

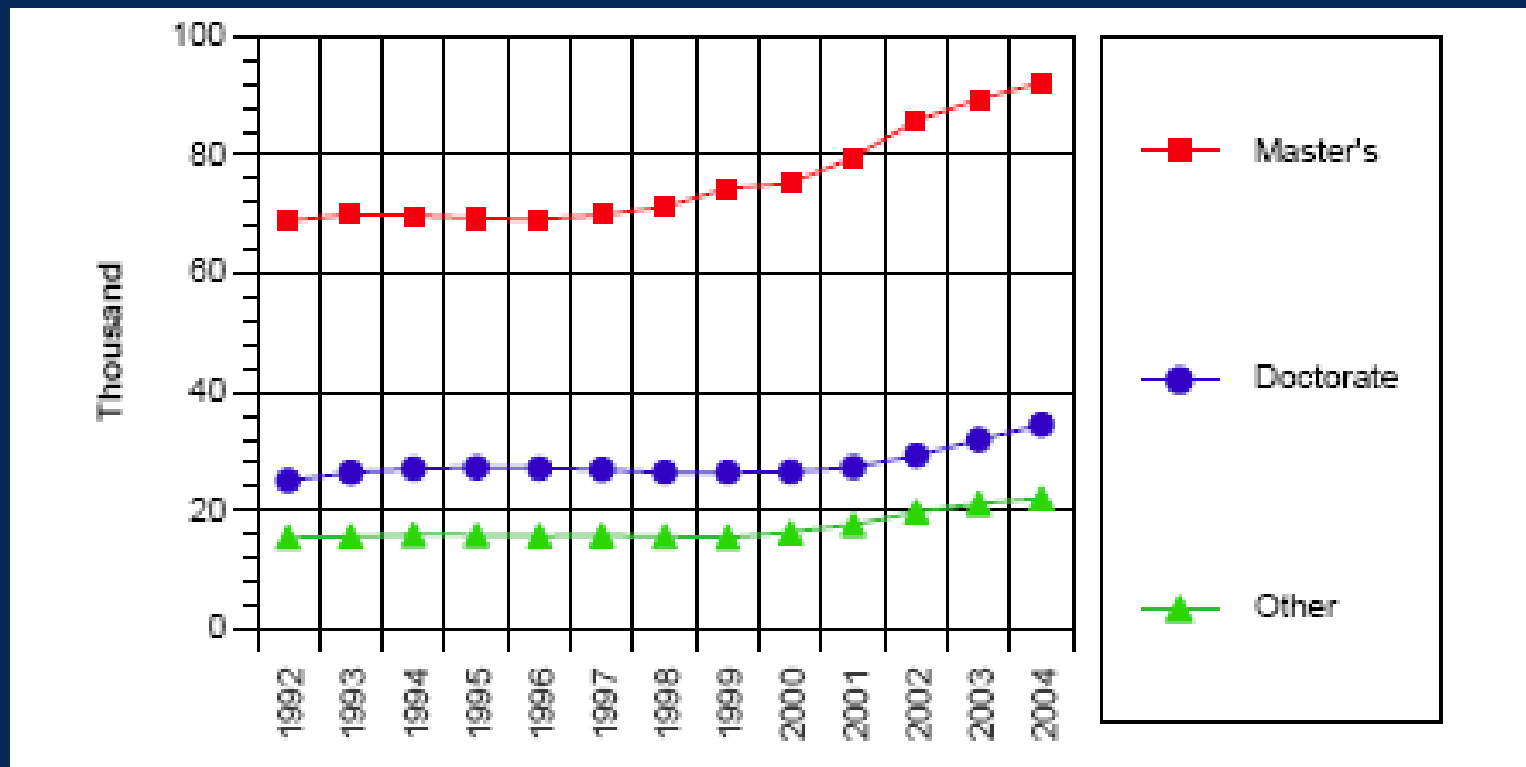
The Masters Degree in Canada

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Messages...

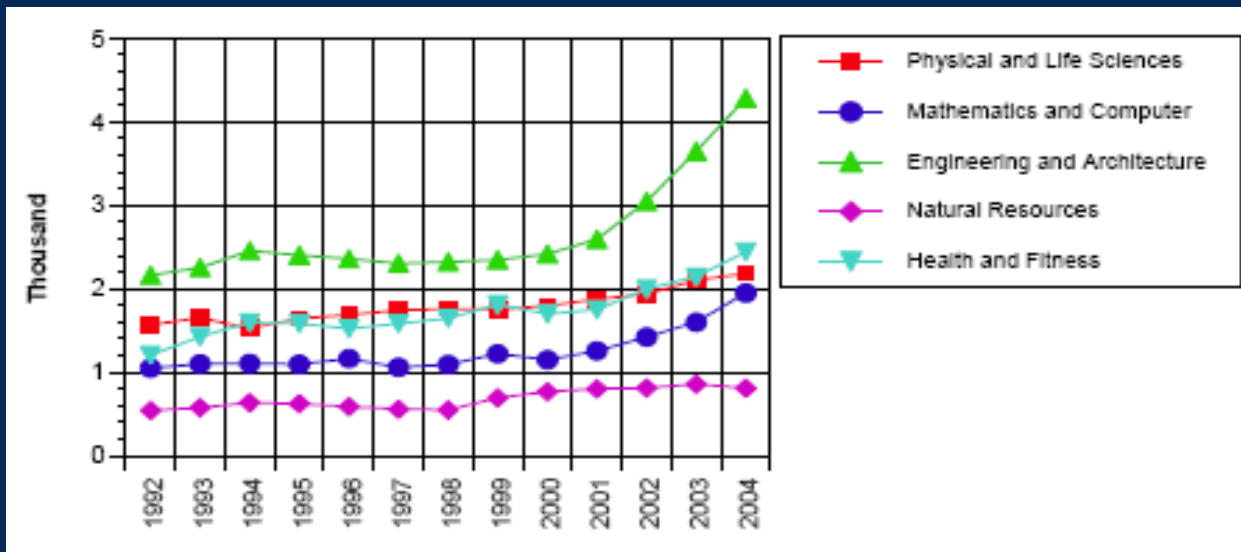
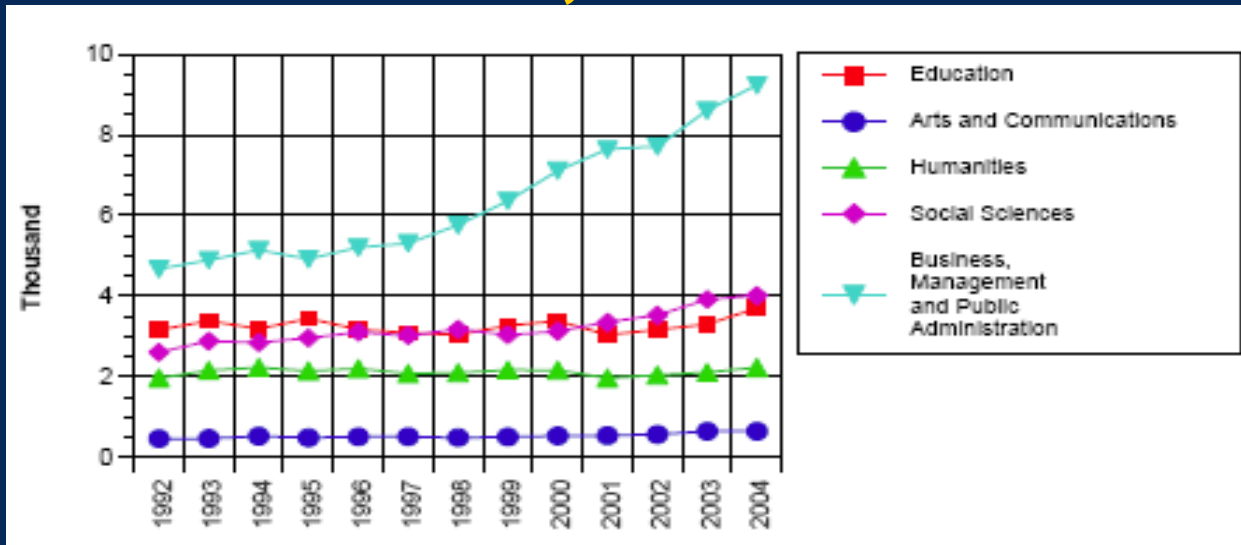
- Growing numbers of masters graduates
- Particular growth in “professional programs”
- Primarily Canadian students
- Successful for themselves and as preamble to doctorate

Graduate Enrolment in Canada, 1992-2004



Source: 36th Statistical Report (1992-2004), Canadian Association for Graduate Studies

Master's Degrees Awarded by Disciplinary Field, 1992-2004

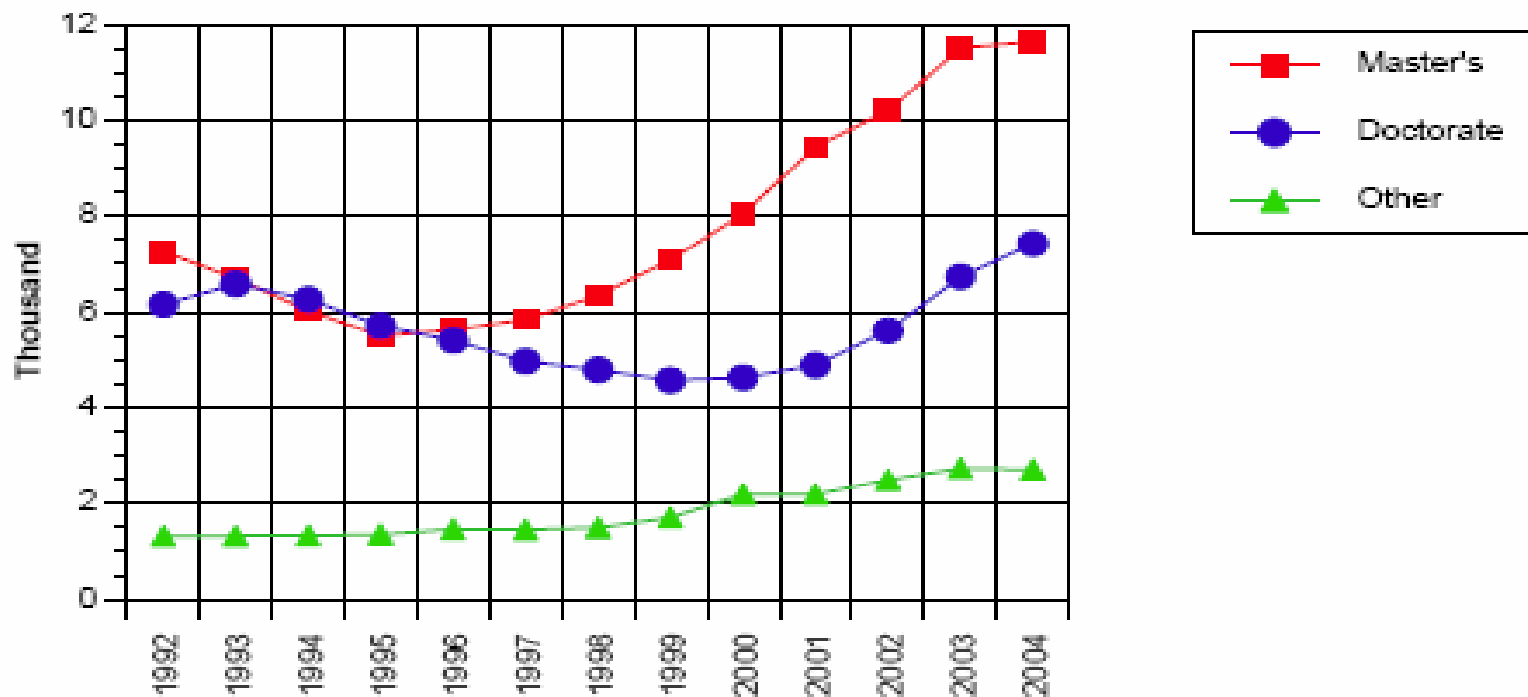


Source: 36th Statistical Report (1992-2004), Canadian Association for Graduate Studies

Participation of Women

- Women the undergraduate majority
- Masters, 2003: Women 52%
- 56% of Canadian, 44% of international cohort
- 78% in “health, dentistry and veterinary medicine”
- Physical sciences-Engineering <50%
- Slight preference for part-time study

International Graduate Enrolment in Canada, 1992-2004

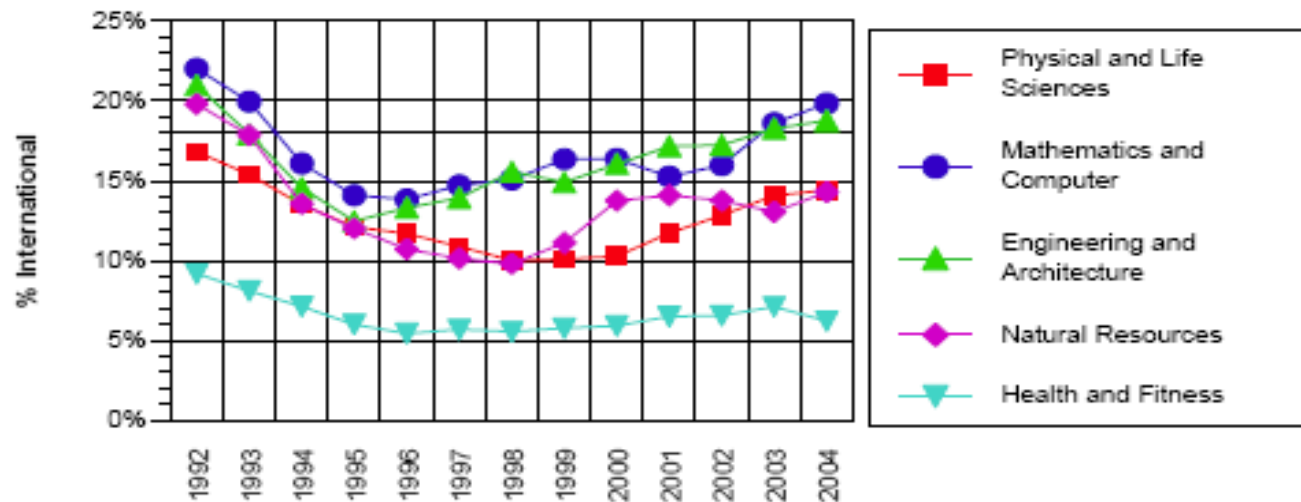
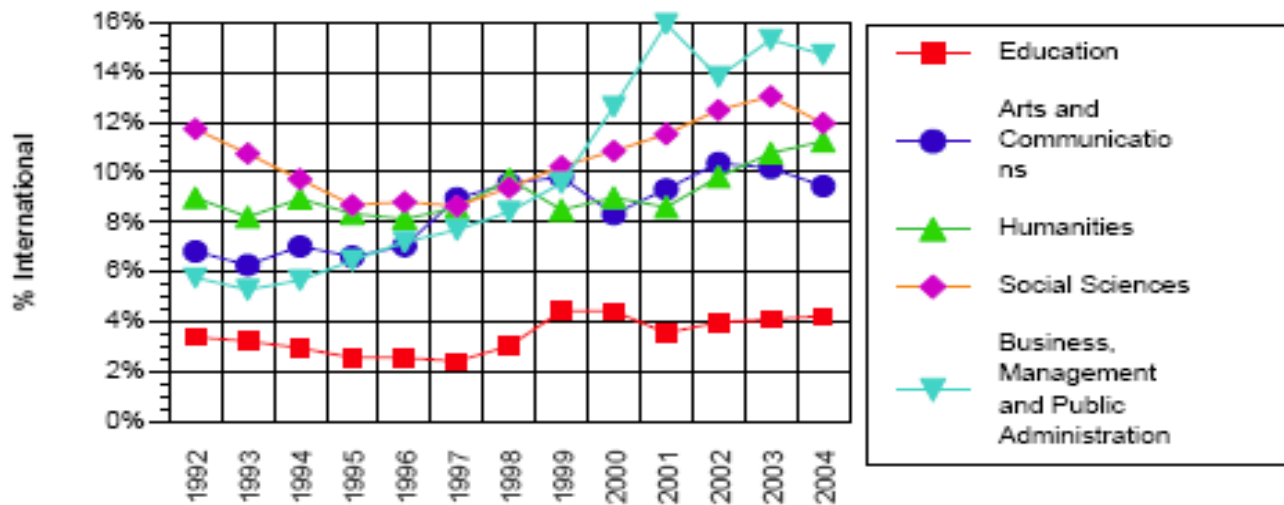


Source: 36th Statistical Report (1992-2004), Canadian Association for Graduate Studies

Growth of international component

- From 1997 to 2003:
 - international and permanent residents increased by 97%, Canadian citizens increased by 14%
- 2004: about 12% international, approaching 20% in physical sciences
- Top countries, U of T in order: USA, China, India, Iran, Germany

International Enrolment at the Master's Level by Disciplinary Field, 1992-2004 (% of Total)



Source: 36th Statistical Report (1992-2004), Canadian Association for Graduate Studies

Challenges to International Participation

- Provincially supported universities
 - Most charge higher tuition to international
- Support for international applicants
 - Little scholarship support, federal or provincial
 - AUCC lobbying for better federal support
 - Largest group: USA, who do not immigrate
- Exchanges and Partnering
 - Complex regulatory environments

Benefits of the Masters Degree

- Growing participation
- Private good and public good
- Link to PhD Time to Degree?
 - Ca. 7 yr from baccalaureate, 8 yr in USA
- Link to PhD % completion in sciences?

PhD completion rates (%)

	Canada (G10)		USA (CGS)
	1993	1994	1992-94 pooled
Humanities	45.3	50.7	47
Social Sciences	52.7	52.3	55
Life Sciences	73.3	74.8	62
Physical & Applied Science	67.5	71.4	64: Engineering 55: Phys. Sci/Math
TOTAL	60.2	62.9	56.7

U of Toronto: Two Masters Categories

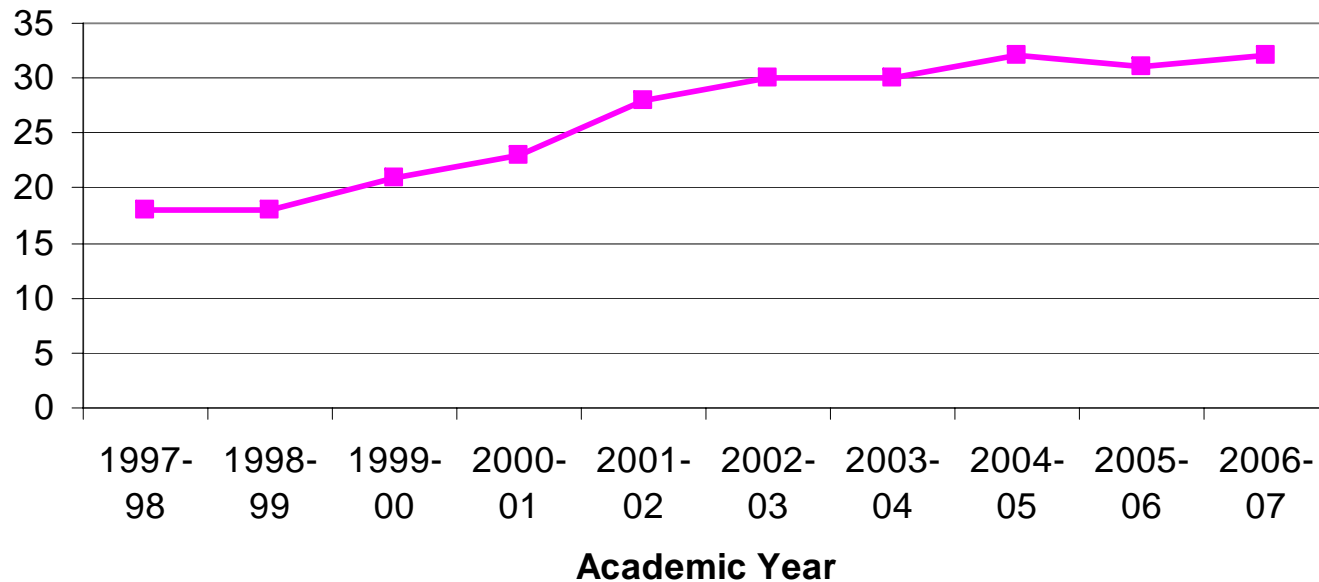
- Professional masters programs
- Doctoral stream masters programs
- Academic continuum, management dichotomy
- Differences:
 - nature of the research component
 - the ratio of courses to non-coursework requirements
 - role of the faculty members

U of T: Professional Masters

- 53 programs
- 35 degree designations
- Largest are the traditional ones:
 - M.Ed.
 - M.B.A.
 - M.Eng.

U of T: New degree designations

Unique Professional Master's Degree Designations at the University of Toronto, 1997-2007

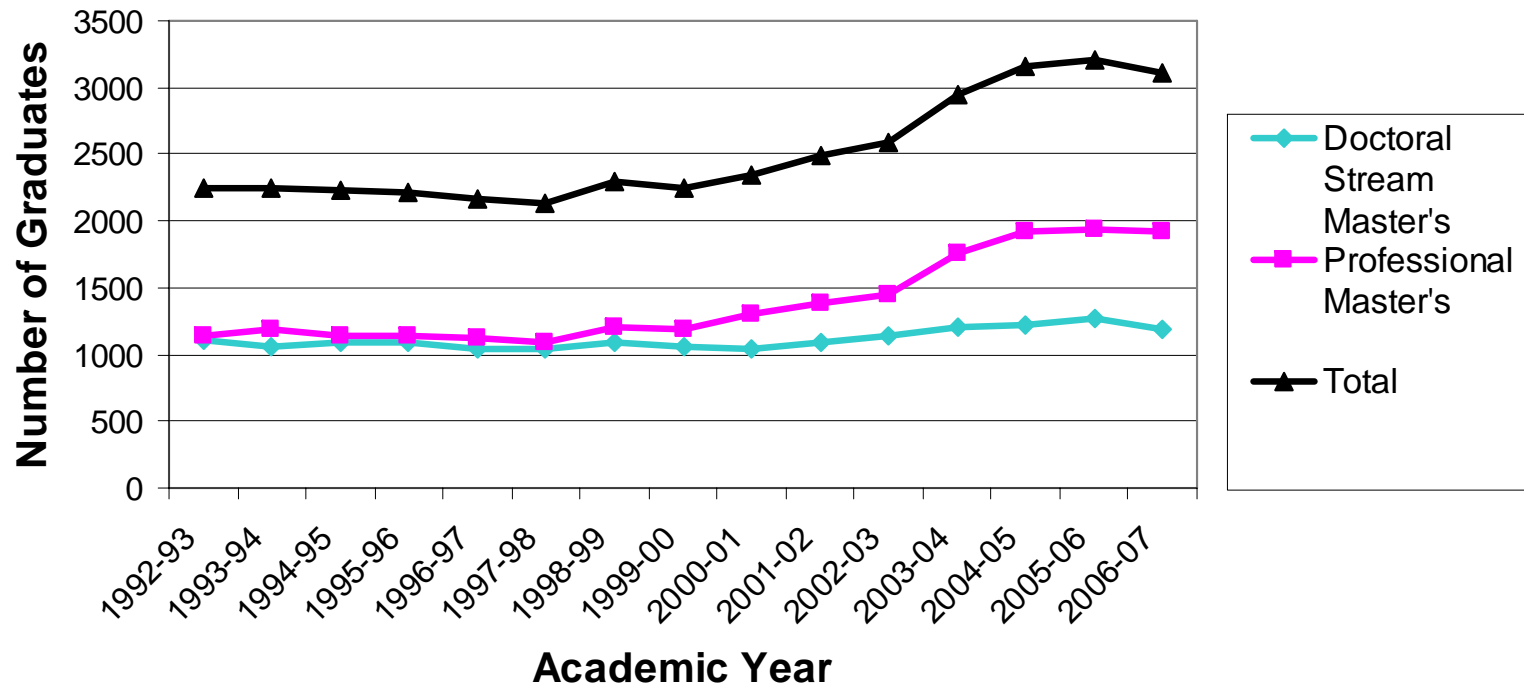


U of T: Doctoral Stream

- Doctoral stream: M.A., M.Sc., M.A.Sc.
 - M.Sc. Funded
 - M.A. often funded
 - Major paper or thesis, but not centrally regulated

U of T: Over 3000 graduates/year

Graduates from Doctoral Stream and Professional Master's Programs at the University of Toronto, 1992-2007



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Messages...

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- Particular growth in “professional programs”
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Sources of information ...

- A Profile of Master's Degree Education in Canada (2006) Canadian Association for Graduate Studies (CAGS)
- 36th Statistical Report (1992-2004), CAGS
- University of Toronto data
- *University Affairs*, December 2007