

2. The University of Toronto – A Leader in Teaching and Research

1. The mission of the University of Toronto “is to rank with the finest public teaching and research universities in the world.” The University is “committed to being an internationally significant research university, with undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs of excellent quality.”

“Performance Indicators for Governance – Annual Report, September 2004”, University of Toronto, Office of the Vice-President and Provost, at p. 1 – See Book of Documents, Volume II, Tab 3.

Statement of Institutional Purpose approved by Governing Council on October 15, 1992, as posted on the University website. See Book of Documents, Volume II, Tab 1-A.

2. Professor Shirley Neuman, then Vice-President and Provost, in her November 2003 report “Stepping UP – A framework for academic planning at the University of Toronto: 2004-2010”, stressed this commitment to excellence in research and teaching:

At the University of Toronto we have, over our 176 years, appointed and educated a high proportion of Canada’s leading scholars and researchers. We have created programs and conducted research in a vast range of fields. By any measure, the University of Toronto leads Canada’s research community and exercises considerable international influence. We have built some of the world’s most important research institutes and one of the best research libraries in North America. We offer a rich and complex set of highly regarded programs – the widest range of any Canadian university – to Canada’s largest undergraduate and graduate student populations. We educate over one-third of Ontario’s and about 15% of Canada’s graduate students. We exercise our public stewardship function in our research and teaching programs and in the expert advice we provide to a wide range of national and international stakeholders. We have taken exemplary leadership on equity issues, through our financial aid policies, our equity policies and our programming.

“Stepping UP”, at p. 4 – Book of Documents, Volume II, Tab 5.

3. The outstanding achievements and reputation of the University arise directly from the distinguished research and teaching of its faculty and the dedicated work of its librarians. This was affirmed recently by President David Naylor in the address he gave at his installation as president on November 7, 2005:

Our students come here because of our outstanding faculty. As just one measure of excellence, our faculty produce more publications and are more highly cited in the academic literature than the faculty of virtually any public university in North America.

President Naylor’s Installation Address, Book of Documents, Volume II, Tab 6.

4. The names of the University of Toronto's faculty comprise a "Who's Who" of the international academic and intellectual world. We mention but a few: John Polanyi, Nobel Laureate (Chemistry) and disarmament activist; Tak Mak, internationally known immunologist; Endel Tulving, whose works in psychology are known to every student in the field; John Beckwith, one of Canada's foremost composers; J. Ll. J. Edwards, founder of the Centre of Criminology; Elspeth Cameron, author of the controversial biography of Irving Layton; Michael Bliss, eminent historian; Peter Russell, constitutional expert; Mel Watkins, political economist, and David Foot, whose demographic studies are on the "best-seller" lists across Canada.
5. The list of former University of Toronto professors who have gained national and international fame is exceedingly long and includes: Bora Laskin, a charter member of the Faculty of Law at the University of Toronto and, of course, former Chief Justice of Canada; Mr. Justice Frank Iacobucci, member of the Supreme Court of Canada; Northrop Frye, international authority on myth and symbolism in literature; Ursula Franklin, renowned metallurgist and peace activist; Marshall McLuhan, philosopher of communications; J. Tuzo Wilson, whose work confirmed the theory of "continental drift"; Harold Innis, Canada's most creative economic historian; world-famous philosopher Emil Fackenheim; Etienne Gilson, Catholic theologian and member of the French Academy; Brough Macpherson, political philosopher; economist Vincent Bladen; Canadian historian Donald Creighton; Leonard Boyle, internationally renowned medieval scholar, now Prefect of the Vatican Library; Dean Caesar Wright of the Faculty of Law; Harold Rapson, who revolutionized the pulp and paper industry; Barker Fairley, distinguished Goethe scholar and Canadian artist; Frederick Banting and Charles Best, whose discovery of insulin vaulted the University of Toronto into the international medical spotlight in 1927; E.J. Pratt, Canadian poet; and Robertson Davies, acclaimed novelist.

6. Professors at the University of Toronto can be found working in their offices and laboratories seven days a week. The research advances made by them not only increase the world's store of knowledge, but often result in inventions and innovations that directly affect the public good. The pacemaker, now seen as an almost mundane piece of equipment, was developed at University of Toronto. The "g-suit", a forerunner of the space suit, which counteracted the gravitational forces that caused pilots to lose consciousness, was developed here during the Second World War. At the Connaught Building, medical researchers spend their time reaching for new ways to restore the gift of sight through implants and transplants. "Pablum" – everyone's first food – was developed at the University of Toronto. The now-famous "Canadarm", used in the U.S. Space Shuttle program, was developed with the aid of University of Toronto professors. And, of course, as mentioned earlier, it was University of Toronto researchers who discovered insulin.

7. The University of Toronto's status as "Canada's major research-intensive university" was reflected in its research revenues in 2002-2003. In that year, the University continued to have the largest research revenue of any university in Canada (a total of \$566.4 million including funding for research at affiliated teaching hospitals.)¹ In 2002-2003, it led all universities in Canada in terms of (a) funding from each of the three major granting agencies in Canada (the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, and the Canadian Institutes for Health Research), and (b) total funding from all three agencies. In the same period, the University of Toronto with its affiliated teaching hospitals ranked first in terms of funded awards by each of the Ontario Government Research Infrastructure Programs.

"Performance Indicators for Governance", Book of Documents, Volume II, Tab 3, at p. 41.

¹ This number increased to \$613,291,000 in 2003-2004: see "University of Toronto 2004 – Facts & Figures", Book of Documents, Volume II, Tab 4, p. 25.

8. In the period 1998 to March 2004 the University also ranked first in awards from the Canadian Foundation for Innovation, the mandate of which is to increase the capability of Canadian universities, colleges, hospitals and other not-for-profit institutions to carry out important world-class scientific research and technology development.

“Performance Indicators for Governance”, Book of Documents, Volume II, Tab 3, at pp. 39-40.

9. In the period 2000 to 2005, the University also led all other Canadian universities in terms of the allocation of Canada Research Chairs by the three granting agencies. During this period, 13.4% of all Canada Research Chairs were allotted to the University of Toronto, far ahead of McGill University which, at 8%, had the second highest allotment of these Chairs.

“Performance Indicators for Governance”, Book of Documents, Volume II, Tab 3, at pp.40-41.

10. There is also much research undertaken without the support of external grants, especially in the Humanities and Social Sciences.
11. In addition, in the period 1980 – 2004, the University of Toronto faculty continued to lead other Canadian universities in the receipt of honours awarded to faculty by national and international bodies:

The University of Toronto should be the pre-eminent Canadian university in the receipt of these honours, from both national and international bodies; and that is the case. What is especially notable is the extent to which the University of Toronto leads in the receipt of awards from prestigious international bodies, securing a significant Canadian presence in these ranks.

“Performance Indicators for Governance”, Book of Documents, Volume II, Tab 3, at pp. 43-44.

12. As Professor Neuman stated in November, 2003 in the “Stepping UP” document: some 21.7% of honours recognizing faculty research in Canada go to the

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University of Toronto. These include Steacie Awards, Killam Research Fellowships and Royal Society of Canada medals, as well as fellowships in the Royal Society of Canada, the Royal Society (London) and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.

“Stepping UP”, Book of Documents, Volume II, Tab 5, at p. 20.

13. Two of the key indicators of research output intensity in journal-based disciplines, predominantly in the physical and life sciences, are counts of publications and counts of citations. On publication counts, for the period 1998 – 2002, the University ranked first among public AAU (Association of American Universities) and G10 (Canada’s ten most research-intensive universities) for all the science files combined, and second only to Harvard when the private institutions were included based on data exchange consortiums formed to facilitate comparative analysis and benchmarking. On citation counts in the same period, the University ranked second among public AAU and G10 public institutions in all science fields (after Washington), and fifth when private institutions were included (after Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Washington and Stanford). In all science discipline groups, on both of these measures, the University ranks ahead of all other Canadian G10 universities, indicating the strong presence of the University of Toronto in the world of science.

“Performance Indicators for Governance”, Book of Documents, Volume II, Tab 3, at pp. 45-46.

14. University of Toronto faculty have earned distinction in the field of teaching, as evidenced by numerous external teaching awards. For example, among University of Toronto faculty, there are 10 winners of 3M Teaching awards, the only national award recognizing teaching excellence and leadership in Canadian universities.

Book of Documents, Volume II, Tab 10

Libraries and Librarians

15. The faculty and students are supported in their work by Canada's foremost university library, tended by approximately 129 full-time and 20 part-time professional librarians, in the 31 libraries at the University of Toronto. Scholars from all over Canada come to the University of Toronto to make use of the research opportunities available through the libraries' collections.

16. As the Administration has noted, library resources are central to the University's mission as a major public research university. For comparator purposes the peer group for the University of Toronto is the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), whose membership comprises the largest (over 100) university research libraries in North America. The ARL annually reports a ranking of its membership based on an index of size (based on holdings, acquisitions, staff and expenditures). The index measures the size of a given library relative to the mean for the ARL membership:

The University of Toronto ranked fourth on the ARL index in 2002/03, and second among publicly-funded universities... The University of Toronto is the only Canadian university with a positive (above the mean) index score. In terms of gross volumes added, the University of Toronto ranked second after Harvard among research university libraries in North America in 2002/03. In terms of total volumes held, U of T ranked fourth.

"Performance Indicators for Governance", Book of Documents, Volume II, Tab 3, at p. 53.

17. While the University of Toronto ranked fourth overall, the nearest Canadian university – the University of Alberta – was ranked twenty-second overall, followed by the University of British Columbia which was ranked twenty-fourth.

"Performance Indicators for Governance", Book of Documents, Volume II, Tab 3, at p. 53.

Students

18. The largest and most distinguished university in Canada dates its beginnings to a charter obtained by John Stratton from George IV in 1827. From an enrollment of a couple of hundred students in the 1880's, the University of Toronto has expanded at an extraordinary rate. Less than 35 years ago, its full-time enrollment was approximately 11,500 – a figure that had risen by November 2003 to approximately 67,279 full and part-time students enrolled on three separate campuses in downtown Toronto, Scarborough, and Mississauga. Matching this expansion in the number of students was a related growth in the number of fields of knowledge in which research is conducted and students are instructed. ²

“University of Toronto 2004 – Facts & Figures”, Book of Documents, Volume II, Tab 4.

Arts and Science

19. The core of the University of Toronto is the Faculty of Arts and Science which encompasses a wider range of disciplines than any other university in the country. Fields of study in that Faculty alone range from astrophysics and molecular biology to Ukrainian history, Sanskrit, and modern drama. In addition to teaching approximately 2,000 courses in conventional classroom settings, ³ the Faculty of Arts and Science also offers instruction in downtown office towers and in suburban shopping malls. 43,915 students (graduate and undergraduate) were enrolled in the Faculty of Arts and Science alone as of November 2003.

² The statistics in the succeeding paragraphs in the section come from the same source unless otherwise noted.

³ The Dean's message in the 2005-2006 Arts and Science Course Calendar indicates that the faculty is offering “more than 2,000 courses in some 300 programs.” See Book of Documents, Volume II, Tab 8.

The Medical School

20. As of November 2003, over 5,119 students were enrolled in the University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine, Canada's largest medical school, including undergraduate and post-graduate medical students, as well as students in professional and research programs ranging from Immunology and Medical Biophysics to Occupational Therapy and Public Health Sciences.

Engineering

21. In the same period, the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering enrolled 3,944 undergraduates and another 1,155 seeking advanced degrees.

Other Facilities

22. The remainder of the University of Toronto's degree-seeking students are enrolled in Architecture Landscape and Design, Dentistry, Education, Forestry, Law, Information Studies, Management, Music, Nursing, Pharmacy, Physical Therapy, Physical Education and Health, and Social Work.

Transitional Year Programme

23. The Transitional Year Programme is an intensive one-year course for those who did not have an opportunity to finish high school because of financial problems, family difficulties or other circumstances. Admission to the University of Toronto is granted upon successful completion of the Transitional Year Programme.

Undergraduate Admission Standards

24. The quality of the student body at the University of Toronto is extremely high: the mean high school grade average of all full-time first year students in 2002-2003 was 84.1% - a grade 12 mark of 80% is all that is necessary for the distinguished "Ontario Scholar" designation. Admission to the professional schools is, as one might expect, even more selective. The School of Graduate Studies and the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Dentistry all receive many more applications from highly qualified students than they can accept.

Graduate Students

25. Reflecting the research orientation of the faculty is the size and strength of the graduate school. In November 2003, it had an enrollment of over 7,300 doctoral stream candidates alone. The graduate school's webpage states that there are over 12,000 graduate students "studying in an extraordinary range of scholarly fields," and part of "over 80 graduate departments and over 35 collaborative (interdisciplinary) programs".

Community Outreach

26. The University of Toronto's roots extend deeply into the texture of Ontario society. The School of Continuing Studies offers hundreds of non-degree courses, ranging from "Intensive English as a Second Language" to "Financial Accounting and Analysis". According to the School's webpage, in 2004-2005, over 13,000 students were registered at the School. The Faculty of Dentistry, which has educated most of Ontario's dentists, operates a minimal-cost full-service dental clinics, and the Faculty of Law operates a community legal aid centre, which offers legal services to low-income communities. Students in the

Faculty of Music hold public recitals. Every year, the University hosts dozens of conferences, and hundreds of lectures are held, to which the public is invited.

School of Continuing Education, website, Book of Documents, Volume II, Tab 7.