronto: University of Trinity College

History

Trinity College was founded as an Anglican institution in 1851 by Bishop John Strachan, after the University of Toronto had severed its ties with the Church of England. The first campus, on Queen Street West, opened in 1852.

In 1904, Trinity became part of the University of Toronto and relinquished to the university its authority to grant degrees in subjects other than theology. The college acquired its present property in 1913, but construction of the new college building was not completed until 1925 due to World War I.

Academic Programs

Trinity sponsors undergraduate programs in:

- Immunology
- International relations
- Ethics, society, and law

The Margaret MacMillan Trinity One program provides first-year students with the opportunity to explore major issues and ideas pertaining to human life and world affairs, while in a small-group environment conducive to deep discussion and interaction. Trinity One has five streams:

- Public policy
- Ethics
- International relations
- Biomedical health
- Health science and society

The Faculty of Theology offers:

- Master of Theological Studies (M.T.S.)
- Master of Divinity/Master of Arts (M.Div./M.A.)
- Master of Divinity (M.Div.)
- Master of Divinity (Honours)
- Master of Divinity (C.L.M.)
- Master of Arts (M.A.) in rheology

- Master of Theology (Th.M.)
- Doctor of Ministry (D.Min.)
- Doctor of Theology (Th.D.)
- Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)

Trinity is affiliated with the Bill Graham Centre for Contemporary International History, the Centre for Ethics, and the Munk School of Global Affairs.

Enrolments

Undergraduate: 1,669 full-time, 85 part-time

No graduate students

Language of Instruction

English

Campus

Located on the St. George campus of the University of Toronto

Status of Faculty

The University of Toronto Faculty Association (UTFA) is the professional organization of faculty and librarians of the University of Toronto and affiliated institutions (St. Michael's College, Trinity College and Victoria University).

Students in Residence

425 students

University of Toronto: Victoria University

History

Victoria College was originally founded as Upper Canada Academy by the Wesleyan Methodist Church and was located in Cobourg. The school opened in 1836 with Egerton Ryerson as president. In 1841, it was incorporated as Victoria College.

Victoria University was formed in 1884. In 1890, Victoria University federated with the University of Toronto and in 1892 moved to its current location. Since 1928, Victoria University has had two parts: Victoria College has retained secular studies in the liberal arts and sciences, while Emmanuel College has functioned as its postgraduate theological college.

Until the 1970s, Victoria University retained its humanities departments and hired its own faculty to teach those subjects. The disciplines in Victoria College were English, French, German, classics, ancient history, and

ethics. As new disciplines in the humanities and social sciences were created, these became the responsibility of the University of Toronto.

In the late 1960s and 1970s, the humanities departments at Victoria and the other federated universities were amalgamated into university-wide departments, though the faculty kept their appointments in their respective federated universities or university college. In the 1980s and 1990s, the academic role of the federated universities was similar to that of the constituent colleges (University, New, Innis and Woodsworth).

Victoria and the other federated universities took steps in the early 2000s to create distinctive undergraduate programs. In the federation framework agreements signed in 2008, the University of Toronto administration endorsed differentiation and distinctiveness.

Academic Programs

Victoria introduced in 2003 a unique enriched first-year program. The Vic One program is intended to be a niche in the first-year experience that does not compete with the major departments and is made possible in part by a financial subsidy from Victoria's own resources. Vic One enrolment is limited to 200 and a maximum of 25 students per section.

Vic One has seven streams:

- The Northrop Frye stream focuses on the humanities, with investigation of literary, philosophical and cultural influences.
- The Paul Gooch stream focuses on philosophy and ethical citizenship, and explores the age-old quest for truth, goodness and justice.
- The Norman Jewison stream is for students interested in the arts and society.
- The Lester Pearson stream examines current and historical events in a political, social and cultural context.
- The Egerton Ryerson stream is intended for students pursuing studies in teaching. It covers current issues in education and provides students with experiential learning in a Toronto school.
- The Arthur Schawlow stream is suited to students interested in the exploration of the physical sciences.
- The Augusta Stowe-Gullen stream is focused on science as seen through literature, the arts, philosophy of science and ethics, scientific communication (rhetoric) and statistical methods.

Victoria sponsors the following undergraduate programs:

- Creative expression and society
- Education and society
- Literature and critical theory
- Material culture
- Renaissance studies
- Science and society
- Semiotics and communication studies

Victoria is also home to the faculty, graduate students and staff of several University of Toronto departments and centres: the Department of Spanish and Portuguese, the Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, the Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies, and the Centre for Comparative Literature.

Emmanuel College offers the following programs:

- Master of Divinity
- Master of Pastoral Studies
- Master of Pastoral Studies: Muslim Studies
- Master of Theological Studies
- Master of Sacred Music
- Master of Arts in theology
- Master of Theology
- Doctor of Ministry
- Doctor of Theology
- Diploma in Buddhist Mindfulness and Mental Health
- Diploma in Community and Health Ministries

Enrolments

Undergraduate: 3,065 full-time, 214 part-time

No graduate students

Language of Instruction

English

Campus

Located on the St. George campus of the University of Toronto

Status of Faculty

The University of Toronto Faculty Association (UTFA) is the professional organization of faculty and librarians of the University of Toronto and affiliated institutions (St. Michael's College, Trinity College and Victoria University). Victoria directly employs a small number of faculty, primarily in theology. Victoria pays for the delivery of Victoria College academic programs and courses by compensating U of T faculty, retired faculty or their departments on a per-course basis. These faculty deliver the distinctive Vic courses (Vic One, the Vic One Hundreds) and Victoria's programs in literature and critical theory, renaissance studies, semiotics, education and society, material culture, creative expression and society, and science and society.

Students in Residence

800 students

University of Waterloo: Conrad Grebel University College

History

Conrad Grebel University College (CGUC) was chartered in 1961. The college was established by Ontario Mennonite leaders with the intention of affiliating with the University of Waterloo so that Ontario Mennonites could provide postsecondary education with a relatively small financial investment.

The vision for Conrad Grebel College emerged from conversations in 1959 within the Kitchener-Waterloo Inter-Mennonite Ministers' Fellowship. The Ontario Mennonite leaders envisioned a Mennonite residential college for students studying in non-theological disciplines at a secular university. They believed that the new college's teaching would be limited to religious knowledge and such other liberal arts courses as would be negotiated with the university.

The college's undergraduate teaching role expanded with the rapid growth of the University of Waterloo. The college established its own graduate-level theological studies programs in 1987. Conrad Grebel University College added 'University' to its name in 2001 to recognize its graduate program and to differentiate itself from community colleges.

Academic Programs

The college teaches courses in the following areas: interdisciplinary arts, English, fine arts, history, Mennonite studies, music, church music and worship, peace and conflict studies, philosophy, religious studies and sociology.

The college also teaches the Master of Peace and Conflict Studies program.

Conrad Grebel University College and the University of Waterloo offer a joint graduate program leading to a Master of Theological Studies degree.

Enrolments

All students are enrolled as University of Waterloo students. Students may be associated with Conrad Grebel in two ways: they may take Waterloo programs including some courses at Conrad Grebel; and/or they may live in the Conrad Grebel residence.

More than 2,800 students from across the Waterloo campus take courses each year at the college.

Language of Instruction

English

Campus

Located on the campus of the University of Waterloo.

Status of Faculty

Faculty are employed by Conrad Grebel University College.

Students in Residence

Residences accommodate 174 students. It is estimated that half of the students in residence are Mennonite.

University of Waterloo: Renison University College

History

Renison was incorporated in 1959 by provincial letters patent and under the authority of the Anglican Diocese of Huron. In 1960, Renison struck an affiliation agreement with the University of Waterloo for the right to offer programs in the arts and social sciences for credit towards a Bachelor of Arts degree from Waterloo. The university transferred five acres of land on the west side of its campus to Renison in 1961, and Renison purchased an additional acre.

In 2010, following years of negotiations, supplementary letters patent were issued by the Government of Ontario, making the official name of the college Renison University College.

Academic Programs

The college offers programmes and courses leading to the Bachelor of Arts, Honours Bachelor of Social Work and Master's of Social Work degrees of the University of Waterloo.

In addition, Renison offers courses in the following subject areas:

- Applied language studies
- East Asian studies
- English language studies
- Studies in Islam
- English as a second language
- Other arts courses, including English, English as a second language, fine arts, history and religious studies

Non-credit courses:

- English as a second language
- Japanese language
- Chinese language

All students are enrolled as University of Waterloo students. Students may be associated with Renison in any of three ways: they may take a Renison program; they may take Waterloo programs including some courses at Renison; and/or they may live in the Renison residence. Renison teaches the equivalent of 550 FTE students annually.

Language of Instruction

English

Campus

Located on the campus of the University of Waterloo

Status of Faculty

Faculty are employed by Renison University College.

Students in Residence

220 residence students

University of Waterloo: St. Jerome's University

History

St. Jerome's University was established in 1865 as St. Jerome's College by the Congregation of the Resurrection, a Roman Catholic religious community. In 1947, it affiliated with the University of Ottawa. In 1959, an Ontario government act gave the college independent university status and changed its name to the University of St. Jerome's College. In 1959, St. Jerome's entered into a federation with the University of Waterloo.

In 1998, St. Jerome's changed its name to St. Jerome's University. Legislation giving effect to this name change was enacted in 2000.

Academic Programs

St. Jerome's teaches University of Waterloo Faculty of Arts courses in English; French; history; human sciences; Italian language, literature and culture; legal studies and criminology; mathematics; medieval studies; philosophy; psychology; religious studies; sexuality, marriage and family studies; and sociology.

St. Jerome's also offers the Master of Catholic Thought, which leads to a joint master's-level degree with the University of Waterloo.

All students have the opportunity to take part in an international experience where they live and work with people from different countries and contexts.

Enrolments

All students are enrolled as University of Waterloo students. Students may be associated with St. Jerome's in any of three ways: they may take a St. Jerome's program; they may take Waterloo programs including some courses at St. Jerome's; and/or they may live in the St. Jerome's residence.

Language of Instruction

English

Campus

Located on the campus of the University of Waterloo

Status of Faculty

Faculty are employed by St. Jerome's' and are members of the St. Jerome's University Academic Staff Association.

Students in Residence

280 residence students

University of Waterloo: St. Paul's University College

History

Plans for a United Church college at the University of Waterloo were underway by 1960 (Scott, 1967, p. 138). Local members of the United Church of Canada, Waterloo Presbytery, established the college in 1962 to contribute programs and a student living-learning community to the new university. Its first building was completed in 1963.

St. Paul's operates independently of the United Church as a legacy corporation, meaning that there is no longer a formal or legal relationship.

Academic Programs

Bachelor of Environmental Studies in international development (with the University of Waterloo Faculty of Environment). International development students are guaranteed an eight-month overseas placement.

Courses in such areas as world religions, New Testament Greek, bible ethics and theology (as a co-sponsor of the University of Waterloo's Department of Religious Studies)

Home of the Waterloo Aboriginal Educational Centre, which facilitates the sharing of Indigenous knowledge and provides culturally relevant support services for all members of the University of Waterloo community, including Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students, staff and faculty.

Home of St. Paul's GreenHouse, a live-in social innovation community in which upper-year students work under the guidance of professional mentors to conceive of and implement projects that create environmental or social justice change.

Enrolments

All students are enrolled as University of Waterloo students. Students may be associated with St. Paul's in two ways: they may take Waterloo programs including some courses at St. Paul's; and/or they may live in the St. Paul's residence.

Language of Instruction

English

Campus

Located on the campus of the University of Waterloo

Status of Faculty

Faculty are employed by St. Paul's. There is a faculty employment contract but no collective agreement.

Students in Residence

292

Western University: Brescia University College

History

Brescia was founded in 1919 by the Ursulines as Ursuline College, a Roman Catholic affiliate of the University of Western Ontario. It was originally located near downtown London, Ontario. From the beginning, graduates have received University of Western Ontario degrees. An affiliation agreement was shaped that allowed the college to register female students who would receive their university degrees from Western.

Brescia's present location on the west side of Western's campus opened in 1925. Ursuline College was renamed 'Brescia College' in 1963. Brescia College was owned and governed by the Ursuline Sisters of the Chatham Union until 1999, when it was incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation under the laws of Ontario. In 2001, it was renamed Brescia University College.

Academic Programs

Bachelor's degrees in arts and social science, management and organizational studies, family studies, health sciences and kinesiology

Bachelor's and Master's of Science degrees in food and nutrition with specializations in nutrition and dietetics and food science and technology

Certificate in community development

Certificate in religious education

Enrolments

1,200 full-time and 200 part-time students

Language of Instruction

English

Campus

Located on the campus of Western University

Status of Faculty

Faculty are employed by Brescia University College and are members of the Brescia University College Faculty Association.

Students in Residence

470 residence students

Western University: Huron University College

History

Huron College was incorporated in 1863 and is the founding college of Western University. In 1878, Bishop Isaac Hellmuth applied to the provincial government for the incorporation of “a College with University powers.” A charter was granted to “the Western University of London, Ontario”. The act authorized the affiliation of Huron College with the university, and since this time Huron has retained its relationship with Western.

In 1951, Huron moved from downtown London to its present location. Huron's Faculty of Arts and Social Science has been in partnership with the University of Western Ontario since 1956. The name was changed to Huron University College in 2000.

Academic Programs

The areas of study offered by the Faculty of Arts and Social Science are as follows:

- Economics and management and organizational studies (MOS)
- Centre for Global Studies
- English
- French studies
- Chinese, Japanese and East Asia studies
- Jewish studies
- History
- Philosophy
- Political science
- Psychology

The areas of study offered by the Faculty of Theology are as follows:

- Bachelor's of Theology
- Master of Theological Studies
- Master of Divinity
- Master of Arts (Theology)

Enrolments

1,300 full-time students

Language of Instruction

English

Campus

Huron is located northwest of Western University, adjacent to Western and Brescia University College.

Status of Faculty

Faculty are employed by Huron University College and are members of the Huron University College Faculty Association.

Students in Residence

375 residence students

Western University: King's University College

History

King's was founded as the "College of Christ the King" in 1954, at which time it was an all-male arts college affiliated with St. Peter's Seminary.

Initially the structure was to be located close to what is now Brescia University College so as to be close to the Western University campus. However, it was decided that the new college should be close to St. Peter's Seminary, so it is on the opposite side of the campus from Brescia. The initial faculty and administration were composed largely of priests from St. Peter's Seminary.

At its founding, King's was formally owned and governed by the diocese. In 1972, King's took responsibility for the overall operations and governance of the college. In 2012, King's became legally self-governing and took ownership of its campus, and its name was officially changed to King's University College.

Academic Programs

Undergraduate

- Arts (Catholic studies, Catholic studies for teachers, dramatic literature, English, French, philosophy, religious studies, world religions)
- Childhood and social institutions
- Disability studies
- Social justice and peace studies
- Thanatology (grief and bereavement)
- Women’s studies
- Social science (economics, finance, history, political science, psychology, sociology)
- Management and organizational studies
- Foundations in Western thought and civilization (interdisciplinary first-year program)

Enrolments

Undergraduate enrolment: 3,221 full-time, 528 part-time

Graduate enrolment: 20 full-time, 39 part-time

Language of Instruction

English

Campus

King’s University College is located about half a kilometre east of Western University.

Status of Faculty

Faculty are employed by King’s University College and are members of the King’s University College Faculty Association.

Students in Residence

400 residence students

Appendix 2: List of Persons Interviewed

Maxime Allard, President, Dominican University College

Chantal Beauvais, Rector, St. Paul University

Katherine Bergman, President and Vice-Chancellor, St. Jerome's University

Graham Brown, Principal, St. Paul's University College

Robert Derrenbacher, President, Provost and Vice-Chancellor, Thorneloe University

Wendy L. Fletcher, Principal, Renison University College

Paul W. Gooch, President, Victoria University

Susan Schultz Huxman, President, Conrad Grebel University College

Stephen McClatchie, Principal, Huron University College

Pierre Ouellette, Recteur, Université de Hearst

David G. Sylvester, Principal, King's University College

Pierre Zundel, President and Vice-Chancellor, University of Sudbury



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